

# CORGI TIMES

## THE ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Under auspices of BNAPS - *The Society for Canadian Philately*

Volume IX, Number 3

Whole Number - 51

Copies Mailed 112

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Perhaps the favored subject of the membership is varieties. In the Roster this interest is captured under Column L of the various interest areas and is defined as "Varieties (EFO)." For certain this rather loose classification scoops up those interested in constant varieties which appear on each stamp or at least on a known pane or sheet and ideally at a known position along with those who are interested in any and all markings regardless of their nature and how fleeting may be their existence. Appearing in this issue is the first of two articles examining in extensive detail The Coastal Vessels Issues (Scott #s670-73) issued in 1975 written by Ronald Rush (new member - see below). The number of varieties identified is impressive and only possible as a result of extensive study.

As reported in the last issue the long awaited Joint Centennial/Elizabethan Private Treaty Mail offering will be mailed in January. Watch your mail for this package. I believe you will be surprised with both the amount of material and the breadth of the material offered.

This issue also contains another first with the initial installment (Part 1 of what may turn out to be four parts) of a series of correspondence pertaining to the SERIES 5 - SOUVENIR CARD. The final product will also be shown in the final series. This material has been in the hopper for some time and perhaps should have been handled in an over weight 3 Oz. issue. This option may still be used depending on the make up of the next issue.

Whenever looking through covers, especially rate covers, your Editor has advised buying those not understood. Often once rated such covers are true gems. - not necessarily in value but rather the rate turns out to be very scarce.

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This practice was applied in a recent Red Dues acquisition. Unfortunately it has defied rating and is shown on page 56. If anyone has any information on how this cover was rated your editor would be most appreciative.

We have a new member to report:

Ronald Rush, 30 Forest Hill Crescent, Fonthill, ON L0S 1E1 Canada. Also e-mail: ronaldrush@yahoo.com

Personal-computer postage, reported in trouble in the last issue, has taken a further hit. Firms are not buying or renting the software required to produce the PC postage and they do not want to pay a premium for postage. (The Postal Service did not provide the firms with any sort of discount). In late October Stamps.com announced a layoff of 40% of their work force and recently E-Stamp announced they were giving up the online postage business as of January 1, 2001.

Long range planners need to note the dates Sept. 27-28-29, 2002 - Apple Harvest 2002 here in Spokane, WA. See the Planning Calendar- page 60 .

jda

## HAPPY HOLIDAYS

## AND

## GOOD HEALTH - GOOD FORTUNE IN 2001

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### ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP

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**ANNUAL DUES:** US and Canadian addresses US \$11.00. Canadian addresses option of CAN \$15.00. All others US \$16.00. Please make checks payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to John D. Arn, Editor at the above address.

**BACK ISSUES:** Sample or Single issues US \$2.50. Vols. I through V (Six issues each including Addendums and Index of each Volume) US\$13.00 each. Vol. I through V (New consolidated 5 year Index) US \$6.00. Vol. VI (168 pages w/index) US\$16.00. Vol. VII (125 pages w/index) US\$ 14.00.

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**SECTION I - GENERAL - ELIZABETHAN II STAMPS WITH PERFORATED  
INITIALS - PERFINs** (Part 2 of 2)

The balance of the Perfin Study Group tables providing Known Patterns and Issue Matrix for Elizabethan definitive series are shown below and on the following page. Many thanks to the "BNA PERFINs" for making these available. Part 1 appeared in Issue No. 50 - pages 23-4.

**ARTIFACT & PARLIAMENT SERIES - KNOWN PATTERNS AND ISSUE MATRIX**

Scott #	Description	Perf.	C41-CNR	C43-CNR	C45-CNR	L1-LA
917	1c Decoy	14x13.5		✓	✓	
917a	1c Decoy	13x13.5		✓		
918	2c Fishing Spear	14x13.5		✓	✓	
918a	2c Fishing Spear	13x13.5		✓	✓	
919	3c Lantern	14x13.5		✓	✓	✓
919a	3c Lantern	13x13.5		✓		
920	5c Bucket	14x13.5		✓	✓	
920a	5c Bucket	13x13.5		✓		
921	10c Weathercock	14x13.5		✓	✓	
921a	10c Weathercock	13x13.5		✓		
922	20c Skates		✓	✓	✓	
1080	25c Butter Stamp			✓	✓	
927	37c Wooden Plow			✓		
929	48c Cradle					✓
930	50c Sleigh			✓	✓	✓
933	68c Spinning Wheel			✓		
925	34c Parliament			✓	✓	
926B	36c Parliament			✓	✓	
1163	37c Parliament			✓	✓	
1165	38c Parliament				✓	
952	34c Parliament - Coil				✓	

**FRUIT & FLAG SERIES - KNOWN PATTERNS AND ISSUE MATRIX**

Scott Number	Description	C45 - CNR (Winnipeg)	L1 - LA
1349	1c Blueberry		Note 1
1352	5c Rosehip	✓	
1354	10c Kinnikinnick	✓	
1361	48c Macintosh Apple	✓	
1166	39c Flag over Clouds	✓	
1169	40c Flag over Mountains	✓	
1358	42c Flag over Hills	✓	
1360B	43c Flag over Field	✓	

Note 1: Exists in mint only. Most likely a FAVOUR PERFIN.

# ENVIRONMENT SERIES - KNOWN PATTERNS AND ISSUE MATRIX

Scott Number	Description	C25-C(HI) Hamilton	C41-CNR Edmonton	C43-CNR Vancouver	C45-CNR Winnipeg	L1 LA
705	1c Bottle Gentian		✓	✓	✓	✓
705xx	1c Bottle Gentian - Precancel			Note 1		
781	1c Bottle Gentian		✓	✓	✓	
707	2c Western Columbine		✓	✓	✓	✓
782	2c Western Columbine		✓	✓	✓	
708	3c Canada Lily		✓	✓	✓	✓
783	3c Canada Lily		✓	✓	✓	
709	4c Hepatica		✓	✓	✓	
784	4c Hepatica		✓	✓	✓	
710	5c Shooting Star		✓	✓	✓	
785	5c Shooting Star		✓	✓	✓	
711	10c Lady's Slipper		✓	✓	✓	✓
711a	10c Lady's Slipper		✓	✓	✓	
786	10c Lady's Slipper		✓	✓	✓	
712	12c Jewelweed			✓	✓	
712xx	12c Jewelweed - Precancel			Note 1		
787	15c Canada Violet			✓	✓	
787xx	15c Canada Violet - Precancel					✓
717	15c Trembling Aspen		✓	✓		
718	20c Douglas Fir		✓	✓	✓	
719	25c Sugar Maple		✓	Note 2	✓	
720	30c Red Oak		✓			
723	50c Prairie Town		✓	✓	✓	
723A	50c Prairie Town		✓		✓	
726a	\$1.00 Fundy, not tagged		✓	✓	✓	
934	\$1.00 Glacier Park			✓	✓	
713	12c Queen Elizabeth II	✓	✓	✓	✓	
716	14c Queen Elizabeth II		✓	✓	✓	✓
789	17c Queen Elizabeth II		✓	✓	✓	✓
791	30c Queen Elizabeth II			✓	✓	
792	32c Queen Elizabeth II			✓	✓	✓
926	34c Queen Elizabeth II			✓	✓	✓
926A	36c Queen Elizabeth II					✓
714	12c Parliament		✓	✓	✓	
715	14c Parliament		✓	✓	✓	
790	17c Parliament		✓	✓	✓	
907	A (30c) Maple Leaf			✓	✓	✓
923	30c Maple Leaf			✓	✓	
924	32c Maple Leaf			✓	✓	

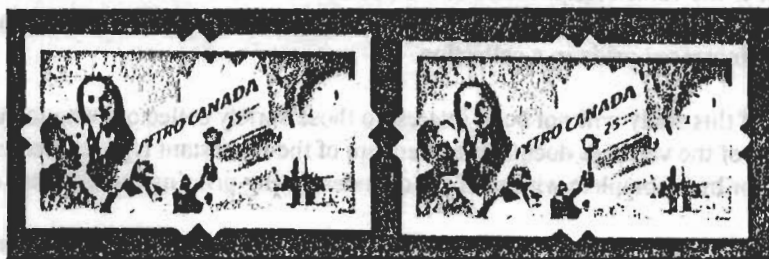
Note 1: Exists in mint only. Most likely a FAVOUR PERFIN.

Note 2: Exists both mint and used. Most likely proper usage.



## SECTION I - MAIL BOX

From Mirko Zatkan a great photocopy of the Petro-Canada diecut stamp that exists with 2 different forms of diecutting - one comes from the booklets and the FDCs, and the other from the annual collections. The latter exists only in fully die-cut singles, and differs from the other version in that the cutting matrix has been reversed (possibly the stamps were cut from the back rather than the front). Now, try to find one of these beauties on a commercial cover!



from booklet

from Annual Collection

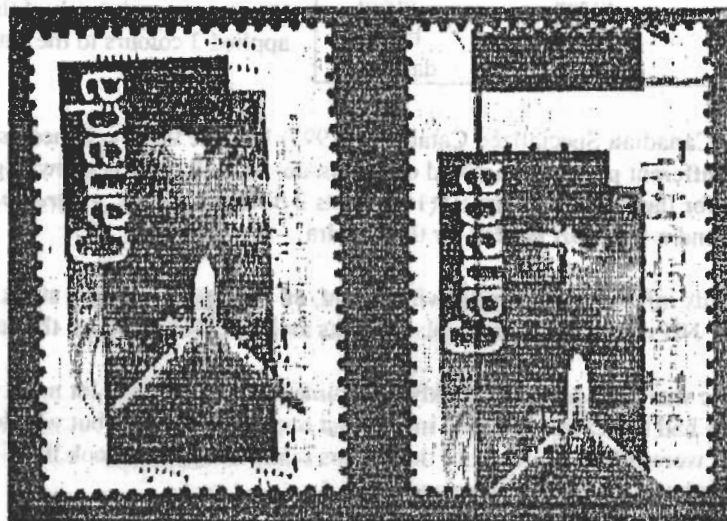
Congratulations to Joseph Monteiro - Reports from the Madrid International Literature competition:

- *Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada (1953-1999) Vol. I,II,III* - Large Vermeil
- *Printing and Perforating Errors of Postage Stamps in Canada (1953-1997) an Analysis* - Silver

Other exhibition reports: (Note: Please send in all Elizabethan reports)

- Arlene Sullivan - VANPEX 2000 - *Sick N Tick and Greetmore Stamps* - received a Silver.
- John Arn - Apple Harvest 2000 - Spokane, WA - *Canada - Red Dues and Their Usage* - a Gold and the Reserve Grand.
- Georgia - Peach State Stamp Show - *Canada - Semi-Postal Stamps* (One frame exhibit) - received a Silver.

Shown below is a dramatic perforation shift on the International Civil Aviation issue (Scott # 1528) sent in by Robert Gagnon.



# The Coastal Vessels - Issued September 24, 1975

By: Ron Rush



The printing of Canadian stamps is said to include a high standard of "quality" in reference to the relative number of varieties to be found. Varieties are **not always particularly** valuable nor is the value solely related to the number of their occurrences. However, for the variety collector, the reward of finding a yet undiscovered variation, besides a short adrenaline rush, will generate long lasting, increased pride in a collection.

The results of this study will not be of interest to those variety collectors who focus on constant or plate varieties. All of the varieties documented here are of the inconstant type, caused by shifts in registration (alignment) or by incomplete wiping of the cylinder during printing the different colours.

This issue was produced by a relatively unreliable printing process - from the point of view of ensuring few varieties. Canada Post's reaction to several questions put to them about the issue was that *"this issue was printed by steel engraving and gravure.....This would account for the variations noted"*. It is assumed that CP's reputation for quality is not based on stamps manufactured by this process but that they nevertheless feel justified in using this process.

Canada Post's brochure released at the time of issue identifies the stamps as being printed by three colour steel engraving plus three colour gravure. Subsequent information from the Philatelic Archives is that the stamps had a single steel engraving only; the other colours are **litho printings**.

Canada Post's brochure also states that these stamps were printed by the British American Bank Note Company and were issued in sheets of 50. Since 4 different ships were involved and 50 is not divisible evenly by 4, the number of each were not equal. On each sheet of 50, there were 13 Wm. D. Lawrences (dark brown), 12 Neptunes (grey), 13 Beavers (lime green) and 12 Quadras (light brown). Canada Post records a total volume of 26,000,000 stamps issued or 520,000 sheets of 50. The total volumes issued of each stamp will become helpful in estimating the volume aspect of rarity.

The stamps were printed on a Goebel press, a one pass operation that received the roll of raw paper at one end and resulted in the printed stamps, complete with perforations, emerging at the other end. The gravure printing was completed first, the steel engraved printing second. Each of the printing processes applied 3 colours to the stamps.

Stamp	Gravure	Steel
WDL	blue-grey, brown	brown
Beaver	green	green
Quadra	brown	brown
Neptune	blue-grey	dark blue

The Unitrade Canadian Specialized Catalogue (1997) lists the volume issued as 28,500,000 and recognizes 3 different papers being used on this issue. As well, they acknowledge a *"missing anchor hole"* variety for the Neptune. Darnell (1992) lists 2 different papers, a *"grey bow"* variety for the Wm. D. Lawrence and a *"support cable"* for the Quadra.

Armed with this information, an ultra-violet light, an 8x magnifier and a stock of 2,494 copies (the population) of NH material in sheets, plate blocks and other loose pieces, the search was on.

Rocket science was not needed to quickly determine that there were a lot more varieties to look for than the catalogues had indicated; so many in fact that one could not help but wonder what the original stamp specifications were. What was each of the stamps really designed to look like? After all, how can you identify the varieties if you have no standard?

## Sec. 5 - The Coastal Vessels (Con't)

It was necessary to build a list of the varieties as they were discovered to ensure that all instances were checked for at least the major reoccurring instances. As this list was built, it became apparent that it would be necessary, in order to be complete, to go back over the instances already looked at to test them for the newly discovered varieties. But that led to discovering others and it became obvious that this was as close to an infinite task as one could envisage. This review was therefore limited to recording the most frequent variations and only noting less frequent occurrences as they were discovered.

This review concentrated on the catalogue-identified varieties and therefore focused on the front of the Wm. D. Lawrence (grey bow), the upper front of the Quadra (support cable) and the bow of the Neptune (missing anchor hole). However, there were other areas of the ships that also contained inconsistencies. It is easy to conclude that a number of specialized collections on this issue could indeed be built and each one of them would probably include one or more items that were unique.

The NH stock that was reviewed was made up of material: 343 plate blocks, 300 of which were in unopened packets of 25 as issued originally by Canada Post; 13 plate sheets, 8 blank sheets and miscellaneous blocks and strips. There were 634 WDLs and Beavers, and 613 Quadras and Neptunes.

Paper under u/v	Qty	%
Plain	408	16.4
VL Flour.	36	1.4
Low Flour.	1,780	71.4
Med Flour	20	.8
Hibrite	250	10.0

The discovered papers were of five major types which are described as plain (PL), very low fluorescence (VLF) and low fluorescence (LF); medium fluorescence (MF) and hibrite (HB) based on their respective reactions under u/v light.

A reasonable assumption is that the intent was for the WDL to have a brown hull and further that the colour brown should fill the boundaries of the hull from the bow line to the stern line. The lack of sharp definition of the brown colour makes measuring its exact length difficult. For purposes of this article, a "meet" of the colour to the bow and stern lines was recorded whenever any part of the brown colour touched any section of either line. In many instances, the colour brown was not as long as the distance

Extent of front & back of brown colour	Qty	%
In front of bow line & behind the stern line	1	.1
In front of bow line & meets stern line	2	.3
In front of bow line & short of stern line	10	1.6
Meets bow line & behind stern line	5	.8
Meets bow line & meets stern line	24	3.8
Meets bow line & short of stern line	98	15.5
Short of bow line & behind stern line	140	22.1
Short of bow line & meets stern line	140	22.1
Short of bow line & short of stern line	214	33.8

between the bow and stern line. In fact, in 214 of the 634 WDL samples, the brown colour did not meet either of the bow or stern lines. As well there was only one case where the brown colour extended past the front of the bow and past the rear of the stern on the same stamp. This was on a blank sheet on hibrite paper. In only 24 instances did

the brown colour fill the distance between the bow and stern lines. This does either challenge the wisdom of assuming that the original Canada Post intent was to fill the entire hull with the colour brown or indicate a total lack of quality control on this aspect of the design.



Why is the grey colour on this stamp? Based on large the number of grey occurrences one is led to conclude that it must have been intended to overlay the grey on the brown colour. However this theory is not supported however by the fact that many other instances contain no grey at all. Once again, we're somewhat stymied by not knowing what the specifications for this stamp were.

#### A Further Look at the WDL "Grey Bow" Variety

Usually the "grey bow" variety occurs when the brown colour is short of the bow line and the white space so created is filled with grey that cleanly meets the bow line (23). There were 90 cases where the brown did not meet the bow line and the resultant white space was filled with grey but that same grey also extended beyond the bow line. Another version of the "grey bow" is also be noted when the brown meets the bow line only at one point and the remaining bow area is filled with the grey colour which also extends ahead of the bow (39). As well, "grey bows" are also noted when the brown colour extends in front of the bow line and the grey colour is appended even further to the front (2). These variations are all recorded as 100% "grey bows" in the following table.

Summing the last three rows in the above table gives us 494 instances where the brown colour does not meet the bow line. 444 of these were found with varying concentrations of grey in the space between the brown colour and the bow line. This leaves us with only 50 "white bow" varieties (7.9% of the total population), where the brown colour did not meet the bow line and no grey is apparent. One must keep in mind that a 50x magnifier was being used to detect the grey and the results would be much different to the naked eye.

In 105 instances there was no grey colour in the bow area (whether the brown passed, met or was short of the bow line). Even when the colour grey was present in the space between the colour brown and the bow

	% of space filled with the colour Grey	Qty	%*
A	100= "Grey Bow"	154	24.3
B	50	72	11.4
C	35	53	8.4
D	20	99	15.6
E	Trace	151	23.8

\*The % column in this and all other tables refers to the % occurrence in the total population.

line, it was in a variety of proportions to the potential white space available as listed in the table. (A) The 100% row refers to the number of instances in which the grey colour completely filled the space and/or exceeded the space between the brown colour and the bow line. (E) 31 of the instances with a trace of grey in the bow area occurred on copies where the brown colour did meet the bow line and the grey was appended to the front side of the bow

line. Of these 31, 18 were plate blocks which came from the same package of 25 as issued by Canada Post. This may indicate that this occurred only in a specific portion of the printing run.

Again, whether or not there was any intent to give a suggestion of speed to the William D. Lawrence, one is provided on 418 of the 634 population. The colour grey forms a line running along the bottom length of the hull from bow to stern. The intensity ranges from fairly

#### "Grey Wake"

dramatic to just a trace. This review identified only the options of a clear grey colour, a trace only or none. Of the 265 occurrences of a "grey wake", 242 of them were accompanied by some measure of grey in the bow. In the remaining 23 occurrences of no grey in the bow, there was a strong presence of grey in the stern - but we haven't even talked about that yet. There were 144 occurrences in the 418 instances that had the colour grey in the wake, in the bow and the stern. This would support the statement that, in these 144 instances (22.7%), the grey colour's size was larger than the brown's, if indeed the grey was originally planned to overlay the brown colour.

Grey in Wake?	Qty	%
"Grey Wake"	265	41.8
Trace Only	153	24.1



## Sec. 5 - The Coastal Vessels (Con't)

The brown of the hull does **not meet the stern line** in 322 instances of the 634 population. 210 of these have some **grey colour in this white space** as shown in the table. Of the 146 with a trace only, only 9 occurred where the brown colour exceeded the stern line (to the rear), 21

### Grey Stern

Grey In Stern?	Qty	%
"Grey Stern"	64	10.1
Trace Only	146	23

occurred where the brown colour met the stern line and the remainder, 116 occurred where the brown was short of the stern line. Subtracting the 210 that had some grey in the stern from the total of 322 where the brown did not meet

the stern line leaves us with 112 "**white stern**" varieties being 17.7% of the population.

All this close examination of the stern also produced a surprise variety in that the stern line itself was found to be broken in different places. The "**broken stern line**" occurred 169

### "Broken Stern Line"

times or 26.7% of the time. It should be noted that the stern line varies in length.

Without knowing what the standard was, it is not known whether the long or short version is the variety. These different lengths were not counted nor included in the "**broken**" count.

The following table identifies the varieties discussed so far and calculates a **rarity factor**. This is the

**Summary** number of stamps that you could expect to have to examine in order to find 1 of the variety (assuming that all varieties were distributed equally). It is solely based on the numerics of the instances found and does not intend, in any way, to indicate value. Value is significantly influenced by demand and, at this point, there is none for most of the variations. As well, many of these variations are not apparent to the naked eye which minimizes the population that might even be interested. This rarity factor also does not include the various paper types which have been identified so far. The small number of instances on which this review has been based would lead us to probably erroneous conclusions. Finally, on this rarity factor, it should also be kept in mind that any one stamp could include more than one of these varieties and therefore these numbers are conservative..

Variety	Qty	Rarity
Grey Bow	154	4
50% grey Bow	72	9
35% Grey Bow	53	12
20% Grey Bow	99	6
Trace Grey Bow	151	4
White Bow	50	13
Grey Wake	265	2
Trace Grey Wake	152	4
Grey Stern	64	10
Trace Grey Stern	146	4
White Stern	112	6
Broken Stern Line	169	4

This article covers about 40% of the varieties that have been noted to date and the second half of the article will appear in the next issue. In the meantime, additional details on this issue from any interested parties would be appreciated by contacting the author via the Elizabethan Study Group or via Email to ronldrush@yahoo.com. I sincerely appreciate the assistance of Hans Reiche, Steve Thorning and the design team at Canada Post in developing this report.

Revision Date - July 11, 2000

## YOUTH PROGRAM

By: George Saikaley

They have projects that use them **all!!!** So send them along for the future stamps collectors." George M. Saikaley, 1881 Main St., Lefavre, Ontario K0B 1J0, Canada (George is serving the needs of 3 school programs!)

## BNAPS WEB SITE DIRECTORY

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

www.wep.ab.ca/bnaps

BNAPS KIDS : www.wep.ab.ca/stamps4dids

**Misperforated Error**

**by: Joseph Monteiro**

In the last few months, several misperforated errors have turned up in various auction catalogues. Perforating varieties are not only quite unique but can be quite educational. From it, not only can greater information be inferred about the perforating process but other types of information about the type of perforator used can be obtained and whether it is a genuine error or a fake can be determined. This does not mean that we can do that in all circumstances. In this brief article, a recent interesting perforating error that was sold at a leading auction house will be examined.

**46-cents 1999 Christmas Victorian Angels misperforated error stamp  
(Scott No. 1815/Darnell No. ?) November 4, 1999.**

**a) A description of the stamp**

The 46-cents Christmas stamp of the 1999 series shows a angel beating a drum. Angels have long been associated with the role of messengers and instruments of divine will. "During the Victorian era (1837-1901), angels figured prominently in religious works; closely linked to the Nativity, but a shift occurred when this motif emerged as a theme in secular works. Angels became symbols of hope and innocence, and art prints featuring angels became popular household decorations. Canadian artwork created during this era inspired these *Victorian Angels* stamps."[3]

The three values (46-cent, 55-cents and 95-cents) of this series were printed by Canadian Bank Note. The 46-cents was designed by Tannis Hopkins and issued on November 4, 1999. The stamps were printed on Coated paper in sheets of 50 (5 rows and 10 columns) and perforated using a x gauge. The stamps also appear in booklet format. The 46-cents stamp was printed in various shades of red, yellow, pink and gold; in addition, PVA gum was used as the adhesive. Traffic lights appear as part of the marginal inscriptions in the form of bells together with the name of the printer, the name of the designer and the name of illustrator. The name of the printer appears in upper case letters; the name of the illustration (Signal Design Group Inc.) and designer (Tannis Hopkins) appears in lower case letters. These inscriptions appear in the vertical selvages at the top and bottom. The horizontal selvages are printed in colour.

The design on the stamp can be described as follows. The centre of the stamp depicts an Angel beating a drum. In the centre-left of the stamp is the name of the country 'Canada' and below it is the value of the stamp '46', the latter in large gold print colour. At the bottom right printed horizontally in very fine print is the inscription 'Christmas' and below it 'Noel'. To its left in very fine

print is the copyright symbol shown in black ink.

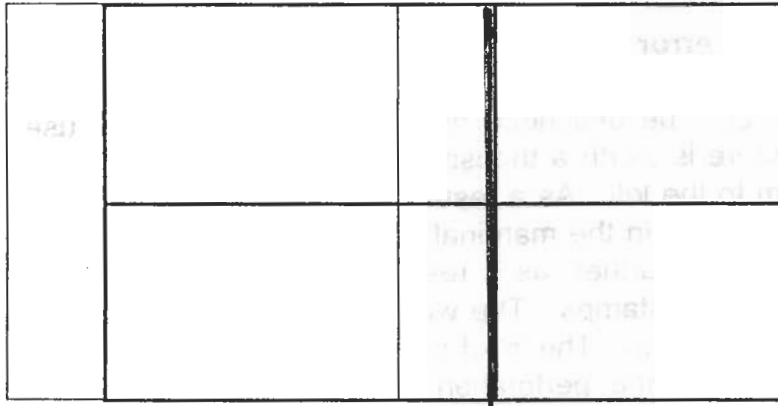
**b) A description of the error**

The error can best be described through an illustration, to use an old Chinese adage 'a picture is worth a thousand words'. The vertical perforations are shifted a full 8mm to the left. As a result, the stamps on the left side of the sheet, top and bottom, contain the marginal inscription in part together with the bell shaped colour code. Further, as a result of the misperforation, the word 'Christmas' appears on two stamps. The word 'Chri' on the left and 'tmas' and 'Noel' on the right of the stamp. The 's' of the word after 'Chri' does not appear because it is run over by the perforation. This is shown hereafter in the illustration. As a result of the misperforation, tagging errors appear on the stamp. The right column of stamps appear with a three tag bar (i.e., the right vertical tag bar is missing) and the horizontal tagging to the left of the left vertical bar is missing (which makes the horizontal tagging on these stamps smaller). The stamps elsewhere (i.e., not on the left column) also have a tagging error though somewhat different. The difference is that the stamps have the horizontal tag to the left of the vertical bar and the vertical tag on these stamps is twice as large as the vertical tag on the left column. This is shown in the illustration.

Illustration of the Misperforated Error



Illustration of the Tagging bars on block of four



The heavy lines in the illustration show the tagging and the light lines show the stamp.

**c) The story about the error**

The 46-cents Christmas misperf appeared in the June 2000 mail auction catalogue by *Eastern Auctions Ltd.* [1] and in their October 2000 catalogue [2] and was described as:

"1815, 46c, Angel & Drum Upper left inscription block showing a major shift of the perforations, the plate inscription appears at left even though this sheet came from field stock, a lovely error, VF NH (P) E 300.00.

Is this misperf a result of the stamps that were printed with a shift or is it a result of a sheet that was misfed? One way of determining this is by examining the tagging. If the tagging and perforation are both shifted, it is likely that this error was caused due to a **print shift**. If the tagging is right and the perforation only is shifted, the misperforation is most likely caused because the sheet of stamps was misfed. In other words, based on the probability of errors occurring, one error is more likely to occur than two. It should be remembered that the possibility of even one error occurring (without being detected) is very very small. The possibility of two on the same sheet of stamps is much smaller. This misperf could also occur because of a jump of the perforator elsewhere on the sheet but evidence that this was so has not been seen.

**d) A bibliography of the 46-cents 1999 Christmas misperforated error**

1. *Eastern Auctions Ltd.*, Public Auction, June 17th 2000, Halifax, Nova Scotia, p. 105 and p. 175.
2. *Eastern Auctions Ltd.*, Public Auction, October 14th 2000, Halifax, Nova Scotia, p.112 and p. 176.
3. *Collections of Canada*, "New Issues, Victorian Angels, Canada Post, Winter/hiver 199, pp. 14-15.



OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE - SOUVENIR CARD - SERIES 5

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT



DIRECTOR  
ACCOUNTING

5 XI 1962

P.O. DEPT. - OTTAWA

Your File  
V/ré/

Our File 8-6-21 Series 5  
N/ré/

*The Montague*  
Confederation Heights  
Ottawa 8, Ontario  
1st November 1962

Comptroller

SOUVENIR CARD - SERIES 5

Herewith is a suggested mock-up of the Series 5 souvenir card. This card will display eight five-cent commemorative stamps ending with the one commemorating Sir Casimir Gzowski. This latter stamp should be available about mid-February. In addition, as you suggested, there are three stamps of the new regular issue, the five-cent, four-cent and one-cent. These stamps will be available in January. It will therefore be possible to commence assembly of this card in February.

*Card model OK*  
*Descriptive titles OK*  
*2 - 15000.0 cards as we will have them in time to ship*  
*in February*  
*2/11/62*

You will notice that I have deliberately suggested the removal of the numerals below each stamp because I believe you agreed that these added a cluttered appearance to the card. Each stamp has the subject matter titled in French and English and may be readily referred to on the reverse side. I recommend the following headings on the reverse side:

CANADIAN HISTORY IN POSTAGE STAMPS - SERIES 5

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY - Issued on 31st August 1962 to commemorate the official opening of the Trans-Canada Highway.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II - Three denominations of the new regular issue.

EDUCATION - Marks 1962 as Education Year and assists in the promotion of Education.

..2

- 2 -

COLOMBO PLAN - Canada contributes technical skills and funds to aid other communities of mankind in their economic development.

RESOURCES FOR TOMORROW - Wise use of Renewable Resources today will ensure that these resources will serve the nation in the future.

*OK*  
*21/1/62*  
DOLLARD DES ORMEAUX - Leader of a <sup>*FAKE*</sup> small band who gave their lives to defend the young settlements of Montreal and Quebec.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT - In 1812 the first agricultural settlement in Western Canada was founded in what is now the Province of Manitoba.

SIR CASIMIR S. GZOWSKI - This eminent Canadian of Polish birth symbolizes the contribution of those of many races to the development of the Nation.

<sup>*FAKE*</sup>  
VICTORIA, B.C. - The capital of the Province of British Columbia celebrated its Centenary in 1962.

*St. Montague*  
Director of Accounting

ED NOTE: PAGES 53 THRU 55 ARE PART I  
OF THIS SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE

Postage Stamp Division

8-6-21 Vol. 5

6 November 1962

The Superintendent  
Purchasing and Stores Division

NEW STYLE ENVELOPE FOR SOUVENIR CARDS

Herewith is a folder upon which is mounted a white envelope printed in red and a white envelope with an original design in brown and a second folder with a finished working drawing of the latter.

This Branch has used all of the souvenir card envelopes printed in red that you had in stock and an additional supply is required. However, we would like the new stock to be printed with the new brown design.

I should be obliged if you would order the new design envelope in sufficient time to have 50,000 of these envelopes available to this Branch in April 1963, and have an additional 50,000 available in June. It is most probable that an additional 50,000 envelopes will be required for delivery not later than September. This latter amount may be revised, however, in accordance with our experience with the demand for the souvenir card up to the end of July.

This information is given you to assist you to order the envelopes in quantities which will give you the minimum cost per thousand and also to reduce your problem of storing them.

Director of Accounting

Enc.

JRC/mjs/5

## SECTION 9 - RED DUES - CAN YOU RATE THIS COVER?

The size of the envelope indicates a greeting card. There are no markings on the reverse. This was a special delivery from Cayuga, Ont. on 27 XI 74 to Hamilton, Ont. franked with a 1¢ Centennial stamp which resulted in a "T38 CENTS" marking of postage due.

The cover has a Hamilton Special Delivery hand stamp dated 26 XI 1974 and subsequently 38¢ in red postage dues (Perf. 12 X 12 - almost certainly from the third series) added and tied on 26 XI 74.

The prevailing rate information at this time was:

- 1 Oz. first class rate was ..... 8¢
- 0 - 2 Oz. printed matter rate was ..... 6¢
- Special Delivery fee was ..... 40¢

The procedure for shortpaid special delivery mail during this period was "item to be forwarded to destination: and twice the deficiency (postage and special delivery fee) collected on delivery.

It would appear 48¢ was the correct rate - and that the correct postage due fee should have been 94¢.

Any information on how this cover was rated would be very much appreciated.



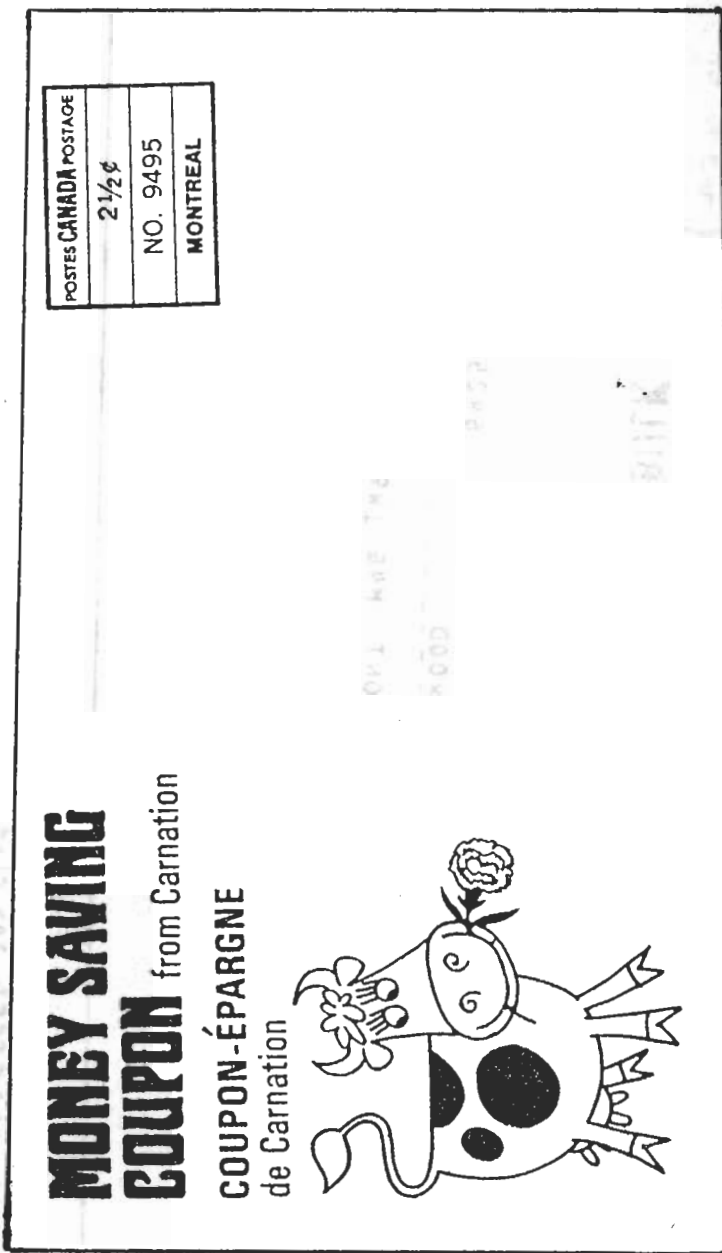


# SECTION 10 - THIRD CLASS FRACTIONAL MAIL RATE COVERS

Provided by: John Aitken

Fractional rates paid by permit or meter - often the only way the rate may be found. Vast majority of such mail is destroyed - examples certainly not common and finding one may be elusive. Two examples shown - see also the next page.

RATE IN EFFECT: APR. 2/51 - MAY 31/60



RATE: UNADDRESSED (I.E. HOUSE HOLDER) 3RD CLASS  
PRINTED MATTER 0-202.  
EACH EXTRA 202.  
\$ .015  
\$ .01  
\$ .02 1/2

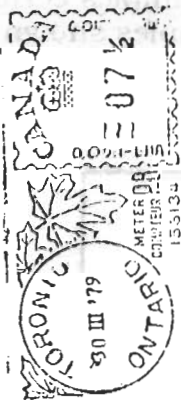
RATE INEFFECT: APR. 1/78 - MAR. 31/79

BULK

6425

J N GRACE  
872 MILLWOOD  
APT 56

TORONTO ONT M4G 1W9



**Bell**  
phonecentre

RATE: INDIVIDUALLY ADDRESSED 3RD CLASS  
PRINTED MATTER, PRE-SORTED FOR  
DELIVERY AND MAILED IN QUANTITY  
(5,000 + IN SAME PROVINCE OR  
10,000 + IF MORE THAN ONE PROVINCE)  
AT THE QUANTITY RATE OF MINIMUM  
(2.4¢/PIECE PLUS 40.8¢/LB. ON  
THE TOTAL MAILING WT. - MIN. 72¢)

\$ .0742

## 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 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 or if U. S. funds at 75% to Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: John D. Arn, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005.

**HELP! HELP!** The following needed to complete Caricature & Landscape Series Scott 586-605. Perforated Initials, Horizontal Pairs, Blocks of 4,



Corner Blocks (and P. O. sets), Imprint Blocks (and sets), also Landscape 1 bar tags. Will pay premium. Will accept single but prefer above configurations. Need 593 P. O. stock ribbed all four corner blocks. As a fellow collector I need your help. John M. Hillmer, 135 Antibes Drive # 1401, North York, Ont. M2R 2Z1

6/97

**WANTED:** Pre-1970 Canadian military covers: CFPO's; CAPO's; Postal Tracing; registration; unusual auxiliary markings. Priced approvals/photocopies: Dean Mario, 933 Dudley St., Saskatoon, SK S7M 1K8

**RED DUES** - Scarce, unusual, unique usage - any series - always of interest. John D. Arn, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005

3/00

**LOOKING** for "Stick n' Tick" and "Greetmore" covers and collateral material. I have basic covers & labels but looking for unusual usages. Need examples of all the Greetmore Stamps on covers in period and with make-up stamps outside the usage period or on non-standard covers. Arlene Sullivan, POBox 50008, South Slope RPO, Burnaby, BC. Canada V5J 5G3. e-mail: amsullivan@telus.net

1/00

**CRITICAL ONE FRAME** needs. Olympic Semi-Postal Issue - 16 page one frame exhibit needs unique (at least a bit unusual) usages of 10¢ (B2) and 15¢ (B9) in period on cover. John D. Arn, N 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA. 99005. e-mail: JohnDArn@aol.com. (Trade material available).

3/00

**SEARCHING** for Pacific National Exhibition covers and collateral material. Also any information on "Sub PO Ex", the exhibition Post Office. Arlene Sullivan, POBox 50008, South Slope RPO, Burnaby, BC. Canada V5J 5G3. e-mail: amsullivan@telus.net

1/00

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**Phone (403) 547-1435**

**Fax: (403) 547-2642**

**E-mail: [zatkaphilately@home.com](mailto:zatkaphilately@home.com)**



3/00

### 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 - 50% offering Canadian material. The Goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

#### 2001

Feb. 9 - 11 - Great Western Stamp Show - Richmond Inn, 7551 Westminster Hwy, Richmond, BC - Annual Bourse

Mar. 30-Apr. 1 - Edmonton Spring National & Regional Stamp Show. Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall - Information: Exhibition Chairman, Edmonton Spring Stamp Show 2001, P. O. Box 399, Edmonton, AB T5J 2J6 Canada

April 6- 8 : Royale \* 2001\* at Lakeshore Stamp Club, Montreal, QC. Information: Lakeshore Stamp Club, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5

May 5-6 - ORAPEX 2001, Curling Rink. RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON. Infor: Doug Lingard, 2425 Blackstone Crescent, Ottawa, ON K1B 4H6/e-mail: [<lingardd@istar.ca>](mailto:lingardd@istar.ca)

June 8 - 10 : PIPEX - Spokane Convention Center, West 334 Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane, WA - Information: Howard Ness, S 9 Washington, Spokane, WA 99218

Aug. 31- Sept. 2 BNAPEX 2001 - Ottawa, Ontario - Crown Plaza Hotel - Info: Richard Malott, 16 Harwick Cr., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1: email is [malott@magma.ca](mailto:malott@magma.ca)

#### 2002

Sept. 26-29 APPLE HARVEST 2002 - Hosting BNAPEX 2002. Spokane Convention Center Spokane, WA - Info: John D. Arn Tel: 509-467-5521 or Fax: 509-467-2282 or email: [JohnDArn@aol.com](mailto:JohnDArn@aol.com).