

Copies Mailed: 133


Samuel de Champlain
See page 89

## Editor's Change of Address

As noted in the last Corgi Times, our family is about to move to a newly built house about 30 minutes northeast of Winnipeg.

My new mailing address, effective immediately, is:

Robin Harris
PO Box 104
Seddons Corner, MB R0E 1X0
Our new phone number will be in place about the middle of July:
(204) 268-9395


Seddons Corner is a gas station that has a post office within it, located at the intersection of Highway's 44 and 214. It is about nine miles east of Beausejour. Our house is situated between these two places. If you are interested in seeing a map of where we are located, visit my website at:
www.adminware.ca/homestead

## BNAPEX 2006

The Elizabethan II Study Group will be holding a meeting in conjunction with this year's BNAPEX 2006 convention being held in Sudbury, Ontario from September 1-3, 2006.

We would ask that if you will be attending the convention to please bring along an item or two and give a brief "show and tell".

This year's BNAPEX is being chaired by our study group chairman, Harry Machum. *

## Change of Address Card

We noted in the last Corgi Times (page 73) that a new Change of Address card is now available at Canadian post offices. I have been able to pick up a supply of these cards at my local post office - enclosed is a copy for your reference. *

## 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!

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


Corgi Times Index . Robert McGuinness
Market Report $\qquad$
Paper Trails . . . . . . . . . . . . Rick Penko
Auction . . . joint with Centennial group

Website:
www.adminware.ca/esg

Annual Dues
US and Canadian addresses is US\$11.00. Canadian addresses option of C $\$ 15.00$. All others US\$16.00.

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

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## 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...

## ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Canada 2007 Stamp Program Announced

Canada Post announced their 2007 stamp program on May 31st:

Jan 5: Year of the Pig<br>Jan: Celebration (similar to 2006 Balloons)<br>Feb: International Polar Year<br>Mar 1: Lilacs<br>Mar: Arts Canada (Mary Pratt)<br>Mar: University of Saskatchewan Centennial<br>Apr: Endangered Species<br>May 3: Ottawa as Canada's capital city<br>Jun: Terra Nova National Park<br>Jun: Captain George Vancouver<br>Jul: Jasper National Park Centennial<br>Jul: Chief Membertou (French settlement series)<br>Jul: FIFA World Youth Championships<br>Aug: Scouting in Canada Centennial<br>Sep: Law Societies of Saskatchewan and Alberta Centennials<br>Sep: Higher learning at HEC Montreal Centennial<br>Oct: Low-value definitives: Beneficial Insects<br>Nov: Royal Architectural Institute of Canada<br>Nov: Christmas

Noticeably absent is a Legends in ... issue. This year's Legends in Hollywood issue of four stamps had some very strong promotions by Canada Post. It proved to be a very popular issue with both collectors and the general public. I would think that a similar issue - either with the same theme or another - will appear in 2007.

Also of interest in this announcement is the start of a new set of low-value definitives - Beneficial Insects.

## TMPostal Rates Rising in 2007

Canada Post has announced that postal rates will be rising on January 15, 2007. The domestic rate will rise to $52 \phi$; the USA rate will rise to $93 \phi$, and International mail will rise to $\$ 1.55$. *

## Corgi Times

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Back Issues:
Sample or single issues C $\$ 3.50$, US $\$ 3.00$ each.
(Six issues per volume) Vol I through V C\$17/vol, US\$13/vol; Vol VI C\$21, US\$16; Vol VII C\$18.50, US\$14; Vol VIII to XIII C\$20/vol, US\$15/vol

Corgi Times is produced with WordPerfect ${ }^{\circledR}$ 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), if available, should be sent as separate files from text files.

# Study Group Business 

## ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ New members

TME-mail changes/additions

## 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.

## 2006

Sep 1-3: BNAPEX 2006: Sudbury, ON
Sep 29-Oct 1: Royal 2006: Calgary, AB

## Better Late ...

Another late issue of the Corgi Times is arriving in your mailbox. That is now two in a row. Better late than never, I suppose.

As noted on the first page of this issue, our family is just about to move to a newly built house outside of Winnipeg (our retirement home?). Construction began May 1st. By the time you receive this issue, the house should be virtually completed. Our entire family is very anxious to move. Needless to say, the time that was "needed" to follow the construction has taken quite a bit of our time.

At about the end of April, I somehow got a pinched nerve in my neck. This caused some very sharp pain in my right arm/elbow, particularly noticeable when I worked on the computer. There were a few weeks in May and early June where I was very limited to the amount of time I could work on the computer - and that is my lively hood. This pinched nerve has since corrected itself on its own, and I have now been able to get back to work. Of course, my non-paying work (i.e. Corgi Times) took a very back seat during this time period.

By the way, the next issue of the Corgi Times may also be delayed a bit. The next Unitrade catalogue will be going to the printers at about the time the Corgi Times should be completed. Guess what? The Unitrade will be taking precedence! I should then be back on schedule in the fall and not need to worry about Corgi Times delays (unless I'm golfing too much at the new homestead). *

## New Postal Rates Book

Andrew Chung informs us that The Postal Rates and Fees of The Elizabethan Era From Canada 1952-2005, Volume Two, is in the final proofing stages and should be ready for purchase at BNAPEX 2006.

We have been advertising the first volume (Domestic Rates) here in the Corgi Times for the past year or so. This is the companion volume, featuring International Rates. There will be about 250 pages divided into three sections: Canadian Forces mail, United States of America, and International (non-USA).

You can order your copy(ies) by sending your cheque, payable to "Elizabethan II Study Group" to: Robin Harris, PO Box 104, Seddons Corner, MB R0E 1X0 Canada. Pricing for ESG members is C $\$ 34.95$; non-members is $\mathrm{C} \$ 49.95$.

Please add postage/packaging: within Canada $\$ 10$; to USA $\$ 13$; International $\$ 16.50$ (surface).


Cover design not yet finalized - this is a mock up illustration

Canada Post 2006 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 6 | Year of the Dog <br> $<514$ single <br> <\$1.49 souvenir sheet <br> <two \$1.49 postal cards (non-denominated) — one for each postage stamp design | $\begin{aligned} & 2140 \\ & 2141 \end{aligned}$ |
| Jan 12 | 51¢ Queen Elizabeth II, 80th birthday (booklet of 10) | 2142 |
| Feb 3 | 51\$ Winter Olympics: Speed Skating and Skeleton | 2143-44 |
| Mar 8 | 51 ¢ Gardens (4 designs in booklet of 8) | 2145a-d |
| Apr 3 | 51 ¢ Birthdays (booklet of 6) | 2146 |
| Apr 7 | Art Canada (Dorothy Knowles) <br> $<51$ ¢ single (pane of 16) <br> [different perforation from single in souvenir sheet] <br> $<\$ 1.40$ souvenir sheet ( $51 \$$ and $89 \$$ stamps) | $\begin{aligned} & 2147 \\ & 2148 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apr 20 | 51 ¢ Canadian Labour Congress | 2149 |
| Apr 21 | \$1.49 Queen Elizabeth II, 80th birthday (souvenir sheet of 2) |  |
| Apr 26 | 51\$ McClelland \& Stewart, 100th anniversary (booklet of 8) |  |
| May 11 | 89\$ Canadian Museum of Civilization, 150th anniversary (booklet of 8) |  |
| May 26 | 51\$ Canadians in Hollywood (4 designs: Fay Wray, Mary Pickford, Lorne Greene, John Candy) <br> <booklet of 8 <br> <souvenir sheet of 4 <br> $<$ Prepaid postcrds |  |
| May 28 | 51\$ Champlain explores the Atlantic Coast (joint issue with USA) <br> <pane of 16 <br> <souvenir sheet of $2+2$ USA * 39 |  |
| Jun 15 | 51¢ Vancouver Aquarium, 50th anniversary (booklet of 10) |  |
| Jun 28 | 51¢ Canadian Forces Snowbirds (2 stamps) <br> <pane of 16 <br> <souvenir sheet of 2 <br> <uncut press sheet |  |
| Jun 30 | 51 ¢ Atlas of Canada, 100th anniversary |  |
| Jul 6 | 51¢ World Lacrosse Championship (booklet of 10) |  |
| Jul 19 | $51 ¢$ Mountaineering, booklet of 8 |  |
| Jul 31 | 51¢ Flag over ... (5 designs in booklet of 10): reprint by Lowe-Martin |  |
| Aug 3 | 51 $\ddagger$ Duck Decoys <br> <pane of 16 <br> <souvenir sheet of 4 <br> <Prepaid postcards |  |
| Aug 16 | 51 ¢ Society of Graphic Designers of Canada, 50th anniversary |  |
| Aug 23 | 51¢ Wine and Cheese (4 stamps) (booklet of 8) |  |
| Sep 26 | 514 MacDonald College: 100th anniversary (booklet of 8) |  |
| Sep 29 | 51 \& Endangered Species (4 stamps: Swift Fox, Blue Racer Snake, Tiger Salamander, Newfoundland Marten) <pane of 8 (self-adhesive) <br> <souvenir sheet of 4 (water-activated gum) |  |
| Oct 17 | Opera |  |
| Nov | Christmas (4 stamps) |  |

## Flower Coil Inscriptions

In the last issue of the Corgi Times (March-April 2006, page 71) we provided a chart that summarized the various paper and roll cutting varieties that have appeared (updated below).

We can now add a new type of variety to the chart: the placement of the plate inscriptions found in the gutters (every 10 stamps) in relation to the adjacent stamps.

The original printings had the inscriptions positioned "higher" within the gutter ( 2.5 mm below the stamp design from above; 5.0 mm above the stamp design below).

The new printings - likely available at least in early April if not late March (or earlier?) - have the inscriptions centred between the two stamp designs - about 3.8 mm below/above the respective designs.

The new gutter locations have only been seen on rolls where the start and end have a wavy die cut (this too is different from the original printings - in the former case the start/end was 'scissor' cut). On the new printings, the end of the roll is now glued to the inner cardboard tube.

## 89¢ Flower Paper Change

The $89 \notin$ Yellow Lady's Slipper coil has been found with a new paper. The original printing was on " F " (Fasson) paper. The new printing, first seen in early May (but may have been available in April), is on "C" paper.

The chart below summarizes the various rolls that have been seen to date:

| Backing paper at start/end of roll: | C paper |  | F paper |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | cut | wavy die cut | cut | wavy die cut |
| 51¢ Bergamot Blossoms |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec } 19 / 05 \dagger[\mathrm{H}] \\ \text { May /06 [C] } \end{gathered}$ |  | Apr /06* [C] |
| 89¢ Yellow Lady's Slipper |  | Jun /06* [H] | Dec 19/05 [H] | Feb /06* [C] |
| \$1.05 Pink Fairy Slipper | Dec 19/05 [H] | Feb /06* [C] |  |  |
| \$1.49 Himalayan Blue Poppy | Dec 19/05 [H] |  |  |  |

[H] - inscription is positioned "high" in gutter

* end of roll is glued to the inner cardboard tube
$[C]$ - inscription is "centred" in gutter $\quad \dagger$ exists with and without gluing to inner cardboard tube
$\ddagger$ dates on boxed rolls include Feb 27/06 and Mar 10/06



## 51¢ Flag Over ...

Five items to report on this booklet pane of 10 stamps:

## ~ Imperforate pane



Mirko Zatka has reported a fully imperforate pane of 10. There is a hint of some very slight indentation of the vertical rouletting between the second and third column of stamps. It is believed that this indentation was caused by the rouletting of a pane 'stuck' above the error pane.

## ~ No rouletting

The 51c Flag over... booklet of 10 is available without the vertical rouletting. The vertical die cutting appears as only a faint, very shallow score line, thus producing full, unsevered horizontal strips of 5 - exactly as seen on the First Day Covers.

These booklets must have been used to produce the First Day Covers for this issue, as the stamps on both the FDCs and mint booklets share identical features. We noted the lack of rouletting on FDC strips of 5 in the January-February 2006 Corgi Times (page 58).

## ~ Printed on Gum

Reported from Hamilton; a single booklet of the 51c Flag over... printed on the gum side.

## ~ Stamp placement errors

Two similar, but slightly different examples have been reported. The centre column of stamps have been peeled, shifted, and re-attached to the booklet before the panes were cut. The result is a portion of a tête-bêche pair placed under another stamp.


I had a scan of the other reported booklet that looks similar to the above ... but do you think I could find it for illustration in this issue? Darn.

## ~ New Printer

The July to September 2006 Details magazine from Canada Post notes that a new printing, by a different printer, will be made available on July 31, 2006.

The original printing was done by Canadian Bank Note; the new printing will be done by Lowe-Martin. *

## 5¢ Wilding - Odd Separation

by: Robin Harris

A reader of my website passed along this cover that uses a single $5 \phi$ Wilding. The cover is dated January 6, 1962 and is mailed from Riverton, Manitoba to London, Ontario.

The single $5 \phi$ Wilding has a straight edge at the bottom and a serrated-type edge at the right. This stamp is from either a booklet pane of the miniature pane. There is no hint of paper texture (ribbing) on the front of the stamp.


## 10¢ Traditional Trades

A new printing on the $10 \&$ Traditional Trades definitive has come to light. It is believed that this has been around since at least March of this year - perhaps sooner. Mirko Zatka first brought it to our attention.

What makes this a new printing is the placement of the inscriptions in each of the four corners of the pane selvedge. There is a very noticeable rightward shift (nearly 1.5 mm ) in the inscriptions.

This variety occurs on the Canadian Bank Note printing that has the UPC barcode in either the top or bottom selvedge. *

"Correct" placement


Shifted inscriptions

## Return to Sender

by: Robin Harris
Illustrated is a cover that was returned to me on May 4th of this year - the customary yellow Return to Sender sticker has been applied to the front.


What is odd about this cover is that the original mailing was done on June 15, 2004. It took just about two full years for this to be returned! Of course, there is no way that I can prove that it took this long to be returned as there are no other date markings on the cover - the May 42006 date was applied by myself (I date all of the mail that I receive in this manner). *

## Elizabethan II Market Place

Classified listings in the Market Place are $\$ 1.00$ for 25 words. Additional words are $5 \phi$ 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. *


## Champlain Explores the Atlantic Coast

Canada Post and the United States Postal Service produced a joint issue stamp honouring the explorations of Samuel de Champlain, issued May 28 in conjunction with the International stamp show held in Washington, D.C.

The $51 \phi$ Canadian stamp and the $39 \phi$ USA stamp share the same design. A joint souvenir sheet, containing two each of both countries stamps, was also issued.

If you are collecting all of the varieties, you will need four different stamps:

|  | 514 Canada <br> - bilingual | 39¢ USA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pane | - PVA water-activated gum <br> - perf $13.1 \times 12.5$ <br> - tagging bars are thinner than those on the souvenir sheet | - self-adhesive <br> - 35 mm square |
| Souvenir sheet | - US-style water-activated gum <br> - perf 11.0 <br> - souvenir sheet has a UPC barcode at lower left corner | - water-activated gum <br> - 40mm square |

A joint First Day Cover was made available, featuring a single of each countries stamp.


Canadian issues
Left: from pane of 16
Right: from souvenir sheet


USA issues
Left: from self-adhesive pane of 20
Right: from souvenir sheet


Left: Canadian souvenir sheet (with UPC barcode at lower left)
Right: USA souvenir sheet
By the way, the USA has a press a sheet available for the souvenir sheet.

The souvenir sheet sells for $\$ 2.00$ in Canada, plus GST and PST (unless you live in Alberta). Some post offices were selling the souvenir sheet for the face value of the four


Joint First Day Cover


Change of Address Cards - Part 3 - Requests to Postmaster for Redirection or Holding of Mail
by: John Aitken
In Robert Lemire's article "Canadian Change of Address Cards: Postal Stationery?" (Corgi Times - Dec 2004 pp42-44) he mentions that the Post Office supplied cards from as early as 1932 for customers to notify their Postmaster of a change of address. Lemire also mentions that from Sept. 1/76 there was a fee charged for holding or re-directing mail. The purpose of this article is provide a list of those fees (1976-2005) and to point out some collectible areas.

I wish to acknowledge the great help provided by Andrew Chung, and through him his Post Office colleagues in Ottawa in obtaining the rate information. Some of the Hold mail fees were obtained from the Canada Gazette Part II. Note: Since used Change of Address cards were not intended for release to the public, Andrew Chung does not consider it proper to have them, and for this reason did not list the fees in his rate book.

I checked several postal guides prior to 1976 (i.e. 1938-39; 1940-41; 1947; 1955 and 1961). None of them mentioned the availability of cards for notifying the postmaster of a change of address. Instead they simply mention that the request is to be made in writing, and must be renewed after 90 days. I have not seen any 'Request' cards used prior to 1976, but, like unused 'change of address' cards, mint cards can sometimes be found enclosed as stiffeners in First Day Covers.

The postal guides also mentioned that a request in writing could be made to hold letters for up to 90 days. If there was a card for this purpose I have not seen or heard of one. The guides noted that all such held mail was to be marked " Held .... days ( or weeks) at request of addressee" if not delivered, and either returned to sender or forwarded to the Undeliverable Mail Office. I have yet to notice an example of this


2 examples of re-directed mail with the yellow labels. The envelope (bottom) is a temporary re-direction and the card from Switzerland is a permanent change. There does not appear to be any way to distinguish the service paid for, but note that the expiry date on the card's label is over 4 mos. away, so the addressee paid for at least 8 months of the re-direction service. marking.

The Sept. 1/76 version of the Postal Guide notes that a service charge of $\$ 1.00$ for each 3 month period is levied on the form filed with the postmaster, but the fee does not apply to the estate of deceased persons. It still does not.

These fees were recorded in the Canada Gazette as amendments to the Post Office Act. Late in 1981 this became the


2 cards to Postmaster
<Victoria Harbour to Penetang \$9.50 1985 XI 29
<Copper Cliff to Sudbury \$9.50 1986 XII 9
Both pay for permanent $C$ of $A$.
Note - no charge for mailing the cards

Canada Post Corporation Act. Unfortunately the Canada Gazette starts to be less useful as a rate information source as rates were de-regulated and no longer required Parliamentary assent for change. Mail re-direction for business was placed outside of regulation from Oct. 1/91. Addressed Admail correction fees followed Jan.2/92; and finally all re-direction, including Hold Mail was put outside of Parliamentary regulation effective March 2/94, with the comment that a greater selection of options would be available under the Canada Post Corporation National Change of Address Program.


Left: Hold mail - 1 week - St. Romuald PQ 15 Dec $85 \$ 2.05$
Right: Hold Mail - 3 weeks - Copper Cliff On 7 July $89 \$ 6.75$
Looking at cards - the form dated 8-76 had spaces only for Redirection of Mail and Hold Mail. A new form dated 11-76 added a check-box for Temporary Re-direction of Mail.

The form dated 7-85 had a detachable receipt included. The next version, dated 8-86 included mention of the Privacy Act. This is the last "post card" size re-direction request I have seen. By the early '90s a multi-copy paper form was used and the "Hold Mail" request was a separate form. Currently the "Change of Address Notification" comes in a booklet entitled "Smart Moves" which includes tips on moving.


Left: Temporary Re-direction Penetang Nov $7 / 85 \$ 25.00$ (for 6 mos. $502 \times \$ 12.50$ ). Note: the previous year this would have cost $2 \times \$ 1.59=\$ 3.18$ so must have been a surprise.

Right: Temporary Re-direction $\$ 15.00$ for 4 months. Sudbury Nov. 28/88. Note that the card has been registered at no charge as a courtesy (was a previous one lost?) and there is no end date filled in. Perhaps the postal clerk was trying to mollify an unhappy customer?

Besides the COA cards there are some other pieces of stationery to be found. Mail that has been re-directed can be found with a yellow address label bearing an expiry date. The earliest example in my collection was used in 1983. I also have a Collective Envelope for forwarding mail outside of Canada. My copy has form date 3-85.

I must confess that what really attracts me are the sometimes spectacular usages of the high value stamps on the cards to the postmaster.

Here are the Rates:



Left: Burlington 22 IX 77-\$1-for 3 mos. - permanent change of address Right: Carleton Place $15 \times 79$ - $\$ 2$ for 6 mos - temporary change of address to USA

# The 47-cents Queen Elizabeth Karsh Portrait Stamp - Fully and Partially Imperforate Errors 

by: Joseph Monteiro
1002-89 Vaudreuil Rue, Hull, Québec, Canada J8X 4E8
Introduction: In an earlier article, I reported about the discovery of the fully imperforate 47-cents definitive Karsh stamp. Since I wrote about that discovery, new types of 47-cents Karsh errors were found, full and part imperforate. The cause of the latest errors and the nature of these errors are quite different from the earlier reported error. This brief article will examine the latest discovery.

Description of the 47-cents Karsh stamp: The 47-cents Queen Elizabeth Karsh sheet stamp was issued on December 28,2000 . The series of stamps bearing this portrait has been in use from 1988 till 2000. This multi-coloured stamp is based on a portrait of the Queen taken by Yousuf Karsh, an internationally famous Montreal-based photographer. Designers of this stamp were Yousuf Karsh, Tom Yakobina and Chris Candlish. It was printed by Canadian Bank Note using five colour lithography and is tagged on four sides in panes of 100 ( 10 x 10 ). The size of the stamp is $26 \mathrm{~mm} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$ and their perforations are $13.1 \times 13.6$. PVA gum was used as the adhesive. This stamp was printed on Coated paper. The colour of the stamp is multi-colour with blue being predominant The marginal inscription on the lower left side corner of this stamp reads:

C o o o o o CANADIAN BANK NOTE<br>Design: Yousuf Karsh,<br>Tom Yakobina, Chris Candlish

Description of the errors: There are two types of errors: 1) Fully imperforate errors from fully imperforate sheets; and 2) Fully and part imperforate errors from partially imperforate sheets.

The first type of error is fully imperforate i.e., the stamps do not have any perforation or blind perforation. In his advertising flier on this error Mr. Kimmerly states: "In mid-April a collector went to a Post Office and received a fabulous bonus. The sheet of stamps he had purchased had no perforations. To date only one sheet has surfaced and although another five sheets might be discovered, it is quite possible this one sheet is all that will ever be available. We have managed to secure a block of 20 and will offer the following, subject unsold. Pair $\$ 895$. Block $\$ 1750$. Bottom block of 4 has a trivial flaw in gum net $\$ 1495 . "$

The second type of errors are fully and partially imperforate errors from the bottom of the pane. The fully imperforate error is from the last row of stamps and the partial imperforate error is from the second last row of stamps. It was reported in the Eastern Auctions Ltd. catalogue of March 6, 2006. The catalogue stated: " 673 *S \# \#1683ii, 47c Queen Elizabeth Complete plate inscription sheet of 100 stamps, imperforate bottom row and half of the second row above it. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only known intact sheet, UNIQUE, VF NH ......(Photo) 6,600.00+." These fully imperforate errors are to be distinguished form the fully imperforate errors that came from fully imperforate panes.

Cause of the errors: There are two distinct causes of the above errors: 1) The sheet of panes was not sent to be perforated; and 2) The perforator malfunctioned.

The first cause is most likely in the case of wholly nonperforated panes. In this case, a sheet of stamps were taken for examination before being perforated and later inadvertently placed with perforated sheets of stamps. The sheet of stamps were then guillotined into panes, packaged and distributed. As a result, some packages contained a pane that was not perforated. The result was fully imperforate errors on a few imperforate panes.

The second cause is distinctly a perforator problem. In the case of this 47-cents stamp, the perforator missed the last two strikes on the sheet if the stamps were perforated from top to bottom, or the first two strikes on the sheet if the stamps were perforated from bottom to top. Of-course, if it was a 2 -row H-comb perforator the miss was only one strike. The result was partially and fully imperforate errors.

It is worthwhile noting that occasionally the first type of error could also result from a malfunction of the perforator, if the perforator misses one or two rows of panes in the sheet (in the event that there are three rows). This occasionally occurs but is generally not the case.

Conclusion: Traditionally, the first type of error has been more keenly sought by collectors and is considered more valuable than the second type of error. However, this neglects the quantity of errors that are likely to exist. There could be as many as six panes of the first type of error (i.e. six hundred) and two or three panes (depending on the printing
format of the panes in the sheet) of the second type of error (i.e. 20 or 30 partially imperforate and fully imperforate pairs) or multiples thereof depending on how many panes were perforated simultaneously. Often it is believed that five panes were perforated simultaneously. Depending on what turns out to be the fact, the second type of error can occasionally turn out to be the more valuable error. It also happens to be the more interesting error.

## Bibliography

1. Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions, Advertising Flier to Collectors, May 2001.
2. Eastern Auctions Ltd., Public Auction, October 29, 2005, pp. 130/137.
3. Eastern Auctions Ltd., Public Auction, March 4, 2006, pp. 136/144.*

## Two Interesting Partial Imperforate Stamps Offered for Sale at Auctions

by: Joseph Monteiro<br>1002-89 Vaudreuil Rue, Hull, Québec, Canada J8X 4E8

Introduction: Browsing on the web, I learnt of the discovery of two interesting partial imperforate stamps that were issued a long time ago but were not known about. These errors are quite unusual and with that the reasons why they occurred. The first error is the 8 -cents winter skating Olympic sports error and the second error is the Lachapelle error. Similar types of errors were reported by me in the Corgi Times in 1994-5 and interest was revived in a later article reported in Corgi Times in 2005 by Leopold Beaudet. There are, however, differences in the earlier reported errors and these errors that make them interesting.

Description of 8-cents Winter Olympic Sports stamp (Scott No. 646): On September 23, 1974, Canada Post issued four se-tenant 8 -cents stamps depicting Winter Sports: snow shoeing, skiing, skating and curling. The stamps were designed by Hunter Straker Templeton. Printed in red, their sizes are $36 \mathrm{~mm} \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ (horizontal), and their perforations are $13.5 \times 13.5$. Each pane contains 50 stamps, in checkerboard pattern. PVA gum was used as the adhesive and the paper is plain, uncoated. The quantity of stamps ordered by Canada Post was 59.6 million, and the stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa. Steel Engraving was used as the printing process and the stamps were tagged vertically. The design of the four stamps show the winter sports described above. At the bottom of the stamps on the left is the name of the country 'Canada'. Below this is the bilingual message 'postes/postage', in fine print, as shown. The value of the stamps ' 8 ' appears on the right at the bottom. The marginal inscriptions appear at the four corners of each pane in the sides. These inscriptions read:

Canadian Bank NOTE OTTAWA No. 1<br>Design : Hunter Straker Templeton : Dessin

Description of 17-cents Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle stamp (Scott No. 877): On December 5, 1980, Canada Post issued a stamp commemorating Doctor Emmanuel-Persillier Lachalpelle. The stamp was designed by Jean Morin Designers. Printed in three colours: brown, blue and white. Its size is $30 \mathrm{~mm} \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$ (vertical), and its perforation is 13+. Each pane contains 50 stamps. PVA gum was used as the adhesive and the paper is coated on one side. The quantity of stamps ordered by Canada Post was 20 million and the stamp was printed by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto. Lithography was used as the printing process and the stamp was tagged on all four sides. The design of the stamp shows a portrait of Dr. Lachapelle. At the top of the stamp on the left is the name of the country 'Canada'. The value of the stamp ' 8 ' appears on the right at the top. Below it, at the bottom of the stamp, is the bilingual message 'Postes Postage', in fine print. On the left side of the stamp written vertically from bottom to top is the name of the doctor 'EmmanuelPersillier Lachalpelle'. The marginal inscriptions appear at the four corners of each pane in the sides. These inscriptions read:

## ASHTON-POTTER CANADA TORONTO Design :Jean Morin Designers

Description of the Errors: Winter Olympic Sports stamp error - The Winter stamp error was found on the winter sports stamp with the skating design. Skating in Europe dates back at least to the eighth century. It is possible that the Indians of North America may have also conceived a similar sport. This error is a partially imperforate error. There are three observable features of this error. First, the left vertical side of the stamp is imperforate. Second, the middle of the stamp near the left side is also imperforate. Third, the perforation on the right side of the stamp touches the side of the frame
i.e. it is about $3-4 \mathrm{~mm}$ off. This error should also have occurred on the snowshoe stamp given the se-tenant pattern in which it was printed. What caused this error? Since the stamps were perforated by CBN, a H-comb row perforator was used. It is likely that the stamps were perforated from the right to the left. As the perforator was going to make the last strike, it jumped about 6.25 centimetres forward and then made the strike leaving a blank space on the horizontal sides near the middle left side. As a result, the vertical perforation were also missed on the pane. It is also possible that the sheet was perforated from left to right, in which case the first strike was made inappropriately and the perforator then corrected itself.I suspect that the error came from the panes on the left vertical side of the sheet rather than the panes on the right vertical side of the sheet. If it came from the column on the right vertical side of the pane, other types of perforating errors on the left side of the pane should have been found like double perforation on the horizontal rows, etc.. I have not seen any or heard of any so far, I therefore conclude that the error came from the left column of panes in the sheet.

It is not known where this error was found. The cancellation merely shows wavy lines without any indication of place or date. I suspect it came from the Montreal area, as the stamp was offered for sale by Montreal Stamp \& Coin. It was offered as lot 451 in their April 2, 2005 Auction at an estimated price of $\$ 200$ and realized a price of $\$ 460$. It is not known how many of these errors exist.

Doctor Emmanuel-Persillier Lachalpelle stamp error - The Lachapelle error is also a partially imperforate error. Lachapelle was born in Sault-aux-Récollets on December 23, 1845. He was a descendant of one of Montreal's first colonists. There are four observable features of this error. First, the right vertical side of the stamp is imperforate. Second, the bottom horizontal side of the stamp is imperforate. Third, the top horizontal side of the stamp appears partially imperforate with perforations on the left. Fourth, the error is from the bottom right corner of the pane. What caused this error? Since the stamps were perforated by Ashton Potter, a T-comb perforator was used. Given the pattern of perforation on the stamp, it is likely that the stamp was perforated sideways. I suspect the sheet of stamps was perforated from left to right. As the perforator neared the end of the sheet it skipped the last two strikes. It is also possible that more than one sheet was perforated at the same time and the perforator did not make contact fully with the final sheet, especially at the bottom. This second explanation was provided given the few horizontal perforations on the stamps at the top. It is a plausible explanation.

It is not known where this error was found. Since it is mint no clue is provided from the cancellation. The stamp was offered for sale by Firby Auctions on October 29, 2005 as Lot 296 at an estimated price of $\$ 176$ and realized a price of $\$ 129$. It is not known how many errors of this stamp exist. The right column of two panes of the sheet could have this error and given the pane format, 10 or 20 such errors are likely to have been produced per sheet.

Conclusion: These two errors add to the number of partially imperforate errors that have been found to date. They are quite interesting as they differ from the errors with the perforation missing on one side and because the cause of the errors is quite unusual. When one sees perforation missing on one side of the stamp, one automatically associates it with an error printed by Ashton-Potter but this is not always the case as can be seen in the 8 -cents Olympic winter sports error. Since it is the first time these partially imperforate errors were reported keep your eyes open for similar errors, you never know where and when they can turn up.

## Bibliography

1. Montreal Stamp \& Coin, 2 April 2005.
2. Firby Auctions, 29 October 2005.
3. Beaudet, Leopold, Three Strikes Out, Corgi Times, Vol. XIII, No. 5, March-April 2005, pp. 76-77.
4. Monteiro, Joseph, The Louis Hebert Partial Imperforate Error, Corgi Times, Vol. III, No. 3, Nov.-Dec. 1994, pp. 41-73.
5. Monteiro, Joseph, The Phillipe Aubert de Gaspe Imperforate Error, Corgi Times, Vol. IV, No. 2, Sept.-Oct. 1995, pp. 30-32.

## Legends of Hollywood

Canada Post went all out to promote the Legends of Hollywood stamps that were released May 26th at the Washington 2006 International stamp show. Part of this promotion was releasing details about only one subject (out of the four) prior to the day of release.

This set of four stamps, featuring John Candy, Fay Wray, Lorne Greene, and Mary Pickford, includes the following items:
< four self adhesive stamps available in four different booklets (each booklet has a different cover design and different stamp arrangements within the booklet)
< water-activated gum souvenir sheet of four
< four non-denominated Prepaid postcards


Four different Canada Post Details magazines were produced to promote the Legends of Hollywood stamps. The Fay Wray cover was the initial announcement; the other three Extra magazines were distributed to post offices and randomly to collectors on the Canada Post mailing list.

