



BNAPS  
CENTENNIAL DEFINITIVES  
STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

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Vol. 12 No. 1

Whole Number 54

JULY 1992

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Welcome to the first issue for 1992. Since the last issue, material for the newsletter has come from Doug Irwin, Len Kruczynski, William Muttera, Mike Painter, Bruce Perkins, David Plett, Eric Ranger, Dave Smetzer, Scott Traquair, Elmore Von Hagen, and an anonymous FDC collector.

In addition, I am pleased to acknowledge donations to the Study Group from Ray Metcalf, Carlton Steeves, Don Ure and Elmore Von Hagen.

Elmore Von Hagen has donated a used copy of the 6 cent orange on hibrite paper with Winnipeg tagging (Scott '92 no. 459pii, previously 459ix). It is to be sold in the next Study Group auction, with all proceeds going to the Study Group. Very nice, Elmore! Something to look forward to!

Speaking of the auction, we owe Scott Traquair a vote of thanks for a job well done. Scott reports that the auction was very well received, with many bidders. The editor apologizes to those of you who were mailed a copy of the auction with the incorrect closing date on it. It was my fault, not Len's. My thanks to Scott for following up on this. We hope to have a report on the auction, with the prices realized, for the next issue of the newsletter.

Note: Due to technical difficulties, some items mentioned last time as appearing in this issue will appear later.

### STUDY GROUP MEETING AT BNAPEX '92

As yet, no arrangements have been made for a Study Group meeting in Chicago. If you wish to chair one, contact Jon Johnson to arrange a time and room reservation. The editor will assist with program material if desired.

### FUTURE EVENTS

Paul Burega, a member of the ORAPEX National Philatelic Exhibition Organizing Committee, writes that they are hoping for some Centennials exhibits for the ORAPEX/ROYAL '93 show next April 30 - May 2. Anyone wanting an entry form can contact Paul c/o R.A. CENTRE, 2451 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1H 7X7. The committee are using an attractive postal stationery envelope with a picture of Senator Calder on it.

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The Centennial Definitives Study Group Newsletter is a quarterly publication. Dues are \$8.00 per year. Sample copy free. Please address all correspondence about the Study Group to the Secretary-Treasurer: LEN KRUCZYNSKI 19 PETERSFIELD PLACE WINNIPEG MB R3T 3V5 Information for the newsletter should be sent to the newsletter Editor: JOHN D. AITKEN P.O. BOX 241 LAMBETH ON NOL 1S0

Allan Steinhart has provided the dates for BNAPEX '93. It will be held September 3 - 5, 1993, at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto. Can we get a volunteer for chairman of a Toronto meeting?

FOLLOW-UP TO PREVIOUS ISSUES

TWO CENT - DOT UNDER "E" OF POSTES

Mike Painter reports, "I found another [copy]. All mine are either fluorescent untagged (mostly about 3 on the KH scale) or fluorescent tagged (1, 3, and 8 on the KH scale)."  
[Editor's note: Doug Irwin provided a reference guide to these KH levels in newsletter #28.]

NEW PAPER FLUORESCENCE VARIETIES by Doug Irwin

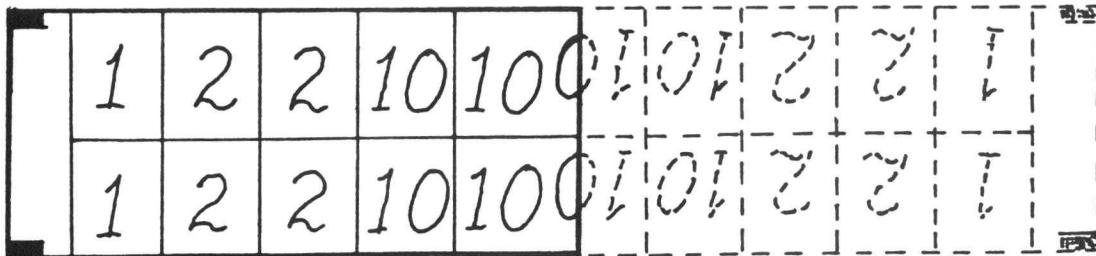
Elmore Von Hagen has sent me a couple of interesting examples of the 6 cent orange fluorescent ink. New listings include:

TABLE 12 (page 40, K & H, second edition)

Plate not identified	E	F
Paper	off white	off white
Ink shade	orange	orange
fluorescent grade	0	1
Ultra-violet colour	fluorescent red on cream	fluorescent orange on light violet, flecked.

CLUE TO CENTENNIAL BOOKLET PRINTING? by Mike Painter

J.D. Arn had an exhibit of Caricatures at BNAPEX '91. The item of interest was a booklet (Scott #76) the right side of which had been guillotined so that a portion of an adjacent booklet appeared, indicating in the process that the layout was tete beche. Does it also indicate that the sheet width (or height--I'm not sure if the stamps came off the press sideways or lengthways in the case of booklets) was the width of ten stamps plus selvedge at either side?



↑  
Booklet miscut  
to show portion of adjacent booklet tete beche

NEW EARLIEST POSTMARKS ON HIBRITES

Eric Ranger reports finding two 20 cent values on piece with PORT ALMA, ONT. postmarks of Oct. 7, 1971 and Oct. 1, 1971, pushing the ERP back by two months.

Eric also found two copies of the 25 cent hibrite with Sept. '71 dates. One, from Montreal Stn. "M", has the day unclear, while the other, from Alliston, Ont., reads 13 IX 71, six weeks earlier than our previous ERP.

DOTS ON THE EIGHT CENT LIBRARY

Mike Painter reports on his examination of Len Kruczynski's four panes of the eight cent library stamp. We are fortunate to enjoy the fruits of the co-operation of Len and Mike, and Mike's painstaking observations and artwork. Mike's six pages of detailed drawings of the dot placements are included as an extra in the newsletter. Your editor feels it is important to have these observations documented.

In a letter to Len, dated April 14, 1992, Mike cautions: "I'm frustrated that I can't conclusively match my individual copies with these dots to any position on your panes. I suppose it's possible there is more than one set of these dots of Type I, but I think it's more likely that the perforations interfere enough to make plating impossible."

In a phone conversation with the editor, Mike suggested that more familiarity with the printing press might provide some answers.

Thinking along similar lines, William Muttera has come up with another possible explanation for the dots. In a letter to the editor, William notes:

"...I've been reading about the dots on the 8 cent library, p. 407 of the newsletter.

"I haven't been following all the details but will offer a few suggestions. All of the dots or dashes seem to be in one direction, parallel to the longest side of the stamp. They also tend to be near the perforations, but sometimes slightly into the printing. Making two assumptions:

1) All dots go horizontally across the web (parallel to the longest edge);

2) The web direction is parallel to these dots.

"Sometimes in printing they want to keep a web off a bar or rod and printers will use a little non driven idler tooth. They are normally 1/16 inch wide metal and are positioned in the space between the printing. If the web is running perfectly - they occasionally touch the blank web or are in complete contact with the web and nothing happens. Then the web moves off center and the wheel picks up some ink from the printed area. It will track in the printing and then when the press is running straight it will track in the blank area - (where the perfs go later on). It soon runs out of ink and then no marks until it happens again.

"A printer might use several of these idlers across a web, but usually not every row - normally 2 or 3 per sheet would suffice."

Leonard Kruczynski's discovery of four consecutive panes of Scott 544iv (flrsc. PVA Wpg 2-bar) with a series of constant dots between rows 5 and 6 provides a unique chance to study this flaw. These dots are the type I shown in Newsletter #52, page 390.

The dots as they occur across three consecutive panes are shown in the accompanying diagrams. A schematic sketch, based on Leopold Beaudet's article on page 2 of Newsletter #9, shows how they must have come off the press.

By putting the four panes together and looking at their edges with a ten power magnifying glass, it is possible to trace individual paper fibres that have been guillotined but which match up when the edges are brought together. This shows they are consecutive and in the order that someone in the post office numbered them in ink. Further proof that the two panes called "C" are identical comes in the form of four constant flaws (see sketch), which are previously unreported. These flaws occur on both panes "C". There is further proof in that the perforations match perfectly where they have been cut by the guillotine. Thus it can be concluded that these panes represent one and one third revolutions of the plate cylinder.

This in turn allows measurements of the plate. The distance between the right frame lines of pane "C" and the left frame lines of pane "A" is 19.5 mm, as measured by putting the two panes together (measuring the selvage of a single pane may give an inaccurate figure because the guillotine did not always cut the gutter exactly in the middle). The distance between frames of panes "A" and "B" is slightly more - 19.7 mm give or take a tenth. And the distance between frames of "B" and "C" is 19.6 mm give or take a tenth.

The distance between the left and right frames lines on each pane is 236.3 mm (within a tenth). Adding these up indicates that the circumference of the plate cylinder was 767.7 mm although the accuracy of measurement and possible shrinkage or stretching of the paper might change that a millimeter or so.

This is substantially different from the circumference of 864 mm reported by Hans Reiche (Canadian Philatelist 1975 Vol 26 page 238) for BABNC printing of the caricature booklet 74, or the 744 mm reported on page 69 of the 1982 Charlton Catalogue in reference to the 6¢ centennials. This would seem to mean that the Goebel press which BABNC bought when they got back to printing stamps, and which was presumably used for each of the above printings, can accommodate different diameters of plate cylinders. Just how the impression cylinder, the inking rollers, the wiping blades and the guillotining are adjusted to fit different plate diameters is a little hard to visualize.

On these four consecutive panes there is no sign of a seam where any plate edges came together, so it can be concluded the plate cylinder was seamless. One way this could come about would be to have a plate cylinder with a copper surface, manufactured (plated?) without seams, on which the impressions are placed directly from the transfer roll. A Swiss PTT 1981 booklet "How Postage Stamps are Made" shows the transfer roll being applied

directly to the surface of the plate cylinder. There is a similar picture of a Swedish operation in Hans Reiche's article on page 234 of the Canadian Philatelist, Vol 41, No 3. Maybe this is the way BABNC did it.

However, going back to Newsletter #48 (p328-9) there is a description of using a flat steel plate, taking a plastic impression, nickel plating the plastic to 3/32" thickness and then curving the nickel plate to fit the plate cylinder of the rotary press. This article by Kenneth Pugh describes the CBNC method. The engraver Yves Baril is quoted as confirming this on page 4 of Newsletter #37, again referring to the CBNC. Glen Hansen's 1973-4 Guidebook and catalogue (p173) also describes this. He says a master plate of 50 or 100 impressions was made into a 200 or 600 impression nickel plate by joining four or six plastic moulds and then plating them. It is not clear from these references whether BABNC as well as CBNC used this method (which started around 1968).

If BABNC did use this operation of using plastic as a transfer agent from steel to nickel and wrapping the nickel plate around the cylinder plate, they must have had some means of soldering or burnishing the joint so no trace remained.

On this plate the impressions don't register perfectly with the 24 mm x 20 mm perforations. They are slightly crowded together with the result that the left side of panes "B" and "C" are centered slightly right. This corrects itself across the pane until by the right side the centering is F/VE. On pane "A" the centering is F/VF on the left side but creeps in until by the right side it is a little left of center.

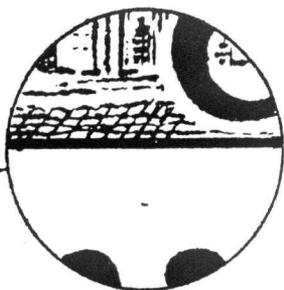
Comparing the two panes "C" indicated the four tiny constant flaws. However, there are a lot of rather smudgy marks on one sheet or the other which are not constant. So many constant flaws occur in the centennials that it is tempting to suspect any mark is constant. These two panes prove otherwise. There are also lots of marks that are not constant.

The row of constant dots between rows 5 and 6 probably has a pattern of some sort, like the 7¢ dots reported in Newsletter #23. The fact that they are in the perforations and thus about half the dots are missing, makes it pretty difficult to discern a pattern. There are tantalizing hints of repetitious sequences, but nothing that seems conclusive. In fact a check of two dozen singles of this flaw, several of which are identical, did not clearly plate any of them on any of the panes. This is because the perforations vary a bit and a slight shift of a perforation hole may obliterate a small dot that might otherwise confirm the pattern.

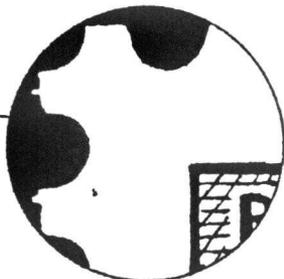
There still is no suggestion of what caused the dots.

These four panes, with some of the answers they provide and with some of the questions they raise, are probably a unique centennial item. Considering the possibilities for them being scattered to the four winds, its miraculous that they are still together.

FLAWS ON PANE "C"



72. Tiny line in margin below and to the left of "C" in "CANADA". Position 4/8.



73. Two very small dots in the margin to the left of the upper left corner. Position 7/4.



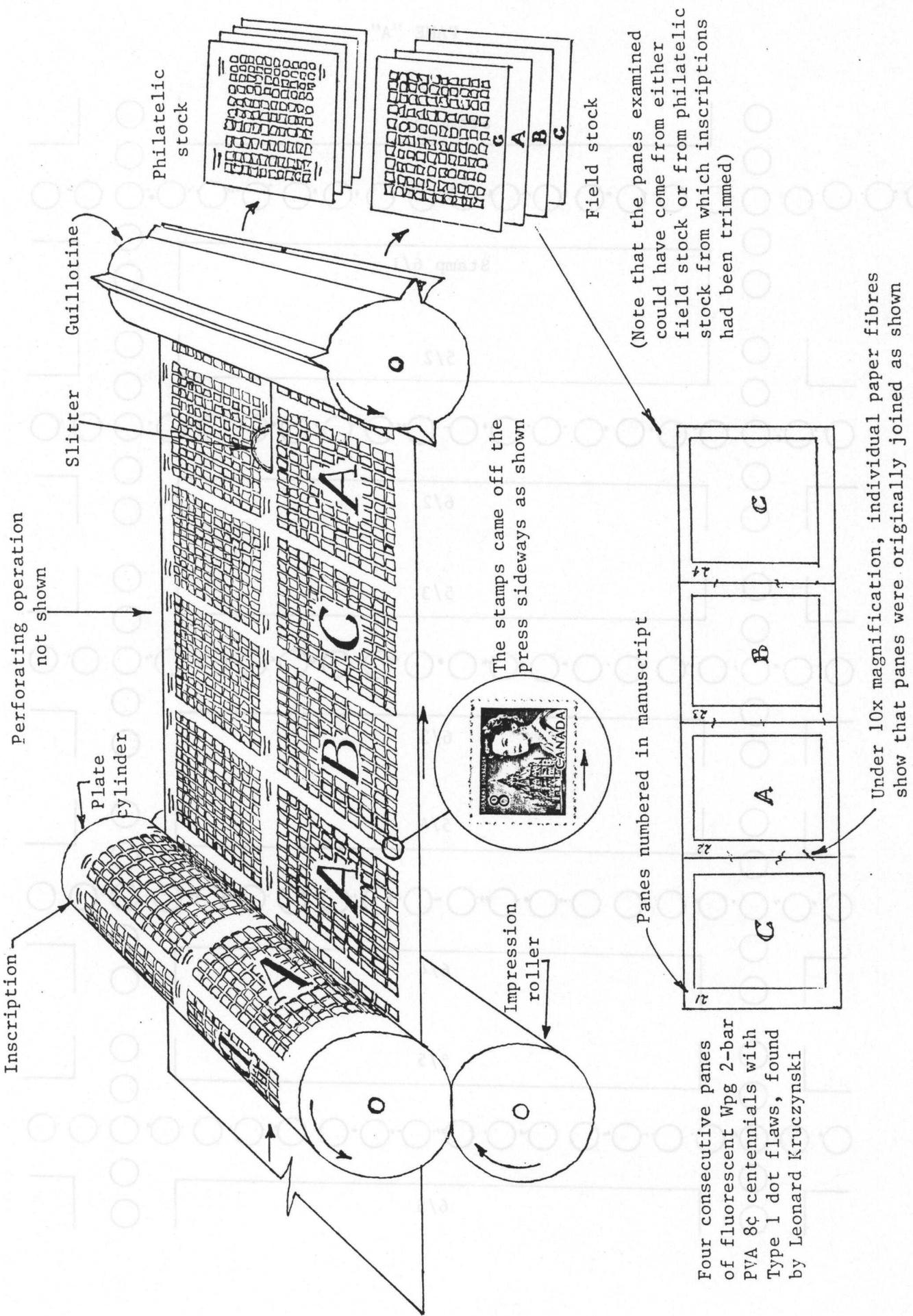
74. Small vertical line in the margin below and very slightly to the left of the "D" in "CANADA". Position 10/7.



75. Tiny horizontal line in the margin above the Queen's head. Position 10/9.

These are very small constant flaws but are useful in providing further proof that the two panes called "C" are identical.

These stamps are fluorescent, Wpg 2-bar with PVA gum



(Note that the panes examined could have come from either field stock or from philatelic stock from which inscriptions had been trimmed)

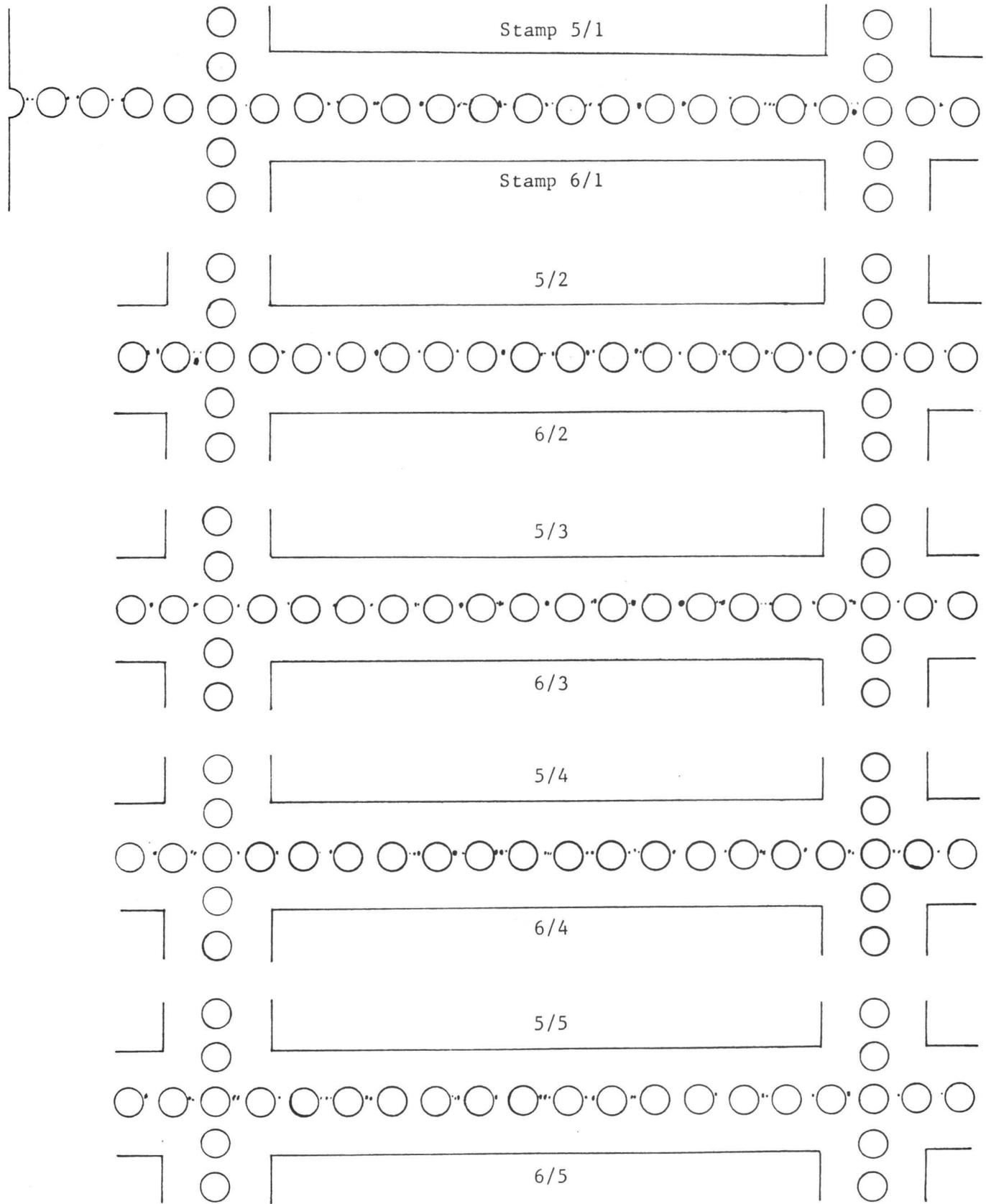
The stamps came off the press sideways as shown

Panels numbered in manuscript

Under 10x magnification, individual paper fibres show that panes were originally joined as shown

Four consecutive panes of fluorescent Wpg 2-bar PVA 8c centennials with Type 1 dot flaws, found by Leonard Kruczynski

PANE "A"



Stamp 5/6

Stamp 6/6

5/7

6/7

5/8

6/8

5/9

6/9

5/10

6/10

Stamp 5/1

Stamp 6/1

5/2

6/2

5/3

6/3

5/4

6/4

5/5

6/5

Stamp 5/6

Stamp 6/6

5/7

6/7

5/8

6/8

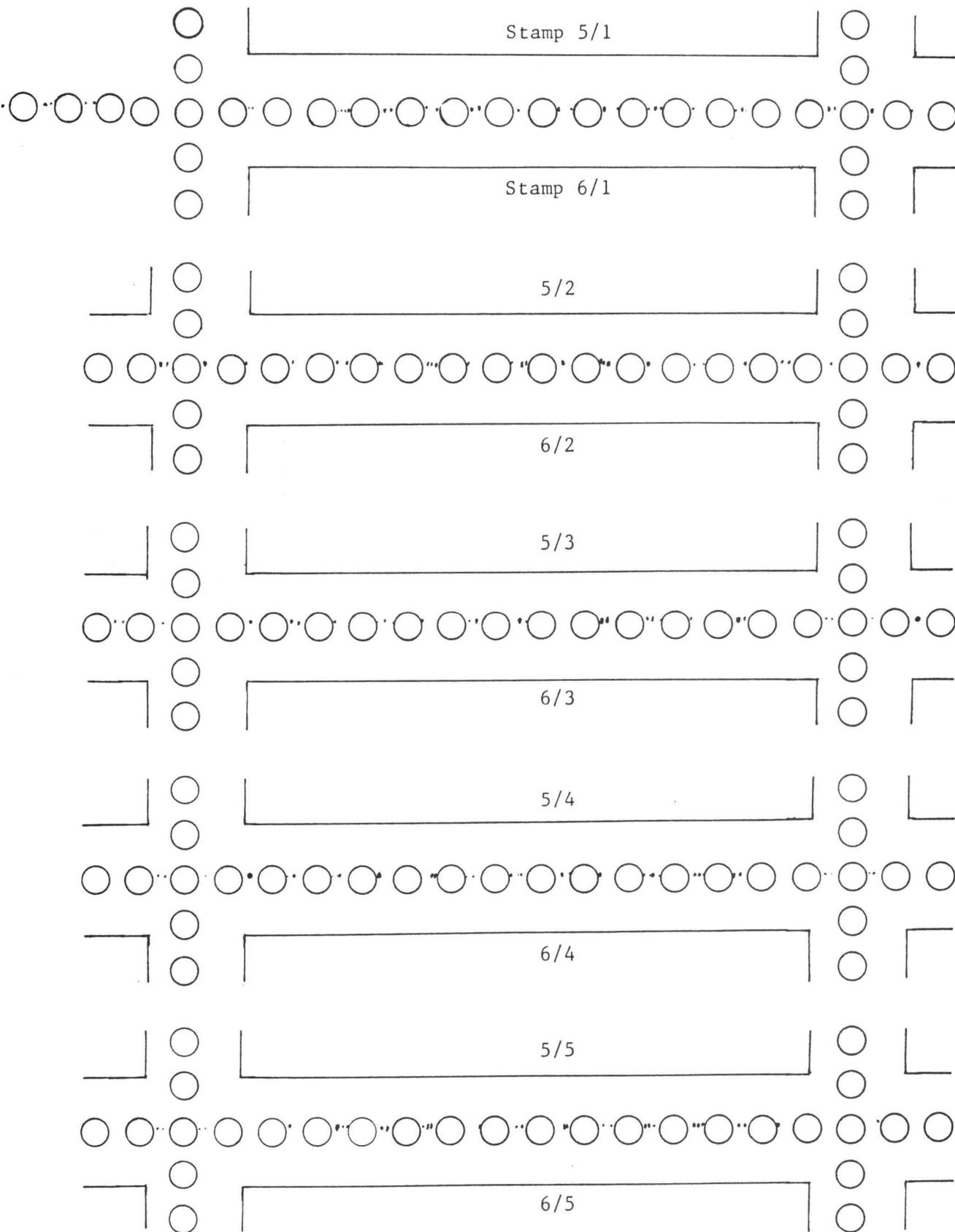
5/9

6/9

5/10

6/10

PANE "C"



Stamp 5/6

Stamp 6/6

5/7

6/7

5/8

6/8

5/9

6/9

5/10

6/10

SOME BOOKLET VARIETIES

Over time, an interesting group of booklet varieties has been submitted by various members.

I'd like to express my thanks to Mike Painter for his beautifully detailed sketches.

TAGGING SHIFTS: Both Don Ure and Peter Lehman report having 25 cent booklet 69C on hibrite paper; PVA gum, cover type IIIA ... with the tagging shifted so that there is no tagging on the right side. As Don notes (and Peter shows), it is more common to find the tagging missing from the left side of the pane.

COVER AND GLUING ODDITIES: (pp.436-437) Guenther Jansen's prize winning exhibit showed the experimental booklet cover with " 2 BOOKLETS OF " stamped on it.

From J.E. Pilkinton, there is a cracked plate on the cover of Booklet 67.

William Muttera reports "a variety of Booklet 68C with a small sticker on the front that is 12.5 mm by 28 mm. The 12.5 mm is a little smaller than the other booklets I have that measure 14 mm and 15 mm in height. It is also printed in a slightly darker green ink.

"The biggest difference, as you can see from the Xerox copy is that the top pane is glued in the wrong place, it is about 5 mm higher than a normal pane that I have copied on the right. You can also see that the pane isn't in the right place for the fold, it doesn't cover the stamp like the one on the right does."

PERFORATION SHIFTS: (page 438) Booklet 71 provides four examples of perf shifts to both left and right. Note how the user of the 8 cent postmarked Kingston tore the stamp to include the complete design! (courtesy of Mike Painter)

PRINTING FLAWS: (pp.439-442) These seem to fall into two categories, either part of the design is missing, or there are extra dots or scratches, sometimes with eye-catching results.

In the former category, from Peter Lehman and Guenther Jansen we have two examples of booklets with part of one stamp completely missing (possibly masked ??). I find it curious that this could happen in both directions.

As well, we have Peter Lehman's "COCKEYED QUEEN" on the lower left 8 cent of booklet 69C and a copy of 69C with the 6 cent missing part of "POSTES POSTAGE". J.E. Pilkington sent examples of BK69 with a white streak or "COMET" both on the top left 1 cent (as shown), and the top right 1 cent.

Among the dots and scratches, we have another variation of the "AIRPLANE IN THE SKY" over the OS of "POSTAGE" on the upper right 1 cent of BK69, courtesy of Bill McCann. From John Aitken, there is an example of a curious extension of the lower left frameline, on several copies of BK59, and a truly garish scratch on the lower right 1 cent from BK54.

CANADA

## THE 1967-1973 DEFINITIVE ISSUE

FIFTY CENT EXPERIMENTAL BOOKLET

TWO, TWENTY-FIVE CENT BOOKLETS PASTED TOGETHER  
AND FRONT COVER STAMPED "2 BOOKLETS OF"

PRINTED BY THE BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LTD, OTTAWA

2 BOOKLETS OF

2x8¢  
1x6¢  
3x1¢

25¢

Canada  
POSTAGE-POSTES

THE BOOKLETS WERE DISPENSED IN EARLY 1972 THROUGH THREE STAMP VENDING MACHINES IN TORONTO FOR A VERY SHORT TIME. DURING THIS TIME, RESEARCH WAS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ON THE NEW FIFTY CENT VENDING MACHINES. ONE THOUSAND AND TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SETS WERE MADE UP. "2 BOOKLETS OF" WAS STAMPED ON THE COVER. THE BOOKLETS WERE PREPARED BY THE OPAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS AS AN EXPERIMENT FOR FIFTY CENT BOOKLETS.

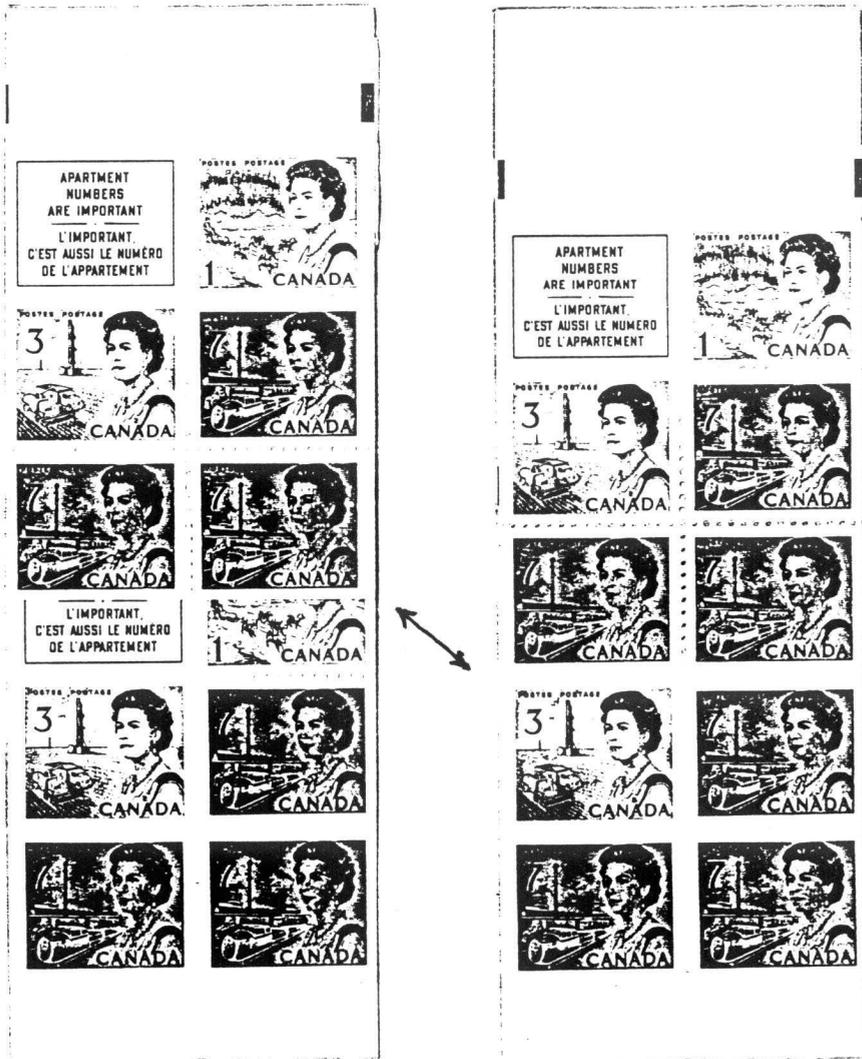
COVER AND GLUING ODDITIES

AN APARTMENT NUMBER IS  
A NECESSARY PART OF A POSTAL  
ADDRESS - PLEASE ENCOURAGE  
THE USE OF APARTMENT NUMBERS.

12x7¢  
4x3¢  
4x1¢ **\$1.00**

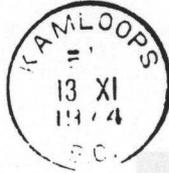
LE NUMÉRO DE L'APPARTEMENT  
COMPLÈTE L'ADRESSE. TOUJOURS  
L'INDIQUER EST UNE  
PRATIQUE À ENCOURAGER.

**Canada**  
POSTAGE-POSTES



PERFORATION SHIFTS

Mrs. Wm. M. Buchanan  
2152 Crescent Drive  
Kamloops B.C.  
V2C 4J4



The McConnell Nursery Co. Ltd.  
Port Burwell  
Ont.

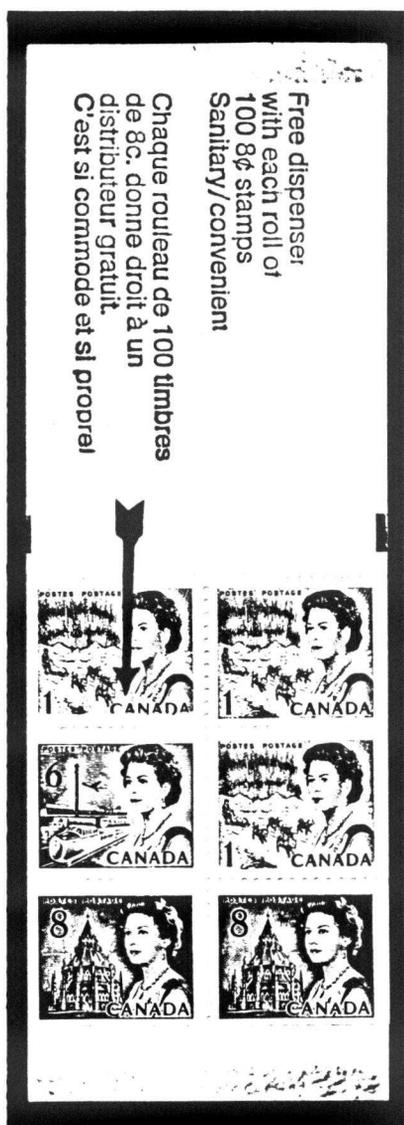


1 0 911

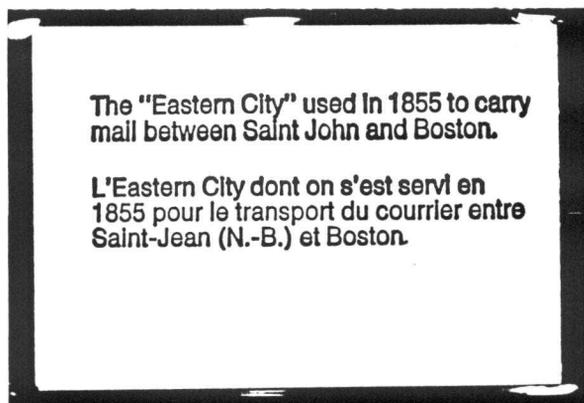
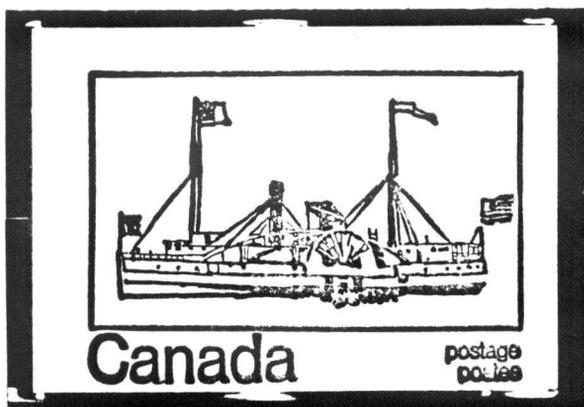


## CANADA

1967-73 QUEEN ELIZABETH II-DEFINITIVE ISSUE  
COMB PERF. 121/2X12



THE EXOTIC AND SHORT PRINTED 1 CENT  
STAMP WITH MISSING FRAME LINE AND  
PARTLY MISSING CANADA.



544A-III HIBRITE PAPER PVA GUM  
TAGGED GENERAL  
FORMAT OF BOOKLET # F10  
COMB PERF. 121/2X12  
BOOKLET WITH BROWN DRAWINGS  
WHITE SEALING STRIP  
ISSUED, NOVEMBER 1973.

## CANADA

## THE 1967-1973 DEFINITIVE ISSUE

## ONE DOLLAR BOOKLET

CONTAINING ONE PANE OF ELEVEN EIGHT CENT SLATE, ONE SIX CENT BLACK (DIE II) AND SIX ONE CENT BROWN ISSUES.

PERFORATION - 12.4 x 11.9 - COMB

INCOMPLETE IMPRINT VARIETY

NOT TAGGED



11x8¢  
1x6¢  
6x1¢

\$1.00

Canada  
POSTAGE-POSTES

FACE OF BOOKLET COVERS

AN APARTMENT NUMBER IS  
A NECESSARY PART OF A POSTAL  
ADDRESS - PLEASE ENCOURAGE  
THE USE OF APARTMENT NUMBERS.

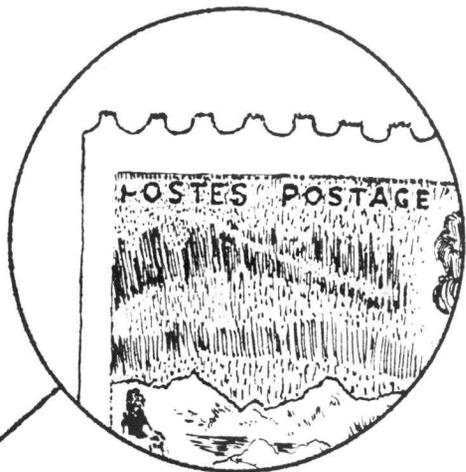
LE NUMÉRO DE L'APPARTEMENT  
COMPLÈTE L'ADRESSE. TOUJOURS  
L'INDIQUER EST UNE  
PRATIQUE À ENCOURAGER.

BACK OF BOOKLETS

THIS VARIETY APPEARED EARLY IN 1972

THE CAUSE OF THIS VARIETY COULD BE THAT A SMALL STRIP OF PAPER BECAME TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO ONE OF THE LIFTING ARMS WHICH PLACES SHEETS ON TO THE PRESS. THIS PORTION OF THE STAMP BECAME MASKED CREATING AN INCOMPLETE STAMP.

INCOMPLETE IMAGES



Free dispenser  
with each roll of  
100 8¢ stamps  
Sanitary/convenient

Chaque rouleau de 100 timbres  
de 8c. donne droit à un  
distributeur gratuit.  
C'est si commode et si propre!

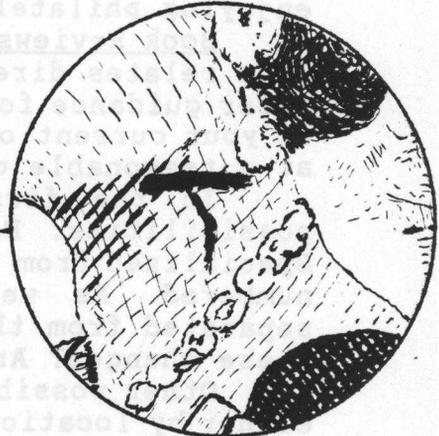
Free dispenser  
with each roll of  
100 8¢ stamps  
Sanitary/convenient

Chaque rouleau de 100 timbres  
de 8c. donne droit à un  
distributeur gratuit.  
C'est si commode et si propre!

COCKEYED QUEEN

**DOTS AND SCRATCHES**

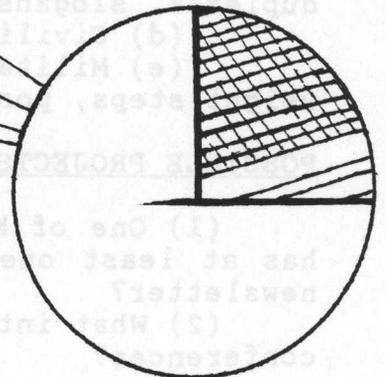
AVOID LOSS  
USE POSTAL  
MONEY ORDERS  
ÉVITEZ LES PERTES  
SERVEZ-VOUS  
DE MANDATS-POSTE



Free dispenser  
with each roll of  
100 8¢ stamps  
Sanitary/convenient  
Chaque rouleau de 100 timbres  
de 8c. donne droit à un  
distributeur gratuit.  
C'est si commode et si propre!



AVOID LOSS  
USE POSTAL  
MONEY ORDERS  
ÉVITEZ LES PERTES  
SERVEZ-VOUS  
DE MANDATS-POSTE



SOME IDEAS FOR SUMMER PROJECTS

Your newsletter is in need of more material to publish. Below is a list of topics that the editor would like to see covered in the newsletter sooner or later. Since he realizes that he won't get to them all himself, he has decided to share them with you in the hope that this will lead to further mutual enjoyment through the newsletter. Do you have interests outside the Centennials? Since we are also looking for contributions to upcoming BNAPEX meetings, there is an opportunity to serve several purposes at once while enjoying philatelic activity this summer.

Book Reviews: There are two kinds of books I have in mind. One type relates directly to the Centennial period, and the other may offer guidance for the Centennials collector. If they are not part of your current or planned holdings, they can probably be borrowed at a reasonable cost from either the BNAPS or APS libraries.

In the first category of books, there are a number of possibilities. For example, in the 1992 edition of the Canada Specialized from Unitrade, several of the Centennials have been re-numbered. As well, the booklets and their stamps have been separated from their sheet stamp listings. How do you feel about these changes? Are they logical? Helpful?

Other possibilities: the various books on cancels, classified either by location (usually province), or type, e.g., duplex, split ring, military, slogan. Would these books be useful for obtaining a list of the cancels current in the Centennial period? Do they show Post Offices opened or closed in the Centennial period? What sort of detail do they go into as regards cancel types or hammer varieties?

In the second category of books, I include the specialized works on the Large Queens, Small Queens, and Admirals, and topical works such as George Arfken's work on Small Queens rates. These books cover complicated areas. The Centennials, too, are complicated. Are these books well-organized? Do they suggest patterns of study that the Centennials collector might follow? Is there anything (like printing method descriptions) that might relate directly? Quotes from a pertinent passage or two would be very helpful.

Lists: We can use them in a number of areas, including:

(a) articles relating to the Centennials, found in journals such as BNA TOPICS or the RPSC Canadian Philatelist. A brief note of the contents, if not obvious from the title, would be helpful.

(b) Post offices closed in the Centennial period.

(c) Postmarks current in the Centennial period, such as duplexes, slogans, split rings, military, airports.

(d) Civilian names of former military bases in Canada.

(e) Military Postal Rates--e.g., listing the time periods, weight steps, possible restrictions, and special usages.

POSSIBLE PROJECTS--FUTURE ARTICLES

(1) One of My Favourite Centennials Items--surely everybody has at least one. Why not tell us why, and show it off in the newsletter?

(2) What international rates and usages were affected by UPU conferences?

(3) What were the effects of postal mechanization? The coding bars and console numbers from Ottawa and Winnipeg could be listed and described, as well as other collectible areas that resulted.

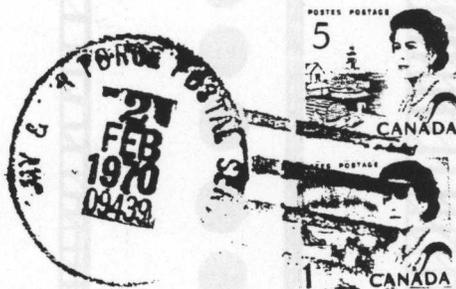
(4) Make brief summaries of Post Office files stored at the National Archives.

(5) Solve the mystery of how the Centennials were printed, and properly document it. (Any of sheet, coil, booklet, or miniature pane for either printer).

(6) Organizing the Centennials--either for collection or exhibition. What exists, what works, and what doesn't. Where to find out about it. Together with a brief overview of the collecting possibilities presented by the issue, this could provide a very useful introduction to the Study Group. Something we could use as a continuing promotional tool.

(7) What were the postal practices of foreign military groups in Canada? Did the visiting British, Germans, etc. have their own FPO's? Did they use Canadian postage? What was the American practice? Shown below is a commercial cover franked with Centennials and cancelled with a purple ARMY & AIR FORCE POSTAL SERVICE cancel, number 09439. Was this the common practice? Were there any other U.S. APO's active in the Centennials era?

G.S. Fraser Box 34  
924 AC&W Sqdn. Saglek Site  
Goose Bay, Labrador



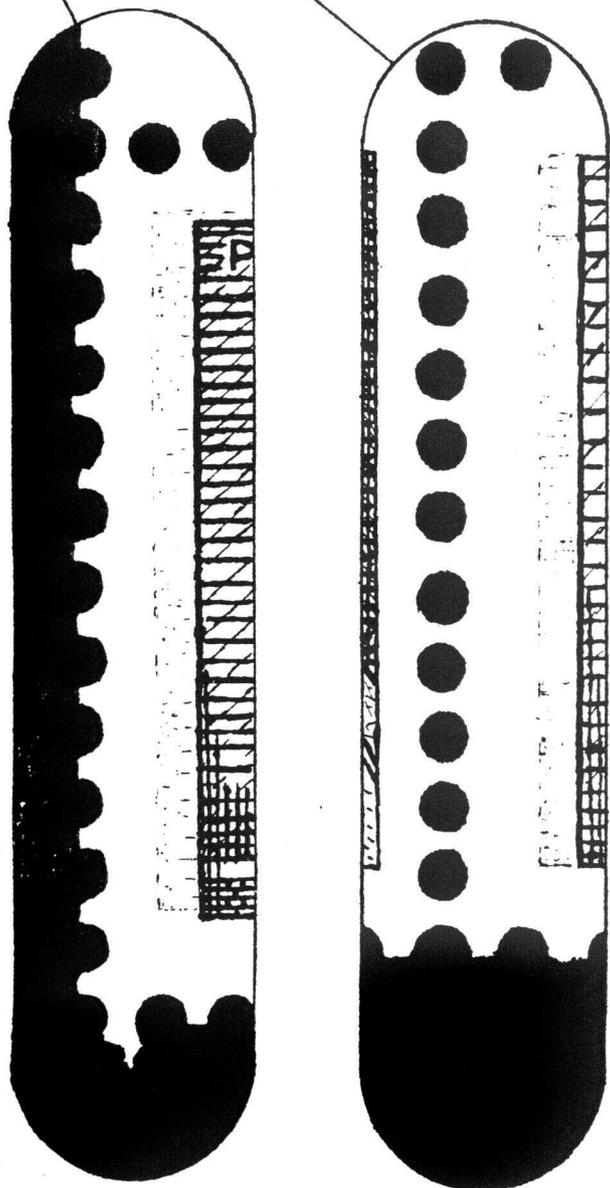
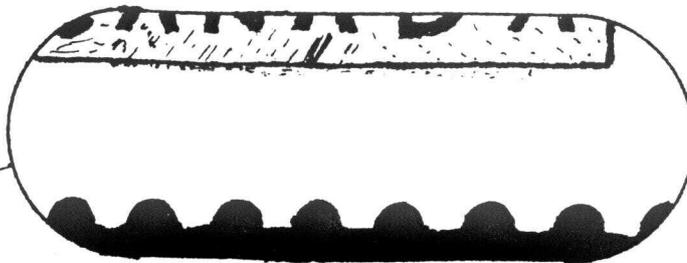
The McConnell Nursery CO. Ltd.,

186 Nova Scotia St.

Port Burwell,

Ontario CANADA

**Note:** According to Kevin O'Reilly ( a prominent collector of Labrador and N.W.T. postal history), APO 09439 opened on July 1, 1959 as APO 439. It changed to APO 09439 on Jan. 1, 1965 and was finally closed on Sept. 15, 1970.



One of My Favourite Centennial Items  
by John Aitken

Although the photocopy on the facing page doesn't show it very clearly, the 8 cent stamp on the cover to the Anaesthesia Associates has a kiss-print doubling of the stamp image faintly visible to the left. As well there is some Kraft paper adhering to the back of the top left corner of the stamp. So this is a twice-used double printing!

I found the cover in Feb. 1974. Shortly afterward, in my capacity as a junior bank clerk, I was transferred to the main branch of the CIBC in Windsor. One of my duties was to fetch the mail every morning, and one morning, before I set off, another clerk handed me five unstamped letters for mailing. She then provided a strip of five 8 cent Library stamps for me to use on the letters. As I was sticking on the third stamp, I noticed that the stamps on the covers all had doubled images. The clearest ones went out on the lady's mail, but I did manage to save the final pair, shown here at left.

return to

Bank of Montreal



at Point of Mailing



THE ANAESTHESIA ASSOCIATES.  
OF LONDON, CANADA.  
P.O. BOX 546  
LONDON, ONT.

Also shows up in  
these areas on  
the stamp itself



Another Kiss-Print Double  
from Ray Metcalf

This 6 cent black stamp, perf 12 1/2 on regular paper, shows doubling of the frame to the outside right and bottom, and inside the left frame. (Reinforced on the photocopy.)

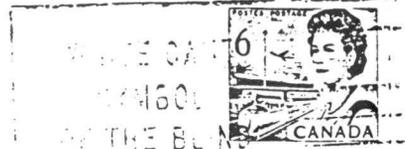
Double  
frame

Hydro



**THE TOWER INN**

Located one floor above street level in the Husky Tower, features unique Olde English decor designed by John Rogers (London) Ltd. of England. The Carvery Dining Lounge as well as the Tower Inn Lounge will provide you with the superb cuisine and atmosphere of an original Olde English Roadside Inn.



Post Card

*Thought you might like  
this special cancellation  
to put on top of your stamp  
collected on all Husky Tower letters*



Pub. by John Patrick Photographers Ltd., Calgary

*Miss E. M. Gordon  
36 Glendale Ave  
Ottawa  
Ontario*

54617-C



In response to your recent request for information regarding the top of the Husky Tower stamp.

1. Is this handstamp still in use? No. Name change 1971.
2. When was the handstamp introduced? June 1968
3. Who applied the handstamp? Souvenir shop attendants.
4. Was the mail placed in a mailbox at the Top. Not an official mail box, one provided by Husky Tower, it was emptied daily by a supervisor and mail at the base of the Tower.

I do hope this answers your questions, should you wish further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

*Valerie Hewson*

Valerie Hewson  
Human Resource Manager



101 - 9th AVENUE SOUTH WEST  
CALGARY, ALBERTA • T2P 1J9  
TELEPHONE (403) 266-7171  
TELEX 03821513

An attractive handstamp  
- from Andrew Liptak