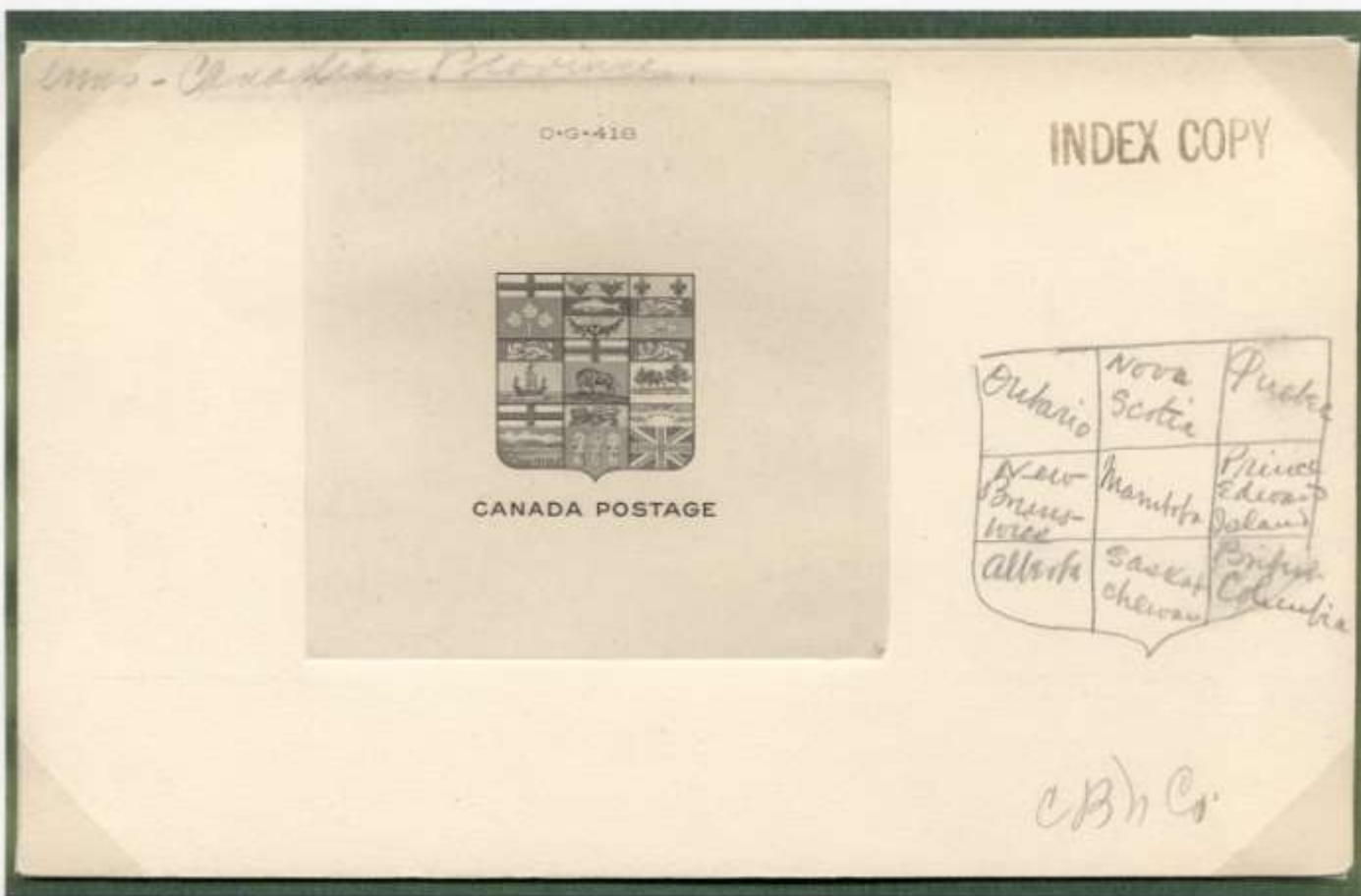


Booklet Varieties of the Admiral Issue

This exhibit displays booklet varieties of the Admiral Issue 1911-1925. While the issue has a significant number of booklets that would take several frames to exhibit, this exhibit will just show various printing varieties/errors on the covers followed by panes. All varieties shown can be seen by the naked eye. Scarcer items can be identified by a background in green matte.



Shown above is an Essay booklet cover Die Essay for the front cover of Canada's Admiral booklets. It is 88x87mm Die Sunk on 202x123mm card and stamped "INDEX COPY", "Arms - Canadian Provinces" at upper left, and a sketch at right naming the provinces and "CBNCo" in pencil at right.

Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces in 1905. The shield on the booklet covers used until 1928 did not show them. The shield proof above was engraved showing the nine provinces, but was never used on a booklet cover. An example of the cover as issued is shown to the right.



Overprints

Cover Varieties



1 cent green booklet with double hand-stamps



2 cent red booklet with double hand-stamps



2 cent red booklet with hand-stamp on the back cover

In 1921 with a rate change, the booklet manufacturer had thousands of booklets available for use. To use up this supply of booklets, it was decided to overprint/hand-stamp the booklets in violet with a Notice of Postal rate change. Only the 1 cent green and 2 cent red booklets were overprinted, both English and French booklets. The examples above show double hand-stamps on the front cover, while the third booklet was hand-stamped on the back. A variety of the 2 cent red has the rate pages handstamped with CANCELLED on both the inside front and back rate pages.

Guide Dots and Lines



1 cent green lower right 5 guide dots



1 cent green overprint lower right guide line



1 cent green French upper right 5 guide dots

Guide lines and dots were not only used on panes of stamps to help in the cutting and perforating the panes, the same process was used on the booklet covers to make alignment for cutting the covers. Guide dots are found on the 1 and 2 cent booklets on the front covers and appear as a vertical column of 5 dots at the lower and upper right corner of the cover. Both English and French covers and Overprints are found. These guide dots appear on Plates 9 and 10 of the booklet covers. At present there are about 15 known booklets of the various types with French as expected only having a couple of known examples. The guide line at the upper right on the 1 cent yellow booklet at right is from plate 12 or 13.

Cover Varieties



2 cent red lower right 5 guide dots



2 cent red upper right 5 guide dots



2 cent red overprint upper right 3 guide dots



1 cent yellow upper right cutting guide line

Colour Changes

Cover Varieties



Red Coat of Arms English Cover



Red Coat of Arms French cover.



Brown Coat of Arms English Cover



Green Coat of Arms French cover.



Black Coat of Arms English Cover



Black Coat of Arms English Cover
with Guide Line lower right.

There are 6 examples of the 3 cent brown booklets shown above – each different. The top row shows an English and French text booklet where the Coat of Arms is in Red. The second row shows the Arms in Brown for the English and Green for the French. In the bottom row the cover on the left has Black Arms. The bottom right cover is an English cover with Black Arms, but it also has a Cutting Guideline at the lower right corner of the cover. The French text covers are very rare.



The inside postal rate sheet that is attached to the front cover has been miscut. This is the inside of a 2 cent red booklet.



The inside rate sheet at the top attached to the front cover of the booklet has a ghost image of all the text just to the left of each letter. This is in a combination booklet containing 1 cent yellow, 2 cent green and a 3 cent brown. pane.

Vertical/Horizontal Weave



Pane Varieties



Squat print (Horizontal Weave) with vertical hairlines in selvage

Regular print (Vertical Weave)

Booklet panes of the Admiral Era were printed using 2 methods – Wet and Dry Printing. From 1911 to 1922 most stamps were printed via a Wet process where the paper was damp when the printing was done. After the printing was done, the panes were gummed and perforated. In 1922 when Dry printing became the norm, the paper was not dampened in advance, and the gum was applied before the printing took place.

There are 2 ways to determine whether a stamp is squat or not. If the pane is held up to the light, you can observe diamond shapes in the grain of the paper – on Vertical Wove paper, the diamonds have the long points vertical, while a Horizontal wove paper has these same diamond grain pointing horizontally. When damp paper dries as in Wet printing, when the Horizontal weave paper dries the images printed become narrower vertically and become squat print stamps, while if the grain is vertical the images become narrower horizontal. Measurement can also determine squat printing – Vertical wove panes have stamps 17.75mm x 21.5mm, while Horizontal wove panes have stamps 18mm x 21mm



The two covers above are examples of a squat pane (2 strips of 3) on the left and a regular vertical weave pane on the right. The squat print cover is sent Registered from Amherst NS on Oct 12, 1915 from a Prisoner of War detainee (Censor marking Oct 12) to Mexico – it is shortpaid 1 cent but made it anyway. The right cover cancelled 23 Feb 1920 pays the 8 cent rate to the USA.

Vertical/Horizontal Weave

Pane Varieties



Squat print (Horizontal Weave)



Regular print (Vertical Weave)



The covers above show examples of the 2 cent red Squat print and regular print. The Squat print on the left is cancelled Summerside PEI, Mar 12, 1914 paying 2 cent rate to Hamilton. The cover to the right has a pane of 6 of the vertical wove 2 cent red pane and a strip of 1 cent green vertical wove pane sent registered Jan 29 1924 from Toronto to Peoria Illinois. The letter was opened in Chicago and resealed with brown tape after inspection on Jan 31.



2 cent red squat miscut pane



2 cent red pane of 6 with partial tete beche imprint at right.



A magnified section of the pane showing the horizontal ink line.



2 cent red pane of 6 with horizontal ink line through the upper 2 cent indicia.

Two cutting varieties are shown at the top of the page. The pane at top left comes from the 25 cent booklet containing 2 panes of 6. The 2 cent Rose Carmine Squat Print pane of 6 with a dramatic cutting shift which results in vertical pairs with imperf between the stamps. The upper right pane shows a partial TeteBeche pane imprint to the right. The lower example shows a 2 cent red with a horizontal line running across the upper 2 cent numeral. A magnified section of the stamp with the line is shown to the left.

Pyramid Lines



The image above at 66% shows what a pane would look like if it had the entire pyramid on it.

Pane Varieties



3 Pyramid Lines



2 Pyramid Lines – Yellow Shade

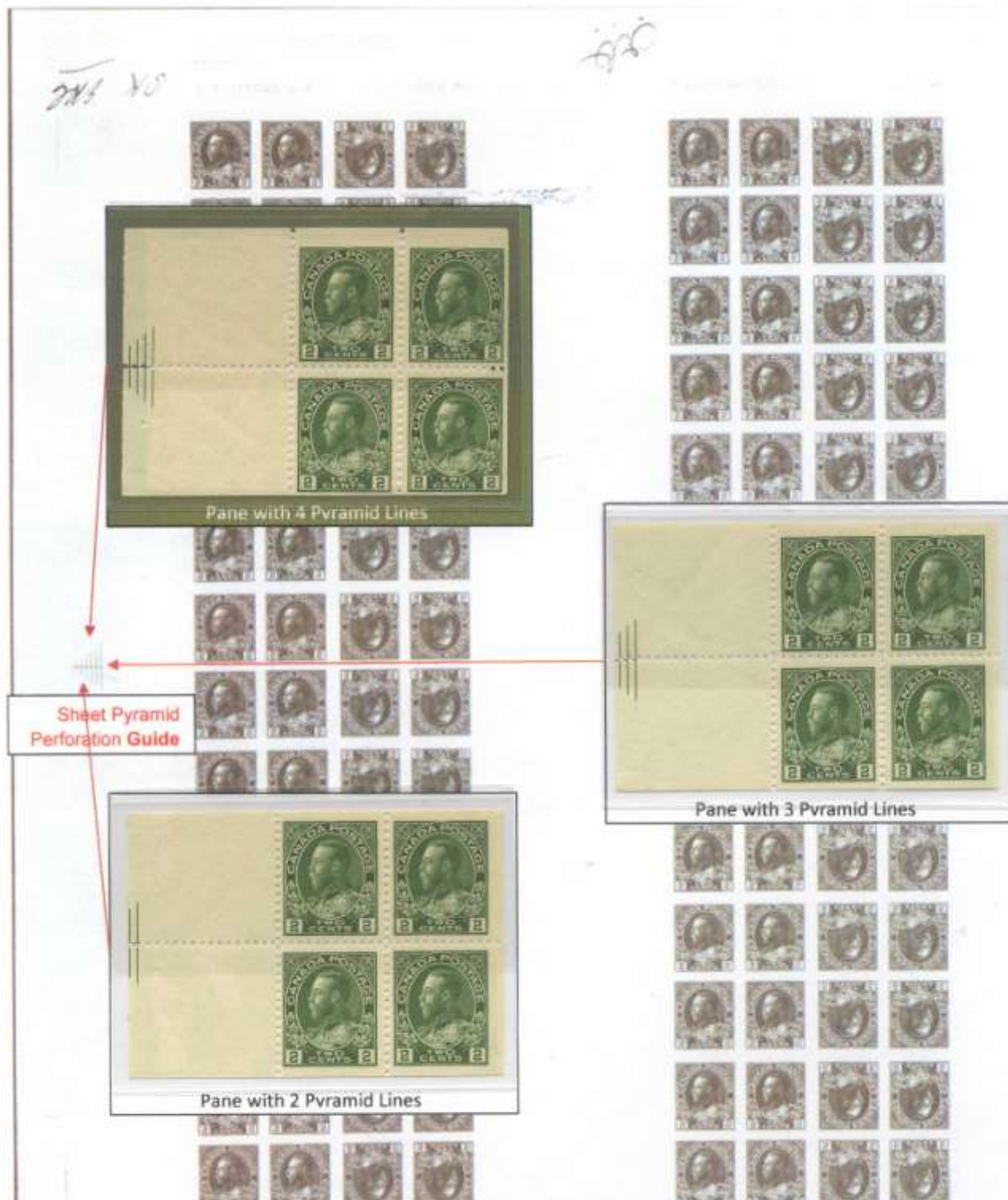


2 Pyramid Lines – Deep Orange Shade



1 Pyramid Line

In July 1922 the combination booklets containing panes of four with a pane of 1 cent yellow, 2 cent green and 3 cent red were issued. The sheets from plates 181 and 182 had pyramid lines – 5 parallel vertical lines bisected by a horizontal line, these lines were to help in the accurate cutting of the panes. Depending on the cut of the panes it is possible to have a portion of the vertical lines show on the left margin of the pane. These can't normally be seen in a booklet unless it is taken apart, so while quite a few may have been produced, most were never even noticed. There are 6 known single line, 6 known 2 line pyramid and a couple of 3 line. Examples above show 3, 2 (2 shades) and 1 line showing on the left margin of the pane selvage.



The Perforation Guide on the pane is referred to as Pyramid Lines and is used to properly align the perforations and cutting of the panes. The 2c Green Pyramid pane (2/3 of background image) cut from Plate 1 was issued July 1922 and had 42 panes arranged in 3 columns of 14 panes with the panes oriented tete-beche back to back. There was 1 pane with Pyramid lines for each sheet of 42 panes.



Some of the pyramid lines can be hard to spot, as they did not get proper inking. If you look closely at the top pane, you will see in the left margin 2 faint vertical lines of an "Albino" pyramid line. Only 10 such panes are recorded. A significant item at the bottom is a first flight cover dated Jul 8 1937 from Whitehorse. The pane has a single pyramid line – possibly the only pane used on piece in existence.

15

15



Plate 15 OTTAWA TOP



Plate 15 OTTAWA TOP with '.'

From the background image of Plate 15 the top left pane can show a partial 'OTTAWA TOP' depending on the cut of the sheet. The text 'OTTAWA TOP' is 8.5mm from the left stamps, and panes from Plate 15 show the most of the OTTAWA TOP. Note that the OTTAWA TOP is shifted about 7mm higher on Plate 15 than Plate 16 below. The example pane above left shows a much of a TOP as can be found. The pane at right, being cut high also show the period after the TOP. There are about 10 others known, although most do not show as much of the OTTAWA TOP.

16

16



Plate 16 OTTAWA TOP



The top left pane from Plate 16 can show a partial 'OTTAWA TOP' depending on the cut of the sheet. The text 'OTTAWA TOP' is 9.5mm from the left stamps, so panes from Plate 16 show less of the OTTAWA TOP than those from Plate 15. Note that the OTTAWA TOP is shifted 7mm lower (T of TOP aligns between the 2 stamps). This is a very rare pane with few others existing from this plate (if they exist at all).

Cutting Errors

Pane Varieties

The cover at right is cancelled Apr 1, 1912 (an early usage) in Aldergrove BC has a stamp from the upper portion of a pane, and as opposed to a piece of the pane to the right, has a piece of the pane above it.



The card to the left was mailed from Winnipeg Aug 14, 1913 and is stamped with a 1 cent green Squat print stamp. The stamp has a large top margin with the lower portion of the stamp perfs running through the numeral boxes.

The cover to the right was cancelled on Jun 3, 1926 in Napanee Ont. The 2 cent green stamp has a piece of the pane to the right which is Tete-beche



Cutting/Crease Errors

Pane Varieties



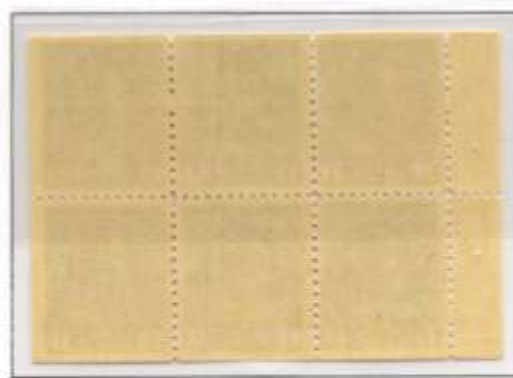
The booklet panes above come from the combination booklets issued sometime after 1922. This 1 Cent yellow pane has a very large portion of the pane to the right and the indicia box can be seen at the top of the stamp as opposed to the bottom in this tete beche pane.



The booklet pane above come from the combination booklets issued sometime after 1922. The 3 cent red panes has a portion of the right hand pane of the in tete beche orientation.



Above is a 1 cent green pane on vertical wove paper with a pre-printed paper crease running vertically through the centre stamps, that is distended



The above pane has a gum irregularity due to the pressure of the pane with the paper crease. The irregularity runs through the centre stamps in the same location as the crease which had been underneath it in the booklet.



Above is a 1 cent green pane on vertical wove paper with a pre-printed paper crease running vertically through the centre stamps, that is distended



The above pane has a gum irregularity due to the pressure of the pane with the paper crease. The irregularity runs through the centre stamps in the same location as the crease which had been underneath it in the booklet.



Walter S Bayley was an avid philatelist, juror active in the Toronto area in the 1930's through 60's and was a close friend of Fred Jarrett, and Vinnie Greene. These gentlemen were known to pull various philatelic stunts on each other. Each Christmas Walter Bayley would make a special philatelic item to send to his friends. In 1944 the special item was Walter putting his image on the 1 cent green booklet pane, The booklet shown at left contained 4 panes as shown below.

On the back of each pane Walter inscribed "Wishing you a Merry Christmas, Walter S Bayley, Toronto 12, 1944". Some panes were written horizontally on the pane and others vertically, Both versions are shown here below and to the right..



The pane on the left was made by Walter Bayley where he inserted his image where King George had been on the admiral pane and sent these out as Christmas greetings. The "pane" is not gummed or perforated.