

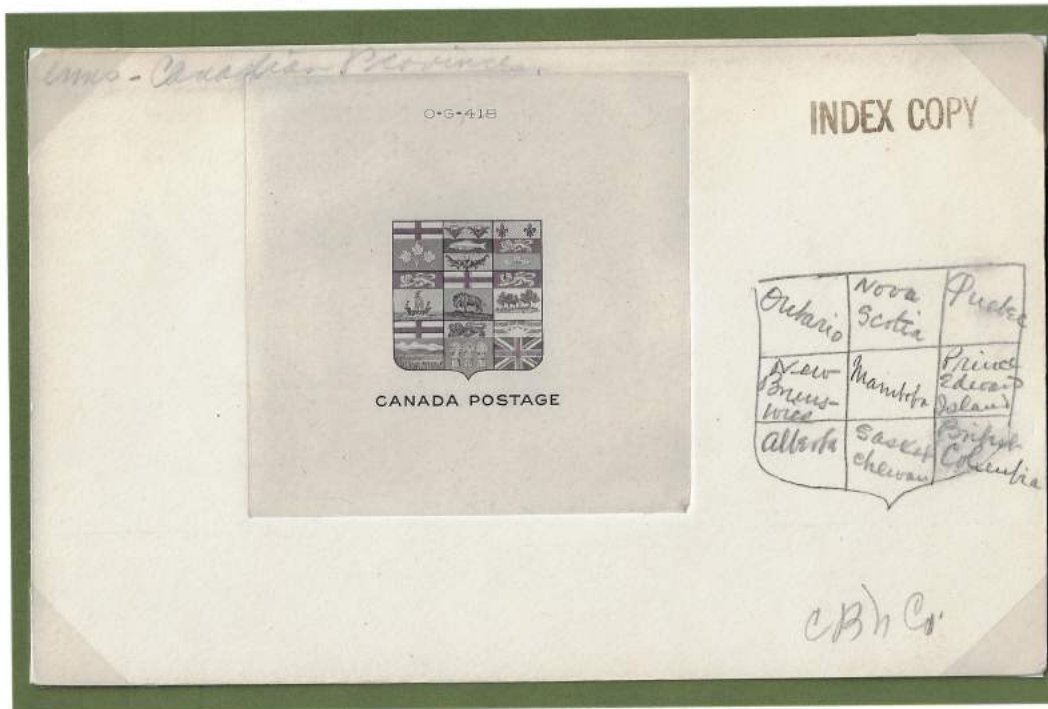
Booklet Varieties of the Admiral Issue

This exhibit displays booklet varieties of the Canadian Admiral Issue 1911-1926. 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 and does not include the many plating varieties of the various panes and booklet covers. Scarcer items can be identified by a background in Green matte.

Plan
Title/Plan
PreProduction

Cover
Oveprints and Miscuts
Guide Dots and Lines
Cover Shades

Panes
Ottawa Top
Pyramid Lines
Cutting
Paper Weave, Bayley and Epilogue



This 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. In this Essay all 9 provinces are shown.



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



This booklet above left is a Pre-Production Specimen Booklet for the 1¢ Green booklet of 4 panes (BK3) that was issued in March 1913. The front cover shown above uses an Edward cover with Green tape – similar to the tape used on a regular booklet that was issued (shown above right), The green designates the 1¢ rate. The rate page inside the booklet is from 1 December 1910. On the back the date Dec 12/12 is written in manuscript. This is the only known copy of the booklet.

The 1¢ Deep Green pane which has been removed from the booklet has been punched with a hole punch through the 4 panes and the interleaving.

Cover Varieties - Guide Dots and Cutting Lines

Guidelines 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 and information sheets to make alignment for cutting the covers. Guide dots are found on the 1¢ and 2¢ booklets on the front covers and appear as a vertical column of 3 to 5 dots at the lower right 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. The guideline at the upper right on the 1¢ yellow booklet at right is from plate 12 or 13.



Guideline and Circle top Right English
1¢, 2¢, 3¢ Combo

Guide dots on the 1¢ and 2¢ booklets covers are known with 15 of each type. Guidelines on the 1¢ and 2¢ booklet covers are scarcer with about 10 of each type known. No guide dots are known of other values. The guidelines are found on the 1¢ and 3¢ brown booklet and the combination booklet. All the booklets from the 1¢ and 2¢ booklets also exhibit a guideline on the information sheets. The guideline with circle is the rarest with just single copies found in the values.



Guide Dots Lower Right and Upper Right English - 1¢ Green



Guide Dots Upper Right French- 1¢ Green
Info Sheet Guideline Top Left



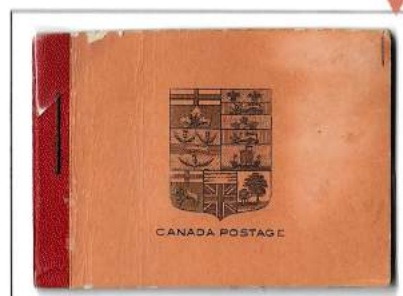
Guideline on Information sheet



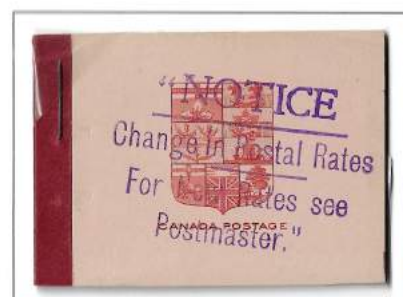
Guidelines Lower Right and Upper Right English - 1¢ Green



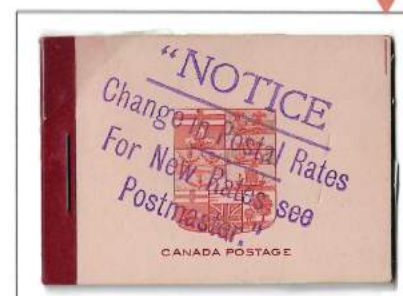
3¢ Brown and 1¢ Yellow



2¢ Red



2¢ Red



Cover Varieties - Colour Shades



Red Coat of Arms English Cover



Red Coat of Arms French cover.



Brown Coat of Arms English Cover



Green Coat of Arms French cover.

There are 5 examples of the 3¢ brown booklets shown – 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. On the guidelines page there 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.



Black Coat of Arms English Cover

Pane Varieties – OTTAWA TOP

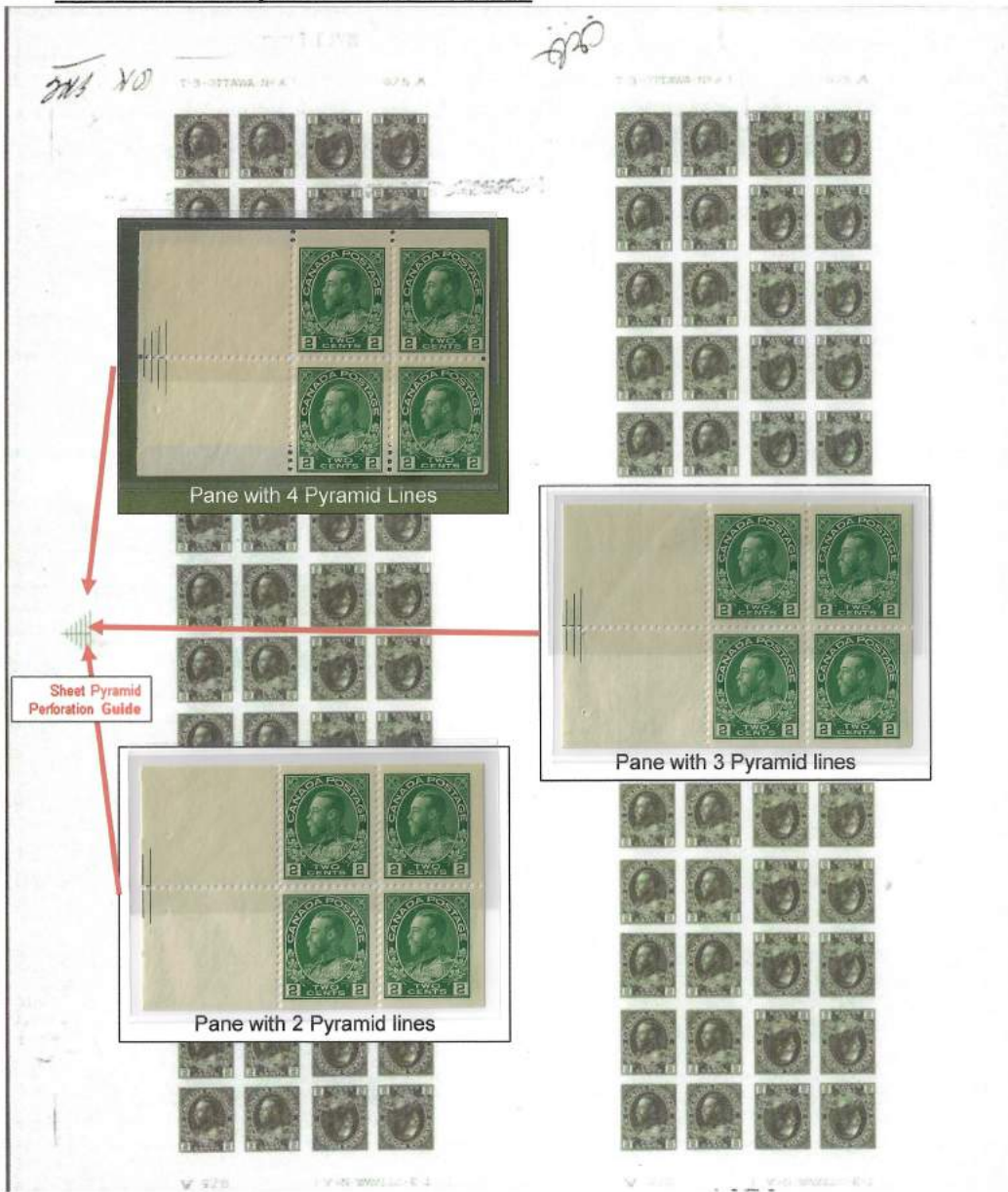


From the background image of Plate 15 the top left pane can show a partial 'OTTAWA TOP' depending on the cut of the sheet. The text 'OTTAWA TOP' is 8.5mm from the left stamps, and panes from Plate 15 show the most of the OTTAWA TOP. Note that the OTTAWA TOP is shifted about 7mm higher on Plate 15 than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

Pane Varieties - Pyramid Lines – 1¢ Green



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 2¢ 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 left 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 as does the pane at upper right – very few panes on piece with pyramids are recorded.

Pane Varieties – Pyramid lines– 1¢ Yellow and Cutting



Image at 66% of how the pane would look with all lines. 5 is the most recorded.



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.



A pane from the 25¢ booklet containing 2 panes of 6. The 2¢ Rose Carmine Squat Print pane of 6 with a dramatic cutting shift which results in vertical pairs with imperf between the stamps.



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



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

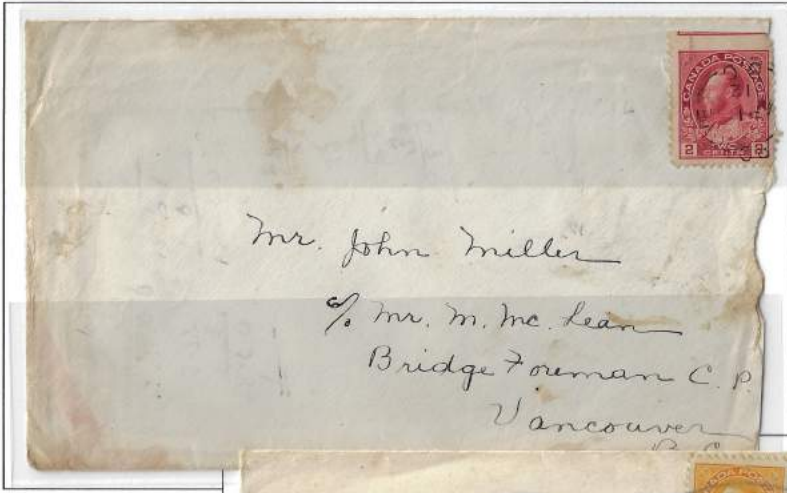


The booklet panes above come from the combination booklets issued sometime after 1922. This 1¢ yellow pane has a very large portion of the pane to the right and the indicia box can be seen at the top of the stamp as opposed to the bottom in this tete beche pane.



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

Pane Varieties – Cutting and Paper Weaves



This cover 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.

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



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

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



Squat print (Horizontal Weave). 1¢ green with vertical hairlines in selvage



Regular weave (Vertical)

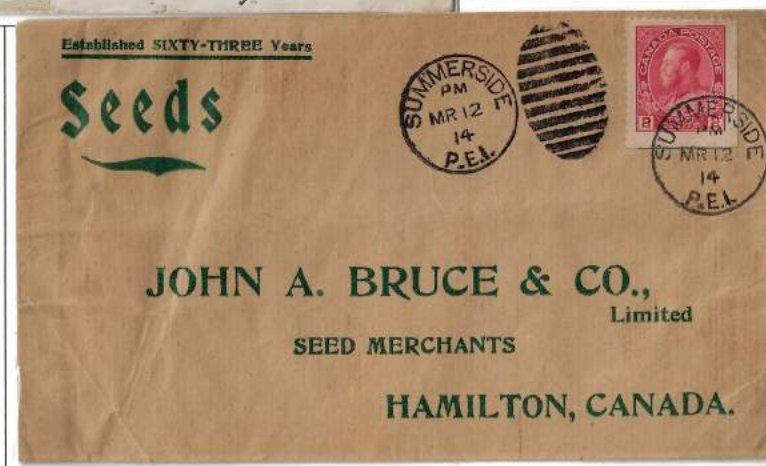


Pane Varieties – Paper Weave

Pane of 6 of the vertical wove 2¢ red pane and a strip of 1¢ 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.



Squat print cover was 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¢ but made it anyway.



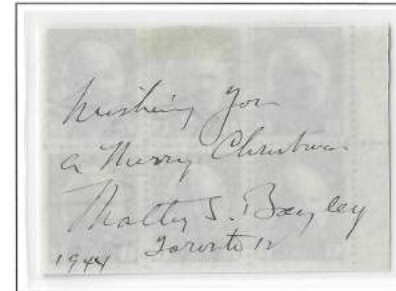
Squat print was cancelled Summerside PEI, Mar 12, 1914, paying 2¢ rate to Hamilton.

Pane Varieties – Walter Bayley and Epilogue

This story ends a bit later. While the issues of the Admiral stamps ended in 1926 with the overprint provisionals, they remained on sale and use for several years after. The exhibit ends the varieties with a fantasy booklet made by a dedicated collector as a Christmas wish.



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 gentleman 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¢ 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,



The pane 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.