

Auction #51 -- Plate Number Coil Collectors Club Consignment Sheet

(Photocopy this page. A separate sheet is required for each lot.)



Saturday August 16, 2014 is Auction Consignment Deadline



Please Note: Auction Lot fee is 10% of hammer price (minimum 50¢ per lot), and a 50¢ lotting fee for each UNSOLD lot (all fees deducted from the sale proceeds).

- 1) Keep this entire page intact and attach only one lot in its own glassine with tape on the top half (***do not use staples***). I understand that this might not be possible for longer strips.
- 2) **LIMIT YOUR CONSIGNMENT TO 25 LOTS**, please. **Firm Limit of ONE non-PNC/non-Coil lot.**
- 3) As I find that there is no totally acceptable definition of a commercial cover, all covers will be listed as either "First Day Covers" or "Other Covers". There will be no exceptions.
- 4) If you do not state a minimum bid, your lot(s) will go to the highest bidder regardless of the price(s) realized.
- 5) Bidding increments are: \$0.01 to \$4.75 -- 25¢, \$5.00 to \$9.50 -- 50¢, \$10.00 to \$49.75 -- \$1.00, \$50.00 to \$97.50 -- \$2.50, \$100.00 to \$495.00 -- \$5.00, \$500.00+ -- \$10.00

OWNER IDENTIFICATION

Preferred E-mail address: _____

Name _____ PNC³ Number _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone: Day _____ Evening _____

Scott # _____ Minimum Bid (see rules above) \$ _____ Is this Your ONE *Non-PNC* Lot? _____

Description of material:

Note! It is assumed that all mint material is never hinged, with undisturbed gum, sound perfs, etc. If otherwise, please note under "Faults" below. Used materials are assumed to be unhinged with sound perfs, etc. If otherwise, please note under "Faults".

(For COTTRELL press issues, please grade **both** design centering and line centering.)

Centering – Overall for non-Cottrell issues or Cottrell designs (see grading notes) (Circle one)

Ave F F/VF VF XF S

Centering (line) Cottrell issues only (Circle one)

Ave F F/VF VF XF S

Faults (describe below)

If my lot does not sell...

Please return it to me

Please hold it for the next auction

SEND TO: PNC³ Auctions, c/o Joe Sedivy, P. O. Box 410602, Chicago, IL 60641

EMAIL: PNC3auctions@aol.com

Our 27th Year

PNC³



Coil Line

Journal of the PNC³ www.pnc3.org
Plate Number Coil Collectors Club
American Philatelic Society Affiliate # 185

July 2014
Vol. 27, No. 7
Whole No. 313



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Deadline August 16



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Coil Line

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Coil Collectors Club (PNC³)

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Scott #1895b plate # 14
(issued July 9, 1984 - 30 years ago)

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(For *Coil Line*-related matters, please
see column at left for appropriate contact.)

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Quarter Page	\$ 45.00	Inside Cover	Add \$ 25.00
Sixth Page	\$ 35.00	Color, full page	Add \$ 100.00

(For Color Ads, Electronic Version only, Add \$25.00)

A check or money order, made out to **PNC³**, must accompany camera ready ad. Advertising copy must be submitted by the 1st of the previous month prior to the publication date. Please send all copy to Ronald Blanks, Coil Line Editor, PO Box 531, Windsor, VA 23487.

The Classified Ad rates are six cents a word per issue, with a minimum of \$3.00 per individual ad. (Two 50-word ads per year per member are available at no charge. There is a 10¢ a word charge for words over 50.)

All material, including articles submitted, will be edited and formatted for inclusion in **Coil Line**, and must be received by the 1st of the month prior to publication.

Coil Line reserves the right to edit copy as necessary.

Coil Line is published monthly and as a member benefit is sent electronically with annual dues of \$16.00. Printed version of **Coil Line** is also available. To U.S. addresses, to receive printed version add \$14.00 for Bulk Mailing; add \$22.00 for First Class Mailing. To Non-USA addresses, add \$27.00 for mailing. Past print issues of **Coil Line** available at \$2.50 per copy (quantities limited).

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All content matters, letters to the Editor, and advertising questions should be sent to **Coil Line**, c/o Ronald Blanks, PO Box 531, Windsor, VA 23487. Phone 757-478-8719; email: coillineditor@yahoo.com.
For mail delivery problems, contact the mailer below.

Postal mailings prepared by: Brian Snippen, PO Box 5542, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185-5542. Email: snippenb@gmail.com. Phone: 505-404-1624.
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President's Message

from the PNC³ president ...

Now that the 6th Edition of the PNC³ Values List has been shipped, I want to express my sincere thanks to the Catalog Committee and particularly Frank Covey, its Chairman, for the months of hard work it took to assemble and edit the data that make this valuable reference a reality.

Each of the members (Jill Ambrose, Andy Jakes, Peter Tukker, and myself) spent countless hours entering and reviewing dealer data and then the compilation into the completed Values List. Frank's leadership and organizational skills were invaluable in keeping everything straight, up to the completion of the task.

I consider the publication of this list among the most valuable benefits available to club members. If you haven't yet ordered your copy, please do so while the first printing is still available. The price will be higher if we need a second (smaller quantity) printing.

When we began the task of assembling the data for this edition last fall, I asked our membership to tell me what PNC category should be included on the list (covers, gaps, or back numbers) in addition to the standard lists for PS/3, PS/5 and used singles.

There is only room for one other column on the page, so a choice was necessary. Whereas the response to this request was rather sparse, the clear preference was for listing covers once again. Thus, those desiring listings for precancel gaps and back numbers must await another effort for a values list with those categories.

One of the problems with making a list for gaps or back numbers is that there are few dealers with a price list for these categories. If you know of a dealer (or are one) who sells these items and publishes a list, please let us know.

I haven't heard from anyone wishing to put together a single-frame exhibit on PNCs for the NY2016 exhibition. It would be an excellent opportunity to promote PNC collecting, as there will be many thousands of attendees at this international event. There could be a team effort for a project of this nature and I'm sure we can have members make a loan of items to display if needed. — Gene Trinks

Welcome!



If you are a new reader to *Coil Line*, PNC³ is in our 27th year. We are a community of stamp collectors specializing in plate numbered coil issues of the USA. The first PNCs were issued in 1981 and, in February 1988, a network of PNC specialists founded our club. *Coil Line* was launched in May, 1988 and serves (along with other club literature) to inform collectors on the many aspects of PNCs. Studies include scarce numbers, varieties, printing methods, market values, PNCs on mail, and more. Thank you for visiting, and we hope you'll join us!

PNC³ Regional Meetings

(no meeting notices received for this issue)

Want to Sponsor a Regional Meeting?

Contact Tony Bruno for suggestions. He can put you in contact with others who have taken on the task. Several members have made it a regular habit of promoting meetings in their area.

Regional Meeting Chairman

Tony Bruno, PO Box 624, East Lyme, CT 06333-0624; email, tbbee@aol.com

(PNC³ meeting notices in this column are free. Please submit details to the Editor 3 months before the meeting.)

Notice of Annual Meeting

APS StampShow – August 23

The Annual Meeting of the Plate Number Coil Collectors Club will be held at the Hartford CT Convention Center in conjunction with the APS StampShow on Saturday, August 23rd at 4 p.m. in room 24. Also, the PNC³ Board will meet in room 17 that Saturday morning at 9 a.m. Interested members are invited to attend. The Club will have a table on the exhibition floor on all days of the show; booth number will be assigned later. Members are encouraged to help staff the booth, especially on Thursday, August 21st.

Call for Auction Lots

August 16th Consignment Deadline

PNC³'s next upcoming auction is our annual Autumn auction in October. This is one of two annual auctions PNC³ conducts as a membership benefit. (The Spring auction is held every March.)

Yes, it is now summertime and many activities compete for our attention. (But doesn't that seem true all year 'round?) PNC³ auctioneer Joe Sedivy has much work to prepare the lots before he can submit listings to the *Coil Line* editor. The editor then must prepare the six-to-eight pages of lot listings in time for the October issue, something that gets a late start every year due to the Labor Day holiday.

The *Coil Line* auction pages are also more complex now due to the insertion of a few pictures. Joe selects about a half-dozen lots that in his estimation could benefit from images, as space permits. For example, one or more of the most expensive lots offered might be illustrated to "support" descriptive wording so there's no misunderstanding over an attribute or condition.

Consignors Each Allowed One Non-PNC Lot

To encourage more participation, our auctions are now opened up to include non-PNC items. However, these are presently limited to *one* such lot per consignor. We realize you have several options for disposing of non-PNC items. But some material (e.g., plate numbers, coils in general) relates to PNCs and you might want to favor your fellow members with a chance to obtain them. (Please "flag" your non-PNC lot on its **consignment sheet** that you copied from the original on this issue's wrapper, to confirm your intent, if you offer such a lot.)

Were Your Consigned Lots Unsold?

Joe reminds members with unsold consigned lots that you can contact him about minimum bids. Joe notes that sometimes members have unsold lots but do not contact him after an auction. Without a member's input, Joe's policy is to lower the start bid by 10% (rounding to the nearest bidding increment). Contact Joe (see consignment sheet on outer wrapper) if you want a different bid revision.

Editor's Message

With this issue, we are now past the midway point of the year. And I have been "chomping at the bit" for some time to share some very interesting postal history examples of the recently issued coils. But in recent months we have seen an uptick in news and discussions of the latest coils, so the reports and comments have been kept in the forefront of *Coil Line*. It is expected that in due time (perhaps in the later summer months), the research on new coils and commentary will resume a normal course and allow room for catching up on their postal uses.

Not coincidentally, this is an election year in regards to the mid-presidential term elections of the U.S. Congress in November. So direct-mail marketers are busy with mailings and many of these feature the retail price 49¢ and <49¢> large-roll coils, either on the outer envelope or affixed to enclosed courtesy reply envelopes (or both, in a few cases – as in some very nice uses I have come across). But interestingly, too few of my contemporary use finds have plate numbers on them. So please be sure to submit your fundraising or advertising mail examples and the like with PNCs from this year to *Coil Line* for review.

Some recent *Coil Line* issues have noted the fact that the U.S. Postal Service for 2014 is offering the retail-price large roll coils in two different designs: a "patriotic" design and a "pretty" design. This follows on the heels of the same dual offering available for the prior 46¢ letter rate. Space did not permit pointing out that some large mailers request this choice, especially during an election year when much political lobbying is waged using direct mail.

Speaking of direct mail, some mass mailers want the look of stamps on their first-class mail but only at discounted presort postage cost. For the mailers using the 10,000 count self-adhesive format, there has been only the (25¢) "Spectrum" Eagle presort coil since 2012. It has one design but it is rendered in six repeating color combinations.

Unintentionally, since the Current Plate #s, Roll Sizes chart overhaul to the current tabular form, the other two first-class presort coil formats for sale (still using the prior "American Eagle" design of ten color schemes) have been erroneously labeled "Spectrum." I finally noticed and corrected this when updating the chart for inclusion in this issue on page 94.

– Ron Blanks

Readers' Forum



Closeup (left) of PNC from strip shown above; a normal mint single for comparison (right)

7.6¢ Carreta inking. I am wondering if anyone can tell me about this coil variation I have of the 7.6¢ Carreta (Scott 2255) referred to as “White Wheel.” (See scans.) From the research I was able to do, I learned that this is caused by light inking. I found no formal name for it, but I have seen it on eBay and it was called the “White Wheel.”

I obtained this variety along with other Carreta stamps I acquired in a small accumulation. The seller knew nothing about the variation. I own a plain strip of five and a strip of five with plate number (2), with the variety on each stamp. I am very curious to find out more about this variation. Thanks.

– Michael Zettler #2176

Correction

Ratios vs. measures of perforation holes.

[Rudy de Mordaigle pointed out that I erred in adding “mm” to his ratios in his May letter (page 61). His description of how he assigns sizes to perforation holes is shown below, with the emphasis I should have added instead. – Editor.]

I measure the diameter of the hole and the distance between holes, then divide to get a **ratio**. Arbitrarily, with Sennett variable diameter perforations, less than **0.9** is small hole, **0.91-1.15** is intermediate hole and greater than **1.15** is large hole. With these perfs it’s just like Burger King – you can have it your way.

– Rudy de Mordaigle #1830



Solving botched chapter collation. I received my new PNC³ Values List, 6th Edition in the mail yesterday. Tonight when I went to use this updated PNC³ catalog chapter, I realized the pages had been collated improperly, so that when turning the pages, they were out of order. I was momentarily frustrated at the botched collating job.

Then it hit me. Just punch holes in the opposite edge of the paper, reinsert them into the 3-ring binder, and now they're collated properly. I thought I should pass this on to others in the club who are likewise frustrated as it’s quite a simple solution. The extra holes are a little annoying, but a small price to pay to get this great new catalog chapter!

– John Himes #957L

Unexplained die-cut irregularity. I was looking over some mint strips of the 2011 Liberty Head and Flag coils and noticed a peculiarity between two of the stamps. (See strip of three below, and closeup at bottom.) Does anyone have an explanation of what caused this? Thank you.

– Ken Moreau #447

(please see next page)



Are (10¢) Snowflakes tagged or not? If a compound used in the paper's coating is intended as a brightener but is also phosphorescent under shortwave u/v, then it acts like a taggant. Doug Iams states that there is no yellow green response, so the stamps are not tagged. He writes that the paper "Can't be prephosphored if it doesn't include phosphor."

The color of the taggant response is not material. Some early airmails used a phosphorescent compound that gave a red response under shortwave. What matters is the phosphorescent property of the material, and that it exhibits a momentary afterglow when the u/v lamp snaps off. That afterglow is something difficult for me to detect, even when I know a stamp is tagged. I think it's too easy to convince yourself that you are seeing an afterglow when you really aren't, as the effect is pretty subtle. I used the cancellation of a single (10¢) Snowflake stamp, sent to me by Frank Covey as an experiment, to infer that an afterglow was detected.

It's also possible that the envelope paper used in that initial test, which was fairly high-brite, exhibited an afterglow, in which case that cover might have sailed through the cancellers with no stamp at all. There is no good way to test this now.

To eliminate the possibility that the envelope paper was tricking the facer cancellers, I mailed several (10¢) Snowflakes on envelopes that are definitely dead to any ultraviolet. I gave the USPS every opportunity to return them for postage, as some had a return address and some didn't. Every one of those envelopes had a stamp that was canceled. Clearly the facers are detecting an afterglow. That afterglow has to be coming from a phosphorescent compound and that compound is in the coating of the paper, though its response is not yellow green.

In this case, the stamps are effectively tagged. That there was no taggant with a yellow green response intentionally applied is no more material than the color of the u/v response. The machines detect a stamp, face it and cancel it because of a phosphorescent response. The USPS might save some money by just using that paper instead of paying for paper with traditional taggant deliberately added.

Since the phosphorescent material is in the paper's coating, there is no reason not to describe (10¢) Snowflakes as being on prephosphored paper, yellow-green shortwave response or not.

– Rudy de Mordaigle #1830

[Coils from the top row of the printed web get a lot of collectors' attention on average. Mark Schultz's "100% Number on Top Census" series just saw its ninth installment included in the June issue. In contrast, the bottom row of the web seems to yield fewer surprises. But note the next item. – Editor]

First Transportation coil still surprises. If you're looking for something unusual to find in mixtures – here is one oddity I have never seen before (below). A used 18¢ Surrey (Scott 1907), mis-perforated, miscut, and from the bottom row of the web, with joint line. One stamp shy of the plate number! – Michael Mules #1289L



How are back numbers on souvenir pages specified? I would like to have a general consensus on how to specify the positions of back numbers on coil strips that are attached to souvenir pages. I have provided two attached scans of actual photographs of a souvenir page with a back number on a coil strip (in this case, of the [10¢] Auto [Scott 2905]). The first image is from the front, with the back of the page back-lit so the "055" can be read; the second image is from the back of the page, back-lit from the front. I welcome suggestions to my question from those members who would like to clarify how to describe the location of the back numbers. Thanks.

– Bruce Menia #455L

(images shown on next page)

Tapestry Needles: Good for Measuring Perforation Holes?

Rudy de Mordaigle



In the May *Coil Line* I described my method of classifying the variable-diameter perf holes found on stamps printed by Sennett. Since I use a scale in the eyepiece of a microscope, there are no units involved. As the focus changes, so does the measurement, so I measure both the hole diameter and the width of the paper bridge between the holes without changing focus, then divide to get a ratio. I arbitrarily picked values for small, intermediate and large-hole stamps. You can get quite a large range of examples from some of these lick-stick Sennett coils.

The editor added units after the values I gave. Even if the initial measurements were in millimeters, which they weren't, the values I use are ratios and should have not had units added.

Incidentally, the Colonial Needle Company says that the needle's gauge is determined by the diameter of the shaft, not the eye. Frank Covey's determination of hole size depends on the eye dropping through the perf hole or not.

The #24 tapestry needle shown with the eye not going through one of Sennett's perms tells us nothing, since only the shaft size is regular. A #24 from a different manufacturer might drop right through.

To check this idea, I went looking for tapestry needles in Bakersfield, California, a town of some 300,000 people. Needless to say, this was not an easy project, and I was pointed in one direction or another as I wove around searching.

Michael's (a crafts store) had one brand. Hobby Lobby had no tapestry needles in their needle selection. Hancock Fabrics had some tapestry needles but no #24s. The needles I found at Michael's were made in India.

In Los Angeles, a town just a bit larger, my search was sewn up at Jo Ann, a fabric and crafting store. They had a different brand. Those needles were *Hecho en Republica Checa por el Grupo Prym*, according to the label.

Using a micrometer, I measured the diameter of both brands of needles at the widest point, at the eye, and not to my surprise, they were different. The eye of the Czech needles was larger than the Indian ones. Looks like the needle method needs some revision, perhaps defining the hole size by whether or not the needle shaft slips through the hole.

(from previous page, Readers' Forum)



Closeups of back-lit Souvenir Page, (10¢) Auto



Removing that Pesky Adhesive

John Himes

For several years now, I've been using Ronsonol brand lighter fluid to remove used self-adhesive stamps from their backing paper. It works great, and removes 100% of the adhesive after a little gentle scraping, rubbing, and wiping with a tissue or cloth to assure all of the adhesive is removed. It worries me a little, though, because it's a petrochemical, is obviously flammable, and has the (probably remote) potential risk of causing some sort of cancer. Still, it's a great product for this purpose.

Recently, there have been a number of letters to the editor in *The American Philatelist* promoting another product, an air freshener, called Pure Citrus. Just like lighter fluid, it supposedly removes the adhesive easily and leaves no significant residue. So I went to Home Depot and Walmart and found it in stock in both stores next to other air freshener products. It comes in a 7 fluid-ounce non-aerosol spray can, and costs around \$4 or \$5. (I found it was under \$4 at Walmart, and under \$5 at Home Depot.) It has the added advantage of leaving a nice, orange fragrance in the air.

So how does it compare to Ronsonol? Well, first of all, Ronsonol can be directed in a gentle stream right onto the stamp. Pure Citrus is a spray, and it sprays in about a 5 inch diameter circle. So a lot hits the work surface around the stamp, as well as coating the stamp well. In my estimation, it works identically to the lighter fluid. It quickly loosens the stamp from the backing paper, and it is just as effective in allowing you to scrape, rub, and gently remove the remaining gum. The one notable difference is that it takes a lot longer to evaporate from the stamps than the lighter fluid.

Lighter fluid generally evaporates entirely in about a minute. With the Pure Citrus, it's more like ten minutes. Both leave the stamps entirely free of adhesive, and the end result is acceptable both ways, although the Pure Citrus leaves the stamps smelling like oranges for awhile. Letting them sit out on your desktop for about a day prior to putting them away in an album or stock book seems to resolve this issue.

Now, Pure Citrus is flammable, just like Ronsonol. So no advantage there. And you do have to like that orange odor. It can be pretty powerful. It should not be used on plastic, vinyl, varnished, or painted surfaces. And I suspect that Pure Citrus is going to prove much more expensive to use than Ronsonol, over time, since it sprays in such a wide pattern (although neither is super costly).

Now a caution or two about other products. Recently a member of the APS suggested that he has had great success using WD-40 for this same purpose. Absolutely, positively DO NOT use this product on your stamps. It's made using fish oil! It leaves some oily residue on and in the stamps! So if someone suggests using WD-40 on your stamps, ask them what they've been smoking!

The other common practice is to just remove the stamps from the backing paper, but leave the adhesive residue on the back of the stamp and sprinkle it with corn starch. This is now proving to be a very bad idea. Some have reported that their stamp mounts are disintegrating from the corn starch!

I recently got a lot of used PNCs that had had corn starch applied, and it was a mess. Corn starch was leaching off the stamps onto other stamps, and an awful gummy buildup was apparent still under the starch. I removed the corn starch and adhesive using Ronsonol and managed to save those stamps. If I hadn't done so, I think the stamp paper would have been damaged in just a few more years. My advice? Absolutely DO NOT use corn starch. Instead, get all of the adhesive off the back of your stamps in order to properly preserve them for the future.

So ... Ronsonol or Pure Citrus? I'm honestly not sure. Both work great. Although both are flammable, reasonable caution will prevent any issues. If you're in a hurry, or hate the smell of oranges, you probably should use Ronsonol. If you're like me, and enjoy the smell of oranges, and have a day to wait before putting the stamps away, Pure Citrus is a great choice. I'm going to continue to use both for awhile and see if I don't develop a liking more for one than another. But for now, both seem like great products. I'm sure our Editor would love to hear from others who have tried one or both products to see what experiences they've had with each.

Catalog Corner

Frank Covey



PV

The **21¢ Lincoln in coils of 100** from **CCL Label** was to be issued February 12, 2014, President Abraham Lincoln's birthday, but it was not available in post offices on that day. The 21¢ Lincoln pays the second ounce rate that went into effect January 26, 2014.

The **C111** plate number, shown to the left and below, repeats **every 20th** stamp along the roll. Most collectors will save this as a PS5 (plate strip of 5) with the plate numbered stamp in the middle of the strip.

CCL Label continues to use the die cutting tool of its predecessor, Avery Dennison. The two basic die cuts, i.e., the peak/valley (**PV**) shown to the left and the valley/peak (**VP**) shown at lower left, are intentional. These are identified by the first shape feature in the upper left corner and the last feature in the lower left corner (assuming normal row-slitting that horizontally divides the short "row separator" vertical run of die cut). Of the two die cuts, the VP is the most difficult to find. In a typical flat of 50 rolls, only about four rolls can be expected to have a VP die cut.

Microprinting is not a feature of this issue.

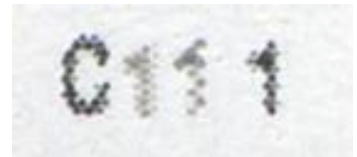
The roll of 100 is sealed with a wrapper like the one shown at the bottom of the page. The coil is inside of a clear shrink-wrapped package. These packages are chained together in strings up to five coils long.

If misalignments occur, then unintentional die-cut shapes might be found; i.e., "bells," "knolls" and "thimbles."

21¢ Lincoln (CCL) (SA)
(self-adhesive)
C111
PNC ID 2014-6

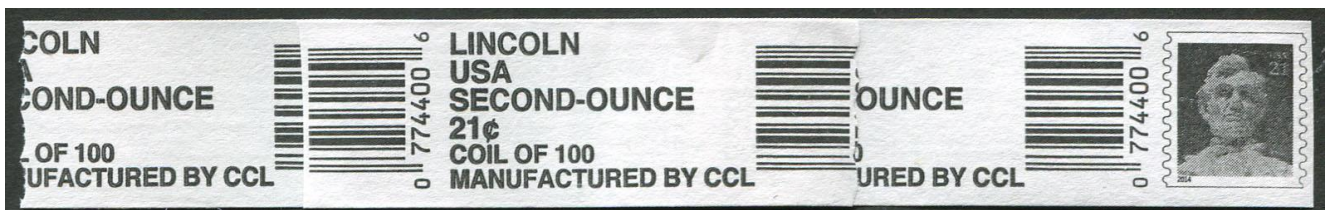


Enlargement of
Plate Number C111 →



VP

Wrapper



Current Plate Numbers, Roll Sizes, Die Cuts & Tagging

Issue	Plate#	Roll	Freq	Cut	Tag
1¢ Bobcat	P1111	3k	27	VP	
1¢ Bobcat	S111111	10k	31	w	
1¢ Tiffany Lamp 2008	S11111	3k	31	w	
		10k	"	w	
1¢ Tiffany Lamp 2003 ≠	S11111	3k	14	w	
2¢ Navajo Jewelry	S111111	10k	31	w	
3¢ Silver Coffeepot	S1111, S2222	10k	14	w	
4¢ Chippendale Chair 2013	P1111	10k	24	w	
4¢ Chippendale Chair 2007	S1111	10k	14	w	
5¢ Toleware	S1111111	10k	14	w	
10¢ Clock 2008 ≠	S1111	10k	31	w	OA
	S2222	"	"	w	
10¢ Clock 2006	S1111	10k	14	w	
20¢ Washington	P11111, P22222	100	31	VP	OA
21¢ Lincoln	C111	100	20	PV, VP	OA
32¢ Aloha Shirts ≠ (5 diff.)	S1111111	100	25	PV	S
33¢ Apples (4 diff.) ≠	S11111	100	32	PV	S
◇ 34¢ Hummingbird	P11111	100	31	VP	S
▶ 34¢ Hummingbird	P22222	100	31	VP	OA
42¢ Flags of Our Nation Sets 1&2, ≠					
44¢ Flags of Our Nation Sets 3&4 ≠ (10 diff./set)	S111111111	50	10	PV	S
44¢ Flag ≠	S111	3k	31	w	S
44¢ Flag (affixer) ≠	V1111	3k	16	VP	S
		10k	"	"	"
44¢ Quill & Inkwell ≠	S1111	3k	27	S	S
		10k	"	"	"
45¢ Weather Vanes (5 diff.)	S1111111	3k	25	S	S
		10k	"	"	"
46¢ Kaleidoscope Flowers (4 diff.)	S11111	3k	28	PV	S
		10k	"	"	"
46¢ Patriotic Star	S111	10k	27	PV	S
49¢ Ferns (5 diff.)	C1111	3k	30	VP	OA
		10k	"	"	"
(5¢) Art Deco Bird	P1111, P2222	3k	27	S	
		10k	"	"	
(5¢) Sea Coast	P7777, P9999	3k	27	S	
	P7777 ≠, P9999 ≠	10k	"	"	
(5¢) Sea Coast	B111	500	10	w	
		10k	"	w	
(with luminescent ink)	S1111	3k	14	w	
		10k	"	w	
	S11111	500	31	w	
(10¢) Snowflakes (5 dif.)	C11111111	10k	30	VP	
(10¢) Banner	S111	10k	27	S	
	V111, V222, V333	3k	10	VP	
		10k	"	"	

Printer IDs by Prefix: P = Ashton Potter
 B = Bank Corp. of America V = Avery-Dennison
 C = CCL Label S = Sennett Security Products

Issue	Plate#	Roll	Freq	Cut	Tag
(10¢) Banner	S111	500	31	w	
(25¢) Spectrum Eagle (6 diff. designs)	V11111	3k	30	S	
		10k	"	"	
(25¢) Eagle 2003 (10 diff.)	S33333333	3k	20	S	
	S11111111, S22222222, S33333333	10k	"	"	
(weakly tagged)	S33333333	10k	"	"	S
◇ (25¢) Eagle (10) 2005	S1111111	3k	25	S	
◇ (25¢) Eagle (10) 2004	S1111111	3k	10	w	
<49¢> Ferns (5 diff.)	C1111	3k	30	VP	OA
		10k	"	"	"
<49¢>2014 SpangledBanner	C11111	100	20	PV	OA
	"	"	"	VP	"
<49¢>2014 SpangledBanner	S11111	100	32	PV	OA
<49¢>2014 Spangled Banner	P1111	100	31	VP	OA
<> 2013 Flags-Seasons	P1111	100	32	VP	??
<> 2013 Flags-Seasons	S1111	100	32	PV	??
<> 2013 Flags-Seasons (4 diff.)	V1111	100	20	PV	S
	"	"	"	VP	"
<> 2012 Four Flags	P1111	100	32	VP	OA
	P2222	"	"	"	S
<> 2012 Four Flags	S11111, S22222	100	32	PV	S
<> 2012 Four Flags	V1111	100	32	PV	S
	"	"	"	VP	"
<> 2011 Liberty & Flag ≠	P111111	100	32	VP	S
<> 2011 Liberty & Flag ≠	S111111	100	32	PV	S
<> 2011 Liberty & Flag ≠ (2 diff.)	V111111	100	40	PV	S
	"	"	"	VP	"
<> 2011 Flags of Our Nation Set 5, ≠					
<> 2012 Flags of Our Nation Set 6 ≠	S11111111	50	20	PV	S

Key to Symbols

▶ **new number or variety** ◇ **update or correction**
 ≠ new "sold out" (strips of 25/100 with PNC) or no longer shown in *USA Philatelic* (USPS catalog)
 ?? unreported attribute <> Forever first-class value
Freq – frequency or interval of # appearing in roll
Cut – w = water-activated gum (perforated);
 PV = peak/valley die cut; VP = valley/peak;
 S = serpentine without corner variation.
Tag – phosphor tagging if not blank/white: S = surface phosphor with smooth appearance; U = surface phosphor with uneven or grainy look; OA = overall.

Notes to this Report

The *USA Philatelic* catalog for 1st quarter 2014 announced that after March 31, it would no longer offer any of the Sets of the Flags of Our Nation series, nor the 33¢ Apples issue. The last Lady Liberty & Flag was also removed. (Prior chart: April, p.54.)

Classified Ads

PNC used singles, used strips, MNH PS5s. Great prices! Guaranteed quality! No hassles! Visit <http://www.angelfire.com/ca5/HimesPNCs> or send LSASE for lists to John Himes, PO Box 453, Cypress, CA 90630-0453. Please specify what you collect. Or e-mail johnwhimes@yahoo.com. Member 957L * * *

CLASSIFIED AD rates are 6¢ per word, with a minimum cost of \$3.00 per insertion. (Only members may advertise in *Coil Line*.)

PNC³ members are entitled to two free 50-word ads per year. (There is a 10¢ charge for each word over 50 with free ads.) Contact the editor to place an ad (see page 86).

Mailing List Available

Rental of the club mailing list is available upon request. A one-time usage fee of \$50.00 includes preprinted address labels. Contact Harvey Wales, Secretary. Email: hwales16@aol.com or see page 86 for more contact methods.

Correction

While readers would recognize that “Mailed ... near April 28” on page 74 last month should be “May 28,” Scott #s are not always so straightforward. Yet they are in the case of the 19¢ Fishing Boat types; on page 75 in some printed June editions, Scott “2929a” should be “2529a”.

Coil Topics Index this issue...

7.6¢ Carreta “white wheel”.....	89
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Display Advertising Rates *Coil Line*

• Full Page	\$ 100.00
• Half Page	\$ 80.00
• Third Page	\$ 65.00
• Quarter Page	\$ 45.00
• Sixth Page	\$ 35.00
• Eighth Page	\$ 20.00
• Back Cover	Add \$ 50.00
• Inside Cover	Add \$ 25.00
• Color Ad (<i>for full page</i>)	Add \$ 100.00
• Color Ad - Electronic Version	Add \$ 25.00

(Discounts available for multiple insertions.)

Membership Update

New Applicants

Timothy O’Shea (2248)
58 Porter St
Granby, MA 01033-9516
toshea2@comcast.net

Dan Palazzo (2249)
PO Box 456
Foxboro, MA 02035
stamps@westmin.win.net

Robert J. Wurscher (2250)
20421 Goodvine Tr N
Forest Lake, MN 55025-8620
rwurscher@midco.net

Names of applicants are published for review. A member who questions the suitability of a prospective member should contact the Membership Committee Chair Michael Conway with the objection (mjconway@hotmail.com or (203)268-5896.) Applicants are accepted as members one month after notice if no objection is made.

Previous Membership Count	513
New Applicants	3
Reinstated	0
PNC³ Membership Count	516

34¢ Hummingbirds Under Shortwave UV Light



A. (at left, top)
part of P22222 strip

B. (above)
closeup of
untagged “loop” on
P22222 strip

C. (at left, bottom)
part of P11111 strip

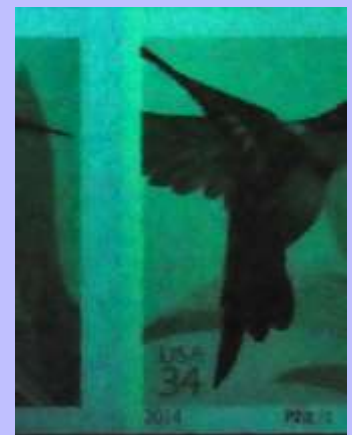
Note: For images shown on this page (all made under shortwave UV light), colors, shades and intensities do not necessarily reflect what one might see in person using one’s own SW-UV lamp.



D. thin “hot” phosphor line
(with noticeable under-tagged seam at its left)



thin (E. left), thick (F. right) “hot” phosphor lines



PNC³ member Mark Schultz was pretty excited this past April when he apparently was the first one to report discovery of the second PNC, P22222, for the recently issued 34¢ Hummingbird coil rolls of 100. He found under shortwave UV light that the P22222 differed from the intense greenish-yellow glow of the P11111 strip he also had (which was printed on prephosphored paper).

His P22222 example’s glow appeared much lighter in shade and intensity than the P11111. Images of both PNC samples under SW-UV made by Robert E. Thompson and Frank Covey strongly suggested that the P22222s were overcoated with a phosphor taggant, and this would explain Ashton-Potter’s assignment of a second plate number. (See A and C at left for a comparison of Frank’s images.)

Mark became even more interested in his roll, obtained from USPS Stamp Fulfillment Services in Kansas City, when he discovered an unphosphored anomaly in the top of the margin between the PNC stamp and the stamp to its left (image A, B at left).

Subsequently, Frank obtained a P22222 roll from KC and also found the same anomaly, which has been called a “loop.”

Frank had earlier obtained a P22222 roll from the Macomb, Illinois post office and was interested to find a repeating stripe (“hot” line) of built-up taggant (shown in images D, E). Frank notes that the two rolls from KC with “loops” have a thicker hot stripe than his earlier roll (images E and F).