

# Perforations



Website: [LCPSHOME.ORG](http://LCPSHOME.ORG)

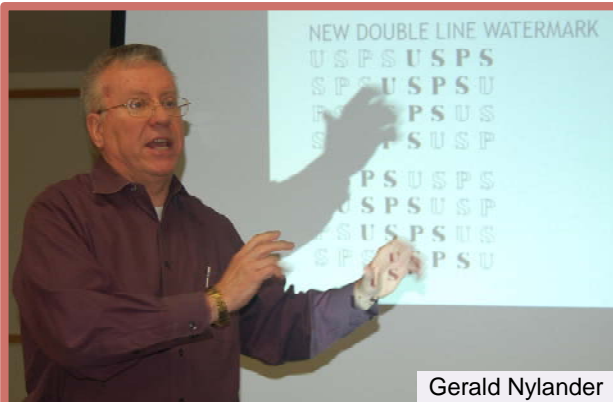
Last month **Gerald Nylander** gave a very informational and enjoyable presentation about the new watermark discovery published in the August United States Specialist and the 24 August Linn's Stamp News.



We also decided on the Gurnee Golden Corral as this years location for the Annual Brunch (1130 on Saturday, December 5 – see enclosed flyer).

This month we will have a general meeting to discuss next year and trade stamps/show stamps.

**Treasures' Report: Checking - \$1,917.17; Savings - \$ 1,534.10; Total - \$ 3,451.27**



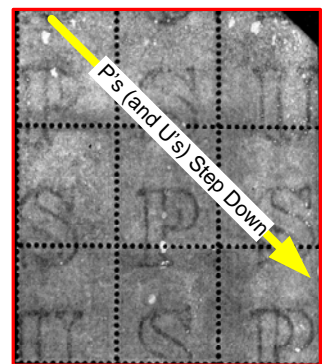
Gerald Nylander



The new watermark discovery by researchers Larry S. Weiss and Gerald Nylander published in the United States Specialist Journal and the August 24 Linns (and each with corrections on the next issue) was the topic of discussion on 27 October.

Gerald Nylander, co-discoverer described the late night events that led to the discovery and later verification of this previously unpublished watermark pattern in particular and later, talked about watermarks in general.

This pattern appears to have been very short lived (1908-1909) due to paper vendor contract changes and the BEP's experimentation with a hard/grayish (bluish) paper used for one part of the Lincoln Birth Centennial issue (Scott 369), regular issues (357-366) and even a few BoB stamps thrown in to the mix.



New Watermark Pattern

<p><b>Local Stamp Shows</b></p>	<p>CHICAGOPEX 2009 Sheraton Northwest 3400 West Euclid Ave Arlington Heights IL November 20-22</p> 	<p>MSDA Show Wingate Inn 600 Milwaukee Ave Prospect Heights IL December 12-13</p> 	<p>2010 MSDA Show Wingate Inn 600 Milwaukee Ave Prospect Heights IL January 23-24</p> 	<p>ASDA CHICAGO SHOW Lindner Conference Center 610 E. Butterfield Rd Lombard, IL March 12, 13 &amp; 14</p>	<p>MSDA Show Wingate Inn 600 Milwaukee Ave Prospect Heights IL April 10-11</p> 

**Next meeting:**  
7-PM on Tuesday 24 November 2009  
at the Warren-Newport Library  
224 North O'Plaine Road, Gurnee IL



**Officers:**  
Dr Tom Willer – President  
Bill Schultz – Vice President  
Dave Sadler – Secretary  
Walter F. Veile - Treasurer

One of the side benefits of Mr Nylander's discussion was short history of watermarks and demonstration how to look for watermarks on stamps.

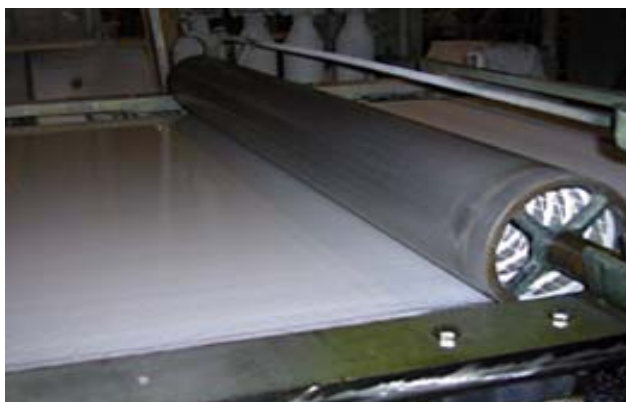
A Dandy Roll watermark is made by impressing a water-coated metal stamp or dandy roll onto the paper during manufacturing. These watermarks were first introduced in Bologna, Italy in 1282; they have been used by papermakers to identify their product, and also on postage stamps, currency, and other government documents to discourage counterfeiting.

The dandy roll is a light roller covered by material similar to window screen that is embossed with a pattern. Faint lines are made by laid wires that run parallel to the axis of the dandy roll, and the bold lines are made by chain wires that run around the circumference to secure the laid wires to the roll from the outside. Because the chain wires are located on the outside of the laid wires, they have a greater influence on the impression in the pulp, hence their bolder appearance than the laid wire lines.

This embossing is transferred to the pulp fibers, compressing and reducing their thickness in that area. Because the patterned portion of the page is thinner, it transmits more light through and therefore has a lighter appearance than the surrounding paper.



Screen Mesh Dandy Roll



"Wet" Paper Receiving a Watermark by Passing Under a Dandy Roll



1895 Double-line USPS Watermark



1910 Single-line USPS Watermark

Two other stamp paper terms can fall out from watermarking process - if these lines are distinct and parallel, and/or there is a watermark, then the paper is termed laid paper and if the lines appear as a mesh or are indiscernible, and/or there is no watermark, then it is called wove paper. This method is also called line drawing watermarks.

The US used watermarks as a security mechanism for postage stamps from 1894 (Scott 265) to 1916. The practice was totally discontinued in 1917 with the exception of some errors – Scott 519 (1917) and Scott 832b (1938).

Further information on the facet of stamp collecting is available from the APRL library:

[\*H. A. Froom's study: "USPS WATERMARKS" and\*](#)

[\*Winthrop S. Boggs' study "U.S.P.S.: NOTES ON UNITED STATES WATERMARKED POSTAGE STAMPS".\*](#)

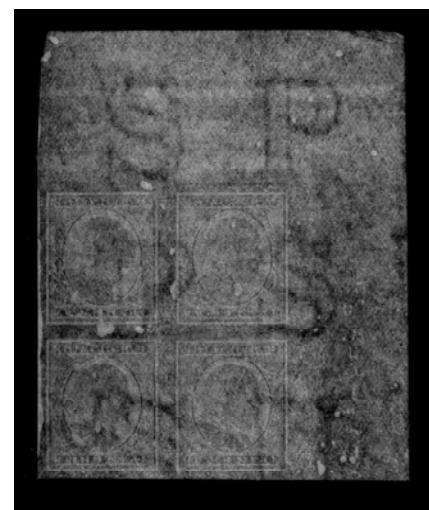
## Watermark Detection:

The first step in the determination of whether a stamp has a particular watermark is

- 1) to remove any hinges or other foreign particles if it will not hurt the stamp
- 2) gently place the stamp in your tongs and hold it against a strong light source face forward at various angles (but not too close as to damage the stamp by heat)
- 3) If no watermark is visible, the stamp should be dipped in lighter fluid, preferably face down.

In our demonstration, Mr Nylander used a document protector with a thin puddle fluid to dip the block of stamps in. Single stamps can be dipped into a tray or a saucer.

Note: ensure the place is well ventilated with no open flames or you may be answering tough questions ...



USPS Double-line Watermark