



CANADIAN REVENUE NEWSLETTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN REVENUE GROUP OF BNAPS

EDITOR - W. Rockett

September 1991 - # 200

Coming Events

September 10 to 12 - BNAPS Convention and Exhibition - St. Charles, Ill.

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BNAPS Convention and Exhibition at Vancouver was well attended . The

Revenue meeting had a splendid showing of our members, I had the

opportunity of meeting some of our members for the first time.

There were three Revenue exhibits. Harry Lussey and Ian McTaggart Cowan

showed excellent collections of British Columbia. They both received

Vermil awards. I showed varieties of the First Bill Issue , it was

awarded a Bronze. Now on to the 1992 Convention at St. Charles, Ill.

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this issue of the Newsletter the third page of Zaluski's "In Search
of compound Perforations".

Also article by E. van DAM "Compound Perfs do exist"

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New Members - Welcome to the Canadian Revenue Group

404 - Charles J. Deur, M.D., 2700 Shavano Ct., Arlington, Tx 76006

405 - Jeff Kelly, 5735 Cedar Falls Rd., SW, Olympia, WA 98502

Change of Address

338 - H Burgers, 11 Elma St., Gloucester, Ont., Canada K1G 3N2

278 - Ralph Trimble, Box 26556, Markville P.O., Markham, Ont., Can L3R 0M4

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Treasure s Report

On hand Sept. 1990 - \$672.48 On hand Sept. 1991 - \$769.62

surplus \$97.14 - issued 8 Newsletters at a cost of \$503.68

as treasurer it is always nice to receive any donation from our members.

COMPOUND PERFS DO EXIST

Ed Zaluski's article in the previous issue of this newsletter was unfortunately totally misleading and I would like to set the record straight.

WHAT IS A COMPOUND PERFORATION?

It is simply a stamp where the perforations at opposite sides are not exactly the same. EXAMPLE: FSC6 - starting at the top and going clockwise - perf. 12 x 11 3/4 x 12 x 11 1/2.

Ed Zaluski says he hasn't seen one..... I have one in my reference collection and have seen a number of them over the years and so have several other specialist collectors.

If we were to follow Ed Zaluski's logic he would have you believe that none of the following exist, since he hadn't seen or heard of them until they were published in our "CANADIAN REVENUE STAMP CATALOGUE" or one of our "ReveNews" bulletins or one of our many revenue auction catalogues.

Manitoba Operating Engineers stamps - 76 stamps
City of St. Boniface plumbing department - 3 stamps
City of Winnipeg Electrical department - 1 stamp
Manitoba MV3, MV4
NFB1a
and scores of others

E. S. J. van Dam
publisher/editor "THE CANADIAN REVENUE STAMP CATALOGUE"
publisher/editor "THE CANADIAN REVENUE STAMP ALBUM"
dealer in Canadian revenue stamps since 1970

The dealers listed below support the Revenue Group and Newsletter
Why not contact them for your Philatelic needs ?

K. Bileski Ltd., Station B., Winnipeg, Man. Canada R2W 3R4
or Box 500, Pembina, North Dakota 58271

Jim A. Hennok Auctions, 185 Queen St., E, Toronto, Can N5A 1S2

Robert Lee, 203-1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, B. C. Can V1Y 5Y2

E.S. J. van DAM Ltd., Box 300, Briggenth, Ont., Can K0L 1H0

Steven Zirinsky, Box 49, Ansonia Station, New York, N. Y. 10023

Received in the Mail - van DAM's ReveNews # 79 - listing many beautiful items, also listing "Hurt Revenues at terrific Discounts"

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Send in your ADLETS - There is no charge. Here is a good place to add to your collection or dispose of duplicates

(Note: My actual results produced measurements averaging 12.00×11.68 , with deviations of plus or minus 0.05; since this measurement is very close to $11\text{-}3/4$, or 11.75, that perforation for simplicity has been assigned as the vertical perforation of record. Note also that this perforation also applies to the horizontal edge of those Third Issue Bill Stamps that are normally but incorrectly identified by the 11.5 perforation, since both stamp issues were produced by the British American Bank Note Company, Montreal.)

With reference to Lussey's article (1989), I have measured the perforations on the photocopies using the RULER technique, which I describe in detail as follows: First, 42 perf holes or points along both sides of the stamps in question were counted. Second, using an accurate millimetre ruler, the intervening length between the two ending holes or points were accurately measured. Finally, the "perforation gauge" (i.e., the number of holes that fall within the standard two-millimetre distance) were computed by this simple formula: No. of holes times 20, divided by the measured length in millimetres. In all cases, I found the vertical perforation on both sides of any single stamp to numerically differ by no more than 0.033. This small difference, in my opinion, negates all as being even minor varieties of the normal perforation because, even if one allows for some distortion in the photocopying process, all are too close to the normal perforation to be deemed varieties.

Finally, old articles, books, catalogues, etc., which identify perforations as being 11, 11.5, 12, etc., probably identify only approximations of true perforations, with each stated measurement being capable of error up to 0.25! (For example, an item with true measurements of 11.73 on one edge and 11.77 on another may have been recorded as perf $11\text{-}1/2 \times 12$!) And the continuation of such listings, I believe, are cases of "momentum", which is simply the repetition of listings or descriptions that first appeared in old catalogues during an age when old-style perforation gauges were in use.

Challenge to Collectors of Young Queen Laws

In light of the foregoing, I issue a challenge to all collectors to locate a law stamp example which displays a compound perforation other than the normal $12.0 \times 11\text{-}3/4$. But be sure to apply the RULER technique to stamps that are completely dry and which display serial numbers below 4480. Then, if anyone still feels he or she has a stamp which deviates sufficiently from the normal $11\text{-}3/4$ vertical perforation (actually 11.68) to be deemed a variety, an accurate photocopy forwarded to me for study would be appreciated. Write to: Edward Zaluski, 2777 Springland Drive, Ottawa, On., Canada, K1V 9X2.

Bibliography

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THE QUEBEC PROTHONOTARY CANCELLATIONS
ON THE QUEBEC LAW STAMPS OF 1864-1900

Some years ago, I became interested in the Quebec law stamp cancellations that bore the name of Burroughs. This interest was due to the fact that my grandfather, John Henry Ross Burroughs, was Prothonotary at Quebec from 1861 to 1898, succeeding his father, Edward Burroughs, who had been Prothonotary from 1826 to 1861.

John Henry Ross Burroughs was at first associated with Louis Joseph Cyprien Fiset and later, in 1873, with Archibald Campbell, which facts explain the occurrence of the first two names on the earlier cancellations and the appearance of the latter name on the later ones.

In the course of my research, about 5,000 Quebec law stamps of the period mentioned passed through my hands, 1586 of which bore Quebec prothonotary cancellations. Of the cancellations, I have discovered fifteen different types, six (Types A to F) bearing the names "Fiset & Burroughs", six (Types G to L) bearing the names "Fiset, Burroughs and Campbell" and the last three (Types M to O) being anonymous or impersonal cancellations. On the pages following these remarks I give a description of all the fifteen types of cancellations and these I further illustrate.

With reference to the types, I may say that I think that Types A and C are the same, the sequence of the year, month and day having been changed.

On certain Type I cancellations there seem to be more or less complete parts of two asterisk-shaped ornaments on each side of the "P.S.C.". On the illustration shown these do not appear.

Note that Types E and F are common to the "L.C." and 1871 issues, and Types L and M to the 1871 and 1893 issues. The other types are limited to one issue only.

I have tried to discover the meaning of the letters placed after the names and have been successful for some, but not for others.

"P.S.C." stands for "Prothonotaries of the Superior Court".

"C.C.O." is rather uncertain, but probably stands for "Circuit Court Officer(s)".

"S.C." stands for Superior Court.

"C.C.C." probably for "Clerk(s) of the Circuit Court", though of this I am not certain.

Cancellations exist in black, blue, red and violet. These are indicated on the same list.

In the way of issues, it perhaps may be useful to mention that there are only three, 1st, the "L.C." issue; 2nd, the 1871 issue (red cent-values and blue dollar-values) and 3rd, the 1893 issue (slate-violet cent-values and green dollar-values).

I. - "FISSET-BURROUGHS" CANCELLATIONS.

Types

- A Circular "FISSET & BURROUGHS P.S.C." in tall single-line capitals, letters only, outside diameter and letters 22-1/2 mm., inside diameter 14 mm. Year/MONTH/day (3 lines) in center.