

# Confederation

The Newsletter of the Large and Small Queens Study Group

Number 4

August 1997

## 6 Cent Small Queen Spawns Controversy

### Horizontal and Vertical Mesh Papers of the Small Queens

*Ron Ribler*

Catalogs list the issue as being on white wove paper. Some say "with horizontal mesh." However, a substantial percentage (maybe 20%) of the stamps are on vertical wove paper. The difference is easily seen when the stamp is held to a bright light.

On the horizontal mesh paper, the little "dashes" go across the stamp. On the vertical mesh, naturally, they go up and down. A quick clue to the direction is the size of the stamp. The vertical mesh stamps appear taller and thinner than the horizontal mesh stamps.

Everyone who looks at a group of these stamps will agree that there are both types of paper. No one to date has made much of a fuss about it. In more than 100 years almost nothing has been written about this major paper variety. The reason is probably because many people believe that both meshes are really the same paper - one fed into the press vertically and the other turned 90 degrees. Or perhaps the paper was just cut that way before printing

*Continued on Page 2*

11.95



1  
1  
6

1  
1  
6

11.95

**"Sorry, Len"**

*John Jamieson*

The first thing I thought of when I saw the photo of this stamp in the March, '97 study group newsletter was "Reperf." I blew it up on the copier for a better look. Although it would be much better to see the original, I think it looks very suspicious.

I believe both sides have been reperfed. Start at the Lower Left and measure the difference in the spaces between the holes. Holes 1, 7, and 9 are quite a bit out of alignment with the others.

It should have a certificate. If it gets a "Good" V. G. Green certificate stating 12x11 1/2 (or close), I'll pay \$500 for it. The certificate would prove the listing. Then it could be included in the C.S. Catalogue.

Any other thoughts?"

## Small Queen Papers

Or perhaps the papers are truly different, having come from different suppliers. So far, I have been unable to be convinced of any of the theories, although they are all plausible. The fact remains that we have stamps with major paper varieties that are not universally recognized. They should be listed in every major catalog and, if they are truly comprise 20 percent of the total issue, shouldn't the value of the vertical mesh stamps be approximately five times that of the horizontal mesh?

I am certain some of you more experienced members may have more information or ideas about these interesting paper varieties. Perhaps some of you will share your thoughts with us.

### Squared Circle Group Project

The Squared Circle Study Group is working to develop a roster of squared circle cancellations on Large and Small Queens, plus later stamps. They are looking for reports of postmarks from various towns and cities, dates and times (AM/PM, hours). They have suggested that our collections of Large and Small Queens may contain postmarks they still need to catalog.

If you would like to help them, send a note to the study group editor John Gordon, 2364 Gallant Fox Court, Reston, VA 20191-2611. He will send you the roster forms.

**WANTED** : Items for publication are needed.

## Richard A. Kiusalas and Canadian Perforations

Traditionally, perforations are measured by the number of holes in a 2 cm distance along the edge of a stamp. This would be accurate for European or other stamps produced by printers using the metric measurement system. Richard A. Kiusalas did not believe this was accurate for United States or Canadian stamps, since the printers used measurements based on the English system of inches and feet.

Richard A. Kiusalas was an American stamp dealer from Massachusetts who, along with his father Augustus Kiusalas, ran a stamp dealership. Kiusalas is known for the invention of the United States and Canadian Specialist Gauges in 1965. It is believed Kiusalas may have gotten the basic idea for his perforation gauges from some information in an article, "United States Modern Perforating Machines", by J. M. Kohler in "The Collectors Club Philatelist" (Vol. 39, No. 4, July 1960).

Kiusalas said that machines used in North America had the perforating pins spaced in thousandths of an inch. He developed a scale which measured perforations by the number of thousandths of an inch between the centers of two perf holes.

By measuring the perforation distances in inches, Kiusalas determined that the Large and Small Queens had perf measurements of 63/1000 of an inch, 64/1000 of an inch up through 68/1000 of an inch. Scott called 63/1000 as Perf 12 1/2, 68/1000 as Perf 11 1/2, and everything in between as Perf 12.

The six perforation measurements that apply to the LQs and SQs are as follows:

<u>Scott</u>	<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Metric Equiv.</u>
12 1/2	12 1/2-63	12.50
12	12-64	12.30
12	12-65	12.11
12	12-66	11.93
12	12-67	11.75
11 1/2	11 1/2-68	12.58

Even so, S. J. Menich reported that many Canadian stamps are perfed 12.02, which the Kiusalas gauge does not cover. The 12.02 would lie between 12-66 and 12-65. ("Perforations of the Large Queen Stamps of Canada" "BNA Topics" Vol 50, No 5.) Kiusalas did not believe his gauges would provide answers to all perforation questions. He noted in the instruction sheet for his U.S. gauge that research on perforations would continue.

Richard Kiusalas did have an interesting and controversial personality. He was particularly interested in the United States One Cent Franklin of 1921, Perf 11, Scott 544 and wrote an article on this stamp in the Bureau issues Association journal in June, 1966. He reported a measurement

*Continued on Page 4*

## The 5c UPU Rate to Egypt: The Canadian Voyageurs

by John Burnett

In April, 1884, General Gordon was under siege at Khartoum, Sudan. He was able to send out word that he had enough provisions for five months.

The British government decided to send a relief column to Khartoum, a treacherous 1650 mile Nile River trip on rafts and barges. The commanding officer of the expedition was a veteran of the first Metis rebellion and decided to use the Canadian Voyageurs to navigate the Nile.

The Voyageurs were a group of French Canadians who were skilled at river and lake transport. They were used in 1875 to take a contingent of the militia from Ontario to the Metis uprising. The commanding officer commented on their efficiency and tenacity to get the job done, even when times were

tough on the voyage. The Voyageurs were just the group to go up the Nile to Khartoum.

The illustrated cover is addressed to one Surgeon Major Hubert Nielson, who was dispatched with the Voyageurs in 1884. He sailed from Sydney, Nova Scotia and arrived at Gibraltar in September, 1884. He reached Wadi Halfa, and the second great cataract of the Nile, around October 25. The relief column reached Khartoum on January 28, 1885. They were too late. General Gordon held out until January 26, 1885. The relief column found the garrison had been overrun and Gordon's head was on a spear at the main gate.

The cover was mailed from Quebec on November 21, 1884, and was received somewhere on January 10, 1885. It appears that Major Neilson was not at Wady Halfa but had moved on to Tangour Hospital.

Only seven such covers have been recorded to date.

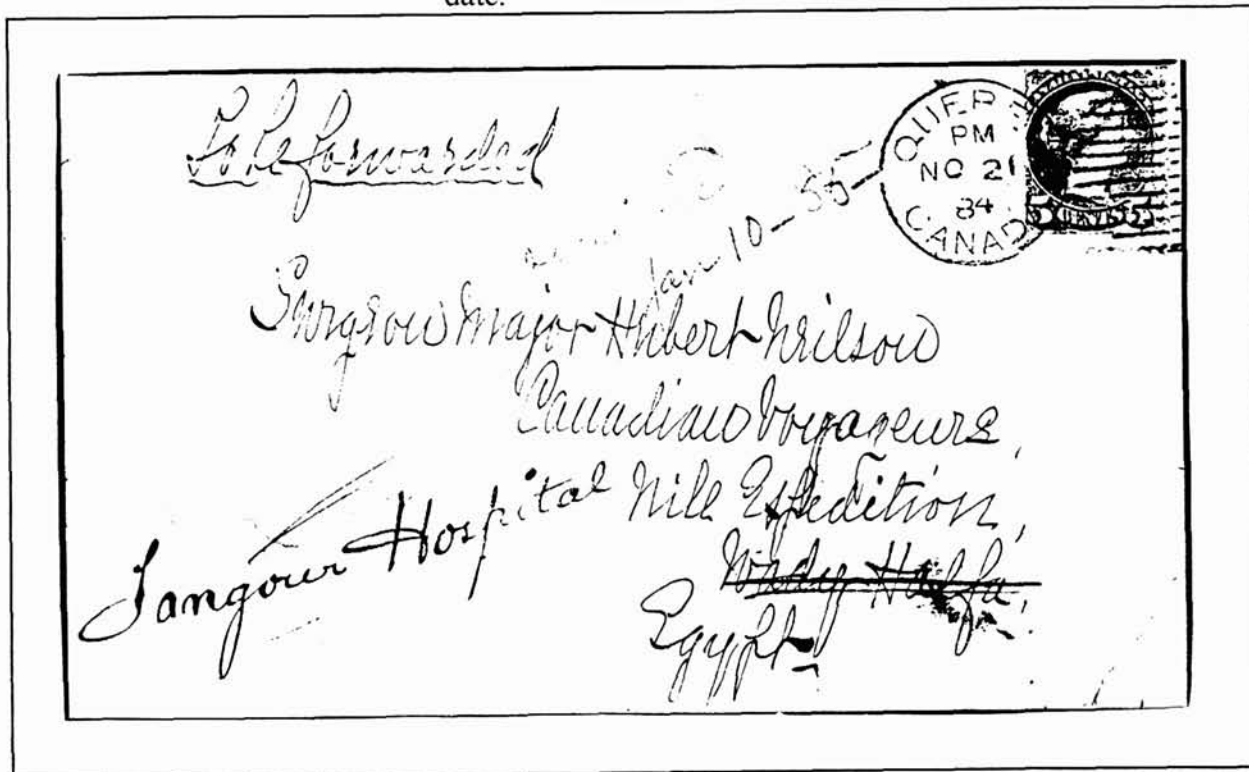
## Chairman's Column

Ron Ribler

A lot has happened since last time. The big event was, of course, Pacific 97. My wife and I made the trek by air and spent a wonderful week in San Francisco where I had a chance to finally meet Roy Sass in person and to see many other BNAPSers at the Society table and on the floor of the show. I acquired some nice items for my Three Cents Small Queen exhibit (which I will be showing in Milwaukee at StampShow in August). I will also have a booth and, of course, will be happy to see any of you there. Roy and I are gratified by the positive responses we have had to our little newsletter and we hope we will continue to hold the interest of the membership and attract still more members.

The six center described by Mr. Hillson in

*Continued on Page 4*



## Chairman's Column

the May issue is a matter of broad interest. Mr. Jamieson wrote and sent enlarged photocopies with a statement that the item appeared to have been re-perfed. Mr. Hasid of the Canadian Philatelic Expertization Service told me he had seen the item before and in his opinion it was created by reperfing an ordinary stamp. He said that, as far as he knows, no genuine six cent perf. 12 x 11 1/2 has ever existed. I am sure we have not heard the end of this, but controversy is fast becoming our middle name!

Finally, I offered to send color copies of the three printings of the three cent Small Queen for the cost of copying and postage. I filled all the requests to date and I believe the copies will be helpful in sorting out the different shades and printings. However, I am having difficulty getting copy centers to make them for me, claiming copyright problems. I have also re-worked my exhibit so that I have all three printings on one page - with all mint stamps (mint stamps are said to have truer colors). When I find a suitable copy service, I will again offer copies to the membership.

Keep those cards and letters coming!

### How To Reach Us

Chairman: Ron Ribler,  
PO Box 22911,  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33335,  
telephone and fax (954)760-7795,  
e-mail at [laudron@aol.com](mailto:laudron@aol.com)  
Editor: Roy Sass,  
PO Box 31054,  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598,  
e-mail [roywcca@ccnet.com](mailto:roywcca@ccnet.com)

## Kiusalas

of 11-73, which may not exist. Some people believe that Kiusalas doctored stamps by reperfing straight edges. Kiusalas and his father were caught forging the precancel overprint on the 1952 U.N. 1 1/2 cent stamp and selling this forgery to many unsuspecting collectors. ("Rotary Press Sheet Stamp Waste" by Ken Lawrence, "The American Philatelist" November, 1994.)

Augustus Kiusalas died in 1959. Richard A. Kiusalas died in 1973.

Julian Goldberg of Toronto contributed most of the information herein. Also, see "Perforations" by George B. Arfken, "Maple Leaves" Journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, Volume 22 No.8, January 1992.

## OLD NEWSLETTERS AVAILABLE

Through the kind assistance of Richard W. Creighton, we now have a complete set of the newsletters of the Small Queens Study Group. There is quite a bit of photocopying to make a set so we will place a US\$35 charge for them. Add a few dollars extra for postage to Canada or overseas. If you are interested, please send a note and your check to Ron Ribler.

## Sad News

We received a note from Mrs. Jansen that Guenter Jansen passed away on April 12, 1997.

## Editor's Column

*Roy Sass*

I had fun at Pacific 97 and I trust all of you who attended enjoyed it as well. As I expected, I made a major dent in my stamp budget, picking up 10 different Large Queens. I was amazed at the size of the crowds each day I attended (6 days) and the fervor with which some visitors chased after collectibles. Would you believe that at one time the line at the Hong Kong post office booth was 2 hours long?

BNAPS had a table in the Society section of the North Hall. I left about 20 copies each of the first three newsletters for distribution to passers-by and prospective members. I was happy to see that at the end of the show just about all had been taken. We have received four new members so far from these newsletters.

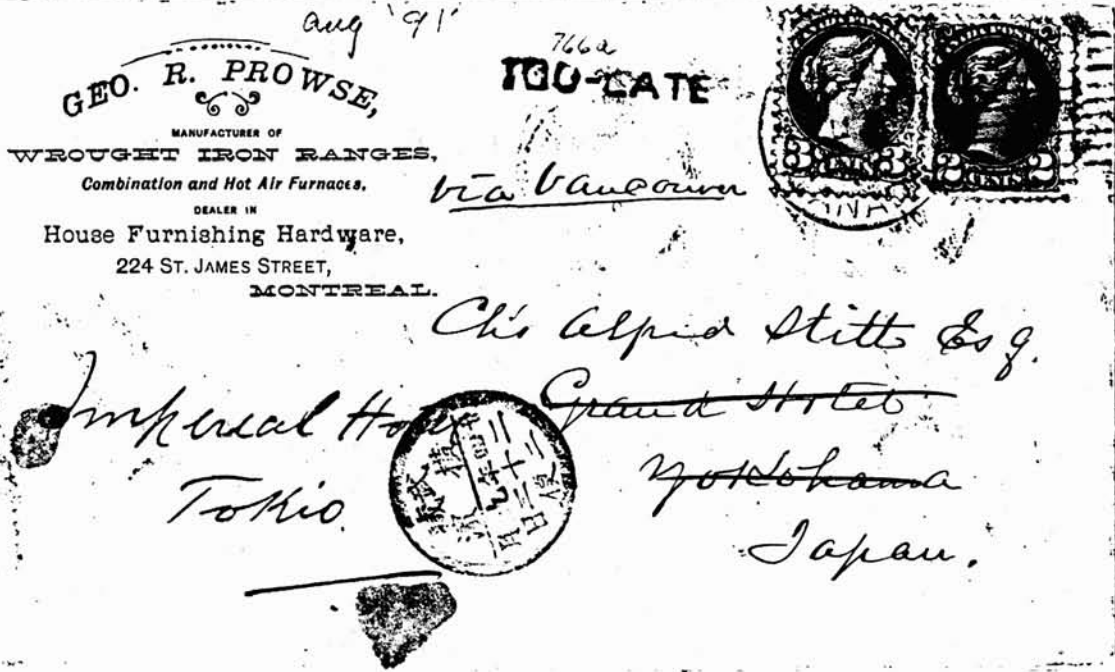
Several members have sent me photocopied pages from their Small Queens exhibits. David H. Whitely is sharing two covers from Toronto to Tokyo from his collection of Correspondence from Canada to China, Hong Kong and Japan. Thank you, David.

On page one we continue the discussion of the 6 cent Small Queen and its so-called perf 11.95x11.6 variety. The newsletter is meant to be a medium for exchange of ideas, comments and information, so we solicit further comments from the members on this or any other article.



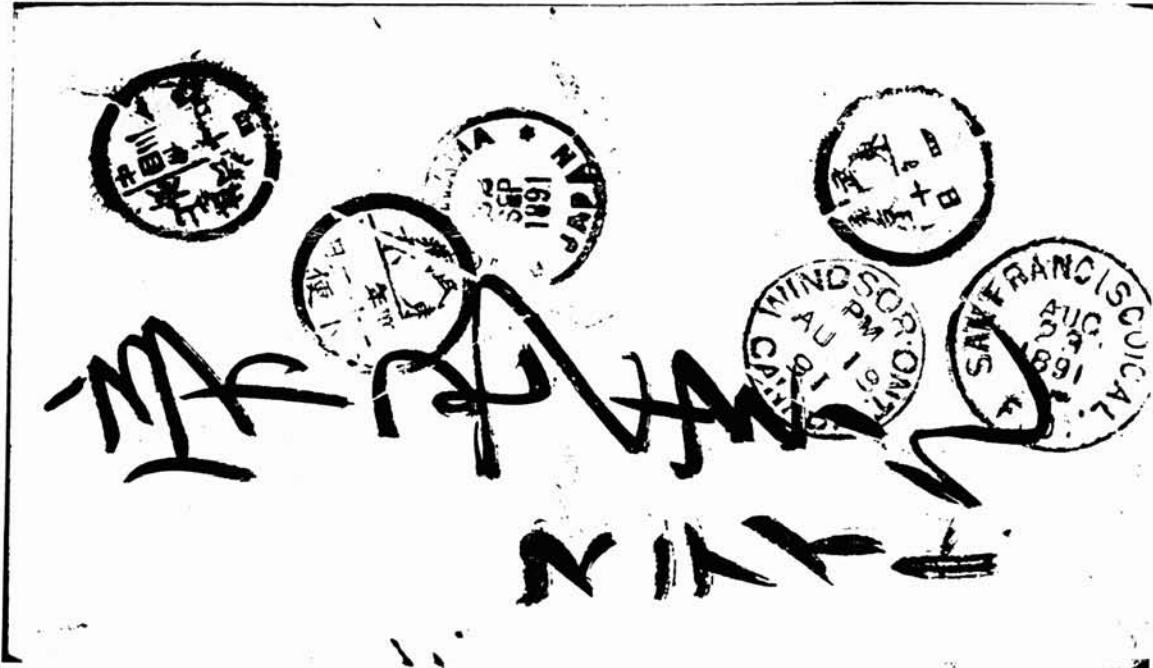
**EXAMPLES OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM CANADA TO CHINA, HONG KONG & JAPAN SHOWING THE  
PREFERED ROUTES AS LISTED IN THE CANADIAN OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE 1887 -1907**

**SINGLE RATE COVER FROM TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO TOKYO, JAPAN VIA SAN FRANCISCO - 1891**



UPPER:- CORNER ENVELOPE FROM MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO YOKOHAMA, JAPAN RE-DIRECTED TO TOKYO, ENDORSED IN MANUSCRIPT "VIA VANCOVER." 5c. U.P.U. RATE MADE UP WITH ONE C.S. #29 2c. GREEN SMALL QUEEN & ONE C.S. #30c. 3c. 1873 SMALL QUEEN, CANCELLED WITH A BERRI DUPLEX & BLACK CIRCULAR MONTREAL/CANADA/7/1 AUG 2/91 D/S. FORWARDED VIA WINDSOR TO SAN FRANCISCO TO CONNECT WITH THE NEXT AVAILABLE SAILING FOR JAPAN BY EITHER UNITED STATES OR JAPANESE CARRIER. (THE C.P.R. S.S. PARTHIA SAILED FROM VANCOUVER AUGUST 20TH TWO DAYS PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF THIS LETTER). AT WINDSOR STRUCK WITH "TOO LATE" H/S INDICATING IT WOULD MISS THE VANCOUVER SAILING. ON ARRIVAL YOKOHAMA REDIRECTED TO TOKYO AND CANCELLED WITH A RED/BROWN CIRCULAR JAPANESE D/S.

LOWER:- PHOTO-COPY OF SAME COVER SHOWING BLACK CIRCULAR WINDSOR ONT CANADA/PM/AU 18/91 TRANSIT STAMP, BLACK CIRCULAR SAN FRANCISCO CAL F.O./ AUG/23/91 TRANSIT STAMP AND A YOKOHAMA \* JAPAN \* /22/SEP/1891 RECEIVER AND FOUR RED/BROWN CIRCULAR JAPANESE TRANSIT STAMPS.



**EXAMPLES OF CORRESPONDENCE FROM CANADA TO CHINA, HONG KONG & JAPAN SHOWING THE  
PREFERRED ROUTES AS LISTED IN THE CANADIAN OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE 1887 -1907**

**SINGLE RATE COVER FROM TORONTO, ONTARIO TO TOKYO, JAPAN VIA VANCOUVER - 1893**



**UPPER:** FRONT OF CORNER ENVELOPE FROM TORONTO, ONTARIO TO TOKYO, JAPAN AND THEN REDIRECTED. 5c. U.P.U. RATE OVERPAID 1c. WITH TWO C.S. # 30c. 3c. 1873 SMALL QUEENS, CANCELLED WITH BLACK CIRCULAR TORONTO CANADA/ JUL 11/ 7 PM/ 93 D/S'. FORWARDED TO VANCOUVER BY C.P. RAIL TO CONNECT WITH THE C.P.R. ROYAL MAIL SHIP S.S. *EMPRESS OF CHINA*, WHICH SAILED JULY 17TH, AND ARRIVED YOJOHAMA JULY 30TH, 1893. BLACK CIRCULAR VANCOUVER B.C./ 2/ JY 17/93 TRANSIT MARK. TWO FORWARDING ADDRESSES IN JAPANESE ON RICE PAPER ATTACHED AND CANCELLED WITH RED/BROWN JAPANESE D/S.

**LOWER:** PHOTO-COPY OF THE BACK OF SAME ENVELOPE SHOWING BLACK CIRCULAR VANCOUVER B.C./ 2/JY 17/93 TRANSIT STAMP & BLACK DOUBLE CIRCLE YOKOHAMA MEJI \* 20 \* JAPAN/ ?/ ?/ 1893 RECEIVER, AND A RED/BROWN CIRCULAR JAPANESE D/S.

