

# Confederation

The Newsletter of the Large and Small Queens Study Group

Number 8

May 1998

## Certificates Not Necessarily the Last Word

### Small Queens Earliest Reported Dates – an Update

*Ron Ribler*

Some eleven years ago, the Small Queen Study Group began to table the earliest known dates on Small Queen stamps and covers. The chart on pages 3 and 4 was taken from their newsletter of July, 1987. Much new information has been gathered since that time, and we would like to continue that project. If each of you will check your collections to help in this update, we all will appreciate it. Several items have been added to the original survey, so there are many blanks we need to fill.

If you are not sure of

#### QUESTION

Jack Davis of Peterborough, ON, has asked about usage of Small Queens as Revenue stamps. He has a few contracts and leases where SQ's are bisected or trisected and affixed to the document, along with a notary's seal. Were SQ's authorized for Revenue use?

*See illustration on Page 9*

an item, please check with other knowledgeable collectors before submitting the information. If you have a rare stamp or cover, a photocopy will be appreciated and may be used in other articles.

You may have some relevant material that does not fit into the chart. Please feel free to add any item not already identified. The chart does not include, for example, different gums, papers or fluorescence. If you can make a contribution in those areas, please do so.

Anything you think might be helpful to increase understanding of the issue will be valuable. Please do not be shy. If you do not want to be identified or have your name published, please so indicate and your wishes will be respected.

Please send the information to me at PO Box 22911 Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33335, or fax at (954)760-7794, or e-mail at [laudron@aol.com](mailto:laudron@aol.com).

Once we get all the responses from the study group, we will publish it in *Topics*, again asking for information. Please take a little time to check your holdings and let us know.

*John Fretwell*

The earliest reported use of a 5¢ Registered Letter stamp was January 12, 1876. This cover is in the Horace W. Harrison collection. The letter was addressed to Kingston, Ontario. However, paying the Registry fee of 2¢ and postage of 3¢ with the 5¢ RLS was an unauthorized usage and contrary to the Post Office directive of January 7, 1876.

Registered Letter stamps were authorized by Postmaster General L. S. Huntington under the Post Office Act of 1875, effective October 1, 1875. The concept was to have a distinctive stamp to pay the registration fee and to identify the letter as a registered letter. The stamps were distinguished by a colour code: 2¢ red for registration on letters addressed to places within the Dominion or to Newfoundland, 5¢ green for registration on letters addressed to the United States and 8¢ blue for registration on letters addressed to Great Britain.

It should also be noted that Registration stamps could not be used in payment of postage rates, nor could registration charges be prepaid by postage stamps

*Continued on Page 7*

# Kiss Print Discovery

Ron Ribler

The Unitrade Catalog lists number 37iv as "rose, double impression (kiss print) one used example known, with faults."

A kiss print is the result of the paper hitting the plate more than once, picking up ink in places it normally would not be. Since the paper falls on the plate as the result of carelessness, the impression may not be noticed by the printer and the sheet is processed as normal. The paper falls back on the plate in such a way that only a small part of the sheet may be affected, yielding a partial multiple impression.

As can be seen from the Unitrade definition, kiss prints on the three cent Small Queen are rare, to say the least. Part of the reason for the rarity may be that most collectors are unaware that such a variety exists and, therefore, do not search for it.

Other inking varieties may be misinterpreted as kiss prints because sometimes large areas of a stamp may be smeared with excess ink. Smears are caused by something rubbing across newly inked sheets before the ink dried. Smears have no form, while a kiss will be seen as having some design characteristics, even though the design may not be recognizable.

The stamp shown in the certificate below is clearly postmarked 1875 and is the rose red shade, perforated 11 1/2x12. The perforation makes it different from the perf 12 number 37iv listed in Unitrade, even though the shade is similar and both are from Montreal printings.

After 123 years we are still finding varieties we did not know existed. Keep looking at your stamps. Who knows what will turn up?

No. 1196

CANADIAN PHILATELIC EXPERTIZING SERVICES LTD.

Home Savings Tower  
1720 Harrison Street, Suite 1815  
Hollywood, FL 33020 U.S.A.

CERTIFICATE NO. 1196

DATE: March 21-1998

COMMENTS: CANADA. Sc. #37iv  
3¢ Rose Red (Montreal Print).  
Perf. 11.5 x 12.1 (KIUSAULAS 68 x 66)  
Used.  
Showing "KISS PRINT VARIETY".  
Genuine in all respects.



ON BEHALF OF THE EXPERTS COMMITTEE

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
authorized signature

COLOUR IN PHOTOGRAPH MAY NOT EXACTLY  
MATCH ORIGINAL ITEM

The opinions rendered by CANADIAN PHILATELIC EXPERTIZING SERVICES LTD. are based upon the best judgment and expertise of highly specialized philatelic consultants using current information available to them. CANADIAN PHILATELIC EXPERTIZING SERVICES LTD. opinions do not constitute a guarantee that an item is genuine or that others may reach a different conclusion as to description. No warranties are therefore expressed or implied in CANADIAN PHILATELIC EXPERTIZING SERVICES LTD. opinions. The physical condition of a stamp may change with time through improper handling, storage or alteration, therefore, the opinion given here may not apply beyond the date of this certificate. Xeroxes or copies of this certificate are INVALID.

ANY TAMPERING WITH THIS CERTIFICATE RENDERS IT VOID

ALL QUEEN DATES OF EARLIEST REPORTED USE

Value	Cat. No*	Shade	Perf.	Date on Cove.	Town (cover)	Date (stamp)	Town (stamp)	as of July 1987	Notes
1/2 Cent	34	Black	12	Feb 7 1883	Paris	Aug 15, 1889	St. John		
1/2 Cent	34a	Black	Imp. Pr.						
1/2 Cent	34b	Black	Imp. Btwn.						
1/2 Cent	34i	Gray black	12	Jun 21, 1893	Toronto	Jan 29, 1886			Thick white paper
1/2 Cent	34ii	Black	12			Feb 9, 1897	Ottawa		Gutter Pair
1/2 Cent	34iii	Black	12						Major re-entry-pos 49-r. Pane
1/2 Cent	34iv	Black	12						Vert pr.-imp. Between
1/2 Cent	34v	Black	12						Major re-entry - pos. 9
1/2 Cent	34vi	Black	12						
1 Cent	35	Yellow	12	Jan 4, 1888	London	Jun 28, 1889	Halifax		
1 Cent	35a	Orange	12	Nov 25, 1871	Hamilton				
1 Cent	35b	All shades	Imp. Pr.						
1 Cent	35c	Yellow	12						Diag. Half used as 1/2 ¢
1 Cent	35d	Orange	11 1/2 x 12	Dec 12, 1871					Ottawa Print
1 Cent	35i	Yellow	12						Montreal Print
1 Cent	35ii	Orange	12						Ottawa Print
1 Cent	35iv	Red Orange	12	Jun 20, 1870		Mar 24, 1870			
1 Cent	35v	Deep Red Orange	12	Jan 8, 1870	Sherbrooke				
1 Cent	35vi	Deep Orange	11 1/2 x 12						Strand of Hair variety
1 Cent	35vii	Yellow	11 1/2 x 12	Nov 3, 1879	Barrie	Mar 6, 1879	Port Hood (?)		"Almost blotting" paper
1 Cent	35viii	Yellow	12						Montreal Print
2 Cent	35ix	Yellow Orange	12	Oct 13, 1871		Jun 13, 1871			Montreal Print
2 Cent	36	Green	12	Feb 15, 1872		Nov 12, 1872			Diag. 1/2 used as 1 ¢
2 Cent	36a	Deep Green	Imp. Pr.						Vert. 1/2 used as 1 ¢
2 Cent	36b	Green	12						Montreal Print
2 Cent	36c	Green	12						
2 Cent	36d	Blue Green	12	Feb 15, 1888	Quebec				Double Impression
2 Cent	36e	Deep Green	11 1/2 x 12	Oct 19, 1873		Oct 27, 1873			Ottawa Print
2 Cent	36f	Green	12						Ottawa Print
2 Cent	36i	Green	12						Ottawa Print
2 Cent	36ii	Blue Green	12	Aug 13, 1889	Hamilton	Aug 18, 1889	Fredericton		Ottawa Print
2 Cent	36iii	Deep Green	Imp. Pr.			Nov 25, 1889			Yellow Paper
2 Cent	36iv	Green	12	Mar 5, 1897		Mar 24, 1892	Toronto		Latent Re-entry
2 Cent	36v	Deep Green	Imp. Pr.						White Paper (as ill)
2 Cent	36vi	Green	12						Major re-entry
3 Cent	37	Dull Red	12	Oct 26, 1871	Montreal				
3 Cent	37a	Rose	12	Jul 22, 1870	Sorel	Sep 29, 1871			
3 Cent	37b	Copper Red	12	Jan 13, 1870	Goderich	Jan 19, 1870			
3 Cent	37b	Indian Red	12						
3 Cent	37c	Orange Red	12	Jul 4, 1875					
3 Cent	37d	Copper or Indian Red	12 1/2	Jan 13, 1870	London	Jan 13, 1870			
3 Cent	37e	Red	11 1/2 x 12	Dec 22, 1873					
3 Cent	37i	Dark Rose	12	Dec 20, 1870					"Almost Blotting" paper
3 Cent	37ii	Dull Red	11 1/2 x 12	Feb 14, 1873		Feb 26, 1874			
3 Cent	37iii	Orange Red	11 1/2 x 12	Jan 19, 1873	Priceville				
3 Cent	37iv	Rose	12						Kiss Print/double impression
3 Cent	41	Bright Vermilion	12						

3 Cent	41a	Rose Carmine	12x12 1/4	Oct 10, 1888	Oct 26, 1888	
5 Cent	41b	All shades	Imp. Pr.			
5 Cent	41i	Deep Rose Carmine	12	Oct 10, 1888	Oct 17, 1888	
5 Cent	38	Slate Green	12	Feb 26, 1876	Aug 11, 1876	Montreal Print
5 Cent	38a	Slate Green	11 1/2 x 12	Mar 6, 1876	Jun 30, 1876	
5 Cent	38i	Deep Olive Green	12	Dec 26, 1876	St. Thomas	
5 Cent	38ii	Slate Green	12			Major re-entry-doubling
5 Cent	42	Grey	12	Oct 17, 1888		Ottawa Print
5 Cent	42a	Grey	Imp. Pr.			
5 Cent	42i	Brownish Grey	Imp. Pr.			
5 Cent	42ii	Grey	12			Double Print at Bottom
6 Cent	42iii	Grey	12			Major re-entry-doubling
6 Cent	39	Yellow Brown	12	Jan 15, 1872	May 20, 1872	
6 Cent	39b	Yellow Brown	11 1/2 x 12			
6 Cent	39i	Brown	12			
6 Cent	39ii	Yellow Brown	12			
6 Cent	39iii	Dark Yellow Brown	Imp. Pr.			Major re-entry pos. 67
6 Cent	43	Red Brown	12	Aug 2, 1890		
6 Cent	43a	Chocolate	12		Jul 26, 1891	
6 Cent	43b	Red Brown	Imp. Pr.			
6 Cent	43i	Chestnut	12		Nov 24, 1891	
6 Cent	43ii	Red Brown	12	Aug 2, 1890		
8 Cent	43vi	Chocolate	Imp. Pr.			
8 Cent	44	Grey	12	Oct 4, 1893	Oct 22, 1893	
8 Cent	44a	Blue Grey	12	Nov 28, 1893	Nov 17, 1893	
8 Cent	44b	Slate	12			
8 Cent	44c	Violet Black	12			
8 Cent	44d	Blue Grey	Imp. Pr.			
8 Cent	44i	Violet Black	Imp. Pr.			
10 Cent	44ii	Grey	12			Major re-entry/oval dblg.
10 Cent	40	Dull Rose Lilac	12		Jan 18, 1877	
10 Cent	40a	Magenta	12		May 4, 1887	
10 Cent	40b	Deep Lilac Rose	12			
10 Cent	40c	Pale Milky Rose Lilac	11 1/2 x 12	Nov 2, 1874	Montreal	Sydney, NS
10 Cent	40i	Light Rose Lilac	12		Aug 10, 1883	Toronto
10 Cent	40ii	Magenta	11 1/2 x 12			
10 Cent	40iii	Dull Rose Lilac	11 1/2 x 12			
10 Cent	45	Brown Red	12	Jan 23, 1893	Jan 18, 1877	
10 Cent	45a	Dull Rose	12		Jul 9, 1892	
10 Cent	45b	Pink	12		Apr 27, 1894	Halifax
10 Cent	45c	Brown Red	Imp. Pr.		Jun 15, 1888	Ottawa
10 Cent	45i	RoseCarmine	Imp. Pr.			
10 Cent	45ii	Rose Pink	Imp. Pr.			
10 Cent	45iii	Brown Red	12			Re-entry-top frame line

\* Catalog numbers are same as in Unitrade 1998 Catalog.



## Guest Column

*John Hillson*

There were a couple of topics that particularly interested me in the latest *Confederation* newsletter.

Regarding the "Suburban Letter" and the Two Cents rate, I recently acquired a cover that is a mystery to me. It is franked by a single Two Cents Small Queen. It is not a drop letter, nor a soldier's letter, nor has it anything to do with printed matter - to a foreign destination or otherwise.

The letter was posted in Toronto on July 8, 1878 where it was postmarked with Smythies Series 4 duplex, and it is addressed to a solicitor in Galt where, according to the backstamp, it was received the following day, doubtless to be collected by the office boy or whomever. To all intents and purposes, I would have thought it should have been charged three cents and yet neither the clerks at Toronto nor the postmaster at Galt appeared to think there was any deficiency in postage. I find it a bit difficult to believe that it simply escaped all of the post office officials' attention but in the absence of any other explanation it must be so.

Do any of the Study Circle know better to throw some light on this?

The second topic is that of paper shrinkage. The fact that Ron Leith wrote in the way he did appears to show that perhaps some enthusiasts are not entirely sure of the stamp printing process.

As is well known, it was the practice to dampen sheets of paper, right up until well in the Admiral period, so that it would take the printing ink properly. In fact, if the sheets were not sufficiently damp one got what is known as a "dry print" - a weak impression not to be confused with weak impressions caused by plate wear. Dampening the paper naturally caused it to swell a little.

After printing, the gum would be applied. Whether it was properly dry at this point I have no idea, but obviously the gum was viscous, and that might have caused the paper to swell (have you ever pasted wallpaper?). The gummed sheets would then be perforated and one thing is certain, at that point the paper would be bone dry and fully shrunk back to approximately the original dimensions. If it were not so "gumming up the works" would not have been just a cliché! The gum had to be applied before perforating otherwise it would have extruded through the holes and caused all sorts of problems. So that is why the shrinkage occurred before perforating.



## More on Paper Fluorescence

*John E. Milks*  
*Chemist*

The fluorescence from ultraviolet light that you are observing comes from the use of synthetic dyes which had been added to red lead to enhance the color of the 3¢ stamp in the Second Ottawa printings. Dyes of different structure were used, not all of which fluoresced. Some migrated more than others and can be seen on the paper side of the stamp. Some catalogues use the term aniline dyes for the Second Ottawa printings. The earliest date I have for fluorescence is October 26, 1889 and the latest is February 2, 1898. For the Montreal printings of the 3¢ value, the basic colorant was also red lead but no dyes, either fluorescent or non-fluorescent, would appear to have been used in the ink formulations after about 1875.

There are two separate 3¢ Second Ottawa printings which I found to be of particular interest. One case is of the printing where the printers must have run out of their stocks of dyes and had to use vermilion, chemically known as mercuric sulfide, as a substitute to enhance the color. In no other instance was vermilion used throughout the life of the 3¢ value. In the other case a dye had been used sometime in the second Ottawa period which produced a color bordering on the rose shades of 1871.

Other examples of fluorescent inks can be found in some of the 10¢ Small Queens, in the 20¢ and 50¢ values of 1893, and in the 3¢ 1897 Diamond Jubilee issue.

## Editor's Column

Roy Sass

Thanks to those of you who have remitted your dues (and your kind comments). Let me share what the members have said and what they are looking for:

One suggestion is for a sort of forum to collaborate and share subjects being researched. Let the other members of the study group know what you are working on – someone might have something for you.

We need longer articles and more pages. The current exchange in *Topics* on perforations (primarily LQ and SQ) is very interesting, and the type of activity we should be involved with and writing about.

The main interest seems to be on the 3¢ Small Queen, with some interest in the 6¢ SQ. Is there any information and research to share on the other values of the series? Gibbons says you can't tell the difference between Second Ottawa printings of the 1¢ yellow from those printed earlier. Is this correct?

A while back, I mentioned that the 2¢ plus 3¢

covers I had seen were all 2¢ LQ and 3¢ SQ. I received a nice letter from T. R. Morgan in Melbourne, Australia, along with a copy of a registered cover where both stamps were Large Queens. It is postmarked twice, one on top of the other, Truro N.S. JA10, 1870 and JA11, 1870.

He also shares with us a 15¢ LQ slate blue, perf 12 Montreal, which looks like it has the Crown Registered cancellation.

HALIFAX, N. S. CROWN.



Mr. Morgan also mentioned that a judge at last year's New Zealand National show agreed that it is perfectly OK to exhibit covers with both issues. The cover shown in the last issue of the newsletter was in his exhibit.

## Chairman's Column

Ron Ribler

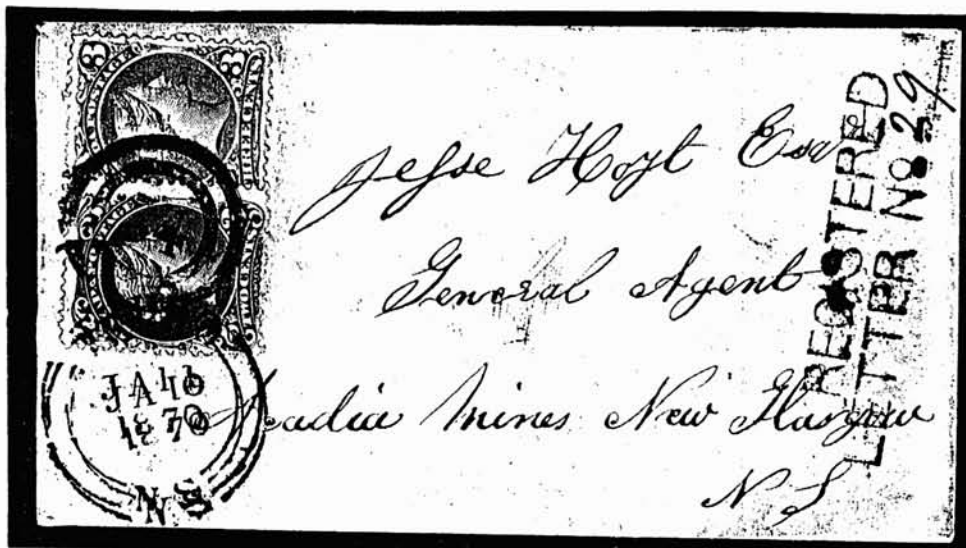
### New Three Cent Small Queen Color Guide

Finally, we have a color guide that is useful for this many-hued stamp. Whether to my credit or blame, I instigated development of the color guide after I saw some that Richard Morris had developed for a couple of US stamps of equal difficulty in identifying shades.

After phoning him and discussing the feasibility of developing and marketing a such a product, he agreed – partly because he also collects Small Queens and was aware of the problem. We agreed that the color guide should be designed to help the greatest number of collectors with the greatest ease.

Therefore, since most collectors have canceled stamps, such were used to form the basis of the colors. While mint stamps appear somewhat different from used ones, the basic colors and shades may remain the same. That is not always the case.

*Continued on Page 10*



## Second Opinions

*Continued from Page 1*

between the introduction of Registered Letter stamps on November 15, 1875 and January 1, 1894 when usage of the RLS was discontinued.

The reduction of the Registry rate to Great Britain from 8¢ to 5¢ on January 1, 1878, made usage of the 8¢ registry stamp unnecessary. One can see that the original intended use of the 8¢ RLS was short – from November 15, 1875 to December 31, 1877 – resulting in its scarcity on cover.

One of the avenues I have followed in obtaining registered items for my collection is to get the ones as close as possible to the commencement date. It was this habit that drew my attention to the cover in the November, 1996, auction of John H. Talman of Toronto

I recognized the date of March 6, 1876 to be earlier than the one I had seen in the May, 1989, Maresch auction (lot 1210). That 5¢ RLS cover was dated April 12, 1876, an early date if not the earliest recorded.

The cover was posted from Montreal, C.E., on MR 6 76 to Detroit. It was back-stamped with a split ring TORONTO ONT MR 7 76 and a DETROIT MICH REGISTERED MAR 9. An interesting feature of this cover (page 8) is the postage of 21 cents (3¢ each 1/2 ounce = 3 1/2 ounces) paid with a 6¢ Small Queen and a 15¢ Large Queen.

At first glance, it will be noted that the receiving endorsement on the front of the cover is partly covered by the registered letter stamp. On closer inspection of the RLS, it will be noted

that there is a distinct crease starting three-quarters down on the left side and running approximately 21mm downward towards the centre/bottom of the stamp.

A possible explanation for this is that when the RLS was placed on the cover in Montreal, the bottom left corner was left unsealed. Thus, when it arrived at Detroit, the corner was bent over, allowing the endorsement under the original stamp placement. At the time the cover came into my possession the corner was sealed down. One can only assume some later tidy owner sealed it down.

I submitted the cover to the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation for their opinion. They said, "one or more stamps were not on the cover when originally mailed." The RLS corner was still sealed

down when the Foundation returned the cover.

I was now in a quandary, for I could not exhibit the cover after a negative opinion from the Greene Foundation. While I was at BNAPS'97 in St. Johns, I had several knowledgeable and respected people in the fields of Postal History and the Registry system examine the cover. All agreed the cover was genuine. While at the show I had the corner crease of the 5¢ RLS lifted and was advised to have another opinion on the cover.

The cover, along with a note of the Greene Foundation findings, was sent to the B.P.A. Expertising in England for their opinion. I have since received a Certificate 48,544 that my cover is indeed genuine. There's nothing like a second opinion.

*Illustration on page 8*

No. 48,544

*B. P. A. Expertising Limited*

*London-England*

EXPERT COMMITTEE

24th January, 1998

*The Committee is of the opinion that the*

*CANADA: 1876 envelope from Montreal, registered to Detroit, franked with 1873-79 6c yellowish-brown and 15c dull grey-purple, each Perf. 11 1/2 x 12 (Sc. 73, 75) and 1875-92 Registration 5c deep green (Sc. 86), cancelled by "REGISTERED" handstamps, with Montreal 6-3-76 cd., backstamped Toronto and Detroit cds, 15c defective at top corner of Sc. 86 (folded back, is genuine.)*



Front and Back of the 5¢ RLS on Cover

1350

Goodheart vs Saylor  
REGISTERED



Walter Harshbarger  
Clerk of the Superior Court of the City  
of Detroit, Michigan  
Detroit, U.S.A.

written deposition of Napoleon  
Goodheart the read in a court  
being before the Superior Court  
of the City of Detroit was taken  
up and transmitted by  
William S. Park  
Commissioner

Account of  
and other papers  
of the  
case

1350

Official files  
J. M. C. Daubie  
Clerk



J. M. C. Daubie  
Clerk





Know all Men by these Presents,

That We, James Broad, Contractor  
of Carlisle Co  
Charles E. Gallagher, Surveyor  
William E. Grant -

\$450

are held and firmly bound to HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, in the penal sum of  
four hundred & twenty dollars  
to be paid to Her said Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, for which payment we  
bind ourselves, and each of us in the whole, our and each of our Heirs, Executors, and Ad-  
ministrators, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals. Dated the fifth  
day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred  
and ninety five

WHEREAS the above named James Broad  
has contracted to build bridge over John Walls  
Holmesville, Parish of Kent, County Carlisle

according to an agreement for that purpose  
made between the said James Broad  
of the first part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the second part, bearing date the 5th  
day of November and executed on behalf of Her Majesty by the Chief  
Commissioner of the Board of Works, according to the directions of the Act of Assembly,  
passed in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better super-  
vision and improvement of the Great Roads and Public Works:" Now THE CONDITION of the  
above obligation is such, that if the said

James Broad

shall in all things perform the said Contract, and complete the said work in every respect ac-  
cording to the said Contract, and to the Plan and Specification referred to in the said Con-  
tract, and shall obey all such directions as shall be given to him by the said Board of Works  
or Officer appointed by the said Board of Works to superintend the construction of the said  
work, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Contract, then the above obligation  
shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force and effect.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of } William E. Brooks

James Broad  
Charles E. Gallagher  
Wm. E. Grant

One 3¢ Small Queen  
Trisected  
Notary fee of 1¢ per name?

**Chairman's Column**  
*continued from page 6*

The Color Guide came out in March and my advanced copy proved to be all I expected. I heartily recommend it to everyone who collects the stamp. By this time you will have received a note from Mr. Morris describing the Guide and offering it for sale. In the event you may have unwittingly discarded his note, you can order it from Pittsboro Philatelics, 1182 River Road, Pittsboro, NC 27323-6129. The price is US\$19.95.

For the record, while I participated in its development, I have no financial interest in the product. I simply felt it was needed by the collecting community and did what I felt necessary to assist in its development. Try it – you'll like it.

P.S. John Hillson's 2¢ cover could have been a drop because Galt is close to Toronto, and the area eligible for drop rates was not entirely uniform. Further in the discussion of chemical fluorescence, take a look at Len Kruczynski's article in the current (first Quarter 1998) *Topics*

***Dues Request***

*While most members have remitted their dues for 1998, there are a few stragglers. Please check the upper right corner of the mailing label. If it still has the code **0198**, dues have not been paid. If you wish to remain in the study group and to receive the newsletter, please send your US\$5 or C\$7 to me. Roy Sass, PO Box 31054, Walnut Creek, CA 94598-8054*