



Note: Oval in U. L. corner on 3 cent small queen. Ottawa printing. Perf. 12 x 12. 2 - copies reported 1 - dated Jan. 18/94 other cancel not legible. Editor would appreciate any information on this oddity.

The Canadian Small Queen Study Group

The 1975 BNAPS convention held at the Guild Inn, Toronto, saw the formation of the Small Queen Study Group. With twelve people in attendance and chaired by Bill Simpson, the group decided to publish a newsletter with members supplying the editor with news. Hopefully, this can be published about four times a year.

What Should the Newsletter Cover?

This newsletter can become whatever the members want it to be. If you send in news of re-entries, watermarks, paper varieties, perforations, it will be printed. Perhaps a question and answer section might be of interest. Your comments and criticisms would be welcomed by the editor.

An Invitation to Join the Study Group

At Toronto, it was decided to have \$1.00 dues for membership (our American members if remitting by cheque \$1.50 to allow for rate of exchange and service charge). All study group members must be members of BNAPS. Spread the word to all those potential members you know. The present membership list, with addresses, and articles from earlier issues of Topics on small queen varieties is included with this issue.

Mail your comments to:

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No 3

The second of these two varieties, known as the two dot variety, is very possibly a stage of the three dot variety. This stamp shows two dots below the West Three in precisely the same location as the first two dots of the three dot variety. The position



No 4

dot in the lower left hand corner is precisely the same location, suggesting that this is merely a stage of the three dot variety. No dated copies have been noted, however, the two copies noted are from the Montreal printings, both copies being perf 12.

A single flaw in the lower margin appears around 1895 and 1896. This appears as a small plate flaw in the lower margin under the E of cents. Dated copies have been noted as December 26, 1895; March 4, 1896; April 7, 1896 and May 1, 1896. The flaw itself appears as a small diagonal dash, about 1mm in length. It is quite apparent to the naked eye. Many copies of this variety have been seen by the writer.



Hans Reiche mentions in Figure #53, a plate damage covering two stamps, indicating seven dots which appear in the margin of the two stamps. These stamps come from the late Ottawa printing mentioned by him as around 1896. I have three copies of this variety in my collection dated: June 5, 1894; May 17, 1894; and September 11, 1893. Thus I would suggest that this variety appears from 1893 to probably the end of the printing of the 3c small Queens.

It is almost impossible to obtain the full seven dots in the margin of one stamp unless the stamp is extremely badly centred. I have one copy showing six of the seven dots in the lower margin and I have two copies showing three of the left hand dots in the upper margin of the lower stamp. This is a very interesting variety and I feel should be classed as a major plate variety.

A constant plate crack was reported in B.N.A. Topics in June of 1957, the 3c Small Queen appearing around 1887. It was reported at that time by the author that very probably the plate crack extended from below the right 3 of the lower right hand margin, into the left hand margin of the adjacent stamp. I have this variety on a pair, the perforations of the right hand stamp cutting into the design of the left hand stamp. The plate scratch extends for approximately 1mm into the right hand margin. Thus, on reasonably well centred stamps, the scratch would not extend into the left hand margin of the adjoining stamp, so that this flaw will usually only be noted in the lower right hand margin of this Montreal printing.



No 7

The single dot variety in the upper right hand corner appears with some consistency around the 1879 period. One dated copy has been noted, May 18, 1879. It is doubtful if this can be considered as a position dot but should be considered more in

terms of a small plate flaw. This stamp also has a re-entry in all letters of c-e-n-t-s, doubling in the lower right ornament and slight doubling in both 3's. The dot in the upper right hand corner is quite apparent



No 8 ↑

to the naked eye. There is a dot in the left 3 variety, found on the Montreal printings during the 1877-78 period. One dated copy



No 9 ↑

has been noted. March 8, 1877. The dot is quite apparent and can be seen with the naked eye. Sufficient copies have been noted to satisfy the writer that this is a constant variety.

Hans Reiche mentions that a dot in the C of cents has also been reported, but so far no constant C can be claimed. I have seen several examples of this variety, one dated August 23, 1876 and one dated 1876. This is in the Montreal printing and would appear to be found from 1876 to 1878.

I have not dealt with re-entries in 3c

small Queens in this article as I would like to deal with them at a separate time. The problem of re-entries on the 3c small Queens is big indeed as re-entries seem to be almost unlimited. Hans Reiches has mentioned approximately twenty-nine different re-entries, however, it would seem to the writer that when a plate was re-entered that possibly several dozen different re-entries could appear from the same plate. These would contain many similarities, but also many differences; and whether these should all be considered as one re-entry is still a puzzle to this writer.

The Proof Corner

ROBERT H. PRATT, 7912 N. Beach Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217

Come on you stampers! Here I am a devotee of proofs, and I need a bit of aid on stamps, so I'm asking — HOW ABOUT SOME HELP?

I'm doing a bit on the Guy Issue — Newfoundland 1910 and 1911 and I lack some answers.

- (1) Were two packets sold? —
 - (a) The first with only lithographed stamps (11 values) included?
AND
 - (b) The second with up to the 6c lithographed included and the balance engraved (11 values)?
- (2) Have any of you tried to evaluate the scarcity of the 1c litho, 12 x 12, 12 x 14 and 12 x 11?
- (3) The same for the 2c — 12 x 12, 12 x 14, 12 x 11?
- (4) The same for the 5c — 12 x 12, 12 x 14?
- (5) How do you rate the scarcity of the 6c upward litho and engraved — singles? blocks?
- (6) Has anyone plated the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c etc. litho?

All of this ties back to some data uncovered in England. I should like *your* reactions before I write it up, after all it will be for your benefit. If John Young has my address correct, you can tell me about it. It's: 3097 W. Mill Road, Milwaukee, Wis. 53209. Hi John! (or above)

Then in addition — what oddities do you possess?

- (1) Imperforates?
- (2) Part perforates?
- (3) Odd papers?
- (4) Odd perforations?
- (5) Earliest dates of postmarks?
15 August 1910—Litho?
? January 1911 — Engr?
- (6) Watermarks

And most of all does anyone in this part of the world have any of the following that they would allow me to see or purchase:

- (1) Vignettes of the 1c, 3c, 6c, 12c or 15c?
- (2) Any dies or plate proofs?
- (3) Any data bearing on this issue?

MORE AROUND THE CORNER . . .

SUPPORT THE SALES CIRCUIT

THE IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOUR MAJOR RE-ENTRIES OF CANADA'S 6c SMALL QUEEN IN THE RED-BROWN AND CHOCOLATE SHADES

By Peter J. Hurst

The 6c value of the Small Queens series was printed, during the so-called "Second Ottawa" period (1888-97), from two plates. The "Montreal & Ottawa" plate (Boggs imprint type IV) which almost certainly printed the yellow-brown stamps from 1872 on, when the first 6c Small Queen appeared, was used in the 'nineties, although with certain subtle changes to the plate, which are too involved and complex to concern us here.

Also in use during the red-brown period was the "Montreal" plate with pearly border imprints (Boggs type V), consisting of panes "B" and "C" respectively, with 100 subjects per pane. It is, incidentally, extremely doubtful that this plate was employed to print any yellow-brown stamps.

A considerable deal of mystery surrounds these plates during the period under discussion and understandably so, since the 6c is one of the scarcer values of the series and multiples are fairly scarce by now. It is impossible here to enter into a comparative discussion of the inherent problems during the last nine years of use of this stamp. The purpose of this short article is to establish and describe the four known major re-entries of the red-brown and chocolate printings.

Identification and plating are based upon study of more than 10,000 copies of the red-brown 6c, including four full panes and many smaller multiples. It will be seen how easily confused these re-entries are without proper and definite cross-reference — preferably visual — and since this is the first time that all four varieties are gathered into juxtaposition, it is hoped that specialists and Small Queens collectors in general will derive assistance and interest from this attempt at clarification.

Following is a descriptive listing of the four major re-entries.

Illustration No. 1:

"Montreal & Ottawa" Plate, Pane "A",
Position No. 24

This is probably the least rare of the quartet, and was described and plated several decades ago. It shows three position

dots at the lower left corner, in the configuration typical for the fourth vertical row, and occurs also in imperforate form.

The left half of the bottom frame line is clearly doubled in a diverging fashion, a line runs near the top of the letters "CEN." of "CENTS", and the lower right corner shows doubling. There are strong signs of re-entry in the left "6", and faint extra impressions at the left ornament of leaves.

In addition, the top legend, notably "CANADA", shows pronounced doubling and the upper left corner scroll has an extra bar. It is perhaps too early to debate the life span of this variety, but in any case it should not exist in the chocolate shade, which seems to be represented by printings from the "Montreal" plate exclusively.

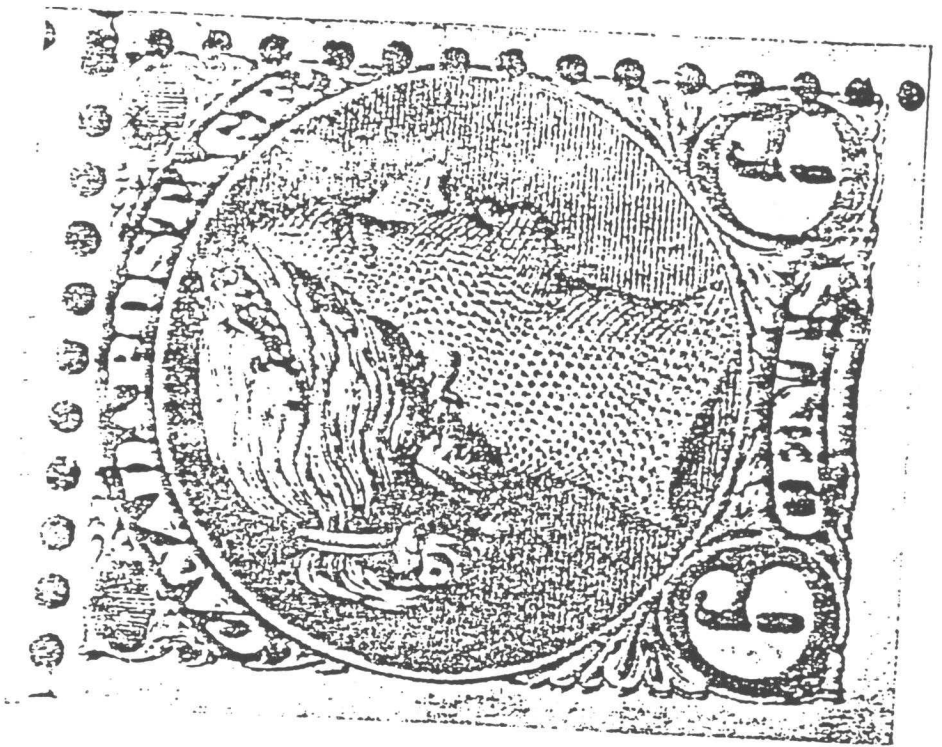
Notes common to Illustrations 2, 3, and 4

Among the strongest criteria common to the three following major re-entries—which all come from the same plate — is the mangled, almost mutilated, appearance of the word "CENTS", and the doubling of the dotted lines crossing the Queen's face and neck. In all three cases, only the lower part of the stamp is affected by the action of the transfer roll, in strong contrast to the "A" pane variety, illustration No. 1, where virtually the entire area of the stamp bears signs of re-entering.

Since these three stamps come from the "Montreal" plate, there is no position dot at the lower left corner.

All this has led to understandable confusion on the part of compilers of handbooks and check-lists alike, compounded by the fact that any of these three stamps is rare and missing in some of the most advanced Small Queens collections even as one variety out of the three. It would seem that, by comparison, the yellow-brown major re-entry (Boggs page 276) is from three to five times as common.

It might be added that the similarity of the characteristics outlined above, strongly suggests that technologically the three major re-entries of the "Montreal" plate are closely related, and were possibly executed all three together on the same day and by the same siderographer.



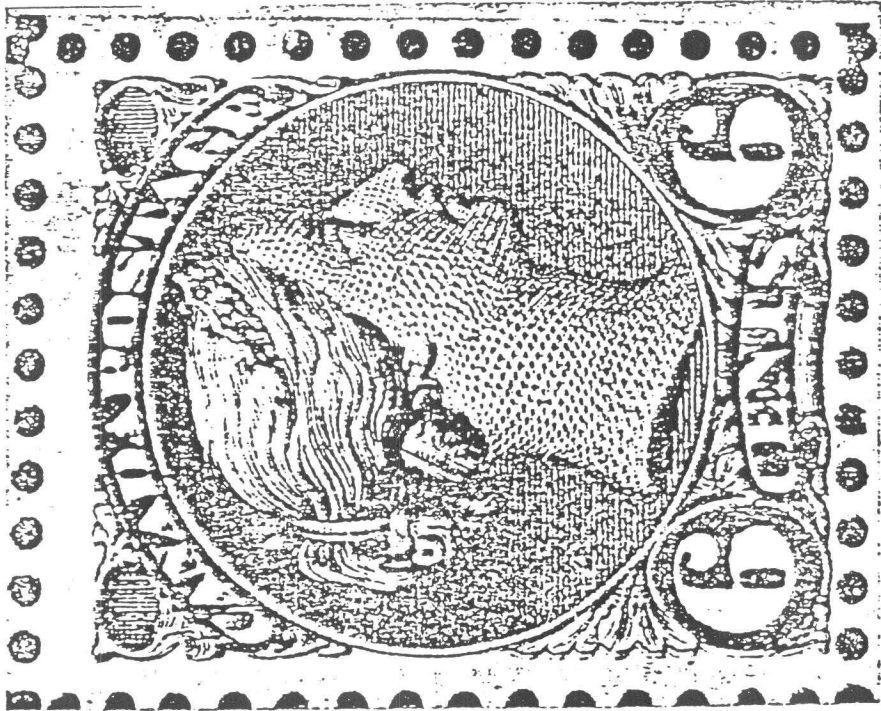
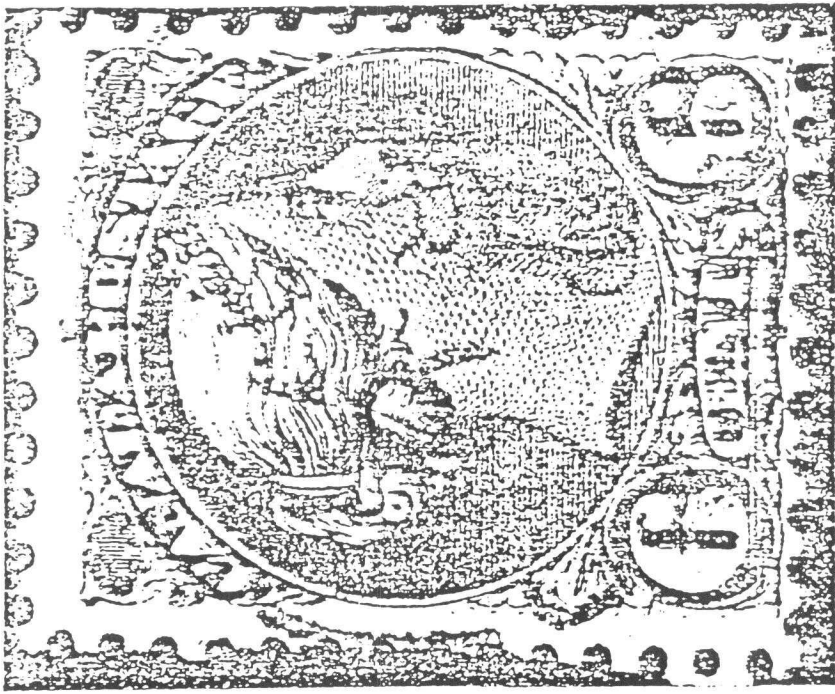


Illustration No. 2:

"Montreal" Plate, Pane "C" (right pane),

Position No. 7.

This shows strong diverging doubling of the right half of the bottom frame line, a number of criteria in the right "6", and heavy duplication of the lower part of the left side of the stamp, including the leaves and the oval.

Illustration No. 3:

"Montreal" Plate, Pane "C" (right pane),

Position No. 81

The lower two-thirds of the left outer contour is very strongly doubled, involving the lower left ornament, the leaves and the oval. The lower right ornament shows a distinct extra line in the right margin, well clear of the design.

The misalignment of the transfer roll shows no angularity as was evident in illustrations 1 and 2 and may be considered as laterally off-register only. The doubling of the leaves and oval at left is far better defined than in Position No. 7.

Illustration No. 4:

"Montreal" Plate, Pane "B" (left pane)

Position unknown

This is extremely similar to illustration No. 3, but certain differences establish without doubt that we are dealing with two distinctly separate and unrelated subjects.

To begin with, the doubling at the left side is more widely spaced, this being most easily ascertained by comparing the lowest leaf of the ornamental foliage at left. Also, there is no dot immediately to the left of this leaf, as there is in Position No. 81.

Secondly, the extra line in the right margin near the lower right corner is missing, and the interior of this lower right corner spandrel area is quite worn. And finally, the oval is tripled at right, directly above the topmost leaf.

The specimen shown is dated March 11, 1897.

This is identical to the re-entry from the Dr. Day collection, illustrated in Boggs, page 295, and erroneously described as "No. 7, right pane, Montreal Plate".

P.D.Q.

MERV QUARLES 17344 Mahoney Parkway, Hazel Crest, Illinois 60429

Jim Kraemer of Kitchener, Ontario was the first BNAPS'er to write with suggestions for the PDQ column. Among other things he wrote "I might further suggest that an article on the 1897 precancelled Jubilees would be a good one in view of the popularity of this issue."

Thanks, Jim, for your letter so here goes with the Jubilees. The dates of issue, numbers released to the public (unprecanceled of course, as we have no record of what was issued precanceled), colors, source of design are all noted in existing major works and need not be repeated here.

Two different bar type precancellations have been noted on this set.

TYPE T — two straight bars with large deep wavy line between. Noted by Walburn as being used at Toronto.

TYPE U — two straight bars with a bold heavy square shouldered wave between. Noted by Walburn as being used at Montreal.



Type T

Mr. Hetherington in "Canadian Precancels" Maple Leaves Vol. 2, Page 104 wrote this group was in "continuous use from 1894 to 1903" and "were cancelled by electrotype a sheet at a time."

Little seems to remain in the official records today but 23 March 1923 Arthur Web-

