



1. Lateness of the Small Queen Newsletter

The Editor sincerely apologizes for the late publication of this issue of the Newsletter. It is regretted that this is inevitable because of the pressure of other work which must take priority. The next Newsletter will be distributed towards the end of December.

2. Newsletter Summary

- The Perf. 12½, 3¢ Small Queen, 1870 - by Keith Elliott
 - bottom line Page 4 should read "that is quite logical"
 - bottom line Page 6 should read "Examination of your own Perf. 12½".
- "The Small Cents Issue" by M. A. Studd - Conclusion
- "The 3¢ Value of 1870-97" by W. P. Carter

3. 1979 Dues

~~One~~ article for this Newsletter will pay your 1979 dues. This may be the best offer you will ever see so please consider. If unable to take advantage of this offer, dues will remain at \$3.00 and payable to the Editor:

Don Fraser,
1183 Warsaw Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3M 1C5.



4. Capex '78

Much has been written on the success and failures of this show. My only comment is to congratulate the two members of our study group who each had exceptional exhibits on the Small Queens.

5. Perforation Gauges - Comparison Chart

<u>Scott</u>	<u>Kusalis</u>	<u>Instanta</u>	
12½	12½ (63 thousands' of inch)	12.49	
12¼	12 - 64 "	12.30	
12	12 - 65 "	12.11	± .07
12	12 - 66 "	11.92	
11 3/4	12 - 67 "	11.75	
11½	11½ - 68 "	11.58	

Your comments on the above Chart would be appreciated. Anyone who has an extra Kusalis Gauge please let the Editor know, as several members have stressed an interest in one.

Prepared for
THE BNAPS SMALL QUEEN (CANADIAN) STUDY GROUP

By Keith Elliott, March, 1978.

Gentlemen:

The perf 12½ by 12½ 3¢ Small Queen of Canada has a well deserved reputation of being one of Canada's rarest stamps. Several reports on this stamp have reached my attention due to a current endeavour to produce a book to suitably record the life of the 3¢ stamp in question.

The perf 12½ stamp was actually perforated 12.43 plus or minus .08, thus giving a range of 12.35 to 12.51. However, this does not take into consideration the variations that we have come to expect from humidity changes. Over the last two years, I have taken measurements at random times of the year, to discover that it is not uncommon for a perf 12½ stamp to change by .1 on the Instanta gauge. Armed with this information, it should now be readily apparent to even the casual observer, that the perf 12½ could actually measure anywhere from 12.25 to 12.61. As far fetched as these measurements may seem, I have in fact recorded with great accuracy, figures from 12.3 to 12.55. Nothing lower than 12.3 nor higher than 12.55 has turned up, and quite frankly I do not expect it to. Thanks are due to Bill Simpson for the precise information of the 12.43 perf.

Nothing else need be mentioned about the perforations, since all true perf 12½'s, as they have come to be known, will fall within the range of the measurements given.

The colours of the perf 12½ definitely vary considerably. Tomlinson has accurately recorded colour changes many years ago, and with little variation, they bear repeating again here, so that most of what we know about the perf 12½ can be found in a single article.

It is now generally accepted by the experts that the perf 12½ stamp was first printed with the initial order of the 3¢ Small Queen. The British American Bank Note Company was responsible for printing the entire issue, although they nearly lost the contract to the Canadian Bank Note Co. in 1891. The purchase of the Canadian Bank Note Co. by the B.A.B.N.C. kept the printings in the same family until the end of the issue.

The only *fairly safe* method of dating undated copies of the perf 12½ is as follows. You will need a good variety of 1870 covers, dated from January to about August. Since the perf 12½ stamps were apparently only a one thousandth part of the total 1870 printings of the "Indian Red" shades, the colours of the perf 12½ may be matched against a dated cover.

This should indicate to you the possibility of more than one printing of the perf 12½. Very much so, an educated guess indicates that there could have been as many as four different printings which contained the perf 12½ variety.

What we are saying here, is that the perf 12½ was not a printing all on its own, but was a perforation variety only of several different printings. The reasons given for the unusual perforation are not known to us definitely. Several opinions have been passed forward and include the following.

The incorrect gauge was drawn from the tool room in error. I rather doubt this one, as it did not happen before this time, nor again after 1870. In fact, the next Canadian stamp to appear with the perf 12½ arrived about 100 years later. Prior to 1870, the only stamps with perf 12½ were from the Revenue department.

The gauge was used while the regular perf 12 was out for repair. This is definitely possible and is one of the two reasons

sheets as a result of the greater production in 1870.

This also should be possible, as you will recall that the Small Queen stamps were printed in sheets of 200 as opposed to the sheets of 100 of the large Queens. This produced an even 100% increase in numerical production of the stamps. It is possible that the perforating equipment was unable to keep pace with the increased rate of production and a perf 12½ gauge was pressed into production to help over peak periods.

It would appear that most faith should be placed behind the "out for repair" theory, since so few copies of this perforation are known.

If the 12½ gauge was used during peak periods only, it should be fairly safe to assume that the backlog was large enough to force its use for several hundreds, or even thousands of sheets. This would not have happened once, but several times during the first six months of 1870. If this was the case, the perf 12½ should appear in numbers in the thousands.

Since there are only a few hundred such stamps at most, it appears that the repair theory is the best to date.

Our colour story has been interrupted by all the foregoing information, but not without reason. The notes on the 1870 colours apply equally to perf 12 and perf 12½ stamps. Please note that when reference is made to a perf 12 stamp it simply means that stamp which is not a perf 12½. Most of the 1870 printings were in fact closer to 11.75 and 11.8 than to perf 12 exactly.

The colour observations are from personal experience and not from word passed along to the author by anyone else.

The earliest cover noted is February 12, 1870. This cover bears a perf 12½ of a very slightly pale copper red shade. It is similar to other covers I have dated January and February.

appeared with which I concur. Copies viewed on covers dated March 8 and March 15 show the definite difference. The March 8 copy is definitely a little deeper in shade than the February cover. The March 15 copy shows the first trace of yellowing. The yellow is quite noticeable and this cover is backed up with additional single copies.

The next change appears on a cover dated April 8, 1870 and there is no question that the stamp bears a decidedly Rose coloured shade. It is by far the prettiest colour of all the perf 12½'s.

I have no covers dated in May, June or July and therefore cannot comment on the exact colours from these months (12½ covers). The next are dated August 8th and August 27th, 1870. The August 8th cover bears the very striking deep copper colour. The stamp has a very crisp appearance to it and is the strongest colour appearing on the 12½ variety.

The cover dated August 27th is still of a coppery shade, but definitely contains a fair amount of Rose. It is practically identical to a cover I have (not 12½) dated Sept. '70. The Rose shade is solidly entrenched in all the 3¢ printings after September and for this reason, I would suggest that the three St. Stephen covers are franked similarly to the August 27th cover.

Examination has been made of only one of the St. Stephen covers by the author, but presumably the other two will be the same, as they were all used within 25 days of each other.

There is a possibility that a colour other than that mentioned previously could appear on a perf 12½ cover dated anytime between April 8 and August 8, a period of four months exactly. One of my single copies do not match any of the covers listed, which prompts this suggestion.

this problem if you have one within this time period.

To recap, the first shade is a slightly pale copper red, next comes the yellowish copper in March, followed by a definite Rose shade in April, then the deep copper shade of August 8th and the more Rosy copper shade at the end of August and September.

This represents five identified shades which could come from the same number of printings. However, examination of the paper as closely as possible, reveals that it is more likely these copies are from three different printings. I believe that another printing remains to be identified between April 8 and August 8, 1870.

Since the known covers are so few, and provide us with very definite patterns of use of the perf 12½ stamp, a list of those covers known to the author appears herewith. Where the cover has not been confirmed by either personal viewing, current correspondence or a photograph it is so noted.

There is apparently a list in existence which contains some 70 different covers, although it is not available for circulation. The list following has been gleaned from searches through many auction catalogues, articles appearing in many of the society publications, letters to leading specialists, etc. etc.

N.B. This article is for B.N.A.P.S. use only.

Others should not use it without the
consent of the writer.

Town of origin/postmark	Date	Remarks
1. Halifax "H" duplex	Jan.24	Ex Jarrett, see Sissons cat. Mar. 30,1960 Lot #186. Now in S.F.Cohen collection
2. St. John #7 2 ring	Feb. 1	No. 159 of the Pickard covers, addressed to Amelia Pickard.
3. Halifax	Feb. 2	No other inf., ex R.W.T.Lecs-Jones coll.??
4. St. John #7 2 ring	Feb. 4	No. 160 of the Pickard covers, see Sissons cat. July 10, 1969
5. St. John #7 2 ring	Feb. 7	Illustrated in Boggs, "Canada", he notes, "This is the earliest date we have noted for this perforation".
6. Digby grid cancel	Feb. 8	Digby grid ties stamp which has selvedge on left side, ex Jarrett, see Sissons cat. March 30, 1960 lot #187
7. St. John	Feb.10	No other information on this cover.
8. H. & P. R.	Feb.12	Designation "EAST" in RPO postmark. Addressed to Jesse Hoyt
9. H. & P. R.	Feb.26	Illustrated in Boggs "Canada".
10. St. John	Mar. 2	Folded letter cover, grocery price list
11. Truro #54 2 ring	Mar. 8	Ex Greene, sold by Sissons, 2¢ Large Queen pays registration fee. Registration #236.
12. Truro #54 2 ring	Mar. 8	Identical to above except registration #244. Illustrated in Boggs "Canada".
13. Halifax "H" duplex	Mar.15	Ex Greene, sold by Sissons
14. Truro	Mar.21	Ex Jarrett, see Sissons cat. March 30, 1960 lot #188. Listed in error as being dated March 1. Resold in 1976 by G.Wegg, Toronto.
15. St. John #7 2 ring	Mar.21	No other information on this cover.
16. St. John #7 2 ring	Mar.29	See Sissons cat. July 10, 1969, Pickard c r.
17. St. John #7 2 ring	Mar.31	No further information on this cover.
18. H. & P. R.	Apr. 1	Partially illus. in Sissons cat. Oct. 22, 1969 Addressed to Hoyt.
19. St. John #7 2 ring	Apr. 6	Ex Reford collection, no other information
20. Maitland grid	Apr. 8	Only known cover from Maitland, addressed to J.M.Macomber, Newport, Hants Co.
21. ?	Apr.11	Sold by W.E.A.Lea, Dec. 69 Maple Leaves, no illustration, to Newport. Could be to same as above (Macomber).
22. Truro #54 2 ring	Apr.20	Prince of Wales Hotel cvr., add. to Hoyt
23. H. & P. R.	Apr.23	Illustrated in Boggs "Canada", incorrectly noted as being dated Apr. 25, add. to Hoyt.
24. H. & P. R.	May 1	Addressed to Hoyt, no other information.
25. H. & P. R.	May 26	Illustrated in Sissons cat. March 30, 1960, lot #189, ex Jarrett. To Pictou, probably Hoyt
26. H. & P. R.	May 29	Addressed to Hoyt, Acadia Mines, collection of John Ayre, Nfl'd.
27. N. B. Grid	May ?	Mentioned by Shoemaker, "Stamps" April 16,1949
28. Antigonish	Jun. 1	No other information on this cover.
29. St. John	Jly.26	No other information on this cover.
30. St. John #7 2 ring	Aug. 8	No. 192 of the Amelia Pickard covers.
31. Victoria W.O. postmark.	Aug.15	Stamp tied to cover with N.B. Grid.
32. St. John #7 2 ring	Aug.27	Illustrated in Boggs "Canada", addressed to W. Masson, Mirimichi.
33. St. Stephens	Sep.20	No other information on this cover.
34. St. Stephens	Sep.27	Stamp tied with double grid cancel.
35. St. Stephens	Oct.14	Latest known use on cover, no other information on this cover.

There is a possibility of two other registered and one or two other covers awaiting confirmation.

Of the 35 covers recorded here, 12 are from St. John, and span the period February 1 to August 27. 7 were used on the Halifax and Pictou Railway between February 12 and May 29. 4 came from Truro between March 8 and April 20. 3 from Halifax between January 24th, (earliest recorded perf 12½ cover) and March 15. 3 are from St. Stephens, all the latest dates September 20 to October 14. There are 1 each from Digby, Maitland, Antigonish and Victoria of various dates and two unknown.

It should be apparent from this list that each of the Post Offices in question used the stamps within a relatively short time period, with the sole exception of St. John. This might suggest that St. John received two or more shipments of the perf 12½ stamps, whereas the other Post Offices probably received only one.

There are single copies known from Post Offices other than those listed above and they include the following: Enfield, Fredericton and Sydney.

As of March 1978, this list of twelve different Post Offices is all that has been made known to the author.

When Winthrop Boggs produced his monumental work on Canada, he was able to discover "some 60 copies, of which 10 are on cover". Since that time our studies have broadened our horizons considerably and we are now able to record many more. There was a study done some years ago via the BNAPS which I understand yielded some 18 covers and 200 single copies.

There is no doubt that more covers with the perf 12½ are in existence. Should you be the proud owner of one of these very elusive items I would appreciate very much receiving the sort of information about the cover as is listed as heretofore.

If you are aware of either a cover or a single copy which bears a postmark other than from the listed Post Offices, then that information will also be equally appreciated.

For the moment, there is nothing else substantial that I can think of to add to these notes, although I am sure that more study will produce more information.

THE 30 VALUE OF 1870-87

WALTER P. CARTER (BNAPS 5911)

TO BEGIN to tackle the classification of the Small 3c as to shades, perforations, papers, etc., is definitely a big undertaking. Mr. L. D. Shoemaker of Lakewood, Ohio, deserves a great deal of credit for undertaking such a job as he did in an article published in BNA TOPICS, May 1950.

In my opinion, it can't be truly said his articles have been the means of creating great activity in the collecting of this stamp and have been the foundation of many a fine collection. As one who is very much interested, and who has spent plenty of time and effort in fabricating and putting together a fair collection, I will endeavor to pass on to you my opinions and findings and will classify them according to my own opinion from the pages of my album.

Please do not think me selfish or one guilty of handing out discouragement when I say, "If you haven't got lots of entries or dated copies, don't attempt to specialize in this stamp, because entries are extremely scarce and dated copies at a premium."

An order from Ottawa prohibited the date from falling on a stamp when being cancelled, for in case the stamp became separated from the envelope, the date would still remain so that it might be traced in case the envelope went astray.

Believed Montreal Printing

Philatelic research or knowledge has definite assurance that this stamp was issued in the early part of January 1870, and it is recognized as a copper red and believed to be a Montreal printing. I am of the opinion that the first printing up to 1874 were Ottawa printings due to the fact that the first post card was issued in 1871 and bears the imprint Montreal and Ottawa—but what difference does it make! Should my attempt at classifying meet with the approval of fellow collectors, I will continue further.

A position dot in the lower left corner has been a factor in determining early or Montreal printings from 1870 to 1888, but I have copies, although scarce, showing a dot on the issues up to 1888. This date was

supposed to be the year the printing was transferred to Ottawa.

I have seen horizontal strips of three or more, which showed the left stamp without a dot and the stamps to the right showing a dot. It is believed by many that in some cases the left vertical row of the sheet did not have dots, and again it could be that the dot fell on the perforation and was lost when the perforation freed itself. I happen to have two copies with the perforations adhering and the dot is on the perf.

Copper Red a True Description

The first printings are definitely in a class by themselves and copper red is a true description of its color. One characteristic of early printings is their smooth feel when held at an angle towards the light it shows a gloss.

Scanning the pages of my album, I will start at the beginning—1870:

- No. 1—Paper A. Copper Red. Perf. 12x12. Horizontal Mesh.
- This paper is a fine quality toned, smooth surface, opaque paper, with a horizontal mesh.



WALTER P. CARTER

Chairman of the Small Queens Study Group, and author of this article on a popular site

- No. 1A—Paper A. Copper Red. Perf. 12½x12½. Horizontal Mesh. This is a very scarce stamp, in fact "rare."
- No. 1B—Paper A. Copper Red, in a dull shade. Horizontal Mesh.
- No. 1C—Paper A. Pale Dull Rose. Perf. 12x12. Horizontal Mesh.
- No. 1D—Paper A. Deep Rose. Perf. 12x12. Horizontal Mesh.
- No. 1E—Paper B. Pale Dull Rose. Perf. 12x12. Vertical Mesh. A hard smooth surface, toned paper with the design showing through, and a vertical mesh.
- No. 1F—Paper B. A deep shade of Dull Rose. Perf. 12x12. Vertical Mesh.
- No. 1G—Paper B. Rose Red. Perf. 12x12. Vertical Mesh.

1871

- No. 2—Paper A. Rose Red. Perf. 12x12. Horizontal Mesh.
- No. 2A—Paper C. Carmine Red. Perf. 12x12. Horizontal Mesh. This paper is in a class by itself, being a very thick, soft paper with the perfs. usually adhering, and often referred to as "blotting paper." This stamp is seldom found well centered and is considered "rare."
- No. 2B—Paper D. Pale Dull Rose Red. Perf. 12x12. Horizontal Mesh. This paper is a medium weight, toned white, perfbly surface with a horizontal mesh.
- No. 2C—Paper H. Rose Red, in a dark shade. Vertical Mesh. A paper thinner than B. Design visible on the back; vertical mesh.
- No. 2D—Paper D. Deep shade of Dull Rose. Perf. 12x12. Vertical Mesh.
- No. 2E—Paper H. Dark Carmine Rose. Perf. 12x12. Vertical Mesh. A real scarce shade.
- No. 2F—Paper E. Bright Rose in a medium shade. Horizontal Mesh.
- No. 2G—Paper E. Dull Pale Rose. Perf. 12x12. Horizontal Mesh.

In describing the shades and colors, there are many angles to consider. You no doubt have noticed that in some printings the color is slightly fainter on the right side of the profile than on the left. In other words, the face stands out quite boldly, while other printings show the face almost the same shade or color on both the left and right sides of the face. I have tried as far as possible to adhere to the paper listings at outlined by Mr. Shoemaker, and while my listing of varieties shows an increase over his, they are just as I find them. I am never satisfied, nor do I list anything unless I have two or more of that particular item. In all cases I have an entire or dated copy. I would be pleased to hear from anybody interested, and it will be a pleasure at all times to discuss anything pertaining to this wonderful stamp. I hope, if nothing

NOTE: An entire dated Jan. 5, 1871, might mean that this printing could have been issued in 1870.

unforeseen happens, to have an index exhibit at the coming convention at Niagara Falls in October.

Do you know that in some post office business man, doctor, lawyer, etc., rented a box, could post a letter with a stamp? He would mark in the corner of envelope "Charge to Box —" and the of postage would be charged to his account. Colored envelopes were used in early days for business and white envelopes for personal mail. ★ ★

