

THE SMALL QUEEN NEWSLETTER OF THE CANADIAN  
SMALL QUEEN STUDY GROUP (BNAPS)

Volume 9 N<sup>o</sup> 1

February 1984

Editor: Don Fraser - 1183 Warsaw Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3M 1C5

1984 DUES

Dues for the coming year will be \$5.00. Cheques to be made payable to Don Fraser - BNA Small Queens Study Group.

FINANCIAL REPORT

This past year has been quite a financial blow to the newsletter. Postage was the main cost. On December 31, 1982 our balance was \$131.20. The December 31, 1983 balance was \$2.18. Only two letters were sent out in 1982; the last one being somewhat larger to make up for the lack of issues. This year it is hoped to issue six newsletters, however, we still require articles.

PROFILES

What do you specialize in?

Would you like to correspond with other members?

Just a thought which might stimulate some interest amongst members of this study group. If interested and you don't mind having your name in print, please write the editor.

THE SMALL QUEEN ISSUE - John Hillson

NOTE: The writer is not advocating the use of magnification and artificial light in determining shade. - Its value is in separating the underlying tone (and therefore the period it was printed).

It has always seemed as naive to me to refuse to accept that a change in printing location will not inevitably mean an alteration in the physical characteristics, as it is to assume that every change in appearance means the printers have changed premises. If one takes in the case of the Small Queens the move to Ottawa in 1889, almost every denomination had its colour changed, not fortuitously, but my guess is as an act of policy, because where you have a single customer who operates a 'first - in, last - out' method of stock control and who occasionally complains about quality, it is the one sure way of determining whether the complaint is about current production, or old Montreal supplies. The only two values where there was no such obvious change were the 2cents and 1 cent which in 1889 are no different other than even worse paper quality than 1887 or 1888..

As far as the earlier move, from Ottawa to Montreal, is concerned, the reason for the change in physical characteristic (not always apparent to the naked eye in ordinary light) is more subtle. I think present day students forget that in 1870 master printers were very much craftsmen in the true sense of the word and when given a colour to work to would make it up from their own experience. That is why it is important to look at the underlying tones of the stamps at this period, and this can only be done successfully using a fairly high powered illuminated magnifying glass. It will be found that every 3 Cent, including Large Queens, printed before the end of 1872, has a blue undertone (rose, pink, carmine, are all reds with some degree of blue present) From Jan 1873, until the Rose-Carmine of late 1888, no 3 Cent has a blue undertone; without exception they have all got a yellow undertone - giving the orange-reds and dull reds of the Montreal period.

On its own this fact means nothing except a new foreman printer has been taken on, but couple that to a new perf (11½x12) and probably more significantly a new gum, i.e. a change of supplier being indicated, then we have got something. Then through the year as each value appears with the new perf 11½x12 at the same time as its gum also changes, and its general appearance - from the soft greens, light or dark of the Ottawa 2 Cents, Large or Small, <sup>to the hard tones of Montreal</sup> the warm browns of the Large and Small 6 cents to the cold yellow browns of Montreal, and to the reduced presence of red undertone in the oranges of the Ottawa One Cents, changing in a few years to yellows with a blue undertone, like lemon, and the pale dull shades, I cannot see how one can argue against 1873 being the transit year. No similar combination of changes, applying as it does to all values then current, occurs either before, or after that year.

I should perhaps add that once the undertone is established shade identification must be done in a clear natural, preferably Northern light.

\* TO THE HARD TONES OF MONTREAL

TO: SMALL QUEEN STUDY GROUP MEMBERS

I am starting this paper on the Duplex Cancellations of the Small Queen Era in hopes that it will stimulate interest in the members and that each of you will look for and correct the dates where you know them to be bad.

If you find information you wish to question or challenge my address is:

John T. Burnett  
757 Parkwood Street  
Sidney, OH 45365

(513)-498-1551

I also ask each of you to get involved with the group - recruit new members (what BNAPS'er doesn't collect Small Queens?)

Whenever you have data, please send me a Xerox copy so that I can include it in future printings.

NOTE: I expect this article to run 40-50 pages and should take the remainder of 1984 to mail out as we will average about 6 pieces of paper per mailing (12 pages).



John Burnett

NOTES ON  
DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS  
OF THE  
SMALL QUEEN ERA

FIRST EDITION - NOV. 1983

JOHN T. BURNETT  
BNAPS 3478

INTRODUCTION

● ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE MAJORITY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS ARTICLE IS FROM "CANADIAN DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA 1860-1902" BY E.A. SMYTHIES, WITH UPDATED AND INSERTIONS BY MEMBERS OF BNAPS.

● WHAT IS A DUPLEX CANCELLATION

IS A HAND STRUCK CANCELLATION THAT KILLS THE STAMP AND DATES THE COVER SIMULTANEOUSLY. THE CANCELLING DEVICE LOOKS LIKE A HAMMER WITH TWO PARTS THE FRAME WHICH CONTAINS THE KILLER PERMANENTLY ATTACHED AND A REMOVABLE SLUG WHICH IS THE DATER AND IS CHANGED PERIODICALLY.

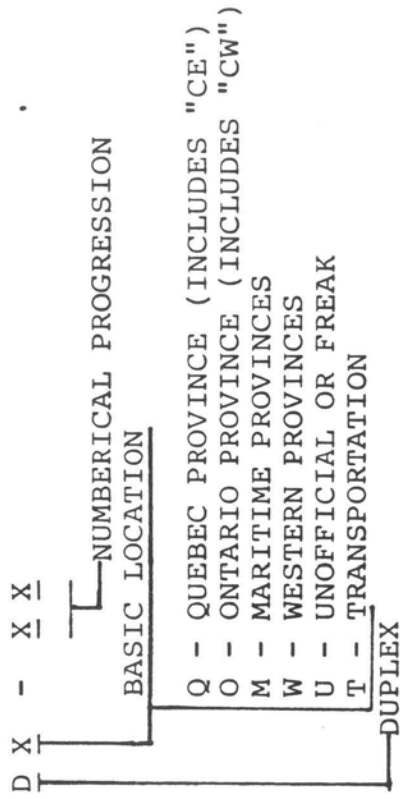


EXAMPLE OF A DUPLEX CANCELLATION

● DUPLEX NUMBERING SYSTEM

I HAVE DEVELOPED THE FOLLOWING NUMBERING SYSTEM WHICH IS PATTERNED ON THE FORMAT ALREADY SET FORTH BY LEWIS M. LUDLOW IN HIS HANDBOOK OF CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION POSTMARKS AND GEORGE T. OLSON IN HIS NOTES ON OVAL CANCELS OF THE SMALL QUEEN ERA.

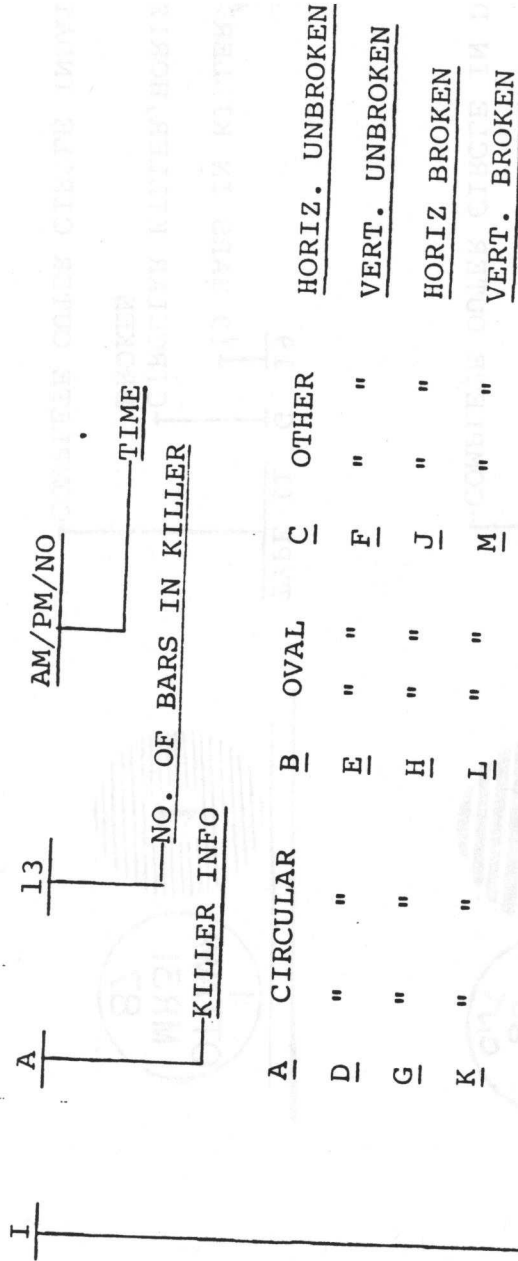
- THOSE NUMBERS ARE DEFINED AS



- I FULLY EXPECT THE NUMBERS TO CHANGE WITH SUCCESSIVE EDITIONS AS NEW ITEMS COME TO THE FOREFRONT.
- THIS NUMBERING SYSTEM IS IN ADDITION TO THE IDENTIFYING CODE WHICH IS SHOWN ON THE NEXT PAGE.

IDENTIFICATION

DUPLEX CANCELS ARE IDENTIFIED BY A CODE.



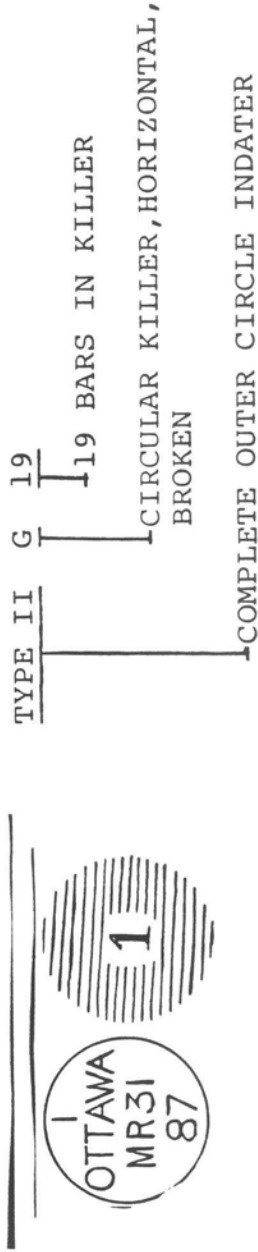
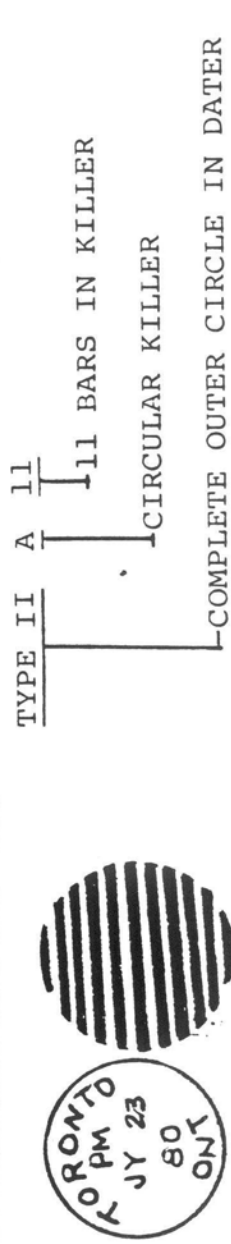
TYPE I - BROKEN CIRCLE

II - COMPLETE OUTER CIRCLE

III - NO OUTER CIRCLE

● IDENTIFICATION (EXAMPLES)

THE CODES OF THE CANCELLATIONS SHOWN BELOW ARE:





●  
RECOGNIZING A DUPLIX

THE RULES STATED BELOW ARE GENERALITIES, BUT THE EXCEPTION WILL ALWAYS EXIST AS WE WILL SEE.

1. THE KILLER IS ALWAYS ON A HORIZONTAL PLANE WITH THE DATER.
2. THE GAP BETWEEN THE DATER AND KILLER WILL VARY FROM TOUCHING TO A MAXIMUM OF 4MM.
3. THE KILLER HAS HORIZONTAL BARS PARALLEL TO THE AXIS OF THE STRIKE OR VERTICAL BARS PERPENDICULAR TO THE AXIS OF THE STRIKE.

OFFICIAL VERSUS UNOFFICIAL DUPLIX CANCELS

● OFFICIAL

AS SUPPLIED BY D.G. BERRI OF LONDON, ENGLAND

ALTHOUGH USED BEFORE THE SMALL QUEEN ERA SOME BERRI CANCELS ARE KNOWN TO EXIST ON SMALL QUEENS.

IDENTIFYING BERRI DUPLICES

A STANDARD DESIGN, TYPE I (BROKEN OUTER CIRCLE) DATER WITH EITHER "CE" OR "CW" ("CE" FOR QUEBEC PROVINCE AND "CW" FOR ONTARIO PROVINCE) INDICIA WERE AM, PM, OR BLANK. THE KILLER IS TYPE A 12, 13, OR 14 HORIZONTAL BARS.

USED AT (QUANTITY ISSUED SHOWN IN COLUMNS)

NO.	TOWN NAME	INDICIA				TOTAL QTY OF HAMMERS	COMMENTS
		AM	BLANK	PM	BARS IN KILLER 12 13 14		
DQ1	MONTREAL	1				3	
	MONTREAL			1	1	3	
	HAMILTON	2		2	4	4	
DO1	LONDON	2			1	2	
	LONDON			2	1	2	
	LONDON			2	1	2	
DO2	LONDON				1	1	NOT USED UNTIL 1875
	LONDON			2	1	2	
	LONDON		1			1	

USE OF BERRI DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS (CONTINUED)

NO.	TOWN NAME	INDICIA			BARS IN KILLER				TOTAL QTY OF HAMMERS	COMMENTS
		AM	BLANK	PM	12	13	14			
D03	KINGSTON	1	1	1					3	A FOURTH HAMMER BELIEVED TO HAVE EXISTED
D04	TORONTO									NONE IN SMALL QUEEN ERA KNOWN
D02	QUEBEC									NONE IN SMALL QUEEN ERA KNOWN
D05	BARRIE	1		1		2			2	
D06	BELLEVILLE	1		1		2			2	
D07	BROCKVILLE	1		1		2			2	
D08	DUNDAS	1		1		2			2	
D09	GODERICH	1		1		2			2	
D010	ST. CATHARINES	1		1		2			2	
D03	THREE RIVERS	1		1		2			2	
D011	BRANTFORD	2				1	1	1	2	
	BRANTFORD					1			1	
D012	GALT			2		1	1		2	

USE OF BERRI DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS (CONTINUED)

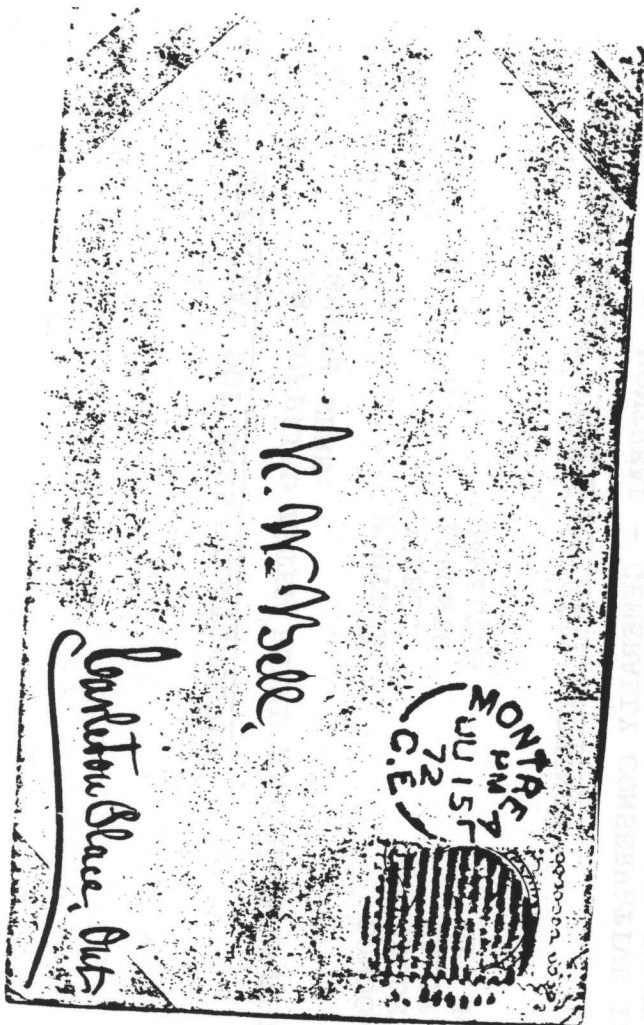
NO.	TOWN NAME	INDICIA				BARS IN KILLER				TOTAL QTY OF HAMMERS	COMMENTS
		AM	BLANK	PM		12	13	14			
DO16	PORT HOPE	1	1				2			2	BECAME AN UNOFFICIAL DUPLEX WITH 5 DIFFERENT CORK INSERTIONS KNOWN
DO17	COBOURG	1	1				2			2	
DO18	CHATHAM			1			1			1	A SECOND SHOULD EXIST
DO19	SIMCOE		1	1			2			2	

AS MENTIONED ABOVE THE BERRI DUPLICES PRECEED THE SMALL QUEEN ERA BUT EACH OF THE ABOVE CITIES COULD HAVE USED THEIR CANCELLING DEVICES INTO THIS PERIOD! INDEED BELOW ARE SHOWN TWO EXAMPLES OF BERRI CANCELS USED ON SMALL QUEEN COVERS.

EXAMPLES OF BERRI CANCELS ON SMALL QUEEN COVERS



OTTAWA I. A. 13  
SHOWS "CW" FOR CANADA WEST  
(QUEBEC)



MONTREAL I. A. 13  
SHOWS "CE" FOR CANADA EAST  
(QUEBEC)

● OFFICIAL DUPLPLEXES (CONTINUED)

AS SUPPLIED AFTER BERRI TO CANADA'S EIGHT PRINCIPAL CITIES  
WHICH WERE:

MONTREAL  
QUEBEC  
TORONTO  
HAMILTON

LONDON  
BELLEVILLE  
HALIFAX  
ST. JOHN

● THE EIGHT PRINCIPAL CITY LISTINGS

- MONTREAL - GENERALLY CONSERVATIVE IN DESIGN, KEEPING ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO THE STANDARD CIRCULAR KILLER
- DESIGNATED BY NUMBERS PRECEDED BY "DQ"
- A LISTING OF MONTREAL DUPLPLEXES FOLLOWS