

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

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Volume 9 No. 2

May, 1984

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### **1984 Dues**

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

### **Profiles**

Ralph Trimble - Editor of the Canadian Re-entry Study Group would like to correspond with anyone who specializes in re-entries on Small Queens.

### **News Letter Summary**

Duplex cancellations of The Small Queen Era - Part 2 - John T. Burnett. (This article will be revised and reprinted due to new information received).

### **Questions**

1. Are the yellow brown shades on the 6 cent Small Queen's early (Ottawa) or late (Montreal) printings?
2. Request earliest and latest known dates on 1 cent Small Queen shades—orange (Montreal); orange (Ottawa), red orange; and deep orange (Ottawa).

### **Auction News**

Maresch sale of February 22, 1984. Lot-1011 - Mint Collection 1/2 cent to 10 cents mostly Ottawa printings, with 1 cent (23, incl. 3 blocks of four), 3 cents (28, incl. block of four and two counter strips of 4), 8 cents and 10 cents imperforates. Total realized - \$875.00.

KIUSALAS PERFORATION GAUGE

# Perforations on Canadian Stamps

BY HARRY LUSSEY

Some time ago a collector of the Large Queens asked me about the perforations existing on the 5c value. I checked my collection and gave him the information, which I suspect confirmed his own suspicions. Those who have attended recent conventions of BNAPS and the RPSC, and examined the exhibits, had the opportunity of seeing displayed the various exact perforation varieties of the 1859 and the Large Cents issues. For the benefit of those who are not aware of the true perforation spacings used in the manufacture of Canadian stamps the following may be of help.

First it is necessary to forget the idea of determining perforation variety by calculating how many holes exist in a space of two centimeters. This is a grossly inaccurate method and, in the light of a study completed several years ago, should be discarded by both dealers and collectors. My interest lies primarily in the collector area where, I am afraid, some purchases of scarce varieties via auction or otherwise may have turned out to be less than scarce. The logical starting point is the manufacture of the machine which does the perforating. To assume that this is done by some trial and error process to come up with exactly 12 evenly spaced holes in a two centimeter space is warped thinking at best. In the first place centimeters were not recognized in the United States or Canada as a measure of distance. Everything was calculated in terms of inches or thousandths of an inch. Secondly the machine tools used in the manufacture of perforating machines were set to make holes at a predetermined distance from the centre of one hole to the next. This distance was established in thousandths of an inch. The teeth on the perforating wheel punched out the perforations as they came into contact with the stamp sheet laid on the bed of the perforating machine.

Research has determined that on the two issues mentioned a number of wheels were used and various spacings were the result. Details of these are as follows:

The two values requiring great care are obviously the 5c and the 15c. In the case of the 15c I maintain there is no perf 11½x12 (.068x.065) and in support I have Lewis Reford who had a huge amount of material and specialized in the 15c value. In an article written for a 1926 convention in Montreal he discussed the scarce 11¼ perforation (.067) but never mentioned a perf 11½. There are one or two varieties which, while unrecognized, are far from common.

On the 5c value the common perfora-

Machine set to perforate at intervals of thousandths of an inch	Exact number of perforations in 2 centimeters	Approximate perf by current standards
.068	11.58	11½
.067	11.75	11¾
.066	11.92	12*
.065	12.11	12*
.064	12.30	12¼

\*While these may "approximate" perf 12 there is a decided difference between them.

It is obvious from this that no exact perf 11½ or 12 can exist. However, there is an exact perf 11¾. In some instances great care must be exercised in checking perfs before acquiring a scarce item. It is very easy to assume that if the horizontal perforations on an item gauge less than 12 it must be an 11½ perforation. Not so, and it might be a costly or embarrassing conclusion.

As a result of a fairly careful study of my material, I have arrived at the conclusions set forth in the following table. I wish to emphasize that this is not guaranteed to include all existing combinations, it is merely what I know exists on the Large Cents issue.

Value	Wheels used in manufacture	Combination I have noted
½c	.068-.067-.066-.065	.065-.066-.067-.068x-.066
1c Red Brown	.066-.065	.065-.066 .065x.066-.066x.065
1c Yellow	.066	.066
2c Green	.066-.065	.065-.066, .065x.066
3c Red	.067-.066-.065	.065-.066 .067x.066-.066x.065 .065x.066
5c Olive	.068-.067-.066-.065	.068x.065 .067x.065, .066x.065
6c Brown	.066-.065	.065-.066 .066x.065-.065x.066
12½c Blue	.066-.065	.065-.066 .066x.065-.065x.066
15c Violet	.067-.066-.065-.064	.064-.065-.066 .067x.065-.066x.065 .065x.064-.065x.066 .064x.065

tion, in my experience, is the .067x.065 which is 11¾ by 12¼. The other two compounds are decidedly scarce but great care must be exercised in identifying them. The difference between .067 and either .068 or .066 is measurable and it is well worth the effort. Unfortunately the gauge which makes identification easy is not currently available and it is doubtful if a further supply will be produced. A close comparison of the stamps themselves is somewhat tedious, but it is another method of identifying the scarce varieties.

QUEBEC PROVINCE  
DUPLICES  
1870 - 1897

NO.	CITY	TYPE	DIA. DATER (MM)	INDICIA	KILLER	REMARKS
DQ 4	MONTREAL	I CE	21	PM OR 1,7,10	A . 13	THIN 1871-75
DQ5	MONTREAL	I CE	21	PM OR 1,7,10	A . 13	THICK 1871-75
DQ6	MONTREAL	I CE	23	PM OR 1,7,10	A . 13	THIN 1872-73
DQ7	MONTREAL	III CE	24	10	A . 13	THIN 1872-73
DQ8	MONTREAL	I QUE	24	1,7,10 ETC	A . 13	THIN 1876-77
DQ9	MONTREAL	I QUE	21	1,7,10	A . 11	THICK 1876-1879
DQ 10	MONTREAL	I QUE	21	5 PM ETC	A . 11	THICK 1880-1886
DQ 11	MONTREAL	II QUE	23	7, 10 ETC	A . 11	THICK 1879-80

QUEBEC PROVINCE  
 DUPLICES  
 1870 - 1897

NO.	CITY	TYPE	DIA. DATER (MM)	INDICIA	KILLER	REMARKS
DQ 12	MONTREAL	II QUE	23	3 PM ETC	A . 11	THIN 1880
DQ 13	MONTREAL	II QUE	23	7 PM ETC	A . 11	THICK 1880
DQ 14	MONTREAL	II CANADA	23	3 PM ETC	A . 13	THIN 1881-1891
DQ 15	MONTREAL	II CANADA	25	3 PM ETC	A . 13	THIN 1888-1890
DQ 16	MONTREAL	II CANADA	23	3 PM ETC	A . 12	THIN 1888-1893
DQ 17	MONTREAL	II CANADA	25	3 PM ETC	A . 12	THIN 1886-1893
DQ 18	MONTREAL	II CANADA	25	3 PM ETC	A . 10	THICK 1888-1889

QUEBEC PROVINCE  
DUPLICES  
1870 - 1897

NO.	CITY	TYPE	DIA. DATER (MM)	INDICIA	KILLER	REMARKS
Q 19	MONTREAL	II CANADA		3 PM ETC	A . 9	THICK 1888
Q 20	MONTREAL	II CANADA	24	HIGH NO'S	A . 12	THIN 1891-1896
Q 21	MONTREAL	II QUE			G . 8	THICK BARS WITH MONTREAL 1880
Q 22	MONTREAL	II CANADA			H . 16	THIN 1881 2 IN DIAMOND
Q 23	MONTREAL	II CANADA	25	HIGH NO'S	A . 13	MEDIUM 1894

EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS MONTREAL DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS



DQ 1 BERRI  
I.A. 13



DQ 1  
I.A. 13



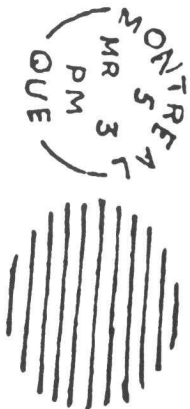
DQ 3  
I.A. 13



DQ 5  
III.A. 13



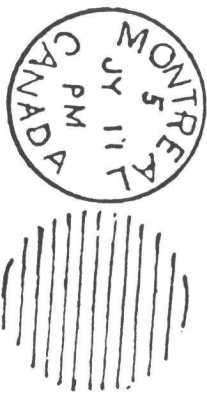
DQ 7  
I.A. 11



DQ 8  
I.A. 11



DQ 9  
I.A. 11



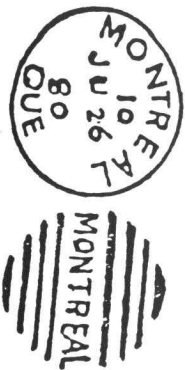
DQ 12  
I.A. 13



DQ 15  
II.A. 10



DQ 17  
II.A. 13



DQ 18  
II.G. 8



DQ 22  
II.H. 16

*E. E. Catlett Esq.*



DQ 4  
I.A.A.13 (THICK)

802



*W. E. O. W. Stanson & Sons*

*Dispatches*

*Scottland*



DQ 17  
I.A.A.12

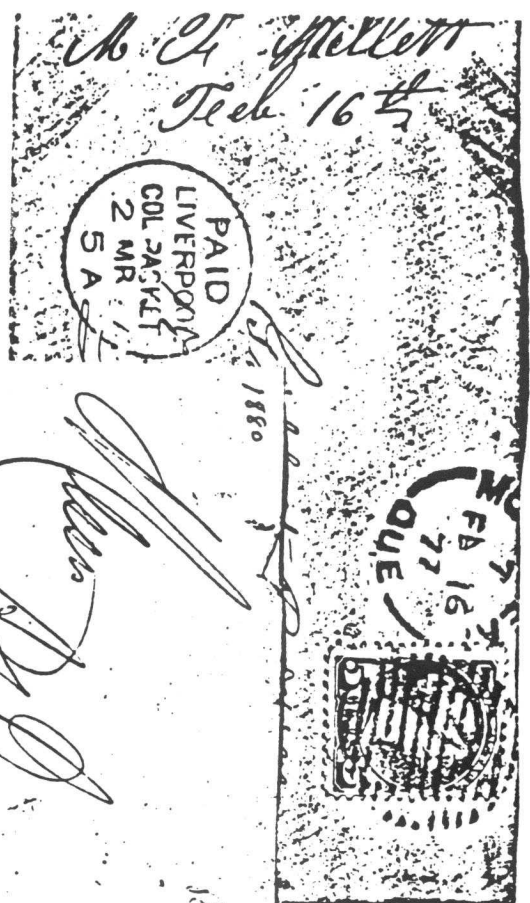
**Fire Insurance**

**BERLIN,**

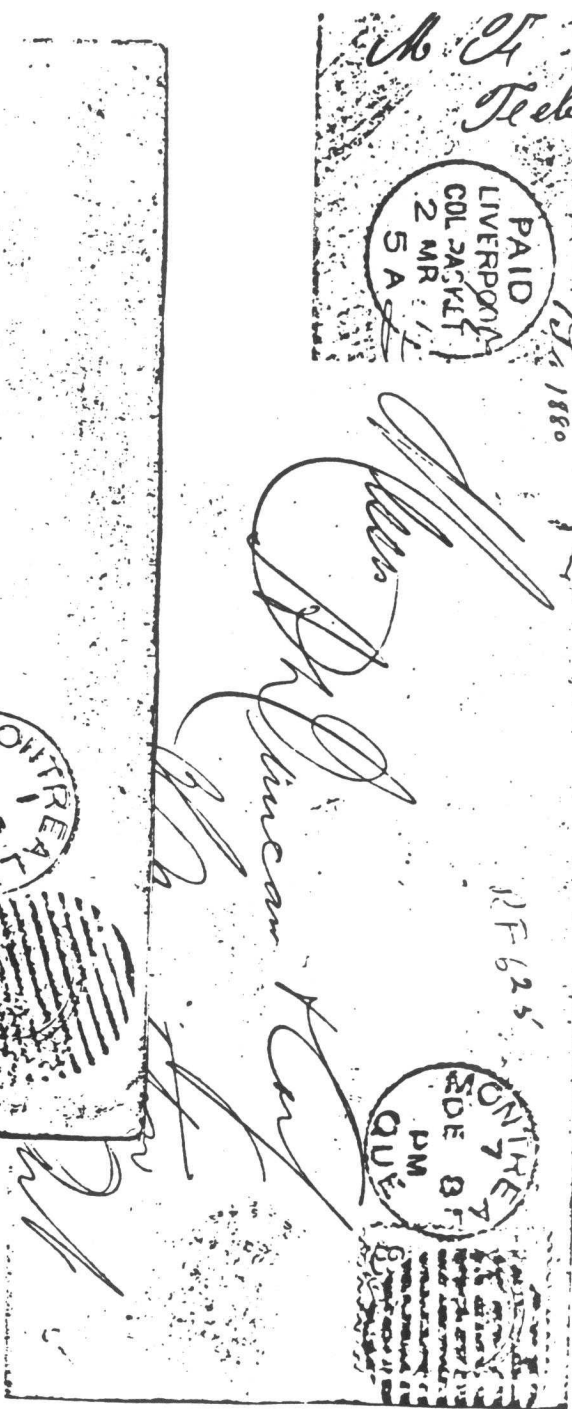
Ont

DQ 20  
I.A.A.13

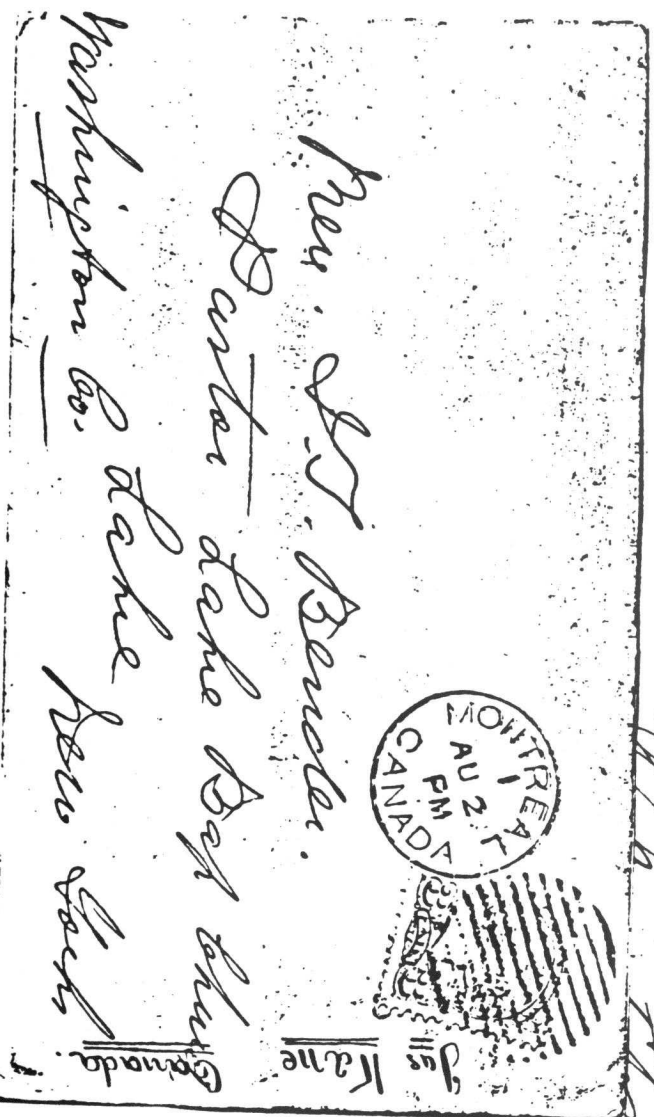
EXAMPLES OF MONTREAL DUPLEXES (CONTINUED)



DQ 8  
I.A.A.13



DQ 11  
I.A.A.11



DQ 14  
I.A.A.12



OFFICIAL DUPLICES (CONTINUED)

QUEBEC (QUEBEC PROVINCE)

● WITHIN THE SMALL QUEEN ERA, PRITCHARD AND ANDREWS RECORDED A TOTAL OF SIX HAMMERS SUPPLIED TO QUEBEC FROM 1876-1891.

● DESIGNATED BY NUMBERS PRECEDED BY "DQ".

● A LISTING OF QUEBEC CITY DUPLICES FOLLOWS.

QUEBEC PROVINCE  
DUPLICES  
1870 - 1897

NO.	CITY	TYPE	DIA. DATER (MM)	INDICIA	KILLER	REMARKS
DQ 24	QUEBEC	II CE	20	BLANK	A . 8	THICK 1865-1870
DQ 25	QUEBEC	II CE	20	C	A . 8	THICK 1870-1876
DQ 26	QUEBEC	I QUE	21	AM/PM	A . 11	THIN 1876
DQ 27	QUEBEC	I QUE	21	BLANK	A . 12	THIN 1877-1880
DQ 28	QUEBEC	II CANADA	24	AM/PM	A . 14	THIN 1880-1887
DQ 29	QUEBEC	II CANADA	24	BLANK	A . 14	THIN 1880-1887
DQ 30	QUEBEC	II CANADA		AM/PM	A . 10	MEDIUM 1886
DQ 31	QUEBEC	II CANADA	25	AM/PM	A . 9	MEDIUM 1888-1891

QUEBEC PROVINCE  
DUPLICES  
1870 - 1897

NO.	CITY	TYPE	DIA. DATER (MM)	INDICIA	KILLER	REMARKS
DQ 32	QUEBEC	II CANADA	25	AM/PM	A . 9	MEDIUM DOTS IN DATER
DQ 33	QUEBEC	II CANADA	25	2 - 4	A . 9	MEDIUM 1891-1895

EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS QUEBEC CITY DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS



DQ 17  
II.A.18



DQ 20  
I.A.12



DQ 25  
II.A.9



DQ 26  
II.A.9



DQ 18  
II.A.9