

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

Volume 9 No. 5

November, 1984

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Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3M 1C5

BNAPLEX'1984 - San Francisco - The Small Queen Study Group Meeting.

Fifteen enthusiastic members turned out at 7:30 am. on September 8th. for the Small Queen Study Group Meeting. Coffee was available to start the day off right... Discussing Small Queen s!!

George Arfken presented his paper on "The 3 cent Small Queen - Rose Carmine". Copies were distributed enabling us to distinguish the various shades of this stamp. Considerable research went into the preparation of this paper and we are pleased to have it in this newsletter.

We also briefly discussed the early perforating machines and the methods used in perforating sheets. An article on this subject is expected very shortly from one of our members. We expect to have it ready for presentation in the March issue.

The meeting adjourned at 8:30 am.

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(Continued)

Questions

1. Re: Jan 1870 - 3 cents Small Queen.

Is Copper Red and Indian Red the same colour?

The following catalogues etc. list them as follows:

Canada Specialized	Copper or Indian Red
Lymans	Copper Red Only
Scott's	Copper Red Only
Gibbons	Indian Red Only
Shoemaker's	Copper Red Only
Boggs'	Copper Red Only
Studd's	Indian Red Only
Jarrett's	Indian Red Only
Robson Lowe	Copper Red Only

2. I have recently seen a cover bearing a 3 cent Small Queen, dated February 14th, 1870 from Hemmingford L.C. to Montreal. The colour appears to be a very Light Rose. Perforation reads 12 x 11.75. Unusual shade for this period?

News Letter Summary

- The 3 cent Rose Carmine Small Queens - George B. Arfken.
- Duplex cancellation of the Small Queen Era - Part - 5
John T, Burnett.

New Members

I am pleased to welcome two new members.

Clinton A. Phillips 1704 Glade, College Station, TX. 77840.
J.R. Saint 4 Chatsworth Cr. Ottawa, Ontario, K1V 9Z1.

The 3c Rose Carmine Small Queens

George B. Arfken

John Hillson's excellent monograph, "The Small Queens of Canada" [1] covers a tremendous amount of detailed information about this complex and difficult series. The study described below calls for modification of three of the details.

We start with two quotations from this monograph concerning the 3¢ rose carmine. From page 4

"The significance of Perf. 12 x 12 1/4 is that it indicates the last printings from Montreal in 1888. It is important in distinguishing the scarce Three Cents Rose-Carmine (S.G. 105) which occurs only with this perforation, while no other shade of this denomination has been found with this perforation measurement."

Again, on page 16

"As has been mentioned earlier the one positive check for S.G. 105 is that the perforation measurement is 12 x 12.25. It is the only Three Cent that has this distinguishing feature."

The present writer has six singles and one strip of three, all clearly rose carmine. One of the singles, a deep rose carmine, is dated OC 25 88. All were examined using an Instanta perforation gauge. All these 3¢ rose carmines were found to have perforations ranging from 11.9 x 12.1 to 11.9 x 12.2. The perforations were estimated to the nearest 0.05. In no case was the vertical perforation as high as 12.25.

It is of some interest to translate these Instanta gauge measurements into Kiusalas gauge figures. [2] A Kiusalas 65 (hole spacing of 0.065 inches) corresponds to 12.11 (perforations per two centimeters). Kiusalas 66 corresponds to 11.93. [3] All of these 3¢ rose carmines are consistent with 66 x 65. The vertical perforation is not adequately described by 12 1/4. If one wishes to retain the traditional holes per two centimeters, then the actual vertical perforation is more accurately described by giving a range 12.1 to 12.2.

The page 4 and page 16 quotations given above make a second claim, that of uniqueness. The 3¢ rose carmine is stated to be the only shade of the 3¢ Small Queens with this 12 x 12 1/4 (11.9 x 12.1) perforation. Recently this writer acquired a small collection of 1¢ and 3¢ Small Queens labelled 12 x 12 1/4. Included were 8 copies of the 3¢ orange red or orange vermilion dated 1889 and 22 copies dated 1890. All were found to be perforated 11.9 x 12.1 identical to the 3¢ rose carmine. Clearly the 11.9 x 12.1 (or 12 x 12 1/4) perforation is not unique to the

3¢ rose carmine. In fairness to Hillson it should be noted that no one should confuse the rose carmine with the orange reds or with the orange vermilions. The vertical perforation will distinguish the 1888 rose carmine from the somewhat similar 1870, 1871 dark rose shades.

There remains the question of when these 30 perf 11.9 x 12.1 orange reds or orange vermilions were printed. While the stamps are dated 1889 and 1890 they could be late usage Montreal printings. This writer has not attempted to distinguish between the color shades. However several of these rose carmine perf alike showed the pink reverse characteristic of aniline ink 2nd Ottawa printings. This observation suggested examining all of these stamps under ultraviolet light. [4] All of these 30 perf 11.9 x 12.1 stamps fluoresced orange or yellow orange under ultraviolet. This strongly implies that all of these 30 perf 11.9 x 12.1 stamps are 2nd Ottawa printings and that the 12.1 perforation machine was in use for at least a year or two following the move from Montreal back to Ottawa.

Back to the aniline ink specimens. The earliest dated aniline ink copy examined here was DE 30 89. There were several obviously pink copies dated 1890. Page 13 of the reference in footnote 1 gives the date of aniline ink usage as 1893. These dated examples show that aniline ink was in use by 1889. This writer has a large number of 3¢ Small Queens dated 1897 and 1898. Many of these show a pronounced pink on the rear. It appears that aniline dye was used at least at the beginning and at the end of the 2nd Ottawa period. Noting a few aniline ink copies dated in the mid 1890's, it seems that aniline ink was used, at least intermittantly, throughout the entire 2nd Ottawa period.

Summarizing

1. The perforation of the 3¢ rose carmine Small Queen is 11.9 x 12.1 to 12.2 or (Kiusalas) 66 x 65. The traditional 12 1/4 description is inaccurate and misleading.
2. The 11.9 x 12.1 to 12.2 perforation of the 3¢ rose carmine is not unique. This same perforation occurs in the early 2nd Ottawa orange vermilions.
3. The use of aniline ink was not limited to 1893. Rather the use occurred both early and late during the 2nd Ottawa period and probably during the entire period.

Finally, it must be emphasized that these are minor modifications that do not detract from a very valuable monograph.

Footnotes

- 1 The Small Queens of Canada, John Hillson, Pall Mall Stamp Company Ltd for Robson Lowe Ltd., undated (1980 ?)

2 Perforations on Canadian Stamps, Harry Lussey, BNA Topics 33, no.2, p.32 (1976). Reprinted in The Small Queen Newsletter vol. 9, no. 2, p.2, May 1984. For more information about Richard A. Kiusalas and his gauge see The American Philatelist 97, p.1032, November 1983 and 98, p.74, January 1984.

3 If N is the Kiusalas spacing (thousandths of an inch), the perforation (per two centimeters) is given by

$$\text{perf} = 2 / (2.54 \times N)$$

For the case above $2 / (2.54 \times 0.066) = 11.93$.

4 Fluorescent Ink on Canadian Stamps - Addendum, E.R.Crain, The Canadian Philatelist 27, 66 (1976). None of the copies in the present writer's collection dated 1887 and earlier show this fluorescence. The presence of this orange or yellow orange fluorescence appears to identify the 2nd Ottawa printings of the 3¢ Small Queens. The absence of this fluorescence identifies the (orange red) 3¢ Small Queens as Montreal printings. This is in full accord with Hillson's emphasis on a change in ink with a change in printing location.

OFFICIAL DUPLICES (CONTINUED)

● BELLEVILLE (ONTARIO PROVINCE)

● TWO HAMMERS FROM BERRI ISSUED IN 1860 BUT NO STRIKES KNOWN ON SMALL QUEENS.

● 1881 PRITCHARD AND ANDREWS SUPPLIED A HAMMER SIMILAR TO THE BERRI BUT WITH "ONT" IN THE DATER.

● FROM 1892 A DATER WITH "ONT" AND LOW NUMBERS WAS USED.

● NUMBERS ARE PRECEDED BY "DO"

ONTARIO PROVINCE
 DUPLIX CANCELLATIONS
 1870 - 1897

BELLEVILLE

NO.	TYPE	DIA DATER	INDICIA	KILLER	REMARKS
DO 79	I ONT.	21½	AM/PM	A . 13	THIN 1881
DO 80	II ONT.		BLANK	A . 12	THIN 1883
DO 81	II CANADA	25	BLANK	A . 13	THIN 1884
DO 82	II CANADA	25	AM/PM	A . 13	THIN 1884-1897
DO 83	II ONT.	23½	LOW NO'S	A . 9	THICK 1892-1899
DO 84	I ONT.	22	LOW NO'S	A . 13	THIN 1898

OFFICIAL DUPLICES (CONTINUED)

● HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA (MARITIMES)

- DID NOT RECEIVE ANY HAMMERS FROM BERRI AS NOVA SCOTIA WAS NOT PART OF THE FEDERATION.
- DID USE DUPLEX CANCELS OF ITS OWN DESIGN WHICH CARRIED OVER INTO THE POST CONFEDERATION ERA AND INTO THE SMALL QUEEN ERA.
- THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON MARITIME DUPLICES. THIS IS WHERE I HOPE TO SEE GREAT RESPONSE TO NEW DATES AND STRIKES.
- NUMBERS ARE PRECEDED BY THE DESIGNATOR "DM"

MARITIME PROVINCES
 DUPLIX CANCELLATIONS
 1870 - 1897

NO.	TYPE	DIA DATE	INDICIA	KILLER	REMARKS
DM 1	II BLANK	20	A	H · 11	THICK ENCLOSING H 28 x 20 1867-1875
DM 2	II BLANK	25	1, 2, 3 BLANK	H · 11	ENCLOSING H 28 x 20 1870-1877
DM 3	II N.S.	24½	2, 3	B · 11	THICK 28 x 23½ 1877-1880
DM 4	II CANADA	23	2, 3	B · 11	THICK 27 x 22 1879-1881
DM 5	II CANADA	23	1 - 5	H · 14	THIN HALIFAX NS 1881-1892
DM 6	II CANADA	26	1 - 4	A · 10	MEDIUM 1887-1892
DM 7	II CANADA	25	2 - 4	A · 9	THICK 1893-1900

UNITED STATES AIR MAIL 10 CENTS

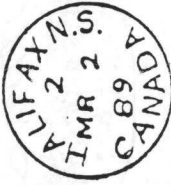
EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS HALIFAX DUPEX CANCELLATIONS



DM 1
II.H.11



DM 3
II.B.11



DM 5
II.H.14



[Faint handwritten text and circular postmarks, possibly from another document or bleed-through]

EXAMPLES OF HALIFAX DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS



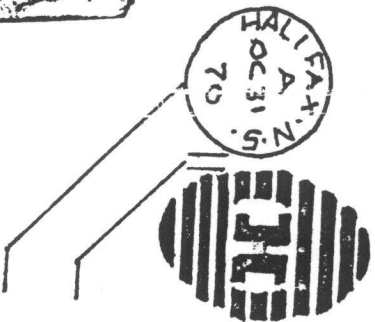
DM - 1
II.H.11

TO REVIEW A DUPLEX

TYPE H KILLER ELEVEN
THICK BARS ENCLOSING
AN "H"

GAP 2 MM

DATER TYPE II-20 MM
DIAMETER



DM - 5
II.H.14

Robie June - 52
Mr. Michael & Son
2000 ...
Cape Breton