

Small Queen Study Circle

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	Re- compiled by Len Kruczynski Samuel Rock

Stamp Camp - 1991

Again this year, at the invitation of Bill Simpson, stamp camp was held in Chatham, Ont. Bill and June Simpson were our hosts. The camp was 'officially' from July 4 to July 9, but with conflicting schedules, some participants had to arrive late while others needed to leave early. In attendance were Dave Hobden, Tony Maresch, Ted Nixon, Ralph Trimble, WGB and WLS.

We all wanted some structure and goals this year, so we allocated ourselves to particular tasks.

Clearly some of the most successful work was done by Ted and Tony. They spent many hours making accurate measurements of imprint and counter orientations and distances. Using very high magnification and much care they were able to make some very interesting conclusions about the number and kind of plates used in the production of the Small Queens. Their work is ongoing; I am hopeful that they will be able to report specifics to us shortly.

Dave's area of expertise is papers. He worked (and is still working) on a useful system for small queen collectors to use for paper identification. He and I have a tentative start; hopefully for next issue.

Ralph spent some of his time with much of the available constant plate material in an attempt to assign specific stamps to varieties listed in the new book by

members H. Reiche and M. Sendbuehler. (More on the book in an other article.) Since our interests are quite similar, Ralph and I spent quite a bit of time 'looking very closely' at some of the more interesting small queen varieties. (Truth is we even looked at some non-Small Queen stamps; but only during breaks.) Ralph had his camera with him again this year. I am quite certain that those of us who are also members of the BNAPS Re-entry study group will be treated to more of his close-up photography on Small Queens in future issues of his bulletin.

Bill Simpson spent his time looking after his guests. He checked work, provided all sorts of material for reference, was a sounding board for new ideas and generally tied the whole process together. He and June are excellent hosts.

A fair question at this point would be, "What did WGB do?" While I can't list specific goals that I accomplished, I can suggest that the whole membership will benefit from my attendance. I spent my time talking to the experts. I took all my small queens with me and stamps which were giving me problems have been looked at by others very interested in the issue. Their expertise was freely available and I now have a much better idea what I am dealing with in these stamps. Hopefully, that information will be finding its way into this newsletter.

Constant Plate Varieties of the Canada Small Queens

by Hans Reiche and Mike Sendbuehler

A 'review' along with some suggestions for our group.

When I first heard that Hans Reiche and Mike Sendbuehler were collaborating on an updated edition of the booklet that got me interested in Small Queens in general and the constant plate varieties in particular, I was very excited. During various correspondences with the authors I was informed that many more varieties would be listed in the new edition. It has been a long wait, but I believe it was well worth it.

The Third Edition is no longer a booklet; it is a 110 page book. My working copy is spiral bound and I am currently waiting for a hard bound copy for my library. The spiral bound copy is very easy to open and stays flat when I am working with it.

While others might argue that the new illustrations are the most significant improvement, I am more excited about the numbering system. It is more straight forward than other systems that have been suggested, but I believe that it will become the Small Queen standard. The improvement in the new edition is that additional finds can easily appended. Each denomination has a number which is followed by the variety number. For example the newly added 1/2 cent varieties are numbered from 1-1 to 1-40, the one cent varieties from 2-1 to 2-12 and the six cent from 6-1 to 6-44. (The 1/2 cent is value 1 and the 10 cent is value 8 of the set.) The only problem that I see is the continued policy of numbering varieties directly after all the re-entries have been listed. When a new re-entry is added to the listing, it will have a higher number than many of the varieties. However this is a minor inconvenience. The Cross Reference list on page 3 is very useful. Here the new numbers are listed along with the old ones. The 3 cent listing also has Shoemaker's numbers as well.

While the new edition is very good, it would be too much to expect or even hope for perfection; the job is just too large. Errors have crept in, but for the most part are easily dealt with. Eg. on page 33, last paragraph, "stamp shown in Fig. 3-1 can be identified as coming from the 8th vertical row and the 9th horizontal row which would make the position No. 88 in a sheet of 100 stamps." There are two mistakes here, I think. The first is simply a typo; Fig. 3-1 is the latent at the bottom of the 2 cent. Here the authors are clearly talking about Fig. 3-2 the latent at the top. The other 'error' may well just be a disagreement on semantics. The 2 cent latent at the top,

Fig. 3-2, occurred on a plate of 200, which would make it from position 188 - position 88 from a pane of 100, not sheet of 100.

This is probably not the proper publication for a complete book review, and others in our society are far better at such an undertaking so I would be inclined to leave the job to them. In short, I would highly recommend this book to all members of the study group as well as others who are interested in the issue. It is a valuable addition to a still rather small listing of books dealing with the Small Queen issue.

I intend to refer to the numbers in this book extensively. From now on, I will refer to the 2 cent latent at the top as R&S 3.2. I hope that this is acceptable to the membership.

The book is available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 240 Catherine Street, Suite 100, Ottawa, Ont., K2P 2G8, for \$19.95, postpaid. Additionally, unmarked copies of the templates used to illustrate the third edition are available from Mr. Kimmerly. I purchased the less expensive photocopies reduced to 75% and intend to use these to illustrate the bulletin where appropriate (as well as all the varieties in my collection). Mr. Kimmerly has promised me some samples for the group, hopefully they will be enclosed with this issue. In my 'congratulations' letter to Hans, I suggested that I would like our group to add to the R&S numbers as we add items to our pool of knowledge. His response is very favorable. I have already started making diagrams of items that are on my 'want list'. This summer I had the thought that making a diagram of a new variety would be an easy way for me to find additional copies. With a diagram already produced for the first copy; additional copies can be placed properly very quickly.

Another 5 on 6!?!?

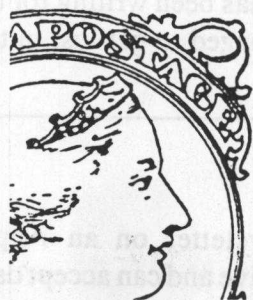
Earlier this spring, while looking closely at a few newly purchased six cent small queens from the Ottawa printing period, I noticed a rather minor line in a familiar place. When I compared the line to my '5 on 6' material, I was convinced that it was indeed different from other stamps that I had seen. I placed it a card with the intention of discussing it at "Stamp Camp". I showed it to Ralph, who agreed that it was interesting, but that we needed at least a second copy to ensure that it was not a freak.. While looking at some of Bill Simpson's material, I found a second copy. It has the identical characteristics.

Should we be able to confirm that this variety is clearly related to the other 5 on 6s that are accepted, it would bring to seven the number of positions found with

at least some of the 5 on 6 characteristics.

The 3 major varieties of this type all have vertical lines in some of the letters of Canada Postage. These are from positions B-25 and two unknown ones. (See R on Leith's article in Vol.16, #1). The 3 lesser varieties show the arc through the tiara, but very little in the way of markings in the letters. These come from A-11, A-20 and A-21.

All that is visible in the new variety is a line through the tiara, just above the second jewel from the top. The line is similar to the lines in the other 5 on 6s, but seems to be both higher and at a slightly different angle. The position is unknown to date; however virtually all of the A pane has been ruled out and it is unlikely that it has been missed on the well studied C pane. By the process of elimination, it is very likely from the B-pane, where a least one of the major 5 on 6s has been located. I have marked the diagram more heavily than the actual stamp



Normal



"New Variety"

Scarcity of Small Queen Precancels

H. Reiche

There is practically no official information available of the quantities of Small Queen stamps precancelled. A possible clue may be the fact that the Post Office records and Postmaster Reports indicate that the first issues were only in use for less than one year and this appears to refer to precancelled stamps until around 1890. The required quantities must have been small indeed for such a short period. Only around 1892 did volume of prepaid mail increase substantially, thus requiring more precancelled stamps.

Probably the first precancelled styles such as the A and B which made use of only Small Queen stamps were issued in quantities of a few hundred. Less than one thousand of the 1 cent style B may have been issued. This one is more common than any of the other values.

Styles C and D which followed around the end of 1889 to the beginning to 1890 again made use only of Small Queen stamps. All of them must have been issued in small quantities, especially the 2, 5, 8 and 20 cent. It is likely that only a few hundred of each value exist.

The E style which was made around the fall of 1890, and all the later styles such as the F, G and H, which came in between 1890 and 1891 were used for very short periods and all are scarce.

Styles I and J, although scarce, are not as difficult to find as the previous styles. Catalogue prices seem to indicate that they are scarce, but these two styles were used for a longer period, between 1890 and 1892. It is likely that up to one thousand of the lower values may have been issued. The 1/2 cent may be one exception. A single complete sheet of the 1/2 cent still exists and is from style I. Most likely this sheet of one hundred stamps, showing the inverted numeral "1" in the top margin, could well be half of the all the 1/2 cent issued. Of the higher values, only a couple of hundred stamps may have been precancelled, making them even scarcer than the catalogue indicates.

The 1 cent styles K to N appear to be more common, especially the L and M styles. It is suggested that the 3 cent value is much scarcer than the price shows. This is a value which is very hard to find. Only in 1892 was a new style was issued, style R. The 1 cent is common, but all other values must have been issued in small quantities. The 1 cent was used extensively for a long period.

It took two more years before another style, S, was issued in 1894. Here again the 1 cent is very common with the higher values seeing little usage and probably printed only in a few hundred.

One year later styles T and U came out. Style U was the last one which used the Small Queen stamps. Again the 1 cent is common in both styles but the rest are scarce.

Why all these higher values were issued with all the different styles, when their use was very limited and most likely only a couple of hundred stamps were needed over the years, is not clear. Although some suggestion was made that many of these styles were only issued for Toronto, this is not borne out from the available usage and covers which have been located. Montreal and Toronto made use of them and covers are known from cities such as Hamilton. The few permits which were issued by the Post Office for use of precancelled stamps were to places of large companies and publishers of catalogues all making use of large mailings per year. This changes later on

when thousands of such applications were granted.

The distinction of some of the early bar styles remains a problem for some. The newly revised catalogue will therefore include a number of additional suggestions to ease identification. It must be remembered that the early bars were rolled in row by row and therefore all sorts of oddities occurred. These oddities often obscure the actual style. The early Small Queen precancelled stamps remain a very interesting phase of these stamps.

Notes and News

As you can see from the thickness of this issue, a lot of people have been very busy for the good of all members. In particular, I would like to thank two of our newer members for their major contributions:

1) **Sam Rock** has spent many hours preparing an index for Volumes 1 through 15. It was a major undertaking and one that I was unlikely to ever attempt. I sent him copies of all newsletters and my best wishes. After a few trips to Ottawa, and many hours he has tracked down the 'problems' and produced the 12 page supplement which is enclosed. Some of his references were second or even third hand so if any member finds a mistake we would be grateful to hear from you. Sam has suggested that the Newsletter Volume Index, on page 12 will be helpful to New members who wish to get some background reference material in their area of interest. For a small donation to the postage fund as well as photocopy and mailing costs, I can make copies of back issues available. I would propose that 10 cents per page plus \$1.00 shipping (plus your idea of a suitable donation) would be reasonable fees, and I think that turnaround time will be quite short unless I get really swamped with requests.

2) **Len Kruczynski** has taken considerable time and re-compiled three very useful "type listings". After you have spent some time and determined that the various catalog listings are far from complete, you might really enjoy trying to 'complete' these listings. Some years ago, I tried to work with Mr. Porter's list of the three cent types, and I really wasn't very successful. While I felt that I was finding many of the types listed, I seemed to have many stamps that did not fit any place. Possibly I was too picky - since then I have learned that we probably should try to assign a stamp to a shade grouping. Trying to assign a particular stamp to an exact shade to the exclusion of other similar but not identical stamps is not likely to work very well - particularly with used stamps. If you are not familiar with these list, I would recommend that you start with the Shoemaker listing.

I would also like to express my gratitude to all members who promptly responded to my dues request.

A special **THANK YOU** to **J. Davis** and **L. Kruczynski** for donations of postage and to **J. Keenlyside**, **G. Lohman**, **P. Pope** and **W. Simpson** for cash donations to the group.

COMING ATTRACTIONS:

I have been promised a precancel article from a member other than Hans Reiche. It will be interesting to have a second opinion on this most interesting area.

There are still rumors around about a rate usage listing for the small queen era - a wonderful addition to George Arfken's book.

I am optimistic that George and I will get back on track and that we can have more of the very popular "Special Cover" articles that he has been writing for us. Apparently at least one has managed to get lost in the mails.

Computer Stuff

I am now doing the newsletter on an Apple Macintosh. It has a 3 1/2 inch drive and can accept data from IBMs and compatibles. Anyone who would to submit articles to me on disk is most welcome to do so. My experience with IBM to Mac is somewhat limited at this point, but I have successfully imported MS Works files which were saved as text and WordPerfect files, again saved as dos text.

Please do not think that articles must be submitted on disk. I will take just about anything. As a teacher, I am not too bad at deciphering handwriting and my wife is a pharmacist so if necessary, she can be a big help. If your material is ready for the photo copier, I am likely to use it as is. If it is typed, but less than a full page, I am likely to re-type it to fit it in a convenient space.

ALL ARTICLES ARE WELCOME (NEEDED).

TO THE MEMBERS WHO HAVE SENT ME WANT LISTS FOR VARIETIES FROM THE SIMPSON MATERIAL:

I have made quite a lot of progress this summer, and you should be hearing from me reasonably soon. Other members who would like to have a chance at some wonderful varieties should send a want list to WGB.

CORK CANCELLATION NUMBERING SYSTEM - R. D. LEITH

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Collecting Canadian cork cancellations has been popular for more than 20 years and now that more detailed studies are in progress, some type of simplified numbering system is needed. Day and Smithies made a good first attempt using the cork design as the basis of their numbering system. As new corks were reported, the system became cumbersome and eventually, unusable. The same problem has plagued the RPO Study Group as they attempted to add new listings into a fixed alpha-numeric based system and in spite of leaving many numeral gaps for future additions, we still see hundreds of "A, B, C ..." suffixed numbers in the RPO listings. Whatever system we use should avoid similar problems. After much experiment and consultation, a new approach was tried with the Toronto corks that looks promising when applied to all other Canadian cork cancels. The primary listing is alphabetical by town name with an associated numerical code representing the year and month of use. The important tabulation by cork design is in a secondary cross reference listing for use when a date is not available. The following example clarifies the system ...

A Toronto cork is dated July 5, 1882 and is the third different cork design reported in the month of July, 1882.

- The town name is "TORONTO"
- The year number is "82" (1882)
- The month number is ... "07" (July)
- The cork number is ".3" (3rd different cork reported)

Then the cork is uniquely defined as ...

TORONTO - 8207.3

With this system a new cork can be inserted into it's proper and unique chronological location without disturbing the number sequence. It is easy to use, easily adapted to a computer data base, and it is organized in a logical manner with no bounds on the expansion size. If an earlier date is reported on the above cork example ... say June 30, 1882 and it is the 5th different cork design reported in the month of June, 1882 ... then the number will change to ...

TORONTO - 8206.5

The update change is minor and only occurs for the cork in question. The rest of the numbering system remains constant. This is certainly a less painful revision procedure than any we have seen to date. Your comments and suggestions are requested since this will be soon cast in stone. Send them to Box 430, Abbotsford, BC, V2S 5Z5.

Many collectors of Small Queen stamps have pondered the question of how long a particular stamp order takes to disperse through the postal system once it is delivered from the printer. Resolving this question also sheds light on our ability to identify specific printing orders knowing the approximate delivery date, quantity printed and having a reasonable statistical number of dated copies of the stamps on hand. To study the problem we need a stamp printing with some characteristic that positively identifies it from the stamps of all other printings. There is an obvious candidate within the Small Queen period that has long been known but only in the last few years have enough dated examples been recorded to make a statistical analysis meaningful. We are referring to the 3c Small Queen perf 12.5 issue.

In early January 1870, the Saint John, New Brunswick post office was running low on 3c stamps and placed an order with the Ottawa Main Post Office. At the same time, fire had damaged the Printing facilities at the British America Bank Note Company offices in Ottawa resulting in an almost certain delay before regular stamp shipments could be resumed. The problem could have been severe since Saint John was the central distribution point for the Maritime Provinces and there was a high probability that the entire region would soon be without stamps. This not only would be a public inconvenience but also a political embarrassment for the new Canadian Government considering the strong Maritime opposition to Confederation in the first place. There was a quick solution, however, since the printer had a supply of 3c Small Queen stamps on hand from the December 1869 printing order that had not yet been perforated. They simply shipped the imperforate sheets to Saint John with a stop-over at their offices in Montreal to be perforated. Montreal was where the revenue stamps were printed and anyone familiar with the early revenue issues of Canada also knows that one of the perforating machines had a distinct perf 12.5 gauge. Hence the origins of the famous 3c perf 12.5 Small Queen. It likely only took a few days to perforate all the sheets and another day to deliver the order by train to Saint John thereby avoiding a stamp crisis. No record as to how many perf 12.5 stamps were delivered has been found to date, however, based on the proportion of perf 12.5 stamps found by Jarrett in an unchecked lot of 10,000 first Ottawa printing 3c stamps, we speculate that there were at least 200,000 and possibly as many as 400,000 stamps (2000 to 4000 sheets).

Now the interesting part begins. More than 60 dated copies of the perf 12.5 stamps have been reported by George Arfken. This is a reasonable statistical base and since we know they all came from the one order, it is now possible to evaluate the public consumption rates of this stamp delivery. Figure-1 shows the number of dated stamps by month starting in January 1870. The distribution is distinctly Gaussian allowing us to hypothesize that it is representative of the entire perf 12.5 stamp order. If true, approximately 80% of the order was consumed in the first four months of delivery to Saint John and the remaining 20% was mostly depleted over the following six months. Interestingly, not a single dated copy has been found dated after November 1870. These statistics correlate quite nicely with the regular 3-4 month stamp orders placed by the Canadian Post

Office during 1870-1872 and we conclude that the other early Small Queen stamp deliveries will likely follow a similar distribution trend. The significance here is that as long as stamp deliveries are made fewer than once every 3-4 months, then a statistical frequency analysis of dated stamps should clearly identify the printing group. This appears to be the case up to the end of 1872 with the 3c Small Queen stamps. Perforation gauge, paper type and ink shade clearly distinguishes the 12 major printing orders delivered to the Canadian Post Office in the 1870-1872 period. This will be the subject of a future article. The next challenge is to extend the study to the 1873-1897 3c printings then to the other stamp denominations. There is no published data on the individual Small Queen printing orders after 1873 and this information will have to be accessed from the British America Bank Note Company archives. We will try to acquire the information before the end of the year.

Your comments are both welcome and needed. Contact Ron Leith at Box 430, Abbotsford, BC, V2S 5Z5.

SMALL QUEEN PERF 12.5 RECORDINGS

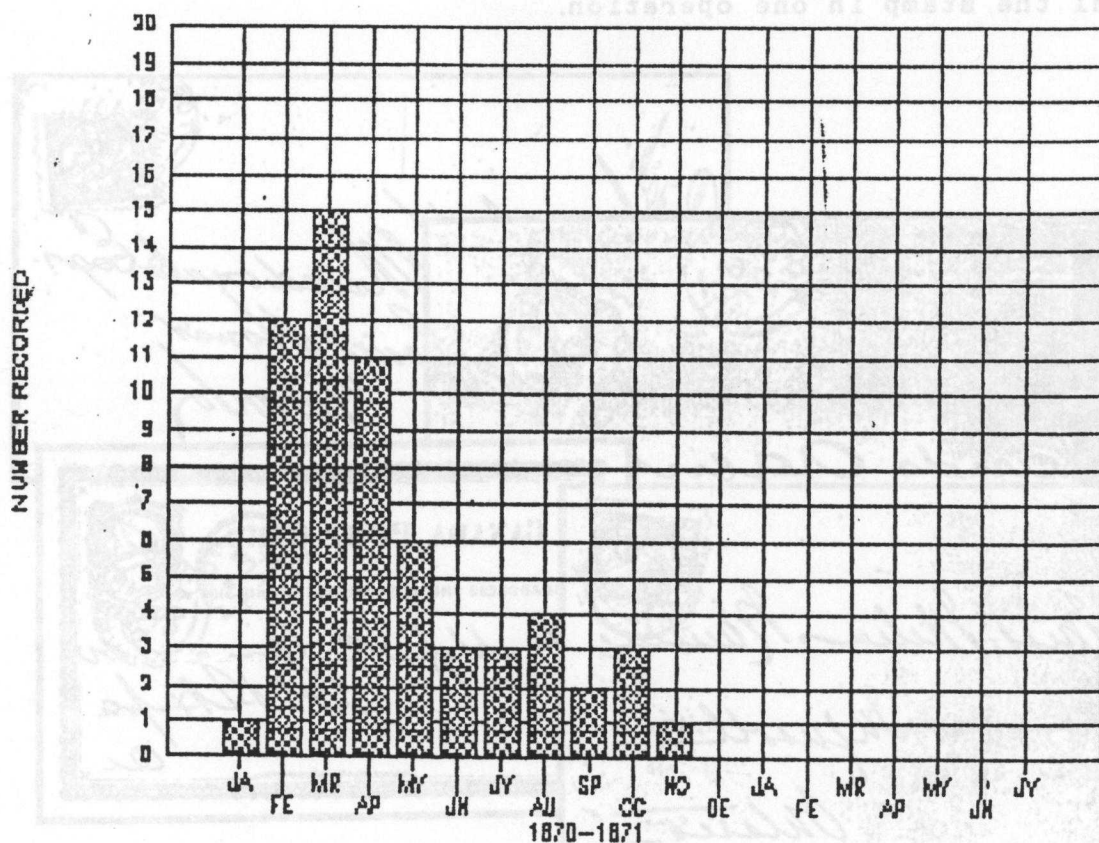


Figure-1. Frequency distribution by month of dated copies of the three cent perf. 12.5 stamp from George Arfken's data listed in the Small Queen Study Group newsletter

It has been two years since the infamous January to June 1870 Toronto cork void was identified along with the statistical puzzle showing a decline in Toronto corks reported each year from 1871-1874. Neither of these trends has changed in spite of hundreds of new reported corks nor has anyone come up with an explanation. Well it is time for someone to stick their neck out and do some speculating. After examining hundreds of early Toronto covers, there seems to be an unusually high number in the first half of 1870 where the stamp was cancelled with the Toronto cds. Although it was contrary to postal regulations the clerks were apparently taking operational shortcuts, possibly to offset the increasing work load. This changed abruptly in July 1870 when we note the regulations were again followed diligently. There must have been some management directive but to date nobody has found a written ruling. The same explanation may apply to the declining cork reports for each year up to 1874 in spite of the increased postal revenue growth over the same period. Statistically, cds cancel frequencies seem to steadily increase up to mid 1874 indicating the clerks were again occasionally circumventing regulations. The problem was resolved with the introduction of the new duplex cancels in September-October 1874. Duplex handstamps allowed the clerks to date each letter and cancel the stamp in one operation.

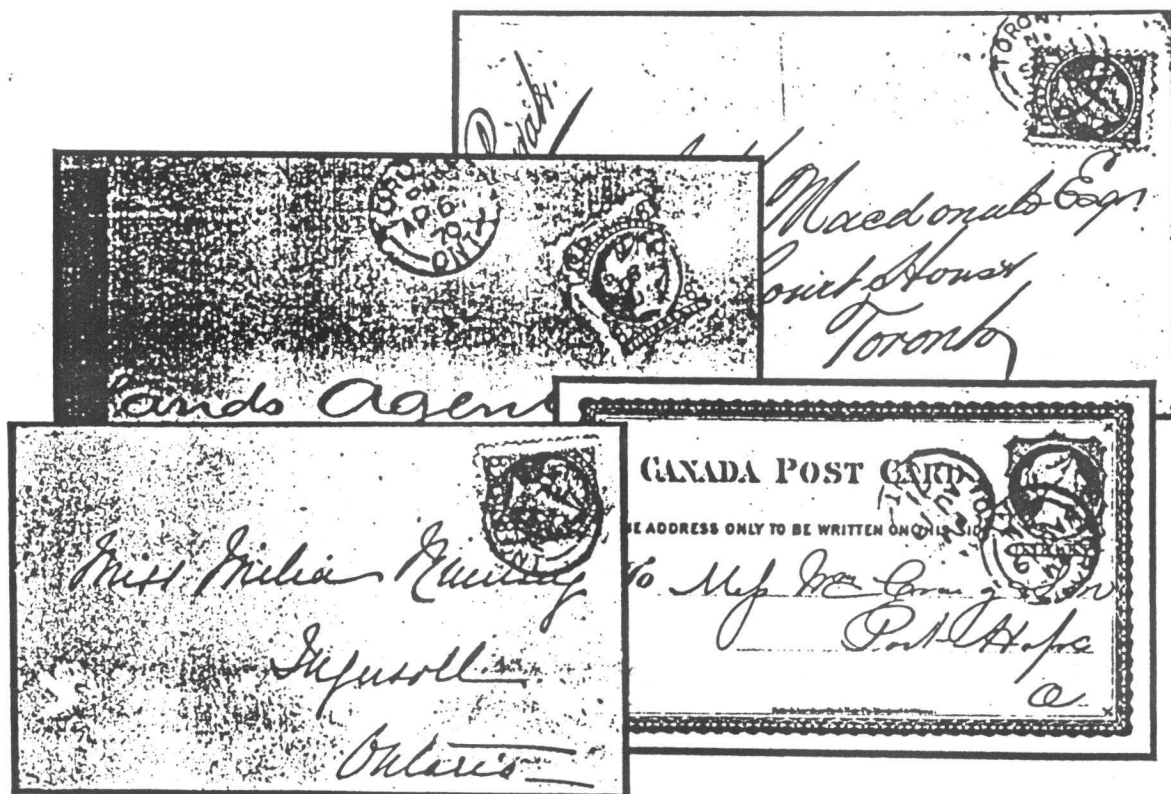


Figure-2. Examples of the Toronto cds used to cancel stamps contrary to postal regulations that specified a separate "killer" device.

The number of new Toronto cork cancels arriving from members is down to a small trickle. Hopefully, this is a result of most of the strikes having been identified. Figure-3 shows a group of recently acquired fancy 1871-1872 corks. The top cover is another dandy geometric cork #7307 with an ERD sent in by John Hannah.



Figure-3. The top cover submitted by John Hannah is the earliest reported date of cork #7307. The other four covers are recent acquisitions including #7112, 7211.2, 7204 and 7211.3.

Geoffrey Whitworth states on page 5 of his classic book "The First Decimal Issue of Canada" that an approximate 2% paper shrinkage at right angles to the paper mesh can be expected on early Canadian stamps. The suggestion was checked on the three cent copper red Small Queen on "A" paper (horizontal mesh) verses the three cent rose red on "B" paper (vertical mesh). The stamp impression on the vertical mesh stamp was in fact about 2% narrower than on the horizontal mesh stamps. Since both stamps originated from the identically sized die and plate, then the paper did shrink after the printing. If the 2% shrinkage occurs after perforating we would expect a large increase of about 0.25 units in the perforation gauge. This is not the case in either the First Decimal Issue nor with the Small Queen's. It can therefore be concluded that the paper shrinkage occurs after the printing operation but before the sheets are perforated.

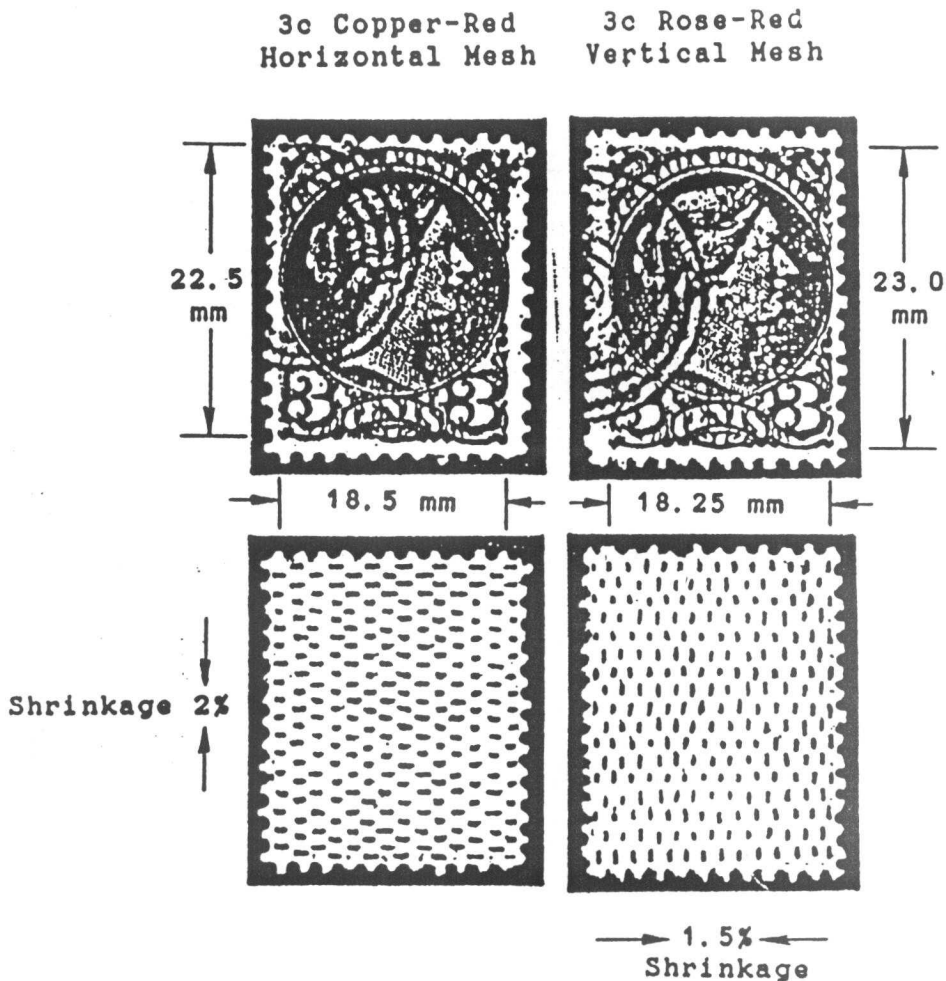


Figure-4. Rose "B" paper vertical mesh stamps are approximately 1.5% narrower than the copper-red "A" paper horizontal mesh stamps while the copper-red is 2% shorter.

George Arfken sent along the spectacular Trans-Atlantic 50c rate cover shown in figure-5 (top cover) with 12 nice strikes of Toronto cork #7810. The letter had missed the September 14, 1878 sailing of the Allan Line "SS Sarmatian" from Quebec City and was sent via USA Packet arriving in Liverpool on September 25, 1878. The postal clerk had to cancel the manuscript Allan Line endorsement on the upper left corner and, fortunately for us, he did it with three lovely strikes of the cork canceller.

The bottom cover in figure-5 is a most unusual leaf cancel on one page of a two page printed circular addressed to London, Ontario. There is a weak but distinct numeral "2" in the cork that would identify the origin as Toronto, however, it is unlisted in Day & Smithies. The cork ties a lovely 1c red-orange Scott #35-iv indicating an early 1870 usage. This is supported by the fact that Toronto fancy numeral cancels were known to have been used only in the first few months of 1870. The printed circular is a "Wholesale Prices Current" for various commodities from wheat to hardware but the cover page with the company name and date is missing. Anyone with date information on this cancel is asked to contact the author at Box 430, Abbotsford, BC, V2S 5Z5.

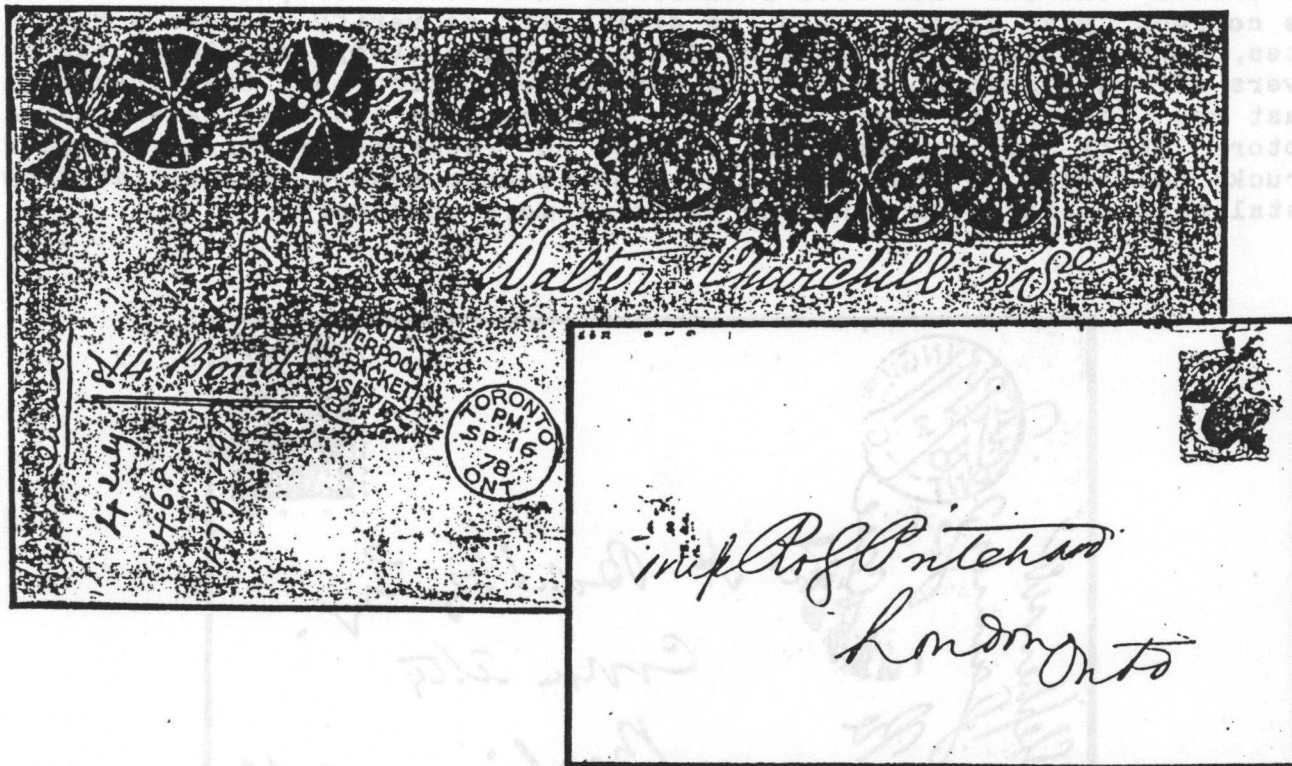


Figure-5. Top cover submitted by George Arfken shows a 50c Trans-Atlantic letter rate tied by 12 strikes of Toronto cork #7810. The bottom cover is an unlisted Toronto numeral "2" fancy leaf cork with an unknown date of use.

One can imagine the excitement when the author discovered the cover in figure-6. The stamp is a 3c deep copper-red on "A" type paper and dated January 2, 1870 at Collingwood, Ontario. This predates the previous earliest recorded date (ERD) for this stamp by almost two weeks and would have certainly shattered many philatelic theories as to the delivery of the first Small Queen stamps. Alas, this was not the case. It was simply an error on the part of the Collingwood Postmaster who either neglected to change the 1870 year indicia on his date stamp in the first few days of 1871 or, possibly, he did not have an 1871 dater slug on hand at the New Year change. This situation leads the author to question all early January 1870 dates since the situation is not likely unique to Collingwood. The same could be said for Goderich, Ontario where the ERD for the 3c Small Queen has been reported on January 13, 1870, and Sherbrooke, Quebec where the 1c Small Queen ERD has been noted on January 8, 1870. We were fortunate in the Collingwood example to have a cover with a correct receiver backstamp. What about covers with no receiver cancels or dated stamps? The fact a stamp may be a copper-red first printing is not sufficient evidence to confirm an early January 1870 date. In fact, many copper-red stamps have been found with 1872 dates and beyond. We suggest that dated stamps should not be used to establish an ERD unless the cds has been identified on other correspondence as having the correct year date. This is difficult to verify on early New-Year dates, consequently, all January dates on loose stamps should be suspect. Covers afford a much more reliable ERD determination but they require at least one additional piece of evidence to confirm the year date. Caveat-Emptor still applies when there are no receiver markings or poorly struck receivers. Knowledge of the correspondence, special markings, postal rates, etc., can make the decision more conclusive.

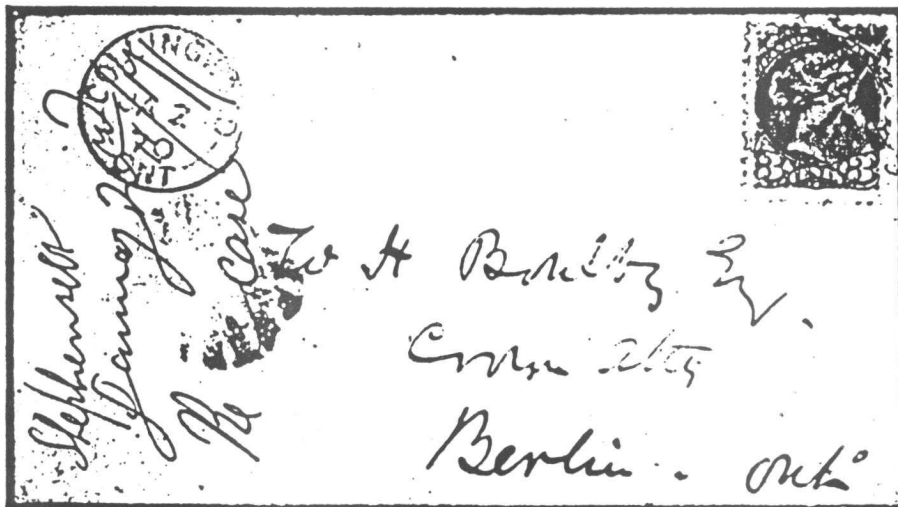


Figure-6. A Small Queen cover incorrectly dated January 2, 1870 by the Postmaster at Collingwood, Ontario.

WILLIAM PETERS,
Leather Manufacturer,
No. 145 UNION STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Hides and Leather Sold on Com-
mission.

SAINT JOHN N.B.
FEB 27 1870



Mr. James P. Boyd

VICTORIA
JAN 19 1870

W. H. THORNE;
HARDWARE
AND
Mill Supplies,
Corner Dock St. & Market St.

SAINT JOHN N.B.
FEB 21 1870

*Wm Masson Esq
Newcastle
N.S.*

March 31/70

JOHN X. N. ...
STREET
767
KOW
READ, FINE BISCUIT,
50 Dock St., & St. King St.
NEW BRUNSWICK
R. E. Taylor, Importer,
Wholesale & Retail,
D. ROBERTS & COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
CAMPBELL & FOWLER
Wholesale & Retail,
S. & E. ...
The Laundry and
161 Union Street
Cm. NORTH & GEORGE ST.

George Phillips, Banker and Exchange Broker, 21 Prince William Street, N.B.

George Phillips, Banker and Exchange Broker, 21 Prince William Street, N.B.

W. W. LAYTON, Wholesale & Retail, 11 Prince William Street.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	A. T. GIBLIN, Importers and Dealers in Sewing Machines, 20 King Street, N.B.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.
HARRIS & WOOD, Wholesale & Retail, 11 Prince William Street.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.
W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.
W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.	W. H. THORNE, Hardware, Corner Dock St. & Market St.

510505 21/2/50

Figure-7. Two more magnificent three cent perf 12.5 advertising covers posted at Saint John, New Brunswick with early dates of February 7, 1870 and March 31, 1870. From John Keelyside's collection.

Date of issue	Paper	Mesh	Perf	Color	Scott No.
-----First Ottawa-----					
1. Jan 15 '70	A	H	12x12	Copper Red	37b copper red
2A. Aug 1 '70	A	H	12x12	Pale Dull Rose	37a rose
2B. Dec 24 '70	B	V	12x12	Rose	37a rose
3. Dec 29 '70	B	V	12x12	Rose Red	37a rose
4. Jan 14 '71	C	H	12x12	Carmine Red	37i dark rose
5. Jan 8 '72	E	H	12x12	Rose Orange	37a rose
6. Jul 15 '72	D	H	12x12	Pale Rose	37a rose
7. Dec '73	D	H	11 3/4x11 3/4	Faded Rose Red	37a rose
8. '72	D	H	11 3/4x11 3/4	Pale Rose	37a rose
-----Montreal-----					
9. March 6 '72	D(white)	H	11 3/4x11 3/4	Brown Red	37 dull red
10. Sept '73	B	V	11 1/2 x 12	Orange	37iii orange red p.11 1/2
11. June 25 '75	E	H	11 3/4 x 12	Red Brown	37ii dull red p.11 1/2
12. Sept 25 '76	F	H	12 x 12	Orange Red	37c orange red
13. Dec 1 '76	D(hard)	H	11 3/4 x 12	Red Brown	37e red
14. Jan 9 '77	F	H	12 x 12	Dull Orange	37c orange red
15. July 3 '77	F	H	11 3/4 x 12	Dull Orange	37iii orange red p.11 1/2
16. March '78	G	V	11 3/4 x 12	Dull Orange	37iii orange red p.11 1/2
17. Mar 14 '79	F	H	11 3/4 x 12	Orange Vermilion	37iii orange red p.11 1/2
18. Jan 20 '80	F	H	12 x 12	Vermilion	37c orange red
19. Sept '82	G	V	11 3/4 x 12	Dull Vermilion	37iii orange red p.11 1/2
20. Jan 20 '82	G	V	12 x 12	Vermilion	37c orange red
21. Jan 20 '83	E *	H	12 x 12 1/4	Dull Vermilion	37c orange red
22. Feb 1 '84	F	H	12 x 12	Dull Vermilion	37c orange red
23. May 2 '85	G	V	12 x 12	Vermilion	37c orange red
24. Apr 20 '86	F	H	12 x 12	Orange	37c orange red
25. '85-'86'87	F	H	12 x 12 1/4	Brown Red	37 dull red
26. June 18 '87	G	V	12 x 12 1/4	Brown Red	37 dull red
27. Feb 4 '88	F	H	12 x 12 1/4	Dull Orange	37c orange red
28. Sept 13 '88	E **	H	12 x 12 1/4	Dull Orange	37c orange red
29. Oct 6 '88	H	V	12 x 12 1/4		
			or 12 1/4 x12 1/4	Rose Carmine	41i deep rose carmine
30. Dec 17 '88	E	H	12 x 12 1/4	Pale Rose Carmine	41a rose carmine
-----Ottawa-----					
31. Sept 2 '89	J	H	12 x 12	Vermilion	41 bright vermilion
32. Apr 28 '90	J	H	12 x 12	Bright Vermilion	41 bright vermilion
33. Apr 23 '91	E	H	12 x 12 1/4	Pale Vermilion	41 bright vermilion
33a. May 9 '91	J	H	12 x 12	Pale Pinkish Rose	41 bright vermilion
34. Jan 6 '92	J	H	12 x 12	Pale Vermilion	41 bright vermilion
35. Jan 24 '93-'95	J	H	12 x 12 1/4	Vermilion	41 bright vermilion
36. Oct 15 '95-'97	J	H	12 x 12 1/4	Bright Vermilion	41 bright vermilion
37. Dec 18 '94	G	V	12 x 12	Vermilion	41 bright vermilion

Detailed Paper Descriptions: *-thin, poor **-similar to '72

A-fine quality,toned,smooth surface, opaque

B-hard smooth surface toned paper,design showing through

C-thick, soft opaque,toned white paper,perfs usually adhering

D-medium weight,toned white,pebbly surface

E-thin,toned white pebbly surface, design shows through

F,G-medium weight pebbly surfaced toned yellowish

H,J-medium weight poor quality toned,yellowish,aniline dye showing through

THE THREE CENT "SMALL QUEENS" 1870-1897
 Checklist from the collection of Chas. A. Porter
 revised by L. Kruczynski Dec 8/90

No.	Earliest Date	Colour	Perf	Mesh	Paper	Shoemaker's Number
1.	AP 3 70	Indian Red	11.8 x11.8	H	A	1
2.	SP 12 70	Copper Red	10.5 x12.5	H		*
3.	SP 23 70	Pale Indian Red	11.8 x11.8	H		(1)
4.	DE 13 70	Rose	11.8 x11.8	H		(2A)
5.	De 16 70	Pale Faded Rose	11.8 x11.8	H	A	2A
6.		Pale Faded Rose	11.8 x11.8	V		(2B)
7.	AP 3 71	Rose	11.8 x11.8	V	B	2B
8.	AU 9 71	Carmine Rose	11.8 x11.8	V	C	4
9.	AU 12 71	Pale Indian Red	12.0 x12.0	V		3
10.	SP 9 71	Pale Rose	11.8 x12.0	H		(2A)
11.	NO 29 71	Rose Red	12.0 x12.0	V	B	(3)
12.	FE 14 72	Faded Rose Red	11.8 x11.8	H	D	7
13.	MR 2 72	Pale Rose	11.8 x11.8	V		(3)
14.	MR 14 72	Rose Orange	11.8 x11.8	H	E	5
15.	OC 20 72	Faded Rose Red	11.8 x12.0	H	D	6
16.	DC 6 72	Pale Rose	11.8 x11.8	H	D	8
17.	MY 27 73	Brown Red	11.8 x11.8	H	D	9
-----Montreal-----						
18.	JY 8 73	Dull Red	11.5 x12.0	H		?
19.	AU 4 73	Brown Red	11.5 x11.8	H		7
20.	NO 4 73	Dull Red	11.7 x12.0	V		9a*
21.	FE 9 74	Orange Vermilion	11.5 x12.0			(10)
22.	FE 28 74	Dull Red	11.8 x12.0	V		9a*
23.	JY 4 74	Orange	11.5 x12.0	V	B	10
24.	AU 31 74	Orange Vermilion	11.5 x11.8	H		10a*
25.	MR 29 75	Red Brown	11.5 x12.0	H		(11)
26.	DE 2 75	Red Brown	11.8 x12.0	H	E	11
27.	SP 20 76	Dull Vermilion	11.5 x11.8	V		(10)
28.	OC 1 76	Dull Orange	11.5 x12.0	H		10a*
29.	DE 21 76	Dull Vermilion	11.8 x11.8	H		12
30.	DE 29 76	Dull Orange	12.0 x12.0	H	F	14
31.	JA 4 77	Dull Orange	11.8 x11.8	H	F	15
32.	AP 23 77	Red Brown	11.5 x12.0	H		(11)
33.	SP 4 77	Red Brown	11.5 x11.8	H	D	13
34.	JA 28 78	Orange Red	11.5 x12.0	V		(10)
35.	FE 16 78	Orange Red	11.5 x12.0	H		(11)
36.	JY 27 78	Dull Orange	11.8 x12.0	V	G	16
37.	AU 31 78	Orange Vermilion	11.8 x12.0	H	F	17
38.	MY 14 80	Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	H	F	18
39.	AU 21 80	Orange Vermilion	12.0 x11.8	H		(18)
40.	JA 22 81	Orange Red	12.0 x12.0	H		(18)
41.	MR 21 81	Orange Red	11.5 x11.8	V		(10)
42.	JA 25 82	Dull Vermilion	11.8 x12.0	V	G	19
43.	MY 11 82	Orange Red	12.0 x12.0	V		(19)
44.	AU 3 82	Dull Vermilion	12.15x12.15	V		(19)
45.	NO 2 82	Dull Vermilion	12.0 x11.8	H		(18)
46.	DE 1 82	Dull Vermilion	12.15x12.16	H		(18)
47.	JA 28 83	Dull Vermilion	12.0 x12.16	H		(18)
48.	AP 21 83	Dull Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	H		(18)
49.	JY 20 83	Dull Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	V		(20)
50.	NO 5 83	Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	V	G	20

* these do not fit any shoemaker class

51.	DE 23 85	Dull Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	V		(20)
52.	MY 29 86	Brown Red	12.0 x12.0	H		(25)
53.	MR 8 87	Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	V	G	23
54.	MR 10 87	Orange	12.0 x12.0	H	F	24
55.	AP 1 87	Dull Orange	12.0 x12.15	H	E	28
56.		Dull Orange	12.15x12.0	V		(23)
57.	AU 27 87	Brown Red	12.0 x12.15	H	F	25
58.	FE 23 88	Dull Orange	12.0 x12.15	H		(25)
59.	MR 14 88	Dull Orange	12.0 x12.0	V		(23)
60.	MR 27 88	Dull Orange	12.0 x12.15	V	G	26
61.	NO 3 88	Rose Carmine	12.0 x12.15	V	H	29
62.		Rose Carmine	12.15x12.15	V		(29)
63.		Rose Carmine	12.0 x12.0	V		(29)
64.	JA 5 89	Pale Rose Carmine	12.0 x12.15	H	E	30

-----2 nd Ottawa-----

65.	MR 2 89	Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	V		
66.		Vermilion	12.15x12.15	H		
67.	MR 8 89	Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	H	J	31
68.	MR 8 89	Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	H		
69.	MR 10 89	Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	V		
70.	AP 9 89	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	V		
71.	JU 13 89	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	V		
72.	JU 20 89	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	H	J	32
73.	DE 30 89	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	H		
74.	AU 16 90	Pale Pinkish Rose	12.0 x12.0	H	J	33a
75.	AU 21 90	Orange Vermilion	12.0 x11.8	H		
76.	OC 6 90	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x11.9	V		
77.		Bright Vermilion	12.0 x11.9	H		
78.		Bright Vermilion	12.15x12.15	H		
79.	DE 22 90	Pale Pinkish Rose	12.0 x11.9	H		
80.	DE 2 91	Pale Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	H	E	33
81.	JA 8 93	Pale Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	H	J	34
82.	MA 23 93	Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	H		
83.		Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	V		
84.	JU 19 94	Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	H		
85.	DE 21 94	Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	V	G	37
86.	JA 14 95	Vermilion	12.0 x11.9	H		
87.		Vermilion	12.0 x11.9	V		
88.	JY 27 95	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x12.15	V		
89.		Bright Vermilion	12.15x12.0	V		
90.	OC 3 95	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x11.9	H		
91.	DE 17 95	Bright Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	H		
92.		Bright Vermilion	12.0 x12.0	V		
93.	FE 6 96	Bright Vermilion	11.9 x11.9	H		
94.	FE 10 96	Bright Vermilion	11.9 x12.0	H		
95.	MR 3 96	Bright Vermilion	11.9 x11.9	H		

Date of issue Paper Mesh Perf Color Scott Specialized

-----First Ottawa-----

1.	Mar	'70	A	H	11.75 x 11.75	Deep Orange	35iv red orange
2.	Feb	'71	B	V	11.75x 11.75	Deep Orange	35iv red orange
3.	Jan	'72	B*	V	11.75x 11.75	Medium Orange	35iv red orange
4.			C	H	11.75x 11.75	Deep Orange	35 v deep red orange
5.	Dec 7	'71	A	H	11.75 x 12	Deep Orange	35 v deep red orange
6.			D**	H	11.75 x 12	Orange	35a orange
7.			D	H	12 x 12	Deep Orange	35 v deep red orange
8.			B	V	12 x 11.75	Orange	35a orange
9.			E	H	12 x 11.75	Light Orange	35a orange
10.	March	'72	E	H	11.75 x 12	Light Orange	35a orange
11.	July 22	'74	B	V	11.75 x 12	Orange Yellow	35a orange
12.	Oct 1	'72	E	H	11.75 x 12	Orange Yellow	35a orange
13.							

-----Montreal-----

14.	July 17	'73	E	H	11.5 x 11.75	Orange Yellow	35d orange p 11.5 x 12
15.	Oct 17	'76	F***	H	11.5 x 11.75	Orange Yellow	35d orange p 11.5 x 12
16.	July 28	'75	F	H	11.5 x 12	Deep Orange	35vi deep orange p.11.5
17.			F	H	11.5 x 12	Medium Orange	35vi deep orange p.11.5
18.	Nov 14	'77	G	V	11.5 x 12	Orange Yellow	35d orange p 11.5 x 12
19.	March 21	'76	F	H	11.5 x 12	Yellow	35vii yellow p 11.5 x 12
20.		'81	F	H	11.5 X 12	Bright Yellow	35iii lemon yellow p 11.5
21.							
22.							
23.		'78	G	V	12 x 12	Light Yellow	35i yellow
24.		'76	F	H	12 x 12	Light Yellow	35i yellow
25.	July 9	'79	E	H	11.5 x 12	Lemon Yellow	35i yellow
	July 31	'79	E	H	11.75 x 12	Lemon Yellow	35i yellow
27.	July 11	'79	F*****	H	11.75 x 12	Canary Yellow	35i yellow
28.	Nov 9	'79	E	H	12 x 12	Canary Yellow	35i yellow
29.	Nov 25	'78	E	H	12 x 12	Golden Yellow	35i yellow
30.	May 287	'78	G	V	12 x 12	Golden Yellow	35i yellow
31.	Oct 3	'81	G	V	11.75x 12	Medium Yellow	35i yellow
32.	July 1	'82	G	V	12 x 12	Bright Yellow	35i yellow
33.	Apr 8	'82	B	V	12 x 12	Bright Yellow	35i yellow
34.	July 13	'83	E	H	11.75 x 12	Light Yellow	35i yellow
35.	Jan 4	'83	F	H	12 x 12	Yellow	35i yellow
36.	Feb 12	'83	E	H	12 x 12	Yellow	35i yellow
37.	Nov 15	'83	E	H	12 x 12.25	Light Golden Yellow	35i yellow
38.		'85	G	V	12 x 12.25	Light Golden Yellow	35i yellow
39.	Jan	'84	E	H	12 x 12.25	Yellow	35i yellow
40.	May 26	'86	F	H	12 x 12	Yellow	35i yellow
41.	July 13	'88	D	H	12 x 12.25	Golden Yellow	35i yellow
42.	July 12	'88	F	H	12 x 12	Deep Orange Yellow	35i yellow
43.	July 4	'88	E	H	12 x 12	Deep Orange Yellow	35i yellow
44.		'88	D	H	12 x 12	Light Lemon Yellow	35i yellow

*-clearer design than #2 ** D appears late '72 in 3ct *** F appears mar '73 in 3ct
 ****G appears mar '78 in 3ct ***** blurred impression

A-fine quality,toned,smooth surface, opaque

P-hard smooth surface' toned paper,design showing through

C-nick, soft opaque,toned white paper,perfs usually adhering

D-medium weight,toned white,pebbly surface(better than the following horizontal weaves)

E-thin,toned white pebbly surface, design shows through

F(H),G(V) medium weight pebbly surfaced toned yellowish

H(V),J(H)-medium weight poor quality toned yellowish.aniline dye showing through

