

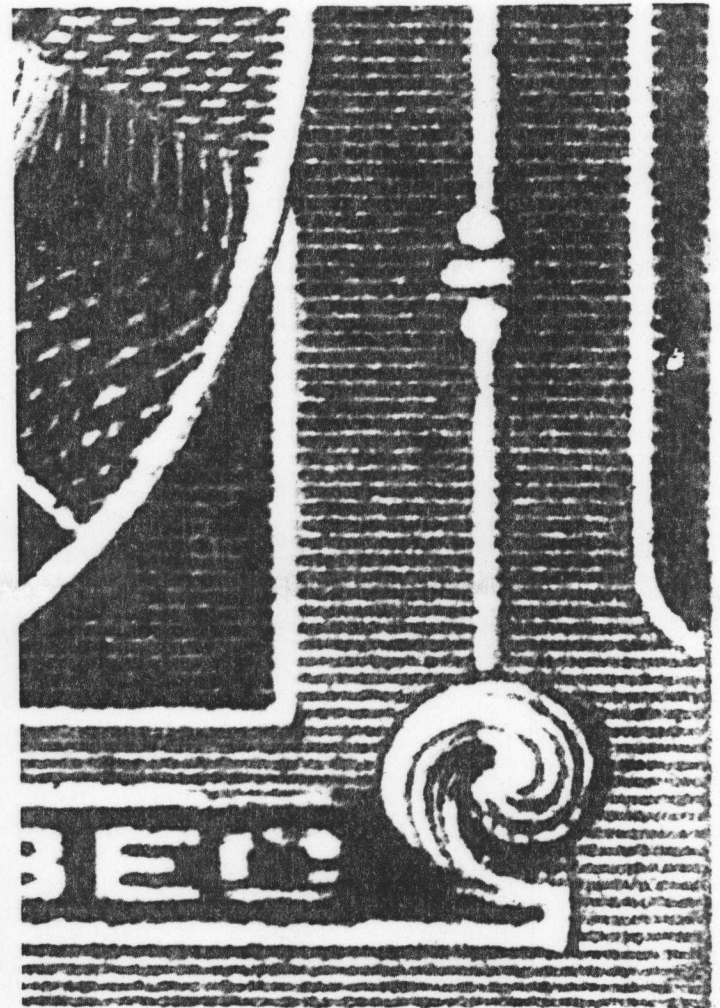
# Canadian Re-entry Study Group

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## THE MAJOR RE-ENTRY ON THE 1¢ QUEBEC TRICENTENARY

by R. Trimble

We're all familiar with the re-entries on the 1/2¢ and 20¢ values of this issue, but not everyone is familiar with the re-entries on the 1¢. I described these briefly in the May-August '84 issue [Whole No. 13, p.21] and here I am finally showing you the Major as promised. Doubling is confined to the right side: above the U.R. corner; in the '90' of 1908; the '1' and its surrounding areas; to the L.R. of Champlain's portrait oval; in and around the 'C' of QUEBEC and the scroll ornament to its right. The doubling of the '1' might provoke some discussion, as the thick line across the bottom resembles a retouch more than a re-entry. However, I feel sure that it is just part and parcel of the re-entry. This is also one of the very few major re-entries that I've found on cover. [Dated NO 16 09]

I'm still interested in hearing of other re-entries on this value or issue. For instance, I've heard of a re-entry on the 5¢, but have yet to see one. Interestingly, the new Scott Specialized lists the latter one on the 5¢, but ignores this one on the 1¢ !?!

Admiral re-entries are plentiful, especially on the lower values. The excellent handbooks by G.C. Marler and this writer list many such re-entries. Although the so-called major re-entries can be counted on two hands, the minor re-entries which exist are astonishing. The handbook by Marler describes a large number and this information was taken from the backer proof sheets in the Bank Note Co. in Ottawa. The proof sheets were pulled from the plate and for each plate which was laid down a proof sheet exists. The proof sheets are on a soft type of cardboard paper. After the proof sheets were pulled, additional final changes were often made to the plates before these were put into the printing press. Many of the re-entries which are listed in the handbook by Marler cannot be found on the printed sheets because these were eliminated. On the other hand, new re-entries which did not show up on the proof sheets did show up on the final printed sheets. Some of these re-entries are listed in the handbook by this writer. The data for this handbook was often taken directly from stamps in the collection rather than from proof sheets. That changes were made to plates after the proof sheets were pulled is evident from complete or partial sheets which can be compared to proofs. For example, plate 121 of the 1¢ green can be found in full sheets as well as large multiples. Why this plate can be located in larger quantities than others is not clear, but it gives an opportunity to compare them with the proof sheets. Some of the listed re-entries cannot be found on the printed sheets. Of the 298 re-entries this writer has on the 1¢ and 2¢ stamps, a good number of them are either not listed in the handbooks or can only be found on the printed sheets, but not on the proof sheets.

As indicated above, the final plates sometimes differ from the proofs because work was carried out on these plates before printing. But in addition, some changes were made to plates which had already been run and both writers, Mr. Marler and this writer, elude to this possibility. This was not a common practice, but clear evidence exists that changes were made to plates after they were used. This resulted in a few cases of new re-entries on part of a printing run only, and plate positions can be found earlier where a subject shows a re-entry and the same plate position from an earlier printing does not show the re-entry.

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A RE-ENTRY AND PLATE SCRATCH ON THE ½¢ MAPLE LEAF

RET

Note the strong doubling in the leaf and the scratch extending up from the outside of the right frame just below the leaf. Just one of the multitude of re-entries that can be found on this stamp.



MORE ON THE 5¢/6¢ SMALL QUEEN - ANOTHER OPINION

Following the July-Aug. '85 issue that was devoted to George Arfken's article on the 5¢/6¢ S.Q., John Hillson of Scotland devoted his Mar.-Apr. '86 Newsletter for his Small Queens Study Circle of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain to this same topic. As a member of CPS/GB and John's Study Circle, I wrote to him with a few questions in mind and to ask if I could run his article in our Newsletter. His response was positive, although he made a few more points which he thought should be included.

Therefore, for your interest and reading pleasure, I present below his Newsletter article, followed by my letter to him, followed by his response. [Rather than re-type everything I've simply photocopied all three.]

Further responses or opinions are most welcome!!

(1) SMALL QUEENS STUDY CIRCLE

NEWSLETTER No. 5

March/April 1986

The main topic of this newsletter follows a very good article written by George Arfken for the Canadian Re-entry Study Group which summarised the various articles which have been written about what W.S.Boggs described as the 'Most remarkable variety of Canadian Stamps' - the 5c on 6c re-entry. Basically there are three theories as to the cause of this variety:

1. An old 5c. plate was used to lay down a new plate of the 6c value.
2. A multi impression multi denomination transfer roller was used which had both 5c & 6c impressions on it, and it was overrocked in laying down the plate
3. The wrong transfer roller was used.

For my money, Boggs proved the third theory in an article he wrote in the 'Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol 38 No. 2 (March 1969). The other two theories are total impracticalities. At the time the 2nd 6c. plate was made, about 1879 the only 5c. plate that existed was still being used and continued to be used for some years after - so where did the theoretical 'old plate' come from? As far as the 2nd theory is concerned, apart from the practical difficulties I pointed out in a letter in Maple Leaves June 1981, there just would not have been room on the transfer roller to squeeze a 5c. impression between the two 6c impressions we know were on it. It was not big enough.

This brings me on to the subject of the 5c/6c 'from other locations'. Well if the wrong roller was used it would appear that if all these reports are correct that the plate repairers had an uncontrollable urge to pick up the 5c transfer roller every time they had a 6c. plate to repair. I have never believed it. George's article was very valuable to me, because for the first time I realised the variety that has been giving rise to these reports, and the light it throws on another well known Small Queens variety. The variety that has given rise to the confusion consists largely of the curved line from the top of the label that contains the words 'Canada Postage' which is common to the design of all normal size Small Queens appearing in approximately the same place as it does on the 5c/6c variety. The clue to its cause lies in the article by E.M.Blois in Topics 11 290-292 1954 when he mentions the 'positions immediately above..... are both weak at the top' That is - a short entry - which would give rise to the transfer roller passing too far down the plate - on to the impression immediately below it. Plates, remember were laid down from the bottom up. Now if you have a transfer roller with two impressions on it - in this case the six cent, and you overrock it, what is the feature most likely to be inadvertently rocked on to the impression below? That's right, the arched line from the top of the label mentioned above.

[Cont'd]

I hope I will not raise too much merriment when I tell you I checked virtually every Small Queen I have to see if that arc was on any other value. Well I didn't find any, but that doesn't mean they don't exist. Oh, I do have one, I think, but I knew I had it. It's on the One Cent - Strand of Hair Variety. So, the 'other' 5c/6c varieties are really 6c/6c varieties. I suppose one could call them 'Inadvertent re-entries'

How about the Strand of Hair. Well it looks a reasonable bet that overrocking caused these varieties too, and not just plate damage as I had thought. It does explain why two positions have a very similar variety from the same plate; it was the one thing that made me doubt my own accidental damage theory. It also gives much more credibility to the possibility of there being more than two positions with this variety, a view I have rejected up till now. Can it be proved? Well how about it?

J.H.

April 12, 1986.

(2) Dear John,

Hi there! I hope all is well with you and yours. I received your S.Q. Study Circle Newsletter this week and of course I read with great interest your article concerning the 'other positions' of the 5¢ on 6¢. I'm afraid I'm not convinced that that they are not 5¢/6¢'s. I have personally examined a block of 20 from the M & O plate, pane 'A', and although the markings in position 11 ARE very weak, those on #21 are much stronger! Not only is the arc through the tiara there, but also the dots in the Queen's hair [below 'A P'] AND markings in 'AG' of POSTAGE that are clearly similar to the 'original' 5¢ on 6¢ from the Montreal plate, #25! Though the details from the left side are not present ['AN' of CANADA], <sup>etc.</sup> the details on the right are clearly proof to me that it is ANOTHER 5¢ on 6¢!

Also, regarding the transfer roll with two impressions, it is my understanding that such a roll would have had the impressions on OPPOSITE sides of the roll, and therefore a simple 'over-rocking' of the roll would not bring the second impression anywhere near the design below.

I DO find your theory that this is the cause of the 1¢ 'strand of hair' varieties interesting, though, but here again there would have had to have been more than two reliefs on the transfer roll in order for two to have been so close together.

I hope you will have no objection to my using your article on the 5¢/6¢ in my next Newsletter. It's always fun to present opposing views to see what kind of response it evokes from the members. If you SHOULD have any objections, please drop me a line as soon as possible. If I don't hear from you, then I will assume that it's alright.

Sincerely,

*Ralph*

[Cont'd]

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19 April 1986

(3) Dear Ralph,

Thanks for your letter of 12 April; I was hoping I might draw you out on this one. As far as your first para. goes, the similarity you describe to the 'real' 5/6 is surely due to the commonality of design, i.e. CANADA POSTAGE as I said in the Newsletter. I think you have to accept that the 'real' 5/6 was due to use of the wrong transfer roller - the Boggs article I referred to is a superb piece of research, and the other two extant theories wouldn't wash as far as the Montreal plate is concerned, and certainly not for the M & O plate laid down 3 years before the 5c was even thought of. So if you are right, and these are also real 5/6's the only explanation is that the employees of the B.A.B.N.Co were a careless bunch of incompetents who didn't give a hoot about government property, which the plates were, and reached a pitch of stupidity every time they were faced with a repair to one of the 6 Cents plates when as often as not they used the 5c roller. It doesn't wash either does it? And why would the bit on the left, which falls in the margin be missing? The answers have to be in something going amiss when the right roller was being used.

Now, you are quite right about two impressions being at opposite sides, and since the rollers had a diameter I understand of about 2" to 2 1/2" there is no way over-rocking would be a credible explanation either, if two impressions is correct.

So what have we got. A 5/6 re-entry which may come from position 25 (It might also come from Position 85 as the configuration there seems identical and either Peter Hurst who Identified the position noticed the similarity and rejected it for good reason, but didn't say why, or he didn't notice it - somebody is going to check it out one day) Produced by a one-off use of the wrong roller. Next, several 'Arc' varieties on \*6c, both plates, and 'Arc' varieties on the 1c. No reports of 'Arcs' on any other value - so far - and no suggestion on any other value of re-entries using the wrong roller. (i.e. say "2/3c" or whatever) Question - are the 1c Strand of Hair varieties and these 6c 'Arc' varieties caused in the same way? If not, why are they in approximately the same area on the stamp. I would reject accident, wouldn't you? Mechanical inadvertence is more likely, but not from a two impression roller.

Question - who established only 2 impressions per roller? 6 relief rollers were in use in the States in the 1850's according to Boggs. Personnel at B.A.B.N.C. were trained in the States.

More speculation!! Oh, for a hard fact just once in a while! Still wouldn't be half the fun then would it? Ralph, I don't know. I have a gut feeling I'm on the right track, but whether it was due to over-rocking, which has difficulties even with a six impression roller, or some sort of slippage in the re-entering process, I don't know, But I am sure those 'Arcs' are coming from the right transfer roller for the plate being repaired.

I don't mind at all you using the article, although perhaps you might add a rider from the rather meandering thoughts above as well - somebody might come up with a flash of inspiration. Could I have a copy? *How much to John?*

As aye

STILL MORE ON THE 3¢ BROWN ADMIRALS WITH PARALLEL LINES

by Hans Reiche

[Following the original article on these by Dr. Warren Bosch in issue #17, Hans responded with the article that appeared in issue #20. Hans has since written me two more letters on this subject which I have combined here into one article. The mats on the following page represent a full block of nine stamps, ALL of which show evidence of having the two parallel lines!]

I had another look at my copies of the 3¢ brown with the parallel lines. There are two features which are interesting. One is that only one copy of my 28 copies shows the extra features indicated by Dr. Bosch. Why?? The others, either in singles or in blocks up to nine, show only the lines, nothing else. The block and a pair show that ALL stamps have the lines, not just one. Some of them are weak lines, but they are DEFINITELY THERE!

This to me means that the flaw was on the die, not the plate, and was transferred. The extra lines and marks indicated by Bosch may have come about with a re-use of the plate or plates. This, as we know, happened many times with Admiral plates.

Instead of sending the block, I made a sketch of the stamps. [Next page.] You should note the block has a straight edge on the right side and it is either from plate 119 or 120, upper or lower left pane. None of these stamps have the features which Bosch has on his. Some of the parallel lines on these nine are very faint and very short, others strong. [As mentioned in issue #20] these lines have nothing to do with a re-entry or misplaced entry as was suggested. They are part of the transfer roll information, similar to the 7¢ brown [issue 20]. All of them have a line at the bottom of the 'S' in POSTAGE, a common variety of all in the sheet. They also all show the break in the top right shading line. [The latter two items are not shown in the sketch.] I hope you can reproduce this. If not, strengthen some of the lines.

[Turn page for mats.]

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WANTED: The Major Re-entry on the 2¢ purple Numeral ... doubling of all letters 'CANADA POSTAGE' and both numeral boxes.  
Highest prices paid in either mint or used.  
J.M. Sendbuehler M.D. 77 MacLaren St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0K5

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ONE MAN'S METHOD

The last page of this Newsletter is a copy of a sheet that Dr. Warren Bosch made up to record his re-entries on the 2¢ Admiral. The actual stamp would be hinged in the open space to the left of the illustration or at the bottom.

This example may be copied and used by any members who may wish. It may also provide a form for members to use for any other issue they may collect. Copies of illustrations that have been provided with past Newsletters might be substituted for the 2¢ Admiral and you could add any other pertinent information on the sheet that you may wish to record.

Thanks for sharing your method with us, Warren!

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Plate 119 or 120 Straight edge on right

PLATE \_\_\_\_\_ PANE \_\_\_\_\_ POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

Marler reference: Type \_\_\_\_\_

Plates \_\_\_\_\_

Earliest date \_\_\_\_\_

Pages \_\_\_\_\_



The doubled areas of the stamp are shown above in red; other comments:

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