

RECEIVED APR -3 1989

SMALL QUEEN STUDY CIRCLE OF BNAPS

Volume 13, No. 1

March 89

*Survey
of ASSA &
SASK
Territorial
Material*

Editor: W. G. Burden Box 152, Truro, N. S. B2N 5C1

1) For an explanation, please read my rather long letter to the membership on the following page.

2) Please, do not destroy your envelope until you determine if your dues are owing.

3) Newsletter Summary:

- a) Small Queen Preconcels - H. Reiche
- b) Two Cent Registry Rate of 1888 - G. Arfken
- c) Early Toronto Cork Cancellations - R. Leith
- d) A rare 6 cent variety - W. G. B.
- e) ERU of 2 Ring Numerals update - V. Willson
- f) Constant variety diagrams - Many Members

4) I would like to express a special thank you to those members who have helped out in one way or another over the past year. The value of the contributions of those who have submitted articles is enormous and I am sure that I speak for the entire group when I say 'well done and thank you'. Less obvious are the contributions of those who have sent along templates of varieties in their collections. I appreciate the effort involved and look forward to continued interest in this area; again thank you, very much.

----- \$ -----	
5) Financial Update as of March 23, 1989	
Bank balance at end of Vol. 11	\$82.87
Income Dues & Interest	\$477.56
Expenses (Volume 12)*	\$311.68
In Bank as of March 23, 1989	\$248.75
* Postage:	\$124.78
Printing:	\$146.20
Envelopes:	\$40.70
Total Expenses	\$311.68
----- \$ -----	

*Paid
\$5.
MAY 19/89
3865*

Burd

A Letter From the Editor

Fellow Small Queen Enthusiasts,

When I undertook this job, I expected to be able to publish 3 or 4 newsletters a year. The 1987 year went reasonably well, if one discounts the fact that the last bulletin was mailed well into 1988. Until you receive this, the last issue of 1987 was the most recent issue. You haven't missed anything, but you haven't received anything from me either.

It is quite obvious to me that I have not been and am not likely to be able to send mailings to you on a more regular basis. The three articles that are included in this issue include everything that has been given to me in the last year.

In the past year or so, I have not been able to spend any significant amount of time at my personal collection, and when I do get the time that I would like, it is unlikely that I will find enough 'new' material to fill 3 newsletters a year. I expect to be doing some more close-up photography in the near future, but I rather doubt that our group really wants to see pictures of well known varieties. I will of course be happy to show anything I find that I have not seen published before, but these items are not common.

With the above 'facts' in mind, I would like to make the following proposal for your consideration.

I would like to suggest that the three articles enclosed would constitute a valid 3 issue volume (1988), and that after receiving it, your 1989 dues, if not already paid, are due. I would certainly be happier with 3 mailings, but expenses including postage, photocopying and envelopes are quite uncompromising and one mailing is significantly cheaper. Being older and wiser, I will not promise, or even under take to hope for more than one issue for the 1989 volume. Of course if I get so many articles that I need to go to press more often, I will do so. (Should this happen, it is likely that I will have to ask for a further financial contribution from the membership.) It is likely that another issue, similar to the one in your possession will constitute Volume 14 (1989).

It is important to me to be assured that the membership approves of this 'arrangement'. If you do approve let me know. If you have any suggestions or comments, again, let me know. If you don't approve please make some alternate suggestions. Of course, if you don't really care at all, I guess it doesn't matter, does it?

Should you be able to offer the group an alternative, please don't hesitate to offer, you would not hurt my feelings at all. Two years ago I told our previous editor, Don Fraser, that I would give the job a try for 1 year. I would be quite happy to continue to provide an article or pictures from time to time and let someone else do the mailings.

I am told that we need at least one more officer to allow our group to be considered 'official'. The Small Queen group is one of if not the oldest study groups; it would really be a shame if we were disbanded due to lack of officers. Could I please have a volunteer? Someone who is likely to go to most, some or even the next convention and therefore is able represent us would be most desirable. Please let me know if you are willing to serve and we will try to figure out what your 'duties' will be.

If you are not certain if you have paid your membership dues, check your mailing label, it notes the last year paid. Until further notice, dues will remain \$5.00 Cdn in Canada and \$5.00 US to other mailing addresses.

Thank you for your time and consideration in these important matters. I hope that you find this issue interesting, I feel that there is something for everyone.

Sincerely,



Bill

Small Queen Precancels

Hans Reiche

The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue 1988 and the Canada Precancel Handbook list and explain some of the features of the Small Queen precancels. Eighteen different styles can be distinguished of which four are wavy lines, three are broken lines and the rest are classified as bar styles. The clear identification of the bar styles has presented to many collectors some problem, due to the method of over-printing the stamps. The new Catalogue attempts to separate them by measurements of the thickness of the bars as well as the distance between each bar, a much more accurate way to identify these bars, than by the number of bars per inch. Many of the Small Queen stamps do not show enough of these bars to make this kind of measurement. Small Queen specialists will say that the listing is not complete as it neither lists and separates properly the various shades and the Montreal or Ottawa printings. This is true as far as the Scott numbering is concerned because the Scott numbers are neither compatible with the actual facts nor are they correct. An attempt to overcome this problem in a future edition of the catalogue has been started but the Study Group.

Although the first precancels on the Small Queen issue came out in 1870, only a few Montreal printings have so far been found. Most are from the Ottawa printings; and especially the in the lower values.

For example, the Style A should read:

1c	Orange	(M)
	Orange-vertical	(M)
	Yellow orange	(M)
	Yellow orange-double	(M)
	Bright yellow	(O)
	Bright yellow-double	(O)
	Bright yellow-vertical	(O)
	Orange yellow	(O)
	Orange yellow -double	(O)
	Orange yellow-vertical	(O)

No attempt has been made to list the perforations, but probably only very few Montreal 11 1/2 X 12 precancels exist. A detailed study of these would be a worthwhile undertaking but unfortunately not many extensive collections remain intact to do the work.

The Anomalous 2c Registry Fee to the U.S.

March, April 1888

George B. Arfken

Note: This material has been covered in detail by Harrison in articles in the American Philatelist and in Maple Leaves [1]. With the discovery of a first day of rate cover (Figure 1.) it was decided to rewrite the material for a Canadian publication.

Throughout almost all of the Small Queen era, 1870 - 1897, the registration fee for letters to the United States was 5¢. Indeed the green 5¢ registered letter stamp was issued specifically for this fee (and only this fee). A number of years ago collectors began noticing registered letters to the U.S. with a 2¢ registry fee paid with the orange red 2¢ RLS. These anomalous covers were dated March or April 1888. None had any markings indicating that they were underpaid.

The anomaly was explained in a short article by Harrison [1]. For two glorious months, March and April of 1888, the legal registry fee was 2¢, not 5¢. Figure 1. shows a registered cover posted to the U.S. on the first day of this reduced fee. The 2¢ registry fee is properly paid with the 2¢ RLS.

The notice of the reduction of the registration rate to 2¢ came in Department Order No. 31 dated 13th February, 1888:

"The registration charge on *letters* sent from Canada to the United States will from the 1st March next be two cents, in addition to the ordinary postage, and the ordinary red two cent registration stamp may be used for this purpose."

The word "letters" was italicized in the original to emphasize that the reduction in the registry fee applied only to letters. The above quotation was repeated in a CIRCULAR sent to "postmasters at offices exchanging mails with the United States". The circular was also dated 13th February, 1888.

However this Department Order was quickly followed on 26 April 1888 by Department Order No. 32 (effective 1 May 1888):

"3. The registration charge on all articles of correspondence of whatever description - whether letters, printed or miscellaneous matter - when addressed to the United States, and posted for registration, will be 5 cents, to be prepaid by the appropriate 5 cent registration stamp, in addition to the ordinary postage."

So on May 1, 1888 the registration fee for letters to the U.S. returned to its old value of 5¢.

These department orders establish the validity of the anomalous March, April 1888 2¢ RLS covers to the U.S. But what was behind the fee reduction? What was behind the abrupt cancellation of the 2¢ fee and the return to the previous 5¢ fee?

The answers to these questions lie in a comprehensive postal convention between Canada and the U.S. signed January 12, 1888 in Washington and January 19 in Ottawa and in a later amendment [2]. Article 7(a) in the January postal convention read:

"Any packet of mailable correspondence may be registered upon payment of the rate of postage and registration fee applicable thereto in the country of origin."

This postal convention article was in the spirit of the agreement of January 1875 when each country extended its domestic rate to mail to the other country. In accord with this earlier agreement the letter rate from Canada to the U.S. had been reduced on February 1, 1875 from 6¢ per half oz. to the Canadian domestic rate of 3¢ per half oz. This was in the overall spirit of making the two countries one postal territory.

Looking back after almost a century one wonders if the U.S. delegates negotiating the postal agreement had thought through the consequences of the paragraph just quoted. The paragraph clearly committed Canada to extend its 2¢ registry fee on domestic letters to letters addressed to the U.S. Canada quite properly complied and letters with the 2¢ RLS began arriving in the U.S. One can imagine that this precipitated a reaction that the U.S. officials had not foreseen. In 1888 the U.S. registry fee was 10¢. The comparison of the 10¢ U.S. fee to the 2¢ Canadian fee was most unfavorable to the U.S. Post Office Department.

Negotiations were hurriedly reopened and the delegates of the two countries agreed on an amendment to the earlier agreement. The amendment was signed in Ottawa April 25, 1888 and in Washington April 27, 1888. Article 1. of the amendment concludes with the words:

"the registration charge, in addition to postage on correspondence passing between the United States and Canada, shall be at a rate of not less than 5 cents and not exceeding 10 cents in either country."

The registry fees on letters going between Canada and the U.S. could range from 5¢ to 10¢. Canada took the low end of the range. The U.S. stayed at the high end of the range. On May 1, 1888 the Canadian 2¢ registry fee on letters to the U.S. was canceled. The registry fee went back to 5¢ where it had been before the March 1 reduction. It had all been a dreadful mistake.

* * * *

[1] "Canada to U.S. The Short-Lived 2¢ Registration Fee", Horace W. Harrison, American Philatelist vol.91, p.94 - 96, February 1977. Also published in Maple Leaves vol.16, p.186 - 189, June 1977. Harrison credited Allan L. Steinhart with recognition of this fee reduction.

[2] Report of the (U.S.) Postmaster-General 1888, Appendix A, p.842 - 845. This postal convention of January 1888 covered many other matters besides the registration fee. Among the additional points were agreement that official mail that passed free in one country could pass free to the other country and that underpaid mail would be charged only the simple deficiency (contrary to Canadian policy on domestic mail of doubling the deficiency).

* * * *

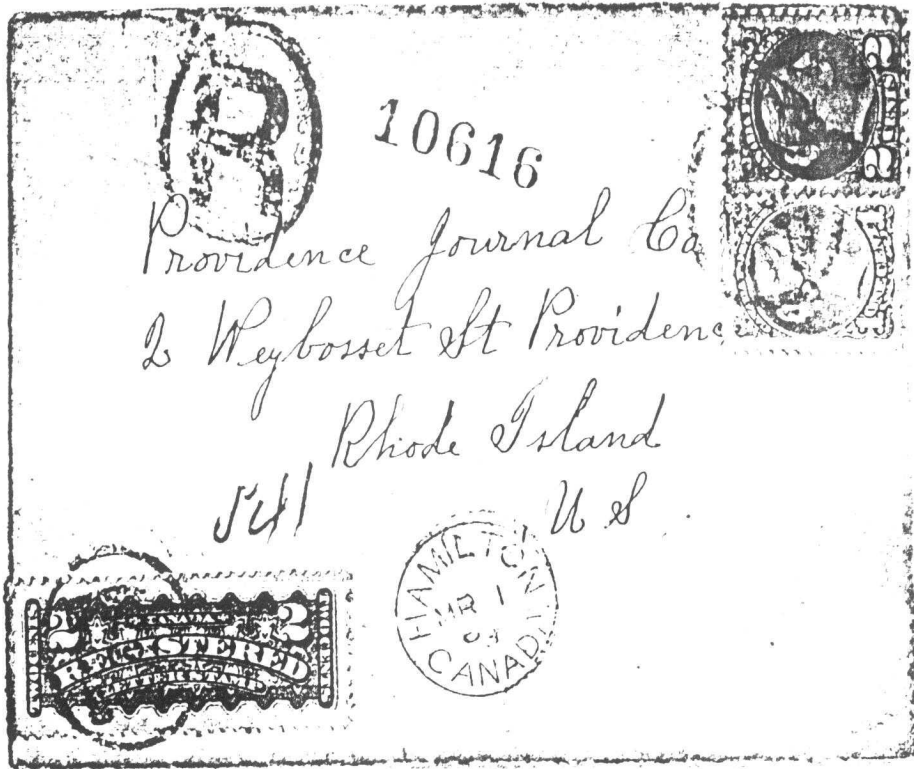
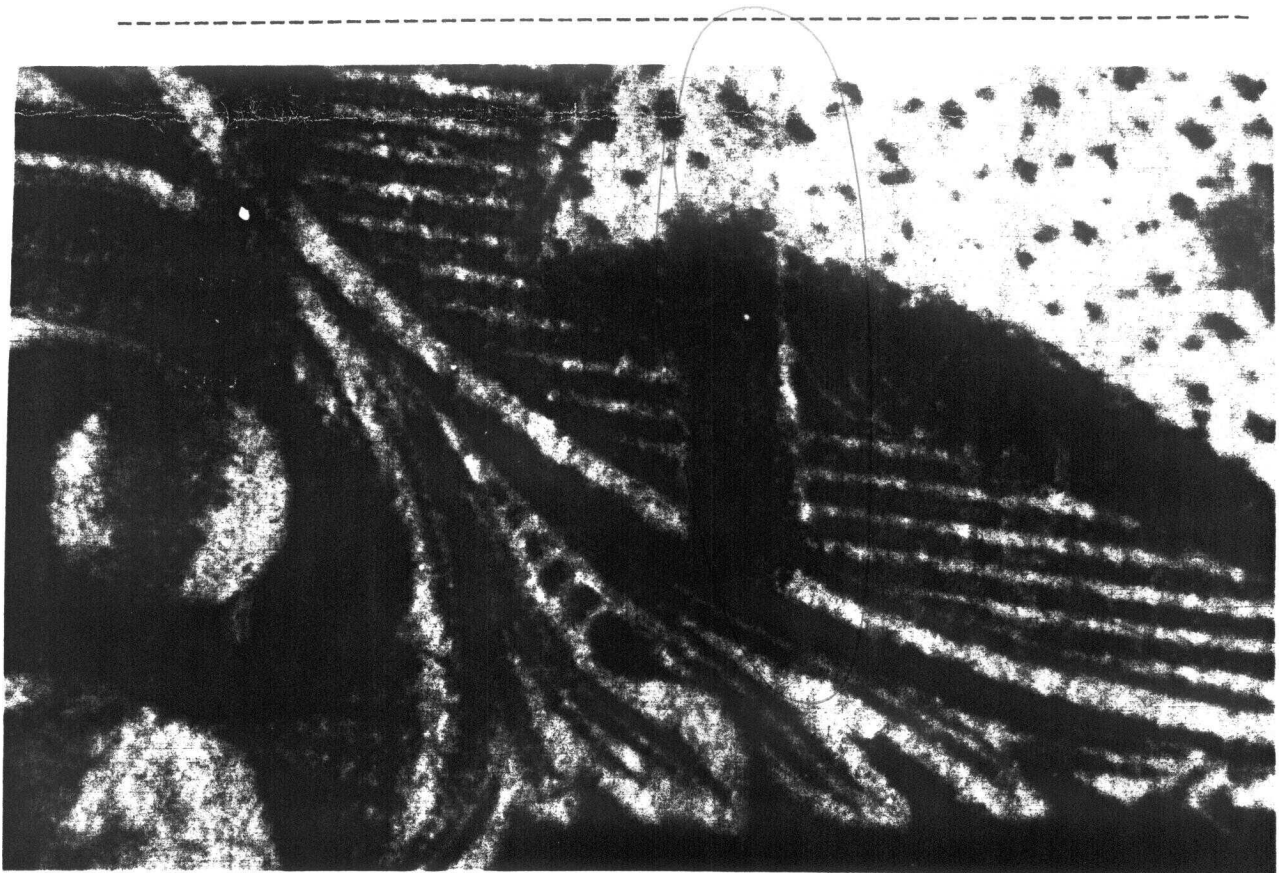


Figure 1. The anomalous 2¢ registry fee on a cover to the U.S. MR 1 88, (confirmed by two backstamps), a first day of rate cover.



The above is a photo of a very interesting variety to be found on the early printings of the 6 cent small queen. A very noticeable 'gash' is located at the base of the Queen's neck. It is reputed to be quite uncommon. Your editor would be very interested to know of any copies currently in the hands of members. You might consider informing me in a short note with your dues.

file: RON\ARTICLES\TORONTO.1

date: DECEMBER 10, 1988

subject: EARLY TORONTO GEOMETRIC CORK CANCELLATIONS

It was at the Virginia Beach BNAPS convention that Vic Willson showed the author a number of Toronto fancy cork cancels on SQ covers. They had the right "feel" that typically indicates when a collection area's time has come and that was all the bait it took to hook this fish.

Early Toronto cork cancellations have a particular fascination for a number of reasons. First, they are very attractive and exhibit a wide assortment of collectable designs. Next there are the rarities to add some glamor to the collection area and finally, the majority of these cancellations exist on cover in the fabulous early classical SQ period from 1870-1874. Surprisingly little philatelic writing has been done on the Toronto corks apart from the Cohen et al articles on the fancy Toronto numeral "2" cancels of the late LQ period. As a result, there does not appear to be that many people collecting them. To uncover this kind of scenario is the dream of every philatelist and it usually means lots of covers can be found in dealers stocks at prices that are affordable for most of us.

One can easily surmise why the corks became so widely used at Toronto during this period. The old Berry duplex cancelers were worn out and the tremendous growth in the postal system had officials more concerned about survival than with ordering cancelling devices. The post masters were left on their own to solve the problem the best way they could. The US postmasters had been successfully using cork cancelling devices for years and it did not take long for their Toronto counterparts to take up the idea. Not willing to be outdone by the fancy corks that they routinely saw on mails from the USA, the Toronto officials designed the elaborate numeral "2" corks in August of 1869. These were truly magnificent creations that have subsequently been passionately collected by some of the worlds top philatelists. Unfortunately most of these are on LQ stamps and covers with equally impressive price tags. With this economic fact in mind, the author pursued what he considers the next best cork cancellation area. That of the period between the fancy numeral "2" devices and the re-introduction of official duplex cancelling hammers in Aug/Sept 1874. The duplex directive signaled the desire of the postal authorities to get back in control of the obliterating devices. The 5 years of postmark creative freedom had not only produced some splendid cancelers but also some that could barely cancel a stamp.

The life of a Toronto cork obliterator was short. Most of the corks were replaced every month with only the odd one lasting beyond 6 weeks. Consequently, the strikes are generally clear and crisp unlike some of the smaller towns that used their corks for 10 or more years. Needless to say these ended up in the

miscellaneous "blob" category. To give some perspective on how many corks were required to handle the Toronto volume, there were 73 fancy numeral "2" hammers recorded during the 5 month period from August/69 to January/70! Fortunately, the geometric corks stood up better than the fragile numerals and the author estimates 175-225 Toronto hammers exist from 1870-1874 making it a nice finite collectable area.

The scope of this project should be defined as the documentation of Toronto geometric cork cancellations on the SQ issue from 1870-1874. The author suggests it is logical to extend the period to 1880 since there were relatively few corks cut after 1874 and the 3rd duplex order arrived in 1880 virtually eliminating the need for corks. Included will be the ERD, LRD and the rarity factor. If any reader has information relating the corks to a specific Toronto office (either Toronto, Toronto North, Toronto East, Toronto West) this would be a bonus. It is conceivable that the return address could identify the most probable office of posting.

Since some fancy numeral "2" cancellations were used up to October 1870, all 1870 strikes will be included in the study. Certainly, any found on SQ stamps or covers are scarce to extremely rare. Cohen et al wrote an excellent article in BNA Topics #372 where an exhaustive search recorded only 5 different Toronto fancy numerals used after Jan 1, 1870. These were ...

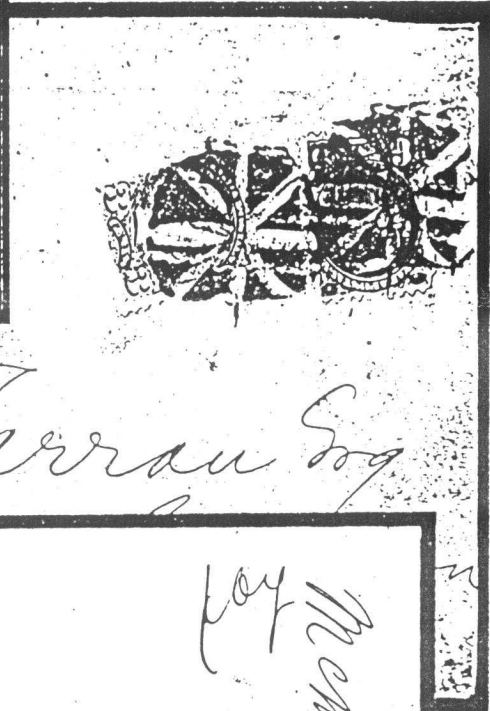
D&S type 17	Jan 1870	(on LQ only)
D&S type 63	Jan 1870	(on LQ only)
D&S type 38	Sept & Oct 1870	(on SQ)
D&S type 14	Sept & Oct 1870	(on SQ)
D&S type 55	Oct 1870	(on SQ)

The D&S Toronto numeral "2" listing is included for reference to feedback any of those numbers you may be fortunate enough to find in your own collection.

The author hesitates to define a permanent number system for the cork cancellations at this time since there are too many obvious holes in the data base and there is no way to tell how "big" these holes are without group feedback. Some initial thoughts were to assign 5 or 10 digits per month from Jan '70 to Dec '79 with the possibility that a prolific cork cutting month would overflow the number system. Another option suggested was to use a single digit per month and for each new entry make a "point" entry (eg 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, etc.). Your comments please. The hand printed temporary ("T") numbers at the upper left of each illustrated cork should be used to reference updates. The illustrations taken from Day & Smythies are designated "D&S" and those from Jarrett are designated "J".

During an active work day it is unlikely a clerk in need of a

Figure 1 shows May and June 1872 strikes of T350, T360 and T370 on 3 different covers. They appear to be the same hammer in different stages of deterioration over a 2 week period. In all likelihood the segmented corks number T310, T340 as well as T350, T360 and T370 are the same device and we should be able to prove this with additional strike date input.



W. W. Farran Esq

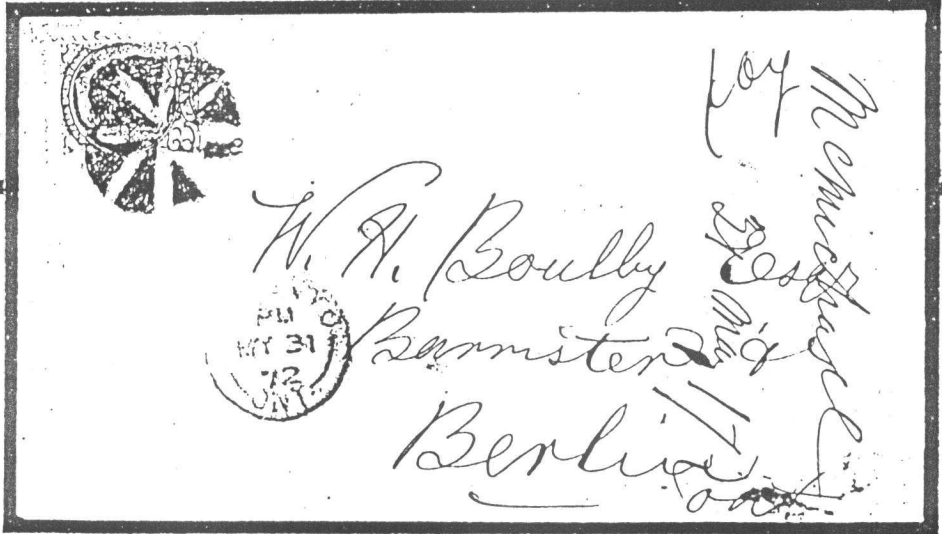
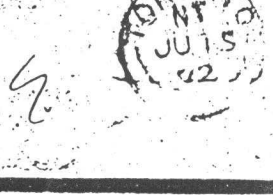


FIGURE 1: Three strikes over a two week period of Toronto segmented cork T350 showing the rapid deterioration.

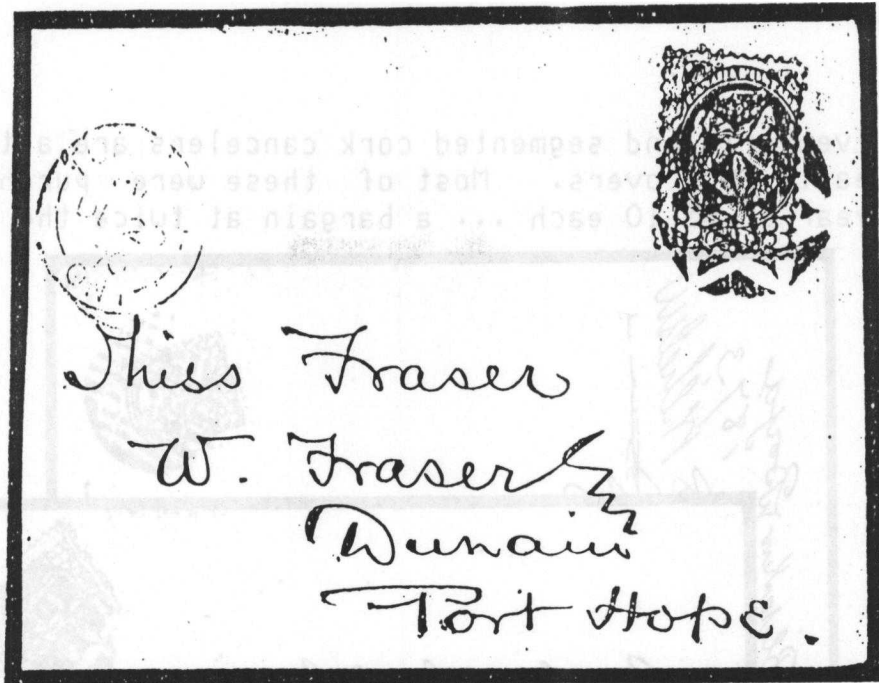


FIGURE 2: Hammer T40 with the Toronto split ring free strike dated DE 29/70. Jarrett lists this as cancel #1336 dated 1871 with no city designation. Day & Smythies subsequently lists the strike as D&S #863 from Ottawa dated 1870. It is the author's opinion that only one hammer existed and it was from Toronto not Ottawa.

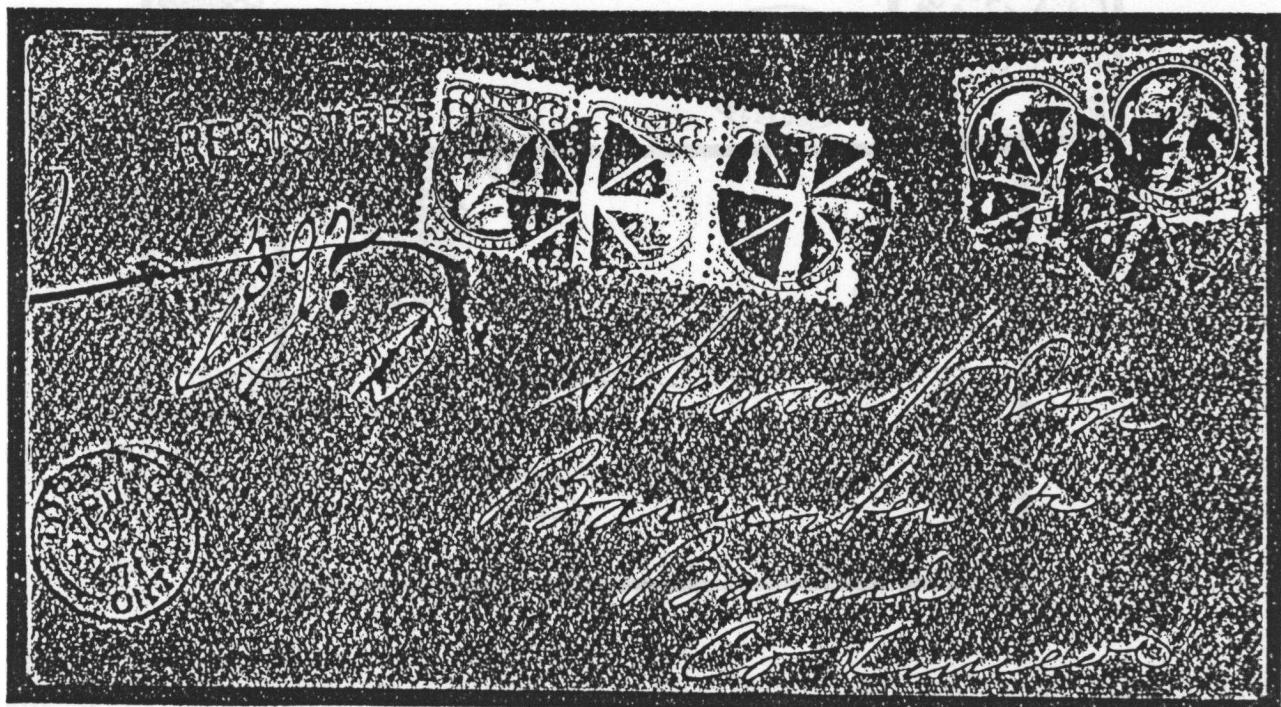
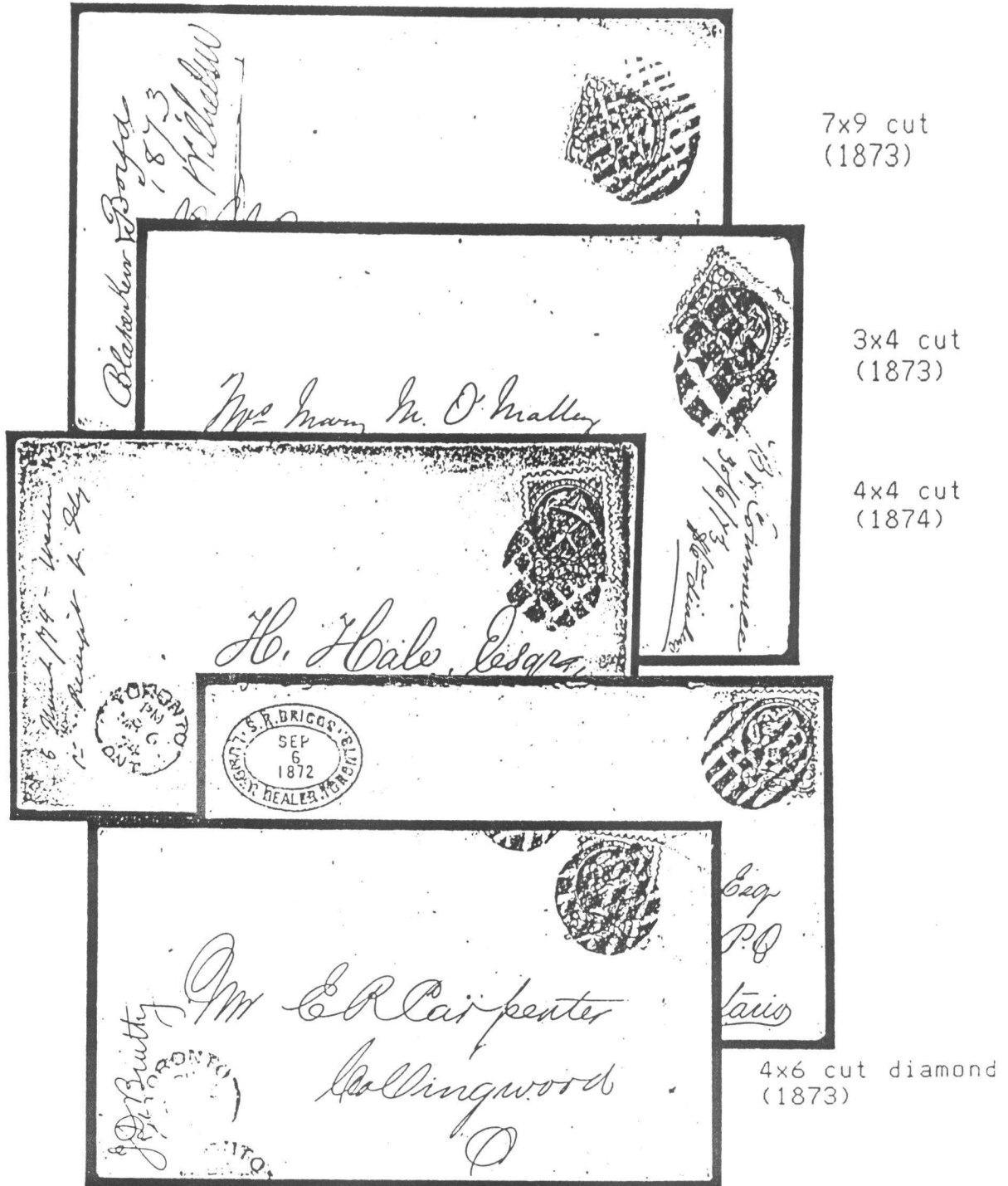


FIGURE 3: Segmented corks are fairly common, however, they add a lot more beauty when 4 strikes enhance an 11c domestic triple rated registered cover.

FIGURE 4: Even grid and segmented cork cancelers are attractive on early SQ covers. Most of these were purchased in the last year at \$5.10 each ... a bargain at twice the price.



7x9 cut
(1873)

3x4 cut
(1873)

4x4 cut
(1874)

4x6 cut diamond
(1873)

The author welcomes the opportunity to correspond with anyone willing to share information on this and most other SQ subjects. Write direct to:

✓ Ronald D. Leith
P.O. Box 430
Abbotsford, B.C. V2S-5Z5



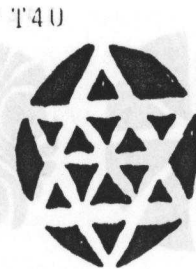
D&S-144
? /70



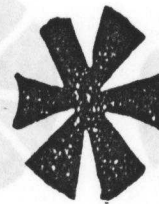
D&S-145
? / ?



D&S-128
? /70



DE 29/70



J-1148
NO ?/70



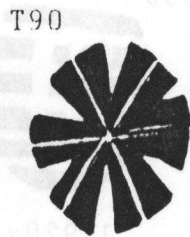
J-1203
JA ?/70



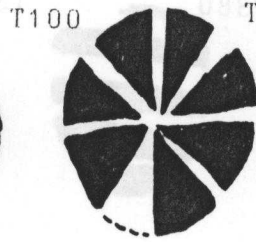
J-895
? /70



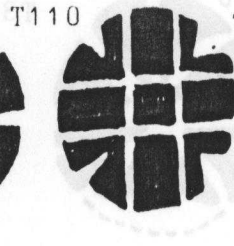
D&S-855
? /70



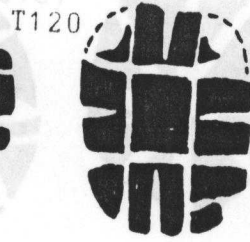
SP 2/70



OC 24/70



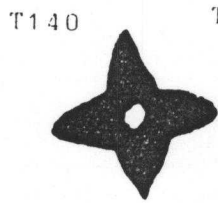
JY 27/70



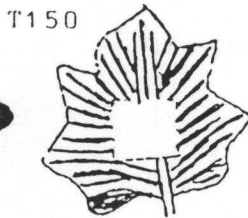
AU 3/70



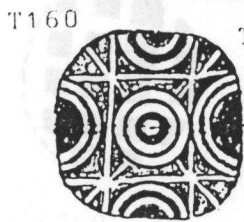
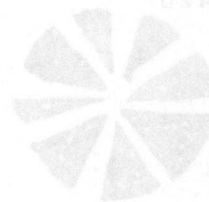
DE 6/70



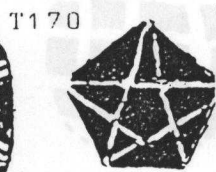
D&S-78
? /70-80



D&S-74
? /70



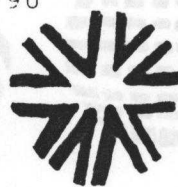
D&S-830
? /71



D&S-112a
? /71



D&S-43a
? /71



MR 15/71



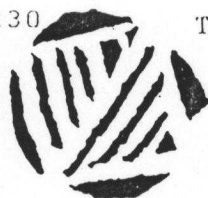
AU 1/71



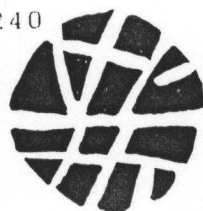
J-1387
AU ?/71



D&S-624
? /71



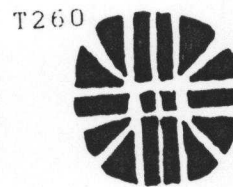
D&S-841
? /71



MY 22/71



NO 10/71
4x5 cut



JY 20/71



NO 22/71
NO 23/71
3x5 cut



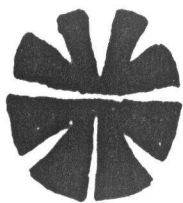
FE 20/71
3x7 cut

T290



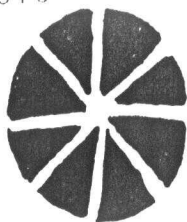
JA 2/72
5x5 cut

T300



JA 3/72

T310



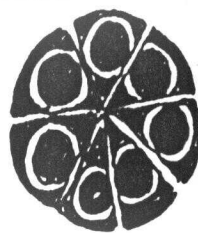
JA 22/72

T320

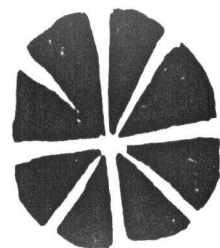


J-1203x
FE 24/72

T330

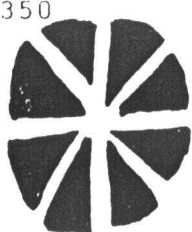


AP 8/72



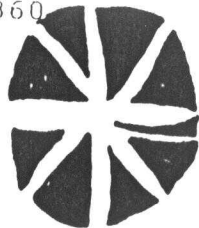
AP 6/72

T350



MY 31/72

T360



JU 5/72

T370



JU 15/72

T380



OC 4/72

T390



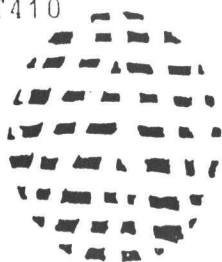
J-920x
SP 6/72

T400



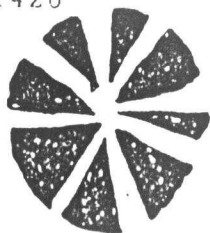
SP 10/72

T410



J-1323
MY ?/72

T420



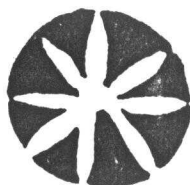
J-1369
JY ?/72

T430



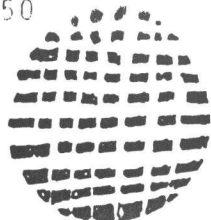
FE 15/73

T440



FE 26/73

T450



MR 13/73
7x9 cut

T460



MY 21/73
4x6 cut

T470



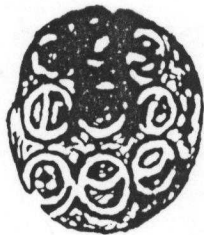
JU 30/73
3x4 cut

T480



DE 20/73
4x4 cut

T490



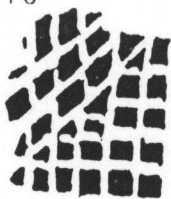
D&S-830a
? /74

T500



D&S-829a
? /74

T510



D&S-858a
? /74

T520



D&S-43b
? /74

T530



FE 13/7?
5x5 cut

T540



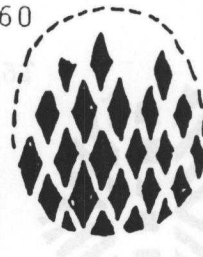
MR 6/74

T550



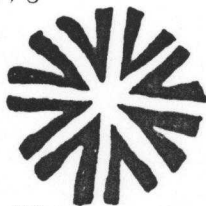
MY 14/74

T560



JU 2/74
6x6 cut

T570



MY
or JY 20/74

T580



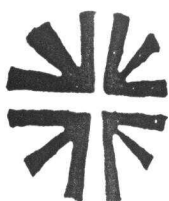
AU 2/75

T590



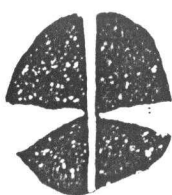
D&S-6
? /75

T600



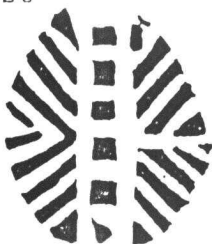
D&S-811
? / 76

T610



J-1350
SE ? / 76

T620



D&S-837a
? ?

T630



D&S-839
? / ?

T640



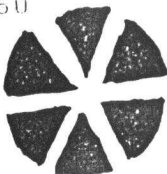
D&S-568
? / 79

T650



D&S-569
? / 79

T660



D&S-851
? / 80

T670



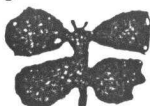
D&S-711
? / 80

T680



no c-121

T690



no c-212



TYPE 1



TYPE 1A



TYPE 1B



TYPE 1C



TYPE 2



TYPE 3



TYPE 4



TYPE 5



TYPE 6



TYPE 7



TYPE 8



TYPE 9



TYPE 10



TYPE 11



TYPE 12



TYPE 13



STEEL INSERT
TYPE 14



TYPE 15



TYPE 16



TYPE 17



TYPE 18



TYPE 19



TYPE 20



TYPE 20A



TYPE 21



TYPE 22



TYPE 23



TYPE 24



TYPE 25



TYPE 26



TYPE 27



TYPE 28



TYPE 29



TYPE 30



TYPE 31



TYPE 32



TYPE 33



TYPE 34



TYPE 35



TYPE 36



TYPE 37



STEEL INSERT
TYPE 38



TYPE 39



TYPE 40



TYPE 41



TYPE 42



TYPE 43



TYPE 44



TYPE 45



TYPE 46



TYPE 47
NORMAL 2 RING
DIFFERENT "2"



TYPE 48



TYPE 49

NORMAL 2 RING
DIFFERENT "2"



TYPE 50



TYPE 50A



TYPE 51



TYPE 52



TYPE 53



TYPE 54



TYPE 55



TYPE 56



TYPE 57



TYPE 58



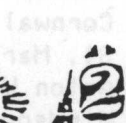
TYPE 59



TYPE 60



TYPE 61



TYPE 62



TYPE 63



TYPE 64



TYPE 65

References:

1. Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century, Day & Smythies, 1973
2. Standard BNA Catalogue, Jarrett, 1929
3. Cronology of Toronto Fancy "2" Cancellations, Cohen et al, BNA Topics, 1979 vol 36, #4, p.22-23
4. The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and Their Use, Duckworth, 1986, p.212-215
5. Canadian Official Postal Guide, 1870 & 1880

Report: newsletter

March 23, 1989

NUMBER	TOWN	EARLY DATE	L OR S	LATE DATE	S OR L	NOTE
1	Montreal	Apr 16 69	L	?	S	
2	Toronto	Mar 27 69	L	Jul 6 69	L	
3	Quebec	Apr 26 69	L	Jul 27 97	S	
4	Halifax	Mar 31 69	L	Apr 13 69	L	
5	Hamilton	Apr 5 69	L	Feb 2 70	S	
6	London	Mar 31 69	L	May 15 72	S	
7	St. John	Apr 12 69	L	Jun 19 76	S	
8	Ottawa	Sep 21 69	L	Apr 30 70	L	
9	Kingston	Mar 24 69	L	Aug 30 69	L	
10	Sydney	Apr 2 69	L	Jun 18 74	S	
11	Fredericton	Apr 3 69	L	Aug 17 80	PC	
12	St. Catharin	Aug 14 69	L	May 31 75	S	
13	Belleville	May 22 69	L	May 14 73	S	
14	Guelph	Jun 29 69	L	Apr 30 90	S	
15	Brantford	Oct 28 69	L	Aug 2 73	PC	
16	Brockville	Jul 10 69	L	Aug 4 70	S	
17	Not Known					
18	Yarmouth	Aug 11 69	L	Mar 27 75	S	
19	Peterborough	Mar 8 70	L	Apr 12 73	S	
20	Not Identifi					
21	Goderich	Nov 22 69	L	Apr 9 80	S	
22	Galt		L			ONE COVER REPORTE
23	Woodstock	Jun 4 69	L	Mar 23 70	S	
24	Stratford	Apr 24 69	L	Jun 3 74	S	
25	New Glasgow	May 21 69	L	Mar 6 73	S	
26	Windsor	May 29 69	L	Dec 13 70	L	
27	Ingersoll	May 14 69	L	Jun 27 76	S	
28	Sarnia	Aug 2 69	L	May 21 75	S	
29	Cobourg	Aug 5 69	L	May 26 70	L	
30	Pictou	Apr 8 69	L	Oct 8 81	S	
31	Oshawa	May 7 69	L	Dec 23 80	S	
32	Barrie	Apr 16 69	L	Nov 25 69	L ?	
33	Sherbrooke	Apr 2 69	L	? 75	S	
34	Chatham	Dec 12 72	S	May 23 79	S	COHEN
35	Lindsay	Mar 29 69	L	Mar 24 73	PC	
36	St. Johns	Jun 26 74	S	Jun 13 76	S	
37	Amherst	Oct 12 69	L	Mar 18 73	S	
38	Bowmanville	Jun 22 69	L	Feb 29 76	S	
39	Whitby	Aug 28 69	L	?		
40	Cornwall	Jun 18 69	L	Aug 3 83	S	1930'S Late Date
41	St. Marys	Apr 23 69	L	Aug 20 90	S	
42	Acton Vale	Mar 26 70	L			ONE COVER?
43	Windsor	May 10 69	L	Jan 30 87	PC	
44	Owen Sound	Jan 11 70	L	?		
45	Perth	May 4 69	L	Jun 24 73	S	
46	Dundas	May 7 69	L	Oct 14 75	S	
47	Napanee	Jul 24 69	L	Mar 4 74	S	
48	Simcoe	Jul 29 69	L	Oct 11 73	S	
49	Prescott	Jul 9 69	L	May 30 70	S	
50	St. Andrews	May 22 72	L	Feb 17 97	S	
51	Piction	Mar 29 69	L	?		
52	St. Hyacinth	Jun 10 69	L	Jan 25 82	S	
53	Three Rivers	Jul 2 69	L	?		
54	Truro	May 15 69	L	Mar 25 75	S	
55	Berlin	Apr 29 69	L	Jun 13 85	S	
56	Brampton	Sep 24 69	L	Nov 27 78	S	
57	Paris	Apr 16 70	L	May 22 78	S	
58	St. Thomas	Apr 16 69	L	Mar 31 77	S	



1



2



3



4



5



6





10



11



12



13



14



15

- 1) A re-entry at the UR of the 6 cent. Period not given.
- 2) A re-entry at the UR of the 5 cent. Again period not given but from a Montreal printing. All UR vertical lines doubled.
- 3) A re-entry at the UR and a line at the UL
- 4) A 'very thick and easy to see' flaw over the R 2. Has anyone else seen this one?
- 5) Either a re-entry or a strong guide line at the UR of the two cent.
- 6) A re-entry at the left side of the 2 cent.
- 7) A 'very light oblong spot' on the neck; two dots, 1 at center left and one at top left. Bottom of T and A missing. Possible 1893 date.
- 8) 'White seagull above head below A'. Central top guide dot. On cover dated JY 24, 82, perf. 12. Possibly something on the paper stopped the impression?
- 9) A template to clearly show the location of the 'gash on the neck' of the 6 cent pictured earlier.
- 10) Scratches c. 1891
- 11) Blob on top of Queen's head. c. 1894
- 12) Neck scratches. Second Ottawa printing.
- 13) Scratch at UL. Parliament St. Toronto, PM JA 12 92.
- 14) Scratch. Late Mont or early S.O. printing.
- 15) Scratch of cheek on 41a.

These are as submitted to me. I suspect that some are not constant. I am sure that all members would like to hear if anyone can confirm second copies of any of 3 to 15.