



# Pence-Cents Era Study Group



Of the British North America  
Philatelic Society  
(Volume I, No. 2, August, 2012)

## Welcome to 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

Dear Study Group Member,

Welcome to the second edition of the Pence-Cents Study Group Newsletter. Anybody who collects stamps and/or postal history or even is remotely interested in this classic period is invited to join. Right now, there are no membership fees. If you are interested in fancy cancels, constant plate varieties, engraving errors/plate flaws, printing orders, DPO/RPO cancels, stampless covers, rates and BNA Provinces or any other area of early Canadian-BNA philately, you should find something of interest in our Group,

Fortunately, there were several members who stepped up to provide some additional (and very thorough) articles for this 2<sup>nd</sup> Newsletter. I am very pleased with the quality of the information provided and this issue should keep classic Canadian collectors up on the latest information.

Based on recent auctions, the classic period of Canadian philately is still commanding respectable pricing. For example, the Spink auction in April had one lot of decimal stamps and covers (Lot 1921) that was estimated at \$5-7K but was hammered down at \$22,000. I know that there are a lot of potential members who haven't raised their hands and joined our Group or, at the least, have requested a copy of our Newsletters. I can provide hard copies for those who don't have internet capability.

Ron Majors, Chair of Pence/Cents Study Group.

## VGG Offers Classical Canadian Philatelic Books at a 50% (or Greater) Discount

Although we are not trying to undermine the sale of books through BNAPS, one of our members, Ralph E. Trimble, a Director of The Greene Foundation, has been authorized to sell books on eBay and there is no additional charge for using PayPal. If you wish to order books directly from the VGG Foundation and want to pay using PAYPAL, there is an additional charge of \$3.00 per book.

You can do an eBay search using the titles of the books. Here are some of the typical offerings:

Canada's Pence Era: The Pence Stamps and the Canadian Mail 1851-1859, by Arfken, Leggett, Firby & Steinhart  
Original Price: \$150.00 Now Only: \$75.00 CDN + Shipping

Canada's Decimal Era 1859-1868, by Arfken & Leggett  
Original Price: \$125.00 Now Only: \$75.00 CDN + Shipping

Canada's Small Queen Era 1870-1897, by George Arfken  
Original Price: \$150.00 Now Only: \$75.00 CDN + Shipping

The Pence Issues of Newfoundland 1857-1866, by Robert H. Pratt  
Original Price: \$75.00 Now Only: \$25.00 CDN + Shipping

The 1959 St. Lawrence Seaway Joint Issue and its Invert, by Charles, J.G. Verge  
Original Price: \$39.95 Now Only: \$20.00 CDN + Shipping

There are no additional handling fees, strictly the Canada Post postage rates, which can be accessed on their website. All books are brand new.

Ralph's eBay seller's account (GreeneBooks) is new but his personal eBay account (pssc152) since 1999 has over 800 positive feedbacks (100%), so you need not worry that he is a fly-by-night seller. He has the full backing of The Greene Foundation. He is trying to build a positive eBay Feedback reputation so would appreciate positive Feedback once you receive your book(s) and are satisfied with them.

For further contact:  
[retrimble@rogers.com](mailto:retrimble@rogers.com)  
<http://www.re-entries.com>  
<http://www.greenefoundation.ca>  
<http://www.philatelicspecialistsociety.com>

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There are 5 major varieties of the 5c Beaver listed in the Scott and Unitrade catalogues. Each one of these is a stamp that is very popular and sells well at auctions. Aside from the Major Re-entry, they all have names: Log in Waterfall, Rock in Waterfall, Split Beaver and Leaping Fish. They also have Minor Catalogue Numbers and their plate positions have been identified. Here is a table that organizes this information for these varieties.

| Scott No. | Variety Name      | Plate Position |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------|
| 15v       | Major Re-entry    | 28             |
| 15vi      | Log in Waterfall  | 50             |
| 15vii     | Rock in Waterfall | 53             |
| 15viii    | Split Beaver      | 90             |
| 15ix      | Leaping Fish      | 54             |

There were 39.1 Million 5c Beavers printed in plates of 100 stamps each. If you divide this number by 100, you get 391,000, which would be the number of stamps produced for each plate position. The odds are quite low that you find one of these stamps. I'm sure there are many collectors who will notice these famous varieties immediately.

It is difficult to figure out the exact number of how many of these major varieties were printed since the plate was repaired a number of times. In Ken Kershaw's book showing his plate study of States 10-11, all but the major re-entry at plate position 28 and the Rock in Waterfall varieties had disappeared, so we can say that most of these varieties disappeared from the plate through repair, but at what time for each, it is unclear. We can certainly say that this occurred prior to States 10-11. I do know that these stamps seem to be rare and almost never show up at auctions. If this is the case, then I feel that many are waiting to be found. If not, then there must be 1.5 Million Canada stamp collections with a copy of one of these varieties.

In this article, I will show a copy of each and a description of how to spot these precious gems.

### The Major Varieties

This is the **Major Re-entry** for the 5c Beaver at pp28 (Figure 1). There are many re-entries and states of re-entries for this stamp. There are a number of valuable resources for these re-entries such as Ralph Trimble's website: <http://re-entries.com/> which I have listed at the end of this article.

This Major Re-entry is easily spotted as it is a triple print. This is the strongest re-entry in the 1859 Decimal Issue with a close 2<sup>nd</sup> being the 12 ½ Major Re-entry at position 94. The frame lines and oval lines at the left and upper left of the stamp are printed in triplicate. The lettering in CANADA shows a strong line at the bottom of the letters CANAD. There are marks at the right side of the letters FIVE CENTS. There are marks in both the left and right flower. The denomination number 5 on the top and bottom left side are doubled significantly. The arcs on both sides of the crown are doubled.

This copy below is centered to the right and shows off the main part of the re-entry at the left side of the stamp. It also has a nice light COBourg OC ?? 69 dated cancel which is into the Large Queen period but prior to the 5c Large Queen release in late 1875.



Figure 1

My guess is that that most of these that have survived have been found because the re-entry is so strong and visible. Anyone who is selling stamps would notice this as something special, even if they didn't collect Canadian stamps.

Oddly enough, I have found poor quality copies selling for as little as \$100. Very Fine copies can sell for a high price. The record auction price is \$1500 (hammer price) for an XF Used Gem – Lot 319 sold on June 26, 2004. Eastern Auctions sold another XF copy for \$1250 – Lot 210 on January 23, 2010.

### Log in Waterfall



Figure 2a

The **Log in Waterfall** variety (Figure 2a) is pictured above and the "log" is a heavy diagonal line that runs from the bottom of the beaver to just crossing the oval above the letter I in FIVE. The above copy is a Very Fine copy from the Matthew Bennett sale of the Daniel Cantor Collection September 24 and Oct 1, 2011 in New York City.

(Figure 2b) Here is a close-up from a 2<sup>nd</sup> copy from my collection. You can see how the diagonal line is not as strong. This copy would be more difficult to notice than the nice copy above. But it is certainly noticeable when you look closely.

Fig. 2b



#### Rock in Waterfall



Figure 3

The **Rock in Waterfall** variety is pictured above and the "rock" is a large dot in the lower level of the waterfall. The above copy comes from the Matthew Bennett sale of the Daniel Cantor Collection. On this copy the rock is rather large but I have seen copies where the dot is smaller but always in the same position.

Here is a 2<sup>nd</sup> copy from the same Matthew Bennett sale with a similar dot (Figure 4).



Figure 4

#### Split Beaver



Figure 5

The **Split Beaver** variety is pictured above and the "split" is a diagonal line that crosses the beaver's face just below the eye and above his nose. The line extends out towards the N in CANADA and down towards the beaver's left paw. On this copy, there is also an extra line through the first A in CANADA.

This example is fairly strong and I have seen copies where the diagonal line is not as significant and more difficult to see.

Here is a close-up of the diagonal line and its' position across the beaver's face and neck (Figure 6).



Figure 6

## Five Cent Varieties (continued)

## Leaping Fish



Figure 7

The **Leaping Fish** variety (Figure 7) is pictured above and the "fish" is a small irregular shaped mark just under the top of the beaver's nose at the surface of the water or horizon line. This is the most difficult of these varieties to notice and is quite small and fairly insignificant. This copy is not as strong as other copies I have seen but does have a light dated cancel of JUL 13 1866.

(Figure 8) Here is a copy of a stamp that has a stronger mark which more resembles the shape of a fish. This must be an earlier printing than the copy above.



Figure 8

## Covers with Varieties

Many covers can be found from the Decimal period bearing the 5c Beaver. Many of these are inexpensive and can be purchased, sometimes in groups of 2 or 3, for less than \$50. Of the many covers available, there are very few that have been found with any of the above varieties. Unitrade lists a price of between \$525 and \$1100 for these varieties on cover and they will cost you most of this price at auction. If you find one that has not been described as a variety, it would be much cheaper.

Many collectors of covers focus on the destination, the rate, the markings and cancellations, the history or the mode of travel and delivery of the cover as opposed to looking for a possible variety on the stamps that may be on that cover. It may be a good idea to check your collections or look at 5c Beaver covers for these Major varieties and other Minor varieties.

(Figure 9) Here is a 5c Beaver Pair on a crossborder cover from New Liverpool L.C. to the USA. The top stamp in the pair is a Rock in Waterfall variety and is the same one pictured in my description of this variety in this article. When you look at the cover, the variety doesn't appear readily noticeable until you zoom in on the top stamp with your variety knowledge that is now tucked under your belt.



Figure 9

(Figure 10a) Here is a 2<sup>nd</sup> cover that is a very simple looking light yellow envelope, but on closer inspection, you'll see the noticeable doubling of the stamp image. Are these stamps going unnoticed? I don't think this is the case because collectors are keenly observant. I actually think it may be more likely that these stamps **have** been noticed and they have been soaked off the covers and sold as singles. This would decrease the number of covers in existence. More recently, covers have been more sought after, and these varieties on cover have been increasing in price.



Figure 10a



Figure 10b

### Conclusion

I believe there are copies of these stamps to be found simply because of the quantity of 5c Beaver stamps printed. Although the plate was reworked a large number of times and the plate shows wear over the time period of use, most of the varieties appear to have been left through the life of the plate. It may be that the plate was corrected at some points in the life of a plate and the variety lost, making it rarer.

I still find it odd that these particular major varieties are so difficult to find, although during any study of this stamp, there certainly are a lot of different varieties, cancellations, paper types and colour shades to be found.

This is one of the most studied stamps in Canadian Philately and the many books, articles and web pages devoted to the 5c Beaver prove it to be an interesting and popular stamp that is easily acquired and inexpensive to collect. This is a stamp where major and minor varieties do exist to be found, more easily than on most other Canadian stamps.

### References

- 1) Matthew Bennett International – Auction 339 (September 24 – October 1, 2011 in New York City)
- 2) The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps
- 3) [http://re-entries.com/decimal\\_fivecents.html](http://re-entries.com/decimal_fivecents.html) by Ralph E. Trimble
- 4) <http://www.canadianstampauctions.com/> by Tom Burpee

### Good Reference Books (not referenced in this article but very useful)

- A. The Five Cents Beaver Stamp of Canada by Geoffrey Whitworth (RPSC)
- B. The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-1868 by Geoffrey Whitworth (RPSC)
- C. The Five Cent Beaver I. The Plate Proofs of States 10-11 by Kenneth A. Kershaw Ph. D, D. Sc., F.R.S.C.

E. *The Five Cent Beaver II. Plating the More Notable Varieties and Re-entries*, 2007 by Kenneth A. Kershaw (BNAPS)

F. *Canada's Decimal Era 1859-1868* by Arfken, George B. & Leggett, Arthur W. (The Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation)

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## Earliest Foreign Circular from Canada in CPO Era by Vic Willson



Figure 11

The printed circular shown here (Figure 11) was auctioned in Germany in a Gaertner sale. I purchased it as it represents the earlier circular sent transatlantic that I have recorded, and earliest foreign circular in the Canadian Post Office period from 1851. It is dated Montreal July 17, 1852. Per the Anglo-French Postal agreement of 1846, in force until at least until the new additions of Jan. 1, 1855, permitted such mail from London to France, collected 15 decimes in France. The rate from Canada to England was 1d, shown with the handstamp. The French transit is Paris, August 3, sent to Beaune, Burgundy.

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## Reader Comment on Article Regarding Cartier Re-entries/Plate positions

Study Group member Richard Thompson provided some clarifying comments on the inaugural issue's article by Jim Jung (Vol.1, No. 1, page 6) .

"With respect to the "Burr On Shoulder" variety, Jim states that "one has to assume that there are the same number of possible examples as that of any other Plate Position." This of course true if one is speaking just of plate position 7, however the burr flaw developed late in the life of the plate. Whitworth p. 86 states, "A most unusual flaw developed on Position No. 7 just prior to the fulfilment of the last order for stamps in February 1867. at first the flaw appeared as a small indentation behind the head but quickly developed into a very noticeable blemish and is often referred to as

as 'The Balloon flaw'." I have seen seven copies and all were from printing 11B, 12A or 12B. Since all printings of the 17¢ stamp were of 500 sheets, if we assume that the earliest occurrence was printing 11B and that printing 11B was of 250 sheets we have 750 sheets with the 'Burr'. If we assume a 2% survival rate we would have 15 copies. As Jim notes this flaw is extremely rare." Richard Thompson

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## Blockade Mail from Canada to Confederacy During U.S. Civil War By Ron Majors

The United States Civil War was an uneasy time of relationships between Canada and both the Union and the Confederacy. There were Canadians living in the Southern States, over 50,000 Canadians fighting on both the Union (majority) and the Confederate armies and navies as sympathizers and as soldiers-of-fortune, and profiteering taking place in the Maritimes, particularly in Halifax, NS where local ocean going vessels served as blockade runners carrying arms and provisions of various kinds and mail through Bermuda, Bahamas, and other Caribbean islands. The outbreak of the American Civil War threw the Confederate postal system into turmoil. Postal services between the United States (Union) and as seceding states was discontinued on May 30, 1861. For the rest of the war there was no regular mail service between areas controlled by the United States government and those controlled by the Confederacy. The two were at war, and writing to the other side was communicating with the enemy. The United States not only did not accept Confederate mail for delivery but it imposed a blockade that attempted to keep Confederate mail from going to other countries including Canada and BNA as well.

President Lincoln proclaimed the blockade of the southern coasts on April 19, 1861. Stretching from Virginia to Texas, the blockaded area encompassed over 3,500 miles of coastline and nearly 200 harbors and river openings, so the Union Navy concentrated on the thirteen CSA deep-water ports that could serve as effective transit points for supplies and mail. By early 1862, six of these ports had been captured by the union forces before they could commence blockade running. By mid-1862, New Orleans was also captured and Savannah was effectively closed. The remaining five ports were active in blockade running until they were captured late in the war, although Federal naval actions temporarily stopped blockade running at Charleston and Galveston.

"Legal" mail from and to Canada/BNA and the Confederacy was virtually stopped when the postal services in the Union were suspended with the South and the Blockade imposed. There were only a few (and extremely difficult) ways where mail could be delivered to/from the South:

1. Hand carried across lines to the Southern States and placed in the Southern postal system (it is unknown how many letters were conveyed by this means) or vice-versa

2. Delivered via Canadian/BNA ships mainly through the Caribbean ports of Nassau, Bahamas, Hamilton, Bermuda and Havana, Cuba; blockade runners would then deliver the mail to those few ports that were not controlled by the Union Navy (only a single blockade cover from Canada to a Confederate address has been reported; exhibited here); similar mail from Confederate States to Canada are very rare.

3. Via a Flag of Truce that was available for Prisoner of War mail and normally this route was only for mail going to Canada; letters were placed in an outer envelope in the Confederacy and when delivered to the lines, the envelope was opened and the inner letter which had a coin for payment was posted in the Union postal system); only a single cover to Canada (Montreal) displayed in this exhibit has been reported.

4. Letters to and from Union-occupied cities were transported through the Union postal system; the bulk of covers were sent to/from Southern states went through this channel; most reported covers were sent to/from Canadian soldiers/sailors serving in the Union forces.

(Figure Here I present an example of the only known blockade cover (private communication with Bill Longley, 2008) sent in 1863 from Montreal to the Confederate State of Georgia via Nassau, Bahamas and Charlestown, SC. The cover was mailed from an individual from the Dead Letter Office to his brother in Georgia. The cover has an handling oval handstamp in red "Forwarded by Saunders & Sons, Nassau." and "STEAM-SHIP" oval at left, pencil "12" rate (10c plus 2c ship fee) on addressed to Charles Haile, Athens, Clarke County, State of Georgia, bold "Charleston S.C./Jun 29 186(3)" transit c.d.s. at lower right, interesting original enclosure accompanies, dated May 1, 1863 on Canadian Post Office Department, **Dead Letter Office** stationery. This cover is a very scarce forwarded blockade usage into Georgia out of Canada

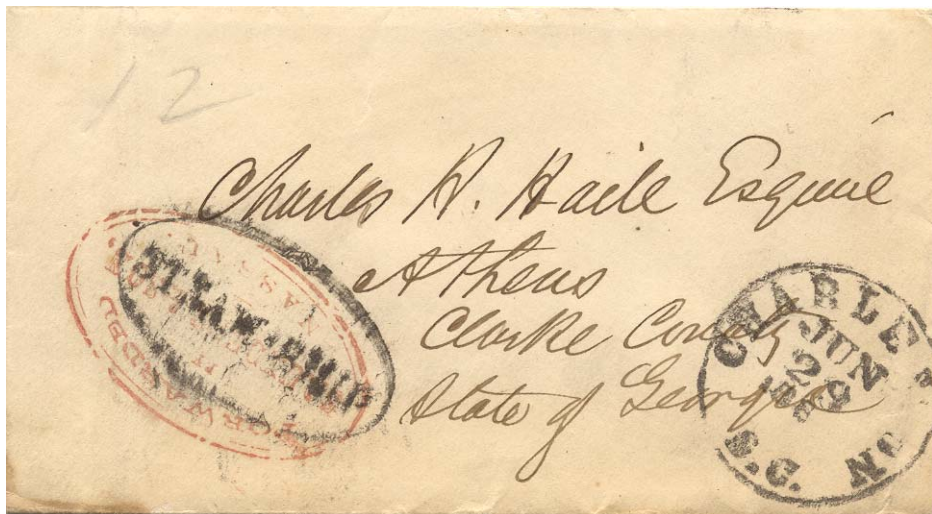


Figure 12

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### Better (and Bigger) Images of Figures

by Ron Majors

The present form of this Newsletter is a pdf file. The reason for using this format is that it saves memory space and is easier to e-mail without the possibility of exceeding the capacity of some servers. The original Newsletter was laid out in Microsoft Powerpoint and the file was around 6 times bigger. Although the images are sufficient in the pdf file for getting an overview of the stamps and covers being displayed, for some subtle features such as stitch watermarks, plate flaws and varieties, cancellations and other small modifications, even with using a magnifying glass, the image may still be too small to get a good view of the subtlety. One can use Adobe Acrobat Reader to blow up images to several hundred percent. By doing so, the images still have enough resolution to be able to observe and detect subtle varieties.

### Application for Membership in the BNAPS Pence/Cents Study Group

If you have an interest in early Canadian and BNA stamps, covers and postal history including stampless, please fill out and return this form to Ron Majors, P.O. Box 44, Mendenhall, PA 19357 USA.; e-mail: [ronald.e.majors@gmail.com](mailto:ronald.e.majors@gmail.com); telephone: 610-399-1509 (home), 302-636-8222 (work); 484-883-5946 (mobile)

During the BNAPEX 2012 in Calgary, AB on August 31, 2012 from 5-6 PM the Study Group will meet to share information, "show and tell" with new acquisitions/interesting stamps & covers, and generally talk about issues in this collecting area.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

Province/State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal/Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe your interest area(s):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## The Printings of the 1859 Issue of Canada

by Richard Thompson

Editorial Note: The following article was originally published in The 1859 Issue, Maple Leaves, Vol. XXX, No. 5, January 2008 but this monumental contribution deserves to be fully reprinted in our Newsletter as it provides an in-depth update/addition to Geoffrey Whitworth's monograph and his other writings and the writings of Senator Calder. Because of the detailed information, it will be published in two instalments. Here the perforations and studies on the 1c, 2c and 5c printings and in the next Newsletter (Vol. 2, No. 1), the 10c, 12c and 17c printings will be covered.

This article will attempt to outline my observations on the 1859 issue as added to the information contained in Geoffrey Whitworth's monograph and his other writings and the writings of Senator Calder.

### Perforations:

Whitworth described the four machines used to perforate the stamps of this issue as follows: All were rotary machines designed to perforate sheets of stamps of 100 impressions arranged 10 X 10. They consisted of 11 wheels on an upper shaft which were studded with concentric rows of small pins while a lower shaft held 11 counterpart wheels in which were drilled concentric rows of small holes at the same circumferential distance apart as the pins in the upper wheel. The wheels were fastened to the shafts by set screws so that it was a simple matter to loosen the set screws and slide the wheels to fit any stamp size. [1]

If the diameter of the studded wheels measured from tip to tip of the pins is equal to the outside diameter of the counterpart wheels the machine is much easier to design, manufacture and make to work.

*Machine 'A'.* Average gauge 11.7 but individual stamps can be found gauging from 11.6 to 11.75 [2]. This machine was taken out of service in late 1861 or early 1862 and it appears that the last use of this machine was on printing 8 of the one cent stamp.

*Machine 'B'.* Average gauge 11.8 with individual stamps varying from 11.75 to 11.85 [2]. This machine appears to have been first used on the five cents stamps ordered NO/26/1861 and last used on stamps ordered NO/28/1864. After that its only recorded use on this issue was to finish the perforation of printing 23A of the ten cents stamp and printing 6A of the 2 cent stamp when machine 'C' was taken out of service for repairs [3].

*Machine 'C'.* Average gauge 11.9 with individual stamps varying from 11.85 to 11.95 [2]. Whitworth reports this perforation on stamps dated February 1862. My first observation is DE/23/62 on a five cents stamp from printing 9 (but Whitworth reports this printing in use in June 1862) [1]. This machine continued in use until the end of the issue.

*Machine 'D'.* Average gauge 12.1 with individual stamps varying from 12.05 to 12.15 [2]. Whitworth reports the first use of this machine on a stamp dated January 1863, and my first observation is JA/01/1863 on a five cents stamp from printing 12. Whitworth writes that the machine was in use from January 1863 to the end of the issue.

Stanley Gibbons lists the whole of this issue as being perforated 12 while Scott and Unitrade list it as being perforated 11¾, 12 X 11¾ (11¾ X 12 for the 5 cents stamp because its long axis is horizontal) and 12.

After having recorded his observations of the four perforating machines Whitworth then combined machines 'A' and 'B' as perf. 11¾ and machines 'C' and 'D' as perf. 12, probably so as not to rock the boat of conventional wisdom. However, measuring perforations accurately can be of great assistance in identifying the individual printings. The major contribution of this article, to the study of this issue is the decoupling of perf. 11¾ into 11.7 and 11.8 and the decoupling of perf. 12 into 11.9 and 12.1. A Stanley Gibbons Instanta Gauge with a range of 10 to 16 perforations per 2 cm. has been used to record the observations in this series. Those who do not see any use in measuring perforations more accurately than to the nearest quarter of a perforation per 2 cm. (hereinafter to be known as rounders) should not read any further.

It is widely accepted that, in the combined perforation period, that all stamps are perforated 12 X 11¾ except the five cents which because of its long axis being horizontal is perforated 11¾ X 12. This is not totally correct; printing 16 of the one cent stamp is perforated 11.8 X 12.1 and printing 19 of the one cent stamp and printing 2 and part of printing 6 of the two cents stamp are perforated 11.8 X 11.9 (each of which rounds off to 11¾ X 12).

How to measure perforations accurately: First you must have the stamp on the same side of the gauge as the measuring lines. The reason for this is that a physical phenomenon called parallax will distort the picture you see if you try to measure with the stamp separated from the measuring lines by the thickness of the gauge. The Gibbons Instanta gauge has the measuring lines on the bottom of the gauge so you can put the stamp under the gauge or alternatively put the gauge upside down and then measure with the stamp on top. Either way works, but the stamp must be on the same side as the lines. Second you must measure to the centre of the perforation holes, you

cannot attempt to measure to the centre of the teeth, because some will have torn to the left others to the right and some symmetrically but they will not all be the same on any one side of a stamp.

### **The Printings of the One Cent Queen Victoria:**

The printing information and some colour names have been taken from reference [4], while other revised colour names have been taken from reference [5]. The colour descriptions and most of the dated copy information is from reference [5].

Whitworth found that his original colour names did not describe the colours in a way that collectors would understand so he altered some of the colour names to give a fuller description. Unfortunately in many orders there are variations in shade. The colour names are taken from Stanley Gibbons Stamp Colour Key, but the key has a limited number of shades of red from which to choose and so modifiers have been added.

The carmine shades keep repeating. A crimson colour always looks cleaner than a carmine. A carmine has a dull or darker look. Examine the solid ink between ONE and CENT when comparing the stamp to Gibbons Key.

Order No. 1 10,000 sheets, placed 1859/MR/16

A Printing - Lake, perf. 11.7, originally called Crimson, dated copy; JY/ 6/59.

B Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.7 - originally called Light crimson; SP/29/59 and JA/25/60.

Order No. 2 5,000 sheets, placed 1859/AU/03

A Printing - Brown red, perf. 11.7; NO/26/59, JA/30/60, MY/17/60, JU/ 6/60 and DE/27/60.

Order No. 3 5,000 sheets, placed 1860/JA/04

A Printing - Carmines, perf. 11.7; DE/26/59, FE/20/60, FE/24/60, AP/20/60, JU/19/60 and JY/ 9/60.

Order No. 4 10,000 sheets, placed 1860/MR/28

A Printing - Brown reds, perf. 11.7; MY/17/60, JU/28/60, DE/26/60 and JA/29/61.

Order No. 5 10,000 sheets, placed 1860/SP/29

A Printing - Dark rose, perf. 11.7, similar to printing 1A; DE/29/60, JA/12/61, JA/14/61, JA/16/61, FE/14/61 and MR/11/61.

Order No. 6 10,000 sheets, placed 1861/MR/06

A Printing - Carmines, perf. 11.7; SP/ 5/61, FE/ 9/62, FE/21/62 and AP/29/62.

Order No. 7 10,000 sheets, placed 1861/AU/13

A Printing - Pale carmines, perf. 11.7; FE/21/62, FE/24/62, AP/ 4/62 and JY/17/62.

Order No. 8 5,000 sheets, placed 1861/NO/26

A Printing - Dull reds, perf. 11.7; FE/15/62, JU/ 9/62, JU/ 9/62, JY/17/62, SP/24/62 and SP/30/62.

Order No. 9 10,000 sheets, placed 1862/FE/13

A Printing - Brownish crimson, perf. 11.8, originally called Brown red, a very deeply printed stamp and much richer in colour; AU/ 9/62, NO/23/62 and DE/ 5/62.

Order No. 10 5,000 sheets, placed 1862/MY/31

A Printing - Deep bright brown red, perf. 11.8, looks like printing 9 but flatter in appearance, OC/27/62, OC/30/62,

DE/26/62 and FE/ 8/63.

Order No. 11 5,000 sheets, placed 1862/SE/02

A Printing - Carmine reds, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, clear colours and quite red, (orders 11 to 14 all have a bluish tinge to them); JA/23/63, MY/ 4/63, JY/ 3/63, JY/ 3/63 and JY/ 4/63.

Order No. 12 10,000 sheets, placed 1862/OC/29

A Printing - Pale carmine, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, paler, duller & more blue than 11; FE/14/63, FE/18/63, MY/ 8/63, MY/14/63, AU/14/63, JA/18/64, MR/28/64 and JU/17/64.

Order No. 13 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/FE/27

A Printing - Pale rose red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, cleaner and brighter looking than 12; JU/ 5/63, JY/ 8/63, SP/ 7/63, SP/11/63, SP/18/63 and OC/ 3/63.

Order No. 14 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/JU/09

A Printing - Pale crimson, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, originally called Carmine reds, brighter in colour than 13; OC/20/63, NO/13/63, JA/15/64, JA/29/64, AP/ 6/64, AP/14/64 and AP/19/64.

Order No. 15 5,000 sheets, placed 1863/SE/14

A Printing - Light brown red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, gone is the blueness of the preceding four orders, JA/20/64, FE/13/64, FE/23/64 and NO/ 4/64.

B - Printing, Brown red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; JY/ 7/64 and OC/ 5/64.

Order No. 16 5,000 sheets, placed 1863/NO/21 (see also printing 19 & printings 2 & 6 of the 2c value.

A Printing - Carmine reds, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, (see also printing 19 and printing 2 of the two cents value) not as deeply printed as the 11th; MR/ 7/64, MR/ 9/64, JU/21/64, JY/28/64 and SP/13/64.

Order No. 17 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/01

A Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, originally called Rose reds, duller and not really a rose tint; MY/ 2/64, MY/12/64, JU/15/64, JU/24/64, JU/25/64, JY/ 2/64, JY/18/64, JY/26/64, AU/19/64, SP/ 8/64, SP/28/64, OC/13/64, DE/ 5/64 and JA13/65.

Order No. 18 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/30

A Printing - Brownish red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8; OC/ 7/64, OC/13/64, OC/31/64, DE/14/64, MR/ 2/65, MR/22/65, MR/23/65 and AP/ 6/65.

Order No. 19 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/JY/09 (see also printing 16 & printings 2 & 6 of the 2c value.

A Printing - Pale carmine, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, (see also printing 16 and printing 2 of the two cents value) lighter than 18; JA/ 6/65, JA/17/65, FE/17/65, FE/18/65, FE/25/65, MR/13/65, MY/16/65 and JY/11/65.

Order No. 20 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28

A Printing - Dull rose red, perf. 11.9, there are shades; JY/ 8/65, JY/14/65 and DE/ 1/65.

B Printing - Carmine red, perf. 11.9; NO/11/65 and DE/13/65.

Order No. 21 10,000 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28

A Printing - Lake, perf. 11.9, originally called Light rose red, deeper and darker than 20; DE/12/65 and DE/18/65.

B Printing - Red and deep red, perf. 11.9; MY/16/65 and SP/11/66.

Order No. 22 20,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22

A Printing - Pale red, perf. 11.9, lighter than 21.

B Printing - Light brown red, perf. 11.9; MY/28/66, OC/13/66 and OC/20/66.

Order No. 23 20,000 sheets, placed 1865/SP/25

A Printing - Deep carmine red, perf. 12.1 X 11.9, has the bluish tinge of carmine; JU/29/66, JY/11/66, JY/20/66, JY/27/66, JY/30/66, AU/16/66, AU/29/66, SP/ 8/66, SP/26/66, OC/13/66, NO/15/66, DE/ 3/66, DE/ 5/66, DE/25/66, JA/10/67 and JA/19/67.

Order No. 24 20,000 sheets, placed 1866/JY/27

A Printing - Dull rose, perf. 11.9, originally called Carmine red, brighter and cleaner looking than 23; NO/17/66,

JA/ 2/67 and JU/ 4/67.

B Printing - Pale rose reds, perf. 11.9; NO/10/66 NO/29/66 and AU/21/67.

Order No. 25 20,000 sheets, placed 1866/DE/11

A Printing - Deep carmine, perf. 11.9, similar to 24 but darker and some duller in colour; MY/26/67, AU/12/67 and DE/23/67.

B Printing - Deep rose reds, perf. 11.9; NO/25/67, DE/23/67 and JA/ 2/68.

Order No. 26 20,000 sheets, placed 1867/FE/27

A Printing - Dull rose, perf. 11.9, similar to 25 but weaker inks, look more rose than carmine; FE/ 3/68 and DE/25/68.

B Printing - Dull rose reds, perf. 11.9; MR/25/68 and MY/18/68

#### **The Printings of the Two Cents Queen Victoria:**

Order No. 1 2,000 sheets, placed 1864/JY/14

A Printing - Carmine red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8, dated copies; AU/27/64, FE/21/65, MY/26/65 and JY/ 8/65.

B Printing - Pale carmine red, perf. 11.9 X 11.8- Whitworth had the pale carmine red as printing 2 perf. 12 but I find them to be perforated 11.9 X 11.8 and so have placed them as a B printing of the first order; FE/19/65.

Order No. 2 100 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28

A Printing - Brown lake, perf. 11.8 X 11.9(see also printings 16 and 19 of the one cent value) this is a new shade replacing the pale carmine red as printing 2A; NO/21/65.

Order No. 3 500 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28

A Printing - Carmine lake, perf. 11.9, Whitworth knew this printing existed and recorded the details of its order date and the quantity printed but for lack of a dated copy was unable to identify the colour. Copies are dated; OC/20/65 and DE/ 7/65, before the earliest reported use of order 4 and are different in both shade and perforation from printings 1 and 2.

Order No. 4 2,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/22

A Printing - Light carmine red, perf. 11.9; AP/12/66 and JY/26/66.

B Printing - Deep rose, perf. 11.9; AP/ 3/67 and JY/ 6/67.

C Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.9; NO/ 1/66 and JA/31/67.

Order No. 5 2,000 sheets, placed 1865/SP/25

A Printing - Dull carmine red, perf. 11.9; FE/ 6/67, JY/15/67, SP/ 7/67 and OC/11/67.

Order No. 6 1,000 sheets, placed 1866/JY/27

A Printing - Carmine red, perf. 11.9 and 11.8 X 11.9; OC/25/67 and DE/ 6/67.

Note the 6<sup>th</sup> order for 2¢ stamps was placed at the same time as the 23<sup>rd</sup> order for 10¢ stamps. See also printing 23AA and reference 3.

Order No. 7 1,000 sheets, placed 1867/FE/27

A Printing - Carmine, perf. 11.9; DE/16/67.

Order No. 8 50 sheets, placed 1867/DE/ 4

A Printing - Brown lake, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.

B Printing - Carmine red, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.

C Printing - Red carmine, perf. 12.1 X 11.9.

D Printing - Brown red, perf 12.1 X 11.9; MR/30/68.

#### **The Printings of the Five Cents Beaver:**

Order No. 1 10,000 sheets, placed 1859/MR/16

A Printing - Deep brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, dated copy; NO/ 7/59.

Order No. 2 5,000 sheets, placed 1859/AU/02

A Printing - Lighter brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, deeply cut; DE/11/59 and DE/30/59.

Order No. 3 5,000 sheets, placed 1859/NO/29

Richard Thompson (continued-4)

A Printing - Brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, plate showing wear; FE/28/60 and AP/ 2/60.

Order No. 4 5,000 sheets, placed 1860/JA/27

A Printing - Paler brownish orange red, perf. 11.7, worn; SP/29/60 and AU/ 9/60.

Order No. 5 10,000 sheets, placed 1860/MR/28

A Printing - Deep reddish orange red, perf. 11.7, deeply cut; SP/12/60, NO/17/60 and SP/11/61.

Order No. 6 10,000 sheets, placed 1860/SP/29

A Printing - Brighter orange red, perf. 11.7; AP/12/61 and OC/12/61.

Order No. 7 10,000 sheets, placed 1860/DE/26

A Printing - Duller orange red, perf. 11.7, good impression; MY/27/61, JY/ 4/61 and NO/19/61.

Order No. 8 10,000 sheets, placed 1861/AP/29

A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.7, wearing; FE/27/62, AP/ 7/62, AP/17/62 and OC/ 6/62.

Order No. 9 10,000 sheets, placed 1861/AU/13

A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.9 (unusual early use of machine 'C'), very worn; DE/23/62, MR/25/63 and SP/ 6/63.

Order No. 10 10,000 sheets, placed 1861/NO/26

A Printing - Deep orange red, perf. 11.8, very deeply cut; NO/29/62.

Order No. 11 10,000 sheets, placed 1862/JA/23

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8, deep impression; DE/26/62.

Order No. 12 10,000 sheets, placed 1862/FE/13

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, wearing; JA/ 1/63 and AU/13/63.

Order No. 13 10,000 sheets, placed 1862/SE/02

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, worn; MR/26/63, AP/13/63 and JY/19/63.

Order No. 14 10,000 sheets, placed 1862/DE/17

A Printing - Deep dull reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, very deeply cut; OC/10/63.

Order No. 15 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/FE/27

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9.

Order No. 16 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/JU/09

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, showing wear; DE/16/63 and FE/20/64.

Order No. 17 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/SE/14

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, wearing; MR/19/64, MR/31/64, MR/31/64, AP/14/64 and AP/19/64.

Order No. 18 10,000 sheets, placed 1863/NO/23

A Printing - Weak reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1; MY/ 2/64, MY/ 6/64 and MY/27/64.

Order No. 19 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/FE/02

A Printing - Bright reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, fairly deep impression; JY/15/64 and NO/30/64.

Order No. 20 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/MR/20

A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, showing wear; SP/17/64, NO/26/64 and DE/ 4/64.

Order No. 21 20,000 sheets, placed 1864/JU/09

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 12.1, worn to very worn; JA/26/65, FE/22/65 and MR/13/65.

B Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.8 X 11.9, good impression.

Order No. 22 10,000 sheets, placed 1864/NO/28

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression with IMPRINT; JU/13/65, JU/22/65, JU/23/65, AU/19/65 and SP/27/65.

Order No. 23 20,000 sheets, placed 1865/JA/28

A Printing - Brighter orange red, perf. 11.9 and 11.9 X 12.1, good impression, 11.9; OC/30/65 and NO/11/65, 11.9 X 12.1; SP/20/65 and NO/14/65.

Order No. 24 23,000 sheets, placed 1865/AP/23

A Printing - Bright reddish orange red, perf. 11.9, wearing to worn; JA/22/66, MY/ 1/66, MY/ 3/66, NO/19/66 and DE/13/66.

Order No. 25 30,000 sheets, placed 1865/SP/25

A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.9, weak but repaired; JA/18/66, MR/20/66 and AP/20/66.

B Printing - Lighter orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression; JU/ 5/66, JU/21/66 and AU/ 3/66.

Order No. 26 20,000 sheets, placed 1866/MR/24

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 12.1 X 11.9, good impression; OC/16/66, OC/19/66 and NO/21/66.

Order No. 27 20,000 sheets, placed 1866/JY/27

A Printing - Bright orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression; JA/25/67, FE/15/67, AP/ 9/67, MY/ 4/67 and JY/ 9/67.

Order No. 28 20,000 sheets, placed 1866/DE/17

A Printing - Deep dull orange red, perf. 11.9, good impression, oily ink; JY/16/67, AU/28/67, AU/29/67, SP/ 7/67 and OC/28/67.

Order No. 29 20,000 sheets, placed 1867/FE/27

A Printing - Orange red, perf. 11.9, deep impression; OC/10/67, OC/17/67, OC/23/67 and DE/ 2/67.

Order No. 30 10,000 sheets, placed 1867/AU/21

A Printing - Reddish orange red, perf. 11.9, good impression, DE/28/67, JA/16/68, JA/27/68, JA/31/68 and AP/25/68.

Order No. 31 13,000 sheets, placed 1867/DE/04

A Printing - Bright clear orange red, perf. 11.9, showing wear; JA/23/68, FE/19/68, MR/10/68 and AU/ 6/68.

Richard Thompson-continued-5

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- [2] Ibid., p. 6
- [3] Whitworth, Geoffrey, Perforation Variety on the 10c Consort, Maple Leaves, XXIV, (April, 1995), p. 56
- [4] Whitworth, Geoffrey, The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859 - 68, Royal Philatelic Society of London, 1966.
- [5] Private correspondence between Geoffrey Whitworth and the author.
- [6] Whitworth, Geoffrey, The Printing of the 1859 Ten Cents Consort, Maple Leaves, XI (Oct. 1965), 3 -121.
- [7] Whitworth, Geoffrey, Perforation Variety on the 10c Consort, Maple Leaves, XXIV, (April 1995), 56.
- [8] Whitworth, Geoffrey, The Printings of the 12½ Cents Value, Maple Leaves, XVIII, (June, 1982), 199 -259.
- [9] Calder, Senator J. A., 17¢ Canada 1859, The Stamp Specialist - Red Book, H. L. Lindquist, New York, 1942.

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- Boggs, Winthrop S., Early American Perforating Machines and Perforations, Unitrade Reprint, June 1982.
- Firby, Charles G., The Postal Rates of Canada -1859 - 1868: The Provincial Period - A recording, 1984.
- Arfken & Leggett, Canada's Decimal Era 1859- 68, Vincent Graves Green Philatelic foundation, Toronto, 1996.

## Quebec Berri Duplex Cancel Discovered

By Vic Willson

While looking at my material with John Burnett, who was at my home while attending a meeting of the Prairie Beaver Regional Group, John pointed out that the cover shown here has the rarest Berri duplex cancel, from Quebec City. For some reason this canceling device was just not used. Dated May 30, 1860, it is either the second reported example or the original reported. I purchased it as a shortpaid cover, interesting because the procedures for shortpaid mail varied in this period. Sometimes the cover would be rated 2 x 7c, credited 5c for the stamp, thus due 9c. Other times the P O just charged the second weight as unpaid 7c, as is here. If anyone has the other Quebec duplex, please let us know.



Blowup of Cancellation of Above Cover



## Collecting Blocks of the Decimal Issue

By Jack Forbes

My collecting interests include finding intact blocks of 4 or larger of the decimal and other issues both on and off cover. Decimal issues are hard to find in strips and especially in blocks, but over many years, I have assembled a number of these multiples and hereby provide a few examples from my exhibit on this issue.

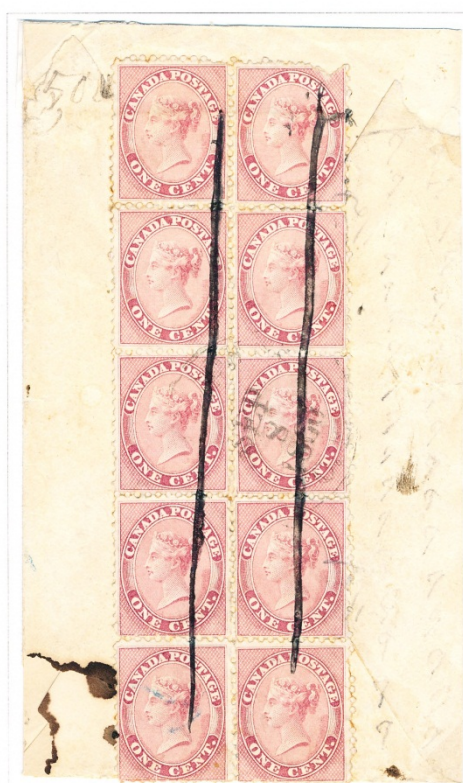
### UPPER & LOWER CANADA

The 1st of July, 1859 was the date legislation mandating the change to Decimal currency for this area was to come into effect. To coincide with this ruling, a series of postage stamps was issued in 1 Cent, 5 Cents, 10 Cents, 12½ Cents and 17 Cents denominations. A 2 Cents value was added five years later. The designs were taken from the Pence issues they replaced; Queen

Victoria appeared on four denominations, Albert, the Prince Consort and Jacques Cartier rounded out the "human" designs. Sir Sanford Flemming's Beaver design was also carried over and became the first commemorative of all the colonial decimal issues.

#### ONE CENT

● DULL ROSE - Perf. 11.75 x 11.75  
A SEP 8 1865 ( Canada East Large C.D.S.  
Jarrett style #100) LETTER TO SPRINGFIELD,  
VERMONT, U. S. A..  
THE BLOCK OF TEN PAYS THE THEN-  
CURRENT SINGLE RATE FOR MAIL TO  
THE UNITED STATES.  
SAID TO BE THE LARGEST RECORDED  
MULTIPLE OF THIS DENOMINATION ON  
COVER.



PINKISH ROSE  
Perf. 11.75 x 12.0  
Concentric Rings  
Cancels (Jarrett #1)



DARK ROSE  
Perf. 11.75 x 12.0  
Manuscript "X"  
Cancels



CARMINE ROSE  
Perf. 12.0 x 12.0  
Diamond-shaped Bar  
Cancels (Jarrett #4)



PALE ROSE  
Perf. 12.0 x 11.75  
Bar Cancels  
(Jarrett Style #179)

**UPPER & LOWER CANADA (Cont'd)****FIVE CENTS**

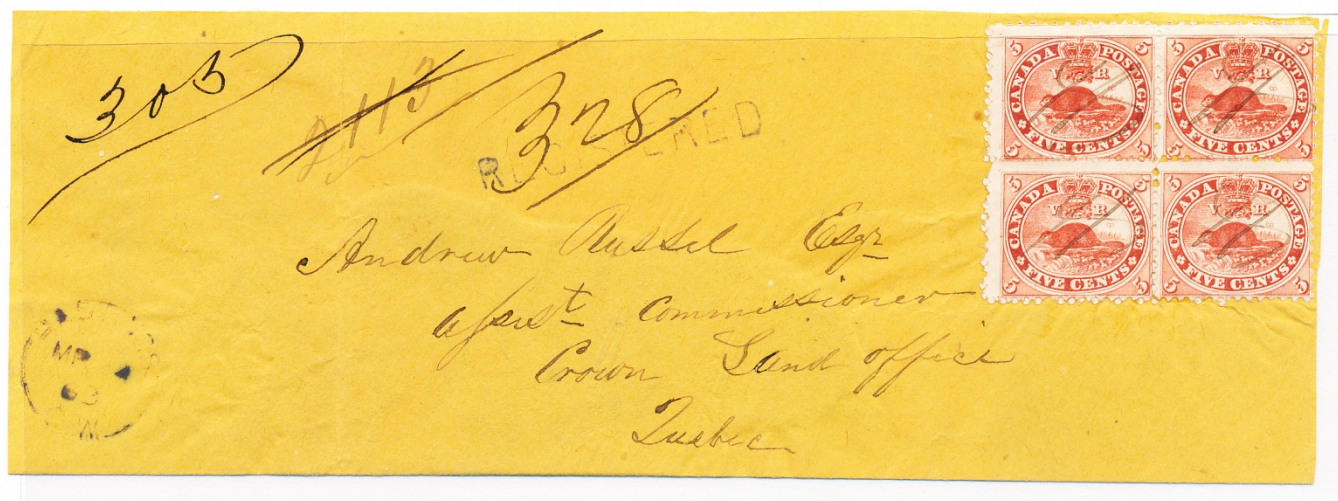
**DULL ORANGE RED**  
 Perf. 11.75 x 12.00  
 Bar Cancels (Jarrett Style #328)  
 Note: Unlisted Oily-type Paper



**ORANGE RED**  
 Perf. 12.00 x 12.00  
 Concentric Rings Cancels  
 (Jarrett Type #1)



**BROWNISH ORANGE RED**  
 Perf. 11.75 x 11.75  
 Unidentifiable Double Ring  
 C.D.S. Cancels (Jarrett #98)



**BRIGHT ORANGE RED** Perf. 11.75x 11.75

● Hastings, C. W. MR 4 63 Split Ring Cancel Plus Manuscript "H's" on Stamps  
 on Large Piece, Possibly a Bundle, to Crown Land Office, Quebec, L. C.

**TEN CENTS**

**PURPLE BROWN**  
 Perf. 11.75 x 11.75  
 4 Ring 47 Cancels  
 (Three Rivers)  
 (Jarrett Style #155)

**TWELVE & ONE-HALF CENTS**

**DEEP GREEN** Perf. 12.00 x 11.75  
 Bar Cancels (Jarrett #184)  
 Note: "SIX PENCE STERLING"  
 WAS RETAINED FROM THE  
 OLD DESIGN, WITH "12½ c"  
 ADDED TO EACH CORNER  
 MAKING THIS A DUAL  
 CURRENCY STAMP.  
 Plate Positions  
 3, 4 / 13, 14