



# PENCE-CENTS ERA STUDY GROUP

Of the British North America Philatelic Society

(Volume III, No. 1, November, 2015)

## Welcome to Vol. IV 1<sup>st</sup> Edition

Dear Study Group Member,

Welcome to the 6<sup>th</sup> issue of the Pence-Cents Study Group Newsletter. Anyone who collects stamps and/or postal history or even is remotely interested in this classic period is invited to join. 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.

This issue begins with the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of Mike Smith's presentation from the BNAPEX2015 on the 1c Decimal. I used this information for the first time when I attended the Unipex Show a short while ago and managed to find 3 of the Plate Flaws. This information really changed the way I collect Plate Flaws and Re-entries.

In my continuing series on hunting for stamps, we have a new articles called Hunting the 10d.

Ron Majors has a preview of his BNAPS Topics article on the Prince's visit to North America in 1860. This is a fabulous article on an important event in Canada with some rare Postal History to support the story.

Martin Eichele is calling all Pence Postal History collectors to see if they can help him in his interest of Multi-Issue frankings.

Jim Jung, Editor Pence Cents Newsletter

## Whitworth's Plate Flaws on the One Cent Decimal

Issue By Michael D. Smith (Copyrighted @2015)

Used by permission



The "N" flaw can be seen here as two small marks in the center of the letter. The stamp is likely from position 68.



Flaw 3: Dots in "N" of ONE

### In This Issue.....

### Page No

Welcome to 6 <sup>th</sup> Edition.....Jim Jung	1
1 Cent Decimal Issue.....Michael D. Smith	7-15
Hunting the 10d Cartier.....Jim Jung	17-21
The Royal Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America in 1860 .....	Ron Majors 22-24
Mixed Frankings using both Pence and Cents Issues for Canada and the Provinces .....	Martin Eichele and Richard Thompson 25-29



### Flaw 3: A Second Example



Another nice example showing the two marks in the center of the "N" of ONE.

### Flaw 4: Dots in "N" of CANADA



This flaw shows two small dots in the top of the letter "N" of CANADA. According to Whitworth the left dot is a transfer roll flaw.

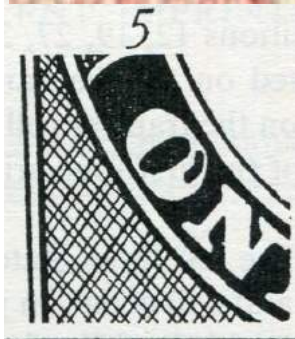






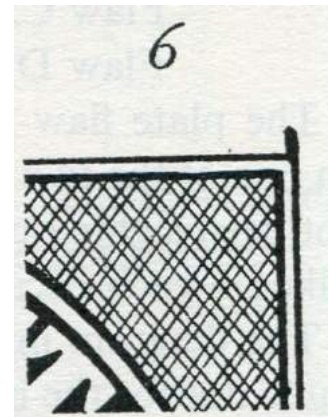
This is a defective copy of the stamp. It still shows the dots in the "N" of CANADA that are indicative of Flaw 4.

## Flaw 5: Curved Line in "O" of ONE



Nice long curved line in the right side of "O" of ONE. In later states only a dot remains of this flaw.





Whitworth indicates the extension of the frame lines occurs in more than one position and from different corners of the stamps. This example is in the upper right corner. It is likely position 54 (note no "E" Flaw on this stamp).



This is another example of a frame line extension. There are other examples of these on the late proof sheet. This is position 93 and shows the imprint as well





Note the dots indicated in diagram appear to be two small horizontal lines one in the outer oval and one in inner oval bands.



Here is another copy showing the same small marks in the outer and inner oval bands either side of the "O" of ONE.





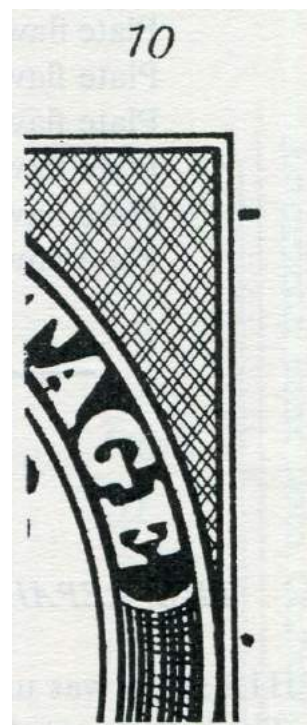
The mark in “O” is quite clear. The margin dots are slightly different than in Whitworth’s diagram but depending on the perforations there maybe other dots present. A second example is pictured on next page. This is likely from position 79.

This stamp seems to have slightly smaller dot in “O” of ONE. The margin dots are also fainter. The internal line at bottom center of “O” seems stronger.

Note: I do not have flaw 9. It is an un-erased guide line so the next flaw will be flaw 10.



## Flaw 10: A Dash in the Right Margin Above the Alignment Dot



Note the small dash in the third perforation tooth upper right margin and the side guide dot near the center of the right frame line. This is position 40 on the sheet.

There is a similar mark that occurs at position 90 which is more like a dot than a dash. It is closer to the frame line. Both are associated with imprints in the right margin. It is uncertain which one Whitworth refers to for this flaw.



## Flaw 11: Mark in “S” of POSTAGE



This is an interesting “v” like mark in the “S” of POSTAGE.



A 2<sup>nd</sup> copy showing the “v” shaped mark present in the “S” of POSTAGE.



## Flaw 12: Damaged "A" in POSTAGE



The left foot of the "A" of POSTAGE is blunted. This is position 71. There are traces of the imprint on some left side perforation teeth.



This stamp from position 71 also shows a damaged "A" but shows more of the left foot. The imprint also shows up better.



### Flaw 13: Damage In and Near the First "A" of CANADA



Damage is evident in the outer oval band between "A" and "N" of CANADA. The first "A" is also flawed. The mark above the "C" is also constant. Position 55.



On this copy the details are much reduced. The mark above the A is the most visible. The line in the A is present but not as clear. The mark above the C can barely be detected. This is similar to the plate proof on next page. One might expect other flaws to show changes also.



Flaw 13 on position 55 as it appears on early plate proof sheet.





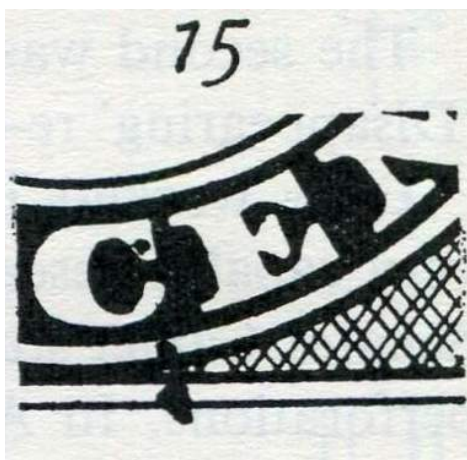
**Flaw 14: Damaged “C” of CENT**

There are two diagonal lines in the “C” of CENT.





## Flaw 15: Flaw Below "C" of CENT



This flaw is on the bottom frame line. There appears to be a faint line running from it upward toward the "C" of CENT. A small dot is also present in the upper serif of "C". This is position 37, Unitrade #14vi.



## Flaw 15: Second Copy



This stamp shows the flaws in and below the "C" of CENT, and two additional marks that are constant. One between the two frame lines at lower right, and another in the lower right corner in the margin.





Flaw 15 on position 37 as it appears on an early plate proof sheet.



#### References:

MAPLE LEAVES, Journal of The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, ed. L. F. Gillam, Vol. 12 No.9. Feb., 1969 Whole No. 117, The First Decimal Issue by: G. Whitworth, pgs. 246-247.

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859-68, by Geoffrey Whitworth, 1966, Printed for The Royal Philatelic Society, London by White Crescent Press Ltd, Bedfordshire. Pgs. 17-23.

2015 THE UNITRADE SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN STAMPS, ed. Robin Harris, The Unitrade Press. Pg. 43.

CANADIAN STAMP HANDBOOK, Ed, Michael Milos, 1982, THE FIRST CENTS ISSUE 1859-1868. Geoffrey Whitworth.



Michael D. Smith is now well-known as the Discoverer of the third copy of the 2c Large Queen on Laid Paper and his presentation was taken extremely well, as there was a great deal of excitement at the 2015 BNAPEX on Sunday afternoon during the Study Group seminars when these images were presented by Mike.

\*\*\*\*

### **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 Richard Thompson, 201 – 506 Grafton St, Victoria, B.C. Canada V9A 7P8 or e-mail a copy of this form to: rpthompson1939@gmail.com

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

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

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

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

Describe your interest area(s):

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

\*\*\*\*

### **Articles Wanted for Next Newsletter**

Dear Readers, if you have something interesting in your collection that you would like to share with others interested in the classical period of Canadian philately, please send me an e-mail (fab4@rogers.com) and let me know if I can help. Articles on stamps, covers, revenues, errors, fakes, and just about anything in early Canadian philately qualifies. Whatever you are currently doing to your stamp collection is probably very interesting. Write a few words about it and share your story with us.



## Hunting the 10d Cartier By James Jung (Special thanks to Richard Thompson)

This is a beautiful stamp that is well liked and highly desirable to collectors of Canadian stamps. It is the stamp that graces the cover of Winthrop Boggs book, "The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada", the bible of Canadian stamp collectors. The design was created from a sketch by William Henry Griffin, Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada from 1868-1888. Henry Griffin spent his entire life working as a public servant for the post office, starting April 24, 1831 and retiring on June 30, 1888.

The 10d stamp was printed on a paper that is described as thin, crisp, transparent paper in Unitrade and numbered as Scott 7. This is quite different than any other paper seen on a Canada stamp. It was also printed on thick, white, opaque paper and numbered as Scott 7a. This 2nd paper is sometimes referred to simply as thick wove paper. The stamp is difficult to find in Very Fine condition, often with tight margins or with thins or rebacked on this thin paper that is easily damaged.

The 10d was used to pay for the Transatlantic rate to Great Britain via the Cunard Line Steamer service. All letters going to England, Scotland, Ireland and onwards to Europe used the 10d stamp as pre-payment. The Cunard Line had voyages between Boston and Liverpool with stops at Halifax in both directions for the duration of the use of the 10d stamp. Later voyages of the Cunard Line in the Decimal Era added New York and Queenstown as stops to land mail.

It's difficult to hunt for this stamp because there are fewer copies of the stamp than other stamps from this time period. It is also very expensive so you will see fewer copies to hunt. It is uncommon to find a hoard of 10d stamps unless you are visiting the largest dealers. The stamp was released in January of 1855 and was used until July 1, 1859 when the First Decimal Issue was released. There were 172,200 copies of the stamp printed on sheets of 120 stamps, 12 wide and 10 high. That are only 1435 sheets. Boggs, in his Vol. 2, records that the first delivery (thin crisp transparent paper) was ordered on Nov 13, 1854 and consisted of 100,080 stamps (834 sheets) and the second delivery (thick white opaque paper) was ordered July 20, 1858 and comprised 72,120 stamps (601 sheets). When you finally see the 10d at auction, if it has one of the following varieties or re-entries, it will likely sell for a high price, unless no one notices the variety.

Here's some knowledge on what to look for when you see this stamp in an auction and you want to know if it has a variety or re-entry that increases the value of the stamp.



Figure 1 – Beautiful Mint copy on thin crisp transparent paper with what I believe is Original Gum. The back of the stamp shows the gum and the transparency of the paper.





Figure 2 - Position 29 Re-entry (Unitrade 7ii)

There are two well-known re-entries at positions 1 and 29. These look very similar with position 29 being the stronger of the two. As you can see in Figure 3, the re-entry marks are prominent around the letters of CANADA but there are lesser marks around the oval and in the letters of TEN PENCE. There is a heavy line through the bottom of CANADA. The position 29 Re-entry is the strongest variety on this stamp and most collectors will notice, so bidding will be high if you see position 1 or 29 at auction. Even a damaged copy can go over \$1000 from what I have seen at recent auctions. But the other re-entries on the 10d are not as well-known and could go unnoticed or collectors may not see the appeal that pushes them to bid more. These are the stamps that I have found at auction and won in the \$300-\$400 range that a typical nice copy of the 10d would sell for but I like the extra Re-entry that is on the stamp. In the last couple of years, the Unitrade catalog has started to list these re-entries.



Figure 3 - Position 1 Re-entry (Unitrade 7iii)

The Position 1 re-entry shown here in Figure 4 has the line in the bottom of the letters of CANADA but this line and other marks in PENCE and around the oval are not very strong. There is quite a difference, but because the marks are in the same places around the stamp, these first two re-entries get mixed up at times.





Figure 4 - Position 53 Re-entry (Unitrade 7iv),  
(Courtesy Mike Smith)

The next strongest re-entry on the 10d Cartier is from Position 53. Again there are marks in the letters and doubling of the oval on the right side, but in different places than on Position 29. This Re-entry is just as strong or stronger than the Position 1 re-entry. The re-entry can be seen in the top of the letters of CANADA and the bottom of the AGE of POSTAGE as well as letters in PENCE.



Figure 5 - Position 90 Re-entry (Unitrade 7v)

This is the last re-entry listed in the current Unitrade. This one has a lower catalog value but this may be based on Auction Sales prices. Since this is not well known, it would receive lower bids than the Re-entry positions above that have been cataloged for years. This is one that could increase in value and one that you could get for a lower price. The re-entry is on the left frameline and runs from the top to the bottom. There is also some doubling around the letteres of CANADA and in the upper left corner, in 8d stg.





Figure 6 - Position 70 Re-entry  
(Unlisted in Unitrade)

This re-entry at position 70 is not listed but very strong as far as re-entries go. Look at the left side of the oval and you can see the extra line in the oval whitespace and what appears to be doubling of the top of the letter C of CANADA. There are also some small marks on the right side in the dot after the E of PENCE and at the top of the GE of POSTAGE. This re-entry is a strong contender to be the next Unitrade listing on the 10d stamp.

There are a large number of smaller re-entries and flaws on this stamp. For a good list of these wonderful stamps, take a look at Ralph Trimble's web page showing many of the re-entry plate positions at this link: [http://re-entries.com/pence\\_ten\\_pence\\_proofs.html](http://re-entries.com/pence_ten_pence_proofs.html)

Now here a few odd ones that I have found that are smaller but interesting.

Figure 7: Right Cat Scratch Flaw

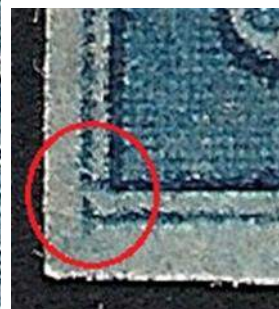


Figure 8: Above Left to right – Position 16 Re-entry, Re-entry in NCE of PENCE, Extended Frameline at lower left.





Figure 8 – 1855 10d Cartier, paying the 10d Transatlantic Rate from Montreal to London, tied to Cover Front with a 4 Ring 21 Montreal postmark. There is a clear MONTREAL NO 17 1858 double arc despatch in black and LONDON NO 30 58 PAID receiver with ms Paid, both in red and Per Royal Mail Steamer routing. This cover was carried by the Cunard Steamship America (Holder of the Blue Riband) departing Halifax on November 18, 1858 and arriving in Liverpool on November 29, 1858. Addressed to Doctor George Duncan Gibb, M.D., Physician-Accoucheur and Physician for Diseases of Women and Children to the St. Pancras Royal Dispensary; 22, Portman street, Portman square.

Covers bearing the 10d Cartier are becoming scarce to find at Auction and when they do appear they can be expensive running into the \$1000 or higher range for nice or even poorer quality covers. Covers with destinations other than England, Scotland or Ireland can be even more expensive. The destination is important for collectors of Postal History. The image in Figure 8 is a cover front only but bears an exceptional four margin copy of the 10d and is quite clean although the routing is a more common Montreal to London.

## References

[http://re-entries.com/pence\\_ten\\_pence\\_proofs.html](http://re-entries.com/pence_ten_pence_proofs.html) - Ralph E. Trimble FRPSC

The Unitrade Specialized Catalog of Canadian Stamps – Editor D. Robin Harris FRPSC

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada – Winthrop S. Boggs

Canada's Pence Era – Arfken, Leggett, Firby and Steinhart

Atlantic Mails – J. C. Arnell



## The Royal Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America in 1860

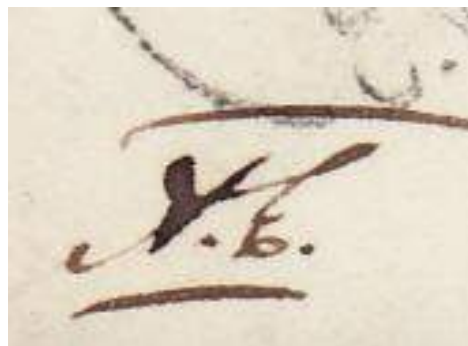
By Ron Majors

Although Queen Victoria was invited to be the first member of the British monarch to visit British North America, she was not fond of ocean travel and, after much discussion with the Canadian officials, agreed to send her oldest son, Albert Edward, heir apparent to the British throne who would eventually become King Edward VII. At the time, Edward was enrolled at Oxford and was only eighteen years old. The "official" reason given for the visit was to dedicate the new Victoria Bridge and to lay the cornerstone for the new Parliament Building. However, once word got out that he was coming, the lower Provinces joined in the invite and stops were scheduled in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Even, the Americans got involved and after a personal letter from President Buchanan to the Queen, she agreed to extend the Prince's visit to the United States and the White House. Overall, the Royal visit turned out to be nearly three grueling, rainy months of travel by ship, boat, barge, rail, carriage, horseback, raft, and canoe. The young Prince of Wales was up to the task and fulfilled his duties with innumerable speeches, balls, dedications, hand shakings and other sundry tasks. The lengthy trip around North America involved the visit to 18 Canadian/BNA cities starting in St. Johns, Newfoundland on July 23, 1860 and 17 American cities ending in Portland, Maine on October 20.



Figure 1a. Mourning cover addressed by Prince of Wales to Rear Admiral Milne on the H.M.S. Nile in Halifax about the death of his Son

The Royal Party consisted of the H.R.H. Prince Albert Edward, his Governor Major General Bruce, his Physician Dr. Auckland, Henry Pelham-Clinton (Duke of Newcastle and Secretary of State for the Colonies) and his secretary, Edward Eliot, 3rd Earl of St Germans, Lord Chamberlain and other dignitaries. One dignitary in particular who accompanied the Royal Party throughout most of the BNA portion was Sir Alexander Milne of a famous naval family in England. At the time, he was a Rear Admiral and had just become the Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies. His flagship, the H.M.S. Nile was based in Halifax. Later, during the U.S. Civil war he was involved with the Trent Affair and attempted to control the illicit use of Halifax as a haven for blockade runners and Confederate supply ships. During the Royal Tour's time in Toronto, Albert Edward was informed about the death of Milne's nine-year old son on 7 September, 1860. Figure 1 shows a mourning cover addressed in the Prince's own handwriting to Rear Admiral Milne at his flagship located in Halifax harbor.



(Fig.2a)



## The Royal Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America in 1860 ... continued



Figure 1b (below). Reverse of cover showing transit and receiver handstamps



Figure 2a. Blowups of Prince of Wales':  
a) Initials (front, lower left of cover) and  
Figure 2b) Royal Wax Seal (on reverse of  
cover)

The envelope without the contents, posted in Toronto on 10 October, 1860, is franked with a strip of four plus a single one cent Queen Victoria stamp paying the 5¢ interprovincial rate to Nova Scotia. The single stamp was damaged perhaps by the Prince himself! The cover in its own right is quite scarce with only two such frankings recorded by Firby (Chuck Firby Decimal Listings). On the reverse, a Montreal transit (dated SP 11 1860) and a Halifax receiver (dated SP 15 1860) are noted. At the lower right of the front of the cover are the Princes' initials "A.E." (Figure 2) and on the back, a Royal wax seal (Figure 2b), both providing to the authenticity of this Prince of Wales hand-written cover (verified by Patrick Frost, managing director of Argyll-Etkin who heads up the stamp and royalty memorabilia department in the UK).



Figure 3a. Military cover to officers of Militia (reduced)

Before the visit, massive preparations were underway. Buildings to be visited were updated, gas-fueled illuminations were installed, amphitheatres were built, ballrooms were constructed. The city of Montreal constructed a single-use, extravagant building containing a ballroom for \$25,000, a fortune at the time, only to be torn down after the Prince left town. Railroad cars were especially fitted for the Royal Party. Various ships, steamers and other modes of transportation were diverted for their use. The Military was on high alert to facilitate the Prince's safety and security. Figure 3 shows a military letter and envelope requesting the attendance of officers to gather at the Royal Hotel on 27 July 1860 for a planning meeting on how to host H.R.H. during his visit to Hamilton. The cover is franked with a single copy of the one cent Queen Victoria stamp for the drop letter rate. Finally, Figure 4 depicts a caught envelope welcoming the Prince to Canada, believed to be the first illustrated patriotic cover published in Canada (Ref. Charles Firby, 1998). Including this one, there are only three documented copies of these Prince of Wales patriotic covers used within Canada.



# The Royal Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America in 1860 ... continued

Figure 3b. Invitation to Militia Officers for a Planning Meeting on how to host H.R.H. at Royal Hotel in Hamilton later in the summer.

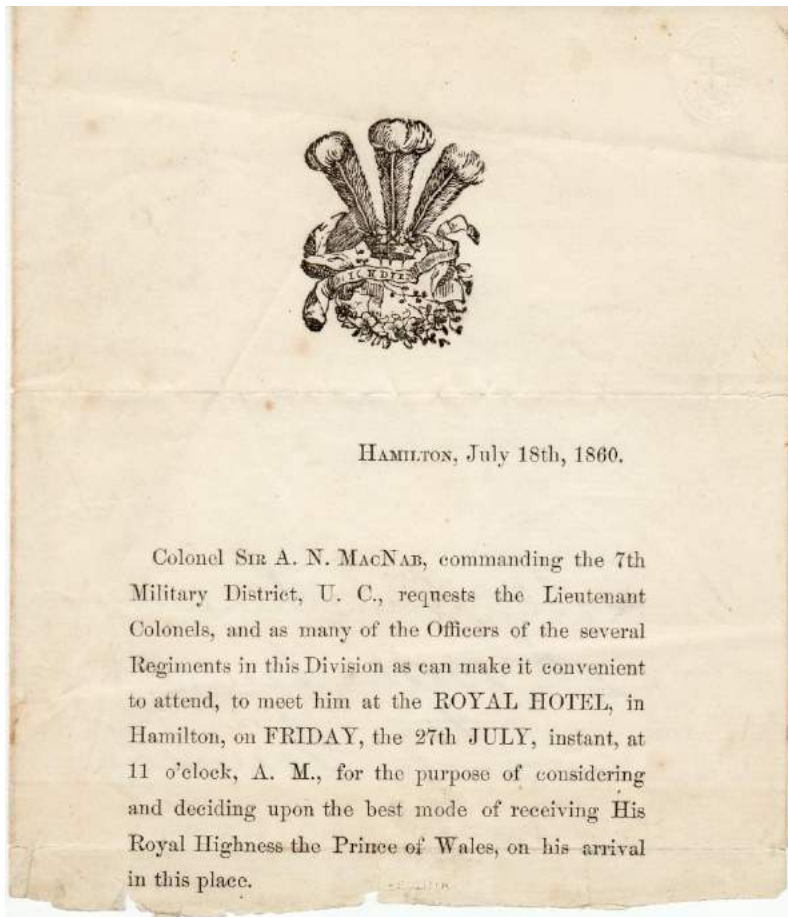


Figure 4. Patriotic Cover Welcoming Prince of Wales to Canada



## Mixed Frankings using both Pence and Cents Issues for Canada and the Provinces

By Martin Eichele and Richard Thompson

A survey of existing mixed frankings using both Pence and Decimal issues that could prove useful.

For Canada, I am aware of four covers. The earliest is a cover from Ottawa 14th July 1859 to Prussia bearing a ½d Queen Victoria pair and a 17¢ Jacques Cartier paying the 19¢ rate to Germany.



Fig. 1: Courtesy Feldman auctions. This cover is listed in a table in the Arfken/Leggett/Firby/Steinhart book: Canada's Pence Era – The Pence Stamps and the Canadian Mail. The provenance for the cover is documented below the table.

**Table 51. Pence-Franked Covers to Germany**

No.	Date	Franking	Origin	Destination	Reference
1.	SP 14 54	6 x 3d	Montreal	Hamburg	S190-128, 5/03/61
2.	SP 25 54	2 x 3d	Montreal	Hamburg	BNAT 3/74, p.46
3.	JY 13 58	5 x ½d	Quebec	Bremen	Sgl776-17, 4/23/96
4.	SP 6 58	3 x ½d	Quebec	Bremen	M272-233, 12/09/92
5.	JY 14 59	2 x ½d, 17¢	Ottawa	Breslau	BNAT 3/74, p.46

Cover No. 2 appeared in Sissons' DeVolpi sale 242, lot 50, 1/26/66. The last three covers were in the Dale-Lichtenstein sales: cover No. 3, sale 7, lot 902; No. 4, sale 7, lot 901; No. 5, sale 2, lot 281.

A table from Page 288 of the book Canada's Pence Era by Arfken/Leggett/Firby/Steinhart shows this cover listed as Number 5 and is mentioned below the table as being from the Dale-Lichtenstein sales.



**Mixed Frankings using both Pence and Cents Issues for Canada and the Provinces**  
**... continued**

Next are two combinations of 3d beaver perforated with a five¢ beaver both paying the 10¢ letter rate to the USA. One from Montréal 31st July 1859 to New York and the other from Hamilton 2nd September 1859 To Easton, Pennsylvania.

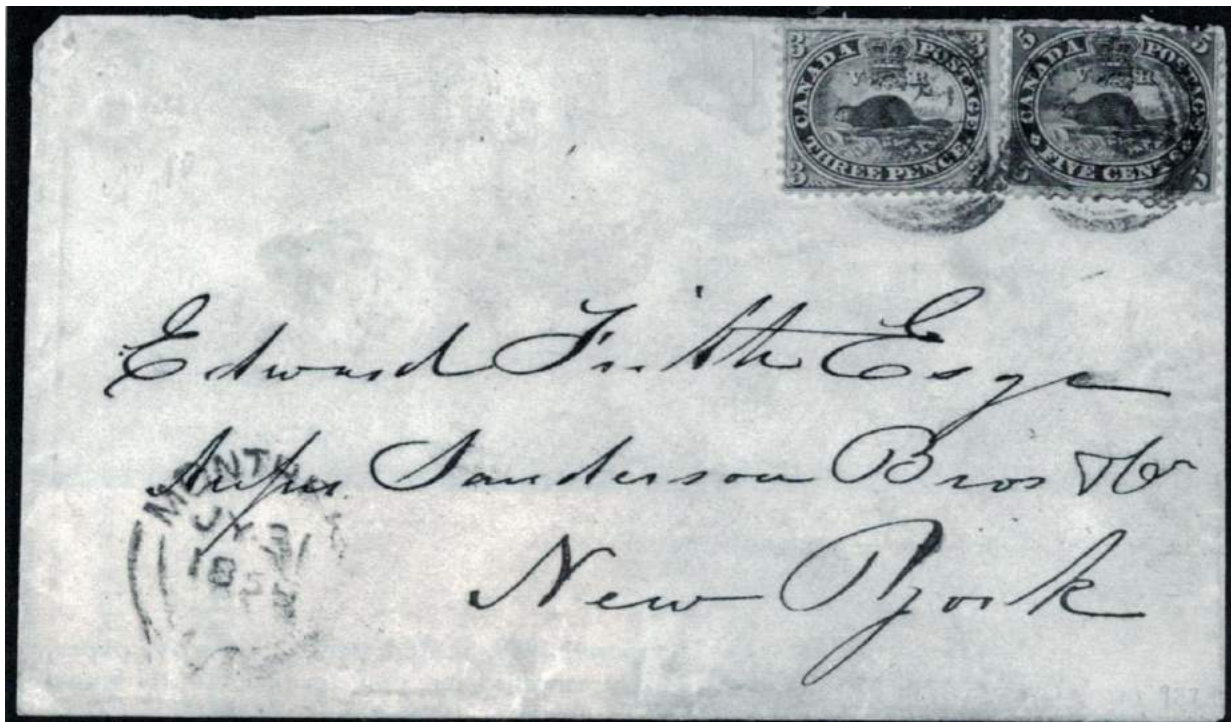


Fig. 2: Ex Dale-Lichtenstein



Fig. 3: Courtesy Feldman Auctions. \*\* Editor's Note: The 3d on this cover has the Major Re-entry position A47, the strongest of the 3d re-entries.



**Mixed Frankings using both Pence and Cents Issues for Canada and the Provinces**  
**... continued**

A larger cover shows the combination 6d Prince Albert and 5¢ beaver, from Montréal 1859 to Québec paying the 15¢ triple domestic letter rate (more than one ounce less than 1½ ounces).

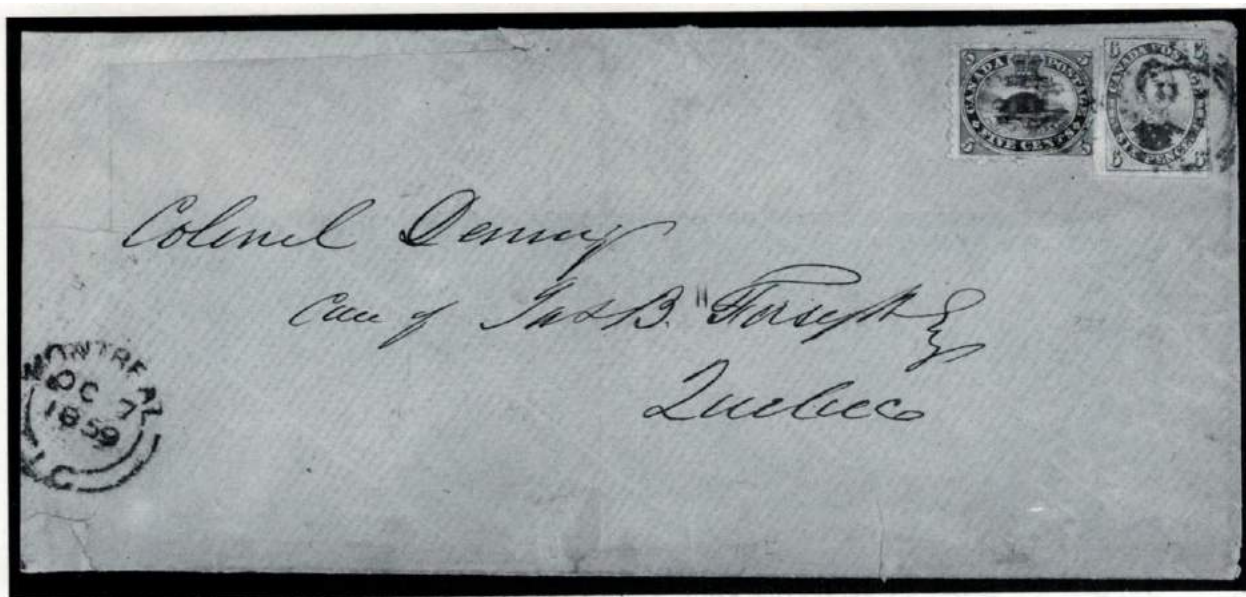


Fig. 4: Ex Lussey

For Newfoundland I have seen a cover with 1d heraldic flowers with a vertical bisect and a 10¢ Prince Albert paying the 13¢ rate from Harbour Britain, 30th November 1868 to Sidney, NS



Fig. 5: Ex W. H. Cohen, N. Clifford-Jones



## Mixed Frankings using both Pence and Cents Issues for Canada and the Provinces ... continued

Newfoundland continued a combination 3d green triangle with 5¢ seal is known from St. John's 4th June to Carbonear. (The 3d and 5¢ stamps overpay the 10¢ double colonial rate by 1¢. The 6d double colonial rate became 10¢ when decimal currency was adopted) A similar combination was offered by Sissons, April 27, 1977 St. John's 12th August, 1869 to Harbour Grace, listed by Pratt but then offered with no evidence that the 3d triangle belongs (no photo)

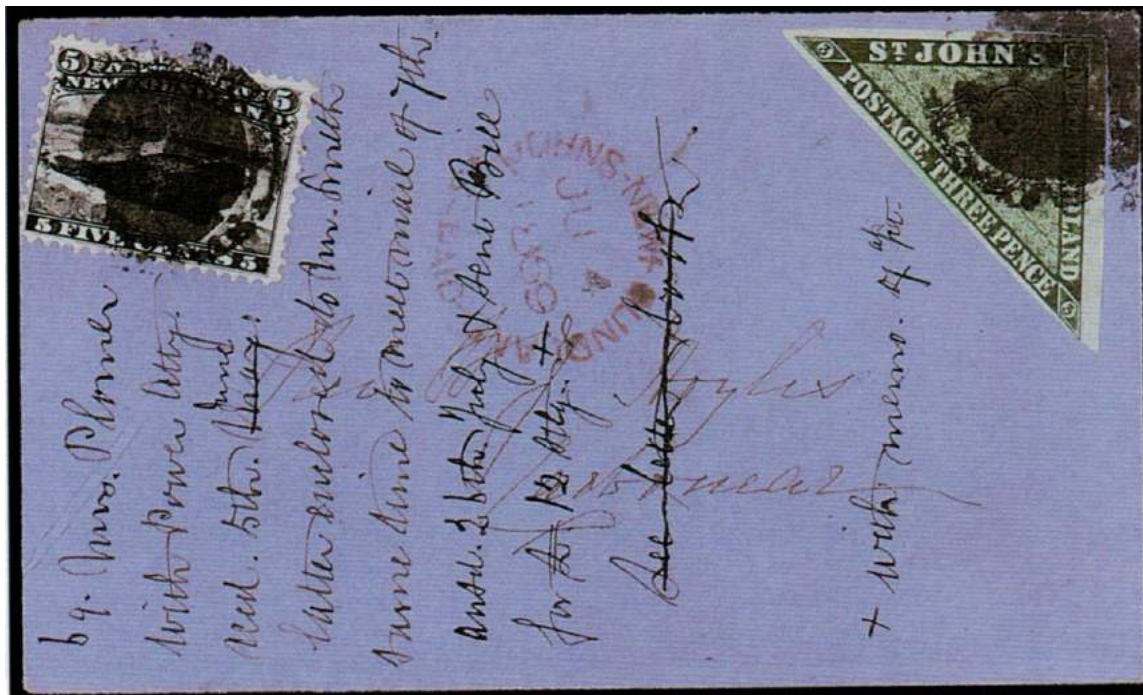


Fig. 6: Ex Dale-Lichtenstein, N. Clifford-Jones

The last of the four combination covers for Newfoundland recorded has two 1d heraldic flowers and a 2¢ green codfish (paying the 6¢, formerly 3d rate to the UK) from St. John's to Brighton with a Liverpool transit 7th August 1854



Fig. 7: Ex E. Carey Fox, Robert H. Pratt



**Mixed Frankings using both Pence and Cents Issues for Canada and the Provinces**  
**... continued**

For Nova Scotia only one cover is recorded. Two 1d Queen Victoria and a 5¢ Queen Victoria overpay the 8½¢ single letter rate (the rate had been 5d but was reduced to 8½¢ when decimal currency was adopted) from Halifax 2nd October, 1860 to New York.



Fig. 8: Courtesy Eastern Auctions

No such mixed frankings are known for New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. Perhaps readers know of more combination covers unknown to me.