



PENCE-CENTS ERA STUDY GROUP

Of the British North America Philatelic Society

(Volume VI, No. 1, January, 2017)

Dear Study Group Member,

Welcome to the 9th issue of the Pence-Cents Study Group Newsletter. Happy New Year to all and hopes that this will become a fortunate year for you. February is the Christmas of Stamp enthusiasts as the Auctionhouses around the world prepare to sell off the better collections that are ready to change hands. I'm hoping to find some of the better items to add to my collection over the next few weeks and months. I hope you all improve your collections with some great items that are sure to be available. Let us try to show you some information to help guide you in your search for treasure.

We are always looking for new members so if you have any friends that you're willing to share this valuable information with then ask them to send us an email and we'll be glad to put them on our mailing list. The only requirement is a BNAPS Membership.

Jim Jung, Editor Pence Cents Newsletter



This year's ORAPEX will be held on May 6-7 at the RA Centre in Ottawa. ORAPEX is part of the American Philatelic Society's "World Series of Philately." Leading Canadian philatelists are usually present so it can be a great learning experience and enjoyable weekend. We have in the past had meetings

of members of our group at this very special show and event.

Information about meetings of our group and other philatelists will be distributed as information becomes available. [Website](#)



SYMPOSIUM

The PHSC Symposium July 20-23 2017 will be held in the Hamilton/Toronto area. "The PHSC introduces a new concept in postal history research, designed to increase collaboration amongst members, to interact, to learn from experts and each other. The event will span four full days, from Thursday July 20 to Sunday July 23. Centered in Hamilton, Ontario, we will visit several different sites of historical interest in Hamilton and the greater Toronto area at which invited members will speak about a variety of postal history topics. We will also host a National-level postal history exhibition as well as a bourse with fifteen dealers." [Website](#)



BNAPLEX 2017 CALTAPEX CALGARY

BNAPS annual convention in conjunction
with CALTAPEX

exhibition and bourse

Friday, Saturday, & Sunday
1 - 3 September 2017
Calgary, AB

Hosted by the Calgary BNAPS Regional Group and the Calgary Philatelic Society

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Royale 2017 Royal



This exhibition, sponsored by the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, will take place at Hotel Montagne in Boucherville, not too far from Montreal, on **May 25, 26, 27 and 28, 2017**.

The 210 frame exhibition will be comprised of many prestigious exhibits of both postage stamps and postal history.

Many well-known Canadian stamp dealers will preside over more than 45 bourse tables.

Several activities will be appealing to Quebec philatelists including the annual meeting of Club presidents and a Volunteer recognition evening. [Website](#)



Brasilia 2017 is a Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) patronized World Class Show to be held **October 24-29, 2017** in Brasilia, capital city of Brazil. Brasilia is a spectacular city which should average 15° – 30° Celsius in October. [Website](#)

A Pence Cents Newsletter Find



In our last issue of this newsletter, Ron Majors posted an article A Decimal Rated Letter to Scotland but No 15c Stamp featuring this nice 5c Beaver cover. Guillaume from Ottawa saw this cover and noted that one of the stamps appeared to have a re-entry. If you look at the left stamp of the pair in the top right corner, it does look a little fuzzy.

Ron sent this information along with a detailed High Resolution scan to Re-entry expert Michael Smith, editor of Dots'n'Scratches and he had this to say: "Hi Ron and Guillaume, The pair of stamps upper right corner are Position 28 and 29, State 11. Kershaw states the following about position 28: "There is superb doubling throughout the entire stamp in this remarkable re-entry R1. Note that the strong doubling also present in the TR "5" is not shown in the Whitworth's summary diagram." Having this in pair with position 29 gives us the definite state of the plate. Kershaw states the following about position 29: "There are three dots under the "P" of POSTAGE in state 10, but only a single dot in state 11. In the lower right corner both the frame and spandrel line are doubled, with an oblique tool mark running from the corner, definitive for this position, but not shown by Whitworth PF 83a is clear cut." PF83a is two small dots under the "V" of FIVE. The single stamp on the cover I cannot plate.

Your very interesting cover is not only an interesting rate but has a very nice major re-entry to boot. VERY NICE INDEED!"

Congratulations to Ron on this big find. This Major Re-entry is listed in Unitrade as 15v. It was Ron's desire to share that gave us wonderful find and this sharing is something we do encourage as our combined knowledge could provide you with a find of your own one day. If you'd like to share, it's as simple as scanning your stamps and sending us an email. Hope we hear from you.



This is the 5c Major Re-entry from Ron's cover shown above

Half Penny Printed Matter Rate by Jim Jung

The common Postal rates found in Canada are Domestic, Crossborder and Trans-Atlantic. For the Trans-Atlantic, there were two rates, the more expensive Cunard Line and the cheaper Canadian Line. Then there is the Printed Matter/Circular and Photographic Rates which are less known. This article focuses on a Printed Matter/Circular Rate cover in my collection and something interesting that I found while researching the stamp used for the cover.



You don't get much in the way of markings on Circulars sent through the Postal System. This one has an indistinct four ring cancel tying the stamp to the circular. But what you do get is the circular itself. Many are Prices Current, advertising prices of merchant products which you could purchase. This one is a General Accounting Statement for the Essex Building Society, dated the 3rd October 1857, and it is interesting to look at the names and Financial entries on the statement.

ESSEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE SEVEN YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1857.

1857							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Management Expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	7	1	-	-	-
" Instalments due,	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	10	0	-	-	-

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

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Half Penny Printed Matter Rate by Jim Jung continued...

When I checked the stamp closely, I noticed that there was a tiny bit of the Imprint in the lower left corner of the margin. The mark was so small that it was barely noticeable but this is quite important because imprints allow you to plate the stamp's position on the sheet fairly easily. This looks to be the far right side of the Imprint.



Bit of Imprint
at lower left
(Closeup)



Fine diagonal
Plate Scratch
marking in margin

I remembered that while I was with Mike Smith at the BNAPEX 2015 in Niagara Falls, he showed us a Plate Proof sheet of the Half Penny which he has since scanned and sent to me. This proof sheet was pulled after the plate had been trimmed, cutting off the left two rows of stamps from the plate and changing it from the original plate of 120 stamps to a plate of only 100 stamps. I used this proof sheet to check the Printer's Imprint on the bottom margin of the sheet and found that this stamp comes from position 99 of the sheet of 100 or position 119 of the sheet of 120.

This position is one position to the left of the famous Position 100/120 Major Re-entry. And if you look closely you can see that the large Plate Scratch in the top left corner of the Major has carried into the top right corner of position 99/119 stamp to the left of it. And indeed, you can see the faint Plate Scratch in the margin of my stamp.



Positions 98-100 on the sheet of 100 (118-120 on the sheet of 120). You can see the Major Re-entry pp120 at the lower left corner of the sheet and the plate scratch in the top left corner that extends into the top right corner of the next stamp to the left. This is the position of my stamp on the Printed Matter cover above.

Repeating Constant Plate Varieties on the 7½d - Part 1 of 2

By Scott Robinson, FlySpecker.com

Like many collectors, my holdings and experience in handling the pence issue from the province of Canada is severely limited due to the scarcity and high cost of most stamps in the issue. The green 7½d is particularly challenging for the student of constant plate varieties since the coarse paper and heavy inking of many copies make the study of fine details difficult at best. Even the well-known major re-entry can be very difficult to spot. Fortunately, the 7½d does have some other prominent constant varieties that do show up on plate proofs and stamp copies. In this first of two articles on this issue, I will examine three plate positions that I believe show a constant variety that originates from the same cause.

A couple of years ago, while viewing a high-resolution scan of a plate proof, I was struck by some odd markings that appeared at the top of the design at several positions. A quick look at my 2015 Unitrade stamp catalogue revealed a listing for #9iv which was described as "flaw in '1d' of fraction, UR triangle (pos. 39 and 63)" and accompanied by a rather grainy black and white image of the upper right corner showing marks similar to what I had noticed on my plate proof scan. However, a further review of my scan revealed no trace of this variety at position 39 or 63. Clearly some investigation of this variety was in order.

The Unitrade catalogue began listing this variety back in 1999. The grainy image was added to the listing in 2000 and the plate positions were added in 2015. The variety has actually been documented for much longer than that. Back in the April 1954 issue of BNA Topics (Vol. 11, No. 4, Whole No. 112), Fred Jarrett and Jim Smart described a constant variety on this issue that they referred to as a "burr above ½" in the 7½d value at the top right corner of the stamp. The article included images of two stamps that showed the variety (although they were not quite identical in appearance) and also mentioned its existence on proofs. Just over 40 years later, in 1995, Dr. Jim Watt wrote an article in BNA Topics (Vol. 52, No. 1, Whole No. 462) that paid tribute to the previous article and provided much more information on this variety. He concluded that the variety existed in two locations which he plated as positions 47 and 83. He also recognized that these positions exhibited substantial marks in their upper margins and that there was a strong triangular mark beside the "d" in the top left 6d value. In fact, Dr. Watt's article focused mostly on the left-side triangle flaw and he used its appearance as the primary method for distinguishing between the two plate positions. Examples of these positions in proof form are shown in figure 1.



Figure 1: Plate proofs of positions 47 and 83 courtesy of John Jamieson, Saskatoon Stamp Centre.

Careful examination of plate positions 47 and 83 reveals that, in addition to the strong marks in the left and right top value areas, there are also additional marks in the top margin, the Queen's portrait, and in the letters and white frames of the top half of the stamp design. While many of the marks are similar, they are clearly not so alike that they would come from flaws on the transfer roll in laying down or re-entering the plate. Yet their similarity would be unlikely to derive from random plate damage.

Repeating Constant Plate Varieties on the 7½d ... continued

After examining several proof scans carefully in Photoshop, it became clear to me that the strength and sharpness of many of the marks was good evidence of a misplaced entry. I also noted that some research by Ralph E. Trimble and Michael D. Smith as reported at re-entries.com had come to the same conclusion. I contacted Unitrade Editor, D. Robin Harris, to pass along the misplaced entry conclusion and the correct plate positions and was pleased to see that the listing for #9iv was corrected and new images added for both positions in the 2016 edition of the Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps.

My next step was to try to find an explanation for these misplaced entries. I began my research by looking for examples of actual stamps with the variety. After some online research and contact with other collectors I was provided with several examples of the variety. I noticed that two of these copies, including one that had been certified as #9iv, did not correspond very well with the variety as seen at plate positions 47 or 83. Upon further review of my plate proof reference material, I found a third position on the plate that showed a similar but significantly weaker variety that did match perfectly with the two stamp copies. This was at plate position 69 and is shown in figure 2.



**Figure 2: Plate proof of position 69 courtesy of John Jamieson, Saskatoon Stamp Centre.
Stamp copy courtesy of Jim Jung.**

Notice that the variety from position 69 has much less damage to the 7½d value on the right side and exhibits almost none of the dark triangle shown on the left-side 6d value at positions 47 and 83. Like the other positions, it does have many marks throughout the top half of the stamp including the top margin and Queen's portrait. Note also that, although the dark triangular mark is not shown on the left side, there is still a light halo around the "d" in the top left 6d value as seen on the stamps with the triangle.

Now with similar varieties appearing at three positions on the plate, it seems unlikely that this would be caused by a random misplaced entry or dropped transfer roll when the plate was laid down. It also occurred to me that with all the marks appearing in the top half of these stamps, these varieties were reminiscent of the famous "Double Epaulette" variety that appears on the ten cent Prince Albert value of the First Cents issue. The Albert variety is well-documented to be caused by a misplaced entry appearing in the bottom half of the stamp such that the extra entry is almost exactly a full half stamp out of alignment.

The 7½d plate proofs show occasional traces of horizontal and vertical guide lines in the margins between the stamp impressions that were used to help the siderographer lay down the individual impressions on the plate. Even more common are the guide dots and traces of horizontal guide lines that appear across the centre of many stamp impressions on the plate. I wondered if it was possible that the siderographer had mixed up the centre guide lines with the guide lines in the stamp margins to cause an impression to be laid down exactly a half stamp out of alignment. To check this theory, I used Photoshop to examine the relative positions of the misplaced entries.

Repeating Constant Plate Varieties on the 7½d ... continued

My technique is to overlay a translucent image of a regular stamp over one of the varieties to see where the marks might align. I chose to first check position 83 since it had the most frequent and most evident marks. By moving the translucent stamp image around and flipping it on and off it is possible to see where the extra marks on the variety might align with a second impression from the misplaced entry. Much to my delight, the extra marks at position 83 could be almost entirely accounted for by a misplaced entry exactly half a stamp too high. This technique is hard to visualize from a static image so I have created a grey image of position 83 with all the extra marks highlighted in purple. This is shown in figure 3 below along with a version showing the translucent overlay of the misplaced entry impression.



Figure 3: At left is a plate proof of position 83 with misplaced entry marks highlighted in purple. At right is the same image with an overlay showing the location of the entire misplaced entry.

Examination of the images above makes it clear that virtually all the extra marks in the variety (in purple) are accounted for by the dark areas of the overlaid misplaced entry that occurs exactly half a stamp too high. Notice that some extra marks in the stamp above from position 71 are also accounted for by the overlay. A more detailed view is provided as figure 4 on the next page.

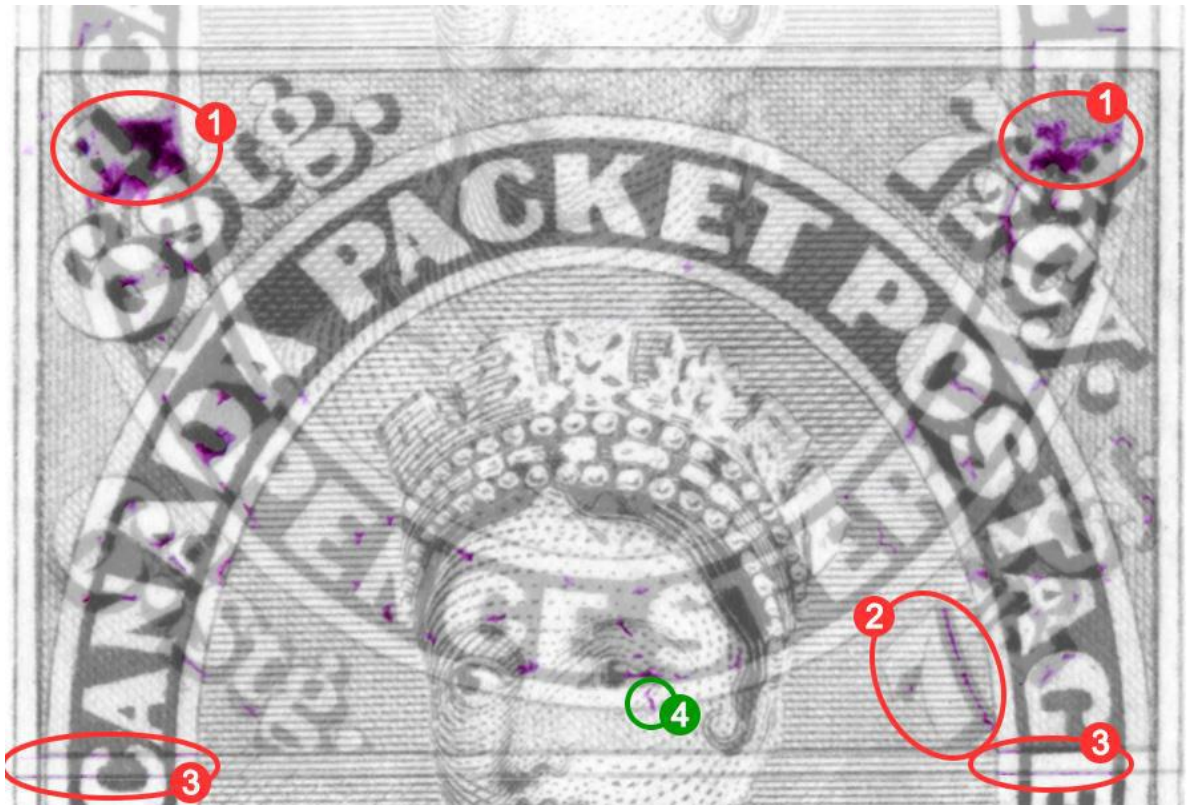


Figure 4: Close-up view of position 83 with variety marks highlighted in purple and overlay showing the location of the misplaced entry.

The image above shows clearly that the most obvious areas where the purple marks coincide with the dark areas of the misplaced entry are the prominent marks (1) in the denominations at the top of the stamp. These marks come from the dark areas in the centre of the text oval of the misplaced entry. Another conspicuous area of interest is the curved line and dot (2) that appear to the right of the Queen's portrait. Notice how these correspond perfectly with the dark areas of the "7" from the lower right denomination area of the misplaced entry. The single horizontal guideline that commonly appears across the centre of this stamp is replaced by segments of a double line (3) that corresponds exactly with the lower frame lines from the misplaced entry. The smaller variety marks in the letters, the white portrait ovals and the portrait of the Queen come from the dark areas between "SIX PENCE STERLING" and the drop-shadows of the lower value areas of the misplaced entry. The most significant mark that does not correspond with a dark area of the misplaced entry is the mark (4) that appears below the Queen's eye. This mark and perhaps some of the other marks near the eye may just be random minor plate damage as appears throughout many areas of this plate.

I have also tested plate positions 47 and 69 and they both show the same clear evidence of a similar misplaced entry that is half a stamp too high. Each position does have some very minor marks that cannot be accounted for. I believe that some of these marks and the lighter halos that appear around the dark marks in the top value areas (particularly at the right of position 69) may come from an attempt to remove the original misplaced entries. Attempts to burnish out entries on the plate can create additional minor tool marks or cause the plate to have an uneven surface for the new entry.

In summary, it is my supposition that positions 47, 69, and 83 of the 7½d plate have similar misplaced entries that are caused by a previous application of the stamp impression exactly half a stamp too high. Virtually all the extra printed marks from these positions can be accounted for by the remnants of such a previous entry. Other very minor marks may be caused by attempts to remove the misplaced entry or by random damage that is prevalent throughout this unhardened plate. The misplaced entries were probably created during the initial plate preparation as they appear on multiple proofs and can be found regularly on actual stamp copies.

The next issue of the newsletter will include part 2 of this article highlighting another repeating constant plate variety on the 7½d that remains undocumented and uncatalogued.

Three Pence Beaver - A Possible Early State Of Pane B, Position 2 By Michael D. Smith



Fig. 1 (anonymous)

In this article I wish to present what I believe may be evidence of an early state of Pane B, Position 2. Position 2 on the state with imprint present shows the beginning of the re-entered imprint that extends across positions 2, 3, and 4 when present in the upper margin. Presented in the first image (Fig. 1) is a proof of position 2 cropped from a scan of the proof sheet.



Kenneth A. Kershaw states the following about the proof: "The first position where the re-entry of the imprint is visible. This re-entry has previously been completely overlooked, and appears to be the only re-entry done late during production of the stamp. Huff does not list it and does not indicate the "R-tooling" either, which is another good plating criterion for this position."

The next image (Fig. 2) is a used stamp showing the details mentioned by Kershaw.

The main identifying features on this stamp are the re-entered imprint upper right margin (Fig. 3), the "R-tooling" (Fig. 4), and the two small dots just to the left center of the crown in the upper margin, which might appear to be an elongated dot on some copies (Fig. 5).

Three Pence Beaver - A Possible Early State Of Pane B, Position 2 By Michael D. Smith
continued ...



Fig. 3 – doubling in the imprint

All of the features presented in Figures 3 – Figure 5 are present on imprint copies of this position unless they are physically removed.



Fig. 4 – thin scratch through the R in THREE



Fig. 5 – Two dots in top margin above the top of the cross

Three Pence Beaver - A Possible Early State Of Pane B, Position 2 By Michael D. Smith
continued ...

Now I wish to present a copy of this stamp that could be a pre-imprint state of this position and illustrate how I believe I have identified it. This stamp was sold to me marked as ex-Huff Pos. B2 (Fig. 6).

This stamp does not exhibit the imprint or the "R-tooling" mentioned for Pane B, Position 2. Now we need to look for other criteria to try and plate this stamp. Luckily this stamp has a full top margin and there are marks there that may help in identification when compared to the later plate proof in figure 1.

I circled three dots in Figure 7. The top dot is not complete as the paper edge bisects the dot. The dots on the stamp (Fig. 8) are in the same pattern as those on the proof in Figure 7. The two small dots in the margin just above and to the left of center of the cross on the crown are also present on both the proof (Fig. 9) and the stamp without imprint (Fig. 10). These are the same as the ones on previous stamp (Fig.5).

One has to allow for slight variation in paper and inking but I believe all three of these examples are from the same plate and position.



Fig. 6

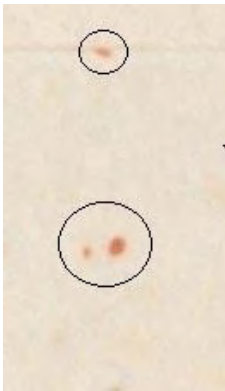


Fig. 7

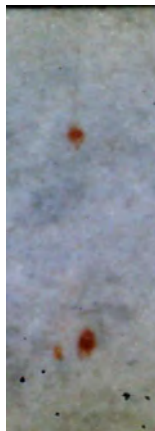


Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

CONCLUSIONS: I believe, although the plating criteria for the non-imprint copy are minimal, it is an early state of Pane B, Position 2. I can see why Huff did not mention the re-entered imprint or the "R-tooling" as they are not present on this copy. If anyone can disprove or offer an alternate position I would welcome hearing from them. I also feel there may well be other examples of different states of the plate in other positions.

REFERENCES: VOLUME 4, *THE THREE PENNY BEAVER PLATE PROOF B*, Kenneth A. Kershaw, Privately Printed.

Postal History Corner By Jim Jung

As much as I feel confident in my knowledge of Canadian stamps, when it comes to British History and history of the World, I very often need help. I used to buy Canadian collections and search through them for treasures and in one of these collections I found a few items from Great Britain in a small box. These items didn't seem like much and certainly were not in great shape. The condition of the cover front seems poor, with stains at top and bottom, likely from a wax seal, and a faint strike of a postmark at the upper right corner which I couldn't read, at first. Also, someone had cut this piece off of a stampless folder letter so only the "front" remained.

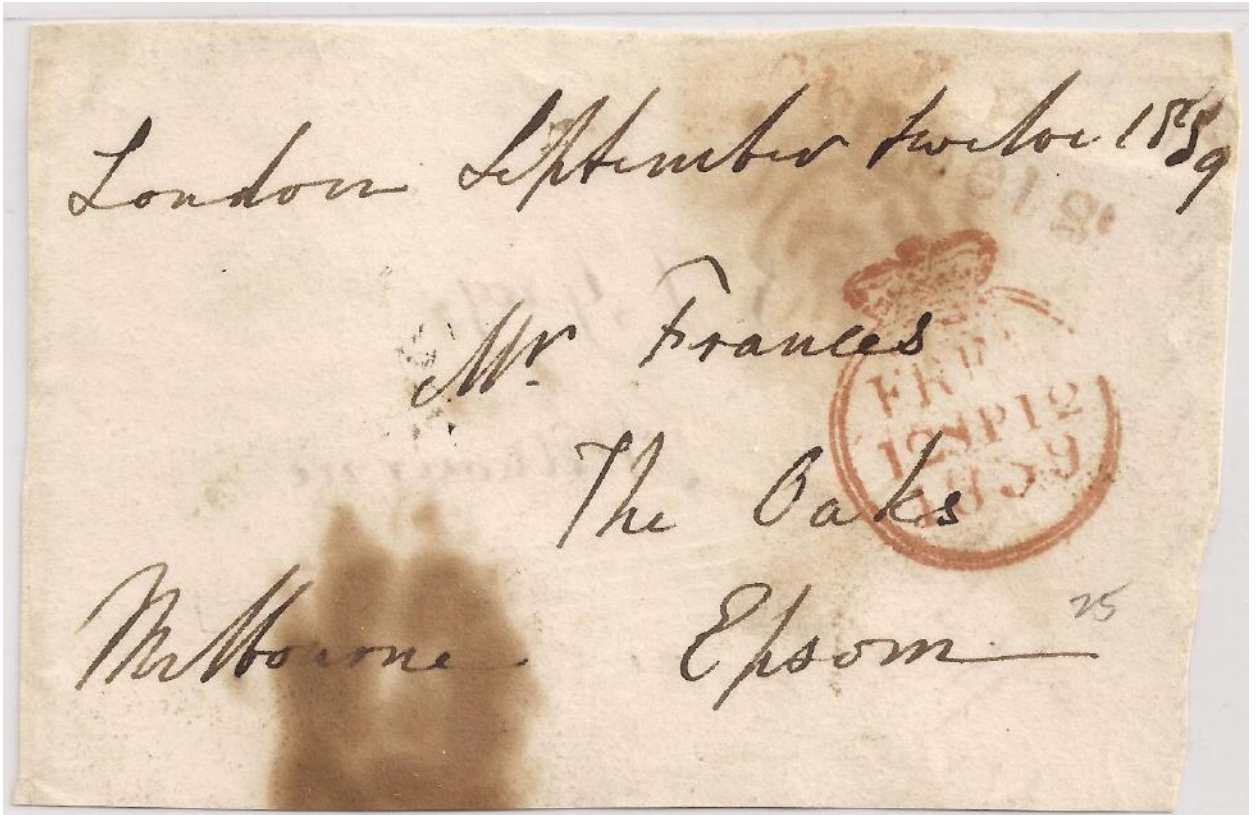


Figure 1 – Cover Front with wax stains and red FREE handstamp.

At first, I didn't know what this was. It certainly wasn't from Canada but I had seen a Quebec Crown Cancel that looked similar to the red Crown Cancel shown at the right. By reading the cover, we get some information:

London September Twelve 1839

Mr. Frances
The Oaks
Epsom

And it is countersigned at the lower left with a red FREE 12SP12 1839 handstamp

This tells us that this cover originated in London (England) on September 12, 1839 and it was sent to Mr. Frances at The Oaks in Epsom. When you search for The Oaks Epsom on the web, it immediately comes up as a famous Horse Racing stables and track located in Great Britain. This estate dates back to the 18th century so it validates the address for a date of 1839.

Postal History Corner By Jim Jung continued ...

The large FREE postmark is listed in an book of the many GB postmarks from the 18th and early 19th Century. It is 1A/11 in Figure 2. These handstamps were used on mail from British nobility. The mail always had the date written across the top and was countersigned by the sender in order to be granted the FREE rate.

14

1A/9

1A/10

1A/11

1A/9	Single circle, crown inside, single or double rim, red, 1800-07	50.00
1A/10	Single circle, crown on top, red, 1807	*
1A/11	Single circle, with single rim (morning duty) or double rim (evening duty), crown breaking top of circle, many varieties, red, 1807-39 (see note 4 at end of chapter)	10.00

Figure 2 – Scan of FREE handstamp listings

There is a faint handstamp in the top right corner which I didn't notice at first. When you look closely, you can see it says "Chapel St". This handstamp is from the Chapel Street Penny Post Office in London, part of the network of Post Offices that managed mail within London and its' suburbs from 1680 onwards.

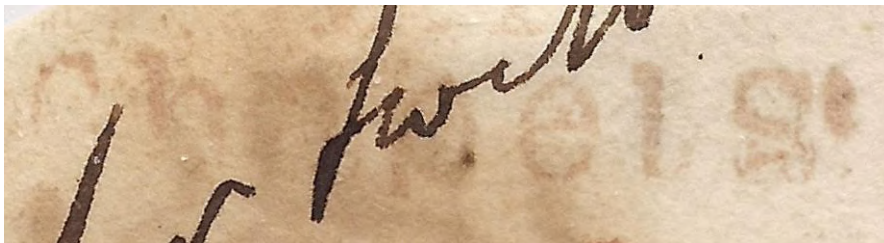


Figure 3 – Chapel Street London Penny Post Office handstamp

I didn't know who signed this letter and I didn't know who Mr. Frances was so I posted a scan of this letter on the internet and experts there confirmed that the signature came from Lord Melbourne, who was Prime Minister of England between 1834 and 1841, and is "best known for his intense and successful mentoring of Queen Victoria, at ages 18-21, in the ways of politics." 1

This bit of information certainly increases the value of this cover front which originally seemed of little value. To confirm the signature, I found another example on the internet to compare and it seems quite legitimate. The signature of a British Prime Minister and one who was close to the young Queen Victoria. That makes this cover front one of my biggest and most interesting finds.



Figure 4 – 2nd Example of a Lord Melbourne signature for comparison.

1 – excerpt from the Wikipedia article for William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Lamb,_2nd_Viscount_Melbourne

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA 1859 to 1868
The printings of the 12½ cents value by Richard Thompson

This is the third installment on this subject; the first installment appeared in Vol. V, No. 1, April 2016.

Twelfth Printing Order, 2,000 sheets, earliest recorded use, 1864/MY/03

Printing 12A, deep dark green is much darker and bluer than 11B. Printing 12B, weak deep green is a similar shade but weaker and not so dark as 12A.

12A, perforated 11.9 X 11.8



12B, perforated 11.9 X 11.8



Thirteenth Printing Order, 1,000 sheets, earliest recorded use 1864/DE/23

Printing 13A, yellowish dull dark green is similar in depth to 12B but more yellow. Printing 13B, yellow dull dark green is as 13A but not deeply printed and has a trace more yellow. This is the yellowest from printings 8 to 14.

13A, perforated 12.1 X 11.8



13B, perforated 11.9 X 11.8



Fourteenth Printing Order, 2,000 sheets, earliest recorded use 1865/JU/10

A great change in colour and depth of print. Printing 14A, bluish green does not have the bluish tone of earlier printings but is bluer than 13B. 14B, deeper bluish green is deeper and bluer than 14A. It is quite a dark stamp compared with orders 10, 11 and 13.

14A, perforated 11.9 X 11.8



14B, perforated 11.9 X 11.8



The printings of the 12½ cents value by Richard Thompson continued ...

Fifteenth Printing Order, 1,000 sheets, earliest recorded use 1865/AP/20

Printing 15A, myrtle green is a very bluish green matching Gibbon's myrtle green. Some stamps are well inked, others are weak. 15B, yellow myrtle green is a much yellower myrtle green, very similar to Order 8, not too well inked and not a deep. Printing 15C, weaker yellow myrtle green is a similar colour but has many weaker prints. The plate looks worn.

15A, perforated 11.9



15B, perforated 11.9



15C, perforated 11.9



Sixteenth Printing Order, 2,000 sheets, earliest recorded use 1865/SE/27

Printing 16A is a very similar myrtle green to 15C, very deeply printed and the imprint has been observed as well as new re-entries and flaws. 16B deep green shows no bluish tone at all and looks yellower than 16A. Printing 16C is a weaker print of a similar colour.

16A, perforated 11.9



16B, perforated 11.9



16C, perforated 11.9



Seventeenth Printing Order, 3,000 sheets, earliest recorded use 1865/DE/18

Printing 17A, bluish light myrtle green is similar to 16A but lighter in shade and thus does not appear as blue. It is much bluer than the greens of Orders 11 and 14 and much clearer printed and quite a flat colour. 17B, light myrtle green is still a weak flat colour but not quite as blue. Printing 17C, is a dark blue green. 17D, weaker dark blue green is a weaker printing of the same colour.

17A, perforated 11.9



17B, perforated 12.1 X 11.9



17C, perforated 11.9



17D, Perforated 12.1 X 11.9



The printings of the 12½ cents value by Richard Thompson continued ...

Eighteenth Printing Order, 3,000 sheets, earliest recorded use, 1866/MY/10

Printing 18A, deep dark myrtle green is very deeply printed and slightly bluer than Orders 15 and 16. 18B, deepish dark myrtle green is similar to 18A but not quite as dark or as blue. Printing 18C, Very deep dark myrtle green is similar to 18A but darker.

18A, perforated 11.9



18B, perforated 11.9



18C, perforated 11.9



Nineteenth Printing Order, 3,000 sheets, earliest recorded use 1867/JY/19

Printing 19A, bluish myrtle green is not very dark, similar to 17A and B but bluer. 19B, blue green is darker looking than 19A. Printing 19C, blue green – oily ink is a similar colour but the ink looks to have run – too much oil or thinner. 19D, very blue green, printed with ink that has run giving a flat appearance to the stamp and a tint of green to the paper.

19A, perforated 11.9



19B, perforated 11.9



19C, perforated 11.9



19D, perforated 11.9

