

# PENCE-CENTS ERA STUDY GROUP

Of the British North America Philatelic Society

Volume X, No. 2, May 2021

Pp61 Double Epaulettes



10c Prince Consort  
Block of 12 positions 51  
to 83 with Imprint at  
lower left. Includes pp51  
Major Reentry and pp61  
Double Epaulettes.  
Cancelled with multiple  
targets, straightline  
REGISTERED and 4  
Ring 47 handstamps  
from Three Rivers  
(RF4). This is the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
largest known block of  
the 10c 1859. The  
largest is the Art Leggett  
Block of 15.

Dear Study Group Member,

The third wave of this pandemic is really taking a toll on our lives, keeping us indoors with little to amuse ourselves with. We're fortunate to have stamp collecting, as a hobby, to keep us going. But I have gained weight from lack of exercise and eating too often. I guess we need some excitement to keep us going. Much of Canada is suffering greatly with Ontario being hit hardest, nearing 5,000 Covid cases reported each and every day. Our hospitals are at the brink of overflowing and field hospitals have been setup in Parking Lots around the Toronto area to help with the influx of Covid cases that require hospitalization. A call for medical specialists and nurses has been sent out in hopes that an answer comes.

Meanwhile, vaccinations have been stepped up, as hundreds of thousands of doses of Pfizer-Biontech's Covid-19 vaccine, are flooding the hotspots in Toronto and the surrounding area. Assisting in the fight are vaccines from Moderna and AstraZeneca. Both of these completely capable of keeping you alive and giving your body the power to fight the Covid-19 virus. Let's hope that May and June is the turning point in this pandemic.

Let's talk stamps, in particular, Pence and First Decimal Issue stamps from Canada. After publishing David D'alessandris's wonderful Postal History article last issue, we have a good mix of both Stamps and Postal History this time around. Read on and enjoy some interesting news in the world of Pence/Cents.

Jim Jung

## **In This Issue.....**

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*Imprint at lower left – courtesy of Jim Jung*

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## Rob Taylor



It is with great sorrow that we announce that Rob Taylor, of Brampton, Ontario passed away overnight on April 12-13, 2021. Rob was well-known as a CSDA Stamp Dealer, member of several clubs and part of the Expertizing Committee of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation.

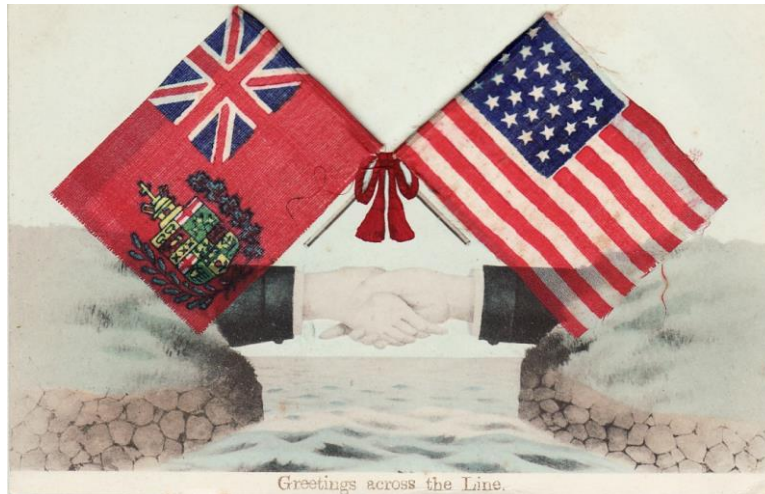
I would see Rob at Stamp Shows, the PSSC, the BNAPS Golden Horseshoe meetings in Ancaster, where he was born, and down at the VGG Library.

Rob was extremely knowledgeable and an important part of the stamp collecting community and will be greatly missed.

All of us at BNAPS extend our sincerest condolences to Rhonda and family. Rob was a good friend. May he rest in peace.

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## Want to Give CAPEX22 a Helping Hand



Recently, BNAPS has introduced a matching funds program to allow members to make a monetary donation to CAPEX22 and the Society will match your donation 1:1, in effect doubling your contribution. The program will run until February 2022. As you know, CAPEX22 (June 9-12, 2022) is the first single-frame international exhibition and is the first major international show in Canada since 1996. If you have never been to an international show, you will be in for a treat. Because of this program, BNAPS will become a Partner Sponsor and will have a premium position with a booth on the exhibition/bourse interface, a relaxation room for guests and members to meet or just get off of their feet, a seminar room named BNAPS Room for the entire conventions, sponsorship of the Awards program and a few other perks—all high visibility activities.

You can donate direct on the BNAPS website, click on "Donate". Canadians can donate directly on the CAPEX22.org website. Don't forget to identify yourself as a BNAPS member in order for CAPEX to get the matching funds. Thanks in advance for your help for Canadian philately!

## Revisiting Clayton Huff's Flaw, H-9015 by Michael D. Smith

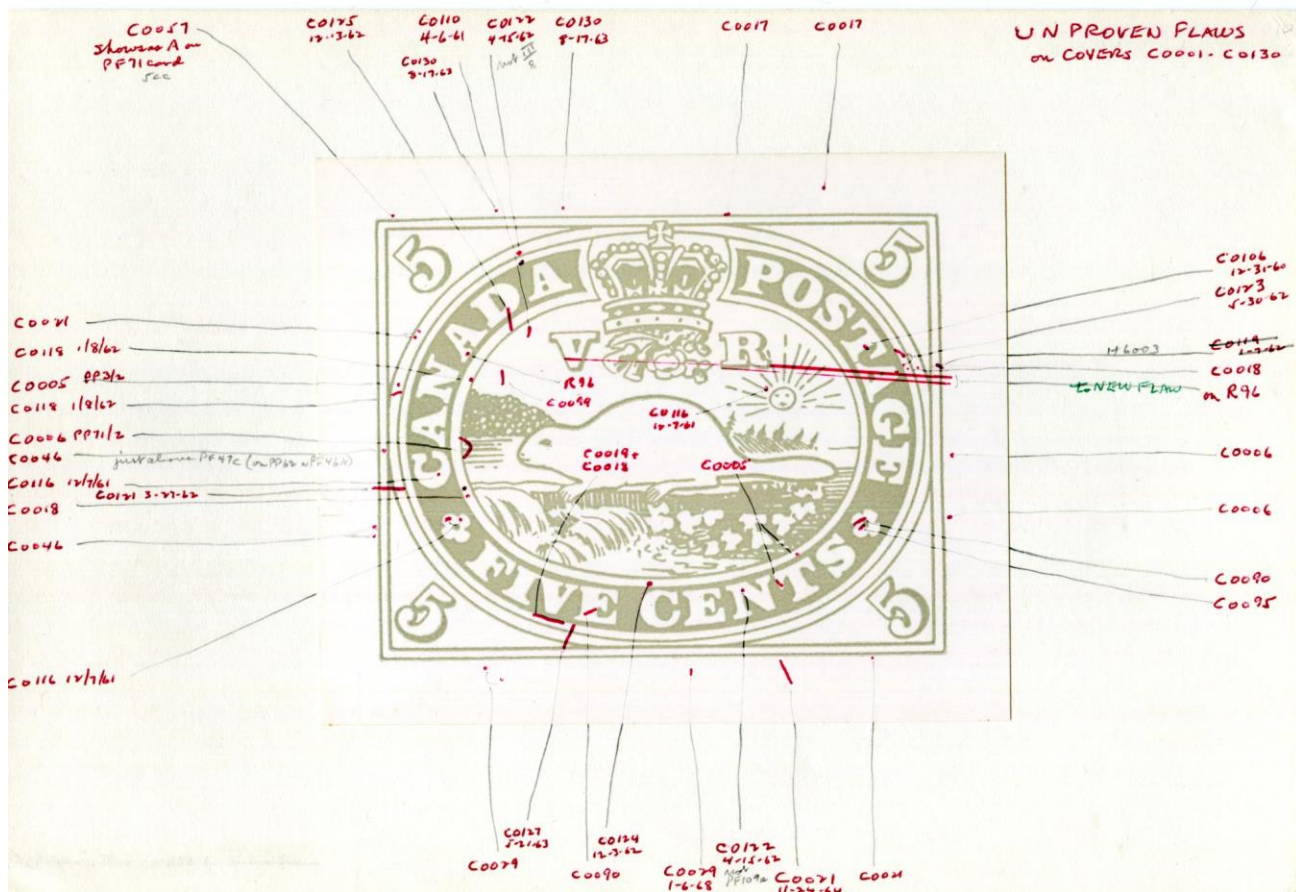


Fig.1

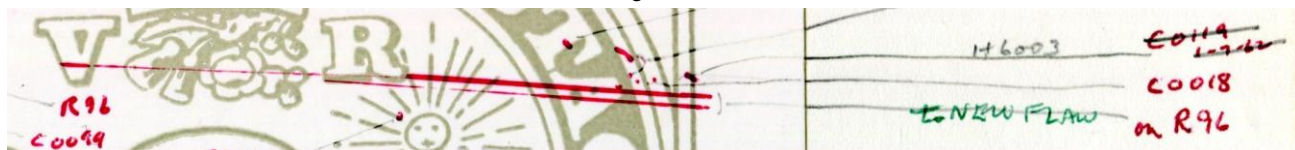


Fig.2

The top image is one of Clayton Huff's study cards (Fig. 1) with various flaws, mostly unproven. Clayton did not consider these flaws constant before he had seen two or more examples. You will note his notation in green "To NEW FLAW" as he had seen more than one example.

Clayton Huff and Arthur H. Groten wrote a series of articles in BNA Topics titled **The Beaver Byline**. In the May-June 1980 issue they had the following to say about this flaw: "Probably the most stunning new flaw I have confirmed. Observation: Two diagonal lines about a 1/2 frame line gap apart, running from Right gutter through A of Postage. Top line-heavier one-continues to Right Bottom end of R of VR. Other: Frame lines in all four corners show doubling."

Other detail is mentioned in the article. At that time, there were 4 copies of this flaw (H-9015) and one was dated 11/7/64 showing a faint flaw. Figure 3 shows a drawing from this article.



## Revisiting Clayton Huff's Flaw, H-9015 by Michael D. Smith

Fig.3



Clayton Huff recognized the position of this stamp as position 61 on the sheet. This was probably because of the west margin guide dots and re-entry 83. Below is position 61 state 4 (Fig. 4). **This stamp is not showing H-9015.**

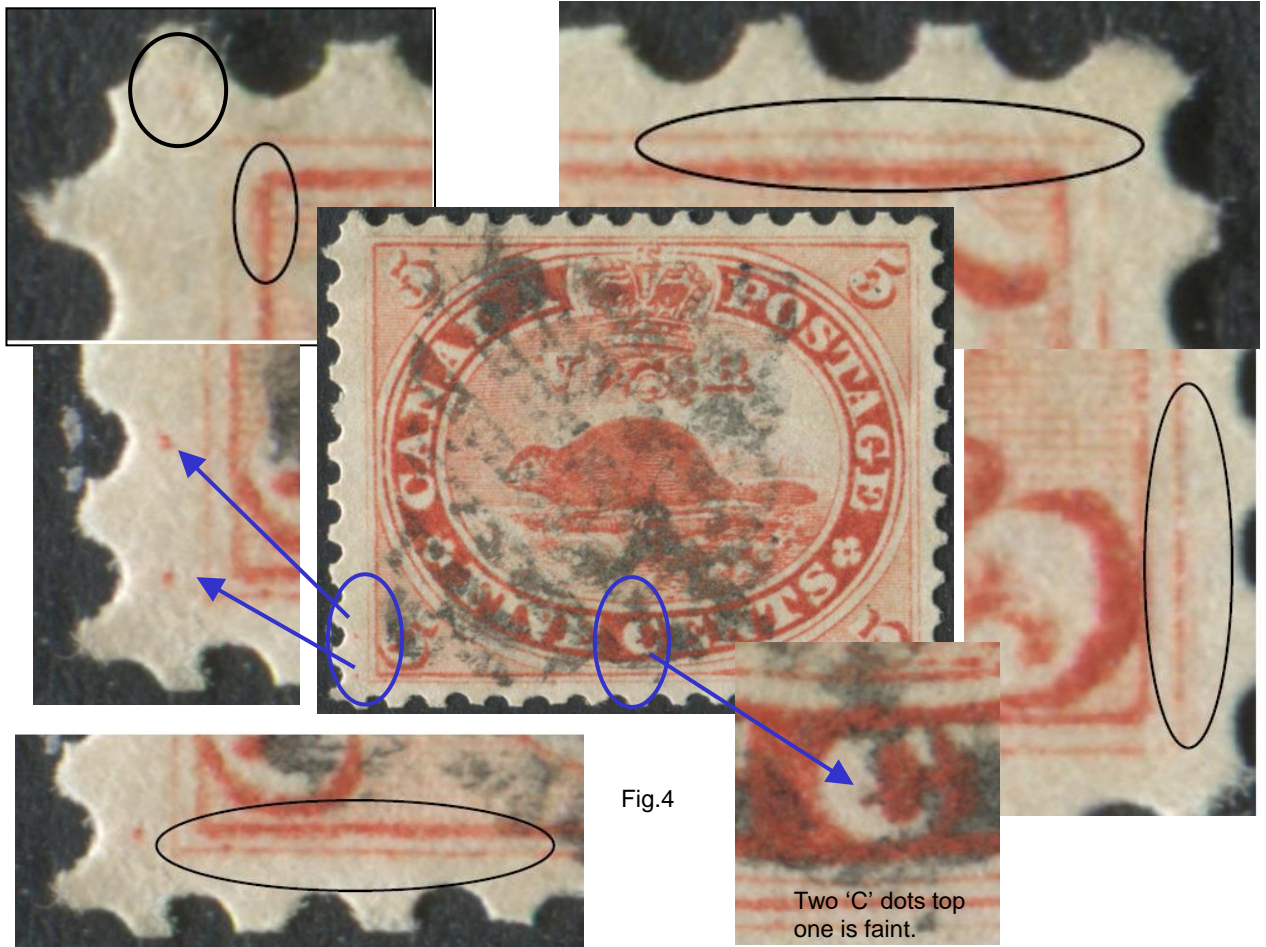


Fig.4

Whitworth says "Position 61, State 4: Re-entry 83, Still two 'C' dots." Re-entry = mild doubling top left inner frame line, inner and outer frame lines bottom left, outer frame line lower right, and inner and outer frame lines top right. Three left margin guide dots one at top and two at bottom.

## Revisiting Clayton Huff's Flaw, H-9015 by Michael D. Smith

The reason I showed Position 61 State 4 on the previous page is that the two copies of the Huff Flaw 9015 have the same markings as the state 4 stamp. Huff suggested it was State 5 but added a question mark to the State 5 when he listed it as such in his description. Whitworth lists State 5 as only having one 'C' dot. I believe Huff 9015 is evidence of plate damage during use which is why it maybe hard to find. I am assigning it as a late State 4 flaw, thus State 4a as it has all the characteristics of state 4 with the Huff Flaw 9015 added. At this time I know of two copies of this elusive flaw. Jim Jung has one and I have the other. Both exhibit all the state 4 characteristics if present and Huff Flaw 9015. Perforating and cancelation have removed or made some of the characteristics hard to see. Both stamps have the doubled 'C' dot and evidence of re-entry #83.

Jim Jung's Stamp



Fig.5



Fig.6

Very clear example of Huff Flaw 9015. Note the extra line in bottom of V of VR and nice lines extending from R of VR and through A of POSTAGE into right margin. Also note Re-entry 83 and the two 'C' dots of state 4.



## Revisiting Clayton Huff's Flaw, H-9015 by Michael D. Smith

My example of this stamp is not quite as nice as Jim's copy. Even so enough detail can be seen to support this is the same position and state.

Mike Smith's Stamp



Fig.7

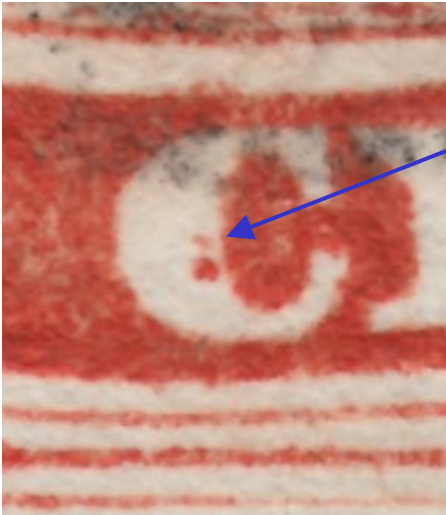


Fig.8

Figures 7 and 8 again show a good portion of the characteristics of position 61. Because of the placement of the perforations only one guide dot is just visible in the lower left corner. The Re-entry 83 is visible and H9015 is present but a bit fainter. The doubled 'C' can just be seen as is partially hidden by cancelation. Even so all the features visible indicate the same position and state.

I feel the key feature to determining the state is referenced in Whitworth. He says State 4 has two 'C' dots and State 5 has only one 'C' dot. Figure 9 on the next page will highlight the fact there are two 'C' dots present on the copies exhibiting Huff Flaw 9015.

## Revisiting Clayton Huff's Flaw, H-9015 by Michael D. Smith



Second 'C' dot State 4, no H9015



Second 'C' dot State 4a, with H9015



Second 'C' dot State 4a, with H9015



## Revisiting Clayton Huff's Flaw, H-9015 by Michael D. Smith

### CONCLUSIONS:

The fact there are two 'C' dots on the two copies showing Huff Flaw 9015 indicates that this is probably a plate scratch that occurred during the use of the plate at the printers while State 4 was being printed. I feel we need to assign this flaw to State 4a instead of State 5. Huff indicates he saw 4 copies. I have only seen two Jim's and mine. If anyone has another copy to share we would like to see it. I have a feeling this maybe a tough one to find.

### REFERENCES:

THE FIVE CENTS BEAVER STAMP OF CANADA, Geoffrey Whitworth, The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1985.

BNA Topics, Vol. 37, No. 3, May-June, 1980, The Beaver Byline, Clayton Huff and Arthur Groten, pgs. 19 and 20.

Original Huff study material from Michael D. Smith's collection.



## Five Cents Beaver Stamps with Printing Flaw 47 by Michael D. Smith

Figure 1 shows a large dot in the inner oval between the 'C' of CANADA and the top of the waterfall. This dot is listed in Whitworth as Printing Flaw 47. According to Whitworth this flaw is present on Position 69 from States 7 through 11. I do not have a copy of either State 7 or State 8 of Position 69. According to Whitworth the only flaw on these states is Flaw 47 (Fig. 1). I have a presentable copy of State 9 on a domestic cover dated AP 15 1867 sent from Peterboro to Ottawa. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3, Flaw 47

Flaw 47 (Fig. 3) and a new Flaw 91 (Fig. 4) along with the date of cover places this as a State 9 printing. I also have a single pictured on the next page showing these flaws (Fig. 5). According to Whitworth Flaw 91 is only on State 9.

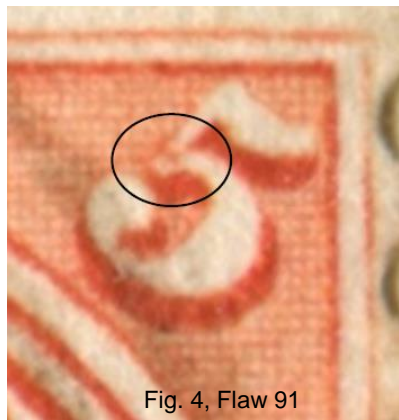


Fig. 4, Flaw 91

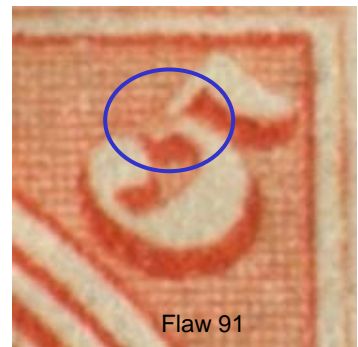
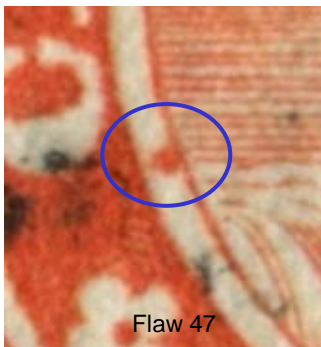


## Five Cents Beaver Stamps with Printing Flaw 47 by Michael D. Smith



Whitworth's Position 69, State 9.

Fig. 5



On the next page I have a stamp that matches Whitworth's description of State 10. He describes it as "Short entry NE. pf 47" (Fig. 6). The stamp clearly has what appears to be a short entry and matches the description well. I will then follow up with images taken from plate proof sheets of States 10 (Fig. 7) and 11 (Fig. 8) also showing PF 47 but there is more to the story.

## Five Cents Beaver Stamps with Printing Flaw 47 by Michael D. Smith



Fig. 6  
Whitworth's Position 69, State 10.

The description in Whitworth clearly states a short entry is present on Position 69 State 10, and my stamp appears to show a short entry. However, the proof 10 Position 69 (Fig 7) shows no sign of a short entry. Is the so called short entry possibly plate wear or a dry printing? It might even be from States 7 or 8. Another interesting mystery for this issue.

Below is a proof (cropped from the sheet of 100) of Position 69 State 11, also showing the flaw 47 and no short entry (Fig. 8).



## Five Cents Beaver Stamps with Printing Flaw 47 by Michael D. Smith

Fig. 7  
State 10 Position 69  
(cropped from proof sheet  
of 100) State 10. Printing  
flaw 47 but no short entry  
present.

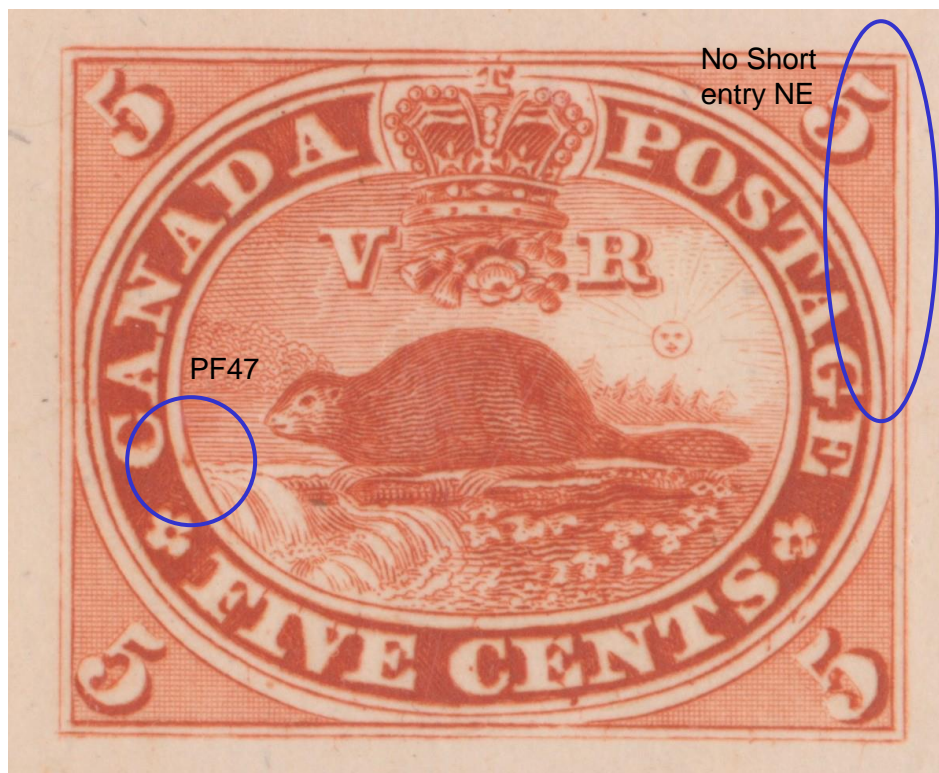
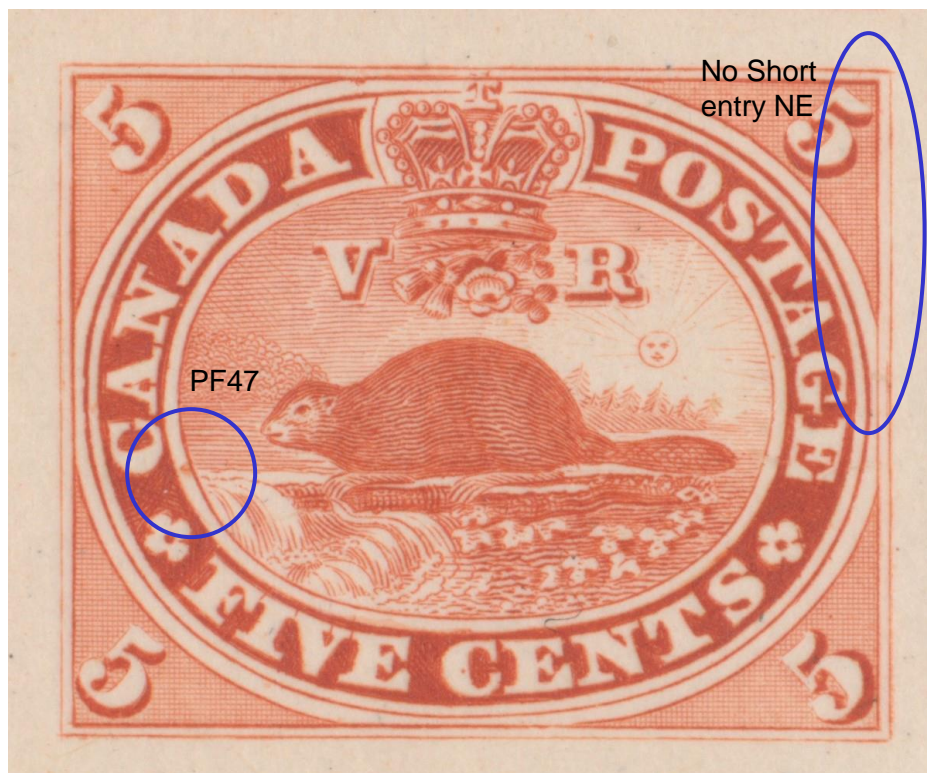


Fig. 8  
Printing flaw 47, State 11,  
Position 69 (cropped from  
proof sheet of 100).



## Five Cents Beaver Stamps with Printing Flaw 47 by Michael D. Smith

### Conclusions:

More dated copies would be helpful in trying to identify States 7 and 8. Could one of these states include the short entry copy? I don't believe it is State 10. Can States 7 and 8 be distinguished from States 10 and 11 without a date present? Could the short entry copy come from a different plate? As these stamps are studied and shared perhaps these questions will be answered. I am reasonably certain I have State 9 properly identified but more dated copies might be useful to confirm printing flaw 91 to be present only on this state. All of these stamps are perforated approximately 12 X 12 so perforation measurements won't be useful in figuring out this puzzle.

There is a similar mark between the 'C' of CANADA and the top of water flaw at position 32 which could place the figure 6 stamp at Position 32, State 7. The lack of two features: the re-entry 8b, and a dot in top margin above the upper right 5, seem to rule this out. Both positions indicate a short entry present in the upper right. In order to determine which stamp position this is might require a dated multiple with other identifiable markings.

### References:

The Five Cents Beaver Stamp, Geoffrey Whitworth, The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1985.

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## 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 e-mail the following information to: [jimjung8@gmail.com](mailto:jimjung8@gmail.com) (We really just need your info in an email and you're in for free, as a BNAPS member)

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

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

City: \_\_\_\_\_

Province/State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal/Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

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

Describe your interest area(s):

\_\_\_\_\_



# Domestic Triple Rate Covers Paid With Three 3d Stamps 1851-1859

## by Vic Willson



Fig 1

I acquired a triple rate domestic Pence cover recently and looked for other examples in my library, as Firby's 1983 listing noted only 5 examples. After an email to Wayne Smith, we came up with six examples without additional registration and two more with registration. My new example (Fig 1) is Item 2 in the chart below (Fig 2). All registration was paid cash. There are about the same number of the rate paid with 3d and 6d, as well as a few short paid covers and a couple in the Decimal period with 6d and 5¢ combination. The cover shown in Fig. 1 has a single and pair, all four border stamps, much to my pleasant surprise, as the Ebay picture was not very good.

The destination town for the cover is Arthur, but an extra address line of Mount Forest Post Office has been added. Mount Forest, originally called Maitland Hills according to Wikipedia, had a Post Office which was established in 1853. Arthur's Post Office was opened in 1847 so the addressee must have preferred the Mount Forest Post Office.

Cover	Date	Registration?	Provenance/Source	Paper Type	Perf/Imperf
1	June 22, 1851	NO	Lubke	Laid	Imperf
2	Dec. 12, 1854	NO	Willson	Wove	Imperf
3	Aug. 22, 1857	NO	Lea	Wove	Imperf
4	Sep. 16, 1857	NO	Foxbridge	Wove	Imperf
5	Aug. 24, 1858	YES	Nickle	Wove	Imperf
6	Oct. 25, 1858	YES	Wayne Smith	Wove	Imperf
7	Jan. 23, 1860	NO	Wayne Smith	Wove	Imperf
8	June 23, 1860	NO	Wayne Smith	Wove	Imperf

Fig 2

### References

Canada Post Offices 1755/1895, Frank W. Campbell, Quarterman Publications, Inc., Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1972.

## Early Canada Used in U.S. and Vice Versa by Ron Majors

In the early days of postage stamps, the U.S. introduced adhesive stamps about four years before Canada. The first U.S. stamps (5¢ red-brown Franklin and the 10¢ black Washington) were issued in July 1, 1847 and the first recorded use was a 10¢ Geo. Washington on July 2, 1847. Canada's first postage stamps were introduced on April 23, 1851 and included 3-, 6- and 12 pence denominations. During the first four years after U.S. stamps were first used, mail between the United States and pre-Confederation Canada, postage was paid to the borders of each country. At times, U.S. postage stamps were affixed in Canada and cancelled in the U.S. Sometimes, the postage stamps were added at the exchange office and the postage was paid by the recipient. At other times, both countries postage stamps were applied on the same envelope. At times, people would use the other countries postage stamps in a wrong manner. Once Canada had their own stamps and postal regulations were clarified between the two countries, problems like those mentioned above were less prevalent. However, in the 1850s covers postmarked in Canada with U.S. stamps are quite scarce and when they come to the auction market, command remarkably high prices.

During the course of collecting the later pence issues and the decimal issues of Canada, I have run into covers that mistakenly passed through the postal systems using the wrong country's stamps. Sometimes, the mistakes were caught by the post masters or postal inspectors and the letters were returned to the sender for postage to be added. Other times, the stamps were not cancelled or invalidated but allowed to proceed in the mail with a postage due handstamp or in manuscript and postage was charged to the recipient. Occasionally, covers passed through the postal systems of both countries and were accepted with no additional fees assessed. This short article will show some examples where U.S. stamps were applied in Canada perhaps by a person thinking that they were valid either on purpose or by accident and Canadian stamps applied in the U.S. for perhaps the same reasons.

### Canadian Stamps Used in the U.S. and Accepted for Postage



Figure 1. Six pence Prince Albert Stamp Applied the U.S. & Accepted as Postage



## Early Canada Used in U.S. and Vice Versa by Ron Majors

Figure 1 shows a 6 pence Prince Albert stamp (Unitrade 5b) used on a grayish colored envelope sent from Burlington, Vermont to Hamilton, Canada West (C.W. now Ontario). The circular dated bold handstamp on the upper left of the front of the cover indicates that it was mailed on November 17. In the mid-1800s, U.S. circular dated stamps (CDS) often did not give the year but luckily the reverse side of the cover had a transit handstamp "Suspension Bridge, Upper Canada (U.C.) Nov 19, 1856 and a Hamilton receiver dated Nov. 20, 1856 which gave us the year of mailing. The stamp was pen cancelled and just tied by a partly clear strike of a red "UNITED STATES PAID 6d" two-line handstamp. The envelope has no markings to indicate that the wrong postage stamp was used nor was any postage due assessed by the Canadian postal authorities. Thus, this cover suggests the extremely rare use of a Canadian stamp applied in the United States to prepay the treaty rate to Canada. The auction house description stated "we have not encountered another such use".

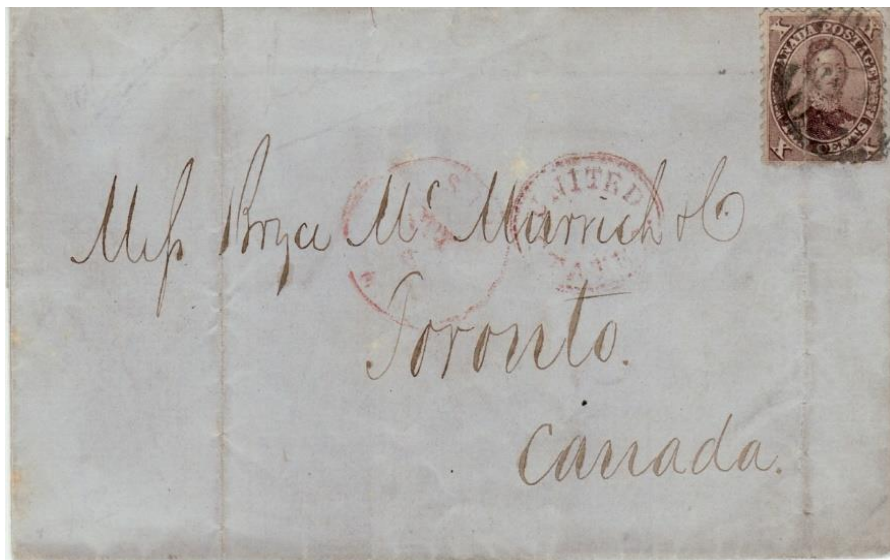


Figure 2. Ten Cent Consort Used in U.S. and Accepted for Postage

Another example from the decimal period is depicted in Figure 2. This folded letter franked with a 10 cent Prince Consort was sent from Boston, MA to Toronto in 1861 as evidenced by a strong Toronto receiver on the reverse which was dated Ju 10 1861. On the front the stamp is tied with a smudgy black grid applied in Boston. Unfortunately, the stamp itself has a file fold which passes through the left side. There are two postmarks, one is a very faint Boston CDS in red and the second is a red U.S. Exchange Marking "UNITED STATES" which is inside of an oval with of double circles with the inner circle being dotted. It is specified in Boggs as Type III and he claims that it was used at the New Brunswick-Maine exchange office at the U.S.-Canadian border. Again, there is no sign that the 10 cent Canadian stamp was invalidated and was cancelled like a U.S. stamp would have been cancelled.

To further validate the above example, I was able to locate a cover from the same correspondence and the 10 cent Washington U.S. stamp (Scott #35) paying the correct rate was affixed to the same type of folded letter from the same paper (Figure 3). The stamp was cancelled with a nice grid. Adjacent to the stamp are the same type of red cancels as on Figure 2 but clearer. The Boston CDS is dated MY 1 and the Toronto receiver on the reverse is dated MY 2 61. Mail in those days was apparently much faster than today's mail despite all the modern equipment and transportation. Handwriting on both letters totally match. The red oval United States red cancel is similar to that on Figure 2 but does not contain the dotted inner circle.

## Early Canada Used in U.S. and Vice Versa by Ron Majors



Figure 3. Letter from Same Correspondence as Figure 2 but Properly Using U.S. 10 Cent Stamp

Another example, provided by Jim Jung, is a misused 10 cent Consort shown in Figure 4. The illustrated cover was posted in Buffalo, NY on April 28 1862 (here the actual year is shown on the CDS). The stamp was tied by the cancel but the stamp itself was unfortunately torn upon opening. The letter was mailed to Maitland, C.W. and two Brockville transits were applied on the reverse side. They were dated May 1 and May 13, almost two weeks apart. The cover was forwarded to Beverly, C.W., a small village near Brockville. Most likely, initially in Buffalo, the Consort stamp was accepted as valid since it was properly cancelled. But when the Beverly postmaster encounter the letter, he noticed that it was cancelled in the U.S. and wrote "should not be paid with Canada stamp, P.M. B", which I would assume stood for Postmaster Beverly. At the same time, he applied a large "10" in black which meant that 10 cents postage due was to be collected from Mr. McKenzie, the eventual recipient of the letter. It is likely the cover was delayed during all the processing which explains why the two Brockville backstamps were applied so far apart.

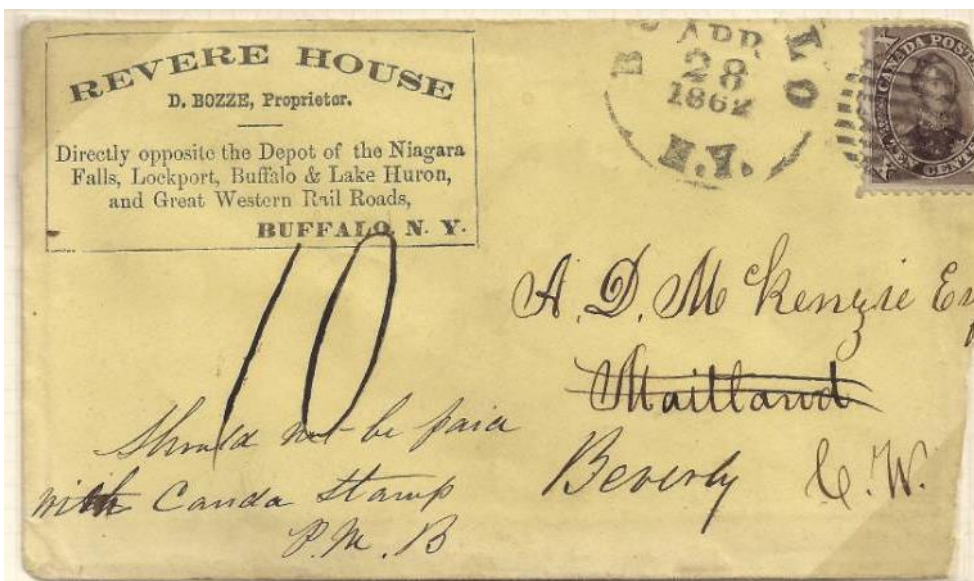


Figure 4. Illustrated Cover with 10 Cent Prince Albert Canadian Stamp but Postage Was Eventually Not Accepted and Stamp Invalidated.



## Early Canada Used in U.S. and Vice Versa by Ron Majors

### U.S. Stamps Used in Canada and Fully Accepted for Postage

Occasionally, a US 10 cent stamp got mixed up since the postage to the U.S. during the Canadian decimal (cents) period was also 10 cents Canadian and was usually paid for with a 10 cent Consort stamp to the U.S. Figure 5 shows an example where a green 10 cent Washington, Type V (Scott #035) was used to pay the postage cross border from Montreal L.C. and was mailed on DE 11 1860 to New Hampshire. The stamp was tied by an indistinct black cancel. A manuscript "10" at center was crossed out. A Philatelic Foundation certificate attests to the cover originating in Canada.



Figure 5. 10 Cent U.S. Washington Stamp Accepted as Canadian Postage.

### U.S. Postage Applied Not Accepted

In this case, Figure 6 shows a cover where the 3¢ rose Washington U.S. stamp was also accepted initially and was cancelled with a duplex in Montreal on AU 29 67. However, error was caught (probably at Exchange Office) and manuscript "10" in black was applied indicating postage due. According to postal regulations, no credit was given for the U.S. stamp!

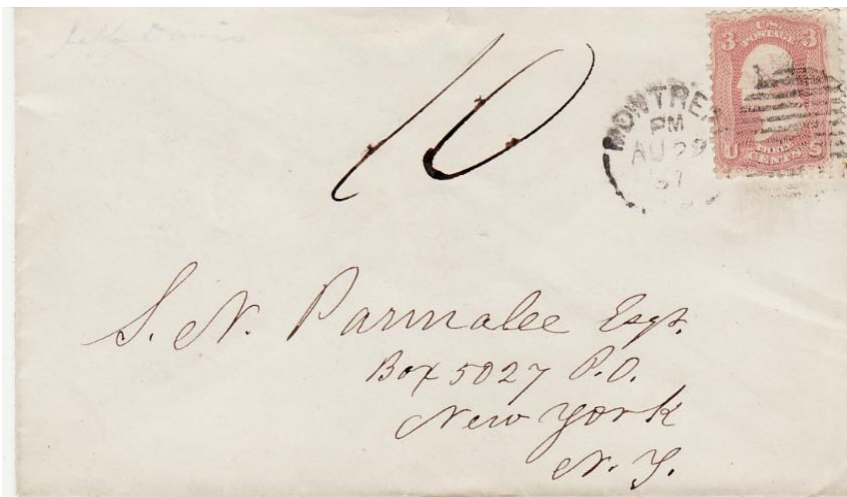


Figure 6. Cover Sent from Montreal with Attempted Use of 3 Cent U.S. Stamp to Pay Postage Initially Accepted But Invalidated Later

## Early Canada Used in U.S. and Vice Versa by Ron Majors

Either by mistake or on purpose attempts were made to send mail to U.S. by applying U.S. stamps in Canada occurred occasionally. Figure 7 shows a cover which was initially accepted by the Canadian Post Office by evidence by the cancellation of the four U.S. stamps (Scott #024, the one cent Franklin and 3 copies of the 3 cent Washington, Scott #026) with the well-known Toronto square grid cancel and a Toronto CDS dated Ju 8 1959 located on the lower left of the cover. In this case, error was caught either at the Exchange Office at the border or in Rochester, NY where the cover ended up. A "10" in black applied for "postage due". No credit for U.S. stamps.



Figure 7. U.S. Stamps Applied in Toronto and Legitimately Canceled with Toronto Square Grids but Eventually Postage Declared Invalid and Postage 10 Cents Paid by Recipient

## 1949 Philatopic by Peter McCarthy

No.			FINE		GOOD	
			Mint	Used	Mint	Used
14	1c	Rose	6.75	1.10		1.00
15	5c	Beaver	7.75	1.00		.75
17	10c	Red Lilac		3.75	8.50	2.15
17a	10c	Dull Violet		4.00		2.25
18	12½c	Yellow Green		3.25	7.50	2.75
18 a	12½c	Blue-green	20.00	3.50		3.00
19	17c	Blue		8.00		5.00
20	2c	Rose	12.50	9.50	8.50	5.50

Peter McCarthy sent in some old prices from a 1949 Issue of Philatopic magazine pamphlet printed by Empire Stamps.

**AMERICAN ALBUM FOR UNITED STATES STAMPS**

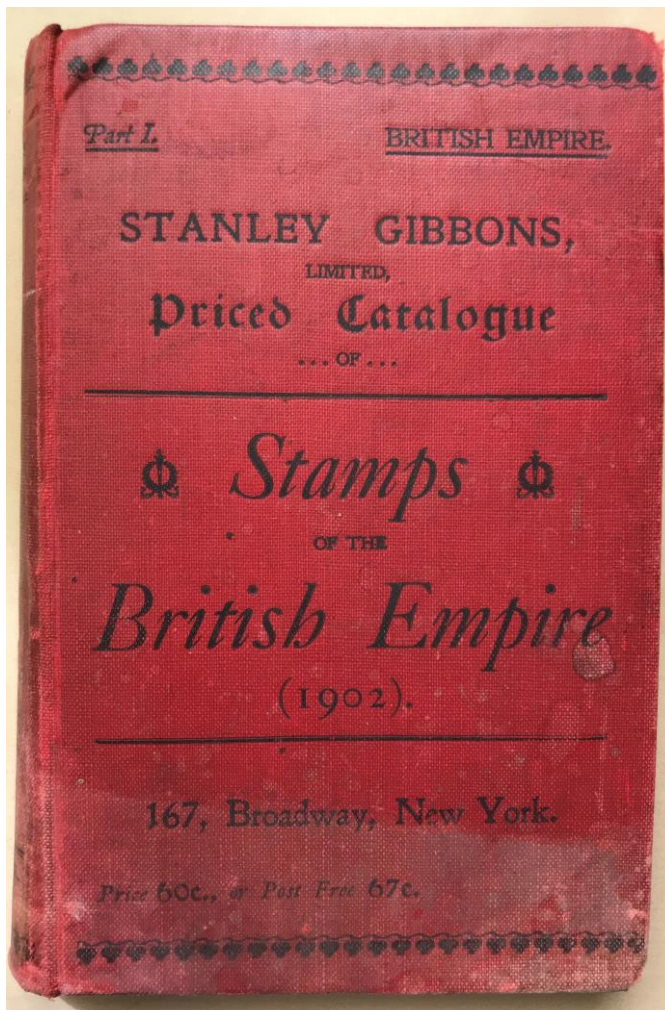
Provides spaces for every stamp of the United States listed as a major variety in the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. This album contains spaces for postage stamps, airmails, special delivery, officials, newspaper stamps, postage dues, carrier stamps, envelope cut squares; revenues, confederates, and, etc. Every space contains an illustration or description of design, denomination, Scott's Catalogue number and colour of the stamp to be placed therein.

**BOUND EDITION - PRICE \$3.00**

I can see where the saying, "Another day, another dollar" came from.



# Edwardian Era Stamp Catalog Prices 1902-1909



No. Type.

Un. Used.

4

5

1852-57. Imperf.

(a) Ordinary wove paper.

5	4	1d., rose .. ..	7.28	3.64
6	1	3d., vermilion ..	6.06	36
7	2	6d., purple-black ..	—	4.37
8	"	6d., greenish purple ..	—	4.37
9	"	6d., brown-black ..	—	6.06
10	3	7½d. (6d. st'g.), green ..	—	14.55
11	5	10d., blue .. ..	58.20	7.28

NOTE.—The 12d. on wove paper was never issued for postal purposes.

(b) Thin paper almost pelure.

12	1	3d., vermilion .. ..	—	36
13	2	6d., purple .. ..	—	6.06
14	5	10d., blue .. ..	38.80	7.28

(c) Very thick paper.

15	2	6d., dull purple .. ..	—	12.13
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(d) Ribbed paper.

16	4	1d., rose .. ..	—	
17	1	3d., vermilion .. ..	—	1.21

The 7½d., green, and 10d., blue, vary in size both in length and breadth.

1857. Wove paper. Perf. 12.

18	4	1d., rose .. ..	14.55	7.28
19	1	3d., vermilion .. ..	12.13	2.91
20	2	6d., grey-lilac .. ..	—	33.95
21	"	6d., purple-brown ..	72.75	

Ribbed paper. Perf. 12.

22	1	3d., vermilion .. ..		
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The 3d. is known perf. 14, and also *percé en scie* 13, but it is very doubtful if these perforations are genuine.

# CANADA.

I

1851. *Laid paper. Imperf.*

1		1	3d., red	..	..	—	2.43
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2

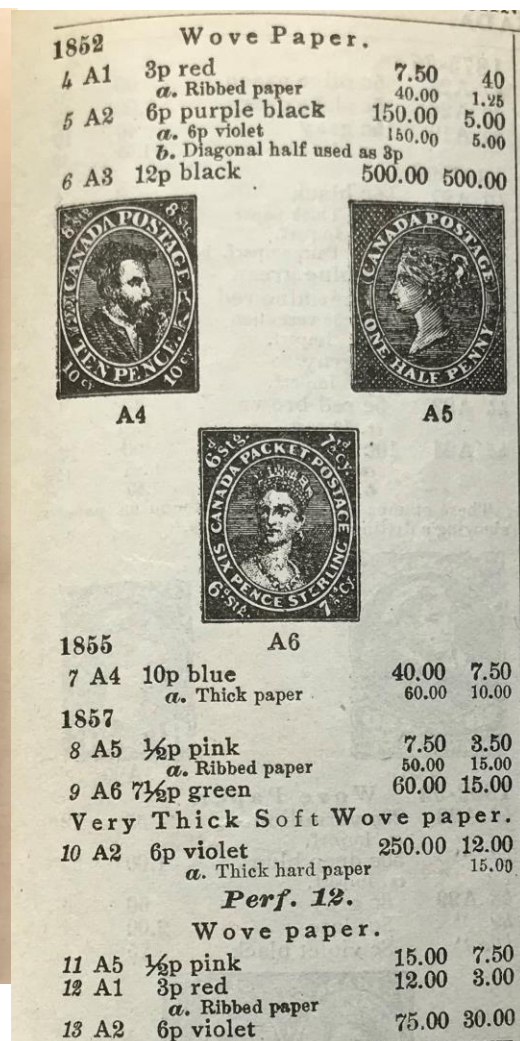
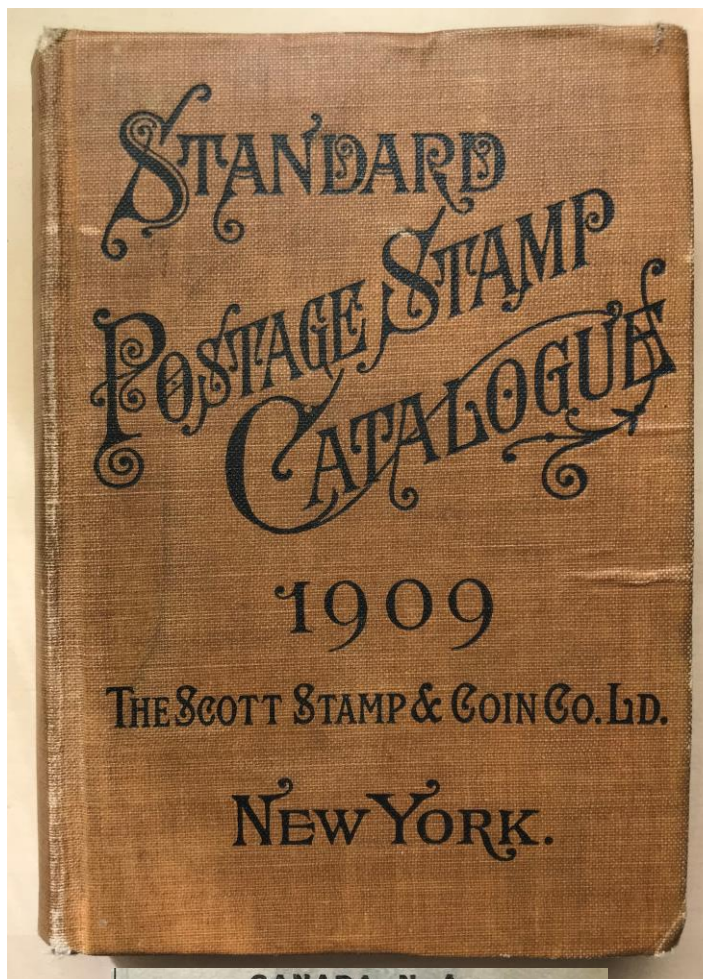
3

2		2	6d., purple-black	..	—	4.85
3		"	6d., purple	..	—	4.85
4		3	12d., black	..	—	340.00

I bought these two old Stamp Catalogs, one 1902 Stanley Gibbons and one 1909 Scott Catalog many years ago. I thought it would be interesting to check the prices for Pence and Cents stamps from back in the Edwardian Era when Saskatchewan was just becoming a province.



## Edwardian Era Stamp Catalog Prices 1902-1909



The 12d increased in price from 1902 to 1909. Interesting that the 12d is listed on Wove Paper as well as Laid Paper. This is the reason for the missing Scott #6 that is now an unused catalog number.

Jim McCormick said that he had some older catalogs. In his 1894 catalog, the #3 (and #6) was unpriced, and in 1895 a used #3 was listed for only \$250.

Notice the Perforated 3d is listed on Ribbed Paper. Now this is quite possible and I remember being asked to check my collection for this paper variety currently unlisted in Unitrade on the Perforated 3d.



## Edwardian Era Stamp Catalog Prices 1902-1909



A7

1859

14 A7

1c pink

a. Imperf.

b. Ribbed paper

15 A8

5c vermilion

a. Imperf.

b. Ribbed paper

16 A9

10c red lilac

a. 10c violet

b. Imperf.

17 "

10c black brown

No. 15c was used in connection with a 10c stamp to make a 12½c rate.

*Perf. 12.*

1.00

8

7.50

4

75

15.00

20.00

5.00

50

5.00

50

35.00

12.00

Here are the 1859 issue stamps from the 1909 Scott Catalog. Notice that both the 1c and 5c are listed on Ribbed Paper. This 5c paper variety has only recently been added to the Unitrade catalog and the 1c on Ribbed Paper has been talked about amongst specialists.

The 10c numbers have been switched around with the Black Brown shade being Scott 17 in 1909.



A10

1859-64

18 A10

2c rose

a. Imperf.

19 A11

12½c yellow green

a. 12½c blue green

b. Imperf.

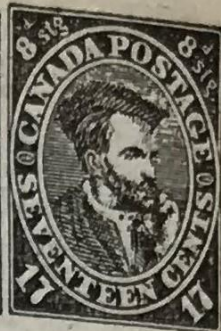
20 A12

17c blue

a. Imperf.



A11



A12

1.50 1.25

3.00 50

3.50 50

5.00 1.00

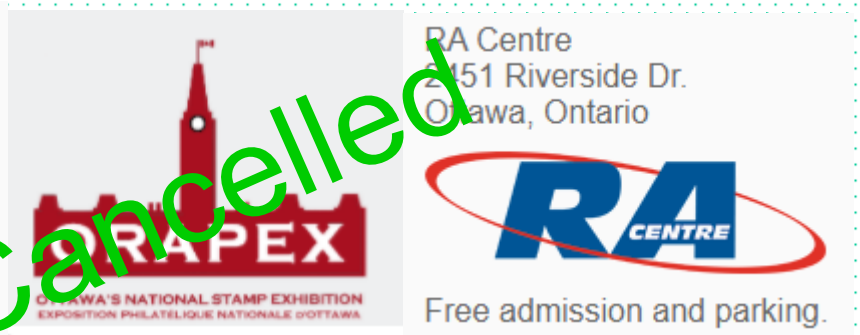
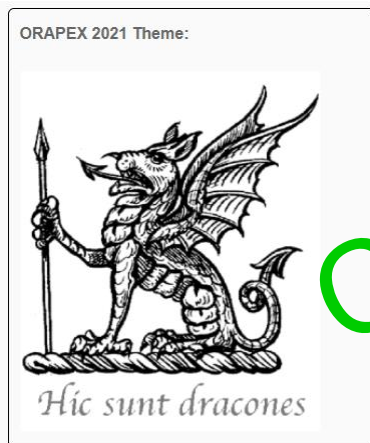
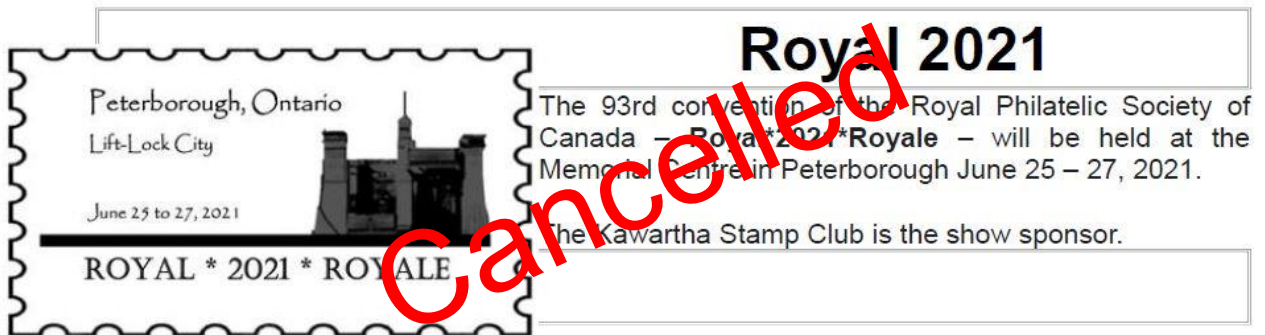
The catalog numbers have been scrambled here a bit. Of course we know the 2c as Scott 20, the 12 1/2c as Scott 18 and the 17c as Scott 19 in today's collecting world.

## Upcoming Shows

Now that there are Covid-19 vaccines, it may be worthwhile talking about these shows and finding out if there will be a physical show to attend. Wouldn't that be nice !



For those of you on Facebook, there is a Facebook Page for this event. [Click here](#)



Unfortunately, word just came out that the Royal and Orapex have been cancelled for 2021



## Upcoming Shows



CAPEX 22 Opening Ceremonies – June 9, 2022. Plan to attend CAPEX 22, the first International One Frame Stamp Championship Exhibition June 9-12, 2022 at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Canada. Press the Ctrl key and Click on the Capex 22 logo to see the Capex 22 Facebook page. There is information about exhibits and photos on this event.