## PENCE-CENTS ERA STUDY GROUP

Of the British North America Philatelic Society Volume XIII, No. 1, Feb 2024


Engraved "Goodall" Die Essay of the Chalon portrait and lettering, surrounded by cross-hatched lines - Courtesy of Eastern Auctions (Lot 10 in the Brigham Sale Part 3)

Dear Study Group Member,
It's time to check the auction houses and see the prizes that are up for grabs because Eastern, Sparks and Maresch all have some great items up for sale. Of course, Part 3 of Ron Brigham's collection is on March 8. This sale has some of the best in Canadian Philately, featuring the $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ and 12d Black Chalon portrait. If you can afford to bid, this is the place to be on March 8.

The Sparks Sale has some great specialized group lots in the Cents, Large Queen and Small Queen issues. Maresch is still selling the magnificent EFO collection of Ex-Auctioneer Rick Scheryer. Some unbelievable Error stamps will be up for grabs on March 13 at the Maresch Sale.

The first ever piece of mail sent using a stamp was up for auction at Sotheby's in New York recently. The estimate was $\$ 2.5$ Million USD. Read about it here. It's a 1d Black on a cover dated May 2, 1840, one day after the release date. Best you check your collections for the May 1, 1840 date.

Spring time seems to be around the corner. There are some days that seem warmer as March creeps nearer every day. And with Spring comes Orapex in Ottawa. Free admission and Free parking and many collectors who frequent this show every year. There are also collectors who host unofficial gatherings to show their collections. It's on May 4-5 this year.

Just announced: BNAPEX 2024 Kingston on August 23-25, hosted by the St. Lawrence Seaway Regional Group. This information is so new, the website is still Under Construction!

Jim Jung
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## Shortpaid Money Letter 3 Pence Cover to New Brunswick By Vic Willson



In the second recent Brigham auction at Eastern Auctions, the only lot I was able to secure was that shown below. It fit my focus on intended uses for 19th century Canadian stamps, as it paid the interprovincial letter rate of 3d per $1 / 20$ oz. after July 6,1851 . While I already had another example of the single rate, this interested me because it was shortpaid, with a black 3 indicating that. In this period there was no penalty for partial payment, with the recipient paying the shortfall. I did not recall seeing other such shortpaid to the Maritimes, and I believe it to be the only shortpaid letter in the interprovincial period from Canada.

After getting the cover and mounting it on a page several interesting additional features were uncovered. While the new rail route via Montreal and Rouses Point opened on October 25 through Vermont to Portland and then steamer to Halifax, with a Quebec Nov. 30, 1853, dater, this cover went on the other route, overland in winter to Woodstock, NB, the cover with a Woodstock Dec. 5 transit going on to St. John. Clearly, there was not an interest in backtracking the cover to Montreal to catch the railroad.

The other interesting feature is the MONEYLETTER handstamp. These are scarce enough on domestic covers, scarcer still to the US. In the Arfken, Leggett, Firby, and Steinhart (1997) they made no mention of one, nor did Firby and I note any in our catalog (1996). From what I have recorded this is the only moneyletter to any of the Maritimes in the interprovincial period.. Thus, starting with one interest this cover wound up having several aspects making it unique in their combination. Besides, this was one of the few reasonable covers in that sale.

## References

Arfken, G. B., Leggett, A. W., Firby, C. G., \& Steinhart, A. L. . Canada's Pence Era The Pence Stamps and the Canadian Mail 1851-1859 (1997). Toronto: Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation

Firby, G. C., \& Willson, V. L. (1996). The Canadian Posted Letter Guide. Waterford MI. Charles G. Firby Publications.

# Eastern Auction Brigham 12d Cover By John Walsh, Ron Majors and Yohann Tanguay 



Figure 1-12d Cover with dispatch postmark of TORONTO DE 19 C.W. to New York City, Brigham.Sale Part 3 Image courtesy of Eastern Auctions

We always enjoy the opportunity to talk about the 12d Black since it is the most famous stamp Canada has to offer. This cover from the next Eastern Public Auction boasts being one of 8 known 12d covers in existence. Thanks to John Walsh for sending us an email, asking us to help to verify the known quantity, and giving us the reason to talk about this exciting cover that is illustrated in Arfken Leggett, BNA Topics and likely other publications worldwide.

I see Eastern Auction Brigham has a 12pence cover for auction. They say it is one of 8 known. $I$ have previously read that 4 are known. Would you by chance know the correct quantity?

Ron Majors had this to say:
... on page 191 (Table 32) of the Arfken, Leggett, Firby, Steinhart book on Pence era stamps and covers states that there are 7 covers to the U.S. On page 229 there is photo and reference to a 12 penny cover to London (2d overpayment) making a total of 8 covers in all.

Yohann from Eastern Auctions responded with his Lot Description:
Census: One of eight genuine covers that exist in private hands; two have not been seen since 1911 \& 1925 respectively. See "Twelve-Penny Black covers" by Charles Firby \& George Arfken, BNA Topics, Whole 521, Volume 66, Number 4, October-December 2009, pages 8-20. This cover listed as No. 7 and is THE ONL Y KNOWN COVER bearing a sheet marginal example of the 12 pence.

# Eastern Auction Brigham 12d Cover By John Walsh, Ron Majors and Yohann Tanguay 

Table 32. Twelve-Penny Black Covers to the U.S.

|  | Date | From | To | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | JA 131852 | Montreal | N.Y. | address cut out |
| 2. | MR 161852 | Montreal | N.Y. |  |
| 3. | JY 191852 | Hamilton | N.Y. | Boggs p. 137, <br> HNY 1820-55, 3/04/68 |
| 4. | JY 211852 | Montreal | N.Y. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boggs p. } 137 \text {, Chr- } 60 \text {, } \\ & 3 / 19 / 93 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5. | NO 231853 | Hamilton | N.Y. | Howes, Plate VI |
| 6. | DE 81853 | Hamilton | N.Y. | address cut out |
| 7. | DE 191855 | Toronto | N.Y. | Boggs p. 138 |

Figure 2 - Table 32 from Arfken Leggett, Page 192 showing a list of known and valid 12d covers

Images used with permission from Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation

Figure 3 - image of unique 12d cover from Arfken Leggett overpaying the Cunard Rate to England by 2d.


## References

1.Arfken Leggett Firby Steinhart, Canada's Pence Era The Pence Stamps and the Canadian Mail 1851-1859, Canada, Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 1997.
2.Charles Firby and George Arfken, BNA Topics, Whole 521, Volume 66, Number 4, October - Pages 8-20.

Toronto, Canada. British North American Philatelic Society December 2009

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## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



Figure 1 - Proof Strip of Three Positions 2, 3, and 4 of Pane B
Figure 1 show a proof strip of three showing a re-entered imprint on Pane B, positions 2, 3 and 4. The re-entry is easily spotted by the marks in and above the stamps. In the next few pages we will inspect the imprint. Each of these positions that I have will also be examined.


Figure 2 - Enlargement of re-entered imprint.
The re-entered imprint is the most outstanding feature above the stamps. Note all the partial letters starting below Rawdon (above position 2) and extending beyond the k and period (above position 4). In the following pages we will look at each individual position. As there are some additional features to be seen and or not seen as the plate changes from wear. So we will have some fun looking at other flaws which may help determine early or late printings.

# The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung 

## Position 2



Here we have what I believe are two states of position 2. The left image seems to show the same three marks above the crown as the right image. The diagonal scratch in the back of the " R " of THREE also appears the same. I believe this is a pre-imprint copy. The right copy has some additional marks circled in blue and "RAWD" of the imprint upper left corner. I feel these are different states for this position.

## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



Figure 5 - Closeup of the UR margin of the stamp in Figure 3 also shows the doubling of the imprint on position 2.


Figure 6 - The dot above the crown seems to be in the same relative position.

## Position 3



The bulk of the doubling of the imprint is in the upper margin of position 3. Note the bottom of the " $g$ " of Wright actually goes inside the frame lines of the stamp.


## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



Figure 8 - A copy of a 3d stamp from position 3 stamp showing the re-entered imprint

## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



The other more prominent flaw in Position 3 is the largest Flaw found on the 3d Beaver stamp. This flaw is illustrated in Ken Kershaw's 5 Volume masterpiece on the 3d stamp. Kershaw calls it The Sliced Crown and Beaver Flaw. It comes in four States, of which State 2 is the strongest. This close-up at left of the Proof also shows the flaw quite well. The flaw appears as a long vertical line starting in the upper margin in the $\mathbf{h}$ of Hatch and extending downwards through the Crown and the Beaver into the waterfall.

Figure 9 - The State 2 stamp, without the Imprint, is at the left.

The 2nd image is the Proof from the Figure 7. This is a Proof with the Imprint which was applied to the plate after State 2.

The $3^{\text {rd }}$ image is a stamp with the Imprint from State 3. You can see the stamp shows a weaker state of the flaw. The flaw line is still noticeable but parts of the line have worn off.

The $4^{\text {th }}$ image is the $4^{\text {th }}$ State on the Perforated 3d. The line is mostly gone and has turned into a blurred white line through the beaver, almost as if there was an attempt to erase the line.

3
3
4 States

## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



Figure 10 - This is a crossborder cover with two $\times 3 d$ stamps, dated HAMILTON JY 12 1856. The right stamp has The Sliced Crown and Beaver Flaw in State 2. Below: You can see there is no Imprint in the top margin.


## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws <br> Position 4 by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



Figure 11 - Above: A 3d Proof in the Orange Yellow shade from Position 4. Below: A closeup of two 3d stamps showing the dots in the UL margin in Position 4. There does not appear to be part of the an imprint on this Proof but these guide dots are generally present to guide the placement of the imprint onto the plate. Perhaps the margin is cut too close to show the k of New York from the imprint.


The best way to identify this position is by looking for the dots in upper left margin of the reentered upper imprint and the marginal dot above the last ' $A$ ' of CANADA.

## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



Figure 12 - A copy of the 3d stamp at Position 4 showing the marks in the UL margin. A tiny bit of the $k$ of New York from the imprint is in the upper left corner margin.

## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung

Dr. Jim Watt shared the following images These are perforated so are representative of last state of the plate.


Figure 13 - Positions 1 and 2 The doubled imprint is on the upper right corner of position 2
Note the rough top frame line above the P of POSTAGE. This mark appears to be constant there but depending on how inking was applied they may look differently as can be seen on these stamps.


Figure 14 - Another example of positions 2 and 3.

The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung


Figure 15 Two other examples of position 3.

## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung



Figure 14 Left: Pane B Pre-Imprint Positions 2, 3 , and 4

Right: Pane B with Imprint Positions 2, 3, 4.

## The Three Pence Beaver Stamps Showing the Re-entered Imprint on Pane B Positions Two, Three, and Four And Additional flaws by Michael D. Smith and Jim Jung

## Conclusions:

The images presented in this article are attributed to Eastern Auctions, Dr. James Watt, Jim Jung and Michael D. Smith. They help show that at various times flaws occurred on the plate used in the printing of 3d Beaver, and some flaws could even disappear. These positions (2, 3 , and 4 ) have the only re-entered imprint (when present) that occurred on the 3d. Plate B.

## What's on a cover (Part Two) by Gilles Morel

This is a new discovery of a mixed franking cover from Hamilton to London in 1864, redirected to Ryde, Isle of Wight. The following cover was recently acquired from a UK dealer. It is a rare mixed franking cover to which a 1 p GB stamp was affixed at its initial destination to be redirected to Ryde, Isle of Wight.


It was sent from Hamilton, on PM May 2, 1864, to 22 Cadogan Place, London South West, and addressed to J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., M. P. Upon arrival, a 1 p stamp was affixed in London, May 16, 64, and forwarded to Ashley House, in Ryde, Isle of Wight, where it was received on 20th May/64.

## What's on a cover (Part Two) by Gilles Morel

It most likely travelled from Hamilton to NY (by train), then picked up by the Cunard Line ship Australasian ${ }^{1}$ departing New York on May 4, arriving at Liverpool on May 15, then by train to London, before being sent to Ryde, via Southampton and ferry to Ryde, main entry point to Isle of Wight.

From local newspaper records, the Isle of Wight Observer provides a weekly fashionable listing of all important persons arriving, as well as Hotels and Lodging Houses where they stayed. The May 14th 1864 records ${ }^{2}$ show that on May 14th, Mr. and Mrs. Hope Johnstone (and family) arrived at Ashley House, on Strand. They departed in June 1864, and returned occasionally until the mid-1870's.

The population of Ryde ${ }^{4}$ was around 9200, per the 1861 census, and was a well-known destination for summer travel and vacation. It is also just a few miles East of the summer retreat (Cowes Castle) of Queen Victoria and Albert.

Ashley House was converted to a school in 1894. In 1923, it was purchased by the Ryde city council and demolished in 1929 to make room for a new public garden (Ashley Gardens). The garden was inaugurated in 1930 and is one of today's attractions in the area, located on the Esplanade.

## The receiver - J. J. Hope Johnstone MP and 7th Earl of Annandale

JJ Hope Johnstone was a member of Parliament at the time of the correspondence.
Born on in Nov 29, 1796, died on July 11, 1876. He was member of parliament (Dumfriesshire) from 1830 to 1847, and again from 1858 to 1865.


He married Alicia Anne Gordon, in 1816 and they had at least 11 children He was also the 7th Earl of Annandale, from 1818 to $1876^{3}$.

## What's on a cover (Part Two) by Gilles Morel

## The stamp (s)



The cover was franked by a single rate to England, 17c Cartier, plate position 48 , from the 7 th printing, (light blue, perf $12 \times 11.80$ ). Identification of plate position is mainly from the travelling dots in both left and right ovals, as well as the light mark in 1st E of SEVENTEEN. A distinct dot on the lower right margin, east of the 7 , corresponds to similar markings found on high resolution scan of a reference proof sheet. Some plate damage (pitting) appears below the main frame portrait oval.

## What's on a cover (Part Two) by Gilles Morel

The 1 p is a relatively common stamp, a perforated GB 1 p red stamp, SG 43, position H F, plate 83 , cancelled by a My 1664 London SW number 27 postmark.


## References:

1) North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75 Walter Hubbard and Richard F. Winter Edited by Susan M. McDonald, pp 51 (Cunard Line May 1864)
2) Isle of Wight Observer - Ryde, May 14, 1864, Page 2 (©Newspaper by Ancestry)
3) https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1820-1832/member/hope-johnstone-john-1796-1876
4) https://rshg.org.uk/history-of-ryde/history-of-ryde-1700-to-2008-in-the-context-of-british-social-history/

## More Forwarded Covers by Ron Majors



Figure 1-12 1/2c Queen Victoria pays the Allan Line Rate to the Isle of Wight. Forwarded to North Devon, England, showing " 1 " slash in manuscript for one penny payment as well as the Red REGISTERED/POSTAGE UNPAID handstamp. Registration to England in the Cents period was Double Rate, in this case, 12 1/2c.

Gilles has presented a very nice example of a forwarded letter in England. The use of the 1 penny GB stamp to pay the forwarding fee is legitimate and hard to find. Most of the forwarded letters to GB show the forwarding fee as "1" in black ink manuscript as in the examples I will show here.

My Figure 1 represents an example of a letter forwarded from the Isle of Wight to a small hamlet in Ilfracombe, Devon, England. This particular cover which originated in Montreal would have first travelled to Quebec and joined the Allan ship Nova Scotian departing to England on July 16, 1864 arriving at Liverpool on July 281864 and by rail via London on July 29, 1864 and by boat to Isle of Wight. The recipient had relocated to Ilfracombe where the letter had been forwarded. An interesting aspect of this cover is the box handstamp in red to the left of the sideways Queen Victoria $121 / 2$ cent stamp. Although faint, if one zooms in the rectangular box in red (Figure 2) one can see the following: REGISTERED/ POSTAGE UNPAID. Thus, the recipient had to pay not only the " 1 " penny forwarding fee but also the unpaid $121 / 2$ cent (in local currency) registration fee.


Figure 2. Enlargement of the Boxed Handstamp to the Left of the $121 / 2$ cent Queen Victoria stamp.

## More Forwarded Covers by Ron Majors



Figure 3 - 17c Cartier pays the Cunard Rate. Forwarded mail initially sent to Devon, England and forwarded to London.

Gilles likes to research beyond the philatelic postage and, earlier, he has done a story of the actual letter recipients. After a small amount of my research, the example of forwarded mail shown in Figure 3 is an 1862 letter sent to Lady Margaret Littleton [previously Lady Margaret Percy (1813-1897) who married Edward Richard Littleton in 1841)]. They lived in Tormohun, Devon, England, in 1861 when this letter was sent. Since they had relocated to London a "1" penny was due when the letter was delivered to their new London address.


Figure 4 - 13c in stamps overpays the Allan Line rate to Scotland with the 1d Red paying the forwarding fee from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

## More Forwarded Covers by Ron Majors

Figure 4 shows $5 c \times 2+1 c \times 3$ overpaying the $121 / 2 c$ Allan Line rate from Dundas C.W. to Glasgow, Scotland. There is a Glasgow Packet Paid and GLASGOW NO 265 receiver on the front along with a 1 d GB Red perforated to pay the forwarding fee to a new address in Edinburgh. This cover would have travelled on the Allan Line ship North American departing Quebec Oct 21, 1865, arriving Liverpool Nov 2.


Figure 5. 1860 Cover franked with a $71 / 2$ pence deep green (for the equivalent $12^{1 / 2}$ cent rate), tied by Montreal duplex and sent via Allan Line to the UK, Paid Liverpool Col. Packet 11 JY 60 date stamp in red. Addressed to initially arrive at Bradford, then forwarded to Leeds with JY 11 backstamps of both, Otley JY 12 transit before arriving at Ben Rhyddings (just east of Otley), redirection fee of "1" penny sterling crossed out.

Figure 5 has a $71 / 2$ d Green stamp used in the Cents Period. This makes this a very Rare cover. The stamp pays the Allan Line Rate from MONTREAL JU 2960 to Bradford, England. There is a red PAID LIVERPOOL COL PACKET 11 JY 60 on front and an OTLEY JY 12 60. The large manuscript slash represents the Forwarding Fee of 1d to a new address in Leeds, County of Yorkshire. The cover travelled on the Allan Line ship Bohemian departing Quebec June 30, 1860 and scheduled to arrive in Liverpool July 10. With the July 11 Liverpool Packet Paid handstamp on the front, it is possible the ship was one day late.

## The Gouge Flaw on Cover by Jim Jung Cover Image Courtesy of Bill Radcliffe

I have always been a lover of Postal History as well as collecting off-cover stamps. There is so much more to a cover than there is to just the stamp. There are some benefits to having the full cover. For example, the stamp is usually in fault free condition since it is stuck to an envelope. You can also get the dates when the stamp was used which gives you a good indication of when the stamp was printed. The route the cover took from source to destination can be interesting, and in rare instances, the addressee or sender could be important. Bill Radcliffe has generously donated this pretty little cover to our newsletter, which is illustrated in Arfken Leggett.


Figure 1 - 5c Cover to Prince Edward Island from Montreal, dated DE 9 67, prior to Prince Edward Island joining the Dominion of Canada


For this tiny cover, the stamp, routing, destination and date all contribute to this being a very nice cover to own. The cover source is a common Montreal with a nice duplex dated DE 967 with a destination of Price Edward Island; a nice inter-provincial cover. Although this date is after July 1,1867 when Confederation created the Dominion of Canada after the Charlottetown Conference, Prince Edward Island didn't join the Dominion until 1873,

## The Gouge Flaw on Cover by Jim Jung Cover Image Courtesy of Bill Radcliffe

when they faced bankruptcy, due to the construction of the railroad and the "Land Question". This cover was sent from the Dominion of Canada to Colony of Prince Edward Island, not the Province of Prince Edward Island.


There is a bonus on this cover when you look at the stamp. The stamp has the well known Gouge Flaw, which is a large mark above the O of POSTAGE. With the DE 967 date on the cover, we can date the time when the flaw existed on the plate. Whitworth states that the Flaw existed only in State 11 at position 23. Whitworth has dated State 11 from December 1867 to March 1868 so this should be an early State of the flaw. When we compare different copies of the flaw, we can see that Bill Radcliffe's cover shows a strong dark mark at the bottom $f$ the flaw. As the flaw progresses, we see the dark mark separate and grows weaker, becoming almost transparent.

## The Gouge Flaw on Cover by Jim Jung Images Courtesy of Bill Radcliffe

The Interprovincial rate was the same as the domestic rate; 5 c per $1 / 2$ ounce. But the routes that were used for mail to travel from Ontario and Quebec to the Maritimes were quite interesting. There were 6 known routes that a letter could take.

Route 1: During the summer months, when the weather was warm and the St Lawrence River had no ice, mail delivery was made by boat to the ports along the St Lawrence River and the Gulf of St Lawrence ending up at Pictou, on the northeast coast of Nova Scotia.

Route 2: This route was by rail from Montreal to Quebec City to Riviere du Loup. From there, the mail took a difficult and formidable trail through central New Brunswick. This route was used heavily at the beginning of the Decimal Era but diminished to only local mail by 1867.

Route 3: This route was by rail through the United States, specifically from Montreal to Bangor, Maine. Then the mail was transferred by closed bag to St John, N.B. by Stagecoach. From St John, the mail was sorted and went it's separate ways, depending on the destination.

Route 4: This is another rail routing by Grand Trunk Rail to Portland, Maine. The mail was then transferred to a Steamship and travelled to St John, N.B.

Route 5: This is another rail routing to Boston, then by Cunard Packet to Halifax. This differs from the other rail options because the charge was $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ instead of the 5 c Domestic rate for the other routes. The extra charge is for the Cunard steamer, which ran from Boston to Liverpool, but there was a stop in Halifax that made this route possible.

Route 6: This route is similar to Route 4 in that the first leg of the journey is by Grand Trunk Rail to Portland, Maine. However, the second leg is by steamship to Halifax.

## References

George B. Arfken and Arthur W. Leggett - Canada's Decimal Era 1859-68, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Vincent Graves Greene Publishing, 1996.


Linn's Stamp News reports that the owner of Unitrade Associates, Gino Casa, will retire in November 2024 and has decided to sell the Unitrade business. There is an announcement on the Unitrade website with reads in part:

After more than 50 years in business, the owner of Unitrade Associates is retiring in November, 2024 and has put the business up for sale.

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## Upcoming Shows (Ctrl + Click on image for website)



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## www.orapex.ca

 info@orapex.caOne of Canada's largest annual stamp shows, ORAPEX, will take place at the Nepean Sportsplex Saturday May 4 and Sunday May 5, 2024.

This year's theme is "Marcophily/Postmarks." A non-profit event run by three local stamp clubs, this will be the 61st Anniversary of ORAPEX. There will be more than 100 exhibits, 30 stamp dealers from across Canada and a Youth Booth where kids can get free stamps and supplies. ORAPEX is a great place for new collectors and specialists. There's no admission charge and there's lots of free parking. Find out more about the show and about the wide world of stamp collecting at https://www.orapex.ca/ .


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Kingston City Hall


## BNAPEX 2024 Kingston

 BNAPS convention, exhibition, and bourse 23-25 August 2024Friday (10:00-17:00) Saturday (10:00-18:00) Sunday (10:00-15:00)
The convention "hotel" is the St. Lawrence College Residence and Conference Centre
23 Country Club Drive, Kingston ON K7M 9A4
Hosted by the
St. Lawrence Seaway Regional Group
Kingston Stamp Club


## Upcoming Shows (Ctrl + Click on image for website)



EFIRO 2024 BUCHAREST-SPECIALIZED WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION with F.I.P. Patronage and F.E.P.A. Recognition $15^{\text {th }}-20^{\text {th }}$ APRIL 2024 | Venue: National Library of Romania


## MARE BALTICUM 2024

## Exhibition venue - Estonian National Museum

Aadress - Muuseumi tee 2, 60532 Tartu, Estonia


## BNAPS Website

Please try out a new feature that is on the BNAPS website. This new Search Form allows you to search for information easily and with a number of options. Press release from BNAPS:
"BNAPS recently posted on its website the Canadian Philatelic Bibliography compiled by Cimon Morin. The bibliography and online search tool includes more than 12,600 references on stamps, postal stationery, postal history and postal markings of Canada and British North America. It contains references to documents such as monographs, brochures, specialized catalogues, auction catalogues, as well as articles published in periodicals, exhibition programs and more general works. Both English and French documents are indexed. The bibliography indexes documents published between 1864 and 2006."


British North America Philatelic Society
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Canadian Philatelic Bibliography

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Text that must appear in the reference's title
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If one subject is specified, only references pertaining to that subject will be listed. If two subjects are specified, references pertaining to either one will be listed.


Bookmark Subject 2


## British North America Philatelic Society

The Society for Canadian Philately


## Bibliographie philatélique canadienne

## Formulaire de recherche

Tous les critères de recherche sont facultatifs; cependant, vous devez en spécifier au moins un.
Les signets vous permettent de naviguer rapidement vers un élément souhaité dans un menu déroulant. Tapez un à quatre caractères. Le menu se positionnera à l'élément le plus proche.

Texte qui doit figurer dans le titre de la référence

## Signet Auteur



Si un sujet est spécifié, seules les références relatives à ce sujet seront répertoriées. Si deux suiets sont spécifiés, les références relatives à l'un ou

