PENCE-CENTS ERA STUDY GROUP

Of the British North America Philatelic Society Volume XIII, No. 3, August 2024



7 1/2d Proof in Black on India Paper – Position 117 with Re-entry in Imprint at bottom

Courtesy of Jim Jung

Dear Study Group Member,

A treat this month as BNAPEX takes over the St. Lawrence College Event, Conference and Banquet Centre in Kingston, Ontario. Our Annual Study Group meeting will take place on Saturday August 24 at 11:20am in Room A - Classroom 12020, First Floor Grey Wing. Hope to see you there. We will be serving a light lunch of sandwiches, cookies and soft drinks, courtesy of our advertisers: Eastern Auctions, Maresch & Son and now: Garden City Auctions. Please read their ads and get the latest information on the best Philatelic Sales in Canadian Stamps.

The next Brigham Sale will take place this Fall at Eastern Auctions. The focus of Part IV will be on Jacques Cartier 10 pence & 17 cents issues! This will be the final sale of the Brigham Estate Province of Canada series. Please check the Eastern Auctions advertisement in this issue and Eastern Auctions website for more information on this exciting finish to the most sensational record breaking Philatelic Sale in this decade. If this sale is anything like the first three sales, it will be extraordinary; literally the finest items in Canadian Philately of this era.

There will also be an extra Auction Sale this Fall. Garden City Philatelic Auctions and Stéphane Cloutier will be offering the extensive Large Queen collection of Brian Hargreaves, featuring probably the largest holding of plate varieties on Large Queens ever offered. This is an exciting sale that has garnered great interest and it will be exciting to see the offerings. Please check their advertisement on Page 7 for more information.

Jim Jung



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The Brigham Estate Province of Canada Part IV



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Ralph Trimble by Ken Snelson



Unfortunately, we have to report the death of another PSSC stalwart, Mr. Ralph E Trimble FRPSC. Ralph was Member #152 joining in 1989. He passed away at home on March 8th.

Ralph dedicated his working career to education, serving the Scarborough Board of Education faithfully as both a teacher and librarian and his passion for music, particularly his skillful guitar playing, brought light to his life and those around him.

Ralph married Lois in 1973. They had no children. After Lois died in 2021 Ralph described her as my one-and-only true love for 47 years who will never, ever be forgotten. She was a wonderful woman, an incredible wife, He carried his grief for Lois to the end. His closest relatives are his sister, a nephew and their families.

His generosity of spirit extended to include his involvement with the Ontario Humane Society, reflecting his compassion for all creatures great and small including his treasured miniature schnauzers Kirby & Koko. There was no funeral but in lieu of flowers, donations to the Ontario Humane Society are encouraged. https://ontariospca.ca

In addition to his philatelic activities Ralph was a founding member of the Coin Irregularity Association of Canada.

PSSC members who were closely involved with Ralph describe his numerous contributions to philately:

Leopold Beaudet writes Ralph joined BNAPS in 1977. He formed the BNAPS Re-entry Study Group in 1981 publishing the Group's first newsletter in October 1981. He retired from the Study Group in 1996, having published 71 newsletters. He wrote many of the articles himself, often based on reports he received from study group members and others who discovered reentries in their collections. He also contributed several articles to the BNAPS journal, BNA Topics.

The high-resolution scanners were non-existent at the time Ralph was publishing the newsletter. To study re-entries and illustrate the fine details, Ralph invested in specialized camera equipment, and mastered the art of extreme close-up photography (photomacrography).

Ralph won the John S. Siverts Award twice, in 1989 and 1993, for best BNAPS study group newsletter published during the previous year. He entered the newsletter in philatelic literature exhibitions and won seven Silver medals. In 2020, BNAPS gave him the Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award for his accomplishments in the study and dissemination of reentries and his volunteer work in organized philately.

In March 2002, Ralph created a website, https://www.re-entries.com/, devoted to re-entries and retouches. He included world-wide although most were Canadian. With the advent of affordable high-resolution scanners and computer microscopes, he replaced the close-up photographs in the newsletters with computer scans. He invited visitors to his website to report their re-entry discoveries.

Ralph Trimble by Ken Snelson

The website became an indispensable and often quoted source of information on re-entries. It won several awards in philatelic literature competitions: Gold with felicitations and Best in Class in the 16th New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in 2019; Large Vermeil at Chicagopex 2020; and Large Silver at LONDON 2022. In his will Ralph made arrangements for the Greene Foundation to continue the website.

Ingo Nessel writes Ralph and I worked together on the PSSC executive for ten years during his second extended term as president from 2005 until 2014. Ralph was the consummate leader fully engaged in all aspects of the Society. Besides the presidency, his energetic work included the positions of webmaster, author of the 100-page PSSC History and Members' Handbook (now part of the website), membership recruiter, program director, banquet organizer and many more activities that enabled the Society to run smoothly.



Presentation to Ralph at 2015 Banquet.

He was a pleasure to work with and we gave Ralph a memorable send-off to retirement at the 2015 banquet. I recall that he was overwhelmed by the outpouring of gratitude after his 15-year tenure of service to the PSSC. For the last few years Ralph retreated from social aspects of the hobby while dealing with personal issues, but he remained steadfast in his volunteerism, providing services to the Greene Foundation until near the very end. Ralph is fondly

remembered for selfless dedication to organized philately, particularly to the PSSC.

Ted Nixon writes that Ralph became a member of the Expert Committee at the Greene Foundation in the early 2000's and operated the Crimescope forensic light source machine which provided the early generation of forensic analysis. He became a Director of the Foundation in 2006 and served until 2017.

In 2010 Ralph began selling Greene Foundation published books on line and then eBay and he continued to do so until early 2023. This was a significant administrative and marketing contribution to the Greene.

In 2011 Ralph became the key instigator for the Foundation to move upscale and purchase the VSC 6000 Video Spectoral Comparator by Foster Freeman following our visit to the Smithsonian in Washington. This acquisition initiated the dramatic change in expertizing from the simple visual knowledge-based approval to a much more forensic analytical approach using features that show us what the naked eye cannot see and then printing pictures of the results. Upon purchase of the VSC6000 in early 2012 our Foundation was one of only four entities in

the world using this equipment for philatelic expertizing. Today Ralph's initiative has created the standard throughout expertizing.

Ralph's contributions to the Greene Foundation were very significant, existed over many years and will benefit all of us for many years to come.

Ralph rest in peace.

Reference

Ken Snelson, Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada Newsletter April-May 2024: Page 2-3

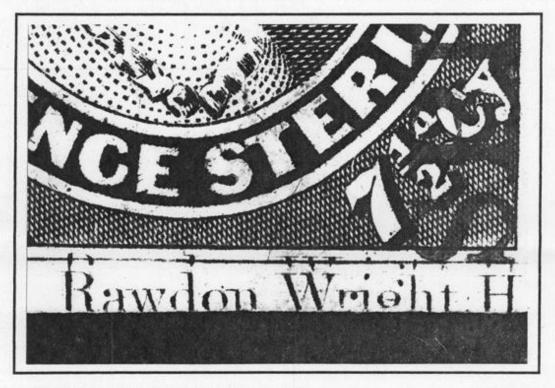
Canadian Re-entry Study Group

An example of this Reentry in the Imprint that Ralph wrote about back in January 1993 is included on the cover of this newsletter. The copy is the Black Proof of the 7 1/2d on India Paper, Scott 9TC.

Whole No. 58

JANUARY — FEBRUARY 1993

Vol. 12, No. 1



THE RE-ENTERED IMPRINT ON THE 72d OF 1857

by R. Trimble

I have a strong penchant for re-entered imprints on stamps — a strong one can be really delightful, and above you see one of the nicest I've ever come across. This misplaced entry of the imprint on the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d has been well-documented in the past. Boggs mentioned it on p.157 of his book, where he pointed out that it "was originally entered at an angle so that it touched the lower frame lines of stamps #117 and #118". It was also the subject of a 1956 article in MAPLE LEAVES by J. Millar Allen, Vol.6, No.4, p.94-95. The latter article showed a plate proof of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d with the right half of the imprint in the bottom margin from position #118 on the sheet of 120. Above you see the lower portion of a black plate proof, overprinted SPECIMEN, that I recently acquired in a Maresch Auction, showing the left half of the imprint below position #117. Indeed, from the photo you can see that Boggs somewhat downplayed the re-entry, as it not only touches the bottom frame line, but crosses it completely, being shifted upwards a full 0.5 mm at the extreme left. The tops of the 'R', 'd' & 'W' are particularly clear. The angle of the original entry was such that by the time you get to the right end of the imprint, the doubling is completely below the bottom frameline. This can be seen in the photo that accompanied Mr. Allen's article.

This is the twelfth re-entered imprint that I have presented over the years, and hopefully there will be many more discoveries to report as more are found. In fact, I am presently adding another section to the Newsletter Index in which I bring together all the imprint listings into one.



Mark your calendars, September 28-29, 2024 is Garden City Philatelic Auctions' much anticipated inaugural auction!

We are a new philatelic auction company, located in beautiful Victoria, British Columbia, and we warmly invite you to participate in our first and future auctions. In this first sale we are proud to offer a range of material that we hope will satisfy the collecting interests of many, with a good range of Canadian, British Commonwealth and worldwide stamps as well as postal history. Notably, this sale will feature:

- · A rare offering of Canadian Officially Sealed labels used on cover.
- The Brian Hargreaves exceptional collection of Canadian Large Queen stamps and postal history, featuring extensive holdings of postmarks on stamp and cover, including 2 and 4 ring numerals, fancy cancels, RPO and calendar collections, as well as his advanced collection of printing varieties which we believe to be the largest ever formed, die proofs, plate proofs, postal history, rates, and more, all in about 600 lots.
- The David Piercey award-winning collections of 1865-1908 Newfoundland stamps and postal history, featuring postmarks, rates and routes, frankings and much more, all in just under 200 lots.
- Lovely collections of Canadian 1897 Jubilee issue postmarks, including extensive town cancels, squared circle and R.P.O. cancels.

Stay tuned, as this sale will be hosted live on Stamp Auction Network near the end of August, with tons of generous descriptions and photographs; we will have onsite viewing before the sale, as well as onsite bidding during the auction.

- Please sign up for our email list on our website to be informed of important events.
- Once our sale is online at www.stampauctionnetwork.com, please make sure to sign up for approval to bid.

We are always accepting consignments for our future sales, and we can also make generous cash offers for your unwanted material.

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Stéphane Cloutier, Auction Manager (formerly of Sparks Auctions)

The site of Fort Garry and the Red River (RR) Settlement is present day Winnipeg, Manitoba. In the 1860s, the Settlement was difficult to get to, especially in the winter. So getting mail in and out was problematic. In the summer, ox carts were used to transport mail and merchandise, and, in the winter, mail was moved by sled. The 68-mile trip was long and hard in any season. There was no alternate route through the land belonging to the Hudson Bay Co to the East so, the U.S. stepped in and set up a post office in the trading post at Pembina, Dakota which made it easier for mail to get through. The local post office in the RR Settlement even sold U.S. postage stamps and the rate was set at 10 cents per ½ oz U.S. for mail sent via Pembina and onto other parts of Canada and the U.S. Mail would also come into the Settlement via the same route. There was a small charge of slightly above 2 cents for the service but this amount never showed up on the letter. From Pembina, the mail traveled by stagecoach and courier to St. Paul, Minnesota and then south by steamboat on the Mississippi River to the railroad at LaCross, Wisconsin. Figure 1 shows one of the few covers sent to the RR Settlement [Firby's census (indicates 4 known covers, ref. 1) while the Arfken/Leggett book (also reported 4, ref.2)]. Sent from Toronto tied with the familiar square grid and back stamped (not shown) with G.W. R. West, "JY 24 60" via Pembina United States in manuscript on front. The 10¢ Consort stamp pays the rate for a domestic cover. The cover is addressed to RR Settlement and Fort Garry. Mr. Bannatyne was a merchant & postmaster of Winnipeg, Village, near Ft. Garry.

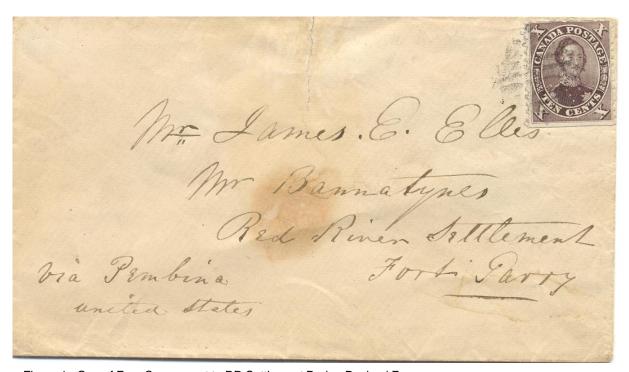


Figure 1. One of Four Covers sent to RR Settlement During Decimal Era.

Figure 2 shows a second cover sent to William Mactavish (29 March 1815 – 23 July 1870), a Scottish Hudson's Bay Company clerk, accountant, and chief trader. Mainly known for his dual-position as Governor of Assiniboia, and Governor of Rupert's Land, he played a major role in the development of Western Canada. The 15¢ postage was overpaid by 5¢. Perhaps the sender thought that the postage was the same as that to Vancouver Island/British Columbia (over 3000 miles) but the postage to those locations had been raised to 25¢. Mr. Couper is a well-known biologist from the mid-19th century.



Figure 2. Cover Sent from Quebec dated 4 15 62; overpaid by 5c.

As mentioned earlier, outgoing mail from RR Settlement could be franked at the local post office. Figure 3 shows one such cover that was mailed May 8 1866. handwritten at "Red River Settlement May 8, 1866" by Rev. James Nisbert, bearing a quite well centered and fresh US 10c green. US postage stamps were available and sold at the Ft. Garry Post Office for the biweeky mail to Pembina across the US border, endorsed "Paid" and cancelled with concentric rings, clear Pembina, Dakota May 14 CDS at left, sent to Freelton, Canada West, showing Hamilton MY 30 and Freelton MY 31 arrival backstamps. An unusual example of this very scarce US postage franked cover originating from the RR Settlement, VF. Letter mentions "... our party shall turn their faces to the West & set out on a forty days tramp...address me hereafter to the care of Rev. John Black, via Pembina, Dakota, U.S.". Shortly after this letter was written, Rev. James Nisbet founded a Presbyterian Mission at Prince Albert, Rupert's Land. Provenance: Stewart Kenyon Collection, Feb. 1989, lot 225 and Charles de Volpi Collection of the Fur Trade, May 1982, Lot 115.

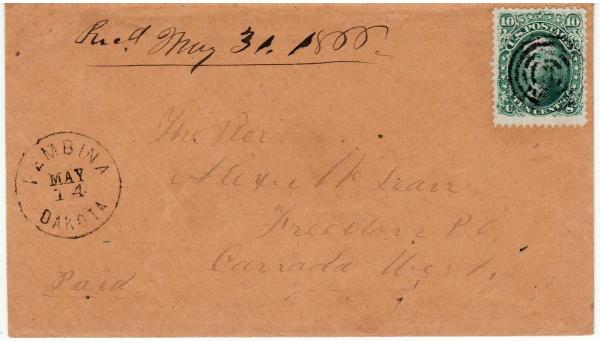




Figure 3. Outgoing Cover from RR Settlement to Canada West. Mailers could buy U.S. stamps at the Post Office in the RR Settlement. Front and back copies of this cover.

Another Red River Settlement outgoing 1860 stampless cover to Toronto via Pembina, is depicted in Figure 4. A red "PAID 10" manuscript "10", blurry strike of Pembina circular date stamp and red "U. States" exchange handstamp, "via Pembina" manuscript notation at bottom, Toronto backstamps (Apr. 20, 23), cover was forwarded to Quebec, part of side

flap torn off, otherwise Very Fine, after the U.S. post office was established at Pembina in 1850, a monthly, then semi-monthly service was begun in 1855 to carry the mail from Red River to Pembina, the charge for this was 1d but does not show on covers, ex-Robertson example of an outgoing Red River Settlement to Quebec, Canada.



Figure 4. Outgoing Cover RR Settlement to Toronto (forwarded to Quebec) to Crowns Lands Office.

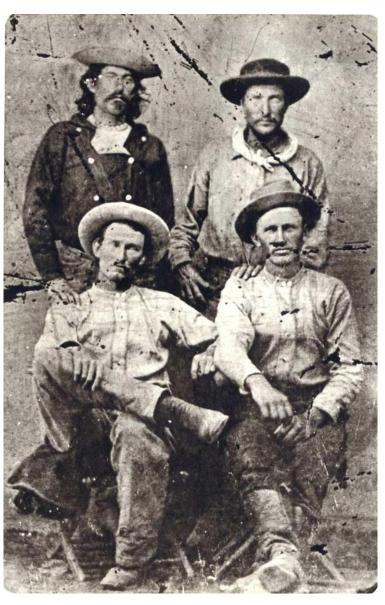
The last example of an outgoing letter from the RR Settlement is depicted in Figure 5. Here, as can be seen in the accompanying letter, this letter was hand-carried by Mr. Ellis back to "civilization" as a favor to the letter writer (written August 22 1861). Mr. Ellis, probably the same gentleman who was the recipient of the letter shown in Figure 1. Mr. Ellis was from Toronto and put the letter into the mail system as can be seen at the bottom of the envelope (lower left). The postmark seems to be Sept 20 1861 so the entire process took about a month to reach the recipient in Detroit, Michigan.

Figure 5.
Letter Hand
Carried to
Toronto and
Put into
Canada Postal
System there.
Recipient
Lived in
Detroit.
Canadian
postage to
U.S. is 10 cts.

August 22.1861 your great on much at length at that rally - The letter was to be left ca his short stay in the City Nim thither and again immediately ronto, so I must fain lesay The season for me wishing him & hen I

References

- 1) Charles G. Firby, The Postal Rates of Canada, Part II. The Canada 1859 Issue Stamps, Sept. 1984 Revision.
- 2) G. Arfken and A. Leggett, Canada's Decimal Era, 1859-1868, 1996, page 109.



The Pony Express by Glenn D. Bradley 1884-1930

The Pony Express began its 18 months of operation on April 3, 1860. Mail would leave St. Joseph, Missouri and a relay of riders carried it 1,900 miles to Sacramento, California in 10 days, ideally. Shown are riders (clockwise, upper left) Billy Richardson, Johnny Fry, Gus Cliff, and Charles Cliff. 'To San Francisco in 8 days by the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company. The first courier of the Pony Express will leave the Missouri River on Tuesday, April 3rd at 5 o'clock P. M. and will run regularly weekly hereafter, carrying a letter mail only. The point of departure on the Missouri River will be in telegraphic connection with the East and will be announced in due time.

Telegraphic messages from all parts of the United States and Canada in connection with the point of departure will be received up to 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of leaving and transmitted over the Placerville and St. Joseph telegraph wire to San Francisco and intermediate points by the connecting express, in 8 days.

The letter mail will be delivered in San

Francisco in ten days from the departure of the Express. The Express passes through Forts Kearney, Laramie, Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, The Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville, and Sacramento.

The Pony Express by Glenn D. Bradley 1884-1930

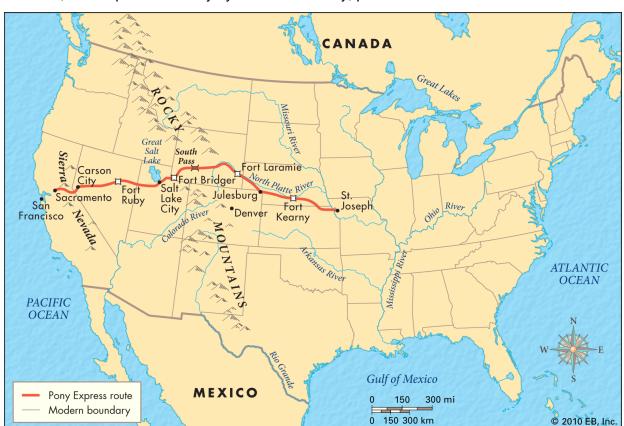
Letters for Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia, the Pacific Mexican ports, Russian Possessions, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan and India will be mailed in San Francisco.

Special messengers, bearers of letters to connect with the express the 3rd of April, will receive communications for the courier of that day at No. 481 Tenth St., Washington City, up to 2:45 P. M. on Friday, March 30, and in New York at the office of J. B. Simpson, Room No. 8, Continental Bank Building, Nassau Street, up to 6:30 A. M. of March 31.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at the above places and from the agents of the Company.'

"This sudden announcement of the long desired fast mail route aroused great enthusiasm in the West and especially in St. Joseph, Missouri, Salt Lake City, and the cities of California, where preparations to celebrate the opening of the line were at once begun. Slowly the time passed, until the afternoon of the eventful day, April 3rd, that was to mark the first step in annihilating distance between the East and West. A great crowd had assembled on the streets of St. Joseph, Missouri. Flags were flying and a brass band added to the jubilation. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad had arranged to run a special train into the city, bringing the through mail from connecting points in the East. Everybody was anxious and excited. At last the shrill whistle of a locomotive was heard, and the train rumbled in — on time. The pouches were rushed to the post office where the express mail was made ready."

From: The story of the pony express: An account of the most remarkable mail service ever in existence, and its place in history by Glenn D. Bradley, published in 1913



5c Beaver Position 4 State 10-11 by Jim Jung Images courtesy of Earl Noss and Jim McCormick

Every once in awhile you run into an obvious flaw but cannot find it in Whitworth. Then you need to become the sleuth yourself. Fortunately, Earl and Jim M. have got together and matched copies of this rather large scratch above DA of CANADA. With the large oversized top margin, you can deduce that it is from the top row of the sheet.

The giveaway here is the Short Entry at the top left corner of the stamp and the small C Dot. There is a Short Entry mentioned in Whitworth for position 9 in State 1 but it comes with Reentry 37. There is another Short Entry at position 9 in State 4 but in the NE corner. That leaves position 4 State 10-11. The Whitworth description here is "Small 'C' Dot. Short Entry at NW."



Figure 1 - Earl Noss copy of Position 4 State 11

5c Beaver Position 4 State 10-11 by Jim Jung Images courtesy of Earl Noss and Jim McCormick



Figure 2 - Jim McCormick copy of Position 4 State 11

Next we have to check Ken Kershaw's books because they were released much later in 2007 compared to Whitworth and Huff's analysis which was done in 1966. Ken Kershaw published two books on the 5c. One shows all the best Flaws and Reentries of the 5c Beaver. The other simply shows each position of the 5c Beaver from State 10 and State 11. These two sheets belonged to Dr Jim Watt and were scanned at High Resolution and parsed into a book that showed each position on one page.

Figure 3 shows the page from Ken Kershaw's book of Position 4 State 10 with comments "Not in Whitworth" at the left and right sides of the image pointing to the large scratch at the top and the marks in the LR corner. I see the large scratch on both Earl and Jim M.'s stamps but I don't see the marks in the LR corner.

10c Consort – Late Printing Flaws



Figure 3 - Position 4 State 10 from Ken Kershaw's book: The Five Cent Beaver I. The Plate Proofs of States 10-11.

References

Geoffrey Whitworth – The Five Cent Beaver Stamp of Canada 1859 to 1868, London, England, The Royal Philatelic Society, 1966.

Kenneth A. Kershaw Ph. D – The Five Cent Beaver I. The Plate Proofs of States 10-11, Surrey, B.C., Canada, The British North America Philatelic Society, Copyright 2007.

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In Part I (1), I discussed the printed matter mail (non-letter mail) used domestically and provided examples of covers such as printed circulars and prices current. In Part 2 (2) interprovincial printed matter sent to the Maritime provinces which during most of the decimal period (1 July, 1859 to 30 April, 1868) had their own postal departments although incoming postal rates were determined by the Canadian Post Office Department of the Province of Canada. In Part 3 (3), I covered printed matter rates cross border to the U.S. To complete the story, I would like to finish the discussion of non-letter rates to foreign destinations. Printed-matter postal history gets very scarce when one expands the destinations to just about anywhere. For example, in the Firby census of decimal covers (4) covering printed matter sent overseas, there was a total of 7 printed matter items reported sent to Britain and for the rest of Europe and India 9 additional items. Expanding the count to include newspapers, which throughout history are usually disposed of after reading, amount to 3 additional printed matter pieces. In this article, I report on most of the available printed matter including newspapers and prices current.

In Figure 1, although prices current listing various merchandise for sale qualified for a 2¢ postage fee, a typical printed circular to Great Britain didn't qualify for this rate and the sender had a choice of paying the book- or letter-rate but from examples I have seen, the 2¢ postage seemed to be acceptable for non-letter mail. The cover in the figure, sent to Scotland, was folded and showed details of 6 properties with prices that were available in Ontario.



Figure 1. Two 1 cent Queen Victoria Stamps Pay the Postage of this Printed Circular. Letter was required Printed Circular to be written on the Upper Left and Unsealed for Postal Inspection.

The sender of the circular shown in Figure 2 must have gotten confused with the normal domestic rate of 1¢ per ounce and only applied a single QV stamp. The manuscript deficit of "1" penny was applied to the envelope (at file fold) and the recipient was charged this amount.



Figure 2. A Single 1ct Stamp Did Not Cover the Postage and Upon Delivery the Recipient was Charged an Extra Penny



Figure 3. Since Printed Matter was to be paid in full ahead of time, letters that obviously weren't prepaid were returned for postage.

The cover shown in Figure 3 was returned to the Toronto address for postage. Printed matter to the U.K. had to be prepaid. An unusual "NEW MUSIC/MUSICAL BOQUET OFFICE" imprint was shown on the envelope front. This imprint allowed the Post Office to return the unfranked letter to sender.

The bargain of the pence/decimal era was that for 1¢ a newspaper could be mailed anywhere in the Commonwealth. The prices of newspapers were purposely kept low as a means of spreading information and of holding the empire together. Only two entire newspapers sent to Britain are known and they are depicted in Figures 4 and 5. The *Toronto Globe* Weekly Edition, shown in Figure 4, was posted on Friday October 24, 1862 during the American Civil War period and some interesting news on the war status was to be found. The newspaper was posted in Stratford Canada West and sent to Goodhurst, Somerset, England. Figure 5, the second newspaper *The Evangelizer* was a religious periodical. Since there was no sending address or mailing address, the newspaper may have been in a wrapper like the next example in Figure 6.

Figure 4 (top) depicts the October, 1862 *Toronto* Globe (still exists) and Figure 5 (bottom) *The Evangelizer* (October, 1864), a religious newspaper published in Prescott, Canada West. These are the only whole newspapers to Britain that have been reported. Both are franked with a 1¢ QV stamp. Thanks to Bill Radcliffe for giving permission for including The Evangelizer in this article. Figure 6 shows a wrapper which would have contained a single copy of a Canadian newspaper. The rate was determined to be 1¢.



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6. Queen Victoria stamp (Sc.#14) on small wrapper to Guildford, England, no receiver; originally held newspaper with 1¢ postage when sent to England.

As indicated earlier, printed matter sent beyond the U.K. is exceedingly scarce. The printed matter rate beyond the U.K. was 5¢ per two ounce. The first example is the printed matter cover to La Rochelle, France (Figure 7). This printed matter was paid for with a single 5¢ Beaver stamp. No other printed matter pieces to France during the decimal period have surfaced (4).

Printed Matter to France



Figure 7 The 5¢ Printed Matter Rate to France. Unique. (ex-Willson).

Printed Matter to Holland



Figure 8, Only Recorded 5¢ Printed Matter Rate to Holland (ex.Cantor)

Figure 8 depicts a 5¢ printed matter rated cover (actually a front) to Holland, the only one reported. Carried on the Allan's Line Nestorian leaving Quebec on May 18, 1867 and arriving at Liverpool on May 29. Front unrecorded cover, although it has a 2006 Sismondo Certificate. The last time this front came on the market was the Danny Cantor sale at Matthew Bennett Auction in New York (Sept., 2011) but the cover never made it to the Prices Realized nor has it appeared on the market since then leading some to believe that the cover was not original.

Printed Matter to Norway



Front of Printed Circular

Figure 9. Scan of Front (Left) and Back (Reduced at next page) of Printed Folded Circular to Norway



Markings from Back of Printed Circular

Cover was posted in Quebec unpaid and sent by closed mail bag to New York. Sailing on the steamship Persia via Queenstown 29 July 1863, the London foreign office marked the letter to go by Prussian mail from London. The letter was taken from closed mail bag and sent to Hamburg via British mail and transferred to Royal Danish Post Office in Hamburg, then arriving in Tonsberg, Norway later in August. The markings were deciphered by Richard Winter, expert on Trans-Atlantic mail during the early days.

Translation of Inside of Printed Circular to Norway

Referring to our circular of October month, where we informed about last years shipping business, we allow us now to do the following remarks with regard to the coming summer's businesses. Timber shipments seem to open considerably better this year than last year, and judging after all the signs, it seems, although not only, to be good, but will rise during summer. The reason for this is primarily the continuing riots in the neighbor states, that still do not seem to end in a long time, and hence continues hinder of free export of timber from the southern states. Thereupon we have more trust in England, even a willingness to go into larger speculative operations, that was not considered during the latter years. Finally are our winter stock of timber bigger, and with a continues felling of new coq joint (timber) during this winter, the marked will be overfilled. At last we see from all information that the shipments to East Indies, Australia and other places are considerable better than before and with steady growth.

We see therefore no doubt that the shipping trade this year will be very profitable and we allow us to confirm our previously expressed remark regarding the benefit of having your ships going here with goods.

Of the same reason, as mentioned above, will also the grain shipments be very good; this is just proved by 8 ships are being invited and denied in Montreal.

A. Jørgensen Co. Ship traders



Figure 10. Cover Showing the Printed Matter Rate to Norway front on left and back side on right. The 1¢ Queen Victoria in horizontal pairs and strip of 3 pays 5¢ rate. Cover posted in Quebec AU 20 1859 sent via London and Hamburg to Christiania, Norway. For some reason, probably a currency adjustment, the recipient paid 5 shillings upon receipt of the letter. Ex. SA Hansen and H. Snarvoid.



The lovely and rare cover shown in Figure 10 is the only printed matter cover to Norway with the correct printed matter rate of 5¢. However, there is no Canadian postal regulation that provides the actual rate for printed matter directed to the Scandinavian countries. Any decimal cover going that direction passed through several postal jurisdictions where currency adjustments had to made, as mentioned in the caption for Figure 10. (cover courtesy of Bill Radcliffe).

Printed Matter to Switzerland



Figure 11. Double Rated Printed Matter Cover to Switzerland

Figure 11 shows a wrapper mailed in Montreal on AU 11 (1865) to Zurich. It was charged 10¢ the double rate for printed matter. Thus, the cover weighed more than 2 oz but less than 4 oz. It was carried on the Allan Hibernian a day later. Transit markings include London, Calais, Paris, and a Zurich backstamp 25 AU. This is the only recorded printed matter to Switzerland.

Printed Matter to India



Figure 12 Printed Matter Cover Sent to Delhi India using 5 cent Beaver for postage. (Back on next page)



Figure 12a: Back of cover from Figure 12

Figure 12 is a cover sent from Quebec to Delhi, East India (East Indies). Posted on JU 14 (18)66, the cover with a 5¢ Beaver is present to pay this worldwide rate for printed matter. The VGG certificate says that the 5¢ stamp does not belong and was added latter. However, the certificate claims that the postal markings on the cover are correctly applied. There is no indication that any other stamps or postal markings were added to make a letter rate. This cover followed the normal route from Canada to India which involves passage via England (London transit in red) and via Marseille, France and Bombay [receiver on reverse in red dated with JY 23 (18)66]. The letter was presumably transferred to Delhi via train. There are a couple of handstamps on the reverse side, one in black (large) and one hexagonal shaped in blue and, on front, some red accountancy markings (besides 1d and 2 in red) front of the cover that are not decipherable. The red "2' in manuscript seems to have been crossed out by three slashes to nullify it. Thanks to Brian Murphy for supplying this cover.

Conclusion

It is amazing the small number of printed matter pieces that have survived the 160 or so years since the decimal stamp era. It is not so surprising since, as I mentioned earlier, that many printed matter pieces have been lost as much of it was temporary usage by the recipient. Nevertheless, I shall continue to pursue any printed matter that fits our category.

References

- 1) Ronald Majors, Pence-Cents Study Group Newsletter, Vol. XII, No. 1, January 2023, pages 9-16. Part 1, Domestic Coverage.
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- 3) Ronald Majors, Pence-Cents Study Group Newsletter, Vol. XII, No. 4, December 2023, pages 14-17. Part 3, Cross Border Coverage.
- 4) Charles G. Firby, The Postal Rates of Canada, Part II. The Canada 1859 Issue Stamps, Sept. 1984 Revision.
- 5) G. Arfken and A. Leggett, Canada's Decimal Era, 1859-1868, 1996.

Question Answered by Bill Longley



Remember this cover from our last newsletter? I had asked if anyone knew anything about the ONTARIO U.C. postmark. It turns out Bill Longley was reading this issue and knew the answer and emailed me about it. He had this to say:

"The cover was mailed from Clifton (A "Ruggles" device, or changeling), to Lynden but misinterpreted. Sent to Ontario, UC (which was a nearby town in Wentworth County). It was open 1851-1868. This device was not a DLO hammer of any kind. Just a coincidence that it was missent to the town of Ontario. It arrived in Ontario, correctly identified as Lynden and on its way to Lynden."

Well, I looked this up in my Campbell's and there was the town of Ontario in Wentworth County, open 1851-67, later renamed Winona. Winona is now a part of Hamilton. Thanks Bill!



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The National Postage Stamp & Coin Show is hosting its Fall Show on Friday, Sept. 6 (auction only) and the full dealer

bourse on the 7th (Saturday) and the 8th (Sunday).

