

PENCE-CENTS ERA STUDY GROUP

Of the British North America Philatelic Society

(Volume VII, No. 2, May, 2018)

Dear Study Group Member,

It used to be that Winter was a time when Auction Sales were the best but times seem to have changed with the internet taking over the communications of the world. Auction Sales are listed and bids are placed on-line before the Auction Sale even begins. You can even bid Live while watching the lots appear on your computer screen with buttons to press to enter your bids. Now every season holds a possibility that great items become available for sale so you always need to be ready to buy that perfect stamp you've been waiting for all these years. But if the stamp is that nice, then you should be ready to purchase it at any given time. Then you can behold its' beauty in your own hands. What a thrill it is to own something so precious.

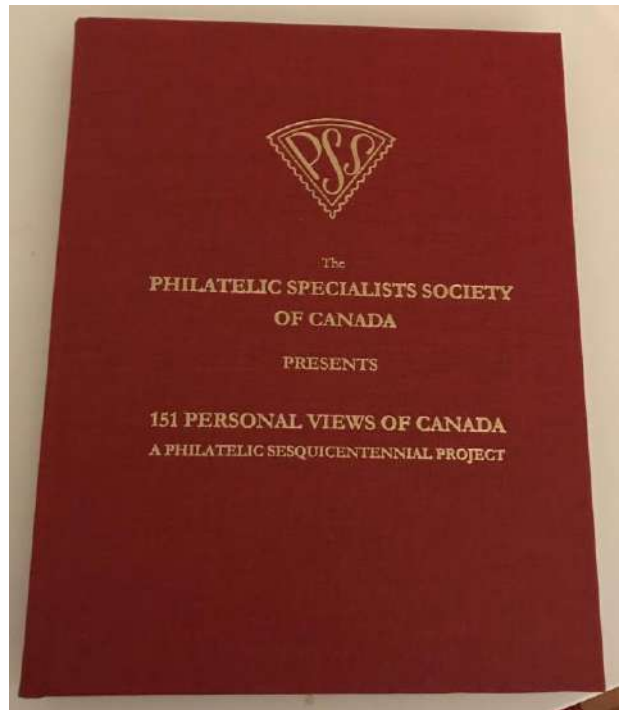
Jim Jung, Editor Pence Cents Newsletter

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Title image: 2 x 2c + 1c paying the 5c Domestic Rate

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The Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, better known as the PSSC, embarked on this project last year during the Sesquicentennial. I finally got my copy and proudly looked up my contribution of a REGINA, SASK cover from the Fall of 1905 when Saskatchewan became a province. I also show the earlier ASSA and N.W.T. handstamps from Saskatchewan. Softcover Copies are available for \$30, hardcover \$60 from David McLaughlin or by email at publications@philatelicspecialistsociety.com or you can contact us at jimjung8@gmail.com

This promises to be one of the biggest Pence-Cents sales of the year. There will be some **“Once in a Lifetime”** breathtaking items from the Pence, Cents and Large Queen Issues up for grabs. The pieces in the ad below are simple compared to some of the important lots in this sale. Simply the best and one you should not miss.

Auction Announcement

June 8-9, 2018

Contact us
today for your
complimentary
catalogue

Our next sale features a very strong selection of Pence and Cents stamps, proofs and postal history with particular emphasis on the iconic 3 pence & 5 cents Beaver. Numerous rarities are to be found including a myriad of plate varieties, distinctive printings and beautifully franked covers many of which originate from famous collections of the past.



String of Pearls
(Pos. 3) unused



Superb mint NH



Major Re-entry (Plate A47) in a pair to USA;
ex. John Siverts



Exceedingly rare
example with
Stitch Watermark



Major Re-entry
(Plate A80)
with imprint



Exceptionally fresh cover; ex. Dale-Lichtenstein



1858 printing,
fabulous mint
OG example;
ex. Josiah Lilly



Grey Violet on thick
wove paper, superb
used; ex. Lewis Reford



Vertically Ribbed
Paper, rarely seen in
choice condition



Military concessionary rate cover; ex. Brassler, Nickle



Small embossed
envelope;
ex. Dale-Lichtenstein



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Bob Lee did a great job in 1987 with his catalog organizing the information about duplex cancels. The first entry was on the Berri duplexes, Canada's first omnibus cancel issue. From Boggs' Appendix E, a request went to D. G. Berri, London, England, dated Feb. 23, 1860, for 4 hammers, two each of AM and PM to the six largest towns (Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, London, and Kingston), and 2 hammers of AM and PM to 16 towns, for a total of 20 towns. These were received in early May, apparently, and distributed, with the earliest recorded date of use of any being London on May 12.

The cancel consists of an open ring dater with town across the top, CE or CW at the bottom, and AM or PM/Month day/two number year in the middle. An circular obliterator with 13 or 14 horizontal bars is at the right of the dater. The dater is a nominal 20.5mm across right to left (many are reported with 21mm and one with 21.5- these are questionable).



Figure 1 – 1862 (July 11) Folded cover from Montreal to France via Allan Line (Canadian Packet), franked with vertical pair of 17c blue perf 11½ tied by clear Montreal Berri duplex dispatch, London JY 23 Paid split ring transit in red oval "PD", Calais 24 JUIL 62 transit CDS and Charente 25 JUIL arrival backstamp; light file folds, one running through left stamp, envelope evenly aged, a very scarce double Allan Line rate cover to France.

Lee compiled a list of the earliest and latest dates of use of each town and the number of strikes reported for each. He did not include Boggs' incomplete listing of towns with either 12 bar or 13 bar grids, which I do include. The 12 bar grids were shown without AM or PM, but it is not clear whether Boggs was careful about this in the listing. A review of more recent literature by me did not find any further reporting or research on these dates. I have been updating these since starting to accumulate examples after John Burnett noted during a visit that I had the only Quebec Berri. This proved not to be true, and I believe there are at least three examples, all with the same May 30, 1860, date (time to prove me wrong, readers). John asked to buy it, and I agreed, but said I would first look at what I had and perhaps work on it a bit- he is still waiting while I finish my intended completion of the issue. The listing below is what I have observed or myself acquired regarding early and late dates. Those with an asterisk (*) indicate a date different from Lee's listing. While the LRDs often extend into Large and Small Queen timelines, many Berri's were ended by 1867. I encourage our readers to send me or the editor earlier dates from their collections.

An Update on Berri Duplexes by Vic Willson

Continued...

Now some comments on what I noted in compiling the list. First, I do not believe there are both 20.5mm and 21mm widths for the date stamp. Every good strike I have and have seen is 20.5, at least for the 13 horizontal grid obliterator. I think the listings of 21mm are due to imperfect strikes that created extra width on one side. Second, there are truly a few 20mm cancels, notably Brockville and Hamilton. Why these would be different is odd. Third, in every instance the removal of AM or PM (termed BLANK) is consistent with a later date for the blank canceler. Fourth, the six largest towns either used the cancels indiscriminately without our being able to differentiate them, did not use some of them, or perhaps removed the obliterator (as I believe Toronto did) in favor of other obl iterators. Perhaps they found the duplex problematic for some mails. It is also possible that for the four hammer towns, two were manufactured with 12 bar grid obliterator and two with 13 bar grid, since that appears to be true for London, Montreal, Ottawa, and Hamilton- when we have better items tying the Boggs' listing this may become clearer. Montreal received a 14 bar obliterator. I think some of the large city obl iterators may have been used but not yet reported, either with AM or PM or blank. Some cancels are exceedingly rare, such as Quebec, Simcoe, early Toronto, and Three Rivers, and many were only used for a few years, such as Goderich, Simcoe, and Three Rivers. Brockville AM, Peterboro AM, Port Hope PM, Quebec PM, and Toronto PM are represented by a single strike. Hopefully, readers can fill the blanks in.

Below is the listing I have compiled. An asterisk after a date indicates an update from the Lee listing.

TOWN	AM/PM	CIRC	#GRID LINES	ERD	LRD	NOTE
BARRIE	AM	20.5	13	10/3/1960	8/3/1968	
	PM	21	13	8/30/1960	10/29/1968	
BELLEVILLE	AM	20	13	2/20/1961	5/16/1967	BOGGS NOTES 1860 USE AM OR PM
	PM	20.5	13	4/6/1961	9/30/1968	
BRANTFORD	AM	20.5	13	5/26/1963	3/9/1967	
	PM	21	13	12/7/1963	09/28/63*	
	BLANK	20	13	11/20/1967	12/9/1978	
BROCKVILLE	AM	20	13	5/10/1966	?	
	PM	20.5	13	8/7/1960	02/28/69*	
CHATHAM	PM	21	13	1/1/1961	08/07/72*	
COBOURG	AM	20.5	13	2/7/1961	?	
	PM	20.5	13	7/7/1960	4/1/1961	
	BLANK	21	13	9/26/1961	12/5/1965	POSSIBLE AM OR PM REMOVED? MUTILATED GRID
	BLANK	21	13	9/8/1966	4/5/1967	
DUNDAS	AM	20.5	13	10/18/1961	8/26/1966	
	PM	21	13	5/14/1960	6/15/1968	

An Update on Berri Duplexes by Vic Willson

Continued...

TOWN	AM/PM	CIRC	#GRID LINES	ERD	LRD	NOTE
GALT	PM	20.5	13	1/27/1962	4/30/1972	
	AM	21	14	12/13/1962	9/27/1967	
	PM	21.5	14	8/15/1961	1/4/1972	
	BLANK		13	08/22/61*	5/27/1973	POSSIBLE AM REMOVED?
GODERICH	AM	20.5	13	11/13/1960	8/14/1962	
	PM	21	13	7/11/1960	10/18/1964	
GUELPH	PM	20.5	13	8/28/1960	8/21/1962	
	BLANK	21	13	7/18/1963	10/12/1968	POSSIBLE AM REMOVED?
	AM	20.5	14	10/26/1960	12/26/1960	
	PM	20.5	14	12/24/1962	12/17/1965	
HAMILTON	PM		12			NO OTHER INFO
	BLANK		12	-/-/62		BOGGS P. 573
	AM	20.5	13	05/11/60*	2/19/1969	
	PM	21	13	7/9/1960	3/20/1967	
	BLANK	20	13	7/3/1969	7/7/1969	
	BLANK	20	13	3/30/1970	2/20/1973	MUTILATED GRID, SAME AS ABOVE
KINGSTON	PM	21	13	6/11/1960	04/11/6?*	
	AM	20.5	13	9/11/1970	7/17/1971	
	BLANK	20.5	13	9/11/1962	7/18/1966	POSSIBLE AM OR PM REMOVED?
	BLANK		12	-/-/61		BOGGS P. 573
LONDON	AM	20.5	12	10/10/61*	5/27/1968	
	PM	20.5	12	5/12/1960	8/6/1968	
	BLANK		12	-/-/61		BOGGS P. 573
	AM	21	13	10/10/61*	12/2/67*	
	PM	21	13	12/5/1961	12/04/67*	
	BLANK	21.5	13	5/5/1975	1/6/1977	LATE USE, BERRI- CW DATER LEE SPECULATED NOT A BERRI
MONTREAL	AM	20.5	12	3/16/1961	11/28/1971	
	PM	21	12	3/3/1964	5/16/1971	
	BLANK		12	-/-/60		BOGGS P. 573
	AM	20.5	13	7/5/1960	2/17/1969	
	PM	21	13	7/8/1960	04/19/70*	
	AM	21	14	12/08/63*	09/03/72*	
	PM	20.5	14	4/13/1961	11/25/1969	
OTTAWA	AM	20.5	12	12/19/60*	5/23/1966	
	PM	21	12	7/25/1960	5/5/1969	
	AM	21.5	13	1/7/1961	1/27/1971	
	PM	21	13	2/13/1963	1/16/1971	
PETERBORO	AM	21	12	10/24/1967		
	PM	20	12	10/20/60*	5/18/1980	
	BLANK		12	5/16/1960		BOGGS P. 573

An Update on Berri Duplexes by Vic Willson

Continued...

TOWN	AM/PM	CIRC	#GRID LINES	ERD	LRD	NOTE
PORT HOPE	AM	21	13	5/19/1960	10/16/1962	
	PM	21	13	10/23/1966		
	BLANK	21	13	1/14/1963	08/20/69	
	BLANK	21	13	9/7/1969	4/28/1970	GRID CENTER WITH CORKS
QUEBEC	PM*	20.5	13	5/30/1960		
ST. CATHARINES	AM	20.5	13	08/20/60*	5/29/1968	
	PM	21	13	6/26/1960	9/16/1968	
SIMCOE	AM	20.5	13	8/1/1961		
	PM	21	13	6/27/1960	7/6/1961	
	BLANK	20.5	13	2/20/1962	3/17/1963	POSSIBLE AM OR PM REMOVED?
THREE RIVERS	AM	21	13	3/16/1961	3/23/1961	
	PM	20.5	13	9/17/1963	3/2/1964	
TORONTO	AM	20	13	5/14/1960	6/2/1960	
	PM	20.5	13	6/4/1960		
	BLANK	20.5	13	5/13/1963	10/2/64*	POSSIBLE AM OR PM REMOVED?
	BLANK	20.5	13	8/24/1966	014/01/67	MUTILATED GRID



Figure 2 - 1862 (June 26) Envelope mailed from Hamilton to London, via Allan Line (Canadian Packet), franked with an unusually well centered pair of 12½c dark yellow green, perf 11¼ tied by HAMILTON Berri dispatch duplex cancels, small London Paid CDS on arrival; an attractive cover paying double Allan Line letter rate to UK, VF



Stitch Watermarks by Jim Jung

We have a wonderful past at BNAPS with a philatelic history full of information from industrious collectors. These are people who dug deep into their hobby and paved the way for us; as a new generation of collectors. This is why we feel that the resurrection of this group is significant. Here's a selected article from the BNAPS Article Archives previously published in Volume 1 of the new Pence Cents newsletter (Feb 2012).

A stitch watermark is a row of short, parallel, wavy light impressions seen on the back of a very few stamps dating up to the end of the 19th century. A stamp with a stitch watermark is extremely rare and has a high catalogue value. These stamps are prized by collectors.

It has been found on every stamp in the Pence and Cents period issues, with the exception of the laid (handmade) paper issues, as well as stamps from the Large and Small Queen Issues and the Queen Victoria Leaf and Numeral Issues of 1897-99. Stitch watermarks only appear on machine made paper. These stamps are desirable for the specialist and are generally expensive, especially if the stamp itself is a popular stamp. The only way to get one for the regular price of the stamp is to find it on a stamp from an owner who did not notice it.

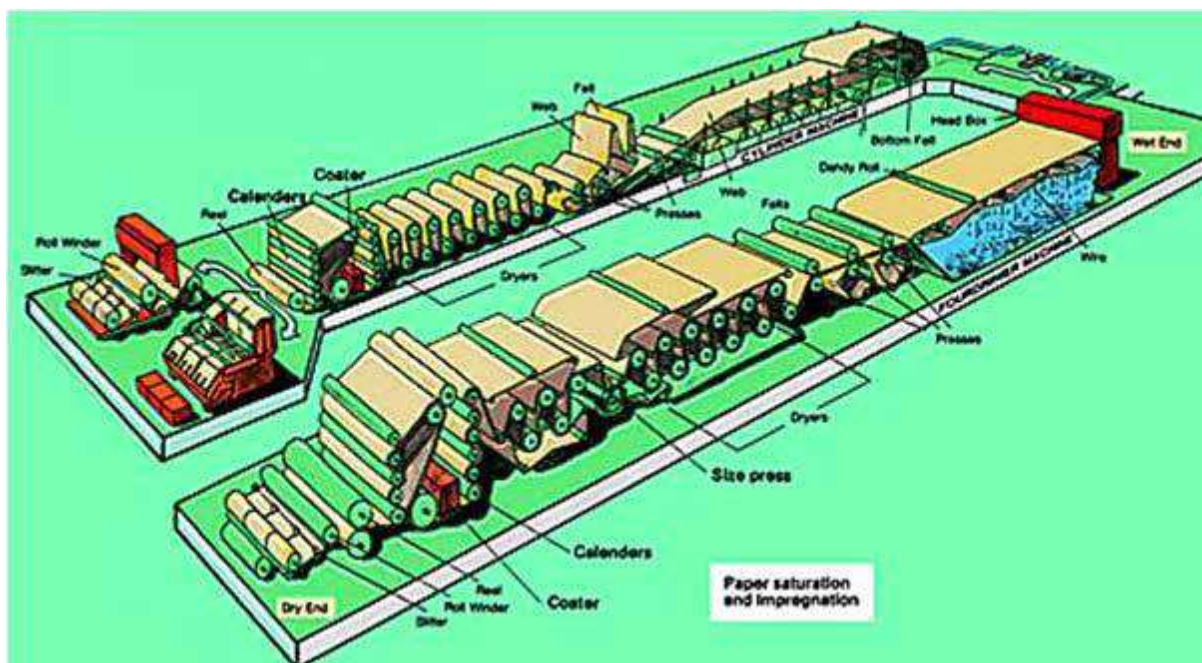
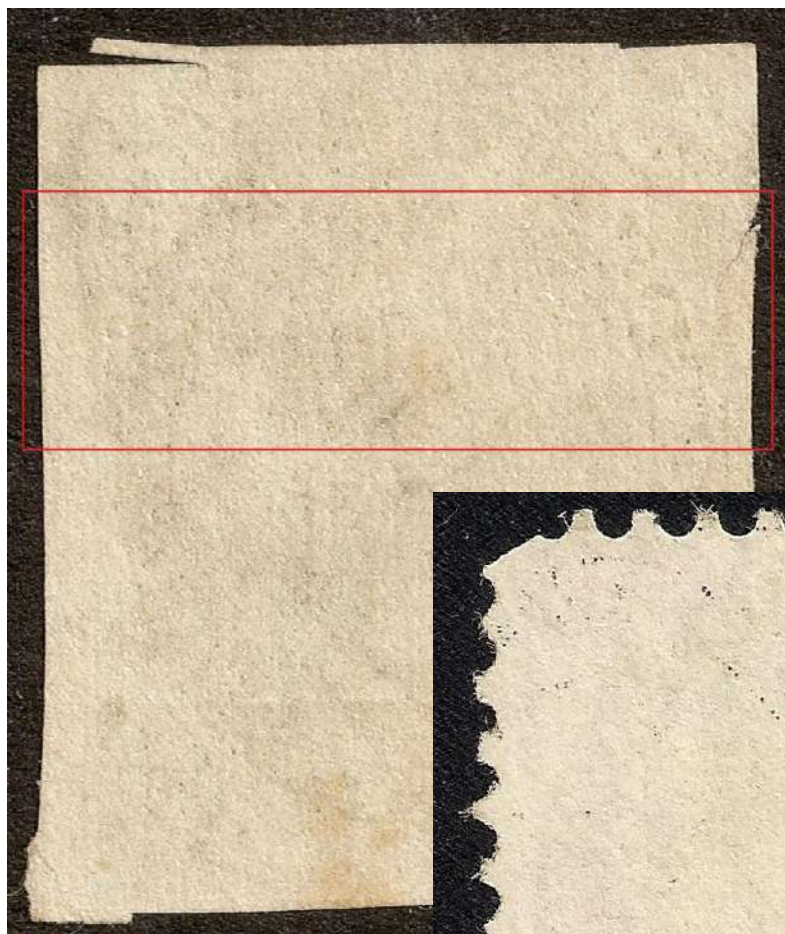


Figure 1: Fourdrinier Machine

It is quite difficult to see a stitch watermark on a stamp. In many cases, it is actually invisible unless you put the stamp into watermark fluid. When you do this, wait until the stamp is thoroughly soaked through. The wavy lines of the stitch watermark will appear but can be missed unless you look carefully. The stitch watermark can run horizontally or vertical across the stamp and might not run across the entire stamp width or length.

Where do Stitch Watermarks come from? The answer is in the making of the paper in the 19th Century. Paper was made using pulp, which was placed on fine wire mesh. The paper making machine (Figure 1) known as the Fourdrinier was able to create an endless stream of paper, which was wound into a roll of paper. This large machine had a belt made of the fine wire mesh upon which the pulp was poured. The partially dried pulp was transferred onto a series of drying rolls with a cloth covered belt running around large rollers. This cloth was stitched together to hold it onto the belt, and it is this stitching every few hundred feet that causes the unintentional thinning of the paper. This belt was very long and was stitched at one point to hold it together. Since the pulp was partially dry, this thinning was very light. It is this thinning that is a stitch watermark. Near the end of the 19th century, this drying method was phased out and stitch watermarks slowly disappeared.

Continued...



Here are two rare examples of a stitch watermark. The vertical parallel lines can be seen near the bottom of the stamp (below), approximately 4-5 perforations or 5-6 millimeters in length. The stamp at the left shows the stitch lines clearly near the top of the stamp. This is uncommon as the stitch lines are generally very difficult to see without watermark fluid. The wavy lines are usually near invisible on the stamps and look like a couple of wrinkles more than anything else.

When placed in watermark fluid, the lines are very clear. Stitch watermarks are almost always found at the edge of the sheet, therefore marginal copies of stamps are most likely to carry a stitch watermark. In a rare case, the stitch could be seen on the 2nd row of stamps from the edge of the sheet. I believe this is because paper was still expensive through the 1800's and paper finishers would cut the sheets of paper to avoid having the stitch appear on the stamps but some paper sheets had this stitching at the edges.



References and Useful Websites

StampoRama – The Stitch Watermark

http://www.stamporama.com/articles/display_article.php?id=RAMd58ksozDEA

How to Collect Stamps – Paper and Watermarks

<http://www.howtocollectstamps.com/paper-and-watermarks/>

Upcoming Shows

Here's Ted Nixon of the Vincent Greene Foundation receiving the Herbert L. McNaught Award for the best Canadian Traditional exhibit. Herb McNaught's family donated this trophy after his death.

Don't let Ted have all the fun - consider exhibiting in some of the upcoming shows this year. [Keep an eye on this link to Canadian Stamp News upcoming local events.](#) If you do win and have a pic, send it to us! We'd love to put it on this page.



Photo © Jay Ouellet



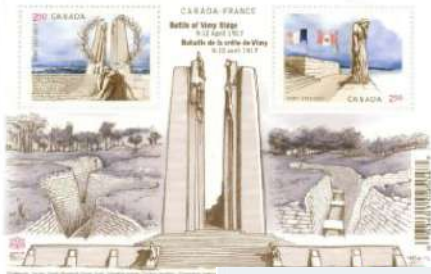
BNAPLEX 2018 Ville de Québec - Quebec City BNAPS convention, exhibition, and bourse 21-23 September 2018

Friday (10:00-18:00) Saturday (10:00-17:00) Sunday (10:00-15:00)

Hotel Plaza Québec, 3031 Laurier Blvd, Quebec City, QC G1V 2M2
Phone: 418-658-2727 or 1-800-567-5276 (for room reservation only)

Hosted by la Société d'histoire postale du Québec (SHPQ) and la Fédération québécoise de philatélie (FQP)

ORAPEX 2018 Theme: The Military



ORAPEX 2018
May 5 - 6, 2018

RA Centre
2451 Riverside Dr.
Ottawa, Ontario



Saturday 10-6, Sunday 10-4

Free admission and parking.



ROYAL 2018 ROYALE

Canada's National Stamp Exhibition

June 22-24, 2018

90th Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Friday	Saturday	Sunday
June 22, 2018 10am-5pm	June 23, 2018 10am-5pm	June 24, 2018 10am-3pm

Admission is \$3 for Fri. and Sat. (or \$5 for both) • Admission Free Sunday • Free Parking • Exhibits • 30+ Dealer Tables • Seminars, etc.

Host:
St. Catharines Stamp Club
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

WSC Israel 2018

World Stamp Championship ISRAEL 2018 will be held on May 27 to 31, 2018 at the ICC - International Convention Center, Jerusalem. It will be a Specialized WSC exhibition under FIP patronage covering Championship Class, Traditional Class, Postal History, Modern Philately and Literature. We are expecting for a display of 1000 frames.



PHSC Symposium 2018

Sheraton Hamilton Hotel, July 19-22 2018

Not just another stamp show!



SYMPOSIUM

2018

In times of severe paper shortage such as in Great Britain and Canada during WW II [1-2] and in the Confederacy during the U.S. Civil War [3], it was common to get as much use out of an envelope as possible. Indeed, in WW II, the Canadian government encouraged this and required its own departments to use envelopes over and over again. In the Confederacy, paper was so short in supply, especially half way through the war, that people used pieces of wallpaper to construct a folded letter or envelope. An alternative procedure to get as much information on a single piece of letter paper would be to rotate the sheet ninety degrees and write cross-wise over existing writing.

During the decimal period in Canada (July 1, 1859-March 31, 1868), envelopes were not always available, and writers would resort to folded letters where the letter sheet itself was folded into an envelope-like configuration. Some went a step further and got the maximum usage out of both sides of the paper by ungluing the used envelope and refolding it so that the inside now became a brand new outside. The new envelope would be re-glued, re-addressed and a stamp added or sent stampless where the recipient had to pay the postage plus a penalty. These covers are called “turned covers”.



Figure 1. Two Era Turned Cover (Pence on left, Cents on right); both scans were cropped and reduced and only address portions shown.

This article will show examples of turned covers during the decimal period of Canadian philately. Turned covers at this period are quite scarce, if not rare. A unique example of a stampless envelope first used in the pence era (1851-June 30, 1859) and re-used in the decimal era is shown in Figure 1. This two-era turned cover was first described by Ron McGuire in 1986 [4] but it is reproduced here due to the improved publishing quality of BNA Topics three decades later. The initial mailing (Figure 1, left) was from Aylmer-Ottawa, C.E. to Montreal on JU 6 1859, rated PAID 6 pence (double weight, less than one ounce), was received the same day. Since on 1 July 1859, Canada changed from sterling to decimal currency, this usage was in the pence era. As depicted in Figure 1 (right), the cover was reused on 1 OC 1859 in the decimal era but rated 7¢ with a large manuscript pen cancel across the right front of the turned cover. The rate in the decimal period was 5¢ for a letter under ½ oz but in this case the envelope was sent collect for the recipient to pay for postage. Therefore a 2¢ penalty was added making the postage due 7¢. In the classical period of Canadian philately, the mailer had a choice to prepay the postage or to have the recipient pay the postage upon receipt. The cover was now addressed back to Aylmer-Ottawa from Montreal.

A second example was a more typical usage of a turned cover. In Figure 2, a representation of a turned cover is shown. The first usage of a drop letter rate (paid with a 1¢ Queen Victoria) was sent on AP 26 1867 within Montreal while the second usage (the same drop letter rate also paid with a 1¢ Queen Victoria) was mailed only a day later. The letter was folded so that both addresses could be viewed in the same figure. Drop letters were left at the Post Office to be picked up by the recipient.

Turned Covers During the Decimal Period by Ronald E. Majors
Continued ...



A more interesting turned letter is shown in Figure 3 where a folded printed TAX ASSESSMENT FORM originally sent unpaid from Erin 9 JAN 1862 to the township clerk in Guelph. However, there was no 'unpaid circular rate' available so the form was treated as an unpaid letter and rate stamped UNPAID 7. The letter was received in Guelph where the recipient paid the 7¢ due. The folded form was later reused and sent back to Erin franked with a 1¢ rose Victoria paying the proper circular rate. The stamp was just tied by a target cancel to the other side with manuscript 'Franked for Return'. There was a Georgetown 20 JAN 1862 transit on the back. This is a very rare returned and reused circular/non-circular rate turned cover.

Figure 2. Montreal Turned Drop Letters; Initial Use on April 26, 1867 and re-use on April 27,

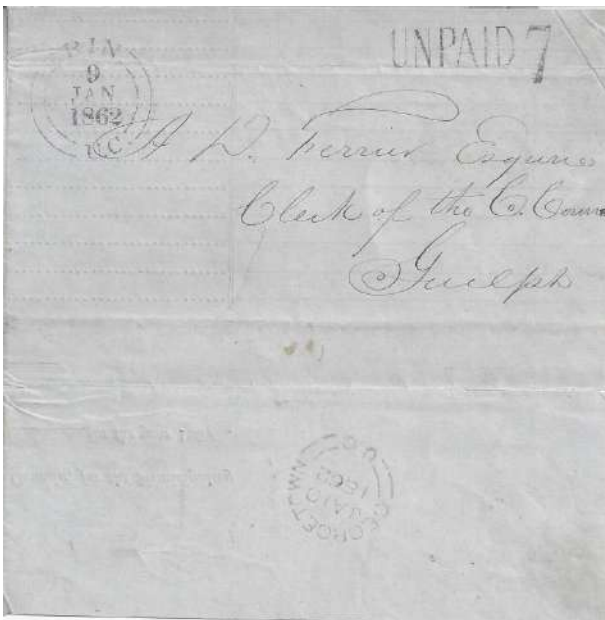


Figure 3. Unpaid circular (left) sent from Erin, U.C. to Guelph which was treated as an UNPAID letter; re-use back to Erin (right) was properly franked and sent as a circular. Both scans were reduced and franked side was cropped to better fit the text and caption.

A similar mixed rating cover is shown in Figure 4. The first usage was a letter sent from Chippewa, C.W. on July 4 1863 to Enniskillen, Oil Springs, C.W. and was handstamp with a red PAID 5 which means that the postage was prepaid. The other side to a Chippewa address is franked with a 1¢ Victoria tied by a 11 JY 63 duplex.

Turned Covers During the Decimal Period by Ronald E. Majors
Continued ...



Figure 4. Turned cover sent from Chippewa, U.C. on July 4 1863 '63 to Enniskillen, Oil Springs, C.W. with a red PAID 5; re-used and returned to Chippewa on July 11, 1863; scans were reduced.

Figure 5 shows another stampless turned cover initially sent to Lambton, C.E. from St. Joseph de Beauce in 1862. It has a manuscript postmark. The letter was handstamped with a red PAID 5 but was found to be double-weight and therefore a manuscript "More to Pay 7c" indicated that the recipient was to pay an additional 7¢. On the opposite side of the turned cover, the letter was sent from Lambton on SP 1 62 back to St. Joseph de Beauce with a handstamp "7" in black indicating that the letter was unpaid and therefore 7¢ was due at receipt. On the reverse, a St. Joseph de Beauce receiver dated SP 2 62 was applied.



Figure 5. Stampless Turned Letters; left cover is shown opened up to see how a folded letter is re-constructed; This cover was underpaid (due to double weight) and the manuscript indicated that 7¢ was due upon receipt; on its return journey, the letter (right side) was also underpaid and 7¢ was also due as indicated by the manuscript "7" on the right side. Both scans were reduced. The thin paper allowed ink from opposite side to show through when scanned.

The turned cover shown in Figure 6 was initially sent to Merrickville, C.W. date AU 22 1867 (backstamped), then used later by removing the stamp or having it fall off (missing from the cover) that was originally affixed. The original stamp was tied to cover. The cover was then disassembled and the back and flap was re-pasted and sent to Osgoode in January, 1868 with a 10¢ Consort stamp (just tied) indicating a double weight letter. Backstamps indicated that the letter traveled through Ottawa, C.W. and Kemptville, U.C. on JA 9 1868. The cover was sliced to it open up in order to display.

Turned Covers During the Decimal Period by Ronald E. Majors
Continued ...

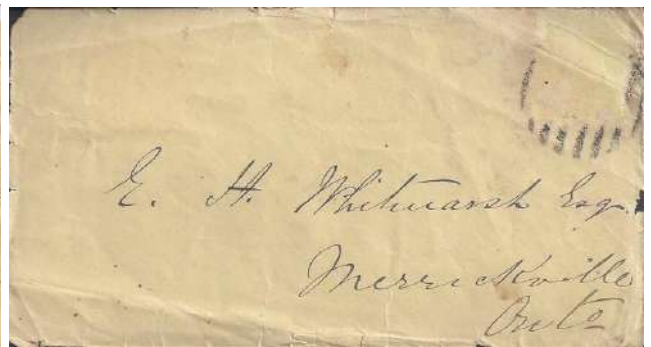


Figure 6. Turned letter initially sent to Merrickville, C.W. on AU 22 1867; stamp fell off or was removed but was tied at one time; re-use of cover took place in January 1868 where it was mailed from Merrickville to Osgood, Ontario. A double-rated letter required a 10¢ Consort stamp. Two transit handstamps indicate the route taken. Both scans reduced and right scan was cropped to make room for caption

Finally, Figure 7 depicts a twice used folded wrapper (turned cover) originally mailed from Montreal 10 OC 63 to John MacDonald in Quebec at the time a Minister of Parliament (MPP), later a dominant figure of Canadian Confederation and first Prime Minister of Canada. The letter was franked with a 5¢ Beaver. The cover was then re-folded and re-used with another 5¢ Beaver and mailed from Toronto to H.J. Johnson in Montreal. As is similar to other turned covers, this re-used envelope has some creases and folds indicating it has had some rough treatment in the re-use process.

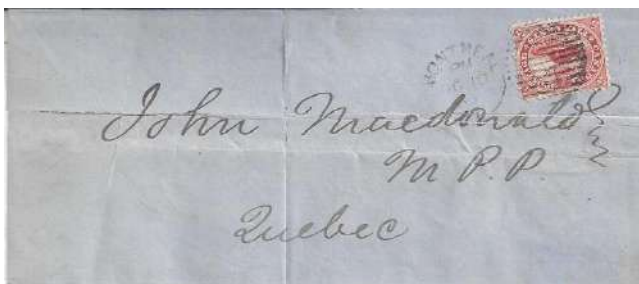


Figure 7. Turned cover (left) posted in Montreal paying the domestic 5c rate for less than 1/2 oz to John MacDonal; re-used cover also paying the 5 ¢ letter rate sent to an Insurance company in Montreal. Both scans reduced and left scan cropped to make space for caption.



Turned Covers During the Decimal Period by Ronald E. Majors
Continued ...

Turned covers are an interesting part of postal history when people may have been more interested in conserving paper or found it more convenient to reuse the envelope instead of disposing of it. If any readers have similar turned letters used in the pence-decimal, please share your information with me at ronald.e.majors@gmail.com.

References

- [1] John Burnett, BNA Topics 74, Number 2. Whole number 551, April-June, 2017, 45-48.
- [2] Bill Pekonen, Canada Re-use Labels and Envelopes, self-published, 1995.
- [3] K.A. Wood, This is Philately, Vol.3, Q to Z, 806, Van Dahl Publications, Albany, OR (1982).
- [4] C.R. McGuire, BNA Topics 43(5) 26-27 (Sep./Oct 1986).

Passing along sad news. One of our vendors has passed away

Emms-Beddows, Betty – Betty passed away suddenly, with her family by her side at Soldiers Memorial Hospital in Orillia on Saturday March 17, 2018 at the age of 71 years.

She was predeceased by her husband John Beddows and brother Gerald. Dear mother of Patti Lanktree, Ruth Young (Gary), John Jr (Sheri Hiebert-Beddows), and Joel Lukas Beddows (husband Issac Lawrence Aronovitch). Gramma Betty will be sadly missed by her grandchildren Matilda, Connor, Christopher, Nole (Aja), Zara , Scarlett, Raphaelle.

Also survived by her brothers Gary Emms (Monique), Richard Emms, Brian Emms (Denise), a sister Judy McCaul (Cliff) and several nieces, nephews, great nieces and great nephews.

Family receiving friends at HILLSIDE FUNERAL SERVICES, 362 Airport Rd., on Saturday March 24th from 1 pm until 3 pm.

Donations to the North Bay Regional Health Centre in memory of Betty will be gratefully acknowledged by her family.



<http://www.hillsidefuneral.ca/obits/obituary.php?id=660885>

Application for Membership in the BNAPS Pence/Cents Study Group

If you have an interest in early Canadian and BNA stamps, covers and postal history including stampless, please fill out and return this form to Richard Thompson, 201 – 506 Grafton St, Victoria, B.C. Canada V9A 7P8 or e-mail a copy of this form to: rpthompson1939@gmail.com (We really just need your info in an email and you're in)

Name: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____

Province/State: _____ Postal/Zip Code _____ E-mail _____

FAX: _____ Telephone: _____

Describe your interest area(s):

Articles or Ideas for the Next Newsletter ...

Dear Readers, if you have something interesting in your collection that you would like to share with others interested in the classical period of Canadian philately, please send us an e-mail (fab4@rogers.com) with a description of something you are collecting. **We would be interested in researching and writing an article about your area of interest. We will do some legwork for you !!**

Articles or ideas about stamps, covers, revenues, errors, fakes, and just about anything in early Canadian philately qualifies. Whatever you are currently doing to your stamp collection is probably very interesting.

Write a few words about it, take a few pics and share your story with us. We would love to hear from you.