

Volume 1 No. 2

February 1982

ERPs

We continue our listing of ERPs and complete the Victorian stationery of Canada in this issue. If you have an item which has an earlier date than the date listed in the newsletter, please send a photocopy of both the front and the back of the item to the editors of Postal Stationery Notes or directly to Bill Walton. The items are arranged by Webb number with the Higgins and Gage number in parentheses.

Postal Cards

P16	(17)	June 24, 1897
P17	(18)	Jan. 21, 1898*
P17a	(18a)	?
P17b	(18b)	?
P18	(19)	Mar. 9, 1898
P18b	(KK1)	May 2, 1898
P18a	(K1)	April 3, 1902
P19	(22)	July 26, 1898
P19a	(22a)	?
P19b	(22b)	Dec. (?), 1898
P20	(20)	Feb. 11, 1898
P21	(21)	Sept. 19, 1898

Letter Cards

L4	(A7)	Sept. 16, 1898
L4a	(A7a)	July 27, 1898
L5	(A13)	July 27, 1900
L5a	(A13a)	June 2, 1904
L6	(A8)	Feb. 7, 1899
L6a	(A8a)	Jan. 29, 1900
L7	(A14)	Mar. 13, 1900
L7a	(A14a)	Oct. 15, 1902
L7b		Nov. 28, 1900
L8	(A9)	Dec. 27, 1898
L8a	(A9a)	Sept. 24, 1898
L9-9d	(A10)	Mar. 13, 1899 ⁺
L9e	(A11)	?
L9f	(A10a)	Mar. 14, 1899 [#]
L10	(A12)	Mar. 14, 1899
L10a	(A12b)	?
L10b	(A12a)	?

Envelopes

EN10	(B10)	April 29, 1898
EN10a	(B10a)	April 16, 1898
EN11	(B18)	Jan. 9, 1899 **
	(B18a)	Mar. 16, 1901
EN11a	(B19)	July 2, 1905
EN12	(B11)	Feb. 25, 1899
EN13	(B12)	Jan. 23, 1899
EN13a	(B12a)	Aug. 30, 1900
EN13b	(B20)	July 8, 1903
EN13c	(DB4)	?
EN14	(B13)	Sept. 8, 1899
EN14b	(B14)	Jan. 19, 1903
EN14c/f	(B15)	Mar. 7, 1899
EN14d/i	(B16)	Mar. 13, 1899
EN14e	(B16a)	? (thick wove)
EN14h	(B15a)	?
EN15	(B17)	May 22, 1899
EN15a	(B17a)	Oct. 27, 1900
EN15b	(B17b)	Sept. 20, 1899
EN15c	(B17c)	?

Postal Bands

W6	(E8)	Jan. 13, 1899
W6a	(E8a)	?

* reported by M. Anderman
 + differences in these cards as to colour of printing and overprint are hard to differentiate, and probably of little significance for the revalued cards
 # heading #1, see page 2 of the last newsletter
 ** B18 - cream paper, B18a - white paper

ERP ADDITIONS (L.E.S. & R.J.L.)

EN4 Mar. 18, 1878 EN4a Dec. 12, 1877 EN8f Mar. 22, 1893 W1b Mar. 23, 1880
 P14 Jan. 29, 1894

W. Walton

Postal Stationery Notes is the newsletter of the BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group, and is co-edited by Earle Covert and Robert Lemire. All information for the newsletter, and correspondence about the study group, should be addressed to: Robert Lemire, Box 549, Pinawa, Man., Canada ROE 1L0

Le Comptoir National in Montreal received, on March 24, 1947, a request to quote on tender number 34937 for "Canada Air Letters" from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Purchasing Branch. Mr. F.A.Senecal, who was president of Le Comptoir National, was a printer and a stamp collector. He was interested in the technical aspects of aerogrammes such as printing methods, paper weights and production problems. As well, he apparently was not opposed to producing a few "varieties".

Tender 34937 read as follows:

" to be received by April 1st, 1947 at noon for 2,000,000 CROYDEN GREY "CANADA" size 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ " laid flat over the 3 gummed flaps 6" wide only below flaps. Flaps must be well gummed. The Air Letters to be scored where folding takes place. Printed blue to copy "Canada Air Letter" - "Par Avion" exactly as sketch herewith for size and guidance. Boxed 1000's - Labelled on yellow stock. Packed in cartons of not more than 60 lbs. CARTONS MUST BE ALL UNIFORM SIZE - Labelled - State size and quantity of stock required? "

The tender further stated:

" The paper will be sold to the manufacturer by this Department in size 22 x 34 - at \$13.54 M sheets, freight prepaid. The manufacturer must state the quantity of paper he would require for making the above quantity of envelopes. A credit note in duplicate, covering the value of this paper, must be issued immediately upon receipt of the stock. The amount of the credit note will be deducted from the next payment permitting it. A sample must be submitted for approval before shipping "

Le Comptoir National tendered on March 31, 1947 at \$7.50 per M, and stated it would take 275,000 sheets, size 22 x 24. Additional charge if folded. " Don't you want these forms folded as we always made them in the past? " . At 11:40 a.m. April 1st, 1947, they sent a RUSH Canadian National Telegram :

" RE TENDER NO. 34937 WE ARE QUOTING \$7.50 PER M FOR CANADA AIR MAIL LETTERS PRINTED AND SCORED STOP ADDITIONAL CHARGE IF FOLDING REQUIRED LETTER FOLLOWS LE COMPTOIR NATIONAL "

Le Comptoir National had previously printed unstamped air letter sheets and Armed Forces Letter sheets which, with the addition of a printed stamp, would be similar to what tender 34937 called for. Thus the production of such sheets was not new for Le Comptoir National.

A proof of the air letter sheet with the stamp was approved, subject to the addition of an acute accent to the first "E" of "INSERER" in the French text. The proof was initialled and marked with a circular date stamp "Postage Stamp Div. Fin. Br. / JUN 25 1947 / P.O. Dept., OTTAWA . This was returned to the printer and is now in another private collection. The proof has a blot of ink on the reverse which Mr. Senecal stated in his notes was a "finger test to find out what shade of the ink would be when spread ". This proof had the lower corners rounded.

On July 24, 1947, the Department of Public Printing and Stationery wrote to Le Comptoir National as follows:

" I am returning, herewith, proof of printing for the Canada Air Letters Envelope Containers which you intend to supply against our order 89321. Before submitting this proof to the Post Office Department, I find it preferable to give you an idea on what the other manufacturers of these folders are going to use and print on this envelope.

You will find, herewith, a hand made envelope $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{4}$ O.S. which has been adopted by the Department as large enough to contain 100 folders. The printing of this envelope is of a larger type than your print. I have made a correction on your 10-cent print and perhaps you could have these reset along the lines indicated on the attached sample.

Kindly have this print submitted as early as possible as I understand the stamp dies have already been delivered to you and the paper is on your floor. You know as well as we do that the Department must have some of these same folders by the middle of August. If you submit the print along the lines indicated I could have it O.K.'d within a short time.

You do not have to submit the print for 15-cent letter forms as these will be printed in Toronto. "

On August 1, 1947, the Post Office, writing in French in internal Post Office correspondence, included a paragraph in English as follows:

" In case there may be any possible misunderstanding on this point on the part of the Montreal firm, Le Comptoir National Enrg., I would be obliged if you would make it clear to them that the two denominations of the Canada Air Letter forms must be entirely printed in different colours, viz., the 10-cents denomination in blue, and the 15-cents denomination in red.

(signed) Geo.C. Avery, Acting Deputy Postmaster General "

There must have been some argument as to colour, and whether or not Le Comptoir National would print 15 cent as well as 10 cent air letters. The Department of Public Printing and Stationery wanted to have the air letters by mid-August 1947. The air letters produced by Le Comptoir National were sold to the public on August 27, 1947. Mr. Senecal states he received the order for 1,000,000 copies on July 31, 1947.

Mr. Senecal, in his notes, explained:

" Acute bottom corners versus Rounder bottom corners. In order to gain time during the quotation and suggestion period we submitted proofs with the two acute bottom corners (we had only this type of solid die), but with a pair of scissors, we were 'rounding' these two corners. However we soon realized that the cutting of 500 sheets at a time with our 2 pointed bottom die was causing the sheet to split and - then we suggested and used a solid die with round corners instead of rounded.

However, we now had the King's Printer's order and we had to supply P.D.Q. a certain quantity of Air Letters - - - There was no question of rounding the 2 bottom corners with a pair of scissors by the thousands and the 10 thousands - - so we started producing the first lots of this contract with the 2 pointed solid die we had - and we ordered 1 or 2 round corner solid dies for the balance of the contract. This is the explanation of the 2 different bottom cuts that puzzled friend Garrett from a certain time. "

(C.D. Garrett was a longtime member of BNAPS who died several years ago in Vancouver)

To follow: Why the aerogramme style changed, and the controversy around the aerogramme proof on white glazed paper.

E. Covert

STUDY GROUP SURVEY - THE 3¢ QE II COMEo ISSUE #10 ENVELOPE WITH POINTED FLAP

The 3¢ cameo issue of 1965 #10 envelope (hair of lines die - $23\frac{1}{2}\text{mm} \times 19\frac{1}{2}\text{mm}$) exists with two different knives. These are most easily identified from the shape of the flaps. The first flap (as shown in Figure 1) is the same as for all of the other #10 cameo envelopes and from the knife used by Enveloppe Internationale of Montreal.

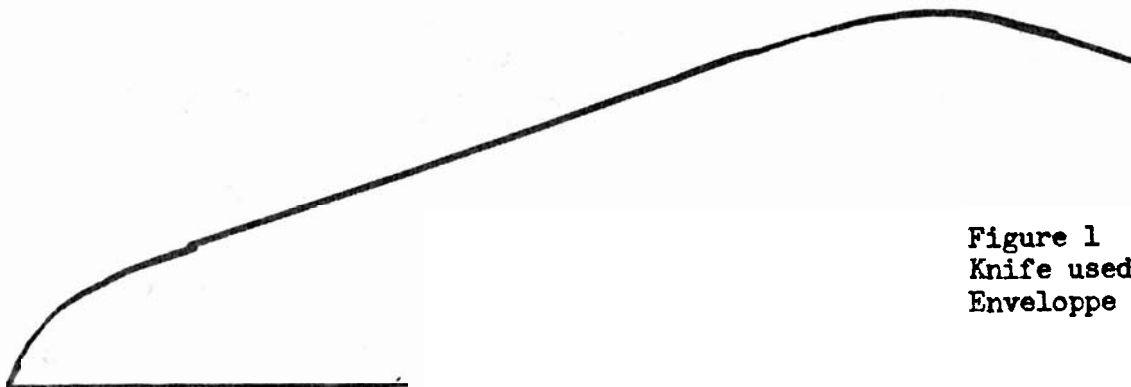


Figure 1
Knife used by
Enveloppe Internationale

In September 1965, a strike was in progress at Enveloppe Internationale, and Canada Post sent negatives of the 3¢, 4¢ and 5¢ values to the District Director of Postal Services in Toronto. He supplied the negative to W.J.Gage Ltd. who used it to produce the 3¢ #10 envelopes, these apparently being in short supply. This printing was on envelopes with an entirely different knife, corresponding to the flap shown in Figure 2. The colour used to print the stamp impression is also distinctive, being somewhat darker than that used on the envelopes produced by Enveloppe Internationale. The Gage envelopes were not taken into philatelic stock, and are reasonably scarce both used and unused.

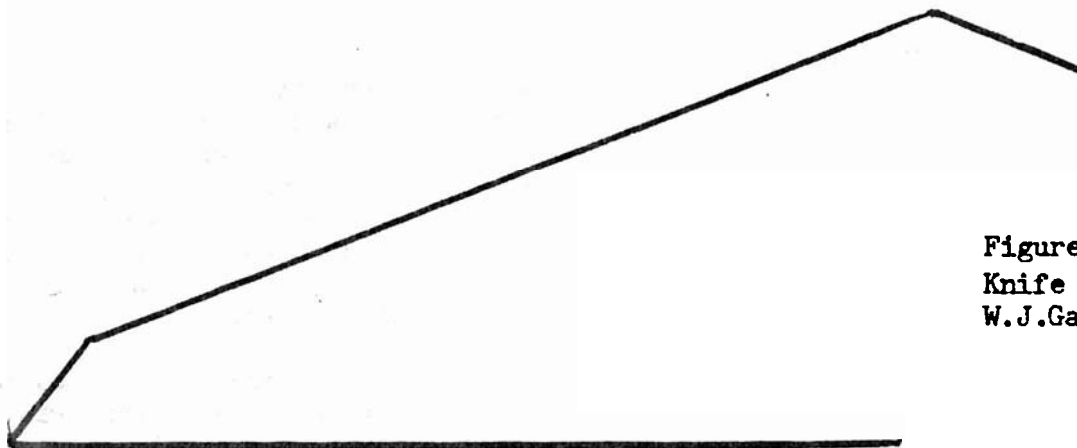


Figure 2
Knife used by
W.J.Gage Ltd.

One other distinctive feature of the Gage envelopes is that the "PULL OPEN FOR POSTAL INSPECTION" notice on the back is a different length compared to that on the Enveloppe Internationale envelopes. On the Enveloppe Internationale issue the message is 39mm long. On the Gage envelopes both 36mm and $41\frac{1}{2}\text{mm}$ messages have been noted (Figure 3). Lengths here refer to the English language text.

PULL OPEN FOR POSTAL INSPECTION
TIRER POUR INSPECTION POSTALE A

PULL OPEN FOR POSTAL INSPECTION
TIRER POUR INSPECTION POSTALE B

PULL OPEN FOR POSTAL INSPECTION
TIRER POUR INSPECTION POSTALE C

Figure 3 : Messages on the back flap: A Enveloppe Internationale, B Gage Ltd. (short), C Gage Ltd. (long)

Would all Study Group members please report the following information:

- 1) The number of Gage #10 3¢ envelopes which they have, both used and unused.
- 2) The number of these envelopes with the short message (36mm) and the number with the long (41¹/₂mm) message on the back.
- 3) The wording on the corner card printed on each envelope (if any).
- 4) The date of the postmark on all cancelled copies.
- 5) Other information you feel might be useful.

A MODERN ENVELOPE PAPER VARIETY

Volume 3, Number 1 of the "Philatelic Bulletin", published by Canada Post in early 1980, contained a large amount of information (and misinformation) about the various prestamped envelopes issued between 1975 and 1980. The problems related to the approximate dates of release given in the Bulletin might best be discussed when the Study Group examines the ERP's for these issues.

The Bulletin does, however, indicate that these envelopes, with the stamp indicia based on a design by Brian Fisher, were printed on two different papers. It was the intention that envelopes expected to be used for first class mail would be printed on the relatively opaque "Paragon Offset 120M". Those for third class use were to be printed on the more transparent "White Wove 40M" which presumably is a less expensive paper.

The stepwise postal rate increases in the late 1970's soon played havoc with this scheme. When the first class rate was raised to 10¢, the third class rate went to 8¢, and the remaining 8¢ envelopes were used up for the third class rate. The same thing happened as the first class rate went to 12¢, then 14¢, while the third class rate went to 10¢ and 12¢. (Table I). The third class 8¢ rate only lasted for six months and, thus far, there is no evidence that the 8¢ envelopes were reprinted. The 10¢ envelopes issued for first class mail had no printing except for the stamp indicia. However, in late 1977 and early 1978 both sizes of the 10¢ envelopes were reprinted for third class use. These envelopes had a printed message concerning the postal code on the back, and arrows indicating the proper location for the postal code on the front.

Table I : Postage rates 1975-1980

	1st class (1st ounce or 30 grams)	3rd class (1st two ounces or 50 grams)
in 1975	8¢	6¢
Sept. 1, 1976	10¢	8¢
Mar. 1, 1977	12¢	10¢
Apr. 1, 1978	14¢	12¢
Apr. 1, 1979	17¢	15¢

Table II : Weights of the "Fisher designed" Envelopes 1975 - 1980

	<u>value</u>	<u>avg. wt.</u> (grams)	<u>max. wt.</u> (grams)	<u>min. wt.</u> (grams)	<u>number of</u> <u>envelopes</u>	<u>mail class</u> (original)
<u>#8</u>	6¢	2.56 ± 0.09	2.60	2.49	9	3rd
	8¢	3.04 0.13	3.17	2.95	22	1st
	10¢ na	3.07 0.16	3.25	2.95	17	1st
	10¢ a	2.49 0.18	2.60	2.39	5	3rd
	12¢ a	3.01 0.10	3.08	2.95	5	1st
	14¢	3.03 0.19	3.14	2.90	7	1st
15 on	12¢ a	3.15 0.12	3.27	3.08	10	1st(12¢)
17 on	14¢	3.06 0.08	3.16	2.98	18	1st
	15¢	2.66 0.13	2.70	2.52	8	3rd
	17¢	3.12 0.11	3.21	3.02	14	1st
<u>#10</u>	6¢	4.42 ± 0.16	4.61	4.35	13	3rd
	8¢	5.22 0.16	5.40	5.05	31	1st
	10¢ na	5.07 0.26	5.33	4.91	10	1st
	10¢ a	4.41 0.15	4.51	4.30	8	3rd
	12¢ a	5.05 0.58	5.31	4.36	18	see text
	12¢ na	4.34 0.21	4.42	4.20	4	3rd
	14¢	5.20 0.09	5.28	5.14	13	1st
15 on	12¢ a	5.18 0.05	5.21	5.16	3	see text
15 on	12¢ na	4.29 0.09	4.39	4.20	19	3rd(12¢)
	15¢	4.41 0.16	4.59	4.28	16	3rd
	17¢ I	5.15 0.22	4.92	5.42	13	1st
	17¢ G	5.09 ± 0.20	5.14	4.93	16	1st

a : with arrows for the postal code

na : no arrows

I : International Envelope - brown printing on the back

G : Globe Envelope - blue printing on the back - the knife used is different from that used for the other #10 envelopes, and the weights should not be averaged with the others

Late in the period of the 12¢ third class rate, the #10 envelope was re-issued without the code arrows on the front. Envelopes both with, and without, the code arrows on the front were subsequently revalued to 15¢ by Gasparo Printing of Hull, Quebec.

As two different quality papers were used for the two different rate envelopes, it appeared possible that the difference might be reflected in the weight of the papers and hence of the envelopes. A large number of envelopes were weighed on a Mettler model P1210 balance. Weights were measureable to within 0.05g on any individual envelope. Both used and unused envelopes were weighed. Mailing labels had been used on some envelopes, and, except as discussed below, such envelopes were excluded, as were obviously damaged used envelopes. Deviations of the weights (averaged for each type of envelope) given in Table II, represent 95% confidence limits. For most of the types of envelopes the weights fall in a narrow range.

Envelopes printed on the "Paragon" paper, primarily for first class use, weighed, on average, 3.07g and 5.18g for the #8 and #10 sizes respectively. For those envelopes printed on the "White Wove" paper for third class use, the average weights were 2.58g and 4.39g. It should be noted that the paper of the heavy envelopes has varying degrees of fluorescence under an ultraviolet lamp. The lighter paper is very dull.

By comparison of the average weights with the weights of envelopes bearing labels, the average weight of a label was found to be $0.17 \pm 0.16g$. This was useful in the analysis of the #10 12¢ envelopes with code arrows, for a large number of the envelopes on hand of this type had labels. Also, the 12¢ #10 envelopes with code arrows showed unusually large differences in weight. On further examination, it was found that these #10 envelopes could be divided into two types: fifteen copies with an average weight of $5.18 \pm 0.16g$ and three copies with an average weight of $4.39 \pm 0.17g$. The three "light" copies are on very dull paper.

The implications are clear. The 12¢ #10 envelope with code arrows was printed on both the "Paragon" paper and the "White Wove" paper. The "Paragon" paper was, of course, properly used when the envelope was produced for the 12¢ first class rate. The question remains: was the printing on the "White Wove" paper done deliberately for the third class envelopes after April 1, 1978?

Of the three copies one was definitely used for a third class mailing. The postmarks on the other two are unclear, but originally contained letters to me. Presumably they were mailed at the first class rate. I have found no revalued #10 12¢ envelopes with code arrows on the light weight stock.

Now most collectors do not have access to an accurate balance, The differences in fluorescence are reasonably subtle. Nevertheless, the paper varieties exist and are not merely two extremes from a range of papers. I am interested in continuing this study, and need the cooperation of other members of the Study Group. I will pay return postage for material lent for identification purposes. Especially needed are 12¢ and 15¢ on 12¢ # 10 envelopes (with code arrows) on dullish appearing paper. I will also undertake the identification of other envelopes of the 1975 - 1980 issue which you feel may be on an unusual paper stock.

Robert Lemire

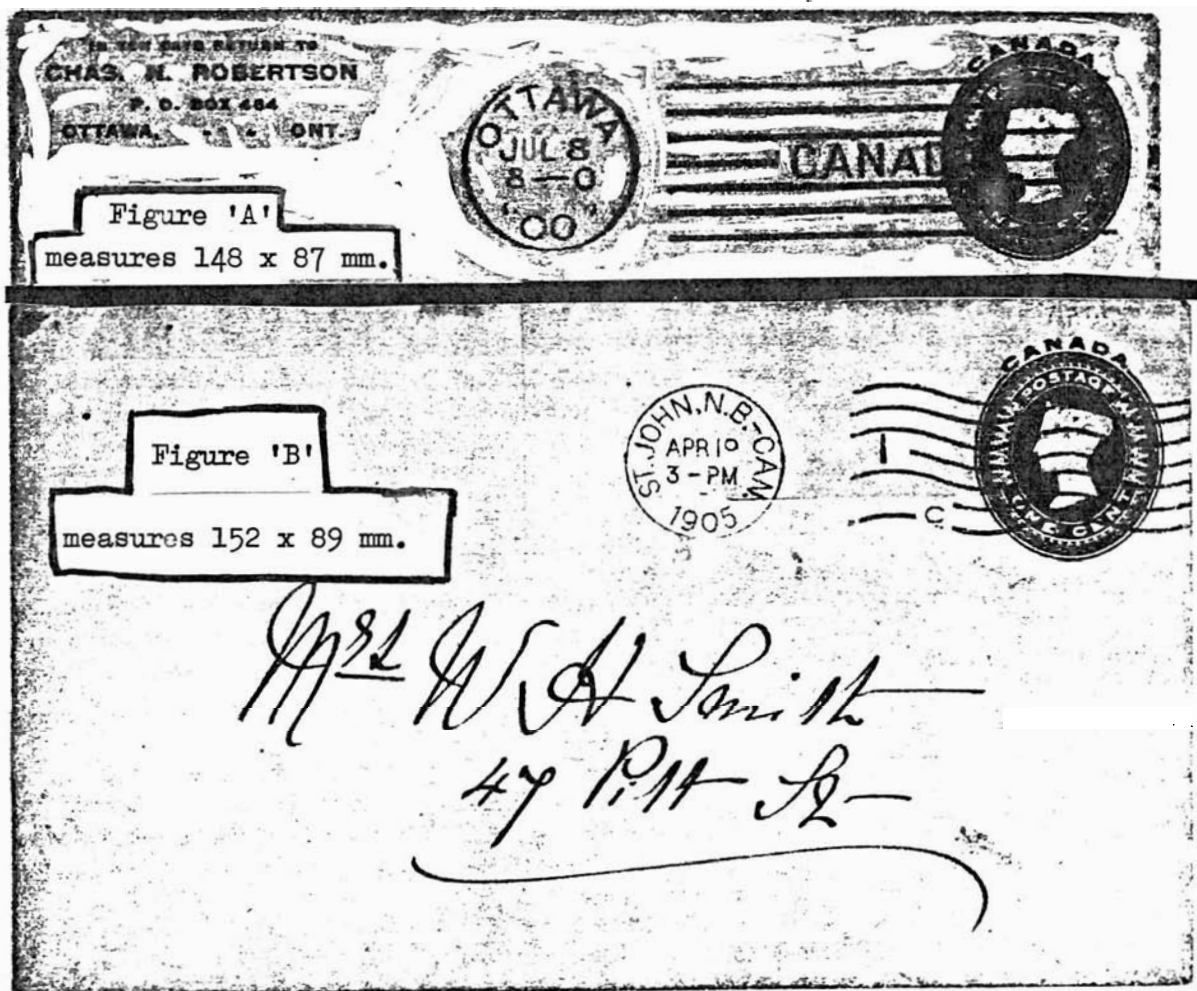
Questions and Answers

Note: Questions will be numbered. Answers to, or comments on, any question will appear with the number assigned originally to the question.

Q1. The initials PPS appear as mirror image impressions in the gum of some of the George V #10 envelopes. P.P.S. stands for Public Printing and Stationery who printed the envelopes. Does anyone have any idea why the gumming apparatus would have the initials on it? (R.J.L.)

Q2. I was very happy when Figure 'B' was acquired, as a nice example of EN 11 that only cost .50¢ US. After measuring it, it appears that it could be EN 11a which catalogues at \$25.00. Before I start congratulating myself on a lucky purchase, I would appreciate knowing if there is any other method of differentiating between EN 11 and 11a, other than measurements?

Geoff Newman



A2. The differences in size reflect the fact that different knives were used for cutting EN 11 and EN 11a. One other place where the differences in the two envelopes can be seen is on the back. For EN 11 the flap barely meets the point of the paper from the bottom, while the overlap is substantial on EN 11a (see below). Also EN 11a was not issued until 1903, so copies dated before then are EN 11. (R.J.L.)



- Q3. I have heard that there was an article published on EN44 (the 3¢ on 2¢ surcharged George V cameo issue envelope), but I have not been able to locate the article. Can anyone supply the reference? (R.J.L.)
- Q4. Recently, in an auction catalogue (John.A. Fox - July 20, 1980) I noticed an express cover for the Northern Pacific Express Co. The cover is a British American Bank Note Company 3¢ prestamped envelope (size not given, nor was the batonne line separation but similar to Webb EN 4, or 6, H & G B4, 5, 7 or 8). There is a large printed Express Company frank in a blue rectangle taking up most of the upper part of the envelope. Does anyone have any information on these envelopes - exactly what stationery was used, dates of use, different express company markings? The same type of cover exists on several different types of U.S. stationery. (J.D.A.)
- Q5. Election envelopes, Webb EN 810, 810a, were printed in orange; EN 809d, 809e in red. These are all dated 1-52. Why were these printed in different colours? EN 811a is dated 6-52 and is printed in red. It is a Form 95 as were EN 810, 810a. Why was the colour used (in one case or the other) not that used for the regular issue envelopes? Were orange and red inks also being used interchangeably on special order envelopes? (R.J.L.)

ROSTER OF THE POSTAL STATIONERY STUDY GROUP

Members with dues paid as of Feb. 6, 1982 - arranged alphabetically. Collecting interests are also noted if limited to special areas of BNAPS postal stationery collecting. This list is not attached to copies of the newsletter sent to libraries other than the BNAPS Library.

- AITKEN, John D. : Box 1730, Stn. A, London, Ont., Canada N6A 5H9
special order material, QE II regular issues
- AITKEN-HARRIS, Edward : 36 Beattie Street, R.R. # 1, Lennoxville, Que., Canada J1M 2A2
centennial issue
- ANDERMAN, Mike : Box 3398, Salmon Arm, B.C., Canada V0E 2T0
- BAKER, Willard E. : P.O. Box 26, Santa Rosa, CA 95402-0026 U.S.A.
aerogrammes, airgraphs, air letter sheets
- CAMPBELL, J. Colin : 1450 Ross Road, Kelowna, B.C., Canada V1Z 1L6
postal cards
- CORLESS, Robert D. : 1826 W. Indianola Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85015 U.S.A.
used only
- COVERT, Earle L. : Box 1070, Hay River, NWT, Canada X0E 0R0
- CURTIS, Wayne R. : Box 74, Postal Station A, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5W 1A2
- DANEMAN, Jefferey C. : 412 Archer Dr., Fairborn, OH 45324 U.S.A.
- DE MASE, Vincent A. : 1611 Avenue C, Ormand Beach, FL 32074 U.S.A.
precancelled, Victorian era, air letters, Hechler
- FRAMPTON, Gene W. : 6543 Beach Drive S.W., Seattle, WA 98136 U.S.A.
- FRASER, Don A. : 1183 Warsaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada R3M 1C5
- FURNEAUX, Robert V. : 163 Wellesley Crescent, London, Ont., Canada N5V 1J6
- GOBEN, James R. : 304 W. Lincoln St., Bloomington, IL 61701 U.S.A.
used only

GRACE, John P. : 28 Manning Ave., Peterborough, Ont., Canada K9H 4W3
all except special order envelopes

GROSNICK, William, Sr. : 833 S. 11th Avenue, Wausau, WI 54401 U.S.A.

HARRISON, Horace W. : 10405A Stevenson Rd., Stevenson, MD 21153 U.S.A.

HILL, Gordon M. : 320 Silvergrove Bay N.W., Calgary, Alta., Canada T3B 4R5

JOHNSON, Fred H. : 16 Orchard Park Dr., West Hill, Ont., Canada M1E 3T7

KERN, Karl F. : 2430 Park St., Bellingham, WA 98225 U.S.A.

LAUER, Edward W., : 1111 Michigan Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48104 U.S.A.
aerogrammes, postal cards

LEHR, James : 2918 Cheshire Road, Wilmington, DE 19810 U.S.A.
RPO and P.E.I. cancels

LEMIRE, Robert J. : Box 549, Pinawa, Man., Canada R0E 1L0

LOCKE, Graham : 140 De Normandie, St. Lambert, Que., Canada J4S 1K1

MAKINEN, Donald E. : RT. 2 Box 38, Freeport, TX 77541 U.S.A.

MANLEY, George : 11 Bonnets Lane, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4BH England
pre-cancelled

MARRION, Herbert J. : 885 Cunningham Rd., Victoria, B.C., Canada V9A 4M7
postal cards, Vancouver Island cancellations

MCLEAN, Raymond : 206-955 Dingley Dell, Victoria, B.C., Canada V9A 5R6
all except special order envelopes

NEWMAN, G. R. : 825 50th Ave., Lachine, Que., Canada H8T 2V2
used between July 1, 1897 and June 30, 1907

NORBECK, John L. : 5828 Halifax Av. So., Edina, MN 55424 U.S.A.

PEKONEN, Bill : 202 - 11961 - 88th Ave., Delta B.C., Canada V4C 3C9

PERRY-HOOKER, John H. : Wells River, Vt 05081-0652 U.S.A.
Newfoundland

SANDFORD, Lawrence E. : 1590 Kilborn Ave., Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1H 6M5

SCOTT, Bernard : P.O. Box 5145, Armdale, N.S., Canada B3L 4M7
pre-1945 used to and from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland

SHAPIRO, B.L. (Barry) : P.O. Box 9865, College Station, Tx 77840 U.S.A.
Newfoundland, Canada Victorian and Edwardian

STAECKER, Dick : 384 Regal Dr., London, Ont., Canada N5Y 1J7

STEINHART, Allan L. : 45 Dunfield Ave., Apt. 1910, Toronto, Ont., Canada M4S 2H3
postal card to 1911, Admiral issue (postal history)

STILLIONS, C.A. : 4944 Ashby St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007 U.S.A.

UZNANSKI, William E. : RR #5, 130th & Archer, Lemont, IL 60439 U.S.A.

VANDEBURGH, George A. : P.O. Box 204, Shelburne, Ont., Canada L0N 1S0
special order stationery (especially Elizabethan)

WALTON, Bill : R.D. # 1 Box 454, Califon, NJ 07830 U.S.A.

WHITEHOUSE, Ivor F. : P.O. Box 30, Dixville, Que., Canada J0B 1P0

We now have forty-two paid members of the study group, and a wide range of postal stationery collecting interests are represented. If you have a particular project and want help, ask for it. It is very likely that other members either have information which will be of use, or will be interested in doing some of the work.