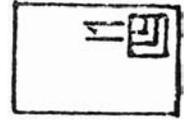
B  
N  
A  
P  
S

## POSTAL STATIONERY NOTES

P  
S  
S  
G

Volume 5, No. 2

May 1986

COPIES OF W20b FOUND

A Winnipeg dealer recently obtained a stock of more than twenty copies of Webb W20b, the George VI postal band with the "5-hole" perforated initials O.H.M.S. Copies of this wrapper have not often appeared on the market over the last few years, and the last Webb Catalogue price was \$400. The discovery of this many copies will probably cause the price of the item to decrease, although postal stationery collectors who wish to purchase a copy will have to compete with perfin collectors and collectors of Canadian official stamps. In the Jim Hennok auction of March 8 two copies of Webb W20b from the new find were offered. One copy brought \$400.00, the second \$220.00 (prices not including the 10% buyer's premium).

CPR PROXY RETURN ENVELOPES - AN UPDATE

Since the article in the September - October 1983 issue of BNA Topics (pg. 37) a few more facts, a few more varieties and a few corrections have come to light. Thanks for assistance are due to Bruce McCallum, Robert Lemire, Alex Price and Dick Staecker. There have been no reports of usage of British or American stationery.

Facts, Clarifications and Corrections

- (1) The company year end changed to December 31 in 1916.
- (2) Walter Baker received his C.V.O. June 19, 1911.
- (3) The stamp impression on the envelope shown in Figure 21 is actually the carmine shade (EN32a), not the red EN32.
- (4) The reference to the rotary typography variety applies to Figure 23 only.
- (5) The cameo gummed flap variety is illustrated by Figure 46, not 45 as given in the text.
- (6) Figure 43 - letters of "PRINTED MATTER ..." and "THE SECRETARY" are 2mm high. The "C" of "CANADA" is under the space between "THE" and "SECRETARY".
- (7) Figures 44 & 45 - letters of "PRINTED MATTER ... " and "THE SECRETARY" are 3mm high.

\* Postal Stationery Notes is the newsletter of the BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group, \*  
 \* and is edited by Robert Lemire. All information for the newsletter, and \*  
 \* correspondence about the study group, should be addressed to Robert Lemire, Box 549, \*  
 \* Pinawa, MB, Canada R0E 1L0. \*



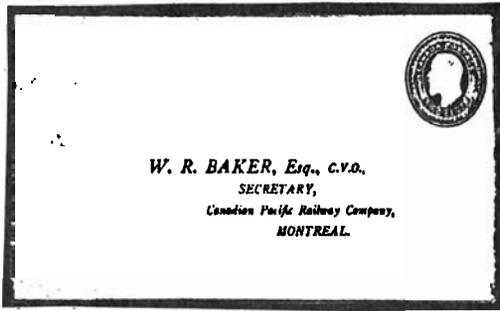


Figure A

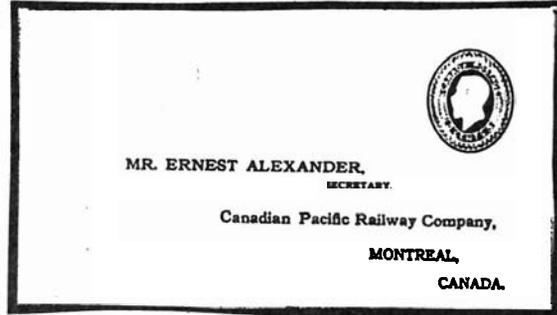


Figure B

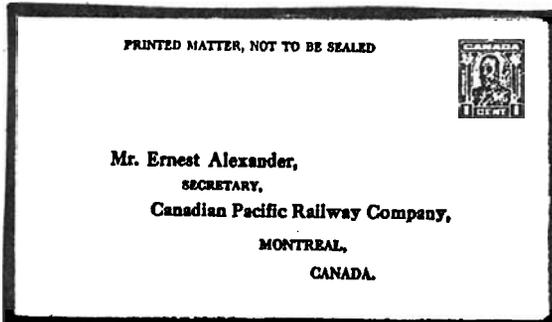


Figure C

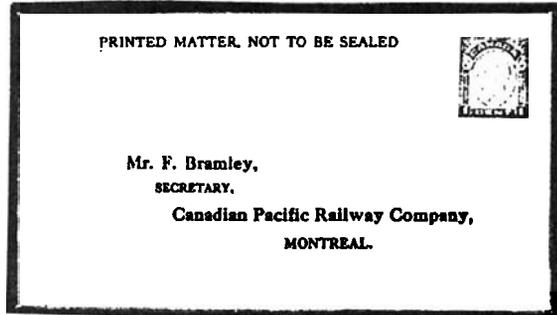


Figure D

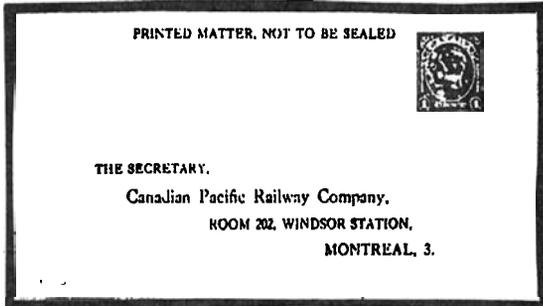


Figure E

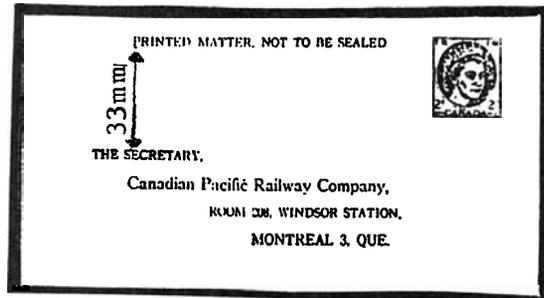


Figure F

A NEW SPECIAL ORDER ENVELOPE

I doubt we will ever stop finding new varieties of Canadian special order envelopes, however some new types are particularly worth mentioning. For many years it has been known that the large envelopes EN511 (10 1/4" x 8 1/4", EN525-70, EN528 and EN527-60 (all 12" x 9") are part of a series of envelopes used by Henderson Business Service of Brantford Ontario. Michael Sagar has reported a similar envelope (12" x 9", centre seam, tab) bearing a 3¢ mauve impression. As all the other known large envelopes of this series were used to pay the printed matter rate, the 3¢ may have been used to pay the cost of mailing printed matter contents weighing 4oz-6oz, rather than paying the first class drop letter rate. The Webb catalogue number EN534-70 has been assigned.

CNR CARDS AND CNR CARD ERPS - THE GREEN VIEWS

In this issue listing of these CNR cards is completed.

1931 old and new views in green on P48

CNR-E2	Dec. 27, 1934	CNR-E14	May 12, 1931 (1)
CNR-E5	Jan. 24, 1939	CNR-E19	?
CNR-E10	Aug. 22, 1932	CNR-E20	Jan. 16, 1939 (2)
CNR-E12	Jan. 3, 1939	CNR-E23	?

Views 7 and 24 from the previous set have not been reported in the "E" group, and may not exist. View 23 is first reported in this group.

1931 same views in green on P49

CNR-F2	Sept. 21, 1933	CNR-F14	not reported
CNR-F5	Sept. 28, 1931	CNR-F19	?
CNR-F10	June 17, 1936	CNR-F20	Mar. 3, 1932
CNR-F12	Sept. 9, 1931 (1)	CNR-F23	?

1932 same views in green on P50

CNR-G2	?	CNR-G14	June 21, 1933
CNR-G5	?	CNR-G19	not reported
CNR-G10	July 27, 1932 (1)	CNR-G20	?
CNR-G12	July 24, 1933	CNR-G23	Feb. 9, 1933

- (1) ERP for series
- (2) previously unreported card

ERP UPDATES

Updates for this issue come from Steven Whitcombe, Colin Campbell, Bruce McCallum, Bill Walton, John Aitken and Horace Harrison. As usual Webb Catalogue numbers are used.

P16	June 19, 1897	P67c	Dec. 3, 1940	P77b	July 20, 1943
P110a	Jan. 8, 1976	EN11	Sept. 12, 1898	EN37	Apr. 11, 1930
EN72(rb)	Jan. 2, 1957				

Newfoundland P6 July 5, 1893 (2) P6a March 16, 1892 (2)

RAILWAY CARD ERP UPDATES

CPR-A77 May 3, 1918 CPR-F71 June 1, 1922 (1) CPR-F72 July 18, 1922

CNR - 1924 new views in green

CNR-C21 Mar. 20, 1925

- (1) new ERP for the series
- (2) There has been a mix-up here. The March 16, 1892 date listed here for P6a was previously ascribed, through my error, to P6. The date given above for P6 is the date I originally noted (PSN Vol. 1, pg.15). Updates for this ERP are urgently required (see article elsewhere in this issue).

Horace Harrison has provided a photocopy of an envelope he has identified as EN6c, wove paper, with a postmark of September 13, 1883. I have not had a chance to inspect this item personally. Although it is difficult to fault Horace's accuracy, this is so much earlier an ERP for a wove paper that I would like the chance to take a look at it before adding the date to the master list.

Bill Walton

UPDATES ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ADVICE CARD UPDATES

The Canadian Pacific Express type O-4 has been found on P34a. The revised list for the Admiral cards (replacing the list in PSN Vol. 4, pg. 46) is given below.

1912-1929 ADMIRAL DESIGN

1) P34a 2c green die II	Type O-1	Form 161
2)	Type O-1	Form 186
2a)	Type O-4	<i>no form #, not rouletted</i>
3) P34c 2c green die III	Type O-1	Form 161
4)	Type A-3	FORM 161
5)	Type O-1	Form 186

Also, Earle Covert has reported a new entry for the listings of the "1935 Front Face Design" (PSN 4, 47). The table should read:

1935 FRONT FACE DESIGN

1) P60a 2c brown	Type C-3	FORM 161
2)	Type O-1	Form 186
3) P60 2c brown	Type B-8	<i>no form #, not rouletted</i>
4)	Type C-8	<i>no form #, not rouletted</i>

I have found a Dominion Express card, Webb P33n (2c red, die Ia, Webb heading 3). This is very similar to 2) on the list (PSN 4, 32), but is type C-8 not C-10. Can anyone verify P33n with heading C-8? Would readers with copies of P33c 2) please recheck to make certain the card is really P33c and not P33n. Reports on these cards (preferably with photocopies) would be most useful.

Dick Staecker

TAG BAR VARIETIES FOR THE 34c ON 32c ENVELOPES

John Aitken has supplied a list of the different taggings that have been found on these surcharged envelopes.

#8	35mm x 2.5mm	33mm x 2mm	30mm x 3mm	
#10	32mm x 3mm	35mm x 2mm	37mm x 2mm	34mm x 2mm

USED COPIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND P6a FOUND

Newfoundland P6a is not noted in used condition in Webb's Catalogue. Since the publication of the last edition of Webb's two used copies of this elusive card have been found. The first, postmarked Mar. 16, 1892, was erroneously recorded by me as the ERP copy of P6 (PSN Vol. 2, pg. 18). The second, found recently, is postmarked April 11, 1892. The card itself has always been one of the real BNA postal stationery mysteries.

P6a is distinct from P6 in shade but also in details of the headings on both halves. For example, the last "E" of "UNIVERSELLE" extends past the "U" of "TERRE-NEUVE" on the headings of P6a, but the reverse is true on both halves of P6 (see the Figures below and on page 17). It is apparent that P6a was printed from different plates (two plates, one for the message half and then, with the stock turned over, one for the reply half) than the plates used to print P6.

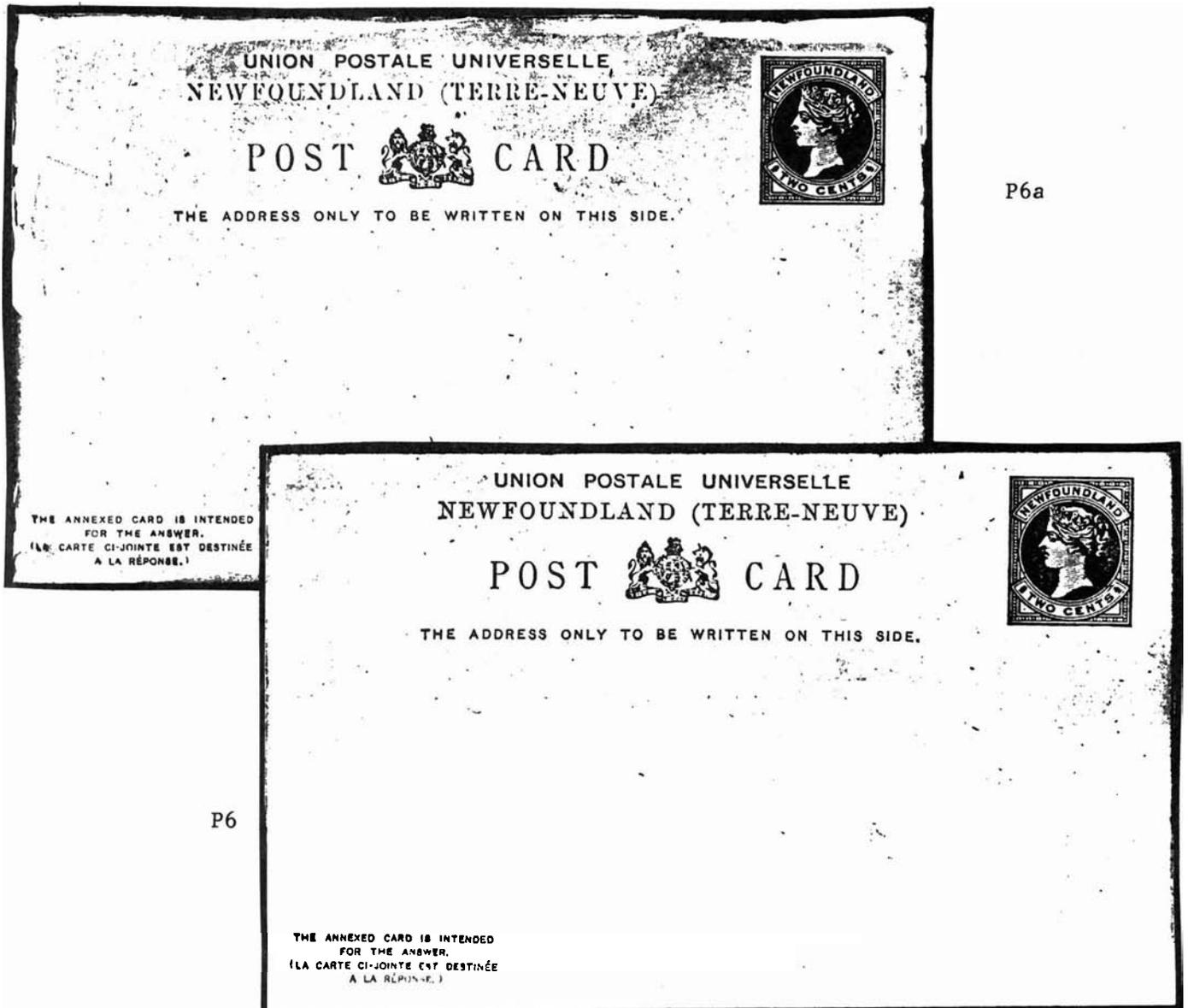


Figure 1. The message halves of Newfoundland P6a and P6.

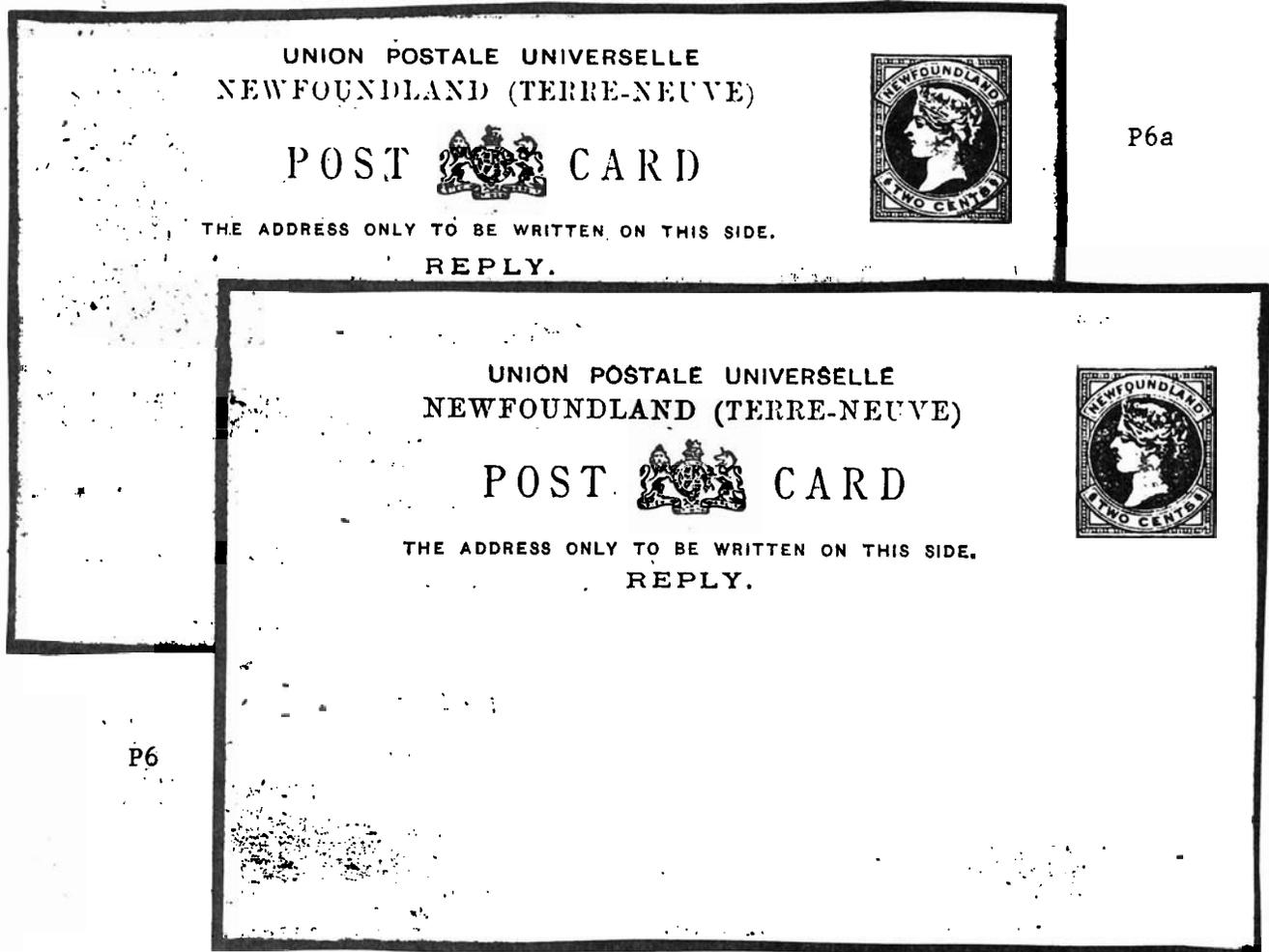


Figure 2. The reply halves of Newfoundland P6a and P6.

Some years ago I pointed out to Bob Pratt that this card had never been seen used - which surprised him, but he was himself unable to come up with a used example. I suggested in that conversation that since it had not been seen used, and since it is considerably scarcer than P6, P6a had some of the earmarks of an essay. At the same time I suggested that the problem with this theory was that even though it was scarce, there seemed to be far too many copies around to justify the essay hypothesis. The matter has rested there until this used example showed up.

The postmarks on the copies of P6a are quite early, earlier than any reported for P6. The message on the March 16th card refers to it having been "just issued" while the message on the April 11th card (sent to London England) reads "Our latest postal card". This suggests the possibility that P6a comprised all or part of the first shipment of reply cards. Collectors may well have bought out the first stocks of the novelty - the colony's first double card - just as they had with virtually the entire stock of the 2¢ on 1¢ revalued card three years earlier. Subsequent shipments of reply cards, consisting only of P6, may have taken the edge off these holdings since the card no longer seemed to be scarce. Thus, philatelically used copies may not have been created as happened with the 2¢ on 1¢ card. It must be remembered that most collectors of that period paid little attention to type setting varieties.

This theory, - that P6a was the first shipment, which collectors bought out - explains (a) why it is so much scarcer than P6 (b) why it is extremely difficult to find used. It still begs a major question, **however, why were there two sets of plates for this card?** One possibility is that the first plates (those for P6a) were damaged. This is a nice theory but it does require simultaneous damage to both the message and reply plates. A second theory, suggested by Robert Lemire, is that two different printers may have produced two different versions of the card. This is an elegant theory which neatly explains everything, but raises a new problem - why?

I have thought a lot about P6 and P6a over the years and this has always given me a headache. Does anyone have any information or hypotheses to contribute ?

Although Bob Pratt suggested in his Topics article (Vol. 42, No. 2, pg. 42) that Newfoundland P6 and P6a were probably supplied by a Canadian firm, I am sure within a reasonable doubt that they were printed in Britain. I say this for totally subjective reasons, but the cards have the look and feel of many of the cards being printed in Britain at this time (very similar cards were produced for many of the British colonies, e.g., Sarawak). It does not have the look or feel of any card I have seen produced by any North American firm of the period.

Bill Walton

editor's note It is perhaps worth mentioning that the printing on P6a is very poor. The lettering in the heading is thin and indistinct, a problem that is corrected in P6. Did the initial batch of cards (P6a) lead to complaints from the Newfoundland Post Office, resulting in the revised card, P6 ?

#### MORE ON THE 5¢ NESBITT ENVELOPES

In PSN Vol. 4, pg. 52 we showed the flap types for Webb EN1 and EN1a as an aid to distinguishing these two envelopes. Horace Harrison notes the following: "The real difference between EN1 and EN1a is the color of the paper. EN1a is dead white while EN1 is an off-white towards cream."

#### STUDY GROUP ROSTER UPDATE

This is a list of members who have joined the study group since December 1985. This list is not attached to copies of the newsletter sent to libraries other than the BNAPS library.

James W. Goss, 861 South Rosedale Court, Grosse Pointe Woods, MI 48236  
Bill McCann, 170 Dixon Rd., Weston, ON, M9P 2L8  
Michael Sagar, 2831 West 45th Ave., Vancouver, BC, V6W 3L4  
Alan Selby, 322 - 20 Wynford Dr., Don Mills, ON, M3C 1J4  
Robert B. Soper, P.O. Box 2311, Halifax, NS, B3J 3C8