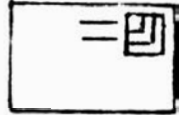
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## POSTAL STATIONERY NOTES

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Volume 2 No. 5

November 1983

THE POSTAL STATIONERY STUDY GROUP AT BNAPEX'83

Discussions at the Board of Governors' meeting solved the problem concerning allocation of BNAPEX meeting times to study groups (discussed in the last newsletter). As a consequence the BNAPEX'83 organizers made a room available to us for our session.

A thorough discussion on the shades of the George VI envelopes was held with eleven study group members (about 20% of our membership) in attendance. Highlights of the discussion included:

- 1) There was general agreement that the 2¢ brown envelopes (Webb EN50/51 and 50a/51a) exist in a variety of shades. The shade varieties do not, however, seem to be chronologically significant. Dark brown impressions are found early in the period the envelopes were in use, so are light brown impressions. The shades also appear to vary considerably on later printings.
- 2) Part of the difficulty with differentiating the 2¢ olive and 2¢ bistre (Webb EN60 and EN62) was traced to there really being three distinct shades, not two. Bill Walton showed that under natural light the earliest dated envelopes were dark green, with almost no yellow. Later a yellow-green shade appeared. The true bistre-coloured impressions (with essentially no green) were found only on copies dated in late 1953 or in 1954. The shades were found to be difficult or impossible to distinguish using several types of artificial lighting.
- 3) The 1¢ blue-green and yellow-green shades (Webb EN48 and EN49) were found to be relatively easy to distinguish, and each shade appears to have been used during a separate period of time. A similar conclusion was reached concerning the 4¢ orange and pale rose shades (Webb EN65 and EN66).

Another topic discussed was the red and carmine shades of the George V recut oval die envelopes. It was felt that there was a good case for listing both shades of the 3¢ (EN32 and EN32a), but that there was no good evidence that the two cent shades were distinct (no intermediate shades) or important with respect to dates of use. Furthermore, the differences in shades for Webb EN29-29c are less than that between EN32 and EN32a.

Several members expressed an interest in studying the different headings on Canadian stationery, and it was agreed that information would be solicited and reported using the newsletter. More information on this project is given on page 33.

There was only one postal stationery exhibit at BNAPEX'83, with Walter Hoffmann receiving a silver-bronze for his four interesting frames of Aerogrammes of Canada 1947-1952.

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.

ERPs

Steven Whitcombe has spent many hours transferring the ERP list to his computer, and a comprehensive up-to-date listing will be available to study group members in the very near future.

Some of the revised dates given below were provided by John Aitken, Colin Campbell, Earle Covert and Robert Lemire, others are from items I have added to my own collection. There is still much work to be done on the ERPs, and, undoubtedly, a large percentage of the dates we have will eventually be set back by weeks or months. Photocopies of the front and back of items bearing earlier postmarks than ERPs in the list should be sent to the editor of Postal Stationery Notes, or directly to me.

CORRECTIONS

P48c Dec. 26, 1930  
EN21 Jan. 19, 1922

These ERPs are later than those originally given for the items. The dates originally given in PSN for these items were either incorrectly transcribed or incorrectly typed.

NEW ERPs (for items on previous lists)

P15 Dec. 1, 1896	P21 Aug. 18, 1898	P34f Sept. 29, 1922
P34l Mar. 28, 1922	P36 Mar. 21, 1922	P66 Sept. 24, 1938
P69a May 19, 1951	P78c Mar. 14, 1944	P79 Oct. 5, 1944
P83 Apr. 15, 1954	P87a Nov. 8, 1954	P90a Apr. 12, 1967
P94b May 26, 1964	P94c Aug. 24, 1964	P94e Sept. 25, 1965
P99a Dec. 10, 1967	P39a ? ? , 1930	EN6/8,6b/8b Sept. 3, 1887 @
FN8a July 24, 1894	EN17e Sept. 29, 1906	EN47 Sept. 12, 1933
EN69 June 10, 1954	EN69a June 22, 1954	EN81a Feb. 23, 1966
FN83a Oct. 11, 1967	EN70(rb) Oct. 5, 1956	L2 Jan. 3, 1896

@ A 3¢ cut square, which could be EN6/8 or EN6b/8b, shows a date Sept. 3, 1887.

Information in a letter to the editor of BNA Topics in Topics Vol. 2, No. 1 provides further evidence that Newfoundland P11 was issued in 1913 (in agreement with the reported ERP). It appears the 1914 date in the Webb and Higgins and Gage catalogues is incorrect and should be changed.

Bill Walton

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY FREIGHT ADVICE POSTAL CARDS

The following cards have been reported since my article in PSN Vol. 2, pg. 13.

P60a Form 13 1-37	P79a 1-45 Form 13 B1
P68a Form 13 1-39	P86a 10-50 Form 13 B1
P79a Form 13 3-45	P93a Form 13 12-60
P79a Form 13 4-46	P93a Form 13 8-62
P79a Form 13 10-52	

Dick Staecker

UNLISTED

The 1964 3¢ surcharge has long been known to have been applied to some copies of Webb EN70 in addition to the more common variety with the surcharge applied to EN74. The 1964 surcharge has now been found on both used and unused copies of the 2¢ #10 envelope of the 1st Karsh Issue (EN70a).

Farle Covert has reported a most unusual special order envelope, a 2¢ cross-flap envelope used by New York Life for which the 2¢ green impression is from a George V oval die and is printed by typography. This type of printing with this impression was normally used by Dominion Envelopes (e.g. see Webb EN504). Dominion Envelopes normally prepared the side-seams, tab and pennysaver special order envelopes, and applied the stamp impression to the unfolded paper during the manufacturing process. Cross-flap special order envelopes normally were the product of Public Printing and Stationery, which added the stamp impression to the folded envelopes. Public Printing and Stationery generally used the oval inked-hair impression for this purpose during the 1920's and early 1930's (e.g. see Webb EN515). Either Public Printing and Stationery borrowed the Dominion die, or, more probably, Dominion Envelope could use its die on cross-flap envelopes. In either case the normal procedures were not followed.

A new special order postal band has been found. This band bears a 2¢ green First Karsh Issue impression, but is otherwise similar to Webb W21c and W23X. The die used to print the stamp impression is the die II described for some of the railway card flimsy forms in the last issue of PSN, and is not the same as the die used (die I) for the regular issue wrappers and postal bands.

HEADINGS ON CANADIAN POSTAL CARDS - THE BEGINNING OF A NEW STUDY GROUP PROJECT

Webb's 1983 Catalogue lists nineteen "Types of Postcards". Primarily, these types differ in the wording used for the heading. There are, however, many setting varieties for many of the headings. Some of these varieties have achieved catalogue status (e.g. P41b/P41e, P56/P56a, P30b/P30d) but others have not.

The most detailed study which has been published about Canadian postal card headings appears to be found in "The Post Cards of Canada", a catalogue written by former BNAPS member, the late Charles P. Arnold. The catalogue, which seems to have been largely ignored when it appeared in 1965, contains a wealth of information which has not been recorded elsewhere. As our study progresses, reference will be made to the "Arnold Catalogue". A copy of the work is available from the BNAPS library.

When one first begins to look at headings, it becomes quickly apparent that there are a very large number of minor differences for any one issue. Many of these result from the fact that the cards, even those available to the public only as single cards, were probably printed in large sheets containing many cards. As with sheets of stamps, if care was not taken, slight differences occurred from one position to the next. What is of more interest are those cases when the typeface has been changed, the alignment of one line of type with respect to another has been changed or the length of the heading itself has been changed.

Such changes may or may not have been deliberate. Two different types of settings may have been used on the same card for several years. Conversely, one setting type may have replaced another at a particular date. When two setting varieties have been reported for a particular card, ERPs for both settings should be established. If possible, large numbers of cards used considerably later than the ERPs should then be examined to check if the settings were both used or if one replaced the other.

Several members of the study group have already started looking at these varieties. It is apparent from the Arnold Catalogue that the BABNC Victorian cards could be quite complicated, especially the reply cards. In the interest of starting simply, the listing will temporarily pass these by and begin with the issues produced by the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) which later became the Canadian Bank Note Company (CBNC).

Some sort of numbering system for the varieties is required. To begin, each variety will be assigned a number when it is described in Postal Stationery Notes. "A" numbers will be assigned to headings printed by the American Bank Note Company (or the Canadian Bank Note Company). "B" numbers will be used for headings printed by the British American Bank Note Company. Undoubtedly, as more information becomes available, the numbering scheme will need to be modified or changed completely. Numbers will not be assigned to headings privately added to regularly issued postal cards.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY HEADINGS

A1

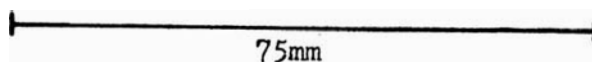


THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

A2

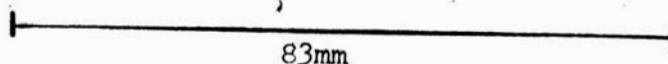


THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY



A3

THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY.

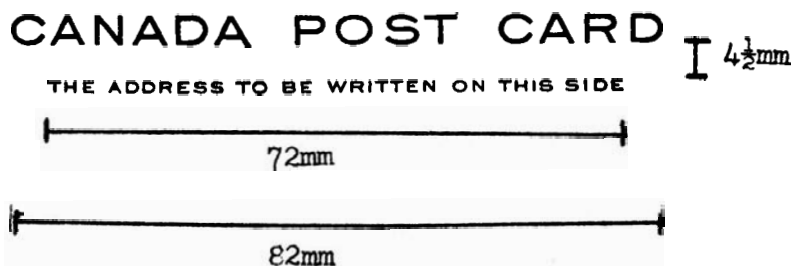


AMERICAN BANK NOTE HEADINGS (continued)

A4



A5



A6



A7

Notes

- A1 - used only for the Jubilee issue
- A2, A3 - the single line unilingual business card heading has not been assigned a type number by Webb
  - heading A2 has been listed as a private heading by more than one author. Arnold included it as a regularly issued heading on the Maple Leaf Issue. Copies held by several members of the study group indicate that Webb P18b was used by several firms and individuals, and the heading was probably not privately added to blank (special order) cards.
- A4 - a variety "dot after "Universelle" " is listed in Webb for two different UPU cards with this heading. The variety was probably printed on the same large sheet as the normal cards, with one or more cards in the sheet having the faint dot.

- A5-A7 - the distance separating the two lines of type appears to vary by a few tenths of a millimetre within each heading type. Nevertheless, the noted varieties are quite distinct and easily identifiable. Perhaps the easiest point for measurement is between the bottom of the "D" of "CANADA" and the top of the "E" of "ADDRESS".

VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN POSTAL CARDS PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

<u>WFBB #</u>	<u>WFBB TYPE</u>	<u>HEADING TYPE</u>	
P16	-----	A1	June 22, 1897
P17/17a/17b	6	A5	Jan. 21, 1898
P18	-----	A3	Feb. 24, 1898
F18b	-----	A2	May 2, 1898
P19/19a/19b	6 + 13	A6 + A7	July 26, 1898
P20/20a	17	A4	Feb. 11, 1898
P21/21a	17	A4	Aug. 18, 1898
P22/22b/22c	6	A5	Aug. 17, 1903 (?)*
		A6	?
P23b	-----	A3	Jan. 28, 1904
P24/24a/24b	6 + 13	A6 + A7	Dec. 29, 1903
P25	17	A4	Feb. 20, 1904

\* this ERP was noted for P22 and, as the A5 but not the A6 heading was used for the previous issue, it is reasonable to assume that the ERP refers to the A5 heading on P22. This needs to be confirmed.

This is just a start, and Colin Campbell has compiled a list for the Admiral Issue that will appear in the next PSN.

INFORMATION NEEDED

- 1) Does anyone have other heading varieties for any of the Victorian and Edwardian ABN cards.
- 2) An ERP is needed for the heading A6 on P22, P22b or P22c.

- 3) The A6 heading on P22 seems to have appeared well before 1910. The question remains whether the A5 heading was also still being used. Please check the heading types on all P22, P22b and P22c cards which are postmarked 1910, and report this to the editor of PSN. If a large number of the A5 type is found it suggests (but, of course does not prove) that both headings were being used. If only a small number of A5 type cards are found it will suggest that the A5 heading was supplanted by the A6 heading.
  
- 4) Does any member have correspondence or other information regarding the methods used for the printing of the headings? Does anyone have multiple pieces of cards with headings other than A3 (which has already been reported)?

When measuring distances on headings it is important to remember that, especially for lengths greater than 20mm, not all rulers will give the same answer. Certain cards on which only one heading setting is known can be used to calibrate the ruler. Also, distances measured on photocopies can be misleading because the photocopier may tend to reduce or magnify slightly from the original. If photocopies are being sent for examination it is better that two different cards be photocopied on the same sheet so that the scale can be better determined.

ERPs on setting varieties should be handled in the same way as for the main ERP project. Photocopies of both sides of a card should be sent c/o the editor of Postal Stationery Notes.

#### MORE ON WEBB FN81d/e

Bill Walton has reported an unused copy of EN81e, the cameo envelope printed by Gage Envelopes with the 41½mm long postal inspection notice. Thus both EN81d and EN81e are now known both used and unused. He has also added two more used copies of EN81e to our previous lists (see PSN Vol. 2, pg. 30). One copy has a corner (National-Dominion Alarm Systems ) from Willowdale Ont. and is postmarked Feb. 2, 1966. The other copy bears no return address and is postmarked 1967. Bill also noted that his copy of EN81d is printed in a deeper shade than his copies of EN81e.

#### PRECANCELLED STATIONERY

After further correspondence with Jim Webb it has been concluded that the following changes should be made to the 1983 catalogue:

- FN 502-60 as listed but add "precancelled"
- FN 503-45e as listed but add "precancelled"

UPDATE ON ERPs OF GEORGE V AND GEORGE VI PRECANCELLED ENVELOPES \*

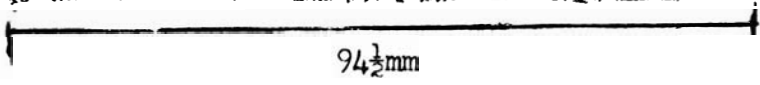
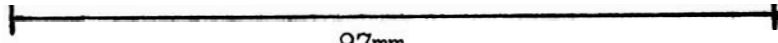
<u>TOWN AND USER</u>	<u>PRECANCEL</u>	<u>WEBB NUMBER</u>	<u>ERP</u>	<u>NOTES</u>
<u>Toronto</u> Bell Gouinlock & Co.	TERM*L STN. A	EN502-52	May 21, 1929	update of date in Vol. 2, pg. 26
College of Physicians	4530	EN525-25	Nov. 13, 1942	
Robert Simpson	TERM*L STN. A	EN502-10b	Jul. 12, 1930	
<u>Winona</u> W. A. Baisley & Co.	CANADA POST OFFICE	EN502-10c	Jul. 6, 1929	

\* last update Vol. 2, pg. 26

George Manley

HEADINGS ON THE GEORGIAN NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS - A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Recently, when examining copies of the George VI wrappers, Don Fraser noticed that the headings on his copies of Webb W20d and W20e were different (see Figure ).

Type 1	THIS WRAPPER TO BE USED ONLY BY PUBLISHERS AND FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF MAILING SECOND CLASS MATTER TO THE UNITED STATES	- "B" of "BE" over "G" of "MAILING"
	 94½mm	
Type 2	THIS WRAPPER TO BE USED ONLY BY PUBLISHERS AND FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF MAILING SECOND CLASS MATTER TO THE UNITED STATES	- "B" of "BE" over "N" of "MAILING"
	 97mm	

Measurement of the headings on other wrappers printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company from the mid-1930's on produced the following results. Heading 1 was found on copies of W18 (2), W19a and W20d (2). Heading 2 was found on copies of W20e (4), W21b (2) and W23b. These very sparse results suggest that a change in heading may have been made by CBNC sometime during the lifetime of the George VI issue. Further information is needed. Please check the headings on your copies of the wrappers W18, W19a, W19b, W20d, W20e, W21b and W23b. Please send reports of the heading types (and postmark dates on used copies) to Don Fraser, 1183 Warsaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada R3M 1C5, or to the editor of Postal Stationery Notes.