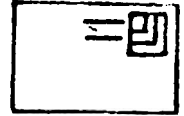


BNAPS

POSTAL STATIONERY NOTES

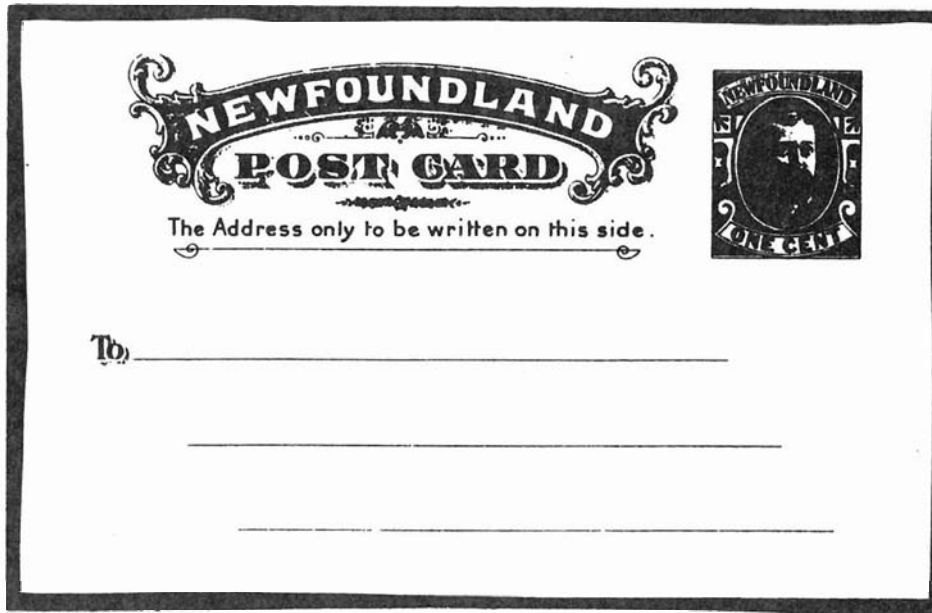
PNSSG



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WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS CARD



Not too long ago, I secured an auction lot of Newfoundland post cards because it included a small die proof in black of the one cent stamp design used for Webb P9, the 1911 issue. The lot was described as also containing eight unused copies of the 1c card, as well as two used, along with a few copies of the 2c card (Webb P10).

When the lot arrived, I examined and mounted the die proof, and put the cards aside for a later casual look - as it turned out, two or three weeks later.

In spreading out the unused 1c cards, it became apparent that they fell into two different shade groups, and I separated them accordingly. But it puzzled me - one of the two shades seemed unfamiliar. When I went to my mounted used material to see if I had a dated copy, I found only the other familiar shade.

* 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. *

Out came the magnifying glass, leading to a series of oh so clever detailed observations. Finally, for reasons too boring to recite, I concluded that the one example I was studying so closely was not printed from the same plate as my "ordinary" examples. Before checking the other examples of this odd card I'd acquired, I sat back to rest my eyes.

It was only at this point I finally noticed the word "To" before the first address line - a little design element not present on the issued card.

This is a previously unlisted post card essay. Inadvertently, I had acquired five of them - and left to myself long enough, I even tripped over identifying them for what they were.

I guess it never hurts to put down all the fancy tools one in awhile, and just look at something.

Bill Walton

THE STUDY GROUP MEETING AT BNAPEX'91 IN VANCOUVER

BNAPEX'91 in Vancouver was a well-planned, well-attended show. It was good to see many familiar faces, and to meet several study group members I had known previously only from their letters. There were two excellent postal stationery exhibits. Horace Harrison's "Four Suppliers of Postal Stationery" displayed some extremely scarce material in an interesting format. Earle Covert's "Artwork, Essays and Proofs - King George V & George VI Stationery" contained much material that had never been exhibited previously. Of course the midnight sessions on miscellaneous philately were held as usual.

The annual meeting of the BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group was held at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday August 31 as part of BNAPEX'91. The main topic for discussion was "Postal Stationery - What Can We Find From The Post Office Archives?". The discussion was led by the study group chairman who related his personal experiences in looking for useful documents related to postal stationery. This was basically a user's view of how to get the most out of a visit to the archives to examine Post Office records. Some of the substance of the discussion is presented elsewhere in this issue of PSN. About ten BNAPSers were present, and it was a particular pleasure to have Mr. Tom Hillman from the National Archives of Canada (Government Archives Division) in attendance.

It was pointed out that the cost of producing and mailing the newsletter now has begun to exceed the study group's income. Further postal rate increases are scheduled for the end of 1991. Thus, effective December 1991, Postal Stationery Study Group dues will be raised from CAN\$5.00 to CAN\$8.00. This is the first increase in dues since the founding of the group in 1981, and the extra funds will allow the editor some additional flexibility with regard to the length of regular issues of PSN and the production of special issues.

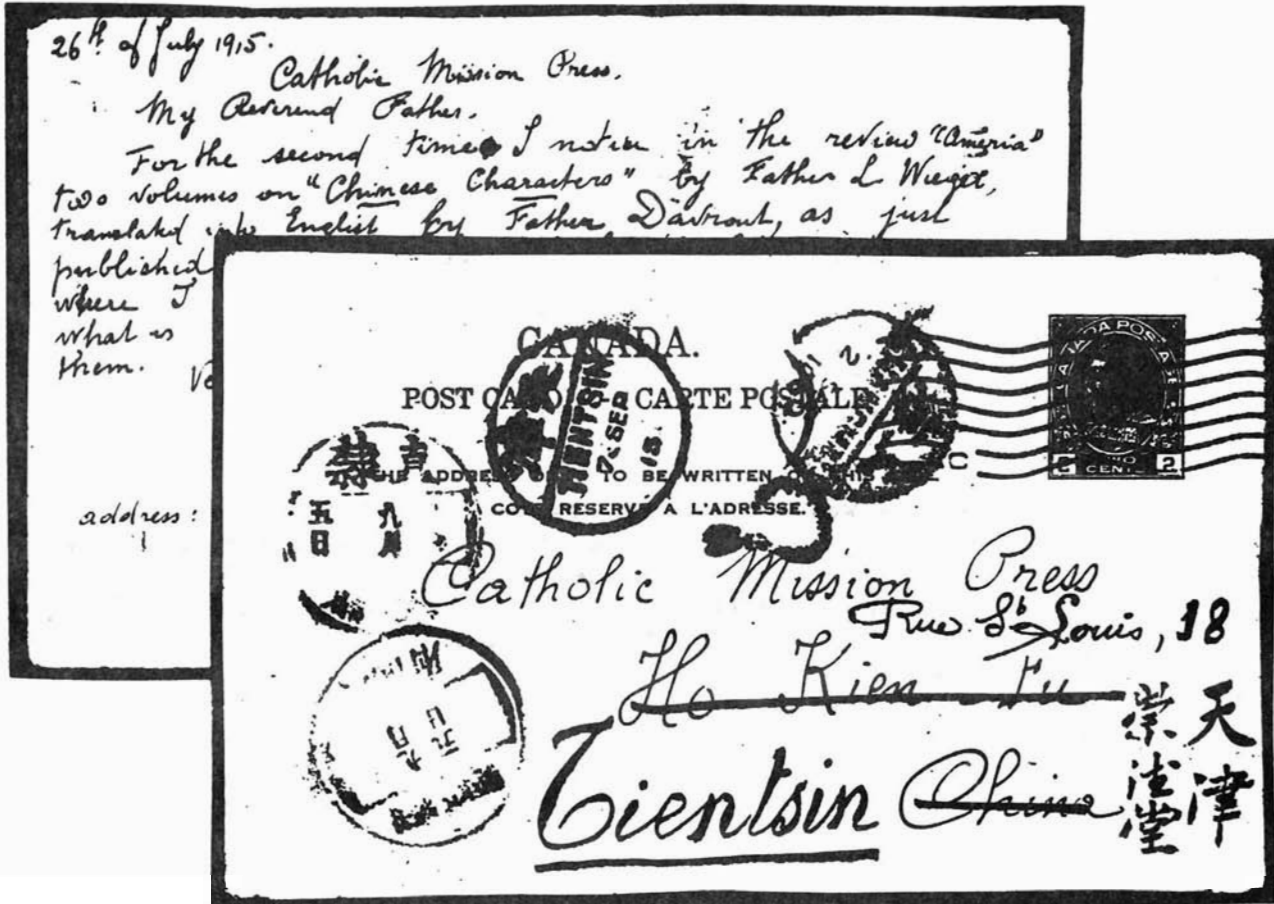
Under "other business", Horace Harrison made an interesting offer (described elsewhere in this issue of PSN) to help augment the Study Group's funds. The meeting ended with the BNAPEX fire drill.

Robert Lemire

AN EARLY USAGE OF WEBB P33j

At NOJEX this May, I purchased the illustrated copy of Webb P33j (Admiral card #13 in my series of articles earlier this year in PSN), mailed to China in 1915 and redirected there to Tientsin. It is obviously a nice usage, and seemed relatively early, but I almost passed it up nevertheless. That evening at home, I finally stumbled on the real reason I should have snapped it up without a second thought.

On page 46 of PSN Vol. 9 (#6), I noted that there has been a two-month reporting gap between the June 25, 1915 ERP for the #12 die I card (Webb P33i) - a very scarce card which seems to have disappeared almost immediately - and the September 1, 1915 ERP for the very common #13 die II card (Webb P33j). What happened in between? Are there more copies of the die I card, used in July and August, that simply haven't surfaced? Have we just had bad luck in finding earlier copies of the die II card?



The card to China helps answer this. Although the Montreal dater hub did not leave a legible impression - which, together with embarrassing

carelessness, led me to miss the significance of the card - it is clearly datelined July 26, 1915, from Verdun in Montreal. There are three different Chinese transit marks which need to be translated for dates, but there is a readable strike of Shanghai on Sept. 2 and a clear Tientsin receiver of Sept. 7.

A 43-day transit from Montreal to China, with extensive internal Chinese redirection, seems highly plausible at the beginning of the second year of the War. This suggests that at least one small shipment of the new die II card was in Montreal by late July, in turn implying that the die I card was no longer being shipped.

The only explanation I can think of for the scarcity of other (pre-September) die II usages is that a very small shipment was made in July, after which wartime production problems halted further supply for the rest of that summer.

Bill Walton

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON WARBUTTON'S TOGGERY CARDS

Since the article on the Warbutton's Toggery cards appeared in PSN Vol. 10 (#2) pg. 10, three additional cards have been reported by Bill Walton:

P41d FT6 BK7 - 25S store No.1
P37c FT10 BK10 - 25C store No.3
P37c FT10 BK10 - 25D store No.3 postmarked July 11, 1929

In the table on PSN Vol. 10, pg. 11 these require addition of P41d to the list of cards used by store No. 1, and an additional footnote noting the postmark date of July 11, 1929 for use of K37c -25D from store No. 3 in Hamilton.

In the table on pg. 16 the entry: P41d
 S

should appear under FT6 and BK7 for store No. 1, and for store No. 3 the entry for KP37c under FT10 should indicate precancel types C,D,E (not just E).

In some early records Warbutton's name is spelt WARBURTON. However, his birth certificate (1885 in the county of Somerset, England) reads Alfred Warbutton. It is probably just coincidental, but at about the same time Warbutton was setting up his shops in Ontario there was a chain of High Street shops in England called "BURTON'S The fifty shilling Tailor".

Finally, it should be noted that one blue KP37c card for Toronto store No. 7 was printed on both sides in black ink (FT5 BK4 -25K) instead of the usual blue ink.

George Manley

PRINTED CACHETS ON THE "CANADA 92" ENVELOPES

In addition to the Hooper ORAPEX cachet on the CANADA 92 #8 envelopes (PSN Vol. 10, pg. 9, Canada Post printed 500 copies of the #8 envelope with a cachet for L'Eglise St. Jean-Baptiste. This cacheted variety was issued on May 31, 1991 for the show Salon des Philatélistes de Québec, May 31 to June 2, 1991. Some envelopes are still available for CAN\$3.00 from Pierre Dorval, Président, Société Philatélique de Québec, C.P. 40, St. Lambert de Lévis, QC, G0S 2W0. Also, some copies of the #10 envelope were printed with the Expo'92 logo as part of the return address but, at present, none are for sale to collectors.

New envelopes in the Colonial Postage series are scheduled to be issued on November 29, 1991 at the Salon des collectionneurs de Montréal as part of their show on November 29, 30 and December 1.

WEBB EN6f - THE HARRISON CUT SQUARES FOR SALE TO MEMBERS

Webb EN6f, the large size 3¢ red Queen Victoria envelope of the Second Dominion Issue on paper watermarked C. P. Co., is an extremely scarce envelope. As discussed in PSN Vol. 1, pg.37, two known copies bear the printed address "EDWARD RAWLINGS, Esq./PRESIDENT/Guarantee Company of North America,/MONTREAL,/CANADA.". Some years ago Horace Harrison purchased a group of about forty cut squares each having a distinct portion of the "C. P. Co." watermark. A reasonable hypothesis is that these cut squares came from envelopes printed for and then received by a single addressee such as the Guarantee Company.

Horace Harrison is now making most of these cut squares available to study group members for CAN\$75.00 per copy, i.e., for less than his original cost. Of this sum, \$12.50 per copy is being donated to the Postal Stationery Study Group - a very generous gesture on Horace's part.

There are 25 copies dated between July and October 1894, and 9 copies not having a legible date. Although the legibility of the date and the condition of the cut squares vary somewhat, all copies have been compared to envelopes having the full watermark, and are guaranteed to bear a recognizable portion of the watermark. The portion of the watermark on each copy is marked lightly in pencil. To purchase copies please send CAN\$75.00 or U.S. equivalent to Robert Lemire, Box 549, Pinawa, MB ROE 1L0, Canada. Please state if you wish the copy to be selected for legibility of the postmark, postmark date or overall condition of the cut square.

PURUSING THE POSTAL ARCHIVES - THE CITY OF CRANBROOK FILE

In Webb's 5th edition, under Miscellaneous Private Order Post Cards, there is a 4¢ cameo card listed as follows:

- KP97d 4¢ red, white card, rouletted at right & left, 2 holes at bottom of card, 6 1/8 x 4 (155 x 101) (Cranbrook). There is also a footnote to the effect that this is the stamped portion of a larger three part card.

The Canadian Postal Archives contains a file (RG3 acc. 86-87/396, Box 63, file 13-19-23) labelled "special postcards for city of Cranbrook, British Columbia". Based on this file, it is apparent the recorded card is one of a series of special order cards prepared for the City of Cranbrook between 1960 and 1969.

	<u>shipping date</u>	<u>quantity</u>
4¢ 2nd Karsh	Nov. 1960	35,000
	Oct. 1961	40,000
	Nov. 1962	42,000
4¢ cameo	Nov. 1963	30,000
	Nov. 1964	40,000
	Nov./Dec. 1965	40,000
	Nov. 1966	40,000
4¢ centennial (?)	Dec. 1967	20,000
	Oct. 1968	20,000
6¢ centennial	Mar. 1969	10,000
	July 1969	40,000

The first order for the special cards was placed in October 1960, and was for 35,000 4¢ cards, 15 3/8" x 4". These were printed 2-up by British American Bank Note Company and shipped on November 28, 1960. The 1963 and 1966 printings were recorded as having been prepared using the cameo die. The die used for the 1967 and 1968 cards is not noted, but probably was the 4¢ centennial die.

Despite the impending rate change (to 6¢ in November 1968), the 20,000 cards printed in October 1968 were definitely 4¢ cards. Indeed, the City of Cranbrook was queried about this, but no reply was received. It was only after the rate change that the City of Cranbrook proposed paying the extra 2¢ fee in bulk (and this proposal was not accepted, although the Post Office did offer to redeem the postage on unused cards). This problem undoubtedly led to the early and mid-1969 printings of the 6¢ cards. There are some comments in letters in the file that suggest the forms prepared for the two 1969 printings may be different.

There are no records after the shipment of the July 1969 order, and this probably means there were no later printings. However, many of the Post Office files on special order post cards end at about this time, and the lack of further records may simply reflect a change in record keeping by Canada Post.

I wish to thank Tom Hillman of the National Archives of Canada for helping me to gain access to the relevant Post Office file.

Robert Lemire

USING THE CANADIAN ARCHIVES FOR POSTAL STATIONERY RESEARCH
OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

On three separate trips to Ottawa over the last ten years I have been able to examine Post Office files related to postal stationery. Although none of these visits has been for more than two days at a time, a variety of interesting documents have been uncovered that shed light on issues of interest to collectors of Canadian postal stationery. Some of these have

been discussed in PSN, and more will appear. With this article I hope to interest other collectors in helping discover what information lies buried in the Archives, as well as to explain the mechanics of gaining access to the documents.

The first thing to realize is that the quantity of information relating to the Post Office in the Canadian Archives is large. The portion of the records in which I have been interested, accession RG3 86/87 396, consists of ninety large cardboard boxes. Each box is completely filled with a set of large files (8 1/2" x 14"), each within heavy cardboard covers. Of course the information in these files deals with many different aspects of the postal system, not just postal stationery. Most of these files have never been examined by collectors.

The size of this holding dictates that it cannot be stored in Ottawa. Instead it is stored in a warehouse near Renfrew, and boxes are brought in to the Archives on request. Therefore, it is essential that the researcher have some idea which files he or she wishes to examine before coming from outside of Ottawa to work at the Archives. The required boxes can then be sent to Ottawa before the scheduled visit. Time must also be allowed for the Archives staff and/or Canada Post to go through each box and ensure it does not contain sensitive material (e.g., personnel records). Although the whole procedure usually takes less than a week to set up, the more lead time given to Archives staff, the better. The researcher should notify the Archives (Tom Hillman of the Historical Resources Branch, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, ON, K1A 0N3; FAX 613-996-8982) indicating the dates of the visit and what material he or she wishes to examine.

There are two keys to working with the Archives' documents. The first is planning. There are finding aids to help the researcher know what is in the boxes. Tom Hillman of the Archives has these lists, and can help you decide which portions of the Archives records may be of use (I have a copy of the eighty page finding aid for the RG3 86/87 396, and will supply photocopies of relevant portions of that list to any study group member on request). My rule of thumb is that, if the material in a box is relevant, an initial page-by-page scan of the contents (taking notes) will consume the best part of a working day. Ask for an extra box. You may or may not have time for it if the first box turns out to contain little of interest.

The second key is flexibility. The finding aids list titles for the files. Most of these are accurate, but in some cases they are misleading. A file that started out containing letters about CP proxy envelopes suddenly began to be used for information concerning CP flimsy special order cards. Be alert for tidbits of information on topics you were not planning to think about. The world isn't perfect, and some documents are misfiled. Rather than going in with a fixed idea of what you will find, be content to learn about what is in the files you have at hand. I remember requisitioning a box in hopes of finding information about the printing of the Admiral Issue post cards. There was almost nothing useful in that file, but one of the other files in the box contained the complete history of the surcharged envelope, Webb EN44.

On your first visit to the Archives building you must obtain a research pass (this is done in the lobby of the third floor of the Archives

building, and only takes a few minutes). This pass will allow you to gain access to a room in which you can read the documents - even in the evenings and on weekends. Briefcases etc. are not permitted, and must be stored in a locker near the building entrance. You can also get a locker behind the reading room to store the boxes you are examining.

Photocopying can be a problem in that all copying must be done by Archives' staff, and there is a very low limit on how much will be done for you on a given day. However, pieces of paper are provided for marking pages in the files for photocopying. By doing this, and filling out an appropriate form, the copying can be done over several weeks after you have left. The copies will be sent to you by mail. You can use your credit card to simplify payment. I find it best not to skimp on the photocopies. The cost of the photocopies may seem high, but not compared to another trip to Ottawa from most places in Canada or the U.S.A.

For most members, time at the Archives is costly, and there is not much use spending time on files that are already known to contain little useful information. Conversely, if a file is known to contain required information, a photocopy request may save a visit to Ottawa. For these reasons we will be establishing an list of "Abstracts of Archives Files" This list will contain summaries of the contents of files that have already been examined for information related to postal stationery. In the future, all members are asked to submit summaries of Archives files they examine. The abstracts will be published in PSN, and comprehensive lists will be available on request. Some examples are given below.

Abstracts of Archives Files Potentially Related To Postal Stationery

RG3 acc. 86-87/396

Box 62, File 13-19-17 Special postcards manufactured for Canadian National Express Co.

This file contains correspondence relating to the printing of the CN Express flimsy forms. The first letters are related to a request from Savoy Continuous Forms to print a stamp impression on forms dated 2-52, and whether approval should be granted to a private firm for printing the stamp impressions on private order cards. Correspondence related to each successive printing (by a variety of companies) is included. The first part relates to printings through 1958. The second part contains correspondence from 1959 to 1971. (RJL)

Box 62, File 13-19-18 Special postcards manufactured for the City of Winnipeg

This file contains correspondence related to an inquiry from the City of Winnipeg concerning the printing of a 2¢ precancelled stamp impression on a continuous-form post card. No cards appear to have been printed. (RJL)

Box 63, File 13-19-20 Special postcards hydro electric power commission Toronto, Ontario

This file contains correspondence related to the printing of special order meter reading cards for the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (Ontario Hydro). The first part covers the period 1943 to 1956, and many printings of 1¢ cards during the George VI period are described, as are some 2¢ first Karsh printings. The second part of the file describes the involvement of Moore Business Forms in doing printing for Hydro. The last letter in the file is dated in late 1969. The file is less detailed towards the end. There is at least one letter related to printings for CN Express, and one for CP. (RJL)

Robert Lemire