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BNAPEX '82

The Postal Stationery Study Group will be holding a meeting at BNAPEX '82 at Virginia Beach. Seminar topics will be the Admiral Issue Dies (postal cards, bands and wrappers) and Elizabethan Era Varieties (knives, surcharges etc.), but undoubtedly informal discussions will touch on all areas of BNA stationery. **Plan to be there!**

Newfoundland ERPs

In the first two issues of Postal Stationery Notes we have begun a listing of earliest reported postmarks for Canadian postal stationery. This list is continued below, but in this issue we also have a list of ERPs for Newfoundland stationery. As for the Canadian items, if you have a card, envelope or wrapper which has an earlier date than the date listed here, please send a photocopy of both the front and the back to the editors of Postal Stationery Notes or directly to Bill Walton. The Newfoundland stationery is listed by Webb number.

Envelopes

EN1 June 17,1890
EN1a Jan. 8,1890
EN2 * Feb. 17,1891
EN2a* Jan. 8,1890

Postal Bands

W1 Nov. 3,1900
W1a ?
W2 ?
W2a Sept.23,1893
W3 Sept. 6,1900
W3a ?

Reply Letter Card

L1 # July 15,1912

Postal Cards

P1 Oct. 27,1874
P2 July 26,1879
P3 Feb. 11,1881
P3a July 19,1898
P4 April 30,1881
P4a July 14,1897
P5 May 14,1889
P6 July 5,1893 **
P6a ?
P7 April 16,1904
P8 Feb. 18,1906
P9 Mar. 24,1911
P10 Oct. 27,1914
P11 June 10,1914
P12 Nov. 6,1915
P13(die 1) Oct. 29,1930 ##
P13(die 2) July 20,1937 ##
P14 Feb. 12,1934

* A number of shades exist for these two envelopes. Separation of these and the range of dates for each will be discussed in a later issue of PSN.

Although the card is marked as intended for domestic use, all known used copies are to foreign destinations and were not marked postage due.

** An article in the Mar. 18,1892 issue of The Postal Card reported that this card had been issued.

There are two dies as first noted by Horace Harrison. Die I : thin T in CENT with weak right serif ; Die II : thick T in CENT with strong right serif.

Bill 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 1LO.

Canadian ERPs

This list contains dates for the Edwardian stationery and for the oval die George V envelopes. As with the earlier lists, the stationery is listed by Webb number with the Higgins and Gage number in parentheses.

Postal Cards

P22	(23)	Aug.	17,1903
P23	(24)	Mar.	9,1904
P23c	(K2)	Dec.	23,1904
P24	(26)	Jan.	16,1904
P25	(25)	Feb.	20,1904

Wrappers and Postal Bands

W7	(E9)	Sept.	23,1912
W7c	(E9a)	?	
W7a	(E15)	?	
W7b	(E10)	?	
W8	(E11)	?	
W9	(E12)	?	
W10	(E13)	?	
W11	(E14)	?	

Envelopes

EN16	(B21)	Jan.	3,1907
EN16a		Jan.	31,1912
EN16b		?	,1910
EN17	(B22)	Feb.	14,1905
EN17a		July	14,1910
EN17b		Nov.	30,1916
EN17c		Oct.	28,1912
EN17d		Dec.	30,1910
EN17e		?	
EN18	(B23)	Dec.	4,1917
EN19	(B26)	Dec.	9,1921
EN20	(B24)	July	31,1916
EN21	(B27)	Jan.	16,1922
EN22	(B25)	April	22,1921
EN22a	(B28)	Dec.	19,1921
EN23	(B29)	April	21,1923
EN24	(B30)	Dec.	18,1923
EN25	(B31)	June	18,1923
EN25a	(B31a)	?	

* B35d has 19 dots to 20mm and serifs on FROM. B35c has 14 dots to 20mm and no serifs. All surcharged copies seen have no serifs.

** The story behind this late issued surcharged envelope will be given in a future issue of Postal Stationery Notes if no one can supply the reference requested last issue (question 3).

Envelopes (cont.)

EN26	(B32)	Feb.	19,1924
EN26a	(B32b)	Sept.	27,1924
EN27	(B44)	Feb.	9,1931
EN27a	(B44a)	April	9,1931
EN28	(B33)	Jan.	29,1924
EN28a	(B33a)	Feb.	21,1927
EN28b	(B33b)	Nov.	18,1926
EN28c	(B33c)	Nov.	24,1927
EN29	(B43)	Nov.	21,1930
EN29a	(B43a)	Oct.	29,1931
EN30	(B45)	Sept.	21,1931
EN31	(B34)	Nov.	12,1923
EN31a	(B34a?)	Oct.	6,1925
EN32	(B35)	June	14,1924
EN32a	(B35a)	Feb.	20,1924
EN32c *	(B35d)	Oct.	9,1924
	(B35c)	Mar.	18,1925
EN32d	(B32b)	June	24,1925
EN33	(C1)	Oct.	17,1927
EN34	(B36)	?	
EN34a	(B38)	?	
EN34b	(B37)	?	
EN34c	(B39)	May	18,1927
EN34d	(B39a)	July	25,1927
EN34e	(B40)	July	5,1927
EN34f	(B40a)	June	13,1927
EN34g		?	
EN35	(B41)	Sept.	9,1926
EN35a *	(B41c)	Oct.	2,1926
EN35b	(B42)	Mar.	5,1931
EN35c *	(B42a)	?	
EN35d	(B41b)	Nov.	4,1926
EN35e	(B41a)	Mar.	6,1931
EN36	(B46)	Nov.	30,1931
EN36a	(B46a)	Mar.	21,1931
EN36c		?	
EN37	(B46C)	Sept.	24,1931
EN38	(B47)	Nov.	3,1931
EN38a	(B47a)	?	
EN38b		Aug.	31,1933
EN39	(B48)	Oct.	20,1931
EN39a	(B48a)	Oct.	24,1931
EN40	(B49)	July	16,1931
EN40a	(B49a)	July	24,1931
EN44	(B53)	Sept.	1,1933 **

Bill Walton

THE FIRST AEROGRAMME AND LE COMPTOIR NATIONAL - THE WHITE COATED-PAPER PROOF

L.J. Mills, Director of Financial Services of the Post Office Department wrote Le Comptoir National Enrg., 16th November 1948:

"I have been informed by one of our philatelic clients that proofs on white paper of Canada Air Letter sheets are being offered for sale in New York.

I should be obliged if you would advise me if you have any knowledge of these proofs, and if your method of inspection would permit such forms getting out."

Mr. Senecal's secretary replied November 18th, 1948

"We receive this morning your letter of the 16th instant concerning proofs of Canada Air Letters which are supposedly being offered for sale in New York and wish to inform you that Mr. Senecal being away at present, we will have to await his return in a week or so in order to answer your inquiry, as we have no knowledge whatsoever of this matter."

From "STAMPS", December 4, 1948. POSTAL MARKINGS by Harry N. Konwiser:

"CANADIAN AIR LETTER SHEETS PROOFS

The Canadian Air Letter Sheets, 10¢ and 15¢ according to interested collectors are known to have been offered in Proof format; that is the blue imprints are on white paper, and so, apparently, proofs. As a result of this report, inquiry was made to the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and reply was had November 16th date from the office of Financial Superintendent, L.J. Mills, who wrote: 'Your letter of the 12th November, concerning proofs of Canada Air Letter sheets, has been received. We have no knowledge of any proofs of these forms on white paper, nor of their being offered for sale. Enquiry is being made of our manufacturers and you will be advised in due course'.

The 10¢ and 15¢ Air Letter Sheets, postmarked to countries foreign to Canada, are said to be "not too common" and United States collectors of Air Letter Sheets of the world are writing to friends in Canada, asking them to post their Air Letter Sheets, as addressed to London as well as to Africa, and other places where they know stamp collectors, suggesting return of these "used sheets" for which service payment will be made, with thanks."

Mr. Senecal in his handwritten notes states: -

"The White proof incident. The famous Proof on Coated Paper and the Ottawa comments on same. The tempest caused by the article of Harry N. Konwiser and, probably, others, in the Sanabria group.

When I paid a visit to Sanabria to Julius L. Wacht, I -- imprudently showed them my proof on coated paper and refused to sell it for \$25.00 -.

Then apparently someone there lodged a complaint to the Director of Financial Services and Mr. L.J. Mills wrote me -

Here is my correspondence with Mr. Mills and the permission to keep it for our records."

Mr. L.J. Mills further wrote on 7th December 1948 to Le Comptour National Enrg.:

"On the 18th November, 1948, you advised this Department that Mr. Senecal would report on his return to the office concerning the proofs on white paper of Canada Air Letter sheets which are supposedly being offered for sale in New York.

As this is a matter of vital importance to the Post Office Department would you please advise if Mr. Senecal is yet in a position to let us have information on this."

Mr. Senecal replied by REGISTERED Mail on December 9, 1948 to Mr. L.J. Mills:

"I am sorry that the accumulation of work during my absence and sickness have prevented me from answering sooner to your letter of November the 16th.

I am very much surprised at the information you have received, apparently from New York, and I can assure you that no proofs of Canadian Air letters have either been sold or even offered for sale.

As it is the practice with all printers, we have to pull a proof on White Glossy Paper, especially when we print from a cut supplied to us by the client, in order to ascertain that the condition of the cut is satisfactory and it happens very often that we ask our clients to okay that proof and return it for our files.

"When I was in New York lately, I was interested in a printing Press that would improve the quality of the Airmail Letters that we are printing for your Department and I had the two proofs, which I enclose herewith, together with some other documents relative to printing machinery. As far as I can see, it is these proofs that have been seen because someone at Sanabria's asked" -----

(I have not seen the remainder of this letter)

Mr. Mills wrote Mr. Senecal on 28th February, 1949:

"With reference to past correspondence concerning the alleged appearance of proofs of Canada Air Letter forms for sale in New York, I enclose a column indicating the conclusions of the original informant, Mr. H.M. Konwiser.

You will realize from this column the importance to the Department of assuring that no items of philatelic value occur in the production of stamped items, or reach the market in an irregular manner. I believe from the reading of this column that this matter may now be considered as closed."

POSTAL MARKINGS by Harry M. Konwiser in "STAMPS"
February 26, 1949:

"Canada Air Letter Forms

The Canada Post Office Department, through a letter by this column, under early January date, says, in part: '...information was forwarded to this Department to the effect that proofs of Canada Air Letter Forms had been offered for sale in New York...It is known that proofs of Air Letter Forms were taken to New York, but there has been no definite proof that any were sold, and, in fact, assurances to the contrary have been received from both manufacturers concerned...'

"Readers of this Column will recall that a previous letter from Canada, as sent by L.J. Mills, dated November 11, 1948, read, in part, "...We have no knowledge of any proofs of these (Air Letter Forms) on white paper, nor of their being offered for sale." In a letter to your correspondent, who looks after this Column, the Canada P.O. Dept. via Mr. Mills, who has his office at Ottawa, wrote, '...We do not have sets of proofs of the Canada Air Letter Forms, and we have no knowledge of proofs on white paper. However, it has been brought to the attention of the Department that such proofs are being offered for sale in New York, and the matter is under investigation.'

"In a letter to a Canadian friend, who was asked to make inquiry on the report that proofs of Air Letter Sheets had been shown in New York, Mr. Mills wrote (Dec. 11, 1948) '...The manufacturers of Canada Air Letter Sheets in both Montreal and Toronto have assured the Department that no such proofs have been offered for

"sale through them.' ...I presume that the proofs referred to did bear postage stamp impressions because in the case of one manufacturer some proofs without postage stamp impressions were prepared outside of his plant and were not subjected to quite the same strict control as were any proofs or actual Canada Air Letter Sheets bearing postage stamp impressions.

"In the same letter, Mr. Mills suggested seeking more definite information, and in due time, this Column, advised Mr. Mills that proofs on white paper of embossed Canada Air Letter Sheets has been shown to "a few dealers and collectors in New York" by a Mr. (Name withheld by this Column) (Of Montreal) and the Department was told that a Mr. (a Montreal collector) might have some knowledge regarding *the proofs offered at New York* as previously reported to the Canada P.O. Dept.

"The Canadian collector mentioned by name to Mr. Mills has this to say about the proofs shown at New York. He says he made a visit to the plant where the Montreal Sheets were printed and was shown two proofs, black on white paper and these were in the printery files. These were the proofs, this Canadian collector writes, which were shown at New York. This Canadian says the person who showed these proofs was the manager and owner of a printing firm, and the proofs were taken to assist him in buying some new equipment and wished to show what it was intended for. 'They were brought back to Montreal,' the same Canadian says, 'and have since been shown to the Post Office Department...'

"Apparently, the Canada P.O. Department has no need of proofing its outside jobs, but at any rate, no Canada Air Letter Sheets WERE SOLD. My New York informants, on this matter, may have been hasty in assuming the proofs were shown to them with the word 'Rare' and also 'What are these worth?' They assumed that, perhaps, because of the method of approach.

"These are the facts in this Air Letter Form matter. Obviously stamp collectors (and dealers) should be qualified to direct machinery purchases for printing Air Letter Sheets, by looking at a proof of another sheet. Most printers show a finished product in looking at presses for printing purposes."

There also was a comment printed in POSTAL STATIONERY January-February 1949 page 7: -

"SOME COMMENTS ON THOSE CANADIAN AIR-LETTER SHEET PROOFS ON WHITE PAPER!!! As there seems to be considerable controversy regarding the existence or non-existence of proofs of the 10¢ air-letter sheet on white paper, I wrote, at the suggestion of Harry Konwiser to Major Ian Morgan of Montreal on the subject and received a very

"interesting letter in reply, from which I quote as follows: 'A while ago I had the good fortune to be invited to inspect the printing plant here in Montreal at the time the latest order of the 10¢ letter sheets were being printed. I asked numerous questions and was shown the company file on the contract. In that file I saw two copies of the proofs printed in blue on white proof paper. These were the two taken to New York by the president of the company to show the manufacturers just what he was printing and what kind of equipment he might want to purchase. At the same time he showed these to several collectors and dealers in New York and possibly in Europe as well. I saw them on his return to Montreal and understand they have since been sent to the Postal officials at Ottawa'. Major Morgan also writes that - 'in as far as the Montreal printings are concerned I am quite satisfied that none have reached the public -- There seems to be a great ado about nothing. It has even been suggested that I offered them for sale in New York. I haven't even one for my own collection, although you can imagine I would like one very much'.--So this is the story of the "white paper" proofs from one who has actually seen them.

"There is no doubt that they were shown in New York and it is also the opinion of some to whom they were shown that offers would be acceptable. If the proofs were taken to show to manufacturers of printing machinery it is odd that they should have been specially prepared on white paper. Why wouldn't the finished product have been shown? The Canadian Post Office officials were apparently unaware that these special proofs had been taken to New York by one of their contract printers and shown to dealers and collectors there. If any of the 'proofs' do leak out into collectors hands they certainly will have a very questionable flavor."

Finally Mr. Senecal replied on March 11th, 1949 to Mr. L.J. Mills:

"We thank you for your letter of February the 18th and we are pleased to see that the situation has been clarified in this matter of White Proofs of Canada Airletters and that our reputation remains intact."

It is known that at least four copies of this proof exists including one in the National Postal Museum's collection which was donated by a collector. All four are thought to have come from Mr. Senecal's collection and have become widely scattered.

Earle Covert

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POSTAL CARDS USED BY DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY

Dominion Express Company was incorporated into the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1873, and named Canadian Pacific Express Company in 1926. Therefore notices printed on postal cards by Dominion Express are the forerunners of the C.P. express advice cards. The following is a listing of Dominion Express cards (with company identification on the front). There must be many more. Information about other cards in the series would be most welcome.

Dick Staecker

<u>Webb #</u>	<u>Form # (reverse side)</u>	<u>Type of logo</u>	<u>writing below logo</u>
DMX1(on P18)	FORM 161 - Jan.'98	facsimile money order (series B)	two rate columns
DMX2(on P18)	FORM 161 - Jan.'98	facsimile money order (series B)	one rate column
DMX3(on P18)	FORM ?	facsimile money order (series F)	
DMX4(on P23)	FORM 161 - Jan.'98	Facsimile money order (series F)	
P23	Form 161 - June'05	solid blue ring around shield	PAYABLE EVERYWHERE ...
P23	FORM 186 (Revised July,1911)	solid blue ring around shield	FOREIGN DRAFTS ...
P27a	FORM 161 E	solid black ring around shield	<u>MONEY ORDER</u> <u>RATES</u> ...
P33a	FORM 161 - (Revised May 1919)	solid blue ring around shield	<u>MONEY ORDER</u> RATES ...
P33a	FORM 186 (Revised July,1911)	solid greenish-blue ring around shield	FOREIGN DRAFTS ...
P34	FORM 161 - (Revised May 1919)	two thin black rings around black shield	When remitting send a ...

CANADIAN SPECIAL ORDER ENVELOPES

Over the last three or four years, several members of BNAPS (and now members of the Study Group) have been working on a detailed listing of Canadian special order envelopes. Based on Webb's numbering system, the list distinguishes envelopes by such features as window dimensions, user and exact wording of the printing, colour of printing etc. Individual printings can be separated in certain cases, although in others the appearance of the envelopes seems to be identical from one printing to the next for the same user. A draft of this list is now nearing completion, and it should be possible to arrange to distribute a limited number of copies before or at the BNAPEX meeting at Virginia Beach.

The work is by no means complete, and, indeed, completeness is not ever going to be possible. Nor is there much chance that the work will ever be published in book form as the market is not large enough. However, photocopies of the approximately 250 page typewritten list could be made available at cost which would be in the \$20-25 range. It should be understood that this would be for an unpolished working draft to which additions could be made by hand. Persons with unreported special order varieties could have them added to the list by sending details to the compilers, and revision lists would be made available. If more than 10 copies are to be prepared then the cost would be somewhat lower.

If you would be interested in a copy of the list or have any better ideas as to its distribution please write a note to me (Robert Lemire, Box 549, Pinawa, Man. Canada ROE 1L0). Please do not send money at this time.