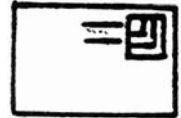
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## POSTAL STATIONERY NOTES

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Volume 7, No. 5

November 1988

BNAPEX '88

There were twelve BNAPSers present at the annual meeting of the Postal Stationery Study Group meeting at BNAPEX. Bill Walton announced that a new complete up-to-date listing of ERPs for Canada and Newfoundland stationery will be published in the next few months. This list will not be a PSN special issue, but will be for sale to all BNAPS members (of course with a discount to PSSG members).

Bill Walton brought along a screen used in papermaking. The screen had a piece attached that was used to make a watermark in the paper produced on the screen. There was a fair bit of discussion concerning the railway view cards and what direction future studies of these cards should take. There are relatively minor sequential changes in many of the views, and there was no clear consensus as to how minor a variety would be of interest to study group members. It was decided to show the views in PSN over a number of issues, with the extent of illustration of varieties being governed by comments received by the editor.

Aside from the scheduled meeting, there were the usual nightly sessions (some lasting until at least two in the morning) at which we often began by discussing postal stationery, but ended up discussing a wide number of areas of philately. There were two exhibits of postal stationery. Earle Covert's "Compound Dies & Revalued Postal Stationery Envelopes of Canada" was awarded a gold. Jack Myers, a non-member of the study group, displayed "Canada's Special Order Stationery - the Centennial Years". Mention should also be made of Paul Burega's fine display of "Newfoundland Postal History 1890 - 1897" that included a large number of stationery items.

Robert Lemire

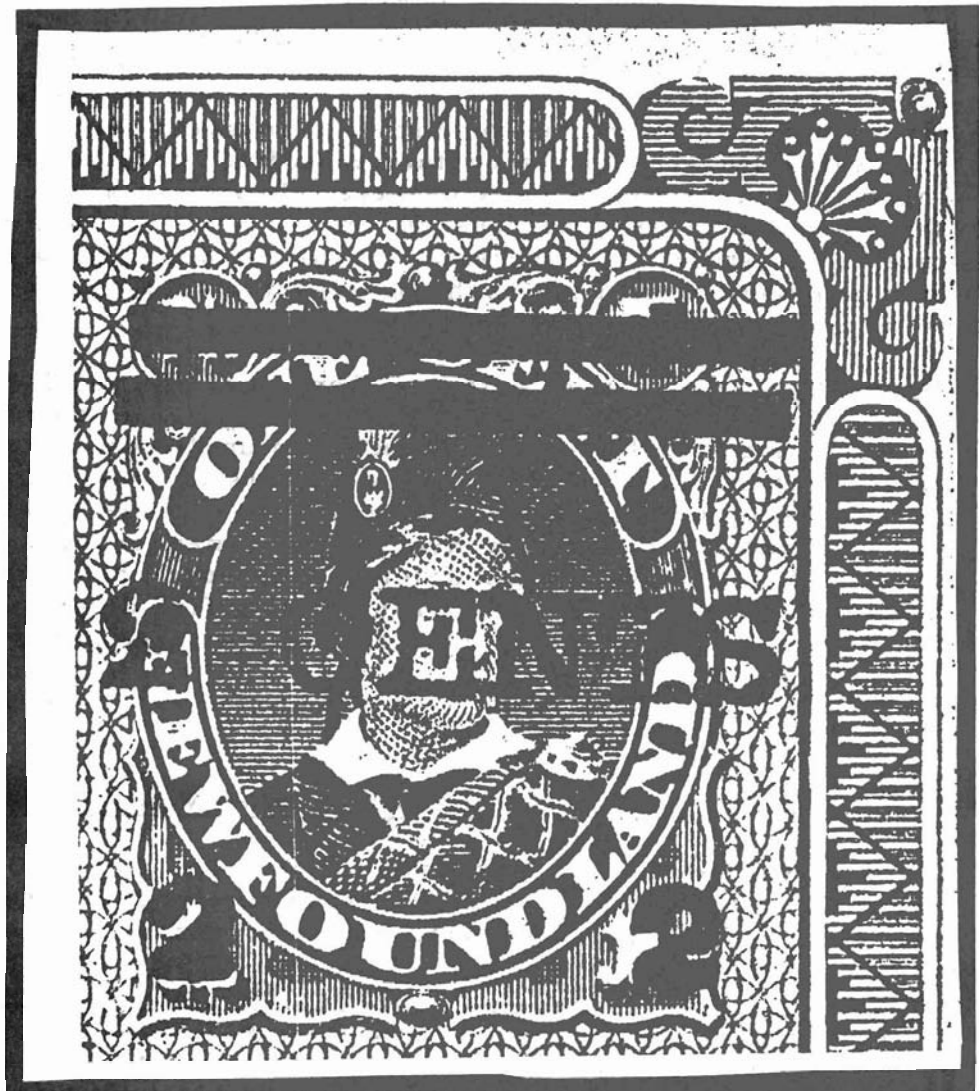
ANOTHER FAKED COPY OF NEWFOUNDLAND P5

One fake surcharge has been known for some time. In PSN Vol. 3, pg. 34 we reported the existence of a second fake surcharge. Both of these fakes are illustrated (together with the legitimate surcharge) in the 5th

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- \* 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. \*
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edition of the Webb's Catalogue. At BNAPEX this year Earle Covert discovered yet another different fake surcharge. It is illustrated below, and can be very easily identified by the broken "2" in the line reading "2 CENTS", although there are many other points of difference from a true copy of P5. Because the black surcharge on the dark green background is not particularly clear in the photocopy, a separate sketch of the "broken 2" is also shown. It is disturbing that two new fake surcharges for this item should be discovered in a period of just over four years. Any collector purchasing a copy of Newfoundland P5 should be particularly careful, and make certain the copy being considered bears the proper surcharge (as shown in Webb's). It is not unlikely that further fakes exist.

  
the  
broken 2



The Newly Discovered Fake of Newfoundland P5

A GERMAN LANGUAGE CPR STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES CARD

The monthly statements of earnings and expenses on the back of many of the CPR view cards were printed primarily in English. Some were printed in French (primarily for the benefit of stockholders in France). Mike Sagar has recently reported finding a copy of Webb CPR F44 with the statement printed in German. The card shows the figures for May 1914, and was mailed to a Bavarian address in early July 1914. Do any members have different cards in German? The outbreak of World War I in early August of the same year probably means there was, at most, one later mailing. Were there earlier mailings in German?

MAINSTREAM BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN POSTAL STATIONERY

2. The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Post Cards of the North American Colonies of Great Britain compiled and published by The Philatelic Society, London - published in London in 1889

This was the first major specialized work on British North America. It followed a similar but much larger work on the Australian colonies, published in 1887, and the success of that book created considerable interest and anticipation for the BNA book which followed. It was a true handbook, prepared by students, and gained wide circulation not only in the English speaking world, but on the European continent as well. The photographic illustrations - although in black and white - are clear and sharp in every detail, and in many cases actually look as though they could be lifted off the page.

This work offered extremely detailed descriptions of all material, including the stationery of Canada and Newfoundland, and offered issue dates as exactly as possible according to the best information available at the time. Webb P6 in Canada, for example, is noted as having been issued December 20th, 1882 (our ERP for this card today is January 27th, 1883, so clearly earlier finds are likely to be made). An attempt was made to list material comprehensively, and the book even contains a customs card.

This was the first major work to mention Hechler's productions - although without mentioning Hechler by name - and to debunk them as "in no way official". Hechler had been attempting in the immediately preceding period to obtain catalogue recognition of his overprints, and this description appears to have put an end to any further serious efforts on his part.

Donald A. King was probably the Canadian source relied upon most heavily by the Committee for information reports, but there appears to be no way today to determine whether his hand was at work on every province, and on postal stationery as well as postal adhesives.

It should be emphasized the major general catalogues of the period did indeed list postal stationery. Gibbons' in 1895 listed post cards and letter cards in a second section of the catalogue, and envelopes and wrappers (soft paper stationery which could easily be reduced to cut-

squares) in a third section. Scott's in 1900 still listed soft paper stationery as well as adhesives. These general catalogues, however, were listings based almost exclusively on the work of other students, and the listings are sketchy and incomplete. For example the 1895 Gibbons' lists the 10¢ Nesbitt as well as the 5¢ with the second flap type, although unpriced; the 1900 Scott's describes an official wrapper as simply a 1¢ blue, overprinted.

It was the 1889 Philatelic Society book that remained the benchmark study, and it was to this book that Howes turned first for his 1911 effort.

Bill Walton

#### CORRECTIONS TO THE 5TH EDITION OF THE WEBB'S POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE

- pg. 17 - In the "HOW TO SORT" instructions, item 2, the size of "The second set should be 20 3/4 to 21 x 24 1/2 to 24 3/4 mm
  - add EN48b 1¢ blue-green #10 on coarse paper of wartime quality (formerly EN525-40b), unused \$15.00, used \$12.00
- pg. 22 - an entry should following EN97h was omitted by oversight:
  - EN97f 6¢ on 5¢ blue, #10 (EN85e)
- pg. 37 - delete EN535-50 (replaced by EN64b)
- pg. 41 - size of EN582 should read 7 1/2 x 3 7/8" (190 x 97mm)
- pg. 82 - KP26i user was Auto Strop Safety Razor Co. Ltd.
  - KP28 typographical error. User was Rose & La Flamme.
- pg. 129 - the last part of the last line of the second paragraph should refer to five different security printers (not three).

Bill Walton and Earle Covert

#### MIMEO ROULETTED CARDS 1932 - 1960

IN PSN Vol. 1 (pg. 33-35) Robert Lemire discussed the Post Office records that relate why the mimeo rouletted cards were first produced. In PSN Vol. 6 (pp. 31-35) I discussed the mimeo rouletted cards produced by British American Bank Note Company (BABNC) from 1960-1975, and described the different roulettes found on the cards of that period. In this article I will present information on the earlier issues.

Research by Bill Walton fueled the notes on the 1960-1975 cards. The results of that study naturally led me to check out the earlier cards and to compare the findings from the two eras. Once again I wish to thank Bob Furneaux and Dick Staecker for allowing me to check their collections. I have the following observations to share with you:

- (1) All of the cards I examined appeared to have been rouletted from the front. This includes the first two cards (P43e and P52e) produced by BABNC as well as the rest produced by the Canadian Bank Note Company (CBNC).
- (2) None of the cards showed any evidence of the compression marks found on most of the 1960-1975 cards.

- (3) The CBNC cards are more cleanly rouletted than many of the early or late BABNC cards. They separated easily, and as a consequence it is unusual to find them cut apart.
- (4) Nearly all of the CBNC cards examined have two different roulettes in the 3-on. Usually the number of roulettes in the upper separation is greater than for the lower separation.
- (5) In a couple of cases (P66f and P74c) I found roulettes which were quite close, but did not match up. These resulted in some measurements being given to the nearest 1/4 / 8cm rather than 1/2 / 8 cm. It may be that these cards (which were numerous in my sample) may represent the true state of affairs with regard to the roulettes from CBNC, i.e., a wide variety and less absolute precision. Since I have no production information concerning the rouletting of the cards, it is useless for me to speculate further about them.

ROULETTE TYPES FOR THE MIMEO ROULETTED POST CARDS - 1932 - 1960

	Webb #	# of roulettes (upper/lower)	
		in 8cm	in 2cm
BABNC	P43e	31 1/2 / 31 1/2	7.9 / 7.9
	P52e	31 1/2 / 31 1/2	7.9 / 7.9
CBNC	P62f	31 1/2 / 31 1/2	7.9 / 7.9
	P66f	31 / 29	7.8 / 7.3
		31 / 31 1/2	7.8 / 7.9
		--- / 29 1/2	--- / 7.4
		31 1/4 / 31 1/2	7.8 / 7.9
		31 1/2 / 30	7.9 / 7.5
	P66p	--- / 31 +	--- / 7.8
	P69b	31 1/2 / 30	7.9 / 7.5
		31 1/2 / 29 1/2	7.9 / 7.4
	P72c	31 / 30	7.8 / 7.5
	P74c	--- / 29 3/4	--- / 7.4
		31 1/4 / 29 1/2	7.8 / 7.4
		--- / 29 1/2	--- / 7.4
		31 / ---	7.8 / ---
		--- / 29	--- / 7.3
	P83i	26 / 26	6.5 / 6.5
		25 / ---	6.3 / ---
P87b	31 1/2 / 29 1/2	7.9 / 7.4	
	31 1/2 / 31	7.9 / 7.8	
P89b	23 1/4 / 23 1/4	5.8 / 5.8	
	--- / 26	--- / 6.5	

Conclusions:

- (1) As is apparent from the measurements, more than one variety can be found for many of the cards.
- (2) At least for the CBNC produced mimeo rouletted cards, it appears that the middle card of the 3-on is the most informative, and thus possibly more desirable.

John Aitken

WEBB P104g - A MINOR DIFFERENCE IN 3-ON SHEETS

This is, in effect, an addenda to the article that appeared in PSN Vol. 6, pg. 31. I recently had occasion to examine two 3-on sheets of P104g from different sources. One has printed information for the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, the second has no printing (and I do not recall the original source): Both were rouletted from the back (12.5/2cm) and have compression marks at the bottom of the top and centre cards. The middle card of one strip is a full millimetre taller than the middle card of the other strip - even though the two strips of three have the same total height. Obviously all 3-ons rouletted in the same basic way (using a wheel) are not identical.

Robert Lemire

PUZZLES IN CANADIAN STATIONERY

PUZZLE #3 - The 1899 Revalued Envelopes (EN14,15) and Letter Cards (L9,10)

It was long thought that the capital "C" surcharge was used first - "for a few days", according to one source - followed by the "regular `c`" for the remainder of the surcharging. This may be true; however, there is also some indication that there may have been a number of different handstamps (perhaps 9) sent to different cities. This can be discussed and debated in a separate article, but the second possibility does make a certain amount of sense: if everything was being surcharged centrally in Ottawa, a printed revalue would have seemed a much more logical solution.

If handstamps were sent to different cities, it raises an immediate question as to whether they can be told apart. But even if the original assumption that everything was done in one location is true, why should we assume that only one "regular" handstamp was sufficient, especially in light of how long the revaluing continued?

Here is the puzzle.

Can the "regular `c`" be classified any further? This might be done by measurement or by distinguishing elements in the shape. Obviously, in dealing with a rubber handstamp, minor differences are not likely to have any meaning. What we will need to look for would be characteristic common elements that could be readily explained by smudging or by underinking or overinking. An examination of material might turn up nothing - or we might find as a study group that we can open one or two interesting doors.

PUZZLE #4 - Webb P66p, lc green, type 7 (bilingual) heading, mimeo, rouletted

This card was first recorded some years ago by Jim Webb. Jim obtained a copy, noted the details, offered it to a willing but skeptical buyer, and sold it immediately. I was the buyer, and I was sure that when the card arrived I would find the stock similar but not identical to the standard mimeo stock. In fact, however, the card stock was unquestionably normal mimeo - but with a type 7 bilingual heading rather than the type 5 English heading exclusively found on mimeo stock from the early 1930's to the time of the King George VI cards.

Here is the puzzle.

The problem is obvious even if the solution is not. Why does this card exist?

The 1¢ green George VI card was the last of the mimeo cards with the English heading (except for the 2¢ on 1¢ revalue, P72c). With the increase in rate for this card to 2¢, and the issue of Webb P69, mimeo stock was found only on type 1 cards with "no heading".

Was a strongly worded request for a bilingual mimeo card a contributing factor in changing that next mimeo issue to type 1, thus avoiding a language question? This move to type 1, of course, avoided any potential need to double inventory mimeo cards, and was the first such move to simplify post card headings.

If an understandable francophone request for such a card led to its issuance, was there only one such request? To the best of my knowledge, the discovery copy is still the only one known, and no unrouletted type 7 - nor any 2¢ on 1¢ mimeo type 7 revalues - have been reported.

Was the card simply an error? This would also explain the rarity.

Is it possible, if intentionally issued, that the 1¢ green type 1 (Webb P66) will eventually turn up on mimeo stock as well -- a short-lived forerunner to the 2¢ mimeo type 1 cards?

The one copy of the card is mimeograph (or addressograph) addressed to a golf club in Montreal and has an added 2¢ George VI "War Issue" adhesive. The back carries a form for response, and apparently required enough information to be filled in by hand to disqualify the card for the 1¢ printed matter rate. Thus, the extra 2¢ stamp was required to make up the regular 3¢ post card rate. There is absolutely no dating information of any sort in the text on the reverse. The card was obviously sent out as an enclosure, and the example at hand was never filled out and returned - technically "unused" but not "mint".

Bill Walton

#### THE PRINTING OF THE JUBILEE POST CARD

Bill Grosnick was looking at his Jubilee Issue post cards (Webb's P16), and noticed that the distance between the heading and the stamp impression varied from card to card. He wrote to ask why, and in doing so raised a couple of very interesting questions. First of all, it is clear that the heading and the stamp impression were printed separately on these cards. This is indicated by the existence of Webb's P16a (with the stamp impression, but not the heading doubled), and by the note in the August, 1897 "Metropolitan Philatelist" (as quoted by Howes) - "We have seen the new jubilee card bearing the stamp only."

I had never thought about this, and asked Bill Walton for comments. He responded that use of two plates would be reasonable because, normally, the parts of the plates used to print the heading and stamp impressions would wear at different rates. This would make it economical to use

different plates. However, I am still puzzled that a commemorative card, printed in a limited quantity, was printed in this way. Certainly the other standard size post cards later produced by American Bank Note Company were printed from two plates (one for the black heading, one for the coloured stamp impression), and, thus, the ABN press may have been designed to print the heading and stamp impression in two separate operations. The question also remains as to whether the headings and stamp impressions were printed separately on the smaller-size reply cards (especially considering that error cards are known with both the reply heading and stamp impression printed on the back of a normal message half).

Robert Lemire

ERP UPDATES

Work is nearing completion on the ERP checklist to be issued in the next couple of months. We have only a few updates this month (from Horace Harrison, Robert Lemire and Bill Walton).

EN12 Jan. 5, 1899	EN41 May 19, 1932	W10 Dec. 17, 1908
P31a May 12, 1924	P53a Sept. 5, 1934	KP23c Jan. 5, 1904

Bill Walton

ADDITIONS TO "THE CANADIAN PRECANCELLED POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPES  
USED DURING THE REIGNS OF K.G. V AND K.G. VI"

pg. 5 - there is a footnote re the first two Marks Stamp Co. envelopes under EN502-50e to the effect that some 2/B envelopes are 9 5/8" long. It now appears that the two lengths of envelopes can also be separated by the length of the "Advertisement B" (EMCO CIRCULAR) as the following measurements indicate:

Envelope	Advertisement B
9 5/8" (243-244mm)	56mm
9 1/2" (240-241mm)	58mm

therefore, replace the second and third entries of:

EN502-50e #10 (9 1/2 x 4 1/8) Tab, round gummed with:

Tor 2	Marks Stamp Co.	2/B (56 mm)#	manila	---	U
Tor 2	"	2/B (58 mm)	manila	July 30, 1927	U
Tor 2	"	3/B (58 mm)	manila	Oct. 11, 1928	U

add date (for last entry under the the same heading)

EN502-50e #10 (9 1/2 x 4 1/8) Tab, round gummed

Tor 2	Marks Stamp Co.	3/C	manila	May 6, 1929	SO,UN,U
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pg. 8 - add new state (used)

EN519-10d #8 (6 1/2 x 3 5/8) oss, flap ungummed

Tor 3a	Society of the Little Flower	2/			SO,U
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George Manley