

# *Postal Stationery Notes*

**Volume 28 No. 1**

February 2017

## **More about the NY 2016 Star Trek post cards** by Pierre Gauthier

In the last issue of PSN Scott Henault reported that there appear to be distinct differences between the Star Trek post cards mailed by Canada Post to advertise their presence at the NY World Stamp Show and the cards sold over-the-counter and through the Philatelic Service. I bought the scanned NY 2016 Star Trek card below on EBay. Note this is the French version depicting "Scotty". It definitely is from a different printing as the image is much less clearly defined than on the regularly-issued card (top).



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The definition of Scotty's title at the bottom right of the stamp is different, and another major difference is the tagging. The regular issue is tagged with a yellow bar on the right side of the stamp. The card promoting the NY exhibition is tagged with a pinkish bar (see below). As for the distribution, this card was sent to a collector in Quebec City. He told me that he is a collector and receives *En détails* but rarely orders anything; also, he doesn't have a standing order with the Philatelic Bureau. He didn't know why he received the card and thought everyone had received one. His only guess was that he is a former Canada Post employee and is registered as such with the Philatelic Bureau.

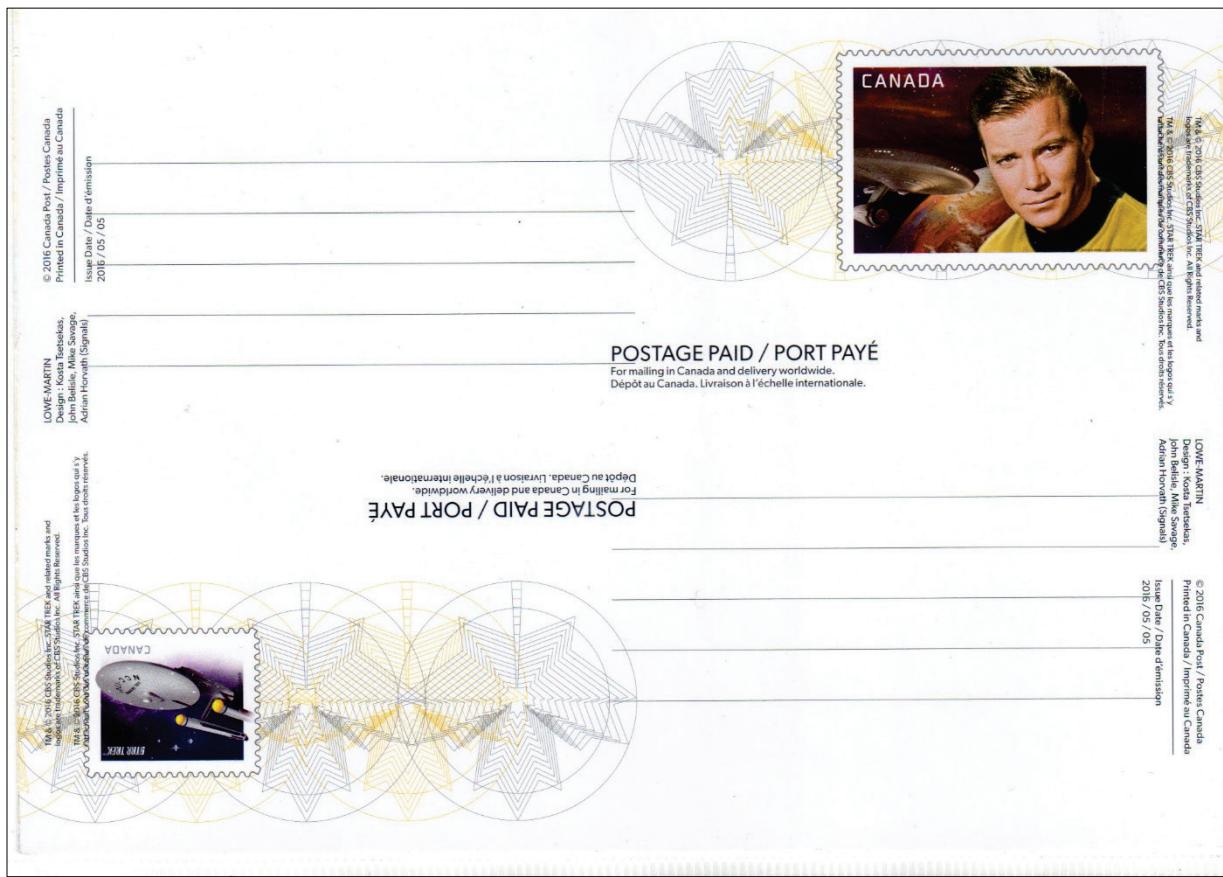


### **Also, a Star-Trek post card error** *Mike Sagar*

The following is an abridged version of a note which appeared in the Nov/Dec 2016 edition of "Postal Stationery" the Journal of the United Postal Stationery Society, and permission has been granted by Editor Wayne Menuz to reproduce it here.

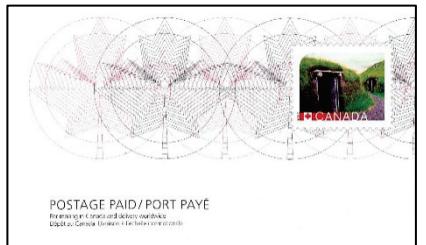
"Gannon Sugimura submitted a report of a double print post card from the Star Trek series stating: I have found what appears to be a new Canadian postal stationery error, and wanted to know whether anyone else has heard about it. Earlier this summer, I purchased a pack of Canada Post's new Star Trek postal cards from a postal counter in London, Ontario. When opened, it appeared that one of the cards is definitely abnormal if not an outright error. The card in question has the picture side of the card, imprinted indicium replicating the issued stamp and all other parts of the "Captain Kirk" card. A second imprinted indicium, address lines, etc. from the "Enterprise" card appear upside-down at the lower left corner of the card."

If one card got past inspection, it is likely that there are others out there, too.

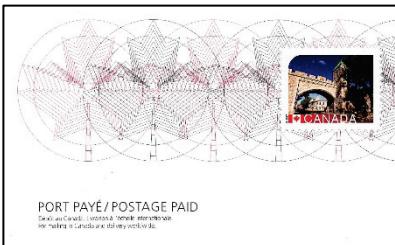


## More postage-prepaid cards from Canada Post

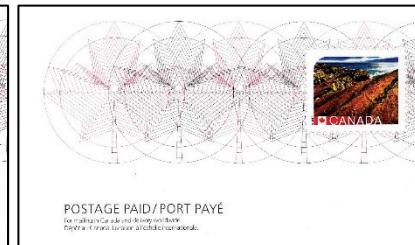
On January 16 Canada Post issued three more postage prepaid cards in its Canadian “UNESCO World Heritage Sites” series. These are being sold separately (CAN\$2.50). The other two “Heritage Sites” cards advertised in the January 2017 issue of Details (Red Bay Whaling Station (order number 262436) and Dinosaur Provincial Park (order number 262444)) appear to be the same as those issued previously. As usual a pair of new Chinese New Year cards (Year of the Rooster) also has been issued (January 9).



L'Anse aux Meadows (262461)



Vieux-Québec (262462)

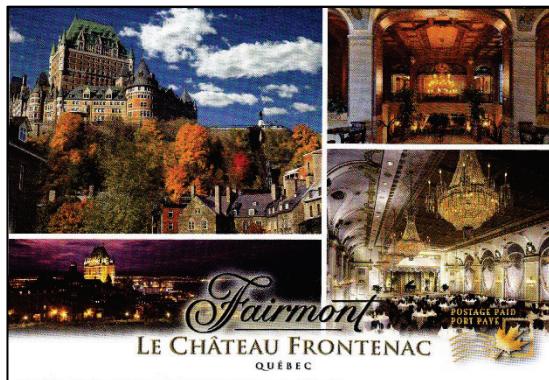


Mistaken Point (262463)



Year of the Rooster (left, order number 262460; right, order number 262459)

**Two new PCF Views** (Die IIId (also described in earlier issues of PSN as Die IIIC, tablet type “s”)) reported by Raymond Gagné

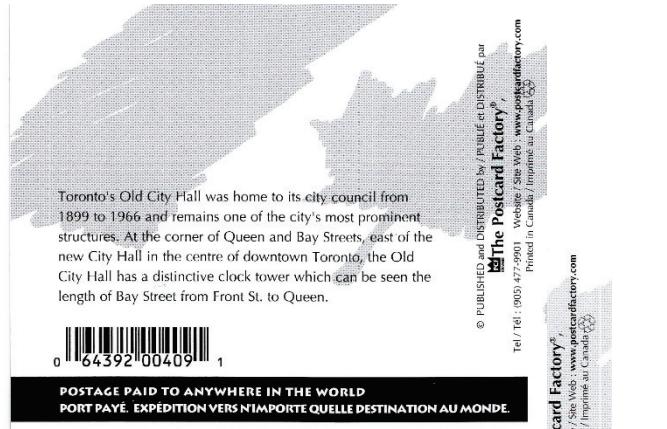


CST 8893

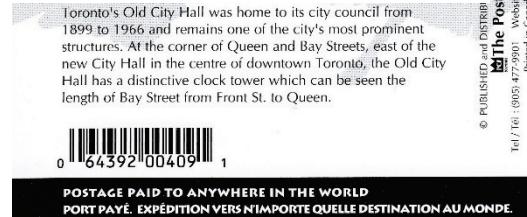
### Many minor changes

Over the last couple of years there have been a large number of minor changes to several PCF cards—changes that affect neither the picture nor the stamp impression. As an example, here are scans of portions of four different copies of TOR 2830, Die IIId (what has previously been referred to as Die IIIC Tablet “s”), box style I, underlay 1. These show minor changes in text and layout of the text.

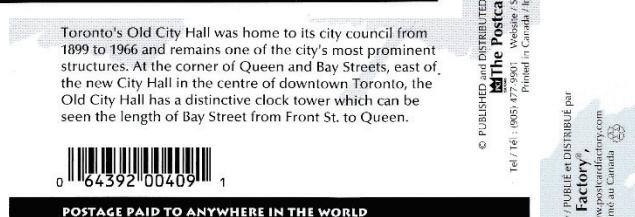
- (a) wide text spacing, 5th line begins with “City”, centre text (3rd line) has words “Site Web”.



- (b) narrow text spacing, 5th line begins with “Hall”, centre text (3rd line) has the words “Site Web”.



- (c) narrow text spacing, 5th line begins with “Old”, centre text (3rd line) has the words “Site Web”.



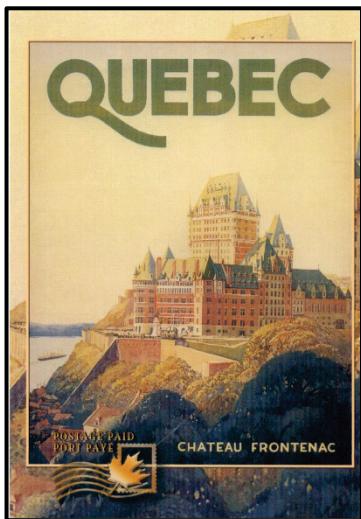
- (d) narrow text spacing, 5th line begins with “Old”, centre text (3rd line) does not have the words “Site Web”.



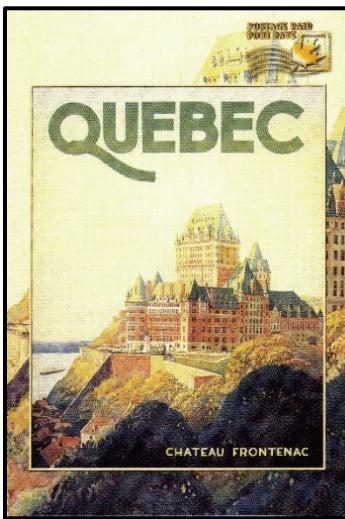
CST 9824

Several other cards are known with text-spacing differences, rather similar to those shown as types (a) and (b). Some cards have been found with the description at the upper left in bold-face type, and also unbolted. More cards have been found with differences in the recycle symbols similar to those shown in the last issue of PSN. These changes are in addition to the unpredictable changes in the underlay varieties and styles used for the text in the black boxes at the lower left. It is recognized that unlike the indicium or (probably) the pictures themselves, no approval from Canada Post likely is necessary for such changes. Reporting regularly on all these changes has become an unwieldy task, and I suspect that there are fewer than half-a-dozen collectors who are interested in these minor variations. I will continue to track these varieties, and maintain master lists of what is reported to me. I will distribute those lists, on request, to anyone who is interested. However, unless there are strong objections from many study group members, in future issues of PSN I will report only on new views, new indicia on specific views, general trends and the occasional curiosity.

### A change in the view on card CST 7607



CST 7607 Die IIIb card



CST 7607 Die IIId card

In the last issue of PSN it was noted that CST 7607, formerly known with the stamp indicium Die IIIb, had been found with Die IIId. However, there also have been several changes to the picture, as shown on the left.

### The 17¢ envelopes—a reprise of some old information (but don't believe everything you read)

by Robert Lemire (with assistance from Mike Sagar and Pierre Gauthier)

A couple of months ago Mike Sagar sent your editor a question concerning the 17¢ envelopes. The #10 envelopes (EN107a and EN107b) were printed by two different printers [1, 2], and Mike asked whether there also had been two separate printings of the #8 17¢ Fisher-design envelopes. He noted that although the blue vs. brown backs is an easy differentiating point for the #10 envelopes, the brown colours also are distinctly different; and this is especially noticeable in the indicium ("milk" vs. "dark" chocolate). Mike argued that the #8 envelopes show similar differences in the brown colours, and there certainly is some variation in the shades of brown.

I forwarded the question to Pierre Gauthier for discussion, who quickly responded that I had pointed out several years ago that the envelopes had been discussed in Canada Post's Philatelic Bulletin [3, 4]—your editor had forgotten those completely as well as a letter from R.C. Baird of the National Postal Museum with quantities printed).

The origin of the two different versions of the #10 envelopes were explained in Canada Post's Philatelic Bulletin [3] as follows:

#### NEW STATIONERY ITEMS [3]

To coincide with the 1 April 1979 postal rate increases, Canada Post released new stationery items on 28 March 1979.

Because of labour disruptions at Canada Post's regular supplier of prestamped envelopes, no new envelopes could be ordered. To overcome this problem and to use up supplies of the 12-cent and 14-cent envelopes, three of these envelopes were overprinted with revalued denominations.

An alternate supplier overprinted both sizes of the 12-cent envelopes with a new value of 15 cents and the smaller size (No.8) of the 14-cent envelopes with a new value of 17 cents. The overprinting, ... was done in black.

There were insufficient supplies of the 14-cent No.10 envelopes for overprinting, so new 17-cent envelopes in this larger size were manufactured by another envelope supplier. The indicia design is similar to the 14-cent envelopes with a new colour combination of blue and brown.

...

New postal stationery will be ordered for the revalued denominations when the overprinted supply is exhausted.

As reported previously in PSN [1, 2], the quantities of 17¢ envelopes printed between March 1979 and the end of 1981 were:

Globe Envelopes (March 1979 [4])

17¢ Envelope #10 (message on reverse printed in blue)	4,613,000
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Enveloppe Internationale (October 1979 [2, 4])

17¢ Envelope #8	17,129,750
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17¢ Envelope #10 (message on reverse printed in brown)	20,117,900
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There was no mention of deliberate changes in (probable) multiple printings of the #8 envelopes and for the following reasons it would appear likely that they all were printed by Enveloppe Internationale:

- the knife on the #8 17¢ envelopes is the same as that for the other Fisher-design (Enveloppe Internationale) #8 envelopes—the knives for the #10 Globe and Enveloppe Internationale envelopes differ;
- the spacing between the English and French code notices on the back of the 17¢ #8 envelopes is the same as on the other Enveloppe Internationale #8 envelopes and as on their 17¢ #10 envelopes—the spacing is different for the blue text on the Globe #10 envelopes.

The key point would seem to be whether used copies of the envelopes in the period 1979 through 1981 would show a definite date before which a specific shade of the brown printing begins to appear, and if any change were deliberate it would be expected to be seen not only on the #8 envelopes, but also on the Enveloppe Internationale #10 envelopes. I examined several dozen used copies of the #8 and #10 envelopes. A slightly lighter brown seems to have been used on some of the earliest #8 envelopes, but also on those used toward the end of the rate period. The lighter brown also appeared on some #10 envelopes, but without a changeover at any particular time. Therefore, although there may have been several printings, no colour changes can be confirmed as being deliberate.

Nevertheless, the re-examination did raise one further issue. In PSN Vol. 1, pp. 9-11 [1] I wrote "The problems related to the approximate dates of release given in the Bulletin might best be discussed when the Study Group examines the ERPs for these issues." So far this has not been done.

The Philatelic Bulletin [3] contended that the #8 17¢ envelopes were issued in October 1979. This is wrong by several months. The current ERP for the #8 envelope (EN107) is June 26, 1979 [5], and several other copies are known with postmarks in July and August of 1979. Similarly, the #10 Enveloppe Internationale 17¢ envelopes (EN107b) were issued earlier than the reported October 1979 [3]. There are copies with Canadian Postal Museum cancels of 1979 September 19 [6], and I also have a copy postmarked from London, Ontario a few days later. The other dates in the Philatelic Bulletin [3] are believable, though in some cases the Post Office stock may not have been released until later than the reported month-of-issue.

## References

- [1] *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 1, pp. 9-11 (1982).
- [2] *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 3, p. 10 (1984).
- [3] Philatelic Bulletin - Bulletin philatélique Vol. 2-No. 1, p. 1 (1979).

[4] Philatelic Bulletin - Bulletin philatélique Vol. 3-No. 1, p. 2-3 (1980).

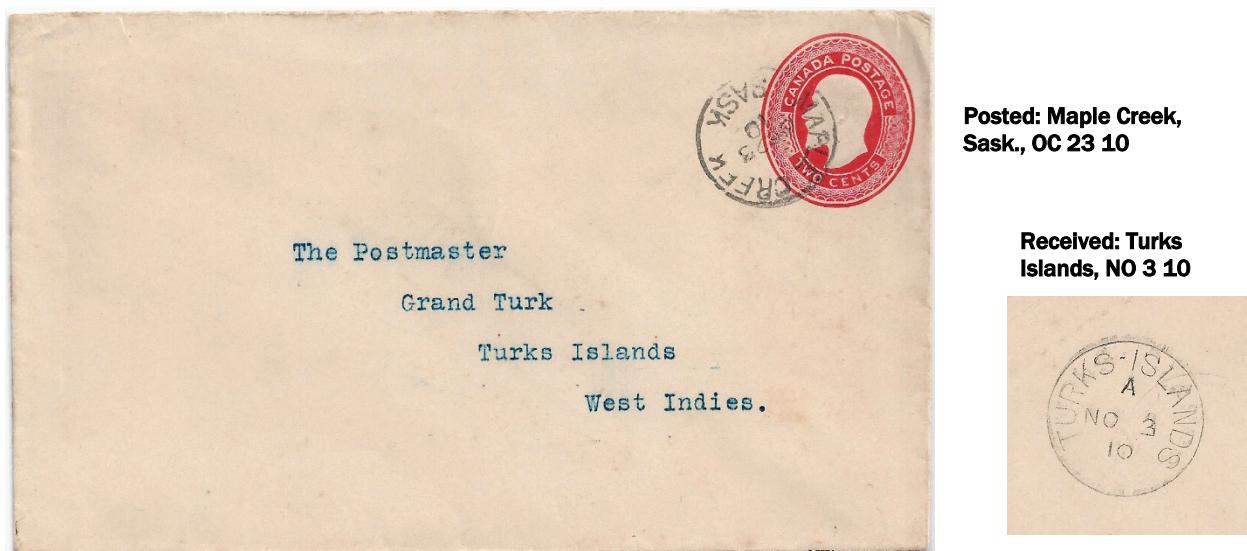
[5] *Postal Stationery Notes*, Vol. 13, p. 38 (1996).

[6] *Postal Stationery Notes*, Special Issue No. 4 (June 1994).

### A King Edward VII envelope to an unusual destination—Turks Islands by George Dresser

Shown here is one of my favorite postal stationery covers, a low population destination, a clean cover and a nice receiver.

Turks Islands was one of the original British Empire countries that embraced the two cents per half ounce rate effective January 1, 1899, a reduction from the five cents per half ounce UPU rate.



Grand Turk Island is an island in the Turks and Caicos Islands. It is the largest island in the Turks Islands (the smaller of the two archipelagos that make up the island nation) with 6.9 square miles. Grand Turk contains the territory's capital, Cockburn Town, and the JAGS McCartney International Airport. The island is the administrative, historic, cultural and financial center of the territory, and has the second largest population of the islands at approximately 3,720 people. Grand Turk was first colonized in 1681 by Bermudians, who set up the salt industry in the islands. In 1766 it became the capital of the country. The name comes from a species of cactus on the island, the Turk's Cap Cactus which has a distinctive cap, reminiscent of an Ottoman fez. (Source: Wikipedia)



Raking salt Turks Islands, B.W.I.

## The 2016 Santa Letter stationery

Thanks to Earle Covert and Pierre Gauthier we can illustrate the Canada Post Santa-Letter stationery for 2016. As usual, the #10 envelopes exist in several formats (English return address, each with an EB1, EB2, EB3 or EE number on the back, and French return address and each with an FB1, FB2 or FB3 number on the back), and there are the larger size (305 × 228 mm) “classroom” envelopes each with an ECB, EAC, FBC or FAC number. Copies of the after-Christmas cards also are shown. The French-language card is known with and without a printed FA number on the front; so far English-language cards are known only with EA numbers.



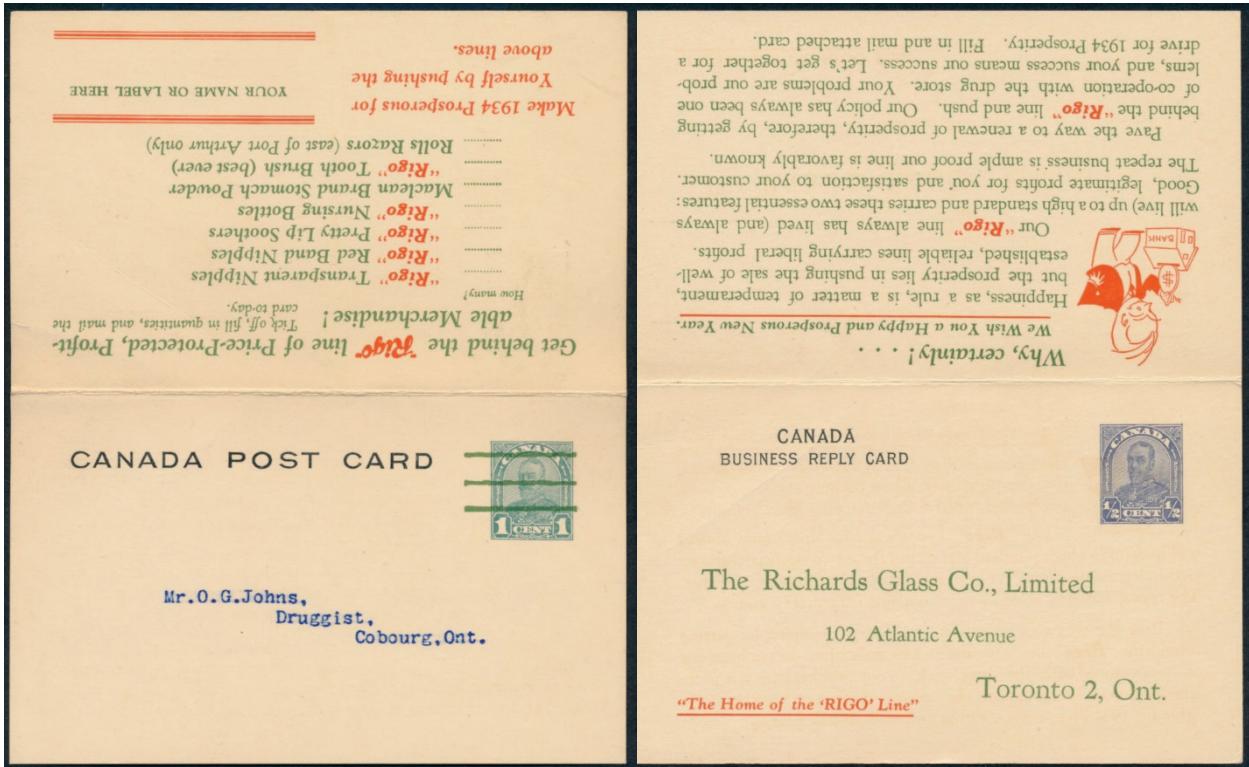
### A report of a tagging error by Mike Sagar

A customer of mine from the UK (not a BNAPS nor PSSG member) recently found a 17¢ Fisher post card with no tagging, and is asking if others have been reported. While I do have a 17¢ envelope untagged, previously I have not heard of an untagged postcard.

Does anyone else have (or know of) a similar item?

## A newly discovered privately precancelled card—on Webb's P45 by Pierre Gauthier

I recently acquired this item on EBAY. It is an unreported yet not unexpected card from a known user: Richards Glass, which used similar privately precancelled reply cards: P30f, P39b, P53b, and P58a. The three green ragged bars on Webb's P45 measure 13 mm wide by 25½ mm long. According to the text, the card would have been issued near the end of the month of December 1933 or very early in January 1934. A new Webb's number should be assigned for this item.



## Webb's A30i—a scarce mystery item by Robert Lemire

Back in the early 1970s, when many collectors were searching for new tagging and paper varieties on the Centennial Issue stickies, some of us also were looking at the varieties to be found in the then-current postal stationery. It was always fun to buy a current envelope, card or aerogramme, and see what new antics were being done by Canada Post and its printers.

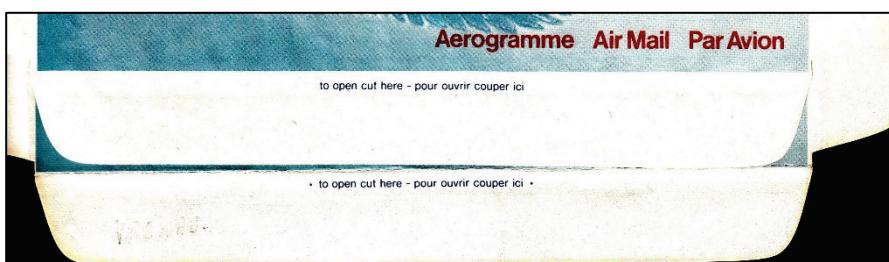
The aerogrammes were always worth checking—small changes always seemed to be happening. When the contract for printing aerogrammes passed from the British American Bank Note Company to Ashton Potter sometime in 1971, the new aerogramme had rounded flaps at the bottom rather than sharply angled flaps. As on the BABNC aerogrammes, the Ashton Potter aerogrammes were untagged, and the words

to open cut here – pour ouvrir couper ici

appeared in blue on the front panel at the bottom, i.e., Webb's A30e.

Then a version, Webb's A30f, appeared with dots on either side of these words

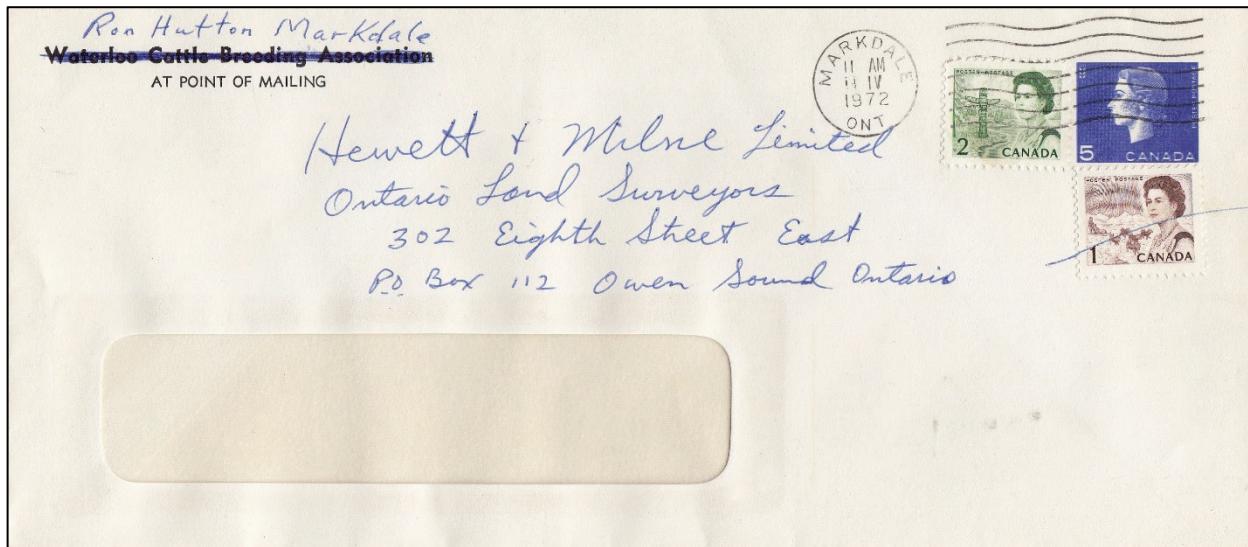
• to open cut here – pour ouvrir couper ici •



Then, there appeared a version with the dots, and tagged, Webb's A30g. The three varieties seemed to be released sequentially over the course of a year-or-so, none was especially scarce, and all were available in many post offices. So, it was a fair surprise when the 3rd (1978) edition of Webb's listed A30i, the aerogramme *without* the dots, but *tagged*. The item didn't seem to make sense. Either the dots should have been added to the printing plates before Ashton Potter began to tag aerogrammes, or afterwards. Several of us started rummaging unsuccessfully through material purchased earlier, and A30i was quickly recognized as a scarce item, and so it has remained for almost 40 years. Even the widely exhibited Major Malott collection did not have a copy. At present I know the whereabouts of only two copies, both unused. Are there any more in collectors' hands?

### **A previously unreported user for a 5¢ Cameo #10 special order envelope by Mike Sagar**

The #10 envelope special order envelope shown below (Webb's EN522-50a) was originally prepared for the "Waterloo Cattle Breeding Association/AT POINT OF MAILING", but appears to have been changed by hand and used as a remnant in 1972.



The flap (knife) is quite different from any of the copies of EN552-50 or EN522-50a that I have in my collection, and I don't believe that this user has been reported previously on this particular envelope.

### **Probably a first-day-cover, but no ERP—things don't always work as intended.**

A scan of the cover below was sent to me by Mike Sagar. The cover was carefully prepared, and 1¢ postage was added to comply with the local 3¢ first-class mail rate (in 1951). This should have ensured that the item would receive a dated First Day cancel. Nice try. What resulted was an undated (but cancelled) cover. A pity from the point-of-view of our Earliest Reported Postmark list.



### **Member ads in PSN**

#### wanted:

EN12 destinations- USA, overseas

EN15c unused and used

EN14 used

EN14h unused and used

Specimen type 1 on:

EN14k

EN3, EN6, EN6b, EN9, EN11, EN14

email regbeck@telus.net

#### wanted:

Used copies (large quantities 25-100) of the undenominated #10 Flowers envelopes postmarked between May 2013 and May 2014. Will pay 25¢ each plus shipping, but please contact me first.

Robert Lemire, PO Box 1870, Deep River, ON K0J 1P0, rlemire000@sympatico.ca