

# Postal Stationery Notes

Volume 28 No. 3

August 2017

## Another Canada Atlantic Railway pictorial post card.

Jerry Jarnick has reported the item shown below. Unlike Webb's CAR 2, this printing is on the 1¢ green Edward card (P22), not the 1¢ red card (P23).



## Postal Stationery Study Group meeting at BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX

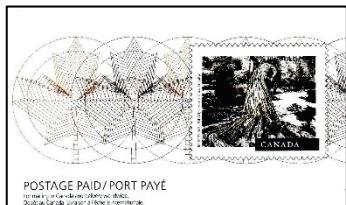
The BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group will hold its annual meeting on Saturday, 2 September 2017 at 13:00 during BNAPEX 2017 CALTAPEX at the Calgary Hyatt Regency, Calgary AB (in the Herald Room—but check your show programme to confirm the time and room).

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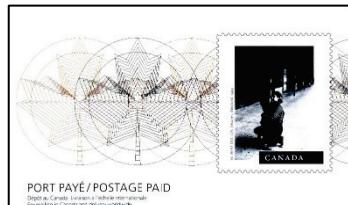
Postal Stationery Notes contact information: Chairman: Earle L. Covert, [ecovert6@gmail.com](mailto:ecovert6@gmail.com), Box 1190, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0, phone 403-752-4548; Secretary-Treasurer, Mike Sagar at [gailandmike@shaw.ca](mailto:gailandmike@shaw.ca), 3920 Royalmore Ave., Richmond, BC V7C 1P6. Articles for PSN should be sent to "interim" editor Robert Lemire, [rlemire000@sympatico.ca](mailto:rlemire000@sympatico.ca), PO Box 1870, Deep River, ON K0J 1P0, phone 613-584-1574 or to Earle Covert (see above). For mailing, changes of address, and printing issues, contact Mike at the e-mail address above. E-mailed copy of PSN: To receive PSN in colour in pdf format by e-mail, send your e-mail address to Mike Sagar at [gailandmike@shaw.ca](mailto:gailandmike@shaw.ca). No extra charge. If you prefer this version to the mailed version and ONLY want the electronic version, let Mike know and we will remove you from the list of mailed copies, which helps keep our costs low and our dues at \$8.00. But you do not need to choose—you can continue to receive both.

## More postage-prepaid cards from Canada Post

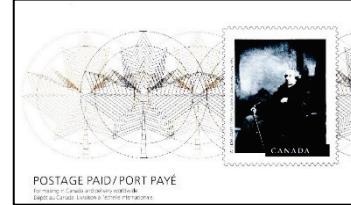
The “final” five “Canadian Photography” cards were issued on 2017-07-04, and, the 2017 set of five “Birds” cards were issued on 2017-08-01. In both cases these are sold only as sets (CAN\$12.50 plus applicable taxes—Canada Post order numbers 262467 and 262468, respectively).



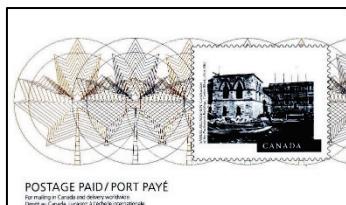
Ontario, Canada  
Robert Bourdeau (1989)



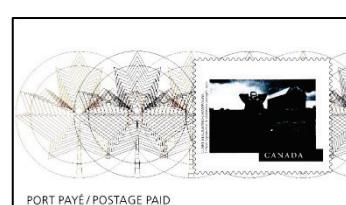
Enlacées, Montréal  
Gilbert Duclos (1994)



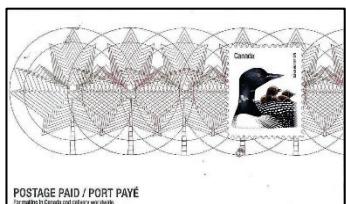
Sir John A. Macdonald  
William James Topley (circa 1883)



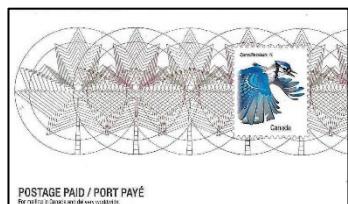
Construction of the Parliament  
Buildings, Centre Block  
Samuel McLaughlin (circa 1862)



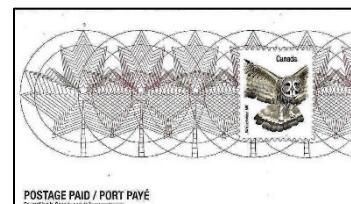
Ti-Noir Lajeunesse, The Blind Violinist,  
Disraeli, Quebec  
Claire Beaugrand-Champagne (1972)



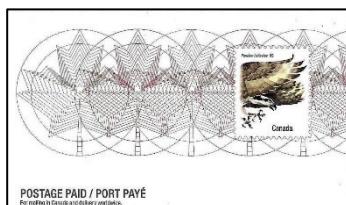
Gavia immer (ON)  
Common Loon



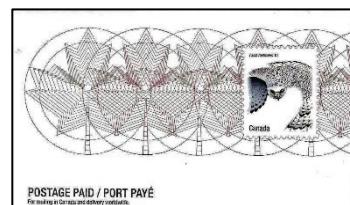
Cyanocitta cristata (PE)  
Blue Jay



Strix nebulosa (MB)  
Great Grey Owl



Pandion haliaetus (NS)  
Osprey



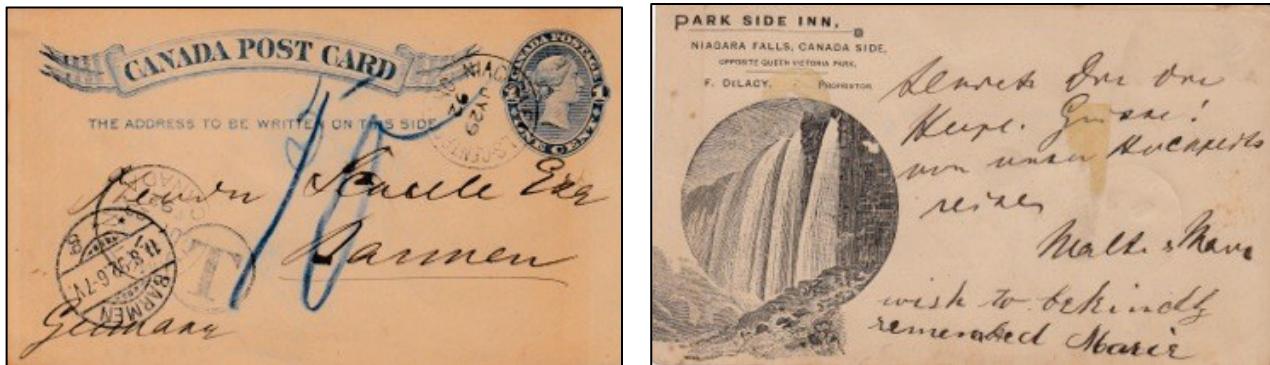
Falco rusticolus (NT)  
Gyrfalcon

## Another hidden number on Webb's EN138 by Robert Lemire

In PSN Vol. 27, No. 2, pg. 16, it was noted that copies of the Regina envelope (Webb's EN138) with hidden numbers are scarce, and that EN138 had been found with only one hidden number, “3”. A copy with the hidden number “6” now has been found.

## New report Niagara Falls view on P9a by Mike Sagar

I believe that this is the first reported card from the blue rosette series. The view 2 is in a slightly different font than depicted in Webb's.



Used July 29, 1892 from Niagara Falls Centre, via Hamilton later that day and arriving in Barmen, Germany 10 days later. Along the way it picked up a "T" mark along with both a "5" and "10" crayoned postage due marking.

## The printings of the King George VI Canadian National Express flimsy forms by Robert Lemire

### The 1952 printing by Savoy Continuous Forms (St. Johns Que.)

According to information in the Post Office Department Archives Canada file (RG3, Accession 86-87/396, Vol. 3849, file 13-19-17), the first request concerning production of special advice forms for Canadian National Express (Form CNE 5339), was from Savoy Continuous Forms Ltd. (Dominion Blank Book Co. Limited) of St. Johns, Quebec in March 1952. After some correspondence, it was confirmed that the normal security printer, Canadian Bank Note Company was unable to produce the cards.

The requirements, as described by Savoy, were for 1,000,000 "Duplicate Snap Out Post Card" forms with a 3¢ stamp printed on the first copy.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> some to be serially numbered</li><li><input type="radio"/> some unnumbered</li><li><input type="radio"/> some English</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> some bilingual</li><li><input type="radio"/> 40,000 for Toronto</li><li><input type="radio"/> 40,000 for Montreal</li></ul> |
|---|---|

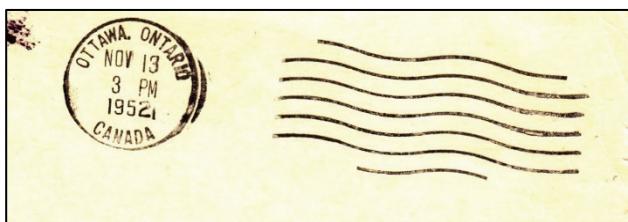
The forms were to be printed from a roll, two cards across. Using a re-winder on the end of the machine and a slitting knife, the resulting rolls (with feed-holes at the left) would be taken to a collating machine. Then, the final forms would be assembled and glued at the left with carbon paper between the two cards. The speed of the collating machine was the limiting production factor—10,000 to 12,000 sets per hour.

It was proposed that the printing of the stamp impression be done using "rubber plates similar to Barber-Ellis Air Letter forms". A steel 3¢ die was sent to the Montreal Postmaster, May 1952 (postage stamp die No. 26). Four bakelites and three rubber impressions were made July 25, 1952 and a further eight rubber impressions were made on August 6.

Initial proofs (late July) of these relief-printed ("typographed") cards apparently did not match regular cards very well with respect to colour. A set of rotary press proofs (a strip of cards) sent to Ottawa on August 7 were rejected. The impressions were perceived by L. J. Mills of the POD as weak, possibly indicating that the detail was inadequate. To check the behaviour of the card stock in a machine cancelling device, the District Post Office Inspector for Montreal also prepared nine cards on a flat-bed press (blank except for the stamp impression). These were cancelled "MONTREAL/AUG 7/3 PM//1952/P.Q." (Figure 1) and sent to L.J. Mills in Ottawa. At least some copies later were back-cancelled in Ottawa, "NOV 13, 1952 (Figure 2).



**Figure 1:** A flat-plate-printed “proof” card (unlisted in Webb’s 7th edition) prepared and machine-cancelled by the District Post Office Inspector for Montreal.



**Figure 2:** Ottawa cancellation on the back of the card in Figure 1.

On August 12 a copper negative reproduction of the steel die was prepared by Bomac (Montreal) Limited. Four bakelite (positive) reproductions and eight rubber impressions were prepared using the copper engraving; eight more rubber impressions were made on August 20. Proofs prepared on August 14, 1952 were approved (Figure 3), and printing of the (offset-printed) cards was done in late August-September 4, 1952 and the first cards were transferred to Canadian National Railways on August 28 or 29, and all 1,000,000 were transferred by September 4 (Figure 4). At the end of the printing the copper engraving, the bakelite and rubber plates were sent to, and retained by, the Post Office Department.

In January 1953 some Post Office officials suggested that a heavier stock might be better for any future printings. However, the postmasters at Toronto and Montreal reported no problems with processing the cards from the first printing, and in February 1953 the paper used by Savoy in 1952 was approved for future printings.

#### **The second printing by Savoy Continuous Forms (April 1953)**

In March 1953 Canadian National awarded a second contact to Savoy, again for 1,000,000 forms, and the previously used steel die, copper reproduction, and bakelite plates were sent back to Savoy. Proof copies were sent to the Post Office Department on April 15, 1953, and the completed forms were delivered to Canadian National Express in Montreal by April 27, 1953. In the Post Office archives file there seems to be no documentation of printings for specific express company offices, but there is reference to production of bilingual forms.

OFFICE <b>TORONTO, ONT.</b>	DATE
WEIGHT LBS.	PRO. OR O.H. NO. <b>489754</b>
DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT	
W/B NO. AND DATE	
SHIPPING POINT	
SHIPPER'S NAME	
C.O.D.	
C.O.D. SERVICE CHARGES	
ADVANCE CHARGES	
EXPRESS CHARGES COLLECT	
<b>TOTAL COLLECT \$</b>	
SEE REVERSE SIDE	

*Received with letter  
of 14-8-52  
Declared ok. Frank  
by D.F.*

OFFICE <b>TORONTO, ONT.</b>	DATE
WEIGHT LBS.	PRO. OR O.H. NO. <b>588835</b>
DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT	
W/B NO. AND DATE	
SHIPPING POINT	
SHIPPER'S NAME	
C.O.D.	
C.O.D. SERVICE CHARGES	
ADVANCE CHARGES	
EXPRESS CHARGES COLLECT	
<b>TOTAL COLLECT \$</b>	
SEE REVERSE SIDE	

CNE-5339 2-52	OFFICE	DATE
	WEIGHT LBS.	PRO. OR O.H. NO.
DESCRIPTION OF SHIPMENT		
W/B NO. AND DATE		
SHIPPING POINT		
SHIPPER'S NAME		
C.O.D.		
C.O.D. SERVICE CHARGES		
ADVANCE CHARGES		
EXPRESS CHARGES COLLECT		
<b>TOTAL COLLECT \$</b>		
SEE REVERSE SIDE		

COPY-1  
 MAIL TO CONSIGNEE  
 COPY-2  
 FILE



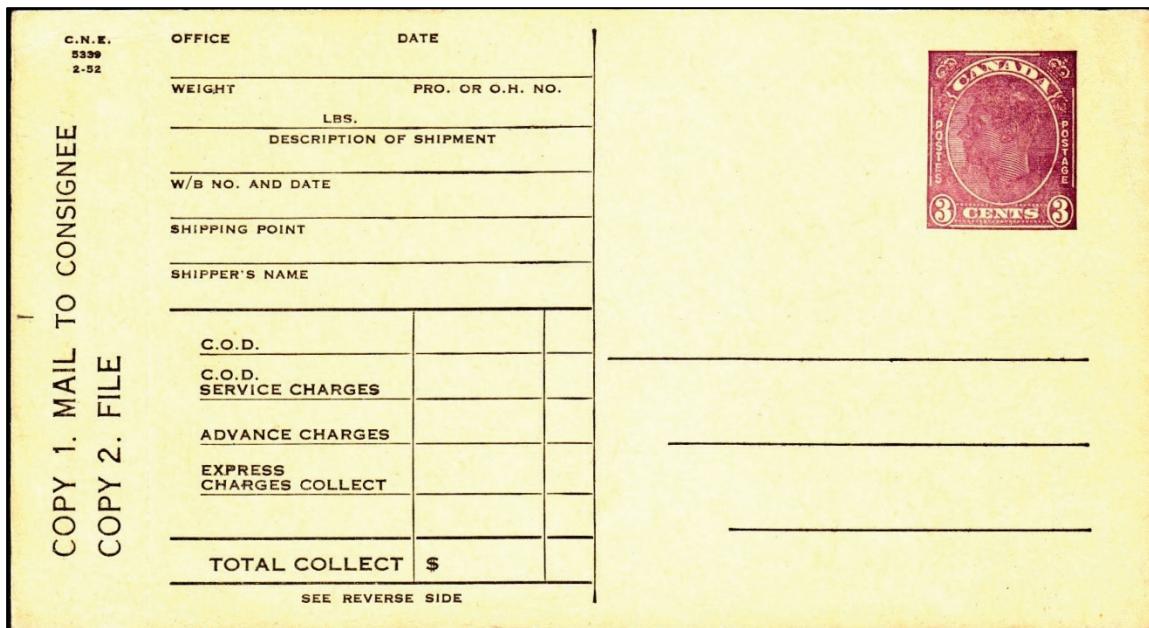
Figure 4: Form CNE 5339 printed by Savoy Continuous Forms Ltd.

## General comments on the Savoy printings

- The Savoy printings correspond to RKP79b in Webb's 7th edition.
- At present the earliest reported postmark (ERP) on a Savoy (offset-printed) card is January, 19, 1953. This would be from the first printing.
- Art Klass pointed out that there is substantial variation in the rouletting at the left. The roulettes can be divided into two groups: 8.5-9.5 roulette cuts in 80 mm and 23-24 roulette cuts in 80 mm. Thanks to Earle Covert I have seen high-resolution scans of three copies of RKP79b postmarked before April 1953, and have a copy postmarked in very early May 1953, probably before the second printing was widely distributed. All have 8.5-9.5 roulette cuts in 80 mm. It would be useful to examine more copies postmarked before May 1952, but these observations suggest that the different roulette spacings may be specific to the two printings.
- Although it is clear that it was intended that bilingual cards were to be printed (in addition to the English-only cards, Figure 4) and that "Toronto" or "Montreal" would be printed on some of the cards (also see Figure 3), no such cards, used or unused were found in three large collections. Also no copies with printed serial numbers have been reported.
- It is clear that the form date 2-52 on the selvedge of these cards reflects the date that the printing on the form was prepared (or approved) by CNE, and *not* the date that the cards were printed (also see Figure 5).

## The December 1953 printing by Moore Business Forms Ltd. (Toronto)

In October 1953 Moore Business Forms Limited, Toronto received an order from Canadian National Express for 1,200,000 (later increased to 1,670,000) copies of the two-part CNE 5339 forms. The production, as with the Savoy printings, was done under the supervision of Post Office Department personnel. Four plastic moulds were made November 13, 1953, again from a steel die<sup>1</sup>, and rubber impressions were prepared for use with the firm's letterpress equipment. Proof cards were printed November 13 and approved November 18. The actual printing was done in early December 1953, and the completed forms were delivered by December 11. On December 15,



**Figure 5: Form CNE 5339 printed by Moore Business Forms Ltd.**

1953 the Post Office Department in Ottawa received back the steel die; four bakelite plates and 41 rubber impressions also were received and marked for destruction.

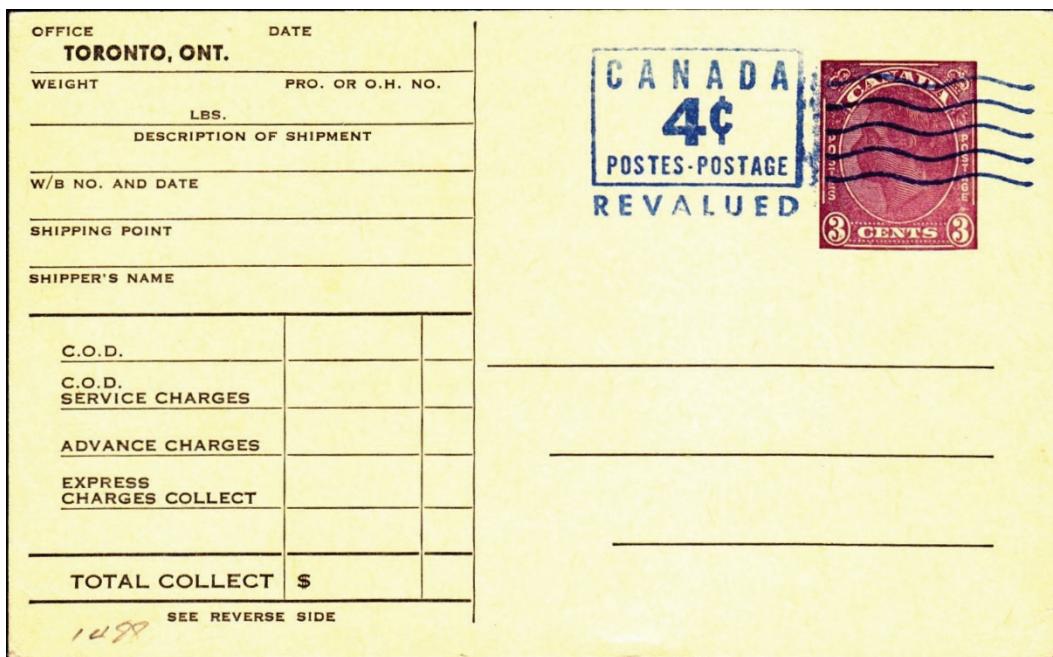
<sup>1</sup> According to a handwritten note made in the archives file when the die was returned, the steel die supplied to Moore Business Forms was the same steel die that had been supplied for the Savoy printings.

There is no mention about the method used by Moore for assembly of the two-part forms with intervening carbon paper (Figure 5). The absence of holes in the margin at the left means that the process was different from the collating process used by Savoy. Bilingual forms and forms in English are known, as are copies printed for the Toronto and Montreal CNE offices.

### **Tickometer surcharge**

The domestic rate for mailing post cards was raised from 3¢ to 4¢ on April 1, 1954. At that time it seems that Canadian National Express still had a large undistributed stock of CNE 5339 two-part forms bearing a 3¢ stamp impression. In mid-April Canadian National Railways contacted the postmaster in Montreal looking for a way these cards could still be used. The Post Office Department suggested use of a Pitney-Bowes "Tickometer" to revalue the forms, as that is what was being used by the Department to revalue its own stock of single 3¢ post cards. The Pitney-Bowes representative in Montreal was contacted, and trials in Montreal and Ottawa established that the process could be used successfully on the CNE forms. The "4¢ die for revaluing" was sent from Ottawa to Montreal on May 3, and the job was completed on May 18. After allowing for a small amount of spoilage, a total of 974,084 revalued forms were returned to CNE. The express company paid for the additional postage, but the Post Office Department paid all the other expenses, and refunded CNE an amount to cover the small amount of spoilage done during the revaluation.

It would appear from the various printing dates, and from cards in the hands of collectors, that only forms from the Moore Business Forms printing were revalued. It should be noted that in some cases the blue surcharge is *very faint*—essentially albino surcharges.



**Figure 6: Form CNE 5339 printed by Moore Business Forms Ltd. and revalued from 3¢ to 4¢ with a Pitney-Bowes "Tickometer" using a die supplied by the Post Office Department.**

### **General comments on the Moore printing**

- The form date is 2-52, the same as on the Savoy-printed forms.
- The cards without a surcharge correspond to Webb's RKP78f (and RKP78h). The surcharged cards correspond to Webb's RKP81b (and RKP81e).
- On some cards between 23 and 28 roulette cuts in 80 mm are found at the selvedge boundary at the left. Strangely, many cards in collectors' hands (especially unused copies missing the selvedge at the left) show no trace of residual paper from roulette cuts. It is clear that originally the printed cards and all the copies that were revalued were "duplicate" forms. Considering the way the cards were to be used with the bottom, unstamped copy being retained by a CNE office, it would seem odd if the selvedge of unused

cards had been deliberately trimmed. One possibility is that sometimes the carbon paper did not work well. I have a complete form with a handstamp applied to the front copy, and the impression did not properly transfer through the carbon paper to the bottom card.

- The cards RKP78h and RKP81e do not appear to have been prepared from distinct printings, but appear to have been cut down from the original forms at a later date. These cards probably do not deserve separate listing in Webb's.

### **Still more about the NY 2016 Star Trek post cards**

Questions about the printing and distribution of these cards were posed to Canada Post. According to Henry Woo, Product Manager, Stamp Services, CPC, the Star Trek cards (both the NY exhibition promotional cards and the “over-the-counter” cards) were printed by Lowe Martin. Four thousand of the NY exhibition promotional cards were printed in English, 2000 cards in French, and cards with all five designs were used. It is claimed that cards were sent, on May 11, 2017, to CPC customers in Ontario, Quebec, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Washington DC, Maryland, and Pennsylvania who had placed an order with CPC within the previous six months. A question related to the reason for the different tagging (and by implication the poorer printing) on the promotional cards was not answered. Canada Post has no residual stock of these cards.

**PCF Corner** by Robert Lemire: *rlemire000@sympatico.ca* – August 10, 2017

#### **New PCF Views** (Die IIId)

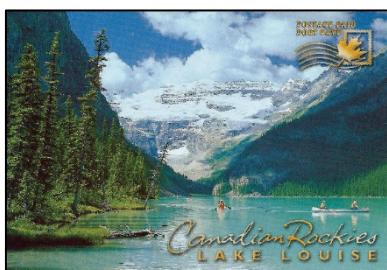
Many new Postcard Factory postage prepaid cards have been issued in the last few months. Aside from the two Montreal cards mentioned in the last newsletter, there now are borderless versions of the Rogers Pass card (RP 001) and the Moraine Lake card (CR 151). Pierre Gauthier reports that CR 149 has been reprinted with revisions to the picture side on the card, and the revised card has two bar codes rather than one. Copies of another card, first noted on the PCF website in mid-2016, LL 5507, were reported by Steve Friedenthal. Then there are more new cards. Erhard Nachtingall reported a previously unknown view of Hopewell Rocks (CST 9000). Earle Covert reported three new Fairmont Banff Springs Hotel cards (CST 9786, CST 9788 and CST 9789).



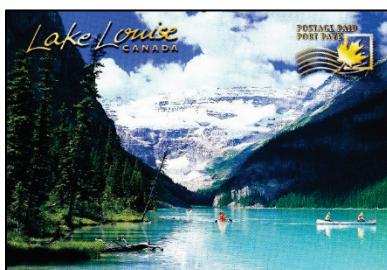
**MTL 5872**



**MTL 5874**



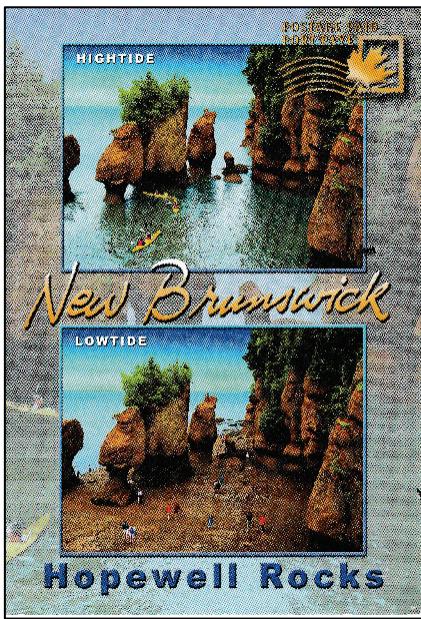
**Revised CR 149**  
(caption now at bottom right)



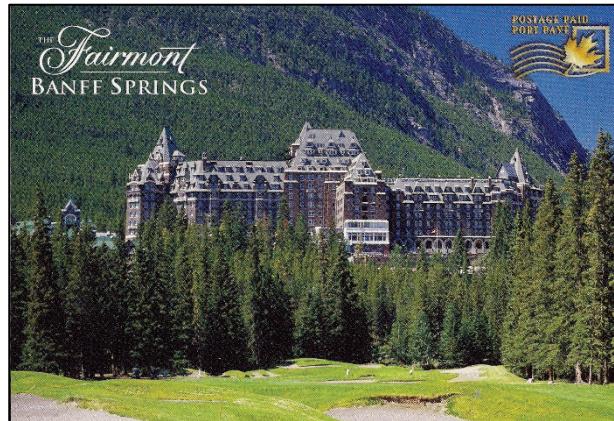
**Previous version of CR 149**  
(for comparison)



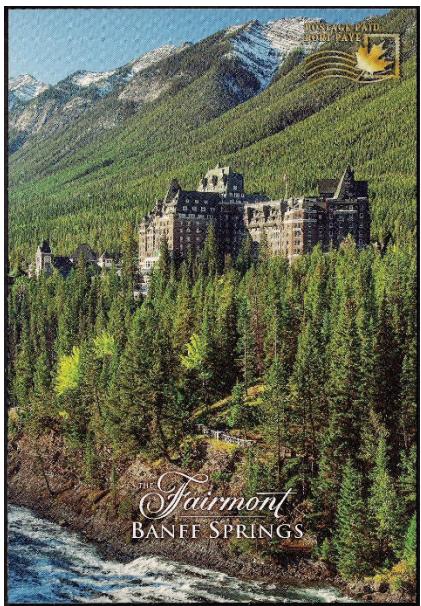
**LL 5507**



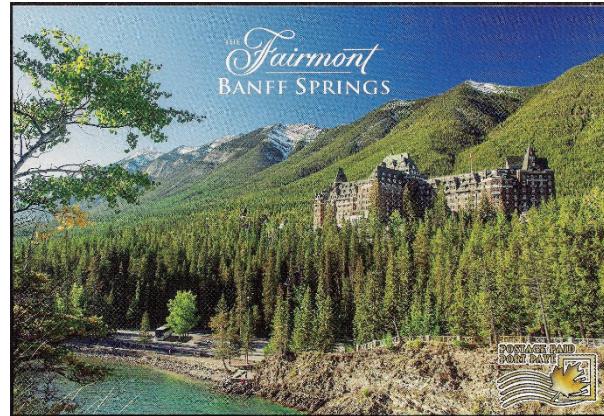
**CST 9000**



**CST 8786**



**CST 8788**



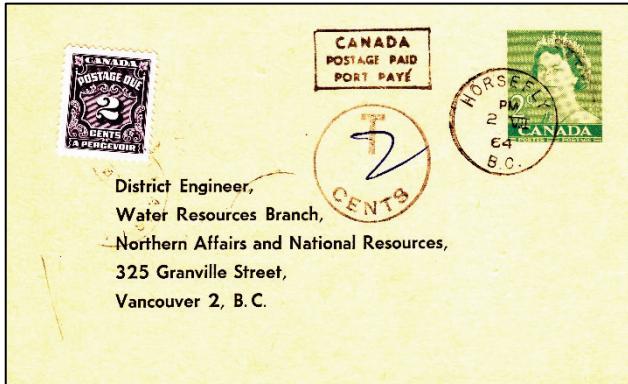
**CST 8789**

There have been reports of Die IIIc versions (generally old PO stock) for T 147 (2 bar codes, indicium at the top), VAN 198 and VQ 099. Some previously known views now have been found reprinted with Die IIId. These include ATC 200V, VCT 076, and CST AL 038 (PCF now in the logo and without the hyphen in the card number of the Die IIIc card, CST-AL 038).

Some Die IIId cards have been reprinted with PCF in logo—CR107, NF186, C108; VAN530, but C 327, which was previously reported with PCF in the logo, now has been found *without* PCF in the logo. There have been various changes in box styles, layout of text and fonts, but one feature appears to recur in that U4 underlays have been reported on several more Die IIId cards including C 013, MTL 127, MTL 536, T 058, T203 and TOR 2340.

Thanks to Erhard Nachtigal, Dudley Nash, Pierre Gauthier, Earle Covert, for their help in attempting to keep track of the many new varieties. Approximately up-to-date lists are available from me, on request.

## Postage paid, or not or? by Robert Lemire

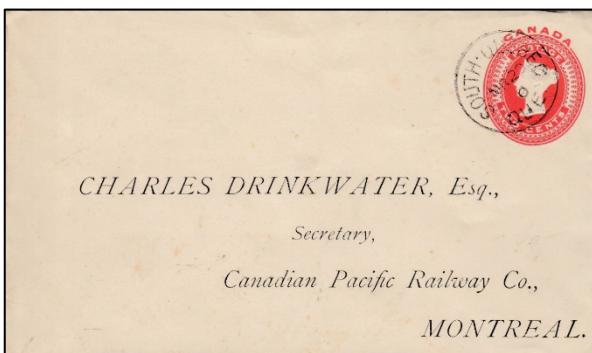


The card shown at the left was recently sold to me as a copy of Webb's P91e. However, it was marked postage due despite the "POSTAGE PAID" handstamp, and the penalty appears to have been paid. Did a post-office employee ignore the handstamp? Was the handstamp added later (officially or for philatelic advantage)? The postage due stamp is (weakly) tied by a postmark, but the "POSTAGE PAID" handstamp is not. Does anyone have a similar card or a copy of DP91e *not* marked postage due so that a detailed comparison of the handstamps can be made?

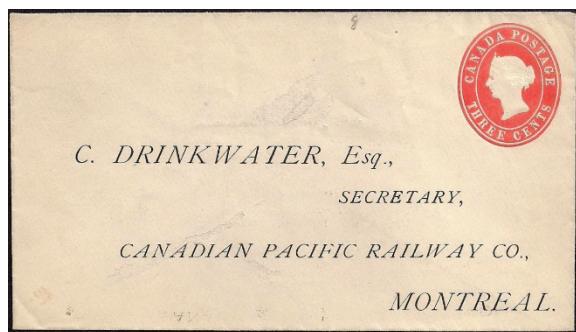
## More Canadian Pacific Railway Company proxy return envelopes

For many years the Canadian Pacific Railway Company annually used Canadian postal stationery for shareholder proxy return envelopes. These were pre-addressed to the company secretary. In 1983 an article [1] by John Aitken appeared in *BNA Topics* that illustrated 47 different postage-prepaid envelopes, both regular issue and private-order. These differed in the stamp indicium (the whole range from late Victorian to early Elizabethan), and/or the setting of the text on the envelope.

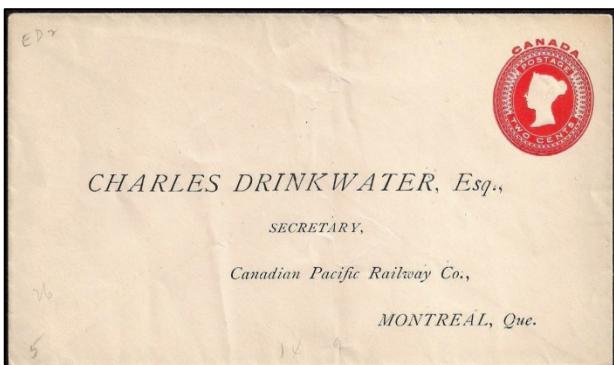
Recently Mike Sagar submitted a scan of a proxy envelope on Webb's EN13 (Figure 1), cancelled "MAR 20/00", on which the text did not match that on either copy of EN 13 in John Aitken's article (his Figures 1 and 2). This led Earle Covert to submit the scan shown in Figure 2. That proxy envelope, similar to the other three Victorian proxy envelopes, is addressed to C. Drinkwater. However the address was printed on a copy of what Webb's lists as EN4, and Charles Drinkwater was the secretary of CPR from 1881 to March 1908 [1]. This suggests that the proxy envelopes were being used well before 1900. Earle also submitted scans of two proxy envelopes on Webb's EN13b (Figures 3 and 4).



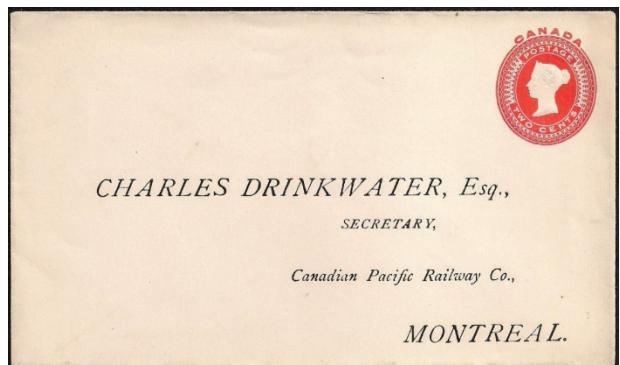
**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**