

Banff “pioneer” or “forerunner” post cards with added views *by Mike Sagar*

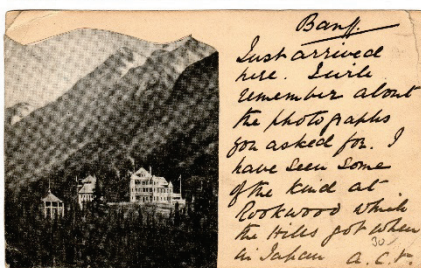
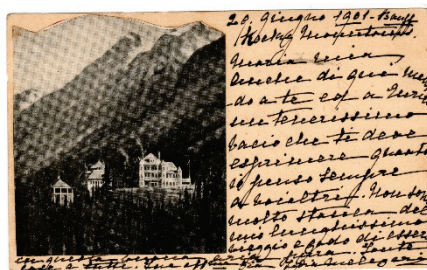
What is less well known are similar productions from across the country in Banff National Park in about 1901. The first item shown is a 1¢ Victorian post card with a printed black view showing canoes in a lake scene titled “RUNDLE MOUNTAIN, BANFF”. The card was properly used with a 1¢ QV numeral stamp added, and the card is tied with a September 1901 Banff, ALTA. territorial CDS cancel. This view card is rare, and was sold by Bill Walton on eBay a couple of years ago. The significant realized price (mid three figures US\$) indicated that the collecting market recognized a quality item. It is the only reported printed view card from Banff. (photo courtesy Bill Walton)

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THE REVERSE

4
Aurum Franc Serra
Sedra di Germini
No 44
Hobley
Europe Name

7c
7c



course of a few years, I have now found three examples of this paste-on, leading me to believe that it may have been a more concerted effort to produce a cheap tourist postcard. The three straight sides of the card are fairly uniform. The top appears to have been hand scissored (not die cut) to accommodate the mountain tops. It is a very thin lithographed card stock (it isn't newsprint) and doesn't significantly change the profile

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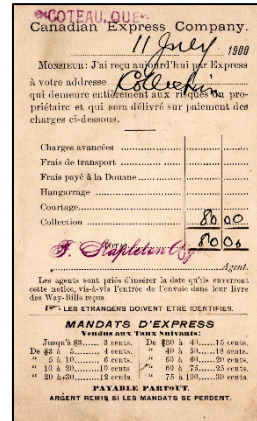
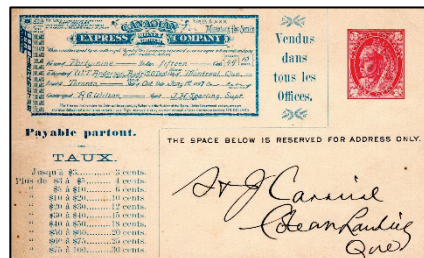
Vol. 32, No. 4
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of the post card. For this reason, the cards may have been allowed to pass at the 2¢ UPU rate. One quirk is that the view is posted “upside-down” on one of the cards.

The three cards that I have found were used in July/August 1901. Two are used on the same day to the same correspondent in Italy; the last was used about three weeks later to the UK. As with the Niagara Falls views, these cards likely had a limited lifespan, as changes in postal regulations and printing technology meant that cheap, high quality, colourful picture postcards were going to change tourist practices for the next century. I look forward to any contributions that can add or modify this story.

CEX 6 in blue from Pierre Gauthier

In Webb’s, the money-order card CEX 6 is described as being printed in brown. Pierre Gauthier now reports the card printed in blue.



A possible Webb’s DLO list correction from Robert Lemire

In Webb’s 8th, the Dead Letter ambulance cover PDEN 82 is listed as a 3¢ form, D. 15. - 100,000-7-3-90. A recent purchase contained three copies of a form D. 15. - 100,000-17-3-90. The date interval seems too short, and it seems likely that the listing is in error. It probably should read D. 15. - 100,000-17-3-90.

Information on precancelled items

(i) A Manley-Unlisted Envelope Corner from Michel Ledoux

Here is, what I think, something of interest.

It is a precancelled 1 cent orange typographed George V oval issue, #8 white postage saver (type 2); precancel is a Toronto type B.

Webb ENX 14-4 [1], Manley EN 502-10b, flap 2 black, Toronto 2a precancel [2]

The Simpson corner card is different than the one illustrated by Manley on page 51 [2]. The envelope is watermarked DOMINION ENVELOPE LINEN BOND, not mentioned in Webb’s catalogue.



- [1] Walton, W. C., Covert E. L., *Webb’s Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland 2019*, 8th Edition, The Unitrade Press, Toronto, ON, 2019.
- [2] Manley, G. E. L., *Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery Handbook*, J. F. Webb, publisher, Hornby, ON, 1984.

Editor’s note: As mentioned in Vol. 32, No. 2 (p. 18) of PSN I am working toward preparing a list of precancelled envelopes based on an unpublished December 1991 Manley document. This envelope was noted in that 1991 Manley list.

(ii) **An unlisted Post Card Precancel Variety** from *Pierre Gauthier*

Recently spotted in a group of cards and cut squares on eBay—but apparently not listed by Manley.



(iii) **KP49b Varieties** from *Michel Ledoux*

The KP49b card is probably more complex than suggested by the Webb Catalogue [1] and the Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery Handbook [2]. There are two reported types [2]:

- (1) 3 fine cancelling lines

and

- (2) 4 fine lines.

But I think that there are sub-types or different printings:

- (1a) 3 fine lines: 19 × 4 mm. (scans 1 & 2)
Back (shown here at 35%): "Saving tire mileage ..." (vertical)
- (1b) 3 fine lines: 18 × 4 mm. (scans 3 & 4)
Back: (bottom part, shown here at 35%) "You'll like the extra service..." (vertical)
- (2a) 4 fine lines: 22¼ - 23¼ × 13 mm. (scans 5 & 6)
Back (shown here at 35%): "Yes Sir..." (as the illustration in Webb [1] (horizontal)
- (2b) 4 fine lines: 23 - 24 × 13½ mm. (scans 7 & 8)
Back (shown here at 35%): "From this line of tires..." (vertical)

[1] Walton, W. C., Covert E. L., *Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland 2019*, 8th Edition, The Unitrade Press, Toronto, ON, 2019, p. 172.

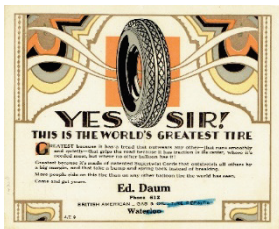
[2] Manley, G. E. L., *Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery Handbook*, J. F. Webb, publisher, Hornby, ON, 1984. p. 30.



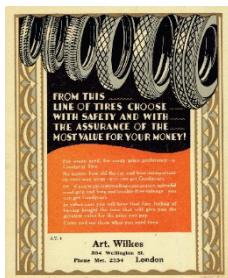
scans 1 & 2



scans 3 & 4



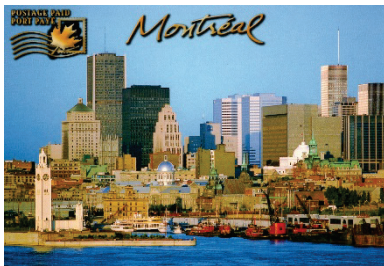
scans 5 & 6



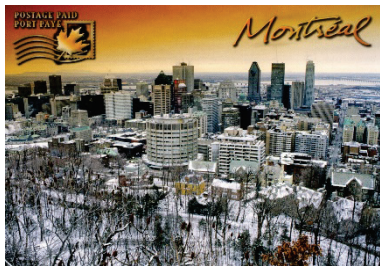
scans 7 & 8

More cards.

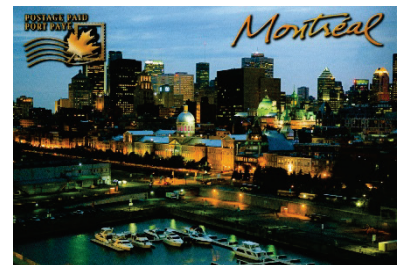
Thanks to Pierre Gauthier who has reported the following new Montreal views (all die IIIId, U1 sIII with PCF in the logo, text is French first).



MTL 036



MTL 2178



MTL2181



MTL 6238



MTL 7966

Other new PCF reports

All Die IIIId. Card designations marked in **colour** would be a new line addition to the Webb's addenda

From Michel Gingras

NOL 007 PCF in logo with TM, U1 sV

VQ060 U1 sIII, PCF in logo, 2 bar codes; the

site is www.pcf-souvenirs.com,

previously reported with

www.PCFsouvenirs.com

VQ 099 U1 **sIII**, PCF in logo with TM

From Erhard Nachtigall

ATC 200V U1, **sIII**, PCF in logo with TM

HFX 039 U1 **sV**, PCF in logo with TM

HFX 046 U1 **sV**, PCF in logo with TM

NB 090 U1 **sV**, PCF in logo with TM

NFLD 077 U1 **sV**, PCF in logo with TM

NFLD 101 U1 sV, PCF in logo with TM

first IIIId report for this card

NOL 5097 U1, sIII, PCF in logo with TM

NS064V U1 **sV**, no PCF in logo

NS130 U1 sIII, **PCF in logo** with TM

NS 140 U1 **sV, PCF in logo** with TM

RCMPC 074 UR1 sIII, PCF in logo with TM,

closed 4 in both UPC codes

RGN 016 U1, sIII, PCF in logo with TM

first die IIIId report for this card

WPG069 U1 **sV**, **no pcf in logo**

Erhard also noticed that in PSN Vol. 32

No. 2 there was an error in my update

listing for C180a. There is no SKU#.

From Pierre Gauthier

MTL166 U1 **sIII**, no caption, 260101 below
card #

MTL 5872 U1 sIII, SKU# 260377, PCF in
logo without TM

NF 141, U1 **sIII**, PCF in logo with TM

VQ 103V, U1 **sIII**, PCF not in logo

Pierre Gauthier also has noted a variety of the **underlay** on one of the RCMPC 074 cards with "RCMP/GRC" in letters with serifs. Here designated by **UR3A**.

RCMPC 074 UR3A sIII, PCF in logo with TM, closed 4 in both UPC codes (from PO stock).



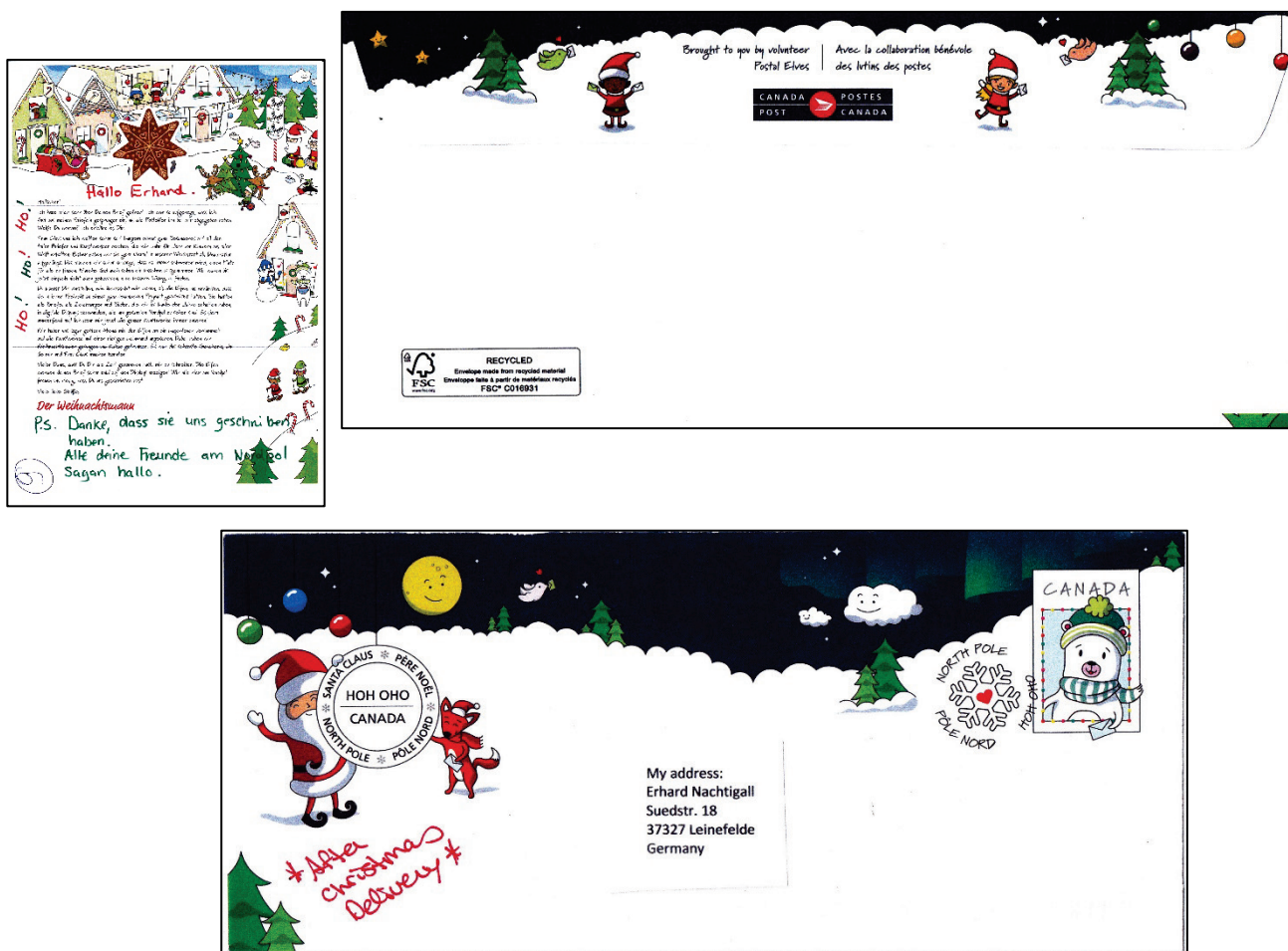
More Santa material by Erhard Nachtigall

"After reading the article about the 2022 Santa envelopes and cards, on pages 27 to 29 of PSN Vol. 32, No. 3, I re-read the article by Michel Gingras about Santa Letters in PSN Vol. 31, No. 1. So I took another close look at the Santa letters and cards in my collection.

"Today I would like to inform you about some strange observations about Santa letters.

"In front of me are two Santa Envelopes 2021. The handwritten note "After Christmas Delivery" on the front of the two envelopes were obviously delayed on their journey. The letter to my daughter-in-law is marked "EB3-0608040" on the back and has a bar code; inside the envelope there is a letter in French (Figures 1, 2 and 3¹). The letter to me has no marking on the back, also no bar code; in the envelope there is a letter in German (Figures 4, 5, and 6).

"Now to the Santa Envelope 2022. Based on the information from Richard Gratton, you report FB1, FB2, FB3, EB1, EB2, EB3, EE, FBC and EBC. I have received a letter marked GB-1367857 on the back; inside is a letter in German (Figures 7, 8 and 9²). What does the abbreviation "GB" mean? Does "B" stand for "Before" as in "EB" or "FB", what does "G" mean?" (*editor: almost certainly GB=German Before*)



2021

Erhard's figures 4, 5 and 6

¹ Erhard's Figures 1, 2 and 3 are not shown here.

² Erhard's Figure 9 is not shown here.



Erhard's figures 7 and 8

2022

An Election Envelope Forerunner

There were many changes to the Dominion Elections Act prior to the December 6, 1921 Canadian federal election. The envelope with adhesives as shown below is Form 95-10-20-100M, obviously a forerunner to the prestamped Form 95 envelopes (Webb's EN800 and EN800a) used in the following (1925) general election. The 1925 Form 95 envelopes were not required to be registered.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT
STATEMENT OF POLL

Polling Division No. 1263

From W. D. M. Ennor
Deputy Returning Officer

To Chas. Canley

Occupation Steel Manufacturer
(AS STATED ON BALLOT)

A candidate at the pending election for a member to serve in the
House of Commons of Canada

Address New Glasgow
(AS STATED ON BALLOT)

Province of Nova Scotia

Form 95-10-20-100M.

Registered

735

672 760

NOVA SCOTIA POSTAGE 3 CENTS 10 CENTS

More on the Canada Veiling Co. Cards *by Chris Ellis*

In PSN 28(2), 2018, Bill Walton [1] documented the elaborate padposts produced by the Canada Veiling Co., Toronto, on red/carmine Victoria (P18) and Edward (P24) advertising stationery cards. He showed 15 cards that were labelled in order of use as Figures 1 to 15, but which for simplicity here I will call Cards #1 to #15. Bill noted these were used between early 1898 and 1905 and that little could be found about the company itself. He also stressed that the cards were rare and that more would probably be found because there seemed to be a 21 month gap between the latest used Victoria card he could document (dated August 11, 1903) and the single example on the Edward card dated May 9, 1905.



Figure 1

Wm. H. Knox was said to be the proprietor in city directories and perhaps the founder although he apparently passed away in the early 1900s. Regardless, they had also opened a branch in Montreal by mid-1899 at 1811 Notre Dame St., suggesting the business was somewhat successful. Indeed, it was incorporated as Canada Veiling Co. Limited by the 1910s and existed for a long period of time until it did declare bankruptcy and ceased to exist in July 1952 [4, 5]. They had always relied on imported products from Europe and the USA, and at their close were referred to as an importer of simply “wholesale textiles,” the veiling market, except for bridal veils, declining somewhat since Victorian times. However, they also were referred to in some sources as textile manufacturers and they marketed their products under the “Canvelco” brand name by at least the 1940s [6].

A wide range of item were distributed by the firm at that time including laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, scarves, doilies, table cloths, luncheon sets and “convent materials” [7]. As noted, Bill Walton mentioned a gap in cards issues

In this note I fill in limited details I was able to find out about the company and some additional information about the address side pictorial ad cards they produced. Like Bill I have not been able to track own much information on this firm but can fill in a few aspects of its history. The earliest dated ad card shown by Bill on P18 [1: Card #1] was mailed on February 14th of 1898 and is actually the earliest known padpost/adpost (e.g., with a printed address side ad) usage I am aware of any red Leaf issue card [2, page 19]. The reverse of that card announces the “Grand Opening” of the “Largest and Only Specialty Veiling House”, scheduled for February 28th. It seems likely that the company did not open on that date as the next card in the series ([1, Card #2]; I have another copy used on August 28, 1898, and still another is shown in [3, page 86], used on August 20, 1898) again has a reverse announcing the “Grand Opening” and states it will be on August 29th. However, to make matters more confusing, other documentation indicates the company was founded in 1896 [4, 5]. Perhaps it took the company two years to get up and running at its 50-54 Bay St. premises or this refers to opening of something like a “showroom.”



Figure 2

from August of 1903 until May of 1905, suggesting more padposts probably exist. However, the scarcity of cards in that time period may be due to another factor. Specifically, the Canada Veiling Co. was one of about 125 firms whose premises burned down and were lost during the great Toronto downtown fire that began on the evening of April 19, 1904, destroyed 7 acres and caused over \$10,000,000 in damages [8, 9]. The firm was not alone as several other companies from which one can come across address side padposts also lost all or some premises/warehouses in the fire including the Irving Umbrella Co., Gordon, Mackay and Co., E. W. Gillett Co., Northrop and Lyman, Gutta Percha Rubber Co., William Croft and Sons and the International Stock Food Company. This fire surely must have impacted the Veiling House firm and it did precipitate a move to 58 Wellington St. West in Toronto in 1905, which coincidentally was the location where the great fire itself had started. Subsequently, Toronto city directories indicate Canada Veiling moved to other different street addresses on Wellington and when they closed up in 1952 they were located at 146 Wellington St. West.

Beyond finding at least some information on this company, I have also been able to document at least four other cards with front ads although two of these have illustrations also used on other cards and could be seen as simply typesetting varieties of examples documented by Bill. One such card (Figure 1A), used June 30, 1900, was pictured by Horace Harrison [10, page 22]. It has the same illustration as the cards shown by Bill as #3 and #7. The card is only shown in black and white in [10] so it is unclear if it is in black ink like the earlier cards or blue ink like subsequent issues. Nonetheless, it closely resembles the card shown by Bill as his Card #7 (shown here as Figure 1B) used on May 15, 1901. Aside from some differences in font size and text spacing, the card shown by Horace has the small text “STYLE No. 1625” under the illustration not seen on the other card and the bottom of the text at right is on one line with a reduced list of products rather than on two lines. Still another version of this card, used on January 1, 1901 (Figure 1C) has the same text as the Figure 1B example but has different fonts, printer’s marks, etc.

Another variant, clearly a very minor typesetting variety, occurs of the card used on August 11, 1903, to announce a “Fall Opening” shown as Card #14 by Bill and reproduced here as Figure 2A. The contrast on my card, used July 8, 1903, as a salesman’s calling card, is slight changes in the spacing of the words below the illustration at left (Figure 2B). For example, on my card the first line the phrase “All over

Laces,” has a 1 mm gap between “All” and “over” and a 3 mm gap between “over” and “Laces” whereas on the other card the spacing is a 2 mm separation for both.

Finally, I have come across one later dating card for the firm, used on November 11, 1916 on Webb P39 (1¢ green Admiral Die II with Type 6 heading). The card has a black ink return address and below it a circular cog-like logo with the wording “UP TO THE MINUTE” (Figure 3).

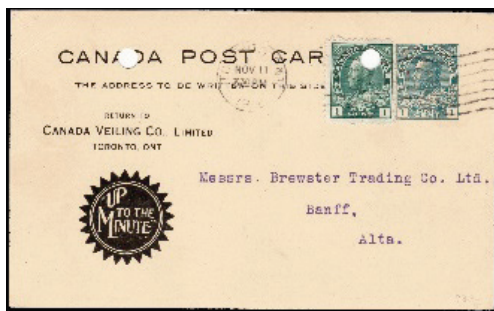


Figure 3

References

- [1] William Walton (2018): Veiling House/Canada Veiling Co padposts. *Postal Stationery Notes* 29(2), pp. 12-14.
- [2] Chris Ellis (2023): Red/Carmine, 1¢ Victoria Maple Leaf Issue Advertising Postal Stationery Cards: A Synthesis. British North America Philatelic Society Inc., Ottawa, Ontario.
- [3] George B. Arfken and William S. Pawluk (2006): A Canadian Postal History, 1897-1911. The Maple Leaf, Numeral and King Edward Era. British North America Philatelic Society Inc., Ottawa, Ontario.
- [4] Importing Firm Now Bankrupt. *Times Colonist Newspaper* (Victoria, British Columbia), Issue of July 8, 1952, p. 5.
- [5] Firm Bankrupt. *The Province Newspaper* (Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada), Issue of July 8, 1952, p. 11.
- [6] Advertisement. *Star-Phoenix Newspaper* (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan), Issue of October 5, 1949, p. 30.

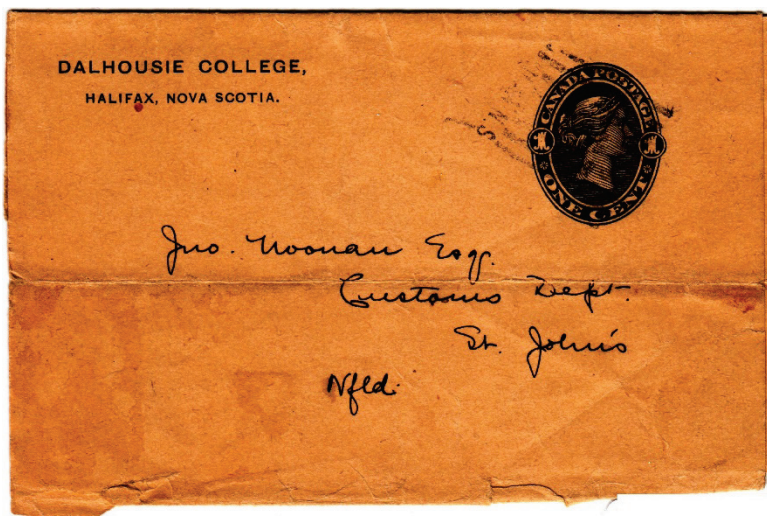
- [7] Sale by Tender. Advertisement by The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Toronto. Montreal Gazette Newspaper, Issue of August 16, 1952, p. 10.
- [8] Scenes of Desolation. For Swept Area of Toronto – Dun's Summary of Losses – From Five to Seven Thousand People Thrown Out of Employment. The Winnipeg Tribune Newspaper, Issue of April 21, 1904, p. 6.
- [9] (1905?): Toronto's Greatest Fire. Souvenir Booklet (ca. 32 pages) produced by and compliments of A.A. Allan and Co., Toronto, Ontario.
- [10] Horace Harrison, (2000): Canada's Business Postal Cards. B.N.A.P.S Exhibit Series No.22. British North America Philatelic Society, Ottawa, Ontario.

Postal Stationery Study Group meeting at BNAPEX 2023

The BNAPS Postal Stationery Study Group will hold its annual meeting on **Saturday, 16 September 2023 at 14:30** during BNAPEX 2023 at the Best Western Dartmouth , Dartmouth NS (in Room A—but check your show programme to confirm the time and room).

Yet More Post Bands with a Printed Address

Here are illustrations of two more post bands each with a printed address—additions to the examples shown in PSN Vol. 25, pp. 34-36, 46-49, Vol. 26, pp. 7-8, 18-19, 29, Vol. 27, p. 46., Vol. 29, p. 26, and Vol 31., p. 30.



on W7a (at 80%)

on W40 (at 80%)

