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Copies distributed: 125

Queen Elizabeth II Platinum Jubilee

Canada Post released a Permanent™ rate stamp on February 7 to commemorate the 70-year reign – and platinum jubilee – of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

The design features the iconic “Machin” profile of the Queen. The Machin design has appeared on the definitive stamps of Great Britain since 1967.



The new stamp design was issued in self-adhesive booklet panes of 10 stamps and a water-activated gum pane of 16 stamps.



[The two stamps illustrated at right are each shown at actual size; the new Canadian stamp is quite large at 40½ x 35½mm.]

A Canada Post video announcing the new stamp can be seen at:

<https://www.canadapost-postescanada.ca/blogs/personal/perspectives/platinum-jubilee-stamp/>



The “Perspectives” web page on the Canada Post has a wealth of information on current Canadian stamps and well worth the time to browse and watch selected videos.



BK79 and BK81 –
Booklet Printings and Varieties
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Who are We?

We are the Elizabethan II Study Group under the auspices of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) — The Society for Canadian Philately.

Our journal, the *Corgi Times* is published 6 times a year.

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Canada Post News

Here is what Canada Post is up to these days...

► 2021 Christmas Card

This past December (2021) Canada Post mailed out a 'Christmas greeting card' to (some?) people on their mailing list.

The stamp indicia shows the design of the \$2.71 international 2021 holiday stamp design (*Elf*) while the reverse side shows the image from the Permanent™ rate holiday stamp (*Santa*). An English and French version were distributed.



In the January 2022 *Postal Stationery Notes*, the journal of the Postal Stationery Study Group of BNAPS, it is also reported that an "official" Canada Post Christmas card **envelope** exists, depicting the 2021 domestic-rate holiday design (Santa).

► Black History Month

This year's Black History month stamp issue features Eleanor Collins, Canada's first lady of jazz. Surprisingly, the commemorative stamp was released in a self-adhesive booklet of only *six* stamps.



Corgi Times

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Study Group Business

❖ Welcome new members

- Frank Senz (TX)
- Alan Turgeon (QC)

Planning Calendar

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian dealers.

The goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

2022

CAPEX'22: International One Frame Stamp Championship Exhibition, Toronto, ON, June 9-12 (see capex22.org)

BNAPEx/CALTAPEX 2022: September 2-4, Calgary, AB

ESG and CAPEX 2022

by: *Robert J. Elias*, Chairman of Elizabethan II Study Group and *Robin Harris*, Editor of *Corgi Times*

CAPEX 22, the first international stamp exhibition to be held in Canada since 1996, is now just four months away.

We would like to make a special (May-Jun '22) issue of *Corgi Times* available on the CAPEX 2022 website during the convention (June 9-12, 2022). CAPEX 2022 will attract a diverse, international audience, so an issue that's broad-ranging and covers as much ground as possible may be most appealing and effective.

We are asking **each and everyone** of our membership to submit **AN ARTICLE (half page to full page in length)** on the theme of "My Favourite Canadian Elizabethan II Stamp/Item". If someone submits a stamp/item that someone else has already submitted, they will be asked to come up with another entry instead ... so ... submit now! This should take less than an hour of one's time. Let's promote the ESG to the world!

This request has appeared in the previous three *Corgi Times*. From a membership of over 110 members we have received a grand total of THREE items. The hoped-for "special CAPEX *Corgi Times*" issue will be a grand total of one page in length. To say Bob and I are disappointed would be an understatement.

Articles Urgently Needed

Canada Post 2021 Stamp Program (partial)

Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Issued	Description	Scott#
Jun 7	Prime Minister John Turner, 1929-2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) 	3292
Jun 29	Bluenose, 1921-2021 (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 \$1.84 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 \$1.84 gummed souvenir sheet of 2, with CAPEX 22 overprint 	3294–95 3293 3293c
Jul 21	Stan Rogers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	3296
Sep 20	Canada Post Community Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) + 10¢ (booklet pane of 10) 	B31
Oct 8	Cartoonists (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) 	3297–3301
Oct 14	Christopher Plummer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) Permanent™ (92¢) pane of 6 	3303 3302
Oct 19	Diwali <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) 	3304
Oct 21	Valour Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) Permanent™ (92¢) pane of 5 	3306 3305
Oct 29	The Poppy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) 	3307
Nov 1	Christmas Angels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 12) 	
Nov 1	Holiday Characters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92c) Santa (booklet pane of 12) \$1.30 Reindeer (booklet pane of 6) \$2.71 Elf (booklet pane of 6) \$4.93 souvenir sheet of 3 	
Nov 8	Hanukkah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) 	
Nov 19	Buffy Sainte-Marie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) 	
Nov 25	Margaret Atwood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 10) 	

Canada Post 2022 Stamp Program

Issue dates are subject to change by Canada Post. Shaded entries are changed/new from the last time we presented this list.

Issued	Description	Scott#
Jan 22	Black History Month: Eleanor Collins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 6) 	
Feb 7	Queen Elizabeth II Platinum Jubilee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 Permanent™ (92¢), gummed sheet of 16 	
Mar 1	Flower: Calla (2 designs) [Canada Post's shopping cart website (Feb 7) notes that a coil roll of 50 and a souvenir sheet of 2 with a CAPEX logo are available; no mention (yet) of a booklet pane of 10]	
Apr 7	Organ and Tissue Donation	
Apr 12	Eid	
Apr 22	"A blues legend"	

Corner Folds on the 1953 50¢ Textile Definitive

by: Leopold Beaudet

The 50¢ Textile Industry definitive was issued on 2 November 1953. It was printed by Canadian Bank Note Co. from two plates of 200 subjects, consisting of four panes of 50. It was current for over 13 years, eventually being replaced by the 50¢ Centennial definitive on 8 February 1967. One has to go back to the 1912–1928 Admiral Issue to find a definitive that surpasses its longevity.

I know of five corner folds on this stamp, all from plate 1, all quite eye-catching. The first, illustrated in Figure 1, was reported on page 221 of the May-June 1961 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* [2]. The illustration's caption reads: "Photo of a perforation oddity found in a sheet of the current 50¢ in a Dixville, P.Q., post office recently. Sent to us by member Murray Woodman, of Dixville." The fold affected the two leftmost columns of vertical perforations. The left side of the bottom left stamp is almost imperforate.

The same journal published, on page 355 of the Nov.-Dec. 1961 issue, a letter penned by RPSC member C. W. Adams of Coaticook, QC, about this find [1]. Under the heading "Perforation oddity" in the "Mail Bag" column, the letter reads:

"In May-June 1961 issue of CP., p. 221, you printed a photo of above, sent by member Murray Woodman, of Dixville. Que.

"Would it be possible to ask readers if such another oddity is in existence or anyone having knowledge of a similar error, particularly this issue.

"I am the proud owner of the oddity, also hold a properly completed certificate of purchase, thereby with absolute proof of actual purchase from a Canada Post Office."

There was no response to the request, and the current whereabouts of the corner fold is unknown.

The corner fold in Figure 2 was sold in an R. Maresch & Son auction (Sale 350-353, 16-18 May 2000, lot 2618), where it realized \$660 including the 15% buyer's premium. It was subsequently illustrated in the Mar.-Apr. 2000 issue of *Corgi Times*, p. 82 [3]. The corner was folded onto the face side. It affected only the horizontal perforations.

Almost nine years later, Maresch sold another corner fold on this stamp (Sale 442-445, 24-26 Feb. 2009, lot 1002). Illustrated in Figure 3, it realized \$520 including the 15% buyer's premium. The rightmost column of vertical perforations was affected. The folds in Figures 2 and 3 are included in the exhibit "My Favourite Elizabethan Varieties" on the BNAPS website (frame 3, page 6) [4].

Eleven years passed before the fourth fold surfaced, the one in Figure 4. It was offered by Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd. as item 3764 in *Selected Rarities XXXIII*, a price list published in Feb. 2020. The price was a jaw-dropping \$2,450. The rightmost column of perforations was affected, leaving the right side of the top right stamp imperforate.



Figure 1 – Corner fold found by Murray Woodman in a Dixville, QC, post office in 1961.

Source: *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 12, No. 4, May-June 1961, p. 221.



Figure 2 – Corner fold sold in R. Maresch & Son Sale 350-353, 16-18 May 2000.



Figure 3 – Corner fold sold in R. Maresch & Son Sale 442-445, 24-26 Feb. 2009.



Figure 4 (right) – Corner fold offered by Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd. in *Selected Rarities XXXIII*, Feb. 2020. Illustration courtesy Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd.

The newest discovery, the fold in Figure 5, was sold by Arpin Philately in November 2021 for \$700. The corner was folded onto the face side, and affected three columns of vertical perforations, leaving the left side of the lower left stamp imperforate. The block includes two catalogued plate flaws, the flaw in the left edge of the design at bottom on stamp 41 (row 9, column 1) and the flaw at the bottom of the design on stamp 47 (row 10, column 2).



Figure 5 – Corner fold sold by Arpin Philately in November 2021. Illustration courtesy Arpin Philately.

The block has a second transient flaw. As shown in Figure 6, there is a faint mirror image of CANADA in the bottom left corner. To better show the image, just above it is a mirror image of CANADA cut from the stamp design. The ink was presumably still wet when the corner was folded, and the folded paper picked up the ink when it came into contact with the rest of the sheet. But from which stamp? One of the fun things about corner folds is the geometry lessons they provide. Figure 7 shows that the ink came from stamp 36 (row 8, column 1). There is also an even fainter image going through the inscription below stamp 47 (row 10, column 2).

On all five corner folds, the variety affected the perforations in one direction only. However, the fold in Figure 2 differs from the other four. The fold affected the horizontal perforations rather than the vertical ones. Why? On line perforated stamps like the 50¢ Textile, the horizontal and vertical perforations are produced in separate operations. Two possible explanations come to mind:

On four blocks, the sheet was perforated horizontally and then vertically, but on the block in Figure 2, it was the other way around for some reason.

On the block in Figure 2, the fold occurred before the sheet was perforated in either direction. After the horizontal perforations were produced, the corner was somehow unfolded. The sheet was then perforated vertically.

Which explanation is correct? I tend to favour the first because the second one seems to me to be a bit more convoluted.

Are there any more corner folds on this stamp? Echoing the plea made by RPSC member C. W. Adams in 1961, I would appreciate any information readers can provide towards answering this question.



Figure 6 – Faint mirror image of CANADA in the lower left corner of the block in Figure 5. Mirror image of CANADA cut from the stamp design just above it.



Figure 7 - Mirror image of CANADA cut from the stamp design overlaying the inking variety. The lines show that the offset comes from stamp 36 (row 8, column 1).

References

- C. W. Adams, "Perforation Oddity" (in the column "Mail Bag"), *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 12, No. 7, Nov.-Dec. 1961.
- Anonymous, "The Mail Bag", *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 12, No. 4, May-June 1961.
- Anonymous, "Section I – Mail Box", *The Corgi Times*, Vol. 8, No. 5, Mar.-Apr. 2000.
- Leopold Beaudet, "My Favourite Elizabethan Varieties", BNAPS website, <https://bnaps.org/ore/Beaudet-FavouriteVarieties/Beaudet-FavouriteVarieties.htm>

BK79 and BK81 – Booklet Printings and Varieties

by: Mirko Zatka

Although I'm usually pretty good at finding paper fluorescence varieties on modern Canadian definitive stamps, my jaw recently dropped when I realized what I had missed for decades on the larger booklets of 25 of the 14¢ Cameo Queen (BK79; \$3.50 face value) and the later 17¢ issue of the same format (BK81; \$4.25 face value). The sheet versions of these stamps have had different, known and listed, paper fluorescence for a number of years, but none have been included for the large, counter booklets. This prompted me to have a more in-depth look at the two booklets and what versions they come in.

It should be pointed out that all of these were printed by British American Bank Note Company (BABN) from a continuous paper web (roll), rather than from individual sheets. This does not necessarily mean that only full web rolls of paper were used – it may be that partial rolls were also used up to avoid waste of the blank paper stock.

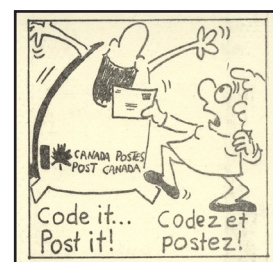
For this study, I went through my stock of booklets to determine what the paper fluorescence differences are under long-wave UV light, as well as the different types of booklets seen. These came from many sources over the years, and most of them have been plated by Mr. Robin Harris when he was conducting his study of these in 2013 and 2014 (References 1 and 2).

BK79

Here is the table that summarizes my findings for the 14¢ issue, based on the stock I have:

Table 1: 14¢; BK79

14¢: (BK79)	Wide margin	Smooth ppr	Count	Paper Fluor.
	X	X	43	LF/fl
	X	X	6	F/fl
		Count:	49	



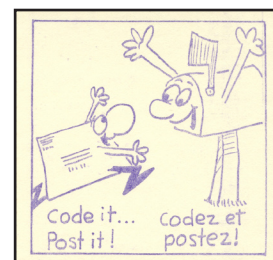
The booklet was produced in only one version: a wide selvage used to attach the pane to the booklet cover that runs essentially to the edge of the booklet cover, on smooth (non-ribbed) paper, and using covers produced from dull paper stock. I have a total of 49 booklets, on which only two discernible paper versions were noted: LF and F, both of which have higher brightness fiber flecks in the paper mesh, viewed from the gum side, to give them the overall fluorescence. The fibers are very small, but easily discernible when viewing close-up under UV light. The F version has a higher quantity of these which gives the paper its distinct brighter appearance relative to the other. This version appears to be much scarcer, judging by my count (a bit over 10% only). The two versions can be differentiated from each other when sorting out booklets you may have - there is a step change in the noted fluorescence.

BK81

The 17¢ version presents a much more complicated story. Unlike the 14¢ booklet, which was in first-class postal use for only **4½ months** (Nov 13, 1978 – Apr 1, 1979), the 17¢ booklet was in use for two and a half years (Jul 3, 1979 to Jan 1, 1982). During this time the booklet went back to print, or finishing¹, a number of times.

My own initial analysis focused only on the following variables:

- size (width) of the booklet selvage used to attach the pane to the cover,
- paper texture (smooth or ribbed),
- line marking on the booklet selvage (green line or none), and
- print on front of booklet cover (with, or without wavy lines).



That alone produced nine different booklet type combinations as summarized below (for now, please ignore the first "Printing #" column...).

1 The post-printing, or 'finishing', process is where the printed (and possibly perforated) paper web is slit into individual booklet pane-wide columns, trimmed to size, matched with and attached to cover stock, cut into individual booklets, and folded / packaged in individual bundles / boxes for shipment to Canada Post and distribution to post offices.

Table 2: BK81 basic types only:

17¢: (BK81)	Wide margin (14 - 15mm)	Narrower margin (12.5mm)	Narrowest margin 11-12mm)	Smooth ppr	Slightly ribbed ppr	V-ribbed ppr	Green line on margin	Wavy lines on cover
Printing 1:	X			X				
Printing 1:	X				X			
Printing 1:	X					X		
Printing 2:		X				X	X	
Printing 2:			X			X		
Printing 2:			X		X			X
Printing 2:			X			X		X
Printing 2:			X			X	X	X
Printing 3:			X	X				
Printing 4:								

As it turns out, there was prior study work done on this booklet by several specialists back in the 1981–82 period, with findings published in the *Canadian Philatelist* (3–9).

When paper fluorescence is added to my “basic type” list in Table 2, I come up with 22 distinct booklet versions. When cover stock fluorescence is added, I get an additional two versions – and there are likely more. This makes it quite a collection, if one wanted to “get ‘em all”...

Reference 8 identified four distinct printings of the booklet over its period of postal use. Booklets from each printing have several ‘common’ properties that allowed them to be grouped in this manner, but also some variability (i.e. Printing #1 grouped paper fluorescence (DF, DF/fl, LF/fl, and F/fl) and paper type (smooth, lightly ribbed, and strongly ribbed). My stock contains no Printing #4 booklets, and I don’t recall ever seeing any booklets from it, so it must be scarce.

When my complete list is re-arranged by the printings, using the distinct properties for each, the table now looks like this:

I have a total of 134 BK81s that were used in the study, as noted in the count in Table 3.

Since Canada Post was ultimately interested in availability of the finished product for postal sales, it likely provided BABN with only a few key requirements (specifications), as part of its contract, such as perforation gauge to be used, coating applied to the printed side of the paper web (yes or no), cover design(s), and size / format of the booklet. The rest of the details would have been left up to the printer in executing the contract(s). Therefore, elements such as the paper type (i.e. smooth or ribbed), its fluorescence, selvedge markings, how the booklets were trimmed and mated to cover stock, etc. would have been at the discretion of the printer and not necessarily scrutinized in detail.

I have not seen any documentation on how BABN executed the booklet production process and how it managed additional orders. There are at least two different ways this could have been done – the booklets were printed, perforated, and finished at the same (sequential) time for delivery to Canada Post for each individual order. Alternately, parts of the production process may have been done in ‘batch’ mode – i.e. the stamps may have been printed in a larger run of web reels, and those not immediately required left ‘as is’ and only finished later as additional orders were placed by Canada Post (it is cheaper to print the stamps, then to do the finishing). This is particularly true if all of the completed and packaged booklets are not immediately required, and there is risk that excess finished product may never get called for. BABN may have saved on production costs using the latter approach.

So how do we make sense of all this?

Table 3: 17¢, BK81

17¢: (BK 81)	Wide margin (14- 15mm)	Narrower margin (12.5mm)	Narrowest margin (11- 12mm)	Smooth ppr	V-ribbed ppr	Green line on margin	Wavy lines on cover	Print run	Tag bar width (mm)	Count	Paper Fluor.	
	X			X				1		6	DF	
	X			X				1		12	DF/fl	
	X			X				1		1	LF/fl	
	X				X			1		8	DF	
	X				X			1		14	DF/fl	
	X				X			1		5	LF/fl	
		X			X			1	4.5 (rough)	2	F/fl (!)	
		X		X				3		2	DF	
		X		X				3		4	DF/fl	
		X			X			2		2	DF	
		X			X			2		23	DF/fl	4 have HF cover stock
		X			X			2		8	LF/fl	
		X			X	X		2		1	LF/fl	
		X			X	X	X	2		3	DF	
		X			X	X	X	2		29	DF/fl	7 have F cover stock, exists untagged
		X			X		X	2		7	DF	
		X			X		X	2		7	DF/fl	
							Count:			134		

Printings:

Studies in the early 1980s (Ref. 8) suggested that there were four distinct printings of BK81:

- Printing #1: released July 3, 1979
- Printing #2: observed in September 1980
- Printing #3: observed in March 1981
- Printing #4: observed in November 1981.

As mentioned earlier, the detailed properties of each can be found in Reference 8. I am not aware of any later studies that disprove or enhance these findings, or made any of my own observations to the contrary.

Selvedge width:

As initially released (Printing #1), the booklet looked the same as BK79, the \$3.50 red 14¢ pane of 25 stamps. The panes were on smooth paper with dull cover stock, and a wide selvedge (14.5 – 16mm; measured from edge of the selvedge to the left frame of stamp 1/1). Later on, Printings 2+, the selvedge was trimmed narrower – two different versions have been identified: one with ~12.5mm width, and one even narrower that ends just after (or a bit beyond) the rectangular cutting bars printed at top and bottom on the selvedge of the booklets (10 – 11.5mm width). It is likely that each time the printed stamp web went into finishing, the equipment was adjusted a bit differently (or even during the course of a run) resulting in the different selvedge widths. I am not aware of any ‘rare’ or ‘curious’ versions of the selvedge width.

Paper type:

Three different paper types (“textures”) have been found on this booklet:

- smooth (no visible vertical ribbing on the front or gum side of the stamps),

- slightly ribbed (a weak indication of vertical ribbing on the front, and a light, intermittent, ribbing effect on the gum side), and
- strongly vertically-ribbed paper on front and back.

The middle version is a sub-set of the third, but still visibly different. Use of these paper types changed during the period of availability – booklets started out on smooth paper, then showed various degrees of ribbing, and then went back to smooth paper in the later printing runs. Table 3 above shows that booklets from Printings #1 and #2 exist on all three paper types.

It is likely that the paper supplier, deemed to be Abitibi-Price as the only stamp paper supplier in Canada at the time, used a manufacturing process that resulted in some variations in texture of the finished, coated, stamp paper – a number of other definitive stamps were also found on ribbed paper (3, 4, 8) during a similar period of time. This ended in mid-1983 when Abitibi-Price stopped producing stamp paper and BABN (and other security printers) had to find an alternate source of acceptable paper.

In terms of scarcity, the smooth and slightly ribbed paper appear to be less common, but that is based on my study of the booklets I have in stock. We do not know quantities of booklets issued from each print runs, or how many web rolls were used in each run. Suffice it to say that the smooth and strongly-ribbed paper are different enough to warrant separate catalogue listing.

Paper fluorescence:

For many years (in fact since the early 1960s), stamp paper fluorescence has been an interesting collecting area on a number of Canadian stamp issues. In several cases, such as a very high degree of fluorescence – HF (high-fluor.) or HB (hibrite) – this has led to rare and very expensive varieties (i.e. #338iii, 338xxiii, #334i, and #399ii). In all cases where higher degrees of paper fluorescence exist, the degree of brightness when viewed under long-wave ultraviolet light (UV) is caused by either the addition of brightening agents or overall bleaching of the wood fiber pulp during its purification to give it an even monotone brightness, or varying amounts of higher-fluorescent paper fibers and strands (perhaps from recycled, bleached, paper) blended in with the wood pulp slurry. The latter example results in what is called ‘flecked’ paper where the two-tone nature of the usually darker background paper with bright fibers is clearly visible.

The same applies to the paper used for BK81. In a few booklets it is dull (= DF) with no fluorescent fibers or flecks noted, but in most it contains varying amounts of brighter fibers. The quantity of the fibers within the paper is what gives it the overall fluorescence – either LF, F, or potentially even higher brightness at MF, HF or HB. None of these fibers are of the highest (hibrite, or similar) appearance, so the higher degrees of paper fluorescence on these booklets have not been seen.

By far most of the booklets examined are on DF/fl paper, meaning the overall appearance is dull or nearly so, but containing a quantity of brighter fibers / flecks. I found a few booklets on the equivalent of LF/fl paper and only three booklet panes on F/fl paper. This latter paper is visibly brighter than the others and appears to come only from the first printing. As described, the paper fluorescence matches what is described in the Unitrade catalogue² (10). Here is how the paper fluorescence shook out in my study:

Table 4: Paper Fluorescence on BK81:

Brightness	Count	% of total
DF	28	20.9
DF/fl	89	66.4
LF.fl	15	11.2
F/fl	2	1.5
Total:	134	

2 Unfortunately, certain paper fluorescence levels on Abitibi-Price paper have not been found on a unique printing (such as LF or F), thus it is not possible to give a specific example, but all listed degrees of fluorescence are known on stamps printed on Abitibi-Price paper (esp. definitives, where many reprints were done on some values and paper stock varied greatly).

Ink plates:

As part of the printing process, the printer could alter, or use new, ink plates as required. The 17¢ booklet (just like the 14¢) used three colour plates – a maroon intaglio plate for the stamp text, value, and the label text; a green lithographic (litho) plate for the stamp background; and a grey litho plate for the shading of the Queen's head and the stamp image itself. Harris' articles in References 1 and 2 show the layout of the 14¢ 'press sheet', re-created from the example in the Library and Archives Canada, consisting of 12 panes in two columns. From his plating work, Leo Beaudet was able to confirm that while the intaglio plate was 12 booklet panes in circumference, the lithographic plates were smaller at only eight booklets. Observations made in Reference 7 identified a sufficient number of constant flaws on the various plates, allowing individual booklets to be plated to exact positions on the 'press sheet'. Remember that the booklets were printed on the web, so the term 'press sheet' only refers to a strip that is one revolution of the intaglio plate.

For the second printing discovered in September 1980, a new green cylinder was brought into use. It differed from the first one by a vertical green line placed in the selvedge area on both columns of the panes. This second plate also has its own, different, constant flaws that have been identified. Depending on the degree of the selvedge trim, some booklet panes have no green line showing, some only a thin line at the selvedge edge, and in some cases the line is as much as 1mm wide. On later printings the selvedge was trimmed very narrow, so the green line no longer appears.

Booklet panes with the vertical green selvedge line exist in booklets with covers that have no wavy lines, and also those with. The former appears to be particularly scarce, as I found only one such booklet among those examined in this study.

As shown in Table 3, the multi-year and multi-printing life of BK81 has resulted in a significant number of different booklet versions. As is normally observed with other definitive issues and reprints, it is much more common to find stamps and booklets from the initial issue than later, and at times very late, reprints - my own stock of these booklets proves it out. Latter reprints are generally not announced by Canada Post (though some exceptions exist), so it's often only the sharp eye of a collector that spots a difference. A prime example of this is BK251C, found with a new diecut mat only three months before the rates changed in December 2003, and essentially missed by every booklet collector.

As mentioned at the start of this article, I am amazed how many variations exist on the 17¢ pane of 25. BK81 is as collectible as you choose to make it – from the basic few booklets to the full range of combinations. Obtaining full sets of the five different covers for each type, AND with counter bars, will make one VERY challenging task! To boot, you can also try to get the three different, known, untagged versions in the different covers (perhaps more exist). As shown in Table 3, some combinations appear to be very scarce, though that may be somewhat skewed by the relatively limited number of booklets I examined. Regardless of how you choose to tackle this issue, have fun with it! Remember that 'finds' are still likely to be made in this area.

I would appreciate hearing from other collectors who can add to this list of booklet versions, and who can confirm the properties of Printing #4!

Good hunting!

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It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

Here is a look back at 50 years ago in Canadian philately...

In terms of stamps, 1972 was a bit similar to 1971. The twelve commemoratives and four Christmas stamps that were issued had a total face value of \$1.63 (27¢ more than in 1971). However, there were also six new definitives issued with a total face value of \$4.20.

The 1972 Stamps



Figure Skating
March 1/72

Figure skating, the drawing of figures on ice, is one of the most scientific and artistic of sports. It is also the most difficult, requiring skill in plain skating, a high degree of body control and assiduous practice. Skating, which dates back to at least the 8th century, was at first simply a means of moving easily and quickly over ice. The earliest known skated consisted of bone runners laced to the feet with thongs. Skates with steel blades fixed in wooden soles were probably used in the Netherlands around 1250. This was the start of skating as we know it. The history of skating can be loosely traced by casual references to it in literature. In the 12th century, for example, William Fitzstephens in his "Description of the City of London" describes young men who "tye bones to their feete and under their heels, and shoving themselves with a little picked staffe doe slide swiftilie as a bird flyeth in the air or an arrow out of a crossbow." Skating is widely recorded in art as well. A woodcut by Pieter Brueghel the Elder, dated 1448, illustrates the skating accident which befell St. Lidwina, patron saint of skaters, in 1396. Until the middle of the 19th century, the "English" style of skating, which was staid, rigid and precise, was predominant. But in 1864, Jackson Haines, originally a dancing master, exploited his ballet training to the full and stunned Europe by the beauty and flowing ease of his skating movements. Thus was the International style born. Louis Rubenstein, the Canadian who won the first international skating competition in 1890 in St. Petersburg, Russia, was the first president of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, which later became the Canadian Figure Skating Association. In 1947 the Association was elected to the International Skating Union. In 1905 the first Canadian National Championships were held, and in 1924 Canada was represented for the first time in World and Olympic Championships. Although Canadian skaters gave creditable performances from the beginning, it wasn't until 1947 that Canada won a world championship. In that year, and again in 1948, Barbara Ann Scott won the Ladies World Championship. This was the first time a world figure skating championship left Europe. Top honours have gone to several other Canadians: in pairs competition, Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, Barbara Wagner and Robert Paul, and Maria and Otto Jelinek have all won one or more world championships; Donald Jackson, Donald McPherson and Petra Burka have all been world champions in singles events. Any country that is a member of the International Skating Union is entitled to entre one skater, or pair of skaters, in each category. If in the previous year's competition a country placed in the top ten, it is then permitted two competitors in that event. A place in the top five allows the successful skater to enter again along with two countrymen. Canada, then, is this year entitled to entre three skaters in the ladies singles event, one in the men singles, two pairs and one dance couple. Calgary, which is hosting the 1972 World Championship from March 6 to 12, is the third Canadian city to be so honoured. In 1932 the championships were held in Montreal and in 1960 in Vancouver.



Urban Scenes
March 17/72

With 74 per cent of Canadians living in urban centres, the urban scene is a very important aspect of Canadian life. In little more than 100 years Canada has been transformed from a rural country to an essentially urban one. Urbanization means much more than mere movements of population. It means changes in the whole way of life in Canada, including institutions, the values and the behaviour patterns of its people. It means changing patterns of economic activity and developments in technology especially in communications and transportation. These two definitive postage stamps designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, serve to remind us of the importance of Canada's cities. The historic and the modern are represented by Quebec and Vancouver. Quebec, often called the cradle of New France, is an important eastern seaport. The origin of the name is not certain, but it is generally accepted that it derives from an Indian word, "kebec", meaning "where the river narrows". The city was founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain and incorporated as a city in 1832. It is the only fortified city in North America, and has 476,236 residents in its metropolitan area. Vancouver is the largest and most important Canadian seaport on the Pacific coast and the third largest city in Canada, with a metropolitan population of 1,071,081. The city was named Vancouver by Sir William Horne of the CPR after Captain George Vancouver who had explored the area in 1792. It was incorporated in 1886. The new \$1 stamp replaces the one in use since 1967, and the \$2 stamp has been produced in response to a need shown in postal operations.



World Health Day
April 7/72



Comte de Frontenac
May 17/72

"Your Heart Is Your Health", such is the theme of the World Health Day, celebrated on April 7, 1972. That day has been dedicated to the prevention and treatment of heart and circulatory diseases. Its purpose is to stimulate public interest in the problems of heart and circulatory diseases, to promote new measures to solve these problems and to reinforce international co-operation in this field. The World Health Organization, promoter of the World Health Day, is one of the 13 inter-governmental organizations related to the United Nations; its aim is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". When the Organization was created, Canada played an essential role by participating in the preparatory conferences. Moreover, the first Director-General was a Canadian, Doctor Brock Chisholm. Since then, Canada has continued to take part in the assemblies and to contribute to the programmes of the Organization. In Canada, heart and circulatory diseases constitute a serious problem: every year, more than 50% of the deaths result from them, and approximately two and one half million Canadians of all ages suffer from them. In 1956, the Canadian Heart Foundation was created to co-ordinate the work of organizations and individuals interested in reducing sufferings and deaths caused by heart disease. The Foundation is managed by voluntary administrators, including members of the Canadian Cardiovascular Society, its medical counterpart. Among the internationally recognized Canadian innovations, five are noteworthy. First, there are the pacemakers, pioneered in 1948. Thanks to these devices, many thousands of people throughout the world are now able to carry on with their normal activities. Then, artery transplants were developed to relieve severe heart pain, known as angina. This procedure was first undertaken in 1950. Thirdly, the replacement of damaged heart valves by other human valves, which was pioneered in 1938, has been revived during the last five years. The creation of coronary care units in hospitals has been a significant Canadian contribution to the fight against heart disease. The death rate among patients admitted to hospital after heart attacks can be cut by 30% if a coronary care unit is available. Conceived and pioneered in 1962, coronary care units have been established in thousands of hospitals throughout the world. Essentially, they ensure that trained personnel is available within seconds if there is any unwanted change in the patient's heart rhythm or rate. Lastly, in the case of "blue babies", who suffer from one of the major heart defects, the technique for the surgical realignment of the great blood vessels of the heart was developed about 1969. These rewards of research have saved thousands of Canadian lives, and, when they are added to the results of research in other countries, they make heart research a most fruitful investment in the annals of medicine. Because of this vast progress, some heart diseases today are curable, some are preventable, many are controllable. All can be treated.

Frontenac came to New France for the first time in 1672. He had been appointed Governor of the French colony in America, a position that he held from September 1672 until September 1682, when he was recalled to France, and from October 1689 until November 1698. As Governor, Frontenac was the representative of Louis XIV. It has long been accepted that he was the greatest of the king's representatives in New France. The postage stamp issued to commemorate this anniversary shows Philippe Hébert's statue of Frontenac which is in Quebec City. In the background appears a sketch of Fort Saint-Louis, Quebec, residence of the Governors of New France, as it was at the time of Frontenac's arrival. During Frontenac's second term of office, many important changes were made to the fort at his request. Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, was born on May 22, 1622, at Saint-Germain, France, the son of an old family of the "noblesse d'épée". He derived the title of Frontenac from the name of a family estate in Guyenne. In 1648, he married Anne de la Grange-Trianon. While she never came to New France, she served her husband's interests through her influence at the court of the King of France. A military man at heart, Frontenac was named "maréchal de camp", which today would be equivalent to the rank of brigadier. Like many noblemen of this era, he was very extravagant and greatly in debt. He was soon impoverished and these circumstances led him to accept the position of Governor of New France. As Governor, Frontenac had authority in military matters. However, during his first term, he neglected this principal responsibility in favour of territorial expansion to increase the lucrative fur trade. For this reason, in 1673 he founded Fort Frontenac, a trading post on the shores of Lake Ontario, where the city of Kingston now stands. In October 1689, when appointed Governor for the second time, Frontenac received more specific instructions concerning the defence of the colony. He discharged his duty on two important occasions. First, in 1690 he repelled an attack on Quebec City by a force from the British colonies led by Admiral William Phipps. Secondly, in 1696, Frontenac undertook a campaign against the Iroquois, whose attack seriously endangered the colony. This campaign resulted in the peace treaty of 1701. During the major part of the year, Frontenac stayed at Fort Saint-Louis in Quebec City, where he lived in a grand style and gave sumptuous receptions. He died in Quebec City on November 28, 1698. His widow survived him until 1707. Their only son, François-Louis, born in 1651, died in 1672 or 1673. A man of bold and dynamic personality, Frontenac was an influential figure in the early history of Canada. He is best remembered as the architect of French development on North America and the defender of New France against the attacks of the Iroquois nation and the British colonies to the south.

Articles Urgently Needed



Plains Indians
July 6/72

Most of the Canadian prairie is treeless and covered only with grass. Before the arrival of Europeans, great herds of buffalo shared the land with smaller herds of deer and antelope and with roving bands of Indians. On this western grassland there developed a human economy and society, that of the Plains Indians, remarkably adapted to the limited but rich resources of the region. The Indians of the Plains were nomads, travelling in bands throughout the year. They were a fun-loving people of who enjoyed funny stories, practical jokes and a wide variety of sports and games. The Plains Indians depended entirely on the natural resources of the area for their subsistence. In exploiting its greatest wealth, the herds of buffalo and antelope, they wandered over the country forming temporary camps of hide tents. During the summer, when the buffalo congregated in enormous herds on the most luxuriant pastures, the Indians formed large groups for organized attacks. But in the autumn and winter, when feed was scarce and less nourishing, the buffalo broke up into smaller herds. The Indian followed suit, forming smaller groups or bands and retiring to a traditional tract of territory where one or more favourite camping and hunting sites were located. Almost every part of the buffalo was used, supplying the Indians with more than meat. The hide provided heavy winter robes when dressed with the hair left on; thinned and with the hair removed, it was used for shirts, leggings, moccasins, tent covers and bags; tough, stiff rawhide was used for shields, large packing cases and moccasin soles. Cut into strips, it made strong rope. The air was used to stuff pillows and saddles from the hooves. The horn were softened by boiling and shaped into spoons and ladles, and the bones were fashioned into tools for the dressing of hides. There were frequently periods when no buffalo could be found or successfully attacked. To allow for the possibility of famine, the Plains Indians prepared pemmican. The meat was cut into thin strips and dried in the sun on wooden frames. When dry, it was slightly roasted, pounded to a mince, mixed with fat and then packed in large bags and sealed with a covering of tallow. The finest pemmican was made from the choicest cuts pounded and mixed with marrow fat and berries. The introduction of the horse greatly facilitated the buffalo hunt and provided a wealth of food and leisure and a form of personal property. A man's buffalo horse was a prized possession. The hunter usually left camp riding a common horse and leading his buffalo runner. The Canada Post Office will issue four stamps illustrating the Plains Indians. These, the first two, include a photograph of Plains Indians's artifacts and a print, "Buffalo Chase", by George Catlin, an artist who wandered widely in North America. The artifacts shown in the photograph are, from left to right, a club, a feather headdress, a woman's saddle, a beaded saddle bag, a moccasin, a decorated bison skull, a parfleche bag and a calumet or pipe. They were photographed by Ray Webber of Toronto through the co-operation of the Royal Ontario Museum and the National Museum of Man. Layout and typography were done by Georges Beaupré of Montreal.



Earth Sciences
August 2/72

In July and August of this year Canada is hosting four international organization concerned with the exploration and development of the earth and man's activities on the planet. More than 15,000 delegates from some 125 countries will take part in various activities of the 22nd International Geographical Congress, the 24th International Geological Congress, the 6th International Conference of the International Cartographic Association and the 12th Congress of the International Society of Photogrammetry, the major assemblies of which are being held in Montreal and Ottawa. The presence in Canada of these four international organizations gives implicit recognition to the work of Canadians in the field of earth sciences. The release of four appropriate Canada Post Office stamps, each with a denominative value suitable for use on mail destined for a large part of the earth's surface, provides evidence of the significance attached to these events in the host country.

The Geology stamp illustrates a cross-section of the crust of the earth, showing different layers of material. It is anticipated that the 24th International Geological Congress will be the largest geological meeting ever held. The intense interest that it has generated may stem from the existence in Canada of a wide spectrum of geological features and phenomena. Another, but none-the-less important factor is world recognition of accomplishments by Canadian geologists is government, industry and educational institutes.

At the 22nd International Geographical Congress, a special celebration meeting will recall the inaugural congress at Antwerp in 1871. The year 1972 also marks the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the International Geographical Union. Canada's geography stamp is an abstracted bird's eye view of a village situated at the intersection of main and secondary roads.

Spectacular advances have occurred in recent years in the application of photogrammetry to topographical and cadastral surveys, to planning and engineering, and to the investigation, survey and assessment of natural resources. Moreover, the range of interest has widened to include applications to medicine and work on bodies in inner and outer space. The stamp for the 12th Congress of the International Society of Photogrammetry is a visual simplification of the theme. The white space represents the area on the ground within range of a camera lens at a high altitude. Within this area are two sun-lit mountains, simplified to two prisms. The black lines meet at a high elevation which represents the approximate position of the aircraft carrying the camera.

A simplification of mountains drawn in schematic shape by using "Siegfried" lines, used in Cartography in three-dimensional maps, appears on the stamp which provides recognition for the 6th International Conference of the International Cartographic Association. This conference will stimulate interest in a subject which is of immediate interest in environmental sciences and in the work of developing and administering countries and their resources by encouraging an effective exchange of ideas between experts.



*Landscape Definitives
September 8/72*

Just as the \$1 and \$2 definitive postage stamps issued in March 1972 remind us of our urban centres, Canada's new medium value denomination remind us of the tremendous variety in our nation's terrain. The immensity and diversity of Canada are almost incomprehensible; few other nations have the challenge of the seas, the woodlands, the prairies, the mountains and the north. Our country, a land of breathtaking beauty, has inspired Reinhard Derreth, of Vancouver, to create these designs which capture something of the vastness and beauty. The 10c. stamp portrays the forests so typical of central Canada. Although predominately treed with spruce, pine, tamarack, cedar and fir, the deciduous trees which also grow in this region set the forests ablaze with reds, oranges and yellows each autumn. The forests, the abundant wildlife, and the lakes that dot the countryside attract thousands of visitors searching for rest and relaxation.

Canada's western mountain areas, inhabited by mountain sheep and other magnificent species, are represented on the 15c. denomination. From spring to fall, the sure-footed bighorn wanders among the crags and rocky ledges searching for grasses. With the advent of cold weather, the rams and ewes form a single band and move to lower altitudes for mating. The offspring are born in late spring. Dark in colour except for lighter rump and under areas, the mountain sheep has horns which are dark and curved in a half-circle.

A prairie mosaic was chosen for the 20c. stamp by which we are reminded of the immenseness and of the diversity of the prairies. While wheat is the basic crop, other agricultural products such as oats, barley, rye, alfalfa and sugar beets also have their place.

South and west of the main wheat-growing areas ranching is important. The importance of prairie agriculture to Canada's economy cannot be overstated; Canadian grain and beef have an important place on domestic and world markets.

Symbolic of the vastness of the Canadian North are the two polar bears pictured on the 25c. issue. The polar bear, or ice or white bear as it is sometimes called, ranges from Victoria Strait east to Labrador and south to James Bay. A good swimmer, it will often travel great distances from its ice floe home in search of the seals, fish, birds and young walrus on which it feeds. Polar bears, a traditional source of food and clothing for the Eskimos, have in recent years been regarded by many as an endangered species.

The natural splendour of the thousands of miles of Canadian seashore has been captured in the 50c. value. Canada probably possesses the most extensive and irregular coastline of any nation of the world if its approximately 60,000 miles of eastern, western and northern shores are taken into consideration. Much of the length of our coasts is rugged and barren; its ruggedness is accentuated by the continual pounding of the waves against its cliffs.

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Plains Indians
October 4/72

Before the arrival of Europeans there had developed on the Canadian prairies a human society, that of the Plains Indians, remarkably adapted to the region's limited but rich resources. These Indians were nomads, travelling in bands throughout the year. They shared the land with great buffalo herds, deer and antelope. As in all human groups with centuries of tradition, graphic representations perpetuated the Canadian Indians' religious beliefs. The symbol most commonly used to represent their most powerful divinity was thunder. The graphic symbol of this divinity in many Canadian Indian groups was a winged animal, powerful and frightening. The thunderbird reproduced in this pair of stamps is of Plains Cree origin. The decorative pattern is Assiniboine, Georges Beaupré of Montreal designed the stamp. Religion among the Plains Indians was a personal matter. Although there was no orderly hierarchy of deities, there was an intricate and precise pattern of behaviour in certain rituals, especially for the sun dance. During this ritual, which followed the short period of intensive summer hunting, individuals and the tribe as a whole sought power and well-being. The Plains Indians, constantly facing the prospect of death from starvation, sickness or at the hands of human enemies, lived in a world of uncertainty. But the supernatural powers which surrounded them could be called upon for protection and aid. These benevolent powers resided in the skies, in the waters and on the land. Sun and thunder were the most powerful sky spirits. Beaver and otter were potent spirits of the lakes and streams. In a quest for supernatural power, the young Indian man would go out alone on foot to some little-frequented place. There he fasted and called upon all the powers of sky, earth and water until he was exhausted and fell asleep. Then, an animal, bird or power of nature (such as thunder) might appear to him in a dream and give him some of its power. The spirit would show him certain objects sacred to it and describe how they should be made and cared for, and how they should be used to bring success and protection. The spirit would also give him the songs, face paint patterns, taboos and rituals associated with the use of its particular medicine. Soon after the young man returned home, he made the articles. These objects comprised the contents of his personal medicine bundle and were the symbols of the power given to him. The Plains Indians had a great fondness for personal adornment. The men wore their hair loose around their necks and decorated with strings of bird feathers. The handsome eagle-feather bonnets were reserved for battle, ceremonies and dress parades. Men's shirts were made of soft tanned elk or cow-hide elaborately decorated. Leggings of soft hide and skin moccasins completed the man's everyday costume. "The Fancy Dancer" reproduced in this pair of stamps is the work of Gerald Tailfeathers of Cardston, Alberta, an Indian of the Blood Band of the Blackfoot Nation. It illustrates the ceremonial costume a man might wear during the sun dance and is reproduced through the courtesy of the Glenbow-Alberta Institute. Layout and typography were done by Georges Beaupré.



Christmas: Candles
November 1/72

Joy in all its simplicity and serenity is symbolized by the candles reproduced on the postage stamp issued for Christmas, feast of joy and peace, by the Canada Post Office. The use of candle is very old. It was known to the Egyptians who reproduced it graphically on the tombs of their ancestors, long before Christianity. Until the Middle ages, when there appeared candle-maker guilds, especially in France and England, candles were home-made, from animal grease or beeswax. First used for lighting purposes, the candles later took on a symbolic value in different religious cults. They were soon used in conjunction with candlesticks whose member branches had a specific meaning; let us mention only the great seven branch candlestick made of gold that Moses had placed in the Tabernacle. Even though they are sometimes used to express gratitude, sadness or prayer, candles most often are symbols of joy. Their visible light represents the inner light referred to by the psalmist when he said "Thy work is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path". (Ps. 119: 105). The pure bright flame of the candles reproduced on the Christmas stamps can bring serenity and hope to anyone who has joy in his soul. The number of candles on each of the four stamps can be interpreted in various ways. Among other things, the design of the 6¢ and 8¢ stamps could symbolize Man at the centre of the earth and the four cardinal points; the six candles on the 10¢ stamp could represent constellations. As for the 15¢ stamp, the candles could stand for the planets, or the universe and the days of creation, or the seven defenders of Christianity: Saint George of England, Saint Denis of France, Saint Andrew of Scotland, Saint David of Wales, Saint Patrick of Ireland, Saint James of Spain and Saint Anthony of Italy. The objects appearing with the candles on the stamps with higher values emphasize the simplicity of the illustration. They are presented with no artifice or extras as if to better reveal themselves and to give the imagination full freedom to interpret its symbol and find parallels. Some may thus decide that the two boxes, and brass vase represent the gifts of the Wise Men to the Child, that the porcelain containers suggest purity by their whiteness or that the pine boughs symbolize life and spring. Let us also mention the French prayer-book with illuminated designs. Graciously loaned by the Royal Ontario Museum, this 15th century book is open at the page of the announcement to the shepherds. The photographs for these stamps are the creation of Ray Webber, of Toronto.



Cornelius Krieghoff
November 29/72

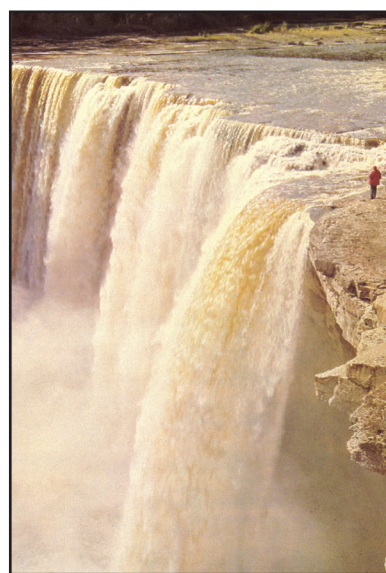
But for the visit of a beautiful young Canadian girl to New York in 1837, one of our leading pioneer artists, a man who produced more than 700 paintings, might never have made Canada his home. In that year, Cornelius Krieghoff landed in New York and met Louise Gautier dit Saint-Germain of Longueuil, near Montreal. We know little of the couple's movements until the early forties when we find them living in Longueuil with the Gautier family. Louise, their daughter Emily and the rest of the Gautier family appear in a large number of his paintings of this period. Krieghoff's studio and the Gautier home were favourite rendezvous for the villagers and Krieghoff seems to have been very popular for he was an amiable, humorous man and a loyal friend. Cornelius could barely make a living in Montreal. The bourgeois of that city preferred copies of European paintings to Canadian landscapes. For a period economic necessity caused Krieghoff to find employment as a sign painter. When John Budden entered Krieghoff's life in 1853, Louise seemed to pass out of it as his guiding influence. Two years previously, Budden, a partner in a firm of auctioneers, had taken some of Krieghoff's paintings to Quebec City where, he felt, Krieghoff would find a more appreciative clientele. The move to Quebec was the beginning of the most rewarding period of Krieghoff's life. The Quebec landscape differed considerably from that of Montreal and called for new resources, Krieghoff responded to the challenge and, from 1854 to 1869, his most productive years, he made steady progress. After 1860, however, he ceased to make

any great progress and for three years was at a standstill. The next few years, 1864-1867, showed a decline in both quantity and quality, despite the fact that after 1864 he produced some of his finest paintings. What happened to him between 1866 and 1870 is unknown except that he went to Chicago to reside with his daughter and son-in-law. After 1867 a change had come upon him; he no longer felt the urge to work, nor did he possess the same creative energy. He returned to Canada for a visit in 1871. The reunion with his former friends was tinged with sadness. Budden urged him to take up his brushes. Creative energy came back for a while and he painted four or five of his best paintings, among them "The Blacksmith's Shop" which is reproduced on Canada's new stamp. The hearty welcome accorded visitors streaming into the house gives us a glimpse of mid-winter habitation hospitality. But Cornelius was divided in his affections between his daughter and the adopted country where he had spent nineteen years. He returned to Chicago and shortly afterwards, while writing to John Budden of the happy days in the land he had made his own, he died of heart failure. Krieghoff's paintings are important both as works of art and as social documents portraying the life and spirit of Quebec. They bubble over with enthusiasm and reflect accurately the work, play, costumes and background of his surroundings.

1972 also saw the release of 18 sets of five Canada view card postal cards, all denominated 8¢. Here are a couple of examples:



Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park — Alta.
Le lac Maligne, au parc national de Jasper.



Alexandra Falls—N.W.T.
Chutes Alexandra (T. du N.-O.)

