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Copies distributed: 131

## Canada's Elizabethan Era Stamp Count

by: Robin Harris

The accompanying chart (page 47) was first presented in the July–August 2009 *Corgi Times*, and then again the November–December 2013 *Corgi Times*.

We can now give a final tally of the stamps issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.

When Queen Elizabeth took the throne in 1952, approximately 315 stamps had been issued 'til then by Canada. As seen in the accompanying chart, a total of 4,615 stamps (and varieties) were then released by the post office before the Queen died on September 8, 2022.

- 14 times as many stamps were issued in the last 71 years than in the previous 100 years.
- Worse yet, more stamps have been issued in just the last five years than the first 100 years of Canadian stamps. Wow!

Starting in 1999, which coincided approximately to when self-adhesive stamps began to appear, the number of major stamp varieties, compared to the number of stamp designs, began to increase dramatically. This was entirely due to issuing the same design in both water-activated gum and self-adhesive format.

There are many areas within the Elizabethan era where one can concentrate his/her studies: booklets, errors, cancellations, perfins, stationery, joint issues with other countries, collateral material, first day covers, living people on stamps, souvenir articles, coin and stamp combinations ... and the list can go on and on!

By the way, don't forget postal history! History, you say? Yes, history. With postal rates changing almost annually, collectors of rate material have quite a challenge trying to find all of the various usages. Once the postal rates go up, they are history. Anyone putting together an exhibit of modern day material has a tough time finding the necessary covers needed to illustrate all of the different rates and usages.

Despite what one may think, there has been a lot of literature published that is devoted to the Elizabethan era. The *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps* is now the number one source of information on these stamps. Many other "specialized" reference works are available on various aspects of modern day Canadian stamps.

continued on page 47



## 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 six times a year.

We study all aspects of Canadian stamps during the Elizabethan-era — February 6, 1952 through September 8, 2022.

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## Annual Dues

All addresses: C\$10.00 for a one-time application fee charge; free for all following years for distribution of *Corgi Times* via a PDF download.

Payment by PayPal is preferred:  
[ESGTreasurer@rogers.com](mailto:ESGTreasurer@rogers.com)

If by cheque, please make cheques payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to Derek Fleming, Treasurer at the address noted above.

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## Study Group Business

❖ *Welcome* new members

Rob MacKenzie (ON)

## 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.

**2023 BNAPEX:** September 15–17, Halifax, NS

The ESG expects to schedule a meeting during this show.

## 50 Years Ago

Jan 31 • François-Xavier de Montmorency-Laval

January 1973



Feb 21 • Algonkian Indians

February 1973



## Corgi Times

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# Canada's Elizabethan Era Stamp Count (February 6, 1952 – September 8, 2022)

Year	Commemorative				Definitive			Back of Book		Total	SS
	Designs	Singles	Varieties¹	Semi	Designs	Singles	Varieties¹	Official	P.Due		
1952	3	3			2	2		3		8	
1953	4	4			7	10		7		21	
1954	4	4			7	10				14	
1955	7	7			1	1		3		11	
1956	4	4			2	2		1		7	
1957	10	10						1	1	12	
1958	8	8								8	
1959	6	6								6	
1960	2	2								2	
1961	5	5								5	
1962	5	5			1	2	5			12	
1963	3	3			8	9	5			17	
1964	9	9	3		3	3	1			16	
1965	13	13	2					1		16	
1966	14	14	2							16	
1967	10	10	3		12	15	5		7	40	
1968	12	12	2		1	1	5			20	
1969	15	15	2		1	1	4		6	28	
1970	27	27	18		1	2	2			49	
1971	18	18	5		2	4	12			39	
1972	16	16	15		7	7	14			52	
1973	22	22			7	8	1		4	35	
1974	31	31		3	2	2	2		5	43	
1975	29	29	6							35	
1976	27	27		3	1	2	9			41	
1977	21	21			11	12	4		8	45	
1978	29	29	1		8	9	3		1	43	1
1979	35	35			7	15	1			51	
1980	31	31								31	
1981	29	29	1		1	2	1			33	
1982	30	30			12	14	1			45	1
1983	33	33			8	10	4			47	
1984	36	36				1	6			43	1
1985	32	32			9	10	10			52	1
1986	35	35	1		1	1	11			48	1
1987	37	37	2		11	12	7			58	1
1988	34	34			14	15	4			53	
1989	34	34	3		9	10	11			58	
1990	38	38	4		17	17	17			76	
1991	49	49			7	7	6			62	1
1992	57	57	1		14	14	6			78	2
1993	56	56			1	1				57	1
1994	54	54			5	5	24			83	2
1995	62	62			6	6	16			84	4
1996	79	79	1	1	1	1	2			84	1
1997	43	43			1	1	2			46	3
1998	75	75	3		11	13	2			93	7
1999	81	89	8		8	8				105	7
2000	109	113	1		6	6	3			123	1
2001	59	67								67	3
2002	59	63			5	5	6			74	3
2003	62	68			7	9	1			78	3
2004	59	65	1		9	14	4			84	4
2005	56	68	2		11	16	6			92	10
2006	50	58	2		10	17	7			84	9
2007	37	48	1		15	23	1			73	9
2008	36	53	2	1	2	2	1			59	7
2009	41	57	1	1	12	27				86	15
2010	41	62		1	16	29		PP	CVP	92	16
2011	48	78	5	2	9	22	5	9		121	16
2012	84	125		1	9	22	4	3	8	163	22
2013	79	144		1	17	31	14		9	199	17
2014	75	133		1	11	25	14			173	23
2015	77	116	5	1						122	21
2016	67	99	3	2	6	11	16		20	151	18
2017	70	125	9	2	5	10	5			151	19
2018	49	90	1	1	10	32	27			151	11
2019	40	69		2	10	31	17		15	134	8
2020	31	45	1	1	9	31	9		15	102	5
2021	48	88		1						89	6
2022	28	48		1						49	6
	2619	3204	111	32	404	628	343	27	100	4615	286

1 Variety counts are limited to: tagging, perforation, paper manufacturer and printer changes. They do not include any errors or fluorescence varieties.

# The Trouble with Paper Fluorescence, Part 2

by: Mirko Zatka

The previous article in this topic (Nov-Dec 2022 *Corgi Times*) discussed the paper manufacturers and the type of paper they supplied over the years to the security printers used by Canada Post for stamp production, and the UV fluorescence seen on such paper. This time let's look at what gives paper its fluorescence and why the brightness under long-wave ultraviolet (UV) light can vary (the brightness of light reflected from the paper when exposed to the UV light in a dark room).

Paper is manufactured through a multi-step process, summarized as:

- raw wood is pulped into a loose fiber mass to separate, clean, and in some cases shorten the wood fibers,
- the wood mass is then refined and diluted to purify it and convert it into a thin fiber mixture,
- the material is then evenly formed on a thin screen into a loose fiber layer,
- the layer is then pressurized to remove excess water, thereby increasing its density and evenness,
- the layer is then dried to remove all moisture, and
- a finishing procedure is applied to provide a suitable surface for the intended usage – this may include surface coatings, addition of an adhesive, etc.

Colouring of paper may take place during the fiber mesh production stage, or possibly on the finished product depending on what it is to look like. The net result is the paper that we see used in many applications – from thermal receipt paper in stores, to cardboard boxes, and in stamp production of course.

The technology of industrial paper bleaching was developed in the early 1900s and has been modified many times since. For use in stamp production, the paper did not see any noticeable changes in its fluorescence until the early 1960s, and then only on a very limited basis. Even at that time the normal appearance of stamp paper under UV light was 'dull' (now also called DF). The fluorescence changes we see on some stamps starting in the Wilding series (Scott 337–341), are based on the severity of processing and bleaching of the bulk wood pulp, or addition of highly bleached fibers to the pulp after the normal cleaning and bleaching of the bulk pulp. These brighter fibers likely come from paper that went through a stronger bleaching process for its original intended purpose and was just being reused. The more of these fibers were added to the treated pulp, the more fluorescent should the final paper product appear under UV light.

The bright fibers can be seen under 10x magnification as standing out from an otherwise duller paper matrix. In some cases the paper matrix can look more homogeneous and brighter overall, but the most extreme cases (for example Unitrade 338iii [HF / high fluorescent] and 340aiii [HB / hibrite], show a distinct dual-level paper brightness. The same exists on 341aii [HB] - Figure 1).

I am of the view that the paper fluorescence on such stamps cannot be faked, as post-production bleaching using a chemical agent on the printed stamps would result in the overall stamp being evenly bright under UV light (eliminating, or severely reducing, the typical two-level contrast).

In conclusion, this first part is just a very short summary of how paper is produced – there is a lot more detail, technology application, and specific side processes that can take place, but are beyond the scope of this article.

In all of the early cases of higher fluorescence paper, its use was by exception – no stamp issues were produced entirely on this type of paper. As typical in the Wildings, many printings and plates were used during their ~8 year period of use. Different batches of blank stamp paper, mixed with regular dull stock and supplied to the printer as the need arose, likely resulted in some printings with multiple different fluorescence levels such as Scott 338 from Plates 13 and 14: dull, NF, SF, LF, F and HF.

Use of the brightest paper for commemorative issues during the early–mid 1960s is rare, particularly so for the 5¢ Victoria Centenary stamp (Unitrade 399ii). Occasionally one can be found for sale in an auction or a stamp dealer table, but careful scrutiny has to be used to make sure it is the genuine variety! A similar, but definitely duller, 'MF' variety is also known (399iii). Plate blocks of the HB variety have been found in the last five years or so, and to date I have handled three (each is a different corner; possibly the only ones known). As noted earlier, the paper variety is of the two-tone type with very bright fibers among the somewhat duller paper matrix, giving it an overall hibrite appearance.

In the Centennial series, a significant number of different fluorescence levels and types have been found and listed over the years in the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*. These range from a very dark paper ('NF' or 'No Fluorescence') on most of the first values issued in 1967, to HB levels of overall fluorescence found on the high values. In some cases the brightness can appear very homogeneous, suggesting the entire pulp mass was strongly bleached, while others show a dual-level fluorescence such as the 6¢ orange and black HB stamps (459biv and 460ii). Again, I don't believe these can



Figure 1: Wilding hibrite paper

be faked to duplicate the genuine items (a common such faked item is the 6¢ orange W2B HB stamp, #459bp<sub>ii</sub>). A certificate is always recommended on the most expensive stamps.

During the late 1960s, some stamp issues were printed on paper with a very bright surface under UV light (i.e. 492; 469–498). All of these issues have a surface coating that provides a smooth printing surface for the process used (lithography), but at the same time also significantly brightens the stamps' appearance under UV light. Other commemoratives from the same time period, on uncoated paper, can be found with very high differences in fluorescence, such as 495i and 499i, as well as smaller differences (474i; 475i/ii). In these cases the brighter paper appears more homogeneous under UV light, but still has a slight two-tone appearance.

For the Caricature and medium-value Landscape series, the differences in paper fluorescence get still more complicated.

The low-value Caricatures (Scott 587–593A) come in printings with a wide range of fluorescence (from DF to HB), as well as different fluorescence levels on front and back of the stamps. The paper on these values appears to be uncoated (no thicker, chalk-like, coating), but still some form of a surface treatment must have taken place to make it look different at front, smoother, from the reversed (gummed) side. As noted in the first article, the PVA gum used on these issues does not appear to cause any fluorescence changes from the actual paper brightness.

The Landscape issues (Scott 594–598) add a further dimension yet – not only is all of the stamp paper coated on front for a very smooth printing surface, in some cases the front and back of the stamps differ significantly in brightness (i.e. 594ix and 595x [front HB only]). Both of these stamps appear to be printed on the same paper and are the only examples of its use in this set. Also, a printing of the 25¢ value exists with a very different, two-tone fluorescence, that shows very bright large fibers within the paper matrix. Overall it is rated as DF/LF with F fibers (Figure 2). Again, this difference comes from the paper manufacturing process, in this case with longer, bright, fibers being mixed in with the duller paper matrix.

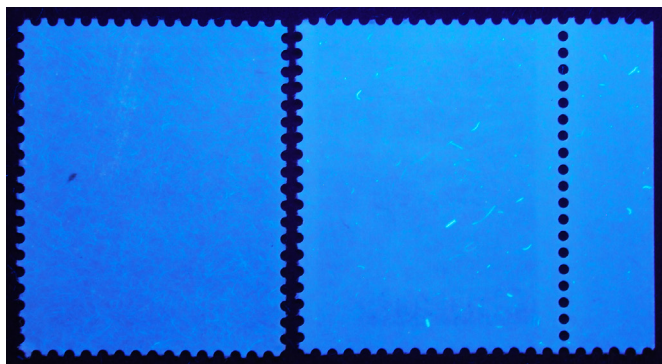


Figure 2: bi-level type of fluorescence (dull and bright fibers mixed in)

On later stamp issues with paper supplied by Rolland, Peterborough, and even Harrison, the brighter paper fluorescence is usually visible as a distinct two-tone appearance such as on 918i, though sometimes much more homogeneous (Figure 3).

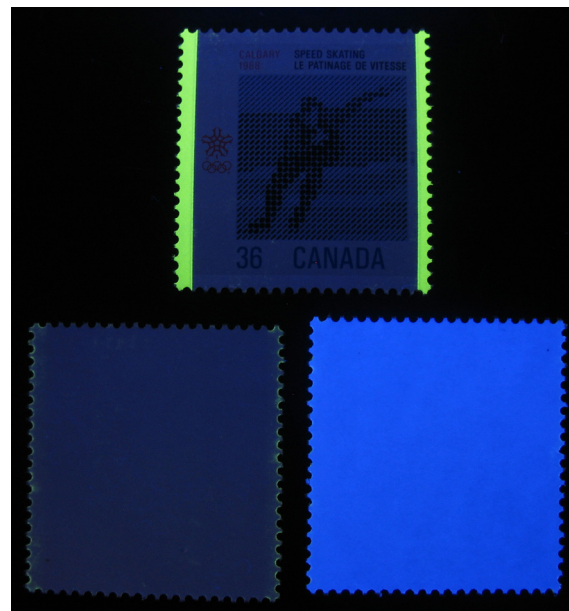


Figure 3: Difference in paper brightness on #1130, printed on Rolland paper, DF and HB.

The most important aspect of all this is that the paper fluorescence levels listed in the Unitrade catalogue are based on the overall appearance of the stamp paper, either from the front or back. There is no math formula that averages the effect of bright fibers within a duller paper matrix – it is simply a comparative, visually-relative, process using some form of a defined scale for the different brightness levels. I have spent more time discussing the brightest levels of fluorescence in these articles, and levels such as LF, F or MF are just less-bright variants. It can be quite difficult to assign a fluorescence value to a single stamp without having another stamp or more to compare against. For that reason, the Unitrade catalogue tries to provide a reference listing of paper fluorescence types on page 25 (Introduction section), so that collectors can make their own reference 'collection' of the various papers. As more collectors examine recent issues, unfortunately, this list is shrinking due to stamps being found with multiple fluorescence levels.

As an aside, the idea of developing a light meter for reflected ultraviolet light, similar to what manual cameras used to have built-in for determining film exposure levels, was considered at least 20 years ago but the logistics of designing and manufacturing such a unit, along with the potential cost of production, ended that idea. Furthermore, a patent had been issued in Japan for the same concept (though not for application in stamp collecting), so while not necessarily protected in North America, the idea of getting some type of intellectual property protection on a design seemed a long-shot. With changing technology, perhaps the time has now come to try this again?

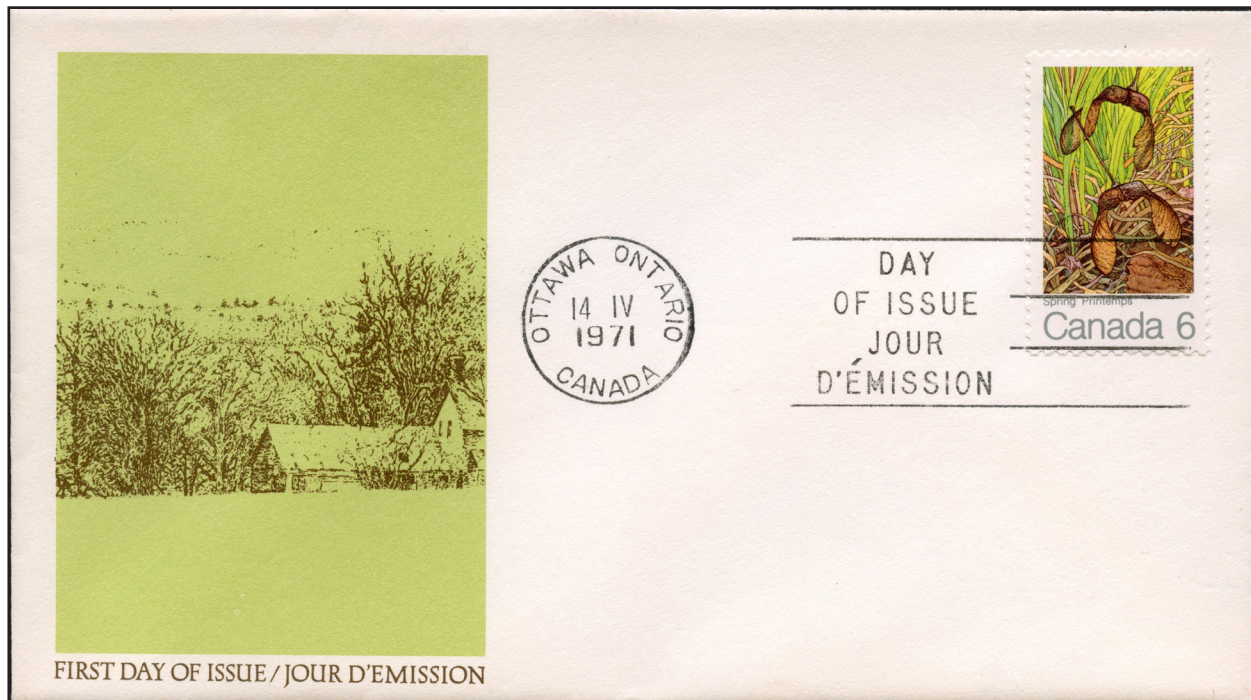
## Canada Post's First Day Covers *Firsts*

by: Robin Harris and Andrew Chung

Canada Post introduced their own first day covers with the release of The Maple in Four Seasons (Spring) issue of April 14, 1971. Here are some "firsts". That is, certain traits or attributes associated *first* with the first day covers released over the years.

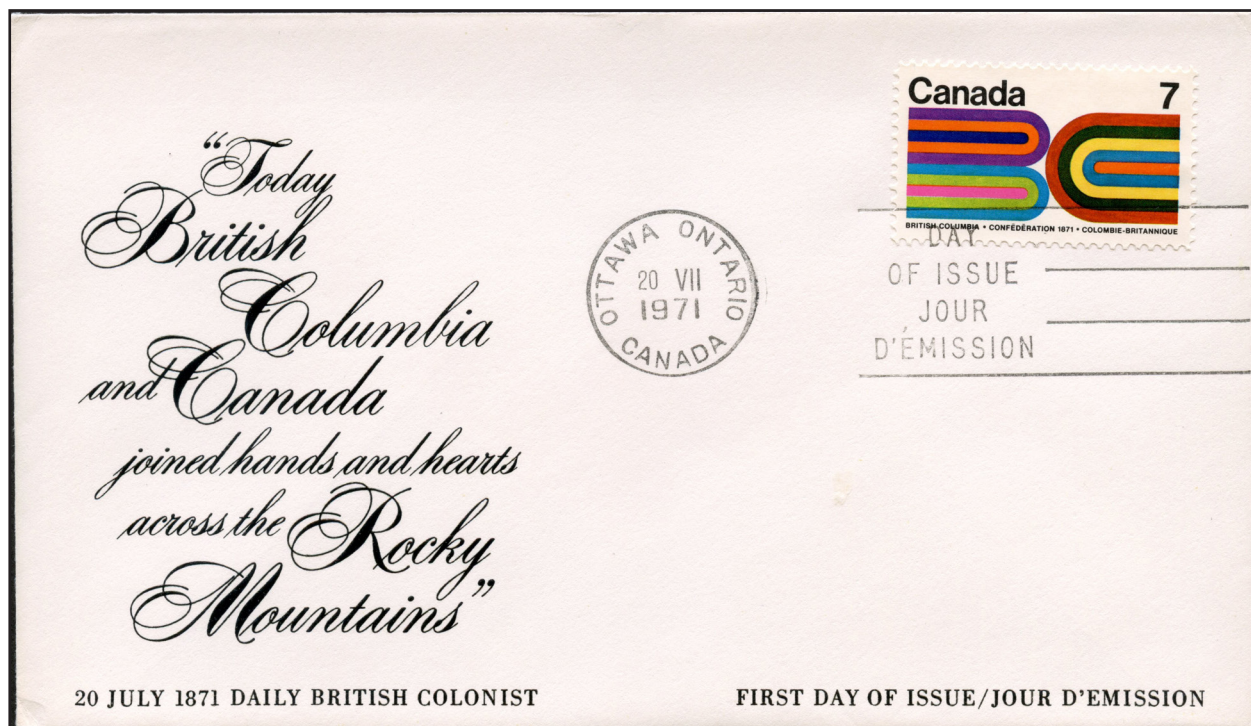
### First Canada Post First Day Cover

6¢ The Maple in Four Seasons (Spring) – 1971.4.14



### First Thermal-printed Cachet

7¢ British Columbia Centennial – 1971.7.20



**First Steel Engraved Cachet**  
8¢ Centennial – 1971.12.30



**First Off-site Cancellation (i.e. not Ottawa)**  
**First Pictorial Cancellation**  
8¢ Winnipeg Centennial – 1974.5.3



## First Silver Foil Stamping (Crown and E II R)

25¢ Silver Jubilee – 1977.2.4



## First Error of Design

17¢ Grove – 1979.5.3



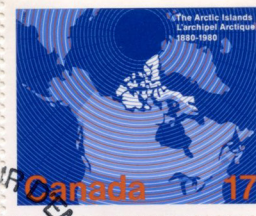
# First Over-sized Envelope

17¢ Canada Day –  
1979.6.15





Day of Issue Canada Post Office Jour d'émission Postes canadiennes

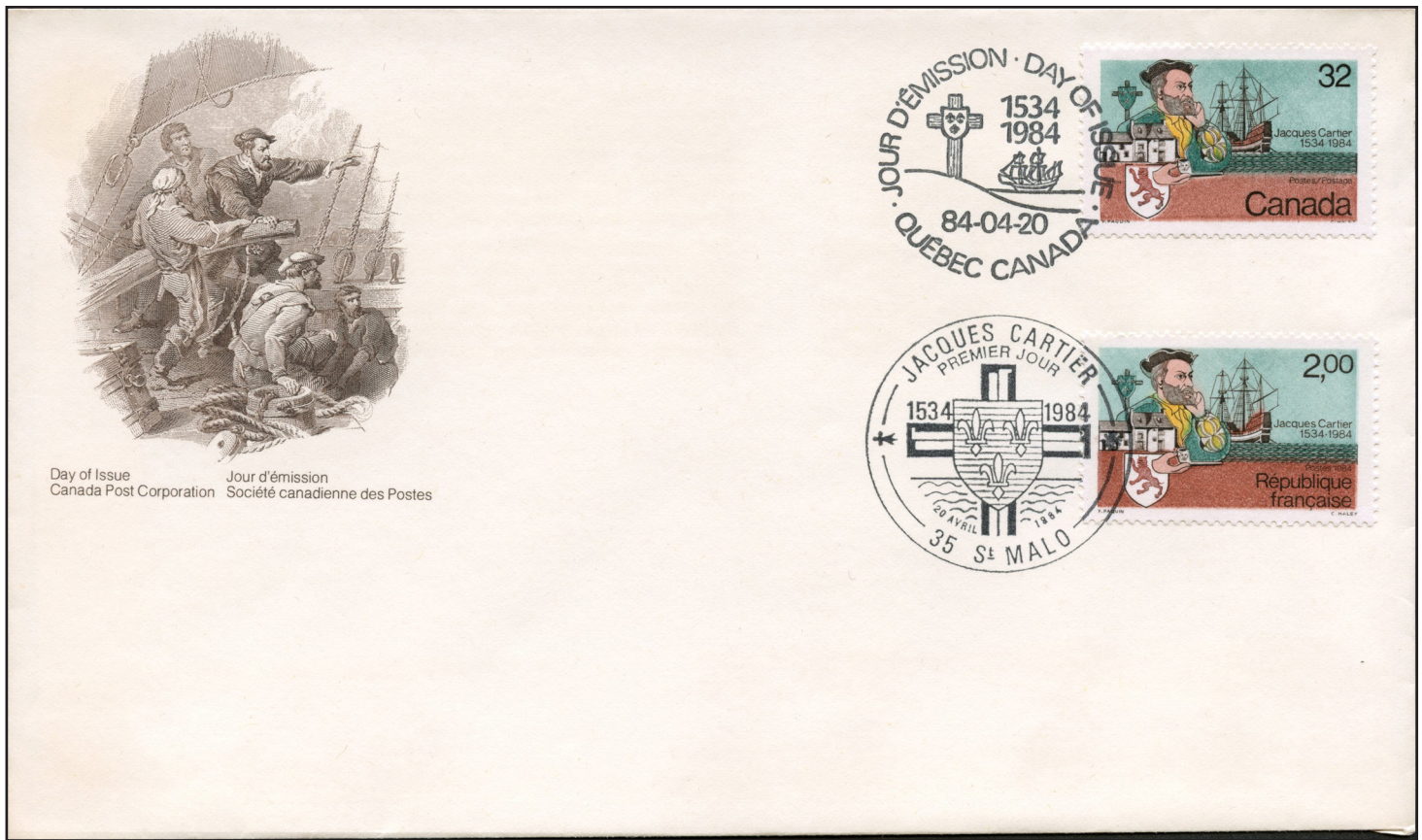


Painting:  
Lawren S. Harris, North Shore, Baffin Island I  
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa  
Gift of the artist, Vancouver, 1960

Peinture:  
Lawren S. Harris, Côte nord, Terre de Baffin I  
La Galerie nationale du Canada, Ottawa  
Don de l'artiste, Vancouver, 1960

## First Joint Issue

34¢ Cartier – 1984.4.20



## First Colour Cancellation

43¢ Greetings – 1994.1.28



# First Full Bleed Envelope (colour wraps around edge)

45¢ Holocaust – 1995.11.9

Day of Issue    Jour d'émission  
Canada Post    Société canadienne  
Corporation    des postes

SHOAH  
שואה



DAY OF ISSUE/  
JOUR D'ÉMISSION  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
95/11/09

Canada 45

When Allied forces liberated Nazi concentration and death camps, they found horrifying evidence of "The Final Solution," a code-name for Hitler's plans to exterminate the Jews of Europe. Mass graves of men, women and children, thousands of unburied bodies and starved and maltreated survivors confirmed the reports and testimony of earlier witnesses. These survivors were found in pitiful condition by U.S. Army troops at Wöbbelin Concentration Camp in May 1945.  
(U.S. National Archives/W&C 1108)

Lorsque les Alliés libérèrent les prisonniers des camps de concentration et de la mort tenus par le régime nazi, ils constatèrent divers éléments horribles de la «solution finale», code donné au projet hitlérien d'extermination des Juifs en Europe. Des fosses communes – où étaient entassés les restes d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants –, des milliers de cadavres non enterrés ainsi que des prisonniers affamés et maltraités venaient confirmer des rapports et des témoignages antérieurs. Les troupes de la 9<sup>e</sup> Armée américaine trouvèrent ces survivants dans un état pitoyable au camp de concentration de Wöbbelin, en mai 1945.  
(Archives nationales des É.-U./W&C 1108)



Design: Q30 Design Inc. Artifacts courtesy of the Holocaust Education & Memorial Centre/  
Objets fournis par le Holocaust Education & Memorial Centre. Photo: Colin Faulkner

# First Extra language other than English and French

39¢ Norman Bethune – 1990.3.2



Day of Issue  
Canada Post  
Corporation

Jour d'émission  
Société canadienne  
des postes

发 行 日  
加拿大邮政公司



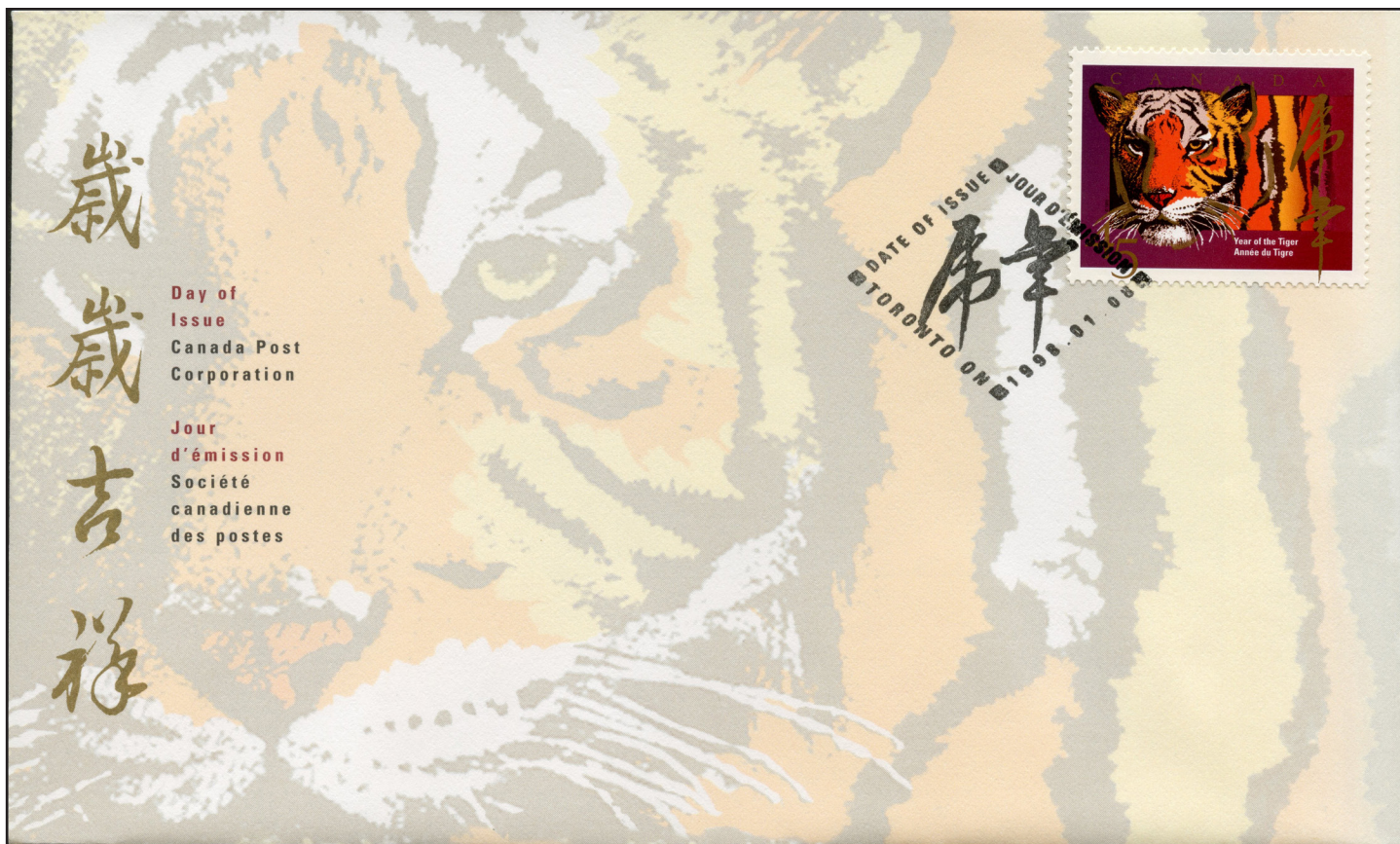
# First Glow-in-the-Dark Cachet

45¢ The Supernatural – 1997.10.1

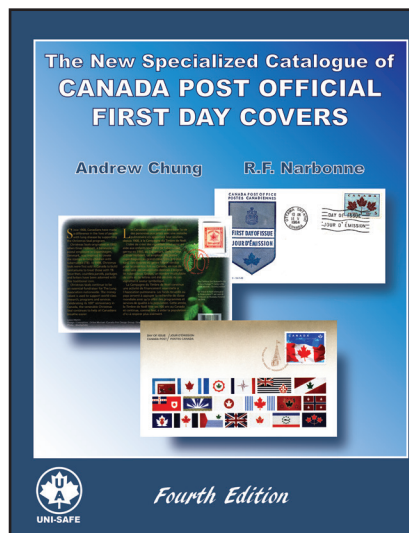


**First "Date of Issue" instead of "Day of Issue"**

45¢ Year of the Tiger – 1998.1.8



First Day Cover Collectors should obtain the primary source for information about Canada's first day covers:



Expressions of a people  
Reflets d'une nation

Day of Issue  
Canada Post Corporation  
Jour d'émission  
Société canadienne des postes

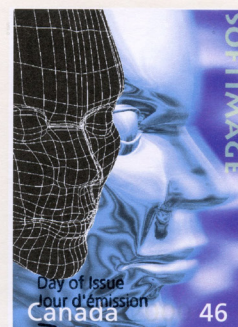
# The Millennium Collection La collection du millénaire

IMAX: A New Kind of Movie  
IMAX: au cœur de l'action



Day of Issue  
Jour d'émission

Canada 46



Day of Issue  
Jour d'émission

Canada 46

Softimage: From the Computer Age  
to the Dinosaur Age  
Softimage: cinématographique

1999.12.17  
Ottawa, Ontario

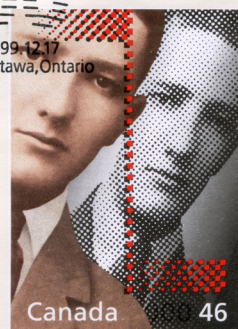
Ted Rogers Sr.:  
Plugging in the Radio  
Edward S. Rogers et la naissance  
de la radiodiffusion



Canada 46

1999.12.17  
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir William Stephenson:  
A Man Called Inventor  
L'intrépide William S. Stephenson



Canada 46

## Media Technologies

Originated at Montreal's Expo 67, IMAX gives movie audiences a larger-than-life experience by projecting dazzling images shot on special large-format film onto screens up to eight storeys high.

Montreal-based Softimage Co. is the world's leading 2-D and 3-D animation software designer and the wizard behind the stunning special effects in such Oscar-winning blockbusters as *Jurassic Park* and *Titanic*.

Ted Rogers Sr. invented a tube which allowed hum-free radios to be plugged directly into electrical outlets. His work lives on in his son's telecommunications empire, which spans everything from cable television to Internet access.

Before becoming an Allied super spy during the Second World War, Sir William Stephenson developed a radio facsimile device that revolutionized the newspaper industry by enabling the wireless transmission of publishable photographs.

## Technologies et médias

La technologie IMAX, d'abord présentée à Montréal à l'occasion de l'Exposition universelle de 1967, procure aux cinéphiles une expérience plus vraie que nature par la projection d'images spectaculaires sur des écrans géants pouvant atteindre la hauteur d'un immeuble de huit étages.

Softimage, dont le siège social est situé à Montréal, est le chef de file mondial des développeurs de logiciels d'animation bidimensionnelle et tridimensionnelle et le génie qui a créé les effets spéciaux de superproductions primées par des Oscars telles que *Le Parc Jurassique* et *Le Titanic*.

L'ingéniosité de Ted Rogers père, l'inventeur d'une ampoule de radio permettant d'éliminer le bourdonnement de l'appareil et de le brancher dans une prise de courant, se perpétue dans l'empire qu'a érigé son fils dans le domaine des communications, depuis la télévision par câble jusqu'à l'accès au réseau Internet.

Avant de travailler comme espion au service des Alliés, pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, sir William Stephenson avait conçu un système de transmission des images par télégraphie sans fil qui a transformé le monde du journalisme.

Ashton Potter  
Design : Gottschalk+Ash International



**First "First Day Issue" text**  
 2001 Christmas – 2001.11.1

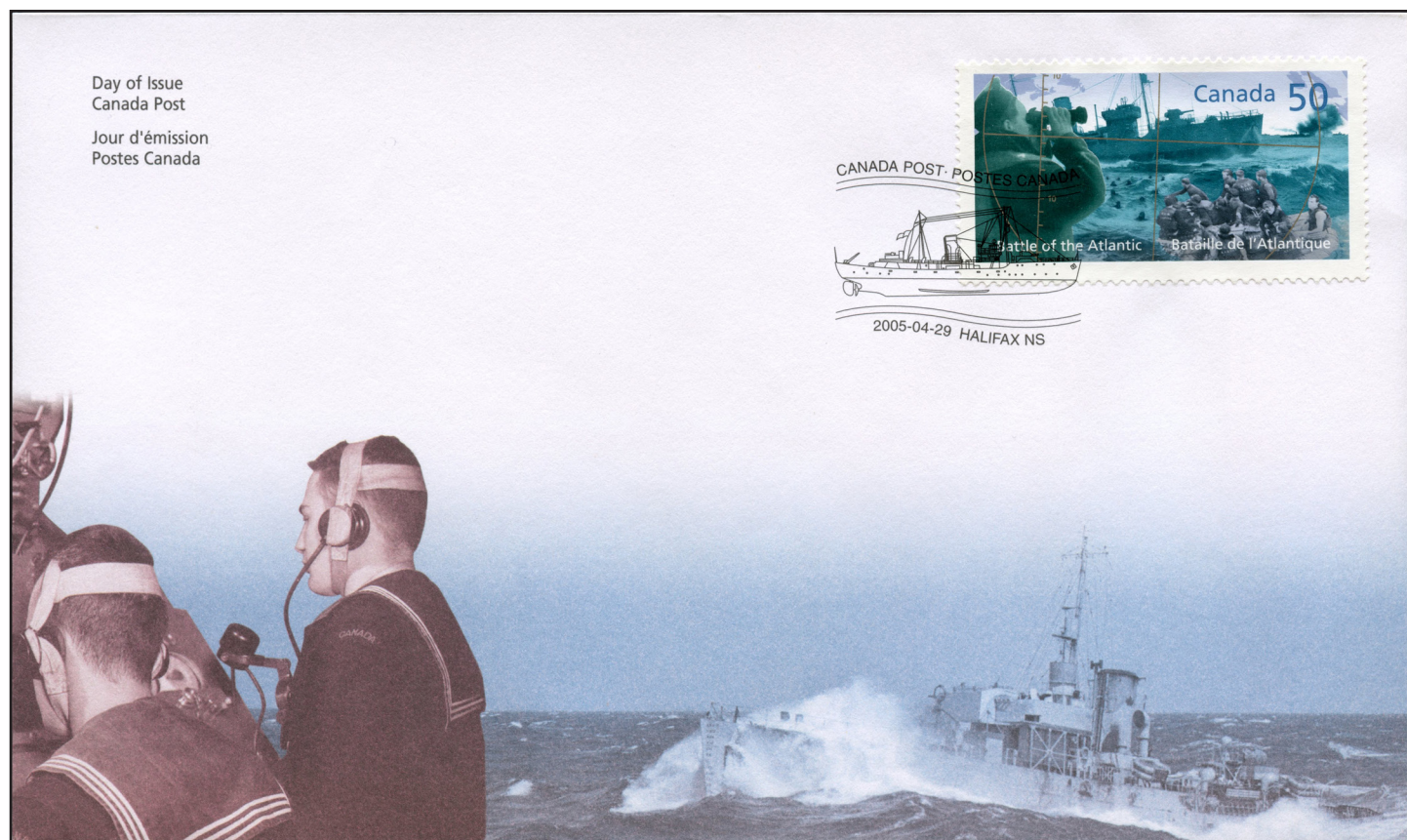


**First Stamp(s) Not in Upper Right Corner**  
 Jean Paul Lemieux souvenir sheet – 2004.10.22



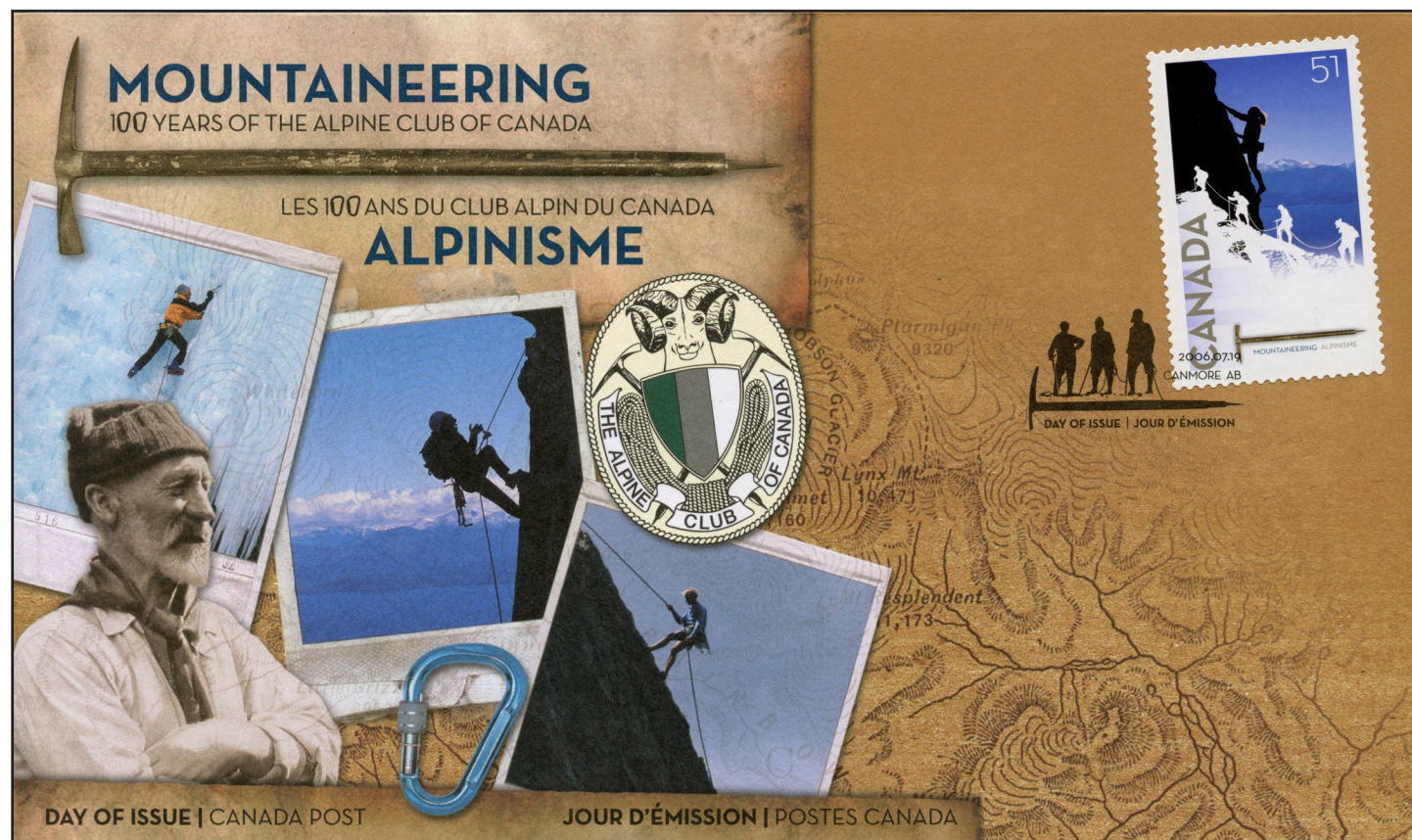
## First no 'Day of Issue' Notation

50¢ Battle of the Atlantic – 2005.4.29



## First Stamp Placed at an Angle

51¢ Mountaineering – 2006.07.19



# Guide Dogs Chiens-guides



DAY OF ISSUE  
2008 • 04 • 21 • OTTAWA ON  
JOUR D'ÉMISSION

Canada Post  
Day of issue

Jour d'émission  
Postes Canada

Successful guide dogs share a number of common qualities including a willingness to work, a desire to please their human companion, a quiet, calm disposition and the ability to focus no matter how distracting the environment.

The *Guide Dog* stamp, the first Canadian stamp to feature Braille, is issued on the occasion of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Montreal Association for the Blind.

Les chiens-guides idéaux partagent un certain nombre de qualités, dont une grande volonté de travailler, le désir de plaire à leur maître, un tempérament calme et stable ainsi que la capacité de ne pas se laisser distraire indépendamment de l'environnement.

Première figurine canadienne à comporter du braille, le timbre-hommage aux chiens-guides est émis à l'occasion du centenaire de l'Association montréalaise pour les aveugles.



Boston



Luke



Lee



Lowe-Martin  
Design / Conception : Designwerke Inc.  
Photos : J. Christopher Lawson  
Guide Dogs courtesy of the Lions Foundation of  
Canada / Chiens-guides reproduits avec la  
permission de la Fondation des Lions du Canada

**First Vertical-oriented Envelope**

\$1.65 Year of the Ox souvenir sheet – 2009.1.8



The Canadian philatelist has four sources of print material from Canada Post to read about the specifics of a stamp issue: *Details* magazine, *Collection Canada*, official first day cover and the booklet cover. All three should be used to complement each other; not having access to one of these sources could mean the collector is not getting a complete picture of a particular stamp.

Here is how these three publications provided information about the Margaret Atwood stamp issue (released November 25, 2021).



# MARGARET ATWOOD

Issue date: November 25, 2021

First day of issue  
special envelope  
44671311  
**\$1.92**

Margaret Atwood is one of the most successful and admired writers ever produced. Born in Ottawa in 1939, the best-selling novelist, poet, short-story writer, screenwriter, editor and essayist burst on to the literary scene in the early 1960s with two volumes of poetry, *Double Persephone* and *The Circle Game*, both of which would win prestigious awards. In 1969, Atwood would establish herself as a serious writer of fiction with her first novel, *The Edible Woman*, and others would soon follow. To date Atwood has written more than 50 works as novels, short fiction, poetry, criticism, graphic novels and children's stories. She is the recipient of many literary awards and other distinctions. Her work has sold millions of copies worldwide, been translated into more than 40 languages and adapted into feature films, documentaries and television series. Atwood has garnered a new

Day of issue / Jour d'émission  
Canada Post / Poste Canada

generation of audiences with the popular and critically acclaimed adaptation of her 1985 dystopian novel, *The Handmaid's Tale*, currently streaming on Hulu and CraveTV channels.

The stamp, designed by Steven Slipp and printed by Lowe-Martin, features a photograph by renowned fashion photographer Ruven Afanador, and is overlaid with "A word after a word after a word is power," lines from "Spelling," one of her best-known poems on the subject of writing. The front of the Official First Day Cover showcases a sketch by the author entitled *Neither fish nor flesh* (1975). The cancel, a bird silhouette inspired by Atwood's interest in birds and their relationship to our environment, is postmarked in Toronto to acknowledge the author's deep connections to the city's publishing community.

6 DETAILS 10 | NOVEMBER 2021

Visit your local **post office**.

Booklet of 10 stamps  
44171111  
**\$9.20**

A word after a word  
after a word is power

Lines from Margaret Atwood's poem "Spelling"

Only 500 available

Framed stamp enlargement and  
first day of issue special envelope  
16 in. x 22 in. / 406 mm x 559 mm  
44171111  
**\$99.95**

## SPECIFICATIONS

Product	Denomination	Size	Quantity	Printing process
Booklet of 10 stamps	Permanent® (domestic use)	36 mm x 43 mm	180,000	Lithography in 4 colours
Official First Day Cover	Permanent® (domestic use)	150 mm x 112 mm	2,000	Cancellation site: Toronto, ON

**Design:** Steven Slipp; **Stamp:** Photo © Ruven Afanador / CPB Syndication; lines from Margaret Atwood's poem "Spelling" used with permission; **Printing:** Lowe-Martin

Included in *Stamps of Canada July 2021 collector pack* (a cut-throat book).

See what's new in-store for you.

DETAILS 10 | NOVEMBER 2021 7

Atwood Details Magazine (scaled at 40%)

*"nika nish mi yush."*

## Margaret Atwood

Day of issue / Jour d'émission  
Canada Post / Postes Canada

Son nom est synonyme de littérature canadienne et son œuvre, romans et nouvelles, Margaret Atwood née en 1939 à Ottawa) fait son entrée sur la scène de la poésie au début des années 1960 avec ses recueils *collections*, *Doubles Perspectives* et *The Circle Game*. Son habileté d'être rapidement la plus grande, et la seule de son premier roman, *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985), a été une véritable révolution littéraire.

Elle a acquis l'âge d'un art plein de gloire et de succès, dont des milliers de romans, nouvelles, poèmes, critiques, romans graphiques et biographies pour enfants. La récente adaptation télévisuelle de son roman dystopique le plus célèbre, *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985), a été une nouvelle génération d'admiration.

Au cours de sa carrière, Margaret Atwood remporte de nombreux prix littéraires nationaux et internationaux prestigieux. Elle est membre de la Société royale du Canada, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres de France, membre honoraire internationale de l'Académie Canadienne des Arts et Sciences, Compagnon de l'Ordre du Canada et membre de l'Ordre des Compagnons d'Honneur.

Hier nous sommes réunis pour célébrer son anniversaire. C'est un plaisir de vous présenter cette émission commémorative qui rend hommage à son œuvre et à sa personne. Nous espérons que vous apprécierez ce livre-poste.

Her name is synonymous with Canadian literature, her work, novels and prose. Margaret Atwood (born in 1939, Ottawa) burst onto the poetry scene in the early 1960s, with her award-winning collections, *Doubles Perspectives* and *The Circle Game*. Her skillful way with words soon expanded to prose, and the success of her first novel, *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985), established her as a serious writer of fiction.

Atwood has written more than 50 published novels, short fictions, poetry, criticism, graphic novels and children's stories. The recent television adaptation of her highly acclaimed dystopian novel *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985) earned a whole new generation of admirers.

Over the course of her career, Margaret Atwood has won numerous prestigious national and international literary awards during her career. She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, a Chevalier of France's Order of Arts and Letters, an International Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a Companion of the Order of Canada, as well as a member of the Order of the Companions of Honour.

We are pleased to present this commemorative booklet celebrating her anniversary. We hope you will enjoy this postage stamp.

©2023 Canadian Intellectual Property Office  
1982-1983 - Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1975, Margaret Atwood  
1982-1983 - Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1975, Margaret Atwood  
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1975, Margaret Atwood  
Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1975, Margaret Atwood

Atwood OFDC: front and back (scaled at 33%)



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Classics







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 CAPEX 22  
DEALER



Inverted print



Missing Colours



Production flaws



Repairs









Misprints



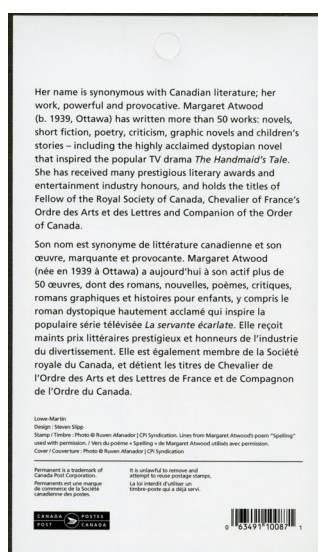
Experimentals



Forgeries







Atwood booklet cover; front and back (scaled at 50%)



Atwood 4-page spread from Collections Canada 2021 (iPhone images)

Some of the blogs also include videos, another source for great information on new stamp issues.

# Post-Elizabethan New Issues

No. 2 • January–February 2023

Supplement to *Corgi Times*, bi-monthly journal of The Elizabethan II Study Group

## 2023 New Issues

As of this writing (Jan 28/23), there is still no word on the issue date for the first stamp(s) of 2023.

The November 2022 | No. 12 *Details* did note the following:

Jan: Black History Month  
Mar: Flowers (Ranunculus)  
Apr: Eid

The 2023 Canada Post stamp program, as noted in a December 21, 2022 announcement, is:

Canada's 2023 stamps will feature His Majesty King Charles III, trailblazers and changemakers. Other stamps will continue to honour Indigenous leaders and celebrate Black History Month.

OTTAWA – The 2023 Canadian stamp program will celebrate some of the country's most accomplished individuals, historic milestones, and the holidays that bring communities together. The lineup includes these topics, among others:

- Canada's first definitive stamp to honour His Majesty King Charles III, who was proclaimed Canada's new head of state on September 10, 2022.
- Ferries that charm tourists and serve commuters across Canada.
- Six new stamps that demonstrate how a picture is worth a thousand words
- Quebec activists and trailblazers.
- A hockey pioneer who broke boundaries and gave back to his sport and community.
- A courageous Canadian in the resistance during the Second World War.

Stamps will also be issued in several popular annual series:

- A new stamp to celebrate Black History Month.
- The annual flower series will feature the delicate ranunculus, a favourite of gardeners and the soon-to-be-wed.
- The fundraising stamp for the Canada Post Community Foundation, which supports children and youth.
- Three new stamps will honour Indigenous leaders in the second stamp issue of the series.
- The second stamp issue to commemorate the National Day for Truth and Reconciliation.
- New Eid, Diwali and Hanukkah stamps will mark these important celebrations.
- Annual Christmas and holiday stamp issues will celebrate the Nativity story and creatively depict the beauty of the Canadian winter.

Canada Post is proud of its role as one of Canada's storytellers. The independent Stamp Advisory Committee recommends the subjects for the annual stamp program and relies on thoughtful input from groups and individuals to choose subjects that are meaningful to all Canadians.

## Stop the Presses!

January 30 saw the release of the first stamp of 2023: Chloe Cooley



# 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"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 6)</li> </ul>	3316
Feb 7	Queen Elizabeth II Platinum Jubilee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), gummed sheet of 16</li> </ul>	3318 3317
Mar 1	Flower: Calla (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive roll of 50</li> <li>\$1.84 gummed souvenir sheet of 2</li> <li>\$1.84 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 with CAPEX 22 logo</li> </ul>	3322–23 3320–21 3319 3319c
Apr 7	Organ and Tissue Donation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> </ul>	3324
Apr 12	Eid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6</li> </ul>	3325
Apr 22	Salome Bey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6</li> </ul>	3326
May 20	Endangered Whales (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>\$4.60 gummed souvenir sheet of 5</li> <li>\$23.00 uncut press sheet</li> </ul>	3328–32 3327
Jun 9	Vintage Travel Posters (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>\$4.60 gummed souvenir sheet of 5</li> <li>\$4.60 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 with CAPEX logo</li> <li>Prepaid Postcards (1 of each design @ \$2.71 each)</li> </ul>	3334–38 3333 3333f
Jun 21	Indigenous Leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), Chief Marie-Anne Day Walker-Pelletier, self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), Jose Kusugak, self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), Harry Daniels, self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>\$2.76 gummed souvenir sheet of 3</li> </ul>	3340 3341 3342 3339
Jul 7	Help for Ukraine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢) + 10¢, self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> </ul>	B32
Jul 21	Vintage Carousels (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>\$4.60 gummed souvenir sheet of 5</li> <li>Prepaid Postcards (1 of each design @ \$2.71 each)</li> </ul>	3344–48 3343
Sep 19	Canada Post Community Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢) + 10¢, self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> </ul>	B33
Sep 21	The Summit Series, 1972 (delayed from Sep 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> </ul>	3349
Sep 29	Truth and Reconciliation (4 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 8</li> </ul>	3350–53
Oct 6	Diwali <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6</li> </ul>	3354
Oct 17	Canadians in Flight (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>\$4.60 special pane of 5</li> </ul>	3356–60 3355
Oct 28	Tommy Prince <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10</li> <li>\$4.60 special pane of 5</li> </ul>	3362 3361
Nov 1	Christmas Star <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92c) (booklet pane of 12)</li> </ul>	3364
Nov 1	Holiday Birds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92c) Cardinal (booklet pane of 12)</li> <li>\$1.30 Blue Jay (booklet pane of 6)</li> <li>\$2.71 Grosbeak (booklet pane of 6)</li> <li>\$4.93 souvenir sheet of 3</li> </ul>	3365 3366 3367 3363
Nov 7	Hanukkah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 6)</li> </ul>	3368
Nov 14	Monique Mercure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6</li> <li>\$5.52 special pane of 6</li> </ul>	3370 3369