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Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award

Two members of the Elizabethan II Study Group were awarded the Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award at BNAPEX 2023.

- Andrew Chung
- Kenneth Pugh

The Order of the Beaver (OTB) is the Honorary Fellowship of the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). In 1997, members of the Order noted that there are philatelists who deserve recognition from BNAPS for their contributions to BNA Philately but who may not meet the criteria for induction into the Order of the Beaver, often because they are very busy contributing to other organizations. As a result, the members initiated the BNAPS' Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award.

Congratulations to both recipients. Full details can be viewed on the BNAPS website at www.bnaps.org

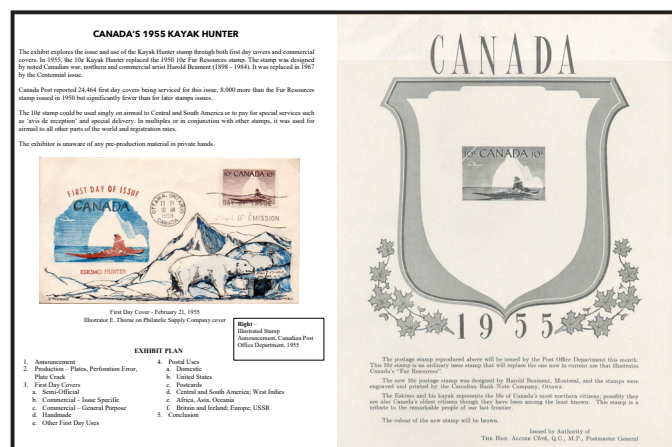
John D. Arn White Queen Award

Congratulations to ESG member Jane Sodero for her winning of the coveted **John D. Arn White Queen Award** at BNAPEX 2023, held in Halifax, NS from September 15–17. This award is presented on behalf of the Elizabethan II Study Group to recognize and encourage exhibitors for excellence of presentation of Elizabethan II material.

Her exhibit, *Canada's 1955 Kayak Hunter*, won Gold (first page illustrated here).



Raymond Moriyama
See page 23



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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Study Group Business

❖ *Welcome* new members

(none)

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.

2024 BNAPEX: August 23–25, Kingston, ON

50 Years Ago

Sep 20 • 1976 Olympic Games: "COJO" Symbol

September 1973



Oct 17 • Low-value Caricature definitives

October 1973



Corgi Times

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Elizabethan II Study Group "Annual Show-and-Tell" at BNAPEX 2023

by: Bob Elias

The Elizabethan II Study Group held its "Annual Show-and-Tell" on September 16, during BNAPEX 2023 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. A total of 17 participants were welcomed by Bob Elias, as post-tropical storm Lee began swirling around outside. Fortunately, there was no power outage at the Best Western Dartmouth, but the lights did flicker a few times during the day.



Bob began by noting that there were ten exhibits dealing entirely with Elizabethan II topics, a sign of the increasing popularity and activity in our area of interest. He encouraged non-members to join our study group. Bob outlined the simple procedure for joining and the ongoing benefits of membership, including access to our award-winning newsletter *Corgi Times* produced by Robin Harris. A bonus is the added supplement on post-Elizabethan new issues.

Rob Lunn, who exhibited on the 5¢ Allouette, started the show-and-tell. He noted the difficulty of finding examples of rates and usages on cover for this commemorative issue. Rob described his good fortune in being able to locate and correspond with the stamp's engraver. A general discussion followed, regarding the duration of "in-period" usage of commemorative stamps. Opinions included six months, a year, or until the next rate change, which varies greatly among issues and can be many years in some cases. And what about P stamps?

Gilles Morel pointed out a serious problem with early issues of stamps printed at kiosks. The printing fades and disappears with time! This is apparently related to the thermal process used to print the stamps.

Adri Veenstra can be counted on to find interesting Centennial items at the bourse. First was a shortpaid mail notice with Centennial stamps. Next were two postcards, one indicating Canadian Forces CFPO 5001 and the other an Expo '67 postcard sent to France.

Luc Frève, who exhibited on the 50¢ Suzor-Côté commemorative, showed us something different. It was a \$2 Kluane stamp on a post-office receipt for postage due.

Jane Sodero, who exhibited on the 10¢ Kayak Hunter definitive, described two interesting uses of that stamp on cover. One was to pay the 10¢ special delivery fee on diplomatic mail to the USA. The other was a cover sent by Lady Vanier to England, at a puzzling rate that required multiple Kayak Hunter stamps.

Next, Bob Elias passed around two covers marked for postage due related to issues that were against postal regulations. One was because the sender overlapped several of the stamps. The other was because the sender didn't remove the paper backing from a self-adhesive coil stamp, and used tape to affix it to the cover.

Ross Elliot, who exhibited on coil stamps from the 6¢ Centennial to 46¢ Red, noted examples where the Post Office failed to intercept covers franked with pieces of coil wrappers instead of stamps. Jeff Arndt has seen the same thing involving Centennial coils. As another example of things going unnoticed by the Post Office, Bill Walton estimated that about half of covers franked with revenue stamps were not caught.

Leopold Beaudet concluded the show-and-tell. He described the production problem thought to have resulted in the design of one stamp overlapping another, resulting in some coil varieties. This has been observed on the test coil in the Centennial period, the 37¢ Parliament issue, and the 40¢ Flag issue.

Our next "Annual Show-and-Tell" will be held during BNAPEX 2024, August 23-25 in Kingston, Ontario. Be sure to bring a treasure to show us or a puzzle to ask about!

BNAPEX 2023 – Halifax, NS
Elizabethan II Study Group "Annual Show-and-Tell" Attendance
Saturday, September 16, 13:00-14:15
Room A, Best Western Dartmouth

Jeff Arndt (Fairfax, VA)
Dave Bartlet (Calgary, AB)
Leopold Beaudet (Ottawa, ON)
Ron Coughlin (Sherbrooke, QC)
Hans van Dooremalen (Rijen, Netherlands)
Bob Elias (Winnipeg, MB)
Ross Elliot (Navan, ON)
Luc Frève (Québec, QC)
Rob Lunn (Nasonworth, NB)
Ann Miller (Wolfville, NS)
Gilles Morel (Ottawa, ON)
Barry Moss (Abbotsford, BC)
Jane Sodero (Halifax, NS)
Mike Street (Kanata, ON)
Adri Veenstra (Arnhem, Netherlands)
Bill Walton (Califon, NJ)
Bill Wilson (Edmonton, AB)

BNAPS Hall of Fame Award

Two members of the Elizabethan II Study Group were awarded the BNAPS Hall of Fame Award at BNAPEX 2023.

- George Dresser
- Adri Veenstra (pictured)

This award recognizes members who have made significant general or specific contributions to the Society.



BNAPEX 2023 Exhibit Winners (ESG members)

- John Eldridge, *The \$1.00 1967 Confederation Issue* (single frame, Silver)
- Robert Elias, *The Canadian 6 cent UPU Letter Rate and Franking* (single frame, Silver)
- Luc Frère, *Return from the Harvest Field – the Suzor-Côté Commemorative Issue of 1969* (multi-frame, Vermeil)
- Rob Lunn, *Alouette: Canada's Entry into the "Space Race"* (multi-frame, Vermeil)
- Peter MacDonald, *The 1983 and 1984 Stick 'n Tick Labels of Canada* (single, frame, Vermeil)

Dogs of Canada

ESG member Mirko Zatzka has reported the finding of a constant variety on the "Canadian Eskimo dog" stamp (Scott 1219), part of a set of four "Dogs of Canada" stamps released August 26, 1988.

The variety, dubbed "flea on tail", consists of a blue dot on top of the tail and is from position #3 on the pane of 50 stamps.



Full pane (at 25%)



Articles Urgently Needed

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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, 1973 had a few more than 1972. The 23 commemoratives and four Christmas stamps that were issued had a total face value of \$2.15 (that compares to \$1.63 in 1972). There were also seven new low-value definitives issued with a total face value of \$0.29 (compared to \$4.20 in 1972).

The 1973 Stamps



Bishop Laval
January 31/73

Mgr de Laval, first bishop of Quebec City and founder of many educational institutions, was also one of the builders of New France. The Canada Post Office is commemorating by the issue of a special stamp the 350th anniversary of the birth of this important figure in Canada's history. Born on April 30, 1623, in Montigny-sur-Avre in the Chartres district of France, François-Xavier, the son of Hughes Laval and Michelle de Péricard, was a descendent of the junior branch of one of France's noblest families, the Montmorency's, whose origin could be traced to pagan Gaul. He received his education from the Jesuits at La Flèche. It was at this time that he decided to devote himself to God as a priest. Ordained on May 1, 1647, he resolved to pursue his interest in the spiritual needs of the colonists of New France. He came to Quebec City in 1659 with the title of bishop of Pétrée to serve as apostolic vicar in New France before becoming first bishop of Quebec in 1647. He started to establish the Canadian Church by giving it the strength and unity of the parochial system. During the thirty years that he was bishop of Quebec, he founded an average of one parish a year. The bishop greatly encourages the educational institutions already in existence and those that he founded: in 1663, the Quebec City Major Seminary, the Quebec City Minor Seminary in 1668, and, at about the same time, the Saint-Joachim arts and crafts school, as well as a small school where white and Indian children learned the alphabet and arithmetic. Mgr de Laval took part not only in the organization of the Canadian Church but also in the reorganization of New France. When Louis XIV established the Sovereign Council in 1663, the bishop became the second most important man in the colony, immediately after the Governor. Mgr de Laval received from the king political authority which put him, in some ways, on the same level as the Governor: "jointly and in collaboration" with the Governor, he was responsible for appointing Council members and awarding seigneuries. The matter of the trade of alcohol with the Indians found Mgr de Laval opposed to other Council members. The bishop, who was against half-measures, used his influence and took a determined position against this trade which in his view meant degeneration of the Indians as well as of the traders. A man of great generosity, Mgr de Laval gave liberally of himself in order to accomplish his duties and fulfill his responsibilities. Many times he visited his vast diocese, by canoe in summer and on snowshoes in winter. When he gave up his office of bishop in 1688, he did not abandon his humanitarian and charitable activities. Mgr l'Ancien (Mgr Former), as he was called after his retirement, continued to visit the poor and the sick with unending devotedness. He died in Quebec City on May 6, 1708, after spending fifty years of his life in New France.



Algonkian Indians
February 21/73

Algonkian is a family of related languages spoken over a wide area of Canada. When Europeans first arrived on the shores of this continent, Algonkian-speaking people occupied the whole Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, most of Quebec, northern Ontario and parts of the Prairies. The Algonkian tribes populating these great eastern woodlands were the Ojibwa, Cree, Algonquin, Montagnais, Micmac and Malecite. The most important cultural item among the Algonkian Indians of the eastern woodlands is birchbark. It was used for the construction of canoes, wigwams and many types of containers. The Algonquins were a loosely organized tribe inhabiting the Ottawa Valley, both on the north side and on the south between the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing. Being hunters and collectors, they relied heavily on deer, berries, rabbits and fish. The territory of the Swampy or Woodland Cree extended from Lake Mistassini in Quebec to Lake Winnipeg and from the Ojibwa territory on the south to that of the Subarctic Indians on the north. Commonly considered a tribe, the Cree were in reality a series of bands, each fading into adjacent groups. The large area they inhabited had poor hunting resources and theirs was a marginal existence largely dependent on moose, deer, caribou and rabbits. The Ojibwa were the residents of the enormous wooded area west of the Ottawa Valley between the Cree on the north and the Iroquois of the Great Lakes region to the south. Each Ojibwa band tented to have its own dialect and way of life so that there were marked differences between the eastern and the western Ojibwa. As a whole, they were woodland hunters and fishermen who supplemented the results of their hunting skills with berries and wild rice. This necessitated seasonal migrations. In the winter they separated into small family groups and retired to a favourite hunting area. In the spring they collected maple sap and then gathered for the summer in larger villages where they planted corn. During the fall, the wild rice was gathered and white-fish were caught by those near Sault Ste. Marie. In the Maritime provinces were the Malecite and Micmac. They were primarily hunters and collectors of shellfish. Some corn was grown in southern New Brunswick. Northern Quebec was the domain of the Naskapi Indians. The south-west bands were called Montagnais by the French, and belong culturally and linguistically to the Algonkian group. Their population was small and their material culture, art and political structure extraordinarily simple because of the sparse resources of their environment. The anonymous painting "Micmac Indians" is reproduced courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada. The artifacts, photographed by Ray Webber, are from the collections of the National Museum of Man, the Royal Ontario Museum and Mrs. Alike Podolinsky-Webber. They are, from left to right; a Tête-de-Boule birchbark basket (the Tête-de-Boule are a division of the Ojibwa); an Ojibwa wooden papoose carrier; a pair of snowshoes for a Montagnais child; a Malecite birchbark basket; a Montagnais birchbark box; a Montagnais knife; and a Micmac birchbark basket decorated with porcupine quillwork. Typography and layout for the two stamps were the responsibility of Georges Beaupré.



RCMP Centenary
March 9/73



Jeanne Mance
April 18/73

On May 23, 1873, Sir John A. Macdonald made an historic announcement to the House of Commons: the formation of the North-West Mounted Police. It would be the task of this Force to police some 300,000 square miles of wilderness in the Canadian North-West, to suppress the whiskey trade, to calm the growing unrest among the Indians and, in general, to stamp out lawlessness in that vast territory. Fear of the Fenian raids from the south and the possibility of losing the West by default made it imperative that Canada quickly take official possession of the area. July 1874 saw three hundred raw recruits under G.A. French, the first commissioner, set out from Dufferin, Manitoba, across the plains to Old Man's River in what is now southern Alberta. There they constructed Fort Macleod, named for the Assistant Commissioner. The rigorous trek, which is portrayed on the 8¢ stamp, revealed in the men a stamina that augured well. Within a very few months the Indians came to sense the meaning of the scarlet tunic and the motto it represented: "Maintiens le Droit", "Uphold the Right". The North-West Mounted Police made an important contribution to the settlement of the West. The members of the Force soon found themselves in the roles of doctor, counsellor and friend to the influx of settlers that followed in their tracks. They were also called upon to prove themselves in dealing with Sitting Bull, who had fled to Canada after his battle with Custer, in the skirmishes of the North West Rebellion, and in the stampede of prospectors to the Yukon during the Gold Rush. In 1904 the Force became the Royal North-West Mounted Police and in 1920 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police received its present name. Today, the R.C.M.P. is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal statutes throughout Canada and for national security. It is the only police force in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, and enforces the Criminal Code of Canada and provincial statutes in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec. The 1930's saw the establishment of the present marine and air divisions, the dog section and the first of five crime detection laboratories. In these laboratories trained staff engage in the most advanced techniques of police science. The spectrograph, which is the subject of the 10¢ stamp, is a device which computes the visual spectrum of a substance as a method of identification. The Force's world-famous Musical Ride, which is the subject of the 15¢ stamp, was established in 1887, although the first ride was performed in 1876. Today the Ride is usually performed by a troop of 32 men on black horses which are bred on a special ranch near Ottawa. Some of the intricate movements they execute are the Bridal Arch, the Shanghai Cross, the Wagon Wheel and the Charge. The dress by which the Force is universally recognized is "Review Order" - felt hat, scarlet tunic, blue breeches, long boots and spurs, gloves and full Sam Browne sidearm equipment. Normal duties, however, see the Mounted Policeman clad in a brown jacket, blue trousers, black shoes and a cloth cap.

The first lay nurse to settle in New France, Jeanne Mance, was the founder of Montreal's Hôtel-Dieu Hospital and the co-founder of that city. Her numerous titles, the crowning of her achievements through a life of hard work, reveal a remarkable personality, one of the great figures of Canadian history. Born on November 12, 1606, at Langres, in Champagne, France, Jeanne Mance was the second of a family of twelve children. Having lost her mother at the age of twenty she assumed, along with her elder sister, her father's support and took charge of her younger brothers' and sister's education. As the children grew up Jeanne Mance had more time for charity work. It is very likely that during these years of benevolence she started her work as nurse. After reading the publication "The Jesuit Relations" she considered dedicating her life to the settlers in New France. She became a member of the Société Notre-Dame de Montréal and, having secured financial support from Madame de Bullion, she embarked for the North American continent on May 9, 1641. Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, was also aboard. It was the start of a great adventure: the foundation and consolidation of Ville-Marie; the creation and administration of a hospital under extremely perilous condition; considerable undertakings; as well as hardships and a great deal of work on both sides of the Atlantic. Jeanne Mance's first and foremost aim was to serve the "poor Indian and French sick people in the settlement". The first lay nurse of this New World proved to be untiringly dedicated to the care of the sick and especially of wounded soldiers without thought of the side on which they served. Montreal's Hôtel-Dieu was founded in the fall of 1642, the year Jeanne Mance arrived at Ville-Marie. However, the hospital itself was not built until 1645. Constructed of wood, it was sixty feet long by twenty-four feet wide. In 1658 Jeanne Mance herself recruited nurses for her hospital, the Hospitalières de Saint-Joseph de La Flèche. In addition to running the hospital, Jeanne Mance was the treasurer and manager of the Montreal settlement, to the survival of which she made great contributions. On three occasions her strong decisions saved not only Ville-Marie and its hospital but possibly the entire country. She did not hesitate to face rough ocean crossings in order to preserve the work so painstakingly undertaken. She went back to France either to reassure and regroup the Associates, to obtain reinforcements and capital, or to look after the takeover of the Hospital from the Société Notre-Dame by the Compagnie de Saint-Sulpice. Jeanne Mance knew how to win the sympathy of the Ville-Marie inhabitants while taking an active part in the daily life at the settlement. On June 18, 1673, she died at the Hôtel-Dieu, the hospital she founded more than three decades earlier.



Joseph Howe
May 16/73

So wrote Joseph Howe, journalist, poet, orator and politician and one of the most influential Nova Scotians during the critical years prior to Confederation. Born in Halifax in 1804, Joseph Howe was a restless youth who turned to writing poetry in an attempt to dispel his restlessness. It was as a journalist, however, that Howe became involved in politics. Late in 1827 he purchased the *Novascotian* which he transformed into the finest newspaper in British North America. In 1829 he began his 'Legislative Reviews' which discussed the affairs of the province, the colonies and the Empire, thereby developing the interest of his readers in local and international politics and laying the foundation for his leadership in the reform movements of the period. In 1835 Howe published a letter alleging graft on the parts of the magistrates and police of Halifax. The result was a libel charge. Howe pleaded his own case brilliantly, was acquitted, and declared that the press of Nova Scotia was as of that date free. His entry into politics is normally dated from the successful outcome of the trial. Howe was the first elected to the provincial assembly in 1836. His platform was that Nova Scotians, like residents of Great Britain, should have a system of government responsible to the people. In October 1840 Howe entered the Executive Council in a coalition with James W. Johnston. He became speaker of the assembly and collector of excise at Halifax. Deciding to devote himself entirely to politics, he sold the *Novascotian*. The election of 1847 was fought on the issue of responsible government. The reform party won, leading to Nova Scotia's becoming the first province to achieve responsible government. Howe then turned his attention to the problem of railroads, resigning as Provincial Secretary to become chief commissioner of the Railway Board. Howe was defeated by Dr. Charles Tupper in the 1855 election, but he was re-elected in 1859 and became Provincial Secretary under Premier William Young. When Young resigned, Howe became premier. In 1862 he accepted an appointment as imperial fishery commissioner. The general election of 1863 saw the defeat of both Howe and his party. Howe played little part in discussions concerning Confederation until Tupper decided against consulting the people on the proposed union. Howe then entered the fray, spending two years attempting to have the Act of Union repealed. He felt that union shouldn't be considered until railroad links with the Canadas had been built and economic and social relationships established. By mid-1868, however, he realized that the battle had been lost. In April 1869 he was elected to the federal House of Commons and became Secretary of State for the provinces. He was re-elected by acclamation in 1872. The last public position Joseph Howe held was lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. He had been in that office for only three weeks when he died suddenly at Government House in Halifax on 1 June, 1873.



J.E.H. MacDonald
June 8/73

James Edward Hervey MacDonald, one of Canada's leading painters and a member of the Group of Seven, was born in Durham, England in 1873. His family came to Canada when James was thirteen years old and settled in Hamilton. Shortly after, they moved to Toronto where the young painter enrolled in the Central Ontario College of Art. After a period apprenticeship to a Toronto lithographing firm, he moved to Grip Limited where he developed into a distinguished designer. About 1911 MacDonald gave up his position at Grip to devote himself entirely to painting. Ten years later he was appointed Instructor in the Department of Design and Applied Art in the Ontario College of Art and in 1929 he became Principal, a position he filled with distinction until his death in 1932. James MacDonald was a quiet and thoughtful man with a strong sense of justice and humour. He was innately honest and had a kindly consideration for the weaknesses of others. Because of his strong sense of design and colour, it was to him that the other members of the Group of Seven gravitated to discuss their work. He himself preferred to work alone and solve his paintings problems by himself. MacDonald's early sketches were intimate little drawings of the things he saw daily near his home, but his vision was fresh and unconventional. He made his first of many trips to Georgian Bay in 1910. There followed more trips to Georgian Bay and to Mattawa, the Laurentians, Algonquin Park, the Maritimes, the Rocky Mountains and to the Algoma, a region which made a deep impression on him and where he did his finest work. MacDonald's most productive period spanned the years 1910 to his death in 1932. During these years his work showed a constant development, one phase merging with the next as he continually experimented and strove for an honest portrayal of the outward aspect and the inner feeling of the new regions he was exploring. About 1916, his work showed a marked change, improving in breadth of handling, freedom of expression and richness of colour. The year 1922 is notable for several excellent canvasses; one of them, "Mist Fantasy", is reproduced on this stamp courtesy of the Art Gallery of Ontario. The formalized design of this mysterious painting is made up of brightly-coloured shapes, either objects or mist, which give the impression of the slow movement of vapour even though the scene is absolutely quiet. MacDonald felt that the "Canadian spirit in art prefers the raw youthful homeliness of Canada.... It aims to fill its landscape with the clear Canadian sunshine and the open air, following faithfully all seasons and aspects." The combination of MacDonald's outstanding sense of design, his skill in the use of colour, his noble personality and fine intellect and his emotional involvement with the land he sought to portray produced magnificent canvasses. His work has individuality, distinction, sincerity, beauty and poetry and he is rightly considered one of Canada's most significant painters. He had an intuitive understanding and deep sympathy for the homely, simple things in Canada and this is reflected vividly in his paintings.



Prince Edward Island Centenary
June 22/73



Scottish Settlers
July 20/73

Prince Edward Island, a picturesque crescent-shaped piece of land, a few miles off the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, supports a population of some hundred thousand people. On June 29, 1534, Jacques Cartier began the exploration of the Island which was later given the name, Île Saint-Jean. Despite his describing the Island as “the fairest land that may possibly seen”, there is no record of continuous occupation until the eighteenth century. First in the hands of the French, then of the British, the Island became a French possession once more before the Paris Treaty gave it to England in 1763. The Acadians were the first to settle in the Island in 1720. They were followed by the French and the British. After the signature of the Treaty came the English, the Scots, the Irish, and, a little while later, the Loyalists. The Island received its present name in 1799 to honour Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who had once displayed an interest in Charlottetown’s fortifications. Even though its capital, Charlottetown, hosted the first conference to form Canada in 1864, Prince Edward Island entered Confederation only on July 1, 1873, thereby becoming the seventh province to do so. Greatly concerned by the ticklish land question and by religious controversies, the Islanders gave their support to the federalists only six years after the Canadian Confederation. In the province of the ladyslipper, agriculture is a leading industry; the climate, and soil of a distinctive red colour are well-suited to the mixed farming; yields are high in both quantity and quality. Potato-growing and dairying are the most important agricultural activities. Prince Edward Island potatoes are known throughout the continent; both seed and table varieties are staple exports. The fishing industry, which produces the famous Prince Edward Island lobsters and superb oysters, brings substantial revenue to the province, but this is of much less importance for the province’s economy than the revenue from the construction industry. Tourism also plays an increasingly important role in the province. Every year, thousands of visitors take advantage of the magnificent beaches and natural beauty of Prince Edward Island, appropriately named the Garden Province. The weather is perfect for vacationing and everyone can practice his favourite sport and enjoy the many artistic festivals and events. According to tradition, the large oak, part of the arms of Prince Edward Island, represents England and the saplings the three counties (Kings, Queen, Prince) of the Island. The motto, “Parva Sub Ingenti”, means literally “Little under the Great”. To the creator of the P.E.I. stamp, Anthony Mann of Halifax, the motto and general symbolism of the oaks seems appropriate for Confederation.

A forbidding shoreline greeted almost 200 Highland Scots on board the “Hector” the day she cast anchor off the shore of what is now Pictou County, Nova Scotia. The dense forest grew down to the water’s edge as far as the eye could see. The unfamiliar customs and appearance of the Indians inhabiting the area so terrified the settlers that they remained on board for two days despite their desire to walk again on dry land. Finally, on September 17, 1773, dressed in full Scottish regalia, with all pageantry of their kilts and the pipes, they went ashore. In 1765 the British Government had approved a large land grant in the area of Pictou County to a group of men from Philadelphia. It was on this land that the 200 Highlanders who arrived on the “Hector” settled. Many of the poor crofters came on board with only the rags on their backs and hopes for a better future in their hearts. Promises of free passage and a year’s provisions, combined with the prospect of owning good land, were sufficient enticement. Ten passengers boarded at Greenock, the remaining 179 at Loch Broom. Just before setting sail, a stowaway piper was discovered. The captain ordered him ashore, but the passengers begged that he be allowed to remain and offered to share their provisions with him. The wisdom of the captain’s acquiescence was proven when the piper’s music eased the anguish of the wretched crossing. The “Hector” pioneers faced extreme difficulties during their first year in the New World, but with the development of a lively timber trade with Scotland and the finalizing of land grants, conditions improved and the development of what is now Pictou County was under way. The land was rich, the rivers and oceans plentifully stocked with fish, and the timber of high quality. Prior to 1773 there had already arrived in Canada people of Scottish nationality, but most had come as tenants. The “Hector” brought the first large group to emigrate voluntarily, under no compulsion to settle on specific sites. They were the vanguard of a flood of Scottish immigration which reached torrential proportions around 1800. By then, Scots had settled in the whole of Northeastern Nova Scotia, large parts of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and sections of Eastern Ontario. History confirms that the “Hector” provided the impetus for this tide of immigration.



Royal Visit
August 2/73

The Canada Post Office will be issuing two commemorative stamps in recognition of the visit in the National Capital from July 31 to August 3 of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Ottawa August 2 - 10, 1973. All Commonwealth countries accept Queen Elizabeth II as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. No substantive functions are attached to the title of Head of the Commonwealth and it has not strict constitutional significance but, as the symbolic link uniting all the members of the Commonwealth, it is the outward and visible mark of the special relationship which exists between them. Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting take place at intervals of about two years in the capital of a member country at the latter's invitation. They give Heads of Government the opportunity to engage in informal and frank discussions on matters of common interest to all Commonwealth members. Most meetings have taken place in London, where the Commonwealth Secretariat was set up in 1965. However, this year's meeting in Ottawa will be the third one to be held away from London, the other two having taken place in Lagos (1966) and Singapore (1971). It will be the first meeting in which Her Majesty the Queen had participated away from London. New procedures proposed by Canada at the Singapore meeting and further developed by the Commonwealth Senior Officials Meeting in Ottawa in October, 1972, will be introduced in order to restore the intimacy of these meeting and to permit these extraordinary gatherings of Commonwealth Heads of Government to function to their full potential. As stated in the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, "The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace". The Commonwealth comprises 32 independent member countries, covers roughly one fifth of the world's land area and contains about a quarter of the world's population. Fifteen member countries are monarchies and seventeen are republics. The portrait of Her Majesty the Queen is taken from a photograph by the English photographer Anthony Buckley.



Nellie McClung
August 29/73

If there was one national voice of the Canadian feminist movement during the first quarter of this century, that voice would be Nellie McClung's. Her activism was only one aspect of the social ferment of those years and must be understood in that context. A prominent campaigner for female suffrage, temperance, urban renewal and social welfare, her slogan was "Never retract, never explain, never apologize - get the thing done and let them howl". She was also a prolific writer. Her fourth book, "In Times Like These", is considered by many critics the finest piece of feminist writing Canada has yet produced. The two volumes of her autobiography, "Clearing in the West" and "The Stream Runs Fast" are interesting both as autobiography and as a social study of her times. Nellie Letitia Moodie was born on October 20, 1873 on her father's farm in Grey County, Ontario. When she was seven, the family moved to Manitoba. There, in 1896, she married Robert Wesley McClung. They lived in Manitoba until 1914, then moved to Alberta. Mrs. McClung died in Victoria, B.C. on September 1, 1951. In 1912 Mrs. McClung joined in organizing the Winnipeg Political Equality League, one of the Country's most successful suffrage organizations. Created primarily to fight the miserable conditions under which women factory workers toiled, it expanded into other areas of particular concern to women, especially female suffrage. Manitoba became, in January 1916, the first province to grant full suffrage to its women. To Nellie McClung and Judge Emily Murphy, Canada's first woman magistrate, belong the credit for establishing that "women" are "persons" in the laws of the British Empire. After several years of court proceedings and appeals, the Privy Council declared in October 1929 that women are, in fact, persons, and can therefore be appointed to the Senate, a privilege previously denied them. Mrs. McClung won position and honours never previously matched by any Canadian woman. She was the first Canadian woman to attend as a delegate an international ecumenical conference of the Methodist Church. Her support of the war effort was rewarded by an appointment to the Canadian War Conference in 1918 and she was an Albertan MLA from 1921 until 1926. Her interest in Canadian culture and her internationalist sympathies resulted in her being the first woman member of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Board of Governors and a Canadian representative to the League of Nations.



1976 Olympic Games
September 20/73

In 1976 scores of athletes from more than 120 countries will converge on Montreal to compete in the renowned cultural and sporting spectacles, the Olympic Games. Initiated in Greece, the first recorded games were held in 776 B.C. They were terminated by a decree of Emperor Theodosius in 394 A.D. but were revived, largely by the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in 1896. Since then the Olympics have been held once each olympiad or four year interval. Canada has been admirably represented since 1900. Despite the Olympic's interrupted history the spirit the Greek games has persisted into the modern era. This spirit, the intrinsic beauty of mind and body, is captured in the International Olympic Committee's motto "Citius-Altius-Fortius", "Swifter-Higher-Stronger", and in the words forming the basis of the Olympic creed and attributed to Coubertin: "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well." The specially designed Montreal logo features five interlaced rings crowned with a symbolic "m". The foundation evokes the pervading olympic spirit of universal brotherhood while the "m" signifies the three tiered winners' podium symbolizing the glory of the winner and the chivalrous spirit of a well contested victory. If one takes the "m" to represent Montreal he is also aware of the honour which the International Olympic Committee's choice has bestowed on the host city and country. In another interpretation at the center of the logo one can discern the track of the Olympic stadium where spectator and competitor are united in the spirit of the games. In Montreal, our largest metropolitan center, Canadians will have a unique opportunity to take part in preserving the essence of the Olympic spirit. In addition to the sports activities there will be exhibitions of national and international import in traditional categories such as architecture, literature, music, painting, sculpture, photography, sport, philately and performing arts. To remind Canadians of the significance of this approaching event the Canada Post Office is issuing on 20 September the first of a series of Olympic commemorative stamps. It is noteworthy that the issue date coincides with the opening day of the British North America Philatelic Society meeting in Calgary as both the design and purpose of this stamp promise to make it of interest to philatelists and all Canadian citizens alike.



Caricature Definitives
October 17/73

Canada's new set of low value definitive postage stamps features Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on the 8¢ value and gives recognition to our historical heritage through the portrayal of six former prime ministers on the 1¢ to 6¢ values. Depending on the period in which they lived, the six former prime ministers honoured in this series played important roles in creating, consolidating or unifying the Canadian Confederation. Sir John A. Macdonald was a major formative influence in the union of the original four provinces and the first prime minister of the Dominion of Canada. His declared preference was for a strong national federation rather than a weak decentralized union of powerful provinces, and he sought at all times, through the division of legislative powers and the organization of the new federal institutions, to ensure the primacy of the new Dominion. During his two terms as prime minister, 1867-1873 and 1878-1891, he worked also for territorial expansion and international recognition for the new country. The seven pen and ink line drawing character sketches in this series are the work of David Annesley.





Christmas
November 7/73

It is interesting to know how the first white men in North America spent Christmas Day. The first Christmas observed in Canada, that of 1535, was kept - but hardly enjoyed - by Jacques Cartier and his men in a tiny fortress on the banks of the St. Charles River, near the present Quebec City. They had underestimated the degree of cold that would settle over the land, food was scarce and of poor quality, and the wilderness offered little to cheer them. Conditions had, however, greatly improved by the early seventeenth century and one can imagine that the festivities held at Port Royal by Champlain and his Order of Good Cheer were of the highest quality. Skipping over several thousands miles and a hundred years, we find the men at Fort Albany on James Bay in 1714 drinking the health of a Queen, Anne, nearly five months dead, while at Moose Factory during the same period the form of celebration varied with the religious scruples of the master from being a day of merrymaking to being a day devoted to strict religious exercise. For Samuel Hearne Christmas 1770 was spent crossing the barren ground on his way to the Arctic Ocean and was the worst he had ever known. For many days they had been in great want and for the previous three days had tasted nothing but a pipe of tobacco and a drink of snow water. It was not until the 27th that they again found game. Some eighty years later, by comparison, Paul Kane spent Christmas 1847 at Fort Edmonton in great comfort. The food was plentiful and excellent, the decorations beautiful and the company the best. The Christmas celebrations of the early years of our country's history contrast sharply with what most of us will experience this year. Arnaud Maggs' four designers are of a deceptively childlike and simple nature, but on closer examination betray a high level of professionalism and creativity. They can be seen as representing four elements that might be a part of your Christmas celebrations: the skate might signify the recreational activities you will share with your family and friends; the bird, the Dove of Peace and brotherly love; the Santa Claus, the joy you will feel giving gifts; and finally, the shepherd, a reminder of that day 2,000 years ago when the Christ child was born.



Algonkian Indians
November 28/73

Algonkian is a family of related languages spoken over a wide area of Canada. When Europeans first arrived on the shores of this continent, Algonkian-speaking people occupied the whole Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, most of Quebec, northern Ontario and parts of the Prairies. The Algonkian tribes populating these great eastern woodlands were the Ojibwa, Cree, Algonquin, Montagnais, Micmac and Malecite. The two stamps in this issue, the second pair in a set of four honouring the Algonkian Indians, focus on Algonkian costume and graphic symbolism. All the Algonkian Indians wore clothing made of hides and furs. The men dressed in leggings, garters, breach-clout, belt, shirt and some form of head gear. Women wore leggings and wrap-around skirts. Both sexes had fur robes and soft-soled moccasins. Shirts and leggings were usually made of deer skins. A woven cloth was made from bison hair and was sometimes dyed black, yellow or deep red. Before the arrival of the white man, the clothing was decorated with painted designs, dyed porcupine quills or moose hair embroidery. The thunderbird illustrated in the graphic symbolism design was done in porcupine quill embroidery while the decorative pattern was taken from an Algonquin belt. To the Algonkian Indians, religious beliefs were important as they were involved in the quest for survival, curing the sick, foreseeing the future, interpersonal relationships and the dead. The rituals were carried out by shamans who possessed supernatural powers derived from the spirit world. The Indians believed that spiritual power existed in the sun, fire, the sea, the cardinal points of the compass, rocks, plants and animals, so the spirit beings were numerous. The thunderbird was, for example, one of the more powerful spirits, along with the bear spirit. All the Algonkian Indian tribes lived by a combination of hunting, fishing, gathering and agriculture. Crops grown included corn, beans and squash. For part of the years the Indians were relatively sedentary, therefore, their birch bark wigwams could be carefully constructed and they could own a variety of household furnishings such as dishes, utensils, containers, tools, religious items and games. The painting for the design illustrating Algonkian costume is the work of Lewis Parker of Toronto. Georges Beaupré of Montreal did the typography for the whole series. He also designed the graphic symbolism stamp.

Raymond Moriyama

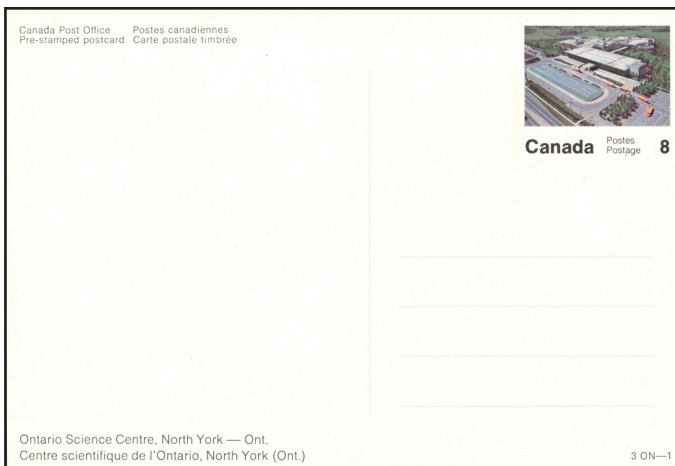
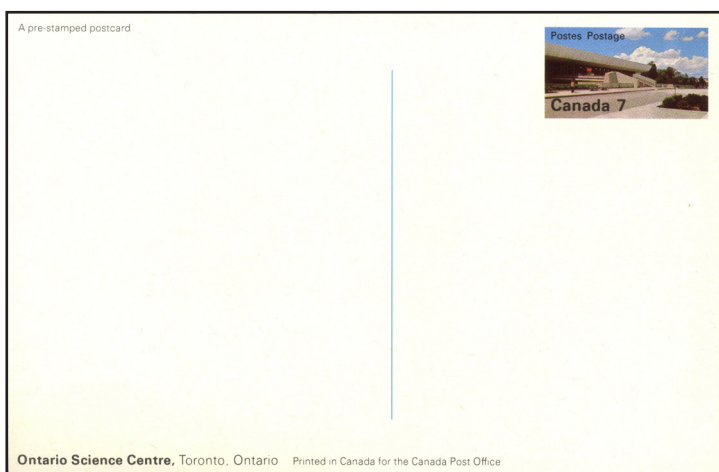
Canadian architect Raymond Moriyama, who had two of his buildings featured on Canadian stamps and stationery, died on September 1, 2023 at the age of 93.

The two buildings featured on two stamps and two postal cards are the Ontario Science Centre and the Canadian War Museum. A 2005 stamp issue showcased the Canadian War Museum. A 2007 stamp issue commemorating the Royal Architectural Institute included his image in a 'tab' to the right of a stamp showing the Ontario Science Centre.



"Pre-stamped postcards" from 1971 and 1972 featured the Ontario Science Centre.

Moriyama's first large project as an independent architect was the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto, with design starting in 1964, the building being finished in 1969. The Canadian War Museum is a national museum on the country's military history in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.



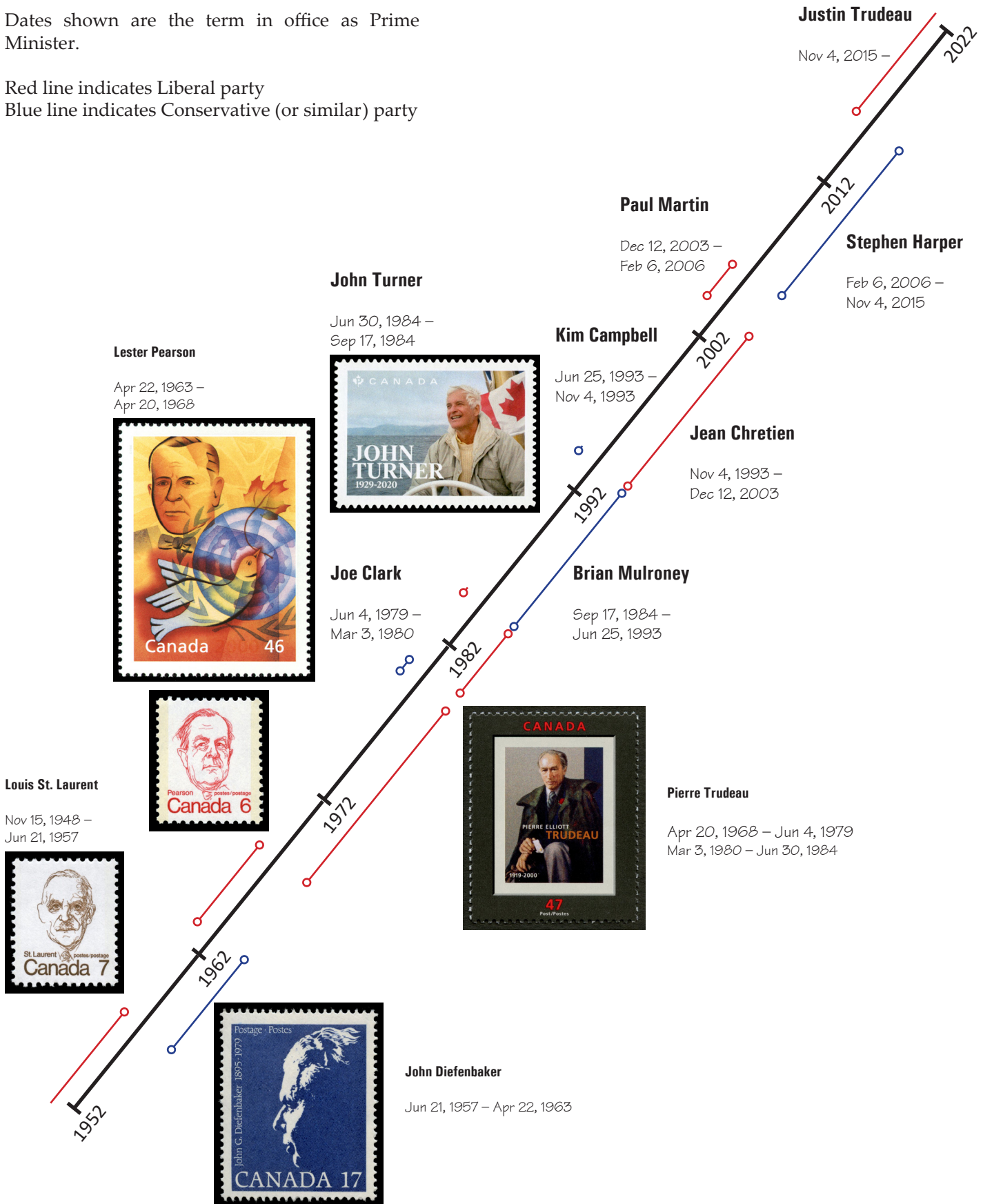
Canadian Prime Ministers

Canadian stamps issued for Prime Ministers who served during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.

Dates shown are the term in office as Prime Minister.

Red line indicates Liberal party

Blue line indicates Conservative (or similar) party



Post-Elizabethan New Issues

No. 6 • September–October 2023

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

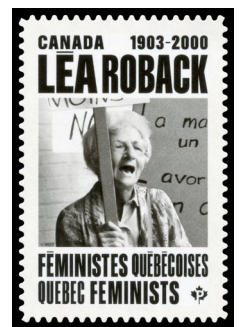
More Black and White Stamps

In the last *Corgi Times* we noted that there seemed to be several “black-and-white only” stamps being released recently by Canada Post. We can add three more to the list – the three Quebec feminists stamps released August 28.

It turns out that “black” seems to be the up-and-coming “thing” ... Who knew!

Behr paints recently announced their 2024 Colour of the Year: Cracked Pepper PPU18-01. They describe it as “Cracked Pepper is a versatile soft black that elevates any room and the way you feel in it.”

<https://newsroom.behr.com/news/behr-paint-company-announces-its-2024-color-of-the-year-cracked-pepper-a-soft-black-that-exudes-confidence-and-instantly-elevates-any-indoor-and-outdoor-space>



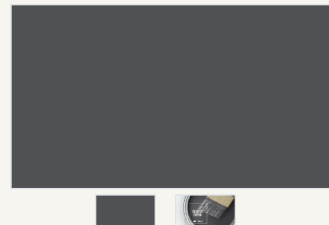
BEHR

COLORS

PRODUCTS

INSPIRATION

TIPS & RESOURCES



CRACKED PEPPER

PPU18-01

Interior One-Coat Hide

Color Fade Protection

LRV 8 R 79 G 81 B 82

Black color family

Cracked Pepper is a versatile soft black that elevates any room and the way you feel in it.

Save to My Colors

Canada Post 2023 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: Chloe Cooley <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) (booklet pane of 6) 	3371
Mar 1	Flower: Ranunculus (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive roll of 50 \$1.84 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 	3375–76 3373–74 3372
Apr 3	Eid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6 	3377
Apr 18	Animal mothers and babies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6 \$1.84 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 	3378 3379–80
May 1	Canada Post Community Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢) + 10¢, self-adhesive booklet of 10 	B34
May 8	King Charles III <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	3381
May 23	RCMP 150th Anniversary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6 	3382
Jun 21	Indigenous leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), Thelma Chilifoux, self-adhesive booklet of 6 Permanent™ (92¢), Nellie Courmoyea, self-adhesive booklet of 6 Permanent™ (92¢), George Manuel, self-adhesive booklet of 6 \$2.76 gummed souvenir sheet of 3 	3384 3385 3386 3383
Jun 28	Denys Arcand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6 	3387
Jul 12	Let's take the ferry! (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 \$4.60 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 	3389–93 3388
Aug 28	Quebec feminists (3 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 6 	
Sep 28	Truth and Reconciliation (4 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent™ (92¢), self-adhesive booklet of 8 	
Sep ?	An actor's actor <i>(must have been delayed as this stamp did not appear in September)</i>	



June-July 2023 | No. 4 Details

Canada Post continues to be very secretive in providing new issue information. *Details* for the August and September issues have still not been seen, either on-line or in print.