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Battle of Vimy Ridge – Die cut varieties

Canada Post released stamps on April 8 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. The self-adhesive booklet of ten was printed by Colour Innovations. It appears as though all ten stamps are plateable!

There are **seven** different die cut variations from the ten stamps (all have the same die cut measurement of 13½). These are illustrated below (most easily seen by comparing the die cutting at the four corners). There have been self-adhesive booklet stamp issues in the past that have produced two different kinds of die cutting, but never seven different types.



Type 1 (pos. 1)



Type 2 (pos. 2)



Type 3 (pos. 3)



Type 4 (pos. 4, 8)



Type 5 (pos. 5, 9)



Type 6 (pos. 6, 10)



Type 7 (pos. 7)

In addition, certain stamps have heavier/stronger horizontal lines within the stone walls around the base of the monument. A couple of examples are illustrated below. Confirmation is requested that these are 'constant'.



Kolor Kover Cachets
See page 68



From pos. 2, 3, 4



From pos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 10

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...

► Kiosk OFDC

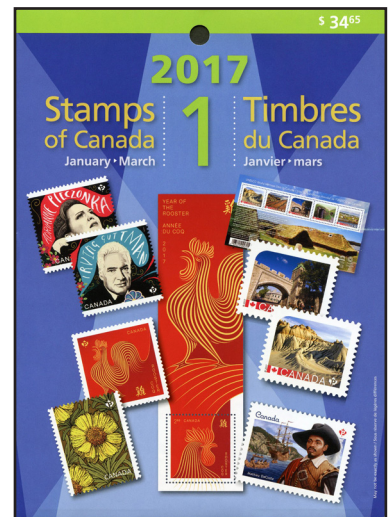
The “official” first day cover for the 2016 Kiosk stamps was finally distributed to collectors. Although the cancel is dated October 31, 2016 (the date Canada Post is using as the first day of issue of these stamps), the stamps use the 14-digit code which did not make its appearance until November 26.



► 2017/01 Quarterly Pack

The first quarterly pack of 2017 appeared in early-April. It is advertised as having the stamps issued from January through March.

Even without a postal rate increase this year, this quarterly pack is a rather high \$34.65.



Corgi Times

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Corgi Times is produced with Adobe InDesign CS6® for Windows. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor at the address above. Electronic format is preferred but not required. Scanned illustrations (300dpi, colour, actual size, JPEG or TIFF, black background) should be sent as separate files from text files. Lower quality images will *not* be printed and will likely result in the article not being printed.

Study Group Business

❖ New members

William Wilson (AB)
Leonard Zehr (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.

2017

BNAPEX 2017: Calgary, AB, September 1–3

Battle of Vimy Ridge

by: *Robin Harris*

Canada Post's latest stamp issue, Battle of Vimy Ridge (April 8, 2017), is the most important issue by the post office in quite some time. Commemorating important cultural or historical events, or recognizing important people of the past, should be the number one mandate of new stamp issues.

I did a quick look of the stamp issues over the last five years by Canada Post and could only come up with about 20 issues that I would consider historically important. The rest are 'wallpaper'-type stamps targeted to the general public to make a quick buck.

Do we need stamps for hockey, opera, Lunar New Year, Star Trek™, dinosaurs, or haunted Canada? They may be good sellers for Canada Post but are the subject matters of any lasting importance?

The only downside to the Vimy Ridge stamp issue is that Canada Post decided to issue the two souvenir sheet-based stamps at a face of \$2.50 each. Was this necessary to help offset the cost of using intaglio printing? We certainly hope not. There is certainly no other reason why these two stamps should not have been Permanent™ rate stamps.

[Some 'first-couple-of-day-observations': My local post office has noted that this stamp is very popular with the public. A couple of post offices in Winnipeg could not sell the stamp on the day of issue because the Saturday-only help did not have access to the locked safes containing the new issue! The souvenir sheet has not yet been received by post offices — if the stamps are as popular as noted previously, then not having the 'expensive' souvenir sheet available on the day of issue or even in a timely manner is a huge mistake.]



Details or PS14?

Is Canada Post reverting back to announcing each stamp issue with their own 'PS14'-type pamphlet? The publication announcing the new Battle of Vimy Ridge stamp issue is not labeled 'Details'.

This is the second time in the last few months that a stamp issue has been announced outside of a 'Details'-type magazine.

Perhaps the Battle of Vimy Ridge was considered such an important issue by Canada Post that they felt it deserved its own announcement, without being distracted by other stamp issues or coin products. [With that said, the mailing to subscribers included this 4-page stamp announcement and a 6-panel *Coins Spectacular!* pamphlet.]

We hope this is not a 'one-of'. It would be great if every stamp issue was announced in a timely manner with its own brochure.



Canada Post 2017 Stamp Program

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

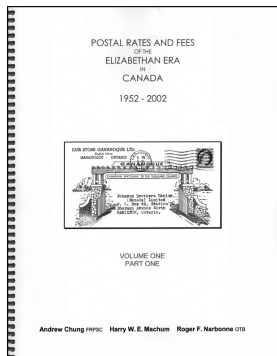
Issued	Description	Scott#
Jan 9	Year of the Rooster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢) pane of 25 • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet pane of 10 • \$2.50, self-adhesive booklet pane of 6 • \$2.50 souvenir sheet • \$2.50 (Rooster) and \$2.50 (Monkey) “transitional” souvenir sheet • \$30.00 uncut press sheet of 12 souvenir sheets • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	2959 2961 2962 2960 2960a
Jan 16	UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 (5 designs) • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 30 (5 designs) • \$4.25 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	2964–68 2963
Feb 1	Black History Month: Mathieu Da Costa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 	
Feb 4	Canadian Opera (5 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$4.25 gummed souvenir sheet of 5 	
Mar 1	Daisies (2 designs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive roll of 50 • \$1.70 gummed souvenir sheet of 2 • \$2.50 postal cards (one of each design) 	
Apr 8	Vimy Ridge (3 designs) — joint issue with France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent™ (85¢), self-adhesive booklet of 10 • \$5 souvenir sheet (two \$2.50 designs) 	

Postal Rates Books

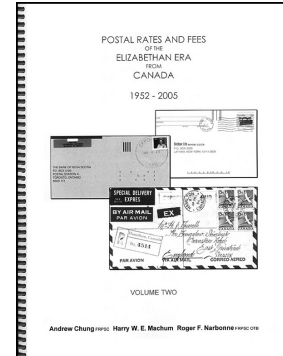
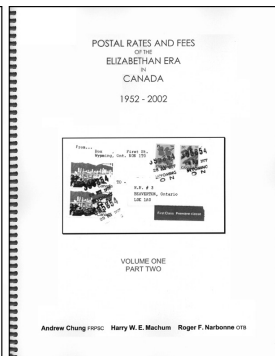
As an Elizabethan II Study Group member you can pick up these valuable reference books at a much reduced price below retail. The chart notes the various pricing for both Volume I and Volume II. Send your order to: Robin Harris, PO Box 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0 Canada.

	Volume I Domestic	Volume II USA & Int'l
ESG members	C \$62.95 US \$62.95	C \$34.95 US \$34.95
Non-members	C \$89.95 US \$89.65	C \$49.95 US \$49.95
Postage:		
Canada	C \$16.00	C \$15.00
USA	US \$22.00	US \$17.00
Int'l (surface)	US \$22.00	US \$20.00
	(502 pages)	(275 pages)
	Nov 2004	Apr 2007

Exchange rate subject to change



Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era In Canada 1952–2002



Postal Rates and Fees of the Elizabethan Era From Canada 1952–2005

New Meter/Postal Indicia Postal Rates (2017)

Postal rates for those using **stamps** are staying the same in 2017, at least *for now*. However, rates for businesses/individuals using meter/postage indicia have increased, effective January 16, 2017.

It would be very difficult to assemble an example of each of these for a philatelic exhibit. Examples of the 'higher-value' items are likely very, very scarce.

Meter Domestic Lettermail™ rates							
	0-30g	to 50g	to 100g	to 200g	to 300g	to 400g	to 500g
Mar 31/14	0.75	1.15	1.60	2.60	3.65	4.15	4.45
Jan 12/15	0.77	1.18	1.65	2.68	3.76	4.27	4.58
Jan 11/16	0.80	1.19	1.71	2.77	3.89	4.42	4.74
Jan 16/17	0.82		1.76	2.85	4.00	4.54	4.87

Meter USA Letter-post rates					
	0-30g	to 50g	to 100g	to 200g	to 500g
Mar 31/14	1.15	1.60	2.50	4.52	9.05
Jan 12/15	1.18	1.65	2.58	4.66	9.32
Jan 11/16	1.19	1.72	2.68	4.85	9.69
Jan 16/17		1.77	2.75	4.98	9.93

Meter International Letter-post rates					
	0-30g	to 50g	to 100g	to 200g	to 500g
Mar 31/14	2.20	3.19	5.19	9.05	18.10
Jan 12/15	2.27	3.29	5.35	9.32	18.64
Jan 11/16	2.36	3.42	5.56	9.69	19.39
Jan 16/17	2.42	3.51	5.71	9.93	19.87

Domestic Lettermail™ meter rate, 0-30g (\$0.82)



Articles Urgently Needed

Star Trek™ (Kirk/Enterprise) Postal Card Error

The February 2017 *Postal Stationery Notes*, edited by Robert Lemire OMB, reported on a spectacular Star Trek™ postal card error, which was first published in *Postal Stationery*.



Here is the report as noted in *Postal Stationery Notes*:

Also, a Star-Trek post card error *Mike Sagar*

The following is an abridged version of a note which appeared in the Nov/Dec 2016 edition of “Postal Stationery” the Journal of the United Postal Stationery Society, and permission has been granted by Editor Wayne Menuz to reproduce it here.

“Gannon Sugimura submitted a report of a double print post card from the Star Trek series stating: I have found what appears to be a new Canadian postal stationery error, and wanted to know whether anyone else has heard about it. Earlier this summer, I purchased a pack of Canada Post’s new Star Trek postal cards from a postal counter in London, Ontario. When opened, it appeared that one of the cards is definitely abnormal if not an outright error. The card in question has the picture side of the card, imprinted indicium replicating the issued stamp and all other parts of the “Captain Kirk” card. A second imprinted indicium, address lines, etc. from the “Enterprise” card appear upside-down at the lower left corner of the card.”

If one card got past inspection, it is likely that there are others out there, too.

Elizabethan II Market Place

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display ads (preferably 300dpi, black and white tiff scans) pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same ad. Full payment must accompany ad. Payment in Canadian funds to: Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: Robin Harris, PO Box 2243, Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0, Canada.

Wanted! Scott # 417 to 429A – Floral Emblems and Coats of Arms of the Provinces and Territories of Canada issued between 1964 to 1966. Need full panes, printing errors, Canada Post Office wall posters and new issue brochures (PS14s), first day covers, usage on cover/post card and any other related items. Please contact me with a description of your offerings to achung1@cogeco.ca. Thank you!

Star Trek™ NY2016 Postal Card

In the May–June 2016 *Corgi Times* we reported that Canada Post used Star Trek™ postal cards as invitations to a selected group of individuals inviting them to visit the Canada Post booth at the World Stamp Show NY2016 held in New York, NY from May 28 through June 4, 2016.

The February 2017 *Postal Stationery Notes*, edited by Robert Lemire *OPB*, provided information on differences between the postal cards issued and sold to collectors with these specially printed invitations:

More about the NY 2016 Star Trek post cards by Pierre Gauthier

In the last issue of PSN Scott Henault reported that there appear to be distinct differences between the Star Trek post cards mailed by Canada Post to advertise their presence at the NY World Stamp Show and the cards sold over-the-counter and through the Philatelic Service. I bought the scanned NY 2016 Star Trek card below on EBay. Note this is the French version depicting “Scotty”. It definitely is from a different printing as the image is much less clearly defined than on the regularly-issued card (top).



The definition of Scotty’s title at the bottom right of the stamp is different, and another major difference is the tagging. The regular issue is tagged with a yellow bar on the right side of the stamp. The card promoting the NY exhibition is tagged with a pinkish bar. As for the distribution, this card was sent to a collector in Quebec City. He told me that he is a collector and receives En détails but rarely orders anything; also, he doesn’t have a standing order with the Philatelic Bureau. He didn’t know why he received the card and thought everyone had received one. His only guess was that he is a former Canada Post employee and is registered as such with the Philatelic Bureau.

Kolor Kover First Day Covers

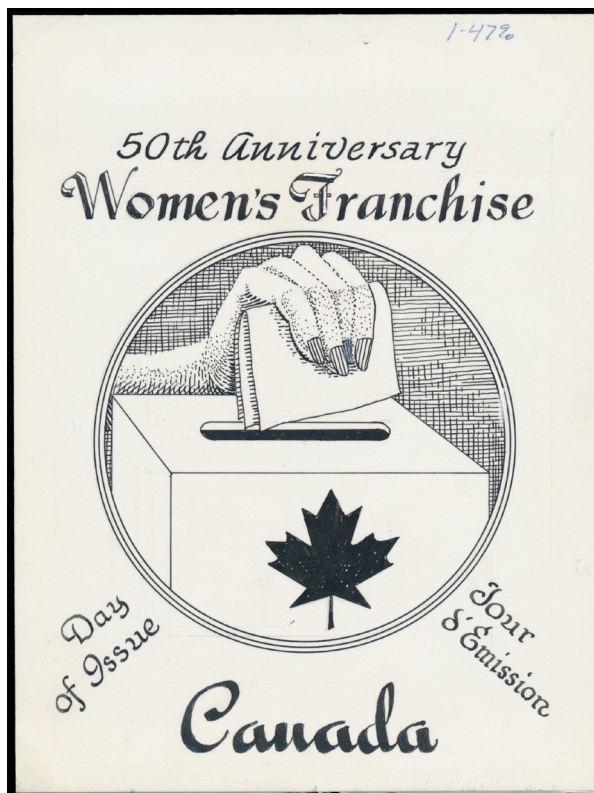
First Day Cover Specifications

FDC Name: Kolor Kover
Origin: USA
Period: 1961 – 1969 (Canadian FDCs)
Cachet Maker's Name: George E. Huntington
Cachet Illustrator's Name: Hirman Swindall
Rarity Factor: Scarce
Features: "Kolor Kover" mark is visible in the design area of the cachet.
First day covers are produced on coloured envelopes.

Women's Franchise Issue of 1967.05.24

The artwork is a line drawing in black on white card and measures 12.8 cm x 17.1 cm. The drawing illustrates a woman's hand holding a ballot about to be dropped into the ballot box.

Kolor Kover first day cover of the Women's Franchise issue. The cover is a light orange envelope.



The following history of the Kolor Kover firm is extracted from the December 1992 *Centennial Definitives Study Group Newsletter*. It has a "B. Perkins, North Vancouver, BC" byline.

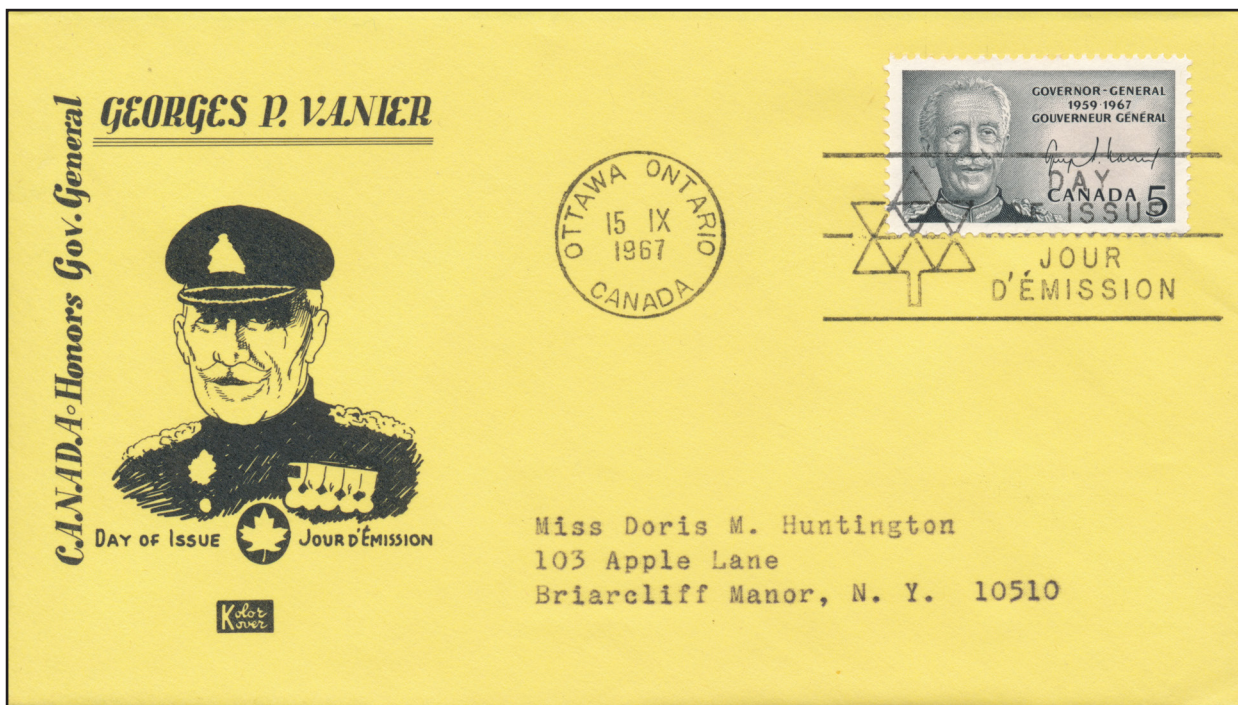
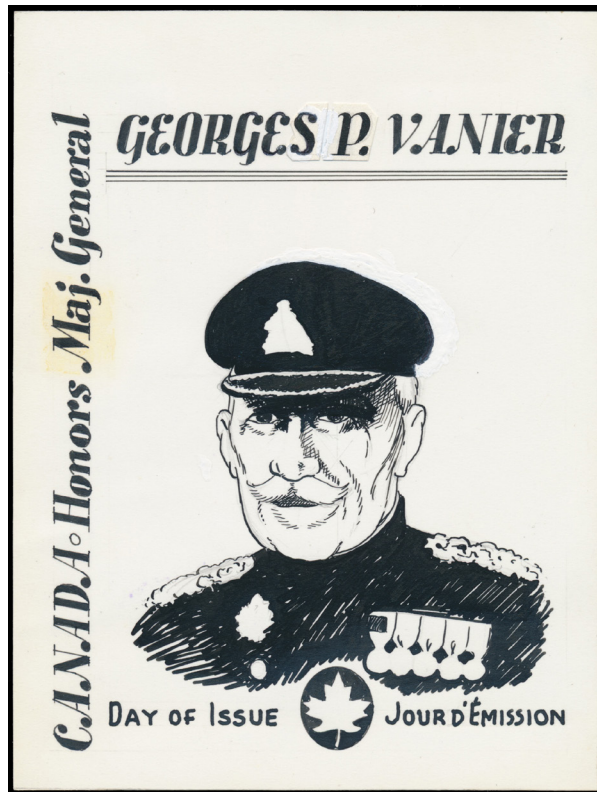
One of the most distinctive series of Canadian first day covers was produced by the American firm Kolor Kover. Easily recognized by the brightly colored envelope and accompanying logo, these covers represented only a part of the Kolor Kover enterprise which also included a long running series of U.S. and U.N. first day covers.

The Kolor Kover U.S. program began in 1943 when creator Perry Judelson of Springfield, Massachusetts prepared a FDC for the Will Rogers issue of November 4th. With the founding of the United Nations in 1951 Judelson saw an opportunity to produce a second series and began preparing FDCs for U.N. issued stamps. He prepared covers for every U.S. and U.N. issue until the summer of 1960 when he sold the company. The available evidence indicates that no Canadian cachets were produced during Judelson's stewardship.

Georges P. Vanier Issue of 1967.09.15

The artwork is a line drawing in black on white card and measures 12.8 cm x 17.1 cm. The drawing illustrates the likeness of Georges P. Vanier, Governor General from 1959 to 1967.

Kolor Kover first day cover of the Georges P. Vanier issue. The cover is a yellow envelope.



The firm was purchased by George Huntington of Granby, Connecticut who continued the usage of colored envelopes. It would appear that it was Huntington who decided to introduce a Canadian series of FDCs as these covers appeared shortly after he took over the business. The earliest known Kolor Kover cachet designed for a Canadian stamp is for the Northern Development issue of February 8th 1961, Sc. 391.

The latest report of a Canadian Kolor Kover is for the 1969 Christmas stamps.

A common thread that runs through the history of the company is Hirman Swindall. A commercial artist, Swindall designed many of the Kolor Kover cachets including the Canadian series. His first cachet was commissioned by Judelson in 1959 and when Huntington took over in 1960 Swindall stayed on as the designer. The two continued their association until 1970 when Huntington, having had enough, gave up the business. Swindall agreed to take over on a trial basis but found the exercise to be unrewarding. In 1971 ownership passed to Norman Thomas of Jackson, Mississippi. Thomas disbanded the firm following the 1973 U.S. Christmas issue.

It seems like Yesterday – 50 Years ago

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

In terms of commemorative stamps, 1967 was a bit leaner year than 1966. The eight commemoratives and two Christmas stamps that were issued, had a total face value of 48¢ (20¢ less than in 1966). However, the introduction of a new set of definitives added 12 designs with a face value of \$2.55 (including 3 coils).

The 1967 Commemoratives



Centennial of Confederation
January 11/67

The one hundredth year of Canada as a nation is celebrated by issuance of this commemorative stamp. In keeping with the importance of the event being commemorated the stamp will remain on sale throughout the Centennial Year as part of Canada's celebrations. Symbolizing the people's world outlook, the stamp depicts the globe whereon the geographic land mass of Canada comprising 3,560,238 square miles is emphasized in bold blue. Matching in colour is the national Centennial symbol at the lower right; superimposed on the design is the red and white national flag. Canada came into being a nation in 1867 by proclamation of the British North America Act to which Royal Assent had been given in England by Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 29th March 1967. The first of July in 1967, an annual holiday, celebration, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the official attainment of nationhood. Baron Monck of Ballytramon, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, represented the Sovereign as first Governor General of Canada. He had previously been an enthusiastic supporter of Confederation while serving from 1861 to 1867 as Governor General of British North America. Terms of Confederation to bring into being a new nation had been negotiated at the London Conference convened in England on the 4th December 1866. Attending were six delegates from Canada and five each from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. John Alexander Macdonald was Chairman. He was later to be knighted for his work in bringing Canada to nationhood and he was the first Prime Minister of the new nation. Confederation in 1867 resulted in the federal union of Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Québec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The concept of a united Canada quickly spread from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean with successive admissions resulting in today's ten provinces and two territories. Most recent addition was Newfoundland whose entry into Confederation was on the 31st March 1949. The Centennial Stamp will have on the reverse side a virtually invisible adhesive which was successfully tested on the 1966 Highway Safety commemorative issue. Because this stamp will remain on sale for an extended period of time, quantities will be produced tagged for use in the sefacan installation, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Tagged stamps are overprinted with a special coating to activate sefacan equipment. The design for the new issue was executed by Brigdens Limited, Toronto, Ontario; it is reproduced by the steel line intaglio engraving process by Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa.



EXPO '67
April 28/67

The World's third and North America's initial Universal and International Exhibition of the First Category is saluted by this Canada Post Office Commemorative Stamp. Canada's stamp has as the basis of this design a view of the Canadian Government Pavilion which was built at a cost of \$21,000,000. Appropriately for a host country celebrating its 100th year, Canada places its exhibits in the largest pavilion at Expo; covering eleven and one-quarter acres, it is dominated by an inverted pyramid named "Katimavik", an Eskimo word meaning "a meeting place". At the upper left corner of the new stamp is a reproduction of the 1967 World Exhibition official symbol inspired by one of the oldest drawings of man. Eight groups of two of these drawings for a circle to emphasize the world-wide brotherhood and friendship of mankind; in this way it graphically portrays Expo's theme of "Man and his World". Designed by Julien Hébert, a Montreal industrial artist, the symbol was officially adopted on the 12th August 1963. Canada's aspirations to stage a major exhibition in Montreal were rewarded late in 1962 when the International Exhibitions Bureau granted permission for the event to coincide with the nation's Centennial year. Necessary legislation to permit governmental participation was passed by the House of Commons and on the 6th of September, 1963, an announcement from the Prime Minister's office appointed the

Honourable Pierre Dupuy as Commissioner General of the Canadian Corporation of the 1967 World Exhibition. Expo's one thousand acre site is a dramatically enlarged St. Helen's Island, man-made Île de Notre-Dame and adjoining MacKay Pier, now renamed Cité du Havre. Situated mid-stream in the historic St. Lawrence River, it is minutes from downtown Montreal. Thirty million people from throughout the world are expected to enter Expo during the six months its gates are open, 29th April to 27th October, 1967. They will gain entrance with tickets renamed Passports to engage in a world tour through pavilions erected by more than 70 nations and hundreds of exhibitors at an estimated cost of more than \$300,000,000. Based on a design developed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, the new stamp is produced in colours of red and blue on white. It will be available in Montreal from 28th April to mid-October, 1967, and from all Post Offices in Canada for the first ten days after issuance. A significant change on this occasion is that First Day Covers will be processed by the Canada Post Office from the Expo 67 site with an appropriate die to indicate the source. First Day Covers will not be provided with the customary Ottawa postmark.



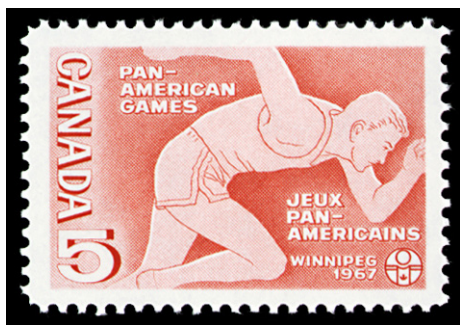
Votes for Women
May 24/67



Royal Visit
June 30/67

Initial acceptance of the principle of political equality for women in Canadian Federal elections is commemorated by this stamp issued by the Canada Post Office to mark the 50th Anniversary of the granting of the franchise to women. Women first emerged as a factor in the result of national elections when the 1917 Wartime Elections Act granted the vote to those women who had close relatives in the armed services. Complete federal enfranchisement came in 1918 thereby culminating a struggle for equality which had its origin in the 1870's. The right of women to express their opinions through the ballot box had gained momentum in 1916 when the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta became the first to grant political equality. Early in 1917 British Columbia granted the same right and a few weeks later Ontario became the fifth Province to provide necessary legislation, Nova Scotia enacted the desired law in 1918, shortly before passage of the Act at the federal level. New Brunswick enfranchised its women in 1919 and Prince Edward Island took similar action in 1922. Historians have noted there are records of women voting in Quebec in the early 1800's; the right was later denied to them and not restored until 1940. In Canada's newest Province women were granted the right to vote 24 years before Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1949. As an extension of women's right to vote, the right to seek election to the House of Commons was accepted in 1919, this tentative acceptance was not made permanent until 1920. The principle of women being named to a seat in the Upper House, or Senate, was the subject of a continuing debate which was not resolved until 1929 after a successful appeal to the Privy Council. At the provincial level, women found it easier to achieve the right to seek election to their legislature. Ontario and New Brunswick were the only Provinces which did not concede the right to a seat in the same year as they granted the provincial franchise. New Brunswick withheld the right to election until 1934 and Ontario granted the right in 1919. The achievement of political equality did not mean an early entry of women to the Federal Cabinet. It was not until 1957 that this goal was first attained. Appropriately, the new commemorative stamp is based on a design conceived by Helen Fitzgerald of Toronto. The designer is one of a few women credited with involvement in the design of stamps for Canada; other instances are stamps which were based on photographs taken by women. Miss Fitzgerald has achieved considerable success in this field, examples of her work for the Canada Post Office include: Associated Country Women, 50th Anniversary of Girl Guides, Education, Centenary of Victoria, B.C.; Christmas 1965, and Highway Safety. Produced in black, mauve and grey, this issue may be interpreted as symbolizing womanhood upheld by the power of the ballot which is incorporated in the pedestal-like support. The stamps were produced by the offset printing process on the premises of the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.

The visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to participate in Canada's Centennial celebration is honoured by this Canada Post Office commemorative stamp. Her Majesty, accompanied by her husband, His Royal Highness The Duke Of Edinburgh, will be in the national capital, Ottawa, for ceremonies on the 1st July 1967 to mark the anniversary of the day 100 years ago when Canada came into existence as a sovereign nation. Subsequent to their visit to Ottawa, the Royal couple will sail through the St. Lawrence Seaway aboard the Royal yacht Britannia for a July 3rd visit to the Montreal site of Expo 67; on this occasion the Royal party will travel through the inland waterway, jointly built by Canada and the United States, which the Queen had ceremoniously opened with President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959. The itinerary at the World Fair includes brief visits to the British pavilion and to those erected by the Canadian provinces. At the conclusion of the Expo 67 visit the Royal party will return aboard the Britannia for overnight anchorage near Kingston, Ontario. Queen Elizabeth, who was born on the 21st of April 1926, succeeded to the Throne on the 6th February 1952. On the date of her succession, caused by the sudden death of her father, King George VI, in England, she was in Kenya enroute with her husband for a tour of Australia and New Zealand. Five months earlier the couple had visited Canada and the United States. The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth took place in historic Westminster Abbey on the 2nd June 1953. A son, Prince Charles, born on the 14th November 1948, later to be named Prince of Wales, and a daughter, Princess Anne, born on the 15th August 1950, were born prior to the Queen's accession to the Throne. Andrew, born on the 19th February 1960, was the first child born to a reigning British Sovereign for more than a century; a fourth child, Edward, was born on the 10th March 1964. Canada's Centennial Year Royal Visit stamp was designed and printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa. To the right, in royal purple, it features an engraving of Her Majesty's likeness from a photograph by Anthony Buckley, of London, England; to the left, also in purple, appears Canada's Official Centennial symbol and the dates 1867 - 1967. The remaining elements of the design, including a symbolic branch of laurel leaves framing the Royal image, are printed in gold on a lighter gold background.



Pan-American Games
July 19/67

The fifth Pan-American Games, a major Canadian Centennial year event to be opened in Winnipeg by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, are commemorated by this Canada Post Office 5¢ stamp. Duration of the Games is the 22nd July to the 7th August 1967. Held every four years, the Pan-American Games are the Olympics of the western hemisphere; this year's renewal is recognized as the largest sporting event ever held in North America. "Pan" is a prefix meaning "All" and the 1967 Pan-American Games are truly "All-American" with an expected representative group of athletes from some thirty-two countries. Brazil was the host country in 1963 when the event was staged in Sao Paulo; Chicago, U.S.A., was the site in 1959; Mexico City, Mexico, staged the event in 1955 and the first in the series was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1951. The motto of the Pan-American Games Society "America: Espirito, Sport, Fraternité" is a multi-lingual expression meaning "The American spirit of friendship through sports". It includes the four major languages of the western hemisphere: English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. Competition in the 1967 programme of some 400 events in twenty-four sports is open to athletes from all countries in the Americas. Thousands of contestants will vie for honours in stadia, playing fields and other facilities, valued in excess of \$50,000,000, located in Greater Winnipeg and surrounding countryside. Winnipeg, Capital city of Province of Manitoba, is the fourth largest city in Canada. It is a fast-growing modern city with a Metropolitan population of some 500,000. Situated at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, it is 60 miles north of the U.S.A.-Canada border, almost midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Canada's 1967 Pan-American Games stamp includes in its elements a reproduction of the 1967 Games symbol. It represents a competitor with the Canadian Maple Leaf on his shirt; his arms are outstretched in a sign of welcome to the contestants and visitors from many countries. First Day Cover service for the Pan-American Games stamp will be provided at the Winnipeg Post Office.



Canadian Press
August 31/67

This 5¢ commemorative stamp marks the 50th Anniversary of The Canadian Press, a cooperative that makes no profit and declares no dividends. The Canadian Press is a news-gathering and news-distributing service which has been regarded as a unifying force in Canada since its founding during the wartime stresses of 1917. Each of the 103 Canadian daily newspapers represented in its membership, whether large or small, has an equal vote in the affairs of the association and in the election of Directors. The Directors are elected for two-year terms by regions. Since The Canadian Press was formed as a national newspaper association in 1917, twenty-two men prominent as newspaper directors in all parts of Canada have served as Presidents of the organization. The first to hold this office was E.F. Slack, Montreal, whose term extended from 1917 to 1920; St. Clair Balfour, Winnipeg, is the incumbent President. In 1951, after receiving their news in English for thirty-four years, the French-language members arranged with Canadian Press to set up Service in French. At the official inauguration, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent described it as a major event in Canada's development as a nation. The designer of the C.P. stamp is William McLaughlan of Mount Albert, Ontario, who came to Canada from his native Glasgow, Scotland in 1951. It is the first design by Mr. McLaughlan selected for use on a Canadian postage stamp.



Georges Vanier
September 15/67

This was the first commemorative stamp issued in the new metric size.

With this commemorative stamp the Canada Post Office pays tribute to General the Right Honourable Georges Philius Vanier, the first native-born Canadian whose death occurred while serving his country as Governor General. General Vanier died on the 5th March 1957, thus ending the distinguished career of a soldier, diplomat and statesman whose culminating responsibilities were those of the Sovereigns' representative in Canada. He assumed office as Governor General on the 15th September 1959. Born in Montréal, P.Q. on the 23rd of April 1888, the late Governor General was the son of Philius Vanier and Margaret Maloney, both of Montréal; educated at Loyola College, and Laval University (B.A. 1906 LL.B. 1911) he was called to the Bar in 1911. On the 29th September 1921 he married Pauline Archer whose warmth and friendliness complemented her husband's dedicated occupancy of the Vice-Regal role. Assuming the office of Governor General, General Vanier said, in part: "If Canada is to attain the greatness worthy of it, each of us must say I ask only to serve." General Vanier was severely wounded while on active service during the years 1915-1918 and his gallantry in action won for him the M.C. with Bar, the D.S.O. and the 1915 Star. During the years 1925-28 he commanded the Royal 22nd Regiment at the Citadel, Québec. In 1917 he was created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Commander, Legion of Merit (U.S.) 1946; Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1959, and Knight Grand Cross of Magistral Grace of the Order of Malta, 1959. In the area of diplomacy, General Vanier had an equally distinguished career. He represented his country on many occasions prior to his retirement from the Diplomatic Service in 1953 at which time he had just completed nine years as Canadian Ambassador to France; he had previously served as Canadian Minister to France from 1939 to 1940.



Toronto Centenary
September 28/67

The one hundredth year of Toronto as seat of the Legislature for the Province of Ontario is commemorated by this stamp issued by the Canada Post Office. The site of Toronto had been of strategic importance from the beginning of Ontario's recorded history. Historians say that a small French trading post, which lasted about ten years, was located in the same vicinity in the 1720's. The area was on a trading route known to the Huron, Iroquois and the Chippewa Indians, a route used by Brulé, La Salle, Dulhut and others. The general area is known to have been the site of villages built by the Senecas and the Missisaugas. In the late 1700's, the Governor in Chief, Lord Dorchester was aware of the site's potential, therefore in 1788 a surveyor was ordered to lay out a town site. Dorchester's plans, however, did not materialize. It remained for Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, arriving in 1793 with his family and men of the Queen's Rangers, to rekindle development of the area. In the same year, Simcoe christened the town "York", after the Duke of York; York remained the name of the town until its incorporation as the City of Toronto in 1834. As early as 1804 there was a movement to restore the name of Toronto, indeed it is recorded some families persisted in the use of Toronto throughout the period when York was in use. The origin of the word Toronto is uncertain but it is said to have originated in the Huron region, to which Toronto was the natural gateway. Spelled in various ways, it was applied to larger areas of Ontario including the whole section of land between Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario. The name "Tarantou" appears on a map produced in 1656, another version is that the word derives from Atironta, Chief of the Arendaronons. Prior to Confederation in 1867 the area figured prominently in the affairs of Upper Canada, but it was not until 1796 that Government officials were ordered to move their offices from Newark (Niagara) to York. The first parliament in Ontario had been in Newark from 1792 to 1796. Simcoe had at one time thought the Capital should be London, on the River Thames; he saw York as an arsenal, not a Capital, but he decided Kingston and Niagara were both too close to the American Border for safety. An ironic sidelight in later history is that in 1813 American forces landed in the area now known as Sunnyside Beach in Toronto. Seizing the fort, they burned the archives, put the torch to government buildings and made off the parliamentary mace. In reprisal, the British forces occupied Washington where they set fire to the public buildings and the president's mansion. The mace was restored to the Provincial Government by President Roosevelt in 1934. The Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald served as Ontario's first Premier following Confederation in 1867. The question of erecting new parliament buildings, which exist today, was raised in 1877 and in 1880 an initial grant was made toward their construction. Work commenced in 1886 and six years later, at a total cost of \$1,300,000, the building was practically completed. A formal opening of the new seat of government took place on the 4th April 1893. The architect for the massive structure was R.A. Waite, a native of England and at that time a resident of Buffalo. Ontario's legislative buildings, to which additions have been made through the years, are known to many as Queens Park. The structure stands in the mid-city oasis of Queens Park, an area purchased by King's College (now the University of Toronto) in 1828 for \$16,000. In 1859 the Park was leased to the City of Toronto for 999 years. At the time of the War of 1812 York's population was estimated at 800, Metropolitan Toronto today boasts a population of more than 2,000,000.



Christmas — Children Carolling
October 11/67

Familiar sights and sounds of a traditional Christmas are brought to mind by the design chosen for Canada's Centennial year Christmas stamps in denominations of 5¢ and 3¢. The artist has pictured a scene wherein carols and Christmas music are sung by the happy voices of children, all three of whom are suitably clothed for a season when a large part of Canada is under a blanket of snow. The snow-laden evergreen conjures a vision of the traditional yule tree, and towering in the distance is the nation's Peace Tower, a dominant part of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. The association of children with the Peace Tower, itself a symbol of Canada's aspirations, vividly recalls the country's greatest children's party held in the shadow of the Parliament Buildings on our nation's 100th Birthday, July 1st 1967. The singing of carols at Christmas is common to both of Canada's recognized founding cultures. These songs, part of a religious tradition, have, through the years, been supplemented by joyful secular songs appropriate to the season. Music, mankind's traditional medium for the expression of his emotions, has a particular appeal in the joyful celebration of Christmas. The widespread custom of exchanging greetings and gifts is carried out against a background of seasonal music, nowadays extended to embrace a period of weeks prior to the focal point of the observance. Christmas retains its character as a season of goodwill; a tie for children, for loved ones, near and far, and for consideration of those less fortunate than ourselves. The year 1967 is the fourth consecutive occasion of which special stamps have been prepared by the Canada Post Office for use on Christmas mailings. Their release in October is planned to permit use on early overseas mailings.

The 1967 Definitives



1¢: A new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is featured in the design of the 1¢ issue. Accompanying view respectively depicts the Northern Regions.

2¢: A new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is featured on the design of the 2¢ issue. Accompanying view respectively depicts the Pacific Coast.

3¢: A new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is featured in the design of the 3¢ issue. Accompanying view respectively depicts a Prairie Scene.

4¢: A new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is featured in the design of the 4¢ issue. Accompanying view respectively depicts a mid-Canada Seaway View.

5¢: A new portrait of Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth is featured in the design of the 5¢ issue. Accompanying view respectively depicts the Atlantic Coast.

8¢: Design for the 8¢ issue is a central portion of a painting done by A.Y. Jackson titled "Alaska Highway between Watson Lake and Nelson".

10¢: Design for the 10¢ issue is a central portion of a work done by Tom Thomson, titled "The Jack Pine".

15¢: Design for the 15¢ issue is a central portion of a work done by Lawren Harris titled "Greenland Mountains".

20¢: Design for the 20¢ issue, is a central portion of a work by James Wilson Morrice, titled "The Ferry, Québec".

25¢: Design for the 25¢ issue is a central portion of a work by J.E.H. MacDonald, titled "The Solemn Land".

50¢: Design for the 50¢ issue is a central portion of a work done by John Ensor, titled "Summer's Store".

\$1: Design for the \$1.00 issue, is a central portion of a work done by H.G. Glyde, titled "Imperial Wildcat No. 3, Excelsior Field, near Edmonton".

Year of the Rooster

In the last issue of *Corgi Times* we noted that the 2016 Year of Rooster water-activated gum stamp was issued in panes of 25, with stamps rotated 90 degrees to each other.

It turns out that this produces two different collectable varieties. Horizontal and vertical perforations give different measurements. Thus, the rotated stamp is a new variety:

- 13 of the stamps are perf 12.5 x 13.2 (Scott 2959)
- 12 of the stamps are perf 13.2 x 12.5 (Scott 2959a)

[Scott 2959b is a se-tenant pair of the two stamps.]

On another note, it was suggested that this 90 degree rotation was a first for Canada Post...

ESG member Peter W. Skwarczynski notes that “the 2005 FINA World Championships pair was also presented with the stamps being at 90 degrees to each other, though in that case it was the whole pair that was rotated.” Illustrated below is this pane of 8.



More Admail

ESG member Gunther Sawatzki has passed along the following 'Admail' covers. ESG member Earle Covert's latest e-mail distribution of March 5 includes a 168-page listing comprised of just over 1,000 different Admail items!

[illustrations shown at 75%]



Daisies

The 2017 'Flower' issue (March 1) from Canada Post featured two different Daisies: fleabane (lavender) and lakeside daisy (yellow). The two designs were released in a self-adhesive booklet pane of 10, a souvenir sheet of two, a coil of 50 stamps, and two postcards.

The back of the coil roll reprints the classic song, "Daisy, Daisy", written by Harry Dacre in 1892. A full roll is required to view the entire song, presented below:



"There is a flower within my heart, Daisy, Daisy! Planted one day by a glancing dart, planted by Daisy Bell!
« Il y a une fleur dans mon cœur, Daisy, Daisy! Plantée un beau jour par un regard perçant, plantée par Daisy Bell!

Whether she loves me or loves me not, sometimes it's hard to tell. Yet I am longing to share the lot of beautiful Daisy Bell!
Est-ce qu'elle m'aime ou ne m'aime pas, c'est parfois difficile à dire. Pourtant je voudrais bien partager le sort de la belle Daisy Bell!

CHORUS: Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer do! I'm half crazy, all for the love of you!
REFRAIN : Daisy, Daisy, ta réponse, enfin, donne-moi. Je suis à moitié fou d'amour pour toi!

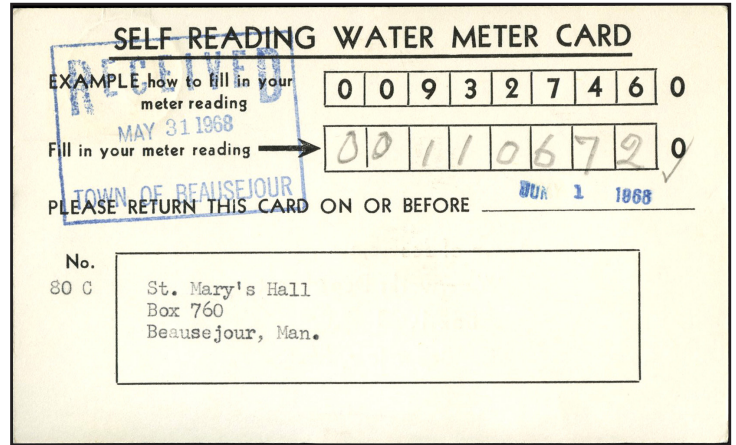
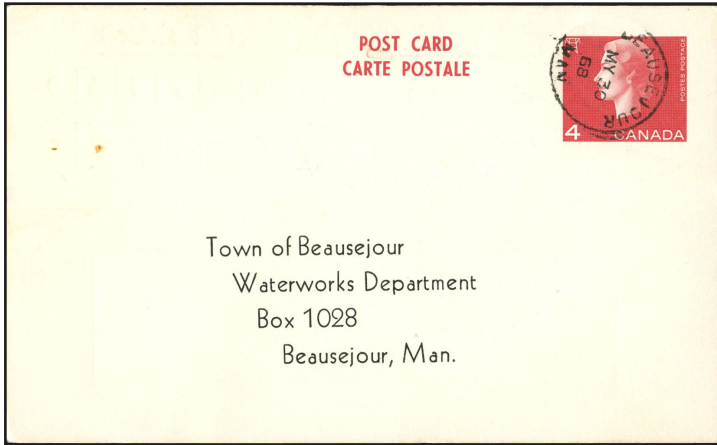
It won't be a stylish marriage, I can't afford a carriage, but you'll look sweet upon the seat of a bicycle built for two."
Ce ne sera pas un mariage élégant. Pour une calèche, je n'ai pas d'argent. Mais tu seras belle sur la selle d'un tandem. »

"Daisy Bell (Bicycle Built for Two)" song written in 1892 by Harry Dacre
« Daisy Bell (Tandem) » une chanson écrite en 1892 par Harry Dacre

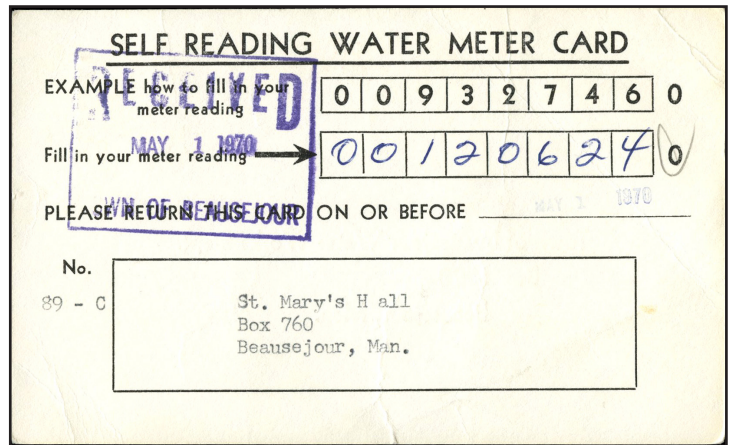
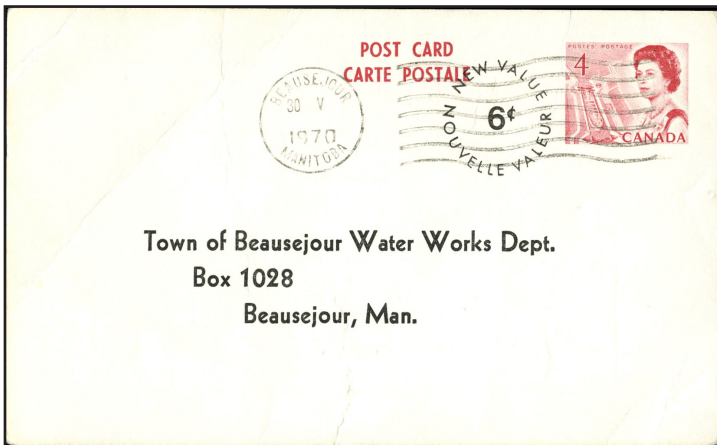
Centennial-period Water Meter Reading Cards

While travelling to BNAPEX last fall, ESG member and co-author of Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue, Earle Covert orb, stayed at my place for a couple of nights. While here (just outside of Beausejour, Manitoba), he showed me the illustrated "Town of Beausejour Water Works Dept." water meter reading cards.

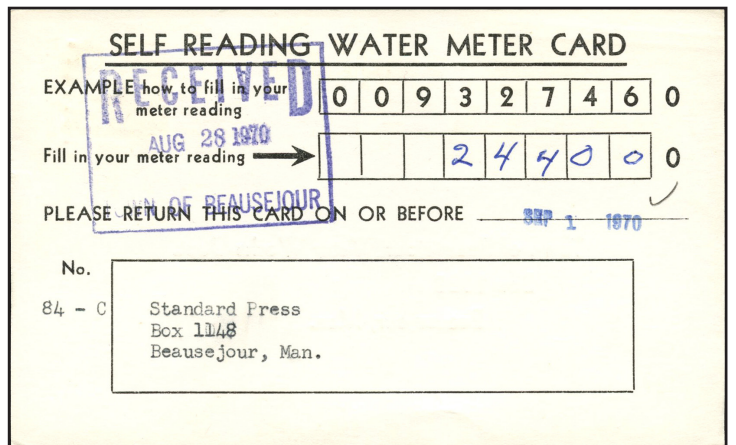
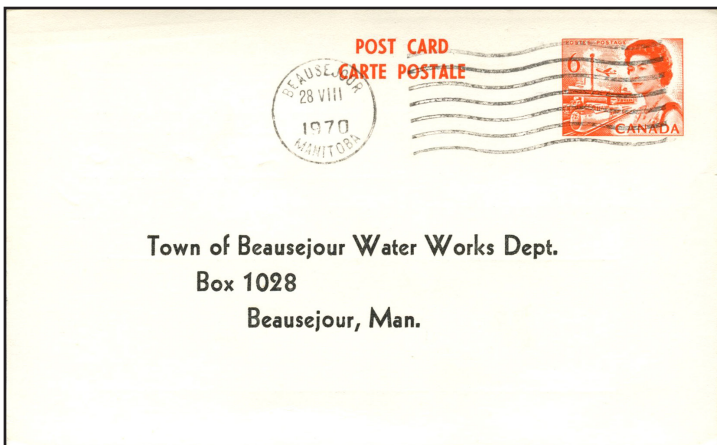
All were mailed within the Centennial definitive period, including the 4¢ Cameo design.



4¢ Cameo, mailed May 30, 1968



4¢ Centennial surcharged to 6¢, mailed April 30, 1970



6¢ orange Centennial, mailed August 28, 1970