

# EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

# BULLETIN

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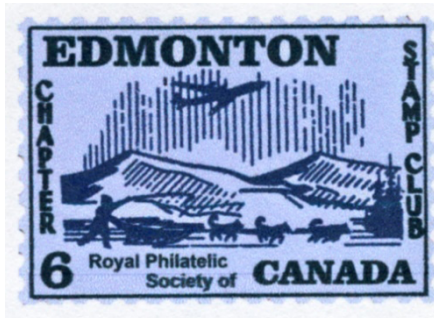
Mailing address: P.O. Box 399, Edmonton AB T5J 2J6

Website: <http://www.edmontonstampclub.ca>



Regular meetings  
St. Joseph High School Cafeteria  
10830 - 109 Street  
6:00 pm

**Check Page 20 for meeting dates**



The Edmonton Stamp Club dates back to 1912. The Club is Life Chapter #6 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and Chapter #680 of the American Philatelic Society. **The editor welcomes communications of all kinds – letters, comments, and articles.**

These may be forwarded to John-

Paul Himka, Edmonton Stamp Club, Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 2J6, or click “contact” on our website ([edmontonstampclub.ca](http://edmontonstampclub.ca)) or email to [jhimka@ualberta.ca](mailto:jhimka@ualberta.ca).

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



By the time you read this, most of you will know this information. For over a month I have had a swallowing problem. Margaret and I took a little trip to Cranbrook BC to see Fort Steele. We left on Wednesday, 16 August, had breakfast on the road, and got to our destination at 3 pm. That night we went out for supper and I couldn't swallow a thing. It stayed that way until breakfast on Saturday the 18<sup>th</sup>.

I had a barium swallow done, which showed a restriction in my esophagus, which in turn ended me up at the Grey Nuns for an endoscopy. The doctor phoned me three days later to inform me I have esophageal cancer. This was on 5 September.

I have an appointment for more blood work and scans on 8 September and a phone consultation with the oncologist on 12 September. I have a date on 18 September at the Cross Cancer Institute.

Now I have written all this not for sympathy, but to rally the club together behind Ed Dykstra. He is going to need cooperation and help. We need the club to keep going forward and grow.

With heaviness of heart, for the time being I have to vacate the president's chair. I am trying to get as much of the club matters sorted out as time allows.

Please be kind to one another.

-- Barend

## Close Your Eyes, Pick Something Out of the Box, and Write about It

Barend Wissink  
wissink(at)mcs.net.ca

What a **STUPID** idea, but a commitment to an idea must be fulfilled, so here goes.

The item:



A Universal Postal Union first day cover from 1949 issued for the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UPU by the Philippines. This is a topic I wasn't going to write about until next year, the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary. But a small sample can't hurt, or you can skip this article now and read it in January.

This cover has a lot of things going for it. On the left is Hermes, a Greek messenger god, whose Roman equivalent is Mercury. In the center in red is a cachet of the Manila post office building built in 1926. It was destroyed by fire on 22 May 2023; the fire is still under investigation by the authorities.

The stamps are a 4-cent green, 6-cent purple, and 18-cent blue. All depict the UPU statue that resides in Berne, Switzerland in



front of the UPU building. The sculpture, designed by French artist René Saint-Marceaux, was unveiled on 4 October 1909.

The sculpture is divided in two. On the right is a reclining woman, and on the left a globe encircled by human figures (five in total) with a letter in their hand. This represents the cooperation between members of the UPU around the world.

Much more to come in the future ramblings of this old man.

## Queen Elizabeth II – A Tribute in Canadian Definitives: Part 2

Tony Doughty



1967 was the celebration year of Canada's centenary, and with the festivities came the low value definitives depicting Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II together with representations of Canadian industrial heritage.

The Centennial definitives were issued in eight different denominations, as shown in the illustration on the left. But this count is misleading, because some stamp denominations were issued using different colors, different die configurations, or different perforation gauges, and some stamp illustrations were used on different denominations of stamps.

The stamps were designed by Harvey Thomas Prosser, the Queen's portrait and illustrations were engraved by Yves Baril, and the lettering engraved by Gordon Marsh. The engraving of the Queen's image is based on a photograph by Anthony Buckley. The Queen is again depicted not wearing the coronet of state.

In general it can be said that the eight consecutive stamp denominations were each issued in panes of 100, two denominations (4¢

and 5¢) in miniature pane format of 25 or 20 subjects respectively, in 18 different booklets (Bk 54 to Bk 71) including 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18, 20, or 25 subjects consisting of various combinations of 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢, 7¢, and 8¢ stamps. For the first time Canadian definitive stamps were issued with different denominations of stamps on the same stamp pane. Seven stamps (3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢ [orange and black], 7¢, and 8¢) were issued in coils of either 100 or 500 subjects.

The 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢ – both orange and black – were all issued precancelled. The centennial definitive stamps were not issued with the G overprint. A unique feature of the 6¢ orange stamp was that it was printed with either non-fluorescent orange or highly fluorescent orange ink. This is the first stamp recognized and listed in the Unitrade catalogue as being printed using a fluorescent ink, although I believe there is at least one other stamp displaying fluorescent ink – but that precedes the Elizabethan era.

The Centennial stamp era saw the introduction of an “integral” booklet where the outer cover of the booklet was folded and the stamps glued into the folded booklet by a selvedge tab on the stamp pane. Booklet 55 (The Fishing Village, one pane of five 5¢ blue stamps) was the last definitive booklet to be assembled using staples. The stamp panes in the various booklets could consist of a single denomination, or two or three different denominations on the same booklet pane.

Continuing the horizontal stamp format introduced with the Cameo series, the stamps can be found printed on a variety of different fluorescences of papers and with a variety of different stamp perforations. The Migratory OP4 taggant continued to be used until 1972. Meanwhile a non-migratory OP2 taggant was introduced during this series – and persists into the present. The tagging on the Centennial stamps constitutes a study in itself.

Various gum types were also used on the Centennial series – DEX (dextrine) in early issues or PVA (polyvinyl alcohol) on later issues.

This is the last time Her Majesty will share the stamp images with an also-ran. The 1¢ stamp depicts Northern Lights and Inuit Dog Sled Team. The 2¢ shows a Pacific Totem Pole celebrating Native Heritage. The 3¢ celebrates the Prairies, depicting farming and an

Oil-Well Platform. A Seaway and Lock is shown on the 4¢ stamp. A Fishing Village and the Fishing Industry are celebrated on the 5¢ stamp. The 6¢ and 7¢ stamps recognize the Transportation Industry in Canada showing a train, an airplane and a ship. Finally, the 8¢ stamp depicts the Library of the Canadian Parliament.

The Centennial definitives were the last low-value definitive series to include the Queen's image on all low-value denominations of the definitive series. The Queen's image shall never again appear on a multi-denomination series of stamps issued concurrently. The Centennial Series of Queen Elizabeth stamps extended a period spanning seven consecutive years from 8 February 1967 to 17 October 1973, when the Caricature definitives usurped the Centennials.

### The Caricature Series

Reverting to a vertical orientation, the Caricature definitive stamps were released by Canada Post on 17 October 1973. Designed by David Annesley and printed simultaneously by the Canadian Bank Note Company, they were printed in eight consecutive denominations (1¢ through 8¢) plus a 10¢ outlier Queen Elizabeth II stamp released on 1 September 1976 due to a postal rate increase.

All initial denominations of the Caricature definitive stamps were released simultaneously in panes of 100 subjects, but only the 1¢, 2¢, 6¢, 8¢, and 10¢ were subsequently issued in booklet formats, and only the two stamps depicting Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II were printed in coils of 100 subjects. The Queen is once again depicted wearing the coronet of state.



It is instructive to note that this is the first Canadian definitive series of consecutive denomination stamps that do not include images of the reigning monarch on all low value denominations. It is also pertinent to note that this Caricature series is the last definitive series of consecutive denomination stamps that will include our Monarch and the last to include persons as the stamp subject on a definitive series. It is also instructive to note that the 1¢ and the

Queen Elizabeth stamps are the only stamps in this Caricature series depicting personalities not born in Canada. (Sir John A. Macdonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland on 11 January 1815. He immigrated to Canada with his parents in 1820. The Queen was born on 21 April 1926 in London, England.) Another instructive note is that the stamp bearing the portrait of Her Majesty is the first Canadian stamp bearing her image to be approved by Her Majesty while she was on Canadian soil. All previous stamp approvals had been completed in England.

### The Second Cameo Issue

The second Cameo Issue – also known only as the First Class Definitive Series – continues in the vertical orientation. Designed by Heather Cooper and printed by the British American Bank Note Company, the series was first introduced denominated 12¢ on 1 March 1977.



The seven stamps in this sequence, although displaying a similar Cameo image of Her Majesty wearing the coronet of state, do not constitute a contiguous concurrent definitive series of stamps as such. They are seven different denominations of the same stamp issued in different colors at periodic intervals pending postal rate increases: the 14¢ – 7 March 1978, 17¢ – 8 March 1979, 30¢ – 11 March 1982, 32¢ – 24 May 1983, 34¢ – 12 July 1985, and 36¢ – 1 October 1987. It was intended to release the 36¢ stamp on 6 May 1987, but production difficulties delayed its release for nearly five months. The 36¢ stamp was current for only three months, being replaced by the 37¢ Queen Elizabeth II Second Karsh progression stamps on 30 December 1987.

The 12¢, 14¢, and 17¢ stamps were also issued in booklet format – the 12¢ (four se-tenant with two 1¢ Bottle Gentian) in Booklet 77. The 14¢ (three se-tenant with four 2¢ Western Columbine) in Booklet 78. The 17¢ as a pane of 25 in Booklet 81. Sheeta and all booklets were printed by the British American Bank Note Company. Denominations 12¢ through 32¢ were designed by

Heather Cooper and are tagged GT2. The 34¢ and 36¢ stamps are reported in the Unitrade catalogue as being designed by Raymond Bellemare. Notice the position of the denomination relative to the stamp design. These last two stamps are the first Queen Elizabeth II stamps to be tagged GT4.

### Edward Lugard: Botanist and Adventurer (Part 4 in the Series “The Unexpected & Intriguing”)

John Woollard  
john.woollard(at)concordia.ab.ca

Recently I noticed an interesting registered envelope [Illustration 1] on eBay. Although British, it had been used in southern Africa (my collecting area). The cancellation was clear, and the name of the sender seemed vaguely familiar, so I made a bid...successfully.



The envelope measures 3¾ x 6 inches, called size G in many catalogues, and in the style first issued in about 1895, listed variously



as RP21,<sup>1</sup> and R64.<sup>2</sup> The apparently improper usage of British stationery in Africa arose during the Boer War, 1899 to 1902, because soldiers in the British Army were permitted to use British postal stationery and stamps on their mail, instead of local materials, whatever was more available at the time. The postmarks, reading “Field Post Office \ British Army S. Africa | 17 \ AU \ 00,” nicely illustrate the style widely used by the military postal service at that period. The control number, here 17, indicated, indirectly, the location of the postal unit. Numbers ranged from 1 to 56 in a more-or-less unbroken sequence, and there were a couple of other scattered numbers, along with cancellers that did include a town name. Postal unit 17 was based in Johannesburg, operating between 8 February 1900 and 28 October 1901.<sup>3</sup>

The envelope is addressed to “Mrs Lugard, Shottermill, Haslemere, Surrey, England,” with a doubly-underlined “21.” before the address, and at the bottom left corner the inscription “From Capt. E. J. Lugard, Staff, J’burg.” The reverse [Illustration 2] has an incomplete oval cancel from the Registration office in London, with “SP 00” just visible, and a receiver cancel reading “Haslemere, 11:30 pm, SP 5, 00.”

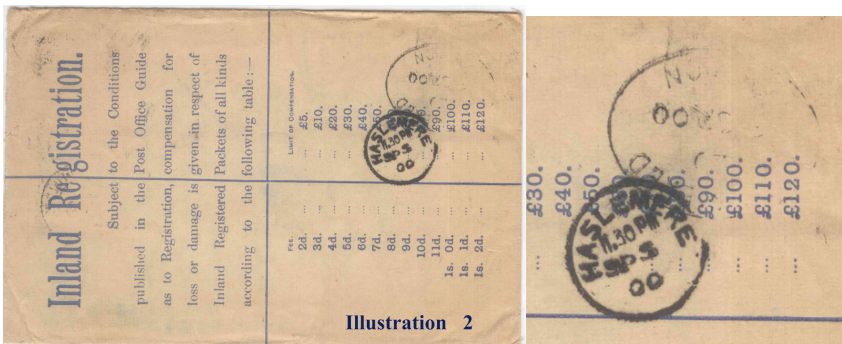


Illustration 2

<sup>1</sup> Alan Huggins and Colin Baker, *Collect British Postal Stationery: A Simplified Listing of British Postal Stationery 1840 to 2007* (G.B. Philatelic Publications Ltd, 2010).

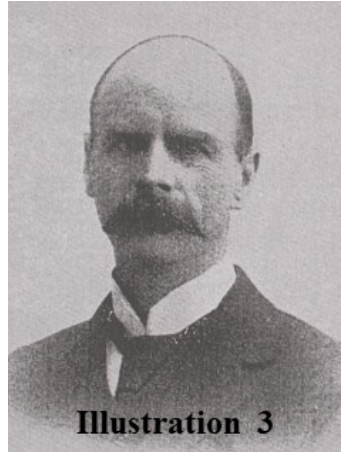
<sup>2</sup> <http://www.earsathome.com/regev/regev.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Stephen G. Rich, *Philately of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902* (Kalamazoo: Chambers Publ. Co., 1943).

It was the name “Lugard” that rang bells for me, although I could not quite place where or why. The outcome, after consulting friend Google, was very satisfactory, giving me a sense of meeting an old friend, with the added surprise that there was even a connection to Canada, so let me share my discovery.

Edward James Lugard<sup>1</sup> [Illustration 3<sup>2</sup>] was born in Worcester, 23 March 1865, the tenth and last child of an Anglican clergyman. His mother, the clergyman’s third wife, died some months later, so one wonders what his young years were like; maybe his many sisters made up for the lack of a mother. Be that as it may, by the time he was eighteen he was ready not only to leave home, but to become an adventurer. He first tried to make his fortune as a farmer on the Manitoba prairies! Apparently that did not work out very well, for by

1885 he was back in England, when he joined the 3<sup>rd</sup> Worcestershire Regiment. In November 1886 he was attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers, before being transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps (later the Indian Army) in 1888, perhaps being drawn to that part of the world because his older brother, Frederick John Dealtry Lugard (1858-1945), was already serving there. Edward took part in two military expeditions with the rank of lieutenant, and in conse-



**Illustration 3**

quence of his bravery and success was created a companion of the Distinguished Service Order in November 1890.

In 1893 he married Charlotte Eleanor ("Nell") Howard (b. ~1859), a professional painter of miniatures, with whom he had one son, Cyril Edward (11 October 1894 - 2 May 1969).

In 1896, with the rank of Captain, Lugard was appointed second-in-command of a sizable expedition led by that older brother

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.s2a3.org.za/bio/Biograph\\_final.php?serial=1731](https://www.s2a3.org.za/bio/Biograph_final.php?serial=1731).

<sup>2</sup> Source of image in *ibid*. Curiously, for someone who was rather well-known in his time, this is the only picture I can find of him.

of his, Major (later Lord) Frederick Lugard,<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the British West Charterland Company. The intention was to explore Ngamiland in what is now northwest Botswana, where the company had obtained mineral concessions, and where it was hoped they would find diamonds and gold. Interestingly, despite the primarily commercial goal of the expedition, the two brothers jointly collected plants during this journey. Hardly a year later, in mid-1897, the British government abruptly recalled Frederick Lugard for duty in Nigeria, where he was to set up a military force in a move to limit feared French expansion in the area. However, Edward returned to the Ngamiland task, and in late July 1897 he was joined by his wife plus their young son and a nursemaid named Rose.<sup>2</sup>

I have found no record so far of what motivated Nell to venture into the unknown complete with an infant, nor what her reaction was to the hardships and challenges. On some occasions the location seemed idyllic, but much of the time the place must have appeared hellish. The heat was intense; water was scarce; predators took their domestic livestock; grasshoppers devoured the vegetation; tropical diseases were prevalent, disposing of several members of the expedition; and many of their transport animals perished, making return to “civilization” more difficult.<sup>3</sup>

It seems the family took all this in their stride, and the couple enthusiastically collected plants, while Nell also made important watercolor paintings of a number of species. Samples of their plants were shared with herbaria in Grahamstown and especially the Royal

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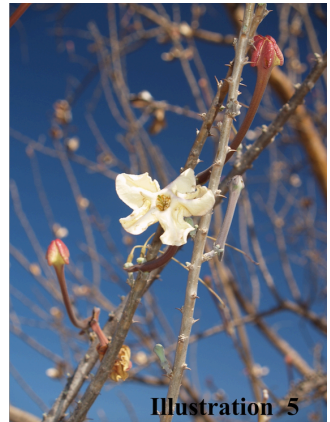
<sup>1</sup> The National Portrait Gallery says of him, “Britain’s most famous African Colonial administrator”:

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person/mp02821/frederick-lugard-1st-baron-lugard>. A rather less flattering analysis of his career is in <https://www.webafrika.net/library/african-proconsuls/john-e-flint-frederick-lugard-the-making-of-an-autocrat-1858-1943/>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.geni.com/people/Frederick-Lugard-1st-Baron-Lugard/6000000026121792344>.

<sup>3</sup> Malgorzata Dziewiecka, "Place of People: The Khwebe Hills in the History of Ngamiland," *Botswana Notes and Records*, 40 (2008), 11.

Botanic Gardens at Kew. Of the 374 species Edward and Nell collected, an astonishing 92 were new to science,<sup>1</sup> and 24 of them were bestowed scientific names celebrating the Lugards' involvement. Along with several succulents so celebrated is the particularly striking *Sesamothamnus lugardii*, the "Eastern Sesame Bush"; and therein was the explanation of why the name "Lugard" was vaguely familiar: I must have come across it while identifying various plants I encountered while on safari in the Kalahari and Ngamiland. Moreover, the last time I was in eastern Botswana, I saw a whole grove of these bizarre trees with their grotesque, swollen trunk like mini-baobabs, and huge flowers on prickly stems [Illustrations 4 and 5].



Given that most of Ngamiland consists of deep Kalahari sands, with only a very few rocky outcrops breaching the level plains, the conclusion from the expedition geologists that there were no mineral deposits worth exploiting was hardly surprising, but depressing nevertheless to the Company. Then the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 brought an abrupt end to the expedition. The company went into liquidation, its concessions were allowed to lapse, and the Lugards left the area. Edward was then summoned back to military duty, being appointed as a Special Service Officer,

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<sup>1</sup> E.J. Lugard, "Ceropegia," *Cactus and Succulent Journal* (13) 1941, 89.

based in Johannesburg, where he served until the end of 1900. It was during this period that my envelope was sent by him to his wife. The address, as was typical of the period, is not quite complete, giving just the village area, Shottermill, without specifying the street or house: the postmen of the period had to know the community and its residents well in order to deliver all the letters cheerfully mailed with partial addresses. However, the 1901 census states that their son was resident at “Rose Cottage, Shottermill,<sup>1</sup> a heritage building that is still extant [Illustration 6<sup>2</sup>], so surely that is where the letter was delivered.

**Illustration 6**



From 1903 to 1906, Edward served as political assistant to his brother, who was by then the high commissioner of northern Nigeria. But by now plant-collecting had become his passion, so he once again assiduously gathered specimens. In 1906 he retired from

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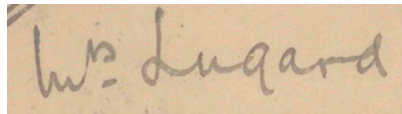
<sup>1</sup> <https://www.geni.com/people/Captain-Cyril-Lugard/6000000026229268649>.

<sup>2</sup> Image taken from <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101272319-rose-cottage-haslemere>.



the army and from 1908 to 1912 was secretary to the Imperial Institute. From 1912 to 1915 he was secretary to the governor of Nigeria. During World War I (1914-18) he served in the Naval Intelligence Division (1915-19). He was honored as an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1918. In 1924 he and his family moved close to the home of his brother Frederick in Abinger Common, Surrey, where he had his own house built, "Furzen Wood," and where he also collected plants and established an important shrub garden.<sup>1</sup> Later in life he collected plants in Kenya (1930-31) and published notes on two species in the *Cactus and Succulent Journal of America*,<sup>2</sup> whose names memorialized his wife. She died 22 May 1939, and then Edward went to live at the home of his brother, Fred, leaving their son to live at "Furzen Wood" with his family. Edward passed away on 3 January 1957, at over ninety years of age, leaving a grand heritage of cacti, succulents, and shrubs to mark his and Nell's memory for years to come. Not many of us can boast of such a legacy!

But back to the registered envelope: I wonder what was in it. Was he sending money home? Or maybe a diamond or two which he had come across in the line of duty? Or was he sending a detailed diary of happenings, with the bold "21" before the address indicating that twenty such letters had already been sent. It is worth noting that the envelope has no censors' marking, so he could perhaps be quite personal, even indiscreet! Well, of course, I shall never know. But I am glad to have touched the hem of a such a famous botanist and adventurer, for, having lived and worked in Botswana myself, and travelled in Ngamiland as well, I know something of the travails of that climate, and have seen and marvelled at several of the plants named after him.




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<sup>1</sup><https://www.geni.com/people/Frederick-Lugard-1st-Baron-Lugard/6000000026121792344>.

<sup>2</sup> "Monadenium lugardae," 9 (1938) (11), 178; and "Ceropegia lugardae," 13 (1941) (6), 89.

Here's the front page of the latest newsletter from the Lethbridge club.



# Stamper

October 2023

Newsletter from the Lethbridge Philatelic Society

## Truth and Reconciliation

Honour and pay tribute to First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples with this booklet of 8 Permanent™ domestic rate stamps issued to mark the National Day of Truth and Reconciliation.

Canada Post is committed to listening to Indigenous voices and to using these stamps as a way for Survivors to share the truth of their experiences so that we can support the process of reconciliation and, ultimately, healing, as we move forward.

Canada Post thanks the Survivors Circle of the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation for their guidance throughout this process.

The Survivors Circle stressed that it is necessary to address the truth before we can collectively work toward reconciliation. As such, this year's stamps focus on archival images of the school as part of our collective efforts to come to terms with the full history of residential schools and their ongoing impact on Indigenous Peoples today.


Canada Post calls on Canadians to acknowledge and reflect on the injustices that have been levelled on generations of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples.


Canada Post is committed to building relationships with First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities to support the reconciliation process.

### CANADA

Kamloops Residential School  
Pensionnat de Kamloops

Kamloops, B.C.  
Kamloops (C.-B.)





## Women Who Exhibit

There is a special organization for women who exhibit or want to exhibit at stamp shows. It's called WE (Women Exhibitors). It was founded in 2007 and describes itself as "a vehicle through which women exhibitors can encourage each other through sharing information, ideas, experience, advice, problems and solutions." It costs \$5 USD a year to be a member. Their website:

<http://aape.org/weweb.asp>.

## Ukraine

Some stamps and Cinderellas that Jeff Pacey came across. "Freedom has been a long, hard battle for Ukraine that's far from over." Stand with Ukraine!



### Lucky Winners

Take an example from fellow club members who attended meetings and bought 50/50 tickets. This is the path to riches, stockbooks, Canada year collections, and immortal fame in the pages of the *ESC Bulletin*.

			
Fred Tauber awards door prize to Mark Boyce, 11 September 2023	Ernie Carlson won the 50/50, 11 September 2023	Keith Spencer presents door prize to Jason Ness, 25 September 2023	Jim Coleman won the 50/50, 25 September 2023

### Apartment Numbers

Jeff Pacey  
jpacey(at)telus.net

Postal cancels from Canada Post advising people to use apartment numbers. I read the historical article reprints in my hometown newspaper. There was an article from back in the day about how people were fighting back against having to number their houses. Government interference in their lives....





Longtime Edmonton Stamp Club member **David Piercey** passed away Sunday, 8 October 2023 in the palliative care unit of the Grey Nuns Hospital, surrounded by family and friends. David was a keen collector and exhibitor who worked effectively to enhance our stamp show exhibitions. He served as BNAPS liaison for our club and as senior judge at this year's Spring Show.

David was a Canadian national level exhibitor and judge and former Chair of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Judging and Exhibiting Program in Canada. He was elected a Fellow of the Society in 2010 and served on its Board of Directors in 2008-16, during which he developed guidelines for the accreditation of new National shows and the current RPSC *Exhibit Feedback Form*.

As an author, he wrote the column "Let's Talk Exhibiting" for *The Canadian Philatelist* and the column "The Philatelic Bookshelf" for *Canadian Stamp News*. His book *Let's Talk Exhibiting* was published by the RPSC and released at CAPEX 22. He published several recent award-winning research articles on Newfoundland postal history in *BNA Topics*, *The PHSC Journal*, *Maple Leaves*, and *The Canadian Philatelist*.

October 2023 newsletter of the RPSC with article "Honouring the Past, but Striving for the Future" by president Gregg Redner:  
<https://mailchi.mp/05792882d995/rpsc-november-newsletterbulletin-de-novembre-du-cdrp-1026327?e=de98780c3e>



# Meeting Dates

The Edmonton Stamp Club meets Mondays at 6:00 p.m. in the cafeteria of St. Joseph High School, 10830-109 Street. Park to the north of the school and use the main entrance at the southeast corner of the school. For information about the club call 780-467-4825 or 780-437-1787.

## 2023-24

- |                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 16 and 30 October               | 8 and 22 January  |
| 6 and 20 November               | 5 and 26 February |
| 4 December                      | 4 and 18 March    |
| 18 December (Christmas meeting) | 8 and 22 April    |
|                                 | 6 and 27 May      |

# Food Bank



Doug Hunter of the Edmonton Food Bank receiving a \$50 check and framed picture from ESC member David Pattison at our 2023 Spring Show.