

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

BULLETIN

Volume 109, Number 7 July 2020 ISSN: 0046-1318
Mailing address: P.O. Box 399, Edmonton AB T5J 2J6
Website: <http://www.edmontonstampclub.com>



USA #291_MH, (27 bids) \$284 CDN
ebay

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

Cancelled

July 27th (Lion's Senior Rec Center)

Tentative Meetings

September 14th (elections) & 28th

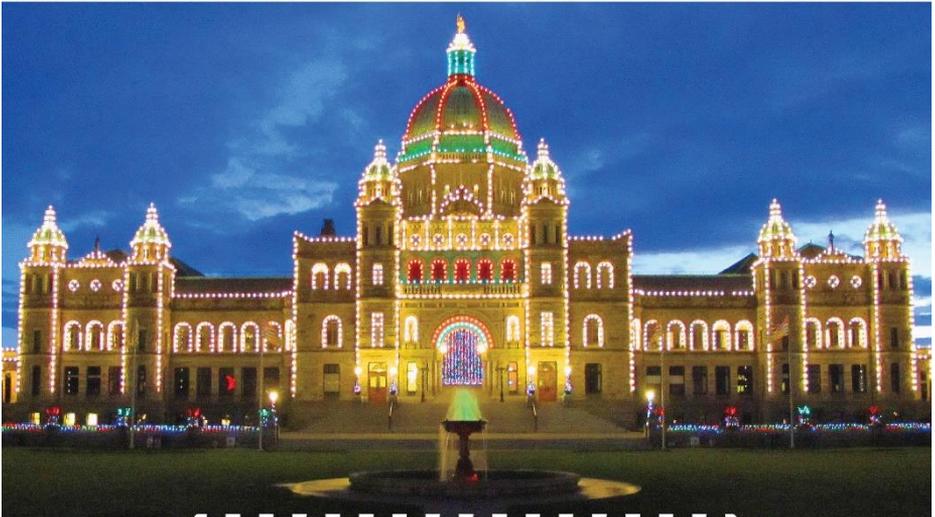
Cancelled

Rescheduled 2020 Show, **September 19th & 20th**
RCMP 100 Years – Noncompetitive Exhibits Only



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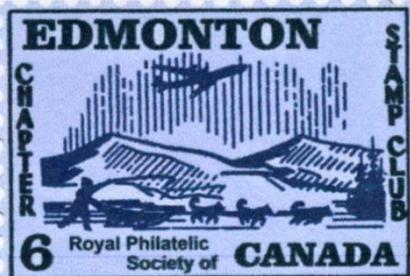
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The Edmonton Stamp Club dates back to 1912. The Club is Life Chapter #6 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and Chapter #680 of the American Philatelic Society. **The editor welcomes communications of all kinds—letters, comments and articles. Deadline, 7 days before first**

monthly meeting. These may be forwarded to Fred Tauber, Edmonton Stamp Club, Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 2J6, click “contact” on our website or email to fxtauber@shaw.ca

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Advertising rate schedule: Full page \$30, half page \$18. Nonmembers, \$1.00 per line up to 5 lines. Ten issue discount 20%. Five issue discount 10%. Members, Free, up to 5 lines. Contact Fred Tauber at fxtauber@shaw.ca or Edmonton Stamp Club by mail.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our present priority is to find a mechanism so we can ALL meet as members of the ESC. At this time, it seems unlikely that we will be meeting in St Joe's school or in the Lions Centre in September. We are actively looking for a venue where we can meet while at the same time not contravening the various governmental social distancing regulations. At present this only appears to be possible in a commercial or non-government facility. We certainly will have to go through a learning curve to develop how we can meet, hold auctions and other club activities. We hope to have more concrete information and location available in the first half of August.

On the same theme we are looking at some social app such as Zoom as an alternative to actual meetings. We need feedback from our members, who presently are using a social app such as Zoom. If the ESC started to use a social app to meet would you consider trying this method of communication during the government shut down?

I am confirming that the July Social Meeting and Auction is cancelled. The Rescheduled Spring Show planned for September 2020 is cancelled. There is no plan at this time to have the March 2021 Spring Show.

The show covers for the two stamps shows in 2020 that never was, are now on sale as are the stamps. Further information is available in the ad in the "Bulletin". As members of the ESC you can place a free ad in the "Bulletin". If you are looking for something special, try putting an ad in the "Bulletin". I did place an ad and was successful in locating a cover that I needed (xmas 2019).

Richard Barnes



NOTICE

EDMONTON EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS DATE TO BE ANOUNCED

**\$Dues\$ are Due for the 2020 – 2021 Season
July 1st,2020 (\$30 or \$40 FAMILY)**

Please send your cheques to the Edmonton Stamp Club
PO Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6

HACKERS TRY TO GET YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

A recent form of phishing is rampant on the internet. They use public information about the ESC board of directors and send requests for payment from these names. **Delete, do not reply.**

DOOR PRIZE

No Name Tag – No Prize

At the regular meetings

Dave Ellis asks members if they have any bulk stamps to donate to the club for the kiloware table? I am running low on stamps that have not been put out already. You can just bring them to any meeting.

On Ebay



USA #C20 (x3)_COVER, Zeppelin, (9 bids) \$31

Trading Post

FOR SALE: ALBERTA HISTORY JOURNAL

(in excellent condition) Begins with an attractively bound book containing volumes 6 through 14. 1958 – 1964. Contains a magazine run from 1958 through 2019 - a total of 217 issues. Includes two cumulative indexes and an accompanying 3 volume PIONEER WEST set. A marvelous resource for the Alberta historian and researcher

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Ads - Members Free

Recent Ebay



Canada #58_MH, (16 bids) \$59



Canada #59_MH, (30 bids) \$58

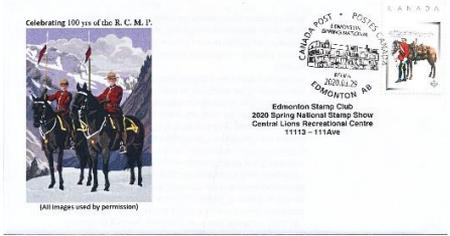
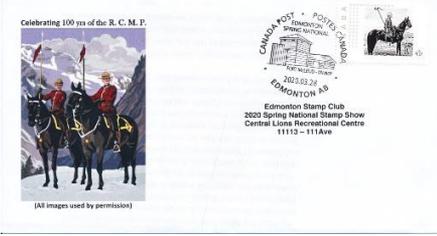


Canada #61_MH, (27 bids) \$198



Canada #65_U, (19 bids) \$180

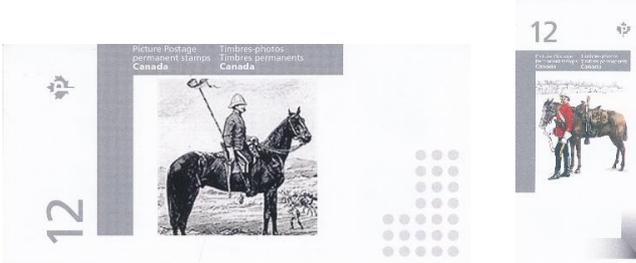
Philatelic Items from the Cancelled 2020 Spring Show



COVERS - \$6.00 per pair (sold as pairs, one for each date)



STAMPS - \$2.00 each



BOOKLETS (12 stamps) - \$23 each



SHEETS (26 stamps) - \$47 each



POSTCARDS (notification) - **\$1.00** each

RCMP History

Ed Dykstra

In May 1873, the Parliament of Canada established a central police force, and sent 150 recruits west to Manitoba. The new police force gradually acquired the name "North-West Mounted Police" (NWMP).

In July 1874, the Mounted Police, now numbering 275 members, marched west, headed for southern Alberta, where American whisky traders were operating among the Aboriginal people.

The officers established a permanent post at Fort Macleod, Alberta, where approximately half of the Force was posted. The remaining members were either sent to Fort Edmonton or to Fort Pelly, Saskatchewan, which had been designated as headquarters.

The following summer, the Mounted Police established Fort Calgary, on the Bow River in Alberta, and Fort Walsh, in Saskatchewan's Cypress Hills.

By 1885, the Force had grown to 1,000 men, but in 1896 its future was threatened by the newly elected Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who wanted to reduce and eventually disband the NWMP. However, support for the Force in the West prevailed, and it gained new prominence policing the Klondike Gold Rush.

In 1904, King Edward VII conferred the title of "Royal" upon the North-West Mounted Police.

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From 1905 to 1916, the Force entered into contracts to police the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These contracts ended due to the provinces' desire to create their own police forces.

In 1919, Parliament voted to merge the Force with the Dominion Police, a federal police force with jurisdiction in eastern Canada. When the legislation took effect on February 1, 1920, the Force's name became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and headquarters was moved to Ottawa from Regina.



The RCMP returned to provincial policing with a new contract with Saskatchewan in 1928.

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From 1932 to 1938, the RCMP took over provincial policing in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, nearly doubling in size to 2,350 members.

The years following World War II saw a continued expansion of the RCMP's role as a provincial force. In 1950, it assumed responsibility for provincial policing in Newfoundland and absorbed the British Columbia provincial police.



Women were first accepted as uniformed members in 1974. The 70s also brought an expansion of responsibilities in areas such as airport policing, VIP security and drug enforcement.

In 1989, the RCMP participated in its first United Nations mission, sending 100 police officers to Namibia to monitor national elections.

Today, the RCMP's scope of operations includes organized crime, terrorism, illicit drugs, economic crimes and offences that threaten the integrity of Canada's national borders. The RCMP also protects VIPs, has jurisdiction in eight provinces and three territories and, through its National Police Services, offers resources to other Canadian law enforcement agencies.

North-West Mounted Police uniform

In the 1800s the uniform of the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) was similar to the one worn by the British Army. In fact, the very first uniform used by the NWMP was issued from militia stores in Ottawa.

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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 south-east corner of the school. For information about the club call 780-488-5288 or 780-437-1787.

2020

~~July 27th~~ (summer meeting/auction)
(CANCELLED)

2020

September 14th & 28th
~~**September 19th & 20th**~~
~~**Rescheduled Show/Bourse**~~
(CANCELLED)

October 5th & 19th
November 2nd, 16th & 30th
December 14th
(All dates are tentative)

Edmonton BNAPS
(British North America Philatelic Society) will meet on the last Sunday of the month. All BNAPSers welcome. For information contact David Piercey at 780-437-2771 dpiercey@telus.net or Steven Friedenthal at 780-721-3669 sfriedenthal@shaw.ca



Liechtenstein #12a_MH, (8 bids) \$29 / #3_MNH, (10) \$30 / #130_U, (13) \$105



BELGIUM #73_MNH, (28) \$93 / JAPAN #46_U, office in China, (7) \$32
GREECE #276_MNH, (40) \$45

The scarlet Norfolk jacket, simple and practical, without trimmings, was chosen so that the North West Mounted Police would



be readily identifiable with the reputation of their British predecessors (rather than the Americans in blue uniform) thereby gaining the confidence and respect of the First Nations. The breeches or trousers were steel gray or flesh coloured, not blue like today. Black Wellington boots with spurs were worn on parade and long brown boots on duty.

The original uniform also included a pill box cap, which was worn tilted to the right side of the head and held on by a thin strap under the chin. These caps were made of blue cloth and were decorated with a ribbon of yellow or gold on the side and thin cord of the same colour on the top. The design, like the design of the jacket, was copied from British military uniforms of the time. A dull white helmet was also used. It eventually had a brass spike added with a plume varying in colour according to rank.

Early history of Mounties on horseback

From its inception in 1873, the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) relied on skilled riders to carry out police duties across the Prairies. Patrolling the vast and sparsely inhabited area, NWMP members were frequently the only government officials' new settlers would encounter and were essential to preventing prairie fires.

To break the monotony of endless riding drills, members of the Force commonly competed amongst themselves and performed tricks

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on horseback. In 1876, some of these tricks and exercises were performed at Fort Macleod, Alta. This is believed to be the first public performance of what would eventually evolve into the Musical Ride.

The Ride began performing in the United States and overseas: in 1930, the Ride made its first trip to England to perform at the Wembley Exhibition in London; in 1934, the Ride performed for the first time in the United States, with "N" Division in New York City and "E" Division in Portland, Oregon.



By this time, the Ride had become an established attraction, and in 1939, new stables were built in Ottawa: a one-story brick-veneer structure designed by local architect W.C. Sylvester. The horses had previously been lodged at Lansdowne Park and then in a wooden building in Rockcliffe.

The Red Serge tunic that identified the NWMP and later the RNWMP and RCMP, is the standard British military pattern. In the original version, worn from 1873 to 1876, it was based on the civilian Norfolk jacket. Originally kitted from militia stores, the NWMP later adopted a standard style that emphasized the force's British heritage and differentiated it from the blue American military uniforms. In 1904, dark blue shoulder straps and collars replaced the uniform's scarlet facings^[31] when King Edward VII granted the Force "Royal" status for its service in the Second Boer War. Today, RCMP personnel under the rank of inspector wear blue "gorget" patches on the collar, while officers from inspector to commissioner wear solid

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blue collars and blue pointed-sleeve cuffs.

Members once wore a white haversack on top of this jacket and white gauntlets, which contrasted with the red tunic. The modern dress uniform replaces these easily dirtied items with brown leather riding gloves and carrying pouches on the belt.



Although the NWMP contingent at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee wore the campaign hat it only became official in 1904.

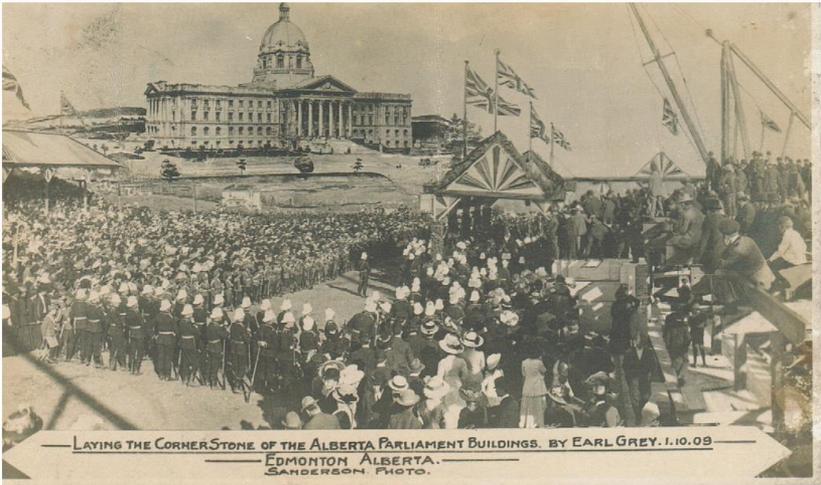
A campaign hat is a broad-brimmed felt or straw hat, with a high crown, pinched symmetrically at the four corners (Montana crown).

The hat is most commonly worn as part of a uniform, by such agencies as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the New Zealand Army, United States Park Rangers, and Scouts. The RCMP did not adopt it until about 1904. The original primary summer headdress was the white British foreign service helmet, also known as a pith helmet. This was an impractical choice for the Canadian west and RCMP members wore a Stetson type hat on patrol and around camp. Sam Steele is often credited with introducing the Stetson-type hat, and when he left the force to command Lord Strathcona's Horse in South Africa, his unit adopted the Stetson. During winter, members wore a Canadian military fur wedge cap or busby. In British Columbia, the hat features a black bearskin rim belt.

The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP;** French: *Gendarmerie royale du Canada* (GRC), lit. 'Royal Gendarmerie of Canada'; colloquially known as the "**Mounties**", and internally as the "Force") is the federal and national

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police service of Canada. The RCMP provides law enforcement at the federal level. It also provides provincial policing in eight of Canada's provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan, i.e. all except Ontario and Quebec) and local policing on contract basis in the three territories (Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon) and more than 150 municipalities, 600 aboriginal communities, and three international airports. The RCMP does not provide active provincial or municipal policing in Ontario or Quebec. However, all members of the RCMP have jurisdiction as a peace officer in all parts of Canada, including Ontario and Quebec.



LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE ALBERTA PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. BY EARL GREY. 1.10.09
EDMONTON ALBERTA.
SANDERSON PHOTO.

Despite the name, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is no longer an actual mounted police force, with horses only being used at ceremonial events. The predecessor NWMP and RNWMP had relied on horses for transport for most of their history, though the RNWMP was switching to automobiles at the time of the merger.

As Canada's national police force, the RCMP is primarily responsible for enforcing federal laws throughout Canada while general law and order including the enforcement of the criminal code and applicable provincial legislation is constitutionally the responsibility of the provinces and territories. Larger cities may form their own municipal police departments.

The two most populous provinces, Ontario and Quebec, maintain provincial forces: the Ontario Provincial Police and *Sûreté du*

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Québec. The other eight provinces contract policing responsibilities to the RCMP. The RCMP provides front-line policing in those provinces under the direction of the provincial governments. When Newfoundland joined the confederation in 1949, the RCMP entered the province and absorbed the then Newfoundland Ranger Force, which patrolled most of Newfoundland's rural areas. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary patrols urban areas of the province. In the territories, the RCMP is the sole territorial police force. Many municipalities throughout Canada contract to the RCMP. Thus, the RCMP polices at the federal, provincial, and municipal level. In several areas of Canada, it is the only police force.

The RCMP is responsible for an unusually large breadth of duties. Under their federal mandate, the RCMP police throughout Canada, including Ontario and Quebec (albeit under smaller scales there). Federal operations include: enforcing federal laws including commercial crime, counterfeiting, drug trafficking, border integrity, organized crime, and other related matters; providing counter-terrorism and domestic security; providing protection services for the Canadian Monarch, governor general, prime minister, their families and residences, and other ministers of the Crown, visiting dignitaries, and diplomatic missions; and participating in various international policing efforts.

Under provincial and municipal contracts, the RCMP provides front-line policing in all areas outside of Ontario and Quebec that do not have an established local police force. There are detachments located in small villages in the far north, remote First Nations reserves, and rural towns, but also larger cities such as Surrey, British Columbia (population 468,251). There, support units investigate for their own detachments, and smaller municipal police forces. Investigations include major crimes, homicides, forensic identification, collision forensics, police dogs, emergency response teams, explosives disposal, and undercover operations. Under its National Police Services branch the RCMP supports all police forces in Canada via the Canadian Police Information Centre, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, Forensic Science and Identification Services, Canadian Firearms Program, and the Canadian Police College.

The RCMP Security Service was a specialized political intelligence and counterintelligence branch with national security responsibilities, replaced by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service in 1984, following revelations of illegal covert operations relating to the Quebec separatist movement.

From the Collections of Barend Wissink

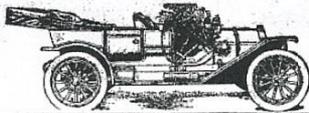
GEORGE NOBEL (1879-1965) PHOTOGRAPHER BANFF, ALBERTA

Of the hundreds of thousands of different post cards of the Rockies and National Parks there is certain early photographers that contributed to promote the parks and make a good living at it, George Nobel was one of these.

The most prolific of the Banff photographers was without doubt Byron Harmon but George Noble wasn't that far behind, at the time of his retirement in 1957 he had over 8,500 photos that went to the new owners of his business. George Nobel was born in Woolwich, England where he apprenticed as a photographer. He came to Banff in 1909 to operate photographic business for his uncles George and William Fear who had a curio shop,

who saw the potential of selling post cards to tourists.

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HENDERSON'S ALBERTA

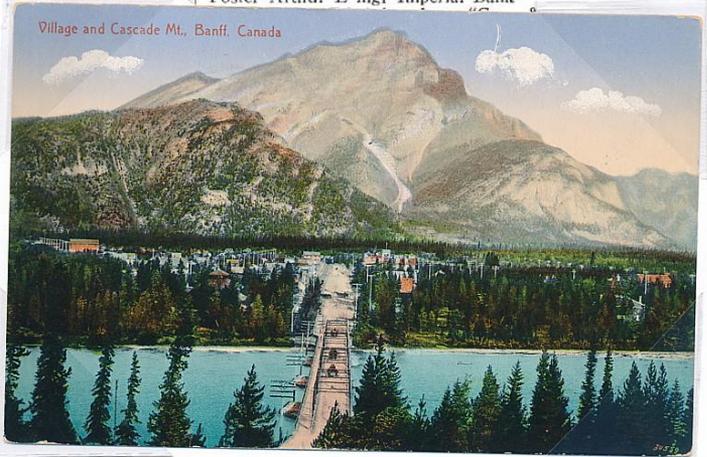
Banff



Duncan Elisha Corey local mgr P Burns & Co Ltd
Dunsmore Arthur W clk Brewster Trading Co Ltd
Dunsmore Thomas A mgr Brewster Trading Co Ltd
Eckhurst Edward park carpenter
Elite Tailoring Store D Hay Lacombe prop cleaners and pressers
Elliott E painter
Evans Ernest porter Hotel Mount Royal
Fear G & W (George M and William H) curios stationery tobacco
Foster Arthur E mgr Imperial Bank

The 1911 Alberta Henderson Directory lists the Fear Bros. and their curio shop but not Noble as the

photographer
This post card is published by G & W Fear of Banff of the Bow River Bridge which appeared as 9th in the bridge series (Oct. 2018) also by the Fear Bros. only the clouds are different.
A Noble photo.



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In 1919 Noble bought out his uncles photographic business and in 1932 the Fear Brothers retired and George took over the business. George wanted to increase business so he built a new studio and shop, where he did portraits, photo finishing, sold cameras and supplies. He employed Bill Jamieson as a photographer and the pair took all kinds photographs in and around Banff. Subjects included scenes, people, buildings, wildlife and local events, With his new equipment he made his own post cards from photos they made.



This Noble post card is again of the Bow River Bridge, a side view taken from the canoe rental, photo is of the new bridge completed in 1921. This photo was taken around 1933 the year the Sanitarium Hotel burnt to the ground.

POST CARD
NOBLE, BANFF.

Like Byron Harmon, Noble post cards were rubber stamped on the back with the name of photographer.

CORRESPONDENCE

NAME AND ADDRESS

BANFF

*The Social and Sport Centre of
the Canadian Rockies*

BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL has a superb new golf course . . . Indian caddies . . . warm sulphur water or cool, fresh-water pools . . . trout in the mountain streams . . . en-tout-cas tennis courts . . . perfect motor roads . . . horses . . . trails that wander high through the mountains . . . Swiss Guides . . . concert and dance orchestras. Always something to do . . . something new and beautiful to see.

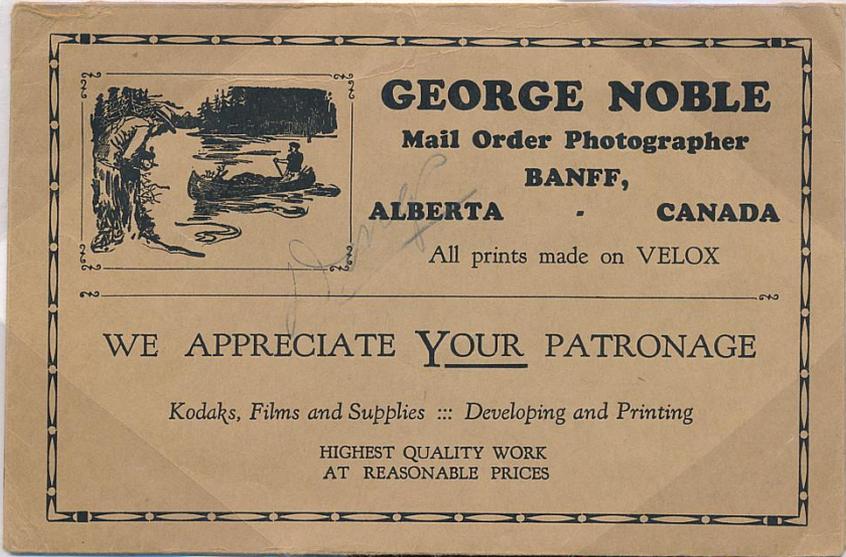
Apply to the Convention and Hotel Department, Montreal,
or nearest
CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENT

(Printed in Canada, 1930)

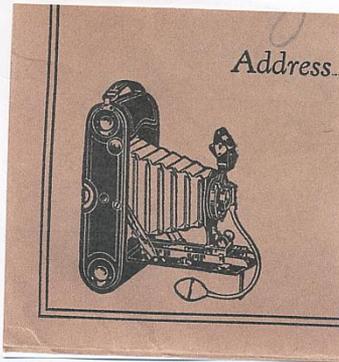
Noble like all the rest promoted Banff, a good tourist trade was always good for business. This sort of advertising was a promotional ploy by the C.P.R. on an ink blotter printed in 1930.

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Along with his shop and photo studio George was an upstanding citizen of Banff, serving on the school board and the Banff Board of Trade. He did a booming mail order business developing film for tourists. This Mail Order envelope for pictures and film negatives isn't dated but



from the picture of the camera on the back it looks like the middle to late 1930's.



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CHSNCNS

Geo. Noble

Banff, -:- Alta.

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