

Kingston Stamp Club Chapter 49 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

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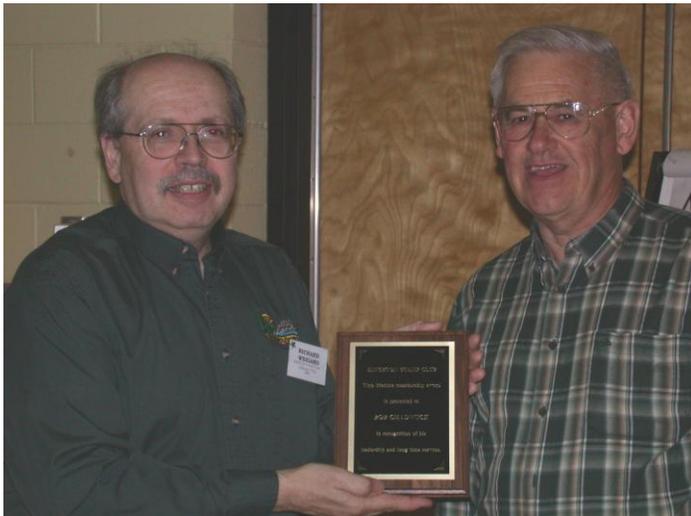
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Upcoming Schedule of Club Dates

September 10	Membership Renewals
September 24	Trenton to Visit us
October 13	Kingston Festival
October 22	Auction Night

1) President's Message



The plaque reads "Kingston Stamp Club
This lifetime membership award is presented to Bob Chadwick
in recognition of his leadership and long time service."

As your President my first order of business was to present this plaque to Bob Chadwick from our club in recognition of his six year presidency. My second order of business was to honour Bob Chadwick with a n Honorary Life Membership in our club.

The new executive voted into office in the May meeting is enclosed at the last page of this newsletter for easy removal and reference.

The Cobourg Stamp Club visited us in May and we enjoyed meeting old friends as well as adding new items to our collections. We can expect an invitation to come to their club in the fall of the year.

BNAPS St Lawrence Seaway Regional Group has contacted all of the stamp clubs in this area to measure our level of interest in BNAPS September 2009 Stamp Show in Kingston. Your executive has sent back a letter confirming our strong support and involvement in this show. Details to follow as they develop.

RPSC Sales Circuit listing is included with this issue, please complete and return to Bob Chadwick.

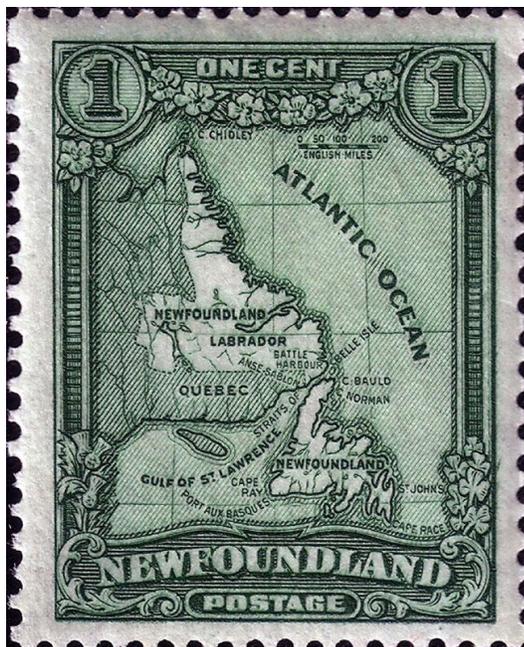
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2) Editor's Comments

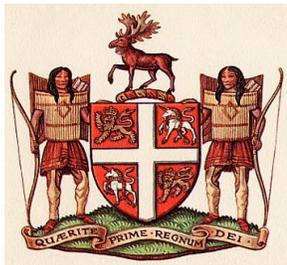
The summer season is slowly winding down and now is the time to brush off the dust on your collection and enjoy another year. This issue's main article is a brief history of Newfoundland. Enjoy.

Editor – Richard Weigand

3) A Brief History of Newfoundland Stamps By Richard Weigand



The Nature of Newfoundland History



Newfoundland has long prided itself on being the "first colony of the British Empire," a claim based on John Cabot's voyage of discovery in 1497, on the subsequent and explosive growth of an international fishing industry centred on this island, and on Sir Humphrey Gilbert's effort in 1583 to claim

Newfoundland formally for England.

Company of Adventurers of the New Found Land

Early settlement of New Found Land remains uncertain with English, French and Portuguese fishing off The Grand Banks.

One of the earliest English settlements was a consortium of British merchants from Bristol who received a Royal Charter in 1502 to establish a colony on the island. The settlement survived until 1506 and no site has ever been found. This site preceded the French colonization of the St Lawrence river basin, & the first settlements by the Scottish in Nova Scotia, by 100 years.



Colonization – John Cabot

The letters patent (a license authorizing exploration) granted by King Henry VII to Cabot and his sons on March 5, 1496, gave them "full and free authority, faculty and power to sail to all parts,

regions and coasts of the eastern, western, and northern sea, under our banners, flags, and ensigns . . . to find, discover, and investigate whatsoever islands, countries, regions, or provinces of heathens and infidels, in whatsoever part of the world placed, which before this time were unknown to all Christians. . . ."

Founder of the First English Colony - Sir Humphrey Gilbert

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the founder of the first English colony in North America, was born about 1539, the son of a Devonshire gentleman, whose widow afterward married the father of Sir Walter Raleigh. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, served under Sir Philip Sidney's father in Ireland, and fought for the Netherlands against Spain. After his return he composed a pamphlet urging the search for a North West Passage to Cathay, which led to Frobisher's license for his explorations to that end.

In 1578 Gilbert obtained from Queen Elizabeth the charter he had long sought, to plant a colony in North America. His first attempt failed, and cost him his whole fortune; but, after further service in Ireland, he sailed again in 1583 in search for the North West Passage and discovered Newfoundland instead. On August 5, 1583 of that year he took possession of the harbour of St. John and founded his colony. His ship, *The Squirrel*, carried settlers and supplies for the new world exploration. On the return voyage his ship hit heavy seas and he was heard saying "We are as near to heaven by sea as by land", he went down with his ship in a storm south of the Azores.

Historically, St John's is the oldest city founded by Europeans in the Americas. By the time Sir Humphrey Gilbert arrived in St John's harbour in 1583 there was already a makeshift town to serve the fishing fleets from Devon.

Colonization - John Guy

Thirty-nine colonists set out from Bristol in 1610 under John Guy, an experienced Bristol merchant. They had detailed instructions. They were to fortify the settlement at Cupids (then known as Cuper's Cove) in Conception Bay, experiment with farming, cut spars and planks, make salt, potash and glass, collect samples of ore and, significantly, to fish and trade in cured fish and *train oil*.



The first two winters were mild, the death rate was low, and the colonists were able to carry out their instructions. In 1612 Guy brought out 16 women. The company hoped, obviously, that the settlement would eventually become self-replicating. On 17 March 1613 a son was born to the wife of Nicholas Guy (probably a relative of John). It is thought that this was the first English

child born in Newfoundland.

The small colony had problems. Soil and climate were not as good as hoped: The colonists succeeded in raising vegetables but not grain, and they did not harvest enough hay to keep the animals through the hard winter of 1613. The settlement was harassed by the pirate Peter Easton and had to pay him protection in the form of precious livestock. Then Guy quarreled with the company about landed property that he expected for himself, as well as about wages due to his men. As a result he withdrew from the company in 1615, probably taking the other Bristol investors with him. Guy never returned to Newfoundland, and died in 1629. Bristol merchants, however, established an off-shoot colony at Bristol's Hope, now Harbour Grace. (The modern Bristol's Hope was known in the 17th century as "Mosquito".)

The Newfoundland Company eventually replaced Guy with the capable mariner John Mason, who may have been chosen for a perceived ability to deal with the pirates. Unfortunately, he was not especially attentive to the fishery and this could only weaken the colony's economic stability. The colony's interim leader, Henry Crout, thought the company never exploited the fishery as fully as it could have, there being too many who "scorned to torne a Fish", as he put it. The West Country fishermen nevertheless perceived the colonists as serious competition and by 1618 they were already at odds with the planters. Mason moved to New England in 1621 and the Cupids settlement apparently dispersed, although there were still people there about 1624.

The historian Gillian Cell argues that the original plantation was doomed to failure from the start because it could not earn enough to satisfy the company's shareholders and, at the same time support the colony. This is a nice explanation because it suggests that if a settlement was not beholden to shareholders it might support itself, and this is, after all, what eventually happened in Newfoundland. Cell's larger claim that successful exploitation of the Newfoundland fisheries did not require settlement is beside the point. There are many possible reasons for colonization. One of the most important at this time was the hope servants had of becoming householders in their own right. If settlement was slow to develop, a significant factor may have been the Newfoundland Company's reluctance to allot premises to its servants.

Although the Cupids plantation was a business failure, it was successful in a different sense: The English were now actually established in a new and somewhat inhospitable territory. Archaeologists working at Cupids have found traces of mid-17th century occupations, but it is difficult to say whether these represent planter households or simply the cabins occupied by migratory fishermen.

Significant settlement took hold at Bristol's Hope, where Nicholas Guy and his family moved, rather than at the original colony. But Cupids is historically important. It was not only the first English settlement in Newfoundland, it was the ancestor of later settlements both in its personnel and in the succession to the rights granted to the company by patent.

When Cupids did not produce the profits that the investors in the Newfoundland Company had hoped for, these London and

Bristol merchants did what most businessmen would do and liquidated their investments. They did this by subdividing the original grant into several lots and reselling regional proprietorships. Several of these successor proprietors organized colonies, among them Sir William Vaughan at Renew's, Sir George Calvert at Ferryland, as well as William Payne and others at St. John's. Other investors, like Sir Percival Willoughby, who purchased the Conception Bay lot north and east of Carbonear, do not seem to have managed even a brief colonization effort.

Early Newfoundland History

Newfoundland was the first part of North America to be visited by Englishmen and among the first areas to receive English settlers, and yet the Island's economic, social and political development was painfully slow when compared to the West Indian colonies, or the thirteen British colonies in what is now the United States of America. This is one of the greatest puzzles of Newfoundland history. Newfoundland was not neglected because it was thought unimportant. The Newfoundland fishery was considered to be one of the most important foreign trades carried on from Western Europe. Perhaps one of the reasons is the isolation of the villages due to the lack of roads through the rough back country.



As early as 1620 it was said that without Newfoundland dried cod, Spain and Italy could hardly live France and England quarreled, competed, and often fought over the right to control the fishery. We can say, therefore, that the history of Newfoundland has

been shaped by its fishery and by the international competition which arose around it.

The fishery alone attracted men to Newfoundland and, in the competition for the fishery, the Island fell almost as a by-product into the hands of the English, who won the struggle. The old West Country fishermen of the seventeenth century had a rhyme; "If it were not for wood, water and fish, Newfoundland were not worth a rush," and for the fishermen and for the nations they came from, that saying expressed almost all that was valued here. The first struggles over the Island, as distinct from the fishery, occurred as men quarreled about who should take possession of the best fishing rooms. Yet the fact remained, the hopes and dreams of the first settlers notwithstanding Newfoundland was valued only as a fishery, and the Island as a great ship moored near the banks.

Though it had no immediate significance in terms of advancing the settlement of Newfoundland, the Gilbert voyage, together with Cabot's discovery, did add weight to an emerging notion of

overseas empire and particularly the belief that not only discovery but also effective occupation were critical to subsequent British claims to sovereignty over Newfoundland.

By the time Acadia and Québec were being established early in the seventeenth century, Newfoundland had already been the annual destination for thousands of European fishermen for nearly a century. In a strictly Euro-centric sense, Newfoundland has an older history than any other part of Canada, a point which was greatly reinforced by the recent confirmation that the Norse preceded Cabot to Newfoundland by five centuries. Clearly, history has been important in defining and shaping Newfoundland, and it should therefore come as no surprise that efforts began as early as the eighteenth century to explain that history.

The basic factor in Newfoundland history is that which underlies many events in modern times, - the expansion of Western Europe, which, in the fifteenth century, began to emerge from self-containment and comparative isolation to seek out and eventually to dominate vast areas in other parts of the world. This expansion took the form of overseas commerce and the establishment of colonies beyond the seas.

From the very earliest days the Newfoundland fishery formed an important element in the development of European trans-oceanic commerce. While the establishment of a settlement upon the Island occurred comparatively later than those of the Spanish and Portuguese in South America, it was one of the first settlements to be attempted by the English, who eventually possessed Newfoundland. Even more, it was through the migratory fishery wherein men from the west of England came annually to fish here that the English first acquired the seamanship, interest in, and knowledge of, the North American world which enabled them to develop what eventually became a world-wide empire.

The English won control over the Island of Newfoundland, but we should not assume that this was inevitable. Indeed' until the last twenty years of the sixteenth century, her fishery at Newfoundland was tiny when compared to that of France, Spain or even Portugal.

Newfoundland depended upon the fishery for its very life and this was established long before the first settlers came, The international fishery had developed its own rough laws and customs, which took no account of the possibility of permanent settlement. In the rest of the New World European settlers came out to virgin territory, unpopulated and unvisited by other Europeans. Able to ignore the native peoples as savages, they could do what they pleased. This was not true of Newfoundland for the first English settlers arrived to find thousands of English fishermen and many more from France, Portugal and Spain who also claimed the right to use the Island as a fishery England and France laid claim to it, and Spain could at least claim that she had anciently used the land for her fishing. Thus, from the outset, colonization in Newfoundland was radically different from that of the rest of the New World: four nations claimed rights; thousands of men from different countries were established here; and settlement took account of this.

The experiences of the first settlers soon showed that they, as much as the visiting fishermen, had to fish if they wanted to make a living for the land was infertile and mining industry did not develop until the nineteenth century. Thus the settlers became completely dependent upon an uncertain industry, which not even the merchants who bought their fish could control, for the fish had to be sold in Southern Europe. Unlike the settlers of the English mainland colonies, those in Newfoundland could not even hope to become self-sufficient, for the infertility of the soil, the shortness of the growing season, and (until the mid-eighteenth century), the lack of a hardy crop like the potato, meant that almost all of the food they consumed had to be imported from abroad. If you kept a cow here in the seventeenth century, you might have to import hay from Boston to keep it alive during the winter. The fishing season lasted only during the summer so that a settler had to make enough money in three or four months to buy all that he needed to live for twelve. Almost everything that he ate, wore, or used had to be imported and paid for with fish. It was a hard life and not many people wanted to emigrate here. However, for anyone who knew how to fish, a good living could be made, so that most of the early settlers were men from the west of England who, "bred up" to the trade by coming here annually to fish, decided for various reasons to settle down for a while at least and try the life of a planter.

Treaty of Utrecht

This treaty signed in 1713 between the English and French finally acknowledged British sovereignty over Newfoundland even though the latter retained the rights to land and cure fish on the French shore which extended along the northern and western rims of the island. English fleets remained on the eastern shore, a neat separation for all.

Multicultural Newfoundland in 1800's

By the early nineteenth century the mainland colonies contained settlers from many different regions of Europe since the need to develop the land created a great demand for labour and called for skills which were wide spread through much of Western Europe. In Newfoundland the demand was for skilled fishermen only, - no one came to Newfoundland to farm, and commerce and industry were only just beginning to develop. Only the French and the English knew anything about fishing in Newfoundland, and the French, after 1713, were not allowed to live here. This left the English and Irish as the only possible colonizers. In England, only the people living in the West Country counties of Devonshire, Dorset, Somerset and Hampshire knew anything about the fishery, and most of the Irishmen came out via Waterford and Cork; two ports on the south coast of Ireland which had much contact with Newfoundland. They were drawn mainly from four counties around those cities. Thus the population was remarkably homogenous compared with

North America as a whole and, of course, it has largely remained so.

The fishery first drew men to Newfoundland; the fishery shaped the policies of the nations



concerned in it; the fishery both created and limited the way of life of the colonists; and the fishery, through its fluctuating prosperity, its' assumed value to Europe and the conflicts it caused, determined when, where, in what numbers, and under what conditions the colonists should settle. By 1670 English settlement in Newfoundland had become firmly established, but England did not possess the entire Island. France had established settlements in Placentia Bay and at St. Mary's, and she and the Spanish monopolized the fishery north of Bonavista Bay. The English fishery in Newfoundland was confined to what is in some places still referred to as the Old English Shore, a region stretching from Trepassey to Greenspond. Only in this area could English colonists find protection and here English settlement was confined until 1713. This was not a great handicap at the time, for the area contained excellent fishing grounds and harbours for shipping and for making fish. As the first region of English settlement, it continued to be the major region of population on the Island until the present century, and contains the oldest settler families.

Expansion of settlement to the rest of Newfoundland had to await the evacuation of other nations and a growth in the population and fishery of Newfoundland, which would make men want to exploit the other fishing areas. The development of inland communities had to wait for the present century, for the population lived only by fishing. As a result, Newfoundland lacked a natural centre which could link together the many communities and regions into one whole community. All communications were by sea, and each bay had its own major commercial centres, which were independent of the others, importing and exporting goods and people directly from, and to, the outside world. The towns of the west of England which controlled the fishery at Newfoundland divided up the English shore, with particular parts of the west of England, fishing only along certain parts of the Newfoundland coast. Thus the settlers who came to the various communities and bays chose their place of residence from the ports to which their ship came. Since the merchants of Poole, for example, controlled all the trade of Trinity and Bonavista Bays, most of the English settlers there came from the counties of Dorset, Hampshire and Somerset. The fishermen and merchants of South Devon fished the Southern Shore from Torbay to Trepassey, so that most of the English settlers there came from the same region. It might be said until the nineteenth century there was no community of Newfoundland, but a series of separate cultural and economic bays independent of and relatively indifferent to, each other. This feeling exists even today in some forms. Only with the rise of St. John's as the commercial and political capital of the Island did the feeling of distinctness and independence between the bays begin to decline, and this did not begin to happen until late in the eighteenth century.

Newfoundland Granted Official Status as Colony

Not until 1825 was Newfoundland granted official status as a colony. Until then, it remained officially a fishing post. Historians have long attempted to explain this slow rate of growth and development in terms of a fundamental hostility between the needs of a migratory fisherman for free access to beaches and shore resources, and the needs of the settler for permanent occupation of property. Only recently has this perception given way to a recognition that the growth of a permanent population

in Newfoundland was always most successful where merchants and traders had established themselves. The fragility of aboriginal populations, the seeming failure of colonization efforts as diverse as those of the Norse, the English, and the French, together with the difficulties experienced in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in diversifying the economy, has fostered a stronger appreciation for other limiting factors, such as the environmental ones.

These are some of the themes of Newfoundland history. Beginning as an international fishery, the Island became a largely British fishery carried on by a mixture of settlers and visiting fishermen, then an English colony and, finally, a distinctive community with an identity and culture of its own.

Newfoundland Postage Stamp History

Between 1857 and 1949, Newfoundland issued its own postage stamps. In all, more than 300 issues (regular and air mail) were distributed and they were, and still are, renowned for their beauty, history and high collector value.

The postage stamps of Newfoundland are almost unique in the world because nearly every aspect of the early development of the nation of Newfoundland is depicted upon them. A study of Newfoundland postage stamps is a study of Newfoundland history, politics, natural resources and geography. Many parents educated their children using Newfoundland postage stamps as valuable reference material, prior to union with Canada on March 31, 1949.

The earliest Newfoundland postage stamps were the Pence issues and they include what is probably the most valuable regular Newfoundland postage stamp of them all, the one shilling orange (12 pence) of 1860. Only one thousand of these stamps were distributed and today a fine example is worth more than \$30,000.

During the early years of Newfoundland stamp collecting, many counterfeiters were hard at work making illegal copies of Newfoundland postage stamps. Today, many of Newfoundland's most valuable stamps are sold with a certificate of authenticity, which is backed by the reputation of a respected postage stamp authority, quite often a nationally recognized society. However, counterfeit Newfoundland postage stamps are not a problem for most collectors.

The first individuals to appear on a Newfoundland postage stamp were Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert in 1865. This stamp is very beautiful and very much in demand by collectors. The stamp shows Queen Victoria in white and pale red brown (on white paper) in a cameo view.

In 1897 the first commemorative postage stamps were issued. These postage stamps marked both the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland in 1497 and the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's coronation in 1837. Various themes such as fishing,

hunting, logging and mining are depicted on these postage stamps.

The "Trail of the Caribou" Issue In 1919, 12 postage stamps were issued to recognize and remember the service and sacrifice of Newfoundland soldiers and sailors during World War I. On each postage stamp is inscribed the location of an important action, which took place during the war. Also in 1919, Alcock and Brown made the first non-stop transatlantic airplane flight. Their trip from St. John's, Newfoundland to Ireland was made eight years before Charles Lindbergh's solo flight from Long Island, New York to Paris, France. Newfoundland issued its first airmail postage stamps in 1919 and they quickly fell into favour with stamp collectors. Today, a 1927 DePinedo airmail postage stamp (especially overprinted for the flight) is worth more than \$90,000.

On June 23, 1947 the last Newfoundland postage stamp was issued before Newfoundland joined Canada in 1949. Newfoundland postage stamps remain valid for mail posted anywhere in Canada, although they are rarely used for that purpose.

The Nature of Newfoundland History
<http://collections.ic.gc.ca/cod/nature.htm>

History of Newfoundland to 1869
http://www.swgc.mun.ca/nfld_history/nfld_history_intro.htm

John Guy
<http://www.heritage.nf.ca/exploration/cupids.html>

John Cabot
<http://www.tv.cbc.ca/newsinreview/sept97/newfoundland/history.html>

Newfoundland Postal History
<http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/~ae050/briefstamp.html>

Newfoundland Stamp History
<http://homepage.tinet.ie/~edrice/stellar/stamps.htm>

Sir Hubert Humphrey
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1585haies-gilbert.html>

Early Newfoundland History
The Canadians by George Woodcock
Fitzhenry & Whiteside
Chapter Four – Newfoundland Where the Empire Began
☒

4) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material

A Short List of Items to Avoid

The primary concern of the Preservation and Care of Philatelic Materials Committee and this website is to provide proper care for those philatelic materials that have come into our hands. In order to preserve and conserve our philatelic treasures, we

would be wise to exclude all of the following from close proximity to our stamps, cards, and covers:

Ballpoint pens, Cellophane or plastic (Scotch) tape. Rubber cement. Paper clips and other metallic paper fasteners. "Magnetic Albums." These are adhesive coated pages with plastic covers. Most are made out of PVC plastic and acidic adhesives.

Constant contact with your hands. Human bodies give off sulphur. Fingerprints on the gum of mint stamps or even covers is like a little time bomb slowly releasing stain-forming sulphur. Use lintless lightweight white gloves, as worn by conservators and professionals whenever practical. Rubber elastic bands. Masking tape. Typewriting added to covers or photos, often on the reverse side. Peelable labels used on stock sheets and album pages. Some types of these adhesive labels deteriorate over time and materials from them migrate into the album page. Mounted stamps could be affected by those materials.



5) Canada Post News Release

June 29, 2007

No basic domestic letter rate increase in 2008

Ottawa - Canada Post Corporation today announced that there will be no increase in the domestic basic letter rate in 2008.

Under the price-cap formula approved by the federal government in 2000, basic letter rate increases, when warranted, will not exceed 66.67 per cent of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index from May prior to the last increase to May of the current year. Increases will be implemented no more than once a year, in January, and announced no later than July 1 in the year before the increase goes into effect in the *Canada Gazette* Part I.

The Consumer Price Index from May 2006 to May 2007 shows an increase of 2.2 per cent negating an increase in the domestic letter rate next year. Price changes for the remaining regulated domestic Lettermail and USA and International letter-post products continue to be market-based and proposed increases are scheduled for implementation on January 14, 2008.

Canada Post announced in the *Canada Gazette* Part I the following proposed rate adjustments.

- \$0.03 increase to \$0.96 for letters, cards and postcards up to 30g destined for the USA;
- \$0.05 increase to \$1.60 for letters, cards and postcards up to 30g to foreign destinations.

Canada Post's proposed rates for a 30-gram letter to the USA and other International destinations compare favourably to the rates other countries charge to send a similar piece of mail to Canada. It costs \$2.64 from Great Britain, \$3.05 from Germany and \$1.80 from Australia to send a 30-gram letter to Canada. The cost to mail a 30-gram letter from the USA to Canada is \$1.15.

Annual price increases are consistent with industry

practice and are necessary for Canada Post to retain a competitive position in an ever-changing marketplace. Rate adjustments are necessary to keep pace with inflation, direct operating costs and the need to reinvest in network infrastructure to meet customer demands. Fuel costs, for example, rose 6 per cent in 2006 and are expected to remain high.

Canada Post is facing inflationary pressure from a number of sources. One such source is terminal dues, a pricing mechanism that allows the postal administration receiving mail for delivery to collect for the cost of delivery from the postal administration sending the mail (in this case Canada Post). It is expected that terminal dues to the United States will increase by a minimum of 5 per cent in 2007, while dues to other international destinations will increase by 2.5 per cent.

Detailed information on these and other proposed rate changes is available in the *Canada Gazette* Part 1. Canadians have 60 days in which to make representations to the Minister Responsible for Canada Post regarding the proposed rate increases.



News Flash – Late Edition Update

Kingston Stamp Festival
Stamp Exhibits Required
Call Colin Wright 613-389-0241