

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

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Upcoming Schedule of Club Dates for 2009

April 6	Meeting Night
April 27	Auction Night
May 11	Cobourg Visit
May 25	Meeting Night
Sept 14	Meeting Night
Sept 28	Meeting Night
Oct 5	Meeting Night
Oct 17	Kingston Stamp Festival
Oct 26	Meeting Night

1) President's Message

Once again, this is the year-end issue and time to look back at our accomplishments for our club year 2008 – 2009.

Membership has remained strong with new members joining throughout the year. Club support for our new members is good to see as we all work together to enjoy our hobby.

Financially, your club remains sound; we bought new catalogues this year to keep us reasonably current.

Kingston Stamp Festival 2008 was another successful year with good turnout, strong dealer support and another profitable show. Our sponsors came through again this year which allowed us to produce our booklet at no cost to the show. Our consignment



table was very busy all

Auction Nights continued with over 90 lots (90 lots), and go

Kingston Leisure and Recreational Shows were attended by our members last fall with over three thousand attending. We are also booked for an early April Leisure Show as we continue to advertise our club's activities to the greater Kingston community.

Our Guest Speaker Chris Hargreaves provided us insights into Aero philately, a fascinating area of study. His second speech to us was also very interesting, and is our lead article in this issue.

On behalf of the Executive Committee we wish all of you a very safe and enjoyable summer and look forward to seeing you again this fall.

Richard Weigand

Richard Weigand, President
218 Richmond Street, R R # 1 Bath, ON K0H 1G0
Tel 613-352-8775, Email rweigand@kos.net



2) Editor's Comments

I want to thank Chris Hargreaves for his kind assistance in sending me the material for the lead article in this issue. The opening of the Kingston Airport was a very important event in the growing status of this region as Canada grew in the 1930's.

In addition and as promised, this issue starts a serialized look at the German Colonies.

The Royal Philatelist Society of Canada (RPSC) wanted to review all of the club's newsletters and our recent issues were sent in to support this request. Overall we are providing a good service to our members with positive feedback from this review. As a byproduct, I have been approached by Tony Shaman editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* to write articles for their publication. You may see me in print in the near future in this publication.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Don Mann for proof reading the issues this year.

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



3) Covers From The Opening Of Kingston Airport
By Chris Hargreaves

The opening of Kingston Airport on Tuesday June 4th 1929 was a BIG event at the time. - Over 10,000 people went to the airport for a day of celebrations, including our now deceased Kingston Stamp Club member Don Walker, who was five years old at the time. As part of the celebrations, special stops were made in Kingston by the regular Toronto - Montreal, and Montreal - Toronto, air mail flights. The Canadian Post Office produced four commemorative cachets, and over 5,000 covers were carried on each flight. The Post Office announcement stated that, "these special cachets will be used only on such covers as bear Canadian postage at the air mail rate, which is 5 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each succeeding ounce". However, commemorative covers with a variety of frankings can be found.

2 Cents Air Mail Cover



This cover is addressed to Martin Crowl, who produced covers with a variety of frankings, from a number of Canadian First Flights. The Post Office probably made a special allowance and cancelled this cover with the others he produced, but it also charged 6 cents Postage Due.

3 cents Canadian + 2 cents U.S.



Lucky! - Covers with a mixture of Canadian and American stamps were usually charged Postage Due.

5 Cents Air Mail Cover



Correctly franked - the 5 cent rate for letters within Canada and to the United States, also applied to letters for England, Australia and New Zealand.

6 Cents Air Mail Cover



Over franked - These overprinted stamps had been issued in October 1926, following the removal of the 1 cent War Tax imposed on letters in 1915. The use of these provisional stamps on this cover nearly three years later, suggests a deliberate overfranking to produce an unusual cover.

7 Cents Air Mail Cover



Overfranked 2 cents: This is a relatively common error. Airmail rates in different countries, and at different times, sometimes included the regular mail service, (e.g. Canada to the U.S.A. since October 1928); but sometimes were a surcharge in addition to the regular postage, (e.g. Canada to the U.S.A. before October 1928.) - Most 7 cent covers were probably the result of confusion, when the sender thought the 5 cent air mail fee was a surcharge, to be paid in addition to the regular 2 cents postage.



Under franked! 1929 was a confusing time for Canadian airmail, as the Post Office did not publish a schedule of airmail rates to overseas destinations until March 1930! This cover from Kingston, Ontario, to Kingston, Jamaica, was correctly franked for airmail service in Canada, then surface mail to destination: 5 cents airmail rate + 2 cents Empire surface rate. However, the U.S. Post Office charged an extra fee for airmail to the Caribbean, and the cover is hand stamped NOT IN THE AIR MAIL.

10 cents



Under franked: The cover to Sweden was under franked 3 cents: the rate for air mail in North America / surface mail to most European countries, was 13 cents: 5 cents air mail, plus the regular 8 cents surface mail.



The cover to Germany was under franked 7 cents. It is endorsed AIR MAIL via Kingston-Montreal & London-Berlin. An additional fee of 4 cents (2 pence) should have been paid on this cover, for air mail by Imperial Airways from London to Germany, giving a total fee of 17 cents. However, the red hand stamp, and BERLIN

C back stamp, indicates that this cover was flown from London to Berlin.

Surprisingly, I have seen more airmail covers to Europe franked 10 cents in 1929, than I have seen covers correctly franked 13 cents or 17 cents!

15 Cents Air Mail Cover



Correct - 10 cents was the regular charge for a registered letter by surface mail, so 15 cents was the correct franking for a registered letter on this flight.

15 Cents Air Mail Cover



Overpaid - but the use of a block of four 5 cents airmail stamps produced a nice looking cover.

25 Cents Air Mail Cover



25 cents was the correct franking for a SPECIAL DELIVERY letter. However, Special Delivery was normally used for speedy

delivery, as letters were delivered as soon as they reached the Post Office at the destination. These are both over franked philatelic covers, as the extra payment would not have resulted in speedier delivery for a cover addressed "c/o Postmaster" in Toronto; or on a letter sent from TORONTO to WINNIPEG via KINGSTON!



4) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material – Stamp Hinges

The Arthur Salm Foundation of Chicago has tested philatelic paper products for their archival qualities. The stamp hinge, a product used by most stamp collectors, was tested with very interesting results. The test results are summarized below:

Brand	pH	Residue
C. M. C.	4.79	0
Exactaphil	5.02	90
Denison	5.08	50
Western Stamp	5.09	0
La Mor	5.29	0
Gibbons	5.67	25
Fold-O-Hinge	5.77	50
Scott	5.77	50

A pH reading of 7 is neutral, and a pH 4 is 100 times more acidic than a pH 6. In layman's terms, a hinge with a pH of 7 or more is excellent; over 5.50 is not too bad providing the album page is alkaline. A pH of less than 7 is acidic while over 7 is alkaline. All hinges use a starch base adhesive.

All stamp hinges manufactured in the United States tested very acidic. The *Fold-O-Hinge*, made in the United States, is semi-glassine with a white opaque color.

The Arthur Salm Foundation tested a number of different stamp hinges. The results of these tests are shown in the chart above. The peel ability noted in the chart was for hinges affixed to an album page, not to stamps.

Another hinge is the La Mor stamp hinge, manufactured in Germany and distributed by the La Mor Corporation of Congers, New York.

The *Fold-O-Hinge* and the *Scott* hinge are manufactured by H. P. Industries in of Bradford, New Hampshire, and distributed by Harold Cohn and Company of Chicago, Illinois. The quality of these products has varied from package to package.

If you use hinges, test each new package on inexpensive stamps. When the applied hinge is thoroughly dry, remove the stamp and note the peel ability of the hinge and whether or not a residue is left on the stamp after the hinge has been removed. Some hinges will leave a residue on the stamp when peeled off, while others will actually thin the stamp when removed.



5) German East Africa



Introduction

In Schurdel's 1995 Book there is a short chapter, illustrated with some flags used in the former German colonies. It is said that in the year 1914 there was a decision to grant the colonies some flags. This idea was based on the fact that the British Possessions flew the blue ensign with the badge of the colonies. Germany had to show its flags also. The flags proposed—but never seen since 1919 Germany lost all its colonies—were all black-white-red horizontally defaced with the coat-of-arms of the colony in the centre. Only six coats-of-arms are known. They all have a *chief* (top of the shield) with the black Prussian eagle on white:

- Cameroon - on red, a white elephant head
- Togo - a palm tree with two snakes (colours not known)
- German East Africa - on red a white lion head
- German Southwest Africa - on blue, a white Cape buffalo head above which there is a diamond
- German New Guinea - on green, a bird of paradise, head at the bottom (colour not known)
- Samoa - above white-blue-white-blue waves on red, three white coconut trees each of them on a little mount (island?)

Source: *Pascal Vagnat*, 21 February 1996

In contrast to territories which made up the British Empire, virtually, all of which were granted a distinctive heraldic and vexillological identity, German colonies and protectorates did not have their own heraldic devices. Following in the Portuguese and Dutch colonial practice, the Germans treated their overseas possessions as an integral part of one empire and consequently,

the Imperial German Arms and Flags, as modified, were used throughout the Empire.

During a visit by the then German Secretary of State, Dr. Solf, to German possessions in Africa during 1912-1913, he noted that each of the British colonial territories had their own distinctive colonial emblem. The fact that these 'colonial flags' all followed a single pattern made a great impression on Dr. Solf who submitted a memorandum to Kaiser Wilhelm II stressing the desirability of adopting distinctive emblems for Germany's overseas possessions. He went so far as to suggest that the matter receive urgent attention. The Kaiser agreed and suggested that Dr. Solf take the necessary steps to prepare the appropriate designs. In close co-operation with Johann Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg and the Herald's Office, a series of designs were prepared and submitted to the Kaiser.

The flags were to be based on the German horizontal tricolour of black, white and red charged in the centre with a distinctive shield of the colony.

The outbreak of World War I in 1914 diverted attention to more pressing matters and the flags designed for Germany's colonial possessions were never taken into use.

Source: *Bruce Berry*, 13 February 1998

Source for the flag: www.fotw.com (Flags of the World)

When Otto von Bismarck became Chancellor of the newly formed German Empire in 1871, he declared in no uncertain terms that he had no colonial ambitions, saying "For Germany to acquire colonies would be like a poverty-stricken Polish nobleman providing himself with silks and sables when he needed shirts". In spite of this, he was to preside over rapid German colonial expansion in Africa and the South Pacific.

Germany's acquisition of East Africa was a result of the actions of Dr. Carl Peters who, in spite of being a frail academic, had a vile temper and a lust for power. He formed a private organisation called the Society for German Colonization and in 1884, without Bismarck's knowledge, led an expedition through the bush to sign up unwary African chiefs to Germany's "protection".

In spite of his previous statements, Bismarck then persuaded the Kaiser to grant a charter to this Society, which became the German East Africa Company. In this era, government of colonies through chartered private companies was common, and thus, the region passed into the German sphere. In 1888, the Sultan of Zanzibar, who had previously held nominal rule over the coastal areas, signed a treaty to transfer customs duties to the German East Africa Company, under a certain amount of coercion from the German navy.

The German administration then began to enforce a number of anti-slavery measures which triggered a general revolt, initiated by the Arab traders who partially depended on slavery for

income. The Company rapidly lost control of the situation and appealed to the government for assistance. The German government, anxious not to lose face, was forced to recruit Askaris, and with the aid of the British (who were vigorously opposed to slavery) put down the rebellion. When it had ended in 1891, the German government assumed formal control over the area. Their first governor was Captain Wissmann who had led the troops against

Germany entered the scramble for the colonies very late. The founders of the colony were mostly traders and around 1884 the first colony was acquired. When the First World War was over, the colonies were shared by the victors, although a treaty actually forbade this. But a new word was created, calling these former colonies a mandate. England, Japan, Belgium and France shared these former German colonies amongst each other.

So Germany had colonies for roughly 30 odd years.

Shutzgebiete

A term called Schutzgebiete was created which means protected areas/land and the troops were called Schutztruppe which is a protecting army. The term Protectorate was used.

The colonies in Africa were Togo, Cameroon, German South-West Africa (Namibia), German East Africa (Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi). The part of Papua New Guinea which the Germans had was called Kaiser-Wilhelm land (Emperor William Land), further Samoa as well as several smaller islands in the Pacific.

A harbour in China called Tsingtao was also part of the German crown. Here the German navy was in control of the harbour and area.

A legend says that Queen Victoria gave Mount Kilimanjaro as a present to the German Emperor; the truth is that the harbour of Mombasa was the real reason.

German East Africa was a former German colony, c.370, 000 sq mi (958,300 sq km), E Africa. Dar es Salaam was the capital. German influence emerged in the area in 1884 when Carl Peters, the German explorer, obtained treaties over parts of the territory. The German government declared a protectorate over the area in 1885 and the German East Africa Company was organized to administer it.

In 1888, the sultan of Zanzibar relinquished the coastal areas, but German control was hindered by the Abushiri revolt (1888–90).

In January 1891, the German government took over the administration of the colony and by 1898 had conquered all of the territory. Plantations were established and railroad and harbor systems were begun. Discontentment with the administration and with the plantation system, however, led to

the widespread Maji Maji rebellion (1905–7). After the rebellion, the colony entered a period of reform and economic expansion.

During World War I the Allies captured German East Africa; after the war it was divided into League of Nations mandates. Great Britain was given most of the area, renamed Tanganyika (now Tanzania), while Belgium received Ruanda-Urundi (now Rwanda and Burundi), and Kionga, a village, was ceded to Portugal.

Colonial school Wilhelmshof in Witzenhausen



Inscription of the coat of arms:

“Wilhelmshof German colonial school Witzenhausen a. Werra, with God for Germany Honour home and about the sea!”

The “German colonial school for agriculture, trade and craft “Wilhelmshof near Kassel was founded in 1899. The school served the preparations of practical economic managing employers and plantation employees, as well as from farmers, cattle breeders, viticulturists and fruit farmers for the German colonies and overseas settlement areas. This saved a major part of the overseas training requirements. On the sunny banks of the Werra River conveniently located in the midst of the inhabitant's from Thuringia Hessian mountainous region, the school enclosed a manor furnished for the purposes in addition to the buildings of an old Wilhelmiterklösters. Reichsangehörige (young men hostel) accepted admission at the age of 17 to 27 years old in April and October of every year.

Here one could acquire the “Certificate of the German Colonial

School “and get the authorization in order to lead the job title “Stately examined colonial farmer “. The course took three years to complete and covered the following areas:

- I. General, namely cultural sciences, sciences, other;
- II. Economic, namely agriculture, stockbreeding and animal medicine, market garden, forestry, commercial, practical agriculture, market garden and forestry;
- III. Technical, namely building trade, cultural technology, country fairs, professions;
- IV. Physical education as a gymnastics, riding, fencing. Colonial practice and theory are considered even and in close connection.

Source: “German colonial vocabulary ”, in 1920

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6) What is Old is New Again By Peter Mac Donald



We want to thank Peter Mac Donald for this slogan cancel from 1937, how little things change !

Slogan reads “Improve homes – Give Employment”

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7) Kingston Area Leisure and Recreation Show

This springs show was held in the Portsmouth Olympic Harbour on April 3 & 4. There were eighty seven local groups participating in this springs show. While the crowds were not as big as the fall show last year, it was considered a success and your stamp club received lots of exposure. Many attendees visited our booth and left with a flyer of our clubs activities. We should thank the following club members who supported this show: Klaus Scharz, Don Mann, Art Thacker, Ted Luhtala and Lace De Montbrun.

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8) News from Canada Post

(I) Canada Post warns Canadians about Fraud Scam

Canada Post is warning Canadians to be aware of a recent scam in which some individuals are receiving a letter fraudulently using the Canada Post logo and identified as coming from Canada Post.

The letter asks the receiver to secretly pose as a customer sending funds via Money Gram to help determine the performance level of Money Gram International service at Canada Post or Shoppers Drug Mart outlets.

This letter is not from Canada Post and Canadians should not respond to this fraudulent solicitation.

Canada Post Security and Investigation Services are investigating this matter and have notified the proper law enforcement authorities.

If you have received one of these letters, please contact our Customer Service at: 1-866-607-6301

(II) Canada Post Foundation for Mental Health hits \$1 million goal with its first fundraising campaign Feb. 23, 2009

OTTAWA – Canada Post is pleased to announce that, thanks to the generous support of its employees, customers and suppliers, the newly-formed Canada Post Foundation for Mental Health reached its 2008 \$1 million fundraising goal. Fundraising activities began in earnest following the announcement of the Foundation's creation last June.

"The generosity and the spirit of giving of Canada Post employees and the public have made this campaign an incredible success story that has surpassed anyone's expectations," said Moya Greene, President and CEO. "We are very proud to have reached our \$1 million goal so quickly. To everyone who participated or donated, we offer our heartfelt thanks."

Funds were raised a number of ways, including the sale of a special commemorative postage stamp, \$1 donations at post office counters across the country and donations from Canada Post's customers and suppliers. The mental health stamp remains available at post offices nationwide; each booklet sold generates \$1 for the Foundation. This initiative has already contributed \$250,000 to Foundation.



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Mental illness is rarely discussed, often misunderstood, and so commonly kept hidden that it's been called the "Invisible Disease." Its scope, scale and severity, however, are both far-reaching and deeply felt. In fact, one in five Canadians will suffer from a mental illness at some point in their lives, while many more will be touched by the illness of a loved one or friend. To help Canadian communities confront this problem openly, and with compassion and understanding, Canada Post has adopted Mental Health as its cause of choice and has established the Canada Post Foundation for Mental Health.

