

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

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Upcoming Meeting Listing

2010

November 8	Meeting Night
November 22	Auction Night
December 13	Exhibits, Awards and Christmas Party Night

2011

January 10	Meeting Night
January 24	Auction Night
February 14	Meeting Night
February 28	Auction Night

1) President's Message

This is the final issue before we break for the Christmas Holidays. On behalf of the Executive Committee, we wish you and your family and friends the best of the holiday season. Hopefully, Santa will bring you a philatelic item(s), if you were good this year!

Richard Weigand

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

2) Editor's Comment

We are pleased to present the second of a four part series on "Women are Persons", which will run the entire season 2010 – 2011. Enclosed in this newsletter is our entire schedule for 2011. Please separate and put in a safe place for easy reference.

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



3) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material

Paper and Wax Seals

Postal historians are interested in the wax and/or paper seals on the backs of many of their older covers. There are two types of seals: gummed paper seals and wax seals.

The wafer or gummed paper seal is much like a postage stamp and should be looked upon in the same way. The adhesives used in affixing them to a cover vary widely. They are generally marked in ink with a printed monogram or initial. Some of the larger wafer seals are sensitive to moisture.

Very occasionally, the chemicals in wax seals will migrate and can present a threat to the face of the cover. In such cases, it is often best to place several thickness of acid free paper inside the cover to absorb any migrating materials from the seal. Such papers placed inside the cover should be examined periodically and changed, if necessary.

Wax seals contain bee's wax, shellac, and often a pigment. They are hard, brittle, and adhere to the surface of the paper. Care should be taken to prevent them from being broken or crushed. Otherwise, they present little problem in conservation.



4) "Women are Persons" Part 2 of 4

Now That We Are Persons
By Richard Weigand

The Story of Louise Mc Kinney



Issue Date - March 4, 1981

Scott No 880 Valued at .45c MNH, .30c Used, Se-tenant Block MNH \$2.00, Used \$1.80

Design - The stamp designs are the work of Muriel Wood, and are based on portraits of these remarkable women, along with vignette symbolic of her sphere of feminist activity. Thus, the design for the Louise McKinney stamp shows the Legislative Buildings of Alberta.

Creator: Painter - Muriel Wood - Artist Muriel Wood is a graduate of Canterbury College of Art and began illustrating children's books in 1964. She has created designs that have appeared on stamps, in film, and on book jackets, including the first edition of *The Olden Days Coat* (McClelland & Stewart). For ten years she has taught illustration at the Ontario College of Art and presently makes her home in Toronto.

Creator: Designer- Dennis Goddard - Dennis Goddard Design has worked for major companies in Canada and also designed a series of commemorative stamps for The Federal Government of Canada. For the past 9 years he has been teaching graphic design and drawing at Fanshawe College in London, and also teaches oil painting and calligraphy for the City of London Community Services Department.

Denomination – 17 cents – Domestic Rate
 Series Issued to honour Canadian Feminists
 Printer – Canadian Bank Note Company
 Perf 13.5
 Issued 6,162,000

Louise McKinney nee Crummey, (September 22, 1868 – July 10, 1931) was a provincial politician and Woman's rights activist from Alberta, Canada. She was the first woman sworn in to the Legislative Assembly of Alberta and the first woman elected to a legislature in Canada and in the British Empire. She served in that position from 1917 to 1921 sitting with the Non-partisan league caucus in opposition.

Louise McKinney was born in Frankville, Ontario, in 1868. After her marriage she moved to Alberta where she worked hard for the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and for women's suffrage, believing that once women had the vote, legislation would eliminate many of the evils that WCTU campaigned against. In 1917 she became the first female member of a British Commonwealth legislature. As an MLA she helped strengthen prohibition and improve conditions for immigrants and women. After her defeat in the 1921 election, she continued working for the WCTU, took part in the creation of the United Church of Canada, and along with four others, initiated the "Five Persons Case."

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- Unitrade 2010 Catalogue – Page 222
- Fifty Plus Magazine March/April 2009 Issue Article "Following the Famous Five" by June Coxon. Page 24-26
- Canada Post Archival Web Site
- Wikipedia.com



5) The Story of Nellie Mc Clung



Issue Date – August 29, 1973

Scott No 662 Valued at .30c MNH, .20c Used

Creators - Designed by Stephen Mennie

Denomination – 8 cents – Domestic Rate

Series – Feminists – Issued to honour the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nellie Mc Clung.

Printer – Ashton Potter Limited

Perf 10.8 x 11, Tagged GT2 (General Tagging 2 Bar), Pane of 50

Issued 24,330,000

If there was one national voice of the Canadian feminist movement during the first quarter of this century, that voice would be Nellie McClung's. Her activism was only one aspect of the social ferment of those years and must be understood in that context. A prominent campaigner for female suffrage, temperance, urban renewal and social welfare, her slogan was "Never retract, never explain, never apologize - get the thing done and let them howl".

She was also a prolific writer. Her fourth book, "In Times like These", is considered by many critics the finest piece of feminist writing Canada has yet produced. The two volumes of her autobiography, "Clearing in the West" and "The Stream Runs Fast" are interesting both as autobiography and as a social study of her times.

Nellie Letitia Moodie was born on October 20, 1873 on her father's farm in Grey County, Ontario. When she was seven, the family moved to Manitoba. There, in 1896, she married Robert Wesley McClung. They lived in Manitoba until 1914, and then moved to Alberta. Mrs. McClung died in Victoria, B.C. on September 1, 1951.

In 1912 Mrs. McClung joined in organizing the Winnipeg Political Equality League, one of the Country's most successful suffrage organizations. Created primarily to fight the miserable conditions under which women factory workers toiled, it expanded into other areas of particular concern to women, especially female suffrage. Manitoba became, in January 1916, the first province to grant full suffrage to its women.

To Nellie McClung and Judge Emily Murphy, Canada's first woman magistrate, belongs the credit for establishing that "women" are "persons" in the laws of the British Empire. After several years of court proceedings and appeals, the Privy Council declared in October 1929 that women are, in fact, persons, and can therefore be appointed to the Senate, a privilege previously denied them.

Mrs. McClung won position and honours never previously matched by any Canadian woman. She was the first Canadian woman to attend, as a delegate an international ecumenical conference of the Methodist Church.

Her support of the war effort was rewarded by an appointment to the Canadian War Conference in 1918 and she was an Albertan MLA from 1921 until 1926. Her interest in Canadian culture and her internationalist sympathies resulted in her being the first woman member of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Board of Governors and a Canadian representative to the League of Nations.

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- Unitrade 2010 Catalogue-Page 191
- Fifty Plus Magazine March/April 2009 Issue Article "Following the Famous Five" by June Coxon. Page 24-26
- Canada Post Archival Web Site.
- Wikipedia.com

6) Kingston Antiques Society

By Richard Weigand

A Short History of Stamps

Thurn and Taxis Postal System – From 1400 to approx 1800's, Region of Europe comprising today's Germany, half of France, western Austria and Northern Italy. This area was managed by this German province and they provided a parcel and mail delivery service to the local governments and religious organizations for a fee. Fees were paid in cash and there were no confirmations of payment made via a postal marking or adhesive block applied to the cover or parcel. This was the only large service in Europe at the time.

Postal Reforms of England – Spearheaded by Sir Rowland Hill in the 1840's. These postal reforms were directed to solve the following problems:

- Increased mail flows as the population was becoming more literate.
- Government fee structure to pay for the nationwide and empire wide service.
- Greater cohesion as a nation and empire as more information could travel in a systematic manner more quickly.
- Change in address locations – home no. belonged to the occupant, when the occupant moved the house number went with them. Imagine your street with house no. 10, 134, 298, 4120, all on the same street. Sir Rowland Hill changed the house address no. starting with the houses closest to the main church in the local town as No.1 and moving outward, 2,3,4 etc. House no. now remained with the house, not the occupant.
- Postal Fees were previous to the reform paid by the recipient and not the sender. If the recipient refused, the letter was returned and no fees were collected. The round trip was an expensive proposition. The Postal Reforms changed the fee structure to the sender, so fees were collected up front.
- Stamp location moved to the upper right hand corner of the address side of the letter sheet. Senders address on the upper left and receiver's address in the center of the space.
- Folded Letters was used initially, there was no use for an extra covering over the letter as this was an additional weight and could cost more to send! Weight was by ½ ounce.
- In 1840 - an adhesive square was used to signify the appropriate fee was paid by the sender. The image used was a young Queen Victoria, and so the first stamp was born.
- In 1850, Robert Mulready issued a folded sheet that would wrap around the letter with Queen Victoria overshadowing the empire design on the front. The Mulready Envelope was laughed at by just about everyone. Within 10 years, envelopes became the way to send a letter across town or around the world.

Canada

As Canada was part of the British Empire, in 1851, Canada issued its first stamp, the 1/2cent Beaver. This stamp was designed by Sir Sandford Fleming and printed in Toronto. The paper had a gum painted on the back, and printed in sheets. The postal clerk, with scissors, cut out the adhesive square and licked it and pasted in on to the folded letter or those new fangled wrappers

(envelopes). Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia & Vancouver Island issued their own stamps, in pence denominations.

The first stamps had a denomination in pence as this was the currency of England, cents issues started in 1869 when Canada became a Dominion, a move to match the US currency.

The world's first Christmas Stamp was issued by what country?????????

Early Canadian Air Mails

The advent of the airplane for civilian uses after WWI, resulted in northern Canadian mining companies using these crafts to move men and material to far northern mining camps. These companies began in 1926 arrangements to fly mail back and forth from these mining camps for a fee paid by the sender pay the going Canada Post rate. The inaugural flight was promoted by the airline co and Canada Post, allowing for special cachets and Canadian Stamps to be used for these flights. Thus began the Early Canadian Air Mail Flights. The first flights had special covers and cachets made.

On June 24, 1929 Kingston Airport was opened with dedicated special flights to Montreal and Toronto ad return.



7) The 25th Anniversary of "The Canadian Aero Philatelist"

The initial name was "Canadian Chapter of The American Air Mail Society". In 1986 the name was changed to "The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society".

The first issue of this newsletter was produced on July1, 1985 and was edited by Dick Mallott. In 1994 Chris Hargreaves (our club member as well!) took over the editorship and continues to this day in that role.

To all members of the Canadian Aerophilatelist Society, we congratulate you on the 25th Anniversary of your society and "The Canadian Aerophilatelist" newsletter.

Bibliography

- #84 September 2010 Page 2 President's Report by Chris Hargreaves.



8) Machin Photographer Hedgecoe dies



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John Hedgecoe (24 March, 1932 – 3 June, 2010 [78 years old]) was an award-winning British photographer and the best-selling author of over 30 books on photography. He established the photography department in 1965 at the Royal College of Art, London, England. Here he was Professor from 1975 to 1994, and was Professor Emeritus until his death. His photographs appear in permanent collections at the New York Museum of Modern Art and London's National Portrait Gallery.

On behalf of the Postmaster General, John Hedgecoe photographed the Queen in the Queen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace in June 1966. Of all the images shot by our photographer, the Queen chose fourteen and from them chose a final portrait. This image was then used by Arnold Machin (a well-known stamp sculpturer) to make a plaster version. Once the plaster version was produced, Hedgecoe then photographed this image for the stamp image which is now familiar to many.

The first stamps were produced in 1967 and after 43 years this image has now become an icon for the world. There are regional varieties that were first issued in 1971 for Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Monmouthshire.

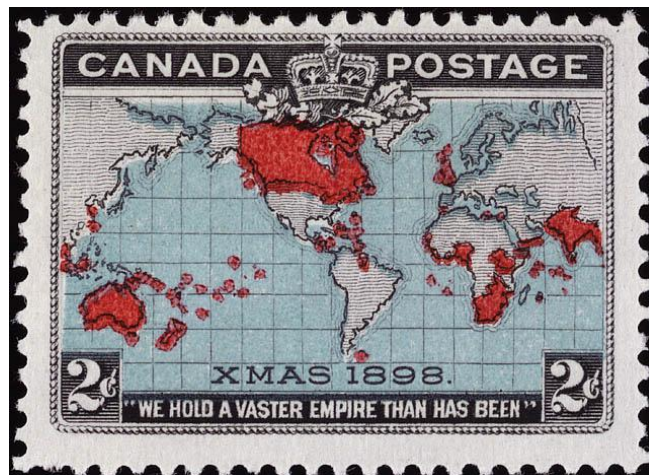
There are collectors who specialize in this stamp issue and all of the various printings over the years. This is one of the longest running issues in England.

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- Wikipedia



9) The Imperial Penny Postage Stamp



1) Introduction - How the First Christmas Stamp Came To Be

The purpose of this stamp was to mark the inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage throughout the British Empire (2 cents Canadian was equal to 1 penny GB).

The original design did not include the inscription "XMAS 1898." Its intended date of release, moreover, was the birthday of Queen Victoria's son, (November 9th) the Prince of Wales, later to become King Edward VII. But when the British Post Master General was asked by the Queen when Imperial Penny Postage would become effective, and he replied "On the Prince's birthday", she replied with obvious disapproval "And what Prince would that be?" (The Prince of Wales was not Victoria's favourite.) Thinking fast, the PMG replied "Why, the Prince of Peace, Your Majesty, of course." So the release date was changed, and this stamp had the extra inscription added.

II) Universal Postal Union Conference of 1898

There are now thousands of Christmas stamps from around the world, but the origin of the first Christmas stamp continues to be a mere curiosity. Nonetheless, the story is still intriguing 100 years after the stamp's issue. The stamp is the 1898 Canada two-cent with the Mercator map. (Gerhardus Mercator (1512-1594) was the most notable geographer of his time, and his world map of 1569 won lasting fame.) Most often called the 'Map' stamp or the Imperial Penny Postage issue, the stamp also gets credit for being the first ever Christmas stamp.

At the Universal Postal Union conference in Washington, in 1897, British Empire delegate John Henniker Heaton, and especially Canada's Postmaster General, Honorable (later Sir), William Mulock, lobbied together to create an overseas penny postage rate among Empire nations. This battle was lost, but in July 1898, William Mulock was in Britain with a new proposal and much determination.

The decision was not exactly what Mulock wanted, but a resolution at the July 1898 conference allowed Empire countries to opt into an Imperial Penny Postage rate, if they chose to do so. The stamp went on sale December 7, 1898, although the new rate did not become effective until Christmas day 1898.

III) Stamp Details

The stamp's usual name is the "Canadian Map Stamp," and it was remarkable for its day not only for its issue date, but also for its use of three colours.

The two cent release was designed by William Mulock to show homage to the empire. In his time, Gerhardus Mercator was the most notable geographer and his famous world map of 1569 is what was used for the stamp's background. "WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HAS BEEN", was imprinted along the bottom. This slogan was noting the fact that Britain was the largest empire in the world. Ten million stamps were printed with blue oceans and another ten million had bluey-green oceans. The reason has remained a mystery. Countries that were part of the British Empire were indicated in red. Indeed, the only way to know that it was a Christmas stamp was the reference added after the fiasco with Queen Victoria. At the bottom of the stamp it read: XMAS 1898.

The change of the oceans' colour (from pale lavender to ocean blue) was not intentional, but this was the first multi-color stamp Canada Post had attempted, and color variations were common in those days, so the mystery is not why they exist but

why Scott chose to give those two separate numbers. Experts recognize at least four colors to the oceans, plus many other variations in color due to oxidation.

IV) "A Song of Empire" by Sir Lewis Morris (1887) – relevant stanza

"We hold a vaster Empire than has been!"

V) Article from the Spectator – December, 1898

"On Christmas Day the Imperial penny postage came into operation--i.e., it is now possible to send for a penny a letter not above half an ounce in weight to all places in the British Empire, except the Australasian Colonies and the Cape. It is hoped, however, that they also will soon agree to the reduction. That the good effects will be quite as great as have been anticipated is not likely, for increased facilities of intercourse do not in reality make men love each other or desire a reign of peace and goodwill. "

"Still, judged on a lower plane and as a matter of convenience, we have little doubt that Imperial penny postage will be a great success. ... "

The New York Times
January 31, 1899

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.
Reduction of Rates on Letters to Colonies Pleases Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Christmas Day saw the inauguration of the imperial penny postage. About 36,700 letters benefited by it during the first three days. The majority were destined for Canada. Over 5,000 letters paid the old rates, through the senders' ignorance.

The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday last, took the first Canadian batch under the new arrangement, her mail consisting of 430 sacks, which is above the usual quantity at this season of the year.

John Henniker Heaton, M. P., the father of the imperial penny postage scheme, which was passed July 12 of the present year, and who introduced telegraph money orders in England and the parcel post in France, had silver pennies struck and distributed among those who co-operated with him in bringing about this postal reform. He sent one of these pennies to Queen Victoria, who accepted the memento, and replied, saying:

"The completion of this important change in the relations of the various parts of my empire is a matter of sincere satisfaction to me."

VI) The Start of Christmas Stamp Issues around the World

It wasn't until nearly 40 years later that another country issued a Christmas stamp. This time the country was Austria. In 1937, it issued two stamps billed as "Christmas Greeting Stamps," but neither had a Christmas theme. One showed a zodiac sign and the other one depicted a rose. Brazil was next in line, issuing four semi-postal stamps in 1939, and Hungary followed suit with a semi-postal stamp in 1941. Semi-postal stamps are ones that are sold above the stamp's value to raise money for a specific cause.

So it wasn't until 1943 that Hungary issued the first Christmas-themed stamp that was sold specifically as a holiday stamp. Now many nations of the world issue postage stamps with a Christmas theme that are intended for use on seasonal mail.

It would be 10 years before Cuba issued its two-stamp set of Poinsettia and Bells. Haiti followed in 1954 with two stamps - Fort Nativity and Star of Bethlehem. As the 1950s progressed, Luxembourg and Spain produced Christmas stamps in 1955 while Liechtenstein, Korea and Australia started what has become a fashion with Christmas issues in 1957.

The first Christmas stamp issued by the United States came was a 4-cent stamp issued in 1962. The green and red stamp featured a wreath, two candles, and the words "Christmas 1962". The postal service anticipated a huge demand for the new stamp and ordered 350 million printed, the largest number ever produced up until that time for a special stamp. But it wasn't enough. When the initial supply quickly ran out the Bureau of Engraving and Printing began working around the clock to print more. By the end of the season, one billion of the first Christmas stamps were printed and distributed.

The United States got on the roll in 1962 with its four-cent Wreath and Candles stamp, a tradition with the U.S. post office

that has not been broken since. Today, the USPS issues several Christmas stamps each season. There is a Christmas Philatelic Club, a Christmas Stamps of the World handbook published by the American Topical Association, and countless other efforts to promote the sale and collection of stamps that relate to the biggest religious celebration of the year.

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10) Kingston Stamp Festival 2010

We should all be very proud of the work that we do as a club to create such a good festival each and every year. All of our dealers were pleased with all aspects of our festival and want to come back. Our draws went well, thanks for everyone who contributed this year. Our Consignment Table was busy all day and generated sales in excess of \$1,200.

The weather was excellent for our typical fall days. Attendance was around seventy plus, down from last year, however these were buyers.

This was our first year for exhibitors, thanks to Ron Barrett for making the third easel and to the exhibitors who worked hard to assemble their very informative exhibits. We honoured those exhibitors with a Certificate at our Nov 8, 2010 meeting. Our exhibitors were:

Pam Melia	Military and Service Organizations
Pam Melia	Hockey and Canadian Tire
Val Mayers	E,F & O – RMC Issue
Chris Hargreaves	Pelicans



Our Dealers had a busy day.



Our Youth Table in front and Kingston Coin Club behind. Both tables were busy most of the day. We were pleased to offer the Kingston Coin Club a table at our show for the second year. We will receive an invitation to their upcoming show as well.

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All three exhibits with the Consignment Table on the stage behind.