

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

**Volume #11, Issue #4 Whole Number 44
Summer 2017 Issue**

1932-2017 Our 85th Anniversary Year



Table of Contents

1. President's Message
2. Editor's Comments
3. British Colony - Bushire
4. Lexington Concord Battle
5. Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski
6. Canada Millennium Series #4
7. Perfin Stamps
8. Farewell to Mel Campbell
9. Want List

**Upcoming Meeting Listing for the Summer
2017**

September 11	Meeting Night
September 25	Auction Night
October 21	Kingston Stamp Festival
October 23	Auction Night
November 13	AGM and Meeting Night
November 27	Auction Night
December 11	Exhibition, Awards Night and Christmas Party

1) President's Message

As we break for the summer, your Executive Committee wishes you and yours' a safe and memorable time.

We have a busy fall schedule as you can see and look forward to seeing you back with us.

The free member only, Canada 150 Club Covers will be available at our first meeting in September.

I am calling an Executive Meeting to be held after our September 11th meeting to discuss the Spring and Fall Stamp Festivals and other topics. An agenda will be sent to you before we get together.

Richard Weigand

Richard Weigand, President

218 Richmond Street, Sandhurst, ON K0H 1G0

Tel 613-484-0891,

Email rew21882@gmail.com



2) Editor's Comments

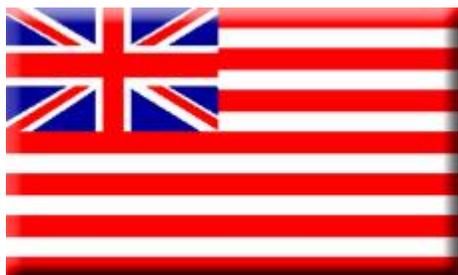
This club year, this newsletter is featuring four series:

- Canada famous places or persons from the 1960's issues.
- British Colony history and stamp issues.
- Canadian Millennium Series
- US Commemorative Issues

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



3) British Colony - Bushire



Flag of The East India Company



Harbour City of Bushire

The East India Company was interested in securing all the major arteries of communication between Britain and India, China and the Spice Islands. Before the Suez Canal was constructed, the main ship route was around the Cape of Good Hope. However, for messages, it was still quicker to use either the Red Sea or the Arabic (Persian) Gulf. One would have to disembark, travel overland and then re-embark onto a ship - but it could save vital weeks over the long journey around Africa. The East India Company was, therefore, interested in a presence in the Gulf region. It was also interested in the idea of trading with the Persian Empire itself - which was still a formidably wealthy empire in the eighteenth century. Bushire was therefore the perfect base to watch communications and develop trade with the Persians. They formally set up a residency there in 1763.

Bushire was actually occupied by the British in 1856 - 1857 as a result of the Anglo-Persian war over the ownership of Herat to the

East of Persia. The British-Indian Naval squadron, commanded by Commodore Young, bombarded Bushire, which surrendered. An Army expeditionary force, under Major General Sir James Outram, advanced on Brazjun, capturing and destroying many stores en route.

As well as a commercial hub, Bushire was also to become quite a telecommunications hub with a submarine telegraph line linking it to Muscat and beyond.



August 15, 1915 Issue with values ranging from 1 Chahis to 10 Kran)



August 15, 1915 Issue with values ranging from 1 Chahis to 10 Kran)

Things were relatively quiet until World War One when Persian resentment of the

power of the British was successfully tapped by the German Consul official Wilhelm Wassmuss. He managed to foment a number of Persian tribes to rise up and attack the British with promises of German economic and military support. The British were compelled to send another garrison to Bushire and waste valuable military resources fighting tribes which believed Wassmuss' promises of support. In the end the support was not forthcoming and Wassmuss' energetic attempts were ultimately fruitless.

In World War Two Bushire never achieved the important strategic importance that it might have done. However it was still relevant enough due to the growing dependence upon oil from the region. Britain and the Soviet Union agreed on spheres of influence within Persia. It was agreed that Britain's sphere would be in the South - including Bushire.

With the independence of India in 1947, Bushire lost much of its *raison d'être*. A permanent residency in the port of Bushire was no longer required. Aircraft could fly diplomats directly to Tehran with ease. Therefore, in 1948, the Bushire residency was closed down.



4) Lexington Concord Battle April 19, 1775

The Battles of Lexington and Concord were the first military engagements of the American Revolutionary War. The battles were fought on April 19, 1775, in Middlesex County, Province of Massachusetts Bay, within the towns of Lexington, Concord, Lincoln, Menotomy (present-day Arlington), and Cambridge, near Boston. The battles marked the outbreak of open armed conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and thirteen of its colonies on the mainland of British America.

In late 1774 actions were taken to resist the enforcement of the alterations made to the

Massachusetts colonial government by the British parliament following the Boston Tea Party. The colonial assembly responded by forming an illegal Patriot provisional government known as the Massachusetts Provincial Congress and calling for local militias to train for possible hostilities. The rebel government exercised effective control of the colony outside of British-controlled Boston. In response, the British government in February 1775 declared Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion.

About 700 British Army regulars in Boston, under Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith, were given secret orders to capture and destroy rebel military supplies reportedly stored by the Massachusetts militia at Concord. Through effective intelligence gathering, Patriot colonials had received word weeks before the expedition that their supplies might be at risk and had moved most of them to other locations. They also received details about British plans on the night before the battle and were able to rapidly notify the area militias of the British expedition.

The first shots were fired, just as the sun was rising, at Lexington. The militia were outnumbered and fell back, and the regulars proceeded on to Concord, where they broke apart into companies to search for the supplies.

At the North Bridge in Concord, approximately 400 militiamen engaged 100 regulars from three companies of the King's troops at about 11:00 am, resulting in casualties on both sides. The outnumbered regulars fell back from the bridge and rejoined the main body of British forces in Concord.

The British forces began their return march to Boston after completing their search for military supplies, and more militiamen continued to arrive from neighbouring towns. Gunfire erupted again between the two sides and continued throughout the day as the regulars marched back towards Boston.



The 1-cent stamp depicts General Washington assuming command of the American troops at Cambridge a full two months after the skirmishes.



The 2-cent stamp pictured the actual battle at Lexington.



The 5-cent stamp featured the "Minute Man" statue at Concord.

The soldiers marched back to Boston under heavy fire in a tactical withdrawal and eventually reached the safety of Charlestown. The accumulated militias blockaded the narrow land accesses to Charlestown and Boston, starting the Siege of Boston.

Lexington Concord Stamp Issue

A series of three stamps issued on April 4, 1925, commemorated the 150th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the first conflicts of the American Revolutionary War. These battles immortalized the Minutemen, the voluntary militia that confronted the British during those battles and inspired Ralph Waldo Emerson's poem 'Concord Hymn'. The poem includes the phrase "the shot heard round the world." These stamps were the first of a group of commemoratives celebrating the 150th anniversaries of important events of the War of Independence.

Issued April 4, 1925. Scott No 617-619 . Perforation 11

Bibliography

Smithsonian Institute - People, Postage and the Post

http://arago.si.edu/category_2033846.html

Wikipedia

Scott's US 2008 Classic Catalogue P 18

Mystic Stamps

<https://www.mysticstamp.com/info/1925-lexington-concord-issue/>



5) Issued to Mark the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, Engineer, Soldier and Educator.



Scott No 410

Issued March 5, 1963

Printer: Canadian Bank Note Company

Plates of 400 subjects in four panes of 100 each

Engraved with one colour, Perf 12

Issued 27,820,000 copies

Designed by Ephrum Philip Weiss

Picture Engraved by Yves Baril

Lettering Engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

Although one of the most important figures of his time, Sir Casimir Gzowski today is relatively unknown. This man who was a friend of the Fathers of Confederation not only took an active part in the military life of Canada but also in its engineering and educational life. Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski fulfilled the late Victorian Canadian yearning for a romantic hero. Most of his life was quite prosaic; some of it verged upon the scandalous. But it began dramatically and ended well, and that is what he would be primarily remembered for.

Sir Casimir was born in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) Russia, on March 5th, 1813, the son of a Polish nobleman of the district of Minsk. eldest son of Count Stanislaw Gzowski and Helena Pacewicz; m. 29 Oct. 1839 Maria M. Beebe, and they had eight children, six of whom survived infancy. In the expectation that the eldest son would also follow a military

career, he was sent away at the age of nine to a famous preparatory school, the Lyceum of Krzemieniec (Kremenets, U.S.S.R.), in the province of Volhynia, where he followed a rigorous curriculum, combining languages and literature with architecture, medicine, and surveying. Upon his graduation in 1830, Gzowski's father found him a place, at the age of 17, in the Imperial Corps of Engineers.

As a youth he took part in the Polish Insurrection, was captured, and jailed for two years. Upon his release, in 1834, he was given the choice of returning to Poland or going to the United States. Seeing death in the former choice he came to the new world.

Alone in America, but not without friends, Gzowski followed a strategy of making the most of his literacy and gentility. While he learned English he gave lessons in music, fencing, and languages. One by one the refugees dispersed as American friends found places for them. Through this network Gzowski secured employment that summer in Pittsfield, Mass., as a clerk in the law office of Parker L. Hall; he continued to support himself teaching French, German, and draftsmanship. Around the office he proved both an exotic ornament and an adept student. Gzowski learned more than English and the rudiments of American law. He closely observed Yankee ways, especially the manner by which successful businessmen conducted their affairs through the careful drafting and enforcement of binding contracts. A secret of his later success was his bringing the skills of a Yankee lawyer to the rough-and-tumble world of Canadian railway contracting.



In less than a decade in the United States Gzowski had made remarkable progress. He had mastered commercial law, and had applied his military surveying skills to canals and railways, while he acquired on-the-job experience with American construction methods and the techniques of project management. In the autumn of 1841, Roberts dispatched Gzowski across Lake Erie to scout out the possibilities of work in Canada on the reconstruction of the Welland Canal. After a quick tour of inspection, Gzowski submitted a proposal to William Hamilton Merritt, an MLA and the canal's primary promoter, to rebuild the entire feeder canal from Port Maitland and "to drive the work to completion in one season." In 1842, Gzowski journeyed to the provincial capital, Kingston, in pursuit of Merritt. There he failed in his effort to win the construction contract, but a chance encounter with Governor Sir Charles Bagot turned up an even more promising prospect.

He remained in the United States only a short time, coming to Canada in 1842 under the sponsorship of Sir Charles Bagot.

In 1853, in partnership with Sir Alexander Tilloch, Galt Luther Holton and Sir James Macpherson he founded the contracting firm which built the Great Trunk Railway between Toronto, and Sarnia. He was also responsible for the engineering of the

international bridge across the Niagara, the widening of the Welland Canal, and many other engineering achievements carried out in Canada between 1850 and 1890.

Sir John A. Macdonald roped him into a royal commission on canals, partly against his will, in 1870 because the Prime Minister knew that Gzowski would exercise tact and discretion. In 1872 Gzowski helped Macdonald again, this time by organizing and serving as a trustee for a \$66,576 trust fund to provide the prime minister with a dignified, regular income commensurate with his position. Privately, he was a fierce Conservative partisan, a substantial personal supporter in 1878 of Macdonald's electoral fight against what Gzowski called the "Philistines." But, publicly he was above politics. He served too when the Liberal provincial government of Oliver Mowat came calling with worthy tasks such as chairing the Niagara Falls Park Commission, which he did from 1885 to 1893. For a brief period in 1896-97 he filled in as administrator of the province of Ontario when it was without a lieutenant-governor.

Gzowski was an ardent imperial federalist, an avid patron of the arts and music, and active along with other prominent laymen, including the Blakes, in organizing in 1877 the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School (later Wycliffe College), a low-church Anglican theological college. He served on the senate of the University of Toronto (1873-93) and in 1881 was appointed by the Adjutant General's Office to the Board of Visitors to review activities at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston.

He was first President of the Ontario Jockey Club. He was a Senator of the University of Toronto for 20 years as well.

He was also one of the founders and first presidents of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, which later became the Engineering Institute of Canada.

In 1890, for his service in engineering and education, Casimir Gzowski was made a Knight-Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Besides being an Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria he was an officer of the Canadian Engineers.

Gzowski died on 24 Aug. 1898 after a three-month illness. The Toronto World paid him perhaps the most poetic tribute: "Yesterday morning, just as the terrific thunderstorm had subsided and the morning sun was peeping over the eastern horizon, the spirit of one of Toronto's most illustrious citizens took flight." Under glowing headlines the newspapers recounted the saga of his fascinating life. Seen in retrospect, Sir Casimir was, above all else, a romantic exile who learned his trade in the United States but dedicated himself to building Canada and defending the empire, for which wealth and royal honours were justly merited. As a public figure he was also much loved, as the Globe observed of his passing: "By his death Toronto loses one who for nearly sixty years had occupied a foremost place in the social and industrial life of the community. A man of commanding appearance and dignified bearing, his figure was a familiar one to the people of this city, and one which never passed unnoticed. To those who knew him socially the rare amiability of his character, the charm of his manner, his broad culture and generous hospitality endeared him in an unusual degree."

Sir Casimir Gzowski left his mark upon the Canadian countryside with accomplishments. His influence continues through the Gzowski Cup for competition within the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and the Gzowski Medal awarded by the Engineering Institute of Canada.

The stamp is issued to commemorate a great Canadian of Polish origin with the hope that it will bring to the attention of the public a man whose contributions have been great but have been largely forgotten. It is also hoped

that the stamp will recall the contributions made to this country over the years by a vast number of other Canadians whose ethnic origin was neither British or French.

Designed by Ephrum Philip Weiss
Picture Engraved by Yes Baril
Lettering Engraved by Donald J. Mitchell

Bibliography:
Canada Post Archiva Net
Wikipedia
Dictionary of Canadian Biography
http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gzowski_casimir_stanislaus_12E.html
✉

6) Canada Millennium Series **Series #4 Fostering Canadian Talent**



Block Issue Date: December 17, 1999
Printer - Ashton-Potter Canada Ltd
Lithography 4 Colours plus varnish
Printed and sold in panes of 4 only
1,000,000 Issued, Perforation 13.5

The Millennium Collection Hardbound Book -
Printed by Canada Post

Canada Post Issued a limited edition of 200,000 copies of this hardbound book on Sept 15,1999. This book contains 68 specially minted stamps with two to a page with a large salvage surrounding the pair of stamps making up the 10 inch by 11 inch page design. This book contains 94 pages, bilingual format and original black and white photographs to highlight "Canada". Stamp catalogues will not recognize this book as this was a limited print run and this was not meant for postage. This book sold for twice face value or \$59.99.

There is a difference between the stamps in the book and the issues released to the public as blocks of 4. The hidden date in the upper left of the upper left stamp of the block are slightly smaller than the corresponding stamp in the book.

Upper Left- Royal Canadian Academy of Arts

Founded in 1888, this is the oldest academy to support artists in Canada. As part of their vision of fostering visual arts and good design, the National Gallery of Canada was created. This was space for a permanent collection to be assembled of Canadian art.

Upper Right- Canada Council of the Arts

This Council began in 1960 and provides all types of artists financially , as they grow into their careers.

Lower Left- National Film Board of Canada

This film board was started in 1940 to provide a wide range of film related services to grow Canadian films. The NFB has been on the cutting edge of film production and has won numerous awards.

Lower Right- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

CBC began in 1940 and remains "The Voice of Canadians" heard around the world. CBC has helped share and create a national perspective of who we are and how we fit into the world.

Bibliography

Canada Post Archiva Net

Wikipedia

Canada Post " The Millennium Collection Book"



7) Perfins Collecting by Bob Gardner

I occasionally list stamps with perfins. What is a perfin and how does it affect stamp value?

The term "perfin" is short for "perforated initials" or "perforated insignia". Perfins are control process used by companies to prevent theft from their mail room. Perfins originated in England in 1868 and have been used in over three hundred countries since then! In the US, there are 6,500 (and more) different perfins, according the checklist by The Perfin Club (www.perfins.org).The use of perfins in the US reached their peak in the 1920 and 1930's.

Perfins are created by feeding the stamps through a small perforating machine, similar to what the Bureau of Engraving and Printing used. The machine punches the design into the stamps. Perfins were not regulated by the post office so designs varied widely. Most companies used their initials and or a company logo. Some stamp collectors used their own perfin designs. It is possible to purchase a small hand operated perforating machine that would apply a perfin one stamp at a time. These small devices made it affordable for the die-hard perfin collector to have their own perfins!

In the mail room, workers could slip mint stamps into their pockets to use on their own mail or to sell them for cash. To reduce theft the stamps were perforated with the perfin identifying them as coming from that company. If a postal worker saw a piece of personal mail with a perfin on it, the post office contacted the mailer and let them know. The mailer could take measures to catch the thief.

I'm sure a few stamps were stolen anyway! But perfins definitely discouraged large thefts which would draw the attention of postal workers.

Perfin usage declined as mailers moved to postage meter machines.

Perfins have been used on many different stamps over the year. They are mainly used on regular issue stamps, although commemorative, air mail, special delivery and other stamps were also perforated.

What is a perfin worth? It depends on the buyer. Traditional stamp collectors usually shun away from perfins because part of the stamp design is missing. This is analogous to a stamp with a heavy cancel or a stamp missing a piece of its corner. To traditional collectors, a perfin is worth only a fraction of catalogue value.

However, this stamp is exactly what a perfin collector wants. Some perfins are very common and others are quite rare. The perfin collector may pay a large premium for the same stamp if it has a rare/valuable perfin.

Decide what a perfin is worth to you and whether you want to include them in your collection. If you are interested in learning more about perfins, I suggest you contact The Perfin Club at www.perfins.org for more information.



8) Farewell to Mel Campbell

Your Executive Committee decided to wish Mel Campbell a fond farewell by providing cake and coffee to all after our auction event.

Mel has been a hard working Executive Member handling the Fall Festival for the past ten years. Despite changes in locations and dealer attendance each year, this event coordinated by Mel, has been very successful and is our premier event of the calendar for us and our local community.



Mel and his wife Barb are returning to Burlington, where they will be closer to their son.

On behalf of all the members of our club, we wish Mel and Barb continued good health in their new home.

Mel plans to join the Burlington and rejoin the Hamilton club once all the boxes are unpacked!



9) Want List

Lance De Montrbrun (613-531-6022) is looking for the following Canadian Used Stamps "Back of the Book":

1) Scott No F3 8c dull blue Registration Stamp

2) Scott No 09 50c Lumbering Overprinted "OHMS" in black ink.

