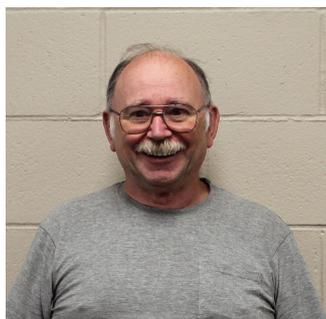


Stamps on the Bay

The Voice of The
Owen Sound Stamp Club
**Meeting Cancelled due to
Health Safety**

Volume 1, Edition 7, August 2020



From the President

Hello Everyone, hope this little note finds you in good health, and you are staying safe.

Again we are going to cancel our meeting Aug.19, 2020. Due to the Convid-19 Virus As well we are cancelling our Stamp Show that was to

be held Sept 26th 2020. I was talking with the Vice Principal at St. Mary's High School and he said they were not sure how things were going to work out in September so having meetings will be delayed until further information becomes available.

I was talking to one of the Barrie Stamp Club Executives and he was saying that they are cancelling all their meetings to 2021, as well as their fall stamp show.

Also I was talking to a lady that works for The Canadian Stamp News, they are all gearing up for the big show on Sept. 12th and 13th in Mississauga. She stated that they are a site for bins and needles. See if it is a go or not. Mike Walsh told them he wants it to be the same, not only his people, but the stamp and coin collectors, as well as all the dealers.

The same is going on with other clubs all around us too. They are all sitting and waiting to see what happens with this Virus and all. A few have even said they may even fold.

Thanks to everyone for hanging in there, stay healthy and be safe.

John C. Lemon
President
Owen Sound Stamp Club

From the Editor

Phil Visser

As the calendar pages flip onwards, we are more than halfway through the year. The current health situation has provided more time for reflection on the previous issues, as well as a question was asked on how the last teaser scan tied into the July newsletter. The scan has both a direct component to one story as well as an indirect component to the same story.

Unitrade #891 shows the map of Canada from 1873 to 1905. This time period covers the year the Penny Map period (1898) was issued. It shows the seven provinces that comprised Canada at that time. That is the direct

tie in with the Penny Map story written by Jim Molineux. There was also an indirect tie in with the same story since both the Penny Map and #891 are map stamps.

Also mentioned last month was the anticipated arrival of a new computer. This edition has been entirely completed on the new computer. On review of the July newsletter, I discovered that only six province town cancels had been represented, not the seven that was mentioned. Somehow the cancel from Victoria BC disappeared from the page! As a result, further thoughts about producing this newsletter in the Microsoft Word program has been given. I believe the issues from last month have been resolved. See if you notice the difference!

When the latest edition of The Canadian Philatelist arrived a few weeks ago, I became excited because the National Coin and Stamp Show in Mississauga was advertised. Alas, that joy was promptly squashed when Mike Walsh emailed me to say that the show had been cancelled. I wonder how long we are going to be isolated from public gatherings. Remaining positive, this has given me time to sort, label and organise the accumulated philatelic items.

President John mentioned in one of his messages over the last few months that a few hours a day can help gather the goodies in a semblance of being a collection. For myself, the task is still progressing and now an order for supplies is needed to collate in binders some of the collecting topics. It is amazing what accumulating stamps and having new interests can do with my "man cave."

This month's edition includes three stories from three different authors. There is even a little space for a Show and Tell write up. Does anyone have something they wish to include in the next month's edition? Please let me know and it can be included as the space allows. One thing that the closing of shows has provided is more space for news and stories.

Now it is time to show the teaser scan. This stamp has an indirect tie in with one of the stories again. Can you figure it out?





Useful Links

Country Specific References - Canada

by Randy Rogers

This next series of Useful Links will focus on the Country Specific reference material that can be found on our club website. Use

the following menu choices to find the links mentioned in this article:

Links » Reference » Countries » Canada

First up is the **Canadian Postage Stamp Catalogue and Price Guide**. Recently added to our web site, this is the perfect place to learn about Canada's stamps and organize your Canadian stamp collection. The site is easy to use and contains several search options to help you locate the items you are interested in. A search for "bluenose" returned 10 results, the first one being...



Bluenose

Canada. The first stamps released under this new policy showed wide diversity of subjects. They ranged from the internationally famous fishing schooner **Bluenose**, on the Atlantic Coast, to scenic Mount Hurd in British Columbia. The scheme met with instant public approval. The Department has continued scenic...

Clicking on the Bluenose link took me to a new page that contained Stamp Info (issue date, quantity, etc.), links to eBay items or sale, Stamp Values/Prices, information about the stamp and the Bluenose schooner, Creators, similar stamps, references, and the ability to submit new or improved information.

Located in Hull, Quebec is the **Canadian Postal Museum** where you can experience the Canadian story through an outstanding collection of more than 3,000 stamps — every stamp that Canada has ever issued! Housed in a new gallery, the exhibition includes behind-the-scenes stories and unique artifacts. I've never been to the museum, but it is definitely a place I would love to visit someday. I have heard the display is excellent.

Canadian Stamp News is Canada's leading source of information about stamp collecting and related fields. The editorial pages include information on new and old issues, as well as commentary and investment tips. Subscription price is \$49.99 for 26 issues and is offered in both the traditional print version of the magazine as well as a digital version for readers on the go!

Postal communication has contributed to Canada's history in so many ways. The illustrated chronology presented at the **Chronology of Canadian Postal History** is intended as a reference tool that stimulates and informs. It looks at some of the key dates, people and events that have helped fashion our nation's rich and longstanding postal heritage beginning in 1506 when Franz von Taxis was named the Hapsburg Empire's Postmaster General and the Taxis family began delivering mail for paying customers. The chronology spans the period from 1506 to 1999 and contains lots of interesting information.

A relatively new section of our club website is dedicated to the **Early Postal History of Owen Sound**, a collaborative visual archive of the Early Postal History of Owen Sound to the end of the Queen Victoria Era. Members or guests who wish to contribute to the archive

can send JPEG scans of their material to the web site coordinator email address listed on the club's Contact page. Files should be named in the following format:

YYYY-MM-DD-XX-Z.jpg where

YYYY-MM-DD is the cancellation date

-XX is the submitter's initials

-Z is an optional sequence number when all other parts of the name are identical.

The **Library and Archives Canada (LAC)** web site is a collection of the shared documentary heritage of all Canadians and spans the entire history of our country. The collection contains materials in all types of formats from across Canada and around the world that are of interest to Canadians including the Canadian Postal Archives. There is a lot of material here so it is somewhat difficult to locate the philatelic documents. The link on our web site will take you to the "Postal Heritage and Philately" section of the LAC website. This section contains Archive and Image searches, Databases, Virtual Exhibitions, and even a Contact reference service where you can ask a question.

And, finally is the **Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation**. The primary purpose of the Foundation is to encourage and promote research in the fields of philately and postal history. Another facility that I have yet to visit but I have heard many wonderful comments from members who have. The foundation offers an expertising services for Canadian BNA material and boasts Canada's largest philatelic library. Additionally, they publish important philatelic literature such as **"THE LARGE QUEEN STAMPS OF CANADA AND THEIR USE, 2nd EDITION"**.

Until next month, stay safe and check out the links mentioned in this month's article.

The 1898 Imperial Penny Postage "Map Stamp" Part 2

By Jim Molineux

Earlier (last month) it was mentioned that the "Map Stamp" was "the first Canadian stamp to use multiple printing techniques." The black portion of the design used intaglio printing while the ocean colour and red territories were applied by typography. To print a sheet of map stamps, four different engraved plates were used for the black portion of the design. These were numbered 1, 2, 3, and 5. A plate 4 was produced but not used due to flaws. The map stamp also used two red plates, identified as "A" and "B." The ocean colours are too uniform to be plated. (Kershaw, 2002) On red plate "A", the two uppermost islands are on the same line of latitude (horizontal lines). Compare plate "A" with red plate "B."



Serving as a guide, a central cross identified the midpoint on a sheet of stamps and was used by postal workers to separate the sheet in to four panes. Stamps that formed the intersection of the cross have a short line near, or smudges on,

the perforation edges. The arms of the central cross are longer on Black Plate 1 In comparison with other plates. Look at the following scans to see the lines mentioned. Plate 1 lines appear in the upper right corner, just touching the perforation edges, Plate 2 line is the bottom right corner of the stamp, while for Plate 3 the line is in the upper left corner of the stamp. A small guide dot in the extreme lower left corner of the selvage is characteristic of Black Plate 3. Other plate show guide dots at both corners (too small to appear on a scan



Horizontal Guide Dot

in this newsletter). These dots are guides for the horizontal perforation lines.

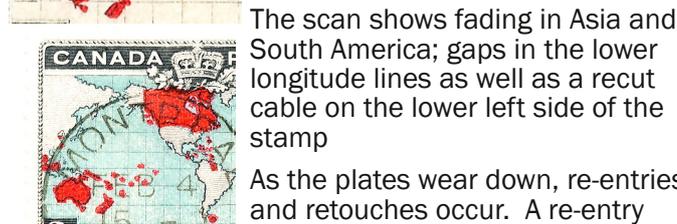
Map stamps also have guide dots for the vertical perforation, but the dot is

difficult to detect. When there is a shift in the red pate, a black dot is visible in the Bay of Tonkin. The dot is very difficult to see.



As time and printing sheets increased, the surface of the plates

would wear out. This wear is visible on the following scan showing gaps in the longitude lines (the lines going up and down) as well as faded background lines in Asia and South America.



The scan shows fading in Asia and South America; gaps in the lower longitude lines as well as a recut cable on the lower left side of the stamp

As the plates wear down, re-entries and retouches occur. A re-entry occurs when portions of the stamp design are doubled or even tripled, which occurs when the transfer roll in the printing press is applied more than once in order to strengthen the printed image. Unless the transfer roll is precisely aligned with the original entry, doubling of the design, or parts of it occur.

A retouche is the repairing by an engraver of a worn steel plate or die, often producing a minor but detectable difference in the design of the printed stamps. Retouches typically occur in the stamp frame lines or numeral boxes where the original lines could not be precisely duplicated in the second engraving. The following scan shows lines entering the word "Postage" (re-entry) as well as the vertical line of dots above the cable in the upper left and right corners. Retouche are visible when the curves of the chain



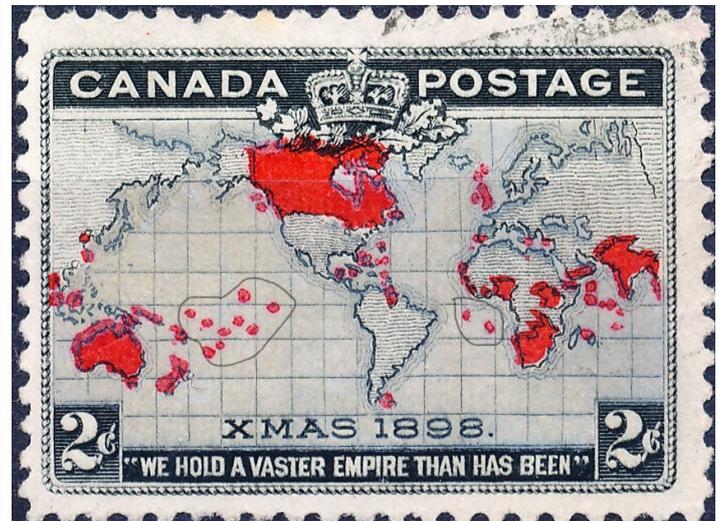
become flat, instead of curved as in the original design. This type of study is often called "flyspeck" philately.



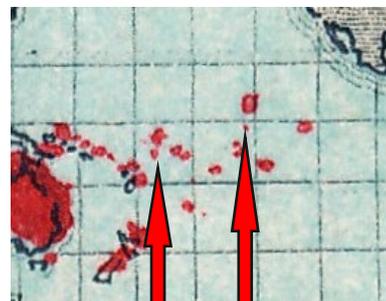
Retouche occurs between the red arrows

Colour anomalies are also very present on this stamp. With increased usage, the printing plate that produced these precise images wears down and more ink is transferred onto the plate. Larger and extra islands and territories begin to appear in the printing as well as islands that are joined together.

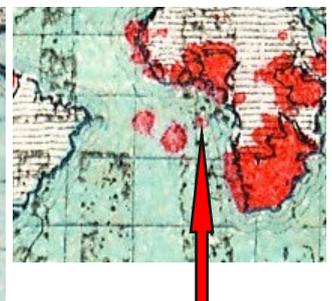
Of interest here is a group of eight islands in the South Pacific northeast of Australia and New Zealand. This area is outlined in black on the enlargement. Note that the upper four islands form a box and the lower four have a boomerang curve. It is in this section of the map stamp that colour anomalies in the form of extra islands are most likely to appear.



A second area is associated with two islands circled in the South Atlantic off the coast of Africa. The northernmost island is St. Helena (of Napoleon exile fame) and the other island is Ascension. This next scan shows an extra island in the Pacific group. A second scan shows an extra island in the Atlantic group, but the last item is a clincher, extra islands in both the Atlantic and Pacific areas which can be seen in the third scan.



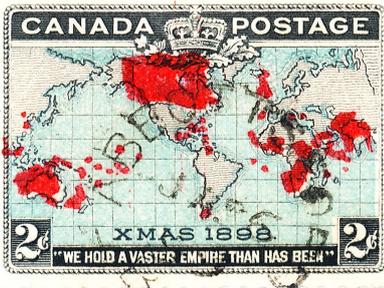
Extra Islands



Extra Island



Red arrows point to extra islands



Another visible example of worn plates is the extension of land masses. Vertical streaks appear both to the left and right of South America on the following scan.

In recognition of the unique elements associated with the

introduction of Imperial Penny Postage, a commemoration of the map stamp was issued by Canada Post in May 1998. A single domestic rate stamp, it features Queen Victoria's crown, a portrait of Sir William Mulock, the Postmaster General who initiated imperial penny postage, and a reproduction of the original stamp.



Although scheduled for introduction on December 25th, the original map stamp was in circulation effective December 7th, 1898. What follows is a centennial first day cover with an added copy of the original stamp and cancelled December 7, 1998 to coincide with the actual centennial date.



Show and Tell

A few months ago, Randy shared a couple of items for this section of the newsletter. Space is available now to show the second item. The scan shows three Cinderella's with the names of three people, Howe, Galt and Johnson.



These three people are unfamiliar to me, although Galt is a place name, so it originates from someone or place. Looking in *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (Hurtig, 1985), I found all three people, although there is more than one person tied to two of the names. Due to the lack of initials of the first name, the best guest is provided for the readers. Beginning with "Howe," Joseph Howe lived from 1804 to 1873 and is known for being a journalist, politician, premier and lieutenant governor for Nova Scotia. He was premier of Nova Scotia at the time of Confederation, and actively campaigned against it, but that campaign was unsuccessful.

There are two possibilities for the name "Galt." The first is Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt who lived from 1817-1893. He was a politician and promoter in Canada East (Quebec) and a delegate from 1865-66 in England campaigning for the British North America Act. Later he served as a minister in the government and was the first High Commissioner of Canada in London, England. The second person who this could represent is John Galt who was a novelist and colonial promoter and helped settle the region around Guelph and the former city of Galt was named after him, which amalgamated into the present-day Cambridge.

Like the previous name, Johnson has multiple possibilities (9)! At first glance it looks like Johnson is wearing military uniform, but this is also a feminine face. Using the last point, I suspect that this person is Pauline Johnson (1861-1913). Johnson was known for her poetry and travelled extensively promoting her writings. While promoting the poetry she also acted as a cultural ambassador. In conclusion it looks like this Cinderella mini-sheet represents famous authors.

Willem Bilderdijk (1756 – 1831) and a "Brielle/ Eng: Corresp:" Postmark

by Hans Kremer

The cover shown here (Fig. 1) was sent from Camberwell (London suburb) to Amsterdam in 1816. The letter was dropped off at the Two Penny Post Receiving House in Camberwell, where two pennies had to be paid for the London circuit, as well one shilling and four pence (1/4) for the London-Hellevoetsluis route. In Amsterdam 10 Dutch stuivers had to be paid. (see page 90 of second reference) for the route Hellevoetsluis -Amsterdam



The London Penny Post (fig. 2) was a premier postal system whose function was to deliver mail within London and its immediate suburbs. The Penny Post was established in 1680

with an original fee of one penny. Several Penny Post offices were established at various points within London where letters that were collected from drop-boxes about the city were sorted and sent out for delivery. Because the new postal service was affordable to the general public with its inexpensive flat rate of one penny it became an almost instant success and it became the predecessor of the postal systems that later emerged and still in use today in Great Britain and elsewhere.

Over time the postal rates gradually increased. In 1816 it was two pennies. The different time intervals used in the marker were 8 o'Clock Morn, 10 o'Clock Morn, 12 o'Clock at Noon, 2 o'Clock at Noon, 4 o'Clock ?, and 7 o'Clock Night. On the back of the cover one can vaguely read (among other markers) an oval "Brielle/ Eng: Corresp." (Fig. 4)



postmark. The Brielle/Eng: Corresp. postmark comes in two, slightly different versions (Corresp with either one or two dots). They were in use from 1815 till 1828. The cover shows version 2, with two dots.



Vellinga writes:

By Circ.4 of December 24th, 1813, the handling of the mail for England as per 1st of January 1814 was relocated to Brielle, as the English Border P.O. Following Circ. 40 of December 14th, 1814, commencing January 1, 1815 all incoming English mail had to receive a "Brielle/Eng. Corresp." marker (Fig. 3).

Starting December 1, 1815 the letter exchange between England and Germany went either via Brielle-Arnhem or Ostend-Henri-Chapelle (near Liege).

The letter was addressed to "Den Weledelen Heere Bilderdijk, Secretaris der Tweede Klasse van het Koninklijke Nederlandsche Instituut te Amsterdam"

Willem Bilderdijk (fig. 4), who was born in Amsterdam in 1756, had an accident at the age of 6, causing him to



develop a leg fever infection. As a result, he had to stay indoors, where he could only do one thing: read. As a result, when he had recovered at the age of 16, he was very well-read and well rounded. His personality exerted so powerful an influence over his time that it has been said that to think of a Dutchman of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century was to think of Bilderdijk.

At the age of 20 he started poetry. Not without merit either, because one of his first poems "Influence of poetry on the state administration" immediately won a prize. His name as a poet was made in one fell swoop.

An extensive oeuvre followed. In 1780 he went to study law and after graduating in 1782 (!) he established himself as a lawyer in The Hague. Thanks in part to his extensive reading, he was not only a poet and lawyer, but also a translator, historian, prose writer, language scholar and graphic artist. In 1785 he married Catharina Woesthoven. They had five children, three of whom died young.

Bilderdijk lived in a turbulent time. He was conservative and a great admirer of the House of Orange. When, under the influence of the French Revolution (1789-1799) an oath of allegiance to the new patriotic authority was demanded of all officials, Bilderdijk refused to do so. In 1795 he was banned from the northern Netherlands, living in England from where he went to Germany in 1797. In London he had fallen in love with one of his students (Katharina Schweickhardt) with whom he started a secret relationship. He divorced his wife in 1802 and married his new love.

When the patriotic Batavian Republic came to an end in 1806, Bilderdijk was allowed to return to the Netherlands and was welcomed by King Louis Napoleon who treated him kindly. Bilderdijk taught Louis Napoleon Dutch, although on one occasion the King told his people that he was the "Konijn van Olland" ("rabbit of Olland"), rather than "Koning van Holland" ("King of Holland"), because he had difficulty mastering the pronunciation. Louis Napoleon made him his librarian, and a member and eventually president (1809-1811) of the Royal Institute. The Royal Institute was founded as the "Koninklijk Instituut van Wetenschappen, Letterkunde en Schoone Kunsten" (Royal Institute of Sciences, Literature and Fine Arts) by Lodewijk Napoleon on May 4, 1808. In 1816, after the French occupation had ended, it was renamed to Koninklijk-Nederlandsch Instituut van Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schoone Kunsten. It was also in 1816 that Bilderdijk quit his job at the Institute in Amsterdam, moving to Leiden and later in life to Haarlem. In Haarlem he moved into a house that most people living in Haarlem came/come by often. They are probably not familiar with its history. It is on the Grote Markt, next to Restaurant Brinkmann. A stone tablet (fig. 5) high on the front of the building reminds one of its history.

Refs:

Vellinga, O.M., De Poststempels van Nederland 1676-1915, NBFV, Reprint 1990

Muys, C. Enige facetten van het postverkeer Nederland-Engeland in de periode 1700-1850,



Postmerken '86, PO&PO, 1986

<https://www.bartleby.com/library/prose/720.html> (Bilderdijk)

[http://www.gbps.org.uk/information/downloads/files/lphg-notebook/159%20-](http://www.gbps.org.uk/information/downloads/files/lphg-notebook/159%20-%20Oct%202002.pdf)

[%20Oct%202002.pdf](http://www.gbps.org.uk/information/downloads/files/lphg-notebook/159%20-%20Oct%202002.pdf) (Two Penny Post)

Club Executive

President

John Lemon (519)375-7161
117 Sussex Square
R.R. #3 Owen Sound, ON; N4K 5N5
lembudd@yahoo.com

Vice President

Marion Ace (519)934-1998
P.O. Box 286
Tara, ON; N0H 2N0
marionace@bmts.com

Secretary/Treasurer

Bob Ford (519)376-4786
721 8th Ave East, Owen Sound, ON; N4K 3A5
rob.darford@rogers.com

Other Contacts

Circuit Book Manager

Marion Gibson (519)371-9234
591 Balmy Beach Rd, Owen Sound, ON; N4K 5N4
mamabear54@rogers.com

Website Coordinator

Randy Rogers (519)373-9732
P.O. Box 103
Hepworth, ON; N0H 2P0
rrogers@devuna.com

Newsletter Editor

Phil Visser (519)387-0271
554 9th Street A East
Owen Sound, ON; N4K 0C4
pmvisser54@gmail.com

It is amazing what information can be found about our hobby on the internet, and of course, our club website. I haven't checked other club websites out recently, so how this club's website compares to others is a matter of opinion and taste. The resources that are available by simply checking out the links portion of the website is staggering. Randy has done an excellent job of making this website a resource for all to learn from and stay connected with fellow collectors worldwide through stamp forums. With the number of visitors coming to our website suggests it is useful, but if you know of another link that would help, please let Randy know.

Condolences

Our Circuit Book Manager, Marion Gibson has had a significant change in her life. Her husband, Don, passed away on July 30th. The obituary in the Owen Sound Sun Times is very accurate and described Don well. I had the privilege of working with Don for several years and his dedication to the teaching profession was a very high standard. Don was a tremendous advocate for all students as well as freely helping his colleagues whenever the opportunity presented itself. One of the end of the semester things was Don and Marion hosting a pot luck dinner, an opportunity to relax after several days of concentrated grading. He helped me in several technical ways (computer wise). So sorry to hear of your loss Marion, and I am sure all members will join in this offer of wishes for peace and comfort at this time.

Soapbox

Last month I mentioned the challenges I experienced in becoming a member of the Postal History Society of Canada (PHSC). I am happy to report that membership in the PHSC has been completed. I have visited their website as well as the BNAPS website to gather information for my collection. I do need to correct an error when I stated that the membership year ran from July to June. That is not the case, the membership year is based on the calendar year, so December gets to be a "membership" month. Keeping in good standing with the various organizations as well as local club memberships takes a few hundred dollars from the active collecting part of this hobby.

While rearranging my "man cave," a discovery was made. Two of my books are duplicated. An extra copy of "Canadian Fancy Cancellations of the Nineteenth Century," Second Edition is the first book. This is a publication of BNAPS and was printed in 1973. The binding is weak, and a section in the middle is broken away from the binding. This book is free to a good home on a first call basis. A second book is in pristine condition and it is "The Admiral Issue of Canada" written by George Marler and printed by the American Philatelic Society in 1982. If anyone is interested in specialising in the Admiral Issues, this book will help get you started. A phone call expressing interest in this book can start the process of it finding a new home.

Now that this edition has come to an end, have you noticed a difference? A big decision was made to stop using the commercial software program and switch to a shareware program that focuses on Desk Top Publishing. Randy had introduced me to Scribus a year or so ago, but time and work pressures just interfered with making a change. Thankfully, Covid-19 has given me the kick start along with a new computer to use Scribus. Although I am just learning the capabilities of this program, I think it has given me a greater control on the placement of images and hopefully has improved the readability of this newsletter for everyone. Thoughts and suggestions are always welcome, and perhaps they can be implemented as knowledge of the program improves.