

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

Chapter 191
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Next meeting; Wed. February 18th 2009 @ 7:00

From the President...

Well, the rodent saw its shadow and we have six more glorious weeks of stamp collecting! I hope we will see some more people and new collectors come for a visit on Wednesday evening. There were fourteen collectors present at our last meeting with some new faces. The new visitors were welcomed and we hope to see you at our next gathering on Feb 18th. We have a few interesting things to see then.

The first item of interest to let you know about is what you will be seeing at our upcoming meeting. The Saugeen Stamp Club will be bringing their Circuit binders from Hanover. I saw the binders at their meeting a few weeks ago and noticed that there is a good choice of Canadian, Australian, New Zealand stamps as well as and many other countries, including topical subjects. In anticipation for the upcoming meetings, March will be an opportunity for a larger auction or simple swapping of all of those stamps we have sitting around gathering dust. For people wishing to participate, club members would be interested in a wide selection of excess philatelic material. The plan for the April meeting is to have the circuit books from the Stratford club. We can discuss this at our meeting and see if there may be other suggestions. As always, I am looking forward for input from anyone interested in the future of our club.

The meeting will again have an opportunity to do a "Show and Tell" of some interesting philatelic item you may have run across. Since my last message, I haven't received any feedback on stamp collecting interests. Hopefully, you will help us prepare our visitors to bring the stamps you are looking for by filling in a form on your stamp collecting interests at this next meeting. This information will be compiled and passed along to future visitors (dealers) as areas of philatelic interests of our club, not of any individual.

Do you know of anyone in your area who collects stamps? This is an open invitation to any of these closet collectors to come in from the cold and enjoy some fellowship and a lively evening sharing our common hobby. I hope we are all looking forward to an interesting evening on Wednesday.

Cheers

Phil Visser

President OSSC

Coming Events...

FEB. 21, Niagara Falls, ON

NIPEX 2009, Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Rd. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission. Sponsor/Affiliate: Niagara Philatelic Society. For more information, contact Ed Yonelinas, telephone 905-262-5127, e-mail: mastamps@computan.on.ca.

FEB. 28, Ajax, ON

APEX 2009, Ajax Recreation Centre, Centennial Road, HMS Ajax Room. Our 30th Annual Stamp Show: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 18 dealers. Free parking and admission. Hourly draws, raffles, and youth table. Food and drink concession. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ajax Philatelic Society. For more information, contact Steve Warcop at warcopstamps@hotmail.com.

FEB. 28, St. Thomas, ON

Annual Stamp Exhibition, Community of Christ, 105 Fairview Ave. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free parking and admission, 13 dealers, trophies, door prizes. Sponsor/Affiliate: St. Thomas Stamp Club. For more information, contact Martin Dekeyzer, (519) 681-7145.

MARCH 1, Mississauga, ON

VI Polish - Canadian Coin, Stamp and Collectibles Show 2009, John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Rd. (just south of 403). Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Many tables of stamps, coins, medals, paper money, militaria and antique papers. Exhibit of Polish POW camps stamps of WWII. Stamp Exhibit - John Paul II On World Stamps. Exhibit of Upper Silesia's stamps, coins, paper money, sports pins, medals and collectibles. Exhibit of Orders and Decorations of Poland. Polonica and historical souvenirs. Polish stamps expert info table. Polish Mint info table. Junior table with free stamps. Special medal and show souvenirs. Free admission and parking. Refreshments available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Polish - Canadian Coin and Stamp Club "Troyak". For more information, contact Ignacy Kania, 905-273-7313 or Wieslaw Grzesicki, 416-258-1651, e-mail: info@troyakclub.com. Website: <http://www.troyakclub.com>.

MARCH 7, Windsor, ON

Winpex 2009, Forest Glade Arena, 3205 Forest Glade Drive. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Free admission, free parking, door prizes, 14 dealers. Sponsor/Affiliate: Essex County Stamp Club. For more information, contact Brian Cutler, (519) 966-2276, cutler@mnsi.net.

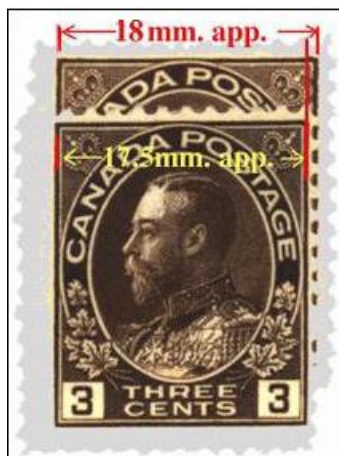
From Dr. Phil A. Telly...

Stamps got you licked? Feeling stamped out?

Don't worry. Don't let it get you down,
Dr. Phil A. Telly has come to town!

Hi Doc,

I read your column last month about lathework on admirals. I love my men in uniform too. My concern is that I haven't been sorting my admirals. Oh dear! Some of them were printed with two different dies and even worse...there are wet printings and dry printings. How on earth am I supposed to know which is which? What's going on here? Do you have any tips for quickly detecting these differences? Please give me a hand. I have got to get these fellas in order!
Married to the Military.



Dear Married;

The Admirals first issued in 1911 were printed by both the "wet" and "dry" printing methods. With the Wet printing the ink was applied to wet sheets of paper to which the gum was applied after it dried. In dry printing the ink was applied to pre-gummed dry sheets of paper.

One difference between the two printings is size. Stamps from the wet printing shrank across the grain of the paper when they dried causing the stamps to be shorter or narrower. Dry printing didn't start until December 1922 so all stamps or covers predating that time are from wet printings. Mint stamps from dry printing appear to have the design embossed on the gummed side.

Best wishes on your marriage,
Dr. Phil

Thanks to RPSC library for photo

Dr. Phil A. Telly is our little syndicated column. If you've got questions for Dr. Phil please forward your questions to your editor. Questioners and Dr. Phil will be kept anonymous unless he or she requests otherwise.

Florence Nightingale By Ralph Wyndham



As the pioneer of the modern nursing profession, Florence Nightingale's influence on the world is greater by far than either the Crimean War or the esteemed Victoria Cross. She was born to a wealthy English couple in Florence, Italy on May 12,

1820. For women in Victorian England, higher education and careers were not deemed proper. Her father, William, thought that education, at least, was worthwhile for his daughters and schooled Florence and her older sister, Parthenope, in history, economics, astronomy, science, philosophy and several languages.

Florence was disenchanted with the life that a woman of high social status was expected to lead. Instead she longed for "something worth doing, instead of frittering away time on useless trifles". She would care for servants and family members who were ill. In 1837 she heard God call her to His service but at this time did not know what it was. When 20 she fought with her parents for further mathematical education. Her mother did not approve and her father, from whom she got her love of mathematics, wanted her to pursue subjects more appropriate for women. Florence prevailed and received tutoring in the subject. Eventually she became particularly interested in how statistics could be applied to the study of the social sciences.

In 1845 Florence sought permission from her parents to become a nurse and another very long struggle ensued. At this time in history nursing was the domain of coarse, ignorant, working class women of loose morals and not suitable for an educated woman of high social standing. She traveled to Europe to study the hospital system there in 1849 and was in Alexandria, Egypt, the next year to study nursing at the Institute of St. Vincent de Paul. Meeting Elizabeth Blackwell, who overcame a great deal of prejudice to become the first female doctor in the United States, gave Florence courage to carry on. Finally, in 1851 her father relented and she was able to travel to Kaiserswerth, Germany to study nursing at the Institute for Protestant Deaconesses. In 1853 she became Superintendent at the Establishment for Gentlewomen during Illness. She quickly became Britain's leading authority on hospitals.

British soldiers landed in the Crimea in September 1854. Reports of the soldiers' suffering were soon being heard back home. Florence volunteered her services, which were soon accepted, and she arrived at the military hospital at Scutari, Turkey with 38 nurses on November 4, 1854. Conditions were awful.

The sick and wounded arriving from the Crimea remained unwashed, still in uniforms "stiff with dirt and gore", sleeping on the floor with no blankets and no good food. At first, the doctors did not want the nurses to be there and did not ask for their help. However, when casualties arrived from the Battle of Inkerman, the doctors gave in due to the sheer volume of work.

After Inkerman she was given the task of arranging the Barracks Hospital system at Scutari. Military leaders felt Florence's comments about conditions were attacks against them



Nightingale was honoured with a set of stamps from Turkey where a museum at

and resisted her efforts. She kept her eye on her goal of reforming the hospital system and went about the task regardless of official resistance, prejudice or physical difficulty. She organized, detailed hospital record-keeping system that she devised gave her the data she needed to put to use her math and statistical skills. With her clear, organized statistical reports, Florence was able to present the situation as it was in a powerful way and successfully predict how her proposed changes would improve health in the hospital. In this way, her opposition was unable to refute the facts and changes were put in place. Thanks to her reforms, mortality fell from nearly 70% of patients in the autumn of 1854 to just 2% four or five months later.

(Continued on next page)

(Florence Nightingale continued)

During the war, reports were often published in the Times newspaper of the appalling conditions and Nightingale's efforts to improve them. One report described her making solitary nighttime rounds to her patients with a little lamp in hand. This image of her became very popular and was immortalized in Wadsworth's poem "Santa Filomena" published shortly after the war. She returned home a national hero.

Florence was a reluctant hero. She returned home under an assumed name and walked the last few miles home so that she would not be recognized. In the Crimea she contracted a mysterious illness that kept her bedridden after 1861. Nightingale lived the life of a recluse after the war, making no public appearances or statements, and seeing people only one at a time at her home, leading some people to believe she suffered Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Most people thought she was dead.

Illness did not stop her health crusade. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert asked her to talk to them about her war experiences. To correct the wrongs, a Royal Commission was established in 1857 to investigate the terrible conditions and make recommendations to prevent them happening again. Women could not testify before the commission so Florence sent an extensive written submission. She invented and used graphs, charts and tables to present her findings about Army hospitals. This had never been done before.



Canada's first stamp honouring nursing in 1958. A namesake of Ms. Nightingale, Florence Sullivan

Working behind the scenes as she did, Florence Nightingale accomplished much. She founded a school for nurses and pioneered nursing training. She pioneered data collection in hospitals and for public health. With the help of physicians, she developed a standard list of diseases and a set of model health statistical forms. She pioneered the application of statistical analysis to the information

collected thus making management decisions clearer. She founded a professorship in Applied Statistics at Oxford.

Her influence spanned the globe then and still does today. An expert on hospital design and management, she was consulted by many nations. Florence's expertise on military and public health matters was sought from the United States to India. Her work inspired Henri Dunant to found the Red Cross Society in 1864. The principles of patient care she developed are still the basis of nursing today. Her 1859 book, *Notes on Nursing*, is still available. Design elements that she introduced, such as recreation rooms, are still seen in today's hospitals.

Her accomplishments are all the more remarkable when you consider that she did it all in a male dominated society where women were expected to stay home; not have careers. In the 1890's Florence's health began to fail. By 1895 she was in need of constant nursing herself. She died peacefully in her sleep on August 13, 1910.

Florence Nightingale is the second in a series of articles about the Crimean War and its influences on the modern world by Ralph Wyndham. I look forward to reading the next two. Thanks Ralph! the ed.

Dues are Overdue!!!

If you didn't pay in January; you're late! Membership fees are still only \$10.00 a head or \$15.00 per family. Please keep in mind that your annual membership fee doesn't even cover all the costs of producing and mailing your newsletter, so every paid up membership is greatly appreciated. If you can't pay in person please send a cheque to Bob Ford whose address is on the last page.



On the Cover...

Look out... here they come! Vancouver is alive and buzzing. Construction is everywhere and the Games are coming on fast. I thought that perhaps the stamps are being released a little prematurely, but I'm behind the times! The Vancouver 2010 Olympic Games are less

than a year away.

Ten stamp designs have been created to promote the Olympics. The two sets of five are available as souvenir sheets. Shown above is the souvenir sheet called 'Sports of the 2010 Winter Games'. They are 'P' rate stamps depicting five different winter sports. The first four represent curling, bobsleigh, snowboarding, freestyle skiing and bear the official logo of an inukshuk over the five Olympic rings. The fifth stamp has an ice sledge hockey player on it and the logo for the Paralympic Games. The graphic of the logo is a rather appealing with simple shapes meant to represent both the athlete and the landscape. Both logos also have their own stamp in the 'Vancouver 2010 Winter Games Mascots and Emblems' series shown below.

The 'Sports of the 2010 Winter Games' are sold as booklets of ten or thirty stamps. If you are one of those collectors who must have all of the new booklets then you had better open your wallet a little wider. No... wider than that. For \$129 plus GST you can purchase a bundle of 24 ten stamp booklets each with an entertaining different winter sports fact on the back.

Inspired by Olympic posters of the 40s and 50s, Signal Design Group of Vancouver used many layers to create an effect of speed and motion. They have used blues and whites to give the feel of winter and I imagine the red and orange represent the heat of fast and furious motion. Unfortunately the blues used are heavily laden with gray and remind me more of the winter blahs rather than the sharp intake of air on a sunny cold winter day. I suppose that it is not surprising that winter is seen as gray in the rainy fogbound Vancouver. By the end of February the streets will be lined with trees in blossom! What do



they know about winter? Out on Whistler Mountain though, they know the meaning of a cold, crisp day. I think that a bright cerulean blue with the slightest tinge towards teal might have brightened this lot up considerably and would have tied them in to the mascot series way better as well. I do give them credit for capturing a sense of motion and

they do vaguely remind me of Olympic stamps from the 50s.

In the 'Mascots and Emblems' series I find the two emblems (logos) to be simple, bright, cheery and just fine. Other than the souvenir sheet, the emblems are available in the same coil; which is a first for Canada. The three mascots each have their own definitive rate and can be purchased in a booklet of six or as a coil. The design of the mascots was based on aboriginal legends.

I'm sure that many people will find them cute, but I for one think that they look like Pokemon characters which are certainly not aboriginal or Canadian.

Sorry if I sound pessimistic. I think that both sets of stamps are adequate but hey this is the Olympics! I hoped to be using words like; breath-taking, exciting, inspiring or intriguing at least.

The stamp on your cover is from the 'Sports of the 2010 Winter Games' souvenir sheet.

Marion Ace

From the Editor...

The basement of St. George's was a veritable hive of activity for our January meeting. **John Cortan** arrived early to set up his wares. I think just about everybody found some items of interest. John told me that the evening was successful for him; which is good news if we wish to continue to have this sort of venue at our meetings. High five everybody!

Further to our Dr. Phil article for January, **Bob Ford** brought in an Admiral stamp with lathework for us all to have a peek at. Thanks Bob.

Ernie Coates dropped in with a whole bag of recent stamps on paper as a donation to the club. We should see some of them as lots at our March auction. Thanks for your contribution Ernie.

Harold Stobbe is a member that we haven't seen in a long while. I was sorry to hear of the loss of Harold's wife of many years, however I am glad to finally put a face to the name on all of the newsletters I've sent him and look forward to seeing Harold at more meetings.

Like Phil said; the Saugeen Stamp Club books will be available at this month's meeting. In March we'll have an auction. We are not having auctions every month in the hope that the delay will give people the opportunity to put together some items to sell. Alan Charlesworth used to enter many items and since he is now far away we'll need more items from everyone else. So get routing through your stuff and see if you can find a few truffles for March!

Speaking of Alan, I see that there is a show down in Windsor on March the 7th. I don't know if anyone is heading down there but if you see Alan say hello for us all.

Further to Phil's message at the beginning of the newsletter, I have enclosed a slip for you to list your stamp needs. Please bring it to this meeting or the next or send it to me.

Have a Happy Valentine's Day!

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

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Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

The Owen Sound Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm on the third Wednesday of each month in the basement of St. George's Anglican Church (corner of 10th St. E. and 4th Ave. E.). The main business of the evening is typically to trade, buy and sell stamps and philatelic material. An Auction is often held at 8:00 pm. There are presently about 20 active members whose interests cover just about everything at all levels, from beginner to expert.

Guests or new members are always most welcome.

Annual membership fees: Full-\$10; Family-\$15; Junior- Free

Members and guests contribute \$1 at each meeting which is passed directly to St. George's Church in appreciation for use of their room.

The OSSC Newsletter is distributed to all members. Opinions expressed in the newsletter are expressly those of the individual author.

Contributions to the newsletter are most welcome. Please submit any news, information, opinions or announcements to the editor.

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