

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

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1) Presidents Letter

Welcome to the 2006-2007 Season of the Kingston Stamp Club. Our first meeting is scheduled for Monday, September 11, from 7-9 PM at the Ongwanada Centre, 191 Portsmouth Avenue. **Membership Dues** are unchanged again this year, single \$8, family \$10. Please pay **Don Mann** at the door on September 11 or ASAP.

Kingston Stamp Club Newsletter. Thanks to Richard Weigand we now have our very own Newsletter. Prior to moving to Sandhurst Shores last year Richard was the President of the Ajax Stamp Club and Editor of that Club's award winning newsletter.

Schedule of Fall Meetings:

- September 11 Trading night with bourse and consignment table.
Please bring your bourse sheets filled with stamps, your "Royal Books" request and your member fee
- September 25 Trading night with bourse and consignment table
- October 14 Annual Kingston Stamp Festival at the Edith Rankin Memorial Church
- October 16 Auction night (3rd Monday this month because of Thanksgiving)
- October 23 First "Royal Books" night, plus trading, bourse and consignment table
- Late October Visit to the Cobourg Club with our Bourse books – more details later
- November 13 Second "Royal Books" night, plus trading, bourse and consignment table
- November 27 Auction night



December 11 Trading night and annual party

New Expanded Executive (who met several times this summer):

- ❖ Colin Batsford, Treasurer
- ❖ Mel Campbell, Vice President
- ❖ Bob Chadwick, President
- ❖ Lance DeMontbrun, General Secretary
- ❖ Peter Macdonald, Coordinator of Publicity and Supplies
- ❖ Don Mann, Membership Secretary
- ❖ Val Mayers, Coordinator of Auctions and Consignments
- ❖ Richard Weigand, Newsletter Editor

Other Key Volunteers whose continuing assistance is gratefully acknowledged:

- ❖ Tony Baxby – Dealer Liaison and Auctioneer
- ❖ Doreen Daye – Bourse Manager
- ❖ Klaus Schwarz – Catalogue Custodian
- ❖ Don Thompson – Special Adviser and OXFAM Liaison
- ❖ Colin Wright – Coordinator of Displays

Auction. It has been decided by the Club Executive that every Lot shall have a minimum bid of at least \$1 and that the seller not be permitted to bid on his/her own lot. Also each lot shall show the seller's membership number and initials.

The Bourse: Please fill up some more sheets for Doreen to file in our bourse books. An expanded marketing opportunity is tentatively scheduled for late October when Doreen and some other club members plan to take our bourse material to a Cobourg Stamp Club meeting. Cobourg members brought their material to one of our meetings last year.

The 7th Annual Kingston Stamp Festival on October 14 is arranged to repeat successful features of past years and to provide more opportunities for displays. Thanks to **Tony Baxby** we will have a wide range of dealers. Thanks also to **Tom Thompson** for again preparing an excellent brochure and to **Don Thompson** for brochure liaison as well as the floor plan. Members please support our advertisers: their contributions help pay for the brochure printing.

"Royal Books" (RPSC Sales Circuits). See enclosed updated list of books likely to be available. If you are interested in participating in this program please indicate your top 3 priorities, by circling them indicating priorities #1, #2, #3 and showing #0 for other interests. Please pass your prioritized list

to me at the September 11 meeting or mail it to me by that date. If you make a selection, please try to be present on October 23.

Catalogues. Klaus Schwarz now has volumes 1, 2 and 3 of Scott 2007 on hand for member use, thanks to Peter Macdonald in obtaining them for us at a favourable price. Klaus also has all six volumes of Scott 2006 available and he will be obtaining the Unitrade 2007 Canada Specialized Catalogue.

Displays. With the encouragement of Colin Wright we are reviving our display activities. Regrettably space is severely limited at the Festival, but members are invited to prepare displays for regular meetings of the Club. Last year we were treated to Richard Weigand's fine exhibit on the 1936 Olympics and to Ron Barrett's impressive display on the closed Post Offices of Lennox and Addington County. We plan to provide one large table for displays each meeting. Please make your reservation with Colin Wright.

Volunteers. The Club is enjoying the benefits of an increasing number of volunteers. For this we are all most grateful. Very sadly one of our most enthusiastic helpers, Jean Baxby, passed away earlier this year. We sympathize with Tony over the great loss of his lifelong partner. Thank you Tony for your tenacity in maintaining your key roles in the Club at this difficult time. Another willing volunteer, especially Val Mayers whom he regularly assisted in auctions and at the consignment table will also miss Karl Clement, who has moved to Cornwall,

Supplies. For supplies such as catalogues, album pages, hinges and stamp tweezers Peter Macdonald can obtain them for us at a discount, usually within two weeks.

Bob Chadwick

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2) Editors Comments

Welcome to the first issue of the Kingston Stamp Club Newsletter. As your editor I hope you find this publication keeps you abreast of the clubs activities and the philatelic articles continue your "Philatelic Voyage to Knowledge".

I would appreciate any articles for publication or questions that you would like me to research and publish.

Plans are for four issues each club year as follows:

Fall Issue – Presidents Letter – kick off the year.

Winter Issue – War Remembrance, Christmas plus other articles

Spring Issue – Philatelic Preservation, Festival overview plus articles of interest.

Summer Issue – Articles of interest as we wrap up the year.

This publications future depends on your financial support. Each issue incurs printing ink and paper costs. All of my time to

research, write and print these newsletters on my HP Color Printer is gratis.

An additional \$5.00 per year would be appreciated.

Please let me know of any errors in your clubs newsletter as older eyes and spell checks can miss items now and then.

Enjoy. Editor – Richard Weigand



3) Mulready Envelope

Stamps, stamp placement began in Britain. Have you ever wondered why the stamp is placed always in the right hand upper corner of the envelope? Why do we always put our return address on the upper left hand side of the envelope?

These customs trace their origin from Rowland Hill's postal reform of 1840's. Prior to these reforms there was no envelopes as the sheet-calculated postage and an envelope was considered an additional sheet of paper. Typically the sheets were folded and sealed with wax with the appropriate postage charges paid at the post office with an appropriate stamp or writing designation to advise payment had been made.

As part of the postal reforms of Rowland Hill, prestamped envelopes were created with the first being the Mulready envelope. The name of the envelope came from the designer William Mulready. The one-penny envelope was created without gum in a format size to accommodate the current folding pattern used by letter writers. There was no gum on the envelope, as the letter writers would seal the envelopes contents with wax.

Mulready also created letter sheets, which were more of a market success than his envelopes. It took 50 years (1890's) before envelopes became a main stay of letter writers.



House numbering was also a problem in England in the 1840's. Addressing a letter to a person in a small town required only the name and town, as the local postmaster knew everyone in the local area. London's population by 1840 was already 2.4 million. There was a custom at that time that when you moved the house number came with you and this became your new address at this new location. In addition there was 62 streets named "George".

In the 1850's London set up the Committee of the Board of Works on Street Nomenclature who established 'rules about

house numbering'. The numbering would start at St Paul's Cathedral and increase with each house up from this center. Even numbers would be on the left hand side of the street and odd numbers on the right hand side.

Stamp placement was also determined in the 1840's to be on the right hand side of the letter as most postal clerks were right handed and this allowed them to cancel a large volume quickly.

Return addresses were placed either on the front or the back of the envelope. The postal system of Great Britain had a policy of returning all mail if the addressee could not be found. If there was no return addressee the letters were burnt. (Editor – I wonder how many postal envelopes met their demise in a furnace?) As the volume of returns grew the practice became policy for the return address to be on the front left corner for easy identification.

Bibliography

Synopsis of Article written by David Alderfer
Linn's Stamp News May 14,2001



4) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Materials

A Brief History of Paper Manufacturing

Since the focal points of our hobby of philately and postal history are stamps and covers and, although perhaps to somewhat of a lesser extent books, it is worthwhile to consider at least a little of the history of paper.

The term paper comes from papyrus, a water plant that was used by the ancient Egyptians to make a type of writing paper. The Egyptians crisscrossed thin strips of papyrus stalks and pressed layers of the crossed strips into sheets. Beginning about 200 B.C., parchment paper gradually replaced papyrus as the most commonly used writing material until the introduction of paper from the Middle East in the A.D. 1200's; and by the 1400's in Europe at about the same time printing was being developed, paper had largely replaced parchment.

The Chinese, as early as the second century B.C. used paper. Paper is considered to have been invented in China in 105 A. D. by Ts'ai Lun (sometimes referred to as Cai Lun), who served in the court of Emperor He Di in Hunan. Ts'ai Lun and the paper-production process he invented were featured on two 1962 stamps from People's Republic of China, as shown in Illustration 1.



later began to use flax fibers. Even later, cotton became more commonly used in paper manufacture.

The Chinese art of papermaking became established in the mid-East when Arabs captured a group of Chinese paper makers and urge them to carry on with the papermaking process. Baghdad had become a center of the papermaking industry by A.D. 795, from where it spread to Europe in consequence of the Crusades and the conquest of Northern Africa and Spain by the Moors. The first paper mill in Europe was one built in Sativa, Spain, in 1151. The process of paper-production, which Ts'ai Lun invented, is essentially the same as that used today. The art of making paper spread to Germany, France, and England in the early 1300's.

In the New World, the Mayans in Mexico had devised a method of producing paper as early as A.D. 500. Paper manufacturing centers had flourished during the Aztec period. The Spanish destroyed a major Mayan library in 1549.

In North America, William Rittenhouse in Pennsylvania built the first paper mill in 1690. The U. S. commemorated the 300th anniversary of the Rittenhouse paper mill with a postal card issued in 1990 as shown in Illustration 2.

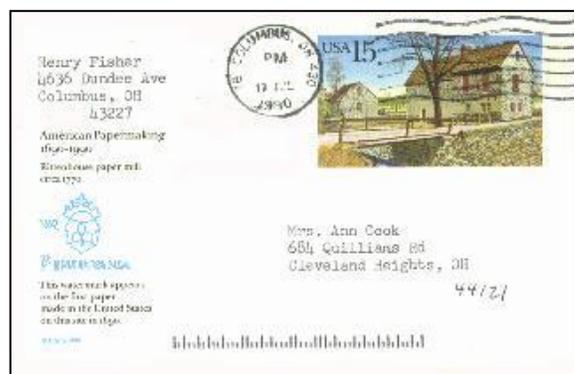


Illustration 1. The inventor of paper making, Ts'ai Lun, at left, and a depiction of his process, right, on two 1962 stamps issued by People's Republic of China. Stamps courtesy of Dr. Jason H. Manchester.

Illustration 2. U. S. postal card issued in 1990 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of paper making in the U. S. The card features Rittenhouse paper mill c. 1770. This mill made the first paper in the U. S. in 1690. Card courtesy of Mr. Henry Fisher.

Originally, the Chinese made paper from such diverse materials as mulberry, assorted inner barks of various plants, bamboo, fishnets, hemp, and rags. The Arabs preferred rags originally, but

The year 1803 marked the construction of the first paper mill in Canada at St. Andrews, near Lachine, Quebec.

A 1984 study by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reported some astonishing facts. In the United States, utilization of paper and paper products amounted to an average of 660 pounds per person. That rate of consumption amounts to nearly 64 million metric tons per year. Japan comes in second with a total annual consumption of 19,344,000 metric tons, and Canada is third with a total consumption of 14,222,000 metric tons. This 1984 statistical study needs to be repeated.

Literally thousands of grades and types of paper are now manufactured. Today, cellulose fibers from numerous sources such as bamboo, cotton, hemp, jute, sugar cane, wheat, rice, and various woods are utilized in paper production; but the major source of papermaking in North America is cellulose from wood.

