

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



Volume #2, Issue #4 Whole Number 8  
Summer 2008 Issue

## Table of Contents

1. President's Message
2. Editor's Comments
3. Victoria Regina Imperatrix
4. Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material – Wet Cleaning of Stamps & Covers
5. Loyalist Issue

## Upcoming Schedule of Club Dates

March 10	Auction Night
March 24	Regular Meeting
April 7	Regular Meeting
April 28	Regular Meeting
May 12	Auction Night
May 26	Regular Meeting
Sept 8	Regular Meeting
Sept 22	Regular Meeting

### 1) President's Message

This newsletter covers the Summer 2008 Period along with the dates for our meetings in September, and is time for my first annual report to our Kingston Stamp Club Members.

All of us can be very proud of our club and its achievements this year:

Membership – We have added several new members this year as we continue to publicize our activities. We had several members with health problems and we sent cards to show our club's good wishes for their speedy recovery.

Finances – We remain on course: finances are sound.

Executive Committee – This group will meet four times this year at various homes of this committee. We discussed many items' including the Kingston Stamp Festival. I have

summarized these meetings at our next regular meetings. We are doing well and look forward to another good year for our club with your continued support.

New Policy – Sellers of Material passed to President to coordinate sale – We have had two non-members ask for help in selling their collections and we were able to arrange sales to our club members that were fair to all parties.

Newsletter – This is the end of the second year already and I am pleased with all of the positive comments from you, our members. We hope to submit our newsletter at the next Philatelic Literature Competition and possibly win an award.

Seawaypex 2009 – We have laid the foundation for a joint stamp show with BNAPS which can only expand our club's exposure to the collecting community.

Youth Action Plan - Don Mann is pursuing growing this future collector market and we look forward to greater inroads in 2008.

Auction Nights – I am amazed about the quantity of material offered for sale, the active bidding, and the fact that most of the lots are sold each auction night. To date we have had our largest auction night in the January 28<sup>th</sup> meeting with 95 lots. As a club we need to thank the Auction Group that log-in the lots, arrange them, handle the auction activity and close –out at the end.

KSC Philatelic Library – We have started our own philatelic library and so far let me personally thank all of you that have donated books, pamphlets etc. Our goal is to build a useful reference source with an annual listing as a separate page in the Winter Issue of our KSC Newsletter.

KSC Festival 2007 – This event proved again to be a great show with good attendance, and dealer support. Our consignment table had a busy day as well. Let me take this opportunity to thank the Executive Committee for their ongoing work to set up the festival and our club members for their help as well.

*Richard Weigand*

Richard Weigand, President

218 Richmond Street, R R # 1 Bath, ON K0H 1G0

Tel 613-352-8775 email rweigand@kos.net



## 2) Editor's Comments

I have always been interested in the Diamond Jubilee Issue and used the Christmas Holiday Period to research this issue. I want to take this opportunity to thank Don Mann for reading the draft for each issue and providing comments and corrections.

Enjoy!

*Richard Weigand*



## 3) Victoria Regina Imperatrix

By Richard Weigand

Table of Contents

Section 1 Introduction

Section 2 Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria of Kent

Section 3 Diamond Jubilee Celebrations

Section 4 January 24, 1901

Section 5 Universal Postal Union

Section 6 Postal Rates in 1897

Section 7 Parliament's Announcement of the Diamond Jubilee Stamp Issue

Section 8 Post Office Department and Issue Details

a) Premier Issue

b) Printer American Bank Note Company

c) Values – Half Cent to Five Dollars

d) Royal Insignia

e) Postal Stationary Card

f) Designer Lyndewood Chares Pereira

g) Designer – Franklin Brownell

h) Artist Left Portrait – Alfred Chalon

i) Artist Right Portrait – Alexander Bassano

j) Details of the Issue

k) Buyers Formed Lines at local Post Offices

l) 1990 Sale of Proofs

Summation

Bibliography

## Section 1 Introduction

The Diamond Jubilee is a 60<sup>th</sup> year anniversary of an important event i.e.: marriage, career or coronation. The year 1897 was the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria. At the time of the Diamond Jubilee Queen Victoria ruled over a quarter of the people of the world,

almost a quarter of the land mass of the Earth. Most of the crowned heads of Europe were her children or grandchildren (including Russia, Austria, and Germany, among others). On June 22, 1897 three hundred and twenty million citizens of this global empire, of which five million were Canadians, celebrated their beloved monarch.

## Section 2 Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria of Kent

Georgina Charlotte Augusta Alexandrina Victoria was born in May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent. Victoria's father died of pneumonia within eight months of her birth, so she was raised in relative seclusion in Kensington Palace, London. Her mother, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, was the sister of King Leopold I of Belgium. She was christened in the Cupola Room of Kensington Palace on June 24, 1819 by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Charles Manners-Sutton), and her godparents were the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander I of Russia (in whose honour she received her first name), Queen Charlotte of Württemberg and the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld.

Although christened Alexandrina Victoria, from birth she was formally styled Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria of Kent. She was called Drina within the family.

Drina occupied a high position in the line of succession. Victoria was taught German, English, Italian, Greek, Chinese, French, Arithmetic, Music and her favourite subject, History. Her teachers were the Reverend George Davys and Baroness Louise Lehzen, her governess. When she learned from Baroness Lehzen that one day she would be Queen she replied, "*I will be good.*"



## Coronation June 22, 1837

Victoria ascended the throne at the age of eighteen on June 22, 1837. She married Albert the German son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on February 10, 1840. In 1861, Albert died resulting in Victoria being a widow at the age of forty two with nine children to raise. Victoria retreated into a long term depression and only emerged at the time of the Golden Jubilee in June, 1887. (She never stopped mourning entirely, wearing black the rest of her life.) The show of loyalty and devotion by the crowned heads of Europe, along with her subjects alike, succeeded in raising the curtain of despair.

## Queen Victoria's Reign

The reign of Queen Victoria marked not only the decline of royal power, but also its replacement by domestic values. Politically active in the first years of her reign, Victoria became convinced of the necessity to remain within the constitutional limits of royal power by her first Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, and her husband Prince Albert.

Victoria soon devoted her considerable energy to domestic life, which she came to prize and use as her symbol of authority, which she based on her femininity and her royal power. In 1846 Victoria wrote in her journal, "Really, *when one is so happy and blessed in one's home life, as I, politics, (provided my country is safe), must take second place*". In 1846 Queen Victoria was married for six years and mother to five children (eventually she raised nine children before Prince Albert died). Victoria came to cherish Albert's strength and support as her political adviser, and his premature death in 1861 left her distraught.



**Figure Scott #47 "Widows Weeds"**

The Golden Jubilee in 1887 brought the "Widow of Windsor" out of her reclusive lifestyle. Queen Victoria became the embodiment and the "mother" of her nation and era for which she was loved by all of the countries in her domain. Her Diamond Jubilee ten years later became an occasion to celebrate the "little woman" who had come to symbolize an age. As mother and grandmother to many of Europe's royal families she set the style for queens which remains intact today. The queen became the embodiment of the domestic ideal: a perfect wife, a perfect mother, a perfect lady. The arbiter of etiquette and ceremony, her function was to provide domesticity and patriotic attitudes and becoming a figure head for the country. The Queen was at the heart of the Empire and it was the loyalty to her that gave the sense of cohesion. There was no other obvious bond to hold together the white settlers from Canada or Australia who now managed their own affairs and the subjects of her protectorates scattered around the globe. The Queen appeared on coins and stamps symbolizing the unity of the empire. Her genuine, maternal care for her subjects was widely respected.

Section 3 Diamond Jubilee Celebrations  
June 22, 1897

On September 22, 1896, Victoria surpassed King George III as the longest-reigning monarch in British history. In accordance with the Queen's request, all special public celebrations of the event were delayed until 1897, the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, proposed that the Diamond Jubilee be made a festival of the British Empire. Thus, the prime ministers of all the self-governing colonies were invited along with their families.

The procession in which the Queen participated included troops from each Dominion, British colony and dependency, together with soldiers sent by Indian princes and chiefs (who were subordinate to Victoria, the Empress of India). The first troops were the Canadian Cavalry followed by Toronto Grenadiers and Royal Canadian Highlanders and then Wilfrid Laurier.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration was an occasion marked by great outpourings of affection for the septuagenarian Queen, who was by then confined to a wheelchair. The celebrations also coincided with heightened security prompted by the assassination plot on her life by Irish nationalists on her Golden Jubilee 10 years earlier.

Throughout the rest of the Empire, celebrations took place despite the physical absence of the Monarch herself, with parades and festivals organized in major cities and towns in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and other Dominions and British territories. This was a great opportunity for various countries to strike medals, plates, china, tins and stamps to reflect this special jubilee celebration. Of the sixteen countries that issued stamps the Canadian Diamond Jubilee made the strongest impact. The combination of a simple yet excellent design makes this set highly sought after.

Canada issued a Diamond Jubilee series of stamps on June 19, 1897, with two depictions of Victoria on them. Commemorative envelopes were also manufactured, with Victoria's portrait and a poem on the front:



**Figure 3 Commemorative Envelope**  
*"Queen, that from Spring to Autumn of thy reign  
Hast taught thy people how 'tis queenlier far  
Than any golden pomp of peace or war  
Simply to be a woman without stain"*

In her journal she wrote, " *No one ever, I believe, has met with such an ovation as was given to me, passing through those six miles of streets...The cheering was quite deafening and every face seemed to be filled with real joy. I was much moved and gratified.*"

June 23, 1897 Canada honoured

On the following day, Canada was honoured by knighting of Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier (Canada's first French speaking Liberal leader) in a ceremony in Buckingham Palace. The Knight's Grand Cross in the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George was bestowed on "Sir Wilfrid Laurier".

#### Canadian Celebrations

Canadians celebrated across Canada in both large cities and the small towns. In Winnipeg four thousand children marched in parade through the towns streets. One of the largest celebrations was in Ottawa where almost ten thousand children marched to Parliament Hill all carrying flags. Concerts were held throughout Canada with *God Save the Queen, Rule Britannia and Maple Leaf* music played for all to enjoy.

#### Section 4 - January 21, 1901

Queen Victoria died on January 21, 1901 at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight of a cerebral haemorrhage. Her reign covered a sixty four year period. Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901) was the longest in British history. She presided over a period of British industrial progress, artistic successes and political empire-building which became known as the Victorian Era. After her death in 1901 she was succeeded by her son Prince Albert, who became King. Queen Victoria was buried at Windsor beside Prince Albert in the Frogmore Mausoleum, which she had built as the family's final resting place.

Edward VII took the family name of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, making Victoria the last monarch in the house of Hanover... London's Victoria and Albert Museum is named for the royal couple... The precise length of her reign was 63 years, 216 days... She is the great-grandmother of King George VI, great-great-grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II and the great-great-great-great-grandmother of Princes William and Henry.

#### Section 5 Universal Postal Union UPU

The Universal Postal Union was established at the First Congress which contained twenty one countries in Berne, Switzerland on September 15 to October 9, 1874. This meeting was held at the bequest of the Postal Director of Confederation of States of Northern Germany (Oberstpostrat) Heinrich von Stephan. Oberstpostrat proposed a single territory for postal traffic for all countries that signed the treaty with uniform franking fees based on weight with these fees connected by the sender country. Because of his efforts to forge this cooperative treaty called the "Treaty of Berne" with an effective date of July 01, 1875, Heinrich von Stephan for his part became known as the "Father of the UPU". Canada joined the UPU on July 01, 1878. The third congress was held in Washington, D.C. on May 5<sup>th</sup> to June 15, 1897 and three colours were adopted for international mail: a) green for printed matter, b) red for postcards, and c) blue for single rate ordinary letter postage.

#### Section 6 Postal Rates in 1897

- Postal Stationary Card was one cent
- Domestic Mail was three cents per ounce
- Local Mail was two cents per ounce
- USA Mail was three cents per ounce
- Registered Mail was five cents per ounce

#### Section 7 Parliament's Announcement of the Diamond Jubilee Stamp Issue

The year 1897 marked both the Diamond Jubilee and the thirtieth anniversary of Confederation, a double celebration with this issue.

In the course of the debate in Parliament on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1897, the Postmaster General (Sir William Mulock), announced the intention of the Government to issue a set of jubilee stamps as follows:

*"It is the intention of the Government to issue a set of jubilee postage stamps. Such stamps will be put into public use by being delivered to Postmasters throughout Canada for sale to the public in the same manner as ordinary stamps are sold. There will be a limit to the quantity to be issued."*

On the tenth of June, 1897 the Post Office Department will commence the distribution of this issue to the main post office and from there to the smaller centres. If this issue replaces the current issues now in place it is expected this issue will be exhausted in three months. Postmaster's may commence selling this issue on or about the 19<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1897. As soon as the total number of stamps has been printed, the plates will be destroyed in the presence of two officers of the department and the Postmaster General.

#### Section 8 Post Office Department and Issue Details

##### a) Premier Issue

This was our country's firsts in a number of ways:

- ✓ First commemorate issue
- ✓ First time values exceeded fifty cents
- ✓ First with more than one portrait on an issue
- ✓ Launched a forty year tradition of using the same design for issues featuring a reigning monarch. ( See also Canadian Provinces and Dominion of Canada)

- ✓ First Issue to have Plate Number along with location (Ottawa) and Printers Name in Margin

#### b) Printer – American Bank Note Company (ABN)

When, in 1897, the ABN won the contract for the Diamond Jubilee Issue a new era in Canadian Philately began. ABN in 1923 changed its name to the Canadian Bank Note Company, a subsidiary of the American Bank Note Company. The CBN was one of three security printers designing, engraving, and printing a wide variety of security documents, stamps, government documents, post cards, wrappers and currency. Beginning with the Diamond Jubilee Issue and continuing on to today, CBN has provided a very high level of artistic standards in the creation and world class printing of their products.

American Bank Note Company printed panes of 100 ie: 10x10 (1/2 cent to 8 cent) and panes of 50 ie: 5x10(6, 10 cent to \$5.00). Proofs and Specimens were printed in trial colours and issued colours are known on thin card and medium soft wove paper. Specimen overprints in purple serified capitals are on all values and were printed for distribution through the UPU.

The imprinting OTTAWA PLATE No appears on the top margin only above the fifth and sixth stamp of the sheets of 100 and above the second, third and fourth stamp of the sheet, of 50. The work on the plates: transfer rolls were so well done there are very few plate varieties and they are so few as not to deserve attention. The plates were destroyed on September 10, 1897.

One of the conditions of the contract was that ABN had to build a plant in Canada and they chose Ottawa as the location for the new facility. The assertion that the Diamond Jubilee was produced in New York has some validity, in fact. However, the contract provided that the dies could only be engraved in Ottawa or elsewhere provided they were hardened in Ottawa. Therefore the transfer rolls and plates were made in Ottawa and as a corollary the printing was also performed in this city. The competitor was the British Bank Note Company which was outbid by the ABN. The contract stated that ABN was to be paid twenty cents per stamp and this covered all costs of creation, plate engraving, hardening, transfer rolls, ink, and paper etc, and delivery to the Ottawa Postal Authorities.

#### c) Values – One half cent to Five Dollars

It was obvious to the Post Office Department and local newspapers that the cost of the entire issue (\$16.20 and one half cent) was a very high price considering an average wage was only \$5 per week. The United States had just finished printing the Colombian Issue and encountered the same amount of fury in the newspapers for the high cost of the entire set. Both governments went ahead and sold these

issues as they were very profitable sets, considering that most stamps, and especially the higher values would never be put to its intended use. The values of 50 cents to \$5.00 were intended for use for packages and for newspapers when they were sent through the mail in bulk.

#### d) Royal Insignia

The VRI in the centre tablet of this issue represents Victoria Regina Imperatrix (Victoria, Queen, and Empress).



**Figure #4 One Half Cent Issue**

#### e) Postal Stationary Card

In addition to the stamp issue a one cent postal stationary card was also printed in black with the one cent rate.

f) Designer - Lyndewood Charles Pereira – worked for the Department of the Interior.

g) Designer - Franklin Brownell - Peleg Franklin Brownell, painter, teacher (born at New Bedford, Mass 27 July 1857; died at Ottawa 13 Mar 1946). After studying at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, he went to Paris to study under Robert-Fleury, Bouguereau and Bonnat. In 1886 he became principal of the Ottawa Art School and subsequently headed the Woman's Art Association of Ottawa (later Ottawa Art Association), retiring 1937. He also painted in the West Indies, the US, the Gaspé and the Gatineau. Besides highly keyed landscapes, he produced portraits, flower studies, marine and genre scenes in oil, watercolour and pastel.

A founder-member of the Canadian Art Club (1907), he was represented in the exhibitions of several art associations and showed internationally at the 1893 Chicago World's Columbian Exposition; the 1900 Paris World's Fair, at which he won a bronze medal for his RCA diploma work, *The Photographer*, 1896; the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, St Louis, 1904; and the British Empire Exhibition, 1924-25. His paintings are found in major Canadian collections. Perhaps his best-known canvas is *The Beach, St. Kitts* (1913).

h) Artist – Left Portrait - Alfred Edward Chalon (1780-1860) Chalon was born in Geneva but moved with his family to London at the time of the French Revolution. He studied at the Royal Academy Schools from 1797 and established a reputation as a fashionable portraitist in watercolours. He was appointed Portrait Painter in Watercolours to Queen Victoria in 1837 and he was the first artist for whom she sat after her accession. His portrait of the young queen was used on early issues of colonial stamps.



**Figure #5 Young Queen Victoria**

i) Artist – Right Portrait - Alexander Bassano (May 10, 1829 - October 21, 1913) was the leading high society portrait photographer in Victorian London.

He was the second youngest child of Clemente Bassano, originally a fishmonger of Cranbourne Street, later an oilman and Italian warehouseman of Jermyn Street, London. Alexander opened his first studio in 1850 in Regent Street and later moved to 25 Old Bond Street (from 1876 to 1921), where Queen Victoria went for her photograph sessions.

The 25 Old Bond Street studio was decorated with carbon photographic prints and plaster busts, and was large enough to accommodate an 80-foot panoramic background scene mounted on rollers, which provided a variety of outdoor scenes or court backgrounds. Bassano's head of Lord Kitchener formed the basis of the First World War recruiting poster "Your Country Needs You". Bassano retired from work at the studio around 1903, when the premises were extensively refurbished and relaunched as "Bassano Ltd, Royal Photographers".

Many glass plates from the Bassano Studios, including some by Alexander Bassano, are held in the National Portrait Gallery, London. The Museum of London holds a large number of plates. His sister Louisa Bassano, was a noted singer and teacher.

**Figure #6 Queen Victoria's Portrait 1896**



*Editors Note: We should note here that both portraits were chosen by Queen Victoria from various drawings and painting for this issue.*

j) Details of the issue

<b>Scott #</b>	<b>Plate #</b>
<b>Rate/Description</b>	<b>Amount Issued</b>
50	9
½ cent black	150,000
51	5,6,15,16
1 cent orange	8,000,000
52	7,8
2 cent green	2,500,000
53	1-4,11-14,28,29
3 cent bright rose	20,000,000
54	10
5 cent dark blue	750,000
55	17
6 cent brown	75,000
56	20
8 cent slate violet	200,000
57	19
10 cent purple	150,000
58	18
15 cent slate blue	100,000
59	21
20 cent vermillion	100,000

60	23
50 cent ultramarine	100,000
61	27
\$1.00 carmine lake	26,750
62	26
\$2.00 violet	27,052
63	24
\$3.00 yellow brown	9,515
64	22
\$4.00 bright violet	9,937
65	25
\$5.00 olive green	12,660

#### k) Buyers Formed Line-ups at local Post Offices

At the time of release there were line-ups at many post offices for the current postal rates for mail to be sent around the world. But at the time the postal rates resulted in a shortage of the six cents and half cent values and an abundance of the higher values. The printer created twenty million three cent values and seven million one cent post cards which met the needs of the buying public. As far as sets being sold, there were created a short set (one half cent to fifty cents), and the full set that included the high values. The short sets sold out quickly as these were affordable for the buying public. By the third week of June the Post Office issued a notice to the postal outlets that the one half cent and six cents could only be bought by buying a full set. In the end about 9,000 full sets and 30,000 short sets were reported sold.

Because of the high costs of the full sets the investment did not take off as hoped. Collectors in the 1930's could buy sets at, or close to, face value. Good used sets are still a challenge to complete. Good CDS cancels on the higher values are also hard to acquire as these stamps were used by newspapers and were roller cancelled.

#### l) 1990 Sale of Proofs boosts popularity

ABN sold off their archival holdings in 1990 which boosted the popularity of this set. Christie's auction in New York brought dealers from around the world who bid on 300 complete sets and numerous singles and multiple proofs and colour variants here is an example: Lots 1752 to 1754 contained fifteen complete panes of all varieties sold for \$46,200 USD, \$79,200 USD and \$71,500 USD respectively. A complete set of proofs in the Unitrade 2007 Catalog sells for \$5,350 and a short set sells for \$1,805.

#### Summation

The Diamond Jubilee continues to be sold at auctions, interest continues strong around the world as this issue encapsulates the majesty and royal splendour of the

Victorian Age. And now, Canada is playing a larger role in international affairs and this will grow in the years to come.

#### Bibliography – Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and Sir Wilfrid Laurier

1. A Celebration of Empire: Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee `By Diane Peters – Wilfrid Laurier University Library.
2. [www.answers.com](http://www.answers.com) (General source)
3. [www.royal.gov.uk](http://www.royal.gov.uk) (British Government Web Site)
4. A History of Their Own, Volume #2 Page1665 Book Written By Bonnie Anderson and Judith Zinsser
5. The Rise and Fall of the British Empire by Lawrence James Page210
6. The Illustrated History of Canada by Craig Brown Page 401.
7. [www.nationalgalleries.org](http://www.nationalgalleries.org) National Galleries of Scotland, Alfred Chalon
8. En.wikipedia.org Alfred Chalon and Portrait of Queen Victoria.

#### Bibliography – Stamp Issue

1. [www.ebay.com](http://www.ebay.com) (stamp images)
2. Unitrade Catalogue 2007 Edition Pages50 - 52
3. The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada By Winthrop S. Boggs Pages315-320
4. Canadian Stamp News, Issue March 18,1997 Jubilee Anniversary by Ian S Robertson
5. Canadian Stamp News, Issue March 20,0007 Canada's First Commemorative stamps , revisited by Ian S. Robertson
6. [www.upu.int](http://www.upu.int) Universal Postal Union web site
7. [www.thecanadianencyclopedic.com](http://www.thecanadianencyclopedic.com) – Franklin Brownell
8. ☒

#### 4) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material – Wet Cleaning of Stamps and Covers

Washing in water can conserve stained stampless covers. First, however, check the ink in order to make certain that it will not run. Usually, the old inks were insoluble and therefore will remain stable. The cover should be clamped to a screen and then lowered into the water. A non-metallic screen and non-metallic clamps should be used so as to avoid the risk of rust stains on the cover.

Not only does the water bath remove a water stain but it also lowers the paper's acidity. Several water baths may be necessary, depending on the cover's dirt and water stained condition. After washing, the cover should have the water carefully pressed out by the use of a blotter. When the excess moisture has been removed from the cover, carefully transfer the cover between two new pieces of white blotting paper, and leave the cover to dry under a medium weight. This will allow the cover to dry flat.

If a cover has adhesive stamps tied to it by a cancellation, the stamps will wash off in the wet cleaning process. For this reason, the owner may wish to avoid wet cleaning, or the owner may decide that the stamp(s) can be re-affixed in their exact same location(s) after washing and drying.

Stamps can be cleaned satisfactorily by using a soap solution to remove the dirt. Adding 3 or 4 drops of pure uncoloured liquid soap to a pint of water makes the soap solution. Any stronger solution will bleach many stamps. Remember that the use of any liquid, including water, will remove some freshness from the stamp. Some stamps will tolerate no liquid at all, and therefore it is wise to determine if this is the case before cleaning.

Some pencil marks, blemishes and smudges that cannot be removed by dry cleaning can be removed by the wet cleaning process. For these, as well as for ink stains, powdered pumice is taken up on a cotton-tipped swab and rubbed over the pencil or ink marking. When the paper is well sized the ink stains will yield to this treatment. If the paper is thin, considerable care must be taken not to rub too hard. If the surface of the paper is soft the ink will have penetrated too deeply to be removed this way.

A fresh grease stain can sometimes be removed by sprinkling powdered chalk over the area. Leave for half an hour and then cover both sides with a soft paper. Unprinted newspaper is ideal. Then iron the sheet with an iron in order to draw the grease into the chalk. Do not have the iron too hot or you will scorch the paper.

For removing old grease stains a solvent is used. With adequate ventilation assured, carefully saturate the paper with white benzine. Put blotting paper on each side of the

item being cleaned, and apply heat over the blotting paper with a safe heat source such as a hand-held hair dryer. If the paper is "art mat," it is practically impossible to clean. This type of paper will mark when rubbed, and it stains when a wetting agent is used.

Campbell (1994c) gives the following method for the removal of stains requiring "drastic action." The chemicals mentioned are particularly dangerous and are to be used with the utmost care. It would undoubtedly be safer to have a professional conservator remove stains requiring this kind of treatment. Having said that, here is the method Campbell (1994c) recommends. Make a solution of one ounce of permanganate of potash crystals dissolved in a quart of water. Warm the solution to a tepid temperature. Put the paper sheet or sheets into the solution for two hours or until the paper turns a deep brown, which is due to the formation of manganese dioxide, which is not water soluble. Then remove the paper from the solution and wash in running water.

Continue the washing method until the wash water no longer contains a purple tint. Then put the sheets into a solution of one pint of water to which has been added one ounce of sulphuric acid. Leave the paper in this solution until the stains disappear and then remove immediately. This usually takes only a few seconds. Then wash in clear running water. The paper should then be placed in a third solution made up of one-half ounce of hyposulphate of soda to one-half gallon of water. Be certain all the soda has been dissolved before putting the paper into this bath. Soak the paper sheets in this solution for one-half hour, then put under running water for one hour.

"Tropical stain" is really a fungus caused by high humidity. It appears as light brown spots on stamps and covers. To treat "tropical stain," the author has used regular household Chlorox bleach in tepid water in the ratio of one part bleach to 10 parts water. Use stamp tongs and dip the stamps in the solution for one minute. Remove and rinse in clear fresh water. Dry the stamp and then mount it in your collection in the usual manner. Note that if the pre-treated stamp is in mint condition, this method will cause loss of the gum. ☒

#### 5) The Loyalist Issue



Title: The Loyalists  
Issue Date: July 3, 1984

**Printing Information:**

British American Bank Note Company - This printing house was started in 1866 in Montreal. BABN both designed and printed all forms of security printing for companies and governments located in North America. BABN amalgamated the Dominion Bank Note Company and the Canadian Bank Note Company as well as other smaller printers over the years. Notable early stamp issues include the Queen's Head Issues of 1868-1897 (the first issues for the Dominion of Canada), King George V Arch and Maple Leaf Issues (1930-1931), and many others including this issue.



Quantity Issued: 20,000,000 Tagged GT2  
Issued in Panes of 50 Stamps  
Perforation 13.1 x 13.3

Creator: Will Davies – The design features a group of people in eighteenth century dress. These pioneers represent a cross section of all classes' society. In the background in the grand union flag is (the British Flag used from 1606-1801).

Historical Background:

Loyalists were colonists who remained devoted to Great Britain during the American Revolution. John Adams (future American President), estimated that about one third of the population of the Original Thirteen Colonies were Loyalists at the start of the conflict. At least twenty thousand joined the British Army. Thus, the American Revolution turned into a bitter civil war. Atrocities were reported on both sides in this conflict. Various colonies

passed laws disenfranchising Loyalists and confiscated their property.

The treaty of 1783, which ended the war, failed to stop the persecutions, so while the majority of the Loyalists quietly made their peace with the victorious regime, about 130,000 fled. Most of the Loyalists were centred in the New York City area as this was the last British stronghold. Of those who fled, approximately 50,000 moved to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Upper Canada. The Canadian émigrés were due to the efforts of Sir Guy Carlton, Governor In Chief of Quebec. The émigrés were from all business and agricultural sectors and greatly boosted the overall population of the local area.

Upper Canada was formed due to the dramatic growth in population in this area, i.e. the Loyalists. These Loyalists were true pioneers starting farming, sawmills, black smiths shops and towns in this area. The land had to be tamed and cultivated; the area had little in the way of settlements already in place. Most of the United Empire Loyalists were of British decent, however there were also many Germans, Swiss, Dutch as well as Quakers, Mennonites, Indians and Blacks. The Imperial Government provided food, tools and land grants to help these pioneers.

Loyalist Style of Architecture

The Loyalist Style of Architecture became the typical form of home construction and started the 'typical English-Canadian culture'. The second largest collection of this style of architecture is located along Hwy 33 (Loyalist Highway) from Trenton to were Kingston. By 1820 there was 150,000 Loyalists in Upper Canada and, twenty years later, the number had doubled. In this second large immigration English, Scottish and Irish craftsmen and masons moved to this area.

The basic style was Georgian Architecture (English), with Neo Classic Elements added (European) which was called the Federal Style (The Thirteen Colonies Style). These one and a half or a full two storey buildings with one or two fireplaces at each end were timber frame homes with clapboard exteriors (white, cane-yellow or stone blue and with trim. The insulation was wattle and daub to help keep out the winter winds. In white Georgian Style the dining and sitting room often were one and the Loyalist Style creates a more formal dining room separate from the living room.



Fairfield House in Amherstview, Ontario

Bibliography

Canada Post Archives

Harrowsmith 2008 Almanac

[www.OntarioArchitecture.com](http://www.OntarioArchitecture.com)

[www.uelac.org](http://www.uelac.org) (United Empire Loyalist website)

[www.pec.on.ca](http://www.pec.on.ca) (Prince Edward County website)

Editors

Note

This year is the 225<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Loyalists moving into Canada. Kingston and area were started by these hardy pioneers. ☒

