

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

Volume #4, Issue #1 Whole Number 13  
Fall 2009 Issue



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## Upcoming Schedule of Club Dates for 2009

Sept 11-13	Cohosting Seawaypex
Sept 14	Meeting Night
Sept 28	Annual General Meeting
Oct 5	Meeting Night
Oct 17	Kingston Stamp Festival
Oct 26	Meeting Night

### 1) President's Message

Welcome back to all of our members, we hope you had an enjoyable summer with family and friends. Let's hope the winter has only a small amount of snow, we had plenty of rain this summer!

We can all be proud of our first joint stamp exhibition with BNAPS, Seawaypex 2009. A more detailed review and pictures in the article below.

Our Executive Committee met twice over the summer to ensure we were ready for both upcoming fall stamp events. In addition, we reviewed our financial performance for the end of the club year and we need your support.

Our newsletters are well received by our members and this is now considered an integral part of our club activities. Not only

does it keep everyone  
also broadens our horiz

The cost to produce e:  
members has now stab  
year, your newsletter costs \$6.00 and your annual membership  
fee is \$10.00. There is not enough room remaining to cover the  
cost of catalogues, mailings for those who do not attend on a  
regular basis, etc.

We need your help. With your payment of your annual dues,  
please add an additional \$5.00, for a total of \$15.00 per club year  
to help support the continuation of this important club  
publication. I asked for this support two years ago and there was  
an overwhelming positive response, so I ask again for your  
voluntary contribution.

*Richard Weigand*

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### 2) Editor's Comments

This issue is an exciting one as it outlines our first joint club  
show along with many other firsts in our Seawaypex Stamp  
Exhibition.

Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material is key to our hobby  
and your collection: here is another section for your collection.

Her Majesty's Collection is now in Ottawa at the Canadian  
Museum of Civilization: here is the first of two parts, the second  
part is in the Winter Issue.

During Seawaypex, I met with the Library and Archives Canada  
and they have requested a full set of our newsletters for their  
philatelic archives. This is good news for us, our activities will be  
in the philatelic archives for posterity. So let me know what  
topic you want to be included in a future issue and you will be  
part of the philatelic archives!

In the next issue, I am researching Vimy Ridge along with  
Christmas Seals. If you have an idea for an article, please do not  
hesitate to talk to me. I welcome the challenge of research and  
sharing this with our club members.

Editor – *Richard Weigand*

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### 3) Seawaypex 2009

The show ran for three days – Friday to Sunday Sept 11-13, 2009 at Ambassador Conference Centre in Kingston. This event was attended by approx 200 philatelists and overall the dealers and customers had a great time!

BNAPS was very pleased with our level of support during the setup and take down on the ballroom floor. Our advertising worked, obviously, based on attendance.

I was there for all three days and met many of our club members at the show. Thanks for all your support for this first ever joint show in Kingston.

Our very own Chris Hargreaves won Gold for his Kingston Canadian Air Mail Exhibit!

Here are a few pictures of this great joint club philatelic exhibition.



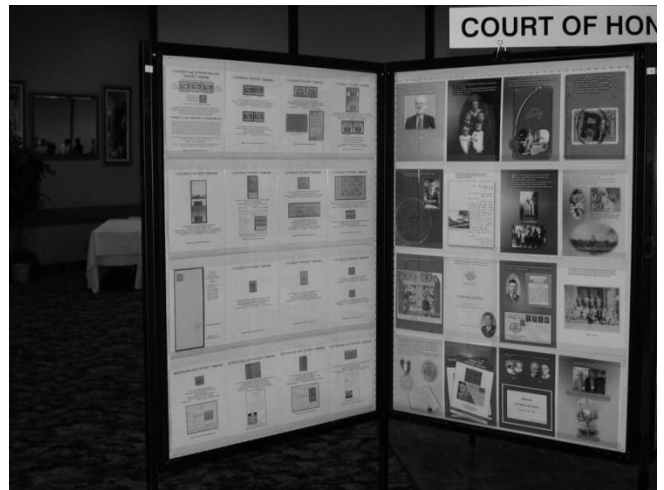
Official Opening of Exhibit by Sir John A Macdonald



Registration Table Area



Exhibition Hall Area



Court of Honour – Seaway Invert and McNaught Material

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### 4) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material: Transparent Envelopes

Transparent plastic envelopes for storing covers, postcards, blocks of four and other multiples, booklets, souvenir sheets, and other philatelic items have been manufactured and sold for many years. One supplier advertised and sold these as giving "complete security and protection." They offered them as made from 5-mil archival polypropylene, and alternately made from 5-mil, "safety vinyl." There is no such thing as vinyl that is safe for storing stamps, covers, and other philatelic valuables. We note that the same company no longer offers "safety vinyl" envelopes or enclosures, probably because today's collectors can no longer be hoodwinked into buying unsafe materials.

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### 5) Her Majesty's Collection , By Richard Weigand

Located in the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa, from June 19, 2009 to January 3, 2010



Her Majesty's Stamps, presented by Canada Post, explores the history of postal reform in Great Britain, which led to the introduction of the postage stamp in 1840. This important innovation, which revolutionized the world of written communication, was eventually adopted in Canada and around the globe.

#### About the Royal Philatelic Collection

The Royal Philatelic Collection is said to be the finest and most comprehensive collection of postage stamps of Great Britain and the Commonwealth. Stamp collecting was extremely popular in the nineteenth century, attracting numerous enthusiasts, including the princes of the Royal Family. Queen Victoria's second son, Alfred, was a keen philatelist. George V was given Prince Alfred's collection and integrated a small part of it into his own. An accomplished collector, one of the greatest of his time, he made the Royal Philatelic Collection what it is today.

Subsequent members of the Royal Family, including Queen Elizabeth II, continued to preserve and develop the Collection. Today it is housed in high-security, carefully regulated conditions in St. James's Palace in London, and, since 2003, is looked after by Michael Sefi, Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection. Her Majesty continues to expand and enhance the Collection with new stamps and occasional purchases of rare historical items.

While the strength of the Collection lies in its completeness, there are many individual highlights, such as rarities from the earliest days of stamp usage in Great Britain, stamp designs, proofs, colour trials and other artifacts.

Unlike the Crown Jewels and the Royal residences, which belong to the nation, the Royal Philatelic Collection is privately owned by The Queen.

The Royal Philatelic Collection is not on general public display, since much of its contents are fragile. However, Her Majesty has shared the Collection with wide audiences by kindly giving permission for selections to be shown at major exhibitions.

#### History of the Royal Philatelic Collection

In 1856, the Prince of Wales, who later became King Edward VII, and his younger brother Prince Alfred, were given panes of new sixpence stamps. Alfred soon became a serious philatelist, gathering a collection and serving as Honorary President of what is now the Royal Philatelic Society London, from 1890 until his death in 1900.

Alfred sold his collection to his older brother, Edward VII, who in turn gave it to his son, the Duke of York, later Prince of Wales and King George V from 1910 to 1936. This keen philatelist was

elected Honorary Life Vice-President of the Philatelic Society, London, in 1893. That same year, fellow members gave him an album of nearly 1,500 postage stamps as a wedding present. In 1896, he became Executive President of what became the Royal Philatelic Society, London, a position he held until he came to the Throne in 1910. King George V remained an avid collector until his death, and today his collection is housed in 328 red albums of some 50 pages each — nearly 20,000 pages of stamps.

His successor Edward VIII, who succeeded to the throne in 1936, later abdicated and became the Duke of Windsor, passed the Collection to his brother, King George VI. Although, the new King did not have George V's specialized knowledge, he did take considerable interest in the Collection. George VI continued to expand the Collection with presented and purchased material. His most notable contribution was probably made when he decided to protect the Collection from bombing during the Second World War by storing it in the vaults of Lloyds Bank in London.

Queen Elizabeth II has also added a considerable volume of stamps and other philatelic material since succeeding to the throne in 1952. Her Majesty's acquisitions are kept in green albums and boxes, although much has yet to be mounted. It's estimated that there is enough material to fill another 2,000 albums or boxes.

#### Highlights of the Royal Philatelic Collection

The Royal Philatelic Collection contains many examples of the world's first postage stamps, issued by Britain in 1840. These include the image of Queen Victoria printed in black ink, (Penny Blacks), and in blue, (Twopenny Blues). Among the best examples from this period is the Kirkcudbright cover, featuring a block of 10 Penny Blacks mailed on May 6, 1840. This is the largest multiple known on a first day cover, and was acquired by The Queen in 2001.



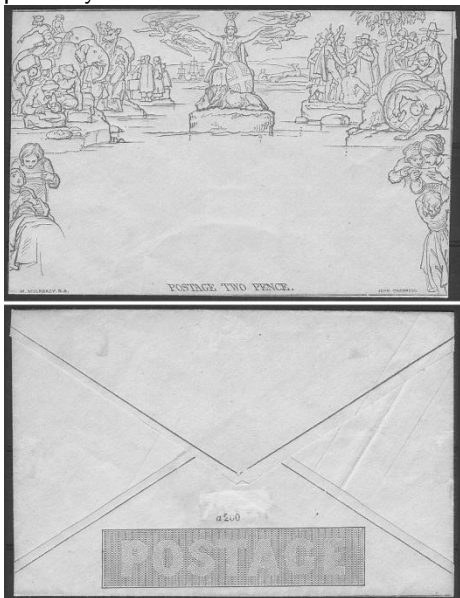
#### Making a good impression

This imprimatur impression was taken from the first Penny Black sheet printed from Plate 1. Imprimatur impressions are the equivalents of today's registration sheets, — the first impressions taken from an approved plate to determine the quality of the impression. The word imprimatur is Latin for "let it be printed".

The Collection also features another example of the postal reforms of 1840, pre-paid stationery known as Mulreadys, named after the man who designed the fanciful but unpopular prepaid letter sheets and envelopes. When the Penny Black was introduced, Rowland Hill offered the public a choice between the stamp and postal stationery, named after its illustrator, William Mulready. Mulreadys were pre-stamped lettersheets and

envelopes with allegorical images of Britannia surrounded by figures representing various continents. (Editor's Note: During the same time that England was looking at Postal Reform, Germany was also making their review.)

Unfortunately, the stationery was not well received. It was satirized and widely caricatured. Although the allegorical images may seem amusing, much opposition to the Mulreadys came from stationers. They feared a loss of revenue because the Mulreadys competed with what they sold. Within a few months, the Mulreadys were taken off the market. Today, the Mulready caricatures that have gone through the mail are highly prized by collectors.



George V was not only an avid stamp collector, he also took a great interest in stamp design. Once printers had used the stamp-sized artists' sketches he had approved, he would usually ask for them to be added to the Collection.

History of British Postal Services

In 1837, Rowland Hill was a prominent educator and campaigner for a radical postal reform. He recommended the adoption of a uniform, prepaid rate of one penny for all letters of less than half an ounce sent to destinations within Great Britain. This meant that the sender would pay the postage - a revolutionary concept at the time.

The reform was intended to reduce costs, increase the volume of mail, and eventually, make the postal service profitable. It was especially popular with merchants and businessmen, who had the most to gain from reduced postal rates.

The rest of the world followed Britain's example. It was the most important innovation in the history of postal communication.

With the implementation of the postal reform, a national competition was launched on August 23, 1839, for the design of an innovative way of indicating that the sender had paid the postage. The idea of a postage stamp had not yet been

conceived. Although the word stamp was used, it could refer to a strip of paper, an envelope or an adhesive label.

Over 2,600 people answered the call. Some suggestions were farfetched, but others were ingenious. Despite their aesthetic and visionary qualities, none resembled the Penny Black issued in 1840. However, the competition did make one thing clear to Rowland Hill: what was required was an adhesive paper stamp bearing Queen Victoria's profile.

Most of the competition entries are now lost. Her Majesty's collection, the most complete, contains over 100 of them.



Example: R Prosser created adhesive squares with imprinted services and fees.

Penny Black

The first postage stamp in history bears the image of Queen Victoria and was issued in 1840. Called the Penny Black because of its colour and face value, this gem is very sought-after, as it was issued only for a brief period.

Since it was evident that another stamp was needed, for letters weighing over half an ounce, the Twopenny Blue was also introduced. The two stamps differ only in their colour and face value. As the originator of postage stamps, Great Britain has the privilege of being the only country that does not display its name on its stamps.

The history of the production of the Penny Black is traced here through exceptional pieces from Her Majesty's collection.



Original Die, reprinted on wove paper.

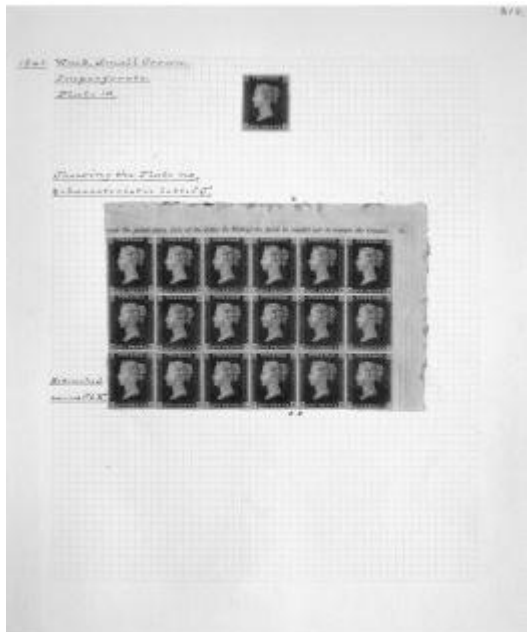
Two Penny Red

The colour and obliteration trials enabled Rowland Hill to select a red ink for the new stamp and a black one for the cancel.

Introduced in February 1841, the Two Penny Red was a resounding success.

The Twopenny Blue was also improved. A blue ink developed during the trials made the stamp more resistant to forgery.

A winning pair, these two stamps remained in use for 38 years.



Two Penny Red Issue



6) Leipziger Messe  
By Richard Weigand



Leipzig's Way to Importance as International Trading Centre (13th - 17th Centuries)

The foundation of the town in former times was the result of trade and market activities in this place. The two most important long-distance trade routes of Europe, the *via imperii* running from North to South and the *via regia* running from West to East, crossed there near Libzi castle. Traders and merchants not only took up quarters at the crossroads, but also exchanged

goods. An increasing number of people settled at the foot of the Libzi castle and, as a result, the settlement was granted a town charter in 1165.

The City of Leipzig was awarded town and market privileges in 1165. No fair affecting its trade was allowed within a radius of 1 mile (about 1.5 kilometres). This marked the beginning of Leipzig's development to an international centre of trading.

The origins of the Trade Fair reach back into the 13th century. A document granting traders from all over Europe protection when doing business in Leipzig, dates back to the year 1268. Thus, the Leipzig Trade Fair is mentioned in documents at the same time as the trade fairs in Frankfurt and the Champagne. Why and when the Leipzig trade fairs were held twice a year - in spring and in autumn - remains unclear.

At the end of the 15th century, the discovery of silver mines in the Arch Mountains south of Leipzig resulted in the growing importance of metal trading. The Leipzig Trade Fair reached its first peak of importance on an international scale. This was evident especially as a centre of trading between East and West, where all kinds of goods were bought and sold.

In 1497, Emperor Maximilian I. granted extensive privileges to Leipzig's Trade Fair, putting all merchants visiting Leipzig under the Emperor's protection and extending the radius of the fair. This protected region was such that there were no competing markets and trade fairs were allowed, to 15 miles; thus further strengthening its importance among the places of trade in Saxony, Thuringia, the Arch Mountains and the Mansfeld Country.

The first fairs held in Leipzig were big fun fairs mostly staged on festive days to honour particular saints. In the 15th century, these fun fairs developed into independent trade fairs which were held on the 3rd Sunday after Easter, on Michaelmas Day (29 September) and, from 1458 onwards, on New Year's Day as well. In the 15th century, the Leipzig Fair experienced a genuine boom. The fur trade flourished and so did the trade in silk, precious metals, precious stones and spices. In view of this upswing, Emperor Maximilian I conferred on Leipzig the title "internationale Reichsmesse" (International Fair of the German Reich) in 1497 and at the Diet of Worms, granted it the Imperial privilege for all three fairs. As a result, the right of free passage was granted to merchants and their goods in all provinces of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Severe penalties were imposed on those persons who violated this privilege. The traders had to use prescribed roads to Leipzig, on which they enjoyed the right of free passage. There, all persons from other places had to subject their goods to weighing and customs clearance and offer them for sale for at least three days.

While Dutch merchants had been travelling to Leipzig since the 13th century, in 1573 regular trade relations were established between Moscow and Leipzig. Exporting copper, silver and pewter ware to the West, and Dutch cloth to the East, as well as trading with fur, leather, silk, wool, linen, fish and spices, and last, but not least books, Leipzig Trade Fair established its role as the central trading place in Central Europe.

## Sample Fairs and Trading Palaces (17th - 20th Centuries)

The 30-years-War (1618-1648) left the city of Leipzig, as well as the fair, weakened and in a financial crisis; but, soon, afterwards business boomed again. Another boom began around 1700 and continued until end of the 18th century. The Trade Fair did not only re-establish its excellent business relations between East and West, but also profited from the growing importance of Hamburg and Amsterdam, won the competition against Frankfurt, and again became one of the most important trading places in Europe. While the New Year's Trade Fair, originating in 1458, was no longer held after the 7-Years-War, the trade fairs in spring and in autumn continued to be held.



The first Sample Fair (Mustermesse) was held in 1895. This change brought the end of the traditional trading in open merchants' yards and streets and the beginning of a new kind of indoor trading. Within the city centre, modern "Trade Palaces" and passages were erected, which are up to this day one of the main attractions of Leipzig's city centre. In 1895, the "Städtisches Kaufhaus" was opened, and a further thirty five trading palaces followed. This development established Leipzig's role as the leading place for the trading of consumer goods, while competing trade fairs in Frankfurt, Braunschweig and Hamburg lost significantly in importance or were even closed down. Until 1914 Leipzig's Sample Fair remained unique. The development of industrial mass production since the middle of 19th century led to the movement of a new type of trade fair: the Sample Fair. While food and semi-luxury foods such as tobacco and wine were traded wholesale and no longer at fairs, industrial branches such as textile, metal, glass, ceramics and wood industries and toys manufacturing started to exhibit examples of their products at the Leipzig Sample Fair. Simultaneously, manufacturers took over the place of merchants at the fair. By 1870, already 100 manufacturers participated in the Sample fair.

## Establishing a Modern Trade Fair (1920 -today)

Although many trading buildings were destroyed during World War I, the continuing upswing of the Sample Fair made quick renovation and building possible and necessary. During World War II, 80 percent of all trading buildings were destroyed, but because of Leipzig's tradition as an international trading place, special efforts were made to restore the fair to its former importance. Already in 1946 the first Sample Fair after the war was held; in 1950 its international importance was restored when exhibitors from more than 50 countries and more than 500,000 visitors came to Leipzig.



In 1965, when the Spring Fair coincided with the 800th anniversary of the City of Leipzig, the fair regained its importance as the world's greatest Sample Fair, with more than 10,450 exhibitors from 75 countries and more than 735,000 visitors from 90 countries. The centuries-old tradition as a West-East trading centre, and the political situation in Europe after World War II, resulted in Leipzig's fast-growing importance as the leading trading-place for the socialist countries, as well as, the place for establishing trading relations with capitalist countries. Twice a year, in spring and in autumn, manufacturers from both political-economic systems presented their latest products in all industrial branches. Almost yearly, the Technical Fair needed more space to house all exhibits.



After the German Democratic Republic ceased to exist in 1990, Leipzig's last universal Sample Fair took place in March 1991. In the following months, planning began for the development of a new trade fair ground. Construction began in August, 1993, on the grounds of Mockau airport, north of Leipzig's city centre. Only three years later, in April 1996, one of the world's most modern trade fair grounds was opened, with 10 ha of covered exhibition space. Its centre is a 234 metres long facility constructed from steel and glass, connecting exhibition halls to a modern congress centre. Public and individual transport facilities were adapted throughout Leipzig's north to provide convenient access. More than 1.35 thousand million German Mark were spent on the project.

The management of "Leipziger Messe GmbH" had hoped for a new economic upswing attracted by the new fair ground, but, due to management failures and tough competition between German trading places, there are still problems. The facilities are now housing a variety of relatively small special trade fairs, mainly of regional importance. Only the Leipzig Book Fair attracts a promising number of exhibitors and visitors alike.

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