

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

Volume #5, Issue #1 Whole Number 17  
Fall 2010 Issue



## Table of Contents

1. President's Message
2. Editor's Comments
3. Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material Watermark Detectors
4. Centennial Issue Overview
5. Centennial Study Group?
6. Exhibits and Awards Committee Update
7. Bonavista Celebrating their 513<sup>th</sup> Year
8. Women are Persons Part 1 of 4

## Upcoming Meeting Listing

September 13	Meeting Night
September 27	Auction Night
October 4	Meeting Night
October 16	Stamp Festival
November 8	Meeting Night
November 22	Auction Night
December 13	Christmas Party Night

### 1) President's Message

It's time again to start considering replacing the lawn mower and rake with the stamp tongs! Welcome back, we hope everyone had a good summer with family and friends.

We are starting another year with our Kingston Stamp Festival in October and our Christmas party not so far away, when we will have our first exhibition and awards!

*Richard Weigand*

Richard Weigand, President  
218 Richmond Street, Sandhurst, ON K0H 1G0  
Tel 613-352-8775, Email [rweigand@kos.net](mailto:rweigand@kos.net)



### 2) Editor's Comments

We are pleased to present a four-part series on "Women are Persons", which will run the entire season 2010 – 2011.

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



### 3) Preservation and Care of Philatelic Material Watermark Detectors

Benzene and carbon tetrachloride are two common organic solvents used by collectors to help identify watermarks. This is an opportunity to warn collectors never to use Benzene. It is extremely toxic. It penetrates the skin and its toxic fumes are injurious when inhaled. Even in small quantities it is dangerous, causing cancer. Furthermore, it is flammable. Philatelists have no need to use it.

Benzene, a petroleum derivative, is also flammable. While care must be taken not to inhale the fumes, it is not too hazardous. All the same, collectors would be well advised to avoid its use, particularly since much better methods of watermark detection are available today. Another organic solvent used by philatelists is carbon tetrachloride. About the only good thing that can be said about this solvent is that it is non-flammable. It is a carcinogenic that is absorbed through the skin and by inhalation. It will cause severe liver damage to the user. Avoid its use.

Two other solvents, trichloroethane and trichloroethylene, while not recommended, are the safest for philatelists. Both can be purchased at chemist shops or drugstores in small quantities.

As an alternative, there are a number of electronic watermark detectors on the market that work fairly well. The one to review carefully is the Morley-Bright Roll-A-Tector. It will reveal the most difficult watermarks and will show the watermark of a stamp on cover, without having to remove the stamp. No fluids, batteries, or chemicals are needed.



### 4) Centennial Issue Overview

By Val Mayers and Richard Weigand

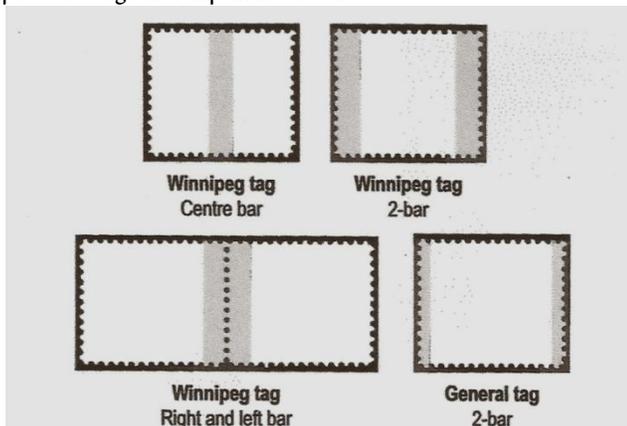
There are three main areas of interest when viewing the Centennial Issues: a) Gum, b) Tagging and c) Fluorescence. All three areas are outlined in more detail below:

**a) Gum** – There are only two types of gum: Dextrine or PVA. This gum was applied at the paper manufacturer’s plant and both CBN and BABN used these gum types in their printings of the various issues. This gum was also used for creation of booklets, based on the manufacturer and date of issue.

Dextrine – This gum is slightly yellow in colour. Used stamps show a slightly yellow colour as well as this gum colour transferred to the stamp. CBN issues have both a smooth or streaky Dextrine gum.

PVA (Poly Vinyl Alcohol) - This gum is white in colour. Used stamps show a white colour, as well, as this gum colour transferred to the stamp. Stamps issued after 1971 used this gum exclusively.

**b) Tagging** – There are four types of tagging on these issues as per the image and explanations below:



Winnipeg Tagging – Centre Bar – (abbreviated as WIB) – This tagging type glows white to slightly yellowish when exposed to ultraviolet light and has a brief afterglow when the light is removed. In this tagging type there is only one vertical bar down the right or left side or down the centre of the stamp issue. Winnipeg Tagging was introduced in 1962 and phased out in 1973 with the introduction of Ottawa General Tagging and the placement of the sorting machines in major sorting centres across Canada.

Winnipeg Tagging – Two Bar (abbreviated as W2B) This tagging type glows white to slightly yellowish when exposed to ultraviolet light and has a brief afterglow when the light is removed. In this tagging type there are two vertical bars down the sides of the stamp issue.

General Tagging – This general tagging is also known as Ottawa Tagging as this type of tagging was introduced in Ottawa, rather than Winnipeg, as above. There are two bars vertically on each stamp in this tagging style either three or four millimeters in width. There are two kinds of General Tagging used:

OP 4 (Organic Phosphor Pigment Tagging Type 4) – This tagging type glows with a yellowish green light when exposed to ultraviolet light. This was the first type of General Tagging used. This tagging was introduced in Ottawa in April

1972. The manufacturer of both General Tagging compounds was General Electric. There was a problem with OP4 in that it migrated across the stamp and also onto the envelope resulting in many mis-sorts by the postal sorting equipment.

OP 2 (Organic Phosphor Tagging Type 2) - This tagging type glows yellowish in colour when exposed to ultraviolet light and there is no afterglow when the light is removed. This tagging compound does not migrate across the stamp or onto any underlying paper.

**c) Fluorescence** – There are nine levels of fluorescence as described below. A note of caution: the level of fluorescence is partially based on the observer’s perception of the level of black light reflection. Viewings of the stamps are done under an ultraviolet light, (either short or long wave works). All of these issues were subject to contamination from various sources as they are affected by the envelope, the environment, and some tagging also migrated.

No Fluorescence (abbreviated NF) – No light reflection when using an ultraviolet light. This paper looks dead or a dark brown colour.

No Fluorescence Flecked (abbreviated NF-fl) - No light reflection, except for small dots scattered haphazardly on the stamp when using an ultraviolet light. This paper looks dead or a dark brown colour with pale dots.

Light Fluorescence (abbreviated LF) – A very small amount of light is activated from the ultraviolet lamp on these stamps.

Light Fluorescence Flecked (abbreviated LF-fl) - A very small amount of light plus fleck spots are activated from the ultraviolet lamp on these stamps.

Moderate Fluorescence (abbreviated MF) – A higher amount of light is activated from the ultraviolet lamp on these stamps. This fluorescence level is higher than ‘light fluorescence’ above, and less than ‘‘high fluorescence’’, below.

Moderate Fluorescence Flecked (abbreviated MF-fl) - A higher amount of light plus fleck spots are activated from the ultraviolet lamp on these stamps. This fluorescence level is higher than ‘light fluorescence flecked’ above, and less than ‘‘high fluorescence flecked’’, below.

High Fluorescence (abbreviated HF) – A bright amount of light is activated from the ultraviolet lamp on these stamps.

High Fluorescence Flecked (abbreviated HF-fl) – A bright amount of light plus flecked spots are reflected from an ultraviolet lamp.

Hi Brite Fluorescence (abbreviated HB) – These stamps throw off a very bright reflection from the ultraviolet lamp. This is the highest, or brightest, level issued in this series.

**Bibliography**

- a) 2010 Unitrade Catalogue
- b) Centennial Definitive Series 1967-1973 by D. Robin Harris



5) Centennial Study Group-Lets Start One!  
By Val Mayers and Richard Weigand

Welcome to this detailed philatelic study of the Centennial Issues, a celebration of Canada's past and present. These stamps were issued in various formats and printers to the general public during the 1967 year and ending in 1973.

These stamps were not only a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Canada; they were also "Firsts in Canadian Philatelic History", as outlined below:

- ❖ General Tagging was introduced.
- ❖ Integral Booklets including Se-tenants, were introduced.
- ❖ Comb Perforation technique was used for the first time, (instead of Line Perforations).
- ❖ First Major varieties now available in booklet format only.
- ❖ Straight Edge sheets were re-introduced and then abandoned (cello packs).
- ❖ Coil Rolls were reduced from the traditional 500 count to 100 counts to foster larger sales.
- ❖ Metric Sizes came into effect in September, 1967.

We encourage you to consider joining us in forming a Centennial Study Group at our Kingston Stamp Club. We intend to provide a session on this material along with the use of a black light in the months to come.



6) Exhibits and Awards Committee Update  
By Ron Barrett (tel 613-546-6278)

Please consider putting together a one frame exhibit (eight pages) of material for our upcoming Kingston Stamp Festival. We will have four easels, each holds two frames. This is a first come, first serve basis.



7) Bonavista, Newfoundland Celebrating their 513<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Year  
By Richard Weigand

In 15th century Europe there was an increasing consciousness of the Atlantic as an ocean containing valuable undiscovered islands.

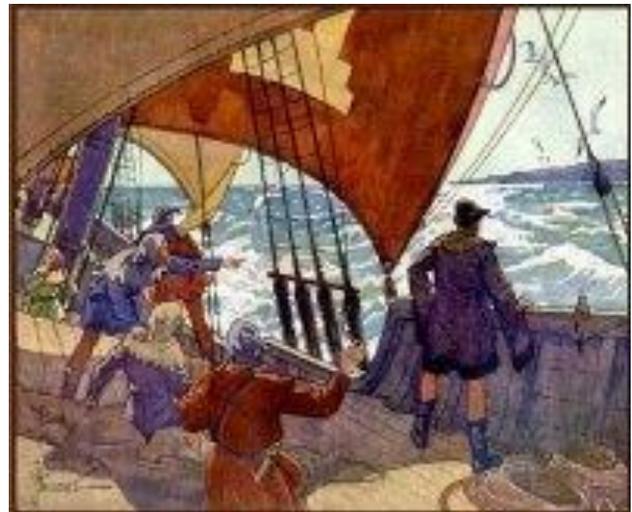
Caboto was an adventurer, who after failing to muster up funding in his home country, went to the King of England promising him spices from the Far East in exchange for money and supplies. Under the negotiated deal, Caboto and his three sons were given permission to set sail from Bristol, the most westerly port in England to "discover and find whatsoever isles, countries, regions or provinces" lay to the west. Giovanni Caboto, the freelance Venetian explorer, was contracted by England's Henry VII to find new lands, and that "inevitable" route to the Orient. Caboto set sail in his ship the Matthew.

When Cabot first saw land at Cape Bonavista, he's reputed to have said (probably yelled... the Atlantic Ocean was as wide, mysterious and frightening to the 15th century explorer as deep outer space is to us today) "Oh, Happy Sight!" which in his native Italian would've been "O Buono Vista!"

The harbour is anything but ideal, but even without an enviable anchorage, Bonavista became one of the most important towns in Newfoundland. The primary reason: close access to the rich fishing and sealing grounds to the north of the peninsula. The Spanish, Portuguese, French and English fished off Cape Bonavista during the 1500s.

The Ccape was a most important navigational point on the island for early explorers and fishermen. The story of Bonavista can be a pivotal chapter in the story of settlement in Newfoundland. By seeing Bonavista develop, we get a greater appreciation of the province. Bonavista was home to powerful and influential merchants, skippers and clergy. They have left a legacy, a legacy which is ours to visit, photograph and sometimes even touch.

Over the centuries, successive generations carved the cultural landscape out of this coastal environment, and it is a reflection of their long and fascinating history. Situated on the headland, jutting out into the North Atlantic, Bonavista is one of the most easterly located communities on the continent. The ocean and salt spray have been constant companions of residents here since the 17th century, when the earliest fishers established their fishing plantations or rooms on the land awash from the low beaches of Mockbeggar to the imposing cliffs of Cape Bonavista.



*John Cabot in the Matthew off Cape Bonavista in 1497. Painting by C. Dinsmore. From J. R. Smallwood, ed., The Book of Newfoundland, Vol. 2 (St. John's: Newfoundland Book Publishers, 1937).*

Although Caboto found no spice, the fishing grounds were so plentiful that the crew could dip buckets in the water and fill them with cod fish. King Henry VII was pleased enough to reward Caboto the impressive sum of 10 pounds.

And so the Bonavista boom began. English, Spanish, Portuguese and French fishermen fished off Cape Bonavista in the 1500's and though Bonavista offered poor shelter and had less than ideal anchorage, it became one of the most important towns in Newfoundland.

Other communities have laid claim to the site of Cabot's first landfall, but it is Bonavista that is identified as such on John Mason's map, (1615-21). Bonavista was also documented by the great cartographer Captain James Cook, who made his headquarters here in 1763. Cook noted Bonavista was settled before 1660.



A detail from "The departure of John and Sebastian Cabot from Bristol on their first voyage of discovery, 1497." Oil on canvas by Ernest Board, 1906. From J.R. Smallwood, ed., *The Book of Newfoundland*, Vol 1. (St. John's: Newfoundland Book Publishers, 1937).

In 1696, the French invaded Bonavista in an attempt to take the settlement but more than 300 men were able to save it from invasion.

While the English West Company merchants preferred the safe and ample nearby harbour of Trinity for their operators, many early planters chose Bonavista because the turbulent waters around the headland contained some of the richest stocks of cod to be found in Newfoundland. With the growth in Bonavista's population, the merchants soon established branch operations there to buy the planters' fish and to sell them goods.

Through the 1700s and the 1800s, Bonavista continued to maintain a position of significance. Portugal, France and Spain were leaders in the international fishery, visiting Newfoundland on a regular basis. Bonavista was the centre of the northern fishery and was even attacked several times by the French. For a century it was the most northern community in Newfoundland.

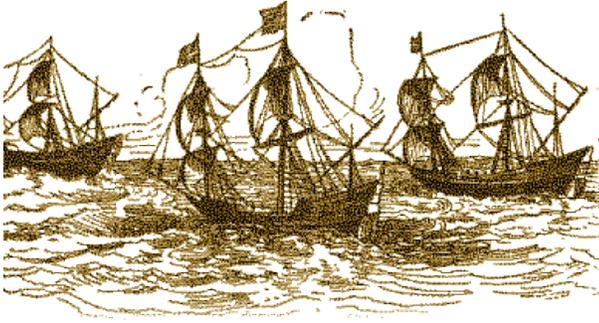


Issued by Newfoundland on June 24, 1897 showing the lighthouse on Bonavista which was erected in 1843? This stamp was part of a set, "Discovery of Newfoundland" issued in 1897, values ranged from one cent to sixty cents. The rocky shore is shown quite clearly with the lighthouse printed in blue in the upper left hand corner. This stamp image is based on a photograph by Simeon H. Parsons, designed by Raymond Ostrander Smith (New Yorker) and printed by ABNC. Unitrade shows this as Scott No 63 with MNHVF at \$10.00 and LUVF \$2.00 and cover \$15.00. This set was issued to commemorate the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of John Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland and the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ascension of Queen Victoria.

Unlike many early settlements, Bonavista was built on an open plain, not in a steep cove. Streets criss-cross and intersect, join and rejoin. The lighthouse became a beacon to warn and confirm the location of the town. This structure is painted white and red and measures 11 meters around, along with a two storey light keepers home. The light was constructed in 1811, a catoptrics light, six silver and copper reflectors, brass oil lamps and iron mounted. This light was replaced in 1895 by one from Harbour Grace Lighthouse. In 1966 a steel tower was erected and took over the light keeping services. Today the lighthouse is a museum.

Light industry developed to support the community: coopers built and repaired barrels, while cobblers built and repaired footwear. Tinsmiths and blacksmiths forged all manner of items, including lamps, grapnels and horseshoes.

Bonavista's rule was further entrenched by the development of the Fishermen's Protective Union in the early 1900s, and the creation of Port Union nearby. During the peak years of 1891-1901, the Bonavista Peninsula's population of about 20,000 was centred in Bonavista. The Bonavista Cold Storage Co. fish plant, now a Fishery Products International operation, became the centre of fishery production after the decline of salt fish markets.



Today, Bonavista is home to some of the friendliest folk in Newfoundland, - and boasts several of the province's most important historic sites.



**Bibliography**

[www.bonavista.net](http://www.bonavista.net)

Canadian Stamp News May 11, 2010 Article by Ian Robertson.

Unitrade 2010 Catalogue Page 596-597.



**8) Now That We Are Persons**

By Richard Weigand

**The Story of Emily Stowe**



Issue Date - March 4, 1981

Scott No 879 Valued at .45c MNH, .30c Used, Se-tenant Block MNH \$2.00, Used \$1.80

Design - The stamp design is the work of Muriel Wood, and is based on a portrait of this remarkable women, along with vignette symbolic of her sphere of feminist activity. Thus, the design for Emily Stowe incorporates the old Toronto General Hospital.

Creator: Painter - Muriel Wood - Artist Muriel Wood is a graduate of Canterbury College of Art and began illustrating children's books in 1964. She has created designs that have appeared on stamps, in film, and on book jackets, including the first edition of The Olden Days Coat (McClelland & Stewart). For

ten years she has taught illustration at the Ontario College of Art and presently makes her home in Toronto.

Creator: Designer- Dennis Goddard - Dennis Goddard Design has worked for major cos. in Canada and also designed a series of commemorative stamps for The Federal Government of Canada. For the past 9 years he has been teaching graphic design and drawing at Fanshawe College in London, and also teaches oil painting and calligraphy for the City of London Community Services Department.

Denomination - 17 cents - Domestic Rate

Series - Issued to honour Canadian Feminists

Printer - Canadian Bank Note Company

Perf 13.3, Tagged GT2 (General Tagging 2 Bar), Pane of 50

Issued 6,162,000

**Legal Background - "The Persons Case"**

Women born in Canada were not considered "Persons" under the British North America Act, (BNA). Nellie Mc Clung, Irene Parlby, Henrietta Nuir Edwards and Louse Mc Kinney gathered in Emily Stowe's Edmonton home in August 27, 1927 and signed a petition asking the question, "Does the word "Persons" in Section 24 of the BNA include female persons?" (Hereinafter called "The Persons Case"). This petition was presented to the Supreme Court of Canada. When this appeal was denied, these courageous women sent it to the British Privy Council, then Canada's highest court. On October 28, 1929, the Privy Council overturned the Supreme Court decision, effectively recognizing Canadian Women as "Persons" under the BNA. In addition to all other rights in Canada bestowed on women they were also eligible to be appointed to the Canadian Senate.

The five active women named above became known as "The Famous Five" and have been recognized in statues, poems, awards, movies and stamps. If you have a \$50 Bill from the 2004 Bank Note Series the image on the back is "The Famous Five".



Olympic Plaza – Sculpture “Women are Persons”

Dr Emily Stowe Born May 1, 1831 Died April 30, 1903. First Ontario Canadian Women Doctor, Women’s Rights and Suffrage Activist.

Emily’s public struggle to achieve equality for women began in 1852, when she applied for admission to Victoria College, Cobourg. Refused on the grounds that she was female, she applied to the Normal School for Upper Canada, which Egerton Ryerson had recently founded in Toronto. She entered in November 1853 and was graduated with first-class honours in 1854. Hired as principal of a Brantford public school, she was the first woman to be a principal of a public school in Upper Canada. She taught there until her marriage in 1856.

She married John Fiuscia Michael Heward Stowe in 1856. In the next seven years she had 3 children, in the course of which her husband also developed tuberculosis, which in turn developed his wife’s interest in herbal remedies and homeopathic medicine, a field in which her mother had also been interested. Emily Howard Stowe then decided to become a doctor.

Since no medical school in Canada would accept a female even by the 1860s — “The doors of the University are not open to women and I trust they never will be,” the University’s vice-president told her — Emily Stowe earned her degree in the United States, graduating from the New York Medical College for Women (a homeopathic medical school) in 1867, and returned to open a practice in Toronto, Ontario without a license. She saved the lives of many children and women.

In 1870, the president of the Toronto School of Medicine granted special permission to Stowe and fellow student Jenny Kidd Trout to attend classes, though Stowe does not seem to have taken the exams for her license.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario granted Stowe a licence to practice medicine on July 16, 1880, based on her past experience, making Stowe the second female licensed physician in Canada, after Trout.

Her daughter, Augusta Stowe-Gullen, was the first woman to earn a medical degree in Canada.

Stowe was a prominent early suffragist, considered by some to be the mother of the movement in Canada. In 1877 she founded the Toronto Women’s Literary Guild, a suffragist organization, and campaigned for professional, educational and occupational opportunities for women. When the Dominion Women’s Enfranchisement Association was founded in 1889, Stowe became its first president and remained president until her death.

Bibliography

Canadian Stamp News November 10, 2009 Issue Article “5 Persons Named Honorary Senators” by Ian Robertson. Page 14 and 19.

Unitrade 2010 Catalogue – Page 222

Fifty Plus Magazine March/April 2009 Issue Article “Following the Famous Five” by June Coxon. Page24-26

Various Web Sites:

Canada Post Archival Web Site

Wikipedia.com

