

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

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Upcoming Meeting Listing

April 9	Meeting Night
April 23	Auction Night
May 14	Meeting Night
May 28	Auction Night
September 10	Meeting Night
September 24	Auction Night
October 13	Kingston Stamp Festival
October 22	Auction Night

1) President's Message

Once again, we are looking at summer and a chance to work outside, travel and put the tongs down for a short season. On behalf of the Executive Committee, we wish all of you a wonderful, safe summer and see you in September.

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2) Editor's Comments

We are pleased to present a four part series on "Canadian Inland Ships" and "History of the German Colonies". This is the final installment of this stamp t issue. I am going to research another four - part installment that will start with the Fall 2012 Issue.

If you have any suggestions for articles, please let me know.

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



3) Inland Vessel Series – Passport



Denomination: 10¢
Date of Issue: 19 November 1976
Series: Ships of Canada, Inland Vessels
Series Year (inclusive dates): 1975-1978
Printer/Quantity: Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited,
6 578 000 stamps printed
Unitrade No 701
Perforation: 12 x 12.5
Creator(s): Designed by Tom Bjarnason and Engraved by Yves Baril



Historical Notice:

The Inland Vessels stamps feature Canadian passenger steamers and a riverboat. The "Passport" was built in England in 1846 and reassembled at Kingston. Plying the Hamilton-Montreal passenger route, she was described in

1850 as being "fitted up in the most modern style..." Shooting the rapids of the St. Lawrence was the greatest thrill of the voyage. The ship attained speeds of twenty miles an hour with her engines shut down. Although not large enough to handle the growing summer tourist traffic, "Passport" was still in service in 1884 when she had a crew of forty, including the captain, at \$900 a year, and the third cook, the mess boy and the ladies' maid at \$10 a month. In 1897 Passport was withdrawn from service because there had been smallpox aboard. The owners felt that the plague ship reputation might hurt the business of their other vessels. Rebuilt in 1898 and renamed the "Caspian", she served until 1921 when she was scrapped at Sorel.

Tom Bjarnason's designs for this stamp have captured the elegance and gracefulness of these 19th-century passenger vessels. They have a sense of aliveness and presence while preserving a visual continuity with the 1975 set of Coastal Ships stamps. The stamps were printed by a combination of one-colour steel engraving and nine-colour lithography, a method which renders faithfully the delicate line work and bright colour characteristics of Mr. Bjarnason's drawings, as well as showing the interesting detail of the ships' hulls and rigging.

British Whig (Kingston) Article Dated June 12, 1888.

ACCIDENT TO THE "PASSPORT"

The damaged steamer Passport will be detained longer than was expected. She cannot leave before Saturday next. The Corsican has been placed on her route in the meantime. Mr. Batten, the first mate, said they were entering lock No. 5, Cornwall canal, about midnight, and met the Montreal Transportation company's barge, John Gaskin, wheat laden. The tug sheered suddenly and struck the Passport, carrying away her davits and some other deck appurtenances. There was no check line on the barge to haul her to rights when she sheered and that was the cause wholly of the accident. The steamer was at a perfect standstill at the time right on the bank. The barge passed on and the steamer started forward, but owing to a torrent of water from a "side wash" struck the masonry, throwing the captain down and staying in her stern.

The transportation company officials are reticent, but hold that the Passport is accountable for the damage, alleging she did not stop to let the barge pass.

MARINE PARAGRAPHS - The str. Thorn carried a large excursion party from Clayton to Alexandria Bay last evening. The passengers came from New York.

Bibliography:
 Canada Post – Library and Archives Website.
 Web Site Toronto Marine Historical Society
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4) Philatelic Witnesses – Stamps of Revolutions
 Brazil 1932



The Brazilian revolutionary stamps of 1932 were produced during a state of emergency in Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo is a Federal State in southern Brazil. Its capital is also named Sao Paulo and is situated about 20 miles west of the Atlantic coast. In July 1932, the people of Sao Paulo rose up in revolt against the Federal Government in protest against the delay in returning to a constitutional government.

When Getuilo Vargas became President of a provisional Brazilian government after the end of the revolution in October 1930, he promised a speedy normalization of constitutional rights. However, he ruled the country as a dictator and things did not change. The politicians of Sao Paulo were particularly opposed to the dictatorial attitudes of President Vargas. They were supported by leading politicians of the States Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul, and demanded the immediate return to a constitutional government in Brazil. Vargas attempted to stall the movement by the appointment of a mediator for the State of Sao Paulo. This mediator, General Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, was not a civilian of Sao Paulo but came from Recife, a town far north in Brazil. This intensified the protest against the behaviour of the provisional Vargas Government. A movement against the ruling Democratic Party (P.D.) developed among the members of the Republican Party of Sao Paulo (P.R.P.) and its student circles. Its motto was: tudo para a constiuicao", translates

as "Everything for the Constitution". Finally, a Paulistan mediator, the ambassador Pedro de Toledo, was appointed but was given an office consisting of Vargas's confidants. This was considered scandalous, and Pedro de Toledo declared his solidarity with the Paulistas and manned his office with his own people. Great rallies for an immediate return to the constitution culminated in bloody clashes on May 23, 1932. Four students died and their last names became the symbolic logo of the future revolution "M.M.D.C."

Six weeks later on July 9, 1932 an armed rebellion broke out. The garrison of Mato Grosso, under General Bertholdo Klingner, rose up in revolt against the Federal Government, which mobilized the entire Federal Army of Brazil against the rebels. The armed units of the revolutionary M.M.D.C. forces, under General Isidoro Dias Lopes fought several battles with the Federal Army but soon the State of Sao Paulo was besieged from all sides. When the port of Santos was blocked, the State was cut off from the outside world.

A shortage of postage stamps became apparent in August. Because an end to the blockade could not be seen, the government of Sao Paulo decided to issue postage stamps in the denominations most urgently needed. On August 11, 1932 the newspapers of Sao Paulo published an invitation to interested artists for submission of entries until August 13th. Despite the shortness of notice there were 92 entries from 45 competitors. A total of eight designs were approved with the Bulletin of the Sociedades Philatelica Paulista advising the public as follows (translated and abbreviated below):

"..In view of the success of the competition... the commission decided against a single design for the entire set, a different design should be used for every pair of values... which at the outset will consist of \$100,\$200,\$400 and \$1,000 values stocks of which are about to run out. It was foreseen that the Constitutional Movement would last a long time and, therefore, stock of other values might also be exhausted. The Inspector General also decided to include the following additional values \$300, \$500, \$600 and \$700 values. As costs are nominal a different design will be used for each value.

Sao Paulo has also asked for recognition as a State at war; once recognized, the international airmail service would be reestablished. Hence the issue of airmail stamps was taken into consideration... and since airmail would require higher postage, the production of \$2,000, \$5000 and \$10,000 stamps was arranged.

In addition to postage stamps, it has become necessary to print money order stamps (for internal use of the department) of \$50, \$100 and \$200 values..."

On September 2, 1932 the Governor of the State of Sao Paulo (Dr Pedro de Toledo) authorized the printing of the stamps, with 6,830,000 stamps in 14 denominations printed.

As illustrated – the 200 reis (red) and 700 reis (violet) were created by J. Washt Rodrigues. The stamps shows an armed volunteer holding the Brazilian flag and a flag with the inscription "Pro Constituicao"

The printing lasted from September 8 – 17, 1932. All stamps were printed in lithography on white paper, and perforated 11 ½. The sheet sizes were 600 each (6 panes by 100 stamps), for the lower values and from 100 to 1,000 reis 300 each (6 panes of 50 stamps) for the three high values.

The 200 reis value was printed first as it was most in demand for inland postage use. The stamps were available from September 13th and the higher values by September 23rd, 1932.

The revolutionary stamps were used for a short time only, as the rebels ran out of munitions and asked for armistice. The uprising ceased on September 28th, 1932.

When the revolution ended, it was questioned if the revolutionary stamps had lost their validity. These stamps represented an emergency issue and were not expressly directed against the Federal Government. The stamps were found to be invalid as they represented a rebellious group. However since there was such a shortage they were allowed to be used for postage until the end of October 1932. In total about 17,000 sets were sold which represented 12% of the printed issues.

Philatelic Witnesses – Stamps of Revolutions
Author – Wolfgang Baldus
Publisher Album Publishing Company 293 p/p
Brazil 1932 Page 51
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5) International Africa Conference of 1884-85

Congo Act - Congo conference



6) First Day Covers

A First Day of Issue Cover, or First Day Cover, is a postage stamp on a cover, postal card or stamped envelope franked on the first day the issue is authorized for use within the country or territory of the stamp-issuing authority. Sometimes, the issue is made from a temporary or permanent foreign or overseas office. There will usually be a first day of issue postmark, frequently a pictorial cancellation, indicating the city and date where the item was first issued, and "first day of issue" is often used to refer to this postmark. Depending on the policy of the nation issuing the stamp, official first day postmarks may sometimes be applied to covers weeks or months after the date indicated.

Postal authorities may hold a first day ceremony to generate publicity for the new issue, with postal officials revealing the stamp, and with connected persons in attendance, such as descendants of the person being honoured by the stamp. The ceremony may also be held in a location that has a special connection with the stamp's subject, such as the birthplace of a social movement, or at a stamp show.

Collecting First Day Covers is a popular aspect of stamp collecting and has a well-developed body of information and resources. One of the most well-known components of First Day Cover collecting is cachets. Cachets are the artwork that is added to the envelope, complementing the stamp subject. In addition to numerous commercial artists and firms that produce cachets, individual collectors will often design their own artwork. Certain cachets are sought after and cachets in general will enhance the value and the collectability of the first day cover.

FDCSG - First Day Cover Study Group -
<http://canadafdc.org/Drupal/FDCSG>

The First Day Cover Study Group, (FDCSG), is a special interest group associated with the British North American

Africa Conference in Berlin from "Arbour Magazine" of 1885 :

The International Africa Conference came together from the 15th November, 1884, to the 26th February, 1885 in Berlin. Here, the representatives of 14 participating governments (states) signed the Congo Act. This Act ordered the neutralization of the Congo washbasin, arranged trade and ship trip, freedom which forbade slave trade and confirmed independent Congo government under the sovereignty of the Belgian king Leopold II, it recognized and Congo (Brazzaville) as a French possession. The conference resolved the international crisis around the Congo washbasin. General directives and rules were set up for the acquisition by colonies. Furthermore the other colonial powers are to be informed after appropriation of an area and also to grant to them free trade. Bismarck reached the admission in the circle of the colonial powers for the German empire. In 1876, approx. 10% of Africa was in European hands. Within 25 years the situation changed dramatically. In 1902 the colonial powers had divided among themselves 90% of the territory of Africa.

Participating nations in the conference were: Belgium, Denmark, German empire, England, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Ottoman empire and the USA.

Philatelic Society (BNAPS). The mandate is broad and evolving as they seek ways to promote the production and collection of Canadian First Day Covers.

One of the responsibilities of the group is to publish a newsletter. Copies of the newsletter, First Impressions are available from the website. This is a great website as they have posted many of the early cachet makers with examples in full colour.



First day Covers Under Queen Victoria

The 1897 Jubilee celebrations and issuance of a special long set of commemoratives appear to be the first time cachet First Day Covers were created in Canada



All First Day Covers under Queen Victoria are very scarce. Cachet First Day Covers are extremely scarce, as only a handful were produced in the first place

Map Stamp of 1898 (World's First Christmas Stamp) First Day Cover - On a Mulready Cover

Postal History Cover Site

<http://postalhistorycorner.blogspot.ca/2011/04/canada-post-office-general-purpose.html>

This is an excellent site for overall information on Canada First Day Covers. There is a good description of the issue along with clear colour copies to show actual examples.

Recommend all these sites for further information on collecting this fascinating area of philately.

Bibliography

Wikipedia – First Day Covers

<http://stamps.about.com/od/glossary/g/FDC.htm>

<http://canadafdc.org/Drupal/FDCSG>

http://members.tripod.com/~mr_fdc/

<http://postalhistorycorner.blogspot.ca/2011/04/canada-post-office-general-purpose.html>

Welcome to the Postal History Corner (PHC). You'll find over 400 articles dealing with Canadian definitive and commemorative stamps, as well as rates and other postal history topics.

Sources include the Canadian Postal Archives, Canadian Official Postal Guides, Canada Gazette, post office circulars, Canadian Almanacs, Manual of Operating Procedures, the writings of many philatelic researchers, exhibitors, and, of course, collectors and dealers.

