

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

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1932-2012 our 80th Anniversary Year

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Upcoming Meeting Listing

September 10	Meeting Night
September 24	Auction Night
October 13	Kingston Stamp Festival
October 22	Auction Night
November 12	Meeting Night
November 26	Auction Night and AGM

1) President's Message

This is the start of a very special year for us as we celebrate the 80th anniversary of our club. As part of our celebration, we have developed our first club cover which is available for sale for \$1.00. We have Kingston area stamps donated by various club members and a special cancellation.

We will be also celebrating our special year at our Kingston Stamp Festival, details to follow.

At our annual Christmas Party we will be taking photos of our members and other special events are planned. If you have any ideas to celebrate our club's special year please speak to any of the executive committee members.

Please let the executive committee know of any ways we can celebrate our 80th anniversary year. *Richard Weigand*

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2) Editor's Comments

We are pleased to present a four-part series on Blocks of four. This is the first installment of this stamp issue. If you have any suggestions for articles, please let me know.

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



3) Executive Meeting Summary

By Peter Macdonald

We met at Mel Campbell's home for our executive meeting to review the following items:

- a) Financially your club is in good standing.
- b) Stamp Festival is coming along quite well, all dealer tables are booked and our hall and sign are organized.

The show brochure was reviewed and various members are going out to the community to locate sponsors.

c) Library – Our catalogues are still current and will be available from Mel Campbell this club year. We have purchased an interesting book on Canadian Cinderella's and this is now available for signing out to our members.

d) Your club has purchased a table at the Fall Leisure Show and will have flyers for handout. We believe that this event adds publicity for our club at reasonable costs.

4) New Kingston Stamp Club Website

By Roy Lingen

As part of our special club year, Roy has set up a website for us at www.kingstonstampclub.ca.

Please check us out and let us know your thoughts.

On behalf of the club and the executive committee, we want to thank Roy for all his work to set up our website.

5) War of 1812 Celebration

By Richard Weigand

The War of 1812 was a defining moment for the provinces that would later confederate into the Dominion of Canada. The U.S. had declared war on Britain to protect their sovereignty on the high seas and in their expansion to the west. The war was fought in Upper and Lower Canada and along the Atlantic coast.



While many significant battles raged along the U.S. border in Quebec and Ontario—and many leaders arose—two of the most important were British Major-General Sir Isaac Brock and War Chief Tecumseh. This two-stamp issue, the first in a series marking the bicentennial of the War of 1812, depicts the two men face to face.

Brock, a native of the Island of Guernsey, is remembered in both Canada and his birthplace for his ability to take command. For this reason, the stamps will be Canada Post's first joint issue with Guernsey Post. Tecumseh, a Shawnee, led an Ohio-Nations confederation intent on stopping American encroachment on First Nations lands. Despite vastly different backgrounds, they worked together to take Michigan from the enemy.

In the two-stamp se-tenant format, illustrated by Suzanne Duranceau, the two men are seen in profile. Their facial expressions depict mutual respect. Alain Leduc, stamp design manager explains, "The stamp is printed in lithography but with an intaglio feel, a technique that gives the two men equal weight."

The background of the Brock stamp shows a European settlement, as it would have looked circa 1812. Chief Tecumseh is shown with encampments scattered around him, indicating that more than one tribe has taken to arms under his command. Stamp designer Susan Scott notes that, "The setting is a visual representation of the motivation for each man—this is what they were fighting for. And the body of water speaks to the dominance of the British naval power."

The Heroes

British Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B.E, was born into a relatively wealthy family in Guernsey, in the Channel Islands. He was well-educated, provided with a commission in the British Army at the tender age of 15 and was the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of his regiment by 1798. After being posted to Canada in 1802, he took on the task of improving how British military posts in Upper and Lower Canada were defended. In 1805, he was promoted to Colonel, then to Brigadier-General in 1807, and to Major-General four years later. When war was declared in 1812,

he took decisive action and, together with War Chief Tecumseh, won a decisive and bloodless victory at Detroit despite being outnumbered and outgunned. Sadly he was shot and killed shortly after, while defending Queenston, in what is now Ontario.

A visionary leader and superb orator, War Chief Tecumseh united warriors from several First Nations in order to save their lands and their cultures. Born into the Shawnee Nation, he grew up surrounded by war. His father, also a War Chief, was killed by settlers when Tecumseh was a child. Trained as a warrior and skilled at motivating others to follow him, his goal was to create a confederacy of First Nations that would stop American expansion. Once the Americans declared war in 1812, Tecumseh and his confederacy supported the British in exchange for their help establishing and protecting native-held lands. Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813—the only battle he fought in what is now Canada.

Stamp Specifications

- Product #: 403844107
- Layout: [Pane of 16 stamps](#)
- Date of Issue: June 15, 2012
- Price: \$9.76
- OFDC Cancellation Location: Tecumseh, Ontario
- Denomination: 2 x PERMANENT™ domestic rate se-tenant
- Design: Susan Scott
- Dimensions: 40 mm x 32 mm
- Gum Type: P.V.A.
- Illustration: Suzanne Duranceau, Susan Scott
- Paper Type: Tullis Russell
- Perforations: 13+
- Photography: Map: Library and Archives Canada
- Printer: Lowe-Martin
- Printing Process: Lithography in 7 colours
- Tagging: General, 3 sides
- Quantity: 1,500,000



Background to the War of 1812

The War of 1812 was a military conflict fought between the forces of the United States of America and those of the British Empire. The Americans declared war in 1812 for several reasons, including trade restrictions due to Britain's ongoing war with France, the impressments of American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy, British support of American Indian tribes against American expansion, outrage over insults to national honour after humiliations on the high seas and possible American desire to annex Canada. Tied down in Europe until 1814, the British at first used defensive strategy, repelling multiple American invasions of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

However, the Americans gained control over Lake Erie in 1813, seized parts of western Ontario, and ended the prospect of an Indian confederacy and an independent Indian state in the Midwest under British sponsorship.

In the Southwest, General Andrew Jackson destroyed the military strength of the Creek nation at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814. With the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, the British adopted a more aggressive strategy, sending in three large invasion armies.

The British victory at the Battle of Bladensburg in August 1814 allowed them to capture and burn Washington, D.C. American victories in September 1814 and January 1815 repulsed all three British invasions in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans.

The war was fought in three theatres. At sea, warships and privateers of both sides attacked each other's merchant ships. The British blockaded the Atlantic coast of the U.S. and mounted large-scale raids in the later stages of the war. American successes at sea were characterized by single ship duels against British frigates, and combat against British provincial vessels on the Great Lakes, such as at the action on Lake Erie. Both land and naval battles

were fought on the frontier, which ran along the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River. The South and the Gulf coast saw major land battles in which the American forces destroyed Britain's Indian allies and repulsed the main British invasion force at New Orleans. Both sides invaded each other's territory, but these invasions were unsuccessful, or temporary. At the end of the war, both sides occupied parts of the other's territory, but these areas were restored by the Treaty of Ghent.

In the United States, battles such as the Battle of New Orleans of 1815 and the Battle of Baltimore of 1814 (which inspired the lyrics of the United States national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner") produced a sense of euphoria over a "second war of independence" against Britain. It ushered in an "Era of Good Feelings" in which partisan animosity nearly vanished.

Canada also emerged from the war with a heightened sense of national feeling and solidarity, having repelled multiple American invasions. Battles such as the Battle of Queenston Heights and the Battle of Crysler's Farm were used as such examples by Canadians.

Battle of Crysler's Farm – Submerged today off the Upper Canada Village Shore

On the dismal, mucky, rainy, bloody afternoon of Nov. 11, 1813, about a 90-minute drive south of the still non-existent city of Ottawa, some 4,000 of Uncle Sam's men should have been able to overwhelm just over a quarter as many British regulars, Canadian militia and Mohawk warriors. Then, having secured both banks of the St. Lawrence and cinched shut old King George's only means of supplying Kingston, York and points west, the Yanks should have sashayed up to Montréal, which was the commercial nucleus of the Canadas and almost completely undefended. That would have left U.S. President James Madison to dictate Britain's terms of surrender and thereby end the series of battles known as the War of 1812.



Click to view full map

These encampments and battlefield sites were flooded to make way for the St. Lawrence Seaway. (Map: Chris Brackley/Canadian Geographica)

It was teaching, indeed, that won the Battle of Crysler's Farm — the meticulous, methodical textbook drilling of British infantry regulars. Back then, it took three years to inculcate steadfastness in the very face of death in a young recruit, but the investment paid off. At Crysler's Farm, where British units, including the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the 49th and 89th Regiments of Foot, courageously held their line in the rain and the mud and the blood against the surging, shooting Americans, it was imperial sang-froid that trumped superior numbers.

"You move up, you fire," says Liness. "You move up, you fire again. You fix your bayonet. They fire, and you charge." Liness works in Toronto as a computer executive for a medical software company and served Canada as a reserve officer in the Governor General's Horse Guards. Yet like millions of other proud and loyal Canadians, this Gee Gee traces his ancestry to the American side of the border.

But the Americans failed to seize the day — they were brave but outmaneuvered and their vainglorious commander, Major General James Wilkinson, was sick on his ship and incapacitated by a narcotic painkiller — and they retreated in chaos. The U.S. Army would never again seriously menace Montréal or the British presence in North America, in this war or any thereafter, making the battle on the St. Lawrence one of the most ignominious chapters in American military history.

Conversely, America's defeat automatically and deservedly rendered the Battle of Crysler's Farm, masterminded by

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Wanton Morrison, one of the most illustrious of all British — um, better make that *Canadian* — victories; the very triumph, perhaps, that saved what now is Ontario from becoming the nineteenth American state.

Bibliography

Canadian Geographica

http://www.canadiangeographic.ca/magazine/jf12/battle_of_cryslers_farm.asp

Canada Post Website

Wikipedia



6) Stamps of the Revolutions – Philippines

The Aguinaldo Revolutionary Stamps of Luzon Island.

Brief History of the Islands Struggle for Independence:
The Philippines is a group of eleven large and innumerable islands situated in the southern China Sea. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and belonged to the Spanish Crown until the end of the 19th century. Throughout this time the native population, the Tagalog, fought for independence, particularly against the orders of Spanish monks who, in their fanaticism, showed no consideration for the mentality of the natives.

A revolutionary secret society was formed in 1892. Its aims were the expulsion of the Spaniards from the isles and the final liberation of the Tagalog. The organization, which operated mainly on the largest island of Luzon, was code named "K.K.K.". This is the abbreviation for "Kataas tassang Kalagayan Katipunan Nag Manga Anac Nang Bayan" and translates as "Sovereign Worshipful Association of the Sons of the Country".

The main objective of the KKK was the training and education of its members for the revolutionary fight and the preparation of a rebellion, which would finally free the Philippines for the Filipinos. The KKK established lodges in the major villages of Luzon resembling freemason's lodges. All male Filipinos had to pay tribute to the KKK. The founder was Andres Bonifacio, but the most influential person was Emilio Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo was the son of a Tagalog peasant and had a Chinese mother. He was born on March 22, 1869 and became mayor of his hometown of Cavite in 1893 when he was only 24 years old. He joined the KKK the same year. Aguinaldo formed a rebel army and was successful in defeating the Spanish troops. He received considerable reputation with the KKK with this victory and was appointed leader of the society. However, he realized that a total victory could not be achieved by military means. Negotiations with the Spanish were opened and resulted in the Treaty of Biacabato. Spain agreed to stop harassing the local peasants and allowed free passage to the key KKK members to Hong Kong. Spain needed the troops to quell an uprising in Cuba in 1897.

The stamp pictured with this article is a sample of the KKK issue of the 1892-1900.

The Spaniards did not support the treaty and continued to harass the local peasants on Luzon who they thought were members of the KKK. When the American Warship Maine blew up in the Havana, Cuba harbour on February 15, 1898, the Spanish – American War broke out resulting in a much bigger problem for Spain. Spain now had to fight battles in two island territories scattered half way around the globe.

On May 1, 1898 a surprise attack by Admiral Dewey and his troops reached the Manila harbour and destroyed the Spanish Fleet. This loss of power and prestige encouraged the KKK to intensify their battle for freedom. Admiral Dewey did not have enough troops to support Manila and joined up with the rebels. He brought Aguinaldo and his followers back from Hong Kong on May 16, 1898 to help in the overthrow of the Spanish rule. Within a few weeks Aguinaldo reorganized his partisans and they controlled the entire island of Luzon. On August 1, 1898 the Philippine nation declared their independence.

Postage Stamp Issues

Hand stamp;

Prior to the self-adhesive stamps there were postal hand stamps used in Aguinaldo's Philippine Republic for a short time. This hand stamp depicts the sun over clouds and is inscribed "Repub Finipinas Sello Provini" and translates "Provincial Stamps of the Philippine Republic". Only a few covers are known to exist and none is dated.

Self Adhesive Stamps In use from August 1, 1898 to Spring 1899

The stamps were produced by a printing house in Manila using typography in monocolour on graying-white paper and are perforated 11 ½. Almost all stamps are the same design, a sun in a circle or triangle, three stars and three letters K. The postage rate for a letter was 2 Centavos and for printed matter 1 Millesima (2 Centavos = 1 Millesima).

Ten different stamps are known. No information exists about the chronological order in which the stamps were issued and put into use. Stamps were used for letters, telegrams and packages for use within the Philippines. Stamps were in use until the spring of 1899 when the US Army felt these stamps represented loyalty to an insurgent government. At least one third of the stamps were destroyed and Fred Schenkel who was in Manila bought the remainder and he moved them to the US Philatelic market.

Bibliography

Philatelic Witnesses – Stamps of Revolutions:
Author – Wolfgang Baldus, Publisher Album Publishing
Company 293 p/p , Philippines 1898 Page 208

7) In Flanders Fields

The famous poem to honour November 11, 2012.

*In Flanders fields the poppies
Blow*

*Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the
Sky*

*The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below,
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we
Throw*

*The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies
Grow
In Flanders fields.*



d) Expo 70 and White Trillium (Ontario)

Printer/Quantity: Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited

a) 3,080,000 Perforation 12

b) 2,064,000 Perforation 12

c) 2,064,000 Perforation 12

d) 2,064,000 Perforation 12

Designed by Edward R.C. Bethune

Historical Notice:

The enthusiastic participation of the governments and people of the world in Canada's Expo 67 makes it fitting that our country should undertake to play a prominent role in Japan's Expo 70, Asia's first World Exposition.

Our four pavilions, erected by the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, represent the largest number of structures built by any country, other than Japan. It is in recognition of this four-fold participation that the Canada Post Office has prepared four commemorative stamps, three of which associate the provincial floral emblems with the symbol of Expo 70, a stylized cherry blossom, the five petals of which symbolize the five continents.

Centred in the symbol a circle representing the sun of Japan. Canada's fourth stamp associates the Expo 70 symbol with that of our Centennial year World Fair in 1967.

A country recognized to have taken giant steps forward since the beginning of the 20th century, Japan and her some 100 million people entered into the preparation of a \$2,000,000,000 World Fair with zest and energy. It was with characteristic foresight that in the planning of the 815 acre fair site, folded in the hills about ten miles from the nation's second largest city, Osaka, it was so structured that it would later be suitable for conversion to a model city of the future. Although 80% of Japan's total land area of 142,727 square miles is virtually uninhabitable mountainous terrain, her over-all density of population is more than 650 persons to the square mile.

Canada's national pavilion, with an area of 60,000 square feet on a site area of 103,000 square feet, is described as a truncated pyramid with 45 degree inclined walls sheathed with mirrors terminated at a height of 65 feet. The

8) Canada's First Block of Four with Different

Issues

Scott No 508 to 511

Issue Date March 18, 1970



a) Expo 67 and Expo 70 Symbols



b) Expo 70 and White Dogwood (British Columbia)



c) Expo 70 and White Garden Lily (Quebec)

slanting exterior walls, with a mirrored surface of 65,000 square feet, present a constantly changing image. At some angles of vision the reflected sky can cause the pavilion to virtually disappear. Entering the visitor is engulfed in the autumn colour grandeur of a maple tree forest.

Exhibits relate to the chosen theme of "Discovery" by illustrating the size of Canada and the structure of the population. In this way each of the three other Canadian pavilions relay information about the sponsoring province.

British Columbia's reflects the majesty of the Rockies and the province's timber industry with giant Douglas fir trunks soaring to the height of a sixteen storey building.

Quebec's contribution is a structure in the form of a prism with a habitant pitched roof through which four supporting columns emerge as representative of the chimneys of industry. Ontario's pavilion, a rectangular blue steel structure supported by white pillars, features a screen some sixty feet wide on which a battery of projectors throw colour images of the province's way of life. Exhibits from about seventy-six countries will await visitors to the 1970 World Fair commencing on 15th March.

As the host nation, Japan has five major pavilions arranged in the circular pattern of cherry blossom petals, a flower synonymous with the culture of her people. Their exhibits will present the possibilities of tomorrow, the present, and an insight into the nation's long and colorful past.

For the theme of her World Fair Japan chose "Progress and Harmony for Mankind."

Bibliography:

Canada Post Archiva Net Web site

