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1932-2014 Our 82nd Anniversary Year

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1) President’s Message

Once again, we are looking at summer and a chance to work outside, to 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.

Richard Weigand, President

2) Editor’s Comments

Current Issue
We are pleased to present a four-part series on “Medicine”. This is the final installment of this stamp issue.

Future Articles of Interest
We hope you enjoy this summer issue and if you have any suggestions for articles, please let me know. I am working on another four-part series of stamps and first day covers that relate to Prime Ministers for the 2014-2015 club years.

Editor – Richard Weigand
3) Dr Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle  
Founder of Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal 1880

Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle was born at Sault-aux-Récollets on December 23, 1845. He was a descendant of one of Montreal's first colonists.

Emmanuel Lachapelle excelled in science and studied medicine at the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, known as Victoria School. English Protestants had founded it in 1843, but over the years it had become French and Roman Catholic. It was affiliated with a Methodist institution, Victoria University of Cobourg, Ontario, for degree-granting purposes.

An excellent physician, Dr. Lachapelle had a large and distinguished clientele, which included several religious orders. He was also one of the first French-Canadian medical examiners for an insurance company. His administrative talents were demonstrated after the Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons named him its treasurer in 1878, when its treasury was empty. By the time he left, it had a surplus of $4,672.14.

Dr. Lachapelle also took the initiative in reforming Quebec's laws governing medical practice. He was elected president of the Saint-Jean-Baptiste Society in 1887.

Dr. Lachapelle's greatest accomplishment was the founding of Notre-Dame Hospital in Montreal in 1880. This occurred against the background of rivalry between ultramontanism and liberalism, and between the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Bishop Bourget of Montreal wanted to make Victoria School part of a Roman Catholic University he had hoped to set up in Montreal. However, because the Pope had forbidden affiliations between Roman Catholic professional schools and universities of other faiths, Dr. Lachapelle concluded that French Roman Catholic medical training in Montreal would have to be connected with Laval University at Quebec.

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**Title:** Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle  

**Denomination:** 17¢  

**Date of Issue:** 5 December 1980  

**Printer/Quantity:**  
Ashton-Potter Limited  
26,600,000  

**Perforation:** 13.5  

**Creator(s):**  
Designed by Jean Morin  
Based on a painting by Edmond Dyonnet  

**Original Artwork:**  
Edmond Dyonnet, "Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle"  

The portrait of Dr. Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle on this commemorative stamp was taken from a painting that hangs in the Salon des Gouverneurs of the Notre-Dame Hospital. Printed in a rich duotone, the stamp was designed by Jean Morin Designers Limited, Montreal.
City. Thanks to Dr. Lachapelle’s energy and initiative, Laval opened a medical school in Montreal in September, 1879. Unfortunately, a prominent French hospital in Montreal closed its doors to the new school's students. In order that the students could have teaching facilities and that the residents of Montreal’s rapidly growing east end could be served, Dr. Lachapelle and two others founded Notre-Dame Hospital.

For years Dr. Lachapelle was administrator of the hospital, which he provided with the most modern facilities. Today it is the largest francophone medical centre in North America.

Dr. Lachapelle also contributed greatly to public health in Quebec. He helped to reduce the incidence of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis. He strongly promoted vaccination against smallpox, a dangerous practice, since anti-vaccination riots regularly broke out. During the 1885 epidemic, for example, a mob wrecked the Montreal public health offices, beat the chief of police, and burned the house of a civic medical officer.

Dr. Lachapelle died in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1918.

4) Canada Post New Initiatives

- Canada Post Stamp Pricing Increase

Starting March 31, 2014 the cost of a stamp to mail a standard-size first-class letter will increase to 85 cents if bought in a pack, up from 63 cents.

Single stamp purchases will be $1.00, up from 63 cents for letters up to 30 grams.

Canada Post is phasing out door-to-door delivery of regular mail to urban residents and increasing the cost of postage in a major move to try to reduce significant, regular losses.

5) Canada Post versus Franchise Operation

Submitted by Mel Campbell

Canada Post, " We learned something over Christmas that I feel compelled to share with you. This won't change your life dramatically or help you survive the apocalypse but it will save some dollars.

I recently mailed two identical packages via Canada Post one week apart. One would think that the postage should be exactly the same.

Pkg # 1 was mailed from a Canada Post Office. Postage came to $11.74. Since I knew the second package would be mailed in about a week’s time, I bought sufficient postage for the second pkg while I was there.

When it came time to mail Pkg #2, I went to the post office in Shopper’s Drug Mart. I handed the pkg to the clerk to be put in the outbound mail bag, I was informed that I did not have sufficient postage attached. The clerk proceeded to inform me that I needed to purchase an additional $6 worth of stamps. After explaining how I knew exactly what the
postage should be, the clerk offered some lame excuse that Canada Post is unionized and they can say and do anything with impunity and if I wished to mail that pkg. from Shopper’s then I needed to purchase more stamps.

I told the clerk to stuff it and took back my package and headed to the Canada Post Office, where I would raise hell... Much to my surprise, the Canadian Postal Clerk took my package, weighed it and tossed it in the mail bag, and it was on it’s way...When I asked if the amount of Postage on the parcel was right she shook her head and said "yup, no problem"...

The Truth comes out: Canada Post Offices charge postage for packages at the published Canada Post rates. Franchise locations such as Shoppers Drug Mart can charge whatever they like. So remember if you regularly mail packages at franchise locations (Shoppers Drug Mart,) you are probably paying too much. Franchise locations are found in shopping malls, drug stores and private businesses everywhere. From now on, all of my mailing will be done from a Canada Post location. Still perplexed by what I was told by the girl in Shoppers, I fired off an email to Canada Post for clarification.

This is the reply I got from them:

Thank you for your message to Canada Post. A postal outlet is not a federal government agency and is not owned or managed by Canada Post. For example if the postal outlet is within grocery store or pharmacy it would follow the stores working hours, therefore if the store must be closed, so will the postal outlet inside. Only Canada Post Depots and Corporate Post Offices are obligated to follow the price of stamps and postal products that are legislated by Canada Post. Any commercial and private establishment may charge extra fees as a convenience to their customers. It is at their discretion to apply additional service fees to products that they sell. We suggest visiting a Corporate Post Office in order to avoid paying additional service charges that corner stores or other establishment, may implement on their products.

Regards, Veronika Strofski Customer Service

6) Clothes Line Exhibit
By Ron Barrett

Simply put, this exhibit structure is for our club members to attach a page or pages to clothes lines clips strung between two exhibition frames. Your exhibit is something that you enjoy, a great find or a good subject you want to investigate further.

On March 14th our Clothes Line Exhibit had the following clipped pages:

- Madeline D’oville ghost print
- RMC College Issue - 3mm left shift in perforations
- Pair of Newfoundland FDC Flight covers sent to the father of one of our collectors.
- Leather Post Cards
- Penny coin stuck to card and mailed!
- Christmas Seals used as postage and mailed!
- Parking Tag used as postage and mailed!
- Label that looked like a stamp and mailed!
- Thank you letter for stamp issued with proceeds to raise funds for the British Antarctic Expedition of 1913.

7) 2014 Unitrade Catalogue Draw
Our winner this year for the above book was Pamela Melia!
8) O.W.L.S. Article

Last summer various club members participated in the O.W.L.S. programme and introduced them to the world of philately. An article was published by Don Mann in our news letter last fall. We are pleased to advise that this article was also published in The Canadian Philatelist, March/April 2014 Issue, Pages 98-99. A great commentary on our club and the way we support our local community.

9) The Meaning of Green, Red and Blue Stamps

Many collectors of early US Stamps, wonder what the colours represented. Did they have a purpose or just the choice of the artist?

The answer is that colours were very important as it allowed the postal clerks to easily confirm postal rates for use, and customers to know they paid the proper rate.

In 1897, delegates of the 62 nations who were part of the UPU met in Washington DC for their fifth congress. One of the decisions made was to standardize the colours based on destination around the world.

One Cent stamps were always green
   International Printed Matter Rate

Two Cent Stamps were always red
   Postcards used internationally

Five Cent Stamps were always blue
   Foreign Letter Rate

The US Bureau of Engraving changed printers and gave the contract to themselves, as the BEP, and fell in line to the above colour scheme.

This system of colours remained in force until 1954, by then most of the world was linked by airmail, and this simple system became outdated.

Bibliography

10) Charles Connell

Charles Connell (1810 – June 28, 1873) was a Canadian politician, now remembered mainly for placing his image on a 5-cent postage stamp.

Born in the then-British colony of Northampton, New Brunswick to a family of Loyalists who had fled the American Revolution, he entered politics in 1846, serving in the colony's Legislative Assembly and House of Assembly.

On August 5, 1835, he married Anne Fisher, sister of Lewis P. Fisher. They had seven children, one of whom died young. She died on October 5, 1895 and is buried in the Old Methodist Cemetery in Woodstock, New Brunswick. His son George Heber went on to serve in the House of Commons.

In 1858, Connell was appointed Postmaster General of the colony, at a time when increasing trade with the United States was forcing the British colonies to reconsider their currencies and institute a decimal system that would be more familiar to their American neighbours. New Brunswick adopted a decimal currency in 1859 and, in the following year, Connell issued the first series of postage stamps in the new denomination.
While few people had problems with the new currency, they were outraged that Connell chose to depict himself on the 5-cent stamp, instead of Queen Victoria. In an effort to stem the criticism and charges of extreme arrogance, he offered to buy up all the stamps and burned them publicly on the front lawn of his house. He also resigned his office as postmaster general. It is unknown how many stamps survived, but they number no more than a few dozen and are now extremely rare. Some counterfeits of the stamp exist also.

Despite the episode, Connell continued to serve in the colonial legislature up until 1867. A member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, he served as Surveyor General from July 10, 1866 to July 17, 1867.

An ardent supporter of Canadian Confederation, Connell was elected as a Member of Parliament representing the New Brunswick electoral district of Carleton in the first two Canadian parliaments.

From 1865 to 1866, he published his own newspaper, *The Union*.

He died at his house on June 28, 1873.

His house, known as the Charles Connell House is located in Woodstock, New Brunswick, and is now a museum run by the Carleton County Historical Society.

The Charles Connell House is the present name of the residence of the Hon. Charles Connell (1810–1873). It is located at 128 Connell Street, Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada. The house was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 1975.

11) Update on Frederick Banting by John Bate

John wrote me a letter regarding Frederick Banting that is summarized below:

During the summer of 2008 Sharon and John travelling in Newfoundland, landed in Musgrove Harbour. The town had a motel,
street and park with the name "Banting" clearly marked. Curiosity aroused, questions asked and answered, and here is the story:

On Feb 21, 1941 a Lockheed Hudson Bomber took off from the local air field with the flight plan set for them to go to London, England. One of the passengers was Frederick Banting, who wanted to test a new flying suit. The plane soon after take-off, encountered engine troubles and on the return trip, failed to make the landing strip and crashed outside of Musgrove Harbour. Local trappers found the crash site and reported all had died in the crash.

The town set up a full scale replica of the Lockheed Hudson Bomber and placed some of the wreckage below, as a memorial of the flight crew and the most famous passenger, Frederick Banting, co-discover of Insulin.

12) British Colony Aden

Ancient History

A local legend in Yemen states that Aden may be as old as human history itself. Some also believe that Cain and Abel are buried somewhere in the city.

Local Geography

Port of Aden 1590 with Portuguese Trading Ships in the Harbour

The port's convenient position on the sea route between India and Europe has made Aden desirable to rulers who sought to possess it at various times throughout history. Known as Arabian "Eudaemon" in the 1st century BC, it was a transshipping point for the Red Sea trade, but fell on hard times when new shipping practices by-passed it and made the daring direct crossing to India in the 1st century AD.

Indian Post Office Act of 1837

By the Indian Post Office Act of 1837 (Section XX) all private vessels were required to carry letters at prescribed rates for postage. A hand stamp was applied to pre-adhesive ship letters in Aden; although these hand stamps were used until 1867, examples are rarely seen.

Postage Rates 1876 to 1898

U.P.U. rates.

Basic letter rate to European UPU countries: 5 annas.

New concessionary rates for Soldiers and Seamen.

To United Kingdom via Southampton: 9 pies.

To United Kingdom via Brindisi: 2a6p.

Mail through England: England rates plus foreign postage.

To India or British Empire offices served directly by British or Indian Packet: 9 pies.

To U.P.U. member served directly by British or Indian Packet: 2 annas.

To Mauritius or Seychelles by French Packet: 2 annas.
July 1st. Postcard rates.

To United Kingdom via Southampton or other: 1 1/2 annas.

To United Kingdom via Brindisi: 2 annas.

To offices within India: 1/4 anna.

Change of postcard rates. Basic letter rate: 2 1/2 annas. Postcard rate: 1 1/2 annas via either Brindisi or Southampton.

Postcard with paid reply: 3 annas.

Printed matter: 1 1/2 annas increments for each 4 oz.

Legal documents: 3 annas under 4 oz, 1 1/2a per 2oz increments.

Further reductions. Postcard rate: 1 anna.

Postcard with paid reply: 2 annas.

Basic printed matter: 1/2 anna.

New printed matter and commercial samples rates.

Printed matter rate: 1/2 anna for each 2 oz.

Imperial Penny Post. 

(A) For U.P.U. Countries. Letter rate: 1 anna.


Postal Stationary Card 1892 Indian 'ONE ANNA' on 'ONE AND A HALF ANNA' stationery card commercially used to Germany cancelled "ADEN CANTONMENT" squared circle d/s 'DE 9 92' receiving cancellation on the front.

Postage Issues 1854 to 1937

Aden used adhesive postage stamps of British India from October 1, 1854 until Aden became a crown colony on April 1, 1937. As an outpost of the British East Indian empire, Aden was supplied with India's first lithographed adhesives, which became available in Aden just as they were issued on the Indian mainland. Until 1857, the only Aden post office was in the
Crater, later known as Aden Cantonment or Aden Camp.

Mails were carried by camel to and from Steamer Point. In 1857, a Postmaster was appointed and the main post office was moved to new quarters at Steamer Point. Covers from Aden with the Indian lithographed stamps are rare. Although these stamps did not have an Aden overprint, many of them may be recognized (even off cover) from the frequent use of the number 124 in postmarks, a number assigned to Aden as part of the Indian post office identification system. However, other numbers and letters also were used to identify the offices in Aden: these include 132, 125, A/125, B and B-22.

The Year 1839

In 1799 a British Naval contingent landed and occupied the island of Perim, which had been evacuated by French troops shortly before. Later that year the same Naval forces landed at Aden on the mainland, only to leave the area soon thereafter. In January of 1837, an Indian merchant ship with British flag was plundered by local inhabitants, and its crew was captured and mistreated. A Naval force was soon dispatched under the command of Captain Haines to seek redress.

During January of 1839, after a brief period of hostilities between the local Sheiks and the Indo-British military forces, Aden was incorporated into the British Empire. The enclave was at first entirely military. It was a defended harbour in the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula, facing the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and, thus, commanding a brilliant strategic position. Aden rapidly came to be seen as an essential geographical and political entity in the British Empire. On 19 January 1839, the British East India Company landed Royal Marines at Aden to occupy the territory and stop attacks by pirates against British shipping to India.
normal use during this period. The first post office was located at Crater, later known also as Aden Camp, or Aden Cantonment. A second post office was opened in January of 1858 at Steamer Point, which was the commercial harbour area. Later, the importance of the Steamer Point office became greater than that of the Crater Post Office, and the roles between the two were switched. The office at Steamer Point became the General Post Office, and the earlier one at Crater became known as Aden Camp, or Aden Cantonment.

Letters are known to be sent from Aden with earlier dates. One example is a letter sent to England in 1810 by a member of a British Expedition intended as a reply to Napoleon's intervention in Egypt. Since items of early mail bear no postmarks related to the postal activities at Aden, such letters fall beyond the scope of this handbook.

Much mail would have arrived to Aden for trans-shipment to all locations of the world bearing appropriate postage but unc cancelled. This would naturally arise as people would deliver mail directly to the ships in the hope of making a faster connection to the final destination. Captains and pursers would routinely add such letters to the mail bags to be delivered and sorted at Aden. Upon arrival to the Aden Post Offices, such unc cancelled mail would receive the ordinary postmarks in use. This explains why a bewildering assortment of postage stamps of several countries are found with the "124" cancellers and other postmarks of Aden.

The Aden Protectorates (East and West)

The British Army considered Aden an important place due to its location, as the Navy could easily access the port at Aden for fueling purposes. British influence then began to extend inland, both west and east, with the establishment of the Aden Protectorate. The Western Aden Protectorate was a nearby territory of 75 sq miles that was ceded to Britain by Sultan Muhsin bin Fadl, while the Eastern Aden Protectorate was composed of the Arab sheikdoms of Hadhramaut and the island of Socotra. Aden then became an important transit port for trade between British India and the Red Sea, and when the Suez Canal was opened in 1869, it became an important coaling station.

Esplanade Road in the late 1930s.

1937 British Crown Colony Status Granted

Aden Issue of 1937 Ship is Half Anna Dow

In 1937, Aden was separated from the British Indian Empire to become a British Crown Colony. The Colony of Aden was a British Crown colony from 1937 to 1963, and consisted of the port city of Aden and its immediate surroundings (an area of 192 km²).

In 1939, a new issue of stamps included a portrait of King George VI, but the sultans in
Hadhramaut (whose territories had been under the British Aden Protectorate since the 1880s) objected to this, and so the British government issued separate stamps in 1942, but with the additional inscriptions Kathiri State of Seiyun and Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (later Qu'aiti State in Hadhramaut), plus portraits of the respective sultans. All of these types were valid in Aden and the Aden Protectorate.

Aden is known for its boat-oriented stamps. Mukalla is on the Hadhramaut coast, about 500 km east of Aden in what was at the date of the stamp, the Aden Protectorate.

1939 Postal Stationary Card Rate 9 Pies

Moving Towards Independence

To solve many of the above problems, as well as continuing the process of self-determination that was accompanying the dismantling of the Empire, it was proposed that the Colony of Aden should form a federation with the protectorates of East and West Aden. It was hoped that this would lessen Arab calls for complete independence, while still allowing British control of foreign affairs, and the BP refinery at Little Aden to continue.

Federalism was first proposed by ministers from both the colony and protectorates: the suggested amalgamation would be beneficial, they argued, in terms of economics, race, religion and languages. However the step was illogical in terms of Arab Nationalism, for it was taken just prior to some impending elections, and was against the wishes of Aden Arabs, notably many of the trade unions.

An additional problem was the huge disparity in political development as, at the time Aden the colony was some way down the road to self-government and, in the opinion of some dissidents, political fusion with the autocratic and backward Sultanates was a step in the wrong direction.

In the federation, Aden colony was to have 24 seats on the new council, while each of the eleven sultanates was to have six. The federation as a whole would have financial and military aid from Britain.
1951 stamp depicting Steamer Point with the outside of the volcanic rim of Crater in the background. Prior to 1937, Aden used the stamps of British India.

Currency

100 cents = 1 Shilling

Street in modern downtown Aden

January 18, 1963 State of Aden declared

On 18 January 1963, the colony was reconstituted as the State of Aden (Arabic: ولاية عدن Wilāyat ‘Adan), within the new Federation of South Arabia. With this, Sir Charles Hepburn Johnston stepped down as the last Governor of Aden. British rule ended on 30 November 1967. The federation became the People’s Republic of South Yemen, and in line with other formerly British Arab territories in the Middle East, it did not join the British Commonwealth.

Many of the problems that Aden had suffered in its time as a colony did not improve on federation. Internal disturbances continued and intensified, leading to the Aden Emergency and the final departure of British troops.

Bibliography Sources:

Wikipedia.com

2008 Scott’s Specialized Catalogue

13) In Tribute

As a tribute to our Stamp Club Members who passed in this 2013 / 2014 year, we appreciate and recognize the following club members, who were generous in their knowledge of philately:

Elizabeth Capon
Roy Bredin
R.I.P.