

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

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Spring 2018 Issue**

**1932-2017 Our 85th Anniversary Year**

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**Upcoming Meeting Listing for the Spring  
Calendar 2018**

April 9	Meeting Night
April 23	Cobourg Night
April 28	Spring Stamp Show
May 14	Meeting Night
May 28	Auction Night

**1) President's Message**

Welcome to our Spring, 2018 issue. The weather is still quite cold outside! April is a busy month for us, as we have two meetings and our Second Annual Spring Stamp Show.

In addition, our April 23rd meeting we will host Cobourg Stamp Club, as they bring their stamps for us to purchase. In November, we attend one of their club meetings and sell the balance of the October Consignment Material.

Enjoy the Hobby of Kings.

*Richard Weigand*

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**2) Editor's Comments**

This club year, this newsletter is featuring four series:

- Canada famous places or persons from the 1960's issues.
- British Colony history and stamp issues.
- Canadian Millennium Series
- US Commemorative Issues

As always, if you have a topic that you want to appear in this newsletter, please contact me.

A copy of each of your newsletters is recorded with Library and Archives Canada!

Editor – *Richard Weigand*



### 3) Famous Canadians - Sir John Abbott



Scott No 318 3c rose lilac  
Plates #1 and 2 issued  
Printer - Canadian Bank Note Company. Plates  
of 400 in 4 panes of 100 each.  
Part of the Prime Minister Series of 1951-1952  
Issued 50,365,300  
Perf 12  
Value NH .30c and Used .20c.

Designed by Herman Schwartz. Engraved by  
Silas Robert Allen.

Portrait of the Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott,  
Conservative Prime Minister of Canada from  
16th June, 1891, to 5th December, 1892.

Sir John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, KCMG, PC, QC  
(March 12, 1821 – October 30, 1893)

Sir Abbott was a Canadian lawyer and  
politician who was the third Prime Minister of  
Canada. He served in that office for seventeen  
months, from June 16, 1891, to November 24,  
1892.

Born in St. Andrews, Lower Canada  
(now Saint-André-d'Argenteuil, Quebec), to the  
Rev. Joseph Abbott (an Anglican missionary)  
and Harriet (née Bradford), he became  
Canada's first native-born prime minister. In  
1849, Abbott married Mary Martha Bethune  
(1823–1898), a relative of Dr. Norman

Bethune, a daughter of Anglican clergyman and  
McGill acting president John Bethune, and a  
granddaughter of the Presbyterian minister  
John Bethune.

The couple had four sons and four  
daughters, many of whom died without  
descendants. Their eldest surviving son,  
William Abbott, married the daughter of  
Colonel John Hamilton Gray, a Father of  
Confederation and Premier of Prince Edward  
Island. The direct descendants of Abbott and  
Hamilton Gray include John Kimble Hamilton  
("Kim") Abbott, a political commentator and  
lobbyist and a WWII Royal Canadian Air Force  
pilot in the infamous "Demon Squadron".  
Abbott was also the great-grandfather of  
Canadian actor Christopher Plummer and the  
first cousin (once removed) of Maude Abbott,  
one of Canada's earliest female medical  
graduates and an expert on congenital heart  
disease.

When Prime Minister Macdonald died in  
office, Abbott supported John Thompson to  
succeed him, but reluctantly accepted the plea  
of the divided Conservative party that he  
should lead the government, though he  
considered himself a caretaker prime minister  
for his seventeen months in office. He was one  
of just two Canadian Prime Ministers, the other  
being Mackenzie Bowell, to have held the office  
while serving in the Senate rather than the  
House of Commons.

Soon after Abbott assumed office in  
1891, Canada was plunged into an economic  
recession; later that same year he faced  
another challenge as the McGreevy-Langevin  
scandal came to light, revealing that Hector-  
Louis Langevin, former Minister of Public  
Works in the Conservative government, had  
conspired with contractor Thomas McGreevy  
to defraud the government.

Despite the political toll on his party,  
Abbott dealt with the backlog of government  
business awaiting him after Macdonald's death,  
including reform of the civil service and  
revisions of the criminal code. He attempted in

1892 to negotiate a new treaty of reciprocity with the United States, but failed to reach an agreement.

During his term, there were 52 by-elections, 42 of which were won by the Conservatives, increasing their majority by 13 seats—evidence of Abbott's effectiveness as prime minister. One year into his time as prime minister, Abbott attempted to turn the office over to Thompson, but this was rejected due to anti-Catholic sentiment in the Tory caucus.

Suffering from the early stages of cancer of the brain, Abbott's health failed in 1892 and he retired to private life, whereupon Thompson finally became Prime Minister. Abbott died less than a year later at the age of 72. Sir John Abbott is buried in the Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec.

Bibliography:

Unitrade Canadian Catalogue 2015 Pages 132 to 134.

Archiva Net. (Canadian Postal Archives)

Wikipedia.com



#### **4) Canada - Millennium Series, #7 Hearts of Gold**

Issue Date January 17, 2000, GT4 Tagging, TRC Paper with Perf 13.3 by 13.4 Souvenir Sheet of 4

Printer Ashton Potter, 1 million stamps issued. 46c Regular Postage price per stamp.

These bold 112-by-108 mm souvenir sheets frame four 36-by-48 mm stamps in thematic groupings that celebrate Canadian giants in fields as diverse as medicine, finance, peacekeeping and international development.



#### **Upper Left - Canadian International Development Agency**

Designed by Ralph Tibbles. Based on photographs by Doug Hall.

Established in 1968, the Canadian International Development Agency is responsible for administering the bulk of Canada's foreign aid budget to provide assistance for sustainable development projects in more than 100 countries.

#### **Upper Right - Dr Lucille Teasdale**

Designed by Pierre-Yves Pelletier.

For more than a century, Canadian missionaries have dedicated their lives to working in the developing world. Montreal-born surgeon Lucille Teasdale spent more than 30 years running a hospital in Uganda before dying of AIDS she contracted while operating on an infected patient.

#### **Lower Left - Marathon of Hope, Terry Fox**

Designed and illustrated by Ken Fung. Based on an illustration by Ken Koo.

Although his illness forced him to give up his Marathon of Hope, the spirit of one of Canada's most courageous young men lives on in the annual Terry Fox Run, which has earned more than \$200 million for cancer research.

### Lower Left - Meals on Wheels

Designed by Lou Cable. Based on photographs by David Campbell.

Introduced in Brantford, Ontario, in 1963, Meals on Wheels has grown to a nation-wide movement with thousands of volunteers delivering nutritious meals to seniors, many of whom are poor and homebound.

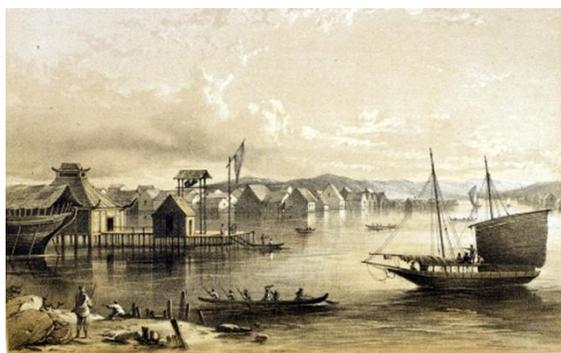


### 5) Brunei Protectorate



A British East India Company attempt to establish a factory on Balimbangan Island on the Northern tip of Borneo was conducted with the initial blessing of the Sultan of Sulu after William Dalrymple had reached an agreement with him in 1761. Cheekily, the Sultan of Sulu also offered the island of Labuan to the East

India Company which the Sultan of Brunei clearly claimed for himself especially due to its strategically important entrance to the approaches to Brunei. When the East India Company settlement was sacked in 1775, its European traders fled to Labuan and sought permission to build a new factory there under the pretext of the Sulu agreement. The East India Company back in London decided not to cause a diplomatic row and recalled the survivors and abandoning their commercial incursions for the time being.



### City of Brunei, 1848

It was not until the 1840s that Britain found itself brought into Brunei's affairs thanks largely to the exploits and intervention of James Brooke. He was able to ingratiate himself with Raja Muda Hashim who resided in the City of Brunei, and who identified that James Brooke and his ship might be able to intervene decisively in an insurrection in the province of Sarawak. Raja Muda Hashim was the heir to the Sultanate of Brunei but had been sent to Sarawak to try and help crush a long running rebellion there whilst also doing his best to extinguish pirate activity along its long coastline. Raja Muda Hashim hit on the idea of offering James Brooke the governorship of Sarawak in return for his sustained military help. James Brooke's leadership, his maritime capability and his modern weaponry all helped him assert control on behalf of the Sultan of Brunei's heir.

James Brooke travelled to Brunei himself the following year in 1842 under the pretext of seeking to release a number of mariners who had apparently been detained after a shipwreck on the Borneo coast. It was also an opportunity for James Brooke to have the Sultan confirm his governorship of Sarawak. This was done after seeing James Brooke's ship and his commitment to promise to pay an annual tribute to the Sultan and a commitment to upholding local law and religious practices.

The British government did not fully ignore the opportunity that James Brooke had provided for further British involvement in the region. In 1845, James Brooke learned that he was to be made Confidential Agent to Her Majesty in Borneo - which effectively made him Consul-General in Brunei. It was an ill-defined post but one that recognized his influence in the court of the Sultan. Additionally, the British government still instructed the Royal Navy to give assistance to James Brooke to suppress piracy in and around Borneo.

However, an unexpected palace coup back in Brunei in 1846 nearly undid British and Brooke plans for the region. Raja Muda Hashim and many other princes and minor royalty were assassinated with the connivance of the Sultan himself and an adopted son by the name of Hashim Jelal. He had convinced the Sultan that Brunei had to be protected from foreign dominance.

December 24th 1846 saw the British flag hoisted over Labuan for the first time. In the terms of the treaty, Brunei confirmed the return for Britain's continued suppression of piracy in the region. James Brooke was granted the position of the island's first governor in addition to his role as Raja of Sarawak and of Consul General in Brunei. He was instructed to begin the process of building port facilities and to encourage commercial exploitation of the coal reserves to make them available for the Royal Navy. This was to be an ultimately disappointing venture as the appointed

company, Eastern Archipelago Company, failed to raise enough capital whilst the British government failed to invest in the infrastructure required.



James Brook in 1860



The British government had become concerned at German and French interest throughout the Asian region in the 1880s as the European powers sped up their colonial competition around the globe. In 1888, the British government agreed to make Brunei a Protectorate along with neighbouring North Borneo and Sarawak. This gave security to the entire Northern Borneo coastline and also provided a framework for more control between the three administratively very different territories whose borders had not yet been clearly demarcated.

For the next decade, the British Resident, Ernest Barton Maundrell was the first Resident to move to Brunei proper in 1915. Policing at this point in time was largely done by Bengalis and Sikhs employed directly from India.

War came to Borneo on 16 December 1941. June 1945 saw the Australian 9th Division landed in Labuan and Brunei and after several battles, received the Japanese surrender.

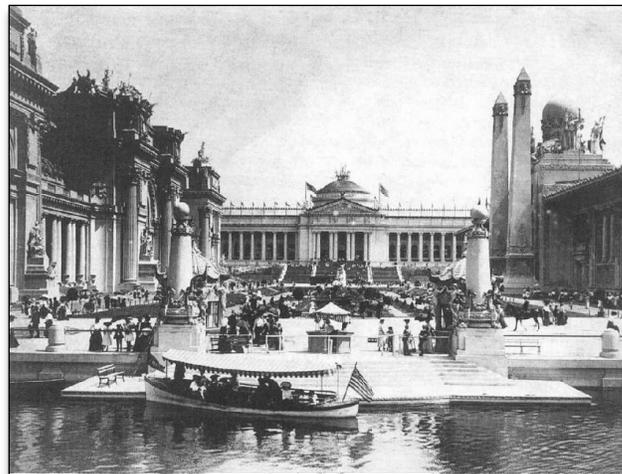
With the increasing revenues from oil, the Sultan began lobbying for increased powers for himself and his own country. In 1971 Brunei was granted full internal self-government in addition to sharing the responsibility and costs for security and defense. At this point, Britain still controlled the external affairs and was the guarantor of last resort for defensive purposes.

1979 saw yet more concessions from the British with Brunei being given control over international responsibilities, but with Britain providing diplomatic assistance where necessary.

In 1983, Britain agreed the date of full independence for Brunei to be January 1st 1984.

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## **6) Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St Louis World Fair) of 1904**



The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, informally known as the St. Louis World's Fair, was an international exposition held in St. Louis, Missouri, United States, from April 30 to December 1, 1904. This was the one hundred year anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 from the French.

Local, state, and federal funds totaling \$15 million were used to finance the event. The fundraising mission was aided by the active support of President of the United States William McKinley, which was won by organizers in a February 1899 White House visit.

The fair's 1,200-acre (4.9 km<sup>2</sup>) site, designed by George Kessler, was located at the present-day grounds of Forest Park and on the campus of Washington University, and was the largest fair (in area) to date. There were over 1,500 buildings, connected by some 75 miles (121 km) of roads and walkways. It was said to be impossible to give even a hurried glance at everything in less than a week. The Palace of Agriculture alone covered some 20 acres .



**Entrance to the "Pike"**

Exhibits were staged by approximately 50 foreign nations, the United States government, and 43 of the then-45 U.S. states. These featured industries, cities, private organizations, corporations, theatre troupes, and music schools. There were also over 50 concession-type amusements found on "The Pike"; they provided educational and scientific displays, exhibits and imaginary 'travel' to distant lands, history and local businesses and pure entertainment.

A number of foods sold at the "Pike" are claimed to have been invented at the fair. The most popular claim is that the waffle-style ice cream cone was invented and first sold during the fair. However, it is widely believed that it was not invented at the Fair, but instead, it was popularized at the Fair. Other claims are more dubious, including the hamburger and hot dog (both traditional American foods), peanut butter, iced tea, and cotton candy. It is more likely, however, that these food items were first introduced to mass audiences and popularized by the fair. Dr Pepper and Puffed Wheat cereal were first introduced to a national audience at the fair.

Historians generally emphasize the prominence of themes of race and empire, and the fair's long-lasting impact on intellectuals in the fields of history, art history, architecture and anthropology. From the point of view of the memory of the average person who

attended the fair, it primarily promoted entertainment, consumer goods and popular culture. It is estimated that nearly 19.7 million people attended this exhibition.

US Stamp Issue - Louisiana Purchase

In conjunction with the Exposition the U.S. Post Office issued a series of five commemorative stamps celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Issues. All were issued on April 30, 1904. Perf is 11 and Watermark 191. This set today MNH is valued at \$1,000, MH at \$417.00 and Used at \$92.00.



Scott # 323

The 1-cent value portrayed Robert Livingston, the ambassador who negotiated the purchase with France.



Scott #324

The 2-cent value depicts Thomas Jefferson, who executed the purchase.



Scott # 325

The 3-cent honors James Monroe, who participated in negotiations with the French.



Scott # 326

The 5-cent memorializes William McKinley, who was involved with early plans for the Exposition.



Scott # 327

The 10-cent presents a map of the Louisiana Purchase.

Bibliography:

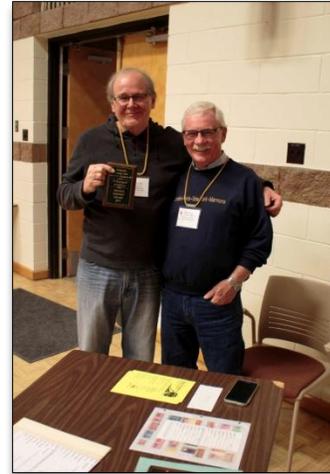
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana\\_Purchase\\_Exposition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana_Purchase_Exposition)

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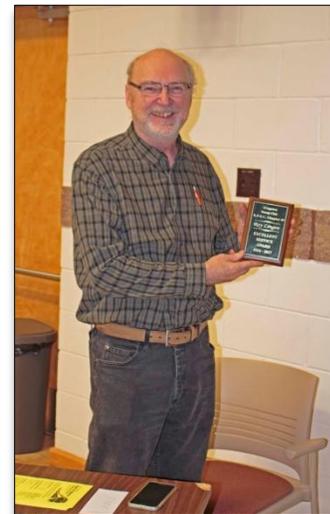


### **7) Award Winners**

Our December meeting included our Annual Christmas Party along with the Exhibits Night and Awards Night.



We had a number of wonderful exhibits from our club members at our meeting. The exhibit award was won this year by Maya Platt and was presented to her grandfather Bob Gardner.



The Donald O. Thompson Award was given this year to Roy Lingen in recognition of all the work he performs for our club and its members. Roy is our resident artist (along with his son Eric) who creates and prints all our show covers for us. Roy shares his vast knowledge of stamps with all of us. Roy is a very good auctioneer as well!

