

# NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB



No. 200

Newsletter

Vol. 25 No. 1

Meetings: Second Tuesday of the month at the Nova Scotia Museum,  
Summer Street, Halifax, N.S. at 8 p.m.  
No meetings July or August.

Next Meeting: Tuesday, September 12, 1989. ANNUAL MEETING

Newsletter Mailing Address: 831 Tower Road, Halifax, N.S. B3H 2Y1

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ANNUAL MEETING, Tuesday, September 12 at 8 p.m. DUES ARE DUE, \$15 single, \$20 couple  
within Canada, \$20 and \$25 outside Canada in Canadian dollars.

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE: The following names are presented for the 1989/90 Executive:

President:	George MacKenzie	Recording Secretary:	Joan Harris
1st Vice President:	Marilyn Murphy	Newsletter Editor:	Elizabeth Soderro
2nd Vice President:	John Hall	Corresponding Secty.:	Dave Cole
Treasurer:	John Harvey	Director:	George LaFontaine
		Director:	Stan Dunfield

A third Director is appointed, and the Past President, Ron Lewis and Honorary  
Director Collins Baugild are automatically members of the Executive.

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EXECUTIVE NOTES: Medal winners at NOVAPEX '89 who wish to have the date inscribed  
on their medals should bring the medals to Marilyn Murphy at the September meeting.  
The President extended his sincere thanks to Archie Thomas who has served as Club  
treasurer for nearly fifteen years, and to the other retiring members of the Ex.,  
John Hurst, Larry Hitz and Russell Saulnier.

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MEMBERSHIP: Applications received:

Joycelyn Ann Keeping, 35 Leaman Drive, Apt. 423, Dartmouth, N.S. B3A 2K8  
Collecting interest; all related to Antarctic regions.

Joseph Murray Weeks, 18 Thistle Street, Dartmouth, N.S. B3A 2V5  
Collecting interests; Canada, Germany. Member German Stamp Club.

Resignation received: George N. Robinson.

PHIL-A-TELIC: Following is a letter from one of our members in reply to my two questions in last month's Newsletter or should I say the end May Newsletter. This is the type of letter I enjoy receiving, one that is both informative and humorous and in keeping with the "secret" trend, he signs himself "Anonymous". Although we each know who the other one is, we enjoy playing the game.

Hi Phil; -----Phil??????

I have heard a number of pseudonyms; Dickens used Boz, Aleksei Pyeshkov used Gorki but a President using Phil. Why not Jimmy, or Ronald, or Gerald, maybe even George but we have a George at present and they do not sound very original, do they?

I see by the front page of the Newsletter we have a secret place to store the frames, now a secret Phil in Phil-a-telic, I wonder if that's the clue? I was going to open this note with Dear PHIL-A-TELIC but I couldn't be that formal. Enclosed some information, do with it as you see fit --edit--use as is--or throw away, yours to decide. One thing I have difficulty understanding in our Club is the excessive secrecy.

Fraternally Yours,  
ANONYMOUS

P.S. I also note our Editor has a memory typewriter which fails to adjust for a left-hand margin. I also have a problem, my typewriter fails to space properly. The memory is on top of my shoulders.

#### THE WAR TAX STAMPS

In February 1915, the fifth session of the Canadian Parliament passed Bill #76 which was entitled "The Special War Revenue Tax". The Bill passed on March 27, the purpose was to supplement the revenue required to meet War expenditures. Part 3 of the Bill (in part) reads, Post Office Money Orders must bear a two cents tax, Postal Notes must bear a one cent tax, every letter and post card posted in Canada should bear a one cent War Tax, Postage stamps of the requisite value may, in lieu of stamps prepared under sub-section one of this section be used.

Stamps were not only issued by the Post Office Department under the Act, but were also issued by the Inland Revenue Department. The War Tax was not required to be paid on all posted items. A number of circulars were issued by the Post Office in an effort to clarify the Act. Many combinations of the War Tax stamps are seen, from drop letter rates to registration rates, all paid with War Tax stamps only.

#### INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS - U.S. COMMEMORATIVES

- 1st 16-23 October, 1926 Scott #630, at New York, FDI 18 October 1926
- 2nd August 1933, Scott #730,731, at Chicago, FDI 25 August 1933
- 3rd 9-17 May 1936, Scott # 778, at New York, FDI 19 May 1936
- 4th 17-25 May 1947, Scott #948, at New York, FDI 19 May 1947
- 5th 28 April - 5 May, 1956, Scott # 1075, 1076, at New York, FDI 28 April 1956
- 6th 21-30 May, 1966, Scott #1310, 1311, at Washington, FDI 21, 23 May, 1966
- 7th 29 May - 6 June, 1976, Scott # 1632, at Philadelphia, FDI 17 January 1976
- 8th 22 May - 1 June, 1985, Scott #2145, at Chicago, FDI 25 May, 1985

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First Day Ceremonies for the Block of Four World War II stamps with special attention to the Convoy issue will be held at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, November 10, 1989.

BRITANNIA, Cliff Abram

The well-known Britannia stamp used by Mauritius, Trinidad and Barbados shows Britannia seated on bales of merchandise holding a spear in her right hand, her left resting on a shield bearing the combined crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, as on the Union Jack. A ship under sail is on the right.

The model used for Britannia was Frances Teresa Stewart (Stuart). She was born July 8, 1647 and died October 15, 1702. She was the daughter of Walter Stewart, a physician in the household of Queen Henrietta Maria when in exile after the death of her husband Charles I in 1649. Frances Stewart was brought up in France and was sent to England in 1663 to become maid of honour to Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II. Charles became infatuated with her, and it is stated in 1667 he was considering the possibility of obtaining a divorce in order to make her his wife. This was at a time when he feared to lose her as his mistress, since her hand was sought in marriage by Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox.

The Duchess of Cleveland, the premier mistress who was losing her hold on the King's affections, is reported to have led the King to Frances Stewart's apartment at midnight when Richmond was closeted with her, and the Duke was immediately expelled from court. In March, 1667, the Lady eloped from Whitehall Palace with the Duke of Richmond and married him secretly in the country.

The Duchess of Richmond, however, soon returned to court, where she remained for many years, and, although she was disfigured by smallpox in 1668, she retained her hold on the King's affections.

The die used for the design of the stamp was made from a water-colour sketch by Edward Henry Corbould, an artist of considerable repute. This water-colour sketch had been lost for about 70 years and in July, 1919, turned up in an auction sale in Chancery Lane, London, when it was purchased for the Royal collection where it now remains.

One final note of interest, it is from the Richmond lineage that Diana, The Princess of Wales, is descended

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PHILATELY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, Bob Vaison

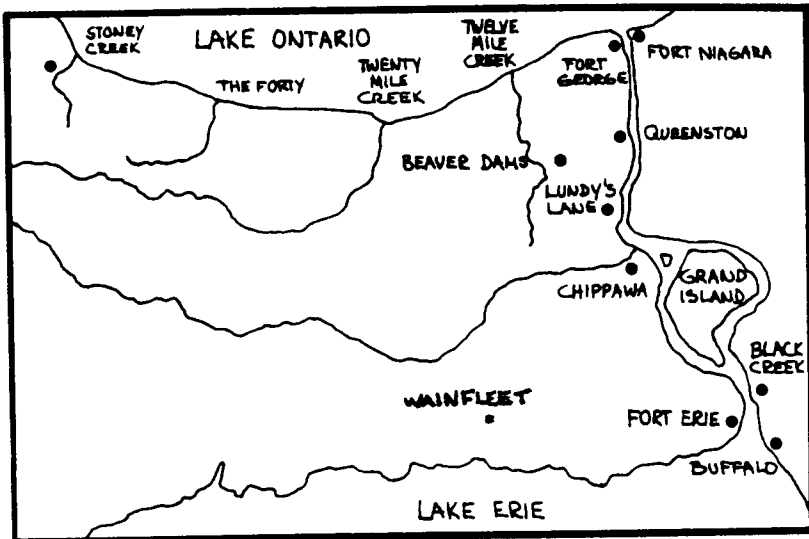
Continuing the focus on catalogues started last issue is this item from the same (1914) issue of The Postage Stamp:

There is to hand this week the tenth edition (1914) of Messrs. Bright & Sons popular ABC Descriptive Priced Catalogue, Part II dealing with the World's Envelopes, Postcards and other stamped stationery. This is the only up-to-date book of its kind in our language, and should be in the hands of all collectors of entires and furthermore, should be kept at hand for reference by all collectors even those who affect to despise the cult of the entire. A very large proportion of the cards, letter-cards, envelopes and wrappers are priced, most of them very moderately, and collectors

who seek a field of philatelic enjoyment in which investment is not a primary concern will find abundant interest in striving to get together a representative collection of the world's postcards. The catalogue sells at 2s. (post free 2s. 3d.).

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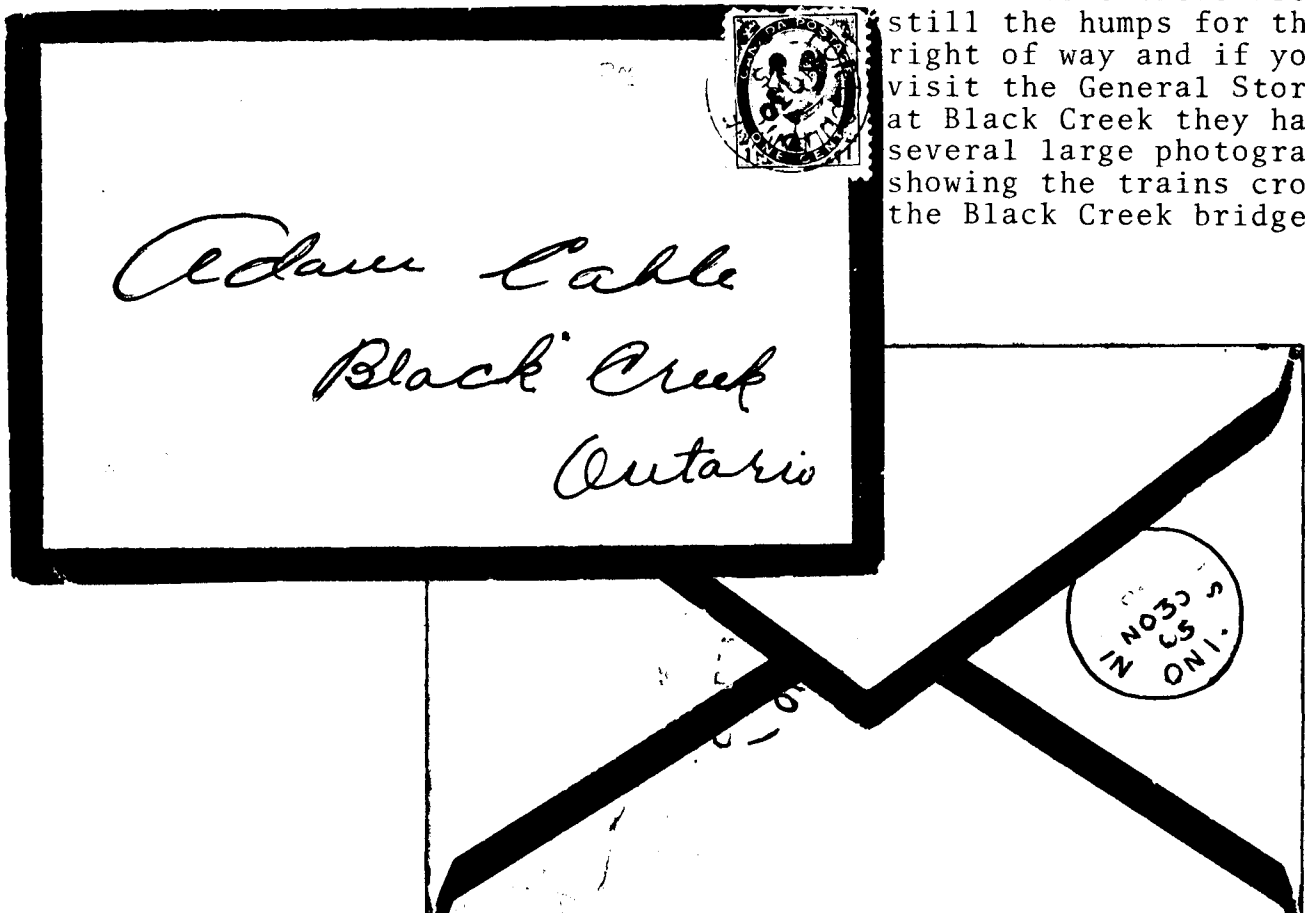
MOURNING COVER, Dave Cooper



This cover would likely have travelled by train from Wainfleet to Niagara Falls as this was the line from Detroit through to Niagara Falls, New York.

At Niagara Falls, N.Y. Clifton Station, the cover would have been transferred to a train that originally ran from Niagara on the Lake to Fort Erie, Ontario.

My Dad told me that the track was taken up during the Second World War but at this time there are still the humps for the right of way and if you visit the General Store at Black Creek they have several large photographs showing the trains crossing the Black Creek bridges.




# THE TRAIL OF THE CARIBOU—NEWFOUNDLAND ISSUE OF 1919 , Lucille Robinson

On January 4, 1919, Newfoundland issued its first set of stamps in eight years, each of the 12 stamps bearing a caribou head. The issue was engraved and printed by Whitehead, Morris & Co. on white wove paper, perforated 14. Its purpose was to commemorate the war effort of Newfoundland in the "Great War" of 1914-18.

The war entered very deeply into the lives of the Newfoundland people. There were casualties in the navy, in the merchant marines and among Newfoundlanders in allied forces. But the disasters on the Western Front touched almost everyone in the country. Scarcely a family escaped the loss of some of its young men. Two Newfoundlanders won the Victoria Cross. But the regiment had suffered 3,619 casualties, 1,305 of them killed in action. In addition, 180 of the 2,000 volunteers in the navy were killed. There were also civilian deaths---three in the Newfoundland Forestry Corps of 500, and Merchant Seamen who have not been included in any total of war casualties. The casualty rate among Newfoundlanders was said to be the highest in the British Empire.

In spite of all this, there was a great feeling of pride in the way these men went to their deaths. Captain Leo Murphy, an official eye-witness with the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, described their courage in the suicidal advance of Beaumont-Hamel, as the finest sight he had ever witnessed. That this fighting reputation became widely known was recognized by the King of England when he designated the name-change of the regiment to the "Royal Newfoundland Regiment" in January, 1918.

"The Caribou Issue", as it became known, bears the emblem of this Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the caribou. Four denominations, the two, five, eight and twelve are dedicated to the Royal Navy Reserve and the work that they did "everywhere"---the word "Ubique" on the tablet under the Caribou head on these stamps, means that. The other denominations each bear the name of some action in which the Newfoundland Regiment distinguished itself---the one-Sulva Bay; the three-Gueudecourt; the four-Beaumont-Hamel; the six-Monchy; the ten-Steenbeck; the 15-Langemarck; the 24-Cambrai and the 36-Combles. All the lower value (one-to four-cents) are found in a variety of shades, with the entire spectrum forming a beautiful display.

	1-cent	green(shades)	Sulva Bay
	2-cent	scarlet (shades)	Ubique
	3-cent	brown (shades)	Gueudecourt
	4-cent	mauve (shades)	Beaumont-Hamel
	5-cent	ultramarine	Ubique
	6-cent	slate-grey	Monchy
	8-cent	bright purple	Ubique
	10-cent	deep green	Steenbeck
	12-cent	orange	Ubique
	15-cent	indigo	Langemarck
	24-cent	bistre-brown	Cambrai
	36-cent	sage-green	Combles

The first Newfoundland Regiment was organised shortly after the outbreak of war in August, 1914. Five hundred and forty men boarded the S.S.Florizel on Oct.3,1914 and sailed on the following night for England. Early in December, they went to Scotland where they trained.

The 1st Battalion left in August, 1915 for Egypt, and from there entered actively into strenuous service, including battles at Sulva Bay and Cape Helles, where they participa-

ted in the famous evacuations.

From Egypt, the Regiment moved to Marseilles from which they went into action at Beaumont-Hamel, to Ypres, back to Somme for the battles at Gueudecourt, Monchy and up to Steenbeck and the Broombeek River. On Sept. 12, 1918, the Regiment took part in several days heavy fighting around Ledgehem, on which occasion twenty-eight medals for bravery were awarded, including the Victoris Cross to Thomas R. Ricketts. In December, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment formed part of the victorious army of occupation, crossing the Rhine and taking up quarters at Hilden and Cologne.

The Royal Newfoundland Regiment had proven to the world that in courage, determination and endurance, they were equal to the best in the British Empire.

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LET'S COLLECT STAMPS, cont'd from the London Sunday Times Magazine, courtesy Rod Glover.

A Fortune in Errors: The most famous and popular rare stamps are the One Penny Orange and Two-pence Blue "Post Office" stamps issued in 1847 in Mauritius. These stamps gained notoriety for the prevalent but false notion that the inscription "Post Office" was the engraver's mistake and that he corrected it to "post Paid" for the second issue in 1848. Only 26 of the former are known, although 500 of each were printed. The most famous item on which the 1847 stamp is found is a folded letter-sheet dated January 1, 1850. The contents of the letter were revealed 126 years later. The author of the column, Norman Williams (author of the Encyclopedia of Rare and Famous Stamps, published by Hapsburg-Seldman) writes that he tried to persuade the various owners to open it up, was always turned down on the grounds that it was too fragile; it was finally opened in 1976 to reveal that it was a thank-you for a "liberal supply of Bibles". The current owners paid L158,333 in 1969, he estimates that it would now be worth ten times that amount.

He goes on to mention an embossed 6 kopeck from Tiflis (Tbilisi), Russia, which appeared in 1857; only six of these are known. The author writes of the outstanding skill of the die engraver. He tells of the Alexandria Blue Boy, issued in Alexandria, Virginia in 1846, and the One Cent Black on Magenta issued in 1856 by British Guiana which he calls an ugly octagonally-trimmed example.

To a philatelist or an investor in stamps the provenance is just as important as a bloodstock pedigree, making the collector of rarities to some extent an historian, compiling detailed "biographies". The philatelist must have knowledge of the various printing methods and their effects, paper and their characteristics, perforations and their appearances, adhesive materials and their natures, in order to begin to determine whether the item is actually genuine. A rarity can be regarded as an investment, a shield against inflation. Generally, however, the real reward is the pleasure derived from possession, the thrill of acquisition.

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