

April 2015

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Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: [LCPSHOME.ORG](http://LCPSHOME.ORG)

# Perforations



Last month, judging from the expressions of the group, was a fun time of swapping, selling and trading stamps — but remind me not to take photos after our esteemed president relates to the assembled members the unwillingness of Linn's to accept group votes for their annual Stamp Popularity Poll.



The topic for this month's meeting is *"Seals and Cinderella's"*. For a good many of us, Walt Disney defined 'Cinderella' in his 1950 American animated musical fantasy film produced by Walt Disney and released by RKO Radio Pictures. Disney also introduced seals in *"Mickey and the Seal"* is a cartoon short created by Walt Disney in 1948. It was nominated for Academy Award for Animated Short Film, but lost to Tom and Jerry cartoon *"The Little Orphan"*.

But then again, these two terms take on totally different meanings when it comes to stamp collecting.

Bring your 'Seals' and 'Cinderella's' and join in 'magical' discussion after a short presentation by Bill Schultz.



**Treasures' Report: Total – \$ 3,277.04**

**Local Stamp Shows**

Compex 2015  
Forest View Ed Ctr  
2121 S Goebert Rd  
Arlington Hgts IL  
May 22, 23 and 24

MSDA Show Milwaukee  
St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall  
1435 S 92nd Street  
West Allis, WI  
June 27 and 28



MSDA Summer Show  
Carlson Country Inn  
600 Milwaukee Ave  
Prospect Heights IL  
July 11 and 12



MSDA Show West  
Lindner Conf Center  
610 E Butterfield RD  
Lombard IL  
September 12 and 13



MSDA Summer Show  
Carlson Country Inn  
600 Milwaukee Ave  
Prospect Heights IL  
Oct 10 and 11



**Next meeting:**  
**7-PM on Tuesday, 28 April 2015**  
**at the Grayslake Library**  
**100 Library Lane - Grayslake, IL 60030**



**Officers:**  
Dr Tom Willer – President  
Bill Schultz – Vice President  
Dave Sadler – Secretary  
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

**Postage Stamps and Some (Postal) History of British Columbia** — In 1860, the British North American colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia began to issue postage stamp inscribed with the names of both British Columbia and Vancouver Island as a result of American Manifest Destiny — 54°40' or Fight.

As the “official” story goes, the establishment of the British Colony of Vancouver Island is a result of the Oregon Treaty of 1846. The Oregon Treaty set the U.S. and British North American border at the 49th parallel with the exception of Vancouver Island, which was retained in its entirety by the British. Vancouver Island, with all coastal islands, was constituted as the Colony of Vancouver Island in 1849.

The U.S. portion of the region was organized as Oregon Territory on August 14, 1848, with Washington Territory being formed from it in 1853. The British mainland portion remained unorganized until 1858 when the Colony of British Columbia was declared as a result of the Fraser Canyon Gold Rush and fears of re-asserted American expansionist intentions. The two British colonies were joined in 1866 as the United Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. When the Colony of British Columbia joined Canada in 1871, the 49th Parallel and marine boundaries established by the Oregon Treaty became the U.S.-Canadian border except for the San Juan Islands.

(Fine Print: This dispute, though simmering immediately in the wake of the treaty, escalated in the 1850s. In 1855 Washington Territory levied a property tax on properties of the Hudson's Bay Company on San Juan Island, which the HBC refused to pay. Washington Territory then advertised and sold the properties to satisfy the unpaid taxes. Negotiations failed as soon became clear that the US claimed Haro Strait as the international border, while Britain claimed Rosario Strait, with both sides laying claim to the San Juan Islands. The escalating dispute led to the Pig War in 1859 and the resulting San Juan Dispute, which was a protracted diplomatic stalemate until the boundary issue was eventually placed in the hands of Emperor Wilhelm I of Germany for arbitration in 1871. He favored the Americans – the Haro Strait boundary was finally established in 1872.)

During this short period of colonial rule, a joint issue postage stamps were produced for reasons of economy since both colonies had sufficient population (about 55,000 between the two) to justify the printing of stamps, but not enough to justify separate issues for each colony. The first stamp was denominated 2½ pence, depicting Queen Victoria in profile, and was surface-printed in a brownish-rose color by De La Rue of London who printed most British North American Stamps up to 1874.

In 1862, Vancouver Island switched to decimal currency, and sold the unified stamp for 5 cents. It first issued its own 5 and 10-cent stamps in September 1865. In June 1864, British Columbia increased its postal rate to 3 pence, selling the unified stamp for 3d until its own stamp became available in November 1865.

Upon unification, British Columbia adopted the decimal monetary standard based on US coin values. This resulted in the issuing of the BC 3d with the appropriate overprint and separate color. In all, there are four different designs for the entire set of 10 stamps issued for the colonies between 1860 and 1871.



BC Issue 1865



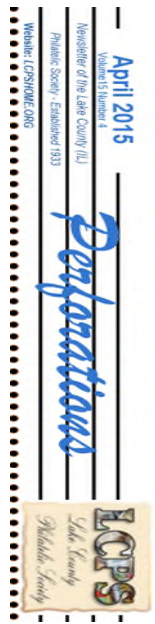
**BC Overprints** – Take one 1865 3 Pence Stamp, print with different color inks and overprint decimal values (save money) since the population of the colony was in decline from 1866 – 1871 due to gold being discovered in other regions of controlled by the Hudson Bay Company (e.g. Alberta – the next British Colony).



1860 Joint Issue



1865 Vancouver Island Decimal Issue



The on-line Library and Archives Canada website [[http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/postal-archives/080608\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/postal-archives/080608_e.html)] has an extensive collection of Canadian stamps and stamp related documents.