

July 2017

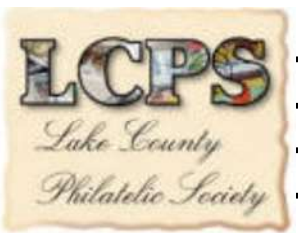
Volume 17 Number 07

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

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

# Perforations



Last month, local stamp dealer **Jim Bardo** ([Bardostamps.com](http://Bardostamps.com)) spoke on the state of the Philatelic Hobby. For the average collector stamp collecting is a hobby – not an investment — do not look at it as a means to endow others. Ensure that those that you leave the collection to understand that modern stamps (those later than 1935) command less than face value (about 25%) in bulk quantities (examples: sheets, panes and album pages) and note anything of greater value if in deed they wish to sell the collection.

Dealers, like himself, make their best profit margin with current issues singles (100%) because the USPS will not sell anything less than a pane. "Classic" stamps, though much more valuable, may only bring a 15-20% profit margin.

The business has almost completely broken from "brick and mortar" to shows and internet as a means of finding customers and stock. Even though the dealers are set up an hour before the show opens, it is in that hour that most of the dealers fill in holes in their own stock with trading, buying and selling among themselves.

Overall, the hobby is doing well. Even with the older dealers retiring, a new generation is coming on the scene that are more mindful of the challenges facing the business and the collector.



## This Month Program: Sizzling Summer Special!

Bring two of your most interesting stamp items to show and tell their story - if there is one!

For instance, what is your earliest stamp in your collecting interest?

Do you have Number 1?

What about covers?

Do you have one with a story?

Do you collect something unusual, such as special fancy cancels, precancels, or perfins?

Do you collect US or another country? Why?

Everyone has stories associated with their collection — please share your story.

This is an informal night, so come for the fun and edification from your fellow collectors!

**THIS MONTHS MEETING IS ON  
WEDNESDAY – 26 JULY**

**Treasures' Report: Total – \$3,485.68**

**Local  
Stamp  
Shows**

**MSDA CHICAGO STAMP SHOW WEST**  
**NEW LOCATION ::** Embassy Suites  
707 E Butterfield Rd  
Lombard IL  
September 9 and 10



**Milcopex 2017**  
Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport  
6401 South 13th St  
Milwaukee WI  
September 15, 16 and 17

**Tosapex 2017**  
St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall  
1435 S 92nd Street  
West Allis WI  
October 28 and 29

**Next meeting:**

**7-PM on Wednesday 26 July 2017**  
**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**

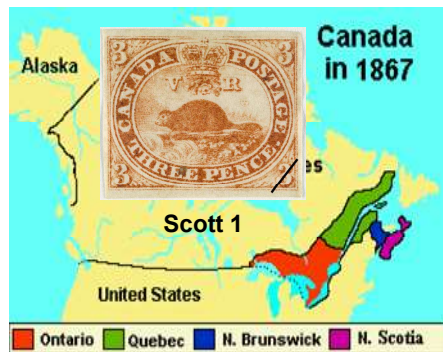
**Canada - 150th Anniversary:** The name of Canada has been in use since the founding of the French colony of Canada in the 16th century. The name originates from a Saint-Lawrence Iroquoian word *kanata* for "settlement", "village", or "land".

The first French colony of Canada, which formed one of several colonies within New France, was set up along the Saint Lawrence River and the northern shores of the Great Lakes. Later the area became two British colonies, called Upper Canada and Lower Canada until their union as the British Province of Canada in 1841. Upon Confederation in 1867, the name Canada was officially adopted for the new Dominion, which was commonly referred to as the Dominion of Canada until after World War II.

**New France:** European explorer Jacques Cartier transcribed the word as "Canada" and was the first to use the word to refer not only to the village of Stadacona but also to the neighboring region and to the Saint Lawrence River, which he called rivière de Canada during his second voyage in 1535. By the mid-1500s, European books and maps began referring to this region as Canada. Canada became the name of a colony in New France that stretched along the St. Lawrence River. The terms "Canada" and "New France" were often used interchangeably during the colonial period.

**British North America:** After the British conquest of New France during the French-Indian in 1763, the colony was renamed the Province of Quebec. It should be noted that this global war (also known as the Seven-Years war) lead England to impose additional taxes on her colonies. Following the American revolution and the influx of United Empire Loyalists into Quebec, the colony was split on 26 December 1791 into Upper and Lower Canada, sometime being collectively known as "The Canadas", the first time that the name "Canada" was used officially.

Upper and Lower Canada were merged into one colony, the Province of Canada, in 1841, based on the recommendations of the Durham Report. The former colonies were then known as Canada East and Canada West, and a single legislature was established with equal representation from each. Underpopulated Canada West opposed demands by Canada East for representation by population, but the roles reversed as Canada West's population surpassed the east's. The single colony remained governed in this way until 1 July 1867, often with coalition governments. A new capital city was being built at Ottawa, chosen in 1857 by Queen Victoria, and became a national capital.



With the Confederation came changes. One of the first acts of the new Canadian Parliament was to convert to a decimal monetary system (over the objections of the English Parliament - which required all external fiscal transaction and reports from the Confederation be done in pounds except those to the United States) and by 1876 July 01 replace American currency/coinage/stamps with Canadian issues. This act prompted the American Banknote Company in 1866 to rename their facility in Toronto the British American Banknote Company.

The new government issued a new series of stamps on 1868 April 01 superseding all previous issues. These featured a profile of Queen Victoria, based on an engraving by Charles Henry Jeens and became known to philatelists as the *"Large Queens"*. They ranged in value from ½c to 15c. While mostly printed on wove paper, a few of the 1c, 2c, and 3c values were also printed on laid paper; only three examples of the Canada 2c Large Queen on laid paper are known, making it Canada's rarest stamp.

## The First Canadian Stamp Issue of 1867-1876 – printed by the British American Bank Note Company



Scott 21

Scott 22

Scott 24

Scott 25

Scott 26

Scott 27

Scott 28

Scott 29



Alfred Jones

The portrait of Queen Victoria was created by Charles Henry Jeens (1827-1879).

The stamp series was designed was done by Alfred Jones, engraver and painter, was born in Liverpool, England on 1819 April 07. It is uncertain when Jones moved to the United States, however, in 1834 he was apprenticed with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson (the printer of Canada's first stamps) in Albany, New York, and later in New York City. He studied at the National Academy of Design in New York City. In 1839, he was awarded first prize in drawing and was made academician on 1851 May 14. Jones engraved independently between 1843 and 1858, however, in 1842 he did work for the firm Sherman & Smith. In the period of 1846 to 1847, he visited England and France to perfect his craft. And while there, he worked under some of the best London masters and met a number of prominent English engravers of that age. He married Louise Major and they lived in Yonkers, New York. With Francis Edmonds and W.C. Smillie, he created Edmonds, Jones & Smillie and this firm eventually merged into American Bank Note Company in 1859 and Jones became the head of the picture department. In 1866, he became president of United States Bank Note Company of New York. Between 1868 and 1870, he was vice-president of British American Bank Note Company.



*The Image Breaker*

His engraving entitled *"The Image Breaker,"* published by the American Art Union in 1850, is recognized today and one of the best engravings ever produced in the United States. He engraved the first Canadian stamps, which were issued in 1851. Jones died in New York City on 1900 April 18 after being struck by a hansom cab while crossing the street, the driver fled.