

MAP STAMP

STUDY GROUP

BNAPS



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Whole # 19 NEWSLETTER MARCH - APRIL 1989

It's spring here in Florida and the spring training baseball season is over. Marjorie & I and my son-in-law and my son managed to take in five games, but this time of year the stars don't play, you only see the newcomers who are hoping to make the team. This morning I noticed the mocking birds around the tennis court singing at us - do they know something I don't? Are they telling me it is almost time to head north? Anyway the count-down has started. We have had good weather and visitors continually from before Christmas to early in April, including 7 grandchildren. We had some respite though, the middle two weeks of January were spent on the cruise ship Rotterdam visiting Curacao, Caracas and various Caribbean Islands before returning to Ft. Lauderdale.

BNAPS CONVENTION - Hamilton, Ontario. Sept 22-24/89.

I can't tell you much about our plans for this show yet because I haven't made any. Anybody have any ideas for a Topic or a Program for our Study Group Meeting. We need some volunteers!

THE CANADIAN MAP STAMP OF 1898 - A Plating Study

Nothing has happened with this project since I wrote the last Newsletter in Nov. Accordingly I plan to retrieve all the material and file it on a shelf in my library till someone shows some interest. I personally feel that it is unfortunate that all the detail on plating the MAP stamp apparently will not be available to Map Stamp enthusiasts.

THE MAP STAMP BLACK PLATE IV This project is proceeding splendidly, thanks to the interest of Cimon Morin and Ken Johnson of the Canadian Postal Archives in Ottawa and Jim Kramer who helps by being on the scene.

In March Cimon sent me four extraordinary photos in B/W of the Plate IV proof sheet and the block of four under the plate number in two sizes, as well as two photos of the "model" that was in the archives file (more later on that!).

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The photos are 7"x9" and provide details of the engraving that are unique, especially the block of 4 under the plate No. (see elsewhere in this newsletter). I now intend to inventory the problem areas, as far as my knowledge will allow me, to see if I can discover why Plate IV was never used and Plate V was made in such a hurry. Some writers in the early years have suggested that Plate V was merely a re-entered Plate IV with the Plate number changed. We shall see what we shall see! Stay tuned. This brings me to another project that I completed this winter.

MACCRO PHOTO OF MAP STAMP DETAILS. Those who follow these newsletters will remember that I dabble in photography also and that led me to a study of the details of the Map Stamp (Black Plates and Red areas). Some years ago I started in to photo, using slides and Kodacolor prints, every one of the 800 positions of the Map Stamp. (Plates 1.2.3.& 5 x100 including five colors of ocean). This winter I set up the project and the result is that every variety of the Map Stamp is now recorded in color. I mention this because it includes all the positions of Plate V. If I can get a few more of the enlargements of specific Plate positions of Plate IV, a comparison can be made to see if individual positions on Plate IV & V were altered by re-entry or if major differences exist, definitely proving that Plate V was a new plate. In fact some writers say that because Plate V was laid down in such a hurry it required major altering by re-entry. Also there is evidence that two states of Plate V exist (Col. Adams) before and after re-entering and I have written about this in earlier newsletters (#11 Feb. & March 1986). There I mentioned I have 7 plate positions of Plate V that show evidence of "before and after" re-entering. This, again I pointed out, is a side effect of the ability to plate individual copies of the Map stamp. With the archive photos of Plate IV and mine of Plate V more evidence, pro and con, of this phenomenon should be adduced.

NOW THE MODEL In October of 1987 readers will recall my description of a visit to the then "Museum" with Jim Kraemer and my initial examination of Plate IV. In the material, I noticed a small old photo of what looked like a Map stamp. I asked Jim about it and he said "Oh that's the model from which the design of the Map stamp was made" (As if every one knew what a model was!) I had never heard the term before and had never read of any reference to it. The picture of the model as supplied by the Canadian Postal Archives (National Archives Pos. 5) is reproduced here followed by an article by James Kraemer "The Model for the 2¢ Map Stamp"

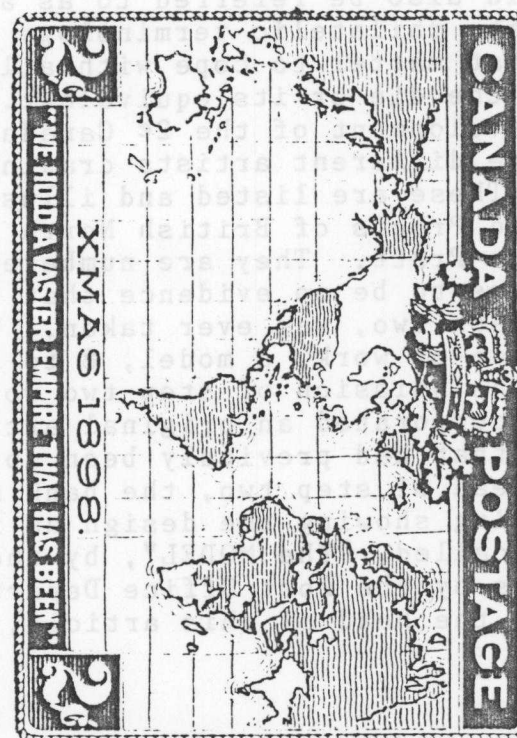
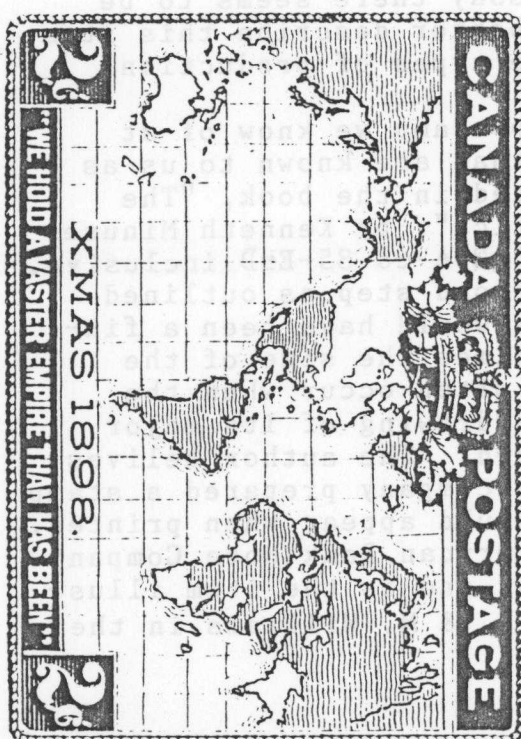
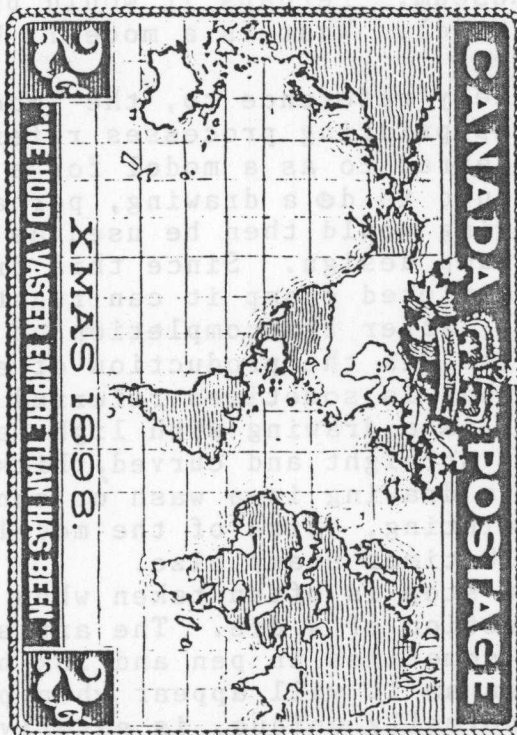
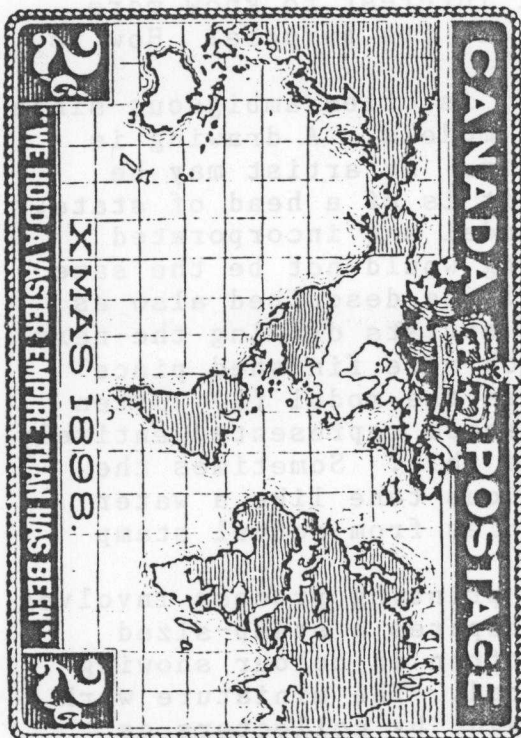
PLATE 4

PROOF SHEET ENGRAVED IN BLACK ON .009 CARD 10 DEC. 1898

It was found unsuitable and was not used to print stamps.

Positions 5.6

15.16



The "MODEL" for the 2¢ Map Stamp

The print that is illustrated is from a photograph of what the National Postal Archives, Ottawa, Can. describe as, "the Model" for the 1898 Canada 2¢ map stamp. The original model is in the vaults of the National Postal Archives formerly the National Postal Museum. Perhaps it would be of interest to know more about a model. What is a model? What is its purpose? How is it used?

In philately reference to, the "model", is often ambiguous since many stamp printing processes refer to models. A drawing is often referred to as a model for a stamp. An artist may be commissioned to do a drawing, perhaps it is of a head of state. This drawing would then be used as a model and incorporated into a stamp design. Since this drawing would not be the same as the completed stamp it can rightfully be described also as an essay. After the completion of the artists drawing the next step, often, is the production of a much more finished piece of work that is sometimes referred to as the model (1) Often the model is a drawing with light and shade represented entirely by lines, straight and curved, thick and thin. Sometimes the model is a drawing in a wash or continuous tone like a water colour painting. Size of the model varies from actual stamp size to 10 times stamp size.

A further step is often taken when the printing process involves the production of a die. The artist prepares a stamp-sized drawing, sometimes in pen and ink but often in colour showing the design as it will appear when printed. The miniature work of art, normally unique, is eagerly sought by collectors as an "artist's sketch", or an, "artist's drawing"(2). While this item could also be referred to as an essay there seems to be no adequate philatelic terminology to better describe this item or for that matter to cope with all the types of production prior to the die or its equivalent.

In the development of the 2¢ Canada map stamp we know of at least five different artists drawings that are known to us as essays. These are listed and illustrated in the book, "The Essays and Proofs of British North America", by Kenneth Minuse and Robert Pratt. They are numbered 85-E-A to 85-E-D inclusive. There seems to be no evidence that a second step as outlined in paragraph two, was ever taken. This would have been a finished piece of work, a model, 8 to 10 times the size of the stamp. The omission of step two would often occur when the design incorporated an original artists drawing of its major features that had previously been approved. The author believes that instead of step two, the bank note company prepared a stamp size drawing showing the design as it would appear when printed. This was called, "The MODEL", by the American Bank Note Company as well as by the Post Office Department and is the item illustrated at the head of this article. L.N. & M. Williams in their

book, Fundamentals of Philately state that, "often when the major part of a design has been approved, the stamp size drawing, (in this instance the model of the map stamp), will show part of the design that is changed or substituted as cut out or pasted over and the new portion pasted or drawn or painted in". In the map stamp model the substituted part of the design "XMAS 1898", has been drawn on the top margin while the altered part of the design has been struck over. Little concern, if any was given to conserving such an item for posterity otherwise the drawing would not have been mounted by using a wide band of clear adhesive tape.

Under the struck over portion of the model are the figures, "A.D. 489 - 1898", enclosed in a scroll. When we search history in order to determine the significance of the year A.D. 498, we find that Pope Anastasius!! died that year! Very little else happened. But when we examine the history of the period we learn that in A.D. 476 Odovacar who was of Germanic descent and was the Commanding General of the Western Roman army deposed Romulus Augustulus, the last Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire. (The Roman Empire had split into East and West in A.D. 395).

With the collapse of the Roman Empire, Britain was invaded by Jutes in the south. Angles and Saxons, a coalition of Germanic tribes invaded Britain along its Eastern coast. By A.D. 500, considered the beginning of the Middle Ages, the Roman government in Britain had disappeared and the country was ruled by Anglo-Saxons who maintained their conquest. It is the writers opinion that the year A.D. 498 was arbitrarily selected to denote the beginning of Anglo-Saxon Britain.

The map stamp model was fastened to a platen or plate, very close to the engraver's work area. As the engraver worked, grease and dirt often splattered onto the model although efforts were always made to keep the model as clean as possible. Late in 1988 Conservation officers at the National Postal Archives, after consultation, had the model cleaned up and de-acidified so that it would no longer be in danger of further deterioration. Sometimes part or the whole of a design on an artists drawing or model is cut or outlined on the die by the use of a pantograph machine. The pantograph mechanically copies the design from the model, on the pantograph table, to a steel die at a pre-set reduced scale(3). Pantograph machines often help the engraver to do borders, lines etc. while the intricate part of the design is cut or engraved by hand.

As mentioned earlier in this article, models vary according to the printing process to be used in producing the postage stamp. Let us first examine intaglio/gravure printing. For a monochrome stamp, the original from which the master negative is made, usually a specially prepared painting, photograph or drawing is sometimes referred to as, "the model", or "the Original Design". These originals are usually much larger than stamp size, often up to 100 times the area. The model is photographed

in order to produce a master negative with reversals of the design. Before this master negative is ready for use, photographic flaws are re-touched. The following definitions of a model as applied to a particular type of printing process have found acceptance with philatelists.

MODEL "In gravure printing this term is used to denote the photograph, drawing or painting that is photographed to make the original negative which when reversed, comprises the master negative." (4)

MODEL "In embossing the term, "model", is used to designate an electrotpe copy of a plaster relief of the design or feature for use in making a reduction punch through the medium of the die reducing machine. The plaster relief is made by the artist; - from this a mould is made and used to grow the nickel electrotpe backed with copper." (5)

References;

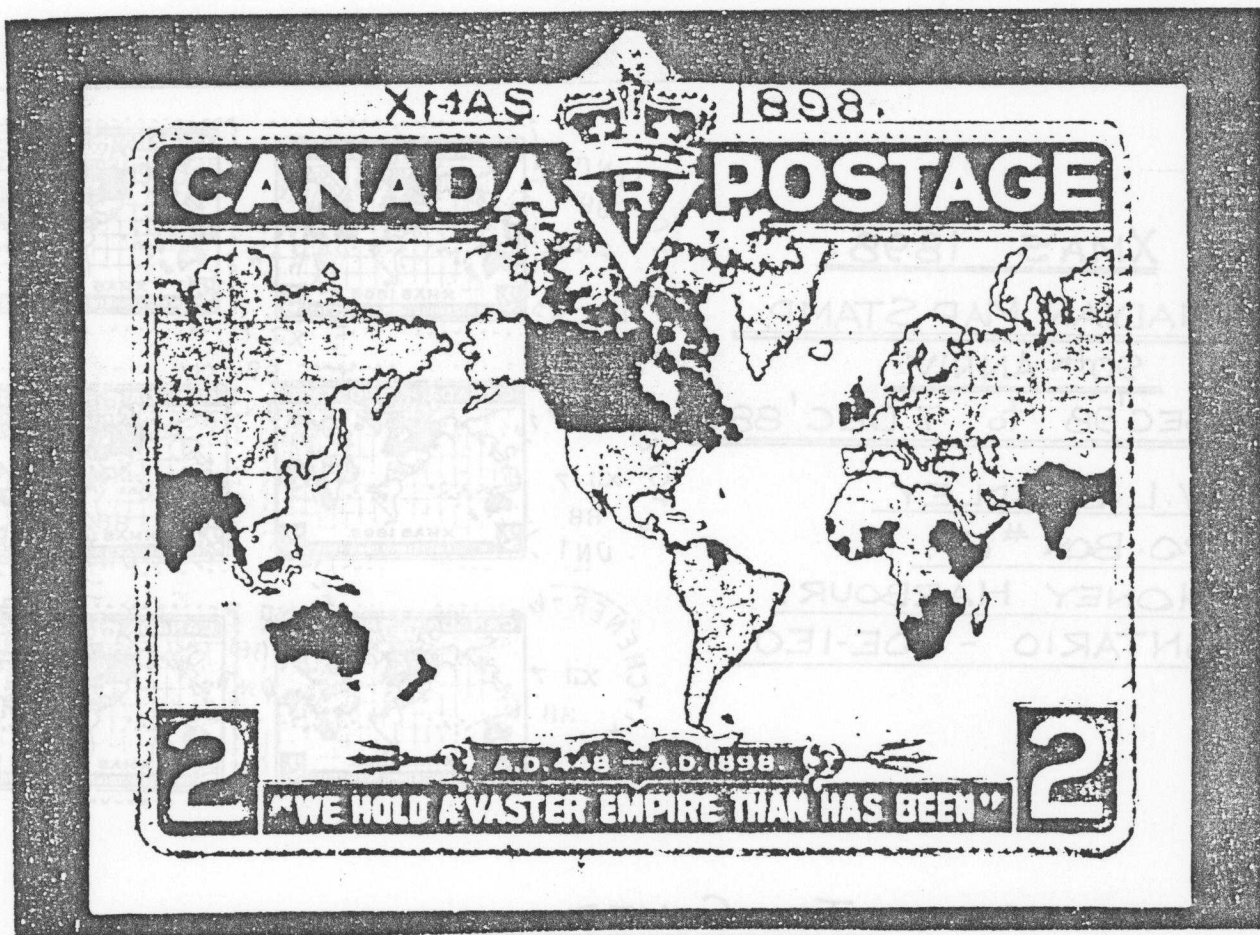
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|----|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. | Fundamentals of Philately | by L.N. & M. Williams | Pg.82 |
| 2. | " | " " " " " " | Pg.83 |
| 3. | " | " " " " " " | Pg.92 |
| 4. | " | " " " " " " | Pg.270 |
| 5. | " | " " " " " " | Pg.340 |

FIRST DAYS In Newsletter #18 I reproduced an article by Stan Lum on the Map stamp and Stan said there were two rather serious faux pas in it - Did anybody spot them?

Stan says #1 concerns the date the Postmaster General said the "stamp can be put into use". Dec. 5/98 is used by Robson Lowe, while Ron Winmill used Dec. 3. The error concerns the wrong foot note. #2 concerns the Dec 24/98 Cover. It is referred to as "very scarce". Stan says it is so rare that his co-author hasn't got one. Also First Day Rates have nothing to do with First Day Covers.

I pointed out a 3rd mistake. The "Jubilee Ode" was composed and published in June of 1887 not June 20 of 1897. A rather common mis reference. (In one of my earlier Newsletters #6) Only one of our readers, Harry Vos, pointed out any errors!

A 90th ANNIVERSARY 7 Dec. 1988 In November it occurred to me that 7 Dec. 1988 would be the 90th Anniversary of the issuance of the Map Stamp. What would a cover be like cancelled on that date? So I went through my stock books and picked out all the mint Map stamps I had that were thin or had tears, etc. and applied them to three envelopes with enough postage on the reverse to make up a 37¢ rate. They were mailed up to KITCHENER to Dick Lamb who had them cancelled at the Kitchener-Waterloo Post Office and returned to me under separate cover by registered mail. One is reproduced elsewhere in this newsletter - thanks Dick.



THE MODEL.



ONE OF THE EARLY ESSAYS.

XMAS 1898.

CANADIAN MAP STAMP.

90th ANNIV.

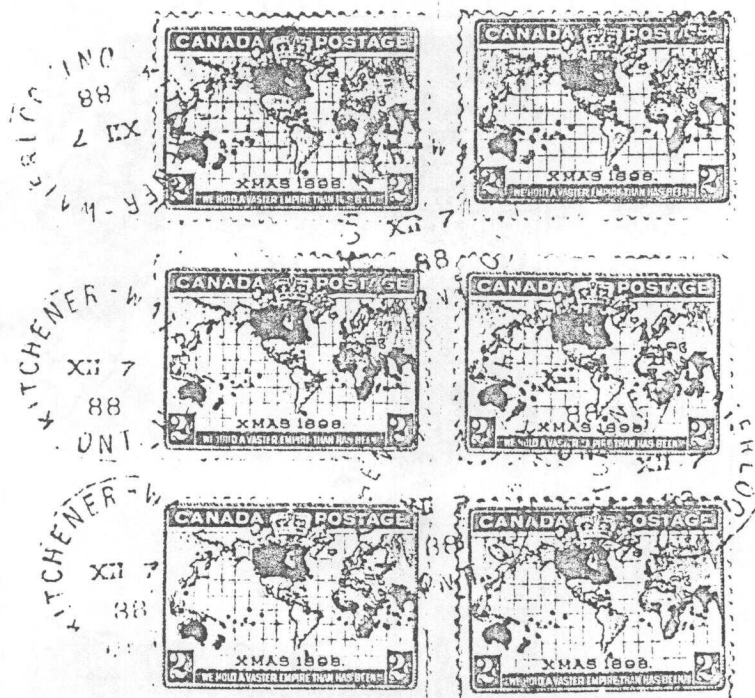
7 DEC '98 to 7 DEC '88.

W.L. BRADLEY.

PO. BOX # 6.

HONEY HARBOUR,

ONTARIO - POE-IEO.



THE COVER



THE MODEL - BEFORE CLEANING.

THE COMPASS POINT & ARC: The Gulf of Tong-King, Isld of Hainam and Isld of Formosa

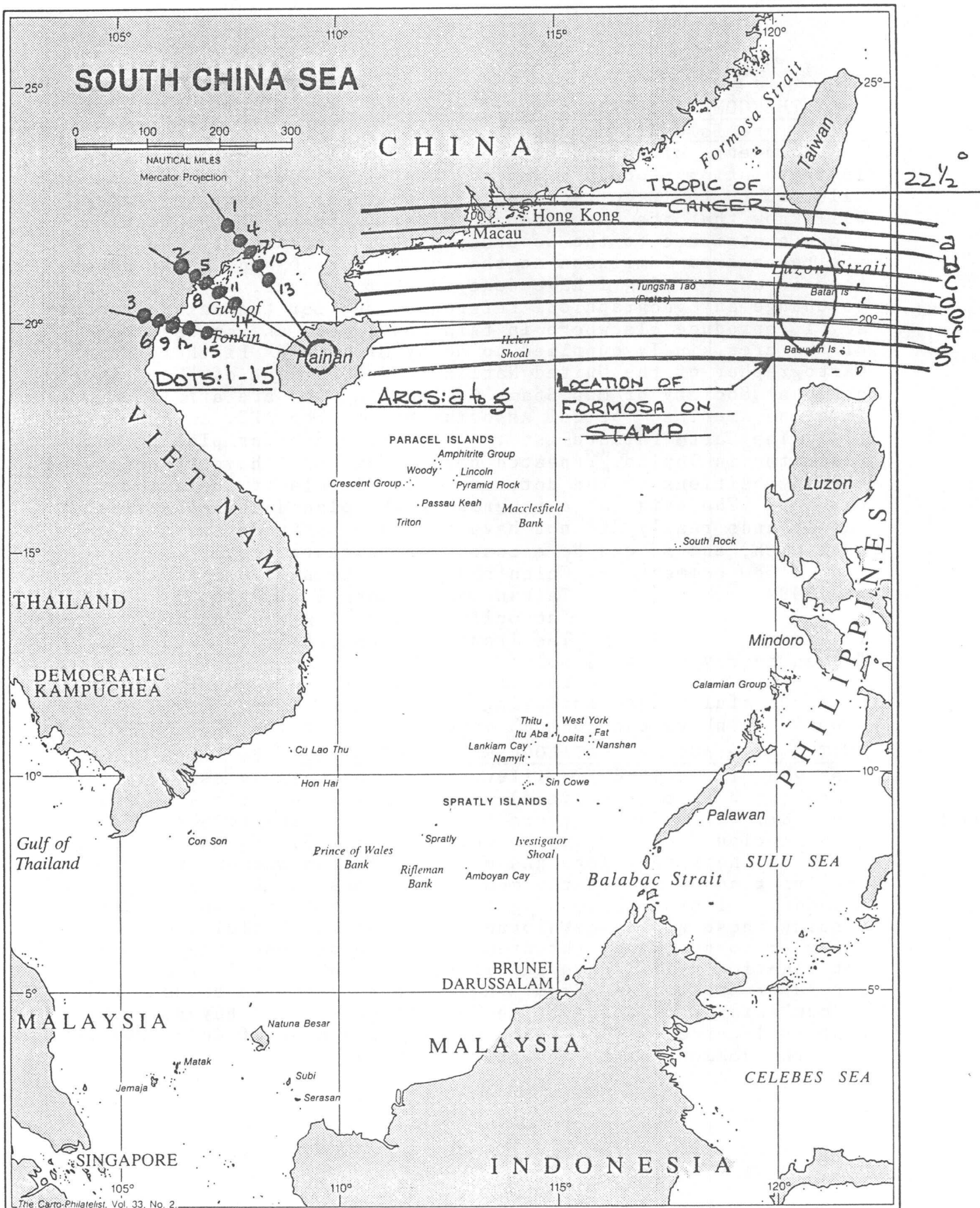
Students of the Map stamp, & especially those interested in the plating procedure whereby individual specimens can be allotted to their correct position on their respective plates, will know that the three geographical features in the heading above contribute to the accuracy of this technique. These terms are taken from Tomlinson at the top of Page 6 and I have used them in any writing I have done on this subject. I do not intend to change any geographical reference, but for the sake of accuracy I reproduce elsewhere in this newsletter an accurate Map of the area kindly supplied to me by Mr. Miklos Pinther, Chief Cartographer of the United Nations and President of "The International Society of Map Stamp Collectors" who are affiliated with the American Topical Assosiation and the APS, and who publish "The Carto-Philatelist". This procedure for plating was described in Topics, ^{Not} repeated here. However I have superimposed the 15 positions of the dot, and the 7 levels of the arc on the map. The original cartographer who placed the coastline and islands really did not have too much latitude of space to work with, and so can be excused for inaccuracies.

A few comments - China should be Vietnam, or was it China in 1898? Taiwan was Formosa in 1899? 1898?

Tonkin. The Gulf of Tong-King was the Gulf of The Tropic of Cancer (22½° N Lat) cuts Taiwan nearly at the ½ point.

Tawain (on the stamp) is too far South but is useful in accommodating the arc locations. I don't think we can do much more with that!

EDITORIAL - AUCTION CATALOGUES & PRICE LISTS By actual count last year I received 17 different Auction Catalogues! or Price lists (with prices realized) - some as many as 3 times during the year. As in other years I am now receiving requests for subscription fees varying between \$15. - \$25. In many cases I bid on individual lots and occasionally am successful in acquiring an item. To the cost, sometimes, a 10% buyers premium is added. I sympathize with the dealers, because the costs of issuing these glossy catalogues must be substantial and rising, but what to do? They threaten to cut me off, but then what notification will I have, and if they do, where will their bids for future sales come from? Maybe there ought to be some way of combining the subscription fee with the first buyers premium that is incurred. Then again maybe its a cost of doing business that the dealer has to absorb. A dilemma?



Interesting letters

1. Perhaps the most looked-for piece of correspondence was the package from Cimon Morin of the Canadian Postal Archives received in early April with the photos of Plate IV.
2. Linn's Stamp News (Fred W. Bauman) requesting information on the Map Stamp Study Group of BNAPS. It was received close to his deadline because it went to Canada first and thus my answer had to be quickly put together.
3. John A Hall Dartmouth, N.S. A new member with questions about Perforations & Precancells. Two subjects I've never done much on. I sent him all available back copies of the Newsletter.
4. Tony Shaman, Kitchener, Ont. Tony enclosed an article he wrote "The First Christmas Stamp" for Stamps Dec. 1987 - Well done Tony!
5. Leo Scarlet, Flushing N.Y. Leo is a long time dealer in Philatelic material and comments that in 50 years plus, he feels he has handled more Map stamps than any other dealer!
6. Manfred Eichele, Allschwil, Switzerland. Sends me a selection of paper variety Swiss stamps and comments that his cataract problems (right eye) means no stamp work for some time.
7. Jon Johnson, Calgary Alberta. Jon is the BNAPS Study Group Co-ordinator requesting an up date on our affairs. Done.
8. Sandy Mackie, Aberdeen, Scotland. Sandy's letters always bring me up to date on UK affairs.
9. Mark Larkin, New York City Mark and Linda spent three weeks in Tanzania, photographing wild life on the Serengeti. Cards and letters.
10. Mike Street & Carol - a card from Hawaii.
11. Ron Winmill London, Ont. Ron has just finished another book on the 1874 - 1897 UPU Treaties and is looking forward to another one. I wonder where he gets his energy.
12. Jim Kraemer Ottawa, Ont. Several letters about progress with the Postal Archives on the Plate IV Photography. Also Jim and I have been working on getting a supply of quality album pages printed. The lack of these has become a problem with me ever since Unitrade stopped producing the grey quad-rile, heavy weight "Brilliant" series of pages. Anybody else? Canada Post has also suspended their printing and also the production of the Poly-vinyl cases, that were so handy for storing exhibition type pages.
13. Jon Jonson with a payment of \$19.50 from BNAPS to cover cost of sending the Map Newsletters to the Association officers.
14. Cathleen Jones, Halifax. In spite of her many health problems her Christmas card was exceedingly cheerful.
15. Bob Doull, Delta, B.C. A note with his Christmas card. Bob is now 82 and he and his wife have moved to a smaller place, easier to cope with.
16. Seventeen Christmas cards from others!

17. Study Group Newsletters from:

Bob Lee - Duplex Group
 Gary Arnold - Squared Circle Group
 Bill Robinson - R.P.O. Group
 Ralph Trimble - Re-entry Group

18. Jim Felton, Little Rock, Ark. Jim is planning on finishing his series of articles on ORBS on maps.

19. Harry Vos, Saskatoon Sk. Harry sent me a list of his RPO's on Map as well as an interesting study on Canada #857-858 "O Canada" issued for Canada Day 1980.

20. Dr. Charles Hollingsworth Walsall, Eng. Charles tells me he is retiring soon and will sell many of his Canadian Stamps but will keep his Maps.

21. L. Ray Horning Ottawa Ont Ray & Helen report that they spent Christmas in Florida with 2 grandchildren, ages $3\frac{1}{2}$ & $1\frac{1}{2}$.

22. Don Black Long Meadow Mass. Don is now settled in Mass and is retired while his wife works!

23. Jim Miller Kamloops, B.C. Jim answered an enquiry I made about two Kamloops Squared Circle specimens.

ABOUT THE FUTURE There doesn't seem to be room in this issue for an up-to-date list of the Study Group members and the mailing list - next time. Also BNAPS now requires each Study Group to have two officers and issue a minimum of three Newsletters a year or face recognition withdrawal. Thus we need a "chairman" (no work to do except at our seminars) or "Chief Cartographer". This can be a volunteer who will be confirmed at our next meeting in Sept. or we can have an election at that time. Someone please speak up! I intend to stay for about two more Newsletters as I seem to have a backlog of material that will be sufficient, but in 1990, a new editor will have to be found.

mb

Bye for now

Whit Bradley

17 April

Ed:

Hope all is well with you
 & yours. See you in Hamilton in Sept.

Sincerely, WLB