

THE 1898 CHRISTMAS MAP STAMP NEWSLETTER

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WHOLE # 26

The Journal of the Map Stamp Study Group of the British North America Philatelic Society (1999)

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WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS JAN '99 COVER FROM VICTORIA, B.C. TO THE U.S. ?

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE OCEAN PENNY POST SAGA

The need and the lobbying for the Penny Post Rate on letters being sent abroad began some twenty years before the task was finalized in 1898. The saga to gain this essential link in the British Colonial system was actually somewhat tragic in the history of the British Empire.

This tragedy begins in the mid 18th century and focuses mainly on the chaos surrounding the demise of the The East India Company in the early 18th century, and the events following the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

The East India company was an Imperial cartel that had transformed itself from a commercial trading venture to an oligopoly that virtually ruled India and other Asian colonies as it acquired auxiliary governmental and military functions in its wake. However its finale began with The Government of India Act 1858, when the British Crown assumed direct rule of India. The Company was finally dissolved on 1 January 1874, as a result of the East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act, and the die had been cast for immense social unrest throughout the British Empire, primarily because the colonies had grown weary from the taxes being imposed on them without any benefits flowing back.

While the India/Pakistan situation was to continue for another century, there was an obvious need to stimulate a dialogue between the colonies and the homeland, and it soon became apparent that this had to commence at the grass roots level with a reduced postal rate.

Unfortunately the Members of the British House of Commons took another decade to become convinced of the merits of this concept, even though it was pointed out that the increased volume would generate equal or greater returns in the long run. The lobbying and propaganda required to achieve the final result spread among three continents and was spearheaded by three key figures.

Henniker Heaton, Elihu Burritt and William Mulock.



THERE ARE OBVIOUS ERRORS WITH THIS COVER. CAN YOU PICK THEM OUT?

See page 5 for the answer

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THE CAST OF PLAYERS IN THE OCEAN PENNY POST SAGA



ELIHU BURRITT

An American philanthropist and sage. His numerous pamphlets claimed that cheap postage would 'link all nations in trade and peace'

(see also page 3)



HENNIKER HEATON

A British member of Parliament who was an Australian by birth and an avid Postal Reformer. He introduced into the British House of Commons a resolution to enter into negotiations with other governments for a Universal System of Postage. The Bill was defeated on financial grounds.

Heaton was ultimately successful however after a decade of lobbying to obtain the sanctioning of the Ocean Penny Post

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK

The Canadian Postmaster General who worked alongside Henniker Heaton and with the Canadian Government as well as the United States Postal authorities to gain acceptance for the Ocean Penny Post internationally as well as to obtain crossborder rates for surface mail. (*William Mulock's picture appears on the next page.*)

Currents

This article is a copy from the Canadian History Magazine

"The Beaver"
December / January 2008 Issue

Moment



December 25, 1898: Imperial Penny Postage begins

The most spectacular postage stamp Canada issued in the nineteenth century has a map of the world with the oceans in blue and the British Empire standing out sharply in vivid red. The stamp inaugurated Imperial Penny Postage (an English penny was roughly equal to two Canadian cents) at Christmas 1898, following a campaign by Canadian Postmaster General William Mulock. Not only were the stamp's design and the use of more than one colour groundbreaking for Canada, but, through circumstances that remain unclear, the "Canadian Map Stamp" — as it is known to collectors — has a claim to being the world's first Christmas stamp.

The Mercator projection made the British Empire look even bigger than it was, with Canada, India, Australia, and South Africa appearing huge, and splashes of red scattered across British possessions in the interior of Africa and dotted across the islands of the Pacific. The stamp was designed under the direction of Mulock (later Sir William Mulock), who served as postmaster general from 1896 to 1905. There was good reason for his input and his pride: He had almost single-handedly persuaded the Empire to accept Imperial Penny Postage.

According to Arthur A. Pearson, a British civil servant who was present at the 1898 Imperial Postal Conference, it was understood in advance that delegates would probably agree upon a new lower tariff for imperial postage — likely

twopence throughout the Empire. It was thus to be called Imperial Twopenny Post, and the British Post Office had already accepted the idea. But at the very first meeting, Mulock took everyone aback by proposing, on behalf of Canada, Imperial Penny Post. No other delegate supported the idea, but Joseph Chamberlain, the dynamic British colonial secretary, liked it very much.

In October 1930, Pearson, by then retired, took the opportunity of Canadian Prime Minister R.B. Bennett's visit to London to write to him about what happened next. The *Bennett Papers* at the University of New Brunswick tell that Chamberlain asked Pearson to visit Mulock in private and to tell him not to be deterred by the lack of support. Mulock was to stick to his guns. He did, and while it took some time for delegates to come around to the idea — the Australian colonies in particular expressed opposition — Imperial Penny Postage was finally agreed upon as an option for all regions of the Empire.

Mulock sailed home in triumph and set to work on a Canadian stamp appropriate to his achievement, and which he hoped would generate further interest in the idea. He did a remarkable job of it. The map was based on a design by Sir George Parkin, then principal of Upper Canada College. The line "We hold a vaster Empire than has been" is from "Song of Empire," an ode written by Sir Lewis Morris for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887, and her crown is emblazoned at the top of the stamp.

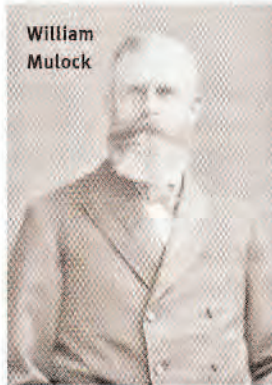
But how did it become the world's first Christmas stamp? Why was the phrase "Xmas 1898" added to the design? The details are not clear, but some intriguing speculations have been offered. One story in circulation among philatelists has it that the stamp was to be released on November 9, the birthday of the Prince of Wales, but was changed to the birthday of the "Prince of Peace" in order to appease the Queen, who had the right to approve all stamp designs and did not always approve of the goings-on of the 57-year-old

Prince of Wales. Whatever the circumstances leading to this addition, on Christmas Day 1898 Mulock mailed the first letter from Ottawa bearing the stamp to the Duke of Norfolk, who was then the British postmaster general.

Canada was the only part of the British Empire to celebrate the arrival of Imperial Penny Postage in such a fashion. While the handsome stamp may be a monument to Mulock's vanity, it nevertheless struck a chord in the hearts and minds of Canadians, and is to this day sought after by philatelists the world over.

— P.B. Waite

William
Mulock



NEWS FROM BNAPEX 2008

The exhibits were absolutely awe inspiring at the NOVAPEX/BNAPEX in Halifax in August of this year and the resultant awards befit the occasion as the gold medals awarded surpassed any BNAPS event ever. It was even more exciting that there was a special section reserved for the 3 Map Stamp exhibits consisting of two eight frame displays and one single frame. The collections exhibited many items never before seen, with the final results achieving 2 Gold awards and 1 Vermeil. Our heartiest congratulations to the exhibitors, all members of the Map Stamp Study Group.

A STARTLING NEW REVELATION FROM THE PAST

In the Summer 2007 Issue, we presented an image of a stamp which we had copied from a September 13 1990 Christies - Robson Lowe auction catalogue that was produced for a specific sale which was being held to sell a number of items from the America Bank Note Archives. The particular item, whose image appears in this article, was among other items which were stated to have originated in a file described as "... the entire production file for the Map Stamp."

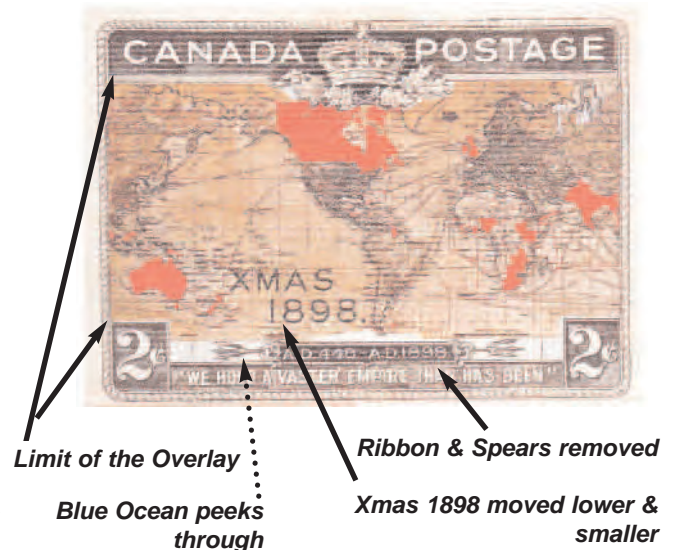
The other items in this file were "... the original map, essays, die proofs, and proof sheets of the two typographic zinc plates as well as a damaged mock up of the sheet layout". Certain items described in the catalogue never appeared at the auction, with an explanation that they had been acquired prior to the sale being convened, and these were later discovered to have found a home with the National Archives in Ottawa. However the destination of the file described above which also contained the stamp which the author has previously described as "*Neptune's Spears*" has remained a mystery for almost twenty years.

Imagine the surprise of many Map Stamp aficionados when the items referred to in the catalogue, appeared in a magnificent exhibit at the BNAPEX show held in Halifax over the August Labour Day weekend this year. Even more astounding was the story behind this particular item featured in this article, being the prototype of the final Map Stamp which was finally printed.

The actual Item itself is approximately 12" X 14", and initially was comprised of two layers. The Base layer was a rough map of the world drawn on a sheet of heavy paper with the oceans in blue. The actual Map which has the bronze oceans, was a photographic copy of a Map that had been printed with the British Empire in red, and had been sized to fit between the value tablets and the top border featuring the "CANADA POSTAGE" inscription.

From the accompanying documentation which also formed part of the exhibit, it would appear that this was the last of the prototypes to be produce, and was the final step before the final design was produce. The actual revisions consisted of moving the "Xmas 1896" to the lower centre of the stamp above the motto line and deleting the spears with accompanying inscription, to make room for the "XMAS 1898" inscription.

There was some urgency to all of this, as the accompanying notes indicate this all was taking place in late November 1896. and we know that the first stamps were delivered by December 2, 1896.



ONE OF THE ELIHU BURRITT PROPAGANDA ENVELOPES CIRCULATED IN ENGLAND TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE FOR THE OCEAN PENNY POST

Elihu Burritt 1810-79 American reformer, born in New Britain, Conn. A blacksmith, he studied mathematics, languages, and geography and became known as "THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH." he was profoundly idealistic, and supported many reform causes—anti-slavery, temperance, and self-education—and he pleaded for them when he edited his paper (1844-51) the weekly Christian Citizen at Worcester, Mass. Most of all, however, he worked to promote world peace, organizing world peace congresses. Burritt argued for cheaper international postal rates and greater intellectual exchange among nations. In this regard he paid for and printed the propaganda envelopes featured here, and used widely throughout England.



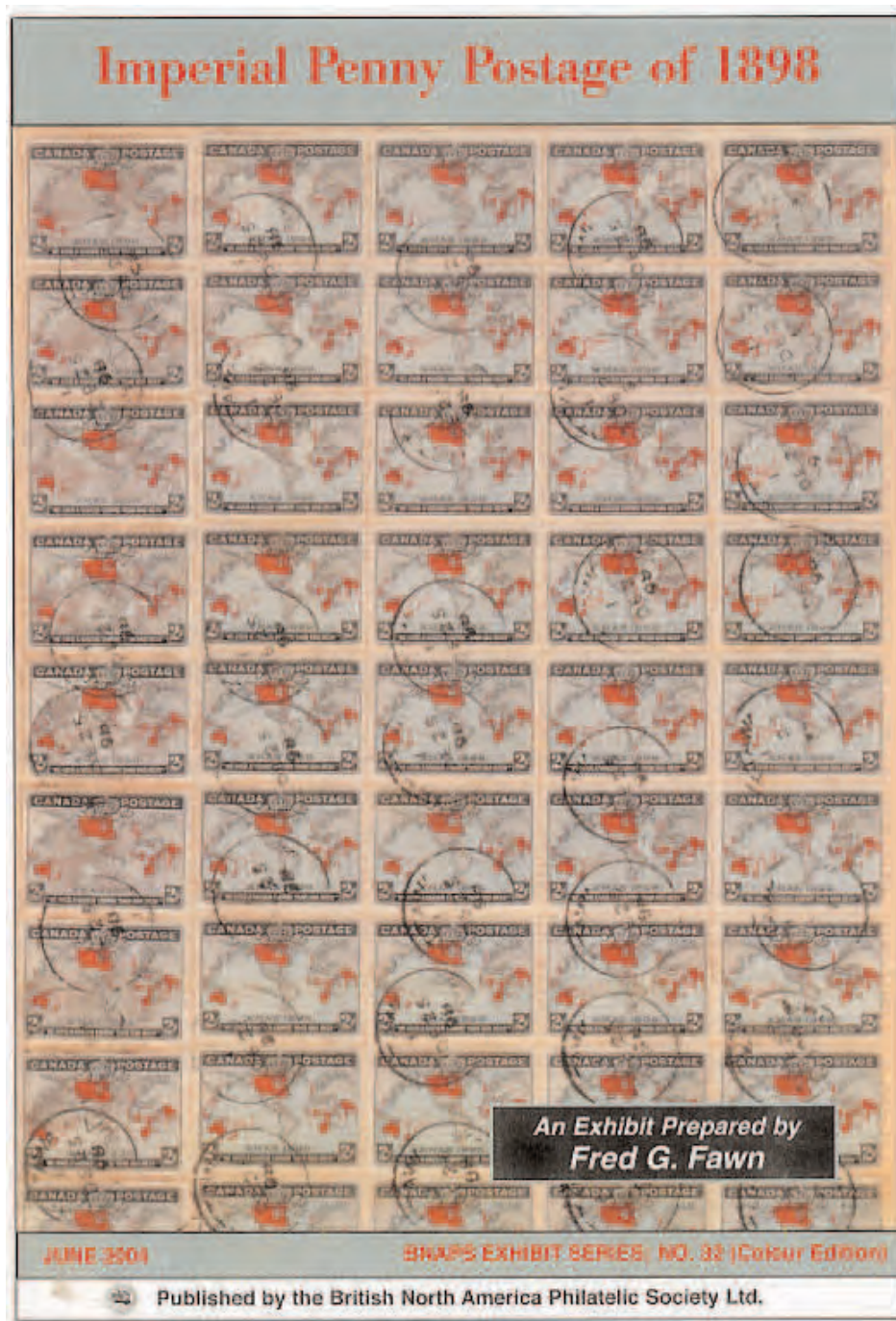
He was called "THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH" because in New Britain, Conn., and Worcester, Mass., he forged metals and Greek verbs with equal ease. Influenced by William Ladd, he conducted a weekly paper, The Christian Citizen (1844-51), which became an important organ of pacifism, and he travelled through the U.S. and England to advocate this cause. Besides his Lectures and Speeches (1866), he wrote many essays and travel accounts, reminiscent of Cobbett. The erudition of this self-

educated blacksmith is also indicated by his translation of Longfellow's poems into Sanskrit. His efforts bore fruit when the U.S. adopted the reduced postal rate with Canada and the British in 1899.

AN ERA OF CHANGE

In November 2007, the Chairman of the Map Stamp Study Group, Fred Fawn, made a monumental decision, and retained the services of the Spink Shreve Galleries in New York, to liquidate his Gold Medal collection of the "Map Stamp". This was not an easy decision as Fred had been accumulating and showing this collection for over a quarter of a century. Fred's exhibit constituted the finest accumulation of the 1898 Imperial Penny Post ever assembled and garnered awards world wide, at shows from Bangkok (*International Gold Medal*), China (*Large Vermeil with Felicitations*), London and Japan as well as numerous Grand awards from both Canada and the United States.

Through the auspices of the BNAPS, Fred preserved for history the proud results of his efforts in the publication featured below.



Fred assures us that he has not lost his interest in the ongoing study of the Imperial Penny Postage Stamp, and shall still remain as chairman of the Study Group, in order that we will retain the benefit of his depth of knowledge and research of the Map Stamp.

In the meantime we wish him all the best in his current pursuits with the exhibit of Large Queen's.

HISTORY OF THE STUDY GROUP MAP STAMP PUBLICATIONS

The Map Stamp Study Group was initiated in 1981 with the first newsletter being issued by Whitney L. Bradley in Nov/Dec 1982. Over the next 8 years there were 20 more letters issued, with the 21st and last newsletter being issued by Bradley in December 1990.

With the retirement of Whit Bradley as editor of the newsletter in 1990, the study group became inactive until it was revived by a group consisting of Doug Lingard, Francis Au and Bill Pekonen, at the 1999 BNAPEX. Fred Fawn agreed to act as chairman of the group and Bill Pekonen undertook the task as Editor of the newsletter and Roger Boisclair assumed the role of Secretary Treasurer. The first newsletter of the revived study group was issued in January 2000, and has continued until the current newsletter which is number 26.

Bill Pekonen retired as newsletter editor at the end of 2000 and this position was taken over by John Anders in 2001. John continued in this capacity for the next 4 years, until the winter of 2001, and with the issuance of bulletin # 19 the current incumbent assumed this position. During the 8 years of the revived newsletter's publication, there has been a variety of topics discussed and pursued ranging from Orb Cancels and Flag Cancels to Re-entries and Retouches. An index summary is currently being compiled, and will be available for the next newsletter.

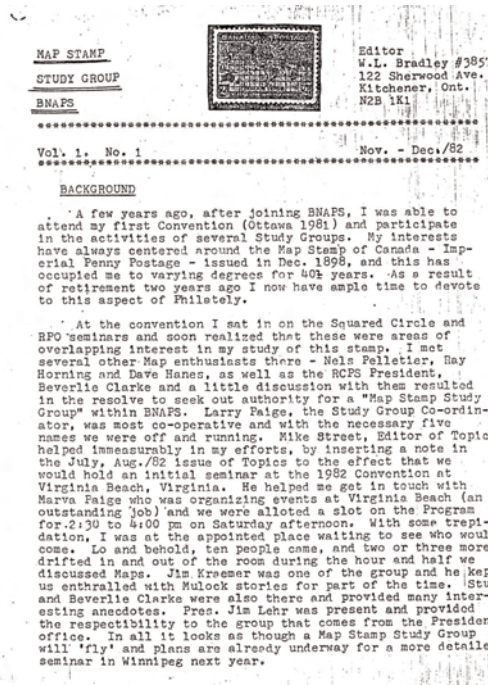
In the meantime, an index of the original newsletters as issued by Whit Bradley in the 1982 - 1990 series has been compiled and is included in this issue, in two formats. The first transcript lists the major components of the newsletters in date sequences, and the second summary provides an alphabetical listing by topic, cross referenced to the newsletter in which the items appear.

The Map Stamp has been mentioned in many publications, and referred to numerous times by a variety of philatelic authors. There are however specific publications dealing solely with the Map Stamp, but most of these focus on specific elements with the most frequent topic relating to the Plating of the stamp.

Tomlinson was probably the earliest of authors who compiled a small handbook detailing his specific studies of the stamp focusing on the many re-entries which he found during his research.

Ron Winmill followed up Tomlinson's book with a subsequent publication, which was somewhat of an anthology on various aspects of his Map Stamp collection. Winmill referenced several items he had studied such as covers, cancels and pre-cancels, the Latchford letters and general knowledge about items such as the subscribing countries to the Penny Post and when it had been adopted by each. This publication was published privately in 1954, and together the Tomlinson and Winmill volumes remained as the common references for the Map Stamp for over a decade.

That was until Whit Bradley completed his marvellous publication on plating in 1989. It then took another fifteen years until the Kershaw - Boisclair volumes appeared on the scene in 2004 - 2006. In 2004 Fred Fawn released a fabulous pictorial book detailing his award winning exhibit and collection which provided an insight into various aspects, and postal history of the map stamp, as well as many historical aspects surrounding the production of the stamp.



WHIT BRADLEY'S FIRST NEWSLETTER OF
THE MAP STAMP STUDY GROUP
Nov/DEC 1982

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS COVER ?

This letter from **VICTORIA, B.C.** dated **JAN 6 99** bore the correct..... postage rate of two cents and should not have the "**MORE TO PAY 2**" stamp applied.

Similarly the Postage Due 2 cent U.S. stamp should not have been affixed.



The "Special Delivery" stamp for mail to the U.S. Should have been a U.S. stamp, as the Canadian Stamp was only valid in Canada, and the post offices carried the U.S. stamps for this purpose, as did the U.S. Post Offices carry the Canadian Stamp.

THIS IS A VERY RARE EXAMPLE OF SUCH AN ERROR

MAP STAMP BULLETINS

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

FOR THE FIRST 21 ISSUES

WINTER 1982 TO WINTER 1990

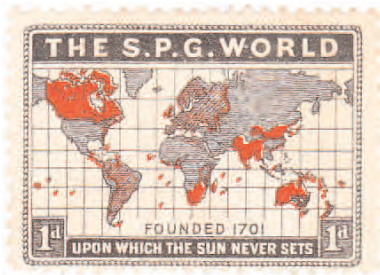
Vol. No	DATE	TOPIC	KEYWORD
1	Winter 82	Mulock Plaque Bondhead	Mulock
1	Winter 82	Possible Topics of Study	Topics
2	Spring 83	Number of Stamps still in existence	Existing
2	Spring 83	Removing the Red	Islands PIG
2	Spring 83	Publications on the Map Stamp	Publication
3	Summer 83	Origin of Motto " Vaster than has been..."	Motto
3	Summer 83	P.I.G. Naming of Islands	Islands PIG
3	Summer 83	I.O.G. Naming of Islands	Islands IOG
4	. Fall 83	Flag Cancels- 22 different	Cancels
5	Winter 83	Origin of "We hold...etc.	Motto
6	Spring 84	More on Motto "We hold...."	Motto
6	Spring 84	Halifax squared circle cancels	Cancels
7	Winter 84	Pacific Islands revisited	Islands PIG
7	Winter 84	Squared circles and RPO's checklists	Cancels RPO
8	Spring 85	Indian Ocean Islands - P.I.G.	Islands IOG
8	Spring 85	Progressive Plate Proofs	Plate Proof
8	Spring 85	Prog Plate Proof - Letter Sask Stamp	Plate Proof
9	Summer 85	Article on Mulock - Graemar	Mulock
9	Summer 85	Missing Imperforates	Imperfs
9	Summer 85	Berlin CDS	Cancels CDS
9	Summer 85	Article on Tomlinson	Tomlinson
9	Summer 85	Goderich & Brandon cancel Queries	Cancels
10	Winter 85	Re-entries - 10 pps	Re-entry
11	Spring 86	States of Pl 5 - State 1 - 2	Plating Plate 5
11	Spring 86	Members Bios - 1985 Members	Members
12	Summer 86	What order Printed ? (colours applied)	Printing
13	Winter 86	Rarity Factor & Sheets Left	Existing
13	Winter 86	New Re-entries (3 A-20)	Re-entry
14	Spring 87	Orb cancellations 2 & 3 ring	Cancels Orbs
14	Spring 87	What order Printed ? Revisited	Printing
15	Summer 87	R P O's - Rarity & Factors	Cancels RPO
15	Summer 87	Re- Entries & Retouches	Re-entry
15	Summer 87	Essays & Proofs	Plate Proof
15	Summer 87	Muddy Waters	Changeling
15	Summer 87	Testing of Bleaches	Bleaching
16	Fall 87	R P O's - Identifying	Cancels RPO
16	Fall 87	Duplex Cancels	Cancels Duplex
16	Fall 87	Orbs on the Map Stamp	Cancels Orbs
16	Fall 87	Pan - Am Expo stamp	Copies
16	Fall 87	Lavender and/or Gray	Colours
16	Fall 87	Plate 4 - Reported	Plating Plate 4
17	Spring 88	Cleaning the Stamp	Cleaning
17	Spring 88	Plate 4 - Observation	Plating Plate 4
17	Spring 88	Shifting Empire - Article Reprint	Publication
17	Spring 88	Orbs a Global Report	Cancels Orbs
17	Spring 88	Ottawa Archives update	Archives
18	Summer 88	First Day Covers - article reprint	Covers
19	Fall 88	Plate 4 - Article & Copies	Plating Plate 4
19	Fall 88	Map Stamp Model	Design
19	Fall 88	The Tonkin Gulf Dot	Tonkin
20	Winter 89	Ottawa Archives update	Archives
20	Winter 89	Plate 4 - Pl 5 a comparison	Plating
20	Winter 89	Quantities Produced - by Plate No.	Printing
20	Winter 89	Maps & Orbs - 3 Ring	Cancels
20	Winter 89	Map Stamp Print Sequence - reprint	Printing
21	Winter 90	Plate 5 - 2 states	Plating
21	Winter 90	Rotary vs 4 Plate Press	Printing
21	Winter 90	Plate 5 - Printing inconsistencies	Printing
21	Winter 90	America Bank Note Auction report	Market

MAP STAMP BULLETINS 1981 - 1990 - TOPICAL INDEX BY TOPIC

TOPIC	SUB HEADING	DESCRIPTION	Vol.No.	DATE	No.
Archives	CDS	Ottawa Archives update	17	Spring	88
Archives	Duplex	Ottawa Archives update	20	Winter	89
Bleaching	Flag	Testing of Bleaches	15	Summer	87
Cancels	Orbs	Berlin CDS	9	Summer	85
Cancels	Orbs	Duplex Cancels	16	Fall	87
Cancels	Orbs	Flag Cancels- 22 different	4	Fall	83
Cancels	Orbs	Orb cancellations 2 & 3 ring	14	Spring	87
Cancels	RPO	Orbs on the Map Stamp	16	Fall	87
Cancels	RPO	Orbs a Global Report	17	Spring	88
Cancels	RPO	Maps & Orbs - 3 Ring	20	Winter	89
Cancels		Squared circles and RPO's checklists	7	Winter	84
Cancels		R P O's - Rarity & Factors	15	Summer	87
Cancels		R P O's - Identifying	16	Fall	87
Cancels		Halifax squared circle cancels	6	Spring	84
Cancels		Goderich & Brandon cancel Queries	9	Summer	85
Changeling		Muddy Waters	15	Summer	87
Cleaning		Cleaning the Stamp	17	Spring	88
Colours		Lavender and/or Gray	16	Fall	87
Copies		Pan - Am Expo stamp	16	Fall	87
Covers		First Day Covers - article reprint	18	Summer	88
Design		Map Stamp Model	19	Fall	88
Existing	IOG	Number of Stamps still in existence	2	Spring	83
Existing	IOG	Rarity Factor & Sheets Left	13	Winter	86
Imperfs	IMP	Missing Imperforates	9	Summer	85
Islands	PIG	I.O.G. Naming of Islands	3	Summer	83
Islands	IOG	Indian Ocean Islands - P.I.G.	8	Spring	85
Islands		Removing the Red	2	Spring	83
Islands	PIG	P.I.G. Naming of Islands	3	Summer	83
Islands	PIG	Pacific Islands revisited	7	Winter	84
Market		America Bank Note Auction report	21	Winter	90
Members		Members Bios - 1985 Members	11	Spring	86
Motto		Origin of Motto " Vaster than has been..."	3	Summer	83
Motto		Origin of "We hold...etc.	5	Winter	83
Motto		More on Motto "We hold...."	6	Spring	84
Mulock		Mulock Plaque Bondhead	1	Winter	82
Mulock		Article on Mulock - Graemar	9	Summer	85
Plate Proof		Progressive Plate Proofs	8	Spring	85
Plate Proof		Prog Plate Proof - Letter Sask Stamp Essays	8	Spring	85
Plate Proof	Plate 4	& Proofs	15	Summer	87
Plating	Plate 4	Plate 4 - Reported	16	Fall	87
Plating	Plate 4	Plate 4 - Observation	17	Spring	88
Plating	Plate 4	Plate 4 - Article & Copies	19	Fall	88
Plating	Plate 5	Plate 4 - Pl 5 a comparison	20	Winter	89
Plating	Plate 5	States of Pl 5 - State 1 - 2	11	Spring	86
Plating	Plate 5	Plate 5 - 2 states	21	Winter	90
Printing	Plate 5	Plate 5 - Printing inconsistencies	21	Winter	90
Printing		What order Printed ? (colours applied)	12	Summer	86
Printing		What order Printed ? Revisited	14	Spring	87
Printing		Quantities Produced - by Plate No.	20	Winter	89
Printing		Map Stamp Print Sequence - reprint	20	Winter	89
Printing		Rotary vs 4 Plate Press	21	Winter	90
Publication		Publications on the Map Stamp	2	Spring	83
Publication		Shifting Empire - Article Reprint	17	Spring	88
Re-entry		Re-entries - 10 pps	10	Winter	85
Re-entry		New Re-entries (3 A-20)	13	Winter	86
Re-entry		Re- Entries & Retouches	15	Summer	87
Tomlinson		Article on Tomlinson	9	Summer	85
Tonkin		The Tonkin Gulf Dot	19	Fall	88
Topics		Possible Topics of Study	1	Winter	82

SOME MAP STAMP CINDERELLAS

THE UNITED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.



The USPG stamp was issued in 1925 as a fundraiser for the movement itself with the stamps being sold for 1 penny or two cents. The areas printed in Red indicated the regions where the S.P.G. was active. The parts shaded red indicated where the S.P.G. maintained chaplains to serve the British and the Black areas were what they referred to as "Christian or Pagan."

The S.P.G. WORLD

The USPG has had a chequered, yet interesting, history spanning three hundred years.

Around the start of the 18th century, Henry Compton, Bishop of London (1675–1713), requested Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray to report on the state of the Church of England in the American Colonies. Dr. Bray reported that the Anglican Church in America had "little spiritual vitality" and was "in a poor organizational condition". On June 16, 1701 King William III issued a charter establishing the SPG as "an organisation able to send priests and school teachers to America to help provide the Church's ministry to the colonists".

The society's first missionaries began their work in the North America colonies in 1702, and in the West Indies in 1703. Its charter soon expanded to include "evangelisation of slaves and Native Americans." By 1710 SPG officials stated that "conversion of the heathens and infidels ought to be prosecuted preferably to all others". By the time of the American revolution, the SPG had employed about 300 missionaries in North America and soon expanded to Australia, New Zealand and West Africa. The SPG was also important in the establishment of the Episcopal Church.

In 1820 the S.P.G. sent missionaries to India, and in 1821 to South Africa. It later expanded outside the British Empire to China in 1863 and Japan in 1873. By then the Society's focus was more on the care for indigenous people than for colonists. In 1866 the S.P.G. established the:

"Ladies' Association for Promoting the Education of Females in India and other Heathen Countries in Connection with the Missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

In 1895 this group was updated to the:

"Women's Mission Association for the Promotion of Female Education in the Missions of the SPG,"

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION



The Pan American Expo stamp was developed to promote the Pan American Exposition which took place in Buffalo, New York in 1901. While similar to the Map Stamp there are obvious differences, with Australia not appearing, and being replaced by Hawaii and the Philippines plus the Buffalo heads in place of the value tablets. There is also an imprint outside the frame which reads "COPYRIGHT 1899. I. J. SHULTIS" so the stamp obviously was in circulation for at least two years prior to the Expo taking place.

which allowed British and Irish women themselves to become missionaries. During this period the SPG also supported increasing numbers of indigenous missionaries of both sexes, as well as medical missionary work. The SPG continued its missionary work for Churches of England, Wales, and Ireland until its merger in with the *Universities' Mission to Central Africa* in 1965.

In 1965, the then SPG merged with *Universities' Mission to Central Africa (UMCA)* to form the *United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (USPG)*. In 1968 the *Cambridge Mission to Delhi (CMD)* also joined the USPG.

