Number 122

January/February 2007

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

THIS ISSUE

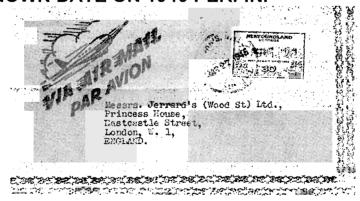
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NEW BNAPS EXHIBIT BOOKS. On Pages 7-8 you'll find details on two new books released about the first of December. If you have been a member for a while, you will recognize some of the pages from Colin Lewis' book as I have been running them since Newfie Newsletter #116. Colin's exhibit has won at least three Large Vermeil awards at international shows, including one at Washington 2006. Colin is a group member. John Walsh's exhibit has also won some major awards, especially in Canada. Consider adding these books to your Newfoundland library. BNAPS members enjoy generous discounts as you will see on these pages.

NEW EARLIEST KNOWN DATE ON 1946 PERFIN.

53 - Horace Harrison

In #121, Barry Senior the two known uses the 30¢ Memorial Judith Edwards, of copy of a third cover Jan 27 1945. This is happens when our Collectors scan the I'm certain Barry Find, as we all can.



provided dates for of the AYRE perfin on University 1943 issue. our group, sent me a dated even earlier on an example of what group of experienced newsletter closely. appreciates this new

NEW MEMBERS.

Our group continues to grow. New members in 2006 included: Malcolm Back, Michael Brolly, Ronald Dewey, Peter Lenk, Steven Mulvey, Andrew Olma, Arthur Orme, David Pollock, Bruce Ryan and Neilson Wood. The current group membership is 94, up 30% since 2001. This means more people with whom to share Newfoundland questions or treasures.

Chairman/Editor" Norris (Bob) Dyer, 1708 Granada Court, Petaluma, Ca 94954 nrdyer@comcast.net Treasurer & Circulation: Martin Goebel, 13 O'Mara Place, St. John's NFLD A1A 5B7 goebel@nf.sympatico.ca

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THE SUPERNUMERARY 1890 3¢ VICTORIA - The Editor

In 1986, Robert Pratt wrote a long article on the 3¢ Victoria of Nov. 1890. Pratt questioned why the stamp was issued at all: The earlier stamps prepared by the British American Bank firm at Montreal, except for the 5¢ stamp, never seemed to have been in short supply.. The 3¢ bearing a vignette of the Widow Queen facing right and in several shades of blue had been in use from 1880 onward...The stamp appeared in 1887 in a shade of brown.

Pratt goes on to point out that there were no significant changes in postal rates that would necessitate another 3¢ stamp. In July, 1891, the domestic rate was reduced from 3¢ per ½ oz. to 3¢ per ounce. The Canada rate was also reduced from 5¢ to 3¢, it is true, but that was not done until July 1, 1893. Pratt finally says:

In retrospect there does not seem to be any obvious reason for ordering this stamp.

Although this stamp is still commonly found used, there are so many shades one can go crazy trying to accumulate examples of all of them – actually, no one knows how many shades there were - Pratt mentions 25! I have trouble making heads-and-tails of the shades as distinguished by Scott, Gibbons, NSSC, etc. Robson Lowe wrote:

> There are so many shades that it is a matter of speculation whether the efforts of the printers were so imprecise of if the printing inks chosen were in some part so fugitive that the true color of this issue is no longer known.

In the 1897 postal shortage several shades of this stamp were used for surcharging - but that is another story. The stamp did not seem to be in much in demand in 1890-92, so earlier covers are scarce. Anyone have an earlier cover than the one below of SP 23 92 from Placentia to St. John's?





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PATRIOTIC MATERIAL FROM WW II - Robin Moore

Here are some nice items to run in the Newfie Newsletter. The Newfoundland women's patriotic cover is just tied - also two mint VF NH stamps. Maybe a member can tell us a story about these items.



Memre Dr. M. De intel Silotuis

[Editor – in the first stamp above, the military men shaking hands are in blue and brown respectfully, against an olive background, surrounded with red banners. The second stamp is in light red. The cover is from Burgeo to St. John's in June of 1941 at the proper 4¢ rate.]

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GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN - CARL MUNDEN

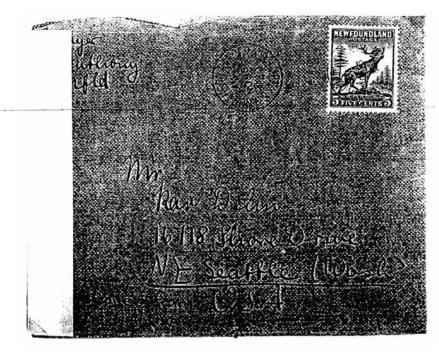
S.S. NORTHERN RANGER

All mail from St. John's to St. Anthony and the outports in between was carried by the S.S. Northern Ranger. This vessel served from 1936 to 1966 and called at various locations on the East and Northern shores. It was the only one of several mailboats to have a named split ring and CDS hammer.





M.H. Wood P.O.Box 58 Northport, M.Y. W.S.A.



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Editor – Sorry – difficult Xerox page to scan because of highly contrasting light and dark images…better next time…

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NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY JANUARY 1857- JUNE 1893 - COLIN LEWIS

Page 121

Norway

Single Letter Rate 5 Cents Per ½ Ounce
Use of Uprated Colonial Postal Stationery Envelope



Bay Islands December 25th 1898 St. John's December 29th 1898 Trondhjem January 12th 1899

Sweden

Postcard Rate 2 Cents



Halls Bay RTPO October 4th 1897 St. John's October 5th 1897 Glasgow October 18th 1897

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WHY THE DUAL-COUNTRY FRANKING? - W. Joseph Schlitt

The cover shown in Figure 1 was not expensive, but caught my attention for two reasons. One is the use of Nwf 211 to send an air mail letter to Great Britain - - after the air mail stamps had been overprinted to use for land and sea post. The other reason is the additional low-value British franking.

The dual-country franking is the obvious feature. This apparently occurred when the 1½-pence British stamp was added and postmarked 29 JU 39 at the addressee's post office in London. The question is, "Why was this necessary?" There are two 15-cent Newfoundland stamps, which are tied by a large single-ring Botwood post mark dated 24 JUN 1939. According to the postal rate information given in Walsh and Butt (NSSC, 6th edition, p. 109), at that time the air mail rate to Great Britain was 30 cents. Thus, the postage appears correct. In addition, there are no postal markings showing that the letter was short-paid, needed to be forwarded, or had any other deficiencies requiring the additional postage.

So are there any readers who can help unravel the mystery of the additional postage?

[EDITOR] I asked Colin Lewis and he was not certain the reason but offered several scenarios. I think his first option might be the answer. Perhaps a group of covers were cancelled at Botwood but enclosed in an envelope to a UK dealer who then sent individual covers to various parties in the country at the standard 1 ½ pence per ounce rate. Any other ideas?



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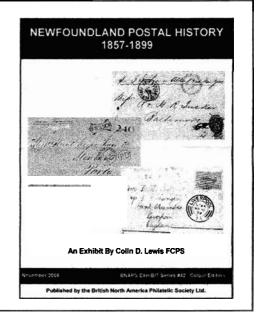
NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY 1857 – 1899

A New BNAPS Exhibit Book by Colin D. Lewis FCPS

Notes by the BNAPS Book Department

Figuring out the postal history of Newfoundland in the period of the exhibit was no easy task. Although in 1856 the British Government authorised the issue of Newfoundland postage stamps, they were slow to become popular and many continued to send letters unpaid, the recipient paying upon delivery. Alternatively, postage could still be fully paid or paid in cash, with the amount paid normally endorsed on the item in red crayon together with a paid handstamp.

To complicate matters – greatly - in 1857 there were two monetary systems in use, Newfoundland Currency and Sterling. Domestic mail and that to Canada and the Maritime Provinces was paid in Currency. Mail rates elsewhere were charged in Sterling. In 7 April 1865 decimal currency was introduced, but it was more than 6 months later before decimal valued cents stamps became available, meaning that with a conversion from pence Sterling or Currency pence stamps continued to be used on mail. The many and varied rates of the 1857-1878 period



became more standardized after Newfoundland adhered to the Universal Postal Union, but even then there were exceptions, such as the 1880s rate to Bermuda and West Indies, that did not conform to UPU guidelines. Within the three time periods the exhibit is chronological and rate ordered within geographical boundaries.

Newfoundland Postal History 1857 – 1899 is divided into four sections: 1) The Pence period - 1857 to 6 April 1865; 2) the Cents period to pre-UPU membership - 7 April 1865 to 1878; 3) the post UPU period - 1879 to 1899; and 4) Significant items that do not form part of the main exhibit. Newfoundland Postal History 1857 – 1899 is being published simultaneously with John Walsh's Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps, which looks primarily at Newfoundland's stamps and postal history post-1899, providing Newfoundland collectors and collectors in general a broad view of Newfoundland philately.

NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY 1857 – 1899, 2006, by Colin D. Lewis FCPS. Spiral bound, 146pp, 8.5 x 11, colour. BNAPS Exhibit Series #42. ISBN 0-919854-95-8 (B&W), 0-919854-94-X (Colour); Stock # B4h923.42 (B&W) \$C35.95, B4h923.421 (Colour) \$C100

All BNAPS books are available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119.

Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/ (Click on the price at the end of the book description and you will be taken to the check out page.)

Prices given above are the retail prices in Canadian Dollars. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Shipping is extra. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas (overpayments exceeding 25 cents will be refunded in mint postage stamps). GST is payable for Canadian orders. No Provincial Sales Tax applies.

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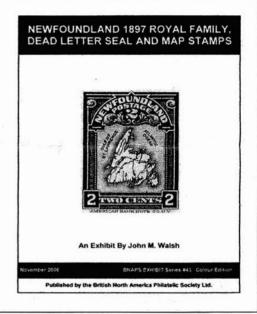
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NEWFOUNDLAND 1897 ROYAL FAMILY, DEAD LETTER SEAL AND MAP STAMPS

A New BNAPS Exhibit Book by John W. Walsh Notes by the BNAPS Book Department

Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps shows all the values, from ½¢ to 5¢, of the Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family issue; the Postal Stationery Postcards; the Dead Letter Seal stamp and the Map stamp. Many items that are seldom encountered or are one of a kind are included. Informative research results that correct earlier statements in the literature are also revealed.

For all values proofs are shown, issued stamps, and known errors. The exhibit is strong in postally used covers mailed to seven general Destinations: Newfoundland Local; Newfoundland Inland; Canada: The United States; the United Kingdom; British Empire and Foreign. Many of the illustrated rates were difficult to find due to their rarity and not being available on the philatelic market.



Notable are multiple weight rate covers as well those that feature registration with multiple weight rates. A particular favourite is a spectacular cover with the Dead Letter Seal used for its intended purpose.

Newfoundland 1897 Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal and Map Stamps, by John M. Walsh. Spiral bound, 122pp, 8.5 x 11, colour. BNAPS Exhibit Series #43. ISBN 0-919854-97-4 (B&W), 0-919854-96-6 (Colour); Stock # B4h923.43 (B&W) \$C33.95, B4h923.431 (Colour) \$C90.00

All BNAPS books are available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119.

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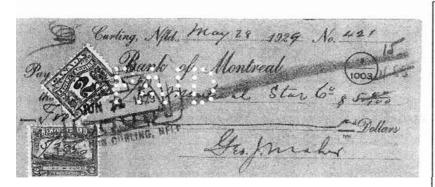
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The perfin corner by Barry senior

The page with the Canada excise is self-explanatory and very scarce. The Nfld 10-cent inland revenue is the ONLY Nfld revenue stamp recorded with an AYRE perfin. I am aware of only 2 copies. There are no Nfld revenues recorded with AND or GK perfins.





As previously discussed the Newfoundland Government imposed a 2 cent tax on financial exchanges of \$10.00 or more. This was applied to cheques, receipts, credit notes and other financial transactions. A similar tax was also levied by the Government of Canada. Consequently any cheque written by a Newfoundland based company which was payable to a bank in Canada would have been charged a 2 cent tax in Newfoundland and a further 2 cent tax in Canada. Due to the fact that Ayre & Sons Limited traded with Canadian companies on a regular basis they acquired a supply of the 2 cent Excise stamps to pay the Canadian portion of the tax. Several examples are known and all are dated in 1926. This is the only known case of a Newfoundland perfin being applied to the stamps of another country. The 2 cent value is the only value known thus. All copies recorded have the AYRE perfin in position 1.



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NEWFOUNDLAND'S POSTAL STATIONERY 1873-1941 - Horace Harrison

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