THE NEWFIE NEWSLETTER



NEWSLETTER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP OF BNAPS

Number 149

October/December 2012

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Newfoundland 25DP Trial Die Proof Vignette – eBay Buy it Now \$695 (August 11, 2012)

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NEW BOOK DETAILS NEWFOUNDLAND'S SLOGAN CANCELS – The Editor

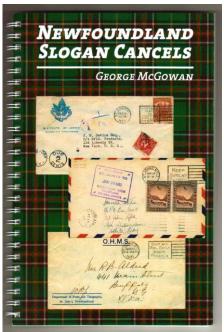
Group member, George McGowan has produced a 56-page detailing Newfoundland's slogan cancels. The NN ran a series of his articles on the cancels from 2007-2009. Here we have an attractive full-color story of the cancels, with rich details not in the NN series. The text below is extracted from McGowan's preface.

The first canceling machines to be installed in the St. John's General Post Office (GPO) were from the International Postal Supply Company. International's first successful machine was used in Brooklyn, New York, for third class mail in 1888. The second supplier of canceling machines that were used much later in St. John's were from the Universal Stamping Machine Company, which opened for business in 1909.

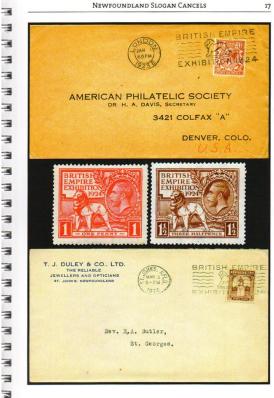
In 1985 a small group of British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) members interested in Newfoundland's stamps and postal history formed the Newfoundland Study Group. It identified areas requiring further study, including slogan cancellations — specifically those produced by the Universal machines. It was noted that those produced on the International machines already had undergone some study.

The book may be purchased for \$21.90, U.S. or \$22.90, CDS (includes shipping) from:

George McGowan, PO Box 482, East Schodack, NY, 12063-0482, USA



Sample Page



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One of My Favourite Newfoundland Covers --- #2 - Ron McGuire

This article would be more appropriately titled 'one of my favourite Newfoundland firms' because I am showing more than one cover. I think the illustrated covers that Botwood's World's Product Distributors [WPD] did are some of the most interesting done by any of the Island's businesses. I hope that members will be able to add new examples to the seven I illustrate. Should anyone object to my including three post-confederation examples, they are part of the story of this 'wholesale distributor of general merchandise' that continued to operate until at least 1971. The NSSC, 6th edition list three pre-confederation examples and illustrates one, the same as my figures 6/6b, also used in 1946.

Botwood is best known for being a flying boat base and a museum recording that segment of its history is a main tourist attraction. During the Second World War the town of about 1100 served, along with St. John's, as one of the two headquarters for the Canadian Army's "W" Force. As a result Botwood became very active, its population increased and the locals found new forms of employment and enjoyed considerable prosperity. After the war the Canadian military hospital was taken over by Newfoundland in June, 1946. The "Atlantic Guardian -The Magazine of Newfoundland" had a '12 page picture story' on Botwood in its November 1949, [volume VI, number. 11] edition. I like to bring life to my articles, which I think some of the magazines photographs do. Figure 1 concerns the WPD and gives a brief history of the firm and two pictures of its premises. The top photograph depicts one of its two Botwood 'outlets' and its staff, the other is its Bishop's Falls location; the O.K. Stores. Has anyone got an identifiable envelope for this store? If one exists, it is not listed in the NSSC, 6th edition. My several efforts to learn more about the WPD history has been unsuccessful.

Figure 2 (next page) depicts the War Memorial [like the majority of Newfoundland's communities, Botwood had their war time losses]. It also shows the hospital I have already referred to above, and two other buildings that I suspect were also built and used by the Canadian Army, the library and the building used by the Post Office and other public services. This is where the WPD posted and received their post-war mail.

Figure 3 (next page) is the earliest WPD cover of which I am aware. [courtesy: Hugo Deshaye]. The corner card [cc] tells us the firm were 'commission & manufacturers' agents and jobbers'. It was sent to the 'World's Products Co., Spencer, Indiana, U.S.A.' with a Botwood split ring on 13 January 1942. I suspect this is one of the firms from which the WPD acquired some of its stock and how their name originated. Laymon's products, like aspirin depicted on the front left of the cover, and a wide variety of items, including men's handkerchiefs in



WORLD'S PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTORS

● The extensive wholesale jobbng and retail general merchandise business operated at Botwood by World's Products Distributors grew out of a small ice cream and confectionery store started twenty-one years ago by A. J. Baker in the parlor of his parents' home. His initial capital was \$120 in personal savings and a \$60 loan from his parents. Three years later a two-storey building, 40' x 60', was erected to house the growing business. F. W. Baker came in as a partner, followed a few years later by V. G. Baker. Today World's Products Distributors has three retail outlets, two at Botwood and the other at Bishop's Falls, known as the O.K. Stores, and 25 employees.

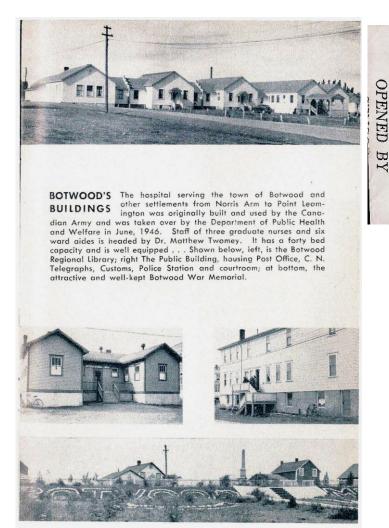


attractive packaging, see figure 4 (next page), were made by the World's Products Company in Spencer. Laymon's also made 'asperline', another product for headache relief, which was patented in the U. S. in 1936-7 and Canada in 1938.

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One of My Favourite Newfoundland Covers --- #2 (Continued)



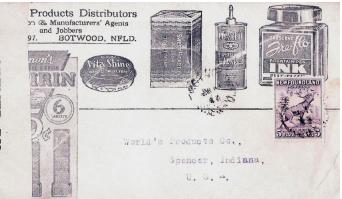


Figure 2 (left) and Figure 3 (above)



Figure 4

Figure 5 (below) is similar to figure 3 except the cc text is now in a fancy script which continues to be used on the other examples of WPD covers I depict. A previous owner lifted the censor tape so we can see all of the Laymon's aspirin container illustration. It was posted on 'OC 15', indicia reversed, '[19]43', with the '3' backwards. The Botwood postal clerk was not seeing too clearly that day! It was sent to 'Penman's Ltd.' in Paris, Ontario, which was a manufacturer of clothing, and probably another of the WPD suppliers.



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One of My Favourite Newfoundland Covers --- #2 (Continued)

Figure 6/6b is the first of the double sided illustrated WPD covers. The cc now has the WPD as a 'wholesale distributor of general merchandise'. It was posted 26 August 1946 to one of St. John's well known firms, T. and W. Winter, Ltd. (see Figure 11, next page). Thanks to the efforts of our friend and regular contributor to the NSSGN, the late Don Wilson, much of the Winter business correspondence was saved for our collections.

Figure 7 has the same illustrations depicted as the previous cover, front and back but the cc confirms that the WPD are still 'commission and manufacturers' agents and jobbers', as indicated on figures 3 and 5. They are also now 'retail' as well as 'wholesale distributors of general merchandise' as was indicated in the text of the cc of figure 6. While it was posted 28 November 1950, the first with the Botwood CDS, I believe this cover was the last to be printed before confederation. Figure 8/8b is the first post-confederation cover of which I am aware. Posted on 2 November 1957, it has a much bigger array of products depicted on the back and for the first time, one in the lower right on the front. [Text continued next page]



Figure 6 and 6b. Figure 7 is below





Figure 8 and 8b

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One of My Favourite Newfoundland Covers --- #2 (Concluded)

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The cc advertising text remains unchanged. For the first time the P.O. Box number is no longer '97', but number '70'. This may be a result of the Canadian takeover of the Newfoundland Post Office or the move to a new building. However, because I think that WPD would not want to change its long time box number, it was more likely to be a result of the company requiring a larger mail box, which had a different set of numbers.

Figure 9/9b is the first cover not printed with black ink but now in blue and to be postmarked with the Botwood machine cancel, on 18 November 1966. The cc text continues to remain unchanged, but the firm has become a limited company, confirmed by the addition of 'Ltd' to its name. The illustrations are different, although some of the products are the same, but in new, updated packaging.

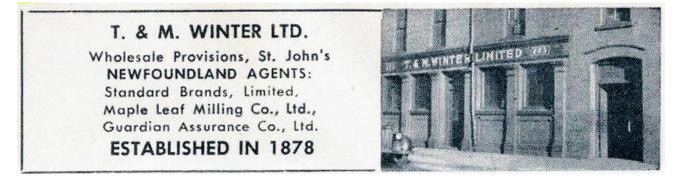


Figure 9 and 9b

Figures 10/10b --- is courtesy: The "Postal History Corner" web site. This site has a well-illustrated overview of aspects of Canadian postal and philatelic history and I highly recommend it. Postmarked on 20 October 1971, this is the latest example of a WPD cover of which I am aware. Like figures 9/9b, it is in blue ink with the same corner card text but different product illustrations and a return to the practice of no illustration in the lower right on the front.



Figure 10 and 10b & Figure 11 below



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CACHETED FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND 1939 ROYAL VISIT ISSUE: PART II – Gary Dickinson

Part I of this study discussed the approach to classifying the cachets of the Royal Visit issue of 1939 and showed about half of the covers that have been documented to date. Part II presents a brief summary of the known cachets and shows the remaining scans. Of the total 61 different cachets for which scans are shown, almost three-quarters (73%) showed the King and/or Queen. The others showed various symbols of royalty such as crowns, flags, or coats of arms while a handful of cachets consisted only of text.

The most prolific producer of FDC varieties for this issue was U.S. cachet maker Walter Crosby. His work is usually identified easily through his use of real photographs supplemented by variations of text and colour. Fourteen such variations are shown here, and others undoubtedly remain to be documented. Another prolific U.S. maker, Harry Ioor, had at least six variations on a basic theme of framed portraits of the King and Queen in black or blue, plus text in red and blue. Ioor also modified his 1937 Coronation issue cachet for use with the Royal Visit issue. Rounding out the "Big Three" U.S. cachet makers was Ludwig Staehle who produced four colour variations of his basic Royal Visit cachet. Almost half (45%) of the cachets were published by unknown makers. This was typical of this era when many cachet makers did not sign their work.

Study Group members are encouraged to forward scans of additional cachets not catalogued here to the author at gandbdickinson@shaw.ca.

Acknowledgement: The author expresses his gratitude and appreciation to Dean Mario and Glenn Estus for information and assistance they provided in support of this study.



211 W.R. Smith (blue)



212 W.R. Smith (hand-coloured)



221 Unknown



225 Rev. E.A. Butler

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CACHETED FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE ROYAL VISIT ISSUE: PART II - Continued



222 Unknown



223 Unknown



224 Unknown



229 Unknown



226 Unknown



227 Unknown



228 Unknown



243 Unknown

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CACHETED FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE ROYAL VISIT ISSUE: PART II - Continued



230 Unknown



241 Unknown



242 Cachet Craft



262 Unknown



251 Unknown



252 Unknown



261 Unknown

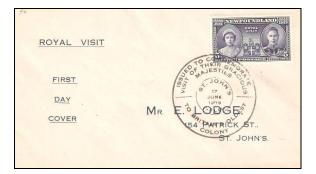


274 Unknown

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CACHETED FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE ROYAL VISIT ISSUE: PART II - Continued



271 Unknown



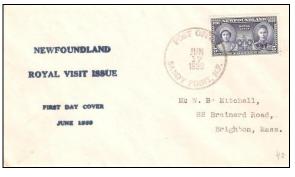
272 Kenmore Stamp Company



273 Henry Morgan



292 Unknown, Moss Address



275 Unknown



276 Unknown



291 Unknown

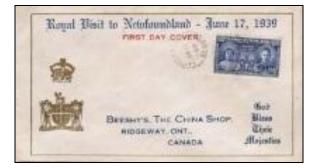


301 Van Dahl

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CACHETED FIRST DAY COVERS OF THE ROYAL VISIT ISSUE: PART II - Concluded



293 Unknown, China Shop Address

BNAPEX2012

The 2012 show was held in a very nice venue – the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Calgary. It had a large, well-lit room for exhibits and bourse dealers. While I did not find any unusual postal history from the 1890-1905 period which I am looking for now, I did buy an interesting G.P.O. letter on the Wazata stamp which I will show in a future newsletter. David Piercey won a Vermeil for a very complete exhibit on the Newfoundland 1865-1908 postal issues. Congratulations, David!

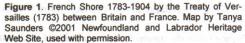
Jim Taylor was the show chairman and gave an informative presentation on **Mail from the French Shore of Newfoundland**, about the history of these seasonal fishing settlements and mail to the home country.

In the "Conclusions" of his handout, he wrote:

The known covers described in this exhibit tend to be from only certain fishing stations and from correspondence finds in a few destinations in north-west France. Early mail is very scarce and lacks the proliferation of "in transit postal markings" that appeared from the late 1840's on. Many of the covers with the ship mail route markings of Sydney, Cape Breton, and Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland command higher prices because of the demand from collectors of Canadian pre-stamp postmarks and ship mail.

We had an exhausting Board meeting (at least for me) but were able to fashion a 2013 budget that does not include any dues increases but maintains support for study groups.





The **NEWFIE NEWSLETTER** was chosen as the best study group newsletter for 2011. I am proud of that and remind you that the newsletter is only as good as its contents which require contributions of articles and photos from all of you! Keep up the good work!

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<u>The perfin corner</u> by Barry Senior

SPECIMEN

The SPECIMEN perfin was applied by the stamp printing companies for one of two purposes. It may have been requested by the entity that was purchasing the stamps so that they could send Specimens to other countries that conformed to the UPU postal regulations. Alternatively it could have been used as proof that a certain stamp order was produced for a customer. A sheet or two might be perfinned and kept for reference in the printers archives. Three types are known on Newfoundland stamps including large and small straight line styles used by Perkins, Bacon & Co and a horseshoe shaped design used by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.



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<u>NEWFOUNDLAND'S 1897 POSTAL SHORTAGE- ANNOTATED</u> Norris (Bob) Dyer - Page 11.

TYPE I REGISTERED

Registered at proper 10¢ rate to the United States from St. John's on **24 NO 97**. Joining Type I are the 4ϕ and 5ϕ values of the Cabot set.

et Dietz Esp. of 900 M. Clay St. Station Rickma¹⁹⁴ Registry receivers from the reverse (reduced): BOSTON, MASS NOV 29 1897 REGISTRY DIV. **REGISTERED DIVISION DEC 1 1897, RICHMOND, VA.**

August Dietz is regarded as the "Father of Confederate Philately." Born in Prussia in 1869, he moved to Richmond, Virginia in 1871, establishing himself at 900 West Clay Street, Station A. He wrote many books on Confederate philately, and died in 1963.

Editor's Note – This is a supplemental page to my 1897 exhibit

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NOTES ON 1897 SURCHARGE EXHIBIT – PAGE 11

Registered covers that include an 1897 surcharged value are rare. The addressee was the famous dealer/philatelist August Dietz, Sr. Some judges frown upon covers sent to dealers, but those dated prior to 1900 appear to get a "by". Also, if not for such correspondence, postal history would be devoid of many important, and sometimes unique, usages. Let us hear it for August, then, and for those who sent him such nice correspondence!

AUGUST DIETZ, SR.



His most famous publication was in 1929 which had 320 pages, *The Postal Service of the Confederate States*, with subsequent updated editions in 1932-37-45 & 59, whilst he was alive, plus a last edition in 1986. Today, August Dietz Sr. is regarded as the Father of Confederate Philately. In October 1948, The Confederate Stamp Alliance conferred on Dietz the honorary title of 'General'.

The American Philatelic Society (A.P.S.) bestowed the Lindenberg Medal on Dietz in 1938, and he received the first Luff Award in 1940 for Exceptional Contributions to Philately, and the Lichtenstein Medal in 1955. On September 26, 1963 Dietz died in Richmond, Virginia and he was inducted into the A.P.S. Hall of Fame in 1964. ----*Philatelic Database*

August Dietz Bay. 900 W Clay Richmond, Va u.s.a

This sensational cover was sent to Dietz in January, 1898, after the close of the provisional period – by the same (unidentified) sender. It has 15¢ postage, paying a registered double-rate to the U.S.

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BURGEO AND NEWLY-DISCOVERED SPLIT DOUBLE-RING – Carl Munden

Open	1856
Closed	Still Open
Population	823
Bay	Ocean
Location	South Coast
	Map 12 F 8
Distributing Office	Same

Became a post office in 1856 with Richard Bradshaw as the first Postmaster. In 1864, Francis A. Parsons became PM. Starting in 1883 John C. Cunningham held the position. In 1931, T.L Banfield was PM and telegraph operator. Mails were twice a week from either direction. From Argentia by S.S. Glencoe or Port Aux Basques by S.S. Portia. In earlier times, the mail boat was S.S. Sagona as per heading on Split ring No. 1. Two split rings and a Postal Telegraph Oval are known from Burgeo. Obviously there must have been an earlier device. And here it is. A heretofore unknown Double Split Ring and obviously the other double split ring that had to exist.

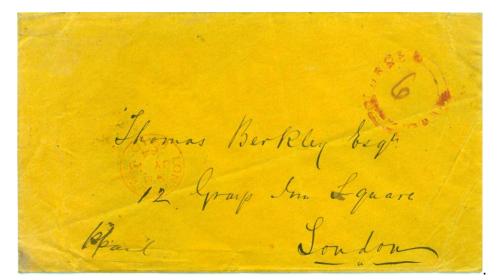


Double Split Ring UNIQUE and not in proof book

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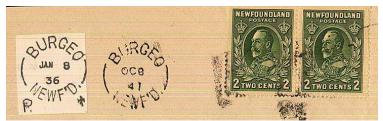
BURGEO - Concluded



Double Split Ring "PAID"



Split Ring No. 1



Split Ring No. 2



Postal Telegraphs