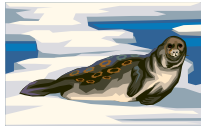


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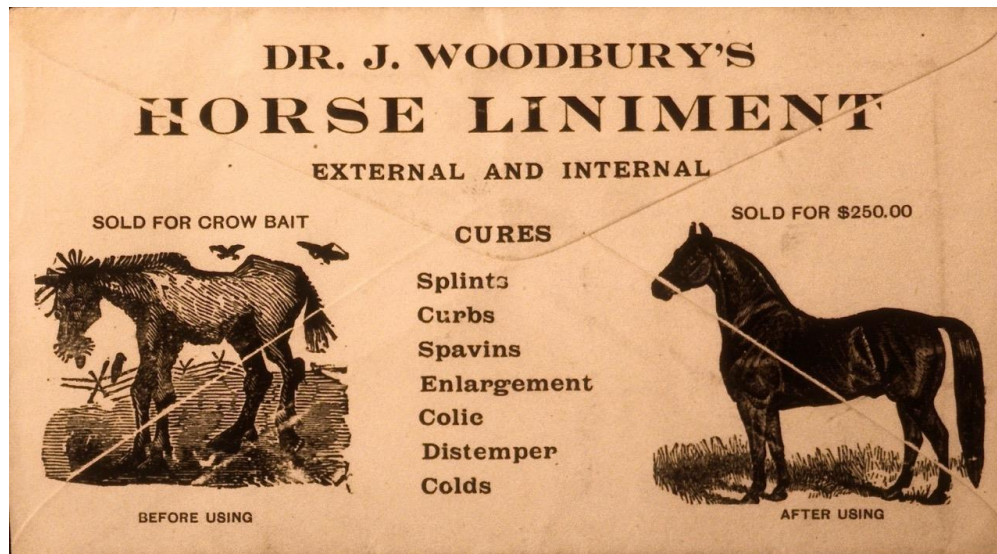
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From the Robert Pratt slides, courtesy of the Collectors Club of Chicago

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1934, AND MORE SHENANIGANS

by C.A. Stillions, O.T.B.

(C.A. provided a page from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News ,1934. Items do not copy well, so I will use my keyboard to reproduce the text. – Editor Dyer)

REWARD FOR INFORMATION

The Newfoundland Constabulary will pay a reward of \$100.00 for information leading to the discovery of the person or persons who stole from the Museum in St. John's, Newfoundland, three albums (probably in leather gold lined binding, issued by Scott's New York, dated 1901) containing a large quantity of Mint Stamps of all Countries sent by the Universal Postal Union, some probably overprinted "specimen" or the like, but most in mint condition. Theft[?] probably within the last four or five years. Information as to these albums or as to the stamps which may have been extracted from them is desired. Write or telegraph the Police Department, St. John's, Newfoundland.

CHAS. H. HUTCHINGS, Inspector General

But, below, and to the left under "Stop Press News" we read:

CHARGED WITH LARCENY

St. John's, NFLD, Jan. 22 – W.J. Walsh, Minister of Agriculture and Mines in the Newfoundland Cabinet, was arrested today charged with Larceny in connection with the disappearance of the government's huge stamp collection. He was taken immediately before the magistrate and freed on \$4,000 bail. The charge contended Walsh had appropriated from the Newfoundland Museum, three volumes of unused stamps valued at between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

(Editor– did the typesetter claim the \$100.00 reward?)

William Joseph Walsh (March 3, 1880 – October 18, 1948) was a politician in Newfoundland. In the Newfoundland House of Assembly, he represented Placentia and St. Mary's from 1913 to 1928 as a member of the Newfoundland People's Party and Placentia West from 1932 to 1934 as a member of the United Newfoundland Party. The son of Patrick Walsh, a miner, he was born in Argentina and was educated in Little Bay. He began work in the mines at Little Bay. When the mine was closed in 1900, Walsh became a commercial traveller. He later settled in Placentia. In 1916, he married Annie Kemp. Walsh served in the Newfoundland cabinet as Minister of Agriculture and Mines in 1919 and again in 1924. He held the same post from 1924 to 1928 but was not included in the cabinet until 1928. Walsh was defeated when he ran for election in Harbour Main in 1928 and then, in 1932, was elected in Placentia West. He served in the cabinet, again as Minister of Agriculture and Mines, from 1932 to 1934. From 1934 to 1941, he was manager in Newfoundland for Crown Life Insurance. In 1941, Walsh was named to a dispute board tasked with preventing labour interruptions during World War II. He died in St. John's at the age of 68.

-WIKIPEDIA

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MONEY ORDER CHANGES, U.S. TO NEWFOUNDLAND, 1902

-contributed by George McGowan

(No. 618, a.)

Transaction of Money Order Business with Newfoundland, on Domestic Basis, in Effect August 1, 1902.

Post Office Department,
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
DIVISION OF THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 23, 1902.

This Department announces, in effect August 1, 1902, a further step toward uniformity in respect to the Money Orders exchanged between the United States and Newfoundland, and in harmony with the existing arrangements for the exchange of orders between the United States and Canada and Cuba.

In Effect August 1.—It was expected that this change would be in effect April 1, 1902, when the current edition of the Postal Laws and Regulations was issued; but certain necessary details, not then arranged, required the postponement of the new service, which will be in effect August 1.

Domestic Basis Substituted.—In all respects the business with Newfoundland will be hereafter conducted upon a Domestic basis. The Domestic form will be used, the Domestic fees charged, and the ordinary blanks, applicable to Domestic transactions, will also be used.

Orders drawn in Newfoundland, to July 31 inclusive, will be treated as "International;" after that date as "Domestic."

In all respects (with the exception stated below) the details will be carried out as in business with Canada, and as fully described in the Regulations and in circulars issued from time to time.

Important Exception as to Advices.—A single exception is to be made in business with Newfoundland, and such exception covers only the advices of orders drawn in the United States, which are to be mailed in envelopes addressed to the "Postmaster, Sydney (Nova Scotia), Canada," according to the following amended Regulations, viz.:

ORDER NO. 805

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 23, 1902.

ORDERED: That Sections 1063 and 1064 of the Postal Laws and Regulations be amended as follows, in effect August 1, 1902:

Sec. 1063, Par. 3.—Advices of Money Orders payable in Canada and Cuba will be sent directly to the paying postmasters. When payable in Newfoundland such advices will be addressed and sent to the "Postmaster, Sydney (Nova Scotia), Canada," and not to the office of payment in Newfoundland.

Sec. 1064, Par. 3.—Advices of Money Orders drawn on Canada and Cuba will be enclosed in envelopes, such as are used in domestic Money Order business. Advices of orders drawn on Newfoundland will be enclosed in similar envelopes, but will bear the address, "Postmaster, Sydney (Nova Scotia), Canada."

(Signed) EDWIN C. MADDEN,
Acting Postmaster General.

In explanation of this unusual method of disposal of advices, reference to the appended diagram will show that mail

NEWFOUNDLAND

NOVA SCOTIA

SYDNEY

PORT aux BASQUES

ST. JOHN'S

----- Steamer, 92 miles, SYDNEY to PORT aux BASQUES.

++++ R.R. 548 miles, PORT aux BASQUES to ST. JOHN'S.

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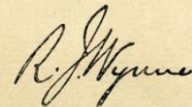
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communication between the United States and Newfoundland is by means of steamer, across Cabot Strait, plying between Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Port aux-Basques, Newfoundland. There is but one railroad in Newfoundland, that from Port aux-Basques to Saint John's. From Sydney and Saint John's mails are despatched by coast steamers to the seacoast towns of Newfoundland, to Labrador, etc. The transportation methods and postal facilities are such that it is impracticable to successfully transact Money Order business in other way than through the Post Office at Sydney, which will be the joint distributing point for the advices of orders issued in Canada and the United States, and from which point money to pay corresponding orders will be sent directly to the offices of payment in Newfoundland.

Postmasters should not lose sight of this important matter, and must therefore mail all such advices to the Post Office at Sydney, N. S., Canada, for disposal.



First Assistant Postmaster General.

LIST OF MONEY ORDER OFFICES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

OFFICE.	OFFICE.	OFFICE.	OFFICE.	OFFICE.
Avondale	Catalina	Grand River Cut	Musgrave Harbour	St. John's East
Baine Harbour	Change Islands	Gravel	Musgrave Town	St. Lawrence
Bay Bulls	Clareville	Greenspond	N. N. & W. Railway	St. Mary's
Bay L'Argent	Channel	Harbour Briton	New Harbour	Salvage
Bay of Islands	Clark's Beach	Harbour Buffett	Nipper's Harbour	Sandy Point
Bay Roberts	Conception Harbor	Harbour Grace	Northern Bight	Seldom-Come-Bye
Bell Isle	Corner Brook	Harbour Main	Oderin	Shoal Harbour
Belleoram	Cupids	Heart's Content	Old Perlican	Spaniard's Bay
Blackhead	Epworth	Herring Neck	Placentia	Sound Island
Black River	Exploits	Holyrood	Piley's Island	Tilt Cove
Bonavista	Ferryland	King's Cove	Pool's Island	Tilton Harbour
Bonne Bay	Flat Islands	Lamaline	Pushthrough	Trepassey
Betwoodville	Fogo	LaPalle	Rames	Trinity
Brigus	Fortune	Lewisport	Renews	Trinity East
Britannia Cove	Fortune Harbour	Little Bay	Robinson's Head	Twillingate
Burgeo	Gembo	Little Bay Islands	Rose Blanche	Wesleyville
Burin	Gaulois	Lower Island Cove	St. George	Western Bay
Cape Broyle	Grand Bank	Mary's Town	St. Jacques	Whitbourne
Carbonara	Glenwood	Millertown	St. John's	Witlea Bay.

(McFCo-7-02-1031)

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E.R. KRIPPNER TRIES TO MAKE A DEAL

by Bob Dyer, OTB

E.R. Krippner was a stamp investor in St. John's and often went by the pseudonym of "R. Reichard" as he does in the card illustrated here. Peter Motson is the expert on Krippner, has an exhibit that won Gold, and is preparing a book on him. In NN#129 from March/April of 2008, he wrote:

Krippner is alleged to have devised and utilized his own home-made, bronze rouletting knives during the period 1885-1890, and on 27 October, 1890, was taken into custody in Germany. He was tried 12 October, 1891, found guilty on 24 out of the 70 fraud charges against him, and sentenced to jail for 2 ½ years. Released in April, 1893, he then traded as a musical instrument dealer in Europe, U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland, where he was resident in St. John's circa 1899-1904.



On OC 24 99, Krippner, as "R. Reichard", writes to a correspondent in Leiden, Netherland, to try to establish an exchange of stamps.

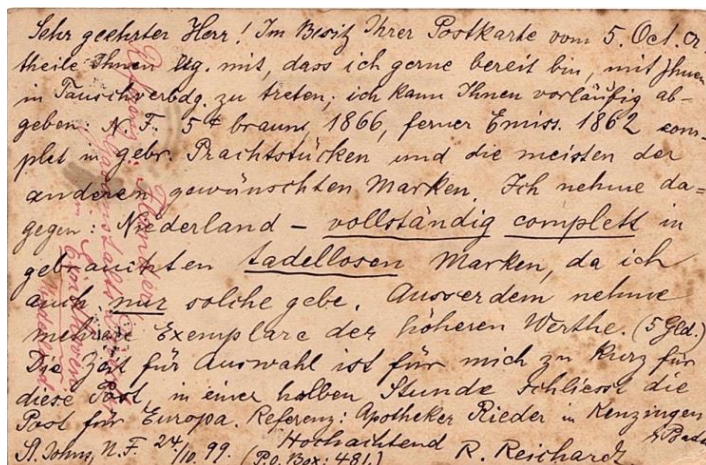
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“Let’s make a deal....”

My wife, Brigitte, has translated the reverse of the card.

Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your postcard of 5 Oct. and letting you know that I'd like to get into an exchange arrangement with you at this time. I can send you: N.F. 5-cent brown, 1866 [Scott #25], additionally used emissions 1862 complete [probably Scott #16-23], and in premium condition, and most of the other stamps you desire. I will accept Netherlands – totally complete in used and premium condition, as I myself provide only this type of quality. Additionally, I will take several specimens of the higher values (5gld). Time for a selection is too short for me for this mailing, as the mail to Europe will close in half an hour. Reference – Pharmacist Rieder in Kenzingen, near Baden. Very truly yours, R. Reichard, St. John's, N.F. 24/10.99, P.O. Box 481

Was Krippner offering to trade on the square? It is hard to tell. The oldest Scott I have is from 1937. At that time, Scott #25 was \$25 used and #16-23 was \$145. Netherlands complete used was less than I thought (again, in 1937 cat.) at \$153. That included a 5gld issue of 1896 (Scott #69) and, another 5gld issued about three months before the card. Krippner (Reichard) probably wanted the earlier one. Today, Newfoundland #25 comes in at \$375 and Netherlands #69 (now #54) at \$400.

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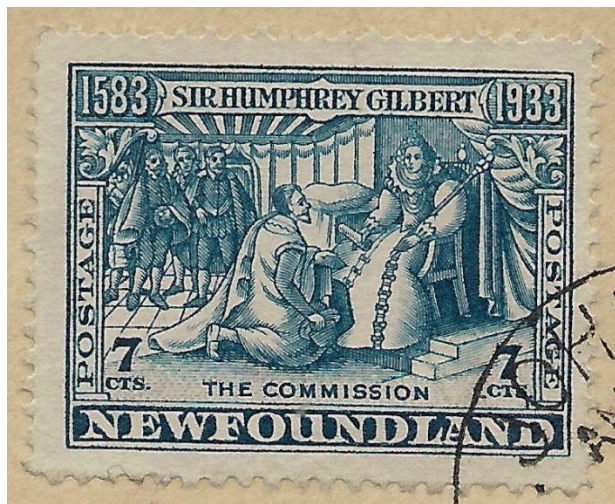
A REGISTERED LETTER TO THE USA WITH 7C GILBERT ISSUE,
LINE PERFORATION

by Klaus Wehlt

In the BNA Topics 4/2016 Bob Dyer wrote about the line-perforation values of the Sir Humphrey Gilbert issue. Well, collecting the line-perforated values is a challenge and I'm very happy that I can show a cover with a line-perforated 7c stamp. This cover is at the moment the earliest known usage of a Gilbert stamp with line perforation. It's a registered letter from St. John's to Marblehead, Massachusetts. The US letter rate was 5c for the first oz. from May 23rd 1933 plus a 10c registration fee.



Figure 1: Front of the cover. Earliest known usage 7 OC, 33.



The cover is franked with a 7c and an 8c value from the Sir Humphrey Gilbert issue. (Figure. 1) The 7c stamp has 14 x 14 line perforation and therefore slightly irregular corners. (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Irregular corners and a perf 14 gauge indicate line perforation

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The stamps are cancelled with the circle cancel "St. John's Newf'd. 7 OC, 33". There is also an oval R-cancel and the handwritten registration-number on the front of the cover. (Figure 1). On the reverse there are several double circle postmarks. There is a "Registered St. John's NF Oct 7, 1933", a "Boston. Mass. Registered Oct 12, 1933" and "Marblehead. Mass. Registered Oct 13, 1933" postmarks documenting the route. (Figure 3)



Figure 3: Reverse of the cover

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NEWFOUNDLAND AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION OF 1924-1925

by George McGowan

The idea for a British Empire Exhibition was suggested in 1913 by Lord Strathcona, who realized the success of the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908 and wanted one for the Empire. However, with the outbreak of World War I in 1914, plans were halted. After the war, plans once again got on track and the result opened in 1924.

The location chosen was Wembley. The construction of the buildings used a new concept invented in the US which was steel reinforced concrete. The grounds would have an amusement park, a rail system, and a stadium. The stadium became known as Wembley Stadium and would host the 1948 Olympics. The original stadium was demolished in 2003 and replaced with a new one finished in 2007.

The Exhibition was opened on April 23, 1924 by King George V and broadcast over the radio, a first for a British Monarch. Of the 58 territories which composed the Empire at that time, 56 participated with displays and exhibitions. (Exceptions were Gambia and Gibraltar) Over the two years, there were 27 million visitors.

Newfoundland's pavilion covered 6,000 sq. ft. and was built next to the British Government Pavilion. Its surroundings displayed fir and birch trees brought in to show their forests. In front was a bronze caribou, one of Newfoundlands largest animals. It had exhibitions in minerals, fishing, rope making, shipbuilding, outdoor sports and of course berries.

Britain released stamps, and postal stationary, and used an assortment of hand and machine cancels to promote the event. In addition, 18 colonies used some form of cancel to symbolizing the event. Figure one shows Bermuda's cancel, one of the nicest examples I have seen.

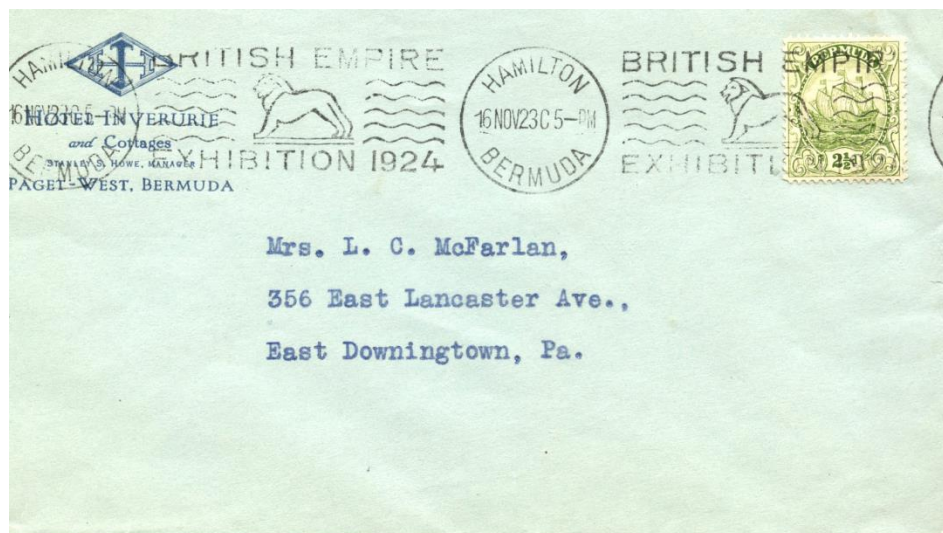


Figure 1

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Figure two displays one of London's many machine cancels, a double circle impressed by Hey-Dolphin.

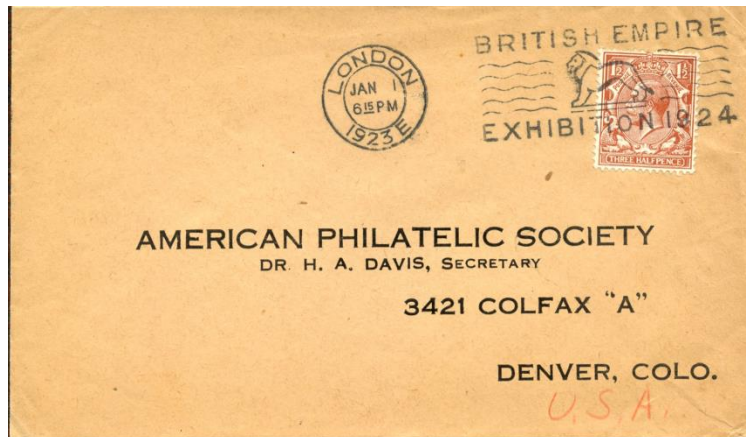


Figure 2

Figure three shows the familiar St. John's cancel, which was impressed with an International machine. It was in use from 10/10/23 until 10/31/24.



Figure 3

Information for this writing supplied by The Lion Roared at Wembley by Donald Knight and Alan Sabey and The Slogan Postmarks of the 1924/1925 Empire Exhibition by W G Stitt Dibden.

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IN SEARCH OF THE DAKOTA INDIAN AND PANCHO VILLA

by Cap'n Bruce Robertson

Last year, Cap'n Bruce got a message from an excited fellow-collector of Rev. Butler covers, saying he thought he might be on the track of a cover with a red wax seal embossed with the head of Rev. Butler. Cap'n Bruce takes up the story

With only an eBay scan to go by, it was clear enough that the cover was a Rev Butler corner card Registered cover [Fig. 1].



Fig 1. Rev. E.A. Butler corner card cover. Reg. 18 August 1928. In the collection of Dr. RD Lemire

Although red wax seals were often added to registered letters, at the time I was skeptical, as I had never before come across a Rev Butler cover so sealed. Furthermore, I was pretty sure that the red wax seal's image was not that of the well-known stamp dealer from Sandy Point, but that of a native North American Indian. [Fig. 2]

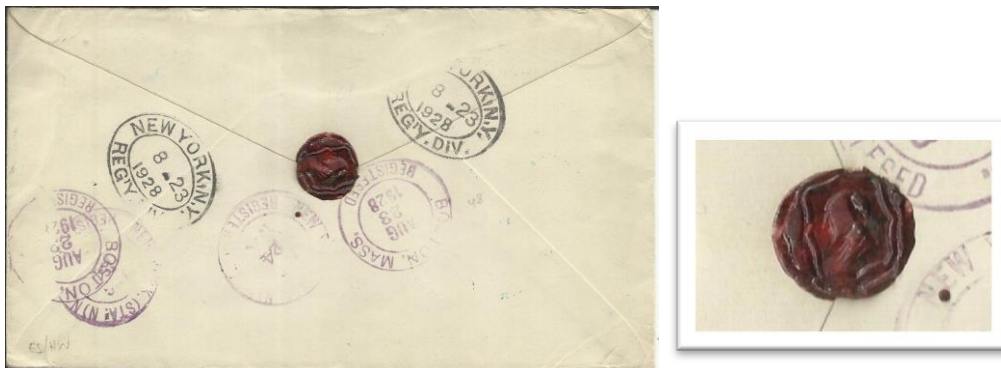


Fig 2 & 3. Reverse of Butler cover showing Reg. transit hand stamps and red wax seal, and a blow up of the seal rotated. In the collection of Dr. RD Lemire

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Once the cover was in the hands of my collecting colleague, it became clear that the image was indeed that of an Indian [Fig. 3]. Furthermore, part of the seal (and another stray wax ‘blob’), were on top of hand-struck stamps – indicating they had been added after the cover had passed through the post.

Although I was unable to find any trace of the addressee, a quick Wikipedia search of the New York address led me quickly to what is now famously known as The Dakota Apartments [Fig. 4] – the exclusive apartment block overlooking Central Park- and the home of many famous names including Lauren Bacall, Leonard Bernstein, Judy Garland, Boris Karloff, Rudolf Nureyev, and perhaps best known these days as the site of John Lennon’s murder in 1980.

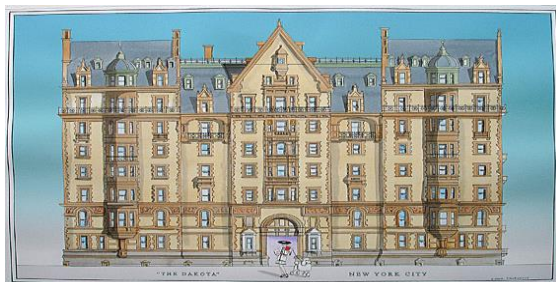


Fig 4 The Dakota, showing the highly decorative architectural style. *Rendering copyright Simon Fieldhouse.*

The Dakota was constructed from October 25, 1880 to October 27, 1884. The building was designed for Edward Clark, head of the Singer Sewing Machine Company by the architectural firm of Henry Janeway Hardenbergh. High above the building’s grand entrance is the profile of a Dakotan Indian [Fig. 5], and I am tempted to suggest it was this Indian that was the inspiration of the red wax seal.



Fig 5. The carved profile of a Dakota Indian on the front of the building. The date 1881 is a bit of a mystery.

Source: <http://newyorkitecture.com/2013/04/23/dakota-apartments/>

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IN SEARCH OF THE DAKOTA INDIAN AND PANCHE VILLA

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As it sometimes happens, several months later, I came across a small cachet of Butler corner card covers, all to the same person in Wichita, Kansas. Idly turning them over to check back-stamps, I was surprised to find that the Registered example had the remains of a red wax seal [Figs. 6 and 7]



Fig 6 (above) and Fig 7 (below). Reg. Letter 18 Aug 1928 (author's collection)



This time, with the cover to Wichita, I was more successful in tracing the addressee, Maj. (later Col.) Harrie S. Mueller (1891 – 1975), a keen stamp-collector and BNAPS member #284. [Fig. 8].

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Fig 8. Harrie S Mueller – BNAPS member #284

Harrie S. Mueller returned to Wichita after graduation from the University of Illinois in 1914. He would become president of the Charles P. Mueller Floral Company, which was founded by his father in 1883, and served two terms as president of the Kansas Florists Association, which he helped to organize.

He was a young Captain of infantry, 2nd Kansas Division in the border expedition which pursued Pancho Villa [Figs. 9, 10 & 11] in northern Mexico, returning home to Wichita to sign-up for WWI. He then served as 2nd Lieutenant in First World War, and then during the Second World War was Chief of Staff for the 35th Division and director of the Central Security District, headquartered in San Francisco by the time of his retirement.



Fig 9. Pancho Villa (1878 - 1923)

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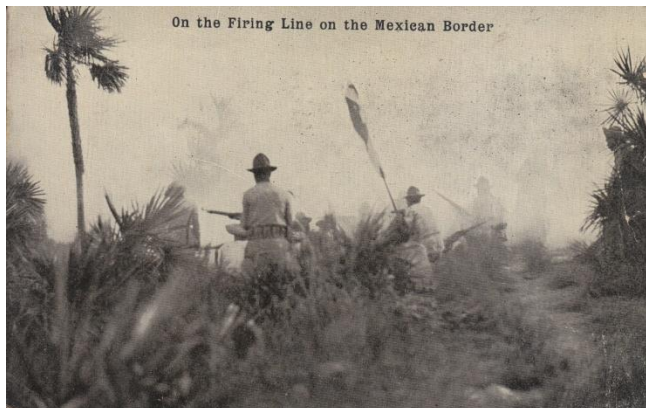
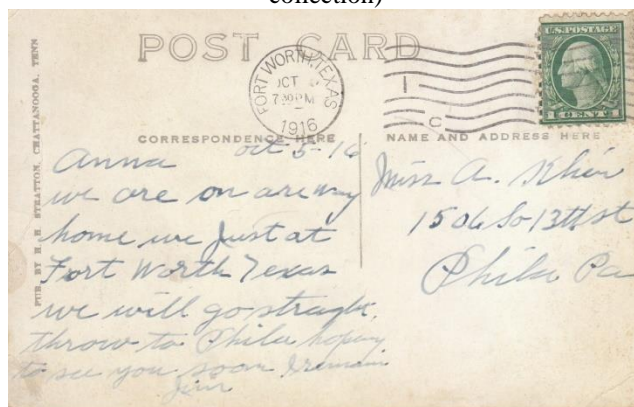


Fig 10 (above) and 11 (below). A contemporary Expedition Postcard from a returning soldier. 1916. (Author's collection)



Colonel Mueller's community involvement was vast and included serving on the City Planning Commission, Wichita Board of Education where he was president for two terms, Wichita Chamber of Commerce Director, Director of the Kansas Historical Society, and secretary-treasurer for the Kansas Agricultural Council on Research and Education. A member of Rotary Club for more than 50 years, he used the Rotary Club's magazines to advertise his stamp 'want list' of specialized confederate stamps.

Following his death in 1975, the Harrie S. Mueller fund was established through his estate. This fund supports the Washington State University (WSU) University Libraries and Special Collections.

<http://webs.wichita.edu/?u=foundation&p=/SpiritofttheGiftBiographyProject/Biographies/HarrieS.Mueller/>

Editor's Note: Cap'n Bruce has a list of biographical material, available upon request, as it is too extensive to print in the Newsletter. bruce@robertsonbruce.orangehome.co.uk

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FINISHED DIE PROOF ON 1906 HERT'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY MENU

Courtesy Robert H. Pratt files, Collector's Club of Chicago

