



BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP NEWS Edition #8 – June 15, 2023



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Page 1

From Malcolm Back, Study Group Chairman and Editor

Thank you to all members who responded to my request for information regarding BNAPEX in Halifax.

I have booked a room for a Study Group Session at BNAPEX in Halifax. The time booked is 10:00 AM Saturday September 16th, 2023.

John M Walsh FRPSL, and Robin Moore will present: "A Discussion on the Perkins Bacon & Co, 1932 First Resources Issue of Newfoundland, Image Sizes".



BNAPEX 2023 Halifax BNAPS convention, exhibition, and bourse 15-17 September 2023

Friday (10:00-17:00) Saturday (10:00-18:00) Sunday (10:00-15:00)

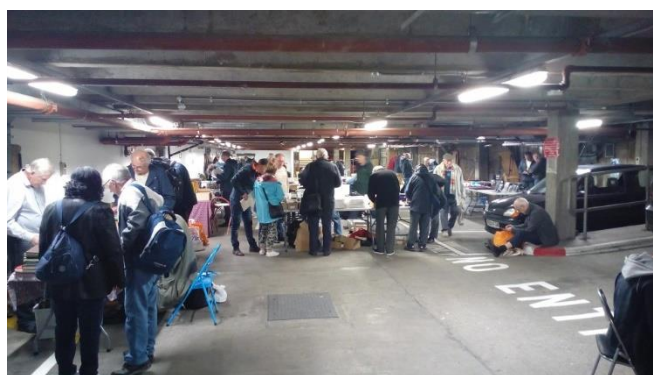
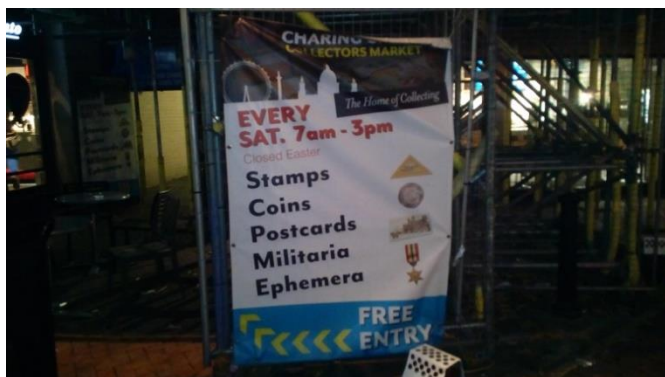
Best Western Dartmouth, 15 Spectacle Lake Drive, Dartmouth NS, B3B 1X7

[Hotel information and reservations](#)

Hosted by the [Nova Scotia Stamp Club](#) and the [Atlantic Regional Group of BNAPS](#).

From Bruce Robinson aka "Capt'n Bruce"

With regards to the Study Group News No 7, my eye was caught by the piece from Tony Thompson on the Valencia Market. We have here in central London, an unusual weekly market in an underground car park



beneath Charing Cross (it must be the weather!).

Here are three links. I am sure the organisers would not mind as bit of free publicity, (or the reproduction of web posters on line images) - and of course any NFLD visitors it might attract.

<https://charingcrossmarket.com/>

<https://thestampforum.boards.net/thread/6730/charing-cross-collectors-market-london>

<https://www.ianvisits.co.uk/articles/the-subterranean-world-of-the-charing-cross-collectors-market-38561/>

From Brian Damien

Recently I came across this "review" of the 1923 Pictorial Issue. This is from the St. John's Evening Telegram, from July 12, 1923, only a few days after the issue first appeared. Maybe some others would be amused by this as I was.

New Stamp Issue.

BADLY DESIGNED AND PRINTED.

The new issue of postage stamps promised for so long was permitted to see the light of day on Monday, and as monuments of ugliness in stamp designing, the twelve engravures which make up the set will remain forever in stamp catalogues in marked contrast with the splendour of the issues which have gone before.

This appears to be a very stern criticism, but the least observant person who has ever taken notice of former issues can see at a glance all the ugliness or lack of anything in the designs of the new stamps.

Newfoundland has always been famed for the beauty of her postal labels, and although the last two issues have not maintained that reputation, they were far above the new issues both in design and printing. What the object of the new issue is remains doubtful, for there is nothing to commemorate this year.

The only solution to this problem seems to be that the new stamps are meant to bring to the notice of the people of Newfoundland, and the world at large, the passage through the House of the Humber Contract. This would seem to be proved by the fact that several beauty spots on the Humber River are depicted on stamps of the new issue. What one cannot understand is why portraits of the past and present Minister of Posts do not also appear.

The one point in favor of the new issue is that the stamps are of small size and are convenient for use on cheques. There are twelve values, and each value bears a different design. The one cent green, according to the label at the bottom of the central design, bears a picture of the Twin Hills, Tor's Cove. At first glance the stamp looks like nothing on earth, but after careful inspection something faintly resembling the famous beauty spot of the Southern Shore becomes visible.

The two cent stamp is a brilliant cherry red. The stamp looks like a small piece of paper which has been painted over with a lip stick, and impressed in this is a seascape, purporting to represent the South West Arm, Trinity.

The three cent chocolate is the best of the lot. It depicts the Bowring Park Memorial, "The Fighting Newfoundlander."

On the four cent violet, a smudgy background of hills, and a boat with its sail up in the foreground, present the designer's idea of a quiet nook in the Humber River.

But why go on? One stamp is as bad as another, and those who buy them will soon see their defects. The remainder of the issue is as follows:

Five cent, ultramarine. Coast scenery, Trinity.

Six cent, black. Upper Steadies, Humber River.

Eight cent, blue. Quidi Vidi.

Nine cent, slate green. Caribou crossing lake.

Ten cent, purple. Humber River Canyon.

Eleven cent, olive green. Shell Bird Island.

Twelve cent, Mount Moriah.

Save us from future issues like the present one, should be the prayer of all Newfoundlanders, philatelists or otherwise.

PHILATELOS.

The Pictorial Issue of July 9, 1923 appeared at a time of turmoil in Newfoundland politics, and the vitriol that anonymous columnist Philatelos directed at the new stamp issue might have been a reflection of the political rhetoric of the era. The government of Sir Richard A. Squires had won re-election on May 3, and on July 23 Squires was forced to resign under the weight of corruption charges.

Five of the original twelve stamps in the issue depict Humber River scenes. The "Humber Contract" is a reference to a contract for hydroelectric development and pulpwood logging in the Humber River watershed. This was the basis for establishing a paper mill in Corner Brook, and was a major element in the Squires government's 1923 election platform. But opponents felt the terms were far too generous to the British developers who would profit from the deal.



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From Klaus Wehlt: An interesting CAPO airmail letter front to Canada

Recently I was able to purchase a cover (front only) sent registered by airmail from C.A.P.O. no. 5 (Torbay) to Toronto, Ontario, Canada on Oct. 26, 1942.

This cover is franked with a 3¢, 10¢ and 48¢ stamp each of the First Resources Issue, the 3c stamp possibly comes from the Second Resources Issue. Since at least the Newfoundland post office guide 1948 contains the information that airmail parcels were only possible to the USA, I assume that it is a letter front. In my opinion, the stamp "URGENT" and the handwritten note "FRAGILE / GLASSES" are only indicative. I'm not aware of any postal regulations for "Express" or "Handle with Care" items in Newfoundland (in contrast to Denmark, for example) for which special fees were charged. Fragile contents had to be packaged carefully in a shatterproof manner.

Due to the fact that the NSSC (10th edition) mentions 6¢ per oz for the CAPO airmail special postage, I initially assumed that this special postage is not used here. So 10¢ registration fee, 9¢ for the first 1/2oz weight and 7¢ for each additional oz. Therefore, it was the correct postage for a registered airmail letter with more than 3 oz weight (approx. 100g weight). However, my glasses and case already weigh 90g. How much did a pair of glasses weigh in the shatterproof packaging in 1942?

Kevin O'Reilly of the Canadian Military Post Study Group drew my attention to the fact that the NSSC information was incomplete. It should read 6¢ for the first oz weight and 5¢ for each additional oz. Thus, the postage of 61¢ is correct for a registered CAPO airmail letter to Canada weighing up to 10oz. If a wooden box was used for the unbreakable packaging of the glasses, this is quite possible.

Even if it is only the front of a letter, it is a very exciting document that is a tough nut to crack.



Registered airmail letter (front only) sent from Torbay (C.A.P.O. No. 5) to Toronto, Canada on October 26th, 1942. Censormark: Passed by R.C.A.F. Censor