NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER
BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 182
Jan.-Mar 2021

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STUDY GROUP NEWS

- Malcolm Back, Editor

- John Walsh reports that the **Walsh 2022 Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue** Vol 1 & Vol 2, 13th Edition eBook 490 & 454 pgs, and the **2022 British North American Specialized Stamp Catalogue** are now available on line at www.nfldstamps.com. He also sent along this link to an interesting website. https://stampsmarter.org/Learning/TreeNew.html. Check it out.
- Please refer to Page 16 for the Treasurer`s report and a notice regarding dues for 2021.
- Also refer to page 17 for an announcement of a Sparks Auction taking place January 9 – 11, 2021.

BOX CANCELLATIONS OF BELL ISLAND AND BELL ISLAND MINES; AN UPDATE

by Brian Stalker

Newfoundland Newsletter # 177 of Oct-Dec 2019 included my analysis of the box cancellations from Bell Island and Bell Island Mines. At that time I had only a partial strike of BI(ii) and was uncertain of the lettering and dimensions. Recently I was pleased to acquire a complete strike on a cover to Toronto, which is shown below, along with updated data.

Carl Munden also reported some earlier and later dates of other listings as follows:

Bell Island(v) new early date of MAR 30 1927
Bell Island(vi) new late date of JUN 5 1933
Bell Island Mines(iv) new late date of FEB 1 1932

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AN EXHIBIT BY DAVID PIERCEY
The Cancellations of Newfoundland 1865-1908

- continued

QUARTERED CORKS - Continued

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QUARTERED CORKS - Continued

CONCLUSION

While the use of corks and other fancy cancels would continue in very occasional use into the Twentieth Century, this practice had by then all but disappeared due to more and more post offices being supplied with manufactured obliterators of common design, and the resulting near-uniformity of postal obliterators then becoming utilized. Consequently, this short-lived period of postmasters creating their own fancy cancels, ending about 1900, reminds us of a time when the individualism and creativity of postal clerks flourished, and has provided us collectors with a reminder of such postal customs long now since passed.

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THE EARLIEST, NON-ARCHIVAL LETTER FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

by Timothy O'Connor, FRPSL

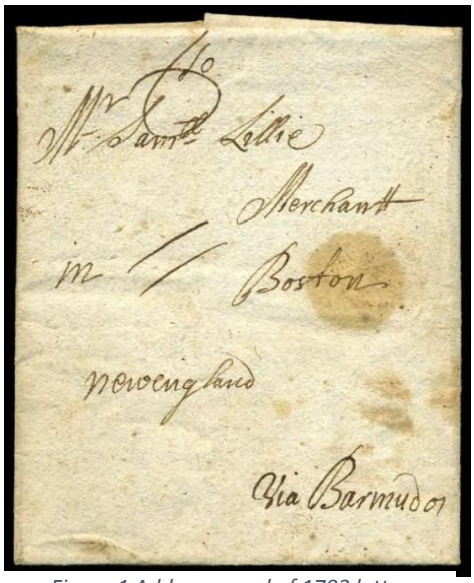

Figure 1 Address panel of 1703 letter

This report documents the earliest, non-archival letter from Newfoundland. The purpose of this report is to introduce the BNAPS family to a 1703 letter from Newfoundland to Boston, via Bermuda. (The address panel is shown in Figure 1.) The letter was written by Captain William Pickering of Salem, Massachusetts, and addressed to Samuel Lillie, at that point a wealthy Boston merchant who would join with others to underwrite commercial maritime ventures. In this particular case, he was a majority owner of the Sloop *Content*, Pickering's vessel. By 1707, Lillie would be destitute, as war and weather conspired to reward him with a series of financial setbacks.

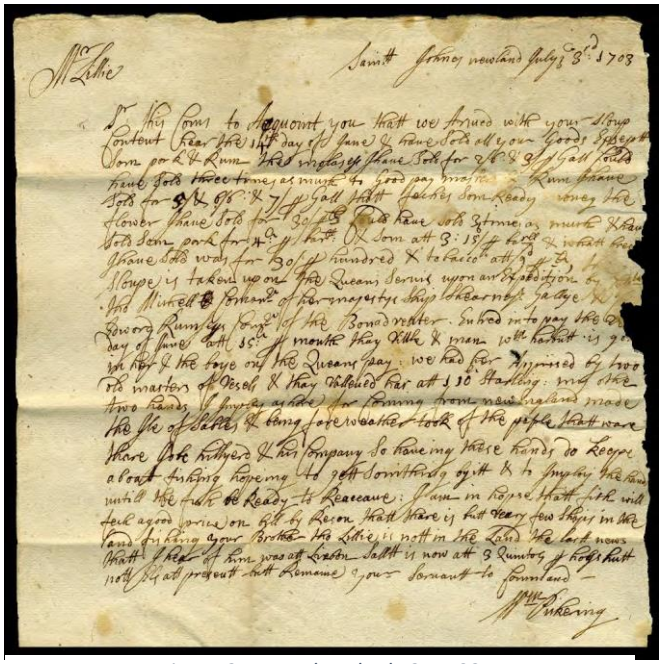

Figure 2 Letter dated July 3, 1703

Captain Pickering was a frequent visitor to St. John's, being Lillie's agent on this voyage, but also acting similarly for other Boston investors.

The letter (Figure 2) is datelined "Saint John's Newland July 3, 1703". He reports his successful sales, assistance in a military cause and hopes for a successful voyage to Europe…

"Mr. Lillie

Sr this comes to Acquaint you that we Arrived with your Sloop Content hear the 4th day of June & have sold all your goods except some pork and rum The molasses I have sold for 2/6 & 3/pr Gall I could have sold three times as much to good paymasters Rum I have sold for 5/ & 6/6 & 7/pr Gall That feches some ready money The flower I have sold for 30/pr (?) Could have sold three times as much & have sold some pork for 4 (?) pr Barrl & some att 3:15p & what bread I have sold for 30/pr hundred & tobacco all /9p pr Oz. Sloop is taken upon the Queen's Service upon an Expedition bt Thom Mitchell Commndr of Her Majesty's Shp Shearness (?) Galley Edw Rumley Commandr of Bonadventure. Entered into pay (?) day of June att (?) per month they (?) & a man Wm Harbuttis in her & a boye on the Queen's pay We had her appraised by two old Masters of vessels and they valued her att 130 (?) Sterling My other two Hands I (?) ashore for coming home from New England made the Ile of Sables & being fare weather took off the people that were there (?) Hillyerd & his Company so having these hands to keep a boat fishing hoping to get something of itt & to imploy hands until the fish be ready to rearrive I am in hopes that fish will fetch a good price on (?) by reason that there is but very few ships in the land fishing. Your Brother Thomas Lillie is not in the Land The last news I hear of him he was in Lisbon Saltt is now at 3 Quintos pr Hogshead not at present Remain your Servant to command Wm Pickering"

Editor`s Note: See BNA Topics, Volume 77, No. 3, Whole number 564, pp45-47 for the complete story.

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NEWFOUNDLAND:1919 CARIBOU ISSUE 15¢ DENOMINATION ITS' TRUE INK INGREDIENT STRUCTURE DISCOVERY

- John M. Walsh *FRPSC*

In the 1919 Caribou stamp series of Newfoundland twelve denominations were released from 1¢ up to 36¢. Each denomination had re-orders sent from the Newfoundland Post Office and these were printed at different times of their usable life cycle. Some denominations had as many as six re-orders.

It is commonly observed that when re-orders are printed, there are often differences in the same ink colour intensities. Collectors call these shades. One collector's eyes might see a different colour shade which another collector does not see as different. This provides enjoyment in stamp collecting and sometimes confusion.

This article focuses only on the 15¢ denomination of this 1919 issue. This poorly imaged animal, since its creation, has been tormented by many 'research' philatelists. They have commented on the look of the antlers, asked why the mouth is open and commented on the words used inside the stamp design. The ink colour of this stamp has also been called into dispute.

You may wonder why the colour might be in dispute. From its obvious look, it presents as a blue colour. Yes, you can find examples in a lighter blue shade (see fig 1). So, in general, there are blue and light blue colours. Some will try to divide the shades further into lesser intensities, but at the end of the day it is only shades of the same blue colour.

The problem that raises its ugly head is that some have tried to suggest that two different inks, having different blue colours, were used to print this 15¢ denomination and much has been discussed about its true colour. Even stamp certifiers have certified that they can see that two different inks were used, one being Prussian Blue. When examples of the stamp are sent out to get a certificate, only some of those presented will get certified as being of the Prussian Blue colour. The expertizing group does charge a fee to provide a certificate that will state 'yes' or 'no' to it being Prussian Blue. As we all know, these certificates are perceived to lend credibility and enhancement to that certified item when it is offered for sale. *And yes, it is only an opinion.*

So why is it important if the stamp is deemed to be Prussian Blue or not? If we look back at past books and catalogues on the issue we find the following:-

Poole and Huber in their 1922 book described the colour as deep blue. Boggs Newfoundland book of 1942 described it as dark blue. The Scott 1952 catalogue also uses the term dark blue. Holmes Specialized 1968 catalogue describes it as deep blue, a term also used by the Robson Lowe book of 1973. The first mention I can find of Prussian Blue comes in the 1977 Unitrade catalogue which listed shades of Indigo and Prussian Blue; the latter with a 4x value. The 2005 edition of this same catalogue listed the same two shades but the value multiplier for the Prussian Blue shade was now 3x. Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth and British Empire 1840 – 1970 catalogue of 2010 listed shades of Indigo and Prussian Blue; the latter with a 6x value. Walsh Newfoundland Specialized eCatalogues from 2012 and 2014 listed three shades; dark blue, bright blue at 2x and Prussian Blue at 3x. By the 2016 and 2018 editions of this same catalogue, the value multiplier for the Prussian Blue shade had been removed (no value shown) and it was noted that this shade required a certificate. The 2016 and 2020 editions of the aforementioned Stanley Gibbons catalogue listed shades of Indigo and Prussian Blue with the latter now having a 7x value mark up. The 2019 and 2020 editions of the Scott Specialized Catalogue of classic stamps and covers from 1840 to 1940 listed two shades, Scott 124 and Scott 124b Prussian Blue with a 10x price mark up. The Walsh 2020 eCatalogue has listed only two shades, blue and light blue with the same valuation.

Figure 1

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The trend, in recent years, to distinguish a specific 'Prussian Blue' shade and to give it a greater and greater price differential is clear.

From 2014 onward, the author, editor of the *Newfoundland Specialised Stamp eCatalogue*, has been asking many a philatelist and stamp certifier how you can tell which stamp is Prussian Blue versus plain blue when Prussian Blue is a specifically made ink that happens to give a blue colour? A reasonable request you would think!

Many interesting responses were received. 'I can tell by the subtle differences in shade' being the choice of most responders. Some certifiers compared the stamp colour by eye against the Pantone colour chips. Certainly not a very scientific way, was my way of thinking. All eyes see colours differently; definitely male examiners. You will not need all the digits on one hand to list the female examiners!

Because cataloguers have deliberately listed two definite and specific ink colours with a very differential valuation, a dedicated search for a scientific means to give closure on the two colours listed, Indigo Blue and Prussian Blue, was undertaken. With the distinctive cataloguing, it seems that everyone forgets that the Prussian Blue colour is determined by the ingredients used in its ink preparation. Prussian Blue itself is simply a specific ink that has a blue colour.

It is recorded by Harry Huber in Poole and Huber published in 1922 (very close to the time of ordering and release of the Caribou issue) that the initial Caribou stamp order was received in St. John's, Newfoundland on 2nd January 1919 and he provides the stated delivered quantity for the 15¢ value as 50,000. Shortly thereafter, the contractor Whitehead Morris Ltd was further ordered by the Newfoundland Government to provide a re-order of 25,000 of each of the high denominations to be given direct to the Newfoundland High Commissioner in London. No delivery of this re-order was made to St. John's, they were for specific sales in England. The contractor had their printer De La Rue directed to print this additional 25,000 order after the initial order had already been finished and sent out. Future researchers suggest that this 15¢ re-order seems to have had a different blue shade to the original. The difference in the blue colour was noticed and a specific name was assigned. Cataloguers picked up on the two blue name differences and listed them with different valuations.

Information on Newfoundland stamps has been released by Robert H. Pratt in many a publication. Stamp collectors would be seriously lacking information without his research. However, some of the information he published has his opinion embedded into it. At times, readers have accepted this to be fact.

The Collectors Club of Chicago Pratt digital files provide all readers with freedom to study the images and written statements as provided by Pratt. From these CCC Pratt digital files is found and shown a 15¢ imperforated lower right marginal block having HC initials and a date of 28/11/18. Pratt makes a point of deliberating stating '*note the colour of the 15¢ which is INDIGO'*. He states that 13 Dec (no year) was the last date of the last stamp to be printed on the first order (shown is the 36¢ having HC 13 Dec 18 on it). He says on another slide image that shows a set of perforated upper left corner blocks '*is believed to have come from sets sold by the Newfoundland Commission in London'* It is also felt that they were printed after the first run and thus have different shades (lighter). He specifically states that the 15¢ value *'is the PRUSSIAN BLUE colour*.' On another slide #2-1510 showing perforated blocks, with an upper left corner 15¢ different block from the previous, he states '*the 15¢ value is the INDIGO colour*'. Whilst some have placed great store by these comments, it is important to remember that **these are his (Pratt's) opinions** assigning colour names to the 15¢ value not the printer or the contractor. As to the date that Pratt created these digital files, that is unclear but they have different numbering in the top left sheet margins. To the author it did not make sense to have another different ink composition made up to print a specific re-order.

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In the search for a more scientific answer I sought out chemistry professor (emeritus) Richard Judge who, armed with scientific instruments, has been studying and publishing his research findings on stamp ink analysis. He was approached and asked if he would do a scientific analysis to determine if there were really two different ink ingredient consistencies. He agreed to do this and would do it with the help of the author and Garfield Portch, a member of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation (VGG).

Richard Judge was given a selection of uncertified and certified 'Prussian Blue' stamps that were gathered from a variety of sources to be analyzed alongside a number of stamps deemed to be in the normal 'blue' shade. He used the VSC 6000 Reflectance, XRF and ATR-FTIR spectroscopy instruments. The basic question he was asked was 'Does a Prussian Blue Shade Variety Exist for the 15¢ Newfoundland 1919 Trail of the Caribou Issue?'

With this direction, Richard Judge made use of a variety of scientific instruments at his disposal. His detailed findings are presented below by the author in a shortened format. The results provide the conclusion for all stamp collectors.

Abstract:- ***Philatelic catalogues list two major blue shades for the 15c Newfoundland Trail of the Caribou stamp. This study showed that the ink chemistry, as determined by XRF, ATR-FTIR and reflectance spectroscopies, is the same for three certified 'Prussian Blue' stamps and 34 standard blue stamps. Based on the known properties of Prussian blue pigment that is present in all copies and is likely the sole colouring agent, this study concludes that separate listings for this stamp are not supported. Clearly, shades variations do exist, but not a different ink***

Introduction:- philatelists think that shade determination is more art than science. This analysis shifts the emphasis towards a quantitative scientific determination. Summarized are the results of X-Ray Flourescence (XRF), Attenuated Total Reflectance – Fourier Transform Infrared (ATR-FTIR) and Visible and Near IR Reflectance spectroscopic studies. Published results in the scientific literature about this pigment and fillers are presented along with research conclusions.

Experimental Details:- John Walsh supplied eight uncertified copies along with one copy certified by the APS Expertizing Service (APEX) as Prussian Blue. Garfield Portch of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation Expertizing Service (VGG Expertizing or VGG) supplied two normal copies, a block of four normal and their standard copy for Prussian Blue determinations. Richard Judge, retired chemistry professor and analyser supplied 23 uncertified copies, one used and one copy with a Royal Philatelic Society of London (RPSL) certificate as Prussian Blue. The XRF tests were performed with Bruker Tracer Vi with a thin A1 filter at an excitation energy of 20KV and a current of 70uA. The Infrared studies used a Thermo Nicolet 6700 FTIR with a 'Smart Orbit' diamond micro ATR accessory. Spectra were recorded at 4 and a few selected at $2cm^{-1}$ resolution with a minimum of 32 scans. The spectra were uncorrected for ATR artifacts. Reflectance spectra were recorded using Foster Freeman VSC6000/HS comprehensive examination system for stamps. The copies remaining were analysed with a higher resolution Ocean Optics USB4000 reflectance spectrometer and a coaxial fibre optic reflectance probe.

Discussion:- Instrumentation results shown in fig 2 present a representative XRF spectrum of a high and a low calcium content stamp. X-ray fluorescence will only give information about the elements present in a sample, not the chemical compounds that contain these elements. As indicated, iron (Fe) is strongly present whilst calcium (Ca) and potassium (K) are clearly present but at less concentration and variable concentration.

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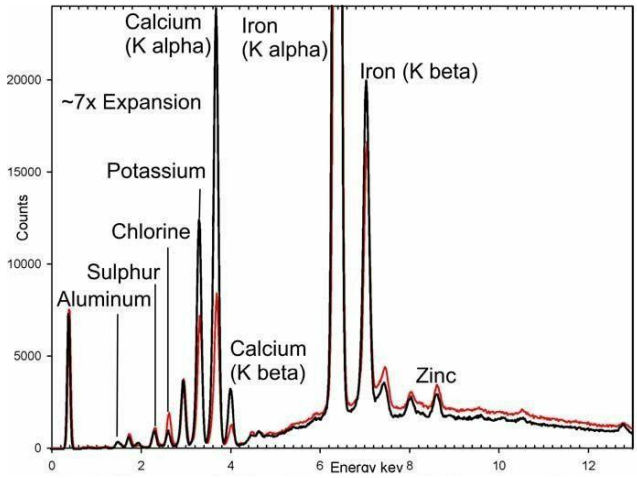

Fig 2 XRF spectrum of a higher calcium content stamp (black)versus a lower calcium content stamp (red). Except for concentration differences in calci- um, potassium and chlorine the two groups of stamps share identical elemental compositions.

The elements aluminium (Al), chlorine (Cl), phosphorous (P), sulphur (S) and zinc (Zn) are present but in trace amounts. As an identification technique, this is as far as this XRF will take us. The instrument is limited to elements heavier than sodium (Na) and thus the bulk of the elements that make up the stamp are 'invisible' such as carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen. A further limitation in interpreting the chemical makeup of the stamp lies in the deep penetrating powers of X-rays. Both the thin layer of ink and the paper itself contribute to the spectrum. Nonetheless, all examples, including the certified copies, show amazing similarity in the elements present. The absence of lead (Pb) and/or barium (Ba) in all the spectra is significant. Stamps of this era typically contained Pb, primarily as 'white lead' which was used as a diluent to moderate the intense colour of the pigment. Ba in the form of barium sulphate was another intense white diluent. Another common diluent is Ca in the form of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$ or chalk) and this is the diluent in use here (see fig 3 overleaf). The trace amount of Zn could indicate the use of either zinc oxide (ZnO) or zinc sulphide (ZnS) both of which are white compounds.

The XRF has shown that calcium (Ca) atoms or ions are present in the stamp although the molecular or salt compound responsible for the signal cannot be determined by XRF alone. However, Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy will give different signals for the various possible sources of Ca. In figure 3 the major absorption peaks due to 'Prussian Blue', calcium carbonate and cellulose are indicated. FTIR has unequivocally shown that the pigment 'Prussian Blue' is present in **all** the samples. This pigment is discussed later. Cellulose from the paper is seen from both the ink and paper and is a consequence of the engraving process that leaves much of the paper surface exposed.

Both the spectra from the XRF and FTIR instruments show a partitioning of the samples into two groups based on their calcium content. Typical spectra are shown in fig 4 overleaf. A limited sample size suggested a 4:1 (higher:lower) partition. As shown in fig 5, the certified copies are mixed between the two limits.

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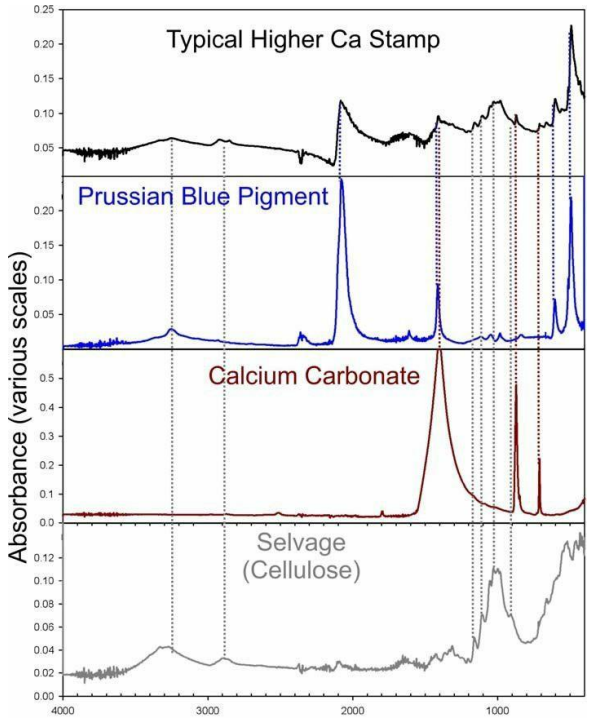

Fig 3 A representative sample of the three major com- pounds identified in the high Ca content stamps.

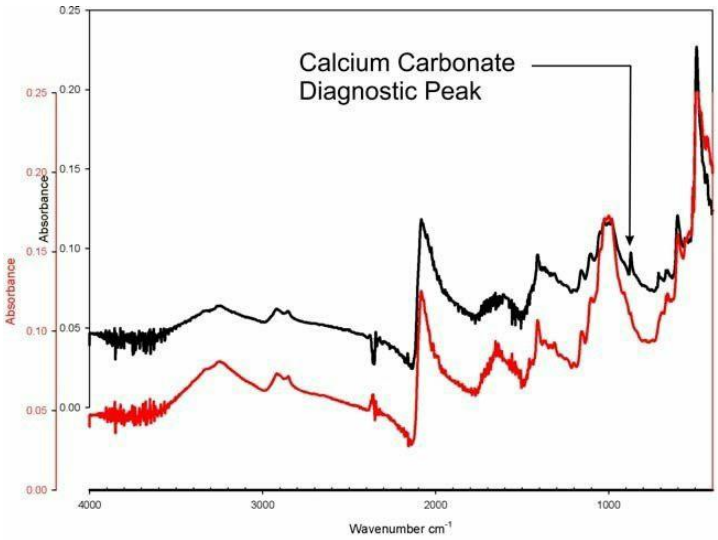

Fig 4 ATR- FTIR spectra comparing a representative high calcium carbonate stamp (black)with a low calcium carbonate stamp (red). Note the 'Y' axes are split to better show the two spectra.

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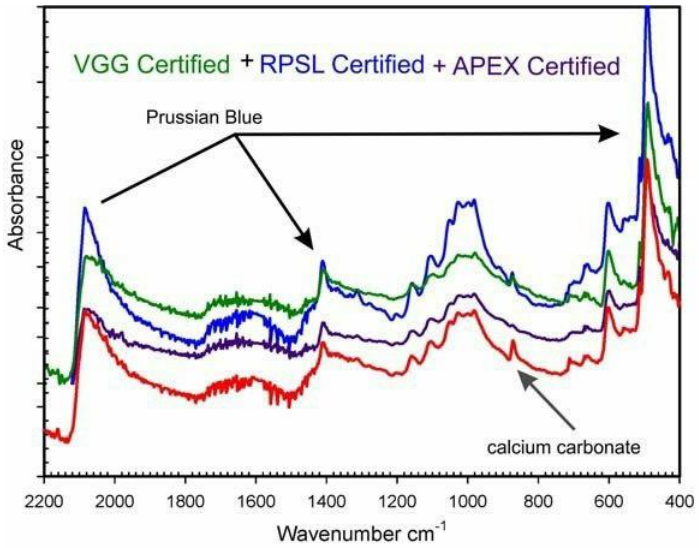

Fig 5 The three certified Prussian Blue copies (upper plots) compared to one of the thirty higher calcium carbonate stamps (lower plot in red).

The reflectance spectrum is the one most easily interpreted as a colour or a shade. Small changes in the spectrum can lead to noticeable shade changes as perceived by the eye. For the analysis, a large area of heavy inking was chosen to maximize the ink contribution – see fig 6. Nonetheless, a contribution by the white of the paper influences the reflectance curve. In general, all stamps were dark, approaching an over-inked condition. As a consequence, the reflection spectra are grouped near the bottom of the plot.

Figure 6 Stamp design showing the area used for the tests

Figure 7 overleaf shows the VSC6000 reflectance spectra of 13 uncertified and 2 certified copies. Although the curves are similar in shape, each curve is unique. In a second experiment. An additional 21 stamps and a RPSL certified copy had their reflectance spectra measured by a different instrument and with a different reflected light col- lection geometry. For this experiment, the CIEL*ab values were calculated from the reflectance spectra. This mathematical technique yields two numbers, a* and b* which serve as the axes in a two-dimensional plot. This method is often used to catalogue shade differences (*see ref 1 page 12*). If shades exist, the (a*b*) pairs for the stamps partition (more or less) into small clusters or islands. As figure 8 shows, the plot for this issue indicates that the RPSL copy is not unique and indeed no obvious partitioning occurs for this Newfoundland stamp.

The spectra show amazing similarity in the elements present. The mirror image plot shown in figure 9 illustrates this. No discernible difference is seen.

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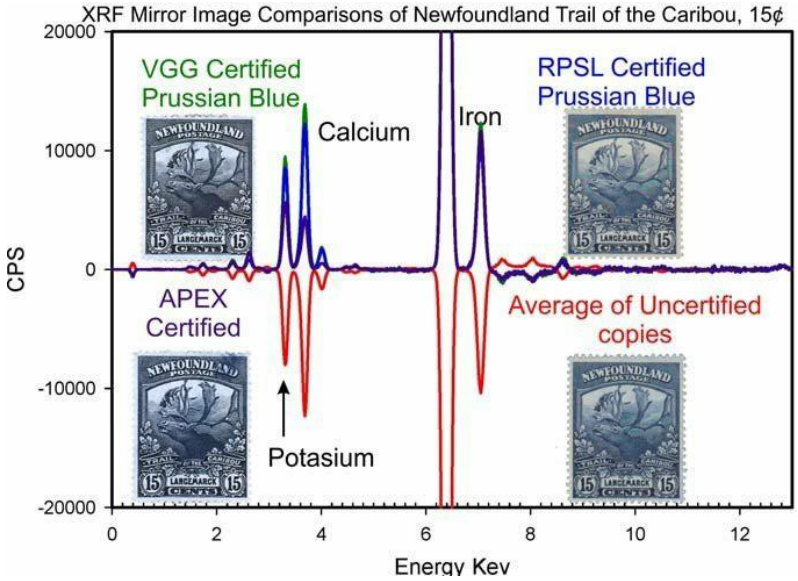

Fig 9 Mirror image plot. The upper part of the chart shows the spectra of the VGG certified, RPSL certified and APEX certified Prussian Blue copies. Note the almost exact match of the lower part of the chart showing the spectrum of the uncertified copies (shown in red) for the elements present and their relative concentrations

Some information concerning Prussian Blue:- Prussian Blue was a com- mon blue pigment used in the early 1900's as an additive to printing inks. It is a compound containing the cyanide group (CN) along with two oxidation states (charges) of iron, Fe2+ and Fe3+. There are several methods of preparation both in the early 20th century and at present (see ref 2; page 9694). The literature talks of two forms of Prussian Blue, insoluble and soluble although, in reality, both are highly insoluble compounds. Further, there are multiple ways of arriving at these two 'solubilities'. Of particular note, is that the method of preparation of the pigment will alter the physical properties such as 'hue, tinting strength and hiding power properties' (see ref 2; page 9700). Different preparations give rise to different chemistries. One possibility is a Prussian Blue with only iron, the cyanide group and water molecules. Other preparations will show potassium (K), sodium (Na) or the ammonium ion group (NH4) as part of their make-up along with water.

The preparation method around the turn of the 20th century is from the method used by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the United States (see ref 3; page 42). Their method gave two forms of Prussian Blue. One method produced a solid which chemists at the US Bureau of Engraving and Printing called 'Prussian Blue'. The second method also produced a solid which they called 'China Blue'. Both forms started with the same potassium containing compound to produce an intermediate compound called 'Berlin White'. This compound was then reacted with different oxidizing chemicals to produce the two forms. Because both compounds are intensely blue, the final ink was diluted with a white solid compound. The perceived hue, however, is dependent on the thickness of the ink covering the paper. The hue for both compounds is blue, 'Prussian Blue' being the darker of the two. Today both compounds are called 'Prussian Blue'. Shade intensities do occur.

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Conclusions:-

The FTIR spectra has conclusively shown that all the stamps examined contain the pigment 'Prussian Blue'. The whitening agent used was calcium carbonate. There are no lead compounds in the ink, although Pb compounds were a common and preferred diluting agent. The stamp paper is composed primarily of cellulose and FTIR was unable to identify other compounds. The FTIR spectra of all stamps are remarkably similar.

The findings show no evidence of another pigment used in the ink.

There is no discernable difference in the X-ray spectra between the VGG certified copy, the APEX copy, the RPSL copy and the other stamps. All stamps contain potassium. By carefully restricting the exposed area of a stamp, the ink free margin of the stamp at the perforations shows that potassium is in the paper but the intensity is low. The batch to batch variations in the oxidation of Prussian Blue from Berlin White will influence particle size and thus shade. The reflectance spectra show small variations from each other.

The actual spectra from all sources show little or no difference. The VGG sample has higher Prussian Blue pigment concentration as shown by the Fe count in the XRF spectrum (second highest) and the absorbance (second highest) from the FTIR spectrum. Measuring was done from the same area of the stamps for all three instruments.

The over-inking may factor as a unique shade. But given the well documented scientific literature on the influence of particle size on perceived shade and the shade variation noted by Underwood in the early 1900's and the lack of significant elemental or molecular differences among the two certified copies from the other stamps, it is concluded that it is unable to determine a chemically unique shade for the two certified copies. Until one is able to determine a chemically different ink composition for a unique shade, it is best to only catalogue a single colour designation for this stamp. One can indeed collect visually different shades and call them specific names and thereby confirm that a continuum of shades is possible for this stamp.

References:-

1. Herendeen, David L, James A. Allen and Thomas Lera; 'Philatelic Shade Discrimination Based on Measured Colour', London Philatelist, Vol 120 2011, pp 105 – 117.

2. Samain, Louise, Fernande Grandjean, Gary J. Long, Pauline Martinetto, Pierre Bordet and David Strivay; 'Relationship between the Synthesis of Prussian Blue Pigments, their Colour, Physical Properties and Their Behaviour in Paint Layers'; J. Phys. Chemistry C117, 2013, pp 9693 – 9712.

3. Underwood, Norman and Thomas V. Sullivan; 'The Chemistry and Technolo- gy of Printing Inks, 1915 published in New York by Van Nostrand Co.

General reference was also made of the following work-

Grandjean, Fernande, Lousie Samain and Gary J. Long, 'Characterization and Utilization of Prussian Blue and its pigments'; Dalton Trans 2016, pages 18018 – 18044.

Editor's Note; This article first appeared in Maple Leaves, October 2020 - Volume 36. The reader is also referred to the article by Garfield Portch et al., Newfoundland Newsletter, No.178, Jan.- Mar. 2020.

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UNLISTED NEWFOUNDLAND CONSTANT PLATE VARIETY

- Barry Senior

Most collectors are aware of the Broken A constant plate variety on Scott # 255 shown in Figure 1. This variety occurs at position 49 on the sheet. I have several blocks of 4 showing this variety but when looking at them recently I noticed that the stamp immediately below the Broken A seems to have a constant plate variety as well.

Figure 2

Figure 2

Position 59 has 2 distinct "Scratches". The first one extends from the "T" of Three down through the lower frame line. The other runs from the upper left part of the inner frame to the first leg of the "W" in NEWFOUNDLAND. Figure 2 illustrates this and shows on all 3 blocks (Fig. 3)

Upon finding these varieties I checked through my limited stock of used stamps and interestingly came across one with an Ayre perfin, Type A12, shown below in Fig. 4

This seems like a constant variety but only a check of the proof plates will confirm this for sure. Does anyone have proofs of this issue that might confirm or deny whether this is a Constant variety or just a variety that occurred briefly during a short printing run.

Figure 3

Figure 4

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THE SC28II NEWFOUNDLAND GASH ON THE NOSE, AND SOME OTHER VARIETIES

- Earl Noss

This is an example of a Sc28ii pos 95, Newfoundland Gash on the Nose variety which has been in the catalogue for many years now (Figures 1 & 2). I believe this is really a misplaced entry & not just a variety.

Figure 1: Sc28ii - position 95

Figure 2a: Sc28TC - position 95

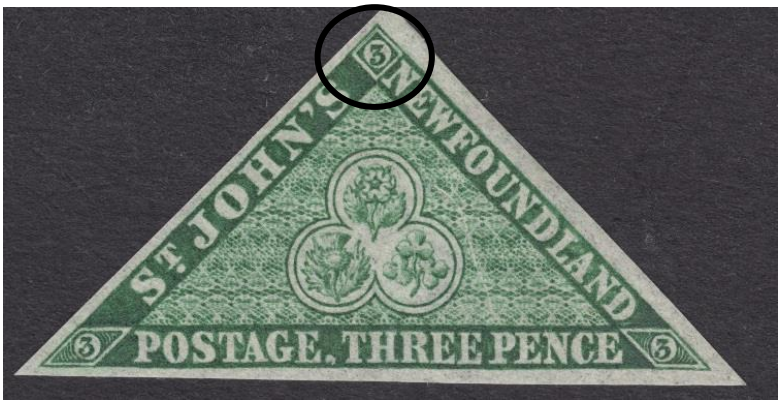
Figure 2b: Sc28ii - position 95
Editor`s note: Contrast changed to make the marks more visible

If we look at the mark on the Queens nose it looks like it came from the Queens eye, shifting down & to the left. If we also look at the bottom of the belt there is a mark below in the lower margin which comes from the end of the belt, which I believe is part of the misplacement. In some of the letters there seems to be some very light marks as well.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER
BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP
Number 182
Jan–Mar 2021

THE SC28II NEWFOUNDLAND GASH ON THE NOSE, AND SOME OTHER VARIETIES

- conclusion



Some other varieties I have found include this Sc.11a that shows a faint line inside the upper left corner of the upper value box.

The two Caribou Sc.115's show a plate scratch that starts in the upper right hand corner and extends through the E of cent of the first stamp and appears to line up and extend through the O of Newfoundland and down to the caribou's nose on the lower stamp. Has anyone seen these varieties before?

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- Martin Goebel

Financial Statement as of December 31, 2020

31-Dec-2019	Balance Forward from Previous Year		$1,690.64
	BNAPS Stipend for 2019		100.00
	1 Membership dues paid in arrears		5.00
	2 Membership dues paid in advance		12.64
	Advertising Revenue		50.00
	Service Charges (Cheques, etc.)	20.00	
	Newsletter Postage (4 issues)	229.67	
	Paper and Copying	209.91	
	Totals	459.58	167.64
31-Dec-2020	Balance on hand		1398.70

You may remember that we had a discussion last year regarding access to the newsletter online and the question of membership dues. We made the decision at that time that we would not collect dues for 2020, and we would make the newsletter available online with no delay. I believe that has been a success and we have welcomed some new members as a result. We proposed the following fee schedule for 2021 at one of the ZOOM meetings and since there were no objections, we have adopted the following rates. Thank you for your ongoing support and interest.

Malcolm Back, Chairman

------✂---------- **2021 Membership Application / Change of Information Form 2021** ----------✂----

BNAPS Newfoundland Study Group

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Postal Code: _____ **Email:** _____

Telephone: (Home): _____ (Office): _____

Annual dues: Canadian Dollars: $5.00 email; $10.00 paper copy mailed
US Dollars: $5.00 email; $10.00 paper copy mailed
British Pound: £3.00 email; £12.00 paper copy mailed

Please make your cheque or money order payable to:

BNAPS Newfoundland Study Group
Care of the Treasurer
Martin Goebel, 13 O'Mara Place, St. John's NL A1A 5B7, Canada
Goebel@nf.sympatico.ca

All new members are requested to kindly remit a copy of this form for accounting and mailing. Thank you!

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

SPARKS AUCTIONS

Our upcoming January 9th - 11th, 2021 sale will feature an important selection of Newfoundland stamps and postal history. The "Western Holding" collection of Newfoundland postal history is no doubt the largest selection of its kind offered in the last decade. The collection consists of mostly 1865 to 1920s material, including covers, postcards and stationery, with a wide assortment of frankings, rates, postmarks and other special attributes. The stamps offered are from two old time collections, and contain many rare items not often seen, such as mint blocks, essays, proofs, and more.

Lot #461
#TSP1
Trade Sample Proof

Lot #462
#3 Mint full OG pair

Lot 465
Rare #5 used pair
one of three known

Lot #494
#25TSP
Trade Sample Proof
in Yellow Green

Lot #1049 #P5
1889 Rare 2c on 1c Surcharged
Stationery Post Card

Lot #975
15c Rate Cover to Australia, mailed from St John's on FEB.9.1889 and addressed to Melbourne, Australia, through San Francisco

Lot #489
#25DP Large Die Proof

Lot #487
#24P, 25P, 28P Ca. 1868 1c, 5c and 12c
Values in a Se-Tenant Strip of Three, from the Top Row of the Trade Sample Sheet

1770 Woodward Drive, Suite 101, OTTAWA, CANADA, K2C 0P8
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www.sparks-auctions.com

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