



NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 186
Jan.-Mar. 2022

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STUDY GROUP NEWS

REMINISCING ABOUT MY STAMP COLLECTOR FRIEND; TERRY 'HARRY' HARRIS

by John M Walsh

A great character if ever there was one! He and I met in 1973 at the Marine Sciences Research Laboratory (MSRL). Terry was the onsite technician who kept all my electronic machines running. We were talking one day about our outside interest hobbies and discovered we had a common interest; mine was Newfoundland stamps while his was more diversified including stamps, coins and many other collectables. Madness, I said to him, its stamps that offer more history! From there a friendship commenced and continued.

Terry was first introduced to me by friend Freddy Murrin as 'Harry'. Fred was known as 'Monty' by Terry. What mad names were assigned to friends that lasted, forever.

He told me of his car accident that sounded similar to a song done by Buddy Wasisname & the Other Fellas; where he plowed his way off the road down into the bushes. When Terry recovered he had lost the focal point in an eye. But he could still pass eye tests. He had memorized the charts! He could overcome any obstacle.

Back to stamps. In our earlier times he smoked. He said one day he wanted to get a Balbo stamp; then cost was about \$400. He said he could not afford it. So, I suggested that as a package of cigs was \$5 why not stop smoking and give me the money and I would save it for his Balbo stamp. He took up the challenge and got his Balbo and never smoked again.

Harry was a yard sale hunter. He and Hazel besides doing the St. John's area, often went to Nova Scotia to do their great 50mile road sale. As they were so successful the Nova Scotians paid attention. He even showed many friends he met there how to utilize the eBay format. As the years passed the road became longer to 100 miles and when it was noticed that they were not intimidated I believe it was extended to 150miles! Or so I have been told. Unbelievable items they found over there.

He was an avid revenue stamp collector. I believe he was ahead of the revenue stamp interest curve. To find information on Newfoundland revenue stamps he had to resort to the Colonial building archives. He practically lived there for a year examining all the records that they could figure out that had information on revenue stamps. He set the research direction that others would have to follow. What he found, further enabled Peter de Groot and then myself, to build on his findings.





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I remember an item he wanted that was being sold by Robert Lee Auctions. It was a naturalization document. He called Bob up and asked what Bob thought the item may go for. Bob suggested possibly \$800 to which Terry told him to put \$900 on it. He continued talking with Bob and then came back to this item. He then told Bob he had changed his mind and to put \$3500 on it. Utter silence and a thump on the floor; Bob had dropped the phone and didn't get to reply for a few minutes. After much stammering the value was book entered with the admonishment that if it was going past that offer Bob was to call him. When Harry wanted to own a Newfoundland Transportation stamp, he saw the values being charged when they would appear. To get the necessary coin he took to eBay where, God help us, everything will end up on the site for sale. His sales and techniques took off. He got his transportation stamp.

Now to display his revenue stamp collection required ingenuity. These stamps were found on documents, on tobacco cans and even on a glass alcohol bottle. Only way to show them was on Plexiglas mounts placed onto a table. Specialty forms were handmade by him. We, Sharon and I, with Terry, Hazel, and Jeremy went to Chicago for a 2000 BNAPS convention. He took his material and the show helped him place the material onto tables at the end of the frames were his documents and stamps were mounted. Talk about oohs and aahs being heard at the show. Never before was this manner of displaying done at a stamp show. People who saw it are still talking about it on message boards. His exhibit did well in passing knowledge onto others. What a time we had. Sharon and I remember we went into downtown Chicago. While walking there, Jeremy was stopped by a girl who admired his bright blue hair colour; her hair was bright red. They stopped to exchange achievement methods while we chuckled and moved on.

Back at the show Terry found another event occurring on the floor below. Here he found eBay with their table. He and I approached. He introduced himself and his eBay sale name. Well talk about being welcomed. They were able to see his sales record with them. Fawning immediately occurred. The free hand-outs he was given were astronomical!

The following year he and I applied to do a Fredericton stamp show. We were driving over; too expensive to carry on the airplane the boxes he had. Well, he had me drive all over Nova Scotia seeing his friends and what he could buy! Finally, we got to Fredericton New Brunswick. We checked into the hotel we had been booked into, where the show was supposed to take place. We got our room and Harry said he wanted a tea and proceeded to get his hot pot out to boil water. I said I would wander around to see where set up was. I came back telling Harry I could not find the group or set up room. I left to do more searching everywhere. But no joy. When I came back to our room there was Terry on his knees. I thought he was praying that we had gotten here safely. But I was sadly mistaken. He was in the process of scrapping the fuzz off the carpet and gluing it into a pile to fill a hole where the hot pot had melted the carpet. He hauled the floor lamp over the much higher spot, saying no one would move the lamp when cleaning. Laugh like madmen we did. I told him there was no show to be found at the hotel. He said he was tired and told me to go and do a better search. I did. I was gone for over an hour. I came back and opened the door. The room was full of smoke.

What the hell. I looked at the bed and there was Terry asleep. His arm had hit the lamp shade above the bed, and it was on fire. Cheeses. We got the window open and did much fanning to get the smoke out of the room. I told him the stamp show was not at this hotel. It was at the other hotel.

Ours was called the Fredericton Hotel while the other was very original in name as Hotel Fredericton. We now had to get out of the hotel we were in (nearly destroyed) and got up the street to the other. Palpations of the heart was very evident, but we escaped unscathed. We even got to go up to Bathurst where he plundered Gary Lyon's stockroom. The items he found would occupy another adventure page.

Hazel and Terry often stopped by our house after their local yard, garage sales for a cuppa. At one time they were over to our house one evening around 7 pm with several couple friends for a social. Well a joke was told and before we could finish laughing Terry put forth another joke and then another. Somewhere around 11 pm we had to call it a night as the Lodges had to go home as they were in enormous fits of laughter. A time for sure.



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Other happenings I will leave unmentioned as many of us have been with Harry when they occurred. Hazel and Jeremy please accept our condolences on your loss. I and many other stamp collectors have had a great relationship with you, Jeremy (Jass) and Terry. God bless. Terry has left us with many fine memories.

You will not soon be forgotten. Thank you Harry. I bet you have them rolling in the clouds already. Rest easy.

Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain Founders Trophy



Congratulations to John Walsh and Robin Moore on being awarded the CPSGB Founders Trophy for their Newfoundland article on the Discoveries in Design Sizes. You join an illustrious club!

Regards Graham Searle editor of *Maple Leaves*

The Founders Trophy is the premier award of the Society. It is awarded for work considered by the Judging Committee to be the best subject of ORIGINAL or INTENSIVE research in any branch of British North American Philately.

Unlike all the other Society trophies, the Founder's Trophy award is determined by a Judging Committee which comprises the President, Immediate Past President and Fellows of the Society.

Congratulations Robin and John from your Study Group

A Royal Philatelic Society London Event

Study Group member Richard Berry FRPSL will be presenting 42 frames of Newfoundland philately on behalf of Camellia Plc to the Royal Philatelic Society London. The display will be at 15 Abchurch Lane in London from 1pm on Thursday 24 March 2022. Any Study Group members in London on that day are welcome to attend - if not a member of the RPSL you can attend as a guest but will need to contact the RPSL in advance. Please note it is a physical display not virtual one. <https://www.rpsl.org.uk/News-Events-Meetings>

New Member Julius Hayek

I live on the rock at the other end of the country, Vancouver Island. Am a member of the Cowichan Valley Stamp Club. Been a stamp collector, like most, somewhat on and off, for over 60 years. My collecting interests are Canada and Hungary. I've always liked Newfoundland stamps, as they are generally beautifully designed and printed. I don't have a large collection of Newfoundland so far and am looking forward to learning about them through your study group. Martin kindly sent the latest newsletter, that I have not had a chance to read yet. My wife and I camped around Newfoundland for about 5 weeks in 2019. Enjoyed every day and every place. Mostly we're thinking of all the places that we missed, so hope to do another trip someday. In case you are wondering, I was born in Hungary and lived there till 14, hence the Hungarian collection (not to mention their many beautiful editions).

Julius Hayek



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Newfoundland: Discoveries in design sizes

1932 First Resources; 1933 Gilbert; 1937 Long Coronation; 1938 Royal Family issues

by John M. Walsh, RPSC and Robin Moore

- **proves Printing Press Types** used by Perkins Bacon & Co
- **disproves allegations that perf. 13.3 x 13.3** was done by Waterlow & Sons
- **proves large 21 mm image sized** 1932 First Resources were printed by Perkins Bacon & Co which belie assertions that assign this achievement only to Waterlow & Sons

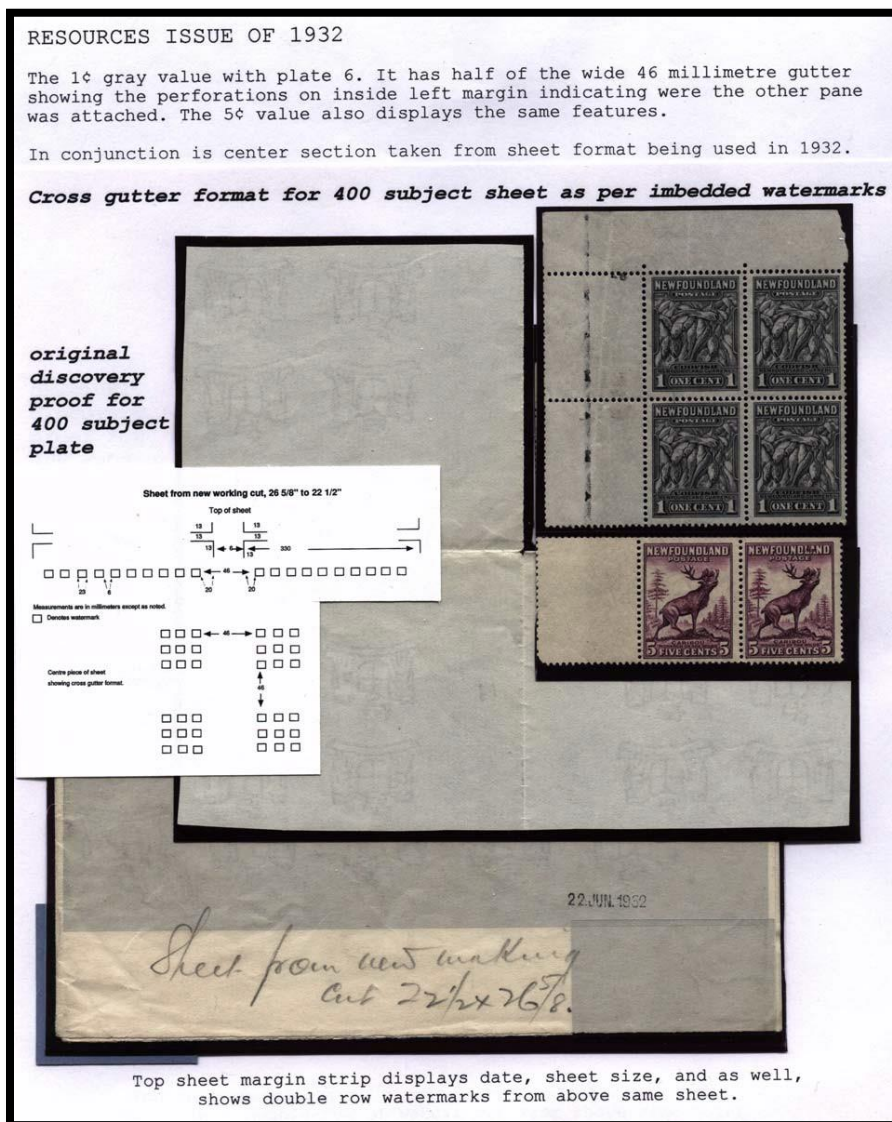
In 1931 Newfoundland watermarked stamp paper was introduced. The Newfoundland Government had requested that their stamp paper was to have watermarks positioned onto it, the Newfoundland Coat of Arms was chosen. They were to be positioned so that each stamp would be printed on top of it. Perkins Bacon & Co. was retained by the Newfoundland stamp contractor, John Dickinson & Co, to do the design size and engrave the print plate. The printer sets the outline for how they want individual watermarks to be placed into the paper.

The papermaker, Croxley Mills, then does the positioning on to the paper making screen as per the outlines. The engraving manner of plate printing known to be in use by Perkins Bacon & Co at this time is the wet paper printing technique. It uses ungummed stamp paper to print on. For the printer to have ungummed stamp paper it confirms that is the way the papermaker shipped the paper. Croxley Mills made the watermarked stamp sheets sized as 22 1/2 in. x 26 e in.

Co-author Walsh owned the sheet in the format shown. It had no gum on it.

The sheet consisted of 400 watermark subjects positioned in the format of 4 panes that were separated by horizontal and vertical gutters having 100 subjects in each pane set in a layout of 10 horiz. x 10 vert. subjects. Cutting marks to enable pane separation can be seen set into the sheet margins. With ungummed paper the type the printer uses the wet printing technique which is done by:

- making a printing plate that had four panes each having 100 subjects engraved upon it;
- having the paper dampened, because wet paper enables better impressions;
- printing plate die was covered in ink; excess removed; pressure is applied to press ink into the wet paper;
- paper dried; gum applied; gum dried; perforations done;





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- then that single four pane sheet was divided into panes of 10 horiz. x 10 vert. subjects for Post Office use
- Wet paper printing technique is confirmed from marketplace observations. With this technique, OFFSETS (image is a reverse of front) can be found under the gum. Offsets are created on the following printed sheet underside. Because when landing on the previously still wet inked sheet the ink transfers to the underside. The wet sheets need to be dried before gum application. The colour-of-issue on watermarked stamp paper are found ungummed. Therefore, no offsets will be on top of gum. Sheet-fed rotary press wet printing enables faster stamp sheet production. For those stamp denominations required in massive quantities, rotary press printing would be the choice. For orders of lesser demands, sheet-fed flatbed wet press printing would be the choice.

Detailed understanding of these press types was received from researcher Julian J. Goldberg, through his personal communications and from his own and co-author Walsh collaborative published research findings. Their research had to do with the presses being specifically used in Canada to print its stamps in this time period.

Examined are the Newfoundland stamp material that came from the estate acquisitions made by stamp dealer Kasimir Bileski; often known as Kas or K. Bileski. He had acquired the estate of Alfred John Hubbard, Chairman of the board of Perkins Bacon & Co. The Newfoundland stamp material in Hubbard's estate had been received from Perkins Bacon & Co because he was the chairman of that company. It was Bileski, by his successful informative and persuasive selling technique, who introduced this material post-1975 into the public domain. In his aggressive selling Bileski made comparisons of his material to the issued stamp size of the 1941 Waterlow & Sons issue. He definitely stated his material was of Waterlow & Sons making. He forgot that Hubbard did not work for Waterlow & Sons; thus, there was no reason for Hubbard to have received their material. He even forgot to notice the pre-1941 dates stamped on the stamp sheets.

This study presents facts that demonstrate a variety of printing developments were being introduced to enhance Perkins Bacon & Co stamp production. The samples are those from Bileski via Hubbard estate. The results show that the acquisitions in his estate are comprised of material that was specifically made from the presses of the printing company Perkins Bacon & Co. It shows that A. J. Hubbard had a continuous relationship with this company's name as it went through different ownerships. The material being studied encompass that of the 1932 First Resources, 1933 Gilbert, 1937 Long Coronation and 1938 Royal Family issues. Only some of 1938 Royal Family issue is included because we have not seen associated items connected to the 2¢ green and 7¢ blue denominations. It is shown that ungummed and gummed stamp products exist for these issues.

For the time sequence in this article, here is a short outline of this company's working timeline: Perkins Bacon & Co pre 1936; in 1936 - 1939 same name with new ownership; it was sold and renamed Perkins Bacon Ltd. 1939 - 41; then the plant was destroyed in May 1941.

Documentation by many say that the 1932 First Resources issue was only comb 13.5 x 13.5 perforated. However, this was discovered not to be accurate. Discovered in this issue there exists 14.3 x 14.3; 14.2 x 14.2; 14 x 14; 13.9 x 13.9 and 14.1 x 13.7 perforations. Also found is the 13.3 x 13.3 perforation. It will be shown that this perforation has been incorrectly stated to only belong to the new printer, 1941 Waterlow & Sons. It is also stated that the comb perforator only punched holes around the stamped images. This is incorrect because perforations can be found punched across and through the different side margins. Imperforate between varieties show that line perforation was in use.

Starting with the 1932 First Resources issue, the following tables provide information in explained headings to provide facts to support our observations. From the stamp quantities that would be required, it is probable that a rotary press printed those stamps having plate numbers. This can be stated because of research by Anthony B. Thompson (*BNA Topics Vol. 70, No. 2, April-June 2013*). He reports visual information as gleaned from Perkins Bacon & Co Engravings Book 1923-1935. This book has in it their Order Book. It shows in



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written form and from writings on some die proofs, indications for such a method was in use. Seen written on some die proofs is that flatbed press printing was also utilized. Usually when both presses are present at the same business, the flatbed press printing would be applied to print small order quantities, a choice of economy.

Presented in the 1932 issue table are items available only as one sheet of 100 for each design. Besides showing imperforate colour plate proofs, ungummed and gummed design size 20.4 mm, are the interesting Y imperforate black unwatermarked ungummed design size 21 mm plate proof stamps. When Bileski sold them he made a point of listing them as being from the Waterlow & Sons 1941 issue. This is because of the design size 21 mm, that he and all others, associated with the 1941 Resources issue when compared to the design size 20.4 mm of the issued 1932 Resources. He also sold the 5¢ black die II unwatermarked ungummed design size 21 mm.

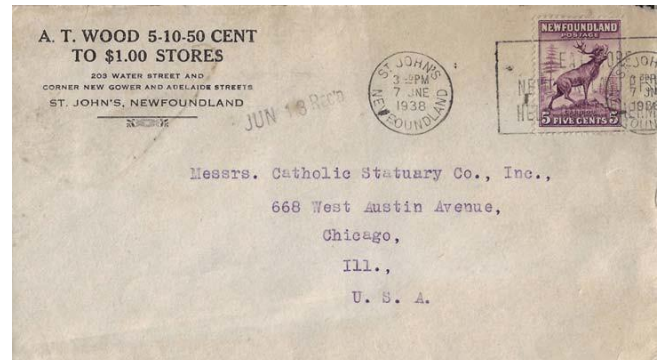
Again, he and the stamp community seem to have forgotten that this stamp sized die II was not issued in the 1941 Resources issue but only found in the 1932 issue. And all forgot the pre-1941 dates written on these stamp sheets. A hunt for the printed denominational black design size 21 mm die plate proofs was undertaken.

From the collection of co-author Moore came many of these Bileski released stamps. After much scrutiny and measurements the reported sizes made by Bileski are confirmed. A study was then made of the 1932 large die proofs. These would be used to make the hardened plate proof for the printing plate. The discovery was made that during the 1932 die developments the same denomination can be found having two existing die design sizes. The sizes being 20.4 mm and 21 mm. In their initial stamp production, Perkins Bacon & Co used watermarked ungummed paper to print the issue. Use of this paper requires having a die size larger than the finished product. From the die sizes seen, it would have to be the 21 mm size, as the press used the wet paper printing technique which results in the paper shrinking when dried. Confirmation is found when the issued perforated stamps and imperforate ungummed and gummed coloured stamps are viewed; they are of a smaller design size than the die. If dry pregummed paper was used, then a plate proof made from a hardened 20.4 mm die proof could be used. Interestingly 1933 Gilbert dies are found 20.2 mm in size, as are the printed stamps.

The stamp designs issued for 3¢ (Jan 02), 2¢ green die II (Aug. 15) and 30¢ (Jan, 02) only in 1932 are not found in black having design size 21 mm. But the imperforate 2¢ green die II is found in four colour trials at size 21 mm. From these printed design size differences it indicates that two types of printing presses were available to be used to print stamps by Perkins Bacon & Co, otherwise Hubbard, the chairman of that company, would not have had them. Analyses of what was happening in the printing industry technique has not been previously undertaken on these Newfoundland stamps. These plate proofs show the black Perkins

Bacon & Co 1932 issue can be found in the larger 21 mm size in conjunction with the 20.4 mm for the printed colour plate proofs and their corresponding perforated issued stamps

Having the Perkins Bacon 1932 plate proof images in black and with the 2¢ die II colour trials on large 21 mm design sizes indicates they had to be printed post-1932 and pre-1941 on a different printing press. Why this time period? Because the last denomination of the First Resources issue produced is the 48¢, which was under development in 1937. It was issued on Jan 01, 1938 which is in the time period when dry printing was coming into the forefront. The 48¢ black in design size 21 mm suggests that Perkins Bacon & Co printers were testing their printing plates using a high pressure press to see if they could do dry paperprinting. The black printed designs when examined, show that they are of high quality



Figures A. 5¢ Caribou die I perf. 13.3 design size 20.4 mm June 07,



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During this study an envelope dated June 07, 1938 (Fig. A) was found. It has that interesting perforation 13.3 x 13.3 found with design size 20.4 mm on a 5¢ die I which is a Perkins Bacon & Co design size. Many have incorrectly place this perforation 13.3 with the 1941 Waterlow & Sons printing issue. This 1938 dated envelope clearly place perforation 13.3 x 13.3 in the time of Perkins Bacon & Co working period.

Fig. B has 5¢ die II design size 21 mm on envelope dated April 10, 1939. It has the perf. 13.5 x 13.5 which proves it was made in the Perkins Bacon & Co time period.

Fig. C is 5¢ die II design size 21 mm on envelope dated Sept 19, 1940 having the perf. 13.5 x 13.5 which proves it was made in Perkins Bacon & Co time period.

The envelopes (Fig. A, B, C) definitely remove any doubt. It is obvious that they had been made prior to the destruction of the Perkins Bacon & Co printing plant and had been shipped well in advance of that future happening, their plant destruction.

This advertising envelope (Fig. D) has the 5¢ Caribou die II perf. 13.5 x 13.5 with design size 21 mm dated No. 1, 1941. From the diverse

locales these envelopes were addressed, it

certainly shows that these stamps having perf. 13.3 x 13.3 and in die I & die II sizes were in Newfoundland prior to Perkins Bacon & Co printing plant destruction.

Envelopes (Fig. E, F, G) dated Nov. 14, Nov. 19 and Nov. 22, 1941 were found having 5¢ die I perf. 13.3 x 13.3 and design size 21 mm. These are indicative of item sizes that are found with printings belonging to Perkins Bacon & Co.

Remember, the Perkins Bacon & Co plant was destroyed in May 1941. Perkins Bacon & Co chairman stated that their salvaged dies were turned over to the new printer. When examined they were found to need some repairs before use. The new printer, Waterlow & Sons, made use of the Perkins Bacon & Co dies. It is shown that the dies of 1932 being used were in the large design size 21 mm. This use is known from the issued printed material made by Waterlow & Sons. It has the design size 21 mm because their printing presses were created to use high pressure technique. The issued 1941 Second Resources issue was printed on dry pregummed paper.

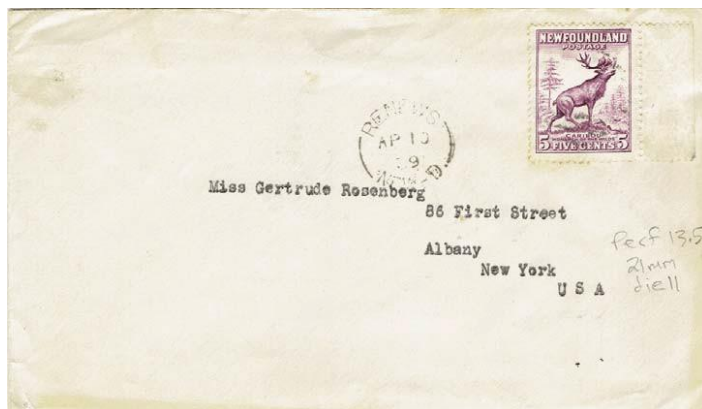


Figure B. 5¢ Caribou die II perf. 13.5 design size 21 mm April 10, 1939.



Figure C.i

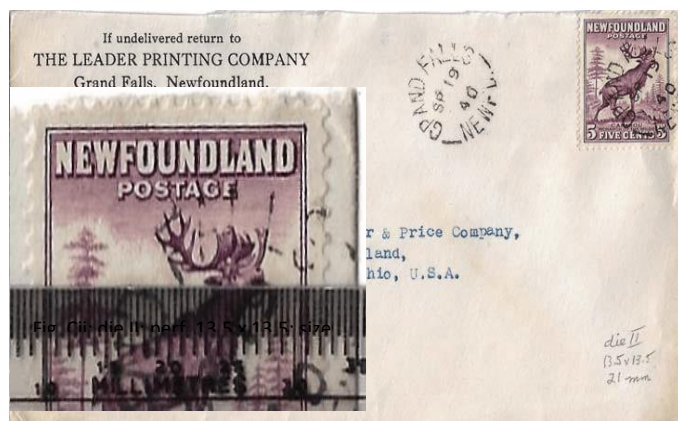


Figure C. 5¢ Caribou die II perf. 13.5 design size 21 mm Sept 19, 1940. Further **proof** showing it was made in the Perkins Bacon & Co time period.

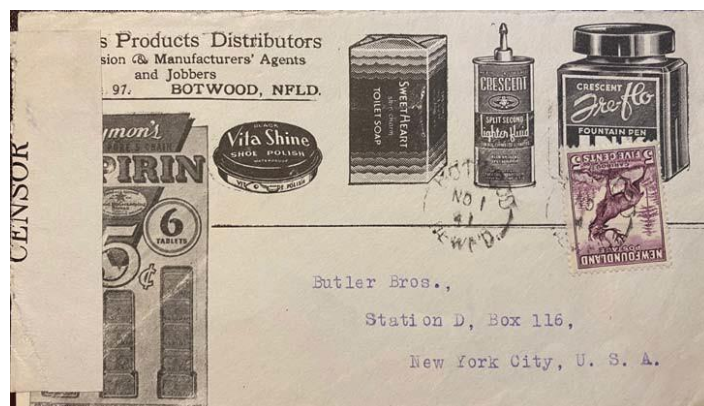


Figure D. 5¢ Caribou die II perf. 13.5 design size 21 mm No. 1, 1941



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Those assumed black design images of 1941 had to have been printed pre-1941 by Perkins Bacon & Co because they still had all the 1932 issue dies, when most of the 1932 issue in black were printed using this new dry paper printing technique.

Ayshford's written research of the Waterlow & Sons archives does not reflect the finding of any black imperforate 5¢ Caribou stamps in their files. As he could only reported on what he found, one is left to realize that no black imperforate sheets were ever placed in the archive files. Since they kept those other printing files archived, then it is obvious that no black imperforate sheets were made, because Waterlow & Sons would have archived them with the other files.

Recall that the 5¢ die II was not reissued in 1941 and its colour trials are in 21 mm design size. Also, as the 5¢ die I design size 20.4 having perforation 13.3 x 13.3 is found used in 1938 it has to be a Perkins Bacon & Co issue. Then it is found on 5¢ die I with design size 21 mm with perforation 13.3 x 13.3 which is a proven Perkins Bacon & Co printing manner. The new printing company Waterlow & Sons did not do 13.3 perforations for Newfoundland stamps. It has also been reported that perforations did not proceed

through the sheet top margins. The provided image table proves this reporting to be incorrect. Different perforation sizes other than from comb are presented. Even some of the one directional imperforates are found with design size 21 mm. It seems **Perkins Bacon & Co had the ability from 1932 onward to do: wet and dry printing; comb and line perforations.**

The envelope (Fig. H) is dated May 16, 1945 and shows die I with perforation 12.5 x 12.5 and design size 21 mm. Other perforations that had been previously discovered by co-author Walsh, with John G. Butt's help, in this 1941 Second Resources issue are 12.5 x 12.8, 12.8 x 12.8 and 12.8 x 12.5. These sizes are indicative of the new printing format manner by Waterlow & Sons starting in 1941-1949.

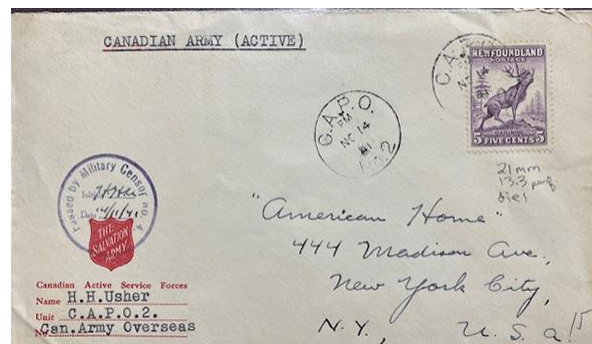


Figure E. 5¢ Caribou die I perf. 13.3 design size 21 mm
Nov. 14, 1941

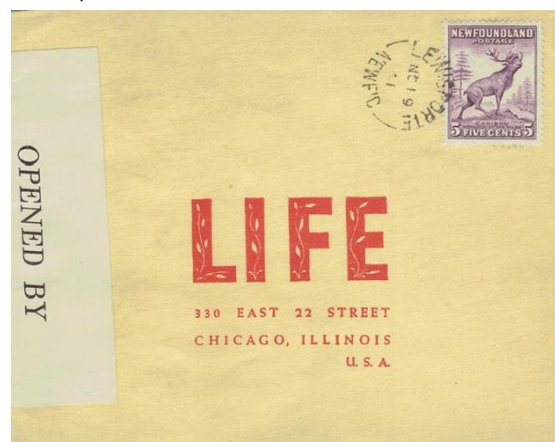


Figure F. 5¢ Caribou die I perf. 13.3 design size 21 mm
Nov. 19, 1941

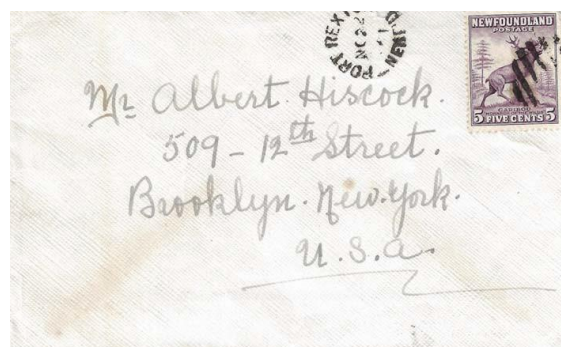


Figure G. 5¢ Caribou die I perf. 13.3 design size 21 mm Nov. 22,

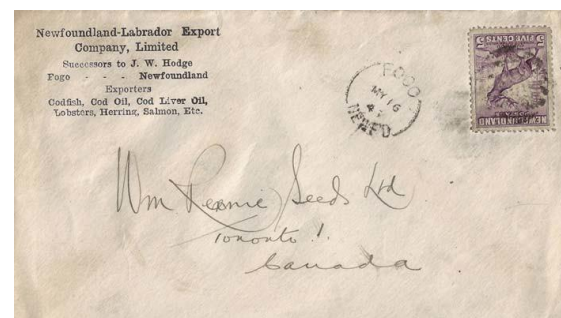


Figure H. 5¢ Caribou die I perf 12.5, design size 21 mm,
May 16, 1945



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1932 Jan. 02 perf. 13.5 x 13.5; 20.4 mm all exist imperf. & 0.100 M each Colour (NG); (G) (20.4 mm) & (21 mm) ✕ perf. 13.3 x 13.3 (20.4 mm) ✕ unwmkd Black (NG) 21 mm + wmkd Black (NG) 21 mm Δ wmkd Black (G) 21 mm	1932 Jan. 02 Gum Issued	1932 Aug. 15 perf. 13.5 x 13.5; 20.4 mm all exist imperf. & 0.100 M each ✕ Colour (NG); (G) (20.4 mm) & (21 mm) ✕ unwmkd Black (NG) 21 mm	1932 Aug. 15 Gum Issued	✕ OFFSET under gum	PLATES***	1938 Jan. 01 perf. 13.5 x 13.5; 20.4 mm all exist imperf. & 0.100 M each Colour (NG); (G) 20.4 mm ✕ unwmkd Black (NG) 21 mm	1938 Jan. 01 Gum Issued
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***1932 Plate #s as found in Walsh Plate Number Exhibit 1897 - 1947 (www.bnaps.org).

1¢ green ✕	1¢ green			1, 2
1¢ gray		required later	1¢ gray ✓	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
finished state NG (size 20.4 mm)				
bookend red blue (size 20.4 mm)				
2¢ die I rose ✕	2¢ die I rose			1, 2, 3
2¢ die I green		required later	2¢ die I green	1, 2, 3
	2¢ die II green		2¢ die II green ✓	2, 4 (perf. 13.3; size 21 mm)
	horiz. perf. 14, imperf. vert. (size 21 mm)			
	violet NG (size 21 mm) red			
	NG (size 21 mm) indigo NG			
	(size 21 mm) orange NG (size 21 mm)			
Die proofs delineate both ungummed printing methods: flatbed; machine (sheet-fed rotary bent plates, wet, NG)				
3¢ orange brown	3¢ orange brown			1, 2, 3
vert. perf. 13.3, imperf. horiz. (size 20.4 mm)				
indigo NG				
red brown NG				
4¢ violet ✕	4¢ violet			
4¢ rose		required later	4¢ rose	2, 3 (rotary No.3 broke 05 Oct 32)
	14.1 x 13.7, imperf. horiz. (size 20.4 mm)			4 (imperf. only; no print for release)
vert. pair, imperf. horiz. (left perf. 13.7, right perf. 14.1, horiz. side perf. 14.1) vert. pair, imperf. horiz. (left perf. 14.1, right perf. 13.7, horiz. side perf. 14.1)				
Die proofs delineate both ungummed printing methods: flatbed; machine (sheet-fed rotary bent plates, wet, NG)				



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1932 Jan. 02 perf. 13.5 x 13.5; 20.4 mm
all exist imperf. & 0.100 M each
Colour (NG); (G) (20.4 mm) & (21 mm)
✕ perf. 13.3 x 13.3 (20.4 mm)
✕ unwmkd Black (NG) 21 mm
† wmkd Black (NG) 21 mm
Δ wmkd Black (G) 21 mm

1932 Jan. 02 Gum Issued

1932 Aug. 15 perf. 13.5 x 13.5; 20.4 mm
all exist imperf. & 0.100 M each
✕ Colour (NG); (G) (20.4 mm) & (21 mm)
✕ unwmkd Black (NG) 21 mm

1932 Aug. 15 Gum Issued

↙ OFFSET under gum

PLATES***

1938 Jan. 01 perf. 13.5 x 13.5; 20.4 mm
all exist imperf. & 0.100 M each
Colour (NG); (G) 20.4 mm

✕ unwmkd Black (NG) 21 mm

1938 Jan. 01 Gum Issued

***1932 Plate #s as found in Walsh Plate Number Exhibit 1897 - 1947 (www.bnaps.org).

5¢ die I violet ✕ 5¢ die I violet

black †

black Δ

5¢ die II violet ✕

5¢ die II violet ✓

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

horiz. perf. 14.2, imperf. vert. (size 21 mm)

green NG

Die proofs delineate both ungummed printing methods: flatbed; machine (sheet-fed rotary bent plates, wet, NG)

6¢ blue ✕

6¢ blue

7¢ red brown ✕

7¢ red brown

horiz. perf 14.2, imperf. vert. (size 20.4 mm)

8¢ orange red ✕

8¢ orange red

horiz. pair, imperf. vert.

10¢ black brown ✕
orange NG

10¢ black brown

14¢ black ✕

14¢ black

vert. pair, imperf. horiz.

15¢ magenta ✕

15¢ magenta

brown NG

20¢ gray green ✕

20¢ gray green

24¢ blue ✕

24¢ blue

vert. pair, imperf. horiz.

25¢ gray ✕

25¢ gray

vert perf 14.2, imperf. horiz. (size 20.4 mm)

30¢ ultramarine

30¢ ultramarine

vert. pair, imperf. horiz.

mauve NG



imperf x 13.3



14.1 x 13.7
imperf. horiz.

48¢ brown ✕ 48¢ brown
violet NG



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Newfoundland: Discoveries in design sizes

- continued

2 holes top margin	2 holes top margin + holes across left margin	2 holes top margin + holes left margin with a break before left column holes	1 hole top margin	1 hole top margin + holes across right margin	1 hole top margin + holes across left margin	holes through top margin + holes across left margin	no hole top margin
1¢#1 green 1¢#2 green	1¢ #1 green	1¢#2 green					
1¢#2 gray	1¢#2 gray		1¢#1 gray 1¢#3 gray 1¢#5 gray	1¢#4 gray 1¢#5 gray	1¢#6 gray		
2¢#1 rose 2¢#2 rose 2¢#3 rose							
	Die I 2¢#2 green		Die I 2¢#1 green Die I 2¢#2 green Die I 2¢#3 green Die II 2¢#4 green	Die I 2¢#1 Green Die I 2¢#3 green Die II 2¢#4 green		Die II 2¢#4 green 14.2 x 14.2	Die II 2¢#2 green



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- continued

2 holes top margin	2 holes top margin + holes across left margin	2 holes top margin + holes left margin with a break before left column holes	1 hole top margin	1 hole top margin + holes across right margin	1 hole top margin + holes across left margin	holes through top margin + holes across left margin	no hole top margin
	3¢#1 brown						
3¢#2 brown	3¢#2 brown						
3¢#3 brown							
			4¢#2 rose			4¢#2 Rose 13.9 x 13.9 4¢#2 rose 14.3 x 14.3	4¢#3 rose
Die II 5¢#2 violet			Die II 5¢#3 violet Die II 5¢#4 violet Die II 5¢#5 violet Die II 5¢#6 violet Die II 5¢#7 violet		Die II 5¢#2 violet		

Editor's Note:

This article will continue in the next issue.



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IDENTIFYING SHADES WITH A SCANNER PART III : SCANNER COMPARISONS

by Anthony Thompson

An idea arose during my short presentation to the *Digital Philately Study Group* after a member suggested my scanner was *!%#! The images from my trusty 12-year old flatbed scanner were not as sharp as I would have liked and the colour of some scanned images looked off! I thought “*Let’s do a scanner comparison*” and so a request was sent to *Newfoundland Study Group* members for scans of Newfoundland’s 1932 (Sc 190) and 1942 (Sc 257) 5c caribou stamps. The scans were to be 1200 dpi with all enhancements and filters turned off and saved as tiff files with no compression. These stamps were chosen as they are common and have little shade variation. The “eye” area was chosen for a comparison (Figure 1). Six people kindly provided me with scans, and I had an additional three from different printers but with the same scanner software (VueScan, 2021).

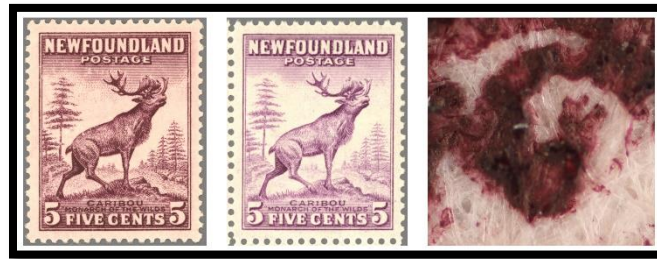


Figure 1. Scans of Sc 190, Sc 257, and photograph of eye.

Results

The most important result was that all six people who sent me scans were happy with the quality of their scanners. This means that their scanners were doing the job they wanted; basically, scans of stamps for display in publications and on computer monitors. Few people want any more from their scanners.

The scans are shown below (Figure 2). The first thing to bear in mind is that scanner software normally has a degree of image processing, and the request was to have all this turned off. This normally results in scans that are less sharp and have less contrast than a normal processed image, and in fact the image can look dull and unexciting. Turning off enhancement can in fact be difficult, especially with software provided by manufacturers at purchase. Some of the scans sent were certainly enhanced, but this is not always easy to identify.

The scans in Figure 2 are labelled by the initials of the provider. To me and looking at images on my computer monitor rather than the printed pictures, three scanners look different (and two of them were mine!). TT Canon 8800F has a very red-looking Sc 190, and this is a problem with my scanners and the reason I replaced it. TT B109n-z and BS MG3520 look rather too blue, but these drifts in colour balance can be corrected or at least checked by performing white-balance tests. This was done with a grey card for the HP B109n-z printer and the average RGB values were (108, 113, 119) showing too little red and too much blue relative to green – all three values should be the same (RGB, 2021). The other scans from the other scanners all look reasonable.

The real differences among the scanners are seen when looking at the pixels, which are the squares of colour making up the image. Each pixel has an RGB value that determines the colour of that pixel. Thousands of pixels make up the picture and they are far too small to see with our own eyes. If we have two pixels next to each other, for example red (255,0,0) and green (0,255,0), then together these look yellow. The same effect is achieved by having two yellow (255, 255,0) pixels side by side. The overall colour is the same, but it is produced in a different way. This may not matter if the intention is to produce a picture, but if the intention is to analyze the pixels to look at shades then it does matter.



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- continued

Figure 3 are pictures measuring about 25×25 pixels of the eye of the caribou. The one that really stands out is the TT B109n-z scan that has a very high contrast. In general, the all-in-one have more contrast with marked differences between the inked and un-inked areas. The flatbed scans generally appear more even and with less contrast (except for JA V39), but the mid-range flatbed scanners adjacent pixels can look quite different colours and often greyish pixels are present. The TM 5600F scanner shows this quite clearly. Again, no problems when looking at a whole scan, but a problem if pixels were being analyzed for shade differences.

The left image in Figure 2 and 3 is from a top-end professional-level scanner. This image is not obviously sharper but the colour in the pixels are much more uniform with gradual changes from lighter to darker areas with all pixels in the inked areas looking the same “colour”. In the HSL model this would show as the same “hue”, with varying saturation or lightness (HSL, 2021).



Figure 2. Scanned images of Sc 190 (top row) and Sc 257 (bottom row) with details of the scanner, approximate year of purchase and price.

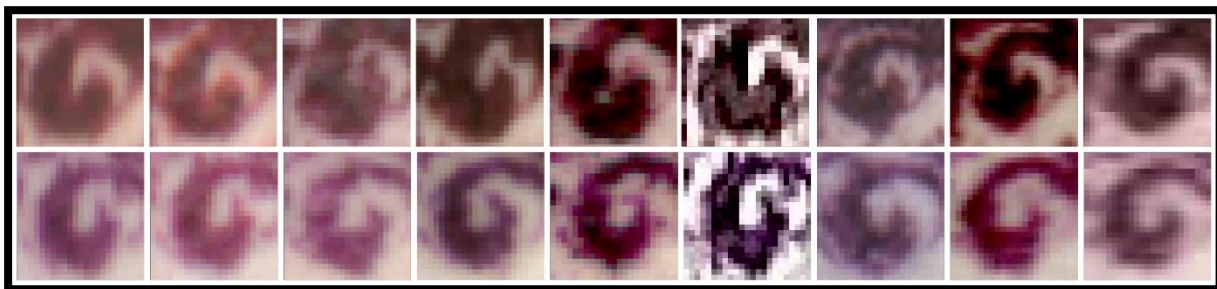


Figure 3. Magnified images of the caribou's eye in the same layout order as Figure 1.



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- conclusion

Two members provided scans of Sc 190 and Sc 257 on both white and black backgrounds (Figure 4). It is clear in these images that the general appearance of the stamp is affected by the choice of background colour. A black background makes the stamps stand out and look bolder and is preferred by many as the background of choice. However, the left-hand scans show a common problem in that scanners usually automatically adjust exposure and white balance to suit the image to be scanned. In so doing, the stamps on the two backgrounds look quite different. The background in the stamps scanned on the right have no effect on the colour of the stamps, and so it is likely that the automatic adjustments were turned off. Personally, I now scan stamps on a neutral grey background (see Figure 1), which gives me the chance to set the exposure and colour balance to be the same each scan and provides a more neutral background than black or white.

Discussion

Most of the scanners compared here produced acceptable images of the 5c caribou stamp. One (my 8800F) was clearly faulty and two others had a blueish tinge which could have been corrected if the scanner software allows for white-balance correction. We would never normally enlarge scans to the extent undertaken here, so the differences mentioned in the rather jumpy change in colour between adjacent pixels is not usually relevant. They combine to make the right colour in the final image.

However, there are very marked improvements in the images from the Epson V850 and this has allowed me to use scanners to analyze stamp shades. My old scanner was clearly faulty, and the results I was obtaining in shade differentiation were not making sense. The obvious question is: Can a mid-range flatbed scanner be used for shade determination? The question may be better posed by asking: Can the white-balance be properly adjusted in a mid-range flatbed scanner (given the right scanner software)? My guess would be that the rather jumpy pixel values may make this difficult. If shade and colour is important, for example, as in Jack Forbes excellent exhibit publication on Canada's small Queens (Forbes, 2012), then the use of a top-end scanner would be essential. If this is not your objective, then mid-range flatbed scanners provide very good quality images. All-in-one scanners, not surprisingly, perform quite poorly, but often well enough for simple tasks. Scanner software also makes a difference, and I would recommend that the Vue Scan software is downloaded and tested.

Acknowledgments

My thanks go to Barry Senior, Jim Andre, Malcolm Back, Martin Goebel, Rob Moore, Tom Meyerhof for providing the scans used in the comparisons.

References and notes

Forbes, J.A. 2012. *Colours, shades and perforations as seen in blocks of Canada's Small Queens era with cancellation commentary*. BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 68, pp. 158.

RGB. 2021. RGB color model. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RGB_color_model

HSL. 2021. HSL and HSV. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSL_and_HSV

VueScan. 2021. <https://www.hamrick.com/>



Figure 4. Scans of Sc 190 and 257 on white and black backgrounds.



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John Walsh Poses a Question

The 1923-24 Newfoundland Pictorial Issue 3¢.
Only value seen that has a plate number; which is 2 on it.
Placement suggests that the plate consisted of two panes of 100.
It had 6 printings processed giving a total of 18,050,000 stamps.
It suggests this stamp volume and time frame required two plates needed.

So why were the 1¢ at 11,000,000 stamps after 5 printings without plate designations?
And the 2¢ at 17,000,000 stamps after 6 printings without plate designations?

Images seen of the 3¢ are provided..

Any thoughts from readers?

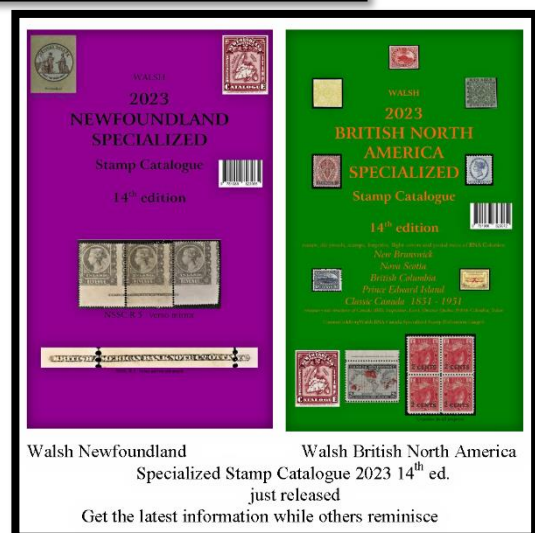
info@nfldstamps.com



The 14th edition of the
Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue

is now available at

<http://www.nfldstamps.com>



Walsh Newfoundland
Specialized Stamp Catalogue 2023 14th ed.
just released
Get the latest information while others reminisce



NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER

BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

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- Martin Goebel

- Financial Statement as of December 31, 2021

	Item	Debit	Credit
Dec. 31, 2020	Balance Forward from Previous Year		\$1,398.70
	BNAPS Stipend for 2020		100.00
	BNAPS Stipend for 2021 (in advance)		100.00
	53 Membership dues		434.14
	Membership dues paid in advance for 2022, 2023		99.05
	Donations		47.06
	Advertising revenue		50.00
	Service Charges (cheques, bank, Paypal etc.)	5.14	
	Newsletter Postage (4 issues)	215.77	
	Paper and Copying	234.77	
	Misc. Stationary and Postage	16.09	
	Totals	\$471.77	\$830.25
Dec. 31, 2021	Balance on hand		\$1,757.18

-----✂----- 2022 Membership Application / Change of Information Form 2022 -----✂-----

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

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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!

From The Chair: Well another COVID year has come and gone. I know we were all hoping that this would be over by now. BNAPS has responded strongly with access to ZOOM meetings and the online BNAPEX. I think we can all be grateful for their support. We held our 11th ZOOM meeting with the Newfoundland Study Group. If you haven't attended one of these please consider doing so. It is easy, and quite a bit of fun. The next one should be in February. A notice will be sent out. Thank you for your ongoing support and interest.

I wish you and yours a Merry Holiday Season and a Happy New Year.

Malcolm Back, Chairman and Newsletter Editor