



## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP



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### REPLY ON ST. JOHN'S REGISTRATION POSTMARKS

Brian Hussey

The article in newsletter 187 on the St. John's registration marks was interesting. Out of curiosity I had to look and see if I had any of the marks you were missing. It so happened I had a couple of RM 8. I have attached a scan of the best strike (fig. 1) with the back included to get a date (fig. 2). I believe I also have RM 12 and attach a scan. The size of 28 mm and the time period fits however mine has a comma after "registration", but the image shown previously does not. (fig. 3)

Hope this helps with your research/study.

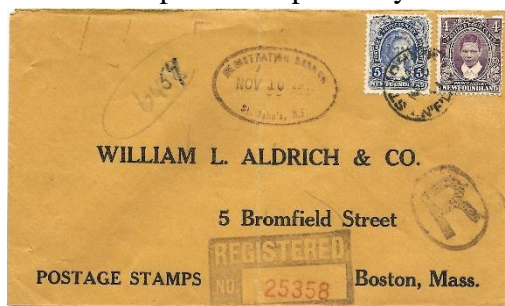


Figure 1 RM8



Figure 2 Reverse showing date



Figure 3 RM12



### STUDY GROUP NEWS

Malcolm Back

Brian Damien mentioned some interesting websites that he used to research his presentation On Robert Holloway. If you are doing research and need access to Newfoundland Newspapers or photographs for example, this Memorial University Library site is a great resource. <https://www.library.mun.ca/cns/webresources/digitized/>

This is another site at the Memorial University Library website. It is a downloadable file of Holloway's book "Through Newfoundland with the Camera" <https://collections.mun.ca/digital/collection/cns2/id/91302>

This is an interesting site that was mentioned at our February ZOOM session. It is called Waymarking.com and one of the interesting "rooms" is Philatelic Photographs. Here is a link to get you started.

<https://waymarking.com/cat/details.aspx?f=1&guid=1eeb17fa-3b41-4745-97b7-432e4d2f8830&wo=True&r=200&kw=Newfoundland&st=2>



## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

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### TWO COVERS FROM THE WILLIAM H. DAVIDSON CORRESPONDENCE DIRECTED TO HOLLAND

by Klaus Wehlt

At our last Zoom meeting I presented a few letters and a postcard from the merchant William H. Davidson to the Dutch cigar factory Goulmy & Baar from the period between 1900 and 1910. Two letters show handwritten notes. While the first letter, dated December 10, 1900, only reads "Per Mail" (figures 3 & 4), the second letter, dated September 25, 1901, says "Per Mail Carthaginian". In my opinion, this difference is due to the fact that on Saturday, December 8, 1900, the newspaper "Evening Telegram" announced that mail to be transported to Europe by ship "Damara" would be delivered that same evening by 8 a.m. at the latest to be delivered to the post office. (figures 1) That was too early for our letter. On Thursday, December 13, 1900, the "Evening Telegram" again announced that mail to be sent to Europe on the ship "Corean" had to be delivered to the post office by 12 noon on Monday, December 17. (figures 2) This was not known to Mr. Davidson on December 10th.

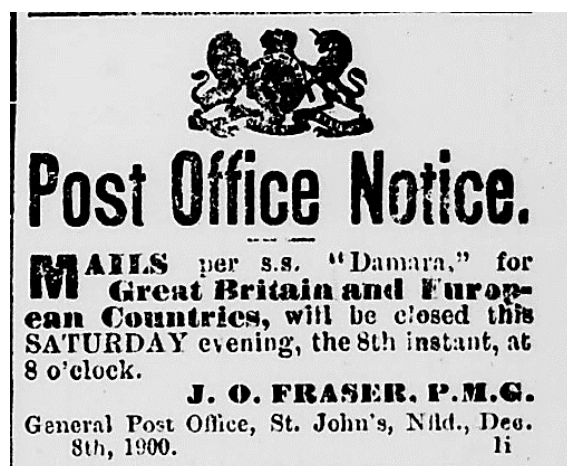


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

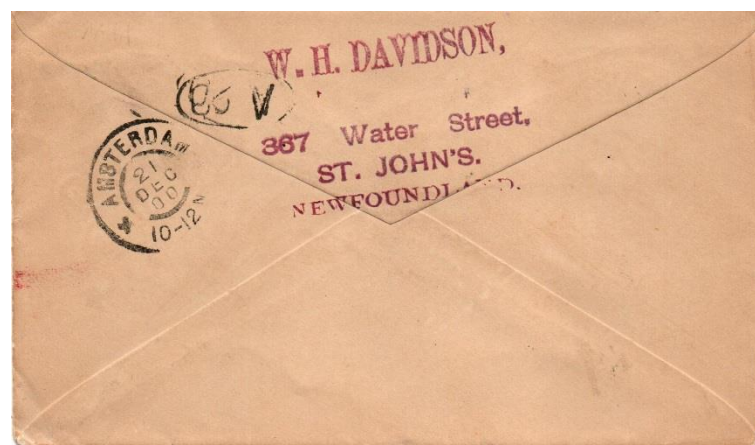


Figure 4



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- conclusion

The second letter, dated September 25, 1901, bears the handwritten note "Per Mail Cathagenian" (Figure 5 & 6)



Figure 5



Figure 6

On September 21, 1901, the message was published in the "Evening Telegram" that mail to be transported to Europe with the ship "Carthaginian" must be delivered to the post office by 6pm on Wednesday 25th September. Therefore the name of the ship was known to the writer.

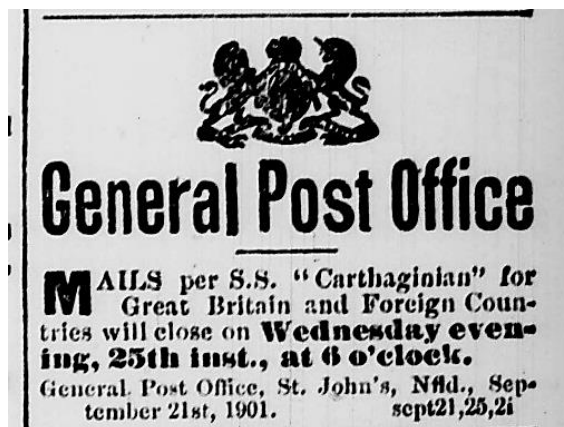


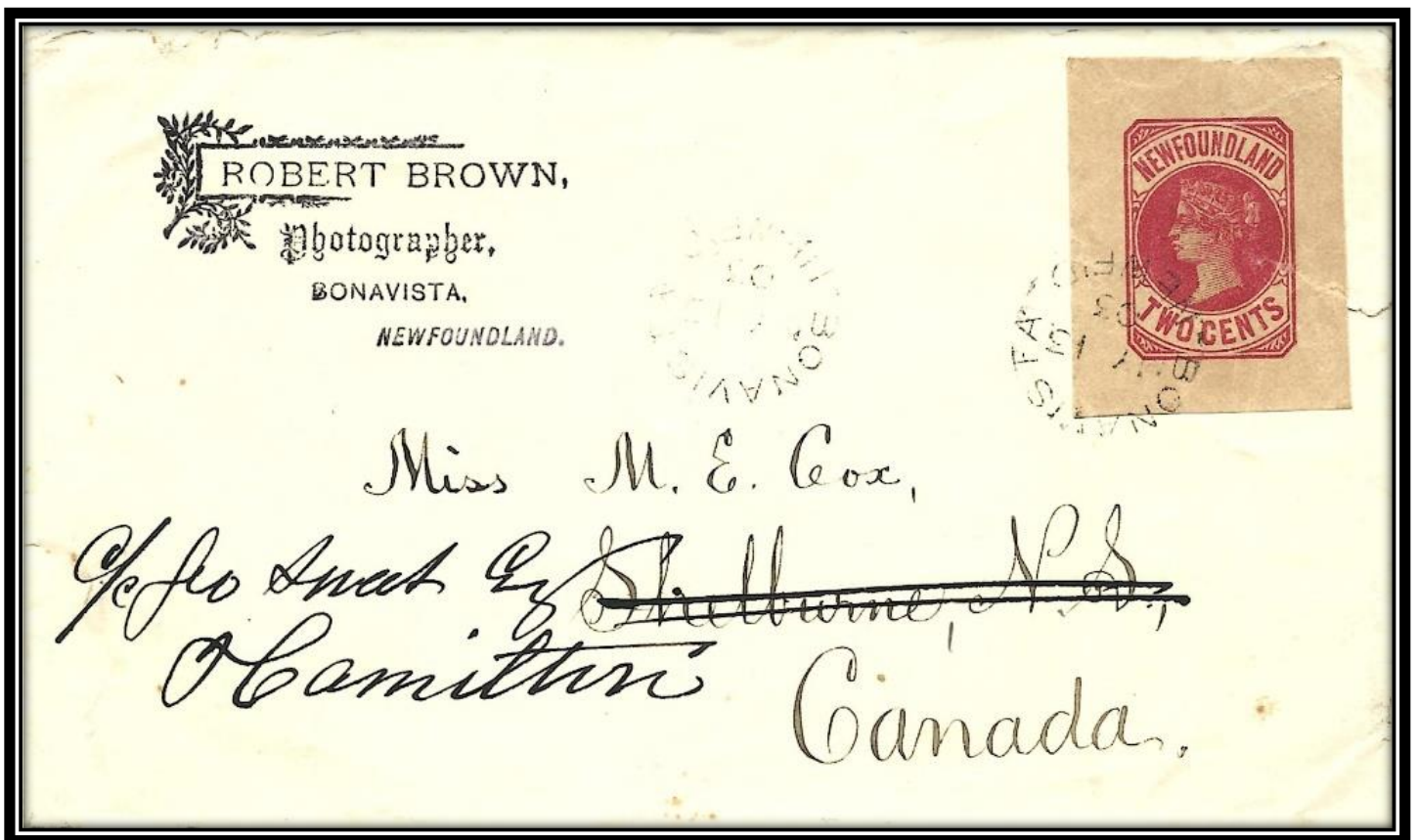
Figure 7

There is also a round sticker "IVY" on this letter, which may be a section of a cigar banderole or a cigar box. There was a cigar brand "IVY". I couldn't find out whether it was also from the Goulmy & Baar cigar factory. There exists a video (in Dutch) on You Tube about the cigar maker museum in the old Goulmy & Baar factory building. Banderoles and cigar boxes are also shown there, but not in the same way as with the sticker.

**A CORNER CARD CON“COX”ION**

by Brian Houssey

Any collector of Newfoundland postal history has likely seen, at some point, various odd and interesting looking contrived or so-called “philatelic” covers whether in their own collections or in the numerous articles and auction catalogues available. I have only seen a handful and most did not interest me as they were not advertising corner cards which I collect. However, the one pictured below certainly caught my eye. The fact it is a somewhat elaborate early advertising cover was reason enough for me to acquire it but the fact it is franked with a cutout from an 1889 2 cent postal wrapper (Scott# PB2) made it even more desirable as I had never seen this type of use before. Prior to this, the few odd covers I did see were usually franked with some combination of legitimate postage and issues of the 1898 Queen Victoria inland revenue. I later found out that these were considered to have been created by James Cox who served as a mail clerk on the railway. Upon acquiring this cover I did a little research. The first stop was Robert H. Pratt’s “The Nineteenth Century Postal History of Newfoundland”. It was in here that, on page 425, there is a short article on the Cox philatelic letters. Some of the notable points found here are: 1) most of the covers attributed to Cox were sent between 1901 and 1904, 2) they were sent to himself and his friends, and 3) a Mr. Brown of Bonavista is mentioned as helping with the production of some bisect covers. There is no mention of using postal wrapper cutouts in this article. Other articles related to the Cox covers were found in several back issues of the Newfoundland Newsletter. These articles provided more details on Mr. Cox and his philatelic endeavours along with evidence that he was actually a stamp dealer in 1888. There are also some images of his covers and one article presented the possibility of philatelic ties with E.R. Krippner of St. John’s. There was mention of the use of 1898 Queen Victoria inland revenue stamps, various cancelling devices and bisects, imperforates and misperforates of the 1897 Royal Family issue but not postal wrappers. The cover front shown is a corner card for a Mr. Robert Brown, a photographer from Bonavista. It is addressed to a Miss M.E. Cox (possibly a relative of Cox), and is clearly dated





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1903 with two Bonavista split circle cancels, one tying the postal wrapper cutout. These three things coincide quite nicely with Pratt's observations. This led me to reasonably conclude that this cover is indeed a Cox creation, a **con“Cox”ion** so to speak. The 2 cent postal wrapper cutout pays the proper single weight letter rate to Canada and appears to have been accepted by all of the postal workers whose hands it passed through. It was initially accepted and cancelled at the Bonavista post office on May 13, 1903. The reverse shows it was then cancelled with a Trinity Bay TPO split circle on May 15 when it went on the S.S. Ethie for delivery to St. John's. Upon arrival it was cancelled with a St. John's small circle at the G.P.O. on May 16. Then, presumably by some combination of train and ship, it ended up at the intended address of Miss Cox in Shelburne, Nova Scotia on May 21. However, the addressee apparently moved and left a forwarding address such that the cover was redirected and finally ended up in Hamilton, Ontario on May 25. It would appear that once a letter was accepted by one postal employee it was good for all that followed whether it followed proper postal regulations or not. All in all a nice corner card with an unusual franking and interesting story to add to my collection.





## AN UNKNOWN PLATE FROM WATERLOW'S ARCHIVE – THE 1942 2¢ KING GEORGE VI

by Anthony Thompson

Robson Lowe (1978) and John Ayshford (1978a,b,c,d) documented details of Newfoundland's 1942 last resources sheets (Sc 253-266, 269 and 270) that were printed by Waterlow and held in their archives (2¢ examples shown in Figure 1 and Box 1).

Box 1. Text in Ayshford's (1978d) monograph:

### TWO CENTS

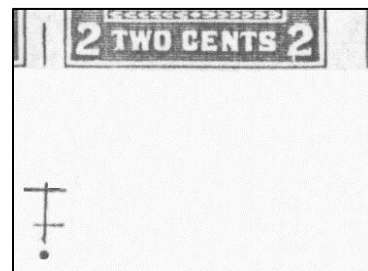
#### January 1946 Order 125556 4,000,000 stamps Plate 42613/43078

The first imperforate proof sheet has annotations "Plate & colour O.K. 13.6.46" "XL/125556/4,000,000 stamps = 40,000 Pulls" and "Wording Correct, Lay Square" in ink and plate number 42613 in pencil.

The second imperforate proof has the plate number 43078 in the upper margin 15 mm. above position 5. The sheet is annotated "Plate O.K. 20.8.46" and "XL 125556/ Wording & Lay correct (2nd plate)", initialled and dated. Guide lines and marks have been extensively changed, now consisting of "T" marks placed outside a dot in a circle opposite the centre of the 6th and 96th stamps in the upper and lower margins respectively and against the centre of the 41st and 50th stamps in the left and right margins. The dots are 10 mm. from the stamp impression and the "Ts" are a further 3 mm. from the centre of the dots. The bottom marginal dot and T are defective and are ringed in red ink and annotated "improve".



(a)



(b)

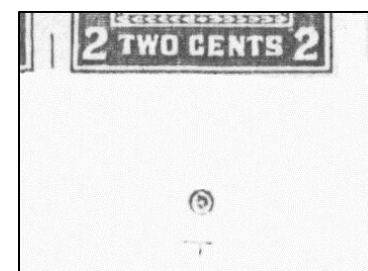


Figure 1. Lower two rows examined by John Ayshford of the (a) first imperf sheet showing the "++" marks, and (b) second imperf sheet of Waterlow Order 125556 showing the "•" of the target type. The "T" is faintly visible on the photocopy. The enlargements to the right show the guide crosses and dots with the text removed.

## AN UNKNOWN PLATE FROM WATERLOW'S ARCHIVE – THE 1942 2¢ KING GEORGE VI

- continued

David Fortnum found, in his original copy of Ayshford's (1978) monograph, notes that five late discovery sheets from the Waterlow archives appeared after the monograph had been published (Figure 2). He states that the "... the [Waterlow archive] sheets were delivered by De La Rue to our offices in London where RL [Robson Lowe]/John were based and wrote the original articles but such [the late discovery sheets] may not have stayed with the sheets when they came to me [David Fortnum], based in Bournemouth, for the cutting up." (Personal correspondence between author and David Fortnum, 15 May 2009; text in square brackets added by author for clarification).

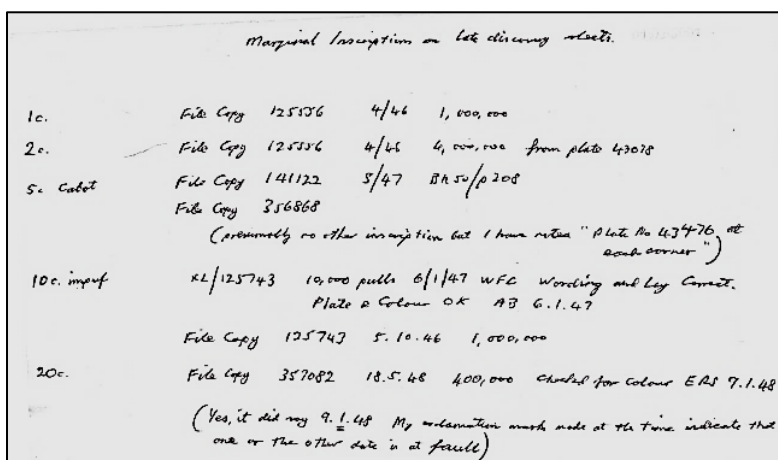


Figure 2. Late discovery sheets from the Waterlow archives not included in Ayshford's (1978) monograph; all except the 10¢ were perforated sheets. In David Fortnum's hand from notes written in his personal monograph copy. The 2¢ reads "File Copy 125556 4

The late discovery perforated 2¢ sheet (Sc 254) is from a plate not described in the monograph (Figure 3). The annotations in the top margin read "File Copy 125556 4/46 4,000,000". There is no "from plate 43078" written on the sheet as mentioned by David Fortnum (Figure 2). David may not have seen the late discovery sheets as he says in his letter "They were not cut up – at least not by me! – so were probably sold intact but to whom?". In fact, the perforated late discovery sheets remained intact with a London dealer for a long time, were then purchased by Weeda Stamps Ltd in 2010, and sold to me in May of the same year!

The text by Lowe (1978) and in Ayshford's monograph (1978d; Box 1) for the 2¢ from order 125556 describes the first imperforate sheet as being from plate 42613. The plate number was stated to be written in pencil and appears not to have been engraved on the plate. The photocopy of the lower two rows shows the "++•" guide crosses and dots typical of plate 42613. Ayshford assigns the second imperf sheet to plate 43078 and describes that the plate number is in the upper margin 15 mm above the stamp at position 5. He explains that the guide lines and marks have been extensively changed to a dot is a circle and a T "⊙T" (Figure 1).



Figure 3. The 2¢ late discovery sheet annotated "File Copy 125556 4/46 4,000,000" remains intact. No plate number is visible. (Author's collection)



**AN UNKNOWN PLATE FROM WATERLOW'S ARCHIVE –**  
**THE 1942 2¢ KING GEORGE VI**

- continued

However, and not available to Ayshford when the monograph was written, was a 2¢ late discovery perforated sheet that shows characteristics of both the first and second imperf sheets from order 125556 having “++•” and “•T” guide markings (Figures 3 and 5). David Fortnum, in his notes (Figure 2), has assigned this sheet to plate 43078, which is the plate assigned to the second imperforate sheet. However, examination of the “++•” guide marks shows that the late discovery sheet aligns with same marks on plate 42613, whereas there are differences in the position of the guideline “|” between stamps at positions 5 and 6 which is shifted slightly to the left on plate 42613, and the “•T” marks are 0.5 mm closer to the stamps compared to the same marks from plate 43078. Further, the large dots on the late discovery sheet are solid and not of the target type seen in plate 43078. The late discovery sheet should also have part of the 43078 plate number at the top of the sheet selvage, which is missing. Therefore, David Fortnum was incorrect in stating the late discovery sheet was from plate 43078; it is in fact from plate 42613.

The functions of these Ts and dots is to align the perforating machine, as holes appear in specific places which are absent from imperforate sheets. The “T” closest to the stamps in plate 42613 has a hole at the horizontal and vertical line intersection (Figure 4a,b), as does the target dot in plate 43613 (Figure 4c,d). The new discovery sheet has puncture holes in all four dots located in the margins adjacent to stamps at positions 6, 41, 50 and 96 (Figure 5).



Figure 4. Top and bottom centre selvage marks from the perforated sheets from the Waterlow archives for Plate 42613 from the (a) November 1944 Order 52366 and (b) September 1945 Order 83005, for (c) Plate 43078 from the October 1946 Order 125743, and for (d) Plate 43078 from the October 1947 Order 355822 with the centre plate number trimmed off. Perforation locator guides enlarged.



## AN UNKNOWN PLATE FROM WATERLOW'S ARCHIVE – THE 1942 2¢ KING GEORGE VI

- conclusion

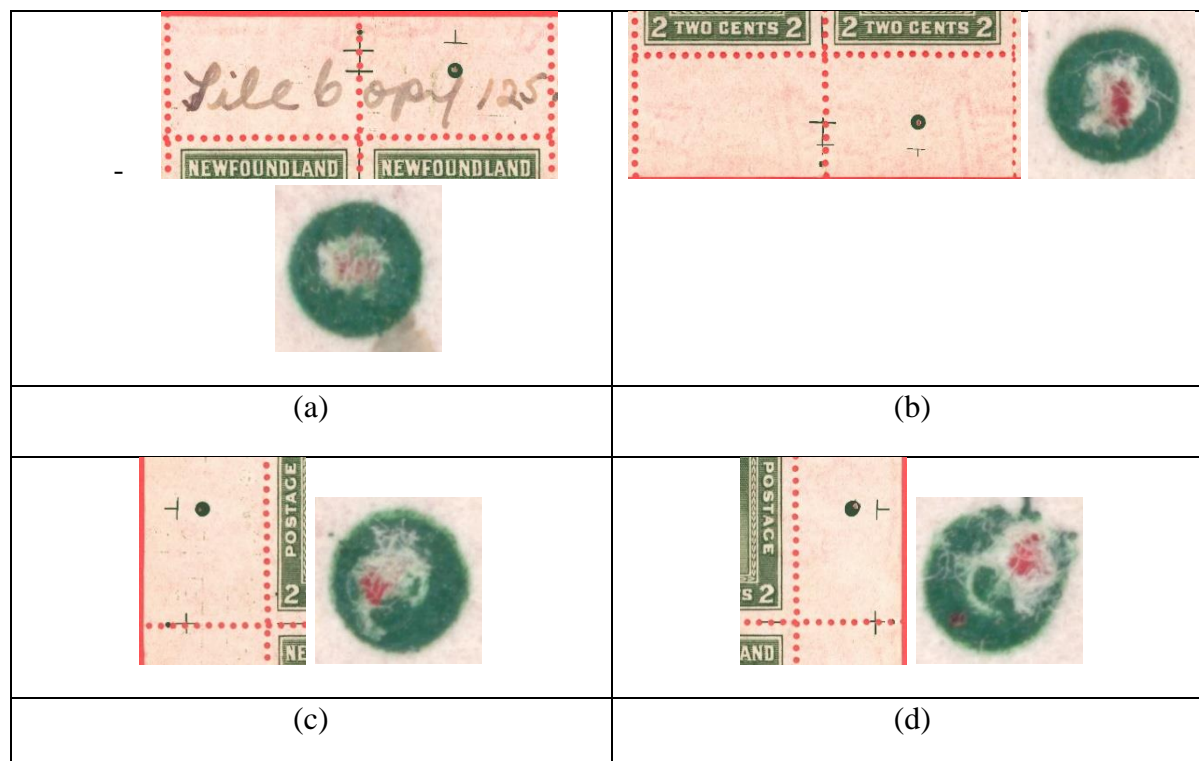


Figure 5. Detail of the marginal marks for the 2¢ late discovery sheet showing (a) top, (b) bottom, (c) left, and (d) right margins. Note that the perforator has punctured the large round dots, as occurred on the later “known” plate 43078 sheets (October 1946 Order 125743 and October 1947 Order 355822).

Given the above, the inscription “2nd plate” on the second imperf sheet becomes a little hard to understand when there seems to have been three plates concerned with this order (two plate 42613 with different guide marks and one plate from 43078). It would be interesting to know if readers have examples from the late discovery plate in their collection showing both the “++•” “•T” guide marks. The author has not been able to find an example of this illustrated to date.

### References

Robson Lowe. 1978. The last stamps of Newfoundland. *The Philatelist*, 44(4), January 1978, 100-103

John Ayshford. 1978a, b, c. The last stamps of Newfoundland - Part 2, Part 3 and Final. *The Philatelist*, 44, 131-136, 164-170 and 212-213.

John Ayshford. 1978d. *The Last Stamps of Newfoundland*. (Ed. Mike Brachi. Robson Lowe Ltd, London. 20 pp.

**NEWFOUNDLAND - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED –**  
**ADVICE OF RECEPTION - AVIS DE RECEPTION**

by Klaus Wehlt

Return Receipts, Advice of Reception, Address of Delivery or french: Avis de Reception are different expressions for the same postal service: Returning to the sender a form or card signed by the recipient. This postal service is one of the great mysteries of Newfoundland postal history. In the Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue this service is mentioned three times:

1927: (Journal of House of Assembly 1927, pg. app. 396)

Return Receipt or Address of Delivery 5¢ at time of mailing or later for a fee of 10c.

1932 to 1939: Advice of Reception Service fee 5¢ to all Destinations

1948, 1949: 5 ¢ Local, Inland, Canada, United States, British Empire Advice of Reception.

Therefore I suspect that this 5¢ fee was in effect from at least 1928 until the union with Canada.

In 1930, William Campbell, Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Post and Telegraph Department, published a lengthy article about the Newfoundland Post and Telegraph Service in "The Newfoundland Quarterly" (volume 30, July 1930, pages 21ff). He does not mention the Return Receipt or Advice of Reception service at all.

This year I was able to purchase a registered letter dating from 1924, mailed by the well-known stamp dealer Reverend E.A. Butler to the USA. The cover bears a Registered Cancel that was unknown to me until then (Figure1).



Figure 1

The cover bears a 1¢ and an 8¢ Pictorial Issue stamp which were cancelled with the split-ring Sandy Point AU 7 / 24 (Figure2). The 9¢ correspond with the 4¢ US letter rate and the 5¢ US registration fee. No fee for the Return receipt. According to the UPU rules, the fee for international Avis de reception had to be paid by stamp on the cover since 1st of July 1892 (treaty of Vienna)



Figure 2



## NEWFOUNDLAND - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED – ADVICE OF RECEPTION - AVIS DE RECEPTION

-conclusion

I sent a scan of my letter to Malcolm Back and asked if he has ever seen such "Return Receipt" covers. I received a quick response and a scan of a similar cover from Reverend E. A. Butler, this time sent to Canada in 1925 and franked with two 4¢ stamps of the Caribou Issue and a 1¢ stamp of the Pictorial Issue (Figure3). Malcolm told me that he also had never heard of another return receipt requested cover from Newfoundland.

Since my letter was addressed to the USA, but Malcolm's letter was addressed to Canada, it is obvious that the postmark was applied in Newfoundland and not in the USA or Canada.



Figure 3



Figure 4

Meanwhile a third cover with this cancel showed up, unfortunately heavily damaged (Figure4). Again it was sent by Reverend Butler, this time to Fort Wayne, Indiana, USA. It was franked with a 4¢ and a 5¢ Caribou Issue stamp and canceled Sandy Point on January 22nd, 1926. Two 4c Caribou Issue stamps plus an 1c Pictorial Issue stamp correspond to the registered letter rate to Canada in 1925 (4¢ Canada letter rate per 1oz plus 5¢ registration fee), No fee for the Return Receipt service.

That leaves a question. Is the Registered Return cancel an official cancel from the Sandy Point post office or is it used privately by Reverend Butler? All of the examples I have seen are from Rev. Butler and the Sandy Point Post Office.

Last, but not least, I would like to show you a registered letter from the USA to Newfoundland with the oval postmark "AR" (Avis de Reception) and the line postmark "Return Receipt Requested" sent 1944 from New York to Bowring Bros. Ltd. St. John's, Newfoundland (Figure5).

According to the Postal Bulletin No. 18514 from November 11th, 1942; 3¢ Newfoundland letter rate, 15¢ foreign registration fee and 5¢ return receipt fee. That's 23¢ in total.

Conducting some research work on parcel post in Newfoundland I found an article written by David Handelman in the Newfie Newsletter No. 100 from May/June 2003. He showed an early AR cover from Newfoundland to the United States in 1904, with correct US-registered letter rate and the AR-fee paid on the accompanying AR-form. He also mentioned later AR-covers sent by Rev. Butler and called them "quasiphilatic"

To date, that's all I have found out about "Return Receipt Requested" or "Advice of Reception" to and from Newfoundland.

If you can add some information I will be happy to hear from you. Email: klaus-wehlt@t-online.de

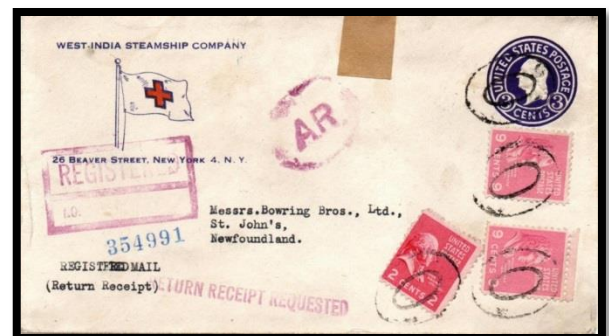


Figure 5

## NEWFOUNDLAND; DISCOVERIES IN DESIGN SIZES

-continued from NN187; John M Walsh FRPSC and Robin Moore

To supplement this article's information a determination of paper thickness was conducted by co-author Moore, measuring his 5¢ Caribou gummed sheets. He found the thickness on the 1941 sheets of Waterlow & Sons to measure 0.08 - 0.09 mm. His 1932 sheets of Perkins Bacon & Co were found to give the thickness of 0.08 - 0.12 mm. Plate 3 and plate 7 of 5¢ die II had a reading of 0.08 - 0.09 mm. While the 7¢ had a reading of 0.12 mm. The paper gauge US made Starrett 1010mz was used.



1932 5¢ design size 20.4 mm; Plate 3; paper thickness 0.08 mm



1932 5¢ design size 21 mm; Plate 7; paper thickness 0.08



1932 7¢ design size 20.4 and paper thickness 0.12 mm



1941 5¢ design size 21 mm and paper thickness 0.08

The table pages are presented to show how much differentiation occurred with the printing of this 1932 issue. As soon as the early issued First Resources values were finished the 1933 Gilbert issue was commenced. The authors examined the Gilbert large dies and saw no observable difference from the issued 20.2 mm stamp design size. The imperforate value sizes are the same engraved size as the issued stamps. This leads to the observation that the only printing press used for this Gilbert set was the dry paper printing technique. This is confirmed as the 1¢ and 2¢ denominations have offsets which are found on top of the gum.



## NEWFOUNDLAND; DISCOVERIES IN DESIGN SIZES

-continued

Then for some reason the Newfoundland Government decided they needed a 48¢ value to augment the 1932 Resources issue. Development was undertaken in 1937 as determined from dates on the progressive die proofs, with the issue date being January 01, 1938. However, during the time period in the making of this 48¢ value, a new order was received from the Newfoundland Government. It was delivered by their contractor, John Dickinson & Co, to Perkins Bacon & Co to do the engraving and printing of this new Long Coronation issue, as it was called.

The issued Long Coronation set consists of 12 different image dies having denominations going from 1¢ to 48¢ formed in a horizontal rectangle shape. This rectangle consists of two images. One is an oval having a head vignette of King George VI positioned next to the same looking designs used in the 1932 First Resources issue. The Long Coronation issue is found in the public domain having imperforate plate proof material. Kasimir Bileski released this material as it was part of the same Hubbard estate. In the Bileski selling spiel it was stated that one sheet of 100 images of each denomination existed. Because of the interesting findings in the earlier 1932 Perkins Bacon & Co engraved and printed issues, it was decided to study this issue. Possibly different printing presses were being utilized with this issue.

There are three types of Long Coronation plate proof material seen in the public domain. They are categories: (I) imperforate unwatermarked black ungummed; (II) imperforate unwatermarked colour ungummed and (III) imperforate watermarked colour gummed. These heading are utilized listings in this catalogue.



Fig. 1 shows 20¢ imperf. black NG; size versus 1¢ imperf. black NG bookend = larger; 48¢ imperf. black NG = same



Fig. 2 shows 20¢ imperf. black NG; size versus 3¢ die I imperf. black NG = same



Fig. 3 shows 20¢ imperf. black NG; size versus 1¢ imperf. black Gum = larger



Fig. 4 shows 20¢ imperf. black NG; size versus 20¢ imperf. colour NG = same



Fig. 5 shows 20¢ imperf. black NG; size versus 1¢ perforated colour Gum = larger



Fig. 6 shows 20¢ imperf. black NG; size versus 3¢ die I imperf. colour NG = same



Fig. 7 shows 20¢ imperf. black NG; size versus 3¢ die I perf. colour Gum = same



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-continued

Having access to this imperforate material in co-author Moore's collection, this adventure became real. Initial direction was to measure on the length all the items in (I) category. These imperforate black ungummed items were all found to measure 37.3 mm, where upon the 20¢ denomination was randomly selected for continuing comparisons.

The numbered figures show how the multiple scanned images were done and to provide visual acuity with the results in written form. There is no 1¢ black found with this set. But the 1¢ in black on blue bookend paper does exist. It is often positioned in this set. It is found that the coloured designs of the 1¢, 3¢ die II and 48¢ are larger than the rest of the set designs. The die proofs were measured in this set and like the 1932 issue two die sizes of 37.3 mm and 38.1 mm were found. Those ungummed black printed plate proofs, from Hubbard estate as sold by Bileski, show their size to be 37.3 mm for all denominations less the 1¢ and the 3¢ die II which were not in Bileski's material. The 3¢ die II was released later during the printing run of this issue. The reason for this happening was to improve the weak facial definition of the king. When the issued stamp is measured most are found to give printed size of 37.3 mm. However, three colour printed denominations are in the larger design size of 38.1 mm. They are the 1¢, 3¢ die II and the 48¢. A table is provided.

Measurement table:

item measured with mm sizes	all except ⇔	1¢	3¢ die I	3¢ die II	48¢
imperforate unwmkd black NG	37.3 mm	—	37.3 mm	—	37.3 mm
imperforate unwmkd black NG			38.1 mm bookend (moire)		
imperforate unwmkd colour NG	37.3 mm	38.1 mm	37.3 mm	38.1 mm	38.1 mm
imperforate wmkd colour Gum	37.3 mm	38.1 mm	37.3 mm	38.1 mm	38.1 mm
perforated wmkd colour Gum	37.3 mm	38.1 mm	37.3 mm	38.1 mm	38.1 mm

From this pattern it shows that two printing presses were in use by Perkins Bacon & Co. The smaller image design size would be done by the wet printing technique while the larger image design size was printed by the dry paper technique. For whatever the reason, the measurements show that the 1¢, 3¢ die II and 48¢ values were printed using only the high pressure printing press on dry paper. This demonstrates that Perkins Bacon & Co had the presses to print the larger size image designs. **It provides additional proof that all previous assumptions of those large printed black Resources designs as being attributed to Waterlow & Sons for their 1941 printings are incorrect.** In fact they were the initial experimental printings made post-1932 by Perkins Bacon & Co to determine their capability or the feasibility of using new high pressure printing press technique to print on dry printing paper.

Continuing examination of the next issue printed by Perkins Bacon & Co, the 1938 Royal Family issue, shows that Bileski had material on this issue acquired from the same estate. An item seen by the authors is the unwatermarked black ungummed plate proof 3¢ Queen Mother (Fig. 8). This black colour when measured has the design size 20.2 mm. When compared to the printed in issue colour set (Fig. 9) they all measure the same. (fig. 8). The printed bookend paper varieties were found to be the same size. The hardened dies for each of the denominations measures the same 20.2 mm. The black plate proof 3¢ was compared to the 2¢ plate 2, 3¢ plate 2 and the 4¢ plate 2 (Fig. 10, 11). They matched the plate proof black 3¢ size.



Figures 8 & 9



## NEWFOUNDLAND; DISCOVERIES IN DESIGN SIZES

-continued

These measurements, especially those taken from the hardened dies, provide proof that 1938 Royal Family were printed on dry pregummed paper. If it had been printed by wet printing technique the design size would have been smaller than the hardened dies because wet paper shrinks when dried. The 4¢ plate 2 shows perforations continuing across the gutter. From observations of those right side margins on the 2¢ and 3¢, where no perforations extend into the margin this suggests that a second pane was attached to this gutter; otherwise no reason to continue perforating past the last left side column.

Whether other black designs exist for the remaining denominations in this issue, the authors are unaware. Possibly others have them and can add information.

An interesting item was seen on the website of Canadian stamp dealer Rob Taylor of Taylor Stamps known as eBay seller Taylorstamps1. It consists of Bileski note and items (Figs. 12 to 15).

From the provided information and visual items it is shown that in 1940 the printing company Perkins Bacon & Co. were having difficulties with their press while trying to print the 2¢ denomination. So much so that the plate was condemned. They had to resort to a second printing plate (Fig. 11).



Figure 10

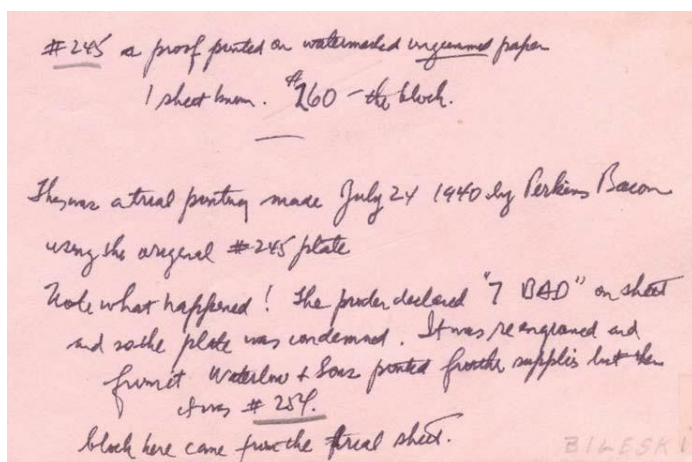


Figure 12 K. Bileski notes on NSSC 228 f



Figure 11



Figure 13 K. Bileski NSSC 228 f; plate info; reads 7 BAD



Figure 14 NSSC 228 f



Figure 15 NSSC 228 f; verso



## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

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### NEWFOUNDLAND; DISCOVERIES IN DESIGN SIZES

-conclusion

In May 1941 the Perkins Bacon & Co. printing plant was destroyed. With the company now out of the printing business the Newfoundland stamp contractor in England, John Dickinson & Co, had to find a way and then try to place without disruption the continuing print order with a new printer. The printer chosen was Waterlow & Sons.

Waterlow & Sons now under contract continued to print the Newfoundland postage stamp orders. At the time it seems that no one was aware that anew printer was doing the work.

As an aside, it is noted that when this company's archives were sold, Bileski was able to purchase many interesting archived items from when they were producing the remaining 1941-47 Newfoundland required postage stamp issues. The finding in the Waterlow & Sons archives were researched and written up in a twenty page monogram by John Ayshford in 1978 entitled *The Last Stamps of Newfoundland*. An edited version is positioned after the Second Resources issue.

The references below relate to earlier comments made by co-author Walsh on the stamp printing sheet size; the perforations as found in 1932 First Resources and 1941 Second Resources issues and image design sizes.

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Interestingly this earlier published research, was dismissed by many well-known writers.



Size 21 mm.



Brian C Bursey discovery. NSSC RE 2 with earliest known recorded use of this Registered Envelope type B dated April 28, 1938. Further examination offers: To indelibly mark the importance of this envelope it is observed that the 5¢ Caribou is die II and sized 21 mm wide having 13.5 x 13.5 perforation.

This provides absolute proof that the 5¢ die II 21 mm was printed by Perkins Bacon & Co. This size is indicative of printing on dry paper printing presses. Similar to what was eventually used post 1941 by Waterlow & Sons, printers for the 1941-49 Second Resources issue of Newfoundland.

Waterlow & Sons only used the designed 5¢ die I sized 21 mm and 12.5 x 12.5 perforations with 12.5 x 12.8; 12.8 x 12.8 and 12.8 x 12.5 also being used. Perkins Bacon & Co also did use 13.3 x 13.3 perforation. Waterlow & Sons at no time used this 13.3 x 13.3 perforation as has been claimed by many.

