



## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP



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### CONTENTS: Issue Number 189, Oct.-Dec. 2022

Page 1	Perkins Bacon & Co.	C.A. Stillions
Page 2	More Newfoundland Varieties	Earl Noss
Page 3-4	Off-Sets on Newfoundland's 1¢ Waterlow Archival Sheets	Anthony Thompson
Page 5-7	Printing Speeds – Perkins Bacon In 1930	Anthony Thompson
Page 8-14	Newfoundland: Discovery Design Sizes Found On The 5 Cent, 2 Cent Die II, 4 Cent Rose Lake and 8 Cent Values of the 1932 Perkins Bacon & Co Issue. (Further Proof of Their Different Printing Press Uses and Capabilities)	John M Walsh, <i>FRPSL</i> and Robin Moore
Page 15-16	Newfoundland Parcel Post	Klaus Wehl



### PERKINS BACON & CO.

by C.A. Stillions

The first paragraph on the last page of Newsletter #188, page 16, needs some clarification and expansion. Perkins Bacon & Co did not go out of business in May 1941. It went out of business on 31 December 1935. The bombing and fire that occurred on the night of 10 May 1941 destroyed the printing plant of W. W. Sprague's Perkins Bacon Works. W. W. Sprague & Company had acquired the "iron" from the bankrupted Perkins Bacon firm. Sprague was a long time London printer, and this was their entry into the security printing business. At this time W. W. Sprague & Company was owned and managed by the Hubbard family. John Hubbard, a Newfoundland stamp collector and future president of the Royal Philatelic Society London, was the overall manager of the company. His younger brother, Walter, managed the Perkins Bacon Works. Walter was also a stamp collector whose interest lay in trans-Atlantic mails. In 1988, he authored along with Richard F. Winter *North Atlantic Mail Sailings 1840-75*. At the end of the opening paragraph of the section About the Authors, page vii, it is stated that "During World War II the main Sprague plant in London was completely bombed out twice, but [Sprague] managed to survive by apportioning operations among many small shops." One of the "small shops" work was subcontracted out to Waterlow & Sons for Newfoundland stamps. The firm stayed in business until the late 1960's when it was sold off to a conglomerate.

As for John Dickenson & Co. knowing that Sprague was subcontracting out the printing of Newfoundland stamps, that is unknown. What is known is that when the new varieties of 5c, 2c, and 3c came out in the fall of 1941, local collectors quickly noticed the small changes and started asking if there had been a change of printer due to the war. The Newfoundland Post Office responded by going up through the contract chain-of-command in search of an answer. The answer they got back was there had been no change in printers. John Dickenson was still getting Newfoundland stamps from their subcontractor, Sprague's Perkins Bacon Works. It was not until well after the war that the philatelic community learned that Waterlow had printed the last definitives.

With Walter Hubbard apportioning operations among many small shops in the summer and fall of 1941 we may never know who actually produced the varieties that appeared in the fall of 1941. One firm we know who could not have produced them was Perkins Bacon because they were gone on New Year's Day 1936.

### NEW MEMBER – KEITH WELLON

"I grew up and went to university (Engineering) in St. John's. Since then stints in Halifax, Toronto, back home and for the past 17 years, in Calgary. Ironically, I'll miss BNAPEX in Calgary since I'll be in St. John's all summer till Sept 10 (having recently retired).

Like most, I collected as a boy, but generally put it away until nearing retirement, I joined the Calgary Philatelic club a couple years ago. Had never properly organized, until starting a few months ago after running into a condo neighbour at a club meeting. He, Herb Robertson, has also joined and now enjoying a new rejuvenation together.

My interest is Canada and of course more so, Newfoundland. I'd like to put together five reasonable Newfoundland collections (used) for my grandchildren as a memento of their Newfoundland roots. Look forward to opportunities within the club and group to fill the easier holes."





# NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 189  
Oct.-Dec. 2022

## MORE NEWFOUNDLAND VARIETIES

by Earl Noss



*Figure 1: Sc234 Die II, position unknown*

Can anyone provide the position?



*Figure 2: Sc105 NFLD 1911 Royal Family Issue,  
Gash on Forehead variety, Position 13.*

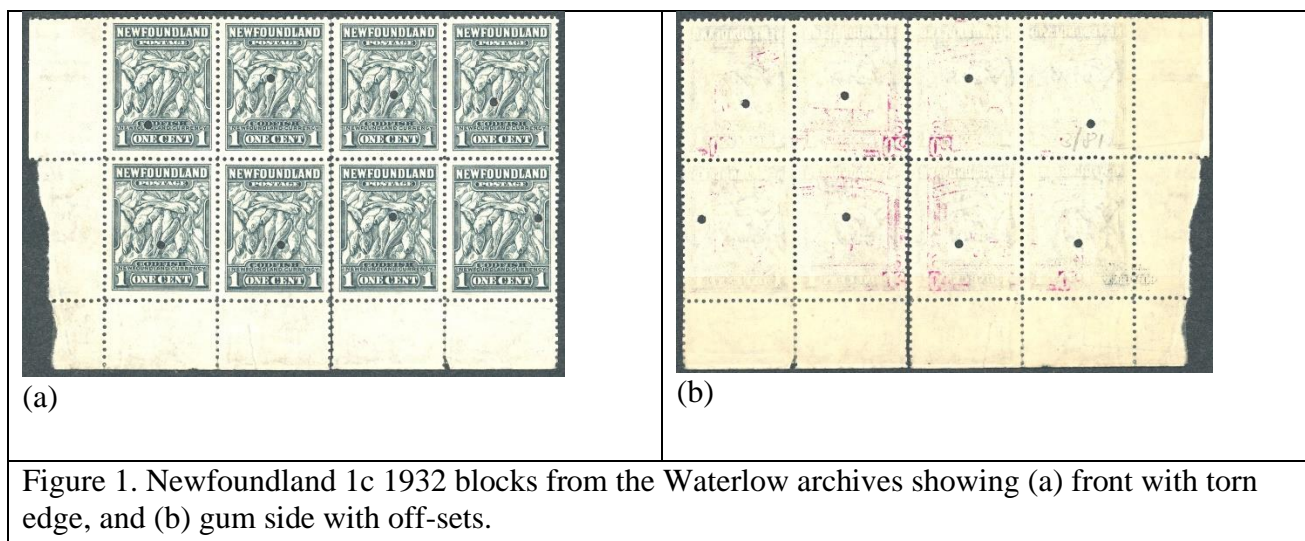
Note: The colour difference in the illustrations is just reproduction artifacts.



### OFF-SETS ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S 1C WATERLOW ARCHIVAL SHEETS

by Anthony Thompson

Waterlow kept archival sheets of its issued stamps (Ayshford, 1978), though many of the Newfoundland examples have damaged gum, tears and are strengthened by clear tape around the sheet edges. For whatever reason, these sheets seemed to have had some harsh treatment. An example of this is shown on the right-hand two blocks of the lower rows of the perforated archival sheet from the March 1943 order of 50,000 1c stamps from plate 41711 (Fig. 1). The righthand block, labelled 3/81 (Thompson and de Groot, 2010), shows off-sets of two different stamps. This indicates that the sheet must have been rejected, possibly because of the tear, and used as an 'inter-leaving' to prevent off-sets on the gum side the issued stamps when stacking freshly printed sheets.



The most prominent off-set is identified in Scott as Paraguay 1944-1945 Railways #C139 20c brown. However, the offset is red not brown. This colour was used for an unissued stamp bearing the overprint "WATERLOW & SONS LTD. SPECIMEN" (Figure 2).

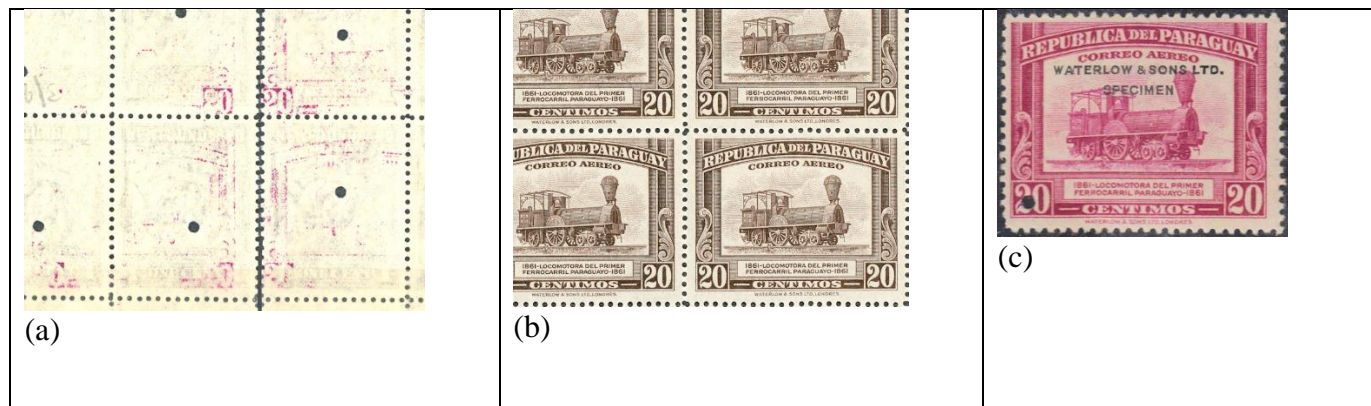
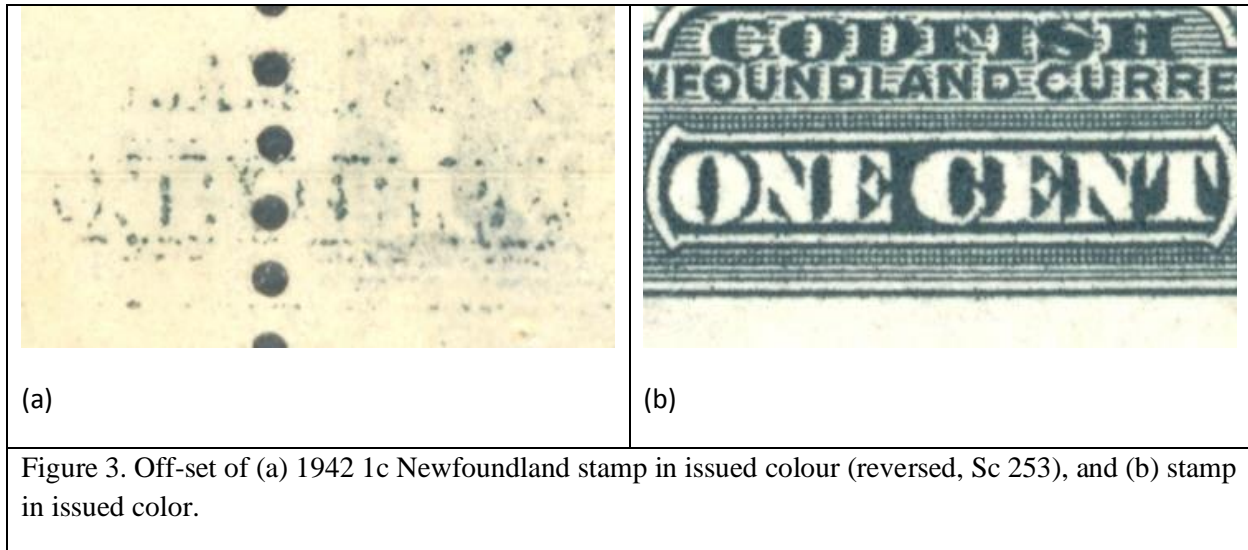


Figure 2. Off-set of (a) 1944 20c Paraguay stamp in red (reversed, Sc C139), (b) stamp in issued brown colour, and (c) Waterlow SPECIMEN stamp in red.

### OFF-SETS ON NEWFOUNDLAND'S 1C WATERLOW ARCHIVAL SHEETS

- conclusion

Stamps with these overprints are stuck into the Waterlow century book (Williams, 1952), but this stamp is not included. The other offset is from the Newfoundland 1942 1c cod stamp (Sc 253). The same stamp as on the front side of block and is in the issued colour with the words “ONE CENT” being clearly seen (Fig. 3).



It seems surprising that watermarked sheets of issued stamps were used as inter-leaf sheets to prevent off-sets as it would seem they could easily find their way into circulation. However, paper would have been in short supply during the war years in London. What is also surprising is that Waterlow would keep such rejected sheets in their archives as a printing record, but again this would have saved the cost of demonetizing a sheet of 100 1c stamps. In Great Britain, £1 in 1944 had the same buying power as 2.8p in 2022, so putting rejected sheets to good use would result in significant cost savings!

### References

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- Williams, M. and L.N. 1952. *A Century of Stamp Production 1852-1952*. Waterlow & Sons limited, London. 44 pp.



### PRINTING SPEEDS – PERKINS BACON IN 1930

by Anthony Thompson

The library at the Royal Philatelic Society London has the Perkins Bacon Printing Records that contain records of the work undertaken on the printing of specified stamps each day (PB, 2022). It is assumed that the number refers to the number of printed sheets of stamps per day. An example is shown for the weeks ending Thursday, June 5th and Thursday, 12<sup>th</sup> June 1930 (Fig. 1). This paper looks at the entries for the printing of the Newfoundland 2c re-engraved stamp of the steamship “Caribou” on unwatermarked paper, presumably for order number 14991 (Sc 164, Fig. 2).

Thursday, June 5<sup>th</sup> 1930

Thursday, June 12<sup>th</sup> 1930.

		Tu	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Tue	Wed	Thurs		Tu	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Tue	Wed	Thurs
14896 Greek Postage 10 Lftr.	60660	200	100	300	300	300	220	62080	✓	14898 Canada Fiscal 10 cts.	1320	300	100	200	300	320	2540	✓		
" " "	59940	300	200	300	300	400	440	61780	✓	14896 Greek Postage 10 Lftr.	62080	300	200	300	300	320	62180	✓		
" " (200) "	15800	100	100	200	100	200	220	16720	✓	" " "	61780	400	100	200	300	320	62200	✓		
" " "	20300	200	100	200	200	200	440	21640	✓	" " (200) "	16720	100	100	200	200	220	17440	✓		
" " 150 Lftr.	5400	400	200	300	400	400	540	7640	✓	" " "	21640	200	100	200	200	320	22640	✓		
" " "	4580	300	100	400	400	400	340	4520	✓	" " 150 Lftr.	7640	400	300	400	400	440	9180	✓		
" " "	5600	400	400	400	400	400	540	7740	✓	" " "	6520	300	400	400	400	540	8160	✓		
" " "	14940	300	200	300	400	400	340	18780	✓	" " "	7740	400	200	300	400	440	9580	✓		
" " "	69740	500	400	500	400	440	72080	✓	" " "	18780	300	200	300	300	420	20300	✓			
" " "	11240	200	100	200	200	200	220	11240	✓	" " "	72080	300	300	300	400	540	73920	✓		
14991 Newfoundland 1 Lftr.	21520	400	200	400	500	500	740	2740	✓	" " "	11240	100	200	400	420	12360	✓			
" " 2 "	10400	400	200	400	400	440	12540	✓	14991 Newfoundland 2 Lftr.	12540	400	200	400	400	440	14280	✓			
" " "	300	400	200	400	400	440	2540	✓	" " "	2740	400	200	400	400	560	5700	✓			
" " "	2040	300	200	300	300	340	2740	✓	" " "	2540	400	300	400	300	440	4380	✓			
" " "	8760	300	200	300	400	440	10600	✓	" " "	2740	300	100	300	400	440	4280	✓			
" " 3 "	15880	400	200	400	400	340	18020	✓	" " "	10600	300	300	300	300	320	12120	✓			
" " "	4880	300	200	300	400	440	6920	✓	" " 3 "	18020	300	200	300	400	440	19660	✓			
" " "	2740	200	100	200	200	200	3040	✓	" " "	6920	400	200	300	400	440	8860	✓			
" " "	4480	300	200	300	400	440	6320	✓	" " "	9380	300	300	300	300	420	10680	✓			
15060 Ratham Rept. 1anna	520	200	100	200	200	200	1640	✓	" " "	600	300	200	300	400	440	3160	✓			
" " 8 "	1720	400	200	400	400	440	2140	✓	15070 Kapuskatula Rept 1anna	1620	200	200	300	300	220	2640	✓			
" " "	1320	200	100	200	200	200	2140	✓	15060 Ratham	1640	200	200	300	300	220	2050	✓			
" " Blank	300	300	200	200	200	200	1370	✓	14991 Newfoundland 5 Lftr.	1370	300	300	300	300	320	1520	✓			
15070 Kapuskatula Rept. 1anna	200	100	200	300	300	300	1420	✓	14896 Greek Postage 150 Lftr.	300	400	320	1020	✓						
14898 Canada Fiscal 10 cts.	176	100	200	300	420	1320	✓													
14991 Newfoundland 3 Lftr.	300	300	600	✓																

**Figure 1.** Photograph of a page from Perkins Bacon Printing Records (Reproduced with permission The Spear Museum of Philatelic History at The Royal Philatelic Society London of RPSL, London).



# NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER

## BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 189  
Oct. – Dec. 2022

### PRINTING SPEEDS – PERKINS BACON IN 1930

-continued



**Figure 2.** Newfoundland's 2c stamp printer by Perkins Bacon.

This copy is from Tunisia's Post Office archives forming the UPU reference stamps [Author's collection].

There are around 23 names given for each week's work, and the same names are repeated each week. This likely represents the number of press operators used by Perkins Bacon. Table 1, extracted from part of the page shown in Figure 1, shows that five people were responsible for the printing of the 2c stamp and that, in a full working

Thursday, June 5th 1930									
	A	B	Fri	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	C
(14991 Newfoundland 1ct)	Cotes R	(21520)	2cts 400	200	400	500	500	740	2740
" " 2 "	Clooney	10400	400	200	300	400	400	440	12540
" " "	Emich N	300	400	200	400	400	400	440	2540
" " "	Kingston	2040					300	400	2740
" " "	Philpott N	8760	300		300	400	400	440	10600
" " "									
Thursday, June 12th 1930									
14991 Newfoundland 2ct	Clooney N	12540	400	200		300	400	440	14280
" " "	Cotes R N	2740	400	200	300	400	500	560	5100
" " "	Emich	2540	400	300		400	300	440	4380
" " "	Kingston	2740	300	100		300	400	440	4280
" " "	Philpott	10600	300	300		300	300	320	12120
" " "									
Thursday, June 19th 1930									
14991 Newfoundland 2ct	Clooney N	14280	200						14580
" " "	Cotes R N	5100	300	100					5500
" " "	Emich	4380	300	100	320				5100
" " "	Kingston	4280							4280
" " "	Philpott	12120	200	120					12440

**Table1.** Extract showing printing records for the 2c stamp for the weeks ending 5<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> June 1930. The test in parentheses refers to the 1c stamp. Though not stated, it is assumed that the figures under the days of the week refer to sheets printed. Columns A, B and C were not labeled in the original (see Fig. 1) and respectively refer to the name of the person associated with the printing job, the total number of sheets at the beginning of the week (carried over from the previous week), and the total number of sheets at the end of the week





## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 189  
Oct. – Dec. 2022

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### PRINTING SPEEDS – PERKINS BACON IN 1930

-conclusion

day (Monday-Friday), they would normal each print around 400 sheets, sometime more and sometimes less. Two high entries of 740 and 560 sheets, both on Thursdays, may indicate extended shifts to meet targets. Lower entries of 100-300 sheets per day may indicate that they operator was working on other orders. For example, Mr. Kingston was printing on both order 15060 for the Ratlam CtFee [Court Fee] 8 anna (20 sheets) and the 2c stamp (300 sheets) on Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> June 1930. Around 200 sheets were typically printed on Saturdays, which were typically half-workdays. The average working week in the 1930s in London was around 48 hours comprising of working 8am-6pm on weekdays and 8am-1am on Saturdays.

If the order was completed on or around Friday 14<sup>th</sup> June then there were 41,800 sheets printed for this order or 4,180,000 stamps which seems reasonable and in line with the quantities printed per order by Waterlow (Ayshford, 1978). At 400 sheets per day and five operators, this order would have taken 21 full working days or about a month. For interest and by contrast, the printing of 50 million USA 2008 \$4.80 Mount Rushmore stamp (Sc 4268) took 3.5 days (Anon, 2022) – which is 71 times the speed of the Perkins Bacon 1930 printings! It would have taken Perkins Bacon around 4 years to print this quantity of stamps!!

Pratt (1991) estimated that a flatbed press could run at speeds of 30 sheets a minute and would take some 5½ hours to print 1,000,000 stamps. Such high speeds are not supported by this study on an analysis of the Perkins Bacon printing records. Using their printing rates of around 400 sheets by an operator in an 8-hour day, a million stamps would take about 25 days to complete.

This article raises another question as it assumes that the five named operators printing the sheets of the 2c stamp given in Table 1 could operate simultaneously. Assuming that there was only one 2c printing plate used per order, then how can five operators be printing from it each day? If operators worked shifts, then in a 24-hour day the plate could be used by an average of just under 5 hours per operator. If this was the case, then the printing speeds would be much quicker and almost 200,000 stamps could be printed per day or a million stamps printed in 5 days. Or perhaps operators could only work at this job for a little under two hours per day, and then perhaps became a press helper for the other periods. This is going to be a tough question to sort out!

Printing sheets of stamps on a flatbed printer is a lengthy process. The plate must be inked, wiped, polished, provided with damp paper, printed, and paper removed and stacked. A total of 400 sheets per day approximates to one sheet every minute, which still seems fast for the large number of steps involved. Pratt's estimate of 30 sheets per minute must surely be confused with a sheet-fed rotary press. By comparison, Keach (1982) states that skilled operators on the Waterlow sheet fed rotary press could print 5,000 sheets of monochrome stamps a day. This equates to about a sheet every 4 seconds and is some ten times the speed of a flatbed press estimated in this paper.

### References

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**NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER**  
**BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP**

Number 189  
Oct. – Dec. 2022

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**NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES FOUND ON THE 5 CENT,  
2 CENT DIE II, 4 CENT ROSE LAKE AND 8 CENT VALUES OF THE 1932 PERKINS  
BACON & CO ISSUE. (FURTHER PROOF OF THEIR DIFFERENT PRINTING PRESS  
USES AND CAPABILITIES).**

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by John M Walsh, *FRPSL* and Robin Moore

**Editors note:** This article was first published in *Maple Leaves*, Vol. 37, July 2021, reproduced with permission of the authors.

**Correction:** *NN 187, page 3 & 4 has three offset blocks labelled by us as being printed under the gum. This was the original thinking. Examination has proved this to be incorrect. Our apologies.*

Having discovered that Perkins Bacon & Co (*ref 1*) had the ability and machinery to print on both wet un-gummed paper and dry pregummed paper, a further study of Newfoundland postage stamps was undertaken. Initially we chose the 5¢ Caribou violet (generic colour name) and 2¢ King green denominations because co-author Moore's collection contained much mint material from these two denominations. We also knew that covers containing these denominations would be in widespread use in line with the 1932-41 postal rates. With fortuitous access to several cover collections we also got to examine covers having the 4¢ rose lake and the 8¢ denominations posted on them. This research study presents discoveries that clearly show the two design size differences found with these stated stamp images. Proof that Perkins Bacon & Co utilized two different printing press types; one was for wet un-gummed paper while the other used dry pregummed paper.

Nowhere in the literature did we find any references that Perkins Bacon & Co printed different stamp design sizes for their Newfoundland 1932 postage stamps. Any references to these 1932 denominations by Perkins Bacon & Co always stated that the size was < 20.5 mm. We found that in 1987, Robert H Pratt (*ref 2*) wrote that it was in June 1976 that he saw material belonging to Perkins Bacon & Co in the possession of A. John Hubbard, who was the chairman of the board for Perkins Bacon & Co. Furthermore, Pratt states that he saw sheets of errors, colour trials, printed on the gum-side, erratic perforations, lathe-work examples, different paper types and sheets both un-gummed and gummed. He does show samples he received from Hubbard. There is no mention by him of doing any design size measurements.

Kas Bileski later acquired this same material from the estate of A. John Hubbard. Bileski noted that this material had the same stamp design size as that made by Waterlow & Sons in 1941. He proceeded to market this material as belonging to or originating from Waterlow & Sons. Interestingly many of the samples that he sold had the stated date of production written on them, with the dates well before 1941.

When we examined this material, we saw that it presented a detailed chronological timeline. The products show, with their stated dates, that these developments were made by the printing processes ongoing at Perkins Bacon & Co. Remember the material was acquired from the estate of A. John Hubbard, the chairman of the board for the Perkins Bacon & Co. This development shows what was required and necessary to stay competitive in the printing industry. With his working position in the company, he became the recipient or keeper of these ongoing development attempts. Hubbard was also a known stamp collector.

An observation we have made, is that a study of this material needs to be done by the hands-on method. We have found, from being given physical access, that there are at least two design sizes < 20.5 mm and 21 mm on those original single die proofs. Nowhere in the literature have these engraved design sizes been mentioned. Our understanding of die proof sizes leads to the acceptance that to have an engraved image printed in a larger size, then the die proof must be in that larger size. But smaller printed



## NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES

- continued

sizes can be produced when use is made of the wet paper printing presses. We observed these sizes. From our studies, we believe many discovery opportunities remain for the items of Perkins Bacon & Co products.

Presented in fig 1 below is the Perkins Bacon & Co *Presentation Booklet*. It was acquired from the 2006 Sir Gawaine Baillie stamp auction. The ornate frontispiece clearly states the maker. Inside are nine coloured images of Newfoundland stamps. The stamp perforations are partially hidden under the matting. Upon examination it is discovered that the 2¢ King green is die II with a design size of 21 mm and that the 5¢ Caribou violet is die II with a design size of 21 mm. The rest are sized < 20.5 mm.

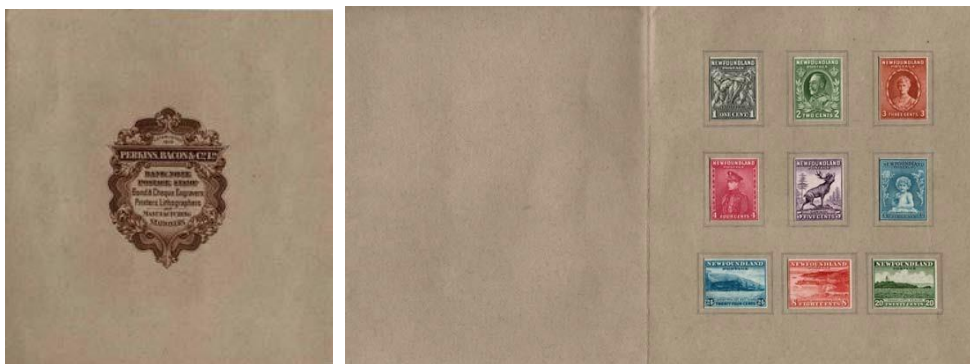


Fig 1 Perkins Bacon & Co. Presentation Booklet

As gum has been discussed, we present the images in fig 2 below to illustrate how the gum looks when applied to the paper. The appearance shows what occurs when gum is applied after drying the wet un-gummed printed paper. The step after printing is to dry the paper. This is to enable the adherence to the paper of a gelatinous material, called gum. The gum is applied by using a brush to spread this material under the area that has the stamp printed onto it. To limit gum wastage the applied gum is not brushed out into the outer margins of the printed sheet. At times gum is even missing from under some of the stamped image area. Usually, the gum presents in a brownish colour. The printing company does this gum application. With pre-gummed paper the gum presents in a translucent colour. It is found spread out over the entire paper sheet without any un-gummed area remaining. This pre-gumming is done at the papermaking mill.

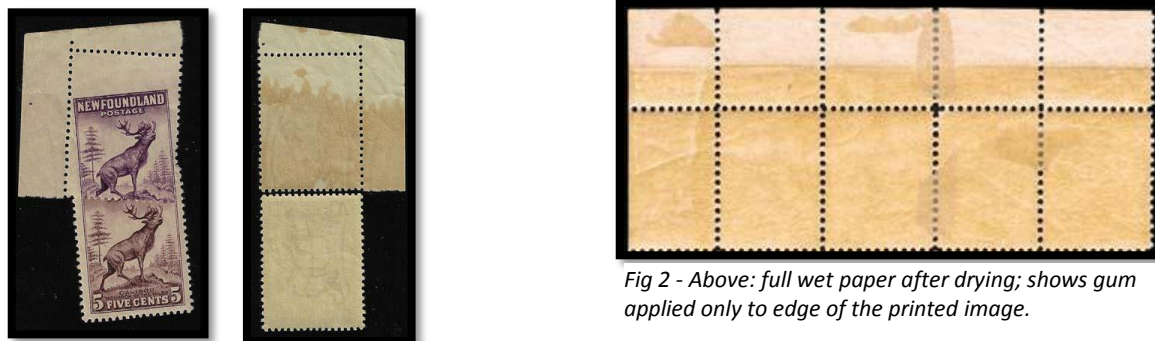


Fig 2 - Above: full wet paper after drying; shows gum applied only to edge of the printed image.

- On the left: 1) deep violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.5 x 13.5; gum does not extend into margin above top frame; indicates gum,ming after printing;  
2) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.5 x 13.5
- On the right: Same stamps viewed from the back

# NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 189  
Oct. – Dec. 2022

## NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES

- continued

The images in fig 3 below and figs 4 and 5 overleaf present described design sizes as seen with 5¢ die I and with 5¢ die II stamps in different perforation gauges.



Fig 3. From the top:-

- 1) violet 21 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.3 x 13.
- 2) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.5 x 13.5.
- 3) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf. 14 x 14.



Fig 4:- From the top:-

- 1) violet 21 mm, die I; Gum; wmkd; imperf
- 2) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, imperf
- 3) violet < 20.5 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf 14.2
- 3a) dark violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf 13.5
- 4) violet < 20.5 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf 14.2 x imperf vert.
- 5) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf 14



## NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES

- continued



Fig 5 1) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd perf. 13.5 x 13.5  
2) black 21mm, die I; no Gum, unwmkd, imperf.  
3) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd imperf.



Fig 5 1) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.5 x 13.5  
2) black 21mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, imperf.  
3) deep violet < 20.5 mm, die I; no Gum, wmkd, imperf.  
4) violet 21 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, imperf.

From the Library Archives Canada website we found the two images in fig 6. They provide further proof of the printing press development that was happening within Perkins Bacon & Co. Interestingly it shows that the 5¢ die II was undergoing trial printing development.

We were not able to do a design measurement on these two items.

## NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES

- continued



Fig 6

LAC e0006110251 (above) 1932 5¢ die II with manuscript 'Flat-bed' and

LAC e000610251 (at right) 1932 5¢ die II with manuscript 'New original for machine pty final 31/5/32'



The described images in fig 7 below show perf. 13.5 x 13.5 of the 5¢ die II in design size 21 mm comparisons. The signature of Sir Humphrey T. Walwyn (Governor) is presented to provide a time frame for its appearance.

Fig 7

- 1) violet 21mm die II; Gum, wmkd. Perf. 13.5 x 13.5  
**signed by Sir Humphrey T. Walwyn, Governor 1936 – 46**
- 2) violet 21mm, die II; Gum, wmkd. Imperf.
- 3) black 21mm, die II; NG, unwmkd, Imperf
- 4) violet <20.5mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf 13.5 x 13.5

Fig 7

- 1) violet 21 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf.
- 2) dark violet 21 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.5 x 13.5
- 3) medium violet 21 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.5 x 13.5
- 4) light violet 21 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.3 x 13.3
- 5) black 21 mm, die II; NG, unwmkd, imperf.
- 6) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf.





## NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES

-continued

The images of the plate number blocks shown in fig 8 provide proof that the initial printing of this denomination was with wet paper printing. Comparison here is with a perf 13.3 x 13.3 5¢ stamp die I size 21mm.



Fig 8 From the top:-  
1) plate 2 (rev) deep violet < 20.5 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf. 13.5 x 13.5  
2) plate 3 violet < 20.5 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf 13.5 x 13.5  
3) plate 4 violet < 20.5 mm, die II; Gum, wmkd, perf 13.5 x 13.5  
4) violet 21 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, perf 13.3 x 13.3

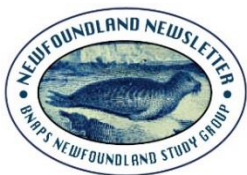
Our previous discovery report (*ref 1*) showed a variety of 5¢ Caribou imperforate stamps. One was from plate 2 with 1939 printed onto the stamp. This was observed to be from die II with a confirmed discovery design size 21 mm. And yes, plate 2 was also found in die II with design size 20.4 mm. In addition, plate 4 was found with 23 Sept 1938 written on the sheet. It was found to be die II with a confirmed discovery design size 21 mm, and yet plate 4 was also found in die II with design size 20.4 mm and the plate 5 from 12/1/40 with ACS initials was found as die II with a confirmed design size 20.4 mm.



Fig 9 Showing from the top:-

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Top           | 1) plate 4. Handwritten, violet 21 mm, die II; NG, heavy wove, unwmkd, imperf. |
| Bottom left   | 2) violet 21 mm, die II; NG, wmkd, imperf.                                     |
| Bottom center | 3) black 21 mm, die I; NG, unwmkd, imperf.                                     |
| Bottom right  | 4) violet < 20.5 mm, die I; Gum, wmkd, imperf.                                 |

With this block shown in fig 9 above, and the comparators applied against it, is a confirmed and detailed look at the stamp size capabilities that Perkins Bacon & Co had prior to their plant destruction in May 1941. This was well before Waterlow & Sons were contracted to print the Newfoundland 1941 - 49 issue. Waterlow & Sons used a 5¢ Caribou denomination albeit in the die I and not die II design. This clearly demonstrates that the capability of Perkins Bacon & Co extended beyond only using wet un-gummed paper presses. They had the capability of using dry pregummed paper presses to print stamps.



## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 189  
Oct. – Dec. 2022

### NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES

-continued

The cover, shown in fig 10, dated 16 Apr 1937 provides positive proof that Perkins Bacon & Co produced the 5¢ Caribou; die II; size 21 mm; perf. 13.5 x 13.5 well before 1941.



Fig. 10 Cover dated 16 Apr. 1937 with 5¢ Caribou die II, size 21 mm. perf 13.5 x 13.5. Detail; at right confirms the design size

While searching through the postal history cover collection of local collector Brian Bursey, we observed a discovery he had made. It was of *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* NSSC RE 2 Registered Envelope B size. This example has the earliest known recorded use dated 28 April 1938 for this Registered Envelope type B (see fig 11).

We conducted further studies of the stamps present, paying the postal rates of 5¢ basic weight postage plus 10¢ registration fee. Our examination found that this envelope has doubled its importance. This envelope is observed having the 5¢ Caribou die II denominations with design sized 21 mm wide and having 13.5 x 13.5 perforation.

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



Fig. 11



## NEWFOUNDLAND PARCEL POST

by Klaus Wehlt

Parcel post items from Newfoundland are not common. The system of address letters or parcel cards that we know from Europe was not introduced in British North America\*.

It appears that parcel post items from Newfoundland are made up of three groups: Parcel tags, complete or parts of parcel wrappers and certificates of posting of a parcel (foreign and colonial). Whether dispatch notes were used by the Newfoundland postal services like in Canada I don't know, up to now I haven't seen such an item from Newfoundland\*\*.

There are two types of parcel tags, either with the address or without any address on it. Tags without address makes it difficult to explain the proper parcel rate.



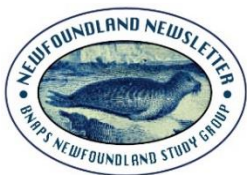
*A parcel tag without address and 279c with stamps of the First Resources Issue. Probably a registered parcel to Great Britain but I'm not able to explain the rate. In the Newfoundland Newsletters no. 51/1994 and no. 119/2006 parcel tags were presented with proper address and rate.*

Now and then you can find parcel wrappers, usually parts of wrappers with address and stamps on it. I can present a complete wrapper of a small parcel from Newfoundland to the USA. The cancels are unreadable, but the address is Niagara Falls/New York in the United States.



*A 2c and three 4c stamps of the First Resources Issue correspond to the 14c US parcel rate up to 1 lb. weight. US Customs cancel "Free of duty" and manuscript "Contents cake. I folded the package cover up again, the contents were probably more a cookie than a cake."*





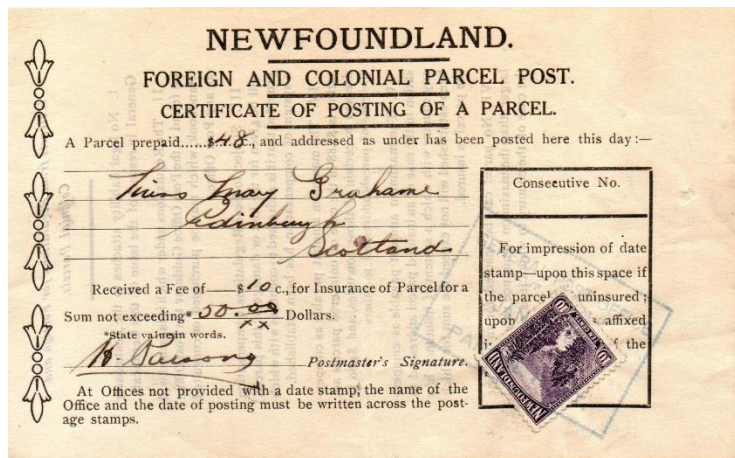
## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 189  
Oct. – Dec. 2022

### NEWFOUNDLAND PARCEL POST

- conclusion

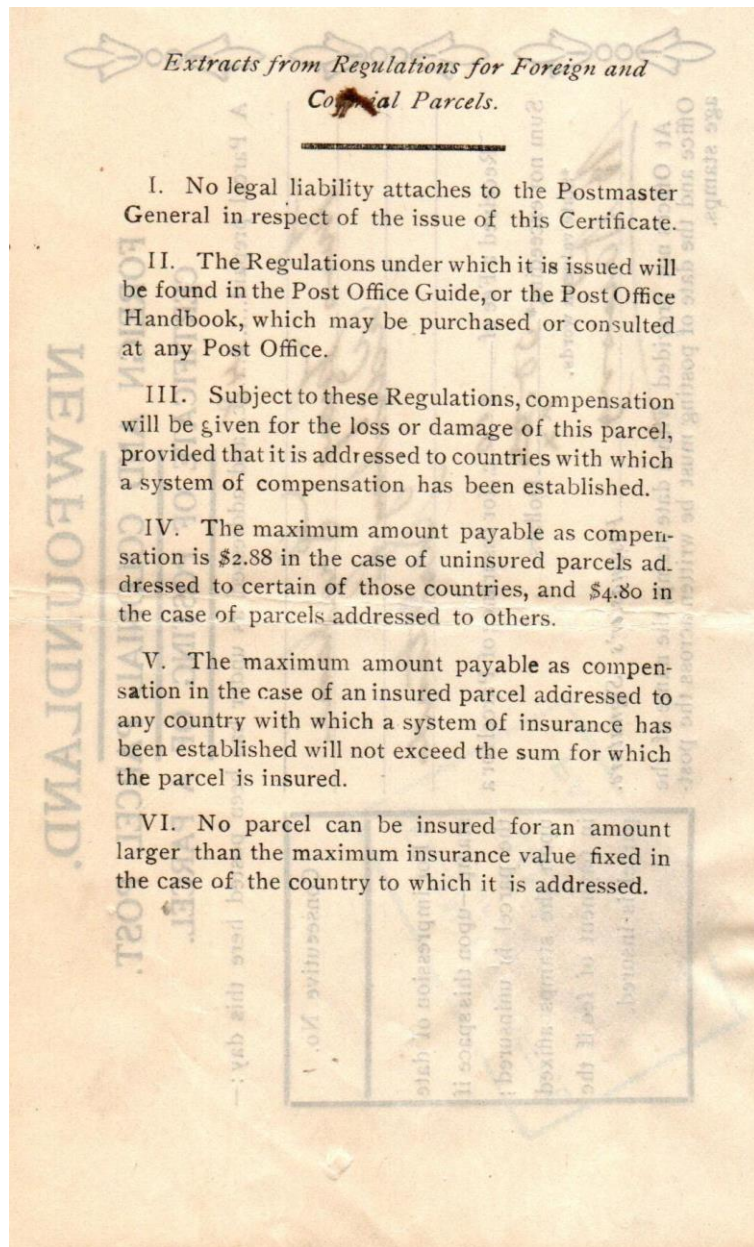
If a parcel should be insured, it must be registered. The insurance fee is prepaid with a stamp on a "certificate of posting of a parcel" as proof for the sender that his parcel has been insured.



*A certificate of posting of a (foreign) parcel from St. John's to Edinburgh / Scotland in 1929. 48c prepaid on the parcel and 10c Pictorial Issue for insurance on the certificate.*

### References

- \* David Handelman: Canadian Parcel Cards - Where are They, BNA Topics Vol. 59, Jul/Sept 2002
- \*\* David Handelman: Update to: Canadian Parcel Cards - Where are They, BNA Topics Vol. 60, Apr/Jun 2003



*Backside of the Certificate of posting of a parcel with Extracts from Regulations for Foreign and Colonial Parcels.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**The next Newfoundland Study Group ZOOM meeting is tentatively scheduled for 12:00 noon, EST, December 17, 2022. Topics are to be announced. If you would like to present at this meeting please let me know at [mback1217@rogers.com](mailto:mback1217@rogers.com)**