



## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP



Chairman & Editor: Malcolm Back, 97 Stuart Street, Stouffville, ON L4A 4S4  
Treasurer/Circulation: Martin Goebel, 13 O'Mara Place, St. John's NL A1A 5B7

[mback1217@rogers.com](mailto:mback1217@rogers.com)  
[goebel@nf.sympatico.ca](mailto:goebel@nf.sympatico.ca)

### CONTENTS: Issue Number 190, Jan.-March. 2023

Page 1	Note from the Editor	Malcolm Back
	Regarding Stamp Sizes	C.A. Stillions
Page 2-8	Searching a Needle in a Haystack	Luc Selis
Page 9-12	5c Caribou – Unitrade 257ix - A Waterlow Printing	AB Thompson
Page 13-18	Newfoundland: Discovery Design Sizes (continued)	John M Walsh <i>FRPSL</i> , and Robin Moore
Page 19	Financial Statement as of December 31, 2022	Martin Goebel



© Walsh, NSSC 2023

### Note from the Editor

I am very pleased to introduce a new contributor to our newsletter. I recently received an e-mail from Klaus Wehlt in which he said "I have been in Ulm yesterday to visit the International Stamp-Fair. Besides many stamp dealer and stamp auction booths there were two exhibitions. One regional and the other international "Postgeschichte Live" (Postal History Live). There I saw an exhibit that left me speechless. It was by Belgian collector Luc Selis and I have had the chance to meet him (perhaps the only visitor interested in Newfoundland Postal History). It's about the French fisherman and the French shore in Newfoundland."

With Klaus' help I was able to contact Luc and he very graciously agreed to write an article for our newsletter. I hope you enjoy this article as much as I did.

### Regarding Stamp Sizes

C. A. Stillions

What Walsh has not considered in his study of stamp size are environmental conditions in the print shop when these stamps were printed. Workplaces in England were not air conditioned until the 1960's. Meaning that the temperature and humidity within a workplace was not controlled and varied all over the place when these stamps were printed. Paper stored in such an environment would have shrunk or swelled with the humidity and temperature in that environment. What is more important is the plating study by Derek Paul which identified common plate faults on both 257ix stamps and 257 stamps from Waterlow plate 41419 -- see the early Newfoundland SG Newsletters (NN).

BNA Topics / March - April, 1984 pp33-36.

BNA Topics / September - October, 1987, pp 38-41.

NN 8, Nov.-Dec. 1986 p 2-4

NN 15, Jan.-Feb. 1988 p 3-9

NN 21, Jan.-Feb. 1989 p 5-8

**Editor** – There is also an interesting article in NN 22, March-April 1989 regarding a trial 2 cent surcharge on the Caribou issue in 1946. When the TWO CENTS surcharge on Memorial University issue appeared in the spring of 1946, there were rumors that the 5¢ Caribou was to be used as the base for the surcharge. The note at the top of the proof impression explains why it really could not be used. It says: "Proof for 2 on 5 surcharge **which could not be used because stamp curled** too quickly to be fed to **the press**." The proof is dated 19 March which was a Tuesday. The date on the TWO CENTS setting (not shown) is Wednesday, 20 March. The surcharged stamp was issued on Thursday, 21 March. Obviously, there was no time to have problems printing the surcharge. Do any of the trial printings 2 CENTS on the 5¢ Caribou remain today? Who knows?



I hadn't heard about this. Does anyone else have more information? Just a reminder that all the Newsletters are available on the BNAPS website. There are some great articles to be found there.

### Searching a Needle in a Haystack

by Luc Selis

Anyone with experience of postal history from days gone by will certainly have found that answering the questions that arise when trying to find out all the details of an old letter is often no mean feat. If the existing literature does not provide a solution, help is usually sought from other philatelists to try to find the correct explanation of the issue. But sometimes even there the tracks come to a dead end and one or more gears have to be used to try and find the details. An example of such a search and its results is described below.

This article describes the search for the rare provenance of a letter from an area where all correspondence from the period under consideration is already rare by definition.



Figure 1; The Letter from 1825. Photograph of the front of the letter that became the subject of a difficult search

Everything started with the discovery of the above, at first sight quite simple letter, sent to *Mr Le Mengnonnet* in the French port of Granville, located on the French Normandy coast, 37 kilometers northeast of St-Malo. The addressee was *Pierre François Le Mengnonnet*, born in Granville on 16 January 1783 and died in Notre-Dame-de-Cenilly on 4 October 1846. Besides being a merchant, he was also a shipowner by profession. He was also mayor of Granville from 1816 to 1830. It is in that capacity that he was addressed with this letter.

At the top right of the front of the letter is the two-lined stamp COLONIES PAR St MALO. So, the letter was brought from one of the then French colonies by a ship that delivered it at the harbour post office of St Malo. The top left-hand corner also shows the weight indication 15g (grams) and the postage due of 10 decimes (9 decimes for a letter 20-25gr, distance of 100-200km to GRANVILLE (via Rennes), and 1 decime seaport tax (tariff of May 4<sup>th</sup> 1802).

How the letter was transported to France can be deduced from the brief mention on the back of the letter: '*recommandé aux soins de Mr. Hervé capitaine du St Pierre*'; in other words, the letter was entrusted to the captain of the ship St-Pierre, who brought the letter to St-Malo.

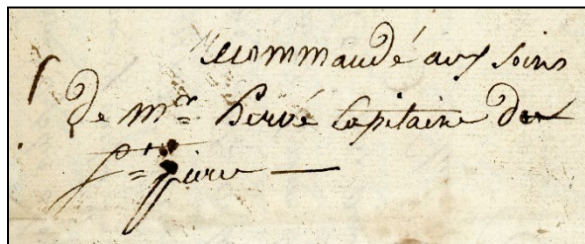


Figure 2; Detail of the verso side of the letter indicating that the letter was entrusted



To trace the origin of the letter, given the lack of any useful indication on the outside, we need to look at the inside of the letter. At the top left, the name and residence of the addressee is given, as on the front of the letter. The text at the top right indicates the origin and date: 'Champaga le 9 7<sup>bre</sup> 1825'. So, the letter was written on 9 September 1825 from a place with the yet clearly readable name *Champaga*.

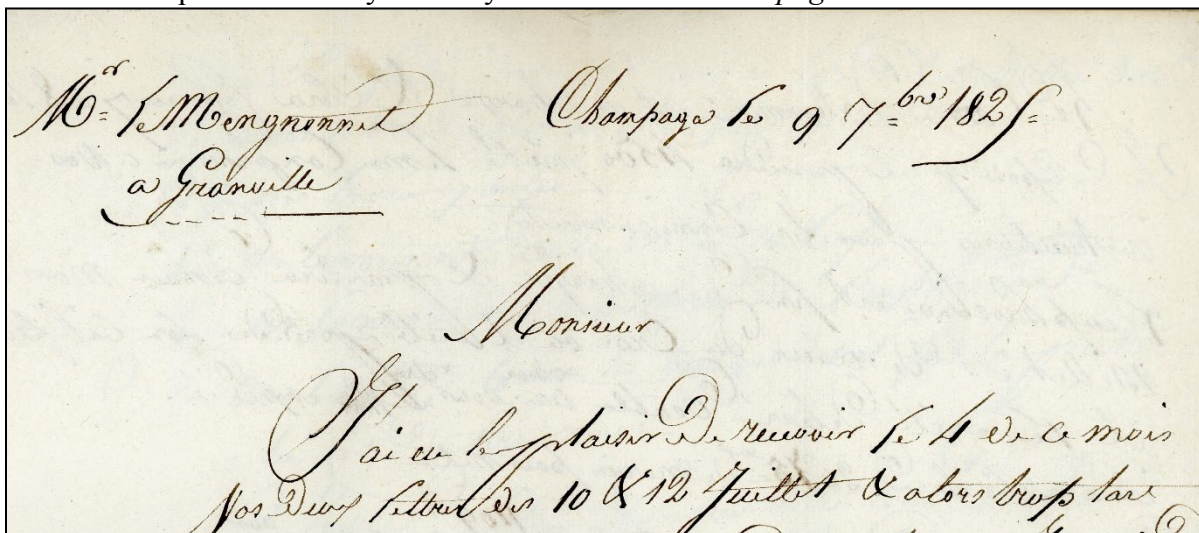


Figure 3; Letterhead of the letter written by the captain of a French fishing boat. Origin written as *Champaga*, 9 September 1825

However, the place name **Champaga** does not appear in any geographical name list or encyclopedia, and the normally very helpful Google website only manages to find a hotel with the searched name in the Provence (South of France) and a type of gin (eau de vie) from the same region. We don't get much further with this information.

If we analyze the contents of the letter further, we find two probably more interesting bits in it. The first is, at the bottom of the letter and quite clearly written, the name of the letter writer: *Constant Boismard*.

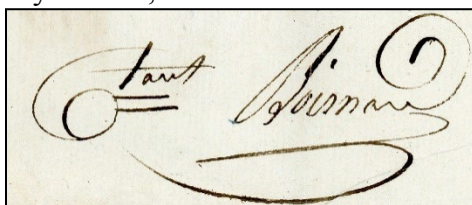


Figure 4; Constant Boismard's signature at the bottom of the letter.

On consulting the population registers in the archives of the city of Granville, we find there *Constant François Marie BOISNARD*, born in 1778 and entered in the registers as *Capitaine au long cours* (captain – long haul). In addition, he was a municipal councillor in Granville for a period and thus a close acquaintance of the mayor, who owned several ships and is also the addressee of the letter.

The second interesting part of the letter gives a detailed description of the documents attached to the letter, which helps explain why the letter weighs 15 grams.

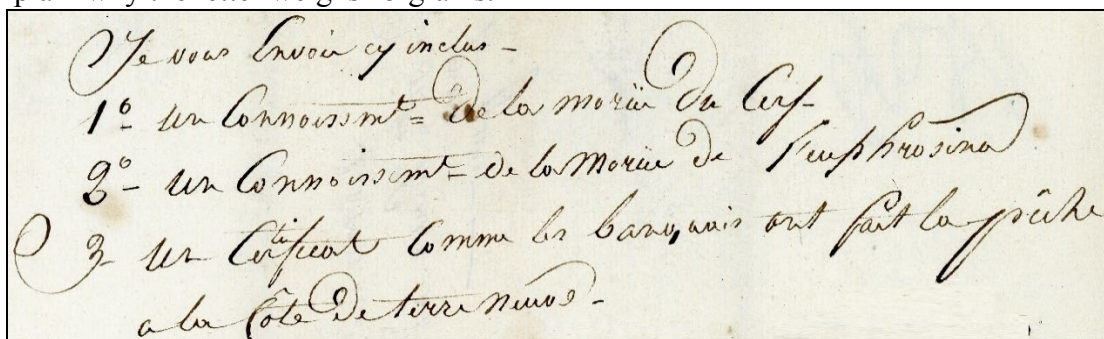


Figure 5; Extract from the letter describing the attached pieces.

*Je vous envoie cy inclus: (I send you hereby included)*

1° un Connaissance De la morue du Cerf

2° un Connaissance de la Morue de l'Euphrasina

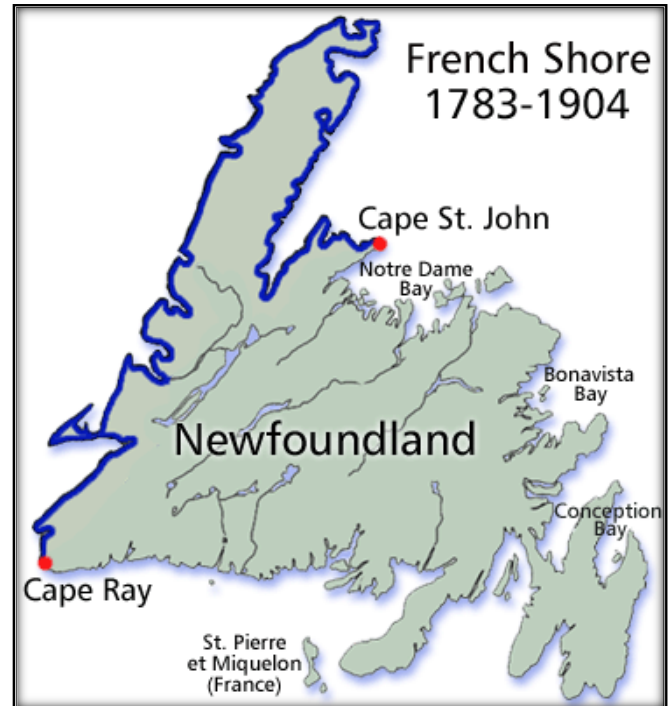
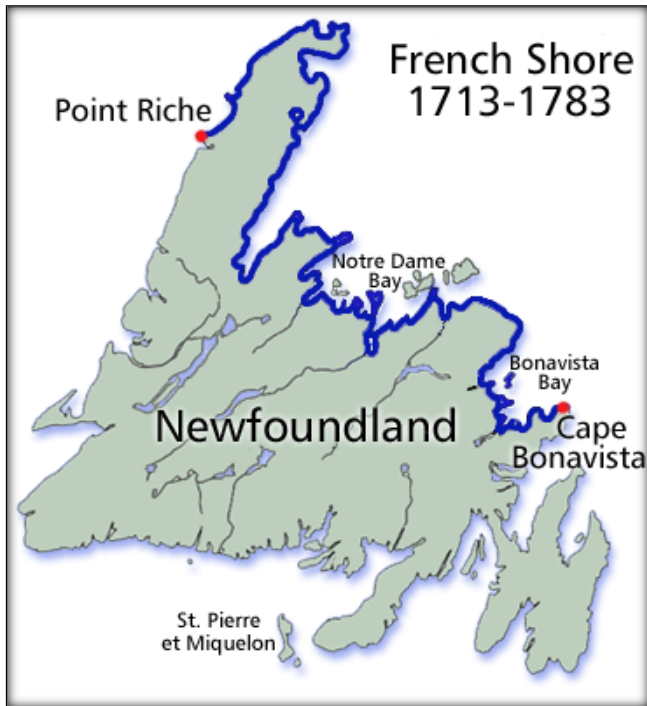
3° un Certificat comme les banquais ont fait la pêche a la Cote De Terre Neuve.

The first two entries concern documents for accepting a cargo of cod from the ships named **Cerf** and **Euphrasina**. The third entry indicates a certificate that the fishermen caught the fish on the shores of Terre Neuve (Newfoundland).

We can now state with fairly high certainty that the letter was written at a harbour of the French Shore of Newfoundland from where ships carrying (dried/salted) cod left for France.

### The French Shore of Newfoundland

Terre Neuve (present-day Newfoundland) was a British colony at the time of writing (1825). By the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713, France had had to cede the island to England and was granted fishing rights only on the north-east coast of the island. After another series of wars and skirmishes, the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 adjusted the area where French fishermen were still allowed to fish.



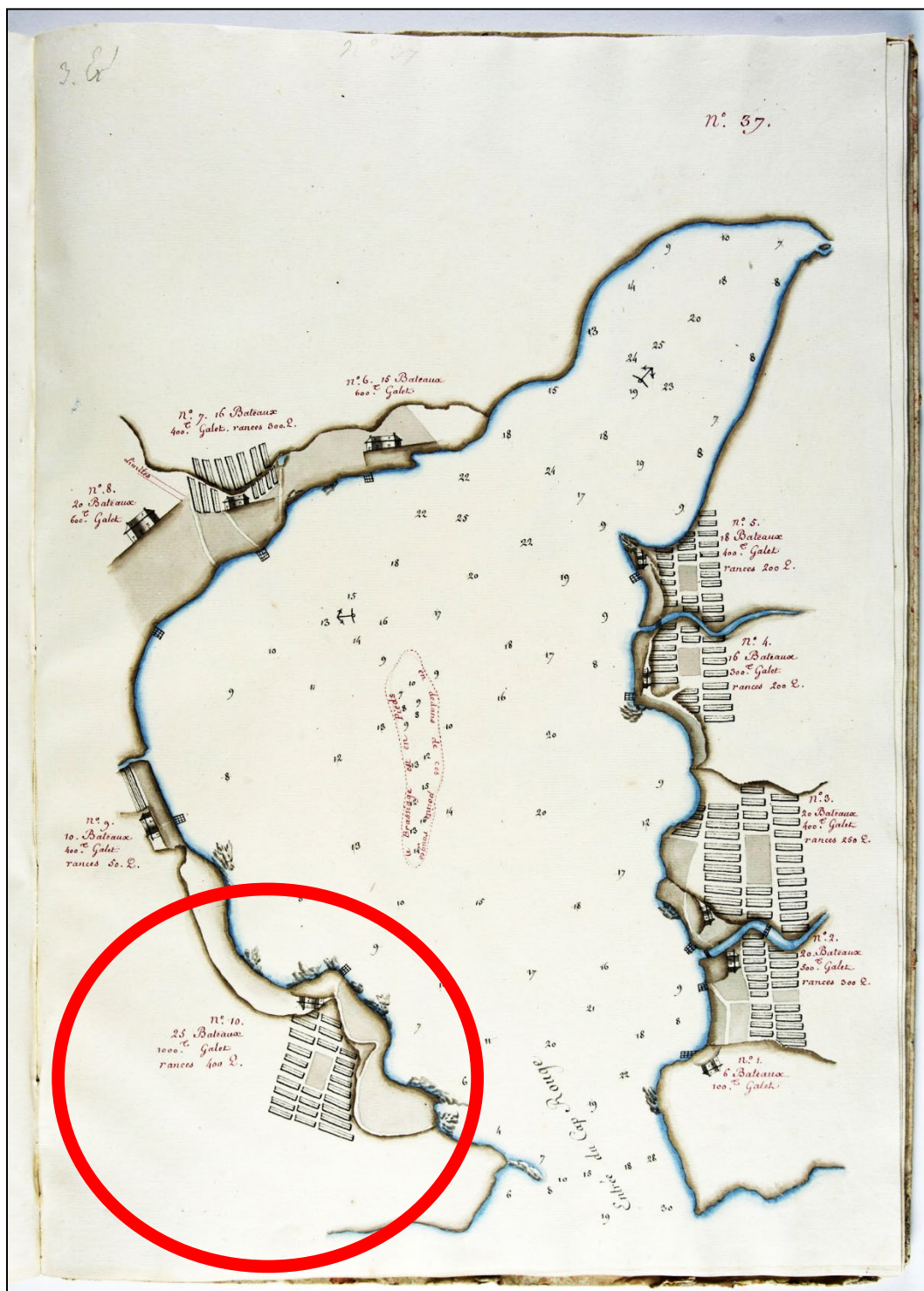
Above, two maps of Newfoundland (©2001 Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage) showing on the left the situation after the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 and on the right the modified situation after the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. The blue line indicates the allocated coastal strips where French fishermen were allowed to use the coastal strip to dry their fish between April and October each year. They were also allowed to erect wooden barracks there to stay temporarily.

From all the information known so far, we should look for the location of **Champaga** somewhere along the Newfoundland coast, between Cape Ray (southwest) and Cape St-John (northeast), along the blue line on the right map.

However, on all consulted maps of Newfoundland from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, a port named **Champaga** is nowhere to be found. After much writing back and forth with relations at the Canadian archives, both in Ottawa and Newfoundland, I finally got access to *Les Annales Maritimes et Coloniales 1822 Volume XIV*. This book contains a large report commissioned by the then French Minister Baron Portal for a group of naval personnel - including *Le Tourneur*, former lieutenant at sea of the naval headquarters at Granville - to make an inventory of all the ports on



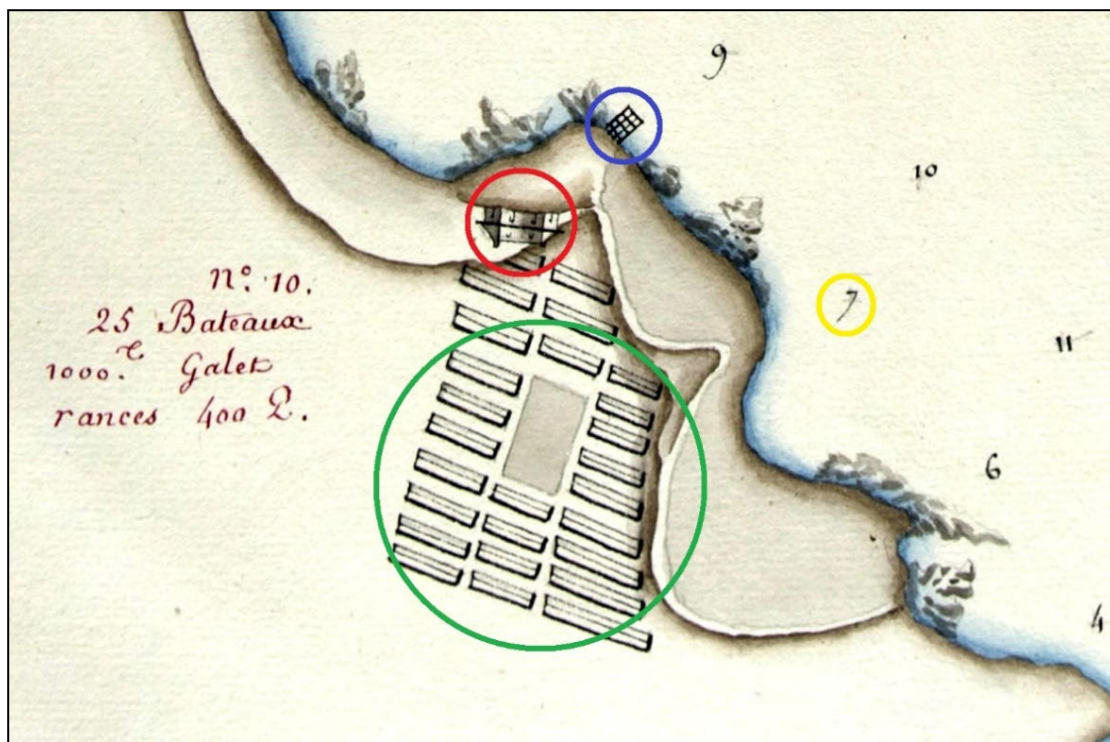
Figure 7; Title page of Le Tourneur's 1821 Atlas, drawn and coloured entirely by hand.



The beautiful hand-drawn and coloured map of the port of Cap Rouge. The orientation above is West (turned 90 degrees to the right). At the bottom left, we see N° 10 written in red. This numbering corresponds to the numbers in the annals of the French Navy from 1822. One can see that the sand strip continues between locations 9 and 10, but is not connected to numbers 1 to 8, also as described by the navy in the 1822 report. The red circle indicates the location of *Champ Paga*, left at the entrance to the bay of Cap Rouge. When we zoom in a little on the map of the site, we see all the important details.



In the blue circle, we see the jetty in the water. Here the cod were unloaded and gutted, then salted. Then the fish were transferred to the rows of drying racks (green circle). In the red circle is the cottage of the captain and some of his staff. The numbers like 7 in the yellow circle indicate the depth of the water in feet. The latter was very important for skippers not to run their boats on the rocks in the shallow waters. The total area of this mooring was barely 5000 sqm, comparable to the size of a football field.



Taking out an old map of Terre Neuve (Bellin 1773), we can now position the location of Le Champ Paga a little better.

In the middle right of the map, we see in red underlining the Cap Rouge peninsula with the La Conche peninsula below. The landing site of Champ Paga is actually on the La Conche peninsula, but it was under the control of the captain of Cap Rouge port. The red circle indicates the location of Champ Paga.

Almost two centuries later, the little port of *Le Champ Paga* was given another French name by the Canadians: *Pointe Dos de Cheval* (Horseback Point). Where that name came from nobody knows anymore. Should you ever want to visit it, it is only accessible by water, no road runs to it.

Between 2004 and 2008, a group of archaeologists led by Dr Peter Pope of St-Johns Memorial University, Newfoundland excavated the site to uncover the remains of the small harbour.

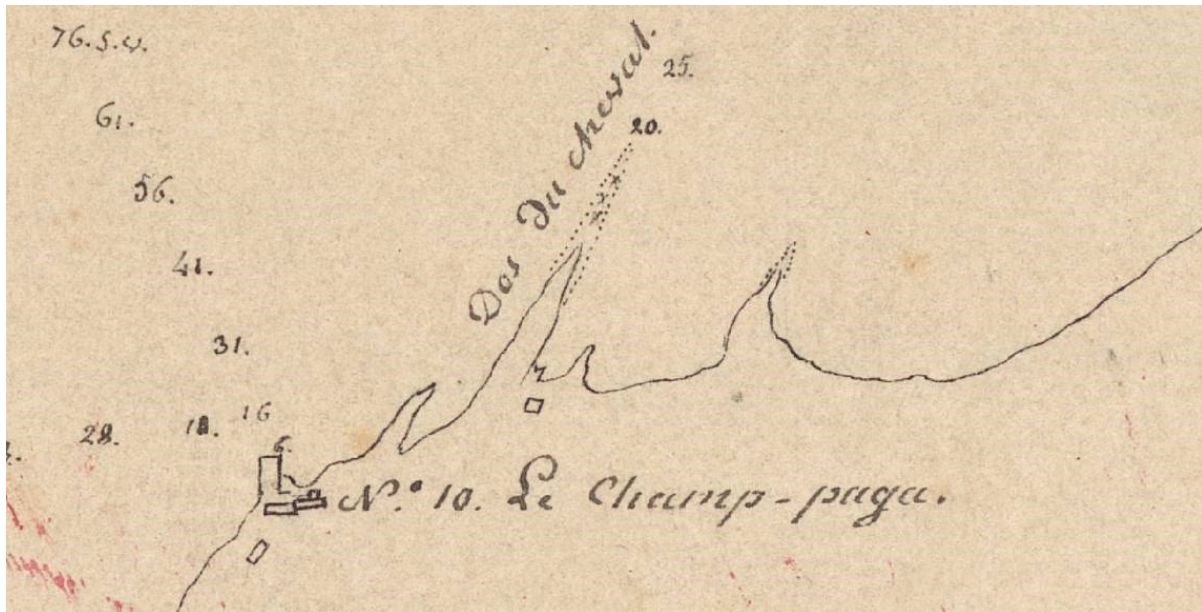
Today, the site of Champ Paga is referred to by local authorities as *Pointe Dos du Cheval* (Horseback Point). However, this is erroneous as it refers to two different places, although quite close to each other.



### Searching a Needle in a Haystack

- conclusion

The map below from 1827 shows the *Champ Paga* mooring on the lower left (N° 10) with the location of the buildings. Diagonally right above that, one can see a point-like strip that extends north-eastwards into the bay. This rock bore the name *Dos du Cheval* as early as 1827.



A recent photograph shows the protruding point in the bay of Cap Rouge where the little port of *Champ Paga* (now Pointe Dos de Cheval) was between about 1730 and 1880. Near the sea, in the red circle stood the meagre wooden cottage where, on 9 September 1825, Captain Boissard wrote the letter that started this whole story.

#### Sources - Bibliography

Archives Départementales de la Manche  
Joan Simmonds, *French Shore Interpretation Centre, Conche, Newfoundland*  
Library of Memorial University of St-Johns, Newfoundland  
Library and Archives of Canada, Ottawa  
Bryn Tapper, MA, *Memorial University of St-Johns, Newfoundland*  
*Le courrier de la Grande Pêche*, Joseph Bergier 1992  
*Annales Maritimes et Coloniales 1882*, Archives de l'État-Major de la Marine Française, Brest  
*An Archaeology of the Petit Nord: The Maritime Cultural Landscape of the French, Seasonal, Shore-based, Salt-cod Fishery in Northern Newfoundland 1510-1904*, Dr. Peter Pope 2009  
*The Newfoundland and Labrador Heritage website.*



### 5c Caribou – Unitrade 257ix - A Waterlow printing

by AB Thompson

There exists an unusual perforation variety of the 5c caribou stamp that just does not seem to fit anywhere. Unitrade (#257ix, Die I perf 13.5) and Stanley Gibbons (#280, Die I perf 13.5 comb) place it under the 1941–1944 Waterlow definitive re-issue, and NSSC (#181, Die I perf 13.3) places it under the 1932–1938 First Resources issue. Stillions records it as a Blitz printing of comb perf 13.3 with the earliest reported use as 1 October 1941 (Stillions, 1989, 2019). Without any obviously supporting evidence, Stillions states this printing is from plate 41419 and “was not recorded as it was done in the war time spirit of help-thy-neighbor” (Stillions, 1989). Certainly the Newfoundland printings by Waterlow were not recorded by LN & M Williams and the Blitz printings were not recorded by Ayshford (Williams, 1952; Ayshford, 1978). The Perkins Bacon printing works was destroyed by the German blitz efforts on 10 May 1941 (Pratt, 1965). We present here evidence that this variety was indeed printed from plate 41419 by Waterlow, as stated by Stillions, but note that it was in a transitional phase between the two printers.

An anonymous prospective buyer who was clearly interested in this Ebay item sent the author an email just before it was actually sold “Hello, Good Day. Is the Newfoundland 257ix stamp a Waterlow printing or a Perkins Bacon printing? Thank You For Your Help.” And then provided links to two other #257ix blocks on Ebay offer at the same time. I offered my opinion, which is supported by the account below.

#### The Ebay item

The principal item discussed here was for sale on Ebay by “Newfoundlandstamp” described as “Newfoundland 257ix 5 Cent Violet Die 1 Mint NH very fine Comb Perf 13.3 Upper Part Sheet of 30. Has the spot behind the tail variety constant in position 24. An exceptionally rare piece and could be one of the largest multiples known to date.”. The listing also noted that “Walsh Butt and Moore has it as a dry paper printing by Perkins Bacon (Maple Leaves, Jan 2021)”. Upon request, “Newfoundlandstamp” provided the author with a 600 dpi scan of the front and back of the item on a black background (Figure 1, overlays added later).



“Newfoundlandstamp” also showed on the Ebay listing a digital perforation analysis of the stamp from position 31 (separated from the above) giving a perf. of 13.33×13.28 (Figure 2a) and an accurate width measurement of 21.0 mm showing it was a Waterlow printing (Figure 2b). The front scan showed a short line between stamps 5 and 6, that is characteristic of Waterlow printings and what is likely the lower part of the cross guide mark above this (Figure 1a). Ayshford (1978) in his Waterlow archives monograph says:



Figure 2a

	(13.33 x 13.28)
Perf	13 3/4 x 13 3/4
Top:	13 3/4 (13.31)
Bottom:	13 3/4 (13.35)
Left:	Unable to Calc
Right:	13 3/4 (13.28)
Image Resolution 300 Dpi.	



Figure 2b

### **February 1942 Order 160501 2,000,000 printed Plate 41419**

The first imperforate plate proof bears no plate number but has sufficient similarity to the August '42 plate proof to identify it as being from the same plate (no. 41419). Guide lines consist of marginal crosses at the extremities of the sheet centre line (supplemented in both side margins by "Ts" and in the bottom margins by a dot and line). The sheet is annotated Colour Correct Plate O.K. 6.2.42 and initialled. In the bottom margin is written "XL 160501 2,000,000 stamps = 20,000 pulls. Wording and Lay Correct" dated and initialled L.B.H. Faults are ringed at position 16 (a dot above the first tree at right), 24 (dot under tail), 28 (dot in front of hind leg), 30 (a series of four short lines from below the Caribou to the ground), ...

He then notes for the July 1942 order that “The imperforate plate proof of this printing has again lost some marginal markings through trimming but enough remains of the left margin for the plate number 41419 to be identified.” (see illustration on page 22 of Stillions, 2019). The features mentioned by Ayshford are circled on Figure 1a; clearly identifying the Ebay item as coming from a Waterlow printing of Plate 41419. An examination of the 600 dpi back scan shows the watermarks are in the Perkins Bacon style 10×10 pane layout (Figure 1b) (Thompson, 2011). The use of Perkins Bacon style paper by Waterlow has been previously recorded for the first plate, 41711, of the 1c “Pile of cod” stamp (Thompson, 2022). With this evidence, the item for sale by “Newfoundlandstamp” was definitely printed by Waterlow as a Blitz issue from plate 41419.

### **Supporting evidence for a Waterlow printing**

There are some other sources of information that lend support to this printing being undertaken by Waterlow. Firstly, the Perkins Bacon 5c Die I sheet had no plate numbers and was retired in 1932, whereas Die II was in use for the full Perkins Bacon and Sprague period with plate numbers 2–7 (Walsh, 2018; Stillions, 2019). Waterlow only printed from Die I (Pratt, 1965). It would be therefore surprising that Perkins Bacon or Sprague would suddenly revert to using Die I late in the issue period.

Secondly, the fine details of the inked lines on the printing of stamp #257ix are consistent with those of the Waterlow printings as seen from photomicrographs at ×200 of the lower righthand corner of Perkins Bacon and Waterlow printed stamps (Figure 3). The Perkins Bacon printed stamps have a thicker ink that tends to stay more on the surface and is contained within the engraved space, or if it bleeds out then it does so in small rounded “bubbles”. The Waterlow printed stamps have a thinner ink that tends to penetrate the paper and “feather” when leaking away from the engraved lines. The inked lines on stamp #257ix appear similar to those of the Waterlow printing.

Thirdly, the gum of stamp #257ix is of a Waterlow type, indicating that the paper was gummed on the web and went through gum-breakers to prevent curling (Figure 4) (Thompson, 2018). Perkins Bacon/Sprague gum was irregularly applied by hand and was not passed through a gum breaker.



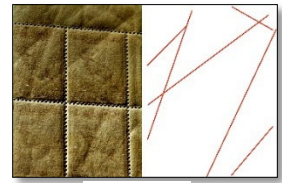
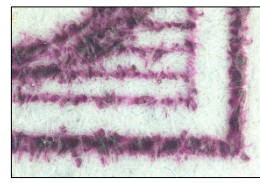
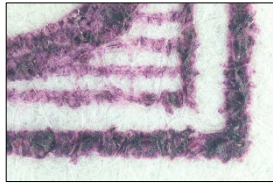
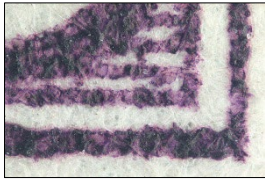


Figure 3 a & b; Perkins Bacon Printing

Figure 3 c & D; Waterlow Printing

Figure 4

### EasternAuctions:

A trawl through Eastern Auctions' catalogues from 2004 to 2022 for stamp #257ix found the following lots: part sheet of 90, eight blocks of four, two singles and four covers, though it is known that this stamp was sometimes included with larger lots (Eastern Auctions, 2022). This indicates the scarcity of this emergency Blitz printing.

"Newfoundlandstamp" believed this part sheet of the top three rows was one of the largest multiples known to date. This is true, though the part sheet of 90 stamps missing only the upper left stamps at positions 1-5 and 11-15, sold by Eastern Auctions in their February 2020 sale (lot 292), was larger. This lot clearly identified the "+" in the top centre margin as mentioned by Ayshford but does not show a plate number. The catalogue description reads:

**257ix, 1941 (October) 5c Violet, Die I, Comb Perf 13½.** *An impressive part sheet of 90 of this emergency printing without plate number (imprints do not exist on this). Features characteristic Perkins, Bacon perforation gauge in combination with the distinctive paper of Waterlow & Sons. Brilliant fresh and reasonably centered; diagonal crease touching lower left stamp only, an outstanding item of the King George VI era, F-VF NH.*

There are some statements in this description that are worth exploring further:

(1) "Comb Perf 13½" and "characteristic Perkins, Bacon perforation gauge" – Although both Unitrade and Stanley Gibbons list this as comb perf 13½, it is as noted in NSSC comb perf 13.3 which was not used by Perkins Bacon. This sheet also clearly confirms the comb perforator moved in the direction from top row to bottom row with the selvage being perforated on the left, right and bottom sides of the sheet, whereas the Perkins Bacon printed sheets were comb perforated from side to side;

(2) "without plate number (imprints do not exist on this)" – Ayshford (1978) clearly stated that there was no plate number on the first printing of this plate from the Waterlow archives (and the emergency Blitz printings were made before that), but a comparison with the 5c Waterlow archival proof from the August 1942 printing (July 1942 order) shows the plate number was 18.5 mm to the left of the left column of stamps (see page 22 of Stillions, 2019). Ayshford does not actually mention if the plate number could have been trimmed off the sheet in the February 1942 order, but the phrasing he uses suggested it may have been. If originally present, it would also have been trimmed off the sheet offered by Eastern Auctions. And it is likely it would have been trimmed off all similar production sheets. Therefore, unless a Blitz example exists with a very wide left selvage, then Ayshford's statement is the main source for there being no imprint;

(3) "the distinctive paper of Waterlow & Sons" – The stamp paper used by Perkins Bacon, Sprague, and Waterlow for the Newfoundland stamps all came from Croxley Mills, Watford, and was basically the same paper (Thompson, 2016). However, there was frequent mention in publications particularly from the 1940s of the Waterlow paper being thinner, but this is not really apparent when looking at the paper today and Thompson (2017) believed this could have been the result of the smoother thinner gum and the high pressures used for dry printing in rotary presses. The thinner paper is not apparent on this emergency Blitz printing, though the thinner gum is. As shown in Figure 1b, the paper actually had the Perkins Bacon 10×10 watermark layout but with the gum characteristic of the later Waterlow issues. This paper was used before Croxley Mills added the extra watermarks to make the continuous layout (Thompson, 2011).

### Stamp size

Accurate measurements of the outside frame widths, using an Epson V850 scanner, gives width measurements of used stamps on cover for Perkins Bacon Die I (Sc #191a: 20.3–20.5mm) and Die II (Sc #191: 20.4–20.8 mm), and Waterlow Die I (Sc #257: 20.7–21.1 mm). The width of Waterlow mint Blitz stamps with gum

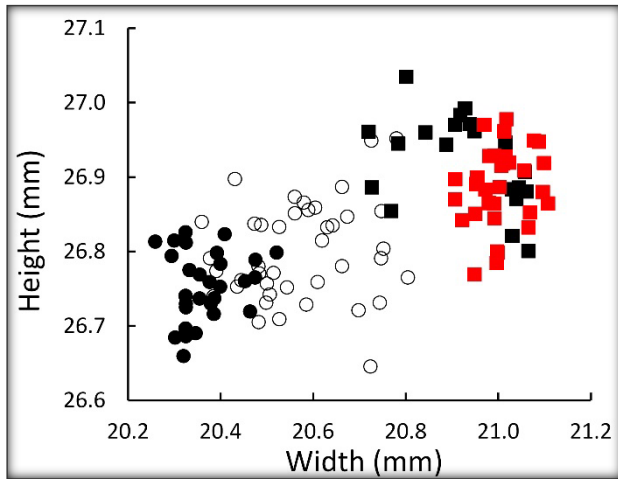


Figure 5

was also measured (Unitrade #257ix: 20.9–21.1 mm) (Figure 5). The slightly wider Blitz stamp may be a sampling artifact, or it may be due to mint gummed stamps being slightly larger than that of used stamps off cover (due to the gum holding the paper under tension in the machine direction). Likewise, accurate measurements of stamps on cover can differ slightly to those off cover, but the differences were found to be small at around 0.15 mm (Thompson, unpublished data). The difference between the Perkins Bacon 5c Die I and Die II width measurements are real, with Die II being 0.2 mm wider on average; the height difference is minimal (Thompson, in press). A difference between the widths of the Perkins Bacon Die I and the Waterlow Die I averaged 0.6 mm and this should be measurable with a ruler. Die II stamps are wider and some can even overlap with Waterlow stamps.

### Discussion

It is always interesting to challenge current beliefs. In this case, a suggestion was made that Perkins Bacon produced stamps of perf 13.3 and width 21 mm by the dry printing method (Walsh and Moore, 2021). This was partly based on the assumption that perf 13.3 was a Perkins Bacon style perforation rather than a Waterlow perforation gauge. According to Walsh (2016), Perkins Bacon used perf 31.2 for booklet stamps, but this was line, not comb perforated. And the Long Coronation series that had a comb perf 13.3, but this is for a different format stamp. Whereas it is true that Waterlow did not generally use a comb perf 13.3, Perkins Bacon did not either for their resources issue.

Another aspect worthy of consideration is whether the 20.4 and 21.0 mm widths are absolute for differentiating between the Perkins Bacon and Waterlow differentiation (or wet verse dry printing)? Figure 5 shows the Perkins Bacon Die II stamps have a width range of 20.4–20.8 mm and the Waterlow Die I have a width range of 20.7–21.1 mm. There is variation and this is not an exact science.

Walsh and Moore (2021) state “*The envelopes (in figs 2, 3 and 4) definitely prove that the 5¢ die I and die II design size 20.4 and 21 mm stamps with perforation 13.3 x 13.3 and 13.5 x 13.5 had to have been made prior to the destruction of the Perkins Bacon & Co printing plant and had been shipped well in advance of that plant being destroyed in May 1941.*”. However, their Figures 2–4 do not show a perf 13.3 at 21 mm width, and their Figures 6–8 show Die I perf 13.3 width 21 mm stamps and dated 14–22 November 1941, which are all Blitz style stamps used well after the Perkins Bacon works was destroyed.

The block of 30 for sale on E-bay match Waterlow plate 41419, and these were perf 13.3 and 21 mm wide. To date, no conclusive evidence has been presented that these, the Blitz stamps of Newfoundland, were printed by anyone other than Waterlow. For this, it would be especially interesting to find a cover dated before 10 May 1941 with a Blitz-style 5c caribou comb perf 13.3 Die I and 21 mm width. Or even better, a mint sheet of the same with Perkins Bacon/Sprague style markings!

### References

- Ayshford, J. 1978. *The Last Stamps of Newfoundland*. Robson Lowe, London. 20 pp.
- Eastern Auctions. 2022. Public Auction Catalogue & Prices Realized. <https://www.easternauctions.com/public-auction-catalogs-prices-realized/>
- Pratt, R.H. 1965. The 1941 War Issue of Newfoundland. *Essay-Proof Journal*, 22(1): 3-13.
- SoftPro. 2022. EzPerf stamp perforation measurement software. <https://ezstamp.com/ezperf-features/>
- Stillions, C.A. 1989. The Blitz stamps of Newfoundland. *Newfie Newsletter*, No. 23, May/June 1989, p. 1-4.
- Stillions, C.A. 2019. Newfoundland's last definitives: The Waterlow Printings. *BNAPS Exhibit Series*, No. 104. 112 pp.
- Thompson A.B. In press. Perkins Bacon 1930s Newfoundland proof size and stamp offsets. *BNA Topics* (submitted 3 December 2021)
- Thompson, A.B. 2011. Newfoundland's Industrial issues and the “Coat of Arms” watermark layout. *BNA Topics*, 68(1):6-20.
- Thompson, A.B. 2016. Paper “stuff”. *BNA Topics*, 73(1): 34-38.
- Thompson, A.B. 2017. Newfoundland's second resources issue on thin paper (?). *BNA Topics*, 74(1): 21-26.
- Thompson, A.B. 2018. Gum: The later Newfoundland issues printed by Perkins Bacon, Waterlow, and others. *BNA Topics*, 75(1): 14-22 and 75(3): 52.
- Thompson, A.B. 2022. Did Waterlow sheet-feed their rotary presses for the 1940s Newfoundland stamps? *Newfoundland Newsletter*, No. 187, Apr-Jun 2022, p. 16-17.
- Walsh, J.M. 2018. Newfoundland Plate Numbers 1897-1947. BNAPS ORE -Exhibits, <https://bnaps.org/ore/Walsh-NfldPlateNo/Walsh-NfldPlateNo.htm>.
- Walsh, J.M. and R. Moore. 2021. Newfoundland: Discoveries in the design sizes of the 1932 First Resources; 1933 Gilbert; 1937 Long Coronation and 1938 Royal Family Issues. *Maple Leaves*, January 2021, 37(1): 3-32.
- Williams, L.N. & M. 1952. A century of stamp production 1852-1952. Waterlow and Sons Ltd, London. 44 pp.



## NEWFOUNDLAND: DISCOVERY DESIGN SIZES (continued from NN189)

by John M Walsh, *FRPSL* and Robin Moore

A variety that occurs infrequently is the same image appearance being printed onto the backside of the printed sheet. The term usually applied to label such occurrences is offset. The offset is the mirror reverse of the front image. This usually happens when the printing press is running too fast. The previous printed sheet does not have time to dry before the following sheet lands on its still wet ink surface. The wet ink is transferred to the underside of that following sheet. When wet paper printing is used this transferred image will be found below the gum. This resulting occurrence can be readily seen on some issues printed prior to 1900 when wet paper printing was the method of use. With dry pregummed paper printing, the image is found on top of the gum surface.

On fig 12 below, offsets are shown from the 1932 issue on pregummed paper and from the later 1941 issue on pregummed paper. This shows that the 1932 Perkins Bacon & Co printing method, although used well before 1941, was similar to the later 1941 Waterlow & Sons printing method. Images offset onto the gum surface present with clarity.



Figure 12; 1932 2c 21mm, die II; offset on top of gum; perf 13.5 x 13.5



Figure 12; 1932 5c 21mm die II; offset on top of gum; perf 13.5 x 13.5



Figure 12; 1941 7c 21mm; offset on top of gum; perf 12.5 x 12.5

We next turned our attention to the 2c value of the 1932 issue. Illustrated overleaf in fig 13 are a number of trial proofs and stamps of this value which clearly show that it was printed in two different design sizes; < 20.5 mm and 21 mm.

With confirmation that there were two sizes for this green 2c die II stamp, a search for use of the different sizes in its time period was undertaken. The cover shown on page 142 (fig 14) dated 14 Sept 1938 has a digital cut taken. This clearly shows the use of the 2c die II in the large design size 21 mm. The stamp is compared to a violet colour die II design size 21 mm and a green colour die II design size < 20.5 mm.



Figure 12; 1941 20c 21 mm; offset on top of gum; perf 12.5 x 12.5





Fig 14. 14 Sept 1938 cover franked with a 2¢ green stamp 21mm design size, die II perf 13.5 x 13.5. This has been overlaid with two pairs of the same value for comparison. These are:-  
2¢ violet 21mm die II imperf and  
2¢ green <20.5mm die II imperf.  
(For the avoidance of doubt, only the perforated stamp is actually on the cover) At left is shown a blown up picture of the stamps to allow easier comparison of the design sizes.

Continuing the search, we found another example which was used for receipt purpose. A comparison of this stamp, shown in fig 15 with the one in fig 14 above shows the 1938 uses of the 2¢ King green die II design size 21 mm in perforation 13.5 x 13.5 were available in and used from different Newfoundland locations.

Fig 13

From the top:-

- 1) indigo trial colour 21 mm, die II; NG, unwmkd
- 2) green proof 21 mm, die II; NG, wmkd
- 3) violet trial colour 21 mm, die II; NG, unwmkd.
- 4) green <20.5mm, die II; Gummed, wmkd, perf 14.2 x im- perf vertically
- 5) green <20.5mm, die II; Gummed, wmkd, perf 13.5x13.5 with imperf right margin
- 6) green 21mm die II; Gummed, wmkd, perf 13.5 x 13.5, offset



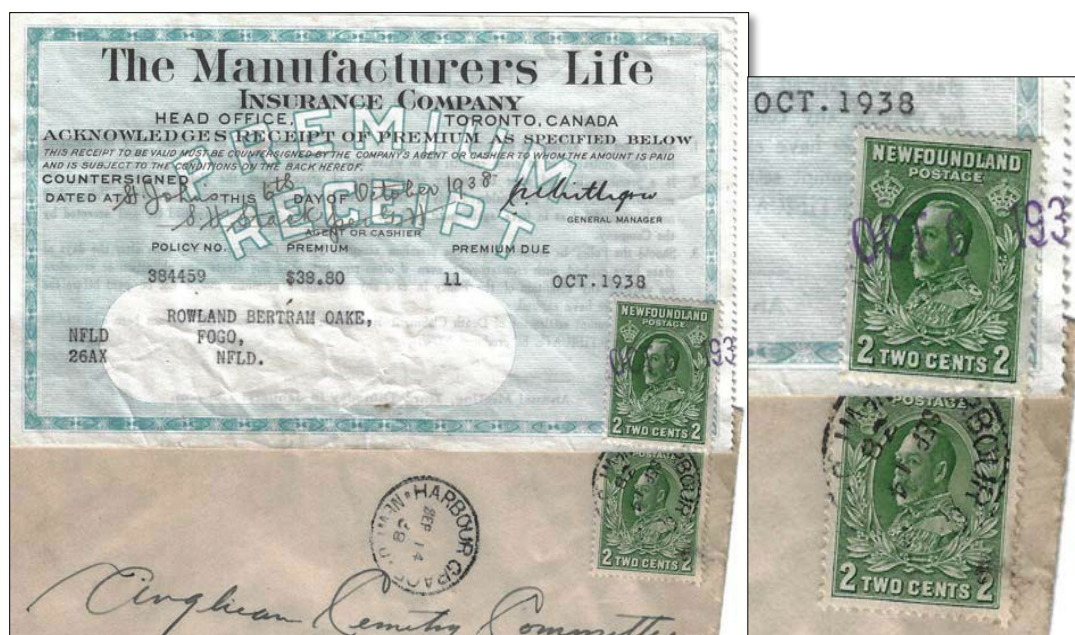


Fig 15 Example used on receipt dated 6 October 1938 with cover and stamp from fig 14 shown alongside for comparison.

A comparison of die I products of the 2¢ denomination was also made against the 2¢ King rose stamp. It showed that this 2¢ King rose die I has its design sized < 20.5 mm. (see fig 16 below)



Fig 16 Cover mailed on 2 June 1934 franked with pair of 2¢ rose stamps, <20.5mm, die I perf 13.5 x 13.5. Overlaid for comparison with black 21mm die I imperf and green 21mm die I imperf.



Our final comparison of the 2¢ types is shown in fig 17 which shows a range of imperf pairs.

Fig 17 at left

From the top:-

- 1) indigo, 21mm die II, NG, unwmkd, imperf
- 2) green, 21 mm die II, NG, wmkd, imperf
- 3) violet, 21mm die II, NG, unwmkd, imperf
- 4) black, 21mm, die I, NG unwmkd, imperf
- 5) green, <20.5mm, die I, NG, unwmkd, imperf

Continuing our studies we found differences in the design sides on both the 4¢ rose lake and on the 8¢ orange red denominations.

The 4¢ rose lake cover shown in fig 18 opposite and dated 11 May 1933 was compared against a 4¢ black proof size 21 mm and a ruler that shows 21 mm size. The stamp on the cover matches the 21 mm sizes with a digital cut shown.

To contrast this cover another 4¢ rose lake dated 13 Oct 1936 is shown in fig 19 that presents as < 20.5 mm as compared against both the black 21 mm stamp and a ruler.

To definitely prove that design size differences exist on the 4¢ rose lake, the image in fig 20 shown overleaf, presents five differing items having two different design sizes. Note the size of the die proof. Thus, two die proof sizes had to have been made. Reporting the outside paper dimensions, that the image is impressed upon, is fruitless.



Fig 18 Cover dated 11 May 1933 franked with 4¢ rose. The stamp is compared to a pair of black proofs with 21mm design size and is also measured with a rule at 21mm



Fig 19 at left.

Cover dated 13 Oct 1936 franked with a 4c rose stamp with design size <20.5mm. The stamp has been overlaid with a pair of black proofs with 21mm design size and is also shown against a ruler –

see detailed scan at left.



Fig 20 Clearly demonstrating the two different design sizes to be found on the 4¢ value.

From the top:-

- 4¢ black 21mm imperf
- 4¢ die proof <20.5mm
- 4¢ rose lake <20.5mm perf
- 14 imperf between horizon- tally
- 4¢ rose lake <20.5mm im- perf
- 4¢ rose lake 21mm on kraft paper

When looking on the Library Archives Canada website for examples of the Newfoundland 1932 4¢ rose lake stamps printed by a stated press we found this example shown in fig 21 below. Stated on it is: *rotary, plate No. 3 and date destroyed 5 Oct 32*. This certainly provides information that two types of presses were in used by Perkins Bacon & Co during this timeline study.

From several Newfoundland corner card collections we had the opportunity to view many covers.

One specific cover dated 1 Oct 1932 and shown in fig 22 on page 153, has both 7¢ red brown and 8¢ orange red stamps both of which were measured for design sizes. The 7¢ design size was <20.5 mm while the 8¢ presented as 21 mm.

Our search for other denominations of the 1932 First Resources issue in design size 21 mm was not so fortunate. Our access to those denominated stamped covers was minuscule. Hopefully, others will try to find the other 1932 denominations in size 21 mm. We believe this will be daunting. It is possible, since we have shown that Perkins Bacon & Co had the ability and the equipment to print Newfoundland postage stamps utilizing both wet ungummed and dry pregummed paper methods.



Figure 20



Fig 21 1932 4¢ rose lake LAC e000610732



*Fig 22 Cover dated 1 Oct 1932 and franked with 7¢ stamp with design size <20.5mm along with 8¢ stamp with design size 21mm - detail of latter shown below.*

With our study we were fortunate to examine many 2¢ and 5¢ 1932 issue covers. Only a few showed design size 21 mm. We found the covers as dated in this study. Other researchers may find earlier ones. Considering that both the 2¢ and 5¢ stamps would be the values used in greatest quantities, we interpret the results as suggesting that Perkins Bacon & Co were past the stage of their dry pregummed printing press development in this time period. Possibly re-orders were being printed by their dry pregummed paper presses. We offer the observation that the higher denominations would be in lesser demand. Thus, repeat orders, if any for these values, would be minimum. We do notice the early 1932 date on the 8¢ orange carmine size 21 mm denomination. Also realize that during this same time three new issues were developed in 1933, 1937 and 1938 and released. They were printed having these higher valued denominations. The previous report (ref 1) presents the initial findings that do show and report that dry pregummed paper printing was occurring.

Hopefully, others will find them postally used. They would have to be in any perforation other than 12.5 x 12.5; 12.5 x 12.8; 12.8 x 12.5 and 12.8 x 12.8 perforations, because these were the ones used by the 1941 printing company Waterlow & Sons when they printed the Newfoundland 1941-49 issues. Happy hunting.

#### **References:-**

1. Newfoundland: Discoveries in the Design Sizes of the 1932 First Resources; 1933 Gilbert; 1937 Long Coronation and 1938 Royal Family Issues by John M. Walsh and Robin Moore. Maple Leaves January 2021 Vol 37 No 1 pp 3 – 32
2. Newfoundland – The Long Coronation Issue 1937 – A Problem part 3; Robert H. Pratt. BNA Topics Vol 44 no 4 Mar – Apr 1987 pp 41 – 46





# NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER

## BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 190  
Jan.-March 2023  
Page 19

### Financial Statement as of December 31, 2022

	Item	Debit	Credit
Jan 1, 2022	Balance Forward from Previous Year		\$1,757.18
	BNAPS Stipend for 2022		100.00
	BNAPS Membership Voucher Redemptions		0
	43 Membership Dues for 2022		344.89
	Membership Dues paid in Advance for 2023 - 2027		159.58
	Donations		113.98
	Advertising Revenue		<u>0.00</u>
	Service Charges (cheques, bank, PayPal etc.)	4.83	
	Newsletter Postage (4 regular, 2 special issues)	197.48	
	Paper and Copying	271.48	
	Misc. Stationery and Postage	<u>32.19</u>	
	Totals	\$505.98	\$718.45
Dec. 31, 2022	Balance on Hand		\$1,969.65

----- ✂ ----- **Membership Application / Change of Information Form** ----- ✂ -----  
**BNAPS Newfoundland Study Group**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Postal Code:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone:** (Home): \_\_\_\_\_ (Office): \_\_\_\_\_

Annual dues: Canadian Dollars \$5.00 e-mail, \$10.00 mailed paper copy  
US Dollars \$5.00 e-mail, \$10.00 mailed paper copy  
International £3.00 e-mail, £12.00 mailed paper copy

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!