



NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP



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Study Group News

Our next **ZOOM** session is scheduled for **January 20, 2024**. **I don't have a confirmed speaker(s) yet**, but as soon as I do, I will pass the information along in the next Group News. **Please volunteer to present something or I will be forced to cancel this session.** As always, I thank Charles Livermore and the BNAPS Board for facilitating these Group sessions.

Below is the invitation for the Jan 20,2024 Newfoundland Study Group Zoom meeting.
Topic: Newfoundland Study Group, to be announced
Time: Jan 20, 2024 12:00 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

There are 5 study group members who have not renewed their membership. You will be hearing from Martin shortly. Please respond to him one way or another. We hope that you will re-join us.

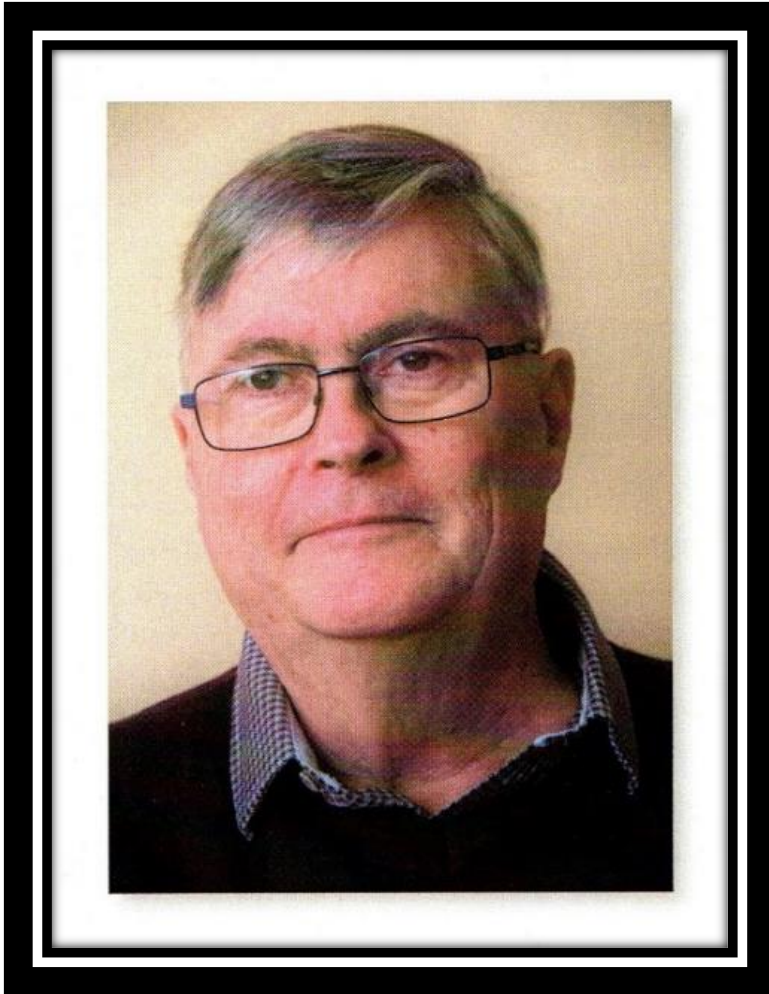
Newsletter Articles Needed

Our Editor is also in need of articles for the Newsletter. Please consider writing something. A favourite cover, a new acquisition, a new discovery, etc. We are all interested in hearing about what you are doing.

We welcome the following new members to the Study Group. Sean Weatherup, Curtis Gidding.

I also wish to acknowledge and thank Martin Goebel, our Treasurer, and Circulation Manager for his support and work on behalf of the Study Group.

Celebration of Life for David Piercey
Elaine Piercey



I know that many in the philatelic world are too far away to attend, but if there are any in your group that may be interested in the online link noted below, then you may forward this email with the information below, **but request that they directly let me know if they want me to send them the link.**

Our family has planned a time to gather as family and friends in remembrance and celebration of David's life. The celebration will take place March 9, 2024. We hope you can join us.

For those living locally and/or would like to attend in person, please RSVP myself directly via email by February 25, 2024 (Subject line for email: RSVP Celebration of Life at Pioneer Cabin). Please let me know if you are planning to bring a spouse/partner, so that we can plan for refreshments and food. As mentioned, we hope you can join David's family, friends, and colleagues to raise a glass and share a memory in celebration of David's life.

OR

For those that would like to observe the service program part of the afternoon online, and receive a livestream link prior, please RSVP me directly by January 21, 2024 (Subject line for email: RSVP Celebration of Life Online).

Details

Date: March 9, 2024

Location: Pioneers Cabin

9430 Scona road, Edmonton
(free parking adjacent to cabin)

Time: 1:30PM start

Program with reception to follow; 500PM conclusion.

Thank you,
Elaine Piercey

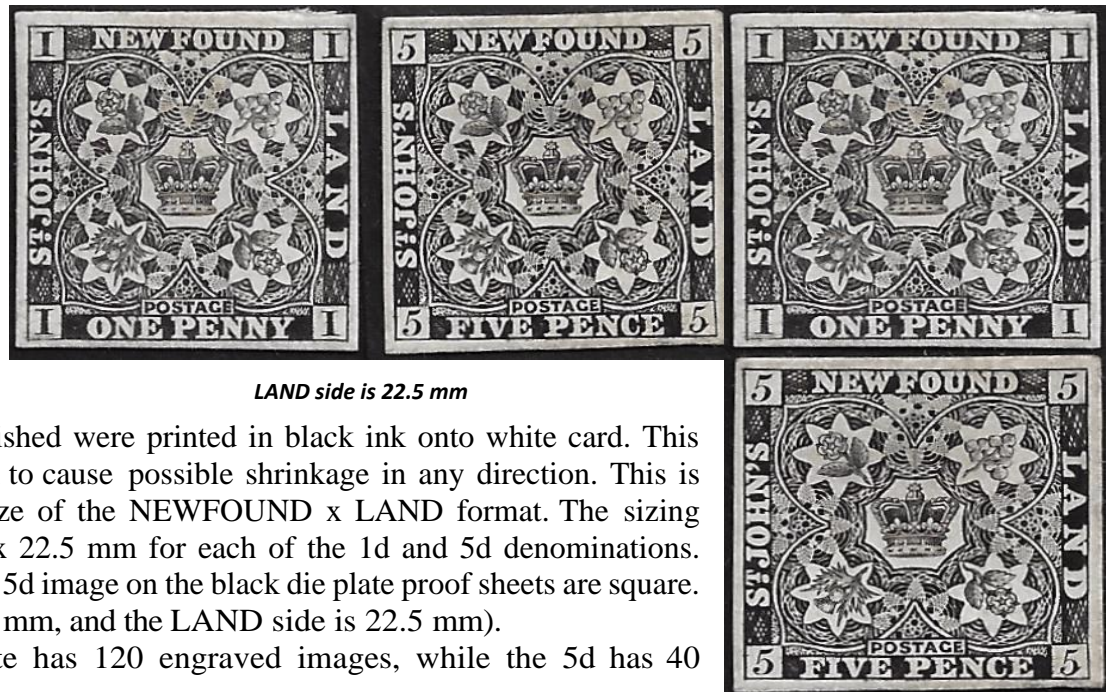
**Newfoundland: Discovery Measurements to Determine 1857, 1860
 and 1861 Size Differences for 1d, 3d and 5d Pence Issue Denominations**

by John Walsh FRPSC

The Newfoundland pence issues have been studied by many. As to stamp size determination not much has been seen offered to collectors. This study is only interested in the 1d, 3d and the 5d issues as found in the three pence issues of Newfoundland.

All directional orientation measurements are given as horiz. NEWFOUND x vert. LAND.

As reported in 1981 by Robert H. Pratt in his “The Pence Issues of Newfoundland 1857 - 1866” the Newfoundland 1d image die of 1857 was made by reworking the 1851 New Brunswick 6d die to enable the information required for this denomination to be engraved on to it. From this new 1d die a reworking of the design was undertaken to make the required 5d denomination. Both are in a square looking format. All the other 1857 First Issue 1d, 2d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1s denominations had engraved plates made in a vertical rectangle format. All these same plates were used for the Newfoundland 1860 Second Issue and the 1861 Third Issue. Thus in reality their originally made sizing would apply throughout these printed issues. However it seems that this is incorrect. But why?



LAND side is 22.5 mm

The proofs when finished were printed in black ink onto white card. This card does not have any mesh to cause possible shrinkage in any direction. This is determined by taking the size of the NEWFOUND x LAND format. The sizing was determined to be 22.5 x 22.5 mm for each of the 1d and 5d denominations. This proves that each 1d and 5d image on the black die plate proof sheets are square. (NEWFOUND side is 22.5 mm, and the LAND side is 22.5 mm).

The 1d printing plate has 120 engraved images, while the 5d has 40 engraved images.

The paper used for printing the 1857 First Pence Issue has a grid like mesh *NEWFOUND side is 22.5 mm* surface that is similar to the look of fly screen. This paper has a weave structure. At this juncture in time the manner of printing was to dampen the paper to be used, apply the ink, dry the paper, apply the wet gum and re dry the paper to finish the printing sequence. Dampened paper was used to enable the paper to absorb the applied ink from the engraved plate with the use of minimum pressure from the press. Pressure applied to engraved printing plates causes metal fatigue deterioration of the plate as seen by the appearance of inked extraneous cracks. There was no dry paper printing in this time frame as the type of printing presses to do this job had not been invented. Dry paper printing requires very high pressure.

Using the wet paper technique will cause the printed images made from the printing plate to shrink when the paper is dried. If there is no weave in the paper this shrinkage will be consistent in both directions. If the wet paper as a mesh weave there will be shrinkage in the direction of the weave. Depending on the direction of how the wet paper is placed into the press will determine if the weave is in a horizontal or a vertical direction. Therefore,

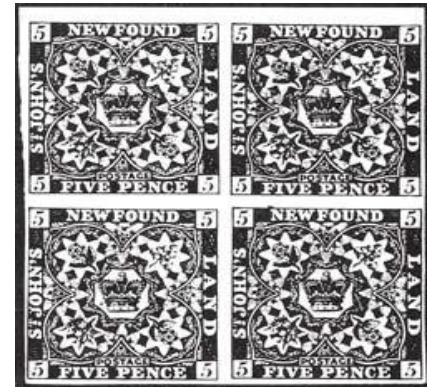
Newfoundland: Discovery Measurements to Determine 1857, 1860 and 1861 Size Differences for 1d, 3d and 5d Pence Issue Denominations

- continued

paper shrinkage will occur in one of those directions. Usually, the press person will position the paper so that the weave will be in the same direction for the printing run.

From Julian Goldberg an explanation of paper shrinkage is offered. When printing on wet paper, the following occurs depending on the direction of the paper being fed to be printed: wet vertically mesh paper usually shrinks horizontally upon drying; usually expands vertically upon drying; wet horizontally mesh paper usually shrinks vertically upon drying; usually expands horizontally upon drying.

From Pratt page 51 a scan of his 5d black plate proof was taken. When compared to the 5d sheets it plates to sheet positions 18, 19, 26 and 27. This is seen because this block shows the narrow vertical separation and the lack of vertical displacement in the top pair of stamps as is seen on all the other blocks in the sheet.



Pratt pg. 51 5d black plate proof

The 1857 printed 1d stamp and the 1d variety of the line through NEWFOUND were measured against the black plate proof. The colour of issue size is determined to be 22 x 22.5 mm proving that the paper is made with a mesh weave.



1d horizontal 22 mm



1d vertical 22.5 mm



5d vertical 22 mm.

5d Hori 22.5 horizontal

The 1857 printed 5d stamp was measured against its black plate proof. The colour of issue size is determined to be 22.5 x 22 mm proving that the paper it was printed upon is made with a mesh weave. Both denominations had shrinkage.

The 1d had shrinkage in width, while the 5d had shrinkage in height. It is quite possible that the weave could occur in the opposite direction for each denomination.

Newfoundland: Discovery Measurements to Determine 1857, 1860 and 1861 Size Differences for 1d, 3d and 5d Pence Issue Denominations

- continued

The 1860 Second Pence Issue when ordered had the 5d reissued. The same original engraved plate was utilized. The full sheet shown is watermarked.

Two colours are known: one is venetian red and the other is violet brown.

This sheet has image size comparisons made to 1857 1d 22 mm; 1857 black 5d 22.5 mm; 1857 5d 22 mm; and a 1860 5d with 21.75 mm x 21.75 mm. which the sheet images did match.

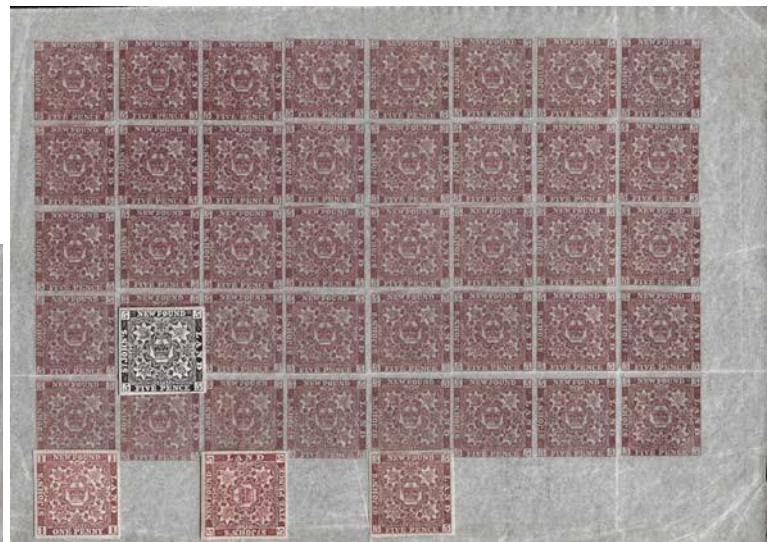


5d sheet is compared to 1857 1d 22 mm; black 5d 22.5 mm; 1857 5d 22 mm; 1860 5d 21.75 mm



venetian red

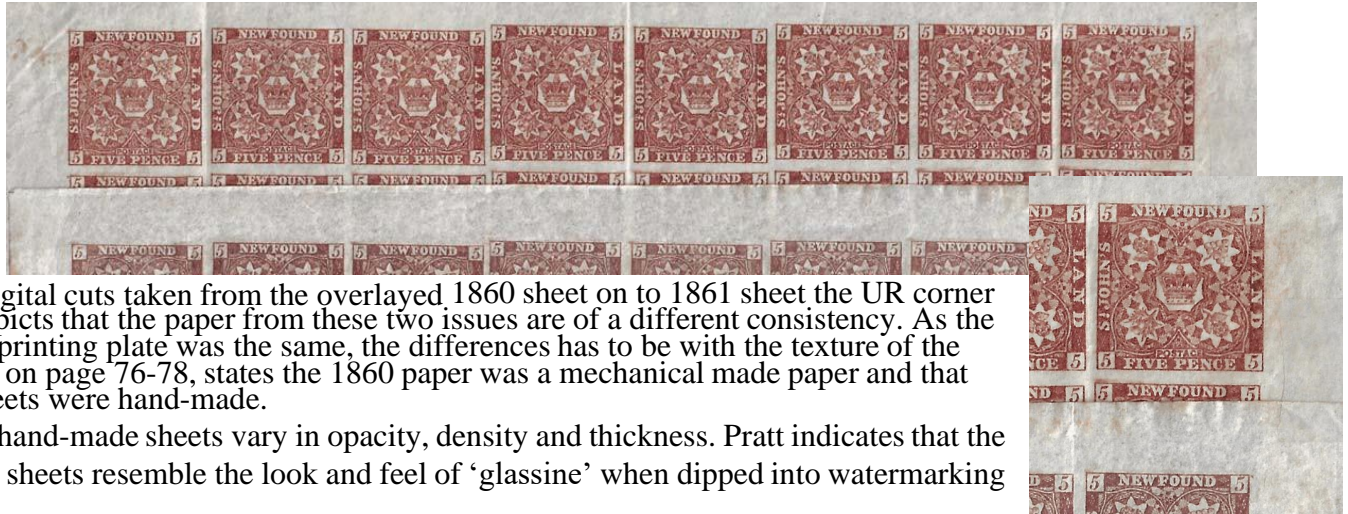
violet brown



To my eye this full sheet is of a violet-brown colour, as compared to a full sheet from the 1861 Third Pence Issue which to me has the colour of orange-brown. The paper of the 1860 5d is thin and translucent opaque. The paper of the 1861 5d is mottled, thick and of a compacted opaqueness. Both venetian red and violet-brown 1860 5d colours are provided to show their colour differences.

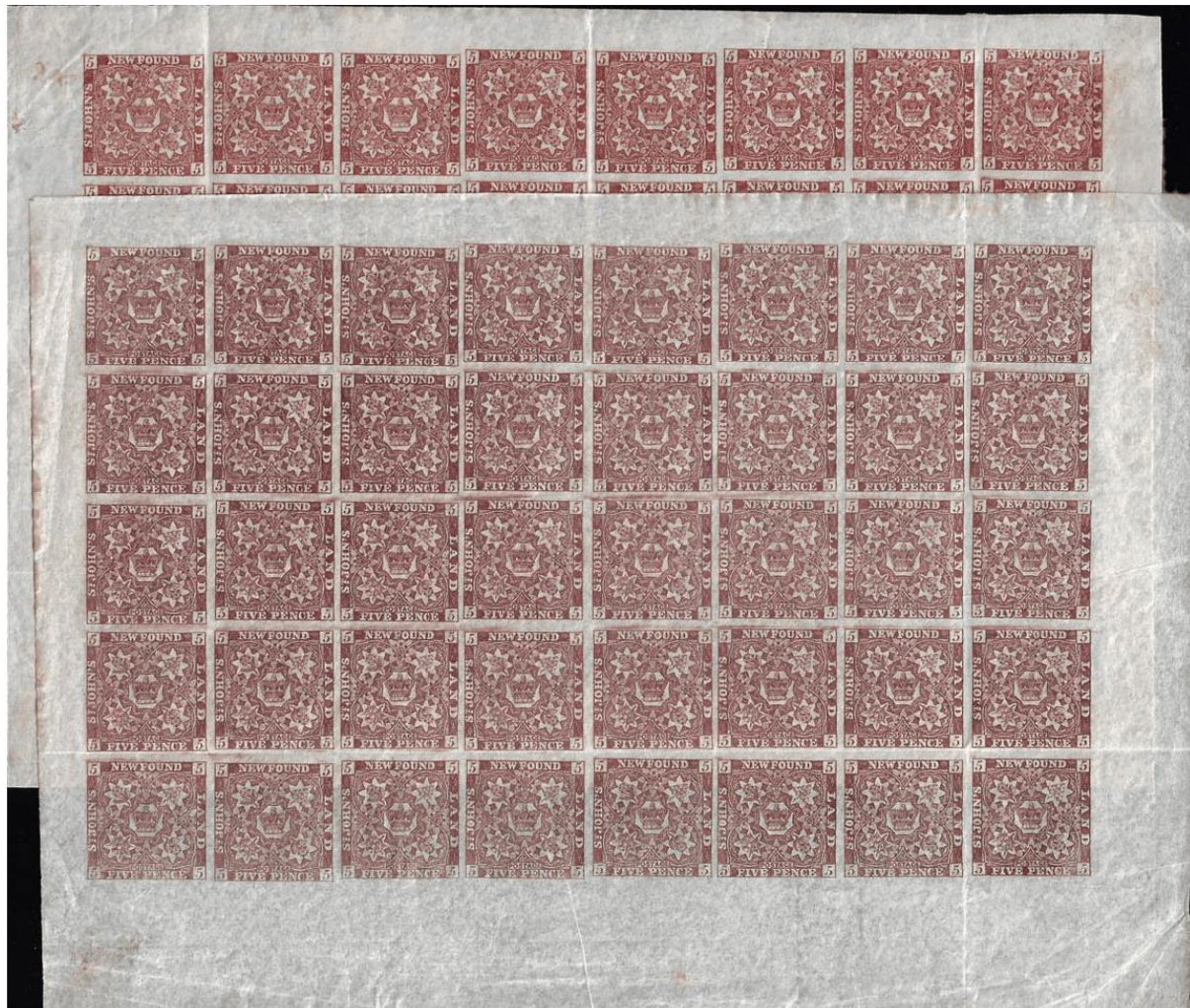
Newfoundland: Discovery Measurements to Determine 1857, 1860 and 1861 Size Differences for 1d, 3d and 5d Pence Issue Denominations

continued



Using the digital cuts taken from the overlaid 1860 sheet on to 1861 sheet the UR corner certainly depicts that the paper from these two issues are of a different consistency. As the die proofed printing plate was the same, the differences has to be with the texture of the paper. Pratt, on page 76-78, states the 1860 paper was a mechanical made paper and that the 1861 sheets were hand-made.

The hand-made sheets vary in opacity, density and thickness. Pratt indicates that the 1860 paper sheets resemble the look and feel of ‘glassine’ when dipped into watermarking fluid.



small
 1860
 versus
 large
 1861
 cm

18.55
 18.80

18.45
 18.70

18.50
 18.75

18.50
 18.75

18.50
 18.75

1860	11.65	11.7	11.6	11.65	11.6	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.6 cm
1861	11.85	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.85	11.85	11.8 cm

Newfoundland: Discovery Measurements to Determine 1857, 1860 and 1861 Size Differences for 1d, 3d and 5d Pence Issue Denominations

- continued

As the same printing plate was in use for these printing periods the full violet brown 21.75 x 21.75 mm image size sheet was positioned on top of the orange brown sheet 22 x 22 mm image size sheet. As is shown the printed sheets do not match. A measurement was made of the individual 8 row strips across to provide each strip width with the sheet oriented as NEWFOUND on top with LAND on right and the strip height with the sheet oriented as NEWFOUND on top and FIVE PENCE on bottom. The sheet colours stated are NSSC opinion.

Definite proof that the 1860 5d image size stamps are smaller than the 1861 5d issue.

In 1861 the 1d denomination was again required. This is considered the 1861 Third Pence Issue. The printed 1d stamp image size is noticed to be of a small size in both directions. When measured it is found to have the size of 21.75 x 21.75 mm. Most interesting!, since the same printing plate was used. The measurement result suggests that a different porous paper was used. This would provide the reason to have shrinkage occur in both directions upon drying the printed paper. It is found that both the violet brown and chocolate brown colours of this denomination and the watermark stamp demonstrate the same 21.75 x 21.75 mm size.



1857 1d 22 mm.
black 22.5 mm.
1861 1d 21.75 mm.



1857 1d 22.5 mm. black 22.5 mm 1861 1d 21.75 mm. vertical



1861 1d both colours 21.75 x 21.75 mm.

From the 1861 Third Pence Issue a comparison of three colour images was undertaken to determine their issued size. The comparison was with the 1d of the First issue at 22 x 22.5 mm which shows the 1861 5d issue is 22 mm while the 5d from the First issue at 22 x 22.5 mm. shows that these 5d images are also 22 mm. The 1861 5d images are thus found sized 22 x 22 mm. Since the same original 22.5 x 22.5 mm die size plate proof was used this suggests that a denser porous paper was being used for this 1861 printing of the 5d denomination. This would provide the reason to have shrinkage occur in both directions upon drying the printed paper.

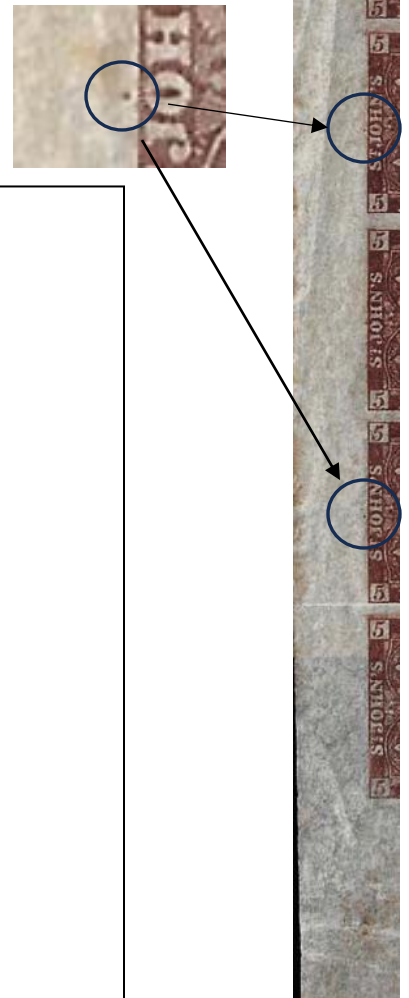
Newfoundland: Discovery Measurements to Determine 1857, 1860 and 1861 Size Differences for 1d, 3d and 5d Pence Issue Denominations


- conclusion



1861 5d colours being violet brown; orange brown; chocolate brown in 22 x 22 mm size

The vertical strip of the 5d was taken from the marginal left side of the sheet to show the 9 and 25 marginal positions with the left margin dot next to O in JOHN'S





The 1857 and 1861 3d images were measured.

Measurement directions:
ST. JOHN'S x NEWFOUNDLAND x POSTAGE THREE PENCE

black dies 1857 are	S 32 x N 32 x P 45 mm
colour dies 1857 are	S 31 x N 31.5 x P 44 mm
colour dies 1861 are	S 31 x N 31 x P 43.5 mm
colour wmkd dies 1861 are	S 31 x N 31 x P 43.5 mm

These measuring techniques will enable collectors to position their pence stamps into the correct issues without needing to interpret only the visual colour readings they see.

Newfoundland – Postcards

by Klaus Wehlt

In general, postcards are a normal form of mailing, but I can't present some special features with postcards from Newfoundland. That's why I'm showing some postcards from Denmark.

Postcards were introduced to the Newfoundland post services in 1873 with the issue of the 1c postal stationary postcards for local October 1st 1873 additional 1c stamp USA.

usage. From postcards with an could be sent to the



1c Postal stationary postcard from St. John's to Brigus 1883.

In 1879 Newfoundland became part of the UPU and the standard UPU foreign postcard rate became effective this date. Postcards must bear the superscription „Universal Postal Union“ and “Newfoundland“ (to be repeated in French.



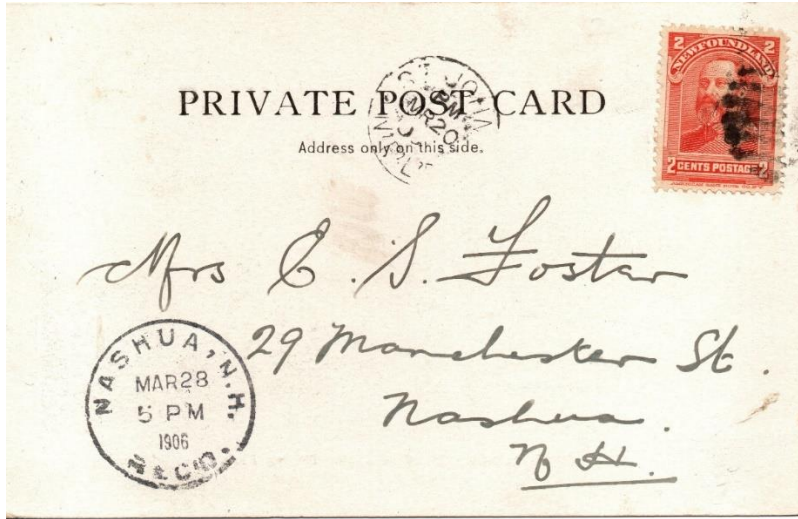
2c Postal stationary postcard from St. John's to Hamburg, Germany, 1890

Newfoundland – Postcards

- continued

From May 30th, 1891 it became possible to send registered inland postcards with 3c registration fee.

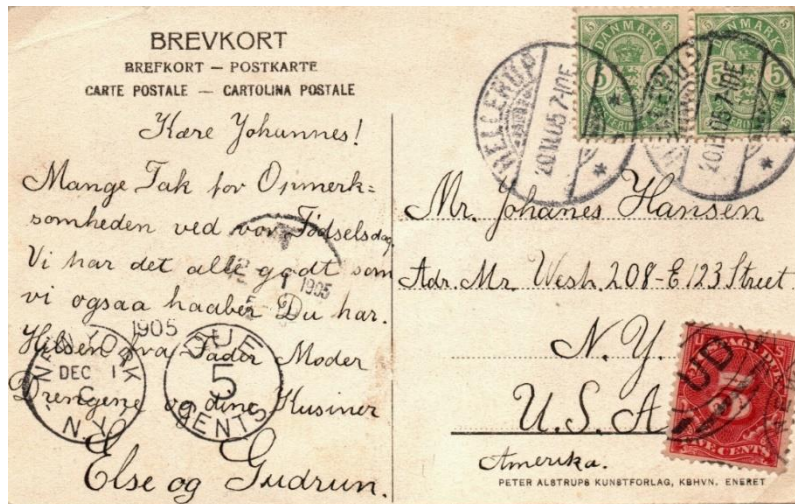
I haven't found any reference when private postcards were issued in Newfoundland. In Denmark for example the first privately printed postcards were introduced in 1883 (Stenders forlag) but these early ones are quite rare. In the 1890ies the first picture postcards ducked up in Denmark, they became popular after 1900 especially after christmas seals were introduced in 1904.



The oldest private postcard in my collection, also known as a "Private Post Card".

According to the printer's mark, issued by the Pictorial Post Card Co. in 1904. Sent from St. John's to the USA on March 20, 1906

Up to 1906 (UPU treaty of Rome) it was not allowed to write any message on the address side of a postcard (in Denmark it was allowed from May 18th 1905. After 1907 postcards with divided address side to allow a message on the address side were accepted within the UPU.

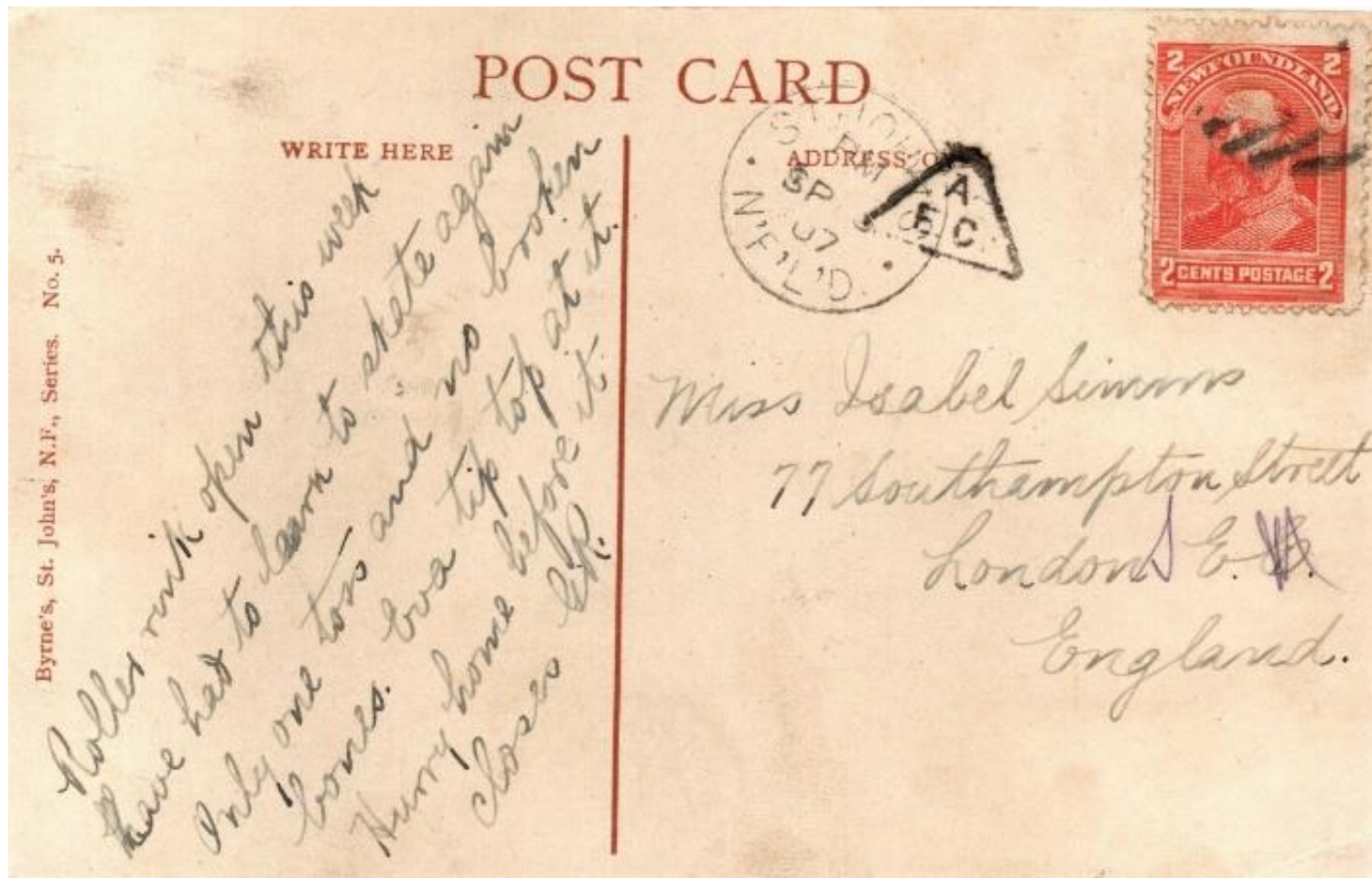


Postcard from Hellerup, Denmark, to New York, USA, with divided address side.

This was not allowed in the USA until 1907 and therefore excess postage was claimed

Newfoundland – Postcards

- continued

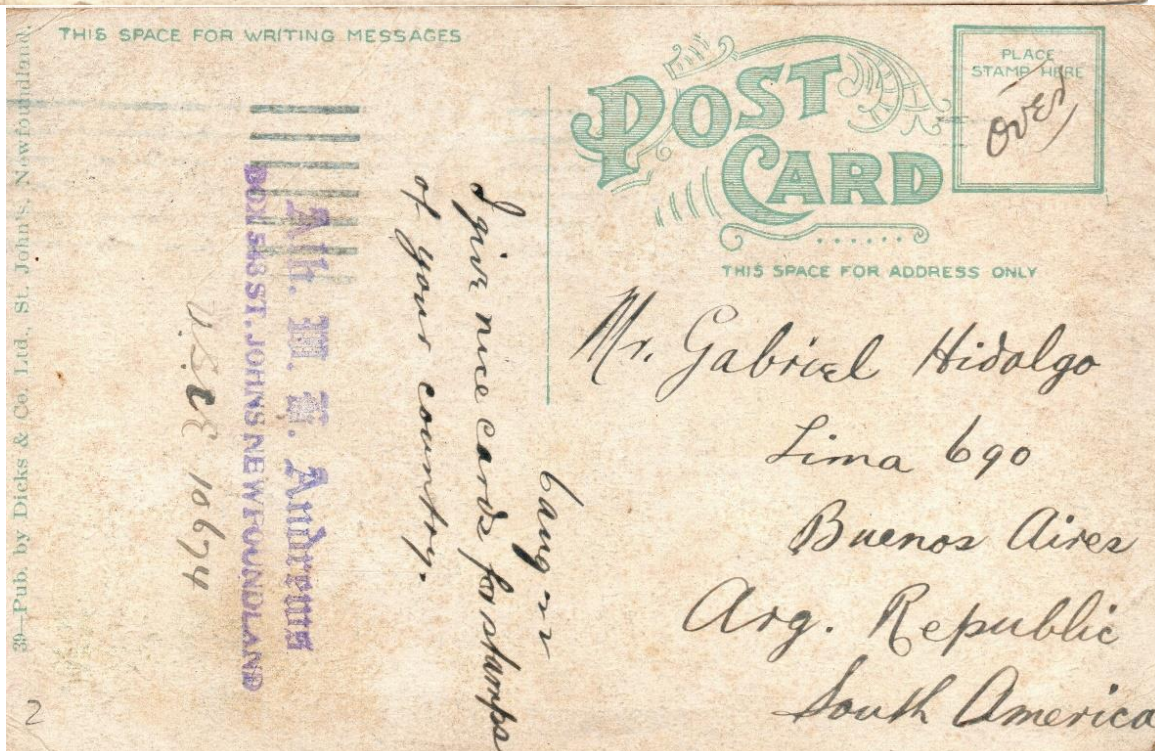
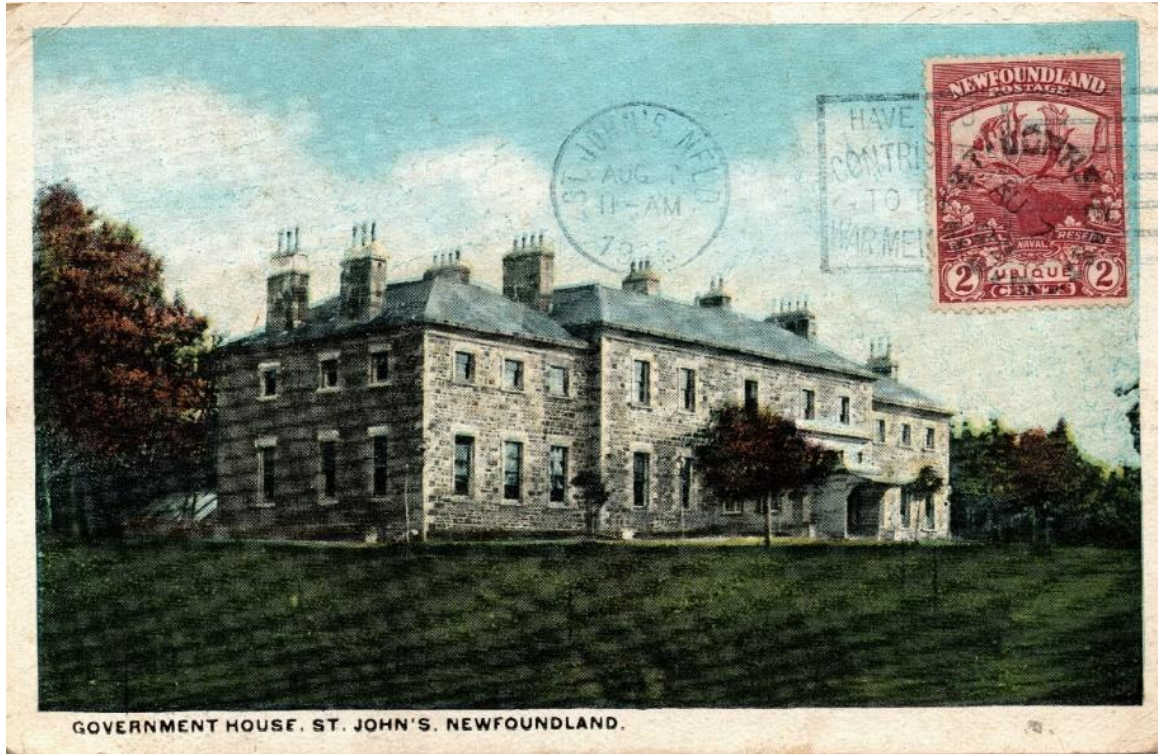


The oldest postcard with a divided front in my collection.
Mailed from St. John's to Great Britain on September 5, 1907.

Newfoundland – Postcards

- continued

Sometimes you find privately produced postcards with the stamp on the picture side. It seems to be en vogue with picture postcard collectors in the early 20th century especially from France and Belgium. Every now and then you will find a notice at the place where is stamp should be normally affixed like "over"

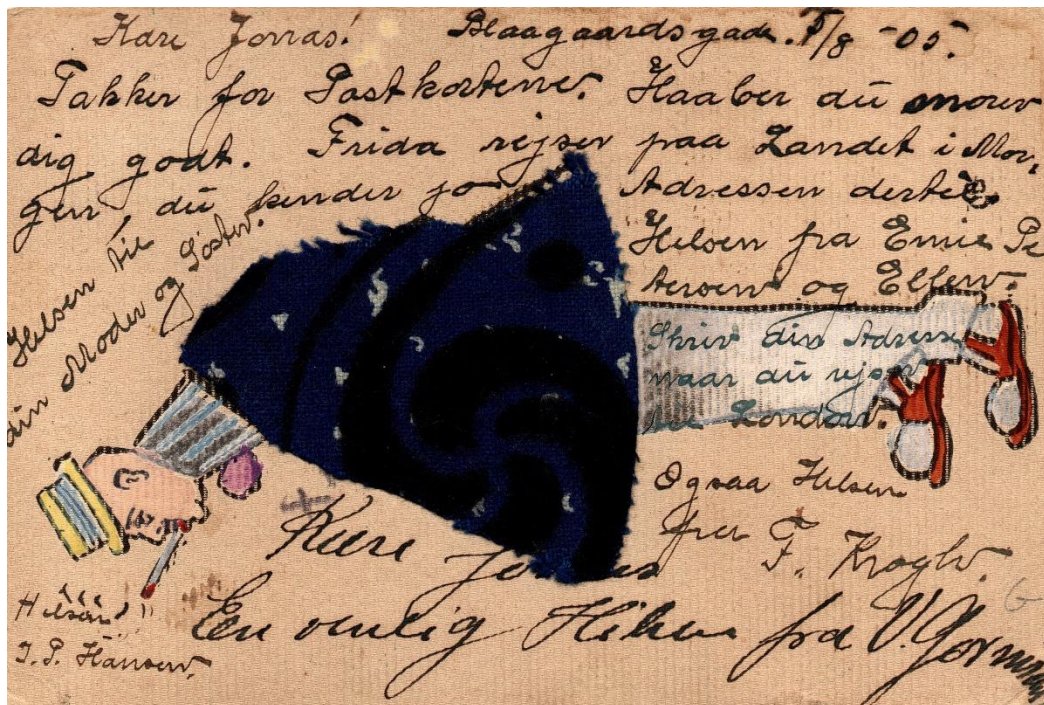
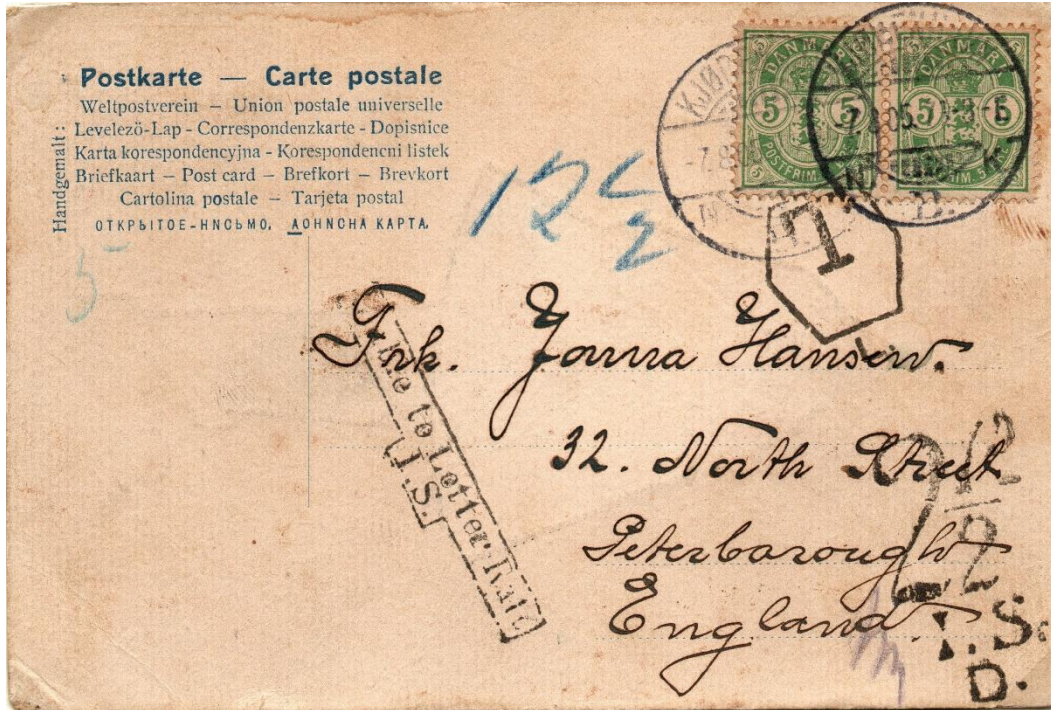


Picture postcard to Argentina from the 1920ies, 2c Caribou Issue (foreign postcard rate affixed on the picture side. Manuscript notice on the address

Newfoundland – Postcards

- continued

The rules did not allow fastening anything on the postcard, those cards should be sent by letter rate. I have never seen anything like this from Newfoundland.

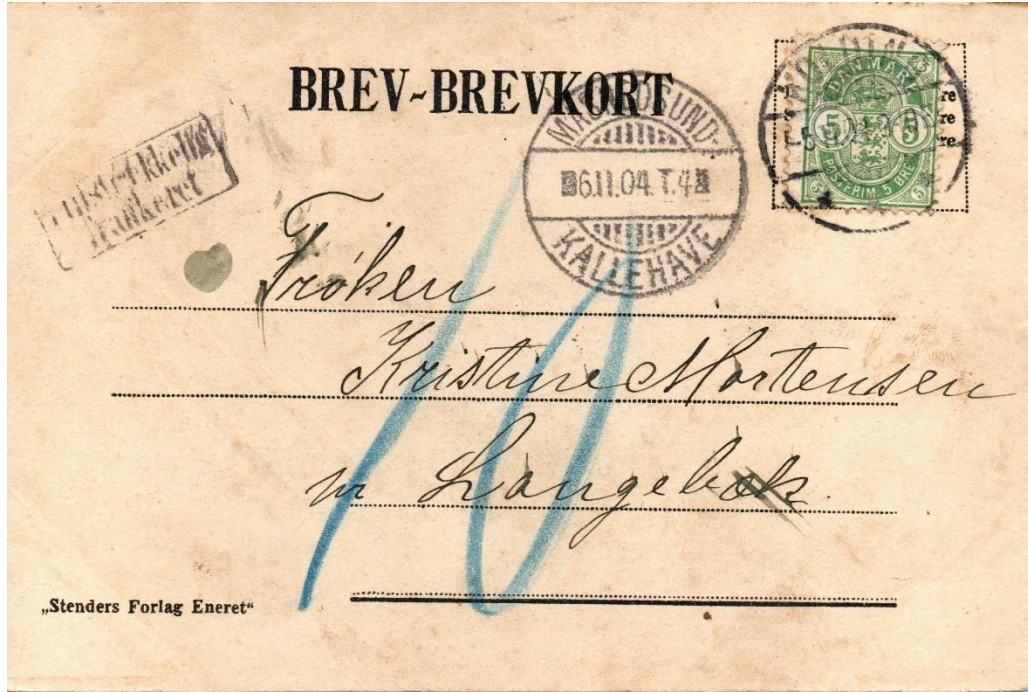


Postcard from Copenhagen, Denmark, sent to England. Set in excess postage because of the affixed cloth. 10 ore (foreign postcard rate) paid, should be 20 ore foreign letter rate.

Newfoundland – Postcards

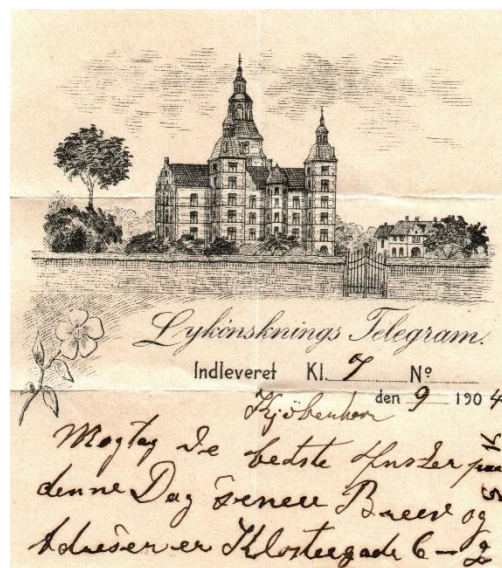
- conclusion

After the turn of the century, cards became popular in Denmark that either had a small envelope attached (often with a postman as the bearer) or a wallet with a fantasy banknote inside. Such cards had to be franked as a letter, otherwise additional postage was charged.



A so-called letter postcard (Danish: Brev-Brevkort) from 1904. On the picture side a telegram messenger with a small glued-on envelope in his hand. Inside is a tiny folded letter with the printed heading "Congratulations telegram"

Franked as a postcard and therefore with additional postage.



From Earl Noss; Here is a Sc39 Nfld. I received this week showing re-entry of all top right corner. It shows in the top right ball, 3 & A of Newfoundland. All the outer curves are also doubled. This is the first example I have seen of this re-entry. I checked Ralph Trimble's website (<https://re-entries.com/listings.html>) and I do not see this one.



This is Sc15A Nfld., showing dot above 1 in left numeral box, and scratch in St. J, bottom left. I made a couple of dark scans to show the varieties. I am wondering if anyone has seen this one or have a position for it?





NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

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Jan. - Mar. 2024
Page 16

From Blair Ashford; I purchased this relatively ugly cover, in a relatively ugly lot recently (over 300 covers, but most of them meticulously cut into fronts only...). I have never seen the "Shortpaid Postage/Postage Due ___ Cents/Gander, Nfld" marking before. I have several of the "Postage ___ Due" marks from St John, but not this one. With the postage due part crayoned out, and "via air" crayoned in, it looks like this strike was used instead of the usual "Short Paid/Via Surface Means" or the Gander version of "By Surface Means" for when a cover does not have sufficient postage for airmail. Note that the back shows the cover left Roddickton 13 April 49, reaching St John on the 21st, Gander on the 22nd. It looks like a Port aux Basques - St John's Railway strike on 26 April, before reaching Boston on the 29th, and finally New York on the 30th - so it does not look like it went by air.

I am wondering if anyone has a prettier strike/cover?



SHORTPAID POSTAGE
Postage Due _____ Cents
Gander, Nfld



BNAPEX 2024

August 23rd – 25th at St. Lawrence College, Kingston.

The theme of the show will be:

PHILATELIC HISTORY OF KINGSTON FROM 1673 TO THE PRESENT DAY.

Invitation to participate:

The Court of Honour will include a new exhibit on this theme, to which everybody is invited to participate. This will be a fun, non-competitive exhibit that will not be restricted by the exhibiting guidelines for Postal History, but can include anything that has gone through or was intended to go through the mail to or from Kingston — including covers such as RPO's and Military Mail, as well as postmarks, advertising, special event covers and stamps.

Do you have interesting Kingston material in your collection? We hope many BNAPS members will participate.

Page Submission Details —Deadline: July 1, 2024 (But sooner would be welcome.)

By your submission you will agree to be included in articles and publications regarding the exhibit. In the event of duplication or other issues, we will choose what to include in the exhibit.

Page Specifications:

Each page should have:

- 8½" × 11", vertical format, mounted on white stock
- minimum 1 cm / ½ inch margin on all sides
- font type – optional
 - minimum sizes:
 - page title - 16 point bold (include a year or range of years)
 - headings - 14 point bold
 - text - 12 point.

If you wish acknowledgement, add your name, initials or "from the collection of ..." on the bottom right.

Separately, include your contact data and any background information that is pertinent.

Please don't send valuable documents. We do not want to become temporary custodians and couriers of extremely rare and valuable covers. High quality colour copies of your page(s) should be submitted electronically or postally.

For electronic submission, email a high quality, colour pdf or jpeg. If more than one page, consider multiple emails to reduce size. For postal submissions print on white card stock and mail unfolded and adequately stiffened.

Please let one of us know if you are interested in participating, and/or would like help with your submission:

Chris Anstead
3258 Elphin Maberly Road
McDonald's Corners, ON K0G 1M0
acropolis@superaje.com
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Co-Chair: St. Lawrence Seaway
Regional Group

Chris Hargreaves
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Kington, ON K7M 4Y4
hargreavescp@sympatico.ca
613-389-8993
Co-Chair: BNAPEX 2024

A sample submission is provided on the next page.

1921 – A VERY EARLY AIRMAIL LETTER TO KINGSTON



Postmarked ST. JOHNS N.F. NOV 26 5:30 PM 1921

Endorsed "By Aeroplane, from Botwood, N.F. to Halifax, N.S."

In November 1920, Major Sidney Cotton set up an aviation company to provide seal-spotting flights for the Newfoundland government. It also made occasional mail carrying flights within Newfoundland.

In November 1921 the company proposed a mail carrying flight to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The cost would be 35 cents per letter instead of the usual 3 cents, and the Newfoundland Post Office issued a special stamp for the flight by overprinting an existing 35 cents stamp.

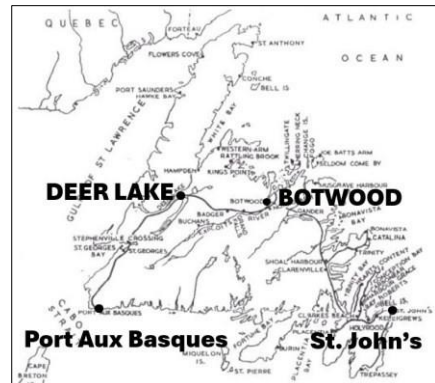
Mail for the flight was collected at the St. John's post office, and was sent by train to Botwood on November 26th. Major Cotton planned to fly to Halifax on November 30th in a four-seater Martinsyde aircraft, but the Martinsyde was damaged when a ski broke through thin ice. It was then planned fly mail in the De Havilland 9 shown below, but this plane was not ready to take off until December 10th. The plane left Botwood at 10:40

a.m. but after two hours had to land near Deer Lake, 150 km from Botwood, due to engine trouble. A spare part was sent by rail to Deer Lake, but in trying to start the plane the next day Cotton was hit by the propeller and injured. He was sent by train to St. John's and was in hospital for several weeks. The mail was held until January 23rd in the hope of completing the flight, but was then sent by rail to Port-aux-Basques, by steamship to North Sydney in Nova Scotia, and then by rail to Halifax where it was backstamped on February 4th 1922.

This letter continued by rail to Kingston, and was then sent on to Portsmouth – at that time a village 4 kms outside Kingston – where it was backstamped on February 7th 1922.



(Information from *Newfoundland Air Mails* by C.H.C. Harmer)



Chris Hargreaves



Financial Statement as of December 31, 2023

	Item	Debit	Credit
Jan 1, 2023	Balance Forward from Previous Year		\$1,969.65
	BNAPS Stipend for 2023		0.00
	BNAPS Membership Voucher Redemptions		0.00
	42 Membership Dues for 2023		347.29
	Membership Dues paid in Advance for 2024 - 2028		106.64
	Donations		39.02
	Advertising Revenue		<u>0.00</u>
	Service Charges (cheques, bank, PayPal etc.)	1.16	
	Newsletter Postage (4 regular, 2 special issues)	216.08	
	Paper and Copying	320.94	
	Misc. Stationery and Postage	<u>0.00</u>	
	Totals	538.18	492.95
Dec. 31, 2023	Balance on Hand		1924.42

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

<u>BNAPS Newfoundland Study Group</u>	
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	
<i>All <u>new</u> members are requested to kindly remit a copy of this form for accounting and mailing. Thank you!</i>	