



NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP



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Study Group ZOOM Session, November 28, 2026, 12:00 Noon EST: Eastern Time (US and Canada)
PLEASE NOTE THE DATE CHANGE FROM OCTOBER 17 to NOVEMBER 28, 2026

RECENT APPLICATIONS OF SPECTROSCOPY IN PHILATELY

with Richard Judge

Can Science Tell You What Your Stamp Really Is? What is spectroscopy? Simply put, it is using specialized instruments to examine how the materials in a stamp interact with different forms of energy—such as X-rays, infrared or ultraviolet light. The resulting scientific “fingerprints” can reveal differences in inks, pigments, paper and gum that our eyes alone may not detect. And that opens up some fascinating possibilities for philately.

- Is that rare shade **really** a different shade?
- Is an **overprint genuine—or a fake?**
- Is the **gum original?**
- Can the chemistry of an ink reveal a stamp's **printing history?**
- Can science help determine whether a catalogued variety actually exists?

Join the **BNAPS Newfoundland Study Group** as **Richard Judge** demonstrates how techniques including **XRF, FTIR and fluorescence spectroscopy** are being applied to actual stamps and real philatelic problems.

You'll see investigations involving catalogued color varieties, questionable overprints, gum authenticity, pigments, printing differences and elusive varieties—including studies of the famous “Prussian Blue” shades.

From Martin Goebel (Treasurer): In order to keep things better organized from my perspective, I have decided to get a new email address for all Newfoundland Study Group business. This is also intended to be a bit more transparent when it comes to dealing with payment of dues and fees as this account is not tied to my name as much.

The new email address is nfldstudygroup@gmail.com. Hopefully this one is easy to remember and note there are no spaces or weird characters.

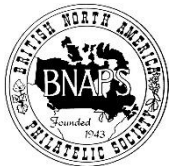
To ensure that this transition goes as smoothly as possible, I would ask that you please put this address in your safe sender's list (if required) and that you change my contact information if you are maintaining an address book. This new address applies only to me and not to anything at BNAPS or for Chairman Malcolm Back. I will send another email from the new address. If you do not receive it, please let me know.

Thank you for your attention and cooperation as I make this change.



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BNAPEX 2026 Valleyfield Quebec

Hôtel MOCO Valleyfield and Baie Saint-François

BNAPEX 2026 Valleyfield, Quebec, BNAPS convention, exhibition
and bourse 17-20 September 2026

Hosted by

[La Société d'histoire postale du Québec \(SHPQ\)](#)

[BNAPS Lower Canada / Bas Canada Regional Group](#)

Malcolm Back: I once again had the good fortune and privilege to attend the BNAPEX Meeting, this year in Valleyfield Quebec. Valleyfield is a wonderful place to visit and the welcome we received was second to none, both at the venue, and in town. I was able to take in many of the Seminars and a couple of the excursions that were offered. We held a study group session on the Saturday, which at the last minute was turned into a ZOOM session, thanks to the efforts of Charles Livermore and others. Martin Goebel was able to email members as soon as I found out, and I was pleased that 6 members were able to join us for that session.

Blair Ashford gave his usual well documented, well illustrated, and well-presented talk, this time on the topic, PAID ALL: Postage Paid Markings of Newfoundland. He gave many examples and reasons for the use of the PAID ALL cancellation.

Thank you Blair, for taking the time to come to BNAPEX and give this well received presentation.

The exhibits were again of the highest quality, were once again one of the highlights of the show. The full Palmares was not available at the time of publication but will be available early October on the BNAPS website. Leopold Beaudet was kind enough to share his list of the awards winners., and I have excerpted the Provincial themed winners.

John S. Cooper, New Brunswick Postal History - The Pence Era 1851-1860, Gold, Meyerson Award

Kevin N. O'Reilly, A Postal History of Labrador Before Confederation, Gold

James Andre, Re-Entries and Plate Flaws on Newfoundland's Second Cents Issue's 3c Queen Victoria, Vermeil

Richard Gratton,. Terre-Neuve 1857-1862, Vermeil

Next year will be a very special BNAPEX show combined with The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada 2027
Plan now to attend.

Join us for the **FIRST EVER** combined Royal and BNAPS show

Rejoinez-nous pour la **Toute Première Fois** Exposition combinée Royale et BNAPS

Royal 2027 Royale  **BNAPEX**

hosted by / présentée par
Calgary Philatelic Society
Hyatt Regency Calgary

September 3-5, 2027



For more information and show themes
Pour plus d'information et les thèmes de l'exposition

www.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com/royalbnapex

Photo by/par: Igor Kyrliuk & Tetiana Kraychenko/Unsplash

DID STAMP ENGRAVERS USE A REVERSE IMAGE?

Anthony Thompson FRPSL

Most of us will have been interested in the recent Eastern Auction's public auction on 20 June 2026 – "the CAMELLIA collections". As the catalogue records "Camellia Plc is a global group of companies whose main business is the production of tea and other agricultural products, taking its name from the Camellia Sinensis tea plant which is an important part of its history and operations" (EA, 2026). A botanist would have written the tea plant name as *Camellia sinensis* (in italics with the species starting lower case). In fact, the full name is *Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze. "L." refers to Carl von Linnaeus, who first described the tea plant as *Thea sinensis* L. in 1753. The parentheses indicate that the species was later transferred from *Thea* to *Camellia* by Otto Kuntze in 1887. The genus *Camellia* was itself erected by Linnaeus in 1753 and named in honour of the botanist Georg Kamel.

OK, this is not what I wanted to talk about ..., back to the fantastic items in the CAMELLIA auction of Newfoundland!

I want to ask a question that occurred to me after viewing Lots 652 and 653 – Newfoundland's 1932 1 cent codfish stamp (Figures 1a-c). This stamp was based on the "A load of codfish" photograph by Robert Holloway (McGrath, 1911) and once described as "possibly the ugliest stamp Newfoundland had ever issued" (Perlin, 1959).

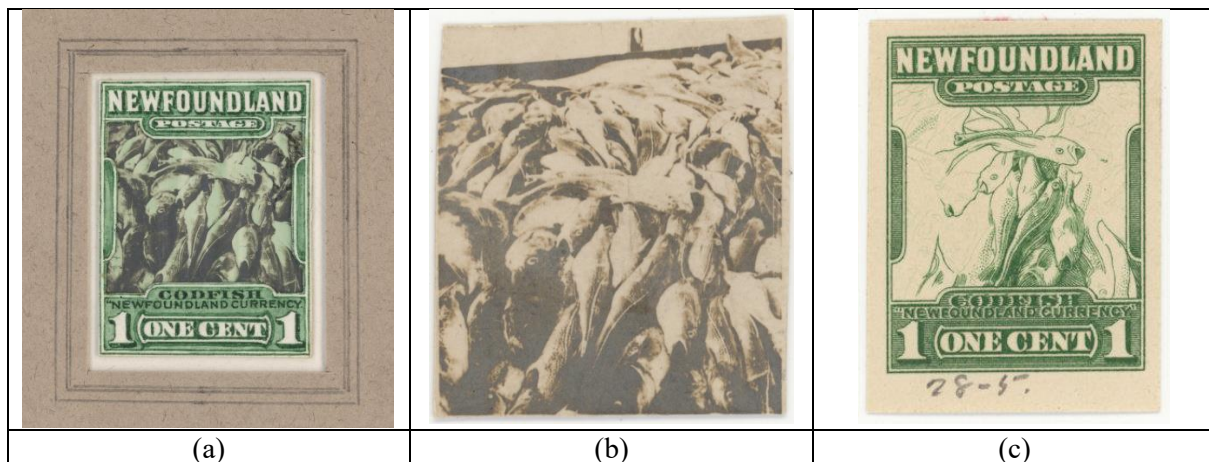


Figure 1. Newfoundland's 1932 "pile of cod" stamp. (a) Lot 652 Artist's essay, (b) Lot 653 Original "bromide" photo essay, and (c) Lot 653 evolution of the engraved design 28 May 1931.

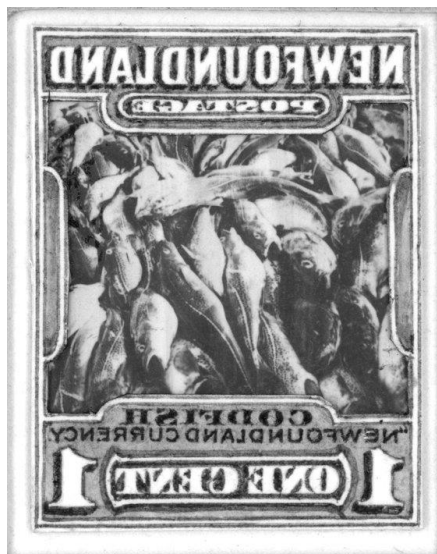


Figure 2. Mirror image – does it exist?

E.N.R. Trentham, the Commissioner for Finance in Newfoundland's Commission of Government, said of the 1 cent stamp "The present design has always been an unpopular one here, and it is not in fact very attractive" and this is the reason the 1937 Long Coronation 1 cent stamp featured a single cod and not the pile of codfish (Letter, 1936). The engraver, Alfred J. Downey, may have been looking at the artist's essay in Lot 652, but he was engraving the stamp in reverse on to the die. Would he not have been better to copy a mirror image picture (Figure 2).

I asked ChatGPT about this, and it replied that most engravers use a reverse image to copy, and then stated "I don't know of a published example specifically identified as a reversed photographic transfer for a Newfoundland stamp, but that doesn't necessarily mean none exist—they are simply not commonly illustrated or described in the philatelic literature." (OpenAI, 2026). ChatGPT is making a logical conclusion but is likely bluffing.

The question

Has any of our readers seen a reversed photographic image (like Figure 2) that may have been used by the engraver as a model when engraving a die in reverse?

DID STAMP ENGRAVERS USE A REVERSE IMAGE?

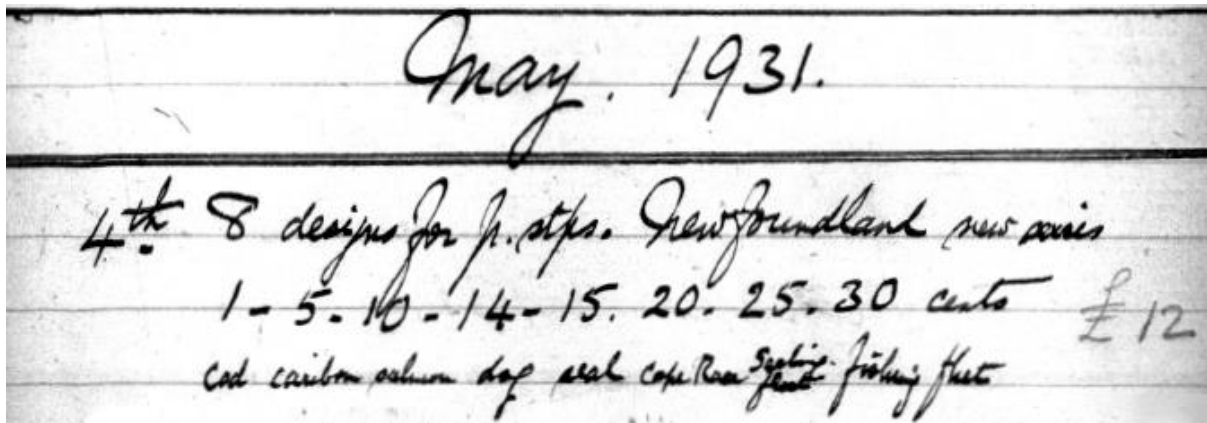
- conclusion

References

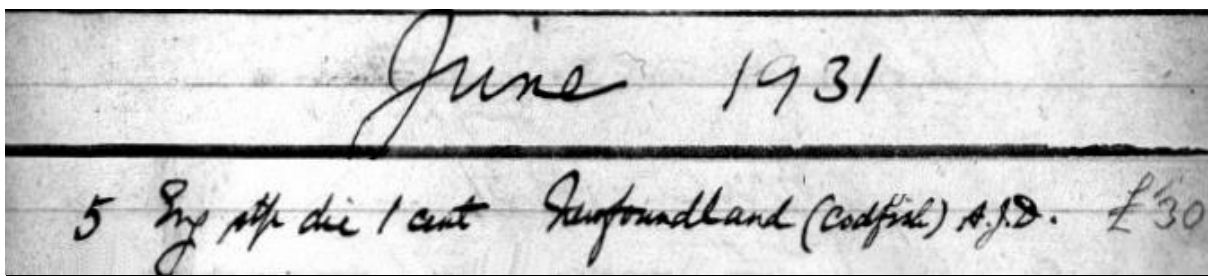
Downey, R. 2022. The Downeys – A family of stamp engravers. The Golden City Philatelist, February 2022, 7-8.
<https://bendigophilatelic.org/newsletters/202202.pdf>

EA. 2026. Public Auction - Camellia Collections - Newfoundland Part I - June 20, 2026 - Eastern Auctions Ltd. 196pp.
<https://www.easternauctions.com/public-auction-camellia-plc-collections-newfoundland-part-i-june-20-2026/>

Letter. 1936. From E.N.R. Trentham (Commissioner for Finance, Newfoundland's Commission of Government) to P. A. Clutterbuck (Dominions Office, London), dated 22 October 1936. Newfoundland Postage & Revenue Stamps, N1047/17, The National Archives.



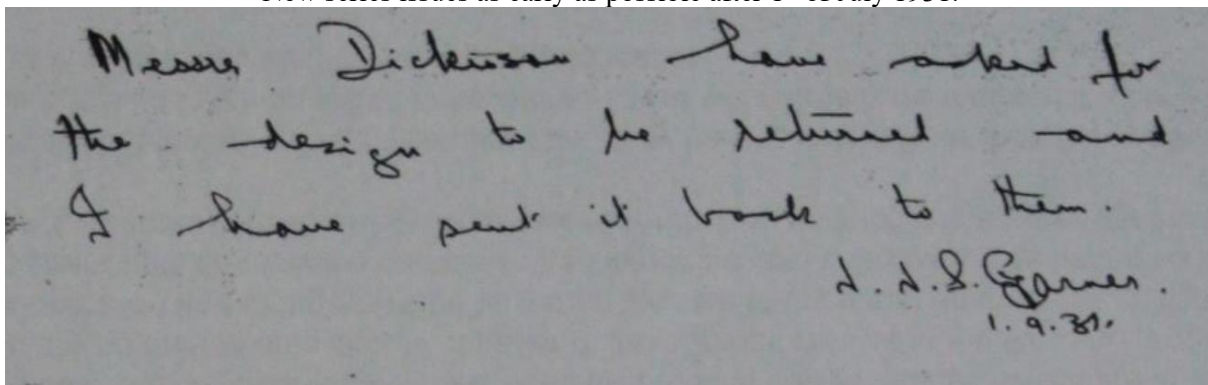
4 May 1931	8 designs for p. [postage] stps. [stamps] Newfoundland new series 1 – 5 – 10 – 14 – 15 – 20 – 25 – 30 cents Cod caribou salmon dog seal Cape Rea Sealing fleet Fishing fleet	£12
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5 June 1931	Eng [Engrave] stp [stamp] die 1 cent Newfoundland (codfish) A.J.D. [Alfred James Downey]	£30
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Notes from archives

New series issues as early as possible after 1st of July 1931.



P. 47 of the National Archives

The letters are only about the stamps with the Royal family portraits.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAYS OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S 1932 3C QUEEN MARY STAMP

by Anthony Thompson FRPSL

Eastern Auction's public auction of 18 November 2021 Lot 279 included three items described as "3c Queen Mary die proof in issued colour on watermarked paper plus two photographic essays of the latter" (Figure 1).

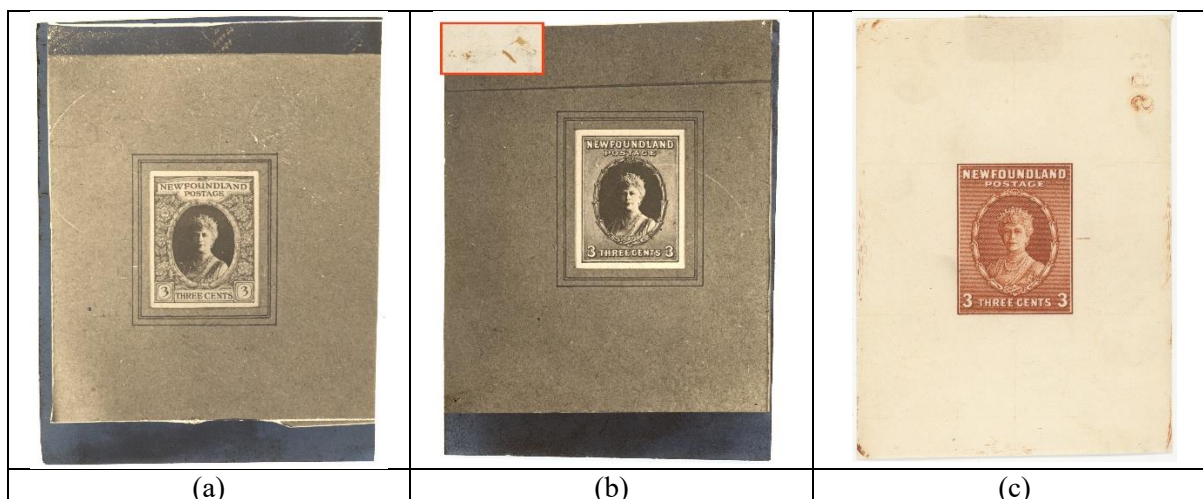


Figure 1. The 1932 3c Queen Mary stamp of Newfoundland. (a) Photograph of a sketch of an essay not adopted, (b) photograph of the approved sketch with insert showing orange-brown stain on back, and (c) die proof number 966 of the accepted design.

Queen Mary was the wife of King George V. In fact, one of the photographs is an essay and the other is of a sketch of the issued stamp. The photographic essays are not mentioned in Minuse and Pratt (1970) but there were copies in Pratt's collection (Pratt, 2026). He had photographs of the entire issue and described them as "Photographs of the coloured designs reduced to the proper size for the engraver to work out his die". Measurements of the size of the stamps in the photographs and the die proof indeed show they are the same size, though the essay is a little wider but was not used to make a die (Table 1).

Table 1. Sizes of the image to the outer edge of the frame line.

Item	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
Photograph of unissued stamp (Fig 1a)	21.2	27.0
Photograph of issued stamp (Fig. 1b)	20.7	26.8
Die proof (Fig. 1c)	20.7	27.0

The photographs are in black and white with a matt finish and a soft appearance. The paper backing is fibrous which is normal for a 1930s photographic paper. The thickness is 0.007" (= 0.18mm) which is typical for single-weight paper of the period. There are no identification markings on the photographic paper, but there were faint fingerprints on the back and a small orange-brown stain which coincidentally is the colour of issue (Figure 1b). The die proof on watermarked stamp paper 0.0032" (= 0.08 mm) thick.

National archives

The following is extracted from the National Archives (1931). Initially, it was planned to have four stamps in this series depicting King George V, a Royal Family group, Prince of Wales, and Princess Elizabeth (4 April 1931). The King was not in favour of a Royal Family group and the Duke and Duchess of York were being considered (1 May 1931). It was suggested that a portrait of Queen Mary should replace the Royal Family group (27 May 1931). The King approved the designs of the new stamps prepared by Messrs John Dickinson and Company (27 August 1931). The archives do not show the designs, but presumably they were the same as on the issued stamps: King George V (2c), Queen Mary (3c), Prince of Wales (4c), and Princess Elizabeth (6c).

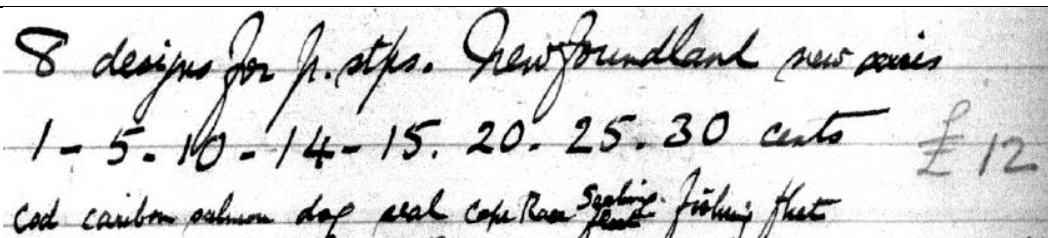
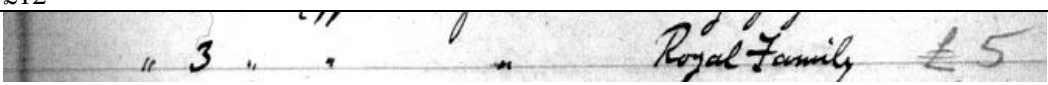
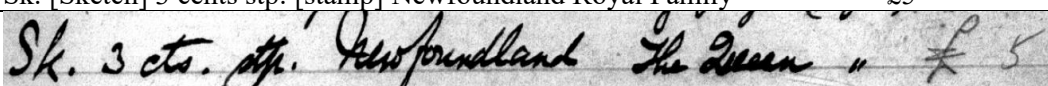
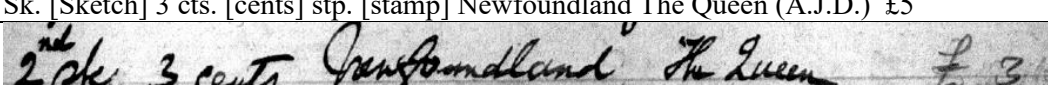
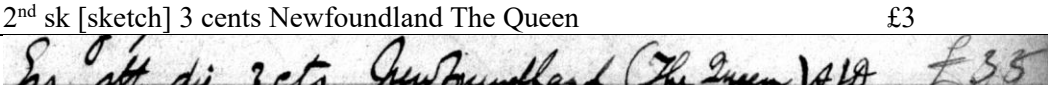
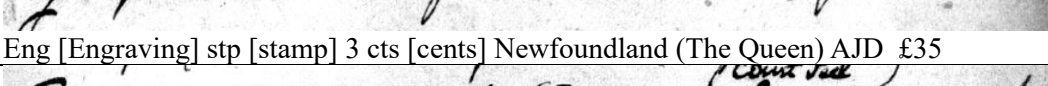
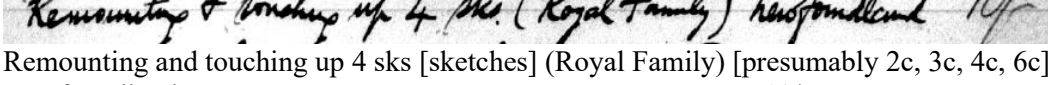
PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAYS OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S 1932 3C QUEEN MARY STAMP

- continued

Perkins Bacon engraving book

The Perkins Bacon engraving book contains records of payments for the production of sketches and dies (Table 2, Anon, 2012). There are some relevant entries regarding the 3c stamp. The designs for the “industrial” values were created first (4 May 1931), with the sketches for the 2c depicting King George V and the 3c depicting the Royal Family coming later (25 June 1931). A new sketch of the 3c depicting The Queen the following month (15 July 1931), which was followed by a second sketch of The Queen (24 July 1931). The die for the 3c Queen stamp was made at the end of August (31 August 1931). The only other entries deal with remounting and touching up four sketches of the Royal Family, presumably the 2c King George V, 3c Queen Mary, 4c Prince of Wales and 6c Princess Elizabeth and likely intended for the Royal Collection (14 December 1931) and the other values later (29 December 1931).

Table 2. Selected entries from the Perkins Bacon engraving book for 1931 relevant to the 3cents stamp.
 [Images reproduced with permission of RPSL, London.]

4 May	
	8 designs for p. [postage] stps. [stamps] Newfoundland new series 1-5-10-14-15. 20.25.30 cents cod caribou salmon dog seal Cape Rae Sealing fleet Fishing fleet £12
25 Jun	
	Sk. [Sketch] 3 cents stp. [stamp] Newfoundland Royal Family £5
15 Jul	
	Sk. [Sketch] 3 cts. [cents] stp. [stamp] Newfoundland The Queen (A.J.D.) £5
24 Jul	
	2 nd sk [sketch] 3 cents Newfoundland The Queen £3
31 Aug	
	Eng [Engraving] stp [stamp] 3 cts [cents] Newfoundland (The Queen) A.J.D. £35
14 Dec	
	Remounting and touching up 4 sks [sketches] (Royal Family) [presumably 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c] Newfoundland 10/-
29 Dec	
	Remounting 8 sks [sketches] for the Kings Collection “Newfoundland” £1

Conclusions

Given the evidence, it seems reasonable to assume that the illustrations shown in Figure 1a and 2 are of the unadopted design for the 3c 1932 issue depicting Queen Mary. Why was the first sketch design not favoured by the King? Perhaps he felt the ornate embellishment surrounding the portrait was competing with that of his own stamp. The 4c Prince of Wales also had a plane surround to the vignette, however, the 6c Princess Elizabeth was allowed some embellishment by way of the rose and thistle motif.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAYS OF NEWFOUNDLAND'S 1932 3C QUEEN MARY STAMP

conclusion



*Figure 2. Illustrated in Figure 1a and probably representing the first sketch of “The Queen” for the 3c stamp made on 15 July 1931 (Annon, 2012) and not accepted.
 (Some enhancements undertaken to remove dust and scratches and enhance image.)*

References

- Anon. 2012. (Final) *Engraving Book 1923-1935*. Perkins Bacon, 1935 unpublished. [Held in the library archives of the Royal Philately Society. London]
- National Archives. 1931. *Dominions Office and Commonwealth Relations Office DO 35/450/4. New issues of Newfoundland postage stamps*. Photocopies of originals held at the National Archives, 18 November 2010.

SOME SUBMISSIONS FROM EARL NOSS

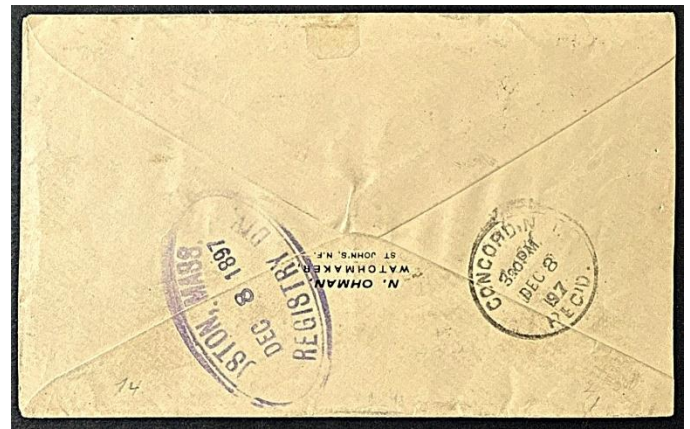


Figure 1: An interesting mixed franking registered cover to the U.S.A. Dec 2, 1887, paying the 5¢ rate plus 5¢ Registration with Sc61, Sc67 and Sc75



Figure 2: Newfoundland Sc 257 5 Cent Violet Die 1 Mint NH Very Fine Comb Perf 12.7. It has the dot below the tail variety (constant position 24) from plate 41419 issued February 1942, and rare!

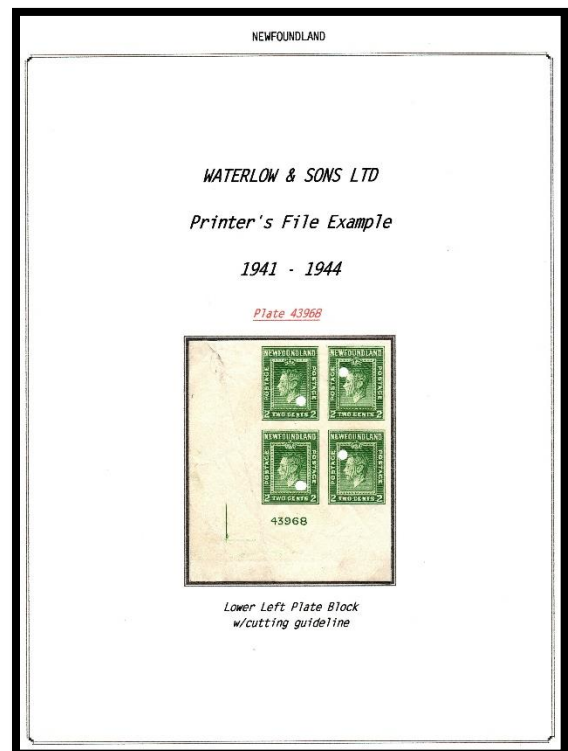
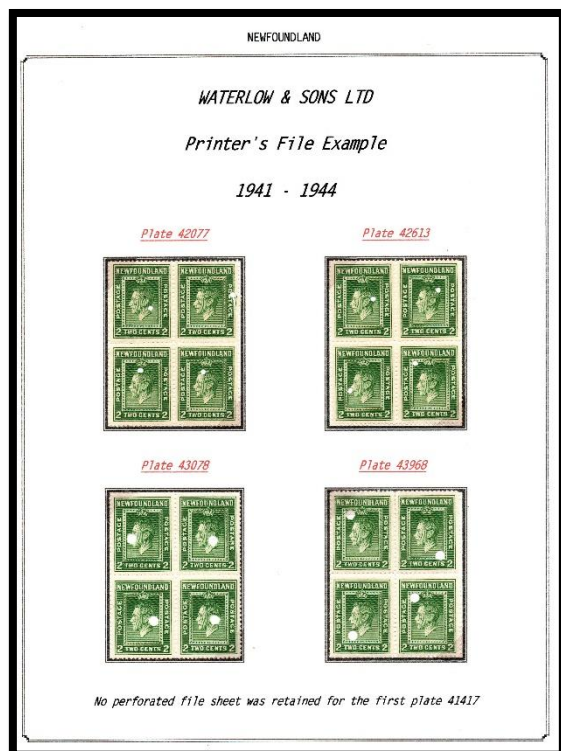
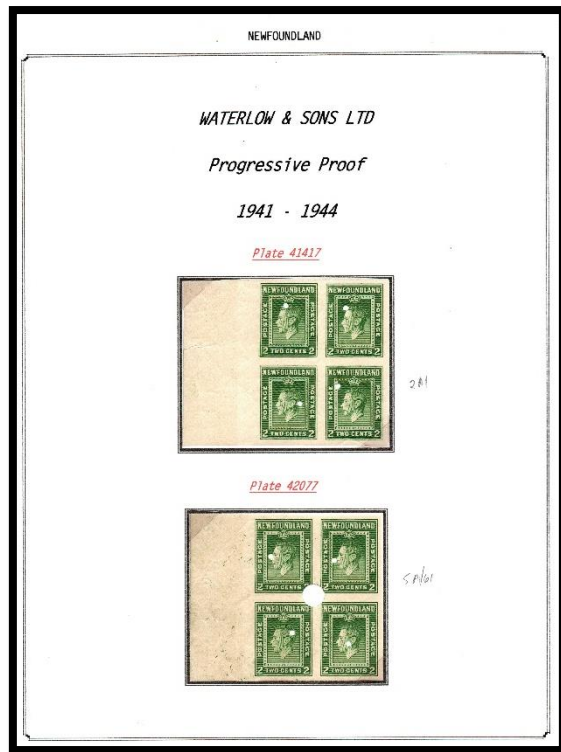


Figure 3: While looking at some of my other blocks of Sc257 I saw this one that looks like pos.28. showing the dot in front of the hind leg. It is the second stamp in the block. The block also shows some guide lines in the first two stamps.

Waterlow & Sons Ltd., Progressive Proofs & Printer's File Examples of the 1941-1944 resources issue

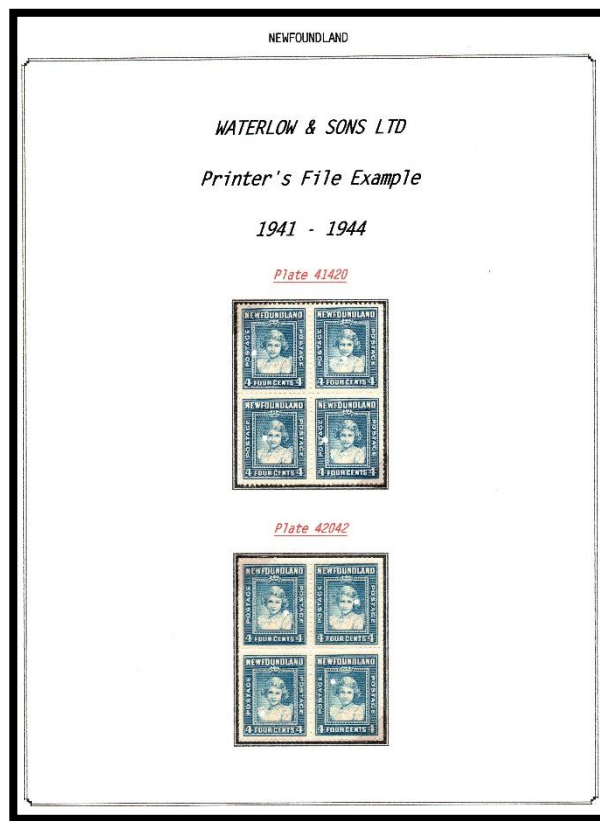
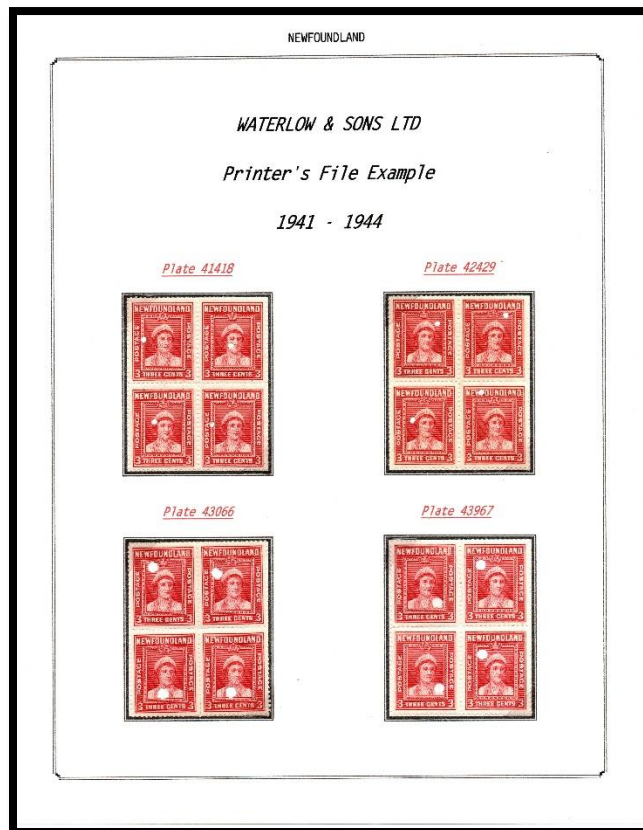
- Malcolm Back

Bill Coates provided scans of a fine collection of Waterlow & Sons Ltd., progressive proofs & printer's file examples of the 1941-1944 resources issue. Many have printer's notes. I last published some examples in NN 197, Oct.-Dec. 2024, pp11-16. I have since been fortunate to acquire this collection. I will be publishing the remainder of these as space permits in subsequent issues of the Newsletter. There are 23 sets in all



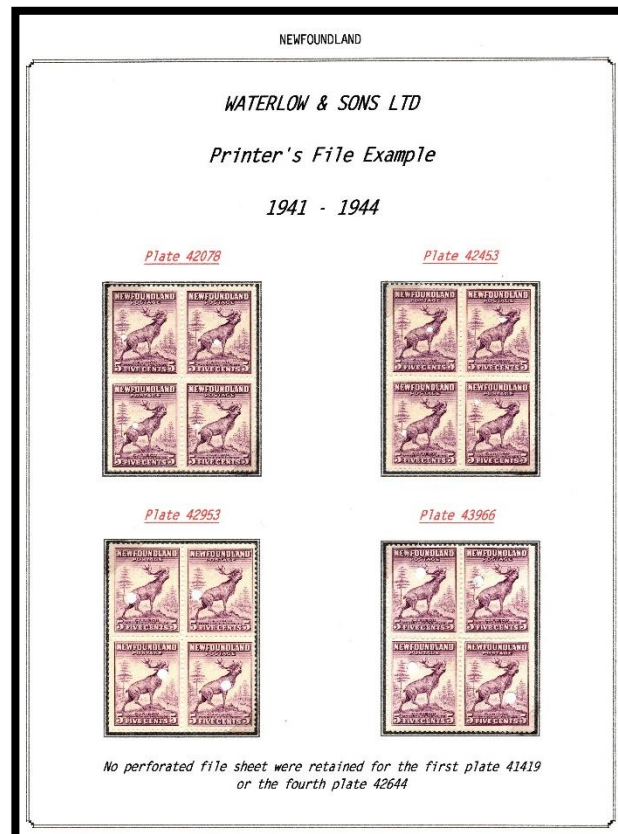
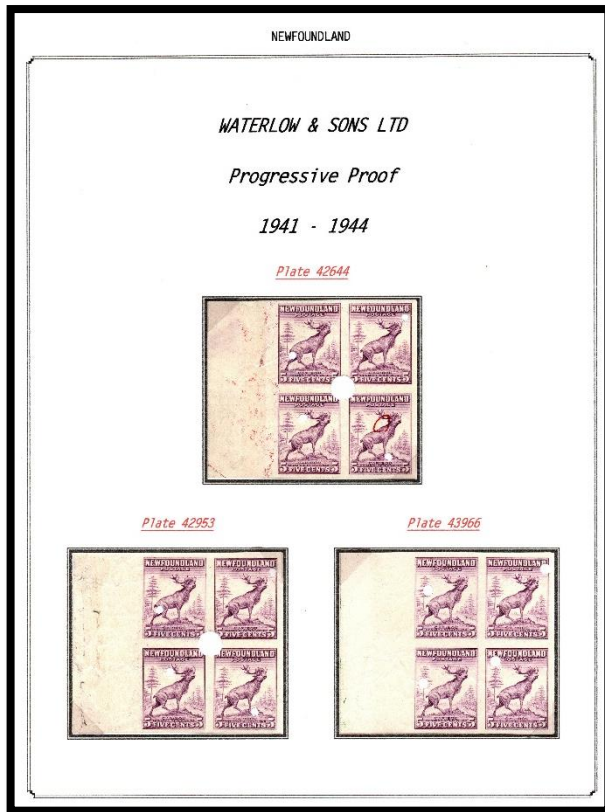
Waterlow & Sons Ltd., Progressive Proofs & Printer's File Examples of the 1941-1944 resources issue

- continued



Waterlow & Sons Ltd., Progressive Proofs & Printer's File Examples of the 1941-1944 resources issue

- conclusion



NEWFOUNDLAND – POSTAL SHORTAGE 1897/98

by Klaus Wehlt

In 1897, Newfoundland celebrated two significant anniversaries: the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne and the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland.

The idea to celebrate this double anniversary with a stamp issue came from Judge Daniel W. Prowse, one of Newfoundland's best-known historians.¹⁾ During this time, Robert Bond served as Colonial Secretary and, in that capacity, was responsible, among other things, for the postal service—an area to which Robert Bond paid particular attention.

Robert Pratt quotes from a letter Bond wrote to the Postmaster General Fraser: *The United States made a very large sum of money out of the „Columbian“ issue. I see no reason why this Colony may not expect a handsome return from its Cabot issue. I have thought that the following values would be about right: viz: ..1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 36 and 48, the complete „Cabot“ issue being the value of \$ 2.04.*²⁾

On February 19, 1897, Robert Bond commissioned the American Bank Note Company in New York to produce and submit to him test prints and color proofs. Once the final design and stamp color had been selected, the following quantities were to be printed:³⁾

1c:	400,000 stamps	2c:	400,000 stamps
3c:	1,000,000 stamps	4c:	400,000 stamps
5c:	400,000 stamps	6c:	400,000 stamps
8c:	200,000 stamps	10c:	200,000 stamps
12c:	200,000 stamps	15c:	200,000 stamps
24c:	100,000 stamps	30c:	100,000 stamps
35c:	100,000 stamps	60c:	100,000 stamps

As can be seen, this preliminary order differed from the initial plan for the two highest value tiers. The final order was placed in a letter dated March 25, 1897. This letter also included an order for 200 Dignitary Presentation Cards, referred to in the letter as “complimentary cards.” These Dignitary Presentation Cards were distributed to distinguished citizens as well as to individuals who supported the sale of the Cabot stamp series.⁴⁾



The stamps of the Cabot issue

NEWFOUNDLAND – POSTAL SHORTAGE 1897/98

-continued

It quickly became apparent that Mr. Bond had completely miscalculated the demand for the stamps in the Cabot issue. While they had produced far too many stamps of the high denominations, the number of stamps ordered for the low denominations, especially the 1c denomination, was far too low. By September 10, 1897, the stock of 1c stamps had already dwindled to 15,000.⁵⁾ Since the printing plates had been destroyed after the ordered stamps were delivered, it was not possible to place a repeat order.

The remaining stock of 1c stamps from previous issues was low, so measures had to be taken immediately to prevent a stamp shortage.

Even Colin Lewis was surprised that letters bearing the 1c Cabot issue are so rare.⁶⁾ In all the years I've been interested in the postal history of Newfoundland, I've never seen a second letter with this stamp. Although it's hard to believe that only this one letter has survived the passage of time.



1c Cabot issue on local letter from St. John's, JY 16, 97

PAID ALL handstamp

To address the shortage, a "Paid All" handstamp was introduced. Imprints of this stamp are known to have been used from September 24 through December 4, 1897.⁷⁾ Based on my observations, most of the covers offered with the "Paid All" stamp date from October 12 through 15, 1897.



Local letter, St. John's, OC 14, 1897, PAID ALL handstamp.



Local letter, St. John's, OC 15, 1897, PAID ALL handstamp

1897 1 CENT provisional stamp

As the next step, 400 sheets of the old 3c Queen Victoria stamp from 1890 were overprinted with "ONE CENT." To enable the stamps to be overprinted using the ROYAL GAZETTE's printing press in St. John's, the sheets were split horizontally. However, there was not a sufficient supply of identical printing type so that the overprint sheet of 50 stamps contained three main types of overprint and two secondary types:⁸⁾

Type I Pos. 11-40, Type IA Pos. 1-10, Type II Pos. 42-48, Type IIA Pos. 41, Type III Pos. 49-50

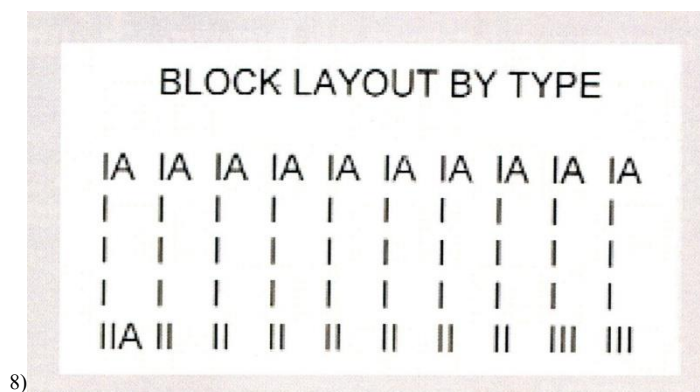
The various types—including the rarer ones—are offered quite frequently, especially when in mint condition.

NEWFOUNDLAND – POSTAL SHORTAGE 1897/98

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The various overprint types: Left: Type IA (items 1–10); center: block of four with Type I; top pair (pos. 38 and 39); bottom pair: Type II (left, pos. 48) and Type III (right, pos. 49); and on the right, Type IIA (pos. 41)



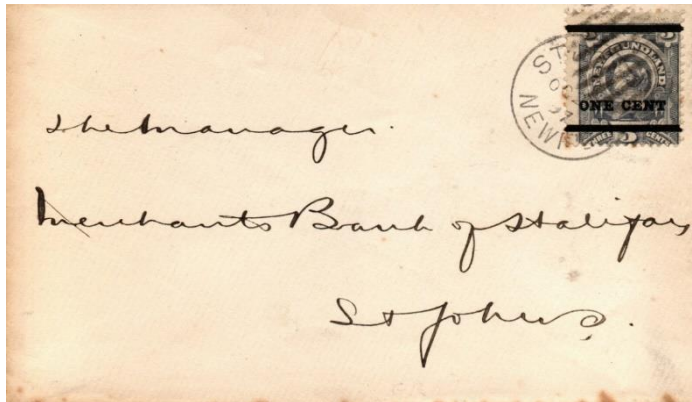
Layout of the ONE CENT Overprinted Stamps ⁹⁾

From a postal history perspective, it doesn't matter which overprint type was used to frank a cover. All the items I present here are franked with Type I overprint stamps. Letters from St. John's, as well as printed matters sent to the U.S. or Canada, are found relatively frequently. Printed matters sent overseas or items that were not postmarked in St. John's seem to be quite rare.

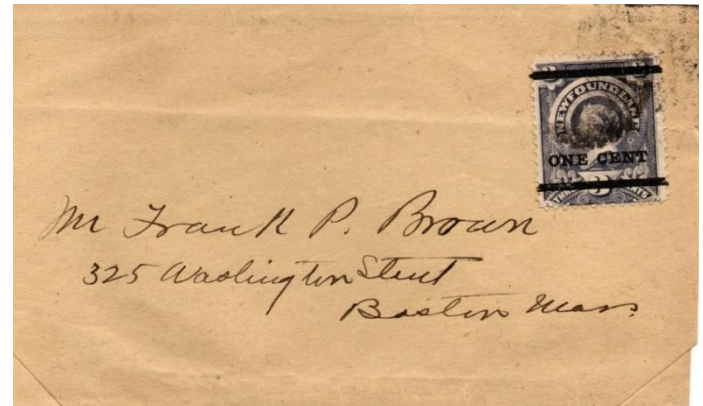
Immediately after their release, there was a veritable rush for the new stamps, and soon sales at the counter had to be rationed. ¹⁰⁾

NEWFOUNDLAND – POSTAL SHORTAGE 1897/98

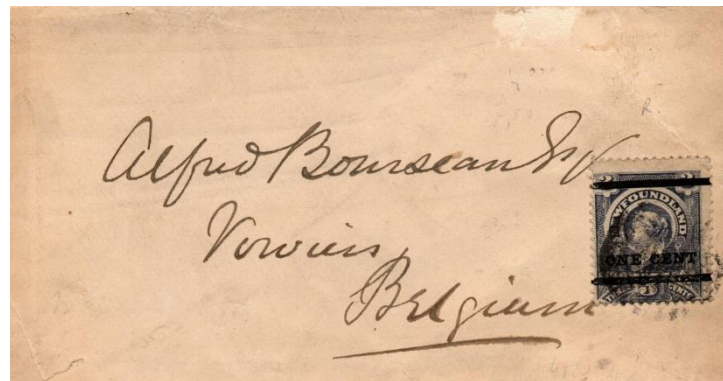
-continued



ONE CENT provisional stamp on local letter, St. John's



ONE CENT provisional stamp on wrapper to the USA



ONE CENT provisional stamp on printed matter to Belgium

Bisected 2c stamps on Tessier covers

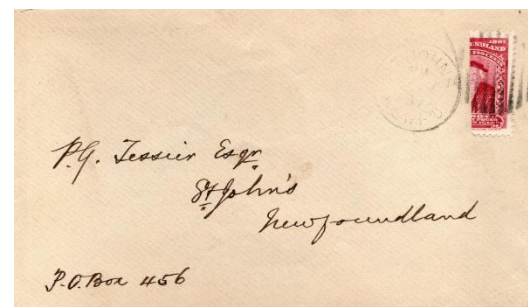
And then there are the local letters dated October 2, 1897, franked with bisected 2c stamps, all addressed to Peter G. Tessier's P.O. Box and apparently written by him. Tessier was an attorney from St. John's and a well-known stamp collector. Both the 2c Codfish and the 2c Cabot issues were used. ¹¹⁾

There are a few myths surrounding these letters; it is said that the post office in St. John's only tolerated these bisected stamps on October 2, 1897 for franking. In my opinion, this is not true, because that would mean there had been some kind of official tolerance on the part of the post office. In my opinion, Tessier somehow persuaded a postclerk at the counter to accept the letters, postmark them, and place them in Tessiers mailbox. When his superiors found out, they immediately put a stop to this practice—but by then, the letters with the bisected stamps were already back in the hands of Mr. Tessier.

All the bisected stamps I've seen so far were bisected diagonally (2c Codfish) or vertically (2c Cabot issue).



Bisected 2c Codfish on local letter, St. John's, OC 2, 1897



Bisected 2c Cabot issue on local letter, St. John's, OC 2, 1897

NEWFOUNDLAND – POSTAL SHORTAGE 1897/98

-continued

The 1c, red, and the 2c, orange, Royal Family issue from 1897

On September 10, 1897, the Newfoundland Post Office ordered 1,000,000 1-cent stamps and 400,000 2-cent stamps from the planned Royal Family issue from the American Bank Note Company in New York, requesting expedited delivery. These stamps arrived in St. John's on December 4, 1897, aboard the steamship "Portia." On the same day, sales started at the St. John's Post Office.¹²⁾

The documents I have do not explain why these stamps were not printed in UPU colors. The 1c stamp (foreign printed matter postage) was printed in red instead of green. The 2c stamp (foreign postcard postage) was printed in orange instead of red. This error was not corrected until subsequent printings.



1c, red, and 2c, orange, Royal Family issue, 1897



1c, red, Royal Family issue on local letter from St. John's East, AP 2, 98

These stamps, too, immediately sparked a rush among the public, collectors, and dealers. As early as the day of issue, two to three thousand stamps are said to have been sold.¹²⁾



Six 1c, red, Royal Family issue on 2nd weight inland letter from AP 23, 98



2c, orange, Royal Family issue on 3c postal stationery envelope, 5c Great Britain letter rate, 1898 from St. John's to Bradford, Yorkshire

Reprints of the 1c Prince of Wales and 2c Codfish stamps, 1898

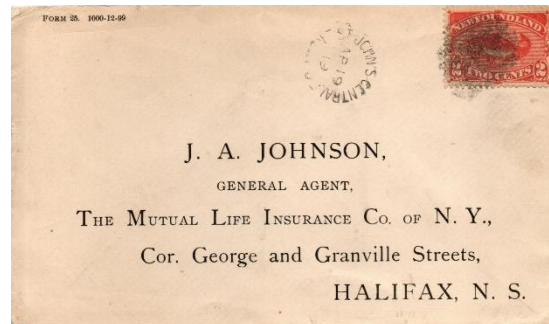
The Newfoundland Post Office continued to fear an impending stamp shortage, so it ordered an additional 100,000 stamps each of the 1c (Prince of Wales) and 2c (Codfish) denominations from the American Bank Note Company in New York. However, these stamps did not arrive in St. John's until after the new Royal Family issue had been released, and they were largely ignored by the public. People preferred the stamps with the new design to the familiar old designs. Many of these stamps were bought up by dealers. Of the 100,000 2c codfish stamps produced, just under half (49,717 stamps) were destroyed on January 4, 1900.¹³⁾

NEWFOUNDLAND – POSTAL SHORTAGE 1897/98

-conclusion



*1c Prince of Wales, pale yellow green and 2c
 Codfish, deep reddish orange, 1898*



*2c Codfish, deep reddish orange on cover from St. John's
 Central to Halifax, 1900*

In 2010, Norris (Bob) Dyer published a detailed article in **BNA Topics** on the various issues of the 1c Prince of Wales (green), which also included a registry of the letters known to him, broken down by year of use. Unfortunately, the specific shades are not discussed here. Bob Dyer has cataloged a total of 18 items that were mailed between 1898 and 1900 and were franked with the 1c Prince of Wales stamp. ¹⁴⁾ I do not know if any of these items—or how many—were franked with the 1c, pale yellow-green stamp. I have never seen one.

Starting in May 1898, the Royal Family issue stamps gradually began arriving at the post office counters; the 1c and 2c stamps now featured the correct, UPU-compliant colors. The period of stamp shortages was over, but that's another story..



The Royal Family issue 1898 to 1901

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