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# Varieties in Some Later Newfoundland Issues

Part IV — Summary and Catalogue

## INTRODUCTION:

**T**HE VARIETIES of five 20th century Newfoundland issues, the Caribou, Pictorial, First Publicity, Gilbert and Long Coronation issues, have been described in the preceding articles in this series in BNA TOPICS<sup>1</sup>. This article summarizes or "catalogues" the varieties of the issues, and has illustrations of many of the perforation types, and of the Re-engraved Publicity Issue.

The varieties are separable by shades and perforations. Papers are not known with watermarks, and differences in papers and gums have not been recognized. Distinct shades in some values evidence separate printings.

Many factors produce distinct perforation patterns; these issues have nearly all of them. Comb and line perforators cause differences. Comb perforate stamps have holes cut by vertical pins that project down from a bar extending the length (or width) of a pane of stamps, and from teeth that extend for the breadth of a single row of stamps from one side of the bar. One stroke of the machine on a flat pane of stamps cuts perforations along one side of an entire row of stamps, as well as along the sides of each stamp in the row; three sides of each stamp are perforated by each descent of the pins on the comb bar and its teeth. The sheet then moves the breadth of one row, and with the next descent, completes the perforation of the row of stamps, and separates the stamps in the adjoining row. A pane of ten rows of stamps thus requires eleven strokes of the perforating comb.

Line perforations can be impressed by two types of machines, rotary and stroke (or guillotine). In rotary perforation, a row of wheels with pins engages complementary wheels with holes; a sheet run between the wheels has all rows in one direction perforated in one operation. Early Newfoundland issues were separated by rotary perforators, as described by W. S. Boggs (Collectors Club, New York, 1954). But later issues seem stroke-perforated. In the stroke per-

<sup>1</sup> See BNA TOPICS, Vol. 10 (1953) pages 23-26 and 139-142, and Vol. 11 (1954) pages 37-42.

forator, a row of perforating pins descends from a bar to impress a row of holes; then the sheet of stamps moves the width of a row, and the pins descend in

FIG. 1—(Right) Comb perforation, showing holes impressed by each stroke; note offset in lower row. Stamp is Publicity Re-engraved issue, No. 164, type 1.

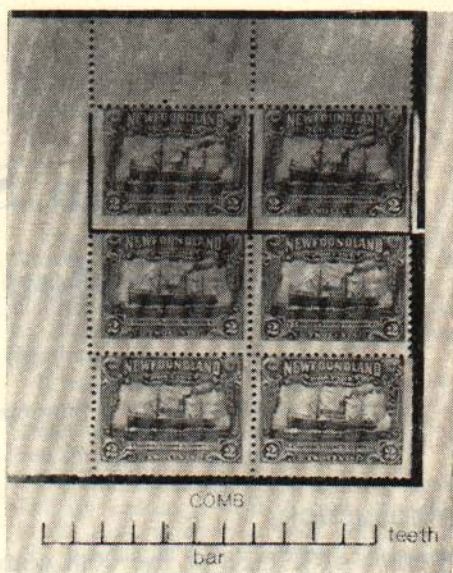


FIG. 2—(Below) Caribou Issue, margin block of each of three types: No. 1—comb 14.0x13.9; No. 1a—same with reversed sheet; No. 2—line 14.1x14.1.

## CARIBOU



another stroke; eleven strokes cuts a pane of ten rows, leaving it vertically perforate. The sheet is then turned at right angles, and the process repeated. In the issues under discussion, the holes do not extend to all margins of the panes, so they seem stroke-perforated.

Sheets perforated by comb perforators can have the comb bar on the short or on the long side of each stamp, and can have the comb teeth project right or left, up or down; the one cent of the Publicity Issue shows these possibilities well (Figure 4). Gauges can be different on the bars and the teeth of the comb, and there can be difference in the number of pins in the teeth. The holes in a block are not necessarily symmetrical around a single corner perforation. Their arrangement depends on the position of the impressions of the end pins of the comb teeth and those of the next impression of the comb bar; sometimes they intersect, as in the Caribou Issue; in other instances they are widely separated, as in the type 2 of the one cent of the Publicity Issue (Figure 4); they are twice perforated in the Gilbert Issue. Figure 1 illustrates the effect of comb perforation.

In line perforate stamps, horizontal and vertical holes can be made on the same machine, or each in a machine of different gauge. In the Pictorial Issue there were two machines used of line type, as well as one comb perforator. Some sheets were perforated both horizontally and vertically on one line machine, other sheets on the other, and other sheets had the horizontal or vertical on one machine, the vertical or horizontal on the other; all possibilities are represented.

The perforations can also be of different breadths, because of differing sizes of perforating pins. The pins used in the line perforate varieties of the Gilbert Issue made smaller holes than those used in the comb machine. Differences are known in the other issues, but have not been carefully studied.

The significance of the varieties differs; and some of those of the least significance are the most avidly collected. Perforation varieties resulted from somewhat fortuitous use of machines by the manufacturers; they seem not to have been planned or contracted for. The Caribou and Pictorial Issues had multiple printings of some low values, in some instances distinguishable by shades. Some values were run through different machines in one printing than another, enabling separation. Where stamps of a single printing were put through two machines, the sheets may have been stacked and distributed so that those with one type were used first, or by certain offices. This may account for the concentration of types in certain sets, presumably not willfully assembled, and for the dominance of certain types through periods of cancellation. For nearly all of the varieties, the differences seem the result of the chance that workmen put some sheets through each of several available machines, perhaps in order to speed the perforation of an order.

In the illustrations, the large numbers are those of the types of each issue. The small letters "C" and "L" indicate whether the type is comb or line perforate.

The following general comments apply to all of the tables. Scott numbers are given in the first column. The letter "A" is added to varieties that seem to represent second or later printings, particularly those shown by shades. Colors have been determined by comparison with those in the Stanley Gibbons Color Guide.

Frequency is indicated as: X—exclusively, 100% of stamps of the value; O—unknown in that type; 1 through 9 are in order from rare to most abundant; the per cent in the large count is about that of the number squared; thus 1 is

about 1%, 5 about 25% and 9 about 80%; this frequency applies to the count of all varieties of the same value. Further details were given in the earlier articles.

Perforation gauges are given for the short and long sides of all stamps in that order, whether the stamp is vertical or horizontal elongate; thus 13.7 x 14.1 refers to the gauge of the short and long sides. The types of perforations for each issue are separately numbered; type No. 1 of one issue is not type No. 1 of another. The gauges are based on measurements of many blocks of stamps. Gauges along comb bars of comb perforate stamps must bear a direct relationship to the size of the stamp, being that divided by the number of nibs between perforations.

Varieties that seem to represent separate printings and issues are designated by the following letter. The other varieties can be distinguished by giving the perforation type—thus the 2 cent Caribou stamps are 116-1, 116-1a, 116A-1 and 116A-2 with Scott numbers, and 131-1, 131-1a, 131A-1 and 131A-2 with Gibbons numbers.

### CARIBOU ISSUE. Scott 115-126; Gibbons 130-141.

Vertically elongate, 3.0 x 2.5 cm. Issue of January 2, 1919, all comb perforate type No. 1; second printing of lowest five values both comb perforate type No. 1 and line perforate type No. 2, probably issued October 5, 1920, when provisionals that replaced exhausted stocks were withdrawn.

Comb type No. 1, comb bar on right, teeth projecting to left, 14.0 x 13.9 (short and long sides); No. 1a, same machine, pane inserted in reversed position, comb bar left, teeth to right. Gap between end hole by comb teeth and succeeding impression of comb bar is narrow or lacking, causing very narrow nib between holes at base and top left margins in type No. 1, right margins in type No. 1a; see Figure 2.

Line type No. 2, 14.1 x 14.1, used only in second printing; comb type No. 1 also used except perhaps in 3 cent (No. 117A).

TABLE 13 — VARIETIES OF THE CARIBOU ISSUE

Scott No.	Shade var.	Value	Color	Perforation			
				type #1	frequency #1a	#2	
115		1 cent	Green	9	1	3	Printings indistinguished
116		2 cents	Red-orange	8	1	0	First printing
116	A		Carmine-red	4		3	Second printing
117		3 cents	Chestnut-brown	9	1	0	First printing
117	A		Brown	0	0	4	Second printing
118		4 cents	Purple	9	1	0	First printing
118	A		Reddish-purple	2	0	4	Second printing
119		5 cents	Bright blue	8	0	6	Printings indistinguished
120		6 cents	Dark slate-grey	x	0	0	
121		8 cents	Bright purple	x	0	0	
122		10 cents	Greenish-grey	x	0	0	
123		12 cents	Orange-yellow	x	0	0	
124		15 cents	Indigo	x	0	0	Also Prussian blue*
125		24 cents	Bistre	x	0	0	
126		36 cents	Yellow-green	x	0	0	

\* Probably a variant in a single printing; listed separately in Gibbons' catalogue and considered rare; hard to distinguish.

PICTORIAL



FIG. 3 — Pictorial Issue, showing types No. 1 comb, and No. 2 and No. 3 line; types No. 4 and No. 5 are line, 13.7x13.7 and 14.0x13.7, perforated on the same machines.

**PICTORIAL ISSUE. Scott 131-144; Gibbons 148-162**

All stamps 2.45 x 2.05 cm., horizontally or vertically elongate. First issued on July 9, 1924, except 20 cent and 24 cent on April 28 and April 22, 1924. Perforations of one comb type, and four line types made on two machines. Later printings of some values distinguished by shades, but dates of issues of printings not adequately known<sup>1</sup>.

Comb type No. 1, comb bar on left, teeth projecting right on horizontally elongate values; comb bar at base, teeth projecting up on vertically elongate values; gauge 13.8 x 14.0 (short and long sides). Gap between comb teeth end hole and comb bar hole of next impression slightly longer than others.

Line types combination of line gauges 13.7 and 14.0 in all possible pairs: No. 2, 14.0 x 13.7; No. 3, 14.0 x 14.0; No. 4, 13.7 x 13.7, and No. 5, 14.0 x 13.7 (short side first in each).

TABLE 14 — VARIETIES OF THE PICTORIAL ISSUE

Scott No.	Shade Var.	Value	Length	Color	Perforation type, frequency					
					No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 2-5 (line)
131		1 cent	Horiz.	Green	7	v*	v	v	-	7
132		2 cents	Horiz.	Carmine	6	v	v	v	v	8
133		3 cents	Vert.	Brown	8	v	-	-	-	6
134		4 cents	Vert.	Dark brown-purple	6	-	-	-	-	0
134	A			Brown-purple	3	v	-	-	-	7
135		5 cents	Vert.	Ultramarine	3	-	v	-	v	8
135	A			Indigo-blue	2	v	v	-	-	5
136		6 cents	Horiz.	Dark slate	X	-	-	-	-	0
137		8 cents	Horiz.	Reddish-purple	X	-	-	-	-	0
138		9 cents	Horiz.	Slate-green	X	-	-	-	-	0
139		10 cents	Vert.	Dark violet	6	-	-	-	-	0
139	A			Reddish-violet	8	-	-	v	-	2
140		11 cents	Horiz.	Yellow-green	X	-	-	-	-	0
141		12 cents	Horiz.	Lake	8	-	v	-	-	6
142		15 cents	Vert.	Prussian blue	7	-	v	-	-	7
143		20 cents	Horiz.	Chestnut	8	v	-	-	-	6
144		24 cents	Vert.	Sepia-brown	7	-	v	-	-	7

\* Line varieties indicated by small v under type number, not adequately counted for frequencies.

<sup>1</sup> See BNA TOPICS, Vol. 11, 1954, pages 37-40.

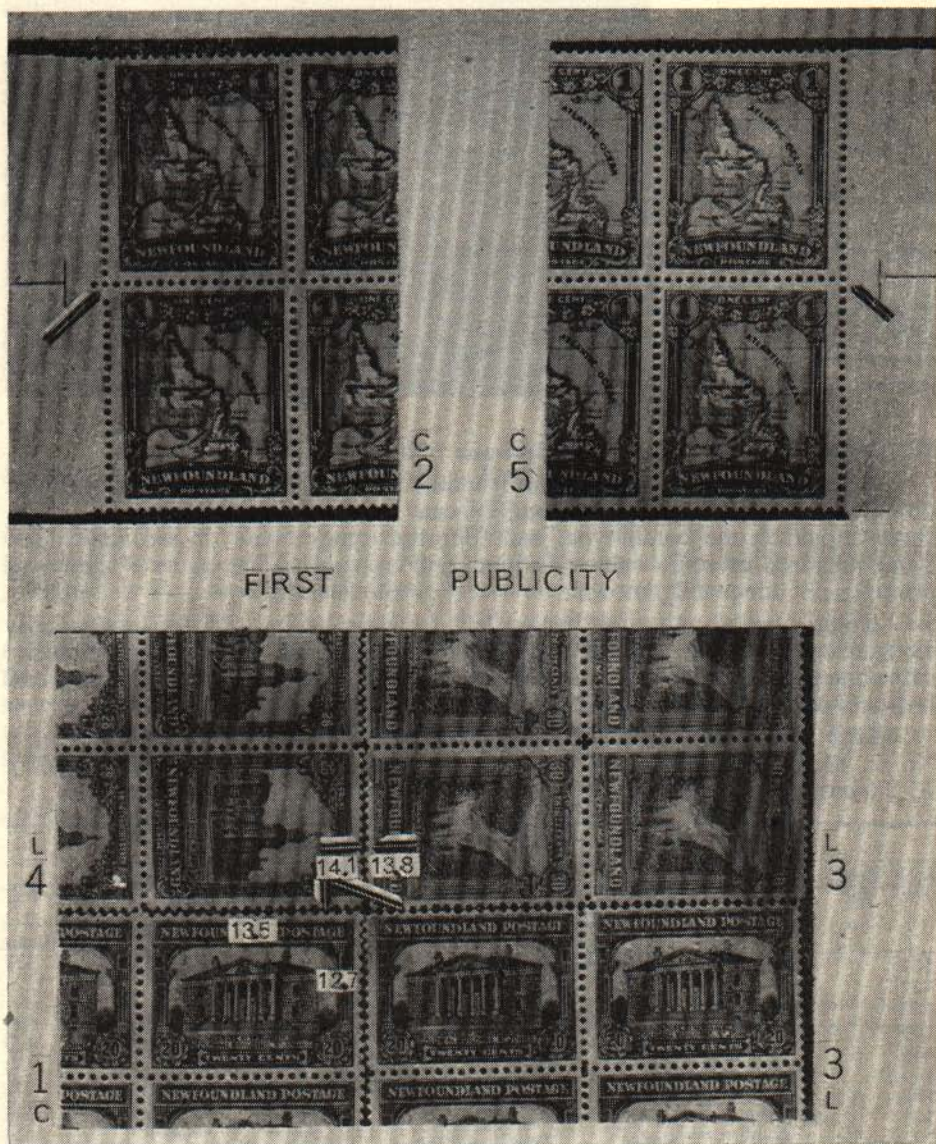


FIG. 4—First Publicity Issue, one cent in type No. 2, nineteen-hole variety, 13.8x14.1, has comb teeth upward; type No. 5, 13.9x14.05, has comb teeth left. Other values have types No. 1 comb, and No. 3 and No. 4 line. Note comb-like appearance of 28 cent through coincidence of impressions of two perforations.

**FIRST PUBLICITY ISSUE. Scott 145-159; Gibbons 164-178.**

One cent value 3.0 x 2.4 cm., vertically elongate; other values 2.8 x 2.2 cm. horizontally or vertically elongate. First issued on January 2, 1928, except 14 cent (August 1928) and 28 cent (December 1928), according to Boggs. The 4 cent value has two shades, the second issued in 1929, stated in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. The 1 cent value is unique in that it has two types of comb perforation, one with comb bar vertical, the other with the bar horizontally set; dates of issue of each are not known.

Comb type No. 1 has comb bar on short side, left or base, with comb teeth extending right or up; gauge 12.75 x 13.5 for short and long sides.

Comb type No. 2, the "nineteen-hole variety" of 1 cent, has comb bar horizontal at base with comb teeth extending up, nineteen pins in each comb tooth; gauge 13.8 x 14.1 (short and long sides); broad "nib" at "Gap".

Comb type No. 5, the "twenty-hole variety" of 1 cent has comb bar on right side, with twenty pins between left projecting comb teeth; gauge 13.9x14.05.

Line type No. 3 and line type No. 4 have 13.8 x 14.1 and 14.1 x 14.1 gauges. The gauges of type No. 3 give almost 15 nibs and 20 nibs on the short and long sides of each stamp; an occasional stamp will seem comb perforate through the coincidence of the two impressed perforations in each corner.

**TABLE 15 — VARIETIES OF THE FIRST PUBLICITY ISSUE**

Scott No.	Shade Var.	Value	Length	Color	Perforation					
					type, frequency					
					No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
145		1 cent	Vert.	Green	0	7	0	0	0	"nineteen-hole"
145	A			Green	0	0	0	0	7	"twenty-hole"
146		2 cents	Horiz.	Carmine	X	0	0	0	0	
147		3 cents	Horiz.	Red-brown	6	0	8	0	0	
148		4 cents	Vert.	Claret	9	0	0	0	0	
148	A			Reddish-purple	3	0	0	0	0	darker, 1929 (?)
149		5 cents	Horiz.	Gray-green	9	0	4	0	0	
150		6 cents	Horiz.	Bright blue	9	0	2	0	0	
151		8 cents	Horiz.	Chestnut-brown	0*	0	X	0	0	
152		9 cents	Vert.	Dark blue-green	0	0	X	0	0	
153		10 cents	Horiz.	Slate-violet	5	0	9	0	0	
154		12 cents	Vert.	Carmine-lake	0	0	X	0	0	
155		14 cents	Vert.	Dark brown-purple	5	0	0	0	0	perhaps Dec. 1928
155	A			Chocolate-brown	0	0	0	9	0	
156		15 cents	Horiz.	Blue	0	0	X	0	0	
157		20 cents	Horiz.	Gray-black	7	0	7	0	0	
158		28 cents	Vert.	Dark gray-green	0	0	0	X	0	Dec. 1928
159		30 cents	Vert.	Bister-brown	0	0	X	0	0	

\* Dr. Killan reports having a copy of this value in comb type No. 1.

**PUBLICITY ISSUE RE-ENGRAVED. Scott 163-171; Gibbons 180-190.**

This issue has several perforation types, which I have not studied sufficiently to give frequencies. Types have been mentioned by Meyersons in BNA TOPICS of April and October, 1952, and January 1953, and in the late Stanley Gibbons' catalogue. My own collections in blocks have the following types, which do not wholly agree with those previously listed.

Comb type No. 1 is gauge 13.5 x 13.6 (short and long sides), comb bar along length, teeth right in vertically elongate values, up in horizontally elongate, but known reversed; Figure 1 illustrates the comb arrangement. Type No. 2, comb. 13.9 x 13.9 in the 1 cent is vertically elongate, comb bar vertical. Dimensions of stamps are as in the Publicity Issue.



FIG. 5 — Sir Humphrey Gilbert Issue, with type No. 1 comb 13.2x13.35 and type No. 2 line 13.7x13.7.

Line type No. 3 has gauge 13.8 x 13.8, and is known only in the 20 cent value. Type No. 4, line 14.2 x 14.2, is in the 1 and 6 cent values. The perforations in this issue tend to be poorly cut, particularly in 1 cent values of both known types, and the 4, 6 and 10 cents of type No. 1.

TABLE 16 — VARIETIES OF RE-ENGRAVED PUBLICITY ISSUE

Scott	Value	Length	Color	Perforation types Nos.				Scott	Value	Length	Color	Perforation types Nos.			
				1	2	3	4					1	2	3	4
163	1 cent	Vert.	Green	-	v	-	v	167	5 cents	Horiz.	Grayish green	v	-	-	-
164	2 cents	Horiz.	Carmine	v	-	-	-	168	6 cents	Horiz.	Ultra-marine	v	-	-	v
165	3 cents	Horiz.	Chestnut-brown	v	-	-	-	169	10 cents	Horiz.	Violet	v	-	-	-
166	4 cents	Vert.	Reddish purple	v	-	-	-	170	15 cents	Horiz.	Blue	y	-	-	-
								171	20 cents	Horiz.	Black	-	-	-	v

**SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT TERCENTENARY ISSUE. Scott 212-225; Gibbons 236-249**

All stamps 3.0 x 2.4 cm., vertically or horizontally elongate. Single printing with no shade varieties but two perforation types, issued August 3, 1933. Distribution in sets suggested two printings<sup>1</sup> but as both comb and line types appear on early cancellations and the shades seem constant, abnormal concentrations of line types in sets may indicate that line-perforate sheets were distributed largely from one office.

Comb type No. 1 has bar on right or base, long side, with teeth projecting to left or up, gauge 13.2 x 13.35 (short or long). Corner perforations twice-perforated and commonly elliptical because impression or pins on comb bar were superimposed almost directly on those of end pins of comb teeth of preceding impression.

Line type No. 2, gauge 13.7 x 13.7, with perforations of small diameter.

<sup>1</sup> See BNA TOPICS, Vol. 10, page 140.

TABLE 17 — VARIETIES OF GILBERT ISSUE

Scott No.	Value	Length	Color	Perforation	
				types, frequencies	Comb #1 Line #2
212	1 cent	Vert.	Slate-gray	X	0
213	2 cents	Horiz.	Green	X	0
214	3 cents	Vert.	Chestnut	X	0
215	4 cents	Horiz.	Carmine-red	X	0
216	5 cents	Vert.	Violet	X	0
217	7 cents	Horiz.	Greenish-blue	9	5
218	8 cents	Horiz.	Vermilion	X	0
219	9 cents	Horiz.	Ultramarine	9	2
220	10 cents	Horiz.	Brown-red	9	1
221	14 cents	Vert.	Gray-black	8	6
222	15 cents	Vert.	Claret	X	0
223	20 cents	Horiz.	Gray-green	8	6
224	24 cents	Vert.	Marone-brown	9	4
225	32 cents	Vert.	Olive-black	9	5



LONG CORONATION



FIG. 6—Long Coronation Issue. Type No. 1—comb 13.4x13.2 (short and long), including a pair of rare 7 cent, used; and line types No. 2 and No. 3.

**LONG CORONATION ISSUE. Scott 233-243; Gibbons 257-267.**

All stamps horizontally elongate, 4.1 x 2.4 cm., issued May 12, 1937. First day covers show that all types were initially issued, and this was a single printing. Details of frequencies are discussed in BNA TOPICS, Vol. 10, pages 24-26. Die I of the portrait of the king is on all values; die II is retouched so that the crest of the nose has several short dashes of shading, was used in part of the printing of the 3 cents value.

Comb type No. 1, 13.4 x 13.2 (short and long sides), has comb bar at top, with short teeth extending down.

Line types No. 2, 13.7 x 13.7 and No. 3, 14.1 x 14.1.

**TABLE 18 — VARIETIES OF LONG CORONATION ISSUE**

Scott No.	Value	Color	Perforation types, frequency		
			# 1	# 2	# 3
233	1 cent	Gray	2	8	6
234	3 cents	Orange-brown	6	4	4
234 A	Die II		5	4	1
235	7 cents	Ultramarine	1	7	7
236	8 cents	Scarlet	5	7	5
237	10 cents	Olive-brown	6	7	4
238	14 cents	Black	*	7	7
239	15 cents	Reddish-purple	3	8	5
240	20 cents	Dark yellow-green	6	7	3
241	24 cents	Greenish-blue	2	8	6
242	25 cents	Slate-gray	2	8	6
243	48 cents	Dark purple	2	7	7

\* Extremely rare, but known.

**PROBLEMS:**

The most promising field for further investigation is in the dating of the varieties of the multiple printings. The writer believes there to be plural printings of the lowest five values of the Caribou Issue, and of some values of the Pictorial and First Publicity Issues. The date of issue of the line-perforate Caribou values may be October 1920, but this should be verified on cancellations. The shades of some values of the Pictorial Issue have not been placed in printings; first day or early covers should be studied.

The writer has studied the varieties of the Re-engraved Publicity Issue, but has not gathered as much information as on the others. Those who have studied other Newfoundland issues can make valuable contributions by listing the varieties known. And there may be others found in the issues that have been described in this summary. ★

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## THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG (continued)

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ronto. And if you really want to be optimistic, there is Philadelphia again in 1957!

And finally, whether you attend or not, what about that exhibit? And if we were to start now perhaps in the next ten months we could get together that material we have been wanting to mount and write-up for these many years.

Fellows, BNAPS is the best philatelic organization—let's all help to keep it just that.

Al Kesler (No. 334)

**Method of Mounting**

There is nothing particularly novel about the mounting method shown, except pos-