

The Proof Corner

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May, 1932 saw two changes in dies that resulted in two new stamps for the regular issue of Newfoundland.

The first of these was the re-engraving of a new die for the 2c King George. On May 9th a proof of a secondary die was laid down in deep rose. This was made from die #967. Die #967, due to the shading lines on the face, showed the appearance of a "scar" on the left side of the Monarch's face. On the 10th of May, further work was done to eliminate the scar by deepening and lengthening the shading lines. On 11th of May, the final rework was finished and the "scar" was now happily removed.

In its final and finished form, this became new Die #1018.

Plates from Die #967 (Die I) were made and all, as far as I know, had the plate numbers reversed. I have seen the rose stamp Scott #185 with plate #2 and plate #3, both Die I, so made.

The green stamp Scott #186, Die I, exists with plate numbers reversed in Plate #1, #2 and #3. It also exists with plate numbers normal in Plate #2 and #4. These stamps are all from Die #1018 (Die #II).

Why isn't this very definite variety listed in Scott and Holmes? It is easily distinguished.

On the 27th of May, a new secondary die for the 5c Caribou was laid down from Die #960. Through progressive steps the right antler tip was strengthened, as were the hair in the tail. Finally on 31st of May, a

"new original" was produced.

In its finished form this became new Die #1017. Note that it was made later in the month but received a lower die number.

Plates from Die #960 (Die I) were made, and all, as far as I know have no plate numbers. It is interesting to note that this die was modified again and used for making the plates of the 1941 issue: This is the Brown Violet original issue Scott #190.

The Violet Scott #191 was issued in both Die I and Die II (from Die #1017).

I have seen the Violet stamp (Die #II) with plate numbers, but never Die I thus. Plate numbers Reversed 2, Normal 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are reported. I have seen the first two.

The 1932 issue is interesting from a proof standpoint, because of the many varieties that exist.

You can find the original proofings of the dies mostly in color of issue on a fairly thick yellowish to white wove between .00375 to .00450 inches thick. These proofs are generally before the addition of the die number, although some close to completion bear the marker line in the middle of the top long side.

Completed dies with die numbers are in black and color of issue on water-marked paper .00350 inches thick. They make an interesting and colorful collection.

Plate proofs (or ungummed imperforates) also exist on paper of issue in color of issue.

More around the corner

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and I would appreciate any comments on it.

Our questions would be:
#46 Do imperforates actually exist and if so in what size pieces?

#47 Are any gutter pairs known, or even full sheets of 16?

#48 Is there any information in regard to the correct number of panes with the inverted stamp?

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