

NEWFOUNDLAND PLATE NUMBERS

by John M. Walsh

(With the assistance of John Butt,
Thomas Nemecek and Mary Boland)

Part 3 — 1933 to 1949



After the 1932 Resources Issue, plate numbers are not found until the 1938 Royal Family Issue. In this issue the 2¢ green has perforation 13.5 x 13.5 with plate 2 in the upper right corner. It is reported by Lowe that the 3¢ and 4¢ values have plate number 2. These I have not seen.

In 1941 a new printer (not British) was used for the Sir Wilfred Grenfell issue. A new style is very evident in that Canadian Bank Note Co., Ottawa No. 1 is printed in the four corners, with 'No. 1 16124' also being printed in the lower left corner. The sheet of 200 was not in two panes of 100, as stated by Boggs and Lowe, but was four panes of 50 with the plate markings being on the four outside corners. This issue was perforated 12 x 12.

The 1942-49 Resources Issue is the next issue to be found with plate numbers. The contract had again reverted to Great Britain. A wonderful array of plate numbers and a profusion of printing styles appear. John Ayshford's *The Last Stamps of Newfoundland* is essential reading.

In studying this issue I have found that five distinct printing styles were used to produce it. These styles are not distinguished by Ayshford; the following chronological listing is my own study aid.

The first printing style has the stamps printed and issued in sheets of 100 with the elusive plate number located either in the left center margin opposite position 51 or in the top center margin above position 5. No other margin mark-

ings are near the plate number. The sheets had 17 millimeter margins that were trimmed by the printer, causing the loss of most of the plate numbers.

The second printing style still has the plate number in the margin but now there is the addition of a 'dot in a circle' opposite position 41.

The third printing style has the same plate number printed in five positions on the sheet of 100 stamps. Besides the newly added four corners, it is found that a 'dot in a circle' and an 'inverted T' have been added to the margin at positions 41 or 6.

The fourth printing style has the same plate number printed in five positions on the sheet of 100 stamps, but is now missing the 'dot in a circle' and the 'inverted T' in the margin at positions 41 or 6.

The fifth printing style had the printing done in sheets of 200, consisting of two panes of 100. The plate numbers are found only in the four corners.

The printing contract changed for the printing of the 1943 Air Mail Issue, the 1943 Memorial University College Issue and the 1946 Provisional Issue, when it went back to the Canadian Bank Note Co., which had printed the Grenfell Issue in 1941. The sheets were printed and labeled as previously with the exception of the lower left control numbers being 'No. 1 16479', 'No. 1 16367' and 'No. 1 16367' respectively. Each issue was perforated 12 x 12.

Plate Numbers on Newfoundland Stamps — 1933-1949

Issue	Perforation	Type	LC	UL	LL	UR	LR	TC
1938 Royal Family								
2c green	13.5 x 13.5					2		
1941 Grenfell								
5c blue	12 x 12			1 1	16124	1	1	
1942-49 Resources								
1c grey	Imperforate	1	41711					
1c grey	12.5 x 12.5	1	41711					
1c grey	Imperforate	1						42430
1c grey	12.5 x 12.5	1						42430
2c green	12.5 x 12.5	1						43078
3c carmine	12.5 x 12.5	1	41418 (wmkd/unwmkd)					
10c black brown	12.5 x 12.5	1	41867					
20c green	12.5 x 12.5	1	41796					
48c red brown	12.5 x 12.5	1	41793					
15c claret	12.5 x 12.5	2	41794					
1c grey	12.5 x 12.5	3		42430	42430	42430	42430	42430
2c green	Imperforate	3		43078		43078		43078
2c green	12.5 x 12.5	3		43078	43078	43078	43078	43089
3c carmine	12.5 x 12.5	3		43066	43066	43066	43066	43066
10c black brown	12.5 x 12.5	3	43072	43072	43072	43072	430072	
10c black brown	12.5 x 12.5	3	43838	43838	43838	43838	43838	
10c black brown	12.5 x 12.5	3		43838 (Partial Mirror Image)				
14c black	Imperforate	3		41789		41789		41789
14c black	12.5 x 12.5	3		41789	41789	41789	41789	41789
20c green	12.5 x 12.5	3	41796	41796	41796	41796	41796	
20c green	12.5 x 12.5	3		41796 (Complete Mirror Image)				
24c blue	12.5 x 12.5	3	41795	41795	41795	41795	41795	
24c blue	12.5 x 12.5	3	41795 (Partial Mirror Image)					
25c slate	12.5 x 12.5	3	41791	41791	41791	41791	41791	
48c red brown	12.5 x 12.5	3	41793	41793	41793	41793	41793	
8c red	Imperforate	4						41601
15c claret	12.5 x 12.5	4	41794	41794	41794	41794	41794	
1c grey	12.5 x 12.5	5		43965	43965	43965	43965	
2c green	12.5 x 12.5	5		43968	43968	43968	43968	
3c carmine	12.5 x 12.5	5		43967	43967	43967	43967	
5c violet	12.5 x 12.5	5		43966	43966	43966	43966	
5c violet	Imperforate	5		(UR 43966 gutter UL 43966 pair)				
8c red	12.5 x 12.5	5		41601	41601	41601	41601	
1943 Airmail								
7c blue				1 1	16479	1	1	
1943 Memorial								
30c carmine				1 1	16367	1	1	
1946 Provisional								
2c on 30c				1 1	16367	1	1	
1947 Issues								
4c Princess				43359	43359	43359	43359	
5c Cabot				43476	43476	43476	43476	

Legend: LC — left center; TC — top center;

Type 1 — center numerals only; Type 2 — center numerals and 0;

Type 3 — center numerals with 0 and ± plus same numerals in 4 corners;

Type 4 — center numerals plus same numerals in 4 corners;

Type 5 — numerals in 4 corners

With the 1947 Princess Elizabeth Issue and the 1947 John Cabot Issue the printing reverts to the fifth printing style used by the English firm to print the 1942-49 Resources Issue. These two issues were perforated 12.5 x 12.5.

The table shows the plates, types, locations and their perforations I have found for the 1938-1947 issues.

In summary, it would appear that Boggs and

Lowe are not the final word on the subject of Newfoundland plate numbers. In studying these plates for the last eight years it has been necessary to distinguish additional varieties and to recognize different printing styles. If readers have additional information on this topic, the author (9 Guy St., St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 1P4) would be pleased to hear from them.

MORE SKETCHES of BNAPSers

By Dr. R.V.C. Carr

SKETCH 221

JOHN T. BURNETT

Persistence does pay off — I have been after John Burnett for some time in order to do a sketch. Lo and behold, John recently surprised me with the desired information. A fellow Ohioan, living in Sidney, John is a Vice-President of the Copeland Division of Emerson Electric, on whose behalf he spends a lot of time in airplanes. Last year he started travelling all over the world. One of his projects includes setting up a joint venture in China, so it's no wonder he has had to retire as our Study Group Coordinator.

John is a native of British Columbia who moved to the States long ago. Here is a surprise — he is the godson of Bury Binks, a charter member of BNAPS! Did Bury have an influence on young John? He failed to tell me.

John has been collecting since early childhood but got into BNA quite early. His Small Queens have been shown in International Shows. He also likes FDCs, the Royal Visit of 1939, Duplexes, and Canada in WWII. He belongs to major philatelic societies, as well as several local ones. Recently, he was written up in *Ohio Magazine* in an article on philately.

In 1977, John formed the Mid-Atlantic Reg-



ional Group, after having just joined BNAPS the year before. He has a mission — to give something back to the hobby that he loves — thus his work for the Study Groups (with the help of Frank Waite who writes the Study Group column in *TOPICS*). John became Study Group Coordinator in 1982, when we had but 5 study groups. Now we have 22 active groups, and we must take our hats off to him for a fine job.

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