

THE NEWFIE NEWSLETTER



NEWSLETTER OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP OF BNAPS

Number 157

October / December 2014

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RARE BLOCK IN MARESCH AUCTION

This is probably unique. It is a block of the Scott #128 inverted surcharge. There was only one setting of 25 discovered. Lot #190 was estimated at \$16,000+ (CDS) and realized \$21,850. It was described as having “light h.r.’s” and a close look shows it was hinged at the top center. Scott catalogues it at \$9,200 so it went for over twice that. I have been collecting Newfoundland surcharges for over 15 years and had never seen a block of this variety before. The buyer was obviously aware this was probably the only block!

BNAPEX IN BALTIMORE

Illness prevented me from attending, unfortunately. The Board decided there would be no BNAPS dues increase in 2015!

CO-EDITOR DESIRED

For future newsletters, as illness has slowed me down. Open to innovation! Contact me below!

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The perfin corner by Barry Senior

1910 John Guy Issue

The 5 cent value is recorded in all positions except position 5. Positions 2, 6 and 8 have only one each reported while positions 4 and 7 have two each recorded. There is a report of the 12 cent value as well.



Position 1



Position 3



Position 4



Position 7



Position 8

Mirror Punch

Sometimes the person perforating the stamp sheets might take a short cut to speed up the perforating process. One such method was to fold the sheet in the middle enabling it to be punched twice as fast. The items shown are the result of such an occurrence. They were folded so that all stamps were punched at the same time. This resulted in "Mirror Images". In this case, the bottom stamps are punched in position 1 while the top stamps are in position 7. In addition, the two stamps on the left in the block were punched again after the sheet was moved. The fact that most stamps would have been separated for use after perforating makes items like this very scarce. These are the only recorded "Mirror" items from any of the Newfoundland perforators.



Position 7

Position 1



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TWO SETTINGS OF SCOTT #130, NSSC #124 – The Editor

Below you will find two complete settings of 25 of the rather common 3¢ on 35¢ 1920 surcharge. The settings are not equal in value, however. NSSC catalogues one of them at \$590 and the other at \$910. Which is the more valuable and why? *Answer elsewhere in this newsletter.*

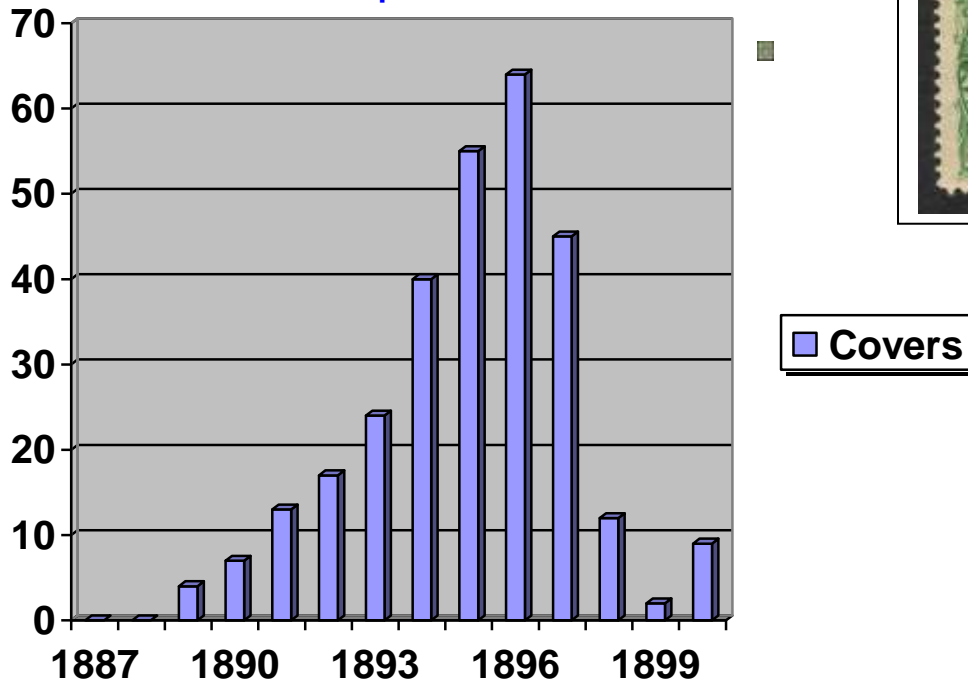


RESEARCH UPDATE, 2014 - The Editor

This chart shows cover usage of the green 1¢ Edward issue of 1888-1898. There is conflicting sources on whether the first 1¢ was issued in late 1887 or January, 1888. Boggs and S. Gibbons use January, 1888 as a release date. 16 more covers have been added since my last update

NEWFOUNDLAND 1¢ GREEN EDWARD USAGE

Sample Size: 292



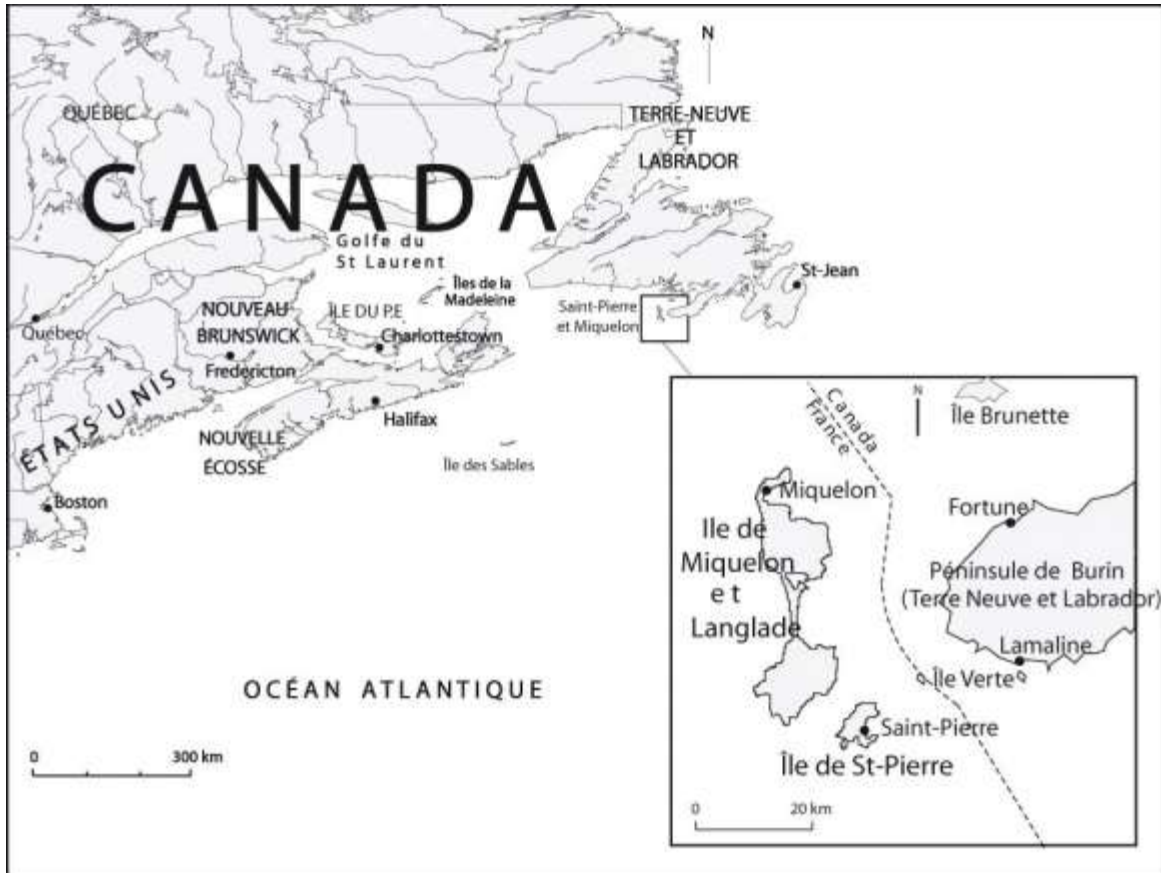
■ Covers

FACTOIDS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Issues from 1888 to sometime in 1891 were on white paper. Shades *appear* to have been: in order, Blue-Green, Deep Green and Grey-Green but sample size is small!
- Starting in 1891, paper was ivory, per Boggs & Robson Lowe. Shades appear to have been: in order, Green-to Deep Green, Yellow Green and pale Yellow Green.
- I believe the last printing, released at the beginning of 1898 was Pale Yellow Green. It is rare on cover as few covers are known from 1898 on.
- Usage started declining somewhat in 1897 when 1¢ Cabot appeared and especially in 1898 and later after the red 1¢ Victoria (Dec. 1897) and green version (June 1898).
- Why can't I find an 1888 cover as the stamp came out no later than January, 1888?
- Additionally, why are there so few covers from 1889-1892, as the previous 1¢ brown version was printed in 1880? Please inform me of any 1888 or 1889 covers.

ST. PIERRE AND REV. BUTLER – Bruce Robertson

Most Newfie Study Group members will be familiar with the little bit of France just off the coast of Newfoundland, but not so many may have examples of mail between the two islands. Here, Capt'n Bruce, shows us an example of mail from Rev Butler at Sandy Point to St Pierre et Miquelon.



As those of us based in England hop across the Channel for a day in France, we would be surprised to learn that this distance (20.6 miles) is half a mile further than the 20 miles separating the French territory island of St Pierre et Miquelon (St. P. & M.) and Newfoundland (NFLD).

Considering the long history of the two islands and the record of ‘political football’ between the French and the English (1), it is surprisingly difficult to find examples of mail between these tiny islands and their near neighbour, Newfoundland.

Historically, both St Pierre et Miquelon and Newfoundland were dependent on the fisheries for their economic livelihood. The proximity and shared waters caused constant friction and arguments. St. P. & M. shot briefly into another economic realm of activity in the 1920s, when it became a major entrepôt for shipping illicit booze into the USA and elsewhere during the prohibition years (2) – ending a few years before this cover [Fig 1] was mailed.

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ST. PIERRE AND REV. BUTLER – Continued

In her *Memories of Sandy Point* (3) Phyllis Pieroway notes that despite prohibition “we could still get liquor” in Sandy Point “off the boats that brought it from St Pierre and Miquelon. They came with other cargo. They brought wine in two or five gallon jugs. They also provided rum, whiskey, brandy or anything else we wanted”.



Fig. 1 First Day Cover ‘1937 Coronation Issue’, from Sandy Point NFLD to St. Pierre et Miquelon. Post Office/Sandy Point NF circular cancel post-marked May 12, 1937. *Source: Author’s collection.*



Fig. 2 St Pierre et Miquelon back-stamp postmarked 25 May, 1937, indicating a 13 day journey (the last leg being by ferry from Fortune on the Burin Peninsular to St Pierre).

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ST. PIERRE AND REV. BUTLER – Continued

Newfie collectors will, however, not be surprised to find that the originator of this mail between NFLD and St. P. & M. was the Rev. Butler of Sandy Point. Whether the recipient, Leonce Hacala, would have been particularly excited to celebrate the Coronation of King George VI, is hard to tell – however the content, offering \$1.00 for one year's subscription to *The Canadian Stamp Collector* (4) might have caught his attention. [Fig 3]. I assume this was a redeemable \$1 subscription voucher and not a crisp one dollar bill! (5)

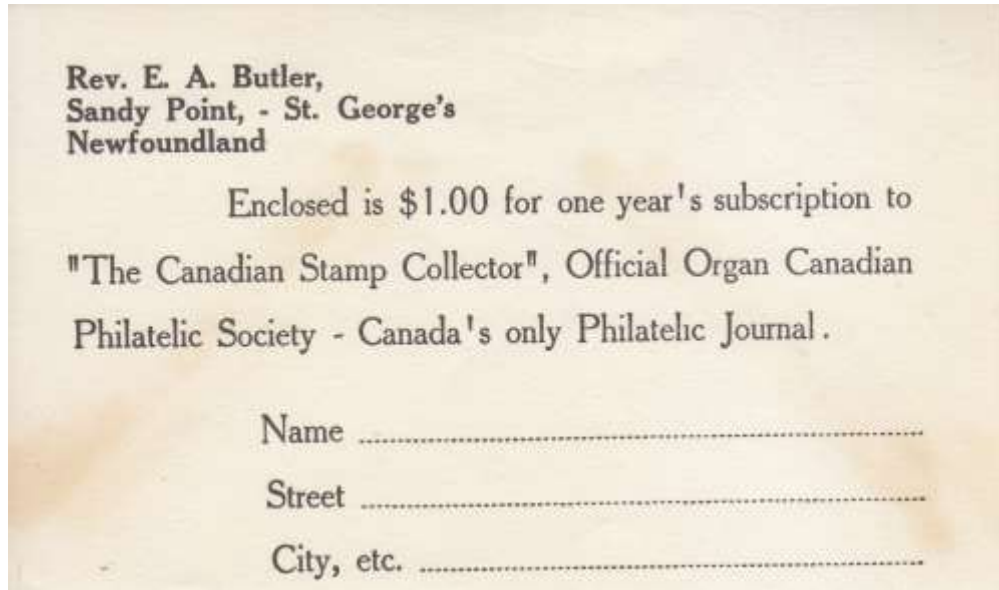


Fig. 3 Enclosure from Rev E.A. Butler.

Monsieur. Hacala appears to have been a civil servant working in the Hotel du Government (Government Office) Fig 4.



Fig. 4 Hotel du Government St Pierre Miquelon image on postcard. Source: Author's collection

ST. PIERRE AND REV. BUTLER – Concluded

Postscript

Hacala is not an uncommon surname on St. P. & M. and I spotted several possible Leónce Hacala in various census and genealogical web sites. I believe he worked for the St Pierre harbour authority and the ever-so-French looking photograph below, indicates he served in the First World War.



Fig 5. An ever-so-French photograph titled ANCIENS COMBATTANTS 2. Leónce Hacala is in the dark uniform and cap, front row second from right.

Source:http://s9.photobucket.com/user/Dedelaf/media/COLLECTION%20ALAIN%20DEMINIAC/ANCIENS-COMBATTANTS-2.jpg.html#/user/Dedelaf/media/COLLECTION%20ALAIN%20DEMINIAC/ANCIENS-COMBATTANTS-2.jpg.html?&_suid=13795124326110063851200931612

- (1) A good run-through of the French and British claims to the islands can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Pierre_and_Miquelon
- (2) In 1931, the archipelago was reported to have imported 1,815,271 U.S. gallons (1,511,529 imperial gallons; 6,871,550 litres) of whisky from Canada in 12 months, most of it to be smuggled into the United States.
- (3) *Memories of Sandy Point. St George's Bay Newfoundland.* Phyllis Pieroway ISBN 0-921411-33-2
- (4) The Society was formed in 1919 as the Winnipeg Stamp Society which changed its name to the Canadian Philatelic Association in 1920 and to the Canadian Philatelic Society (CPS) in 1923. (The Society received permission to adopt the "Royal" title in 1959)
- (5) Gary Dickinson, who's excellent article on Butler FDCs was published in the Autumn 2013 *Newfie Newsletter* (Oct/Nov 2013, Number 153) told me in an email: "Butler was recruiting members for CPS, and the recipient of the stuffer-card would enclose it and \$1, and mail it to Butler for processing in order to receive the subscription. I did see a 1938 copy of the CPS Bulletin on their website which gave the membership fee as \$2."

MY FAVOURITE COVER - #5 – 1827 FAVOUR LETTERS

Ron McGuire

Many collectors do not collect 'favour' letters because they did not go through the postal system. However, I do because they were carried by ship captains, friends and travellers as a 'favour' to the sender to avoid paying what could be an exorbitant amount of postage, to get the letter to its destination quicker and safer but often because there was no postal system available. Furthermore, if they are a folded letter like mine in figure 1, it often has interesting and/or historic content. Unfortunately, mine does not have an endorsement as to who or how it was transported to RF Sweetman. I naturally prefer them to have endorsements and usually I insist on it. However, this is one of my few Newfoundland examples, which I believe is also a relatively early letter as Newfoundland settler population only began to take off in the early 1800s after the offshore seal hunt developed in the closing years of the 18th century. This created the need for a work force every spring before the fishing season began. Letters from the late 18th century mainly concern business matters like mine. However, it must be rare to have three different letters as you can see in figures 2 to 4 and for them to be written in such fine clear, easy to read hand writing. All are date lined 'Liverpool', two 16 July and one 20 July 1827.



Figure 1. First cover

The Sweetmans were very prominent business family in Newfoundland. RF Sweetman is Roger Sweetman, the last of the Sweetman clan to do business on the Island. Thanks to my good friend, Christopher Butt, [no relation to my late friend John Butt, who will be familiar to readers as our Newsletter's long time former editor and co-author of the invaluable *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue*. John would be pleased that it is in its 10th edition and now a handbook, with companion volume covering BNA and Canada to 1952.], I can provide the following information on the Sweetmans.

Saunders & Sweetman, an Irish-based mercantile company, was involved primarily in the Newfoundland fish trade, with headquarters in Poole and Waterford in the old world, and Placentia, Newfoundland. Like many businesses of its time, the corporate ties in the Saunders & Sweetman firm were reflected in marriages between heirs.

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MY FAVOURITE COVER - #5 Continued

Saunders and Sweetman had its origins in a business established at Placentia, Newfoundland (ca. 1753) by Richard Welsh, New Ross, Ireland. William Saunders (17? -1788), a resident of Bideford, Devon, became involved with the Newfoundland trade as a clerk in the employ of Welsh. Saunders was living in Newfoundland by 1744, when he leased pasture at Point Verde. Saunders eventually became managing agent for Welsh's firm at Placentia. Saunders also married one of Welsh's daughters.

Following the death of Welsh and his son, Saunders, as son-in-law, received a partial inheritance. By 1772, he had established his own firm, William Saunders and Co., with premises at Poole and Placentia. By 1786, William Saunders and Co. had become one of the most prosperous businesses in the Newfoundland trade and the leading mercantile house in Poole, with several ocean-going vessels, a presence in a dozen southern European fish markets, and Newfoundland premises at Great and Little Placentia, Point Verde, Paradise, and Marticcott Island. Saunders also had a farm at Brule. The firm traded for provisions with Quebec merchants and with New England merchants via Marmaduke Hart of St. John's.

After William Saunders' death (1788), his younger brother Thomas entered into partnership with Pierce Sweetman (fl. 1770-1841), formerly employed by William Saunders as agent at Placentia. Pierce Sweetman, a Catholic, was the son of Roger Sweetman, who had married one of Richard Welsh's three daughters. The firm became known as Saunders and Sweetman. The business expanded its connections to the markets of southern Europe, especially Bilboa and Oporto, facilitated by the close cultural and religious links between Catholic Iberia and Ireland. The company hired hundreds of men yearly from southeastern Irish ports to work in the Newfoundland fishery. Many families living in the Placentia area today attribute their presence to the firm's recruitment activities.

When Thomas Saunders died (1808), the business dissolved and the firm's holdings were advertised for sale. The Sweetmans acquired the property and continued operations on their own. By now, Pierce's brother Michael was in charge at Placentia. Pierce Sweetman settled in Waterford, but continued to direct company affairs from there. In 1813, Pierce sent his son Roger to Placentia to revitalize operations.

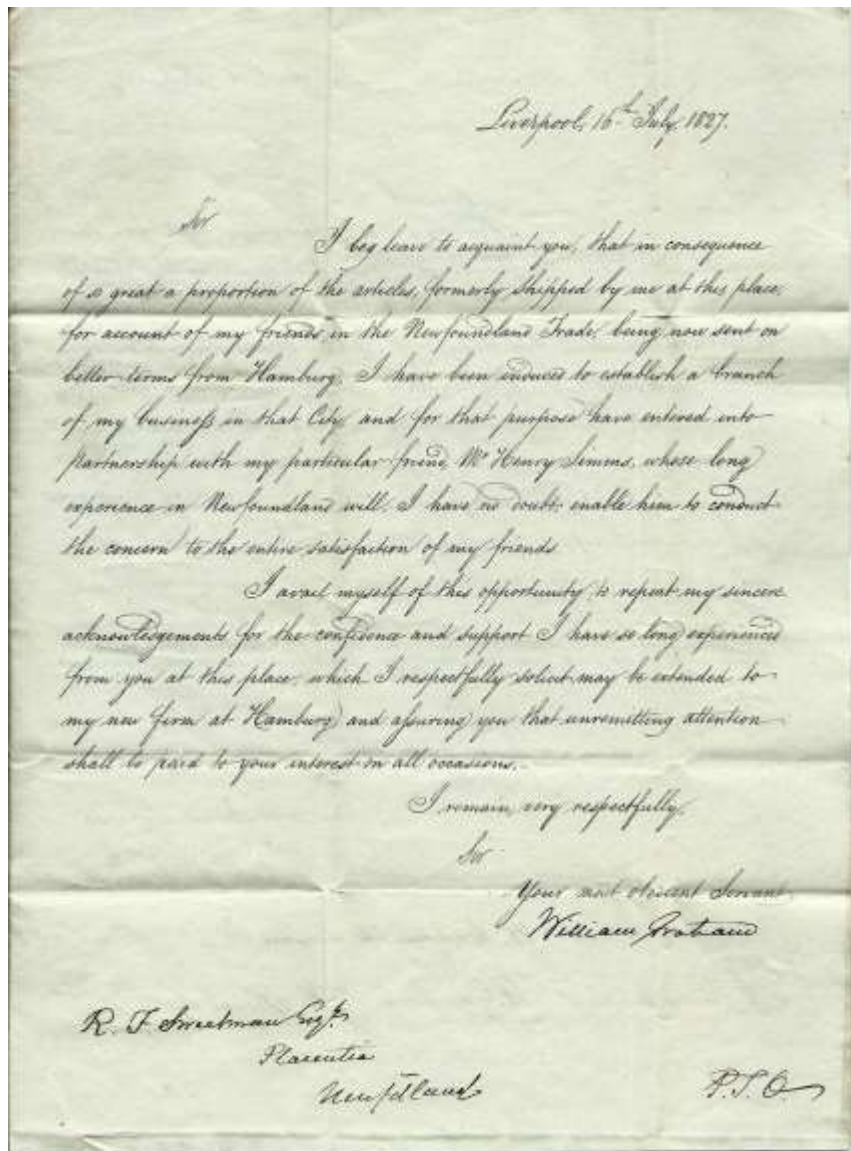


Figure 2.

In the 1820s, Pierce Sweetman began outfitting vessels for the annual seal hunt, an enterprise hitherto prosecuted mostly by St. John's concerns and firms on the northeast coast in closer proximity to the seal herds. In 1841, Pierce Sweetman died, and the business passed to son Roger.

MY FAVOURITE COVER - #5 Continued

Roger Sweetman continued the trade, despite increasing competition from local firms. The firm remained a major mercantile presence on the south coast and parts of the southern Avalon Peninsula, although the migratory fishery was replaced by the resident fishery and few servants from Ireland were required at Placentia. The firm finally terminated operations in 1862, with the death of Roger F. Sweetman. The Saunders and Sweetman family were an extremely successful family business, outlasting most of their English and Irish contemporaries in the trade. Their activities also illustrated a religious cooperation unusual among interest groups involved in the Newfoundland trade, as the Sweetmans were prominent Catholics and the Saunders, respected Anglicans.

The Saunders and Sweetman letterbook, 1788-1804

is in the Maritime History Archive at Memorial University of Newfoundland

Administrative history

The Saunders and Sweetman firm grew out of a business formed at Placentia circa 1753 by Richard Welsh of New Ross, Ireland. Welsh arrived at Placentia in 1734, probably to work as an apprentice clerk or shopkeeper for one of the north Devon firms which dominated the migratory fishery at Placentia and routinely stopped at Waterford to pick up passengers en route to Newfoundland. Welsh was an important intermediary between the Irish servants and West country merchants, periodically called on to settle disputes. Welsh may have risen to the position of agent (manager) for one of the firms because, by circa 1750, he had acquired property at Placentia for his own mercantile premises. During Welsh's time, the cod fishery was changing at Placentia and elsewhere in that an increasing proportion of merchants' business was derived from the resident planters rather than the migratory trade. Nevertheless, like his predecessors from Bideford and Barnstaple, Welsh earned a considerable fortune from the Newfoundland cod trade. Upon his death in 1770, heirs to the estate divided £15,000, and son David acquired the business. The marriage of Welsh's three daughters - Bridget to Paul Farrell of Waterford, Ann to William Saunders of Bideford (whom he had hired as his agent at Placentia), and Mary to Roger Sweetman of Newbawn near New Ross - helped to reinforce his connections with the merchants of Waterford and Devon, and also established the framework for the firm's succession

Paul Farrell died in 1774, as did David Welsh a short time later, making way for Saunders and Sweetman who became trustees on the £15,000 dowry for Bridget's marriage to John Blackney the following year - apparently the greatest portion of which was spent developing the Placentia trade. William Saunders assumed control of the firm after David Welsh's death and moved its English headquarters from Bideford to Poole which was rapidly becoming the mercantile centre of the Newfoundland trade. Saunders retired to Poole in 1783, leaving his younger brother Thomas in charge of what had become one of the most prosperous firms in the Newfoundland trade and the leading mercantile house in Poole, with several ocean-going vessels, a presence in a dozen southern European ports where their fish was shipped, and Newfoundland premises at Great and Little Placentia, Point Verde, Paradise, Marticott Island and a farm at Brule. William Saunderson's death in 1788 resulted in the firm's change of name to Saunders and Sweetman, reflecting Roger Sweetman's significant share in its ownership. Pierce Sweetman, Roger's son, went to Placentia about that time to assist Thomas Saunders, William's brother, with the management of the firm.

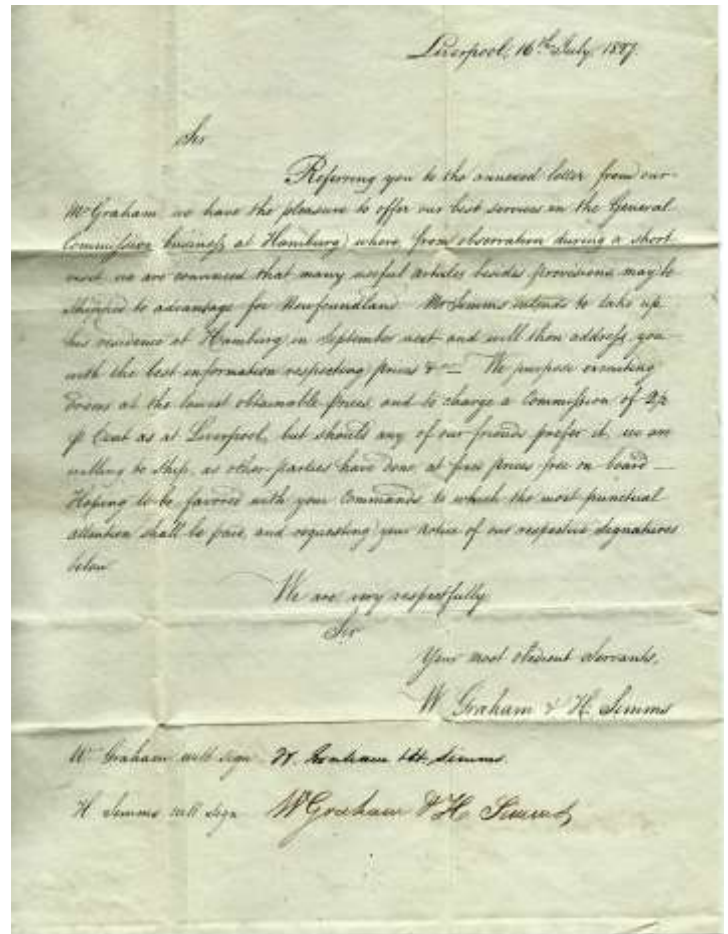


Figure 3.

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MY FAVOURITE COVER - #5 Continued

When Thomas Saunders died in 1808, the business dissolved and the firm's holding were advertised for sale. Apparently the Sweetmans acquired the property and continued on their own with Pierce in charge at Placentia. Under his direction the firm continued to be a major player in the south coast despite the fact that the migratory fishery was being replaced by the resident fishery and fewer and fewer servants from Ireland were required at Placentia. In the 1820s, Pierce began outfitting vessels for the annual seal hunt, an enterprise hitherto prosecuted by firms on the northeast coast in closer proximity to the seal herds. In 1860, Pierce Sweetman died and his son, Roger, closed the business - no doubt because of diminishing returns resulting from increasing competition from local firms. Nevertheless, it was an extremely successful firm, outlasting most of its English and Irish contemporaries in the trade.

Sources: Mannion, John, 'Irish Merchants Abroad: The Newfoundland Experience, 1750-1850', *Newfoundland Studies*, Fall 1986, Vol. 2(2), pp. 127-190

SWEETMAN, PIERCE, businessman and shipowner; b. 1761 or 1770 in the parish of Newbawn, County Wexford (Republic of Ireland), son of Roger Sweetman; m. 8 April 1791 Juliet Forstall in Waterford (Republic of Ireland), and they had two sons and three daughters; d. 17 April 1841 near Waterford.

Few Irish in Newfoundland could claim such a respectable lineage in the homeland or such reputable connections with the island prior to their arrival as Pierce Sweetman. He came from a prosperous farming family which had provided recruits to the upper echelons of the Roman Catholic Church, among them a bishop in Wexford. Richard Welsh, a native of nearby New Ross and one of Newfoundland's leading merchants in the 18th century, was likely his maternal grandfather. Following the death of Welsh and his son, Welsh's extensive capital, premises, and business at Placentia, Nfld, passed on to his three daughters and their children. The daughters had married William Saunders of Bideford, England, a former clerk and now managing agent in Placentia, Paul Farrell, a Waterford-based merchant already engaged in the Newfoundland trade, and probably Roger Sweetman. Using his English and Waterford connections, Saunders expanded this trade, particularly with southern Europe, and by 1786 was one of the leading shipowners resident in Newfoundland. In a letter that year to the king from Placentia, Prince William Henry noted that the firm had over £50,000 capital invested in the fishery.

Pierce Sweetman is first recorded at Placentia in 1785, when he was assistant agent to Thomas Saunders, a younger brother of William. Placentia was the principal harbour on the south coast of the island, and the fishery there was nearing its peak. Letter-books written at that place between 1788 and 1793 describe activities of the firm. After 1779 the Saunders family was based in Poole, Dorset, which was the pivot of the company's network, the port where the ships were owned and final decisions on their deployment made. Waterford supplied the salt provisions and the bulk of the migrant labour. In 1788 Pierce Sweetman spent the winter and spring there and in Poole helping assemble supplies and personnel. Arriving at Placentia in the fall, he assisted in the shipping of cod to the Iberian peninsula and supervised the departure for Waterford and Poole of vessels carrying cod oil and passengers. In December he sent out crews to cut wood. The company built its own ships, and during the winter Sweetman oversaw the construction of one deep-sea vessel and the beginning of another. Early in April 1789 he turned his attention to the fishing season. Although by this era the fishery at Placentia was prosecuted predominantly by resident planters and overwintering servants, a third of the labour still came from the British Isles. The firm preferred Irish labour, particularly ashore. Thomas Saunders believed that "for hard labour one Irish youngster is worth a dozen [English]." The fishery would peak in June with the arrival of millions of tiny caplin, which lured the cod inshore, but Sweetman had 19 shallops at sea by early May. Each boat had four or five men, and the crews were supervised by one of the company captains who had brought them out from Waterford. Another aspect of the company's operations was its backing of planters. Sweetman advanced them supplies in the spring on the promise of their cod and cod oil in the fall. Early in June 1789 he ordered the supplying of 25 planters once the caplin struck ashore.

The export of dried cod to the Iberian peninsula and Italy and to St John's for the West Indies was the key activity of the fishery. Considerable time and expertise was spent ensuring that the fish was properly culled and sorted to suit regional tastes abroad. "Sweetman has seen the whole of it shipped so it must be good," Thomas Saunders noted of one cargo in 1789. Almost every month from May to November one or more of the company's fleet departed from Placentia for southern Europe. Each captain was given written instructions to proceed to a particular port. European agents sold the cod, on company account, either in their home port or elsewhere depending on prices. Although Pierce Sweetman dealt with a dozen or more European agents, most shipments were consigned to a handful of houses with English or Irish connections. The close commercial and cultural ties between his homeland and Catholic Iberia facilitated the firm's trade. He himself sailed on one of the company vessels to Cadiz in 1789 to visit Waterford agents there and become more familiar with the conditions of Iberian trade.

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MY FAVOURITE COVER - #5 Continued

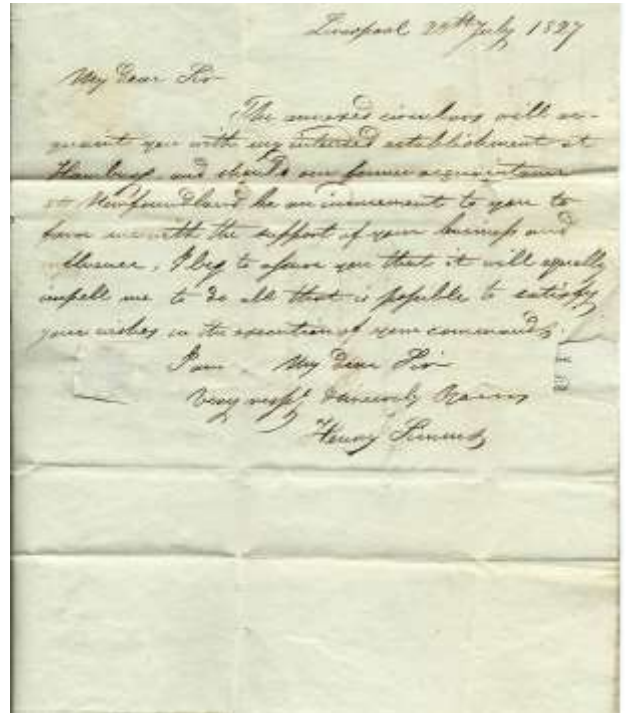
The death of William Saunders in 1788 had implications for Pierce Sweetman's position within the company. Thomas Saunders became director and Sweetman was made a formal partner, the firm's name changing from William Saunders and Company to Saunders and Sweetman in 1789. Sweetman's marriage in 1791 to Juliet Forstall, the daughter of an influential large farmer near Waterford, confirmed him as a merchant of substance firmly entrenched in the upper levels of the town's Catholic middle class. Shortly afterwards, he became director of company operations in Waterford, replacing John Blackney, the second husband of one of Welsh's daughters.

The wars with France imposed new strains on the management of this transatlantic merchant fishery. At the outset, the trade prospered. Indeed, the year 1794 was the busiest in the century for the Waterford operations. But difficulties soon occurred. The price of foodstuffs rose, and fishermen and mariners became the targets of press-gangs. The flow of passengers from Waterford was reduced some years to a trickle, and people returning home in the fall attempted to avoid impressment by forcing captains to land in safer havens west of the port, thus disrupting the company's shipping. Moreover vessels were under threat from enemy ships, their flexibility was hampered by cumbersome convoys, and the traditional cod markets were insecure during the wars.

Pierce Sweetman moved to his native Newbawn in 1796, entrusting the diminished trade at Waterford to a relative and taking over one of his father's large farms. A few years later he installed his family in a fashionable villa on the banks of the Slaney, in Wexford, and resumed the role of a mobile merchant, travelling between Poole, Placentia, and Waterford to stimulate trade. He struggled to maintain a commerce with Spain, but disruptions there connected with the war resulted in a renewed concentration of shipping on Waterford, enhanced by a demand for cod to feed the rapidly increasing Irish poor. Pierce quitted Newfoundland permanently in 1803 and settled in Waterford. His brother Michael, who had married the only daughter and heir of Thomas Saunders, was left in charge at Placentia.

Following Thomas Saunders's death in 1808, the Sweetmans became the sole owners and Waterford the exclusive European base of the enterprise. Pierce Sweetman sent his son Roger F. to Placentia in 1813 to revitalize a languishing trade. Together they rebuilt the firm. Every spring Pierce shipped provisions, and often passengers, to Newfoundland. He was one of the few merchants in Ireland to continue in this migratory, transatlantic mode of trade, which by then had become archaic. Many of the indentured servants he sent out stayed on the island. Some settled in Placentia Bay and their numerous descendants are still there, the most striking consequence of an enduring mercantile enterprise. Few Irish merchants influenced migration and colonization overseas to this extent, and none is as clearly remembered for it in Irish Newfoundland folk tradition. (Figure 4, above)

Pierce Sweetman differed from most other merchants in Ireland and even in the commerce between Ireland and Newfoundland by the degree of vertical integration in his trade . He dealt on company account, using his ships to collect supplies not only from Waterford but from English and Continental ports. He also persevered in a triangular trade that spanned the Atlantic . Although primarily a cod merchant, he did engage in ancillary activities, including the seal fishery, the transport of timber from Quebec to Waterford, and the shipping of goods from Waterford to England. Few firms endured as long as the Sweetmans in the volatile Newfoundland trade. Pierce's early success is clearly attributable to his middle-class background and impressive mercantile connections, rare among the hundred or more Catholic Irishmen who became cod merchants in the century after 1750. Management of an enterprise notorious for its unpredictability required a high degree of skill, and he succeeded throughout his career in maintaining a position as one of the most respectable merchants.



Concluded Next Page

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MY FAVOURITE COVER - #5 Concluded

In Newbawn the Sweetman family had been a mainstay of the Catholic Church, and Pierce continued the tradition across the Atlantic . In 1785 Father Edmund [Burke*](#) came to Placentia to establish a Catholic chapel and parish, and he received timely support from Sweetman and from the Anglican William Saunders as well. In an increasingly Irish community such as Placentia, good relations with the established church and civil authorities were important to the success of a Catholic merchant. In 1786 Sweetman was the third largest donor to a fund for an Anglican church there. In that year also, he took the oath of allegiance from the new surrogate, Prince William Henry. Bishop Nicholas Sweetman of Wexford would not have approved. The kinship and partnership between the Catholic Sweetmans and the Anglican Saunderses, uncommon in Newfoundland mercantile tradition, did much to cultivate ethnic and religious rapport at Placentia. Indeed, in January 1829 the Sweetmans were singled out by Patrick Morris at a meeting of the Waterford Liberal Club attended by Daniel O'Connell for their contribution to religious harmony, a model for what could be achieved in Ireland between the two traditions.

On 5 April 1841 Sweetman made his will, dividing a considerable estate between his two daughters and surviving son, Roger F. He died two weeks later at Blenheim Lodge, on the banks of the Suir just outside Waterford, where he had lived with his family since 1810. "No man better sustained, in distant countries or at home, the character of British merchant," a local paper reported. "He was a deservedly adored husband, parent, friend, and a finished gentleman." His son continued the trade, first in Waterford, then in Placentia, until his death in 1862.

References

1. Chris Butt---e-mail correspondence
2. Memorial University of Newfoundland websites ---they hold some of the documents to which I referred.
3. The Dictionary of Canadian Biography - entry for Pierce Sweetman by Dr. John J. Mannion, Professor of Geography (retired), Memorial University of Newfoundland, is one of Canada's leading cultural geographers, and an expert on Newfoundland settlement history. He is the author of *Irish Settlement in Eastern Canada* (1974), and *Point Lance in Transition* (1976). His Point Lance work was recently revised and updated, and appears in the *Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape* (2011). A contributor to the *Historical Atlas of Canada* , vol 1 (1987), Mannion also edited the seminal collection of essays on Newfoundland settlement history, *The Peopling of Newfoundland* (1977).

TWO SETTINGS OF SCOTT #130, NSSC #124

On Page 3, I pictured two complete settings of the above and I asked which catalogued higher, and why. The lower setting is higher. Look closely at Position #15. On the upper setting the lower bar is partially depressed, leaving part of the bar. On the lower setting, the bar is completely gone. This is NSSC's "Lower bar completely missing", which NSSC catalogues at \$410.

Editor

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More Proof of Printed Sheet Size of the 3¢ Newfoundland 1923 Pictorial Issue
by John M. Walsh

From a discovery lately on eBay was found this center block. It suggests that this block demonstrates from the perforations presence at the very top margin that another pane had to have been attached to the top of this margin space to give a reason to have perforations intrude into the top of the margin. It is reasoned that the perforations would not have just touched the single sheet at the top and then jumped to the remainder of the sheet. It seemingly demonstrates that having perforated the top pane on the sheet the perforator then moved down to perforate the bottom pane. Thus 2 panes of 100 were the size of the printed sheet. If the sheet consisted of 4 panes of 100 then that would be speculation at the present time. It would need perforations followed by a gutter plus either side vertical side images to prove a sheet having 4 panes.

Two plate numbers having positional cuts that lead to the observation that there were two panes of 100 subjects applied to a printed sheet. 100 subjects is manner the Post Office sold the stamps to the public. The positional center block shows top margin that demonstrates that another pane of 100 stamps was attached above to make what is termed a gutter because perforations are shown to protrude into the top of this margin. All three demonstrate that the NSSC 125 War Memorial 3¢ was printed as a sheet of 200 having 2 panes of 100 subjects. 18,000,000 were ordered; this shows that 90 000 sheets of 200 were printed. Other Newfoundland issues proven to having been printed as a 200 subject size sheet are 1897 Cabot 3¢; 1897 Royal Family ½¢, 1¢; 1908 Map 2¢; 1919 Caribou 1¢, 2¢, 3¢ and now the 1923 Pictorial 3¢. As well some lower values in 1932 First Resources and some lower values in 1942 Second Resources were printed in sheets having 4 panes of 100 images.



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TWO WONDERFUL BLOCKS FROM MARESH JUNE 25TH AUCTION

LOT #80

Scott 27: black, exceptionally well-centered BLOCK OF SIX, brilliant fresh, Full O.G. one stamp h.r. others N.H., each stamp with light pencil guarantee, LL stamp with other pencil notation, a very fine and RARE SHOWPIECE from the Hart collection, with 1987 Greene cert.

\$5400

Realized - \$2415



LOT #109

Scott 38: - brilliant fresh LL corner BLOCK OF NINE with two IMPRINTS, slight vertical separation, Very fine from the Hart collection.

\$2700

Realized - \$1121