



NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER

BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP



Chairman & Editor: Malcolm Back, 97 Stuart Street, Stouffville, ON L4A 4S4
Treasurer/Circulation: Martin Goebel, 13 O'Mara Place, St. John's NL A1A 5B7

mback1217@rogers.com
goebel@nf.sympatico.ca

CONTENTS: Issue Number 196, July – Sept. 2024

Page 1-3	Newfoundland Study Group News. More on Rev. E.A. Butler	Malcolm Back
Page 4-8	Newfoundland - The C.O.D. – Service	Klaus Wehlt
Page 9	An Airmail Cover from Gander to Denmark from 1945 With a Canadian Civil Censorship Mark.	Klaus Wehlt
Page 10-16	Newfoundland: An Analysis by XRF for Metallic Elements Found in the Ink Used for Printing the 1d and 5d Denominations Found in the 1857, 1860 and 1861 Issues	John M Walsh, FRPSC, Richard H Judge and Terry Rhoades
Page 16-17	Newfoundland: An Analysis by XRF for Metallic Elements Found in the Ink Used for Printing the Coloured 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1/- Denominations Found in the 1857, 1860 and 1861 Issues.	
Page 18	A Rare Destination – A Cover to Romania From 1948	Klaus Wehlt



Newfoundland Study Group News More on Rev. E.A. Butler

by Malcolm Back

Last year I received this email from a descendant of Rev. E.A. Butler (Tuesday, March 14, 2023)

Hi there,

I noticed an article about Rev. E.A. Butler and his stamp collection that's currently circulating on Facebook. It's three years old, so I don't know if you're still interested. However, I'm his great-granddaughter and while I'm not the best one to speak with about his collection, I can put you in touch with my father, aunt, and great-aunt (EA's daughter) who could speak to it more. Yes! One of his children is still living. She's 101 now (I believe - or soon will be).

We still have some of EA's personal items (what we didn't donate to the archives, etc.) and one of my brothers lives in the family home.

Best,

Tianna Butler.

Hi Tianna

Thank you for contacting me re your Great Grandfather EA Butler.

Yes, his business and mail covers still generate a lot of interest. I have been collecting Butler related mail for some time now.

I also contacted the gentleman who wrote the article you referred to. He is still active living in England. This was his response.

"I still have quite a collection of Butler covers and material, but in recent times I have not had the time to devote to my collection. Your email will re-spark my interest.

If appropriate, please mention me to the Butlers you are in contact with. I would be delighted to hear from any of them and who might like to share any information, memories etc.

I have a colleague up in Scotland, Dr. Denis Lemire (still a BNAPS member I think), who shared our interest in Rev Butler. I imagine between us, we have a pretty good representative collection, I have taken the liberty of cc'ing him in on this correspondence." Bruce Robertson



NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 196
July – Sept. 2024
Page 2

More on Rev. E.A. Butler

- continued

There have been quite a number of articles throughout the years. If you are interested, I can look them up for you. May I trouble you for an image of the family home you refer to? and its location?

Hope to chat soon.

Malcolm Back

Chairman and Editor

Newfoundland Study Group

British North American Philatelic Society.

On Mon, Mar 27, 2023, Tianna Butler wrote:

Hi there,

I've cc'd my brother here about getting an image of the home. It is located in Barachois Brook, NL, which is where the family settled once leaving Sandy Point. Evan, could you send along an image of the family house as well as one of Aunt Evie's to this address, please?

I've also cc'd my father, Dr. James Butler, my aunt, Dr. Mollie Butler, and aunt Evelyn Butler as well. I'm sure they would all be interested in connecting about Great Grandfather.

Best,

Tianna Butler.

Hello, Malcolm,

This is Evan, Tianna's brother. I currently reside in the family home, which is in Barachois Brook, Newfoundland. I don't have any better shots at present, unfortunately — we had a lot of work done in the last couple of years, and the gardens are still in need of repair — not to mention the winter has left everything looking rather drab. However, I've included a few other pictures, in case they'd be of interest. One shows the large field, which the family cleared in the early 20th century, and it became part of the farm. There is another of the church where Great-Grandfather worked on Sandy Point, along with a picture of him and his father-in-law, Canon Temple — although I'm sure you likely have seen that one.

If I can assist in any other way, please do not hesitate to contact me. I'd be curious to chat with you and your fellow collectors in the UK. As an artist whose previous work once focused on collections, the fact that you and so many others have been gathering my great-grandfather's belongings is very intriguing.

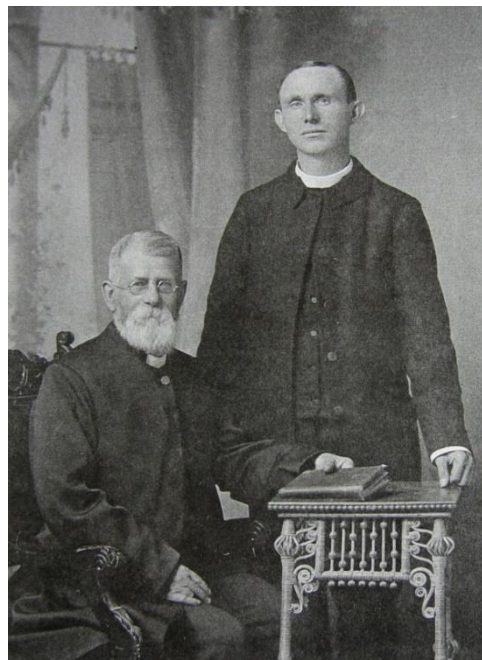
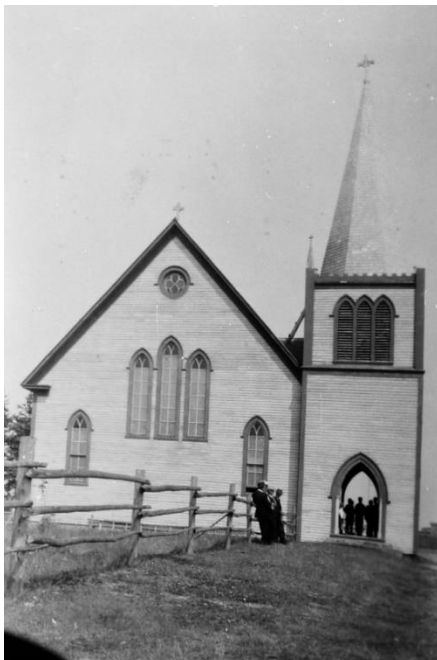
Regards,

W. Evan Butler, MPhil BFA



More on Rev. E.A. Butler

- conclusion





NEWFOUNDLAND - THE C.O.D. – SERVICE

by Klaus Wehlt

I usually complain about the lack of sources on Newfoundland postal history. This is by and large not the case with the C.O.D. service.

The C.O.D. service was introduced relatively late in Newfoundland and was used exclusively as cash on delivery for domestic parcel shipments between two Money Order post offices.

In the Evening Telegram from April 5th, 1924 the Minister of Posts & Telegraphs, Mr. M. E. Hawco, announced the introduction of a C.O.D. – service from May 1st, 1924 ¹⁾

Both the Yearbook and Almanac 1925 and the Post Office Guide 1948 describe the C.O.D. service in detail ²⁾

The C.O.D. service was expressly only permitted for domestic parcels and small packets; forwarding C.O.D. shipments abroad was not permitted.

In Newfoundland C.O.D. service was Cash on Delivery only. Cash on Demand was inadmissible. The C.O.D. service may not be used for the collection of old accounts and the amount collected may not include any amount to the sender on a previous account ³⁾

Insurance of C.O.D. items is compulsory to an amount at least equal to that to be collected upon delivery and the appropriate insurance fee must be collected in addition to the postage and the C.O.D. fee ⁴⁾

A C.O.D. tag must be completed for each C.O.D. consignment. This C.O.D. tag consists of four sections and full instructions are printed on the back.

Part A: Must be kept by the sender as a receipt.

Part B: The advice, must be send separately to the Post Office of Destination.

Part C: Must be filed by the Despatching Post Office.

Part D: Must be attached securely to the parcel (or small packet) ⁵⁾

I have not yet seen a complete unused form or used parts of this form.

The 1925 Yearbook and Almanac states that a registered C.O.D. label with the registration number and the amount to be collected must be affixed to the parcel. The Post Office Guide 1948 mentions a red label with the letters "C.O.D."

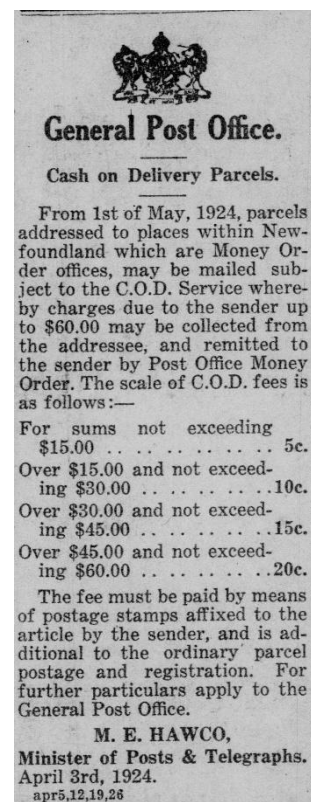
The money paid by the addressee must be send back to the Despatching Post Office by Money Order. The Money Order fee has to be paid by the addressee.

In the case that a C.O.D. parcel is undeliverable it has to be sent back to the sender. Only postage is to be paid for the return.

The C.O.D. fees:

I found three sources for the C.O.D. fees. The announcement in the Evening Telegram of April 5, 1924 (according to the following Yearbooks and Almanac, these fees remained constant until at least 1931), the Postal Telegraph & Cable Rates, July 1941 and finally the Post Office Guide 1948.

Date	Source
May 1st, 1924	Evening Telegram, April 5th, 1924
amount from...to	fee
to \$ 15.00	5c
\$ 15.01 to \$ 30.00	10c
\$ 30.01 to \$ 45.00	15c
\$ 45.01 to \$ 60.00	20c





NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER

BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 196
July – Sept. 2024
Page 5

NEWFOUNDLAND - THE C.O.D. – SERVICE

- continued

Date	Source
1941	Postal, Telegraph and Cable Rates
amount from...to	fee
to \$ 5.00	5c
\$ 5.01 to \$ 10.00	10c
\$ 10.01 to \$ 20.00	15c
\$ 20.01 to \$ 30.00	20c
\$ 30.01 to \$ 40.00	25c
\$ 40.01 to \$ 50.00	30c

1948	Post Office Guide
amount from...to	fee
to \$ 5.00	5c
\$ 5.01 to \$ 10.00	10c
\$ 10.01 to \$ 20.00	15c
\$ 20.01 to \$ 30.00	20c
\$ 30.01 to \$ 40.00	25c
\$ 40.01 to \$ 50.00	30c
\$ 50.01 to \$ 70.00	35c
\$ 70.01 to \$ 100.00	40c

Presumably there have been further fee changes in the meantime. However, I have not found any sources for this.

The following passage from the 1948 Post Office Guide on COD items from abroad is interesting but unfortunately not very informative: *If a C.O.D. parcel is received from a foreign Administration the matter with full particulars must be reported immediately to the Chief Inspector and instructions to its disposal will be given* ⁶⁾

In his article "Newfoundland Post and Telegraph Service" published in The Newfoundland Quarterly in 1930, William Campbell, Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Post and Telegraph Department, wrote that in the business year just ended ca. 40.000 C.O.D. parcels had been carried by the Newfoundland Post. ⁷⁾

Since parcel post items are generally not often found on the market, I have never seen a parcel wrapper or parcel tag with C.O.D. up to now. Every now and then you can find the form envelopes which contains the money order and were sent directly to the sender of the parcel.

In his article in the Newfie Newsletter no. 101 July/August 2003, David Handelman showed a form envelope from 1929. ⁸⁾ This C.O.D. envelope bears two 1c stamps from the Publicity Issue and an 3c provisional stamp as registration fee. C.O.D. envelopes haven't to be sent registered because they only content a money order. David Handelman guessed that the Postaster of Princeton had sent against the instructions money instead of a money order.

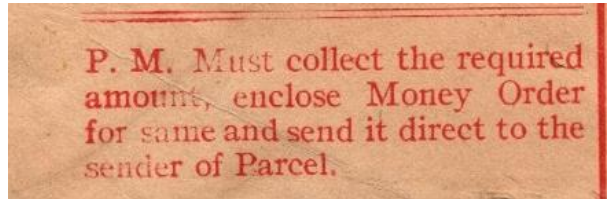
I have such a form envelope from 1925, sent as an O.H.M.S. letter from Victoria Cove to the company G. Knowling in St. John's (Victoria Cove was a Money Order Post Office in 1924).

NEWFOUNDLAND - THE C.O.D. – SERVICE

- continued

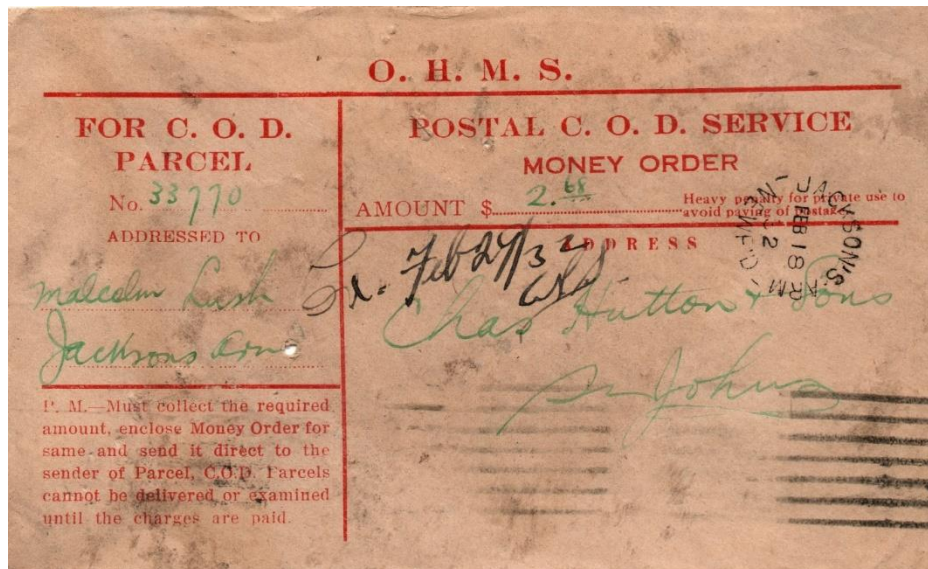
The instruction in the lower left corner of the envelope:

P.M. Must collect the required amount, enclose Money Order for same and send it direct to the sender of the Parcel.

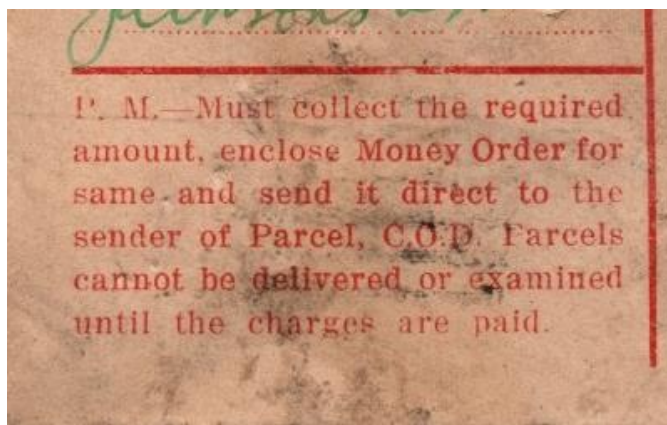


The envelope shown by David Handelman from 1929 had an additional instruction: ... All particulars page 39 Year Book.

Another C.O.D. envelope from 1932 showed the second part of the instruction changed: C.O.D. Parcels cannot be delivered or examined until the charge is paid.



C.O.D. envelope from Jackson's Arm to St. John's from 1932





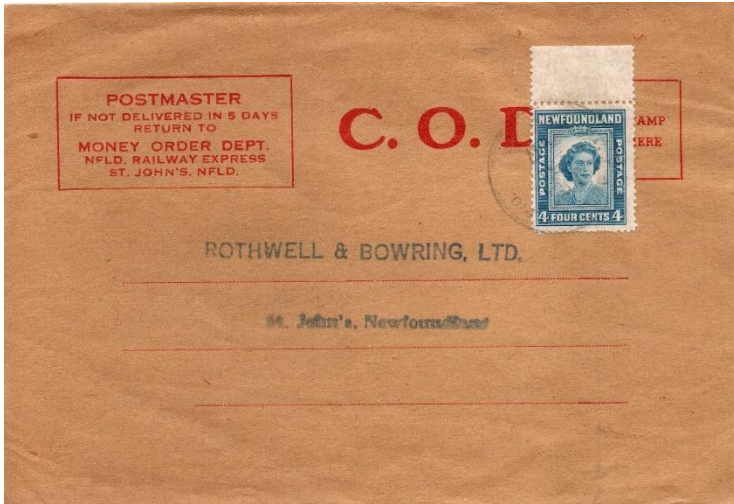
NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 196
July – Sept. 2024
Page 7

NEWFOUNDLAND - THE C.O.D. – SERVICE

- continued

This C.O.D. envelope from the Newfoundland Railway Express from the late 1940s had a different design, they had to be sent and franked as inland letters.



Front and backside with Form. No.151 and printed covers and printing date: 20M 1 46.

These C.O.D. envelopes contained the Money Order section, this one is my only one and is probably not related to the C.O.D. service.

NOT NEGOTIABLE

NEWFOUNDLAND MONEY ORDER ADVICE

Nº 5768 GRAND FALLS

8/10/1932

Western Bay

Paying Office, State or Province

Mrs W. Blake

Payee

Mrs J. Hann

Remitter

Include Dollars.....Cents

12

Signature of P.M.

Stamp Issuing Office

OCT 8 1932

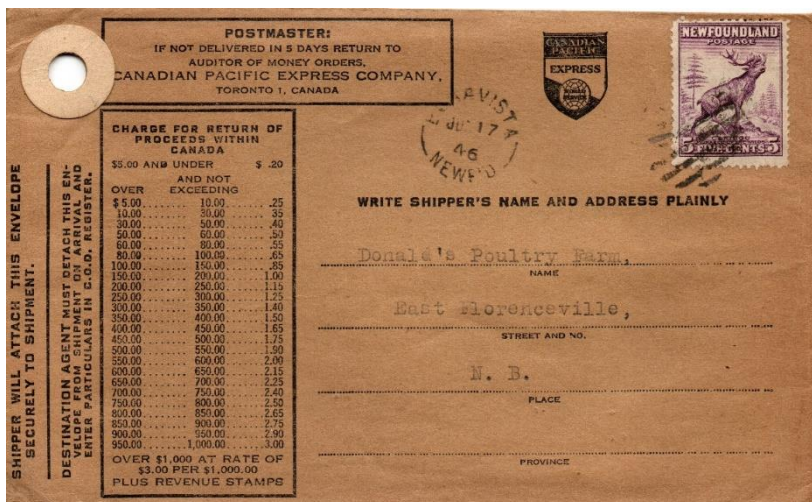
Stamp Paying Office

NEWFOUNDLAND - THE C.O.D. – SERVICE

- conclusion

Finally, I would like to show a foreign C.O.D. envelope. It dates from 1946 and is a Canadian Pacific Express Co. C.O.D. envelope addressed from Bonavista to East Florenceville in New Brunswick. Unfortunately, it is no longer possible to determine whether the Newfoundland postal service handled the C.O.D. delivery or a local agent of the Canadian Pacific Express Co. and only the money order and the return shipment were handled by the Newfoundland postal service.

I would be very happy if other members would help to close at least some of the gaps in our knowledge. Be it missing C.O.D. fees from the period after 1931 or other covers than shown or mentioned here.



POSTMASTER:
IF NOT DELIVERED IN 5 DAYS RETURN TO
AUDITOR OF MONEY ORDERS,
CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY,
TORONTO 1, CANADA

CHARGE FOR RETURN OF PROCEEDS WITHIN CANADA

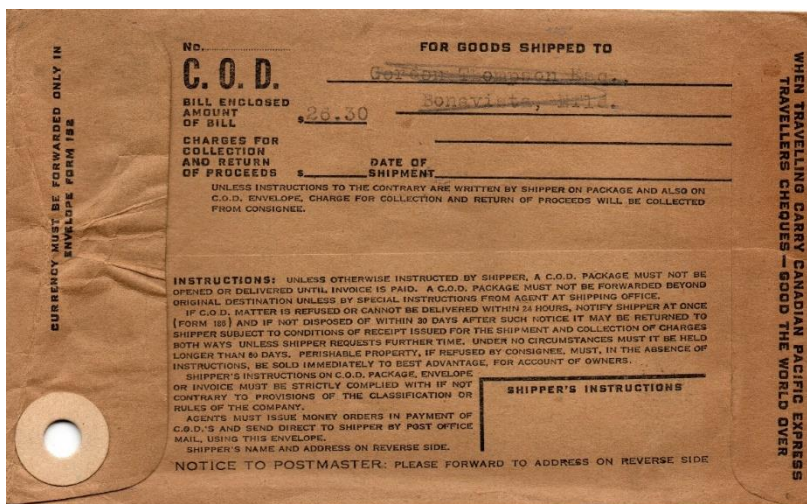
OVER	AND NOT EXCEEDING	CHARGE
\$5.00	10.00	.25
10.00	20.00	.35
20.00	30.00	.45
30.00	40.00	.50
40.00	50.00	.55
50.00	60.00	.60
60.00	70.00	.65
70.00	80.00	.70
80.00	90.00	.75
90.00	100.00	.80
100.00	150.00	.85
150.00	200.00	.90
200.00	250.00	.95
250.00	300.00	1.00
300.00	350.00	1.05
350.00	400.00	1.10
400.00	450.00	1.15
450.00	500.00	1.20
500.00	550.00	1.25
550.00	600.00	1.30
600.00	650.00	1.35
650.00	700.00	1.40
700.00	750.00	1.45
750.00	800.00	1.50
800.00	850.00	1.55
850.00	900.00	1.60
900.00	950.00	1.65
950.00	1,000.00	1.70
OVER \$1,000	AT RATE OF \$3.00 PER \$1,000.00 PLUS REVENUE STAMPS	

WRITE SHIPPER'S NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

Donald's Poultry Farm,
NAME
East Florenceville,
STREET AND NO.
N. B.
PLACE
PROVINCE

SHIPPER WILL ATTACH THIS ENVELOPE SECURELY TO SHIPMENT.

DESTINATION AGENT MUST DETACH THIS ENVELOPE FROM SHIPMENT AND ENTER PARTICULARS IN C.O.D. REGISTER.



C. O. D.

FOR GOODS SHIPPED TO
General Commission Co.,
Bonavista, Nfld.

BILL ENCLOSED AMOUNT OF BILL 26.30

CHARGES FOR COLLECTION AND RETURN OF PROCEEDS \$ _____

DATE OF SHIPMENT _____

UNLESS INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CONTRARY ARE WRITTEN BY SHIPPER ON PACKAGE AND ALSO ON C.O.D. ENVELOPE, CHARGE FOR COLLECTION AND RETURN OF PROCEEDS WILL BE COLLECTED FROM CONSIGNEE.

INSTRUCTIONS: UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED BY SHIPPER, A C.O.D. PACKAGE MUST NOT BE OPENED OR DELIVERED UNTIL INVOICE IS PAID. A C.O.D. PACKAGE MUST NOT BE FORWARDED BEYOND ORIGINAL DESTINATION UNLESS BY SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM AGENT AT SHIPPING OFFICE. IF C.O.D. MATTER IS REFUSED OR CANNOT BE DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS, NOTIFY SHIPPER AT ONCE (FORM 18) AND IF NOT DISPOSED OF WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER SUCH NOTICE IT MAY BE RETURNED TO SHIPPER SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF RECEIPT ISSUED FOR THE SHIPMENT AND COLLECTION OF CHARGES BOTH WAYS UNLESS SHIPPER REQUESTS FURTHER TIME. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES MUST IT BE HELD LONGER THAN 60 DAYS. PERISHABLE PROPERTY, IF REFUSED BY CONSIGNEE, MUST, IN THE ABSENCE OF INSTRUCTIONS, BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY TO BEST ADVANTAGE FOR ACCOUNT OF OWNERS.

SHIPPER'S INSTRUCTIONS

AGENTS MUST ISSUE MONEY ORDERS IN PAYMENT OF C.O.D.'S AND SEND DIRECT TO SHIPPER BY POST OFFICE MAIL, USING THIS ENVELOPE. SHIPPER'S NAME AND ADDRESS ON REVERSE SIDE.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTER: PLEASE FORWARD TO ADDRESS ON REVERSE SIDE

CURRENCY MUST BE FORWARDED ONLY IN ENVELOPE FORM 182

WHEN TRAVELLING CARRY CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS - GOOD THE WORLD OVER

References:

- 1) Evening Telegram April 5th, 1924, Digital Archive of the Memorial University
- 2) Yearbook and Almanac of Newfoundland, 1925 and the Post Office Guide, 1948, Digital Archive of the Memorial University
- 3) Post Office Guide, 1948, Digital Archive of the Memorial University
- 4) Post Office Guide, 1948, Digital Archive of the Memorial University
- 5) Post Office Guide, 1948, Digital Archive of the Memorial University
- 6) Post Office Guide, 1948, Digital Archive of the Memorial University
- 7) William Campbell, Newfoundland Post and Telegraph Service, The Newfoundland Quarterly, July 1930, Digital Archive of the Memorial University
- 8) David Handelman: Rarely seen Newfoundland COD form envelope, Newfie Newsletter No. 101, July/August 2003

AN AIRMAIL COVER FROM GANDER TO DENMARK FROM 1945
WITH A CANADIAN CIVIL CENSORSHIP MARK.

by Klaus Wehlt

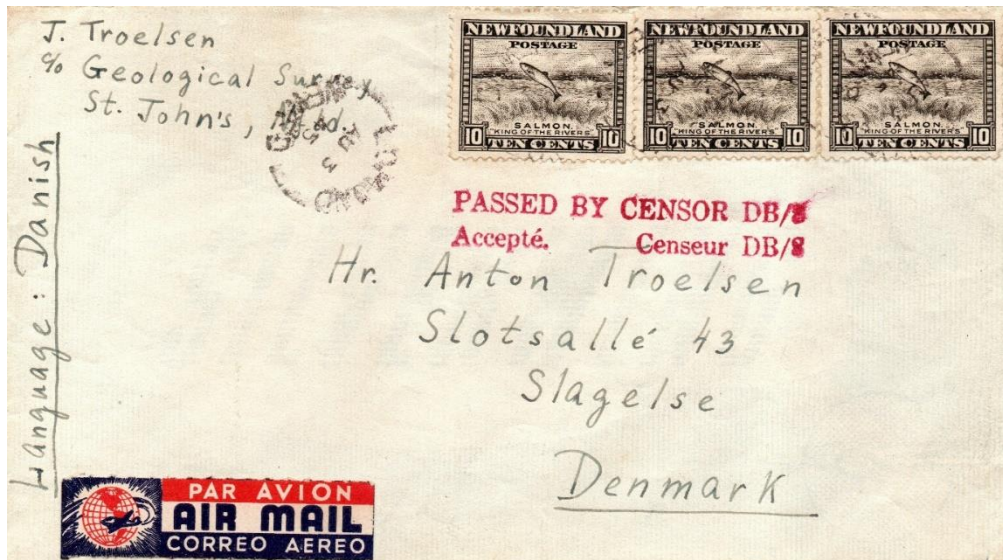
According to the preface of the 2019 handbook “British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, Section 7, Canada & Newfoundland” issued by the Civil Censorship Study Group and edited by Peter C. Burrows¹⁾ mail items that were not written in English or French could not be processed by the Newfoundland censors. Due to the lack of censors who had a good command of other languages in addition to English and French, all mail that was not written in English or French was sent to Canada and censored there²⁾.

One exception was the mail sent by Portuguese fishermen off Newfoundland. Their mail was censored by the postal officer of the Portuguese fishing patrol boat in Newfoundland³⁾. However, I have never seen a cover like this before.

In my collection, however, I have had for many years an airmail letter from a young Danish geologist who worked for the Geological Survey in Newfoundland and wrote to his father in Slagelse, Denmark, after the capitulation of the German Reich. As war was still raging on August 3rd, 1945 in the Far East, foreign mail was still censored.

As expected, the sender wrote to his father in Danish, see also the handwritten note on the front of the letter: Language: Danish. So, the letter first went to Canada, where it was censored and marked with the bilingual censor stamp “PASSED By CENSOR DB/8 / Accepté Censeur DB/8”. Handbook 142 (CM5b/12.1)⁴⁾. According to the overview, censor no. 8 was stationed in Ottawa, Ontario⁵⁾. Apart from a few field post covers from Goose Bay, Labrador, CAPO No.10, which were also censored in Canada, this is my only letter from Newfoundland that was censored in Canada.

Unfortunately, the letter has neither a transit nor an arrival postmark, so that no statement can be made about the transit time of the letter.



Literature used:

- 1). British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Section 7, Canada & Newfoundland. Edited by Peter C. Burrows, April 2019.
- 2) The same: Newfoundland & Labrador, p.1
- 3) The same: Newfoundland & Labrador, p.1
- 4) The same: Canada, p.5
- 5) The same: Canada. P. 35

NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS
FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE 1D AND 5D
DENOMINATIONS FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 AND 1861 ISSUES

by John M Walsh, FRPSC, Richard H Judge and Terry Rhoades

Newfoundland's first stamps were made having the pence currency denominations on them. The first release of the pence issue was in 1857, the second issue in 1860 with third issue in 1861. Pence stamps have an exciting storeyed history with many a philatelic researcher having written about or opined on these early stamp issues. One such resource is the 1981 book by Robert H Pratt entitled "The Pence Issues of Newfoundland 1857 - 1866".

The same engraved printing plate for each denomination was utilized for the printings in the three different issuance years. Often found discussed throughout the literature are the ink colours used to print these three pence issues. With each reorder of the same stamp denomination over these years, it is observed that the inks are not exactly of the same previous colour, but are seemingly of a different 'shade variant'. It is because of these variants that this study was undertaken. The intent was to compare the same denominational stamps, as found in each issue date, to see if they were printed by different inks over time that would show the reason for these colour variants.

The stamps to be studied are those having the Walsh *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue (NSSC)* #:

1857 NSSC 1	1d brown claret;	NSSC6	5d brown claret.	
1860 NSSC13	5d venetian red;	NSSC 13a	5d violet brown	
1861 NSSC 16	1d violet brown;	NSSC 16a	1d chocolate brown;	NSSC 16d 1d red brown
1861 NSSC 21	5d violet brown;	NSSC 21a	5d orange brown;	
NSSC 21b	5d chocolate brown;	NSSC 21c	5d red brown	

The XRF plots are generic. They are not specific to colours. Images used are shown.

This study is about determining the metallic elements that were used to make the inks for these specific 1d and 5d stamps. To the eye they have a brownish violet colour not used on the other denominations in their respective issues.

Their separation for this study into specific yearly printings was determined by measuring their sizes.



1857 1d 22.5 mm

black 22.5 mm

1861 1d 21.75 mm vertical

From the latest 15th edition of the Walsh *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* can be found all the discovery measurements for the three issues of Newfoundland pence stamps. It is found that each of the same denominations, when printed in the differing years, have different sizes.

1857 1d 22 mm

black 22.5 mm

1861 1d 21.75 mm

NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE 1D AND 5D DENOMINATIONS FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 AND 1861 ISSUES

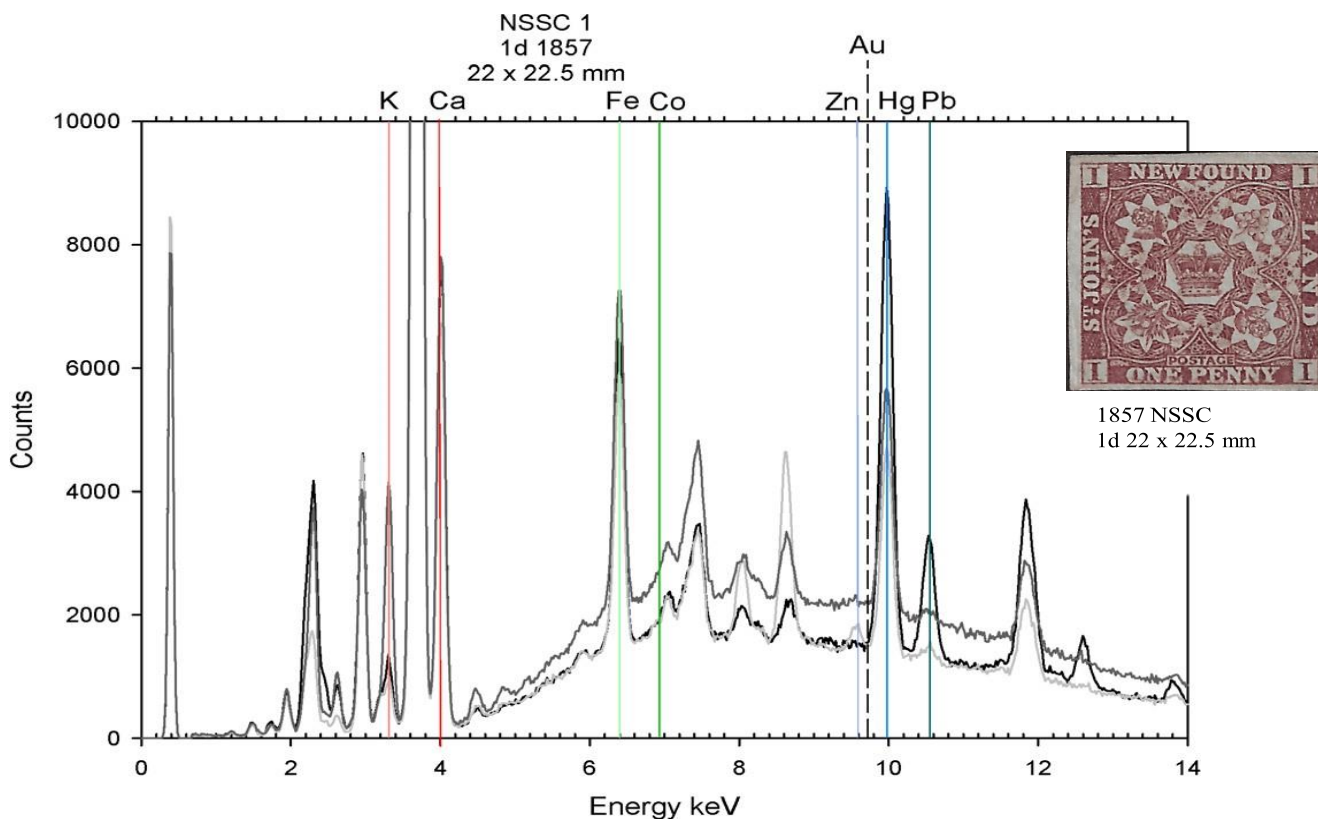
- continued

This size change has to do with the type of paper, mesh or the various density of wove, in use for those years. Such measurements have not been previously reported. From this edition was taken the side by side comparison images of the 1d and 5d stamps to provide visual measurement of the size differences.

Multiple items of each denomination were analysed. Shades in some denominations were observed. To make sure the examined stamps belong in their correct year of issue they were measured. This measuring method is a proof positive way of identifying and categorizing these stamps. Colour is found to be too dependent on whose eye is viewing the hue of the stamp in question at that moment. As will be shown there is a difference each printing year as to what elements are present in the printing ink being utilized.

Presented are the individual graphic tables that illustrate the average of multiple same-size image samples. This average enables a quantitative intensity to be given to each of the elements present in the printing ink. These elements are specific to that particular year and to that specific denomination shown over those stated years.

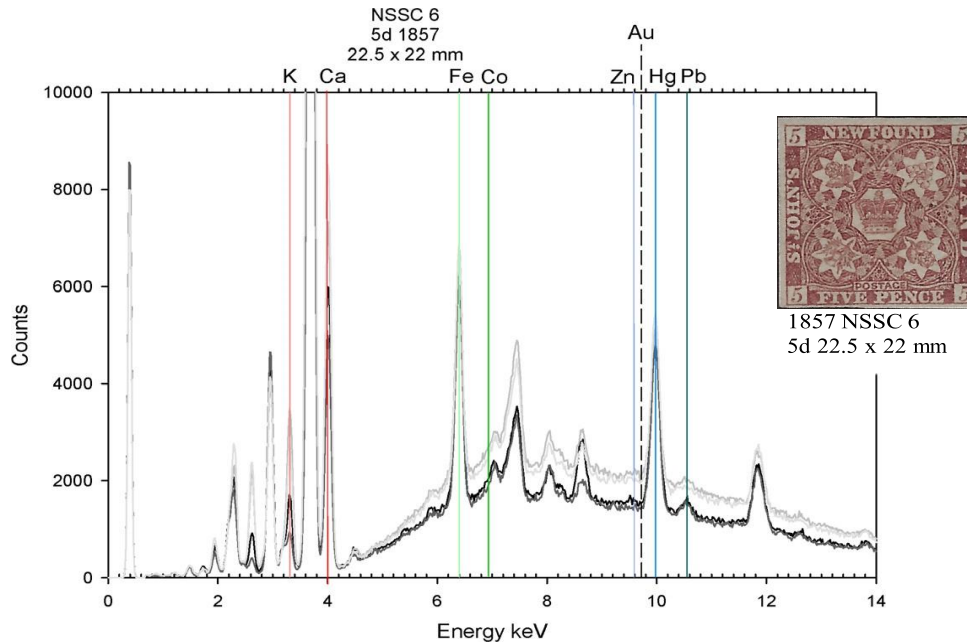
The energies chosen for each display of the element positions are chosen as diagnostic lines free (for the most part) from interfering lines from other elements. Next to each graph is an example of the analysed stamp type.



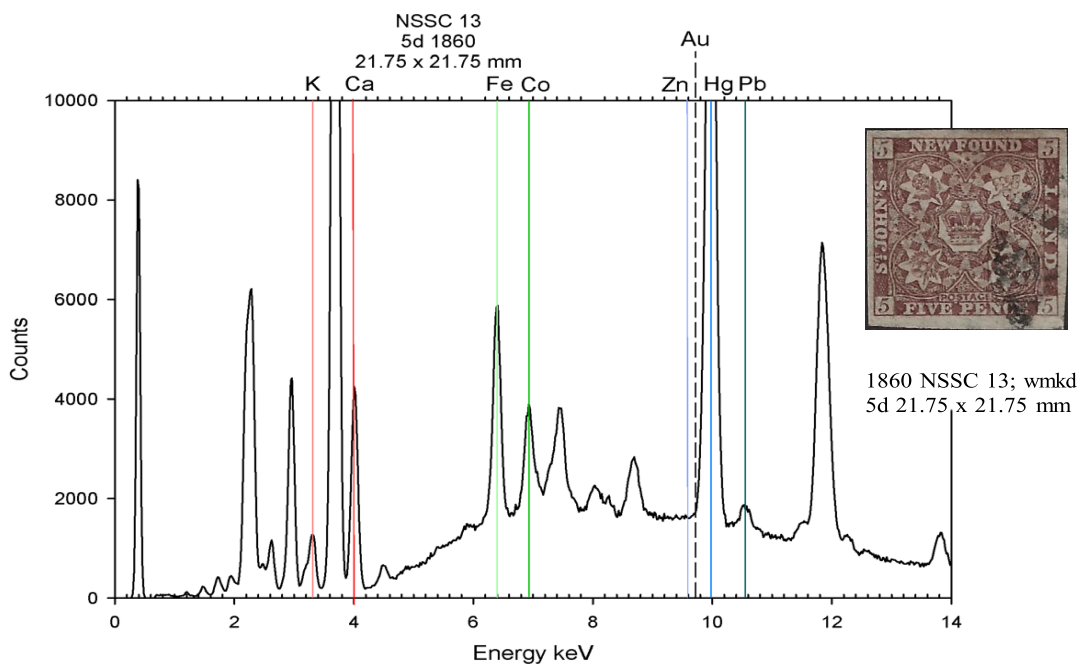
The 1857 1d brown claret the main element components determined by XR Fluorescence are calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), mercury (Hg). The energy level where gold (Au) would be found, if present, is designated by dotted lines. Readings are from 3 samples duplicated.

NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS
FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE 1D AND 5D DENOMINATIONS
FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 AND 1861 ISSUES

- continued



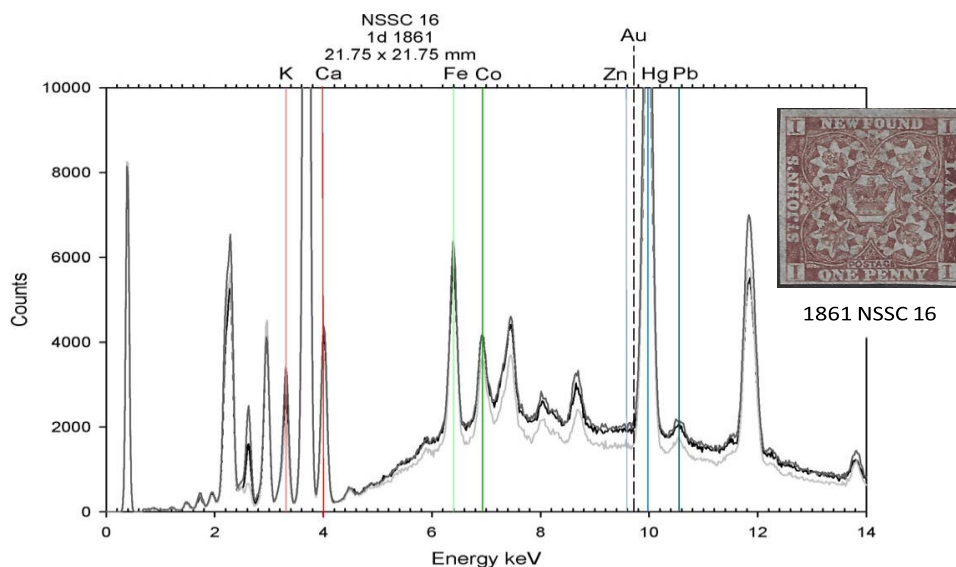
The 1857 5d brown claret the main element components as determined by XR Fluorescence are calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), mercury (Hg). The energy level where gold (Au) would be found, if present, is designated by dotted lines. Readings are from 4 sample duplicated.



The 1860 5d brown claret the main element components as determined by XR Fluorescence are calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), cobalt (Co), mercury (Hg). The energy level where gold (Au) would be found, if present, is designated by dotted lines. Readings are from 1 sample duplicated.

NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE 1D AND 5D DENOMINATIONS FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 AND 1861 ISSUES

- continued



The 1861 1d brown claret the main element components as determined by XR Fluorescence are calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), cobalt (Co), mercury (Hg). The energy level where gold (Au) would be found, if present, is designated by dotted lines. Readings are from 3 samples duplicated.

With the 1861 5d stamp issue there are four definite colours observed. Shades of each will be seen by viewers. *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* (NSSC #) catalogues them as NSSC 21 violet brown (22 x 22 mm), 21 a) orange brown (22 x 22 mm), 21 b) chocolate brown (22 x 22 mm), 21 c) red brown (22 x 22 mm). Shown are some of these colours demonstrating size difference when compared to same 1857 denomination.



1857 1d 22 x 22.5 mm versus three 1861 5d colours versus 1857 5d 22.5 x 22 mm showing the 1861 5d colours being violet-brown; orange-brown; chocolate brown in 22 x 22 mm size

All measurements are in mm with Newfoundland (horiz) x Land (vert).

The 1d is turned to show that its 22 mm. on the horizontal size does match against 1861 5d being at 22 x 22 mm. and against 1857 22.5 x 22 mm.

These specific 1861 5d stamps were used to determine the XRF results as shown. To the authors' eyes, their colours are different.



1861 NSSC 21; dot
5d 22 x 22 mm.

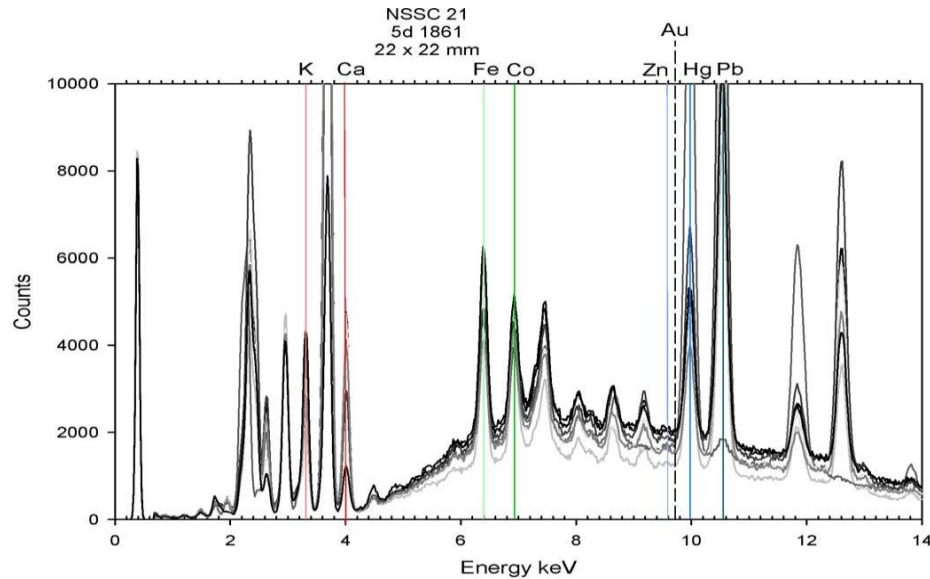
1861 NSSC 21; dot
5d 22 x 22 mm.

1861 NSSC 21
5d 22 x 22 mm

1861 NSSC 21
5d 22 x 22

**NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS
 FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE 1D AND 5D DENOMINATIONS
 FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 AND 1861 ISSUES**

-continued



The 1861 5d brown claret the main element components as determined by XR Fluorescence are calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), cobalt (Co), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb). The energy level where gold (Au) would be found, if present, is designated by dotted lines. Readings are from 7 samples duplicated.

Pence ink ingredients for 1857; 1860; 1861; stamps 1d and 5d as determined by XRF analyses was done by chemistry professor (emeritus) Richard H Judge. The multiple stamps for each denomination were provided by Terry Rhoades. He and Walsh determined the measurement sizes.

From the resulting XRF findings an average numerical quantity for each denomination was determined and is provided.

year:	1857	1857	1860	1861	1861
value:	1d	5d	5d	1d	5d
NSSC #	1	6	13	16 + shade	21 + shades
mm size:	22x 22.5	22.5 x 22	21.75 x 21.75	21.75 x 21.75	22 x 22
paper type	mesh	mesh	hard wove	hard wove	soft wove

duplicate specimen metallic element ingredient findings averaged

n = #	n = 3	n = 4	n = 1	n = 3	n = 7	Presence over time shows:
K	021.8	024.3	021.5	026.8	029.9	same
Ca	585	512.5	320	305.8	285.1	< half as much
Fe	048.8	047.8	043.5	045.3	032.3	same
Co	000	000	018	018.8	024.6	added in 1860-61
Zn	011.5	002.8	000.5	000.7	003.2	same
Hg	045.8	032.8	150	132.2	048.8	5d, 1d >3 fold 1860-61
Pb	006.7	001.9	002.5	001.8	100.6	added in 1861



**NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS
FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE 1D AND 5D DENOMINATIONS
FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 AND 1861 ISSUES**

-continued

Observation of major ink metals for specific years of printing:

1857 1d		1857 5d		1860 5d		1861 1d		1861 5d
Ca↑	=	Ca↑		Ca	=	Ca	=	Ca
+ Fe	=	+ Fe	=	+ Fe	=	+ Fe	=	+ Fe
				+ Co	=	+ Co	=	+ Co
+ Hg	=	+ Hg		+ Hg↑	=	+ Hg↑		+ Hg
								+ Pb↑

It is shown in our XRF that:

1857 ink has calcium (Ca) at twice the quantity as in the other years.

Iron (Fe) is equally present through the three printing years and only slightly above instrument background.

1860 ink has cobalt (Co) being introduced.

1860 and in 1861 the element mercury (Hg) had increased 3-fold and then falls back to its original quantity. 1861 has a high quantity of lead (Pb) introduced.

From our findings seen in the 1860 and 1861 inks it is found that cobalt (Co) has become a new addition to the inks. At least two reasons for the addition of cobalt compounds to the ink formulation during this time period are possible. The first, and more likely, is the use of cobalt soaps as dryers for the ink. The second, cobalt could appear as the pigment, cobalt yellow, to produce colour shades from reddish to muddy, mustard gold. We speculate that this provides support to the 1981 statement by Pratt (“The Pence Issues of Newfoundland 1857 - 1866”) on page 95 saying there was a change in the predominant metallic compounds. He says the atomic bombardment procedure done for him on the 1860 5d and 1861 1d suggests that in that ink there was the presence of the gold (Au) element. He does provide a non-graphic table on the same page where he lists the 1d and 5d red brown elements in the second printing as being lead-gold (Pb-Au) and then in the third printing is listed lead-mercury (Pb-Hg). And the 5d violet-brown in the third printing has mercury (Hg) as its element.

Analyses by our XFR instrument did not isolate energy readings for the presence of the gold (Au) element. We did find very small amounts of the lead (Pb) element in the pre-1861 5d and 1d stamps in relation to the large quantities that were found in the 1861 5d stamps.

An interesting accidental analysis result was found as well. This occurred when two stamps were positioned into ‘their respective years’ by colour. The elemental results warranted another look at their stamp colour classification. It was found that upon rechecking these stamps they were found to have been misplaced when using colour to determine their years of being printed. However, when measured they were readily able to be properly positioned into their year of issue. It demonstrated that doing measurements of these stamps is a better choice for correct issue placement than using colour. Going by colour will be a problem for correctly identifying these Newfoundland pence stamps.

From these ink element analyses it demonstrates that the ink making process over time is not necessarily the same. It does show that the printers tried to match the ink ‘colour’ with each yearly reorder.

NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE 1D AND 5D DENOMINATIONS FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 AND 1861 ISSUES

- conclusion

But slight differing amounts of pigment did cause each ink batch being made to be ‘different’ each time. The graphs show that the quantity of elements in each ink batch making has differences. Definitely a cause for shade variances. As some of the shades mimic the named primary colours as seen throughout these three year issues, it is no wonder colour viewing becomes inaccurate as a manner to do cataloguing or even collector album positioning.

It is obvious that colour is in the eye of the beholder and all behold differently. These results provide findings that show the easiest way to determine Newfoundland pence stamp issuance year placement would be by their size measurement. And even though differing colour shades will be seen, numerical measurement provides instant year placement.

NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE COLOURED 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1/- DENOMINATIONS FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 and 1861 ISSUES

This study is a follow up to the ink analysis of the brownish 1d and 5d pence stamps of Newfoundland. The pence stamps were issued in 1857, 1860 and 1861 with pence currency denominations. Pence stamps have an exciting storeyed history with many a philatelic researcher having written about or opined on these early stamp issues. One such resource is the 1981 book by Robert H Pratt entitled “The Pence Issues of Newfoundland 1857 - 1866”.

The same engraved printing plate for each denomination was utilized by the printers for the printings in the three different issuance years. Often found discussed throughout the literature are the ink colours used to print these three pence issues. Each reorder of the same stamp denomination over these years, shows that the inks are not exactly of the same previous colour, but are seemingly of a different ‘shade variant’. It is because of these variants that this study was undertaken. In this study we analysed only a single coloured sample from each issue. The intent was to see if the ink elements to make these coloured inks for each of the three printings were different and what elements were present.

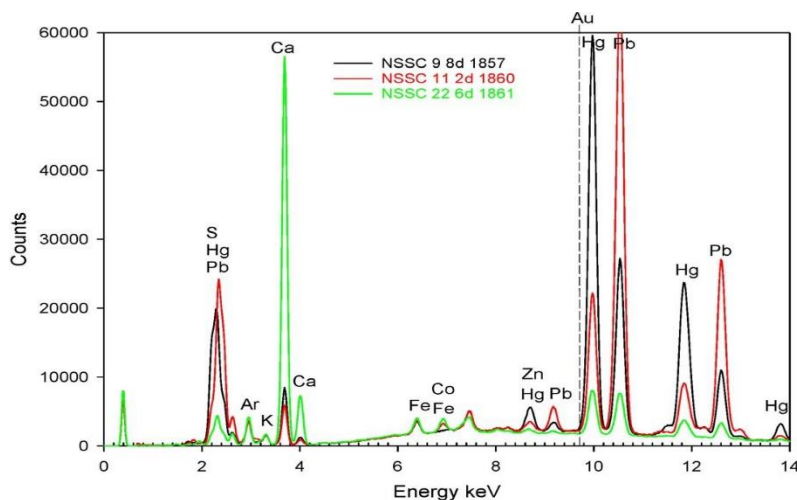
The representative stamps chosen for this study are these Walsh *Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* (NSSC) #:

1857 NSSC 9 8d scarlet vermilion 19.5 x 25 mm; 1860 NSSC 11 2d orange 20 x 26 mm;
 1861 NSSC 22 6d rose lake 19 x 25 mm.



1857 NSSC 9, 8d scarlet vermilion, 19.5 x 25 mm. 1860 NSSC 11, 2d orange 20 x 26 mm., 1861 NSSC 22, 6d rose lake 19 x 25 mm.

NEWFOUNDLAND: AN ANALYSIS BY XRF FOR METALLIC ELEMENTS FOUND IN THE INK USED FOR PRINTING THE COLOURED 2d, 4d, 6d, 6½d, 8d and 1/- DENOMINATIONS FOUND IN THE 1857, 1860 and 1861 ISSUES



Observed are: results from one sample (n=1) from each time print.

Reason: to see what elements were present at those printing times.

elements	colour cat #	1857 scarlet vermilion NSSC 9	1860 orange NSSC 11	1861 rose lake NSSC 22
K		16	16	16
Ca		85	60	570
Fe		20	22	23
Co		0	13	22
Zn		0	0	0
Hg		600	200	63
Pb		250	650	59

Pratt pg. 95 says

Hg

Pb

Pb

It is shown in our XRF that:

1857 ink has mercury (Hg) three times the quantity in the 1860 printing; and nearly missing in 1861 printings. 1857 ink has lead (Pb) at one third the quantity in 1860 printings and nearly missing in 1861 printings.

Iron (Fe) is equally present through the three printing years and only slightly above instrument background. 1860 and 1861 inks have cobalt (Co) introduced. It is at the same level as in the brown inks.

1861 ink has calcium (Ca) at a 9 fold increase over the other ink printings.

Being of a white pigment it is possibly the cause of the 1861 ink dull washed out rose colour.

From our findings seen in the 1860 and 1861 inks it is found that cobalt (Co) has become a new addition to the inks. Analyses by our instrument, on the coloured ink as with the brown inks, did not isolate energy readings for the presence of the gold (Au) element.

When you do a search for what colours that could make metallic gold look, the literature states:

When creating gold with two colours, you will need to combine yellow and brown. When combining these two colours, always start with yellow, as adding brown to yellow will go much quicker, while it could take quite a bit of yellow paint pigment to overcome brown to make the gold colour. Gold is rich and reflective and can be difficult to replicate when mixing paints. Do it wrong, and you end up creating a colour that looks like mustard or rust.

These two research projects do provide information never previously known on the inks being used to print Newfoundland pence stamps.

Editor's Note: These two articles appeared in CPSGB Maple Leaves, Vol. 38(3), pp123-130, Vol. 38(5), pp267-269.

Used by permission of the authors.

A RARE DESTINATION – A COVER TO ROMANIA FROM 1948

by Klaus Wehlt

Letters or postcards from Newfoundland to the countries of the Balkans are obviously rare. We know some mail to Montenegro to the stamp dealer Otto Bickel, but I haven't come across any other destinations so far.

Now I was able to purchase a letter from St. John's to Cluj in Romania from 1948. The cover is correct franked with 7c, at that time the foreign letter rate. Two 1c stamps Second Resources issue and the 5c stamp Cabot issue. On the backside an arrival postmark from Cluj, 12.VII. 48



The postmark is probably from the St. John's Sub Post office at Mundy Pond Road.

