



NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP



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From New Member: Derek Montgomery GN: Thanks very much for the warm welcome. I am looking forward to participating in the group. Already, I am gaining some further insight about my collection. When I opened the most recent newsletter attached to your email and read the article on the One Penny Re-entry Plate Positions, there was a stamp that I have, the Plate position 25 re-entry! I had posted the same question about the confusion in the Unitrade listing for #1 vs #15 on the stamp community forum website a couple of months ago. Now I have the full explanation.

I am a novice philatelist, considering I have only been collecting stamps for the past year, but I am enthusiastic. I collect most Canadian and provinces and especially Newfoundland. My collecting interests include used and mint, varieties, proofs, and the odd cover.

Blair Ashford was recently awarded the American Philatelic Society's Best Research Award for his single-frame exhibit at Chicagopex 2025. Congratulations Blair for this well-deserved achievement.

From Jack Klerman: As part of a series of articles on US International Registration Labels, I am working on an article for the US Stamp Society *Registered Mail Study Group Newsletter* on US registered mail to Newfoundland during the International Registration Label period (1883-1911).

I am seeking scans of registered mail with a Newfoundland connection that has US International Registered Labels (i.e., 1883-1911). This is primarily US mail to Newfoundland but also mail to or from Newfoundland passing through the US postal system. KlermanStamps@gmail.com



From the Schuyler Rumsey auction of the Meroni Collection of IRLs (Auction #60; Lot 1290)



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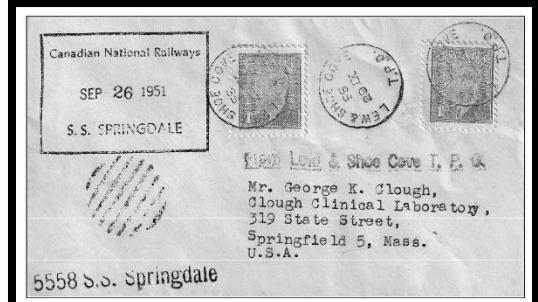
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Report from Jack Brandt

This philatelic cover has the first example of a straight-line postmark which was previously only known from proof strikes (See NL Catalogue page 115) and will now be listed as, NL-142.5,

It is accompanied by NL-142, LEW. & SHOE COVE / T.P.O., SS, 20 IX, (521) and a new early date for NTS-9,

Canadian National Railways / S. S. S. SPRINGDALE, SEP 26, 1951. There is also an unknown straight line, "5558 S.S. Springdale", mark.



New Reports from Paul Guilfoyle

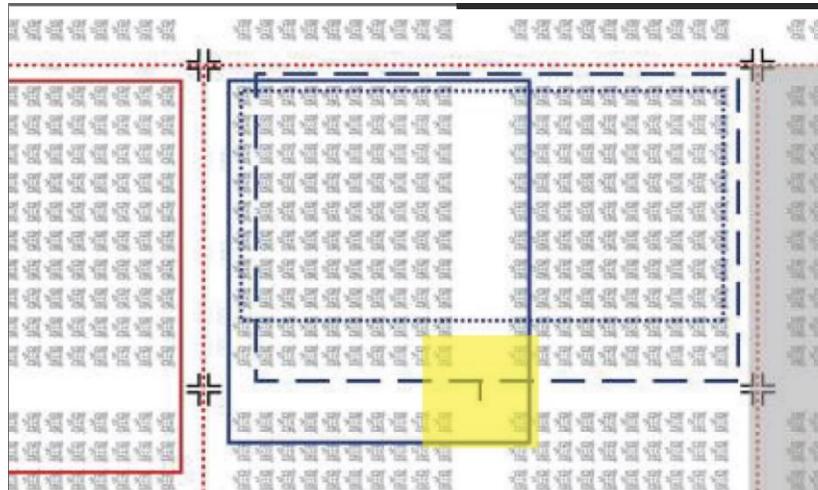


NL-17, CON. BAY. RY.P.O.-A / _ NEWFD _ , blank, DEC 18, 18, is a new late date.



NL-120, COASTAL SOUTH · T.P.O. / , 19, AP 7, 29 an early date for the use of a three line date , AP 7, 1929.

From Malcolm Back, Editor: In NN201, I reported on this block of Sc221 with a line watermark. Further discussions began with Anthony Thompson, and a reminder of his articles on watermarks in Topics 2011, Vol.68, p8-20 was received. I reproduce below right, the full sheet layout which shows the position of the watermarks and gutters on the sheets. When a larger profile stamp such as the C9i Airmail stamp is printed on this paper, the watermarks don't line up as intended. Highlighted in yellow is the position of this block of 9 which shows the single line watermark in the gutter. It also demonstrates how the pair varieties, one without watermark is generated. The horizontal, middle 3 stamps have no watermark, the center stamp having the single line. Now I am on the hunt for the cross watermark. I have an example of the cross watermark on C9i Airmail stamp. I guess I also will have to look for a line watermark on the Airmail stamp as well. The hunt is on!!





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WHY COLLECT NEWFOUNDLAND STAMPS?

by Steve Bonowski,

There probably are as many reasons why people collect Newfoundland as there are Study Group members, or who collect any country for that matter. For me, it was because the stamps were pretty.

Of course, I was 10 years old at the time and my father had just introduced me to “stamping” in Spring, 1960. Among other teachings, he gave me his Scott Red 1940 World album and his 1935 album for the Captain Tim Healy and his Ivory soap Stamp Club of the Air. I still have both albums although neither is in active use at this time. Figure #1 shows the Newfoundland page from the 1935 album.





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WHY COLLECT NEWFOUNDLAND?

- conclusion

Perhaps strong reasons for collecting Newfoundland would be as a part of a broader collection of Canada. My first collections of Canada and Newfoundland were assembled in the 1970s. Those collections were sold, except for the 1980 Quebec set of Canada, in the late 1980s when I really got going in Portugal and colonies.

I missed having Canada and ended up getting back into Canada and Newfoundland in the early 2000s, in addition to keeping the Portuguese area. Now that I'm well into retirement age, with no known relatives in Colorado or local friends who collect, I'm downsizing big time. Canada is departing again, except for the Quebec set that leads a "charmed life." But I'm keeping Newfoundland.

Another possible reason for collecting Newfoundland stamps is the finite number of stamps issued. If one is patient over some years and has some cap space under the top of the personal budget, it is possible to get close to completion of all the major Scott and/or Gibbons numbers. Note that I said, "get close." Some of the early Pence issues are likely out of reach for average collectors as are several of the airmail rarities.

Figure #2 shows my collection of the Guy issue from 1910. Figure #3 shows the last back-of-the-book page with the final airmail issues and postage dues. I'm generally happy with where the Newfoundland collection stands as I write this short article in mid-November 2025. I do need to add some recent stamp acquisitions into the album and want a few more covers to complement the stamps.

I'm happy to answer any questions and can be contacted through the Editor.

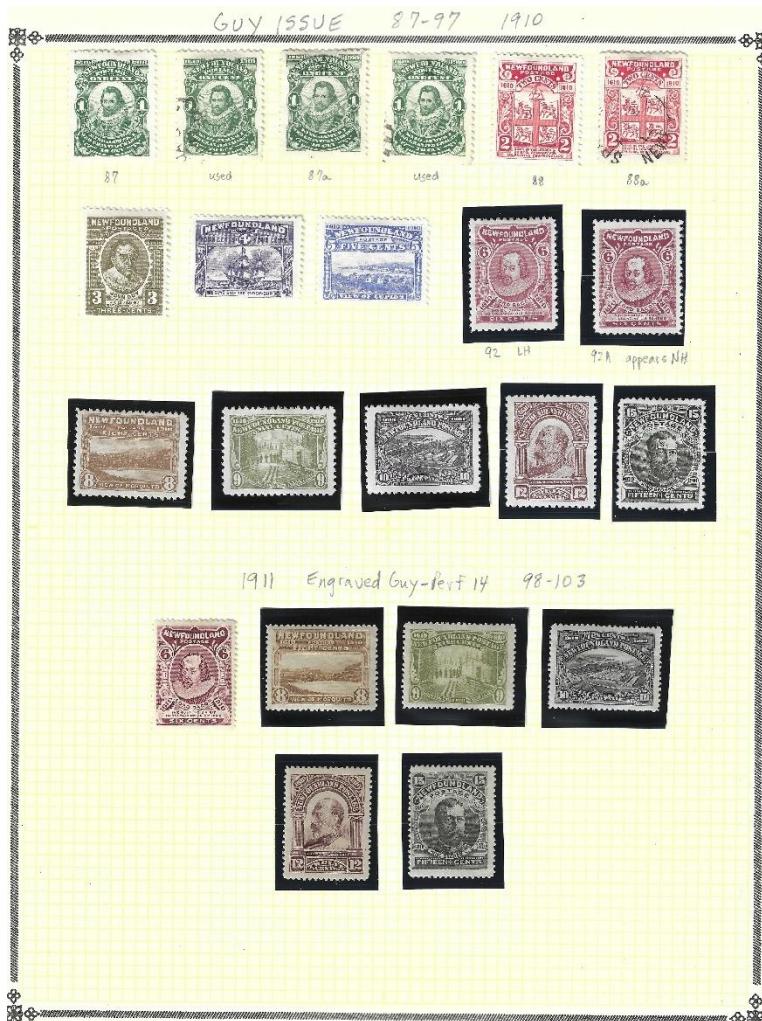


Figure 2

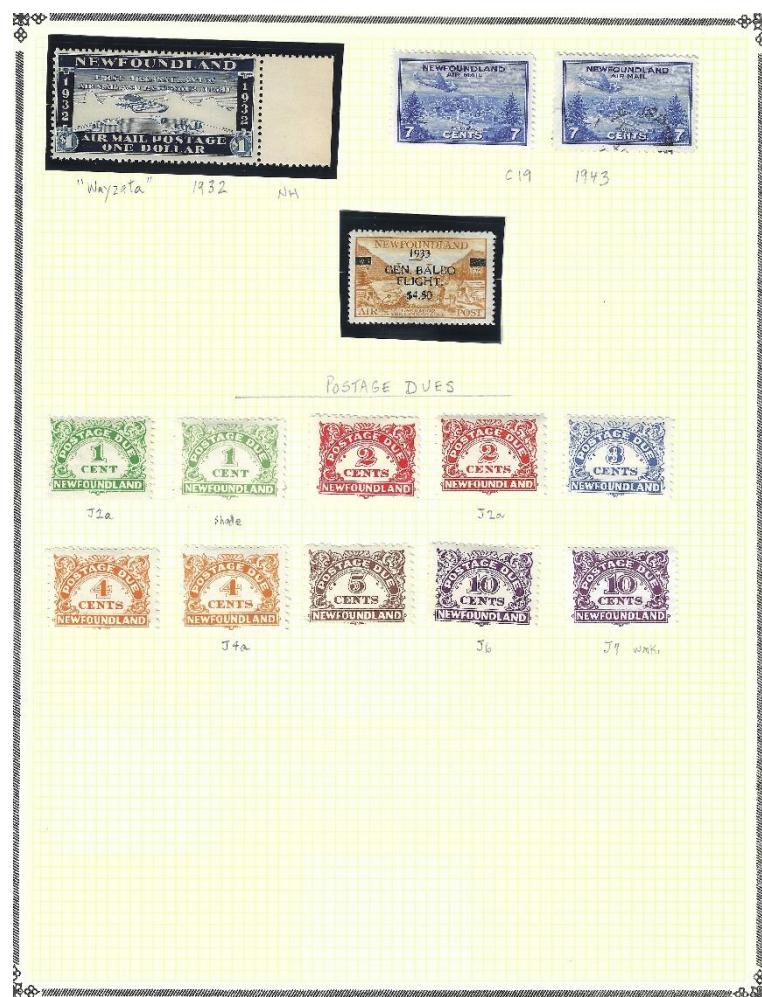


Figure 3



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A Cover from Harbor Grace to Newbury Port, Mass. From 1862

by Klaus Wehlt

Today, I am presenting another unstamped letter from Newfoundland, which I was able to purchase in the UK this spring. It is an envelope without contents from Harbor Grace to Newbury Port, Mass. USA. Envelopes were rare at that time; normally, the letter-sheet was folded and sealed with wax.





A Cover from Harbor Grace to Newbury Port, Mass. From 1862

- conclusion

On the front of the letter, in the upper right corner, we find the split ring “Harbor Grace Paid” (red) with the additional handwritten red crayon note “3” for the Newfoundland domestic postage to St. John's. Below the black Boston postmark, there is an extremely faint postmark from Harbor Grace dated December 31, 1862. The date is recognizable and the letters “CE” can also be deciphered. On the backside there is an equally barely legible transit postmark from St. John's dated January 1, 1863.

The Paid postmark from Harbor Grace is rare according to Robson Lowe.¹⁾

The letter was apparently shipped to Boston in a closed mail bag. This explains why there is no transit mark from Halifax and also accounts for the manuscript 4 pence (port to port postage rate). Since the 4 pence is also written in red, the letter should have been paid for up to Boston. The black circular postmark “Boston BR. PKT. Jan 11 5” indicates that the letter was transported by the British Cunard liner. It was probably the “Africa.” The 5 in the postmark stands for the US postage that was to be paid by the recipient.²⁾

Cunard liner Africa (source: norwayheritage.com)



Sources:

- 1) Robson Lowe: The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps.
- 2) Without the help of Colin Lewis from Wales, I would not have been able to interpret the postage marks. Many thanks for that.



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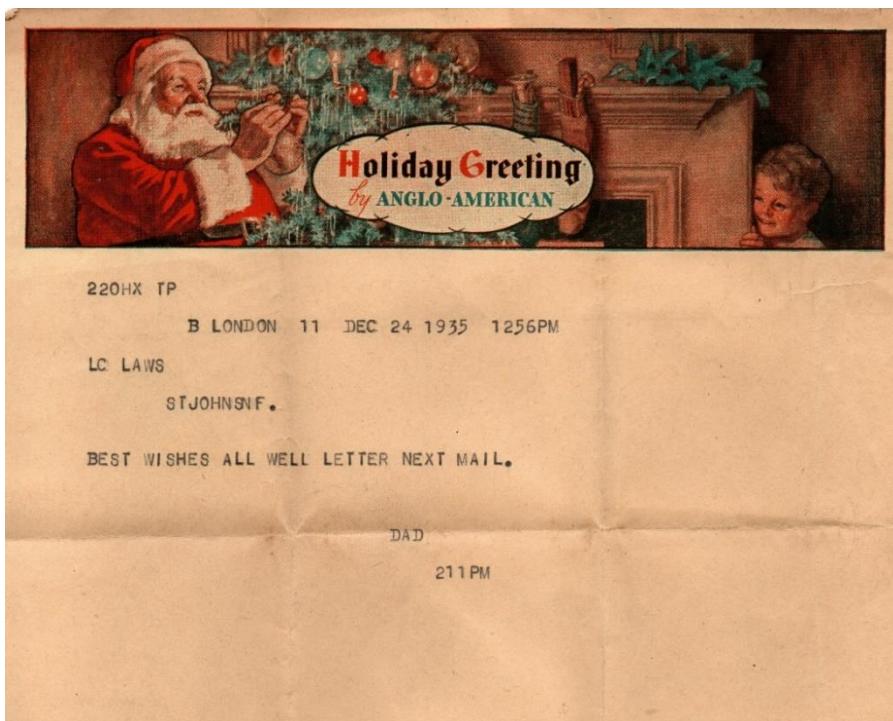
Christmas Telegram Forms from the Anglo-American Telegraph Company

by Klaus Wehlt

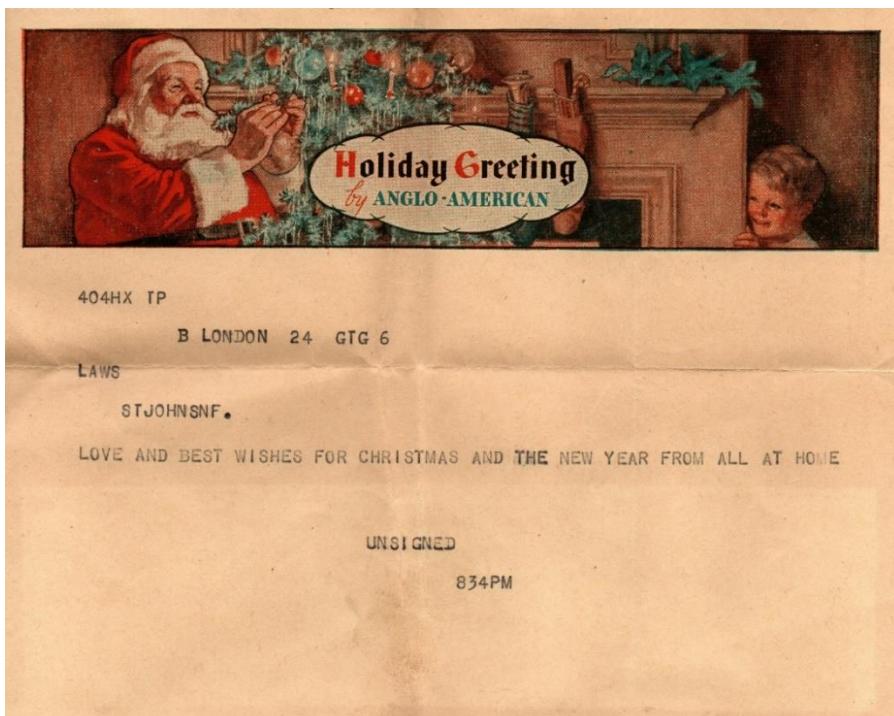
The Anglo-American Telegraph Company apparently used special decorative telegram forms on December 24. Unfortunately, I cannot say whether these forms were used over several years. I have two, but only one bears the year.

Both telegrams were sent from London and addressed to St. John's, Newfoundland.

At least in 1935, I searched the Newfoundland newspapers for advertisements by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company promoting these Christmas greeting telegrams, but I didn't find any.



Telegram from London to St. John's dated Dec. 24, 1935



Telegram from London to St. John's, undated



The 6c First Resources Issue on Cover

by Klaus Wehlt

In the Newfoundland Newsletter, No. 193, Oct.-Dec. 2023, Eric Skoglund from Sweden presented a registered letter from St. John's to Canada dated May 27, 1932, which was franked with, among other stamps, two 6c stamps from the First Resources issue featuring the portrait of Princess Elizabeth as baby princess. At that time, he asked about the earliest known use of this stamp on cover, which is rarely found on mail.

In the Newfoundland Study Group News, Edition #11, October 2023, John Walsh and Andrew Hussey answered his question. Andrew Hussey showed two overfranked First-Day covers with the 6c stamp on local and domestic letters, respectively, as well as two registered letters to England and the USA, which were also franked with one or two 6c stamps besides other stamps.

It took me another two years until I was able to acquire my first cover that was franked with, among other stamps, a 6c stamp from the First Resources issue.

The registered letter, most likely philatelic, was posted on January 18, 1932, in St. John's to Johnson City, New York, USA. It is franked with a 1c, 2c, and 3c stamp, two 4c stamps, and one 6c stamp from the First Resources Issue, for a total of 20c. The fact that an airmail envelope was used here is negligible. At that time, there was no regular airmail service between Newfoundland and the USA. Nor were there any pioneer flights to the USA at that time. Furthermore, the transit and arrival stamps on the back clearly indicate that the letter was transported overground. Boston: January 22, 1932, and Johnson: January 25, 1932.



Theoretically, this would have been the correct postage for a registered letter weighing more than 3 oz to the USA, but such a bulky amount of contents would have left clear marks on the envelope, which are not visible here.

The 6c stamp from the First Resources Issue could also be used as single postage for certain types of mail ¹⁾:

- 3rd weight local letters from January 2nd, 1932, to May 1st, 1932
- 2nd weight local letters from May 2nd, 1932
- 2nd weight letter to the Empire (including Great Britain and Canada) and the USA from January 2nd, 1932 (first day of issue) to May 1st, 1932, presumably.

- Foreign letter rate from January 2nd to May 1st, 1932
- 2nd weight category domestic letter from May 2nd, 1932.

I have been searching in vain for years for a single stamp on cover (no FDC) that is correct for the postage.

1) NSSC, 14th Edition, Table of General Postal Rates, p.146



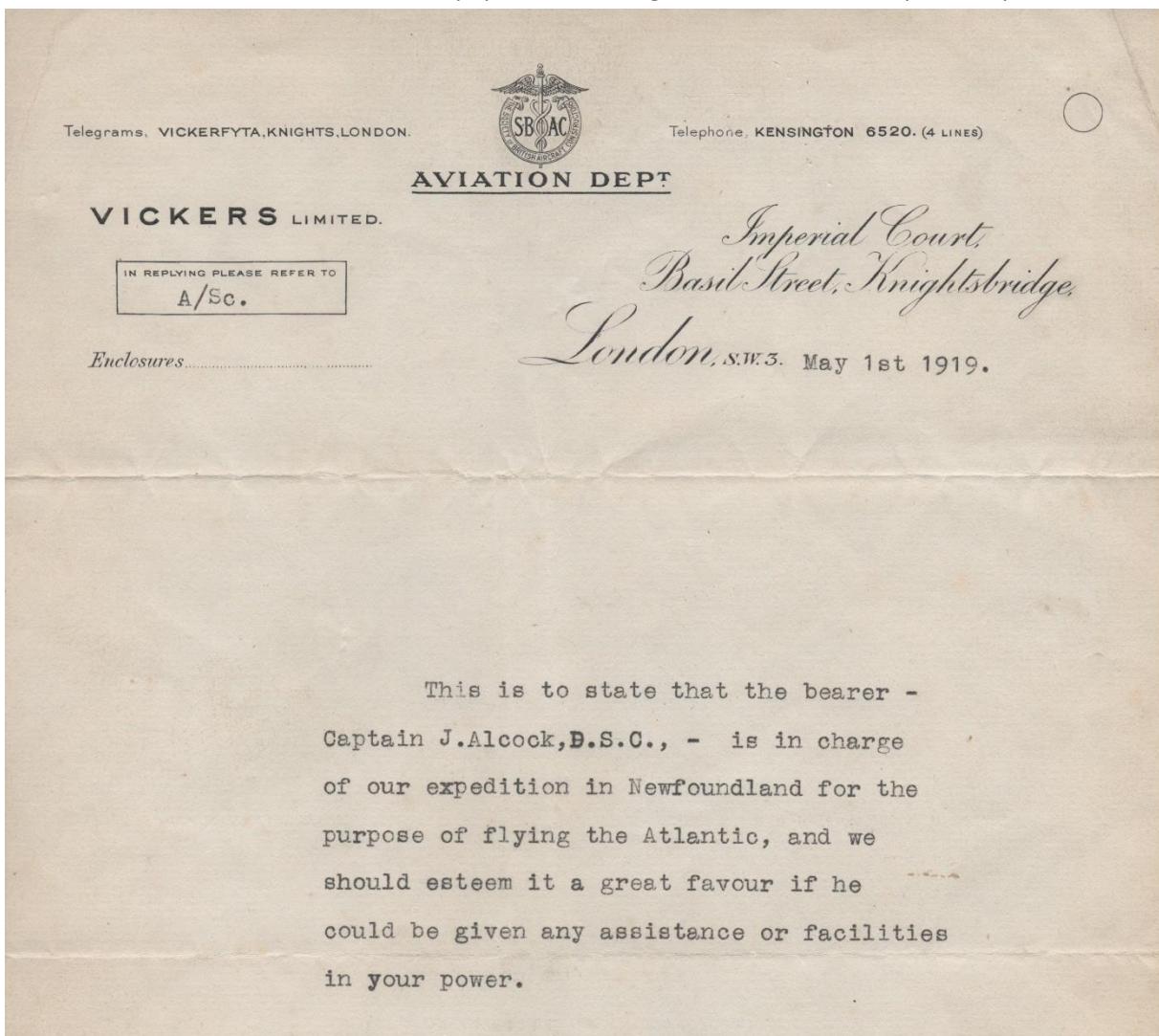
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A CAPTAIN ALCOCK LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

by Blair Ashford

I purchased this letter from eBay last month. I must expect that Captain Alcock went to Newfoundland with a number of these letters of introduction and handed them out as necessary. That being said, his appearance was not a secret. I have attached a scan of a St John's Newspaper announcing his arrival on Monday, 12 May 1919.



Another Competitor Here—Another competitor for the Atlantic flight has arrived—this time the representatives of the Vickers Co., who will fly in a 'bomber,' a machine similar to those which made the Germans 'sit up' during the latter days of the war. Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown arrived Monday, accompanied by Messrs. Hum, Creek, Dickie and Davis and will fly from Newfoundland to the old country. They will likely start from Mount Pearl and will begin operations immediately for the reception of their airship which will arrive shortly.

For VICKERS Limited,
J.W. Alcock
Manager, Aviation Department.



Auction Announcement

General Sale - February 25-28, 2026

Featuring the Colin Lewis Collection
of Newfoundland Postal History

Visit our Website for
auction details & previews



1709 August folded lettersheet from St. John's to Liverpool - the Earliest Outgoing Mail from Newfoundland, in private hands, bearing postal markings.



A fabulous 6½-Pence Newfoundland inland to U.S. port packet rate with bisection franking, one of only four recorded.



Exceptional cover from St. Pierre & Miquelon with double franking - Canada Small Queen & Newfoundland Decimal stamps, a unique franking.



The magnificent pence bisect cover mailed during the interim decimal period to U.S.

Presenting the comprehensive Newfoundland postal history collections, formed by Colin Lewis. Spanning from early mails to the turn of the century, it features domestic mail, ERDs, rates to B.N.A. Provinces, United States, United Kingdom and beyond, along with incoming mail. Collectors will be delighted to find a remarkable showing of early unpaid and prepaid mails, letters from the French Shore, an in-depth coverage of Decimal period to the late 1870s, among other areas. Numerous rarities are present – often these being the very first time we have had the pleasure to offer.



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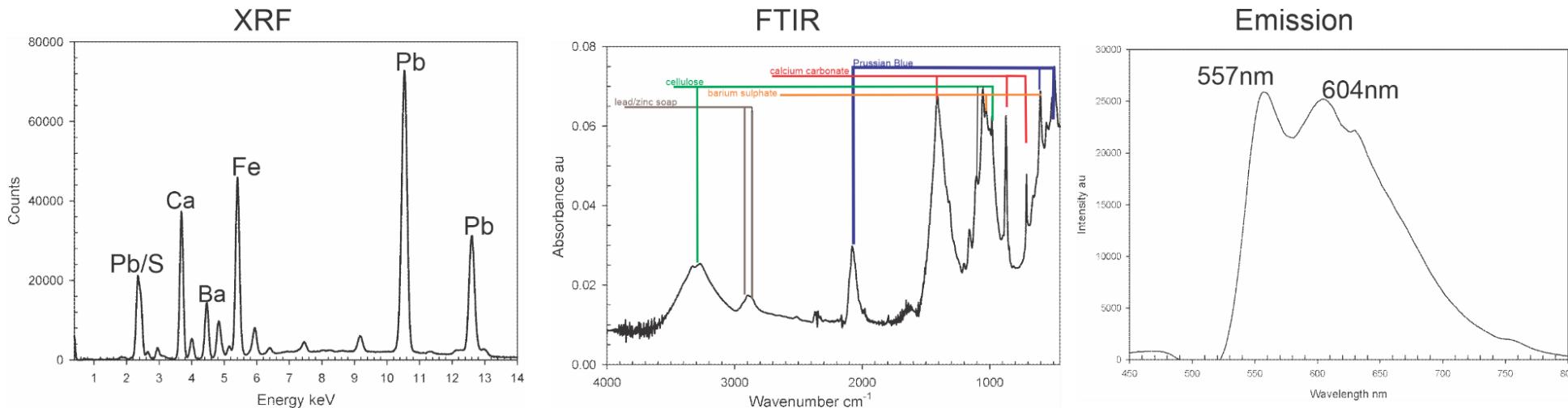
PAID ADVERTISEMENT



The Inks of the Newfoundland Royal Family Issue Circa 1900

by Richard Judge

In 1897-1901 the American Bank Note Company produced a handsome set of stamps depicting the Royal Family during that period. In this study, the inks of the issue will be examined using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy, Attenuated Total Reflectance Fourier Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and Resolved Laser Induced Emission (Emission) spectroscopy. XRF gives information about the elements present in the ink, paper and gum. FTIR allows the identification of the molecular compounds in the ink. Emission will indicate the presence of fluorescing organic inks. An example of the spectrum from each spectroscopy is shown below.



The following is a brief discussion of the elemental and molecular composition of the inks of this issue. Around the 1900's, the quality of the pigments used by the security printers improved along with an increase in the number of organic based synthetic dyes. For this series of stamps, the 1¢ rose carmine and the 4¢ violet show fluorescence consistent with pigments made from synthetic dyes



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The Inks of the Newfoundland Royal Family Issue Circa 1900

Stamp	Chrome Yellow	Iron as Sienna/Umber	Iron as Prussian Blue	Zinc White	Barium sulphate	Lead	Mercury	Organic Dyes
Scott 78/NSSC 69 ½¢ Note 1		M	H Umber	L	trace	M	M	0
Scott 79/NSSC 70 1¢ Note 2		0	0	0	VH	M	M	0
Scott 80/NSSC 71 1¢ Note 3		M	0	M	L	H	M	0
Scott 81/NSSC 72 2¢ Note 4		H	0	0	0	M	H	0
Minium								
Figure 1: Bar charts showing the presence of various elements in the inks of the Newfoundland Royal Family Issue Circa 1900. The x-axis lists elements: Ca, Cr, Fe, Zn, Ba, Pb, Hg. The y-axis represents the intensity of the peaks. The charts show the following approximate peak intensities:								
Scott 78/NSSC 69 (Note 1): Fe is the most intense peak (dark red bar). Other peaks are present at lower intensities.								
Scott 79/NSSC 70 (Note 2): Fe is the most intense peak (dark red bar). Other peaks are present at lower intensities.								
Scott 80/NSSC 71 (Note 3): Fe is the most intense peak (dark blue bar). Other peaks are present at lower intensities.								
Scott 81/NSSC 72 (Note 4): Pb is the most intense peak (orange bar). Other peaks are present at lower intensities.								

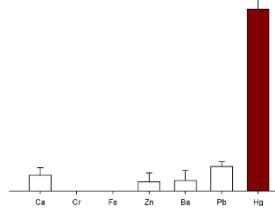
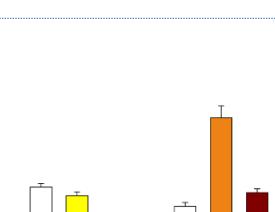
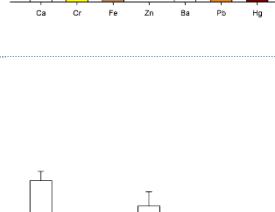
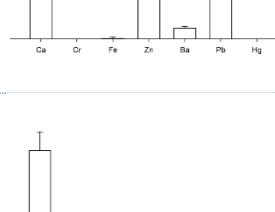
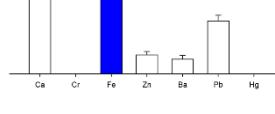


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The Inks of the Newfoundland Royal Family Issue Circa 1900

Stamp	Chrome Yellow	Iron as Sienna/Umber	Iron as Prussian Blue	Zinc White	Barium sulphate	Lead	Mercury	Organic Dyes
Scott 82/NSSC 73 2¢ Note 5	0	0	0	L	L	L	VH	
Scott 83/NSSC 74 3¢ Note 6	L	VL	0	0	L	M	L	
Scott 84/NSSC 75 4¢ Note 7	0	0	0	H	L	M	0	
Scott 85/NSSC 76 5¢ Note 8	0	0	VH	L	L	M	0	
								



The Inks of the Newfoundland Royal Family Issue Circa 1900

Notes:

1: ½¢ The shade is described as olive green in the Trajan Canada Specialized Stamp Catalogue (TCSSC). The FTIR confirms the presence of Prussian blue and chrome yellow to give a base green shade. These two pigments combined with brown give the olive green shade. The XRF spectrum shows high iron signal. Since a brown pigment is needed to give the final olive green shade, the pigment is likely 'Burnt Sienna' or 'Burnt Umber'. The latter is thought to be present based on a comparison of the FTIR traces from the spectra of the two powders. The Burnt Umber peak at 667 cm^{-1} is absent in the Burnt Sienna plot but it is present in the spectrum of the stamp ink.

2: 1¢ The shade is described as carmine rose in TCSSC. The XRF spectrum is remarkably simple, with no indication of coloured pigments. Experimentally, elements with atomic numbers from hydrogen (H) to sodium (Na) cannot be seen by the XRF instrument. Consequently, any organic dyes that contain only combinations of carbon (C), nitrogen (N), oxygen (O) and hydrogen will not contribute to the elements seen by XRF spectrometer. Further, the high colour strength of organic pigments and consequent low concentration in the ink usually precludes positive identification by FTIR. The calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) and cellulose peaks hide the contribution from the dye. However, the presence of organic dyes is signaled by the presence of peaks in the resolved fluorescence spectrum. In this experiment, the stamps are irradiated with light from a 405 nm diode laser. For the 1¢ rose carmine, a peak at wavelengths 557 nm and a second peak at 605 nm are seen. The two peaks are of comparable intensity. Wavelength alone is insufficient for positive identification of the two dye based pigments. Although most organic dyes contain only H, C, N and O, a percentage contain heavier elements as part of their molecular structure. That is the case here. A weak peak in the XRF spectrum is from bromine (Br). A common dye, eosin Y, contains bromine and has a maximum emission in solution at approximately 550 nm¹. Eosin pigments were starting to be introduced at the end of the 19th century. The identity of the compound responsible for the second low energy peak can only be speculated on. However, the emission frequency suggests a deeper red shade and the emission frequency of 605 nm is consistent with a rhodamine type dye². These dyes were in wide use in the late 1890's³. Finally, the excessive level of zinc in the ink, as indicated by the XRF spectrum, is likely responsible for unusually strong linseed oil peaks. See the summary for the violet 4¢ stamp below for further discussion.

3: 1¢ The shade is described as yellow green in TCSSC Scott Number 80. The FTIR spectrum gives clear evidence of the green shade produced by a mixture of Prussian blue and Chrome yellow. An excess of Chrome yellow shades the green towards yellow. The XRF shows prominent peaks from both chromium and iron. The three white pigments are likely lithopone (a mixture of white zinc oxide and white barium sulphate), limestone (calcium carbonate) and lead white (basic lead carbonate). The FTIR gives strong evidence for barium sulphate and calcium carbonate. Lead white is signaled by a weak peak at 681 cm^{-1} . A shade variation is noted for this stamp in all three catalogues. With the limited number of stamps studied, there is no evidence of a different pigment used to justify an additional shade. The shade variations would likely be caused by either higher levels of Prussian blue or lower levels of Chrome yellow. In addition, the shade variations of Prussian blue itself are due to different pigment particle size and method of pigment synthesis and would further shift the perceived shade.

4: 2¢ The shade is described as orange in TCSSC Scott Number 81. The high level of chromium seen in the XRF spectrum is confirmed to be chrome yellow from the FTIR. Calcium carbonate and barium sulphate account for the moderate levels of Ca and Ba seen in the XRF spectrum respectively again from the FTIR. The emission spectrum intensity for this stamp is at background level, suggesting the absence of a strongly emitting organic dye. To achieve an orange shade, one or more of the remaining elements seen in the XRF spectrum need to signal a red compound. The Pb present in the XRF may signal the presence of red minium (red lead, lead tetroxide, Pb_3O_4), yellow or red litharge (lead(II) oxide, PbO) or white lead (basic lead carbonate, PbCO_3 $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$). The presence of litharge is unlikely since the orange or red shade requires iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) to tint it red⁴. Iron is at or below the detection limit of the XRF spectrometer and one can conclude that iron compounds are not contributing to the orange shade. The remaining candidate is minium. A weak peak at 672 cm^{-1} , mixed within a large number of other peaks in this region, only gives weak confirmation of this compound. As usual, the white lead is expected to be in the ink as a soap and as a shade intensity moderator.

1 (<https://www.aatbio.com/fluorescence-excitation-emission-spectrum-graph-viewer/eosin>)

2 Conservation & Art Materials Encyclopedia Online: https://cameo.mfa.org/wiki/Rhodamine_B

3 Ferretti, Adele, et al, "Shedding light on the composition and degradation mechanism of dyes in historical ink's collection (19th-20th century)",

Dyes and Pigments, Volume 220, 2023, pp. 111672



The Inks of the Newfoundland Royal Family Issue Circa 1900

-Conclusion

5:2¢ The shade is described as vermillion in TCSSC Scott Number 82. With exceptional levels of mercury (Hg) seen in the XRF spectrum, the shade designation is appropriate. With the absence of iron and low levels of lead, the primary pigment is cinnabar (vermillion). The possible contribution of red lead cannot be ruled out. The FTIR spectrum does contain a weak peak at 672 cm^{-1} . Minium could have been added to shade the strong orange-vermillion colour. The presence of vermillion cannot be confirmed by the FTIR instrument used here as absorption occurs at wavenumbers lower than the instrument's practical cutoff of 450 cm^{-1} ⁵. Calcium carbonate and barium sulphate account for the Ca and Ba seen in the XRF spectrum. After correction from the interference of a weak L line of mercury in the XRF spectrum, zinc is present in the ink. It is likely present as lithopone or as zinc white.

6: 3¢ The shade is described as orange in TCSSC Scott Number 83 or as red orange for Scott Number 83c. The shade variation is not listed in the NSSC catalogue. The XRF spectrum is like that of orange 2¢, Scott 81. The mercury content is lower, but the lead content is much higher. A small iron signal is seen for this stamp. The XRF peak height ratio of Ca to Ba from the two white pigments, calcium carbonate and barium sulphate, is strongly variable with the dominant peak not always calcium. The calcium levels for this issue are the lowest of the other members of the set. The FTIR spectra are remarkably similar for the two orange stamps. However, two additional peaks at 518 cm^{-1} and 430 cm^{-1} confirm the presence of Burnt Sienna or Burnt Umber in the 3¢ and account for the iron peak in the XRF spectrum. Like the ½¢ stamp, Burnt Umber is the more suitable choice since a weak peak is seen at 667 cm^{-1} . The mercury peak in the XRF spectrum is undoubtedly signaling the presence of cinnabar (vermillion). Finally, the high lead peak seen in the XRF spectrum is likely a combination of white lead and one of minium or red litharge. The latter is the more likely candidate given the presence of iron². A combination of brown Burnt Umber, vermillion and red lead gives this stamp its distinctive shade. Although most catalogues list two distinctive shades with separate catalogue numbers, the XRF spectra of the 6 copies showed all spectra to overlap each other with no extraneous lines.

7: 4¢ The shade is described as violet in TCSSC Scott Number 84. Except for Pb, the XRF spectrum and the FTIR give evidence for the white pigments, calcium carbonate and lithopone (a mixture of barium sulphate and zinc oxide). The lead present in the ink is likely lead white but may also be minium and is present to possibly add a red component to the violet shade. The emission from the stamp is low with a peak at 658nm and a second much weaker peak estimated at 487 nm, close to the filter cut off frequency. The 658 nm peak is consistent with the pigment 'crystal violet' in use during this time. The literature value of 640 nm is close to that observed⁶. The second peak in the emission spectrum may be due to an artifact of the experimental setup as the peak is overlayed by the instrument background fluorescence. A pair of strong peaks in the FTIR spectrum at 2918 and 2847 cm^{-1} and a peak at 1540 cm^{-1} are due to the ink carrier (likely linseed oil). These peaks are at identical frequencies as seen for the 1c carmine rose stamp. The unusual intensity and the shifting of the carbonyl peak from 1740 cm^{-1} may be a function of the excessive level of zinc in the ink as evidenced by the XRF spectrum, a common factor for both stamps.

8: 5¢ The shade is described as blue in TCSSC Scott Number 84. The FTIR confirms the presence of calcium carbonate and barium sulphate. The presence of zinc suggests the use of lithopone (barium sulphate and zinc oxide) as a moderating pigment. The strong Prussian Blue peak at 2086 cm^{-1} in the FTIR spectrum explains the high level of iron seen in the XRF spectrum. No other dyes or coloured pigments are thought to be present. The lead is likely lead-white either as an ink soap or as an additional moderating pigment.

4 Brittain, Harry G. "Evolution of the Ink and Paper Composition in the Stamps of the 1893 Columbian Issues", Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on Analytical Methods in Philately, Institute of Analytical Philately, Inc. Akron, OH. Nov 2020. p. 10

5 Franquelo, M.L. et al, "Comparison between micro-Raman and micro-FTIR spectroscopy techniques for the characterization of pigments from Southern Spain". Cultural Heritage. J. Mol. Struct. **2009**, 924–926, pp. 404–412,

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NEWFOUNDLAND NEWSLETTER

BNAPS NEWFOUNDLAND STUDY GROUP

Number 202
Jan. – March 2026
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Financial Statement as of December 31, 2025

	Item	Debit	Credit
Jan 1, 2025	Balance Forward from Previous Year		\$2,219.36
	BNAPS Stipend for 2024		100.00
	BNAPS Membership Voucher Redemptions		15.00
	34 Membership Dues for 2025		295.55
	Membership Dues paid in Advance for 2026 - 2029		85.56
	Donations		78.40
	Advertising Revenue		<u>187.50</u>
	Service Charges (cheques, bank, PayPal etc.)	2.81	
	Newsletter Postage (4 regular, 9 special issues)	272.81	
	Paper and Copying	276.18	
	Misc. Stationery and Postage	<u>0.00</u>	
	Totals	\$551.80	\$762.01
Dec. 31, 2025	Balance on Hand		\$2,429.57

----- **Membership Application / Change of Information Form** -----

BNAPS Newfoundland Study Group

Name: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____ **Email:** _____

Telephone: (Home) : _____ (Office) : _____

Annual dues: Canadian Dollars \$5.00 e-mail, \$10.00 mailed paper copy
US Dollars \$5.00 e-mail, \$10.00 mailed paper copy
International £3.00 e-mail, £12.00 mailed paper copy

Please make your cheque or money order payable to:

BNAPS Newfoundland Study Group

care of the Treasurer

Martin Goebel, 13 O'Mara Place, St. John's NL A1A 5B7, Canada
goebel@nf.sympatico.ca

All new members are requested to kindly remit a copy of this form for accounting and mailing. Thank you!



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