

the
pence
issue
of

By ROBERT H. PRATT

(conclusion)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Covers

The first issue presents no problems and offers little information by its use. This is also true of the orange second issue except for one cover I have, dated at St. John's, August 15, 1860, which proves that the 4d and probably all values were available at that time. However, the 3d and 5d of the June 1860 printings could be delineated by usage. The early usage of the 3d stamp as reported by King would indicate that some covers should exist with dates in 1857 and 1858, as a total of almost 3,000 had been dispensed by December 31, 1858. By 1860 at least 7,000 to 8,000 of the original shipment of 16,000 should have been used up. By the end of 1861 probably all of the first printing were gone.

The 5d on the other hand showed a phenomenally low sale of only 84 out of 11,000 originally printed, to December 31, 1858. Early 5d covers should therefore date from beyond 1858.

This report of usage would tend to prove the validity of the 3d order for shipment in 1860 and make one wonder why only 6,000 were shipped. It also causes one to question the order for 20,000 5d on the same invoice. Could the printing record be correct — 40,000 3d and 3,000 5d — and the invoice records wrong? (6,000 3d and 20,000 5d).

If this usage were true, there would then be another reason for ordering 20,000 5d in 1861 instead of the 3d. After the July 1861 shipment under the above assumption, we would have:

3d — 16,000, 40,000 + 0 Total 56,000
5d — 11,000, 3,000 + 20,000 Total 34,000

Including the shipment of November 30, 1861 of 50,000 3d and 10,000 5d, there would be a total of:

3d — 56,000 + 50,000 Total 106,000
5d — 34,000 + 10,000 Total 44,000

The 1889 remainders of the 1,029 3d should therefore come from the last printing and those of the 17,205 5d from the last two.

Stamp Color Indicators

There are certain printings which will help associate stamps to printings by means of the colors of certain values.

The 1d and the 5d were printed together twice. These were the only times the 1d was printed. The 1857 printing of the 1d and the 5d not only was on the distinctive paper 'A', but was in the purple-brown color (S.G. 81). The numbers shown are color numbers, not catalogue. The second dual printing came in November 1861. Here the 1d was in the brown color (S.G. 91) and the 5d varied from brown to chocolate (S.G. 82). The scarce 1d red-brown (S.G. 84) also falls in this group.

The so-called scarlet vermilion (S.G. red 11) and the orange (S.G. red-orange 17) are distinctive enough by themselves. They were printed in September 1856 and June 1860. The 1d and the 3d and 5d do not appear in these colors. There is one exception of which Dan Meyerson and I have a copy. This is a 1d in light orange on Stacey

Wise paper, which could be an unrecorded proof. A lone printing of the 8d in November 1861 helps to determine the colors and papers used for this last printing. The shades I have seen are what I should call bright rose (S.G. rose 5). This stamp appears on the opaque to semi-opaque, Stacey Wise paper 'C' in several shades. All, however, seem to have more blue in the ink than the July 1861 printing, and therefore appear brighter. All other values printed in this color at this time should have the same general appearance.

The Inks

Inks at this period were made of hand-ground pigments and were compounded as needed. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that pigments from printings spaced apart in time would have distinguishable colors even if they used the same formulation. The colors probably even varied during one day due to incomplete mixing or possible oxidization or drying.

To study this factor, I shall divide the produced stamps into two groups:

1. The 3d. 2. The 1d and 5d.

Group 1

The 3d according to the invoice records had four printings. They were all separated in time, so different compoundings of ink would be used. Therefore, four distinctive colors should be found. I have studied a number of these stamps, and so far I have been able to distinguish only three different colors of printings.

The first printing can always be identified because of the paper. Examples found of the mesh paper 'A' are all of a yellowish-green shade. Under ultraviolet light this shade takes on a deeper green hue.

The second color appears only on opaque paper 'B'. The color is just slightly lighter than the first printing. However, under ultraviolet light the color becomes a distinctive brownish-green. It can easily be told from the other colors. The paper shows dull grey under ultraviolet.

The third color is a much darker green and appears on paper 'C'; under ultraviolet light the color appears as a black-green.

When studying these colors under ultraviolet, a non-reflecting background such as a brown manila file folder or wrapping paper should be used.



*Trimmed die proof;
note uncleared corners*

I can only identify three colors, therefore three printings — and this finding lends support to the statement made earlier that the third printing should be the 5d instead of 3d.

Group 2

According to the records there should only be three printings of the 5d. Therefore, there should only be three distinctive color groups. My studies lead me to believe there are four. Bertram Poole in his *Postage Stamps of Newfoundland* also confirms this observation.

The first and fourth printings should be easily identifiable, as these are the only times that the 1d and 5d were printed together. Also, these were the only times the 1d was printed.

The printing as usual is identifiable by the paper 'A' and the color. The identification violet-brown fits this color very well. Stanley Gibbons calls it purple-brown (S.G. 81).

The last printing shows up in only two colors for the 1d, a brown (S.G. 91) with a rather dull appearance, and the scarce red-brown (S.G. 84). Stanley Gibbons calls the first one chocolate brown. The 5d in some cases matches this color but evidently the ink ran low; and, rather than mix a new batch, some rose ink was added to supplement the supply. The 5d shows gradual changes from brown (S.G. 91) to a color chocolate (S.G. 82) just a little browner than the red-brown (S.G. 84). This latter is the color of the 1d (Scott 16) which I believe was printed last to fill out the four sheets short that showed up in the printing records, and was made by adding rose to the brown ink.

And here we come to the trouble spot. For the second printing in June 1860, I have found that a definite shade of light brown or tan with little or no blue in the

color was used. This is the only color that appears on the opaque 'B' paper with a dull finish under ultraviolet light. It seems to be very scarce. In the Stanley Gibbons color chart it is lighter than the brown (S.G. 91). The *Reinhold Colour Atlas* calls it 'Somalis' while the last printing 1d would be called 'Madeira'.

The second distinctive color, which I assign to the July 3, 1861 printing, is an almost rose stamp I label brown-rose, but on the Stanley Gibbons chart it is venetian red (S.G. 13). It is like the color of a dark 2d or 1sh, and is not a derivative of the brown colors in the fourth printing. Used, it shows up in substantial quantities. It appears in two shades, venetian red, and a darker shade not quite red-brown (S.G. 84).

When considering used stamps, fading must be taken into account. All of the 5d show definite fading and I have even seen the first issue in a color very similar to a faded last printing brown. The paper, of course, identified it. The last printing fades to almost a tan color.

Remainders

Donald A. King in his 'Stamps of Newfoundland', (*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, November 30, 1894) reports that in 1889 an inventory of pence issue stamps showed the following quantities:

3d — 1,029, 5d — 18,141

This causes one to wonder what happened to the 3d, from 1865 onward when cents became the coin of the land. A number of

the 3d must have been used for postage within the colony, and covers from 1869 prove this. There was a scarcity of 5c stamps between the brown and black issues. How many of these values were used for postage? A very good question!

In conclusion, then, we come to two possibilities:

(a) Either the printing record or the invoice record is correct for the 3d and 5d on June 2, 1860; and

(b) Neither the printing record nor the invoice record is correct for the printing of June 22, 1861.

These possibilities are based on the assumption that the scarce 1d red-brown comes from the four sheets invoiced November 30, 1861, but not recorded as printed November 23, 1861; and that a typesetting error caused inversion of the quantity printed and quantity good of the 3d on November 23, 1861, which would make the printing and invoicing records agree.

I therefore give you three new tables:

Table IV — Which assumes that the printing of June 2, 1860 is correct and the invoice record wrong for the 3d and 5d.

Table V — As IV but assumes that the 5d was printed June 22, 1861, in a quantity of 20,000 and not the 3d as indicated.

Table VI — As V but assumes the 3d and 5d quantities invoiced June 15, 1860 are correct.

Possibly these assumptions will be hard to agree with, but because of the factors discussed herein, I do believe them to be possibilities.

TABLE IV

Date Invoiced	1d	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	6½d	8d	1s
October 3, 1856	70,000	3,000	16,000	5,000	11,000	5,000	2,000	8,000	2,000
June 15, 1860	—	5,000	40,000	5,000	3,000	10,000	—	—	1,000
July 11, 1861	—	5,000	40,000	15,000	—	20,000	5,000	—	10,000
November 30, 1861	10,080	5,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
TOTALS:	80,080	18,000	146,000	45,000	24,000	85,000	17,000	18,000	28,000
GRAND TOTAL	461,080								
Remainders	—	—	1,029	18,141	17,205	29,937	4,776	4,165	14,076

It is obvious from a study of table IV that not enough 5d stamps were printed, as the remainders would go all the way back to the first issue. The full sheets I have seen come from the last and my third printings. Therefore, more 5d stamps than

shown must have been printed. Also there are far too many 3d stamps for the remainders even with a large usage after 1865. The grand total is greater than the original data.

TABLE V

Date Invoiced	1d	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	6½d	8d	1s
October 3, 1865	70,000	3,000	16,000	5,000	11,000	5,000	2,000	8,000	2,000
June 15, 1860	—	5,000	40,000	5,000	3,000	10,000	—	—	1,000
July 11, 1861	—	5,000	—	15,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	—	10,000
November 30, 1861	10,080	5,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
TOTALS:	80,080	18,000	106,000	45,000	44,000	85,000	17,000	18,000	28,000
GRAND TOTAL	441,080								
Remainders	—	—	1,029	18,141	17,205	29,937	4,776	4,165	14,076

This table V is the next logical transposition of the values. The only disturbing fact is that the grand total is 17,000 stamps greater than the invoice records show. This would mean Perkins, Bacon would be short changed on payments, and this could have happened. This table gives substance to the data I have presented on remainders;

the large number of used 3d 1860 printing found, the smaller number of 5d 1860 printing found, the large number of used 5d third printing found, the 1d red-brown, the large use of the 3d after 1860, and shows three printings of the 3d and four printings of the 5d. It is probable that these were the actual quantities sent.

TABLE VI

Date Invoiced	1d	2d	3d	4d	5d	6d	6½d	8d	1sh
October 3, 1856	70,000	3,000	16,000	5,000	11,000	5,000	2,000	8,000	2,000
June 15, 1860	—	5,000	6,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	—	—	1,000
July 11, 1861	—	5,000	—	15,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	—	10,000
November 30, 1861	10,080	5,000	50,000	20,000	10,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
TOTALS:	80,080	18,000	72,000	45,000	61,000	85,000	17,000	18,000	28,000
GRAND TOTAL	424,080								
Remainders:	—	—	1,029	18,141	17,205	29,937	4,776	4,165	14,076

This, my last table, makes the grand total of stamps invoiced now agree with the original data and solves the money problem. There are now too few 3d stamps to cover the increased usage after 1860 and far too many 5d stamps. The July 1861 shipment did not reach the colony until December 1861. The November shipment arrived in January 1862. By this time the 3d would have been well depleted. In all other factors it agrees with table V.

I am forced to conclude, therefore, that table V is the correct one and that Perkins, Bacon, did not get all of the money that they should have. This means adoption of

the quantities printed in June 1860 and changing the 3d quantities of 1861 to 5d.

I am sure this presentation will raise many questions, and I hope also well-founded answers. One thought still plagues me: Why were so many 1d stamps ordered in 1857? The quantity seems extreme.

My proposal for the catalogue now follows. How 31 different identifiable stamps can be sandwiched into 24 spaces, I do not propose to solve; but here they are — and a new rarity, the 5d light brown, of the second printing, has been added to the list. Note that the colors in parentheses are

THE FOUR PRINTINGS

1st PRINTING — 1857

On white opaque soft wove paper with mesh

Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart	Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart
1d Violet-brown	(purple-brown)	6d Scarlet-vermilion	(red)
2d Scarlet-vermilion	(red)	6½d Scarlet-vermilion	(red)
3d Yellow-green	(myrtle-green)	8d Scarlet-vermilion	(red)
4d Scarlet-vermilion	(red)	1sh Scarlet-vermilion	(red)
5d Violet-brown	(purple-brown)		

2nd PRINTING — JUNE 1860

On dull white opaque hard wove paper watermarked Stacey Wise 1858, a portion showing on some stamps

Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart	Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart
2d Orange	(red-orange)	5d Light brown (tan)	(brown)
3d Green	(myrtle-green)	6d Orange	(red-orange)
4d Orange	(red-orange)	1sh Orange	(red-orange)

3rd PRINTING — JULY 1861

On yellowish-opaque to semi-opaque paper with occasional watermark

Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart	Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart
2d Dull rose	(lake brown to venetian red)	6d Dull rose	(venetian red)
4d Dull rose	(venetian red)	6½d Dull rose	(venetian red)
5d Rose-brown—dark rose-brown	(venetian red—red-brown)	1sh Dull rose	(venetian red)

4th PRINTING — NOVEMBER 1861

On white opaque to semi-opaque hard wove paper with occasional watermark

Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart	Catalogue	S.G. Color Chart
1d Brown	(chocolate)	6d Bright rose	(rose)
2d Bright rose	(rose)	6½d Bright rose	(rose)
3d Deep green	(myrtle green)	8d Bright rose	(rose)
4d Bright rose	(rose)	1sh Bright rose	(rose)
5d Brown to chocolate	(brown to chocolate)	1d Brown rose	(reddish-brown)

those shown in Stanley Gibbons' *Color Guide for Stamp Collectors—1965*. Editor's note: The new Gibbons' *Stamp Color Key*, a plastic-bound set of 200 color swaths on strips of card, no longer uses the above numbers but the original 100 colors of the earlier chart have not been changed.

This listing makes no reference to the 1s orange on laid paper, which exists, but is believed to be a proof, or the 1d orange on Stacey Wise paper, which I believe to be a color trial proof.

I also wish to acknowledge the assistance of Arnold Strange whose dusty research into the De Wormes notes and files at no. 41 Devonshire Place has turned up the information that on June 2, 1860, 85 sheets of the 3d and 512 of the 5d were sent to be gummed (6,000—3d, 20,000—5d) which agrees with the quoted invoice re-

ords. I cannot agree with Arnold's findings that the printing records are wrong, because of the large number of used second printing 3d found, and the small number of used and mint 5d light brown to be found. Perhaps the quoted invoice data came from the gumming records!

He also confirmed the printing of 80 sheets of 1d (9,600 stamps) on November 23, 1861, 650 sheets of 3d (not 625) on the same date (52,000 stamps) and that there was no value shown on the printing record for 500 sheets June 22, 1861. The 3d was, therefore, a gues.

Sir John Wilson has helped by allowing me to confirm the 5d 'cancelled' as being the rose-brown color, thus fixing the June 1861 color and by determining that the 'specimen' stamps are all from the November 1861 printings.