



Edited for the Postal Stationery Society by  
Peter van Gelder

Issue No. 13

February 1999



Puffin postal card from Canada (see p.21)

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## USEFUL ADDRESSES

SECRETARY	David Taylor Smith, 23 Britannia Road, Norwich, Norfolk, ENGLAND.
TREASURER	Sam Barkley, 77 Rathmore Heights, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, NORTHERN IRELAND, BT436NQ.
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AUCTION ORGANISER	Tony Chilton, 56 Framfield Road, Mitcham, Surrey, ENGLAND.
NEWSLETTER PRODUCER	John Barker, 35 Portia Avenue, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands, ENGLAND.

Our Publicity Officer is Colin Baker. Our A.B.P.S. Representative is Michael Smith.

# Editorial



As you tread what seems to be previously untrodden ground, have you ever had the feeling that perhaps someone else has been along there before you? Maybe Scott felt that, as he approached the South Pole only to find that Amundsen had preceded him.

Our Society was founded in 1992 - but was it the first such society in Britain? I have found three references that make me think not. The "Stamp Collectors' Annual" for 1958 lists a postal stationery study group, naming its Secretary as D. Avery, 20 North Street, Beeston, Nottingham. Similar information is given by James Negus in the "Stamp Lover" for December 1959. Then the "Philatelic Literature Review (from the U.S.A.) refers in 1965 to "Postal Stationery Society of Great Britain Bulletin Nos. 1-36".

So if any reader can fill in information about this predecessor of ours, I should be most interested to hear from him or her!

Turning to the present, please note that I remain glad to receive articles for publication. They must please be typed (or written in block capitals), preferably with a good illustration or two. Preferred length is up to 1,000 words - longer efforts will normally need to be split by the author or by me into two parts. This Editorial also gives me a chance to thank all those who have contributed articles to nos. 1 to 13 of "P.S."

Peter van Gelder

## SOCIETY CALENDAR 1999

- Saturday 3rd April 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London E.C.1.  
"Selected Aspects of British Postal Stationery", talk/display by Alan Huggins.  
Also, members' talks/displays - you are invited to bring 6 (min.) to 30 (max.) pages of postal stationery to show.
- Saturday 3rd July MIDPEX, at the Midland Sports Centre for the Disabled, 1 Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry. Our Society will again have a stand, to publicise our activities & as a meeting point for all members attending. Our co-ordinator will be John Barker, who will give any further details in June' Newsletter.
- Saturday 16th October 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Str., London E.C.1.  
A.G.M. & auction.  
Also, a talk/display - the subject & speaker will be announced in June's Newsletter.

For location of the British Philatelic Centre,  
please see map on p.10.

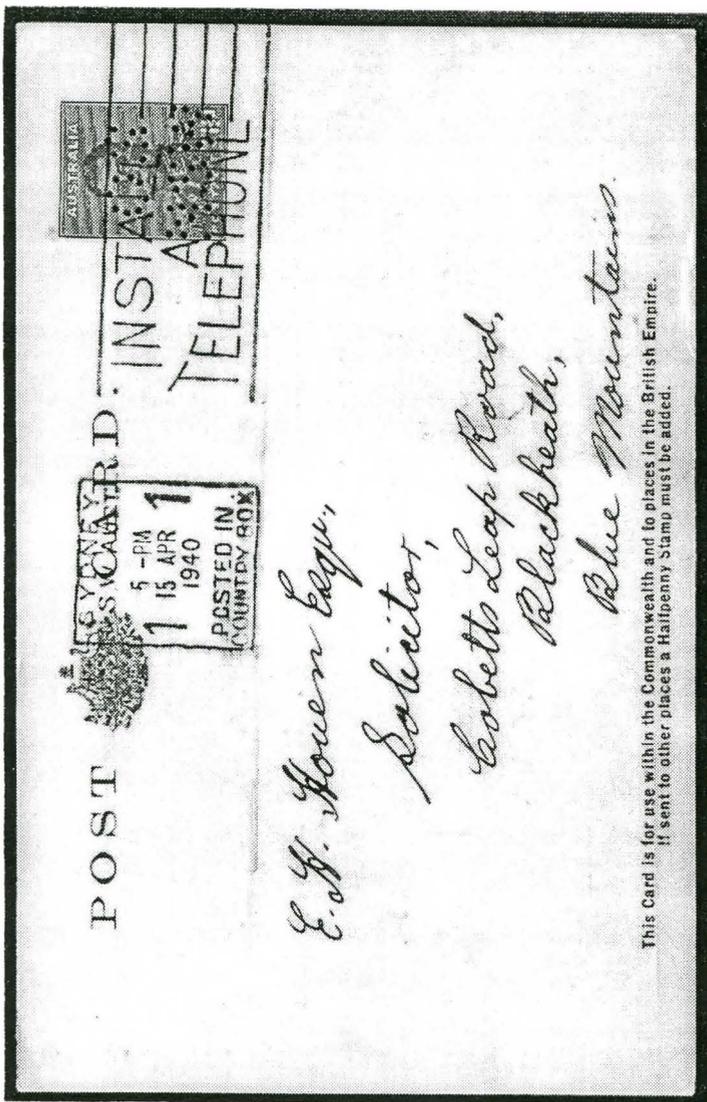
# Auction Action



A sale held by Premier Philatelic Auctions in Australia on 29th May 1998 included almost 300 individually offered items of postal stationery. Not surprisingly strength was in the Australian material. Lot 559 was a KGV 2d violet envelope estimated at \$100 (Australian). Despite being defective, this rare item sold for \$350. Two copies of the 5d lettercard with Royal Show overprint (lots 574 & 575) realised \$135 each.

Highlight of the postal cards was lot 592, the KGVI 1½d with "OS/NSW" perfin. Described as superb used, this was knocked down at \$290, almost treble the estimate. Issues from the Australian colonies were in demand: a mere cut-out of Western Australia's 1d envelope large die (lot 824) went for \$54.

The sale included a selection of aerogrammes from many countries. Formular issues from Sarawak, the Solomons & Zanzibar all attracted keen bidding. This auction firm have stated that they "are particularly interested in catering for the stationery market", which is backed up by their having joined our Society!



The last Australian postal card to be perforated for official use in New South Wales. This example realised \$290 in the Premier P.A. sale reported here (lot 592).

# ARTICLES

## A FASCINATING REPAIR JOB

by Edgard Pockele

I think it useful to show this mess which resulted in a non-intended yet fascinating postal stationery item.

Mr Weber from Brussels sends an inland sender's + reply card to his friend in Shanghai. The sender's part bears an extra 5c stamp to make up the correct rate (10c). So far so good.

Mr Five in China, happy to receive a message from his friend, separates the sender's from the reply card, takes his pen and starts to read, making ready to reply. Alas, Mr Weber has asked him *not* to separate, and to add extra stamps for the correct rate for the card to be returned, pointing out that the reply part bears only a 5c stamp (i.e. inland Belgian rate). This "fantasie", he writes, is for George's collection. So Mr Five, realising his mistake, starts to repair the two cards, putting both fronts facing up, joining them with glue and thus creating a stiff, unfolded card.

This combination, however, could no longer be considered a postcard but needed to be treated as a letter and to bear the rate imposed by the Chinese post. Why? I see two possible reasons:-  
(i) the sender's part was not supposed to remain attached if the reply part was used, &/or  
(ii) the stiff, unfolded card was no longer considered a postcard, thus commanding letter rate.

Let us look at the reply more carefully. The 5c Belgian imprinted stamp (inland rate) accounted for the 1c Chinese inland postcard rate. The Chinese letter rate was 10c. So there is 1c prepaid by the Belgian stamp, plus 9c in Chinese stamps added.

Dat opschrift mag doorgesluisd worden.



*Belgique*  
*M. J. W. de B.*

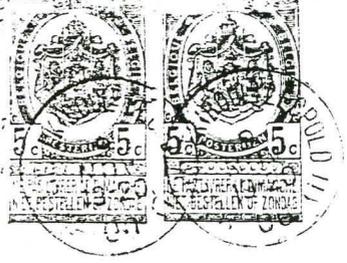
*Donlevard Kortrijk II 192*  
*Monsieur J. de B.*



POSTKAART

Avec réponse. Met antwoord.

(Côte reserve à l'adresse. — Zijde naar het ains)

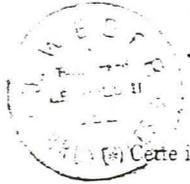


*M. J. W. de B.*

*Emile Fivé*

*211e Sei-tae Ho Lane*

*Shanghai*  
*(China)*



(\*) Cette inscription peut être biffée. — Dat opschrift mag doorgesluisd worden.

Mon cher Emile,  
 Les journaux sont partis, j'en  
 ai même comme il seyait que  
 j'inscrive tes honores dans un  
 livre sainte & que tu es main-  
 tenant remis de toutes les é-  
 motions. Je t'embrasse  
 Père - tu avais l'obligance de  
 me retourner la présente carte  
 sous la librairie de la carte  
 réponse & en y collant un  
timbre pour la valeur de  
 5 centimes sur enveloppe  
 le port. Timbre de la date  
 En cette fantaisie me sert  
 au à la coller celui de Georges.  
 Merci d'avance, & bon des honores  
 de notre part à la famille.  
 Ton dévoué  
 J. M. M.

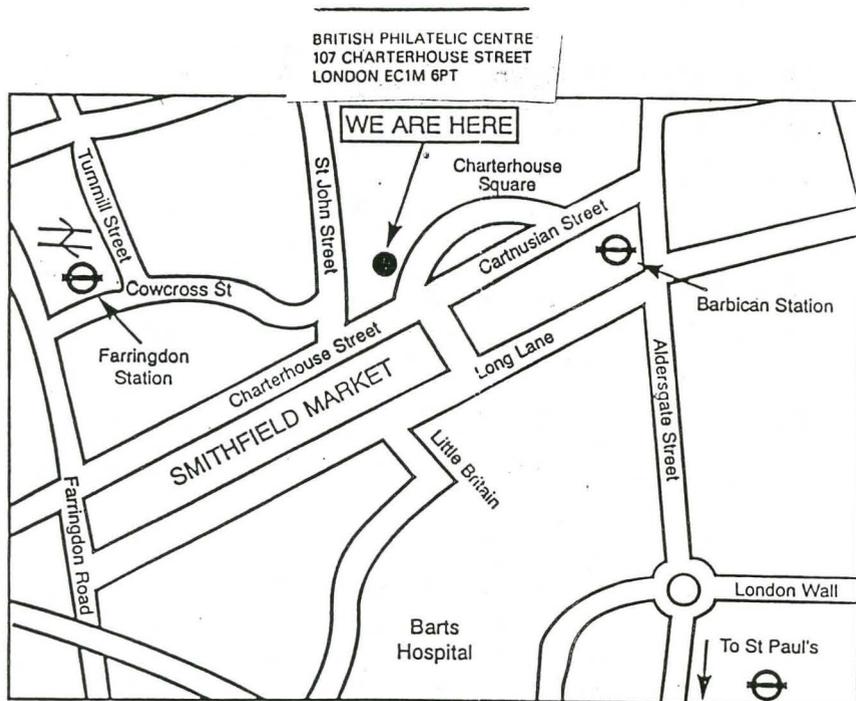
Merci beaucoup pour les journaux  
 & le soin que me font beaucoup  
 de plaisir, et pour la correspon-  
 dance et ceux-ci à l'adresse  
de Hongshan (Chine). Je  
 pour pour cet endroit dans quelques  
 jours. Mille choses amicales à ta  
 famille & P. cordialement  
 à toutes.



Je t'embrasse ta famille & te remercie  
 de t'occuper de moi & de m'envoyer  
 ces journaux.

The Chinese cancelled their own stamps but did not cancel the 5c imprinted Belgian stamp. This seems strange, but I suspect it was the correct way to handle such matters. China was not part of the U.P.U. at that time, so the card was handed over to the French P.O. in Shanghai for forwarding. There it received two 10c stamps, which were postmarked as well as the Belgian 5c imprint! According to my postal stationery catalogues, the then letter rate (French P.O.s abroad) was 15c domestic (& France?), and 25c for other destinations. This leads me to think that this time the prepaid value was correctly taken into account and accordingly cancelled. (5c inland postal card value plus 20c equals 25c foreign French fee.) It is strange that China did not consider the 5c stamp imprint as valid, even allowing that she was not a U.P.U. member - but I suppose it was logical to ignore it.

I hope you have enjoyed this curiosity. Please do not hesitate to correct me or to send in your comments.



## TALES OF G.B. STATIONERY (no.4)

by Colin Baker

### Compensation Labels on Registered Envelopes

Purpose-made Post Office registered envelopes were originally introduced on 1st January 1878 to coincide with the beginning of a limited compensation scheme for the loss of money in the post. Initially compensation was made only for the loss of cash up to a limit of £2 provided one of these special envelopes had been used. But gradually the scheme was expanded to include all types of loss, with limits set according to the registration fee paid.

The envelopes were manufactured from strong paper, specially strengthened on the inside with a loosely woven linen cloth called scrim, although to avoid undue wear to the embossing dies, the envelope flap bearing the stamp was left plain. The envelope fronts were printed to show that they were registered items, and they included inscriptions that they must be handed to a Post Office official against a proper receipt and not simply placed in the nearest pillar box. The backs of the envelopes were left plain except for the 2d stamp and two printed blue lines which indicated that the item was to be registered.

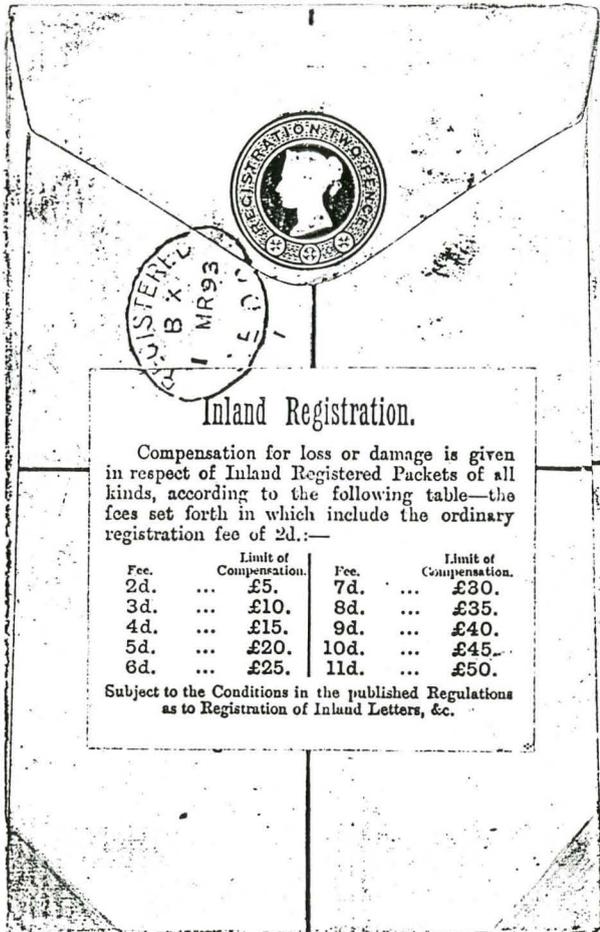
However, in 1886 the Post Office began printing the reverse of these envelopes with tables of compensation rates for loss or damage to the contents, and this practice was continued until the end of the century, when a revised back directed users to compensation rate tables contained in the Post Office Guide.

Between 1886 and 1900 compensation limits were frequently changed and extended, each time rendering existing stocks of envelopes out of date. Registered envelopes could be used only for registration, since the 2d imprinted stamp was not valid for

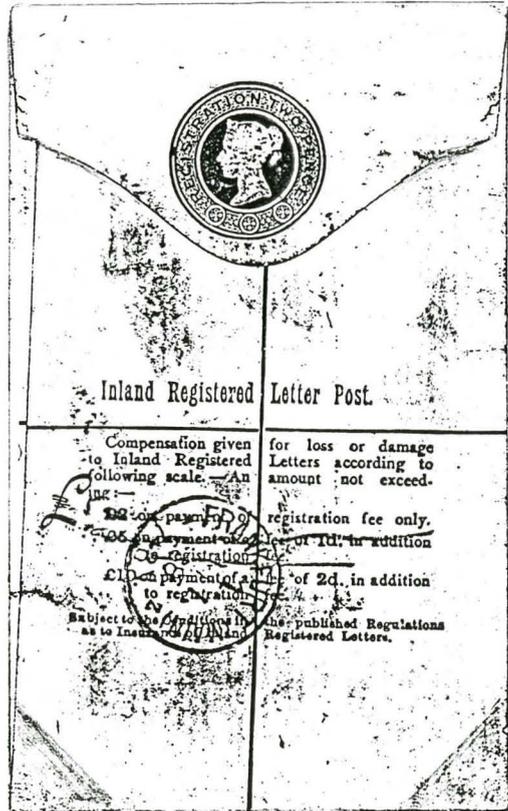
postage, it paying only for registration and basic compensation (at that time the cost of postage had to be prepaid by means of adhesive stamps). Therefore a means of using up old stocks of envelopes had to be devised to avoid the need to destroy relatively expensive items for such a trivial matter. So the Post Office prepared revised compensation tables in the form of small labels which could be stuck over the original tables printed on the reverse of these special envelopes, thus rendering them valid once more.

Although it was usual to use labels to bring envelope backs up to date, some of the earlier envelopes can be found with the tables of rates altered in manuscript, particularly where the changes were relatively simple. It is also possible to find later issues with a second label pasted over the first, covering at least two changes to compensation rates.

These envelopes with their additional labels can make a fascinating sideline to the study of registered stationery envelopes. But beware. The Victorians loved to enhance their collections & are known to have added labels to used registered envelopes in pursuit of this goal. So the only way to be sure that compensation labels are genuine is to collect envelopes with contemporary cancellations on the labels themselves, or better still with the label tied to the envelope with a neat backstamp.



1892 issue with label added giving compensation rates as set out for the 1893 issue.



1886 issue with compensation rates amended in manuscript to accord with those of the 1888 issue

**Post Office Department**

**THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL**

**DIVISION OF STAMPS**

**PHILATELIC AGENCY**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**



G. M. Fuchs,  
366 Slocum St.,  
Glendale, L.I.  
New York.

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74

# QUERY CORNER

## Penalty Overprint on U.S.A. Envelope

The following comes from David Williams:-  
I recently purchased a U.S.A. postal stationery envelope (Scott U431, 2c carmine on oriental buff, die 1) which had been posted from the Philatelic Agency in 1925, and which had been overprinted "Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage \$300". Scott states that all stamped envelopes redeemed by the Government were overprinted for official use, but goes no further. Does anyone know which envelopes were overprinted, how many, and are they scarce? [See illustration]

## Responses to Mexican Card Query

The card queried on pages 16/17 of "P.S." no.11 has brought two responses. Jacques Stibbe comments from Belgium:-  
Forget H&G, the card in the Ascher catalogue is 89b, with a note (I translate from German) "also with picture (probably private) at back". There is another view in green with the printer's name at left in red, Ruhland & Ahlschier Mexico. [See illustration]

John Barker also wrote to specify Ascher 89b and its explanatory note.

John Edwards, the member who raised this Mexican query, has also found an answer and has sent it in. He says: "I have since been advised that it is in fact recorded in the MEPSI Specialised Listing of Mexican Postal Stationery as card PC93 (type II), and with CHAPULTEPEC added privately by printers Ruhland & Ahlschier Mexico. However, it is unpriced with the CHAPULTEPEC print added, and I should be most interested to know how many examples are known, together with any other information."

Editor's Own Query

Can readers please help me establish the country and year of issue for the first registered envelope with imprinted postage stamp?

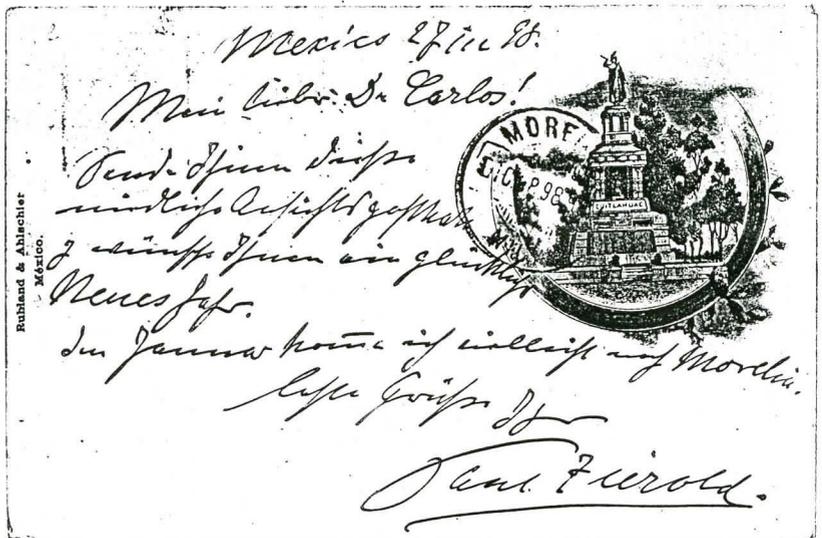
Non-standard Recent G.B. Envelopes

Comments are invited on the following matters raised by Mike Mood:-

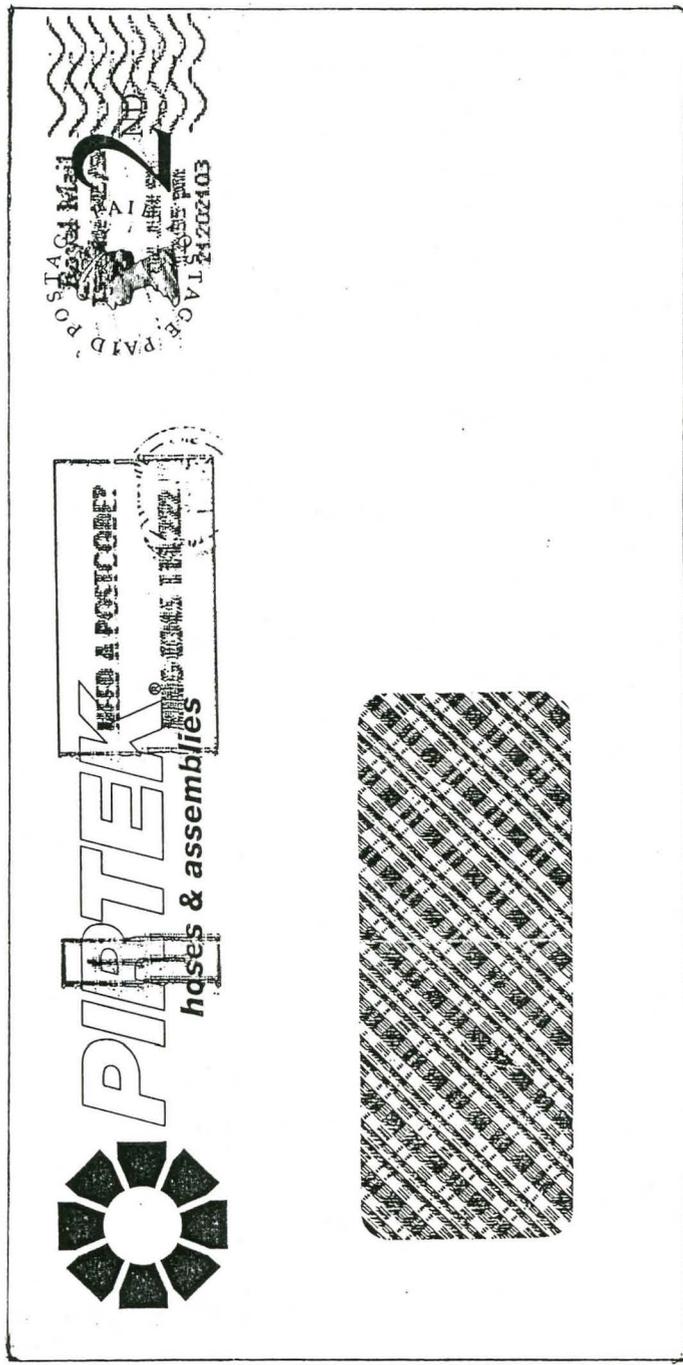
Here is a photocopy of an envelope received in the post at work and which is unusual for 3 reasons:

(i) there are no "secret codes"; (ii) the hatching on the inside of the envelope is blue instead of grey; (iii) the colour of the 2nd class N.V.I. stamp is blue. I have 2 further strange items to report. One has a 1st class N.V.I. stamp in blue, which is normal - but the reverse has no panel for the sender's address and it is in green. The other envelope also has its reverse lacking the panel & in green, but in this case the 1st class N.V.I. stamp (Queen's head as before) is in olive green. These are obviously S.T.O. items, but surely the stamp colour should be consistent. Does it begin to look as if S.T.O. customers can have whatever they like?

Back of Mexican card (see previous page)



Window envelope with BLUE 2nd class stamp imprint



"SIZE THE OFFICIAL POST CARD" on G.B. Card

From Ed Deschl in the U.S.AQ. has come a photocopy (reproduced here) of an unusual G.B. postal card he bought in London for under £2. Your Editor first sought information on this from John Norton, who responded that general opinion at one of our Society meetings was that the Post Office had returned the card to an S.T.O. client to remind him of the required size. The next editorial step was to seek an opinion from Andrew Whitworth, who replied:—  
The card is stamped to order Huggins CS10 (brown stamp). Alan Huggins notes on page 79 of his book that S.T.O. cards could be stamped in sheets. Printed instructions in sheet margins indicated that cards must be cut to approved sizes. This card has been cut to the right size (3½ inches by 4½) but too low and thus includes part of the printed instructions.



For the BACK of this card, please see p.26.

# LETTERS

TO THE

# E d i t o r

Belgian Cut-outs.....& Doubt about a G.B. Rate

In Belgium stamps cut out from postal cards have been valid to pay postage since 25th April 1930. [See "P.S." no.11, p.19]

The piece by Colin Baker on pp.6/7 of "P.S." no.11 is very interesting, but "postcard rate to Europe of 1½d" in 1889??

I congratulate you on the interest and diversity of "P.S."

Jacques Stibbe (Belgium)

Editor's note - I passed to Colin Baker this questioning of the 1889 rate, & I have received the following reply:-

In "Tales of G.B. Postal Stationery No.3" I described a 3d Australasia G.B. card that had been registered to Germnay in 1889. I stated that the postage to Germnay was 1½d, & now Jacques Stibbe has rightly pointed out that this was incorrect. I have since looked into this, & a colleague has told me that there was a facility to catch the post even though the post office had closed for the night. By payment of a fee in addition to the normal postage rates (depending on how late it was), a letter would be included in that night's mail. I understand that it cost ½d if a letter was posted 1 hour before despatch of the mails, 1d if posted half an hour before despatch and 2d 15 minutes before. Therefore the total of 3½d postage on the featured card was made up of 2d registration fee & 1d postage - leaving ½d which paid a late fee. Though the card has not been marked with any Late Fee handstamp, this is the only explanation I can think of for the extra ½d stamp.

Appreciation.....& a Book Donated

I am a new member to your Society but a long-time dealer/collector/student of postal stationery. I have enjoyed Journal no.11 and your Editorial; your article on Ascher was good. My favourite area is Indian States, and my book thereon is "The Comprehensive India States Postal Stationery Listing", of which I enclose a copy as a donation to our Society's library.

Ed Deschl (U.S.A.)

G.B. - Issue Dates of KEVII PSEs

After searching for over 18 months I have at last obtained an envelope bearing a 2½d pale-deep ultramarine embossed stamp (Huggins type ES34b).

This ultramarine embossing is recorded as having been issued during 1902, but if my experiences are anything to go by, it seems particularly difficult to find, whereas the grey-blue shade is very easy to obtain.

I have got, and have seen, the ultramarine stamp used in a compound stamping, and to date all of these have been used only after the King died. Have I been unlucky, or is this fairly common? Do any members have copies used between 1902 & 1911? The grey-blue printing (ES34a) is recorded as being issued in 1904 - however, I have copies of this used during that year, and I also have a compound stamping postmarked October 1903!

I am looking for a mint envelope in deep-pale ultramarine; if anyone has one spare, I should be interested to hear.

Peter O'Keefe

## Marks & Spencers - Discontinued Line!

I refer to the Marks & Spencer greetings card with PSE shown on p.24 of "P.S." no.10. I wrote to Marks & Spencer about this but alas it was no longer available, as the following extract of their reply dated 2.3.98 shows:-

Having contacted the manufacturer & several stores, I regret to say that I have been unable to obtain the item for you, as this particular line has now been discontinued. However, I have passed your comments on to my colleagues in the Buying Department so that they may be considered when reviewing our ranges.

John Beard

FROM THE

# EDITOR

'S

# DESK

On the front cover this time appear three puffins from the back of an air postal card. The card is one from a set of five bird cards issued by Canada on 5th July 1998. It would be hard to better them for design & standard of production. On each card the imprinted stamp shows the same bird as on the back. These cards are "for mailing in Canada and delivery worldwide" - all for \$1 (about 40p)!

Paul Adby has written to tell me that he is thinking of producing a catalogue of G.B. postal cards, lettercards & aircards (including forces items). He has started work on it but now needs help with illustrations, and also any knowledge & opinions that members would like to pass to him. For the address, please see his advert on p.31 of "P.S." no.12.

The following are articles noticed recently in the philatelic press:-

Identifying 1916-1932 Washington-Franklin Stamped Envelopes (J. Trammell, Scott Stamp Monthly, November 1998).

Postal Stationery Matters (Peter van Gelder, Gibbons Stamp Monthly, December 1998 - early ideas for G.B. reply cards; recent postal cards from Canada and Australia).

In addition to the books reviewed elsewhere in this issue of "P.S.", I have heard tell of a new book "British India Postal Stationery" by Derek Lang. This is a substantial book of 222 pages, retailing at £25. It presumably consolidates and extends the 4 smaller volumes brought out between 1978 & 1984 by the same author (helped in the case of vol.4 by Roy Saunders).

Back in 1994 I obtained for several members copies of the Wiegand aërogramme catalogues from Germany, a discount being obtainable when several volumes are ordered simultaneously. Just recently a member has

enquired of me again about these catalogues, so I am setting out below what is available and the approximate prices. Let me know what you want, & if there are sufficient requests, I shall place an order. Please send your PAYMENT with your request - any money adjustment, up or down, will be made on delivery.

Central & South America (pub. 1991), £5.50p.

Australia & Oceania (pub. 1992), £4.

Europe (pub. 1993), £13.

Canada, U.S.A. & U.N.O. (pub. 1994), £3.50p.

Africa (pub. 1995), £11.

# AEROGRAMMATICS



## In Praise of the Humble Aerogramme

(This article is continued from our last issue & is by non-member Tom Adami, who edits the "Aerogrammer" from Australia.)

Aerogrammes offer postal authorities the chance to print very colourful tourist brochures of their countries. The format of most modern-day aerogrammes is the three-panelled sheet with three sealing flaps around the top panel. This gives the designers the opportunity to use a rather large surface for various purposes, ranging from promotion of the issuing country to celebration of significant anniversaries and festive occasions. Australia and Great Britain have had Christmas aerogrammes for many years now. Malaysia and Singapore seem to offer aerogrammes that showcase the holiday destinations and natural beauty of their countries. The U.S.A. seems to use the aerogramme for commemorative purposes, such as historical figures and Olympics, , but they are very businesslike and not really all that appealing - but then perhaps I am slightly biased!

Formular aerogrammes present collectors with a real challenge. There are few figures or catalogues for formulars and they are difficult to come across. It seems that most serious collectors of aerogrammes collect them under duress. Although not as price-effective for writing to someone as the standard "official" aerogrammes, they offer the choice that is so valued in most capitalist economies. In Australia formulars that are currently available sell for 80c and up to \$2.25c - & then one must add the appropriate postage. Formulars also tend to be aimed at the tourist market and generally have the typical tourist icons on them - kangaroos, koalas, Sydney Opera House, etc.

Exhibiting these rather large items is also a challenge in that at times they need to be shown unfolded. Some of the recent British ones have been described as "giant-sized", and the Australian

1997 one (which was the best thus far). Landscapes were dreadful. Having seen some really fine aerogrammes from overseas, I feel more encouraged to collect them.

*Editor's note* - So what do collectors think? Are the designs of G.B. aerogrammes generally poor? Which countries do well? Have you a favourite design?

### That Unlisted Indian Item

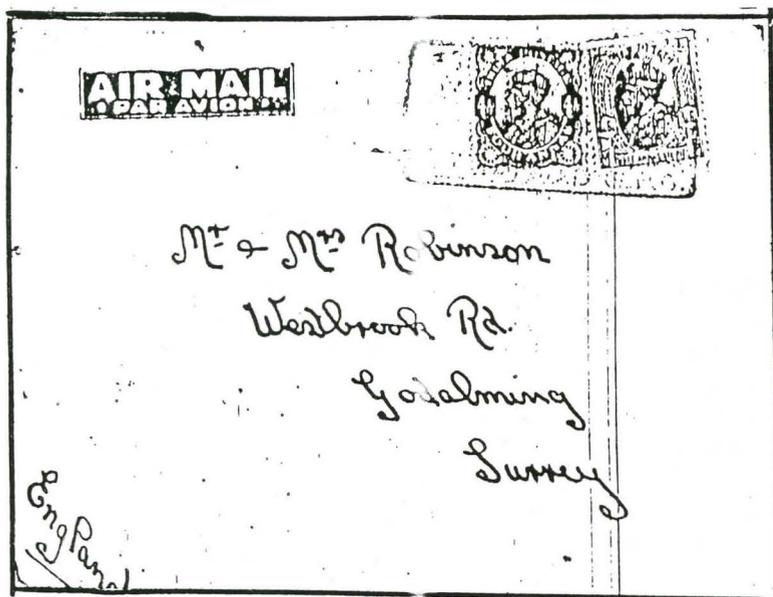
This refers to the query raised on pp. 26-28 of "P.S." no.11. The piece reminded Ben Ferguson that, as Editor of the Forces Postal History Society Bulletin, he had seen information about a similar airletter in its Autumn 1996 issue, by the late Alan J, Brown and reading as follows:-

The important feature of (the) cover (illustrated here) is the printed AIR MAIL/PAR AVION block, which ...is not listed in Lee. However, this struck me as familiar and I recalled that, among some air mail envelopes used by a British sender serving in India (and) writing home about 1935, I had seen an exactly similar air mail block. The correspondence extended into his service in the B.E.F. 1940. Although the date in the Indian postmarks is illegible, one cover bears Indian Silver Jubilee postage stamps, and the rate of 7½ annas was well before the All-Up rate began, so about 1935. Inside the envelope is "Manufactured in England"! Air mail letter cards were officially issued on a rationed basis of one per week per man (later six per month), so there was some incentive for a serviceman to acquire extra cards if he wanted to. "Bogus" air mail letter cards were sold in Nairobi, Kenya in 1942....(but) were officially banned. It seems likely that similar items might have been produced in India. It seems probable that this cover was an unofficial one printed by some Indian who had one of these (bogus) envelopes to hand and copied the AIR MAIL/PAR AVION from it.

*Editor's note* - Compare the AIR MAIL/PAR AVION block on the envelope illustrated here with that on the

air mail letter card shown at the top of p.27 of  
"P.S." no.11 - the resemblance is striking!

Reduced



These Lighthouses do not Shine!

The G.B. lighthouse aerogrammes issued in March 1998 have brought the following comments from Paul Aaby:-

My opinion of these lighthouse aerogrammes is that they are of the most dismal design of any in my collection, and that would hardly encourage me or any other collectors to start or carry on building up a collection. Looking back at previous issues, I find most of the later A4 designs are generally rather poor - even on Christmas issues before the

ones are roughly A4 size. Generally they are displayed folded and are not very imaginatively arranged.

So in my humble opinion the aerogramme has a lot going for it. I hope that Australia Post and other postal authorities will not succumb to the economic rationalists within their ranks and discontinue selling aerogrammes for the sake of more profitable methods of postage.

### Progress?

An awful rumour has been reaching me from Canada that the postal authorities there are about to stop issuing aerogrammes. The current issue shows five harlequin ducks flying somewhere - into oblivion perhaps?

ESTABLISHED 1780.

THOS. NICHOLLS & Co.,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

Snuff Mills,

CHESTER.

.....1901.

*Dear Sir,*

*Our Mr. L. TREMLETT hopes to have the  
pleasure of calling upon you on or about .....*  
*next.*

Back of  
the card  
shown &  
described  
on p.18

## BOOK REVIEWS

Ganzsachen der Franzosischen Kolonien, Auslandsburos und Besetzten Gebiete. By Reiner von Scharpen. 226pp. Published by Philatelistscher Fachverlag, Karlheinz Erner, Amgrenzgraben 40, 40468 Dusseldorf, Germany.

This catalogue breaks new ground in that it brings together the full range of postal stationery produced for use in the former French colonial territories and presents the area as an entity to be collected in its own right. In doing so it reflects the specific interests of the author, whose outstanding collection of these issues has gained high awards when it has been exhibited internationally. The arrangement within the listing is chronological by each type of stationery, territory by territory with a separately bound valuation guide (priced in DM) to aid future updating. This book will provide the reader with an insight into the extensive range of material that has been issued, though forming a really comprehensive collection will require considerable patience, as several items are rarely seen (especially in postally used condition).

Alan Huggins

Postal Stationery Literature of the World. Compiled by C. Nieuwland. 80pp (unbound). Published by PLN International, Brandespad 14, 3067 EB, Rotterdam, Holland. Price 12½ guilders (G.B. £5 or U.S.A. \$7 acceptable in banknotes).

Part 1 of this work covers books relating to the countries of Europe (including G.B.) arranged alphabetically. Part 2 covers the rest of the World in similar fashion. Part 3 is much briefer and entitled "Various"; it includes works of a general or World coverage. Part 4 includes an index of authors, a list of active clubs, a glossary, etc.

It is a simple game to pinprick such a factual

reference work. But I prefer to point out that this is a bold effort that has resulted in a most useful listing of over 1,000 titles. For some time I have worked on & off upon a similar project, and Mr Nieuwland was so good as to seek my advance views on his G.B. listing. Some of my suggestions he adopted, others he did not. I think the author's net is thrown too widely when books such as "A Guide to British Postal Centenary Postcards", "British Exhibitions & their Postcards 1900-14" & "Official Railway Postcards of the British Isles" are included. Be that as it may, I feel this listing should be welcomed and its author congratulated on his efforts.

Peter van Gelder

Aerogrammes, Air Mail Letter Cards, Air Letters - Supplement 98. By Paul Adby. 40pp. Published by QB Software, 4 Haslewood Gardens, Smarden, Ashford, Kent.

This little book supplements Paul Adby's main catalogue with additional items and a good deal of further information. Also included is a useful cross-index that lines up the Adby numbering against the numberings used by Mildred Hodson in the 1950s and by F.W. Kessler in the 1960s.

Peter van Gelder

Il Nuovo Pertile 1997 - Catalogo Specializzato degli Interi Postali - Colonie e Occupazioni Italiane, San Marino, Vaticano. By F. Filanci & C. Sopracordevole. 200pp. Published by Laser Invest, Mantova, Italy.

Continuing in the tradition of superbly produced catalogues, this edition like its predecessor covers a number of areas that are not obvious from the title, such as: Austrian stationery with text in Italian; postal cards from Ceylon, Hong Kong, N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria & Western Australia with "via Brindisi" as part of the printed text; and the Europa CEPT issues.

Alan Huggins

Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa-West 1996-97. 800pp. Published by Schwaneberger Verlag, Munich, Germany.

This latest edition updates collectors of the countries within western Europe. Unlike many other postal stationery catalogues Michel lists each item strictly chronologically, regardless of stationery type or class. This can sometimes lead to difficulties for collectors in locating particular items, especially for countries with a complex range of issues. However, this represents the most up-to-date & comprehensive source of information to be found in one volume, the alternative for the collector being to acquire separate handbooks or catalogues for each country.

Alan Huggins

# LIBRARY

Item 45 in the Library (Paul Adby's aerogramme catalogue) has been expanded by 40 pages with the incorporation into it of "Supplement 98" which Paul Adby has kindly donated.

Recent issues of other societies' journals have arrived as follows:-

Re. item 9, the October 1998 issue of "L'Intero Postale" (Italy).

Re. item 40, the July 1998 issue of "Postal Stationery" (U.S.A.).

Re. item 43, issue 9 (Nov. 1998) of "Aerogrammer" (Australia).

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

The following four new members are welcomed to the Society. Country of residence is shown if not the United Kingdom; & also collecting interests in brief.

Oliver M.	Leeward Is.; De La Rue colonial key types/proofs/essays
Premier Philatelic Auctions (Australia)	[corporate member]
Harrison H. (U.S.A.)	Canada; Newfoundland
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### AUSTRALIA

559 PS	C	Envelopes - Official: KGV Octagonal 2d violet for NSW 'Crown Lands Office', heavy vertical fold, other minor faults, used in 1917. Rare; the only copy known to us.	\$100
560 PS	B1	QE 5d light blue (unusual size 177x130mm) for NSW Police Dept used at Buronga (A1- cds).	\$15
561 PS	A1	Envelopes - PTPO: KGV1 3/4d for Shire of Bannockburn addressed to famous cyclist Hubert Opperman.	\$10
562 PS	A	- 1980 10c + 10c for Sydpx '80, unused.	\$4
563 PS	A	- 1980 20c for Sydpx '80, unused.	\$4
564 PS	B	Letter Cards: 1911 1d+1d Reply LCard L4 "HOBART...(warship)/ VIADUCT...(steam train)" in purple, minor blemishes & reinforcing, unused.	\$40
565 PS	A-	- 1913 1d Roo Die II L6a "MT LOFTY RANGES /SOUTH AUSTRALIA" (oblong; horse & buggy) in bright brown, stuck, unused.	\$50
566 PS	B	- 1913 1d Roo Die II L6a "CATARACT GORGE/ LAUNCESTON" part-oval in purple-brown, small faults on address panel, used.	\$5
567 PS	A-	- 1915 Sideface 1d Die I P12 1/2 pink inside L9a "HMAS YARRA ON TRIAL - ON CLYDE" in black, small fault at base o/w very fine used, Cat \$60.	\$30
568 PS	A	- P12 1/2 pink inside L9a "TROOPS on board TRANSPORT" (stem), used, Cat \$60.	\$40
569 PS	B	- 1951 KGV1 3/4d L49, minor faults at back from opening, facially very fine used.	\$4
570 PS	B	- 1953 (Oct) QE 3/4d with "DO NOT NEGLECT..." on front & inside L51, unused, Cat \$30.	\$20
571 PS	B	- 1954 QE 3/4d Die II L53, unused, Cat \$32.	\$24
572 PS	A	- 1957 4d claret with admonition inside in red L55, late use in 1960 with 1/2d pair added.	\$4
573 PS	B	- 1960 5d blue L59, unused.	\$6
574 PS	A	- 5d with "...FIRST/AUTOMATIC POST OFFICE/ SEPT '62..." opt L59a, 'POSTAL STATION NO 1705E61 /VIC-AUST' cds (A1-; date error!), Cat \$100.	\$60

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

697 PS	B	Postal Cards - Official: 1904 use of 1d HG 5 optd 'ON PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY.', primed Railways advice, some toning. Not recorded by H&G nor previously seen by us.	\$75
<b>GUATEMALA</b>			
2183 PS	A	1890 Postal Cards 3c blue HG 3 improper commercial overseas usage to Austria in 1898, undated 'GUATEMALA/ 1 ' cancel (C1) & octagonal d/ (B2) both in violet.	\$35
2184 PS	A	- 3c red HG 4 carmine shade commercial use to Germany in 1899, octag 'CORREOS/ GUATEMALA' d/s (A1) in violet, 'Via Puerto Barrios, /New Orleans & New York' h/s (A1) in rosine.	\$25
2185 PS	A	- 3c red HG 4 rose shade commercial usage to Germany in 1891, 'star' cancel (A1-) & d/circle 'CORREOS /COBAN' cds (B1).	\$20
2186 PS	A	1897 Exhibition Postal Cards 3c black & orange HG 9 philatelic use to Germany, octag d/s (B2) of SET 14 1897, colourful.	\$50
2187 PS	B	- 3c black & blue commercial use to Germany, octag d/s (B1) of SET 25 1897 in violet, minor bends.	\$25
2188 PS	A	- 3c+3c black & grey Reply Card philatelic use to Germany, octag d/s of MAY 1 1897, intact.	\$35
<b>ZANZIBAR</b>			
2973 PS	A	Pemba Island 1947 commercial use of formular aerogramme to WA, 50c with 'WETE' cds (B1-), letter headed 'Weti Hospital/Pemba/Zanzibar'. Very scarce.	\$50

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