

## Edited for the Postal Stationery Society

## by Peter van Gelder

Issue No. 21 October 2001


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## EDITORIAL

In my February 2001 Editorial I asked members who particularly liked or disliked the journal's new format to let me know. About $5 \%$ of the membership responded, and they were split equally for and against ! This confirms my belief that content matters much more than format.

In the same Editorial I referred to Royal Mail's failure to jump on the bandwagon of Canada and Australia with numerous issues of picture postal cards. This brought a letter from John Ray pointing out that in 1993 Royal Mail issued a set of 5 London view air cards, and also a Stratford-upon-

Avon set. I well remember the London cards, but compared to, say, the current Canada card series, Royal Mail's effort was a small series, very limited in distribution and very highly priced. John Ray also points out that the heading "Aerogramme" appeared on those cards! The picture side of one of the London cards appears on this journal's front cover.

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## QUERY CORNER

## Swiss View on a British Card

This query originates from a non-member in Holland and concerns a QEII $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ postal card sent from Norwich to Thetford (both in Norfolk) on 22 May 1960. Upsidedown on the back is a view captioned "DAVOS" (in Switzerland). Is it an unusual item? Who produced it and why? The following response has been obtained from Andrew Whitworth.
"This is a Post Office issue card CP109. It was issued in November 1957 and was in use until about June 1965. With strong magnification I can see junction between the original card and the illustration, which has been stuck on. Possibly the addressee, Mr. Rokeby, stuck several views on several used cards in order to illustrate a talk. I have never seen such an item before; it is interesting, but I feel it is of no philatelic significance."

## Natal Adhesives on German Reply Cards

John Dickson has two reply cards, one German (posted in 1897), the other Bavarian (posted in 1908). Both are complete, i.e. the two halves are still attached, although they were carried to and from Natal. Both cards are 10 pfennig and include "Union Postale Universale" in their headings. But what seems odd is that both cards have Natal adhesives added (a 2 d stamp for the earlier card, a 1 d stamp for the later). The query is why should this be. Could it be to do with the sender's card still being attached; or perhaps a late fee? Can any member unravel this?

## W. H. Smith Wrappers Posted to India

David Williams, who does not collect G.B. stationery, has asked for information and valuation regarding two G.B. newspaper wrappers sent by W. H. Smith \& Son Ltd. of Strand House, London W.C. 2 to Darjeling, India. They are S.T.O. items, one with two $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d stamp imprints, the other with 4 d $+1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ imprints plus a $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ adhesive - all KGV .
Having consulted John Norton and Andrew Whitworth, your Editor concludes that these are normal items and, being in modest condition, are valued in the $£ 2$ to $£ 5$ range. Andrew Whitworth also comments:-
"W. H. Smith despatched many different papers and, magazines to many destinations, both U.K. and abroad. Thus they needed wrappers stamped with many different denominations: $1 / 2 d+3 d, 1 / 2 d+4 d$, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+6 \mathrm{~d} .1 \mathrm{~d}+2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~d}, 1^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~d}$ (shield shape) $+2 \mathrm{~d}, 1^{1 / 2 d}$
(oval) $+2 \mathrm{~d}, 2 \mathrm{~d}+2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~d}, 2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~d}+2^{1 / 2} \mathrm{~d}, 3 \mathrm{~d}+4 \mathrm{~d}$ (in each case the right hand stamp being given first). Those that are not scarce are the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+3 \mathrm{~d}, 1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+4 \mathrm{~d}$ and $2^{1 / 2 d}+2^{1 / 2 d}$ - but even these in good condition can sell for $£ 15$ or so.

## Were these G.B. Cards Ever Used ?

From John Jennison in Switzerland comes a query about two G.B. postal cards. First there is H \& G 61a (Hug CP97): was this card issued for sample purposes and never postally used ? Secondly there is H \& G 62 (Hug CP98): how long was this card (which presumably replaced the KGV foreign reply card) valid, and did it receive postal use ? The questioner has yet to see a used example.
RESPONSE - Regarding the first of these cards, Andrew Whitworth has never seen a used copy and states that unused copies of known origin are from collections made up for presentation to the U.P.U. Unless Post Office or printer's records are found that shed further light, it will never be known how many - if any - were issued to post offices. But the fact that no used copy has been recorded does not ensure that none was ever used ! John Norton states issue date April 1940, rate rise 2.6.40.

Regarding the second card, it seems clear to the Editor that it indeed replaced the KGV foreign reply card, and that its life was very brief John Norton gives issue date March and rate rise July 1940. Again, Andrew Whitworth has never seen a used copy, and he adds that about half of the unused copies to pass through his hands have had a $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ KGVI added to both halves - presumably to conform to the increased rate.

## Green Diamonds Clarified

On page 10 of our February issue there was a query about origins and availability of U.S.A. "green diamond" stationery. Jack Harwood has kindly written from the U.S.A. in response
"Such stationery is used today primarily by commercial mailers. I receive one or two per day at my office. The illustration (see page 5) shows part of an example: all printing is in green, and the triangles wrap around the envelope's edge to complete the diamonds. I cannot recall seeing an example in letter envelope size - they all seem to be 9 by 12 inches or larger."

## TOPICS

## (conducted by the Editor)

## A Fijian Proxy Reply Card

Having read the Proxy Letter Sheet paragraph in February 2001 "Topics", John Ray has sent in details of an interesting card in the same category (see illustration). He describes the item as follows:-
"This is a 1903 Fiji $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ on $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ reply card, used locally in Suva, and postmarked 5 March 1904. The outward half carries a printed message from a local society referring to a proposed change of rules, to be voted on at a general meeting; and the reply half carries a printed proxy voting form for members unable to attend. The two halves are joined, and it appears that the sender sealed the card before sending by using stamp edging, apparently from the then current $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ KEVII definitive stamps (part of the Jubilee line in green is visible).

As far as is known there was only one printing of the $11 / 2$ d reply cards, which were first issued in May 1895, 5,000 having been ordered. The postage rate for cards was reduced in August 1903 to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ within and 1 d outside Fiji. The unused stocks of the $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cards and the $11 / 2 d$ reply cards were surcharged "HALFPENNY" by the Government Printer, being put on sale in September 1903. The quantities printed are unknown, but (particularly in the case of reply cards) cannot have been large."

## A Liverpool Special Event, 1896

As special event items are one of my particular interests, I was delighted to receive the following from Tony Bowers.
"Postal stationery can be found with many different types of privately added printed text. A Post Office issue overseas rate envelope that I recently purchased has the heading 'BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. LIVERPOOL MEETING, 1896'. From my source of information (Hazell's Annual of 1897) we know that the Association was founded in 1831 at York. Meetings were held in large provincial towns in England, and occasionally overseas (Montreal in 1884, Toronto in 1897). The Liverpool meeting was held in September 1896. My cover was sent on 10.3.1896 from Liverpool to Amsterdam. Attendance in 1896 was some 3,200, and the president was Sir Joseph Lister, who addressed the meeting on the interdependence of
science and medicine, with reference to the new discovery of Rontgen rays (X-rays). Do other stationery items exist for other venues and dates?"

Editor's note - It is interesting to note other British Association philatelic items. Commemorative postmarks were in use for the $70^{\text {th }}$ meeting, Bradford 6-12 September 1900; Glasgow meeting, September 1901; Belfast meeting, 10 - 18 September1902; Southport meeting, September 1903; Cambridge meeting, August 1904. In 1905 the meeting was in Africa and included a visit to the new Victoria Falls Bridge - again there was a special postmark, and the set of 5 Rhodesian stamps issued on 13.7.1905 were partly marking the bridge opening and partly marking the British Association visit.

## Postal Stationery on Postcards

"P.S." No. 10 (pages 17 \& 19) featured a comic seaside postcard with a prestamped registered envelope in its design. Had any other members seen postcards with a postal stationery theme ?

Now Arthur Roberts has written in to say he has a postcard (used 22.6.34) with the same registered envelope design as that shown in "P.S.", but with very slightly different caption - "SEND ME ANOTHER SIXPENCE AND I'LL STAY ANOTHER WEEK !" rather than "IF I SEND YOU ANOTHER SIXPENCE I SUPPOSE YOU WILL STAY ANOTHER WEEK". From the same member comes the following (see illustration):-
"I have recently added to my postcard collection an unused card published by Inter-art Co., London S.W., numbered 2311 in their "Comique" series. Designed by Donald McGill towards the end of World War One, it depicts 5 postmarked pieces torn from envelopes and one piece of KGV $1 / 2 d$ postal card postmarked 1 JAN 18."

## G.B. Inland Card Airmailed to U.S.A.

The following comes from Duff Malkin in Canada:-
It is not too often that one finds a comparatively recent British postal card sent by air mail. I have really seen only one (see illustration).

One would think that the usual practice for a tourist would be to send a postcard or letter, especially if (a) one was sending same to one's


Above - part of a U.S.A. Green Diamond envelope (see page 3)
Below - Fijian proxy reply card, used 1904


Right - Postcard with part of a postal card in its design

Below - G.B. postal card airmailed to
U.S.A. in 1971


POST GARD


Tho. goo. iffexy
2645 Nasipton
Betbigha, Wexhingta. 18225
mother and/or (b) it was the first message sent in three weeks. However, a postal card may have been cheaper or the only item somehow available to the sender when wanting to send a message.
4 new pence was at the time of mailing, September $13^{\text {th }} 1971$, the air mail rate for postcards. In spite of the message having been written in Westerham, it was mailed in London.

## BOOK REVIEWS

"Pakistan Overprints 1947-1949". By Mohd Arif Balgamwala, 175pp, published 2000 by the author from C-16 Akber Apartments, Bleak House Road, Karachi 7, Pakistan.

This well produced book presents a most comprehensive account and listing of the overprints applied to adhesive stamps and postal stationery both by the Indian Security Press at Nasik and by various towns in Pakistan. Nearly 60 of the book's pages are devoted to postal stationery, and 15 pages are used for an index of overprints by size to facilitate finding the location where the overprint was applied. A price guide is also included. The author is to be congratulated for bringing together and presenting the information.

## Alan Huggins

"Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland". By E. Covert \& W. Walton, $322 \mathrm{pp}, 7^{\text {th }}$ edition, published 2001 by Saskatoon Stamp Centre, Box 1870, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

This catalogue has been reported as "to be published very soon" throughout the last 4 years! Webb is the catalogue for collectors of Canadian postal stationery, and now at last we have an up-todate edition, the previous ( $6^{\text {th }}$ ) edition having appeared as long ago as 1993.

For this new edition both the page size and the number of pages have almost doubled. Spiral binding has been introduced, and 22 new sections have been added, covering several special types of cards, various essays and proofs, etc. There is also a section illustrating regular issue envelope knives indeed the whole book is liberally illustrated. The new "Webb's" costs $\$ 40$ in Canadian currency equal to about $£ 19$.

Note - A copy of this catalogue has been placed in the Society's library.

## Peter van Gelder

"Advertising Rings". By Richard Arundel, 40pp, published 2000 by the author from P.O. Box 22, Woking, Surrey, England.

The British Post Office started printing stationery with stamp and commercial publicity ring from 1857. This was done to customers' orders at Somerset House. The author of this handy book
states that nine firms placed such orders at various times; but he lists some 50 other businesses that made private arrangements for their advertising rings to be printed on to postal stationery which they had previously bought. This spiral-bound and modestly priced book illustrates many of the types; the valuations are for cut-outs. The author has asked me to invite members to send him any additions or corrections..
Note - A copy of this book has been placed in the Society's library.

Peter van Gelder

## MIDPEX 2001

This biennial event for national and specialist societies was held on Saturday $30^{\text {th }}$ June at Tile Hill, Coventry. The Postal Stationery Society was one of over 60 societies which were allocated a table and display frames. Contributions to our display were British Guiana from Derek Nathan, Orange Free State from Michael Smith, View Cards and Reply Paid Stationery from John Barker and G.B. Aerogrammes from Colin Baker. As on previous occasions several of our members had postal stationery displays on show on the stands of other specialist societies. With over 350 frames of displays to look at, and 40 dealers' stocks to peruse, there was certainly plenty to keep one occupied. Perhaps more important was the opportunity to meet up with other collectors from around the country. Many thanks to all those members who dropped by our stand during the day. The MIDPEX committee is already planning for the next event for 2003.

## ARTICLES

## PARLIAMENTARY ENVELOPES OF 1840

By Colin Baker

In the years leading up to 1840, when postage rates had been extremely high in Great Britain and every sheet of paper that passed through the post attracted a charge, the privileged few in the form of M.P.s, government officials, and even the monarchy itself, enjoyed free postage. This was a severe strain on the costs of running the postal service and was abused a great deal, with monetary favours sometimes given to M.P.s in exchange for letters sent under the free post system.

When the Uniform Penny Post was introduced in the British Isles on $10^{\text {th }}$ January 1840, there were no stamps or stamped stationery available, and of course from that date onwards M.P.s and even government officials had their privilege of free postage withdrawn, one of the results of the reform of the postal service.

Many M.P.s were still unhappy about having lost this privilege and complained that as they had to pay in cash for posting their letters, their servants or messengers were at risk of muggings or theft when taking large numbers of letters to the nearest post office. The Government agreed that this was an unacceptable risk, and for the few months leading up to the introduction of the Penny Black and the Mulready stationery in May of that year, special parliamentary envelopes were prepared. These were first made available on $16^{\text {th }}$ January 1840, the day that Parliament reassembled after the Christmas break. However, to keep the system under control, and to prevent a repeat of the abuse of the free postage system which had occurred in the years leading up to 1840 , the parliamentary envelopes were only postally valid if used at the Houses of Parliament. If posted anywhere else in the country, they would be treated as unpaid mail. In addition, the envelopes had to be signed in the bottom right corner by the sender, in exactly the same way as the letters posted under the earlier free franking system, as a check to ensure that only those authorised to use them did so.

Because there was no longer the privilege of free postage, M.P.s and others had to buy these
envelopes in the Houses of Parliament at the face value printed on the envelopes. Of course in January 1840 there were no postal stationery stamps available. The Mulready design was still in preparation and embossed stamps were more than a year away from being ready. Besides, both post office workers and the public were used to seeing mail which carried manuscript or handstamp markings The use of postage stamps would not become the norm for some time. Therefore the parliamentary envelopes carried a printed heading of instructions and were cancelled with a red crown paid handstamp.

There were 5 basic types of envelopes produced in the 4 months of their validity, all printed on a grey or bluish watermarked paper. Initially the envelopes were headed in black "To be posted at the Houses of Parliament only", but later in January 1840 this was changed to two varieties "To be posted in the House of Commons only" in black and "To be posted in the House of Lords only" in red. Each type of envelope also carried the words "Post Paid - ONE PENNY (or TWO PENCE) Weight not to exceed $1 / 20 z$ (or 1 oz )", except for the House of Commons envelope in which only 1d value is known, giving the five basic types.

There appear to have been several printings of these envelopes during their short lifespan as there are recorded 7 varieties of the House of Lords envelopes and 8 varieties of the House of Commons envelopes. As was usual for this period, these envelopes were ungummed, having to be sealed with wax. They were also quite large compared with the later Mulready and Penny Pink envelopes, being about 95 mm by $130 \mathrm{~mm}\left(33 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right.$ by $51 / 8$ "), but because they were hand folded they varied in size.

These special envelopes have not survived in great numbers, with some of the varieties described above commanding very high prices.


Above - House of Common envelope 1840
Below - Front of a current Canada view card (see page 11)

## TORONTO

Canada's Vatural beautv - jplendeurs maturelles du Canada

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
terial view oi Toronto looking northeast from Lake Ontario. Vue derienne de Toronto. orientation nord-est, depuis le lac Ontario.



Above - Canada new-style view card (Toronto T058)


## A CANADIAN CORNUCOPIA

By Peter van Gelder
It all began quite sedately. On $7^{\text {th }}$ July 1997 Canada Post embarked upon issuing air postal cards. These bore an imprinted stamp (with mock perforations) showing a fluttering Canadian flag under the word "CANADA". No value was indicated on this red, white and blue stamp, but the cards sold at $\$ 1$ and declared themselves to be "For posting in Canada and delivery worldwide". On the back of each card was a coloured view or picture, and a total of 25 different views was issued. These 25 were made up of 5 views relating to Montreal, 5 to Toronto, 5 to Ottawa and 10 to Canada in general. Four months later, on $3^{\text {rd }}$ November 1997, a further ten views were added to the general Canada group, thus expanding it to 20 and the card series as a whole to 35 . That appeared to be that .....but it wasn't.

Unannounced, one or two view cards began turning up having pictures not among the 35 available from Canada Post's headquarters. Forming just a trickle at first, the number of these "rogue" cards quite soon became more like a flood. They were passing through the post, so clearly they were valid - yet they were not being announced or listed by Canada Post. I decided this called for investigation.

On the front of each card, at the centre and sideways on, there appears a printer's name and address: The Postcard Factory, 2801 John Street, Markham, Ontario. This appeared to be "the horse's mouth", so I wrote seeking information straight from it. The prompt and helpful reply came in October 2000, and it revealed that by then 84 different views were currently available. Therefore in addition to the original 35 that had been listed by Canada Post, as many as 49 "rogues" had been produced. This was becoming quite a series !
But this is no short story, but rather a saga. In July 2001 a few cards began to reach me that bore views different in both style and content from the known 84. The views on the latter had been framed by a fairly broad white border, but on these new cards the view was borderless and filled all the card's back. Once again I contacted the Postcard Factory in Ontario, and by studying their promptly supplied latest list, I found that a further 8 views had been added to the series. This gives a grand total of 92 , but I think this is likely to be an interim
figure and that more views will appear in months to come.

## Detailed Points and Varieties

Each card has a caption and an index letter/number. The caption appears at the base of the message space, e.g. "Olympic Stadium in Montreal, Quebec". As is required in Canada, this is given in two languages, English and French. The index letters/number can be found at bottom right on the card's front, e.g. "MTL66V". The numbers appear to me to be somewhat arbitrary, but the first letters abbreviate the location - thus MTL means Montrel, CR indicates Canadian Rockies, and so forth.
Also on the card's front. and just below the caption, there is a dark band with wording in white stating "POSTAGE PAID TO ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD" (and the equivalent in French). I describe this band as dark, and here we come to an important variety which can be found with some, but not all, of the views. It is a deep brown band, but sometimes it is a black band. Each card obtained should immediately be checked for this point.
The second point of variety concerns that hideously ugly feature of modern life, the barcode. This appears sideways on at the centre top of the card's front. All earlier cards that reached me had this printed on, but many of the more recent cards have had it added on a self-adhesive label. Again, this is an immediate point to check.
The list opposite gives the groupings and brief titles used by the cards' printers, the Postcard Factory. An asterisk in the first column after a title indicates that that card is one of the 35 views available in and after 1997 from Canada Post headquarters. An asterisk in the second column indicates that the card is one of the new-style 8 that have recently appeared (mid-2001).
The illustrations show (1) the front of a card and (2) the back of a new-style card (8 views issued so far). A typical earlier-style card (84 views issued) is shown on page 2 of "P.S." no. 20. I should add that although this series is referred to as "view" cards, there are some that show an animal, map or flag, and so on.
It is altogether a most attractive series, and to keep up with it, as it evolves on the quiet, presents quite a challenge.
(I wish to thank Duff Malkin, who has been my main and keen supplier of these cards.)

# FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK 

The Secretary has asked for attention to be drawn to a programme change for the Society's next meeting ( $20^{\text {th }}$ October 2001). In place of the talk/display on Austrian p.s. by Hans Smith there will be a talk/display "Sierra Leone Aerogrammes" by Peter Rolfe. Also, the following dates have been fixed for meetings in 2002 at the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London E.C.1.:-

Saturday $23^{\text {rd }}$ March 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. approx.
Saturday $19^{\text {th }}$ October 11 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. approx.
Of potential interest to members in north-east England is a talk/display to be given by Arthur Roberts at Oldham Philatelic Society on $8^{\text {th }}$ January 2002, starting at 7.30 p.m. The venue for this is Werneth Study Centre ( $1^{\text {st }}$ floor), Werneth Park, Frederick Street, Oldham. The title: "The Story of the Postcard".

Articles noticed recently in the commercial philatelic press are:-
U.S. Airmail Stationery Introduced in 1929 (Allison Cusick, Linn's Stamp News, 13/8/2001).

Postal Stationery Matters (Peter van Gelder, Gibbons Stamp Monthly - March 2001, Gibbons card 1871, current Canada view cards, N.S.W. "O.S." registered envelopes; June 2001, lettercards, New Zealand; September 2001, postal stationery at Bruce Castle Museum, London).

Modern Japan - Postal Stationery (Nick Halewood, Gibbons Stamp Monthly, September 2001).

## AEROGRAMMATICS

## The New Guernsey Aerogramme

The issue date tangle for this item was detailed on page 15 of our February issue. Now Andrew Whitworth has written in to say that the February 2001 date given by Guernsey P.O. Headquarters was their date for filling standing orders; but that meanwhile casual orders were being filled as they came in.

## British Airletter Issue Dates, 2001 By Arthur Roberts

The British Philatelic Bulletin, May 2001 issue announced that a new printing had been made of the Welsh airletter, inscribed "Llythyr Awyr/Airletter". It was to be available from philatelic outlets on 4 July (later amended to 18 July), and at post offices in Wales as old stocks were used up. In the past this has generally meant that its local issue would be later than its philatelic sale. It was therefore pleasing to find on a visit to North Wales on 2 June that the new print of the standard Welsh airletter (dated M04/98 as was the first print, worded "Aerogram/Aerogramme") was already on sale at one of five counters called at that day. I took the
opportunity of purchasing the few available and serviced them that day at the Royal Mail office Colwyn Bay, where a packet handstamp reading "COLWYN BAY/AE COLWYN" was applied dated 2 JUN 2001. The handstamp originally read "BAE COLWYN" being the name of the town in Welsh, but the B was missing as had been reported to the British Postmark Society some months before. The "star" version in a discount pack of six is due to be issued from philatelic outlets on 2 October 2001. It remains to be seen if that airletter will also go on sale in Wales at an earlier date and if the print date will be the same as on the standard version or an ' 01 date.
I can report that a new print of the standard British airletter worded 'Airletter' was on sale at more than one post office in Cheshire on 26 July. The print date is M04/01 and we should now expect the "star" version to be available soon with the same print date, although the first standard airletter had the print date M02/00 and the "star" version was not printed until later with the print date $\mathrm{M} 05 / 00$. Any earlier dates of sale and of use of the above reported airletters would be welcomed by the Editor.

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

Welcome is extended to the following who have recently joined the Society. All are United Kingdom residents; their collecting interests are given in brief. Total membership is now 213.

Towler B.
Williams $P$.

Graham C.

Additions/amendments to members' collecting interests:-

Goldstone A. - Holyland aerogrammes (G.B. \& Islands aerogrammes no longer collected)
Howe C. - Lions theme (additional interest)

## LIBRARY

The Library has continued to be a popular feature of the Society. The following are the recent additions to the books and journals available for borrowing:-

68 Irish Aerogrammes and Airgraphs. By William J. Murphy, published 1998. Kindly donated by Richard O'Brien.

69 Advertising Rings. By Richard Arundel, published 2000. Kindly donated by the author. Relates to G.B.
*70 Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue of Canada and Newfoundland. By E. Covert \& W. Walton, $7^{\text {th }}$ edition, published 2001. Kindly donated by Michael Sagar.

Re. Item 9, 2 further issues of "L'Intero Postale" (September 2000 \& February 2001) have been received from Italy.

Re. Item 40, 5 further issues of "Postal Stationery" (September \& November 2000 plus January, March \& May 2001) have been received from the U.S.A.

Re. Item 66, 2 further issues of "Der Ganzsachensammler" (December 2000 \& April 2001) have been received from Switzerland.

## WANTS

Great Britain

Holyland

Japan

Italy

New South
Wales

Keen buyer of p.s. including overprints for use overseas, clean mint pre 1967 \& clean used pre-1927. Send any quantity, well packed, for my offer.
Andrew Whitworth, Prizet House, Kendal, LA8 8AB, U.K.

Aerogrammes, all types mint or used from Holyland including WW2 forces, U.N. forces, Jordan, West Bank.
A. Goldstone,

45, Gainsborough Gardens, London NW11 9BJ.

Postcards and pictures of Geisha, will buy or exchange.
S. Oman, 2 Hallville Road, Wirral, Merseyside, C44 9AZ, U.K.

Buying Italian p.s. Medium/rare items, fancy cancellations, unusual rates, uncommon added frankings, oddities, back of the book (e.g. parcel post bulletins, money orders).
V. Coscia, 50 Via Petrarca, 14100 Asti, Italy.

Card H \& G 19c, heading "With New Year Greetings" (any view). Please contact the Editor

## Grosvenor

## Our October 31st Auction

The auction includes the outstanding Peter Langmead OBE, FRPS,L collection of British Army and Military Telegraph stamps, the collection of Gibraltar formed by the late Zeev Barak, FRPS,L, Indian States with the exceptional collection of the late William Casebourne of the India Study Circle and the extensive "Keppel" collection of Zeppelin mail. it also includes Falkland Islands, Tristan da Cunha and excellent Great Britain including many items from the exceptional stock of the late Donald Forbes-Smith of Bristol, and a fine collection of Used Abroad.


Proof of a steel letterpress die for an undenominated stamp to appear on Postol Orders, on piece ex 1901 De lo Rue Striking book, from our May 2001 auction.

Postal Stationery from around the World features regularly in our specialised auctions.
Complimentary catalogues are available on request.

## Vendors

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- Low and negotiable commission rates
- Prompt payment
- No hidden charges or handling fees
- Extensive international mailing
- High-quality catalogues.


## Buyers

To register your specialist collecting interests with us please either write to us at the address above or telephone, fax or email us.

James Grist, Andrew Claridge or Nick Mansell await your call

Telephone: +44 (0)20 76299399
Fax: +44 (0)20 76299799
Email: info@grosvenor-auctions.co.uk
Website: www.grosvenorauctions.com (available soon)

## WANTED POSTAL STATIONERY

Anything interesting and unusual from Australasia - for Auction or Cash.

## Robin Linke

181 Jersey Street, Wembley
Western Australia 6014
Phone: 61-8-9387-5327
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