

# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

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Journal Vol. 11, No. 1      February 2003  
(Serial number 25)

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**JUBILEE OF THE UNIFORM PENNY POST - The 1890 Christmas card issued to benefit the Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund. See page 14**

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**The Management Committee.**

The affairs of the Society are managed by four officers:- Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and a number of ordinary committee members from whom Post Holders are appointed.

**OFFICERS:-**

**CHAIRMAN**            **Keith Hanman**  
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"Somerhay", 16 Frant Avenue,  
Little Common,  
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Sussex. England

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS**    **Alan Huggins**  
**Iain Stevenson**

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**The Postal Stationery Society Web site: [www.postalstationery.org.uk](http://www.postalstationery.org.uk)**

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**SOCIETY CALENDAR 2003**◆ **Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2003**

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC 1. 11.00 am. to approximately 4.30 pm. Invited display of British South Africa by our Chairman Keith Hanman, followed by members displays. Members are invited to bring along a maximum of 30 sheets each and to give a display of not more than 10 minutes with a further 10 minutes for viewing.

◆ **Saturday 14th June 2003**

At SWINPEX, St Joseph's Lower School, Queen's Drive, Swindon. 2.00 - 4.00 pm. Members are invited to display up to 16 sheets from their collection and to give a short talk of about 10 minutes.

**Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> June 2003**

**Midpex.** Tile Hill, Coventry, 10.00 am. to 4.00 pm. The Society will have a table with a static display to attract new members by promoting the collecting of postal stationery and the benefits of joining our Society.

◆ **Saturday 5th July 2003**

Christchurch Building, Tunbridge Wells. 2.30 - 5.30 pm. Display by David C Padgham of the India Study Circle "India and Indian States Postal Cards". Members are also invited to bring along and display up to 12 sheets from their own collections. The meeting will also include a quiz, Exchange Session and refreshments

**Saturday 25th October 2003**

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC 1.

10.30 am Auction lots to be set out for viewing.

11.00 am Society's AGM.

11.30 Tony Chilton Competition.

1.00 pm viewing auction lots.

2.00 pm Society's annual "live" auction. The meeting is expected to close by about 4.30

◆ **UK members will find details of these meetings on the enclosed sheet.**

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## CHAIRMAN'S GREETINGS

I take over the post of Chairman of the PSS at an interesting time in its development. Succeeding Iain Stevenson and Alan Huggins is no easy task but with the growing awareness of philatelic collectors of the depth and scope that PS can offer, I can see a bright future ahead.

With the advent of the new class of Social Philately and the resurgence of Thematic collecting, horizons have indeed widened and we must play our part and tap into this new consciousness by rigorously promoting all our aspects of PS.

Some members already do sterling work either by giving displays to other societies or publishing monographs, articles in magazines and journals and this must be encouraged.

Our interests are world-wide and this must be reflected - not least in our excellent revamped A4 Journal. This is an excellent means of promoting your ideas; John Barker who does a splendid job as Editor, would be very pleased to receive material for inclusion, however long or short.

The Society exists for *you*, but your input is vital to ensure its well-being. New members are always to be welcomed so do have a 'drive' when you next attend your local society meeting or talking with someone at a stamp fair.

On to the immediate future. The PSS has now instigated a 16-page competition to be held during

the AGM and the winner will be awarded the new '*Tony Chilton Salver*'. Tony, as you know was a dedicated supporter of the PSS and his tragic death last year deprived us of a loyal friend. Guidelines for entry are published in this Journal. Members, I know, have much useful material that could be entered. Judging will be in accordance with FIP Regulations and the judge(s) will be identified later.

Finally and a little way ahead into the future, we will be exhibiting on the Village Green at Stampex in the Spring of 2005 in association with another Society. So please be prepared to come up with two, three or more frames worth of material when further details are known.

Providing we all co-operate in our ventures both at home and abroad, there is no logical reason why we cannot look forward to a satisfying and enjoyable future.

Should you have any problems during the course of the year on any PSS topic then please do either contact myself or the Secretary - our addresses are given on page 2 of the Journal.

I know it is slightly late but the committee join me in wishing everyone a good collecting New Year.

**Keith Hanman - Chairman**

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## THE TONY CHILTON COMPETITION

- i) The competition is to be known as the Tony Chilton Competition and is to be held annually immediately following the Society's annual general meeting.
  - ii) Each entry must be of 16 pages (maximum size approximately 300mm high by 250mm wide). Member may only submit one entry per competition. Entries will be displayed 4 sheets wide, 4 rows deep. Members not attending the competition should indicate by numbering the backs of their sheets how they wish their entry to be set out.
  - iii) The first sheet of an entry should be used as a title page, defining the scope of the entry. An entry will not be penalised if the first sheet does not contain any philatelic item.
  - iv) All competition sheets must be enclosed in protective sleeves.
  - v) Entries must be the sole property of the member. Entries may not be re-entered in subsequent years without having been substantially altered or rewritten.
  - vi) Entries may be submitted in person on the morning of the competition, or by lodging the entry with a member of the committee or other party who will be in attendance on the day. Members must make their own arrangements for insuring their entries. Although every care will be taken, the Society and its officers accept no responsibility for loss or damage to an entry while it is in the possession of the Society.
  - vii) Entries will be returned to members by the same means that they were delivered, with the cost of Royal Mail special delivery, or its equivalent, being met by the Society.
  - viii) The competition will be judged by two judges accredited at Federation level or higher, to be selected by the Chairman and Vice Chairman. The judges may be members of the Postal Stationery Society, but may not be competition entrants in that year.
  - ix) The winners will be presented with certificates, and the overall winner will be allowed to retain the Tony Chilton Salver for a year, but this will remain the property of the Society and must be returned to the Society at the following AGM. Due to customs difficulties it will not be possible to send the salver abroad, and therefore an alternative trophy will be made available for overseas winners.
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## INTRODUCING OUR NEW VICE-CHAIRMAN, - Peter O'Keeffe.

At the AGM Peter O'Keeffe was elected as Vice-Chairman to succeed Keith Hanman who is now our new Chairman.

Peter will be known to many of you through his contributions to the Journal and his displays at PSS meetings. Others will have come across Peter at Local, Federation and National competitions and displays as he has held office in 10 Societies, Local, National and Specialist. He has given over 100 displays to various Societies and is an accredited Club and Federation Judge.

His collecting interests include the Stamps and Postal History of the "Rhodesias" from 1890 to date, WWI and WWII British Mails and Postal History generally.

Peter retired from a career in banking and devotes much of his time promoting the hobby of collecting stamps and postal history by drawing upon his 60 years experience of active collecting. He still finds time to give to his family, including five Grandchildren, serve as a Governor of a local primary school and umpire hockey. In his own words "Fortunately my wife is very understanding!"

## LIBRARY - RECENT ADDITIONS

The following three books have recently been added to the Library:-

- Item 75 Catalogue of Swiss postal cards 1912-92 ("Die Postkartenheftchen der Schweizer Post) - Donated
- Item 76 Introduction to Ocean Letters by R. Hoskins - Donated
- Item 77 Bright's ABC Catalogue 1912 (World Stamps and Stationery) - Purchased

Recent issues of overseas P.S. Society Journals have been received as follows:-

- Germany** - 1st & 2nd issues of 2002
- Switzerland** - September and December 2002 issues
- U.S.A.** - September 2002 issue
- Italy** - Autumn 2002 issue

## WANTS

Errington and Martin adverts stamped on the back of any stamp (50p each offered) and postal stationery with similar adverts (£3 each offered). Dr Conrad Graham, 23 Rotherwick Rd, London NW 11 7DG e-mail:

[Conrad\\_Graham@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:Conrad_Graham@yahoo.co.uk)

## DISPLAYS BY MEMBERS

Poole and District Philatelic and Postcard Club (Dorset) 1st May 2003. GB 20th Century Postal Stationery - Colin Baker

Streetly Philatelic Society (West Midlands) 11th March 2003. Postal Stationery for a Purpose - John Barker

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

A warm welcome is extended to the following who have recently joined the Society. Collecting interests are given in brief.

Mehmet Akan (Turkey)	Turkish postal stationery
Kulbinder Dhaliwal. (Birmingham UK)	GB, India, Maritime, Israel, Singapore
Paul Dunn (Seven Oaks UK)	GB
Vincent Holmwood (Florida USA)	GB QE II
John Gauci (Malta)	Malta and Gibraltar
Erica Genge (Tasmania)	British & Commonwealth Aerogrammes
Eric Grimshaw (Staffordshire UK)	GB & GB overprints
James Lea (Lancashire UK)	GB
W.M. Lee (Malaysia)	
George Mc Kenzie (Hampshire UK)	Victorian GB
Ravi Makhija (Middlesex UK)	GB cut outs
Chad Neighbour. (Edinburgh UK)	Stamped stationery of the world and USA
Wilford Oliver (Berkshire UK)	General GB
Frank Parsons (Kent UK)	Egypt, Sudan, Syria & Palestine
Trevor Peat (Herts UK)	GB
Eric Rust (West Midlands UK)	GB
Wing Cdr (Rtd) Brian Swallow (Wiltshire UK)	China, Macau, Hong Kong
Ari Soesantio (Delft Netherlands)	
Robert Southwood (East Dunbartonshire UK)	Spain & Portugal
Brian Trotter (London UK)	Cape of Good Hope, Natal

# THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF LIECHTENSTEIN, 1940 - 2000

Robert Avery

The Liechtenstein postal authorities had decided to withdraw all postal stationery postcards then in circulation at the end of March, 1940, and so a new issue was produced on 10th January of that year to take the place of those withdrawn. This issue consisted of 10 Rp. cards for internal use and 20 Rp. cards for external use. The "stamp" on the 10 Rp. card was mauve and depicted a chamois (Fig. 1), while that of the 20 Rp. showed a gentian and was printed in a shade of orange.

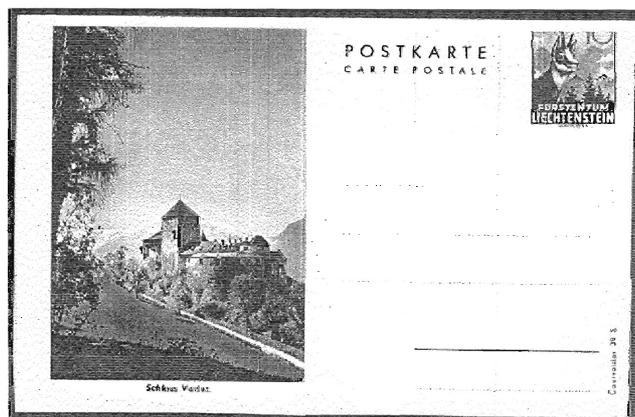


Fig. 1 1940 - 10 Rp card for internal use

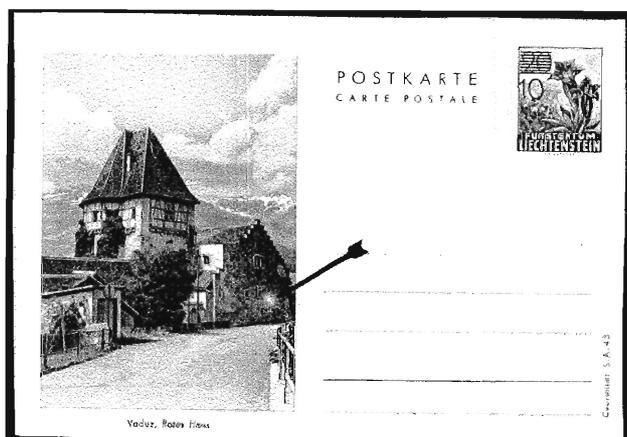


Fig. 2 1958 - 20 Rp card overprinted 10 Rp. The arrow shows the 'flash on the wall' flaw

This series continued to be valid until the end of April, 1968, and several different printings can be collected by referring to the printer's imprint in the bottom right-hand corner. The first printing was inscribed, "Courvoisier 39S" and consisted of cards with six different photographic views at 10 Rp., cards with two different views at 20 Rp., cards at both values

without views and reply-paid cards at both values with views on the front half only. About 11,300 of each of these were sold. A second printing inscribed "Courvoisier S.A. 41" appeared in December, 1941, 59,100 in all at 10 Rp. with the same six views and 19,725 without views. The third printing, inscribed "Courvoisier S.A. 43", appeared in 1943 and consisted of cards at 10 Rp. with four different views only, 20 Rp. cards with the two views as before and also 10 Rp. cards without view, 25,000 of each. There were also cards at 20 Rp. without views but most of these were overprinted "10" in 1958 - un-overprinted specimens of this item are pretty rare. This issue contains an interesting printing flaw. One of the views on the 20 Rp. is of the Red House, a notable old building in Vaduz. In the 1943 issue, many copies show a strange white flash on the wall of the house (Fig. 2), others show where this flaw has been not too successfully scratched out. 35,000 further 10 Rp. cards without views were printed in 1946 and 162,200 in 1947 as shown by their imprints. A number of the 20 Rp. cards were reduced to 10 Rp. by an overprint in 1958.

On 7th March, 1950, a new series of 10 Rp. cards appeared, designed by Johannes Troyer and printed by Courvoisier. Instead of photographs, this set of ten cards had pen-and-ink sketches of well-known features of the Liechtenstein landscape (Fig. 3).

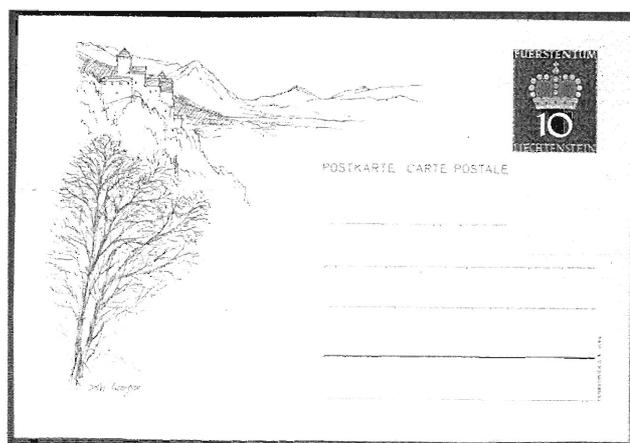


Fig. 3 1950 - 10 Rp card with pen-and-ink sketch

There were two printings of this series, again distinguished by the printers' imprint, in 1950 and 1953, totalling some 316,000 cards.

In May, 1959, 100,000 cards appeared in this style but without the picture. These were all valid until 1968.

Another change of style occurred in 1965, when 10 Rp. cards appeared in booklets of eleven, one for each community in the Principality. Each card bore the name of the community and its coat of arms on the "stamp" and on the left of the card was a sketch of some of the most significant features of the village (Fig. 4).

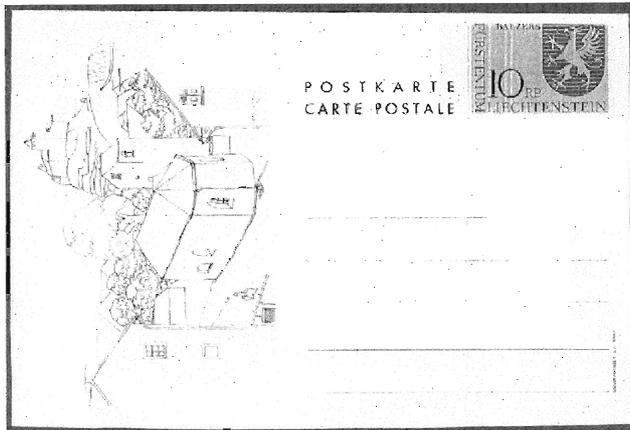


Fig. 4 1965 - 10 Rp card from a booklet

There was also a card at 30 Rp. for external postage, and both values appeared in reply-paid form.

Alas, Liechtenstein suffers from inflation, just as everybody else does. In December, 1967, these 10 Rp. cards were replaced by similar cards at 20 Rp. for internal use, including the reply-paid cards; and in February, 1973, these same 20 Rp. cards were overprinted "30".

These were phased out in 1973 and replaced by new 30 Rp. and 40 Rp. cards with just one picture for each value (Fig. 5).

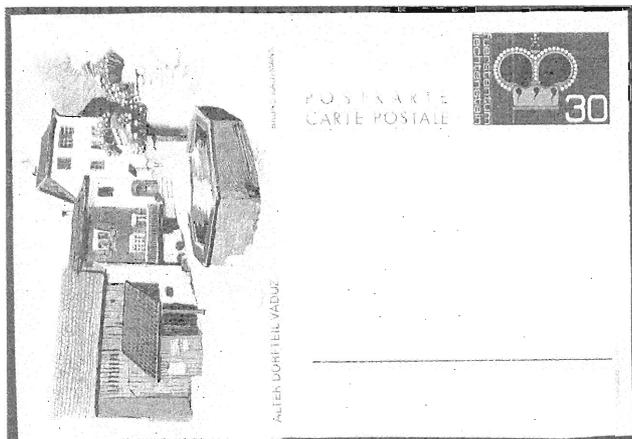


Fig. 5 1973 - 30 Rp card

But by July, 1974, it had become necessary to convert the remaining 40 Rp cards to 50 Rp. by means of an overprint. Then in March, 1976, new 40 Rp. and 50 Rp. cards appeared with new pictures.

A set of three cards was introduced in March, 1984, in which the "stamp" displayed a dove. These were at 50 Rp. (Internal), 70 Rp. (External) and 1 Fr. (Airmail). This latter had an airmail label printed between the picture and the stamp (Fig. 6).

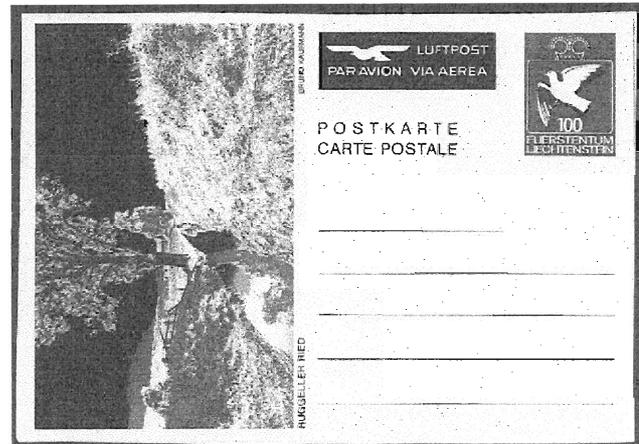


Fig. 6 1984 - 1Fr airmail card

In June, 1987, another set of three appeared with the national flag on the stamp and a group of wildflowers on the left. These were at 50 Rp. (Fig. 7.), 80 Rp. and 1.10 Fr. (with an airmail label).



Fig. 7 1987 - 50 Rp card with illustration of wildflowers

At the same time a card at 50 Rp. was issued to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the country's first stamps. It bore a copy of that first stamp, though priced at 50 Rp. instead of 5 Heller (Fig. 8.).



Fig. 8 1987 - 50 Rp version of 'The first stamp'

Two new cards appeared in August, 1992 to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the first mail collection office in Balzers in 1817, which was the very beginning of Liechtenstein philately (Fig. 9.).

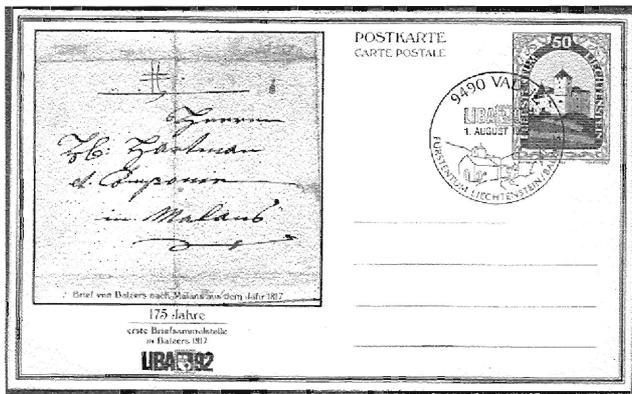


Fig. 9 1992 - 50 Rp commemorative card

At the same time a set of seven cards at different values appeared to illustrate Modern Art (Fig. 10.). I don't pretend to understand any of these, but it seems to have been a successful issue, for another set of eight cards, all at 70 Rp. came out in March, 1996, also illustrating Modern Art (Fig. 11.).

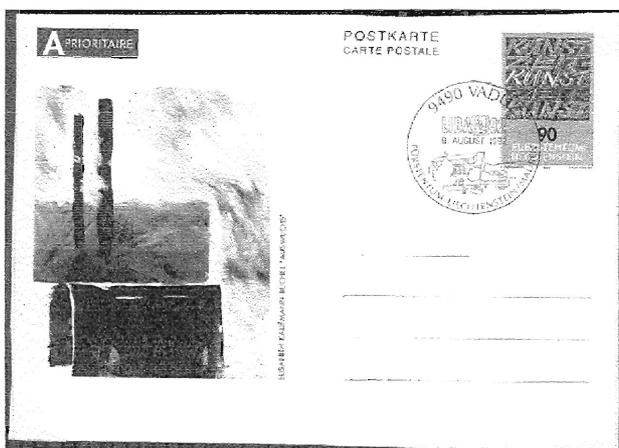


Fig. 10 1992 - Card depicting modern art

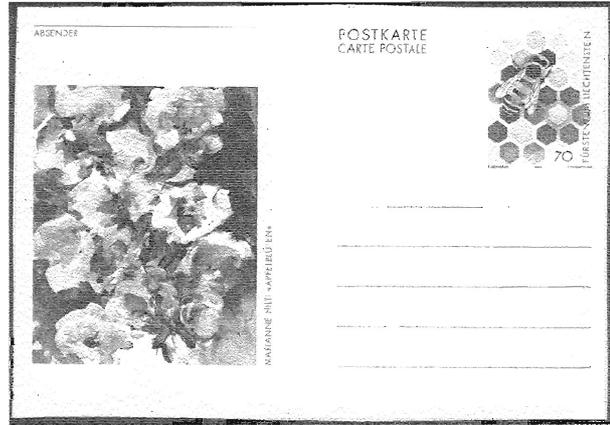


Fig. 11 1996 - 70 Rp 'modern art' card

In August, 1997, one card at 90 Rp. appeared to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Post Office in Schaan, the second largest village in the country (Fig. 12.).

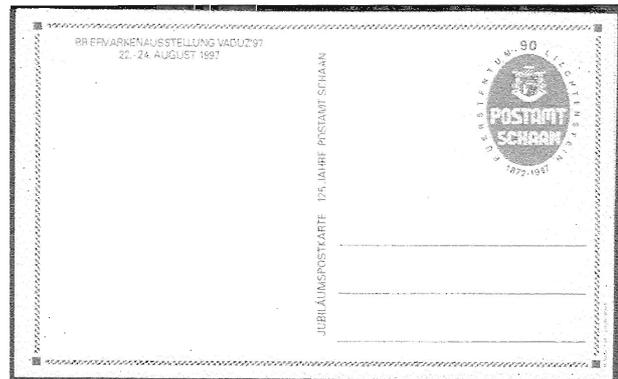


Fig. 12 1997 - Schaan anniversary card

This card has its right-hand half reserved for the address, the left-hand half for the message, and the reverse side is filled with a picture of Schaan Post Office in 1872 (Fig.13.).

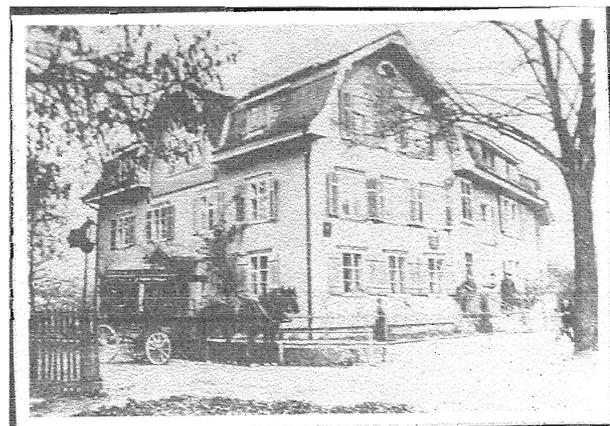


Fig. 13 Schaan Post Office

The latest offering from the Liechtenstein Postal authorities came in June 2001. It claims to be a new departure - a "perforated postcard". I have not yet seen one, but it is clear that the Postal Stationery Postcard is not yet dead in Liechtenstein.

## Norfolk Island - Recent Postal Stationery Releases.

**Bryan A Jones (Editor Pacifica).**

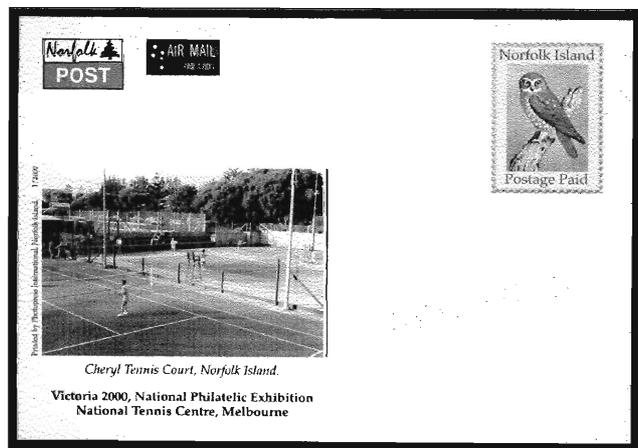
Article originally published in *Pacifica*, October 2002 edition, the quarterly journal of the Pacific Islands Study Circle. The author can be reached through the PISC web-site - (<http://www.pisc.org.uk>).

A veritable plethora of Postal Stationery items have been released in Norfolk Island over past eighteen months, many of which have received little or no publicity. The details shown below, can now be treated as definitive.

### Postage Paid Prestamped Pictorial Postcards.

During the period October 2000 through to February 2002 no less than 22 different Postage Paid Postcards were issued. The full listing of these cards is as follows, each identified by its unique number, printed on the left hand side of the face of each card.

All cards in this series were designed and printed by Photopress International, of Norfolk Island. The cost of each card was \$1.20, the maximum postcard rate in force during this period was \$1.00.



#### 1/2000 & 2/2000. Cheryl Tennis Court.

Quantity issued 10,000 of each. Release date 20 October 2000 to coincide with Victoria 2000, National Philatelic Exhibition, Melbourne. 500 of each card overprinted 'Specimen' were offered at \$Aus 15 the pair.

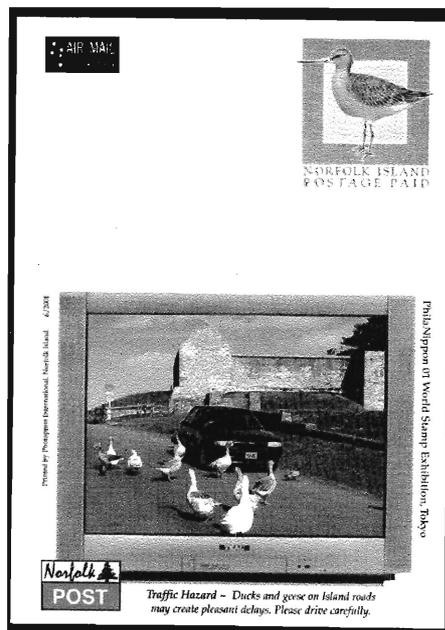
#### 3/2001 & 4/2001. Foundation Day.

Quantity issued 10,000 of each. Release date 6 March 2001. Norfolk Island special pictorial postmark produced.

#### 5/2001. Perfumes of the Pacific.

Single card featuring scent bottle, and advertising French perfumes. This is a scented

card, only available within the \$10 "Parfums de Pacifique" Booklet issued to coincide with Belgica 9-15 June 2001. Not available as a single item. The Belgica booklet contains the full set of "scented" stamps, each carrying a different scent, (a rather hideous and wasteful experiment, which will not be repeated, thank goodness - *Authors opinion!*).

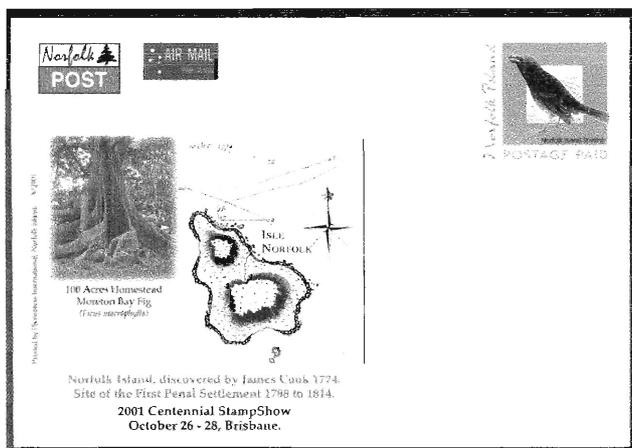


#### 6/2001 & 7/2001.

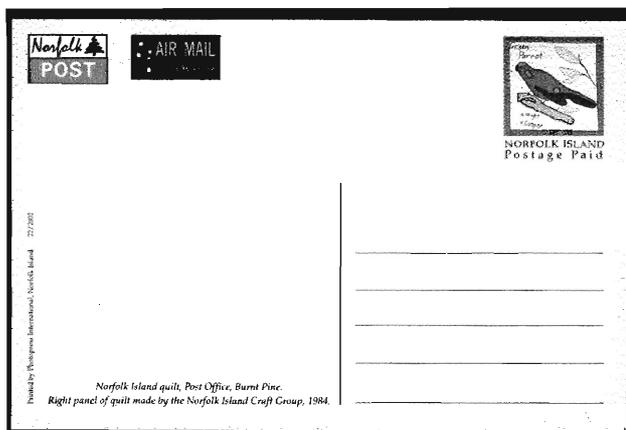
Produced to coincide with Phila-Nippon held in August 2001, and linked to the Norfolk Island "Traffic Hazards" issue. The only pair of cards in this whole series to be produced in vertical format. Quantity issued 10,000 of each. Release date 3 August 2001. Each card also blatantly advertises a camcorder or visual display unit of Japanese manufacture, although I am assured that Norfolk Post did not receive anything in return for this piece of gratuitous advertising.

#### 8/2001 & 9/2001.

Brisbane Centennial StampShow. 26 - 28 October 2001. Quantity issued 10,000 of each. Special Norfolk Island pictorial cancellation produced for the Centennial StampShow. Card 8/2001 features a map made by Captain Cook on the occasion of the discovery of the island

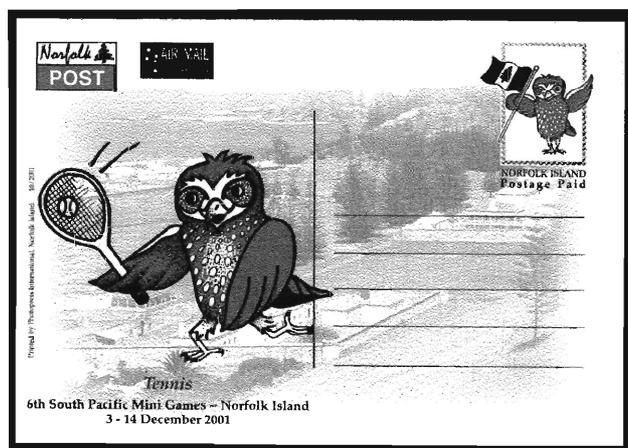


February 2002. Quantity produced of each card 10,000.

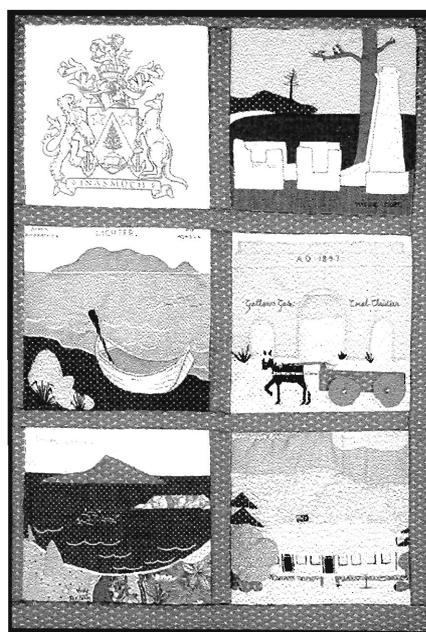


in 1774. A separate circular pictorial cancellation (Parrot), with a 26 October 2001 date included was also used on these cards, this alternative cancellation makes no reference to Norfolk Island.

10/2001 through to 19/2001.



Card 20/2002 (front)



6th South Pacific Mini-Games. 3 - 14 December 2001. A series of ten different cards, each depicting a different sport featured in the Mini Games, as follows:- 10/2001 Tennis; 11/2001 Golf; 12/2001 Triathlon; 13/2001 Archery; 14/2001 Lawn Bowls; 15/2001 Netball; 16/2001 Athletics; 17/2001 Clay Target Shooting; 18/2001 Squash and 19/2001 Bodybuilding. Release date 26 November 2001. A special pictorial cancellation produced on this date. When printed, and before guillotining, cards 10; 11; 12 and 13 were produced on a single sheet, cards 14; 15; 16 and 17 were also produced on a second sheet, with cards 18 and 19 produced (in pairs) on yet another sheet.

Card 20/2002 (back)

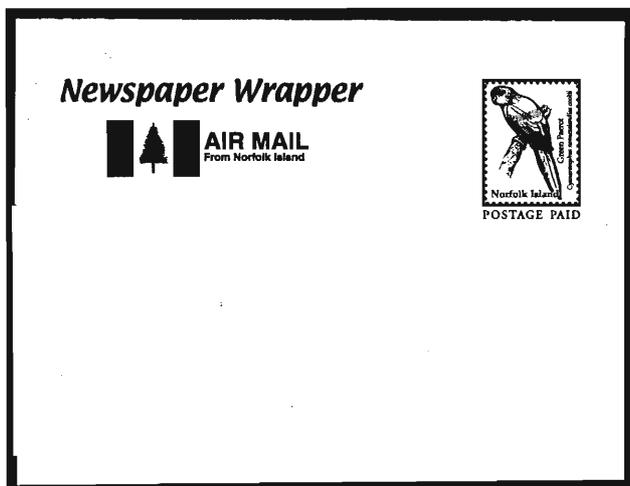
This series contains yet another deviation from the "standard" in that card 20/2002 is an oversized card, measuring 205 x 106 mm (compared with 150 x 102 mm for the "normal card").

20/2002; 21/2002 & 22/2002. *Island Quilting issue.*

**The Postage Paid Newspaper Wrapper.**

Produced in conjunction with the Island quilting issue with a release date of 27

The cost of each Wrapper is \$1.45, this represents the total cost of sending the local weekly newspaper to Australia. There is a weight limit, and additional postage is required if sending the newspaper anywhere other than to Australia. 10,000 Newspaper Wrappers were printed, and are currently being used by the local newspaper office at a rate of around 150



It is interesting to speculate that, as the wrapper itself does not contain any qualification relating to the amount of "Postage Paid", which stipulates that the postage content only covers delivery of a standard size newspaper to Australia, anyone purchasing one of these Newspaper Wrappers could legitimately use it to send any publication registered as a Newspaper to any part of the world, irrespective of weight or distance. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why remaining copies of this wrapper are being used exclusively by the local newspaper publisher, and are not being handled through the post office or philatelic bureau.

per week. Delivery of these wrappers occurred in May 2002. 100 wrappers were overprinted "Specimen" and were offered at \$10 each.

## AEROGRAMMATICS - Forces Aerogrammes

Arthur Roberts

Further printings of the 'MOD Form 674 (4/01) www' etc. Aerogramme have come to light since my notes of June 2002 (Vol.10 No.2). To date (Dec. '02) I have recorded eight printings, Letterpress and Litho. with paper and gum variations, with and without phosphor bands. The list below is the clearest way of detailing the different printings. The Head of Royal Mail Security Print replied to my questions in July to the effect that the Forces sheets should follow the specification for the Royal Mail Airletter with regard to weight of paper, gum and phosphor requirements. Perhaps the printings numbered 3 to 8 in the list were emergency printings from two different manufacturers; if so, we may see a return to the Royal Mail specification in 2003.



**'MOD Form 674 (4/01)/www.bfpo.org.uk'**  
front back

2001-02 printings with different gum lengths and reverse print with a gap of 26mm, 16mm or 12mm between 'An aerogramme should not contain any enclosure' and 'Why not use the Electronic Bluey:'

			<u>Gum length</u>	<u>Reverse Print Gap</u>
1.	Letterpress	Pale azure paper. Two 5 mm phos. bands x 30 mm.	152-153 mm	26 mm
2	Letterpress	Paler azure paper. 5 mm phos. bands x 30 mm.	148-149 mm	26 mm
3	Litho.	Pale blue paper with a green tint. No phos. bands	135-142 mm	26 mm
4	Litho.	as above with a central gap of 6-8 mm in gum length	154-155 mm	26 mm
5	Litho.	Pale blue paper, No phos. bands	140 mm	26 mm
6	Litho.	Pale green paper No phos. bands	140-143 mm	16 mm
7	Litho.	as above with a central gap of 6-8 mm in gum length	154-155 mm	16 mm
8	Letterpress	Pale green paper, thick address lines. No phos. bands	140-142 mm	12 mm

## THE KING GEORGE VI POSTCARDS OF GREAT BRITAIN - THE EARLY PERIOD

John Jennison

George VI came to the throne of Great Britain on 11th December 1936. The first postcards of his reign appeared some three years later, in March 1940. Why the delay? The answer to this question is to some extent the impact of the abdication of Edward VIII, the Second World War and a complaint about the design of the George V postcards.

The story starts with the postcards of George V. The one penny inland postcard in use during the reign of George V was issued in the new standard size (89 x 140 mm.) in February 1931. This card (Huggins CP90) can be found used into the 1940s.

In 1933 the Post Office (PO) received an official complaint that, with the advent of machine cancelling, the date stamp was being obscured by the Royal Arms on the postcard. In those days correct dates of posting were more important than they are now! The PO did not pursue this matter seriously on the grounds of costs, but as can be seen from [Figure 1](#), the postmark is obscured. The illustrated example was sent during the reign of George VI in 1939 and uprated with ½d adhesive to pay the foreign rate to Switzerland.

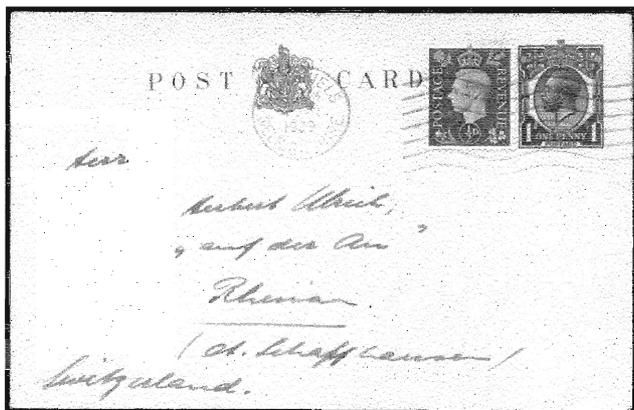


Figure 1

This card maintained the original design of the Royal Arms, even though in 1930 the Garter Arms design was used for the foreign postcard, and later for the reply version (Huggins CP93) issued in 1934. This was in keeping with official Arms policy of the PO, but only applied to these foreign cards during the reign of George V. The demand for the foreign postcard and its

reply card version was not great, but they can be found used into the reign of George VI.

An example of the sender part of the foreign reply card is shown in [Figure 2](#); this card was sent to Switzerland in 1939 at the correct 1½d rate.

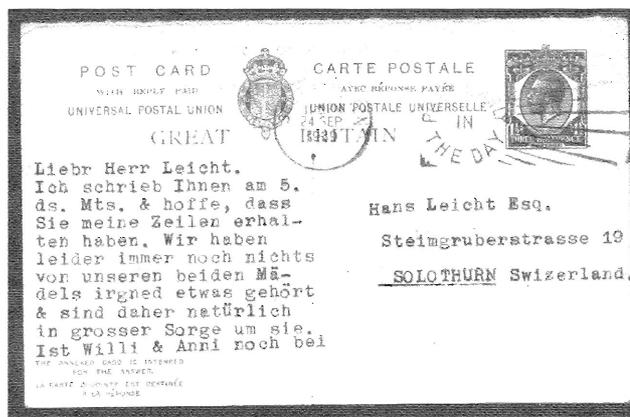


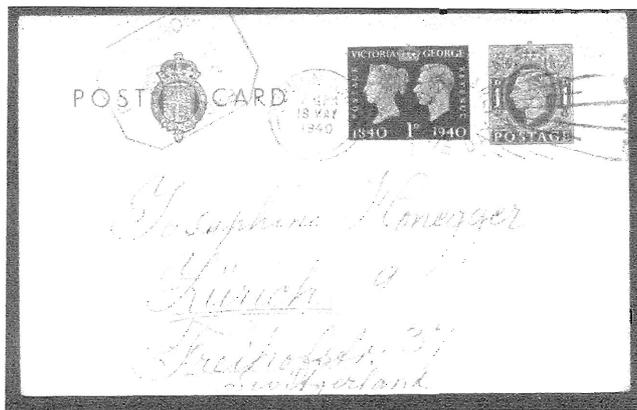
Figure 2

Work on preparation of the postal stationery for the new reign started in 1937 and a letterpress effigy by Edmund Dulac (portrait) and Eric Gill (frame) for the postcards, lettercards and wrappers was prepared. The question of positioning the Royal Arms (which now was to be the Royal Garter Arms) came up as a result of the complaint from 1933. Various positions and designs were tried, and it was finally decided to eliminate the arms altogether. This did not meet with the approval of King George VI, who suggested moving the arms slightly to the left, so that an unobscured date stamp could be accommodated. This simple practical solution was adopted by the PO, and in September 1938 the King approved a proof of the ½d postcard in red. Why a halfpenny proof was chosen is not known, but it is thought the die was in preparation for newspaper wrappers which, in the event, were never issued by the PO. Further refining of the die was carried out and it was some time before the PO was in a position to have the penny red inland postcard ready for issue. The full story behind this can be found in H. Dagnall's book on British postcards and letter cards. (Ref. 1) At this time Britain was at war and valuable resources could not be tied up in

designing and printing postal stationery. In fact it was suggested that postal stationery should be abandoned as a war time economy measure, but thankfully for us philatelists, this was not adopted.

Examination of the Post Office Archives at Mount Pleasant (*Ref. 2*) showed that it was intended to issue the new one penny inland cards to selected Scottish offices in January 1940. However further delays occurred and stocks of the new cards were delivered late February 1940. The card, on thin cream stock, was issued on 29th March 1940; the registration copy was taken on the 5th April 1940. No reply version was issued. This card (Huggins CP96) had a very short validity, as the postal rate for inland cards was raised to twopence on the 1st May 1940.

The used cards are not common, and finding one correctly used during its validity period is difficult indeed. An example uprated to twopence, albeit to a foreign destination, shortly after the rate change, is shown in [Figure 3](#).



**Figure 3**

As stocks of these cards were available, it was decided to re-imprint a further one penny imprint to the left of the existing image in order to uprate the card to the new twopenny rate. This satisfied the increased postage rate. The new twopenny die was not ready for issue before July 1940, and the 1d + 1d cards were issued in June 1940 (registration copy 17th May 1940). This was actually an expensive business as apart from restamping the existing one penny cards, the printers, McCorquodale, had to pass the new card stock twice through the printing machine to receive the two imprints

(*Ref. 1*). Examples of this card (Huggins CP99) are shown overlapping in [Figure 4](#).



**Figure 4**

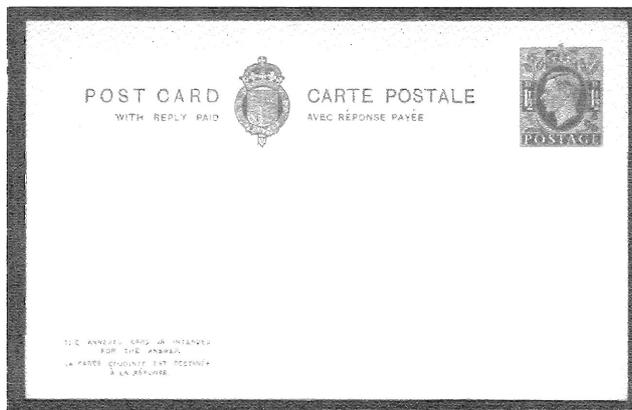
The first version (left) could be as a result of imprinting an existing one penny card, where the second left imprint is not in line with the original. The second version (right) was probably imprinted with two passes through the machine on new card stock. This is shown somewhat clearer in [Figure 5](#).



**Figure 5**

The proofs in the archives do not show any misalignment of the images. A similar practice was applied to the existing 1½d letter card by stamping with a further penny imprint in order to uprate to the new 2½d rate.

The penny postcard was also produced on stout white card (Huggins CP97). According to the Post Office Archives (*Ref. 2*), 204 units of this card (1 unit = parcel of 100 cards) were delivered in April 1940. The card was registered on 2nd May 1940 and apparently issued to postmasters on 18th October 1940, some four months after the rate had been increased to twopence! One had assumed the card was issued in May but the archives show October. There is no evidence to show this card had been sold over post office counters, as no single used example has yet appeared. In view of the fact that Britain was at war and paper was at a premium, it seems unlikely that the PO would have issued a card on *thick* carton. It is presumed that the card was distributed for UPU purposes, but in any event it is a very scarce card. The 1½d foreign reply card in [Figure 6](#), was issued on 29th March



**Figure 6**

1940. The registration date was 21st March 1940. This card (Huggins CP98) is also scarce and had a validity without uprating for just over a month. Interestingly enough, the Garter Arms are in the same position as the George V version; no attempt being made to shift the arms to the left as in the single inland card. The 1½d cards were already little used towards the end of the previous reign, and no single foreign card was prepared for George VI. Examination of the records (Ref. 2) shows only some 119 units (1 unit = parcel of 120 cards) were delivered and possibly only 30 units were distributed to postmasters; a very small number indeed. Here, of course, any existing stocks of

George V cards would be used up. In any event, I only know of one used example (Ref. 3). The unused cards are often found with the addition of a halfpenny adhesive.

As can be seen, there are some scarce cards in the first issues of George VI, and unanswered questions as well. Perhaps readers of this article may have used examples of Huggins CP97 and CP98; if so I would be interested in hearing from them.

I would like to thank Douglas Muir for his help in accessing the records at Mount Pleasant and his constructive correspondence.

#### References

1. *The Evolution of British Stamped Postcards & Letter Cards* by H. Dagnall. Dagnall 1985.
  2. *References to the PO Records at Mount Pleasant, London and private correspondence from Douglas. N. Muir, The Curator, Philately, Heritage Services, October-November 2001*
  3. *Private correspondence from Dr. Alan Huggins, February 2002.*
- Catalogue references to British Postal Stationery* by A.K.Huggins (1970).

## POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

The following booklets are available from the Society. Members may purchase copies of these at the reduced price quoted in brackets, which includes postage and packing. **Please apply to the Secretary** who's address may be found inside the front cover of this Journal.

Monograph Number 1, Great Britain: Victorian Private Stationery Impressed With Embossed Stamps - price £2.75p (£2.00 to members)

Monograph Number 2, Great Britain: The Mulready Postal Stationery - price £4.00 (£3.00 to members)

Monograph Number 3, Great Britain: The Real Cost of the Penny Post - price £2.50p (£1.75 to members)

Monograph Number 4, Great Britain: The Development of the Aerogramme - price £5.00 (£3.75 to members)

### INDEX TO THE JOURNAL - ISSUES 1 - 21 (February 1993 - October 2001)

This index was issued to all members who paid a subscription for 2002. New members may purchase copies of the index (postage paid) for £0.50p (UK), £1.00p (Europe and all world surface mail) or £1.50 (airmail world wide).

The Society does not have spare copies of issues 1 - 21, but I will endeavour to supply photocopies of individual articles on request at cost plus postage. **Please apply to the Editor** who's address may be found inside the front cover of this Journal.

**MONOGRAPH NUMBER 5** will be published towards the middle of the year. The subject will be Canadian Election Postal Stationery, and has been written by our past Chairman, Dr Iain Stevenson. It will be similar in size to last year's monograph with much of it printed in colour. As usual the monograph will be distributed to all our paid up members free of charge.

# THE JUBILEE OF THE UNIFORM PENNY POST

## Part I

Colin Baker

I have always been fascinated with all the paraphernalia which was associated with the celebrations in 1890 of the 50th anniversary of the introduction of the Uniform Penny Post. It makes an interesting avenue to wander down, linking the whole field of Victorian stationery with the very reason for its existence.

Not so long ago I was lucky enough to be able to purchase a group of papers which had been assembled by a Mr J Churchill in 1890, at the time that he was officially invited to join in those celebrations. His papers, together with other items from my collection, form the basis of this article.

### FIFTY YEARS OF THE UNIFORM PENNY POST.

The Uniform Penny Post was introduced in the United Kingdom on 10th January 1840, changing forever the cost and manner in which everyone resident in the country sent and received mail. Gone was the archaic system of paying for letters on their receipt, and for each sheet of paper used. No longer were rates applied which increased according to the distance the letter travelled. Additional charges for local post delivery and other taxes were also abandoned. The privilege enjoyed by Members of Parliament and certain government officials of sending letters free of

all charges was scrapped. This costly and complicated method was replaced with a simple arrangement whereby letters were to be prepaid and charged according to their weight, starting at one penny for ½ ounce (about 14 grammes), no matter how far the item travelled across the British Isles. On that momentous day postage rates fell by about 90%. Envelopes could be used without incurring extra charges, and there was no longer the need to fear the postman's knock and his demands for letters to be paid before they would be handed over. (However, it was still permissible at the time to send unpaid letters through the post, although they attracted double charges on receipt. Prepaid letters were the rule from 1840 onwards.)

Fifty years later this system of paying for letters by their weight irrespective of the distance they were to travel within a country had spread all over the world, and the Victorian Britons were justly proud of introducing an idea which benefited all mankind in some way or another.

In celebration of 50 years of the Uniform Penny Post, a rather long poem was published in the issue of *Punch*, January 18, 1890, the first few lines of which ran as follows:

Attend, all ye who like to hear a noble Briton's praise!  
I tell of valiant deeds one wrought in the Century's early days;  
When all the legions of Red Tape against him bore in vain,  
Man of stout will, brave Rowland Hill, of true heroic strain.

It was about the gloomy close of Eighteen Thirty Nine,  
Melbourne and Peel began to melt, the P.O. "sticks" to pine,  
For vainly the Official ranks and the Obstructive host  
Had formed and squared 'gainst Rowland Hill's plan of the Penny Post.

Still poor men paid the Ninepences for sending one thin sheet  
From Bethnal Green to Birmingham by service far from fleet;  
Still she who'd post a *billet doux* to Dublin from Thames shore,  
For loving word and trope absurd must stump up One-and-four;  
Still frequent "friendly lines" were barred to all save Wealth and Rank,  
Or Parliamentary "pots" who held the privilege of "Frank".

In our modern world of instant communications it can be difficult for us to understand how the Victorians could be so enthusiastic about the post, a system which today we often refer to in a derisory manner as "snail mail". But in the days before cars, aeroplanes and telephones, let alone computers and the Internet, the speedy and frequent delivery of mail was seen as a great benefit. The idea of a uniform penny post, which had been brought into being in Great Britain despite much opposition, had spread to almost every country in the world and allowed cheap, easy communication between all men. It was one of the most important means of allowing the world to develop and the Victorians were justly proud of their achievement.

### CELEBRATIONS ARE PLANNED

*"In 1889 a general feeling was expressed [by senior PO officials] that the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the uniform penny postage ought not to be allowed to pass without some indication of the feelings which must actuate all who look back to the great reform introduced in 1840, and consider what has since been done" (1).*

(Footnote.) (1) From the Jubilee Celebration Committee's "Account of the Celebration of the Jubilee of the Uniform Inland Penny Postage" [1891].

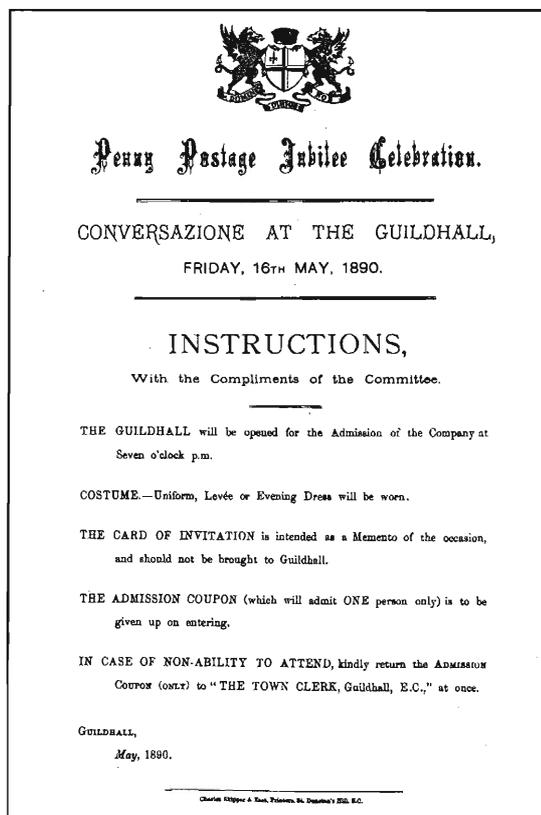
On 15th January 1890 a dinner was held in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant in central London to discuss how this Jubilee of the Uniform Penny Post could be celebrated so that everyone would have the opportunity of joining in, particularly the postal workers who had worked so hard to make the new system a success. The Postmaster General, Henry Cecil Raikes MP, attended the dinner along with nearly 300 other dignitaries from the Post Office, including Pearson Hill, the son of Sir Rowland Hill and inventor in 1857 of the automatic cancelling machine.

It was agreed that an exhibition should be held at the South Kensington museum in that summer to celebrate the event and to benefit the Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund. This fund had been established following the death of Rowland Hill in 1879 to benefit postal workers and their families. In addition, the Corporation of the City of London was also anxious to celebrate the Jubilee of

the Uniform Penny Post, and they asked the Post Office to co-operate with them in arranging a "conversazione" at the Guildhall in London, in May of that year. Invitation was to be by ticket, but postal workers in uniform would be admitted free.



Mr J Churchill's Invitation Card



### Instructions for Attending the Conversazione

Thus it was decided that the Jubilee should be celebrated with two exhibitions held in London, including the issue of special postal stationery aimed at both stamp collectors and the public. It would be another 35 years before

truly commemorative postal stationery would again be issued by the British Post Office.

**THE GUILDHALL CONVERSAZIONE**

The first exhibition and conversazione was held at the Guildhall in the City of London on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 16th, 17th and 19th May 1890. More than 3,600 invitations were sent to individuals inviting them to attend at 7.30 pm on the first day, one of whom was Mr J Churchill who carefully hoarded his mementoes for our subsequent benefit.

*Mr. Churchill*  
 The Corporation of the City of London have decided on keeping open the exhibition of Postal and Telegraph Apparatus and other objects of interest at the Guildhall for Saturday and Monday the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> instant, and they have placed at the disposal of the Post Office a certain number of tickets enabling the bearer to enter the Guildhall and Art Galleries during one of the three periods into which said day has been divided. The hours are as follows:

Saturday 17 <sup>th</sup> May, between 11 and 1	2	5
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	10
Monday 19 <sup>th</sup> " " " " " " " " " " " "	2	5
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	10

Be good enough to make this known in your Branch and ask each member in it if he would like to have one of the tickets and if so to state the hours for which he would prefer it. I shall be glad to have this information by Thursday morning. If the applications should exceed the number of tickets at the disposal of the Department, the distribution will be effected by means of a ballot. The major and minor establishments should be on separate lists.

A duplicated letter sent to Mr Churchill offering to provide special tickets to those working in his department for entry to the exhibition at the Guildhall on Saturday and Monday 17th and 19th May 1890.

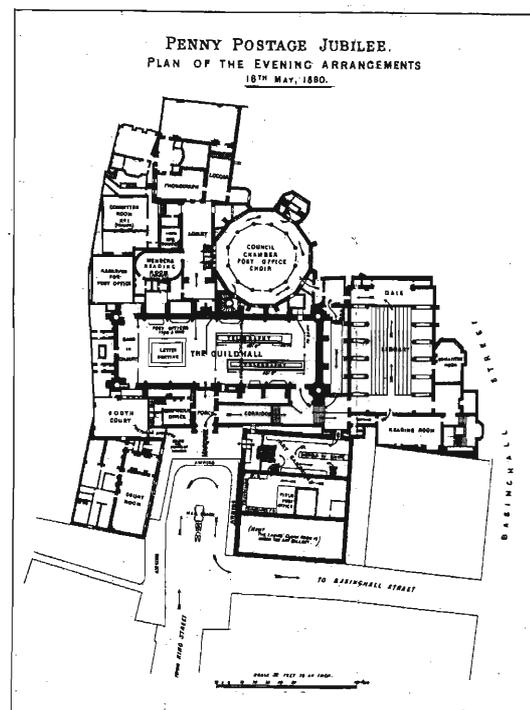
The guests in turn were asked to nominate senior members of their staff for one of the three sessions to be held on each of the next two days, Saturday and Monday, so that as many people as possible would be able to admire the exhibition celebrating Victorian achievements in communications. In all, about

21,000 tickets were issued for these latter two days.

The conversazione on Friday 16th May 1890 started at 7.30 pm and guests were greeted on their arrival at the main entrance by a guard of honour formed by 100 men from the 24th Middlesex Regiment, beyond which stood lines of postal workers in uniform. Seven telegraph messengers dressed as Elizabethan pageboys distributed the evening's programme and other leaflets. A mail coach and four horses stood outside ready to leave for Brighton at 9.00 pm, while another coach left at 10.30 pm after His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had arrived. (2)

(Footnote) (2) Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, was Queen Victoria's second child, but first son. He was born on 9th November 1841 and became King Edward VII on the death of his mother on 22nd January 1901. On 10th March 1863 he married Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of Christian IX, the King of Denmark. Edward VII died on 6 May 1910, exactly 70 years after the introduction of postage stamps and stamped stationery in 1840.

All the exhibits, together with a plan of the Guildhall showing the locations of the various displays, were listed in the catalogue produced for the event.



**Guildhall Plan**

The postal exhibits numbered 391 with a further 82 items of telegraphic apparatus on display. The catalogue also included a "Brief Account of the Post Office", although this

turned out to be not that brief, running to over 20 pages of text. It included references to the high cost of postage before 1840, the much reduced rates enjoyed by the public from that date on, and the volumes of business conducted by the Post Office immediately prior the Jubilee year. It covered the period from the humble beginnings of the postal service in 1649 when the revenue to the crown amounted to £5,000, through to 1879 when gross revenue had reached nearly £12 million, over £3 million of which was profit. Services introduced since those humble beginnings included foreign posts, parcel post, telegraphs, the Post Office Savings Bank and a host of other less obvious benefits. Altogether, about 2,500 million letters, postcards and parcels were handled by the Post Office in 1879. Deposits into the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to £63 million, while £42 million was sent through the post in the form of money orders.

The *Conversazione* (or rather the associated exhibition) at the Guildhall covered most of the available space and included a typical postal sorting office and two post offices, one current for the period (1890) providing all appropriate services, together with a non-working post office of 1790, complete with contemporary notices fixed to the outer front, taken from the Post Office's own collection.

The 1890 post office at the Guildhall was extremely busy, not just selling the special postcards which had been printed for the occasion, but also issuing other stationery and stamps, sending and receiving telegrams, conducting post office savings bank business and dealing with all the queries and questions that the public could throw at them. Large numbers of postcards, letters and parcels were handled during the exhibition period, keeping the staff at the temporary sorting office very busy, much to the delight of the watching crowds. To make the work of the sorting office as authentic as possible, mail was brought into the exhibition from the whole of the London EC district. One item noted going through the exhibition post office was a letter originally sent in 1840 carrying a penny black, now with an additional penny stamp, but still sent to the same address.

On the Friday evening 16th May, the band

of the Coldstream Guards played in the Guildhall under the direction of Mr C Thomas, while Willoughby's String Band played in the Art Gallery. A programme of music lasting about an hour was given twice during the evening, including popular songs of the day by Schubert, Sullivan and lesser known composers. A choir formed of Post Office employees had also been assembled under the expert guidance of Mr Sidney Beckley which sung other popular songs, their standard of presentation being so good that this group of singers promised to become the nucleus of a Post Office Musical Society of the future.

Various displays were distributed around the venue including models of ships and locomotives, paintings with a postal theme, maps, postal memorabilia, examples of the Mulready stationery and its caricatures, and collections of both British and foreign stamps, including a cover which had been delayed in the post for twelve years. There were also working examples of telegraphic apparatus, although one item was definitely drawn from the Post Office archives and showed a telegraph pole with a deep hole caused by a woodpecker searching for food. The pole had originally been sited at Shipston-on-Stour but had been removed the previous year. It would appear that the bird mistook the noise of the wind in the telegraph wires for insect noises, and just to prove the point, the exhibition included a stuffed woodpecker attached at an appropriate level up the pole. A collection of post boxes was also included in the exhibition, while one of the mechanical models with an electric engine cost 1d to operate.

It would appear that neither the Mulready stationery, nor the Penny Black and Twopenny blue adhesive stamps featured a great deal in the exhibition, despite their obvious importance to the commencement of the penny post. More emphasis seems to have been placed on collections of stamps, post office artefacts and items to amuse the public, such as a book of curious addresses. This included a Penny Black stamp which had the address written on the gummed side, and had originally been successfully delivered to the addressee. Several members of the public tried to repeat this idea using the then current penny stamps, much to the annoyance of post office staff.

***To be continued in the next issue***

## POSTAL STATIONERY - THE INSURANCE CARDS

Peter O'Keeffee

Further to my article in the February 2002 issue of the Journal, and Larry Park's response in the June 2002 issue, our Editor passed photocopies of cards in Larry's possession to me, and here is an update on the information gleaned to date.

Larry is the 2nd Vice President of the United Postal Stationery Society in the USA.

I wrote to the addresses of the 'Ocean Accident' and the 'Phoenix Assurance', as shown on the cards, but both my letters, and SAE's were returned 'gone away' - perhaps not surprising after 50 odd years, but in the circumstances I would have thought that the Royal Mail would have been able to forward such mail to the present owner companies, as I believe both were taken over or merged with larger groups. However, the good news is that, through a friend, I have now established contact with the retired former Archivist of the 'Phoenix' and hopefully he will be able to tell me a bit more on this topic.

In the meantime, I see from the copies Larry has sent, that some of the early cards, with KGV1 stationery, had the wording on the back, printed either vertically in one column or horizontally, in two columns, across the card. Some of the horizontal cards, however are 'upside down' in relation to the 'stamped' fronts. Also that the 'vertical' cards have the validation time and date imprint on the front, rather than the back. The 'Policy No' of all cards seen is on the back. Besides those of mine illustrated in February last, Larry has a 2½d square QEII 'stamp' and I have recently acquired a 2½p 'Decimal octagonal' QEII 'stamped' card, used in November 1971, with a Hounslow postmark: this might indicate that it was posted at Heathrow.

Of the few we have between us, the dates of use range from September 1952, through the 1960's to November 1971, (My latest, and so far the only decimal value card). The postmarks which can be identified, are of South Kensington, London SW7: Kensington, SW8: London SW1: London, SW7: and Reigate & Redhill, in Surrey, which might have been for mail posted at Gatwick Airport. Such mail might of course, have been handled by a less busy sorting office, not necessarily the nearest to the place of posting.

The cover provided never exceeded £2,000 for a premium of 4/- and lasted for 24 hours only. My latest (decimal) card provided similar cover for 20p. The 'Railway Passengers' card, without a Postal Stationery 'stamp', and mentioned in my first article, cost only 1/- for the same amount of cover, in 1960.

Larry mentions that he has some 'mint' cards - possibly obtained as souvenirs, or as collectors items for or by a philatelist?

The 'policy' serial numbers, and dates of use of the cards that I have are as follows:

2nd Feb	1953	MF 3863	Ocean Accident
22nd Oct	1960	PK 6721	Ocean Accident
17th Nov	1961	PW 0138	Ocean Accident
9th Sep	1971	3PAT 18657	Phoenix Assurance
7th Nov	1971	1PAT 43003	Phoenix Assurance
9th Feb	1960	GBX/B455 - 2100	Railway Passenger

Those that Larry has are from the Ocean Accident Group.

To date therefore we have seven different Postal Stationery types of 'stamp' and a note of several varieties of cards being used.

If anyone else has any of these cards, perhaps they might care to drop the Editor a brief note with the relevant details please! I am unaware of any other printed record and perhaps we could set the wheels in motion?

## Insurance Cards

Arthur Roberts

As a background to the British 1953 - 1960 prepaid cards reported by Peter O'Keeffe, the first use of a postcard printed as an insurance policy, recorded by Frank Staff in his book "The Picture Postcard and its Origins", was in 1900 in Germany. Anyone receiving such a postcard through the post with the name of the individual was insured for thirty days against accidents which might befall him or her while travelling by rail, coach, tram, bus or other vehicle anywhere in Europe. Similar postcard policies were issued in Britain by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd. in 1904 (Frank Staff quoted 1907). The same system applied in the 1950s at airline terminals, when by inserting the required amount into a slot machine, a prepaid postcard was obtained

which after being addressed to the next of kin or appropriate person, is then put into the nearest postbox before travel.

**Editor's note:-** Arthur has supplied photocopies of his cards and these have been forwarded to Peter. The details are:-

**Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.**

(Printing code AD157-26-2.62) Policy No. B4644 2½d red imprint Posted from Jersey 3/01/  
 ( " " AD157-26-7.65) 3d violet imprint Posted from Jersey 3/06/66

**Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation Limited**

4d blue imprint with 5d adhesive posted to Switzerland from Wythenshaw/Manchester -/9/69 (This is the nearest PO Mail centre to Manchester Airport).

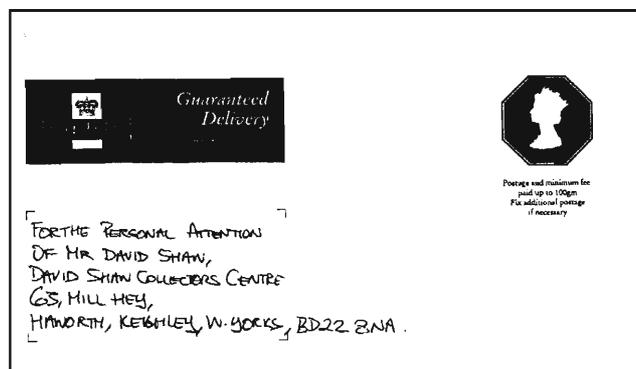
Arthur has also sent photocopies of two non-imprinted postcards used for insurance policies, one posted on 17th May 1904 from Bournemouth and the other unused. Both are Ocean Accident cards.

**NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK**

**GUARANTEED DELIVERY Peter O'Keeffe**

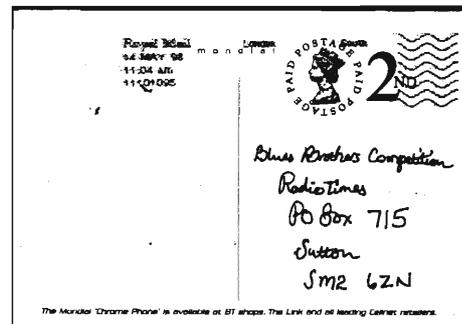
The Royal Mail operates a "Guaranteed Delivery" service which for a few pounds will ensure that your package is delivered virtually anywhere in the Country by 12 noon the following day.

They provide what might be referred to as a Non Value Indicated, dark blue Postal Stationery 'stamp' and the 'Guaranteed Delivery' label (un-numbered) pre-printed on a long 226 mm x 114 mm off-white coloured envelope, similar in quality to the old style (blue crossed) registered envelopes of yesteryear. There is a dark blue square and instructions printed on the back, but my copy which has been postally used (21/7/93 from Luton) has had a dark blue adhesive 'Bar Coded' label attached over the pre-printed one. There is unfortunately no postmark on the front. I understand that there are other size envelopes also available. The illustration has been reduced in size.



**BRITISH 1998 2nd POSTAGE PAID SYMBOL PREPAID POSTCARD. Arthur Roberts**

The illustrated advertising postcard for a 'Mondial Chrome Phone' postmarked May 1998



is printed with the POSTAGE PAID 2nd symbol in green, known on envelopes printed for Royal Mail by McCorquodale Envelopes Ltd, from July 1995.



Similar Postage Paid symbols in various sizes are known on 'customised' envelopes (and on a Lettercard) but this is the only one printed on a postcard that I have recorded to date. There is an earlier prepaid postcard with a Post Paid print + Queen's Head in black octagonal which was issued by British Telecom.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES

### QUERY: Formular Registered Envelopes

From Vicki Archard

I am a keen collector of East African Postal Stationery of all periods. Formular registered envelopes were not introduced in this area until about 1955 - with two exceptions. The first was in 1938 and extensive research in the De La Rue Archives has shown that KUT (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) had run out of KGV issues and, due to the delays caused by the abdication, could not wait for new supplies with the head of KGVI to be approved. Hence in 1937, G and H size formular envelopes were issued. I could not find any trace in the records of any other country having to resort to these envelopes at this time. Are there any other examples for this period?

The second issue is proving much more difficult to trace as it was obviously printed in India as the printer's imprint is "HM Security Press Nasik Road". Two sizes are available viz: 145 x 89 and 190 x 113. They have been found used between 1942 and 1944, mostly in Tanganyika but one was in Kenya. Were they used anywhere else in the world? I have been assured that the form of the imprint is very unusual and the items would not have been used in India. Even used in East Africa these envelopes are scarce and I would welcome records of any further copies.

### QUERY: Salvador, unlisted cards?

Edgard Pockelé

Sorting out my Salvador collection of postal cards I came across a couple of items I couldn't find in the Higgins and Gage catalogue and wonder if our membership can help.

Cards 1 & 2 are outward and reply parts of an original card of 2c + 2c red overprinted in 1904 with their new value "Un / centavo"

For the 1903 issue the H&G mentions single cards:

- 58 1c green on cream
- 59 2c rose red on cream
- 60 3c orange on cream

and one reply paid card:

- 61 3c + 3c orange on cream

Looking at my used cards I wonder if these original issues not overprinted exist (2c + 2c and even the 1c + 1c)? As for the 1904 overprinted cards H&G refers to the original

cards for identification. It is evident my cards are unknown to them. My collection being far from complete one can only guess if certain issues exist at all.



Card 3 illustrated (above) is H&G 102 used 17th June 1924, being a severed outward card 94 overprinted with their new value of **2 centavos** and sold as singles (italic type numeral overprint). What puzzles me is the red imprint advertising for support of the National Fair and Exposition. As Salvador is a labyrinth of overprinted postal stationery and this card looking very commercially used, I have no doubt the imprint is realised by the postal authorities. Can anyone of our members confirm the existence of this overprinted card mint and/or used, and eventually tell us something more about the actual exhibition and fair this advert is promoting.

**REPLY:** - Editor: Looking through the Ascher catalogue provides an answer to the first part. A footnote appears beneath No. 61 stating that *1c + 1c and 2c + 2c cards do not appear to have been in circulation. However, the 2c + 2c card was issued with the overprint Un / centavos + Un / centavos (No. 64).*

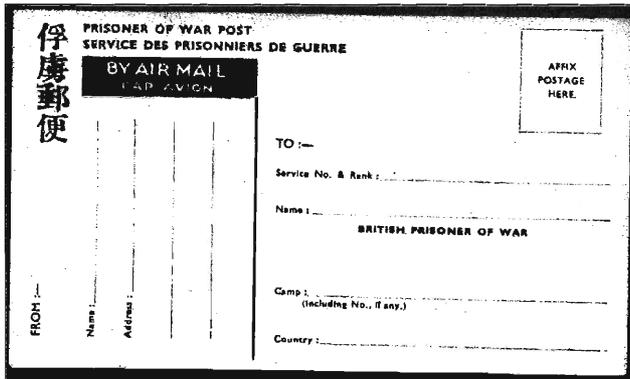
Differences exist between the two catalogues in the listing of the overprints No. 62 - 65:

	H&G	Ascher
62 "overprint on:	58 (1c)	on 2c
63 "overprint on:	59 (2c)	on 3c
64 "overprint on:	60 (3c)	on 2c + 2c
65 "overprint on:	61 (3c + 3c)	on 3c + 3c

A footnote in **both** catalogues indicates that 64 & 65 were often separated and sold singly which would imply that 64 is a reply card as listed in Ascher. Does anyone have information relating to the National Fair and Exposition?

QUERY: G.B. P.O.W. Formular Card.

John Jennison

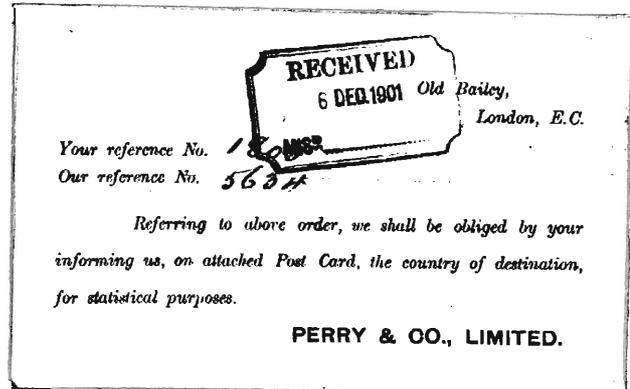
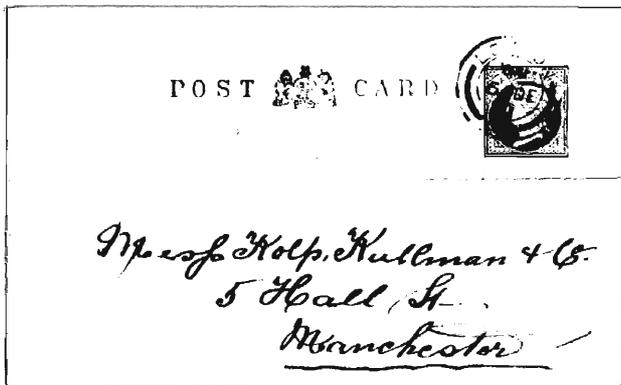


The illustrated POW formular card appears similar to Huggins CP 102/103 but without the impressed stamp. The text and colour are the same on both sides except colons are added before the titles on the address side. Dimensions are the same but of thinner and poorer stock. Can anybody cast light on this card which appears to be a forerunner of CP 102.

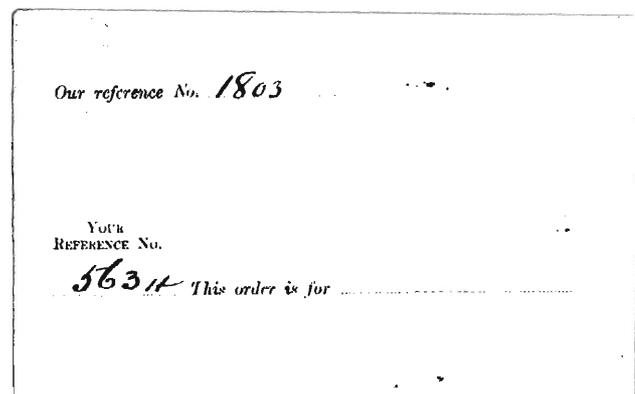
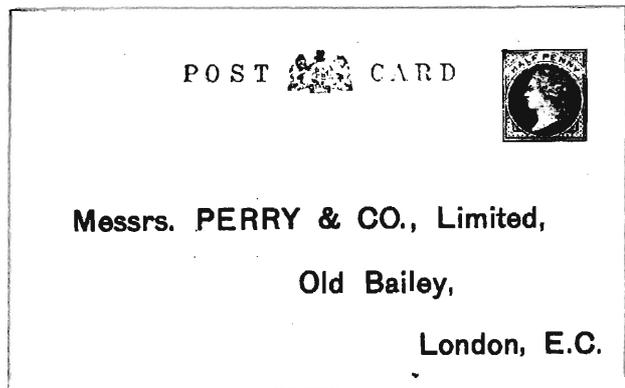
REPLY: - Alan Huggins has seen unused copies of this card but is unsure as to whether it was a forerunner to, or ran parallel with CP102. *Editor's note* - Does anyone have any further information on this and has anyone seen a used copy?

QUERY: - GB S.T.O. Un-recorded Reply Card  
Tony Bowers

The previously unrecorded Reply Card illustrated below is a stamped to order card as Huggins CS14, but in reply format. For some years I had only the outward half sent from Perry & Co, London on 6th December 1901 to Manchester, with printed matter on reverse and requesting a reply 'on attached Post Card' with some evidence that another card had been attached at the top with either a linen or more likely paper strip.



A week ago I obtained the other half (illustrated below), with the same order reference number on the reply portion, the card with 'POST CARD' and the printed address for Perry & Co. It was not returned and is unused. On the reverse the reference numbers are completed in the same hand as on the outward half.



Again evidence on the top indicates a joining strip. Now that the two halves are back together (after many years apart), I can positively state that this reply card exists, the only missing detail is the linen or paper strip that held them together.

Does anyone have a joined pair or a half with the linen or paper strip?

## BOOK REVIEWS

### A PRICED CATALOGUE OF POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES/STATES.

Series Editor Malcolm Groom.

#### PART One - WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

Compiler Brian Pope; The Postal Stationery Society of Australia, Canberra 52pp (2002)  
ISBN 0-646-40932-8

This publication which is intended to be part of a series represents the centenary of the formation of the Commonwealth of Australia project of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia. Excellently laid out and illustrated in colour it provides a superb easy to follow, priced listing of the postal stationery issued for use in Western Australia. The primary listing is supplemented by an introductory overview and sections on Essays & Proofs; Printers; Destruction Records; Printing Base Formats; Postage Rates; a list of items of which five or less are known and a comparative tabulation of the numbering used previously by Stanley Gibbons, Senf, Ascher, Robson Lowe, Higgins & Gage and other listings.

A fine work, highly recommended.

Alan Huggins

### UNGARISCHE ZUSATZFRANKATUREN AUF DEN KORRESPONDENZKARTEN 1869 UND 1871

by Denes Czirok and Karl Endrodi; published by the authors; Zalaegersreg, 60pp. (2002)  
Price 20 euros.

By their very nature early post cards used with additional adhesive stamps usually represent a very small proportion of the mail. This was certainly the case with the first issues of Hungary and with the passage of time very few have survived. The authors have provided a very useful service to their fellow collectors by bringing together an integrated, illustrated listing of the known examples of the first two issues supplemented by the relevant Post Office documentation of the period.

Obtainable from Czirok Denes, Pacsirta u. 9/1, H-8900 Zalaegersreg, Hungary.

Alan Huggins

### DIE GANZSACHEN IRLANDS - POSTAL STATIONERY OF IRELAND: Catalogue & Handbook.

by Bernard (Barney) Clancy and Otto Jung; Forschungs - und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Irland & Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V.; Duren, Germany; 220pp. (2002)

This new edition of the definitive listing of Irish postal stationery will be welcomed by all collectors of these issues. Otto Jung who pioneered the creation of the original catalogue has joined forces with Bernard Clancy to produce the latest update on items issued by the Irish Post Office since 1994 as well as incorporating additional and amended information on the earlier issues. This particular work is devoted to items produced and issued by the Post Office, the Stamped to Order material being the subject of a separate volume currently in preparation. Pricing is now in euros and as ever the authors and the publishers are to be warmly commended for providing a valuable addition to the literature available to their fellow enthusiasts in the philatelic community. A must for all collectors of Irish postal stationery.

Alan Huggins

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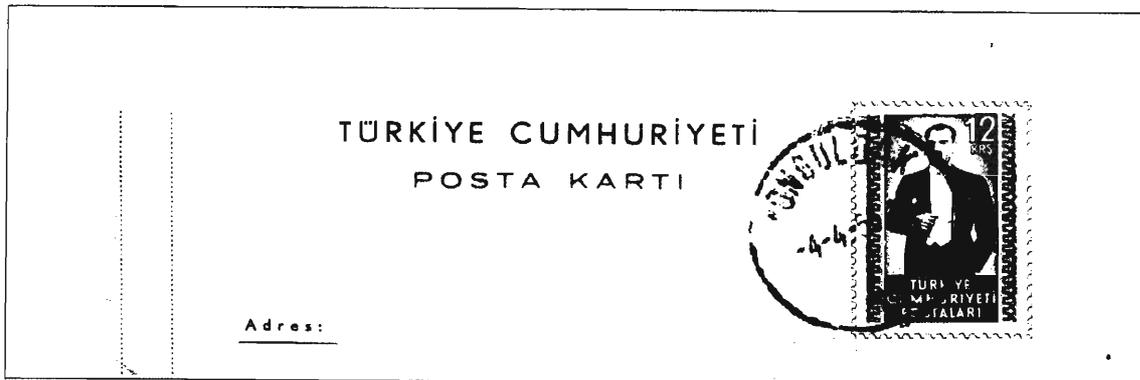
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