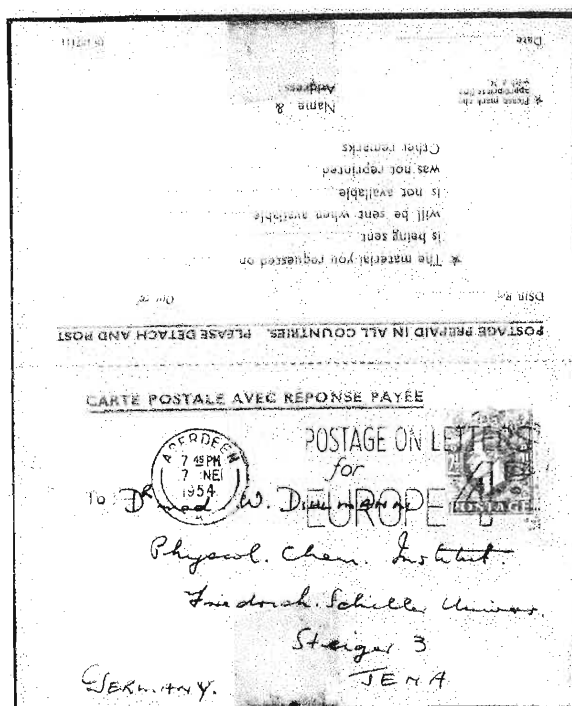




THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 13, No. 3 August 2005

(Serial number 35)



Great Britain: A Previously Unrecorded STO Reply Paid Postcard
See Page 22

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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.

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Alan Huggins
Iain Stevenson
Sam Barkley
Keith Hanman

The Postal Stationery Society Web site: www.postalstationery.org.uk

SOCIETY CALENDAR 2005/2006**Saturday 29th October 2005**

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC1

10.30 am Auction lots to be set out for viewing
11.00 am Society's AGM
12.00 Tony Chilton competition judging,
followed by the presentation of the
Tony Chilton salver
12.30 pm Lunch in a nearby restaurant, plus
further viewing of auction lots
2.00 pm Society's annual "live" auction.
The meeting is expected to close by about 4.30 pm

Saturday 25th March 2006

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC1

11.00 am to approx. 4.00 pm
In the morning (nothing fixed at present) This will be followed after lunch by members' displays. Members are asked 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.

We will arrange to eat in one of the restaurants close by, and all members are invited to join in. The cost is not likely to be more than £10 each, including wine. Members who would like to bring their own food to the centre can eat their lunch in the meeting room (but

nowhere else). You are not allowed to bring in drinks purchased outside the building. Sorry, but these are the Centre's rules.

Saturday 10th June 2006

At Swinpex, St Joseph's Lower School, Queen's Drive, Swindon, 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm. Members are invited to display up to 30 sheets from their collection and to give a short explanation of about 10 minutes maximum. There will be plenty of dealers at this event, so there will be ample opportunity to add to your collection, and there is an excellent catering facility run by Swindon Society.

Swinpex is open from 10.00 am to 4.30 pm

Saturday 28th October 2006

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC1

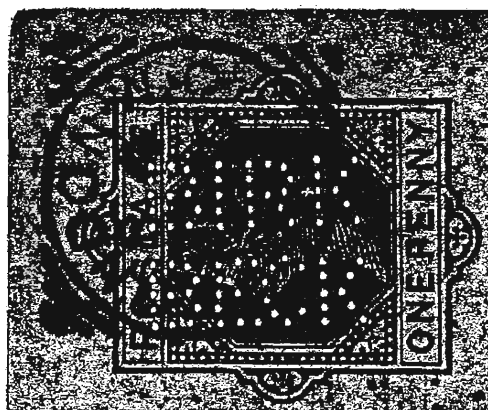
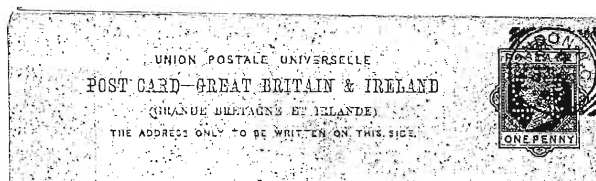
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CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - AUGUST 2005

In recent issues of our journal, we have had reports of the 'Sloper' perforation used on Postal Stationery postcards as a means of cancelling, instead of a postmark. The 'Sloper' marks have either been a series of dots in the shape of an arrow, or a punched 'clip' at the side, similar to those used to clip bus or train tickets. Unfortunately for collectors of postal material, neither of these markings showed the dates of usage. Most perfins were just the initials of a company, a full name or a symbol and the idea of stamps etc. being perfined was to prevent people from reusing cards again. In the case of stamps it was to deter people from cashing in illegally acquired, unused stamps at a Post Office.

In my accumulation I have found an 1883 Queen Victoria 1d brown postal stationery postcard (Huggins CP15a) with a two line "BIRK / BECK" perfin with a London W.C. postmark of the 16th January 1892, addressed to Larnaca in Cyprus. It is hand-written and is from the Birkbeck Bank in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London W.C. acknowledging a letter and enclosures. It does not have a rubber stamp impression or cachet of the bank, nor a Cypriot arrival mark. The perfin is sideways on, directly through the 'stamp', as illustrated.

I must say that I have seen very few perfined postal stationery items and presumably not too many have survived, but no doubt some of you will write in to disprove that theory.



I am grateful to our member David M. Williams of Cheltenham who has written in response to my comments in the last 'Chat', and if space permits perhaps our Editor can squeeze in his comments in this issue.*

I am sure our Editor would like to receive reports of the various postal stationery finds that members come across, especially whilst on holiday, so do drop him a line, with if possible an illustration, of any 'goodies' you find.

Peter O'Keeffe

*See "Notes from the Editor's Desk" p 20

SECRETARY'S NOTES - AUGUST 2005

SWINPEX 11th JUNE 2005

Swinpex this year was another successful event for both the Society and the southern half of England. There was the usual number of dealers present to tempt hard earned cash from our pockets, the Wiltshire Federation held its annual convention and 16 sheet competition, and of course the Society had a regional meeting in the afternoon. All in all, a very enjoyable day.

Eight members and one guest attended the meeting and it was very pleasing to see some new faces as well as meeting up with more familiar ones. Thanks to those members who had more than one meeting to attend but made the effort to pop in to see us.

Six of our members showed material, George King starting things off with Isle of Man stationery. He showed illustrated postcards, some of which were impressed with two commemorative stamps rather than the usual one, followed by a comprehensive range of registered envelopes.

Although the Isle of Man has only been an independent postal administration for about 30 years, they have still managed to issue a large amount of stationery.

Arthur Roberts followed on with some special padded envelopes sold by Sainsburys, used for sending CDs in the post, plus printing errors on airletters and a pair of Welsh postnotes issued in Cardiff.

John Barker took us back to the last century with a wonderful display of German lettercards starting in 1897, and showing how these developed over time. This included the type of card used, gumming variations, perforations problems and the general make up of these items.

Neil Sargent took us on a trip to West Africa with stationery from Oil Rivers, Niger Coast and Southern Nigeria (all eventually making up the area known as Southern Nigeria between 1900 and 1912). His display included nearly all the postcards, envelopes and registered envelopes produced in

this period. He described this as a neat area for philatelists, since there are only these issues to collect.

Mike Smith gave a detailed account of the shields used to overprint the adhesive stamps on Orange Free State postcards, showing how the same printing blocks were used on other items such as newspapers, posters and residence permits. He also included errors where the stamps had been incorrectly stuck on the postcards giving rise to 'upside down' shields.

Colin Baker finished the meeting with a display of British Post Office and STO issues of George VI stationery, including postcards, newspaper wrappers and registered envelopes.

THE SOCIETY'S AGM, 29TH OCTOBER 2005

The Society will be holding its Annual General Meeting this year at 11.00am on Saturday 29th October 2005 at 107 Charterhouse Street, London. If any member would like to raise a matter for discussion would they please notify the secretary so that it can be included in the meeting agenda, and if necessary a response prepared in order that it can be dealt with at the meeting rather than later in the year. This does not preclude members from raising matters under "Any Other Business".

PROPOSED NEW AUCTIONEER

I am very happy to be able to report that one of our members, Neil Sargent, has offered to take over the role of Society's Auctioneer, as our present Auctioneer, Mike Smith is now the Deputy Chairman. This is a committee appointment, but Neil will also be standing as a committee member at the AGM this October. Members will be informed of the full details of the change in auctioneer in the November Journal.

TONY CHILTON COMPETITION

Don't forget to get your entries ready for the Tony Chilton Competition to be held immediately after the AGM on Saturday 29th October 2005 at the British Philatelic Trust in London. Full rules were published in the Journal in 2003 and all new members should have received a copy on joining. If anyone would like another copy please send a SAE or reply coupon to the secretary. Don't forget that colour photocopies are acceptable from members living outside the EEC.

SOCIETY'S WEB SITE

Our web master, Lars Englebrecht, has managed to rid our web site of all those annoying advertisements and pop-ups that interfere with viewing important information. Have a look at the new "clean" site on www.postalstationery.org.uk

AUCTION CATALOGUE

Once again this year members will have received an auction catalogue comprising mainly

postal stationery items, which has been distributed to members by "Collectors Gallery", who are also members of the Society. Members can be assured that their addresses and other details held by the Society are not passed to other people. Collectors Gallery do not have members details.

OCTOBER AUCTION

Members will have received the Society's October Auction Catalogue with this Journal. Due to the number of items to be sold it has been necessary to run this auction in two parts comprising a postal only section and a postal/room bidding section. Please note the instructions in the catalogue. In particular, even if you intend coming to the AGM and to stay for the auction, you must submit your postal bids for the first part of the auction by the Wednesday before the AGM, ie 26th October. If you are not clear about any aspect of this auction, please get in touch with the Society's auctioneer, Mike Smith. Details of how to do so are given on the inside front cover of this issue of the Journal.

PHILATELIC INFORMATION

One of our ex-members has recently sent me a mass of information on matters relating to various aspects of postal history, including postal stationery. He has obtained this from a number of sources on the Internet and I have sorted it into categories and linked it together under the following headings. If you would like a copy of this information it is free by email, but I will have to charge the printing and postage costs for anyone wanting a paper copy. Some of these are up to 40 pages long!

- a) **Air letters** (airmail items, airgraphs and air mail letter cards)
- b) **Balloon Post** (relating to the Siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian War)
- c) **Forces Mail**
- d) **John Dickinson** (the paper manufacturer – generally mid 20th century reports)
- e) **Mulready** (contemporary newspaper reports)
- f) **Postal Rates** (contemporary newspaper reports from the mid 20th century)
- g) **War Post** (accounts of what was acceptable during the Second World War etc)
- h) **Wiggins Teape** (the paper manufacturer – generally mid 20th century reports)

GHANAIAI AIR LETTERS

One of our new members, Mr P Lakhiani, has very kindly donated about 20 copies of Ghanaian air letters to the Society so that members can study these for watermarks etc. The secretary currently holds these air letters and any member wishing to borrow them should write to him (address on inside front cover).

MEMBERS' COLLECTING INTERESTS

Following on from the list of Members' Collecting Interests issued with the May 2005 Journal, the following have also asked for their details to be included.

COUNTRY OR AREA COLLECTED	MEMBER	LOCATION
Nigeria (M)	Mr D Harris	Kent
Ghana (aerogrammes) (M)	Mr P Lakhiani	London
Great Britain (M)	Mr M A Moran	Norfolk
Gibraltar (M)	Mr I Edmondson	Northern Ireland
Worldwide (M)	Mr G Hughes	Buckinghamshire

If any member would like their details amended or included in this list, they should write to the secretary, giving him the relevant details.

WELCOME TO THE FOLLOWING NEW MEMBERS

The Society gives a warm welcome to the following members who details are not included in the list of members' interests above.

Mr David Cornelius, Hampshire.

ALL IN A FLAP

Whenever there is change there is an outcry; voiced by someone, somewhere, in the media. The following has been sent in by Duff Malkin reflecting a humorous insight into the public's reaction to the new style of airletter (Huggins Layout **Type D**) introduced in Great Britain in July 1968.

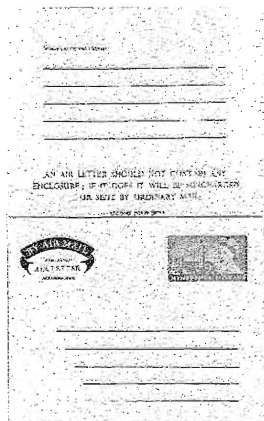
First fold →

Type D with a third segment at the top (folded under) and three gummed flaps to close the aerogramme.



First fold ↓

Type C with a full length segment at the side (folded behind) but only two flaps to close the aerogramme.



He starts with a letter from The London Times August 29th, 1968:-

"Reading by Halves - From Mr. Nigel S. Roberts

Sir,- What is wrong with the old air letters? The Post Office's new aerogrammes are sealed on three sides and the fourth is a fold, thus leaving no room for letter openers to be got in under the sealed folds. But far more annoying, the design of the new air letter further ensures that when the folds are eventually slit open, the letter will have been cut in half.

Is this another of the G.P.O.'s brilliant innovations, backed by the thoughtful consideration of the Post Office Users' Council?

Yours faithfully.

NIGEL S. ROBERTS

18 East Stockwell Street, Colchester, Essex."

Duff comments:

A little problem sometimes ignored by stamp dealers who seem to be more concerned with the outward appearance of things, and when they do notice such tend to:

- a. try and sell the form as complete even though a third of it is missing,
- b. affect repairs by way of scotch tape, and/or
- c. stuff the separated bit inside, as if to imply "this did not happen - full catalogue price, please (or more)".

[Editor - Layout Type D was in use until 1980 when it was replaced by A4 size. The A4 format had first been introduced in April 1972 as a 6½p 'definitive' aerogramme]

CEYLON PRINTED-TO-PRIVATE-ORDER NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

Professor John K. Courtis
 acapjajc@cityu.edu.hk

The purpose of the paper is to identify eleven different PTPO newspaper wrappers bearing post office indicia issued in Ceylon between 1894 and 1913. Two newspapers – *The “Times of Ceylon”* and *The “Ceylon Observer”* – and one circular – *Tarrant, Henderson & Co.’s Annual Tea Circular* – have been identified as having their own PTPO wrappers. Elsewhere, Courtis (2004) has drawn a distinction between stamped-to-order and printed-to-private-order wrappers. Essentially, the former are newspaper wrappers that were purchased from the post office and as a separate exercise then sent to the firm’s printer for specific wording to be added. Printed-to-private-order wrappers are those where the post office printer simultaneously prints

the indicium and the firm’s specific details presumably in the one operation. De la Rue was the printer of the official Ceylon wrappers and probably the PTPO types as well.

Times of Ceylon

The “Times of Ceylon”, an afternoon daily English newspaper in Colombo started in 1846 originally as the *“Ceylon Times”* and publication was continuous for 139 years until 31 January 1985. During the 20 year period between 1894 and 1913 seven PTPO indicia types have been noted by this author.

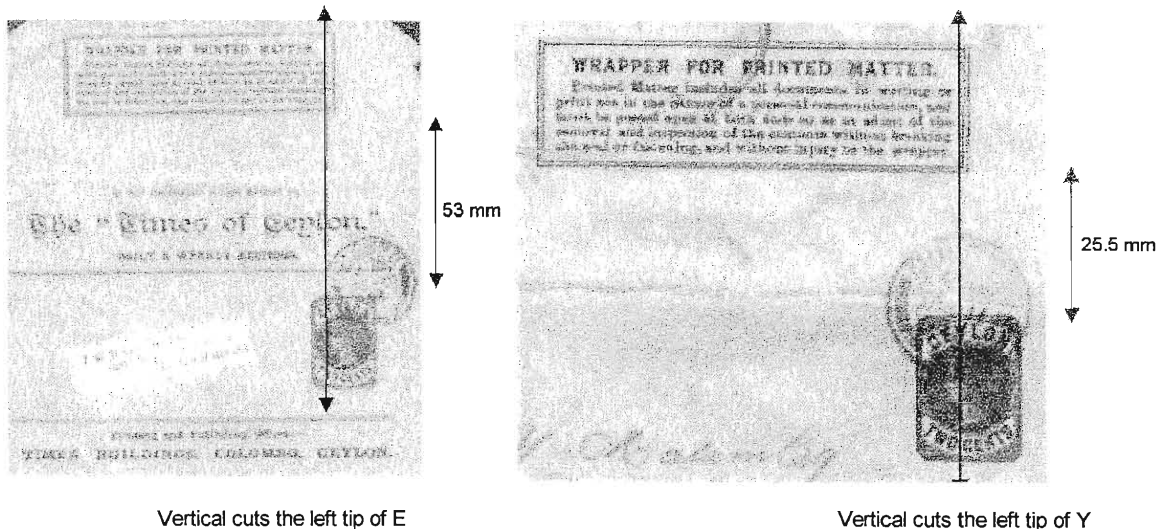


Illustration 1
Comparison of PTPO & Post Office wrappers 2c violet

The first PTPO Times wrapper was the 1894 (W2) Queen Victoria 2c violet and is compared side-by-side with the post office issue in **Illustration 1**. The extra wording on the PTPO wrapper over three lines reads: IF NOT DELIVERED PLEASE RETURN TO // The “Times of Ceylon.” // DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS. (Line lengths are 53mm, 101.25mm and 52mm respectively). The 42mm space designated for the address is between two sets of 109mm double lines 1mm apart. (There are several small breaks in the double lines). Additional wording appears on two lines beneath the lower double lines: Printing and Publishing Offices:- // TIMES BUILDINGS, COLOMBO, CEYLON. (Line lengths are 55mm and 104mm respectively). The first word

within the text box is indented 2.75mm and there is a gap between the heading and first line of 1.5mm.

As well as the additional wording, there are two notable differences in printing juxtapositions between the two wrappers. The gap between the bottom of the text box and the indicium is 53mm for the PTPO wrapper, but only 25.5mm for the post office issue. Secondly, a vertical line drawn from the right hand edge of the text in the text box and extended cuts the left tip of “E” of CEYLON in the indicium of the PTPO. A vertical line drawn similarly for the post office issue cuts the left tip of “Y” in CEYLON.

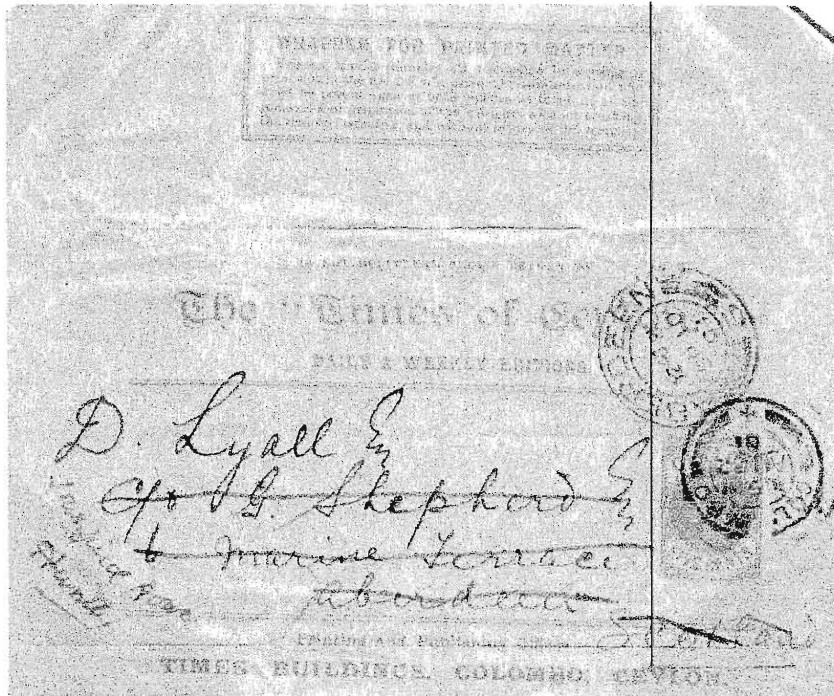


Illustration 2
5c QV gamboge (W3) indicium & text printing

The second PTPO Times wrapper, also issued in 1894 (W3), was the Queen Victoria 5c gamboge (light olive) for overseas mailings. This is shown in **Illustration 2**. Although the private wording is unchanged, the address gap is slightly larger at 43mm between longer 116.25mm double lines, and the second and third lines of print are 100mm and 50.4mm. The bottom lines of printing are unchanged in length. A vertical line drawn from the right hand edge of the text is 4.5mm to the left of the edge of the indicium, in other words it misses the entire indicium. For the post office printing the gap from a vertical line is 3mm. In this regard the De la Rue's setting for the PTPO 5c plate is significantly

different to the 2c domestic Ceylon issue. However, the juxtaposition gaps between bottom of text box and top of indicium are unchanged at 53mm and 25.5mm for PTPO and post office issues.

King Edward VII issues appeared in 1903 with the indicium inscribed CEYLON POSTAGE along the top. By contrast, the King George V issue has CEYLON at the top and POSTAGE and REVENUE as vertical lines facing up and down and bordering the King's left sideface. These KE VII and KG V indicia, identical to the contemporary adhesive designs are shown in **Illustration 3**.

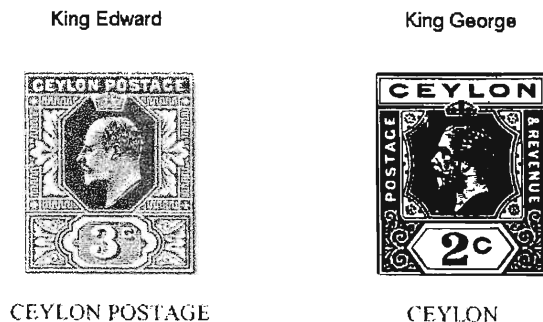


Illustration 3
Comparison of KE VII and KG V Indicia

For these issues the boxed six-line text ends with the word "or" in the second line. Only the 2c violet (W4) and 5c olive (W5) PTPO for "Times of Ceylon" have been identified. No 6c red (W6) PTPO wrapper has been sighted by this author.

The 5c olive *Times* is shown as **Illustration 4**. The distance between the text box and indicium is shorter than for PTPO W3 at 50.25mm with no other changes to the format.

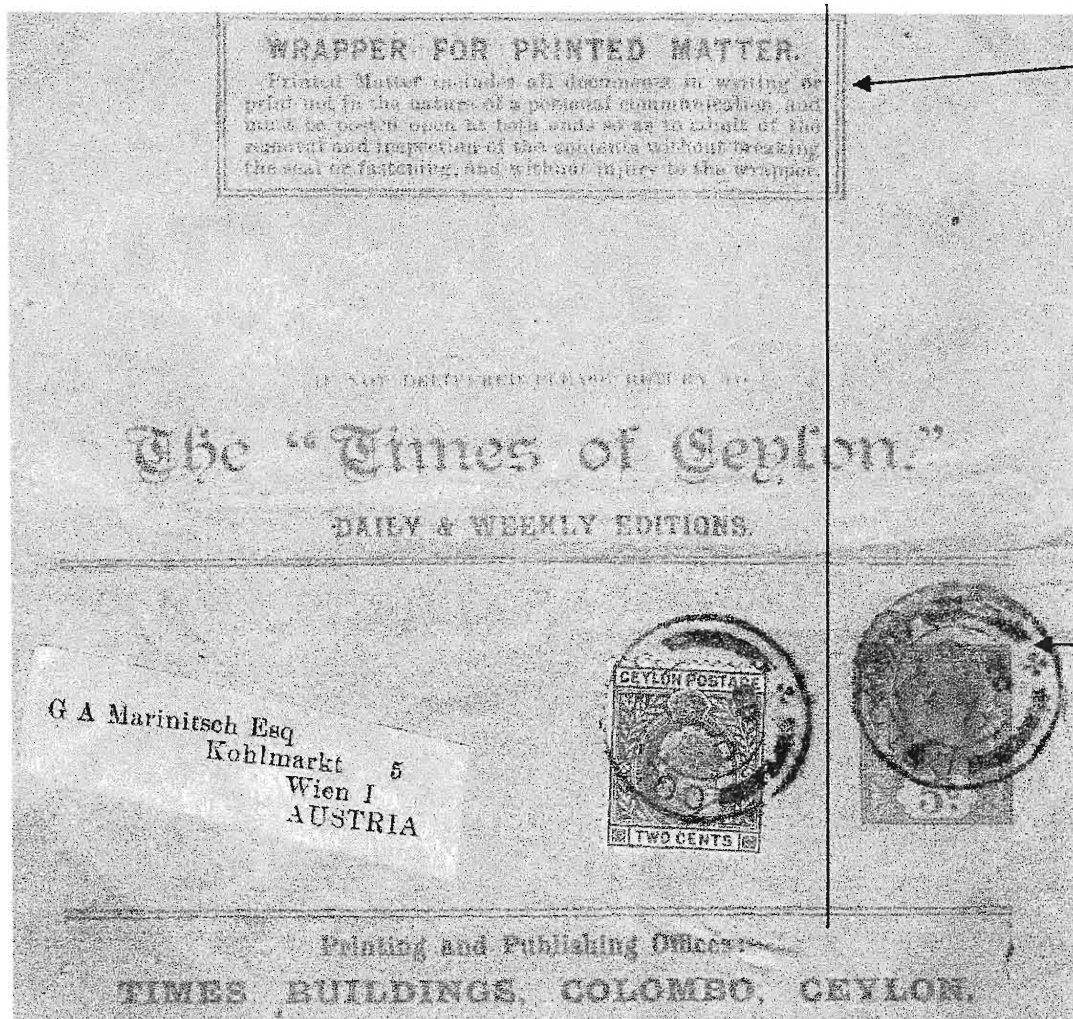


Illustration 4
King Edward VII 5c olive (W5) with "or" end line 2

In 1909 a new series of three KE VII wrappers were issued with identical indicia, and in the colours and denominations as the previous series. The wording legend was reset within the boxed rectangle. There is now no indentation of the first word and the second word commences with lower casing "m". The lines of text have increased in length from 70.25mm to 72mm and the first word of each line is different. The last word "wrapper" is indented 8mm from right justification. This is shown in **Illustration 5**.

With regard to the 2c violet (W7) for domestic use, there are other noticeable changes. The juxtaposition between text box and indicium is now

reduced to 27.5mm. The address gap has been increased to 51mm between 99mm horizontal double lines. Most of the printed lines have different measurements: the first three lines are 59mm, 87mm and 52mm, only the last of these remaining unchanged from former issues. The bottom two lines of print are now 56mm and 96mm. A vertical line from the right hand edge of text when extended cuts the indicium at a point in the middle of the letter "N" of CEYLON.

The remaining two issues of the 1909 series are the 5c olive (W8) and 6c red (W9) and the *Times* PTPO of these are shown as **Illustrations 6 and 7**. The scans make further measurement impossible

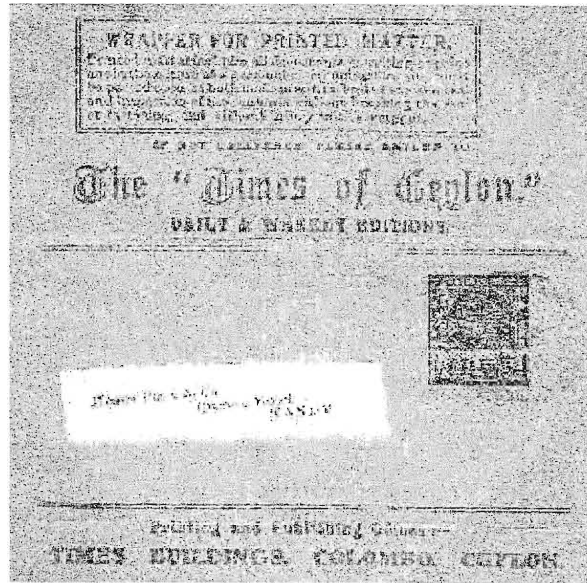


Illustration 5 KE VII 1909 issue (W7) 2c Violet

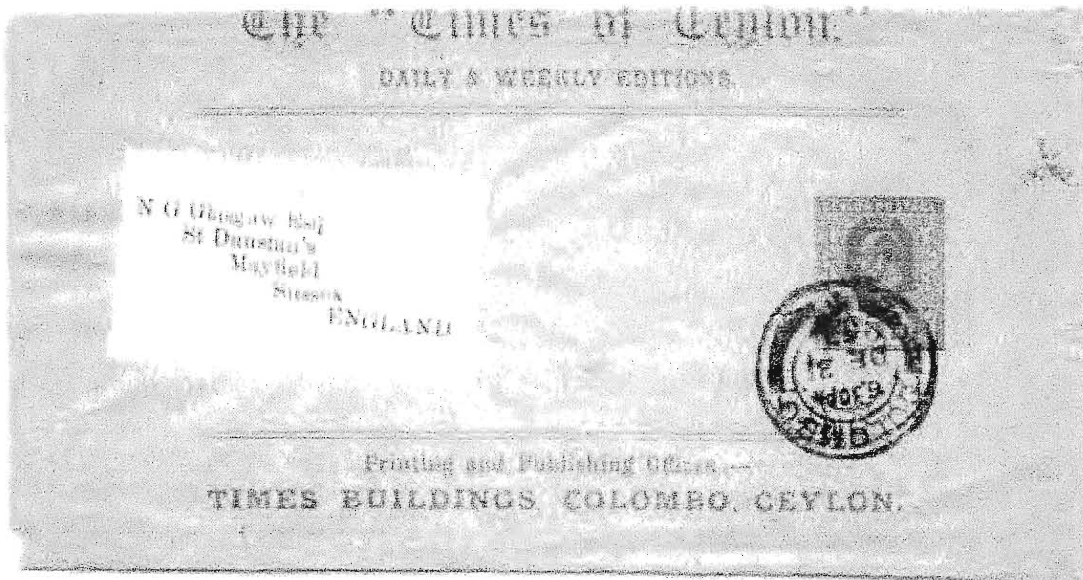


Illustration 6 KE VII 5c olive (W8)

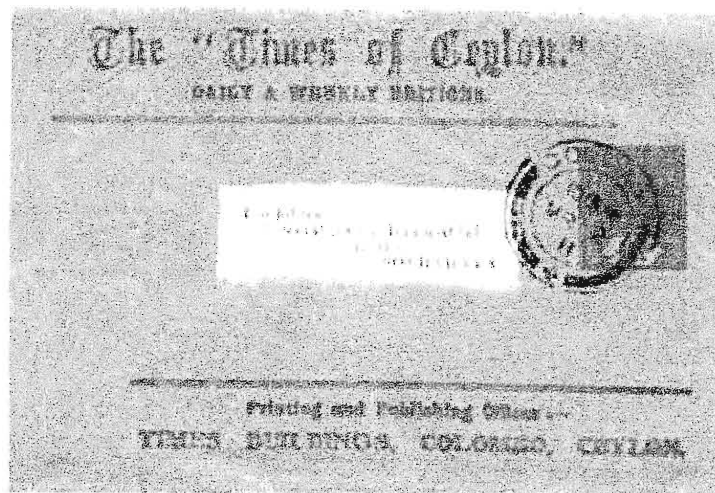


Illustration 7 KE VII 6c red (W9)

A new issue of three values depicting King George V was issued in 1913. The author has no PTPO information about the 2c violet (W10), a 2c olive issued in 1915 (W11) or the 5c olive (W12). Others will need to verify the existence of these

values as *Times* PTPO issues. However, a scan of the 6c red is available and is shown as **Illustration 8**, and is remarkable for some key differences. Unfortunately the scan does not allow reliable line and gap measurements.

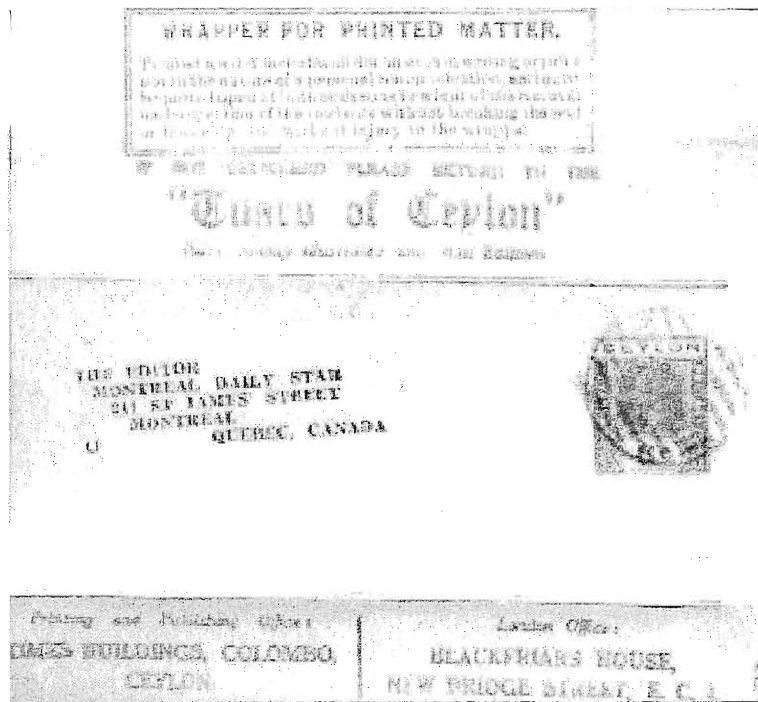


Illustration 8 KG V inscribed CEYLON at top 6c red (W13)

The text and indicium are of the same colour. The text is identical to the 1909 issue type of KE VII where the second line ends with the word “print”. The private printing has been done in blue. The first line of private printing now ends with the word THE while the second line omits THE before “Times of Ceylon”. Line three now reads: Daily, Sunday Illustrated and Mail Editions, thereby revealing the newspaper’s expansion from Daily and Weekly Editions. Beneath the second double lines there are now two partitions, divided by a vertical line, and each with three lines of printing. The left partition shows the same information as on previous *Times* wrappers, namely Printing and Publishing Office: // TIMES BUILDINGS, COLOMBO // CEYLON. The only printing difference is the omission of “s” from Office at the end of the first line. The right partition reads: London Office: // BLACKFRIARS HOUSE // NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C. 4.

Ceylon Observer

In 1833 the *Colombo Observer* newspaper was started by British merchants to give voice to their concerns about the Government’s administration. In 1867 this was renamed *The*

Ceylon Observer, and it is still in existence. There are few details about PTPO wrappers of this firm, but scans of two issues are available: the 1903 5c olive KE VII issue (W5) and the 1909 6c red issue (W9). These are shown as Illustrations 9 and 10 respectively. Other PTPO issues for this firm may exist.

The 5c issue has text, extra printing and indicium in olive. The text on line two identifies it as type W5 ending with the word “or”. The private printing on three lines reads: IF NOT DELIVERED PLEASE RETURN TO // The “Ceylon Observer”. // DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS. There is an address gap bordered with horizontal lines made up of a series of about 50 linked dots. Beneath the lower line are the words: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING OFFICE // 19, Baillie Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

The 6c red issue shows the indicium (and presumably the text box) in red, but the private printing is in black. The wording is identical to that in Illustration 9 and the spacing and layout appears to be the same.

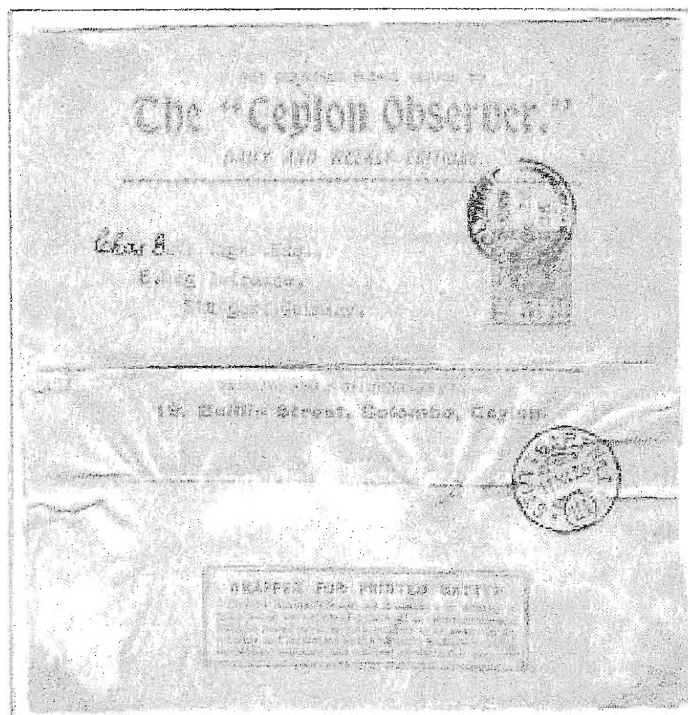


Illustration 9 KE VII 5c olive PTPO Ceylon Observer

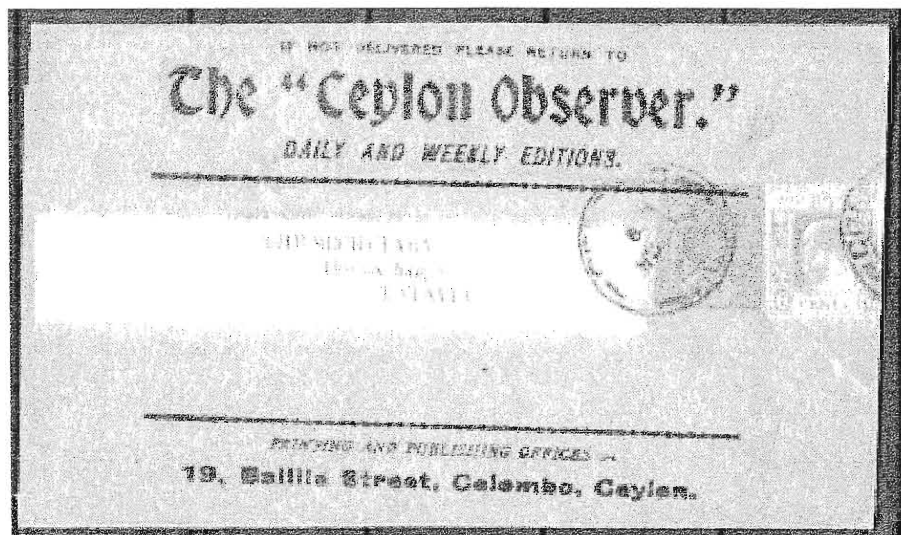


Illustration 10 KE VII 6c red PTPO Ceylon Observer

Tarrant, Henderson

This firm was probably a supplier of Ceylon tea, but corroborating evidence has not been found. The wrapper in Illustration 11 is the 1894 Queen Victoria 5c olive (W3) and bears the private printing TARRANT, HENDERSON & CO'S / ANNUAL TEA CIRCULAR. At the base on the left hand side is the wording: WITH T. H. & CO'S COMPLIMENTS.

All printing is in black. Careful inspection shows an inverted purple handstamp under the word CIRCULAR reading TARRANT & HENDERSON. The addition and location of this extra handstamp suggests an attempt to de-emphasize the impersonal nature of the PTPO printing, but it does seem unnecessarily redundant. Presumably the printer was De la Rue.

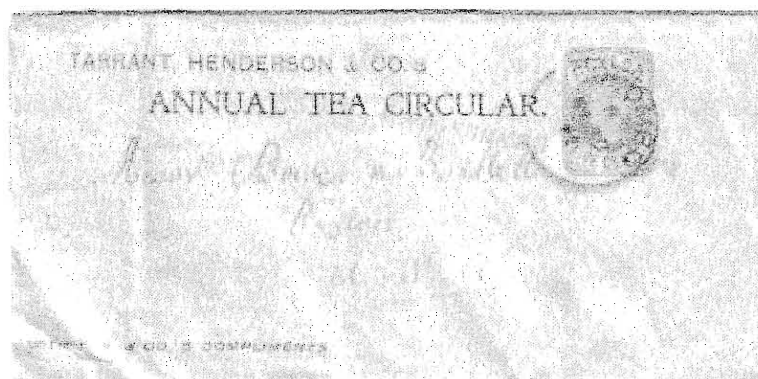


Illustration 11 QV 5c olive (W3) Tarrant etc. PTPO

Conclusion

The paper's purpose was to identify and organize the different PTPO newspaper and other issues of Ceylon. Three firms were identified: two newspapers – *The "Times of Ceylon"* and *The "Ceylon Observer"*, and the firm *Tarrant, Henderson & Co.* The perceptive reader will realize that there may be other firms with PTPO wrappers.

As a benchmark for further analysis some of the main measurements of the QV, KE and KG wrapper types identified above are summarized in the following Table. Other collectors may be able to fill in the missing information.

Summarization of Key Measurements of Ceylon PTPO Wrapper Types

Type	Description	Text-Indicium gap	Address gap	PTPO printed lines	Double lines
W2	QV 2c violet	53mm	42mm	53,101.25,52 55, 104	109mm
W3	QV5c gamboge	53mm	43mm	53,100,50.4 55,104	116.25
W4	KEVII 2c violet	Scan impossible to measure			
W5	KEVII 5c olive	50.25mm	43	as above	116.25
W6	KEVII 6c red	PTPO issue needs to be identified & measured			
W7	KEVII 2c violet	27.5mm	51	59,87,52 56,96	99mm
W8	KEVII 5c olive				
W9	KEVII 6c red				
W10, W11, W12	KGV 2c violet KGV 2c olive KGV 5c olive	Needs verification as to their PTPO existence			
W13	KGV 6c red	Scan impossible to measure			

Courtis J. K. (2004), *Classifying Privately Overprinted, Stamped-to-Order, and Printed-to-Private Order Victorian Colonial Newspaper Wrappers*, *Postal Stationery Collector*, Vol. 10 No. 1, #37, May pp. 4-12.

If any member would like a scan of a particular item, please contact the Author who would be pleased to send a copy via email. He can be contacted at acapajc@cityu.edu.hk

AEROGRAMMES AND FOLDED LETTER SHEETS FROM THE HOLY LAND: Part 3 JORDANIAN ISSUES AND UNITED NATIONS FORCES ISSUES

Tony Goldstone

JORDANIAN ISSUES

At the cessation of hostilities in 1949 between the surrounding Arab countries and the nascent State of Israel (founded in 1948), The Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan found itself in possession of a large area on the western bank of the River Jordan. This resulted in a subtle change in the official title of the kingdom to "The Hashemite Kingdom of *Jordan*"; the name it is still known as to this day. (The first spelling was Hashamite, then changed to Hashemite)

A stampless aerogramme (requiring an adhesive) was issued in 1950 bearing the new official name but it must be assumed that the earlier Transjordan issue that had been used on the eastern bank [Fig. 1] was also used in the newly acquired



Fig. 1 The First Transjordan Issue

territory from 1949 until the printing of the new Jordanian issue in 1950 [Fig. 2]. To date, however, I have not seen such an aerogramme (Transjordan) with a West Bank city postmark. (If any reader has such a postmark I would appreciate a photocopy of it.)

A number of different printings appeared over the next few years, though still retaining the basic layout yet with numerous variations of paper shades (white, blue-greenish and in between shades), as well as differences in the alignment of the printing. A number of commercial companies had their own printings but with the exception of a printed Sender's address, the outer format remained the official one.



Fig. 2

In 1953 Jordan issued its first aerogramme with surface printed stamp, in fact two aerogrammes were issued on the first day (21st Nov. 1953) identical in layout but with different stamp colours and values reflecting the cost of mailing to the two different postal zones of that era. The values were 25 fils (red-purple - Kessler's catalogue description) [Fig. 3] and 35 fils (blue).

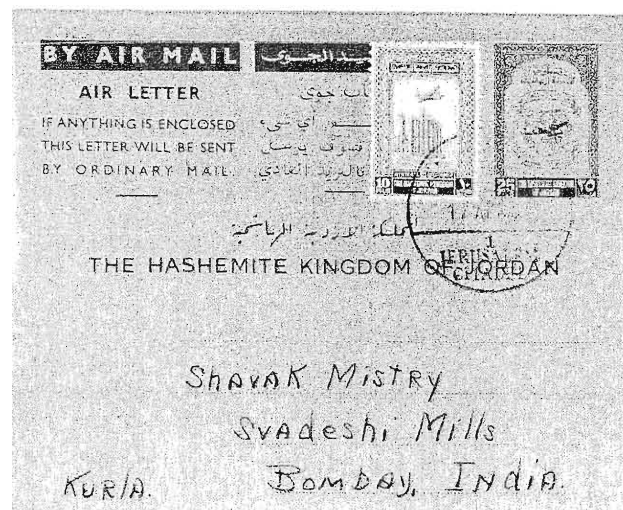


Fig. 3 First JORDANIAN Aerogramme with Surface Printed Stamp.

Postmarked JERUSALEM 17 APR 54

In 1959 a revised version of the first aerogramme was issued [Fig. 4] (no known first day) in which the usual "if anything is enclosed..." instruction was moved from the front top left hand side of the letter form to the back below the sender's address, again two aerogrammes were issued that

were required for the two international zones and also reflected the increase in postal rates. These two new rates were 35 fils and 45 fils, and the colours red-purple and blue remained the same.



Fig. 4 New Layout.
Post marked JERUSALEM 3 NOV 64

There had been postal rate rises between 1953 and 1959 but the 1953 issue continued to be sold at post offices with the addition of adhesive stamps to meet the increasing rate changes. Numerous printings were made of these forms and to the specialised collector the subtle changes in paper, stamp and ink shades are all collectable.

At the end of hostilities of the Six Day War in early June 1967 Jordan had lost all its possessions on the West Bank of the Jordan River to Israel and any further Jordanian aerogrammes issued were confined to the original area of the Kingdom namely the East Bank territory of the River Jordan. From then on the postal authorities of Israel were responsible for all matters concerning mail and regular Israeli stamps and stationery were on sale in the West Bank post offices. In recent years the Palestinian Authority has taken over most of the postal administration but no Palestinian aerogrammes have, as yet, been issued.

UNITED NATIONS ISSUES

Due to the ongoing conflict between The State of Israel and its many Arab neighbours since 1949, there has been a constant presence of United Nations monitors and forces along most of its borders to this very day. U.N. positions are, or have been in place, as far as Suez in Egypt, Sinai and Gaza, South Lebanon, and the Golan Heights on Syria's border and in Jordan.

The U.N. has its own independent postal units in all of these locations and the foreign troops stationed there made use of both their own country's forces airletter sheets [Figs 5 - 9] as well as the official U.N. issues [Figs 10 - 12].

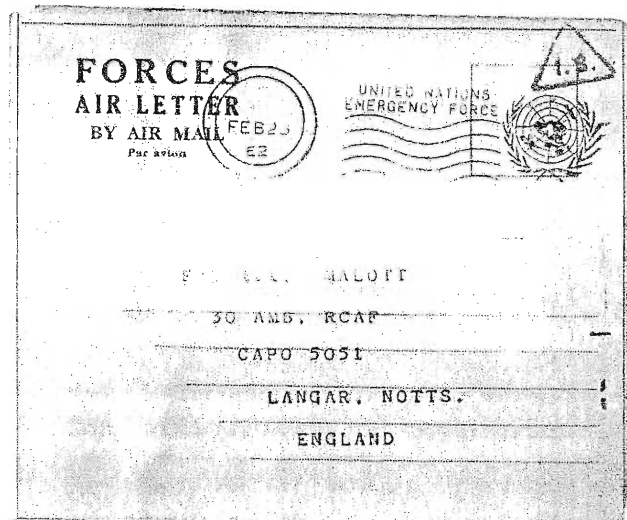


Fig. 5 G.B. Forces Airletter. UNEF GAZA
Postmarked FEB 23 62

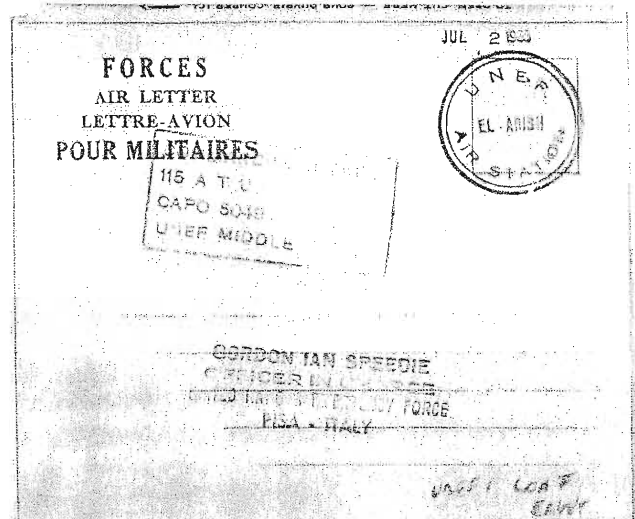


Fig. 6 Canadian Forces Form to Italy.
CAPO 5049 UNEF SINAI. 2 JUL 1963

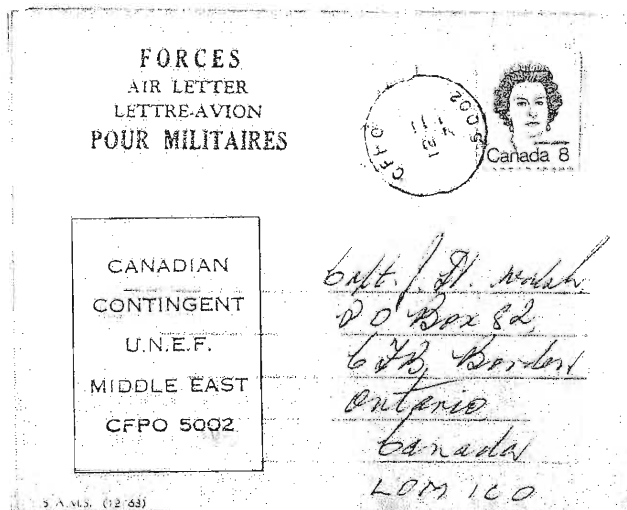


Fig. 7 Canadian Form 5 A.M.S. (12/63) to
Canada. UNEF CFPO 5002. 12 June 1976.

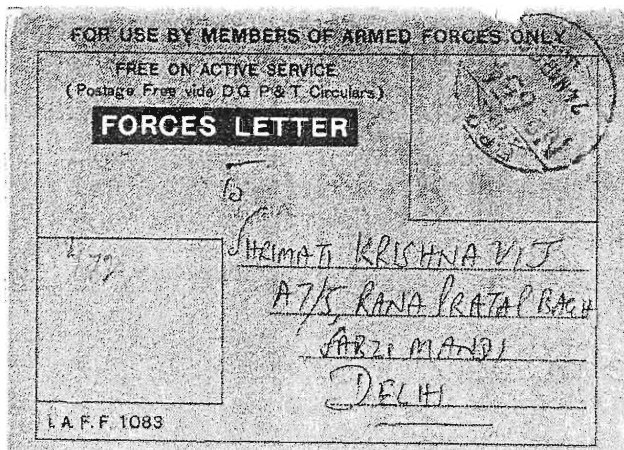


Fig. 8 Indian Forces (Suez Crisis) I.A.F.F. 1083
Postmarked F.P.O. / 654 / 24 MAR 58

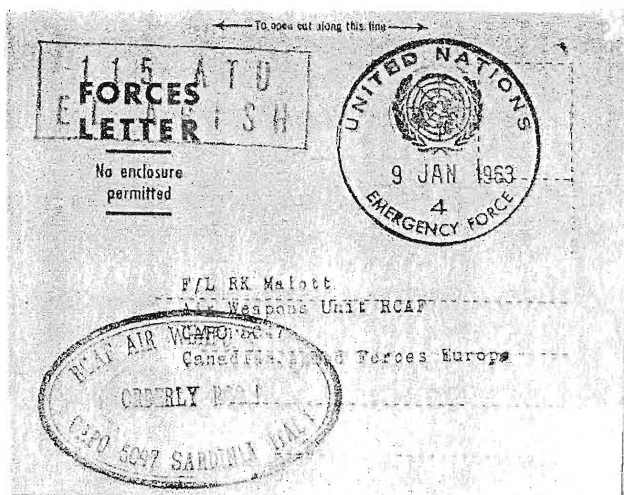


Fig. 9 Canadian? Form. Sinai to Italy.
UNEF 9 JAN 1963



Fig. 10 United Nations Form to Denmark from
Gaza. UNEF 19 JAN 1962

Privately produced airletter sheets [Figs 14 - 16] were also permitted to be sent through the U.N. postal system. To the best of my knowledge only one aerogramme was specifically issued for U.N. troops in the Holyland area and that was the UNIFIL

(United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon) airletter sheet issued to those forces in and around South Lebanon [Fig. 13]. It is most interesting to note that although the border between Israel and Jordan is the longest border Israel has with any of its Arab neighbours, yet I have never seen a U.N. aerogramme from any unit stationed there, even prior to 1967! Members help in this matter would be most appreciated.



Fig. 11 United Nations Form UNEF Gaza to
Sweden.
Postmarked AUG 2 1957

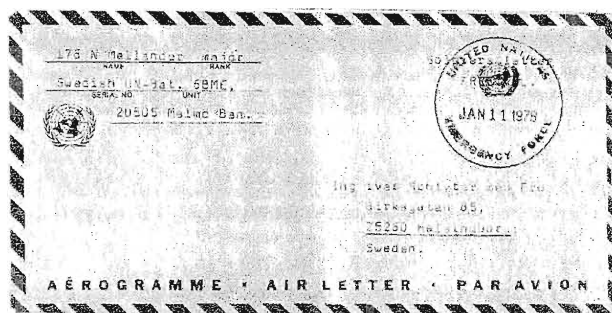


Fig. 12 United Nations Form. UNEF Sinai to
Sweden.
Postmarked JAN 11 1978

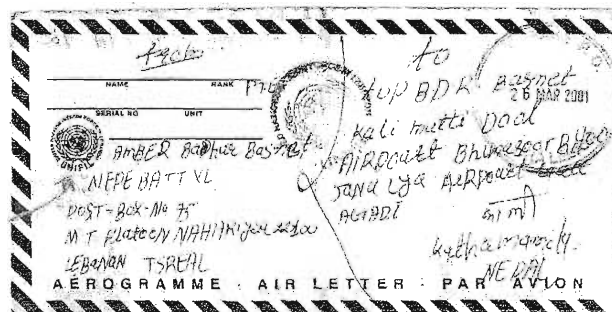


Fig. 13 UNIFIL Form Lebanon to Nepal.
Postmarked 26 MAR 2001

The illustrations I have selected show the wide cross section of the types of aerogrammes used since the early 1950's (the earliest I have in my collection) to the most recent times. It is interesting to observe that aerogrammes are still being used for correspondence though, it must be added, in very much reduced numbers.

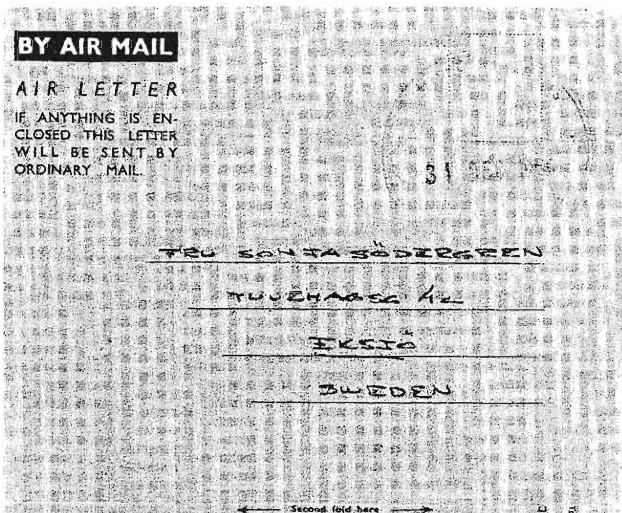


Fig. 14 British Form to Sweden.
Postmarked 31 DEC 1959

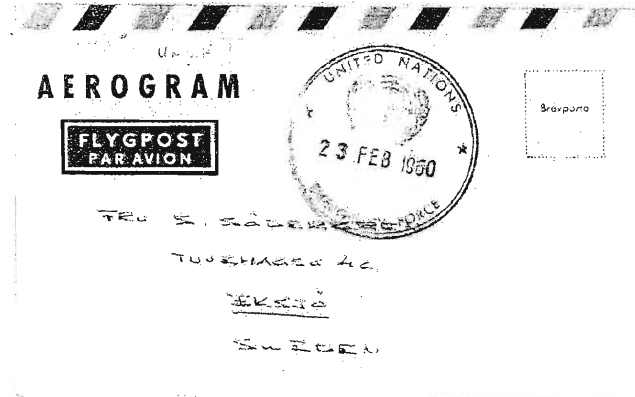


Fig. 15 Scandinavian Form to Sweden.
Postmarked 23 FEB 1960

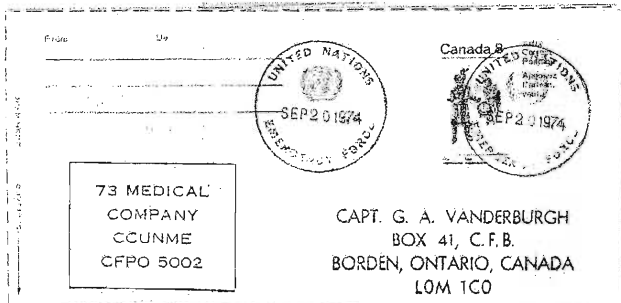


Fig. 16 Canadian Form Gaza to Canada.
UNEF CFPO 5002.
Postmarked SEP 20 1974

Part 3 will concentrate on the State of Israel and will include an overview of the regular official issues (both aerogrammes and internal letter sheets), tourist and private issues, military and POW lettersheets, forerunners and a few interesting additions.

[Editor's Note:

Apologies for my error in preparing the copy for **Part 1** of this article published in the May 2005 issue of the Journal. Page 18 line 11 "...the commas.." should read "...the corners.."]



AEROGRAMMATICS

Arthur Roberts reports:- The Bilingual Welsh Airletter in the June 2004 design, with 'Post Brenhinol' cruciform is now on sale in Wales (probably has been for some time). The only print I have purchased is MSE 331/04 both Standard and 'Star'.

Additional printing codes for the English only versions are:

Standard Airletter

2004 design, code on side flap MSE 092/04

Discount 'Star' Airletter

2004 design, code on side flap MSE 100/04
132/04

(133/04, 134/04, 160/04 were mentioned in February Journal)

181/04

It should be noted that this late discovered 092/04 date for the new design Standard Airletter

gives us what is probably the first printing date of 1st April 2004. It is listed by Royal Mail Tallents House as being introduced June 2004. The previous earliest date seen was 093/04 which may indicate that 1st April was an initial short run with a first full printing day of Friday, 2nd April (093/04) followed by further full printing days of Monday to Thursday 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th April (096/04, 097/04, 098/04 and 099/04).

The next full printing day would appear to have been Friday 25th June (177/04). No later print dates for the Standard Airletter have been recorded. Likewise this late recording of the 'Star' version MSE 100/04 suggests that Friday 9th April was the initial print run following the Standard version printed on the Thursday.

The next printing days were Monday to Thursday 12th-15th April (print dates - 103/04, 104/04, 105/04 and 106/04).

CLASSICS AT THE BPM No 6. VICTORIAN TELEGRAPH FORMS

Colin Baker

The telegram (or telegraph, as it was originally known) was perfected by Samuel Morse in the United States and by Cooke and Wheatstone in Great Britain. Morse later developed his international code of dots and dashes, while Wheatstone invented a system of simultaneously sending more than one message down the same wire.

By the 1850s a number of private telegraph companies had been established in Great Britain and very soon more followed suit. The Post Office believed that rather than having many different companies competing with each other, it would be best if the Post Office ran a comprehensive national system

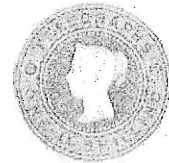
they issued pre-stamped forms. At first the standard one shilling STO die was used on telegraph forms, the same die that was then being applied to envelopes and paper. But by 1876 a die specifically made for telegraph forms became available. These forms pre-paid the cost of a telegram up to 20 words in length and were available either singly or as a book of 20.

The item in the Bath Postal Museum that is shown here is a part book of 20 one shilling forms (although only 10 still remain) with the original paper cover. The forms are the 1875 issue, Huggins TP7, the stamps dated 18-6-80.

A 1.		POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS. (Inland Telegrams.)	
Prefix.....Code.....		Words	Sent.
Office of Origin and Service Instructions.		Charge	At.....St.
			To.....
			By.....
FROM		Please Write Distinctly.	TO
Addresses Free.			
1/-			
1/3			
1/6			

JAS. THURSCOTT & SON, PRINTERS, LONDON

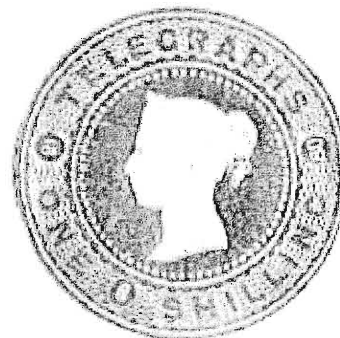
SEE OVER.



(similar to the Belgian and Swiss networks then in operation). By Act of Parliament the existing companies were bought out in 1870.

From 1870 the charge for sending a telegram was set at one shilling for 20 words, but in 1885 this was reduced to 6d for 12 words, allowing short messages to be sent at a much reduced price. However two world wars in the 20th century forced these rates upwards.

As soon as the Post Office took control of the running of the telegraph service in 1870,



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Each form is separated by a thin interleave sheet and is perforated to enable it to be removed from the booklet. The book was originally stitched together with bookbinders thread, but this has been removed at some time in the past.

Despite the fact that it is not complete, this book of telegraph forms is still an interesting item, showing the premium that was being charged over the cost of the 20 one shilling forms. In Victorian times 20 shillings (20/-) equalled one pound (£1). Thus this book of forms cost an extra 2d, once again showing how the Treasury made sure it did not lose money on anything sold to the public. On the back cover is an imprint "G&S [403] 50,000 8/80" which I believe indicates the printer's initials, the number of copies printed (the book covers of course, not the stamped forms) and the date of August 1880. Covers from books of telegraph forms are quite rare and this imprint suggests that with a print run of 50,000 for this issue alone, virtually all of the covers must have been destroyed.

Of course in the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries the receipt of a telegram often signalled the arrival of bad news, but this was not always the case. Sometimes people were just wishing each other well or sending

greetings to each other. So on 22nd July 1935 greetings telegrams were introduced with colourful surrounds enclosed in their special gold envelopes. Although pre-paid forms could be purchased for sending normal telegrams, none were ever prepared for greetings telegrams.

These new greetings telegrams were very popular and numerous designs were issued over the years. However both during and after the Second World War the service was suspended. It ceased from 30th April 1943 as a result of the shortages of materials and resumed again on 20th November 1950.

The greetings telegram service came to an end on 1st October 1982, having been replaced by telemesssage cards the previous year.

The Bath Postal Museum is open six days a week, 11.00am to 5.00pm (less in winter). To view the Museum's collection of telegram forms or to find out more about material held by the museum, phone 01225 460333 or visit their web site bathpostalmuseum.org.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

MIDPEX

MIDPEX, the biennial exhibition for specialist societies, was held at Tile Hill Coventry on Saturday 25th June. The Postal Stationery Society was once again represented, as we have been on all five previous occasions. Our table with some of the Society's publications, and the six display frames with exhibits of postal stationery, attracted interest from many of the visitors. During the day over 20 members visited the Society's table and it was good to meet up with those able to come to the event.

With over 40 dealers and 50 specialist societies in attendance, there was no shortage of postal stationery to look at or to buy. Postal stationery featured on several of the specialist society's displays, not just on the display at our stand. In particular there was an interesting display of the perfins of Railway Companies through the imprinted stamps on postal stationery cards. These were featured on the Railway Philatelic Group stand.

Mervyn Benford, the Secretary of MIDPEX thanked the Postal Stationery Society for their support over the years at all six MIDPEX events.

THE BRITISH POSTAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE.

When the former National Postal Museum (NPM) closed to the public in 1998 responsibility for its collections was passed to the Heritage unit of Royal Mail, along with the Royal Mail archive service. In 2004 this combined archive and museum service became an independent charitable trust, officially receiving a donation of the former NPM collections, and taking responsibility for managing The Royal Mail Archive on behalf of Royal Mail Group plc. The British Postal Museum & Archive is a new heritage organisation serving a long and fascinating history.

PURPOSE The Royal Mail Archive records four centuries of the British postal service. It is an internationally important resource for social- and postal- history. The amazing objects held in The British Postal Museum Store bring to life the story of communication in Britain and throughout the world. The British Postal Museum & Archive (BPMA) is working to make this very human story of industry, and innovation accessible to everyone. It is aiming to open a new visitor centre in 2008, where the archive and museum collections can be enjoyed together.

The Royal Mail Archive is open to the public to use and enjoy. It contains records of The Post Office and Royal Mail from the seventeenth century to the present day, including:

- Working files, minutes and reports on all aspects of Royal Mail activities; such as postal transport, uniform, postage rates, and postal technology;

- Staff records (great for family history);
- Wonderful visual records such as maps, posters, artwork and photographs;
- Stamps of Great Britain from the Penny Black onwards, and original stamp artwork;
- British postal markings from 1661 to the present day.

It is located at Freeling House, Phoenix Place, London WC1X 0LD and is open Monday to Friday from 10.00am - 5.00pm with late night opening on Thursdays until 7.00pm. It is also open on a few Saturdays during the year but is closed on all public holidays.

The British Postal Museum Store houses objects ranging from the desk of Rowland Hill (founder of the Penny Post), to Mobile Post Office vehicles and an astounding assortment of letter boxes. One of its recent acquisitions is the Automated Postal Service Machine from the Broadgate Post Office near Liverpool Street Station, London. This is one of only three such machines which were part of a six month trial.

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- International Letters
- International Packets
- International Printed Papers
- Signed for International Airsure
- BFPO Services

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- Parcelforce Guaranteed Express Services
- Parcelforce international parcels
- Pre-paid postal items
- Home shopping returns
- Articles for the blind

Usual restrictions / exclusions apply.

Automated Postal Service

Illustration showing the back of a poster advertising the New Automated Service. (Courtesy of Arthur Roberts)

The BPMA opens the Store to the public on various dates throughout the summer. The next date is Saturday 17th September 2005. There is no charge for a visit but a place must be reserved by phoning **020 7239 2570** or email **info@postalheritage.org.uk**

The Store also provides objects that can be loaned to other museums.

The British Postal Museum & Archive is the public identity of the Postal Heritage Trust Registered Charity Number 1102360, Company Number 4896056

www.postalheritage.org.uk

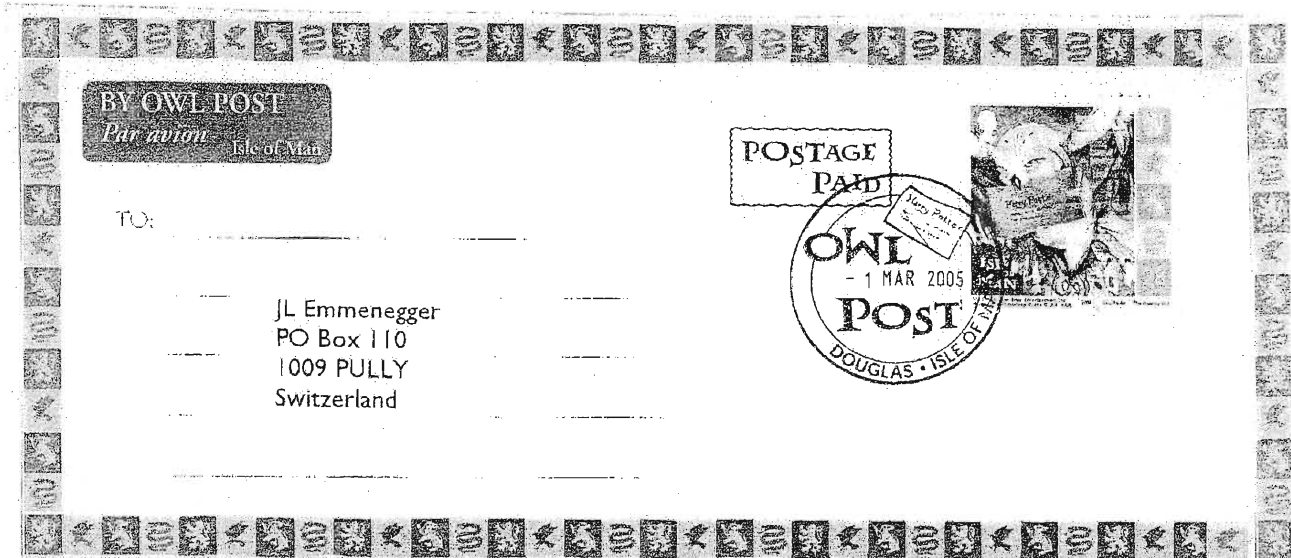
THE FIRST AEROGRAMME.

In Part 1 of his series "Aerogrammes and Lettersheets from the Holyland" (February 2005) Tony Goldstone states that Israel was the first country to produce an air lettersheet with the term "AEROGRAMME" printed on it, although Norway had produced one earlier with the spelling AEROGRAM. In looking through a recent 'Magpie' auction catalogue I came across this item from Thailand which illustrates an even earlier stage in the evolution of the term 'aerogramme'.

The adhesives on the back are tied by Bangkok cancels dated 16.2.35. Thus we have the terms 'AIR GRAM' or 'AIR O GRAM'. Has anyone seen any other early versions of the term 'aerogramme'? If so please write in and I will include details in the next issue.



'OWL POST'

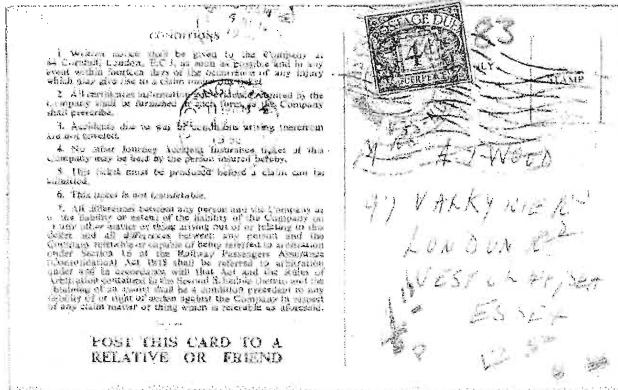


The aerogramme illustrated above was issued by the Isle of Man Post Office on 7th December 2004. The 'Air Mail Label' is inscribed 'BY OWL POST / Par avion / Isle of Man'. Inside the aerogramme are scenes from the Harry Potter books. An adhesive from the Harry Potter set has been added to this aerogramme despite the fact that a postage paid impression on the face of the aerogramme pays for the postage.

Will the issue of postal stationery such as this broaden the appeal of philately to the younger generation by introducing them to items which are much larger and have more features to focus on when compared to stamps? At least it may bring the existence of postal stationery to the attention of younger collectors and hopefully stimulate them to look out for other items which appeal to their individual tastes.

MORE ABOUT INSURANCE CARDS

In addition to the postal stationery 'Insurance cards' which have previously been reported, another type, although not postal stationery was available from the Railway Passengers Assurance Company which used similar cards, but these required normal postage stamps before posting. Just for the record of anyone interested in these cards, one has turned up which was unstamped and thus attracted a surcharge. It has a 4d postage due stamp affixed



and bears a date - 30th July 1956. It is addressed to Westcliff on Sea, Essex but unfortunately the postmark is unclear, but is probably Paddington. (a London main line rail station). The words 'Stamp Duty Commuted' appear in a rectangular box in the top right hand corner on one side, which I guess indicates that the stamp duty tax payable on insurance policies is noted and will be accounted for to the relevant tax authorities.

Peter O'Keeffe

A MACHINE SLOGAN CANCEL

Our member, David M. Williams writes in connection with the postal stationery registered envelope cancelled with a machine slogan postmark as mentioned in the "Chairman's Chat" column in the May 2005 Issue.

David offers a simple explanation, in that the most junior clerk in a Bank branch was responsible for handling the outgoing mail and they, like many youngsters, were renowned for not having their brains (if any) connected to their ears. (Mr Editor, I hope this does not bring you an avalanche of letters, e-mails, or even text messages !). It could be that the junior bundled up the outgoing mail with rubber bands, dumped it on the Post Office counter and they passed it through the automatic sorting machine before noticing the registered envelope. (it is not marked P.O.O.C) (Posted out of course). David says that valuable mail was not sent in the Head Office bag system, and as this item was addressed to a Trustee Dept, it might well have contained a Will or a certificate The envelope did not have the senders name or address, but this is no surprise, as juniors probably didn't think it necessary - they knew who was sending it !

Thanks David, I too was in Banking and wholeheartedly agree with your views. I have even

seen pre-stamped Aerogrammes put through a franking machine, thereby doubling the cost! Amazing

Peter O'Keeffe

NEW PUBLICATIONS

"Asian Postal Stationery 1893-2000 Associated with Railways" - Hans Eriksson.

220 A4 pages illustrated with descriptions in English. £25 including postage (Europe).

Hans Eriksson,
Storvretsvägen 141,
SE-16437 SPÅNGA,
Sweden.

E-mail hans_eriksson00@hotmail.com

A review of this publication will appear in the November Issue of the Journal.

ARTICLES NOTED RECENTLY IN THE PHILATELIC PRESS.

"G.B. Postal Stationery, Postal Labels and Postmarks" - John Holman. (Gibbons Stamp Monthly June 2005)

"Foreign Postal Stationery 2003-2004 A-F" - Geir Sør-Reime. (Gibbons Stamp Monthly May 2005)

"Foreign Postal Stationery 2003-2004 G-Q" - Geir Sør-Reime. (Gibbons Stamp Monthly June 2005)

"Foreign Postal Stationery 2003-2004 R-Z" - Geir Sør-Reime. (Gibbons Stamp Monthly July 2005)

Postal Stationery Collector August 2005 (Australia)

Australia Formular Post Cards and Australian Registered Envelopes
Gems Among Colonial Newspaper Wrappers
Messrs Kiderlen & Bickel - Friends or Foe
Pacific Explorer 2005 Stationery
Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery
Australian PTPO Lettersheets

POSTAL STATIONERY AT AUCTION

G.B. 2d Mulready posted to Thirsk on 9th August 1840 with fine red Maltese cross of York fetched £1,150. (Estimate £300) - Cavendish

LIBRARY NOTES

I have received permission from Rene Lee's widow to update his book on British Forces Airmail Letter Cards. I require access to examples so that I can scan them in colour to liven up the book. I also need information on items issued since 1982 and the opportunity to scan examples. A list of campaigns since 1982 which have qualified for free use of the "Blues" would also be useful.

I have also received further items for the Library from the Russian Professor A S Ilyushin. I would like to thank him for his continued contributions.

Chris Howe.
(Address on p. 2)

GREAT BRITAIN - SOME NEW ITEMS FROM THE KING GEORGE VI PERIOD

Alan Huggins

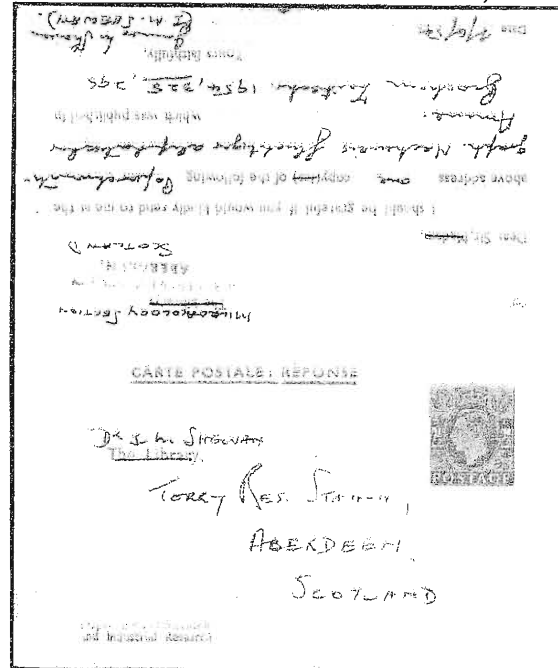
Although over fifty years have passed since the death of His Majesty King George VI it is still possible to find items that have apparently escaped being recorded. Thus John Jennison has sent in details of a used example of the 1944 3d Far East Prisoner of War postcard without the printed instructions on the reverse. Bearing in mind that the 1½d card which followed in 1945 also has instructions on the reverse this item is almost certainly an error rather than a deliberate variation. In this context I have seen at least one example where the blue printing which includes the reverse instructions has been omitted.

The other item he describes, illustrated below, is certainly very unusual, I do not recall seeing the 2½d Prisoner of War letter-sheet used to the Far East before, it was certainly not intended to be used in this way.

In the STO area because some items were only produced in small quantities there is always the chance that something new turns up but I was really surprised, during a recent visit to the NAPOSTA 2005 Exhibition in Hanover to find the 2½d carmine reply paid postcard illustrated below. (The reverse is illustrated on the front cover of this Journal)



POW air mail letter sheet (H&G IFG2, Huggins AP2) sent from London on 20 September 1943 to a Gunner, c/o Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.



Produced by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and bearing the heading 'CARTE POSTALE AVEC REPONSE PAYEE' it was clearly intended for use as a Foreign reply paid postcard. This example was sent from the Torry Research Station in Aberdeen to Jena in Germany on 7 June 1954. Measuring 75 X 125mm it is slightly larger than a size a postcard, and the card is rouletted to ease separation. As far as I am aware this item has never been recorded before.

QUERIES AND REPLIES

QUERY:- G.B. Registered Envelope "By Air Mail"

Edy Pockelé

This registered envelope was sent from Manchester dated 6 JY 21 to Belgium. It is franked at 8½d. The oblong boxed cachet at the right, although difficult to read, is printed in purple and appears to read "NO FLIGHT/SENT BY/ ORDINARY SERVICE". Has anyone a clear readable copy of this cachet and does the 8½d franking (made up of the imprinted stamp "registration two pence / postage two pence", plus the 4d and ½d adhesives) include a special air rate?



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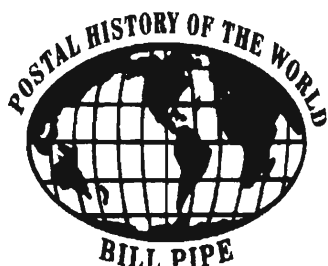
*1901 'Paste-up' essay for the KE VII embossed 10d. for Telegraph forms, believed unique. Sold for **£3,528***

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