

THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 14, No. 1 February 2006
(Serial number 37)



The Coronation That Never Was.
See page 13

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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.

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SOCIETY CALENDAR 2005/2006**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 Alan Huggins will give a display of British Postal Stationery used in the British Levant followed by some advertising stationery.

The society's One Sheet Competition will be held during the morning, with all members present being asked to vote before lunch for their choice of winner.

The session after lunch will be for members' displays. Members are asked to bring along a maximum of 30 sheets each on a postal stationery theme, 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

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

CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - FEBRUARY 2006

In our last issue I drew members attention to the 1988 adhesive stamp and the 1993 postal stationery postcard depicting the Airliner "Horatius" and I stated that apart from the B.E.E. stamps and postal stationery items of 1924 and 1925, and relying on my memory, I could not think of any other occasions when the Royal Mail had done this. Well, our member Keith Downing was first off the mark, pointing out that the Giants Causeway in Northern Ireland was featured on a stamp in 1981 and on a postal stationery postcard in the Northern Ireland 'Prestige' booklet in 1994. That booklet also contained two postcards, both showing photographs of the Giants Causeway, one being a postal stationery card; the other requiring a postage stamp. The 1981 stamp had a value of 22p but the card had a 'stamp' for 35. (note, not 35p!).



Thanks Keith, as one gets older, they say the memory is one of the first things to go! I hoped that I had not missed any others, but no sooner had I sent off my epistle to our Hon. Editor when our Secretary draws my attention to three, yes three others.

The first being the 6d adhesive issued for the 1948 Olympic Games which was also printed on the special 'Air Letter' issued on 28th July 1948, the day before the 'Olympic' adhesives were issued!



There were two other Air Letters, the 6d Coronation value, issued on 3rd June 1953, took the same design as the 1/6d Coronation value adhesive, and later, on 1st January 1954, it was also used for the ordinary air letter, again as a 6d value, but this time with the word 'Sixpence' replacing the date '2 June 1953'.



Although I have some airletters, I have not got around to sorting them out yet and I offer this as my excuse for failing to remember them. Thanks Colin for reminding me. Obviously I must concentrate more! Where have I heard that comment before? Should there be any others, and you know of them, drop either our Editor or myself a line and we can update this article. Finally, may I wish you all, a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year, hoping that many of you will be able to join us for at least one of our meetings during the year.

Peter O'Keeffe

MULREADY REQUEST

I have received an **URGENT** request for help in updating the listing of

ADVERTISEMENTS ON MULREADY COVERS

This information needs to be in the hands of the Revisor in the **next two weeks** in order for it to be incorporated into the publication.

If you have access to such covers please act now and turn to page 5

SECRETARY'S NOTES - FEBRUARY 2006

MARCH MEETING

The first meeting of 2006 will be held at the British Philatelic Centre 107, Charterhouse Street, London EC1 on Saturday 25th March from 11.00 am to approx. 4.00 pm

In the morning Alan Huggins will give a display of British Postal Stationery used in the British Levant followed by a selection of advertising stationery. Those of you who have seen Alan's displays in the past will know this is not something to be missed.

The society's One Sheet Competition will be held during the morning, with all members present being asked to vote before lunch for their choice of winner. This will be followed by the presentation of the competition trophy.

The session after lunch will be for members' displays. Members are asked to bring along a maximum of 30 sheets each on a postal stationery theme, 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.

SOCIETY'S ONE SHEET COMPETITION

Don't forget the society's One Sheet Competition to be held at our March meeting in London. Members who cannot attend the meeting can still submit an entry by sending a good quality colour photocopy to the secretary, who will take them to the meeting on your behalf. Email entries are not accepted.

The sheet you submit (whether it is on the day or as a photocopy via the secretary) should describe an item(s) of interesting postal stationery. Remember that the entries will be judged by all the members present on a "one man - one vote" basis.

MEMBERS COLLECTING INTERESTS

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

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

PHILATELIC INFORMATION

Once again I have received more emails on various subjects relating to aerogrammes from around the world. 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.

EMAIL ADDRESSES

The society already has some members email addresses and this helps our hardworked officers, particularly if members have to be contacted regarding auction lots or to let them know that payment has arrived. We do not send out newsletters or "round robin" items to members. This Journal is the place for that information. So if you do have an email address it would help us (and help you as well of course) as well as save money on postage. Please let the secretary know you email address, if you have one.

NEW G.B. POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE

A number of members have been asking about the new catalogue of British postal stationery being prepared by Alan Huggins and Colin Baker. The publication of this new listing was promised last year, but unfortunately it is still not finished. Both authors are working very hard to complete the work, but it is taking longer to assemble all the information than was first thought. This is mainly due to the large number of issues of modern postal stationery that have occurred since 1970, particularly with the stamped to order material, Post Office records for which generally do not exist. Members will be aware of this from the questions raised by George King about the Welsh varieties of STO envelopes in the May 2005 issue of the Journal.

The authors want to make sure that the new catalogue is as complete as possible, although they realise that there comes a point where it is no longer beneficial to hold back publication. This point is now being reached. Fingers crossed the new catalogue will be ready later this year, but if there is any change to this date, a note will be put in the Journal. (AKH & CSB)

COUNTRY OR AREA COLLECTED	MEMBER	LOCATION
Denmark Coat of Arms Issues (M)	Mr R Jorgensen	Denmark
British Commonwealth pre 1953 (M)	Mr S Drewett	Somerset
Sierra Leone (M)	Mr G Mobbs	Norfolk
Great Britain, Mulreadys and Penny Pinks (M)	Mr T Slemmons	USA
Great Britain, Scouting (M)	Mr J Roberts	Bristol
Great Britain Queen Victoria Mint (M)	Mr P Rueffer	Hertfordshire
Worldwide, Ed VII (M)	Mr G Young	Gloucestershire

MULREADY REQUEST - HELP WANTED

Tom Slemons

This is not a personal request, but a request on behalf of the entire philatelic community. Although it has been rumored, this is an "official" announcement that a new edition of the Stanley Gibbons Queen Victoria Specialized Catalogue is on the horizon. I have just spent time with the editor, Hugh Jefferies, who has advised me that it is projected to appear in 2006. Any one of you could play an important part in making the forthcoming 14th edition the greatest ever.

On a personal basis, my area of interest in the Victorian era is somewhat limited. I have spent some years in researching the envelopes and lettersheets, as they were known at the time, of Mulready's design. I had heard that the 14th edition of the specialized catalogue was to be produced and because many have helped me acquire copies of the advertisements produced in the Mulreadys for my own project of revising the standard reference on this subject, THE MULREADY ADVERTISEMENTS, by Malcolm Lowe, I felt that contact with Hugh Jefferies was imperative. The Stanley Gibbons specialized catalogue provides the best reference list of these advertisements. The vast amount of information that I have received provided me with a great number of additions to the list in the catalogue. My intent in visiting Hugh was to provide him with additional advertisements not on the catalogue list and to suggest some more technical alterations to the numbering system and descriptions. In addition, if there was to be a new edition of the specialized catalogue, I felt it absolutely necessary that the Stanley Gibbons numbering to be used in the revision to THE MULREADY ADVERTISEMENTS be congruent with the latest edition of the catalogue.

Diverging for a moment, I must say that Hugh is the ideal editor for a stamp catalogue. Not only does he have the publishing background and expertise, but he is also a stamp collector. He understands that a catalogue should not just be a pricelist or valuation guide, but also a true reference manual containing the best and most accurate information available. My suggestions were

warmly received and he acknowledged that neither he nor anyone on the staff were experts on Victorian philately. They receive inputs and revise the catalogue as appropriate. He advised me and I feel compelled to repeat his words, "I do not price anything".

After many hours of discussion and philatelic fellowship, he suggested that I take on the project of updating and revising the section on the Mulready advertisements. This challenge will be to include all known advertisements, the numbering of them, and providing thumbnail descriptions adequate for any collector to know if the example before them is what is listed or a new "discovery". I can attest from personal experience, that this has been daunting at times! I have accepted the challenge and Hugh has requested that **I provide him with the draft of the revision by the end of March 2006**. I can certainly meet that deadline with the material I have on hand at the moment. I am SURE that there are other advertisements previously unrecorded lurking in collections and dealers' stocks as well as variations to the ones currently listed in the 13th edition. One area that seems to be lacking is those advertisements that have had manuscript changes made to them. If you think what you have might be different or a variation of any kind, please take the time to send it.

Please send me photocopies of them laid out flat, both sides, showing the advertisement, stereo, date, and place of use. We have little time to prepare the update, so **please do not delay!** Thank you for any help or input you can provide.

If you have only comments, questions, or suggestions, you may send them via email to: internlassoc@sbcglobal.net. The postal address for all inputs is:

Tom Slemons
1410 Timber Trail
Greenwood, Indiana
U.S.A.
46142-1143

Classified Advertisements

Worldwide Postal Stationery cut-outs, approx 350, strong in Canada with some duplication. No GB. £15. Write to the secretary for more details, address on inside front cover

'For Sale' adverts can be placed at 10p per word, subject to available space, with a minimum of £2-00 per insertion. Please let the Editor have your advert with remittance by the copy date.

Display Advertisements

are welcome at the following rates:

A4	full page	£50
	half page	£25
	quarter page	£13.50

Please contact the Editor (Details on p2)

The Journal is published four times per year:

February	Copy date - 1st January
May	Copy date - 1st April
August	Copy date - 1st July
November	Copy date - 1st October

AEROGRAMMES AND FOLDED LETTER SHEETS FROM THE HOLY LAND: Part 5 ISRAEL (continued)

Tony Goldstone

Israel introduced its first Inland lettersheet on 18th May 1952. As the name implies it was restricted to domestic, inland mailing, only. Although in general terms the sheet was similar to the layout of the Israeli aerogramme issued two years earlier, however being restricted to internal usage resulted in all instructions and information being printed in Hebrew only. In his definitive work *The Postal Stationery of Israel* (a copy is in the Society's lending library) Sid Morginstin the author writes "Inland lettersheets were introduced in May 1952, at a time of shortage of writing materials, especially of envelopes. The sender gets the same service as a first class letter at a reduced rate."

The service was initially popular (after an additional .05 pr. surcharge had been abolished) but as the years passed it eventually reached its "sell by date". Its history spanned nearly twenty-eight years between the first issue in May 1952 and the final issue on 8th January 1980. In all there were 10 issues with 5 different designs during this period.

The first two issues (30 & 60 pr.) depicted an ancient Biblical coin similar to the design of the early Israel adhesive stamps. Minor adjustments to the instructions and to the Hebrew spelling of one word were made to the 60 pr. issue [Fig. 1].



Fig. 1

This was followed by a series of five letter sheets (1956 - 1966) depicting the "flying stag" stamp and each issue (printed in a different colour) reflected the up-rate in postal charges. Again minor changes were made, this time to the paper overlay from a feint background depicting the (Hebrew) words MAIL OF ISRAEL to a plain background. The third Stag issue saw the change from the old currency (prutot) to the new lira system with the small denominations in agorot. This issue showed a value of 0.12 ag. [Fig. 2].

The third design issue appeared on 1st March 1972. The stamp depicted a stylised seven-branch Menorah (candelabrum) as used in the Temple [Fig. 3]. The stamp value was now 18 ag. This lettersheet was



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

unique in that it had a political slogan in the top left-hand side promoting and extolling immigration to the Holy Land in fact three privately produced cachets were added to this lettersheet also promoting immigration [Fig. 4].



Fig. 4

The bottom right-hand corner saw the introduction of the now universal "Please remember to use the postcode".

The Flying Stag *symbol*, until now on the lower front of the form, is now relegated to the back.

The next issue (10th June 1975) saw a new format, the now very familiar A4 size lettersheet. The printed stamp showed what appears to be a tower with olive leaves [Fig. 5]. The value of the stamp had by now risen to 35 ag., a sure sign of Israel's mounting inflation! An interesting slogan in the bottom left-hand corner reads "Do Your Part To Keep Israel Beautiful" and was part of the ongoing national anti-litter campaign.

The final inland lettersheet [Fig. 6] was issued on 8th January 1980 (Morginstin gives an incorrect date). Once again Israel had changed its currency, this time to Shekels and the new stamp, depicts a solid Shield of David, with a value of 2.70 IS. The address area is designed as a long oblong box. This was Israel's final inland letter sheet.

It is interesting to note that under Israel (International ?) postal regulations it is not permitted to use inland stamped lettersheets for overseas correspondence and the value of the printed stamp is discounted when calculating the amount of adhesive stamps to affix but aerogrammes *are* permitted to be used for internal mailing(!) (see page 43 of Morginstin's P. S. of Israel).

PRIVATE INLAND LETTERSHEETS

Technically Israel's first private internal lettersheet was the one issued 16th May 1948, the first operational day of the new State of Israel's postal system. However as I wrote in the previous issue of the P.S.S. Journal (Nov. '05) I have never seen a used example of this lettersheet.

During the early 1950's a number of enterprising printers began producing private lettersheets requiring adhesive stamps. Technically these could be used for inland or overseas air correspondence as long as the correct postage was paid. In reality they were used only internally and the words For Internal Mail Only was printed on the front.

Due to the acute shortage of paper these lettersheets appear to have been produced from very cheap (pre-war?) off- white exercise paper [Figs 7 - 9] The drawn lines on the sheets are either blue or grey and the printing of the background is grey, black, dark blue or green. All of them fold into the same size as the early official lettersheets with the exception of one [Fig. 10] which folds almost into a perfect square. A printed note in the right margins mentions a purchase price of 6 prutot per lettersheet, the "square" issue however has a price of only 3 pr.

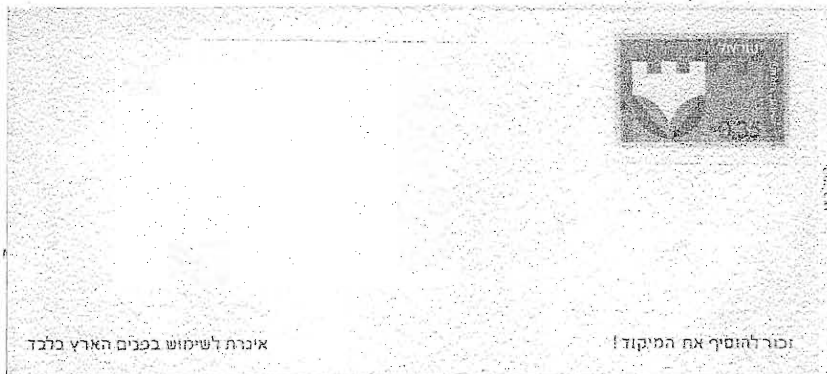


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

Postmarked MEIR SEFIYA 30.7.1952 to TEL-AVIV

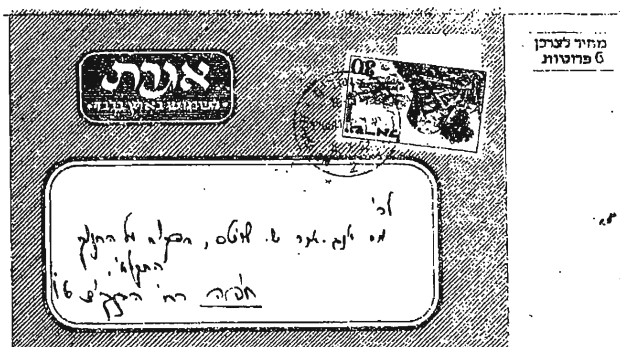


Fig. 8

Postmarked JERUSALEM 4.7.1952 to HAIFA



Fig. 9
Postmarked REHOVOT 18.7.1952 to TEL-AVIV

Unfortunately there is no catalogue or published research on these lettersheets and I can only record those I have seen. Any information readers may have will be greatly appreciated. All examples in my collection are postmarked 1951, 1952 and 1953. No doubt the introduction of the official inland lettersheets in 1952, printed on quality paper and after the abolishment of the .05 pro surcharge put an end to the private venture.

A previously unrecorded semi-official lettersheet has recently come to light [Fig. 11].

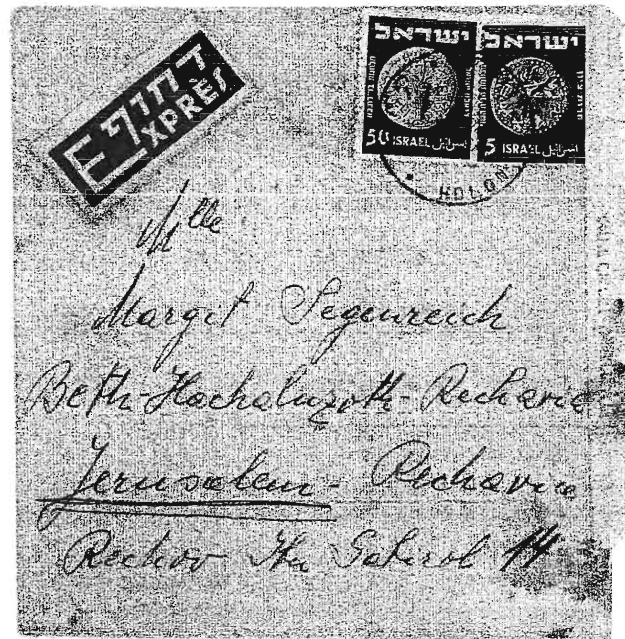


Fig. 10
Postmarked HOLON 8.7.1951 to JERUSALEM



Fig. 11

This inland lettersheet, produced in 1951, is an official State of Israel propaganda letter sheet to promote purchase of Dollar linked Israeli Bonds. "Invitation to a Safe Investment". Inside [Fig. 12], the text refers to - "A rare opportunity, confident investment for your money. Purchase today and secure the stability of your money." The text also discusses inflation, the huge budget required for the mass Aliyah and the need for long-term secured saving.

This lettersheet was designed by a private advertising office (Tal-Arieli) in order to prevent a direct connection to the Government and to increase the public's trust.

It is printed in orange, grey & black on white paper measuring approximately 12.5 inches x 6.75 inches.



Fig. 12

The last item in my inland lettersheet collection [Fig. 13] gives the impression of an official issue. It has a printed stamp and a "value" of 25. Dark green lozenges form the border of the folded form but no Air Mail or Par Avion appear, instead the words Letter to Citizens is printed in the lower left-hand side. The stamp shows a picture of the building belonging to the National Labour Union of Israel and there is also an adhesive label soliciting funds for a building appeal. The form is postmarked Tel Aviv 6th Dec. 1968 and delivered to an address also in Tel Aviv. After extensive enquiries I have recently discovered that this is NOT a postal stationery item but a publicity stunt to raise money for the Labour Organisation which was, at that time, celebrating its 25th Anniversary that was to take place at the end of 1968. The 25 in the printed "stamp" giving the impression of a value was representing 25 years! I feel it important to publish this information so as to assist other collectors. The interesting point is that it passed through the Israel postal system unchallenged!

My final article (Part 6) will deal with the official Israel aerogramme issues and the fascinating Tourist ones.

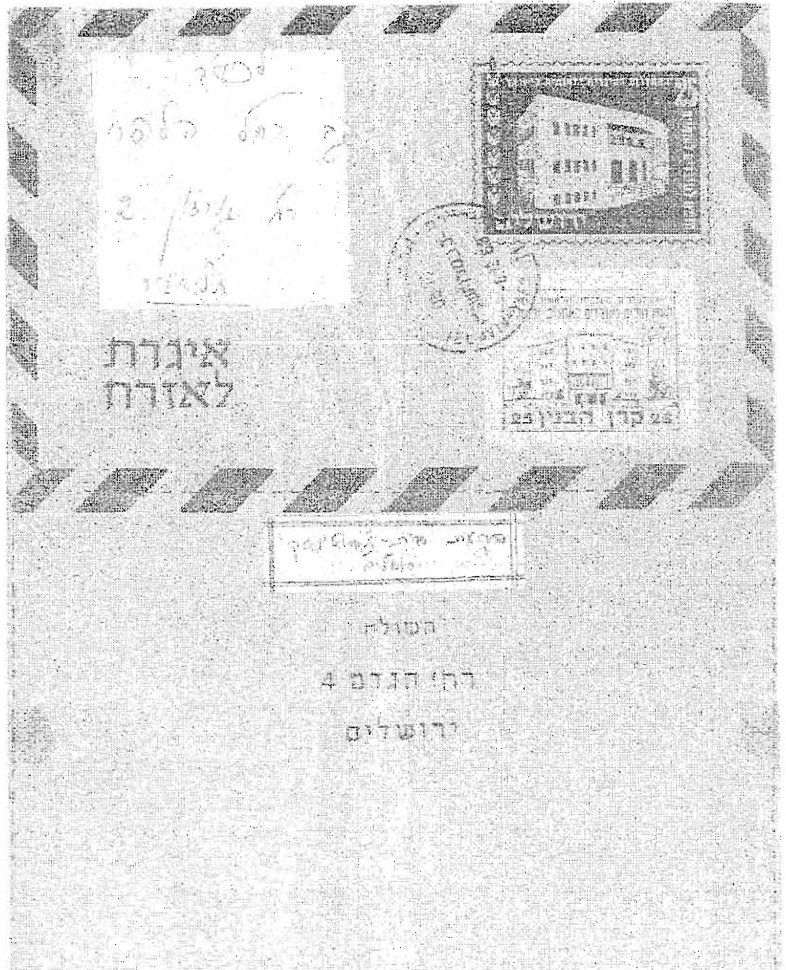


Fig. 13
Postmarked TEL AVIV 6.12.1968 to TEL AVIV

A COUPLE OF VERY CROSS POSTCARDS

Colin Baker

Cross postcards? How can you have angry postcards, you may well ask. Of course these aren't a pair of postcards that got out of the wrong side of the bed this morning, but a snippet of fascinating postal history.

In the years leading up to 1840, postage costs were extremely high. A single sheet letter from London to Dublin cost 1/4d, an average day's pay for a labourer. If the letter used a second sheet of paper or was enclosed in an envelope the charge was automatically doubled.

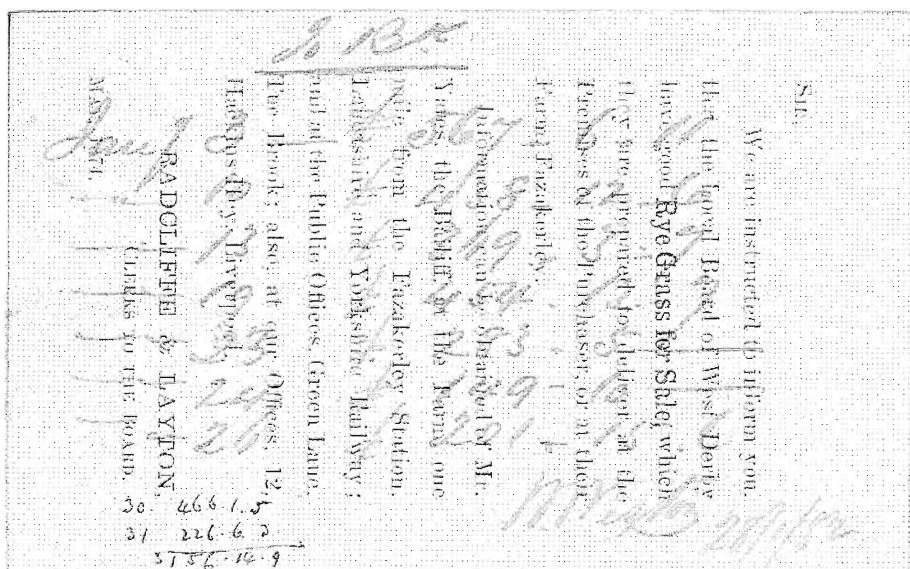
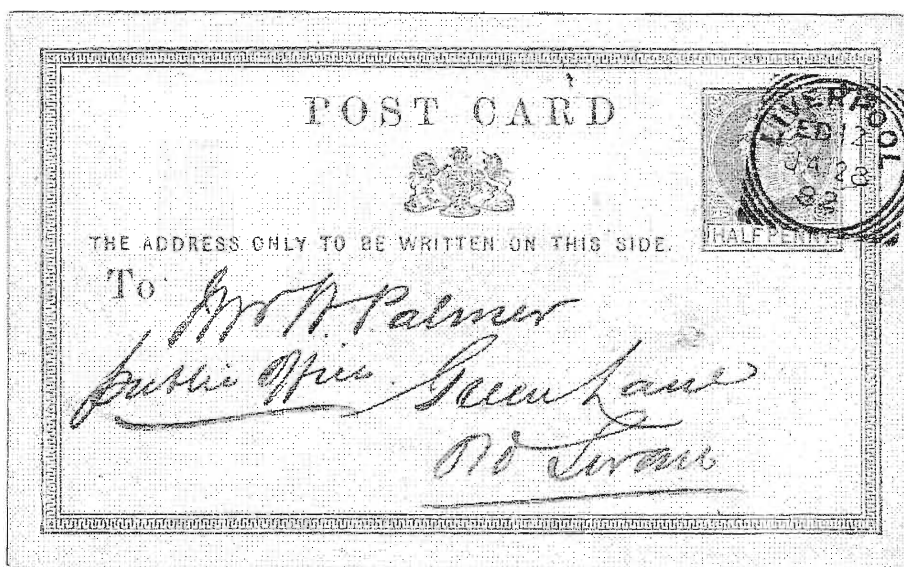
With these high charges, paid by the receiver of a letter of course, not the sender, it is no wonder that correspondents used up all available space by writing on both sides of the paper, leaving only the address and back panels free. Even so, some writers ran out of space, with much more to relate to their families and friends back home.

In order not to increase the cost of the letter to be paid by the receiver, and having filled both sides of the paper, writers would turn their letter through 90° and start writing again across the letter which had already been written over. This resulted in lines of writing crossing each other in the fashion of a grid, known today as cross writing. Letters written in this manner are often difficult to read, particularly where the handwriting is poor, and one can only wonder how much those reading these letters managed to decipher and what important facts were lost. Perhaps knowing the sender and his handwriting style helped, and of course there was not the rush and bustle of today. In any case letters were usually infrequent leaving much time for families to unravel the interwoven writing.

The introduction of the Uniform Penny Post in 1840 resulted in the postage rate falling to 1d, paying for a letter weighing up to ½oz sent anywhere in the British Isles. Suddenly an extra sheet of paper did not necessarily double the postage cost, and even if the letter weighed a bit more, a one ounce letter was on 2d, a far cry from the

huge expense of a year or two previously. Cross writing fell from favour. It was never that popular for obvious reasons, but now it was completely unnecessary.

But like everything else, nothing disappears forever and cross writing suddenly appeared again 40 or 50 years later. A short while ago I was surprised to pick up two postcards that had been cross written. The first is a commercial item with manuscript note written across the printed message. Did the writer from Badcliffe & Layton have no plain postcards to use? We can only imagine what the receiver of this message thought about a list of credits written on an old postcard.



The second example is a 1½d overseas postcard first issued in 1879 and used to Germany in 1891. One can only presume that this had been left in a drawer to be hurriedly retrieved by the writer who wanted their

message to be sent as quickly as possible and could find nothing else suitable. The postcard is from a daughter to her mother, written in haste, as apparently a previous letter had not been received. She appears to have expected her letter and her mother's reply to have taken only 3 days! She also seems to have been a budding

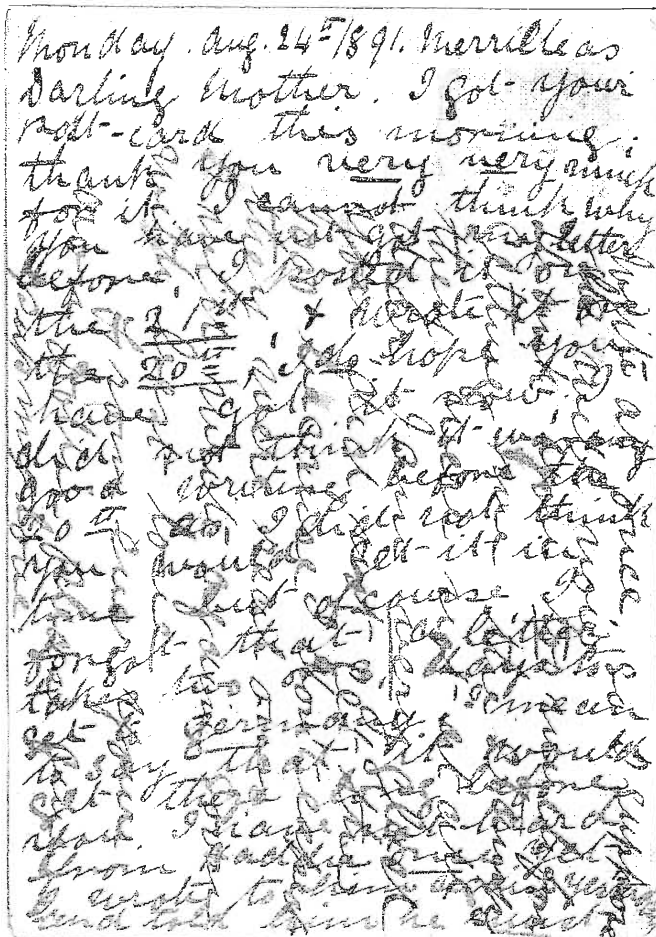
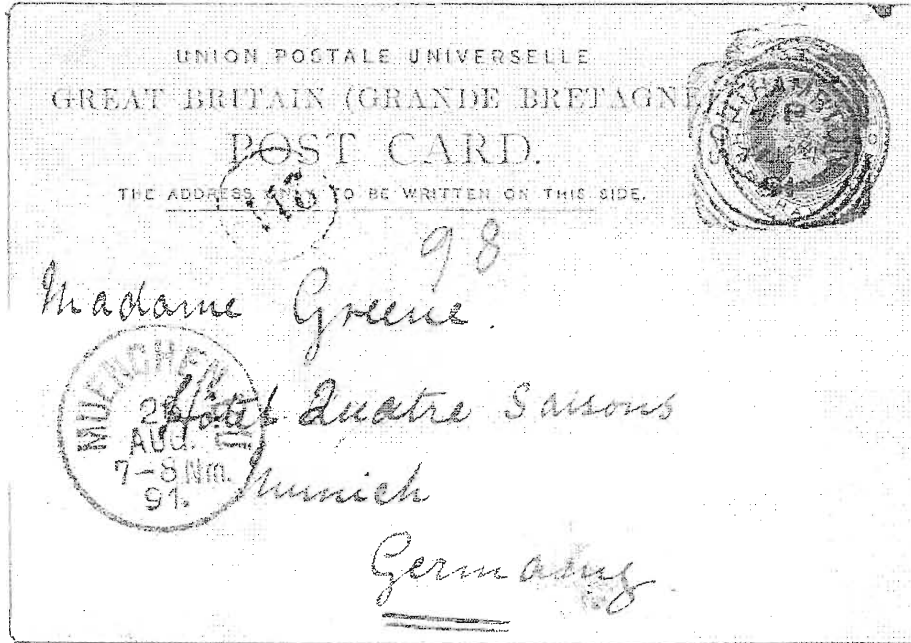
philatelist judging from the message on the card.

Had the daughter had the presence of mind to write in a smaller and neater hand, her cross writing would have been unnecessary – but then we would have been denied an interesting example of postal history.

Just in case you have difficulty in reading the 1891 postcard, the message reads:

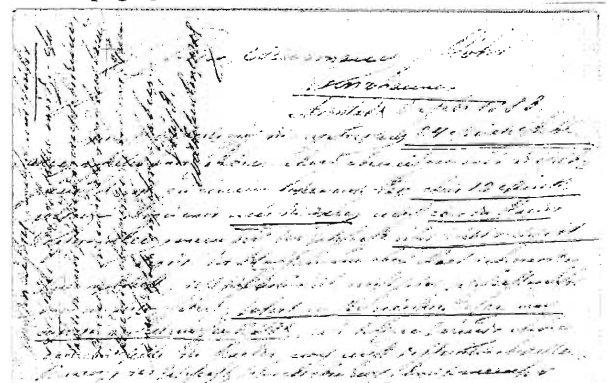
“Monday Aug. 24th 1891. Merrilleas

Darling Mother. I got your post-card this morning, thank you very very much for it. I cannot think why you have not got my letter. I posted it on 21st and wrote it on 20th. I do hope you have got it now. I did not think it was any good writing before the 20th as I did not think you would get it in time, but of course I forgot that a letter takes 2 or 3 days to get to Germany. I mean to say that it would get there long before you. I have not heard from Daddie once yet.



I wrote to him again yesterday and told him he must write at once, so I suppose he will now. Thank you too much for getting me the stamps they were not at all dear, I am very glad you did not get the 1000 because I don't expect they were real ones. I will write again soon. With best love. From ever your own Dollie. Please give Pop my love."

[Editor - It was not only in the U.K. that writers of postcards ran out of space. Here is an example from Germany. A postal stationery card (Mi. P12) with business correspondence on the back, posted in 1883 to a firm of steel manufacturers. The problem with writing on a postcard is that you cannot continue on another page!]



THE FIRST CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARD

Richard Wheatly

The Change of Address card was "born" in the Netherlands East Indies back in 1909. This may seem surprising, for normally a colony would follow the practice of the mother country. However, in this instance the Colony went one better and led the World!

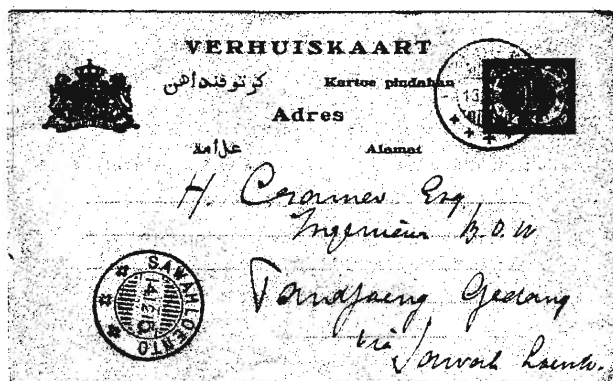
There was an exceptional reason for this innovative step, for the European population there regularly changed their residence. There was nothing wrong in this, but what they invariably failed to do was to notify the post office and their correspondents of their new address. As the post office had a duty to deliver the mail, a great deal of time and effort was devoted to tracing people who had moved their home. This resulted in delays, extra expenditure and the return to sender free of charge their undeliverable items of post. The problem was resolved by the introduction late in 1909 of the "Verhuiskaart" (Change of Address Card).

These were intended for inland use only. They were modestly priced at 1 cent for the card plus 1 cent for the postage. This compared most favourably with the inland postcard rate of 5 cents, thus emphasising the determination of the post office to encourage a change in habit.

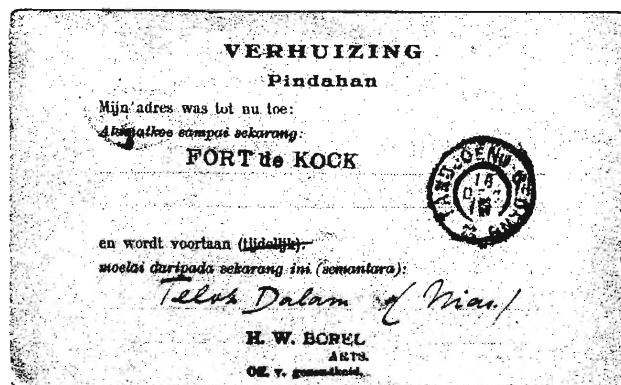
These Verhuiskaart were printed in the Netherlands by J. Enschede and Sons who printed the majority of the stamps and postal stationery for the Netherlands and its Colonies. The first shipment of 7,598 cards was delivered in 1909 to be issued there in August. To reflect the multi-culture of the Colony, the cards are inscribed on the front in Dutch, Malay (Indonesian) and Arabic. Strangely though, the two simple lines of lettering on the reverse is only in Dutch and Malay, which translate as "My address until now was:" and "And becomes in future (temporary):", the sender to strike out one of the last two words as applicable.

On 10th May 1910 the honeymoon period of the new service came to an end, for then the concession of not charging extra postage on returned to sender undeliverable items ceased and postage due was levied.

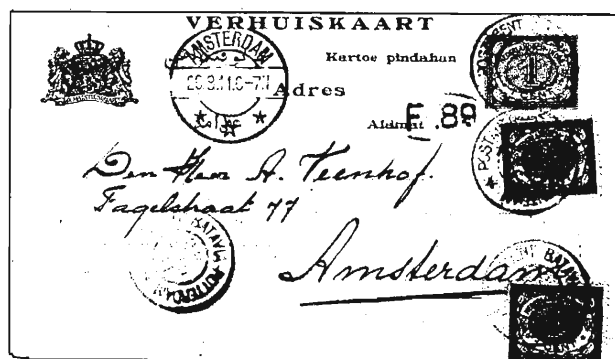
The cards could be used to the Netherlands and the other Dutch colonies, in which case they were sent at the printed matter rate with the addition of the appropriate amount of postage stamps. The Netherlands issued change of address cards after W.W.I, on 1st November 1919 and these are inscribed "Formulier voor Adreswijziging".



Inland use on Sumatra of first Verhuiskaart.
Address side: Stamp cancelled by Fort de Kock cds
13.12.15 Sawahloento transit cds.



Reverse side: Sender has entered his old address as Fort de Kock and has crossed out the Dutch word for "temporary". There is the arrival cds of Tandoeng Gedan. The sender is a doctor being the Officer of Health. His new address is given as Telok Dalmam (Nias), which is at the southern tip of Nias island so devastated by the tsunami.



Uprated and used to the Netherlands. 1911 (28th August) 1½ cent postage stamps added to make up the printed matter rate of 2½ cents, 1902 to 1921. Card posted on board a Rotterdam Lloyd boat on the way from NEI to Holland. Stamps cancelled by the cds POSTAGENT BATAVIA-ROTTERDAM.

Verhuiskaart continued to be used in the archipelago right up to independence and after. Their design altered from time to time, but the rate remained extremely good value, the total cost only increasing to 3 cents in 1947!



There were 11 basic Verhuiskaart issued up to 1950, amongst these one can find varieties, surcharges, used for other purposes, locally printed etc. In other words, a fine collecting field.

References:

Geuzendam's Catalogus van de postwaardestukken van Nederland en Overzeese Rijkdelen, 7th edition 1997.

ZWP, Mededelingenblad van de Studiegroep Zuid-West Pacific: Postwaardestukken, 1998.

Change of use. Name of card amended to "Brief Kaart". 1914 (12th January) sent from Tjimahi (Java) to Germany. First Verhuiskaart uprated to the 5 cent UPU post card rate, 1907 to 1921. Arrival 10th February before hostilities broke out in Europe.

THE CORONATION THAT NEVER WAS!

Peter O'Keeffe

Amongst my accumulation of odd items, I have six postcards which if we were to stretch a point, we could assume that they might be classed as 'postal stationery'. However, they were issued in a currency several years out of date, were never postally valid and depicted 'a King' who was never crowned. These cards were issued in New Zealand at the "TARAPEX" National Exhibition in 1986. They had either a ½d green or a 1d red imprinted 'stamp' depicting the head of Edward VIII.



The illustrations on the picture side are of Edward wearing various Military uniforms. Similar cards were apparently designed for the 1936 Coronation, but were never issued. For some reason they were issued to mark the 50th Anniversary of the 'Coronation' that never was.

A 'Souvenir sheet' of stamp sized labels showing the 'King' in the various uniforms was also issued, four of which are shown below.



PERFINS THROUGH POSTAL STATIONERY ITEMS

John Barker

In the August 2005 issue of the Postal Stationery Society Journal our Chairman, Peter O’Keeffe, described a G.B. QV 1d brown postal stationery card which had a two line “ **BIRK / BECK**” perfin through the stamp impression. As Peter explained, ‘perfin’ through adhesive stamps were used to deter people from cashing in illegally acquired unused stamps at a Post Office. They would also deter employees from using the ‘firm’s’ stamps for their own personal correspondence. As regards postal stationery items, many firms had their own details printed on the item which may have deterred their use for private correspondence as did the printing of ‘advertising rings’ around the stamp impression. However some firms found it pertinent, particularly during the periods when ‘cut-outs’ of postal stationery stamp impressions were valid for use as postage when stuck onto envelopes etc, to protect their postal stationery items from theft by using perfins through the stamp impressions.

Having received one or two comments from members about perfins on postal stationery, I followed up an article in a copy of The Perfin Society Bulletin by contacting the author, **Rosemary Smith**, who has kindly agreed to let me publish a summary of the research conducted by herself with the help of members of the Perfin Society. My aim is to inform Postal Stationery

Society members of the use of perfins on (G.B) postal stationery **and to solicit help in adding to this information.** If you have any perfinned postal stationery, could you be so kind enough to check it against these summaries and if you find anything new, please let Rosemary Smith (address at the end of this article) have the information. It is her intention, after publishing her latest listing of known perfins on postal stationery in the Perfin Society Bulletins, to produce a booklet with all the known facts about ‘Perforated Postal Stationery’.

Items illustrated here are not their actual size and details of the perfin die may only be included where it is necessary to distinguish between dies which are similar.

Identities in brackets are from the Tomkins Catalogue as the actual postal stationery item described does not have the identification on it. Sources of information ‘PSB’ are from the Perfin Society Bulletins. * indicates that the item will be notified in the February 2006 PSB

Having received copies of the Perfin Society Bulletins with details of the research to date, it is necessary to divide this up into sections, starting with the ‘less’ common categories:-

Telegraph Forms and Air Letters / Aerogrammes.

So far only four perfins have been recorded on Telegraph Forms and one of these is a cut-out from a form.

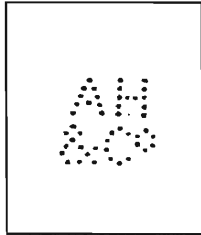
If any member can add to this information please contact Rosemary Smith whose address is given at the end of this article.

Huggins TP 16ad with the perfin AH / &Co . The perfin die (not to size) is shown in the inset.

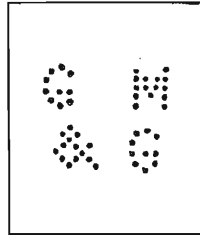
TELEGRAPH FORMS

The image shows a telegraph form with a perforated perfin 'AH & Co' and a numerical code '2820.01'. The form includes fields for 'Prefix', 'Code', 'Office of Origin and Service Instructions', 'Words', 'Sent', 'Charge', 'To', and 'By'. A notice states: 'NOTICE.—This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Regulations made pursuant to the 2nd Section of the Telegraph Act, 1885, and to the Notice printed at the back hereof.' The form is printed by McCorquodale & Co. Limited.

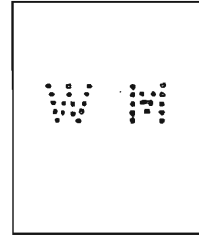
Description of the item	Huggins No.	Perfin Cat No.	Perfin	Identified user	Date of use	Source of Information and notes
unused form	TP 16ad	A2820.01	AH / & Co	(A. Handyside & Co. Ltd, Derby)	-	PSB 289
unused form	TP 18d	G3400.01	GM / &G	(Ginner Morton & Goddard)	-	PSB 322
cut-out QV 6d violet date slugs 30-9-92	TP 11ba or TP 12ba	G5520.01	GWD / &Co		-	*
KE VII 6d		W5160.01	WM	(Wm. T. Malcolm & Co., EC3)	-	PSB 289



A 2820.01



G 3400.01



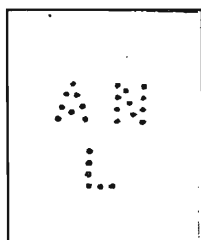
W 5160.01

Perfin dies used on telegraph forms (not exact size)

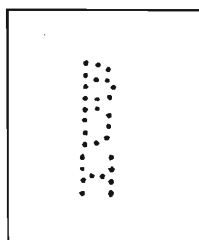
AIR LETTERS

Only seven perfin dies have been found so far through airletters/aerogrammes. These are listed below. Unfortunately the details of the actual items of stationery which have the perfins through them have not been recorded except for the perfin 'G & G' which is on Huggins AP 12.

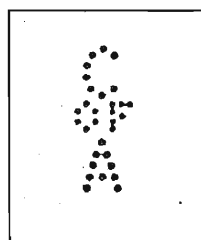
Description of the item	Huggins No.	Perfin Cat No.	Perfin	Identified user	Date of use	Source of Information and notes
GVI 6d airletter		A4230..01	AN / L	Associated Newspapers Limited	1953	PSB 322
QE 6d Parliamentary type airletter			AN / L	Associated Newspapers Limited		*
		B2100.01	B / D / H	British Drug Houses Ltd	18.11.53	PSB 289
		C5520.01	C / OF / A	(Commonwealth of Australia)		PSB 289
QE 6d Coronation airletter	AP 12	G1910.01	G & G	Gordon & Gotch Ltd	20.10.53	PSB 322
		W3800..01a	WHS	W.H. Smith & Son Ltd	5.12.61	PSB 289
QE 6d Coronation type airletter	AP 13 or AP 14	W3800.01c	WHS	W.H. Smith & Son Ltd		PSB 322 This perfin die has a flat top to the S
GVI 6d airletter			WHS	W.H. Smith & Son Ltd	3.8.53	*
QE 6d VC 10 airletter		C0020.01	"c / .."	Chris Carr	25.11.73	• This is the personal perfin of the President of the Perfin Society!



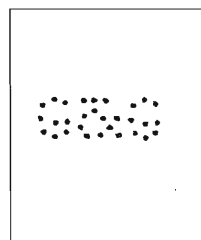
A4203.01



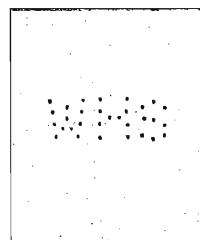
B2100.01



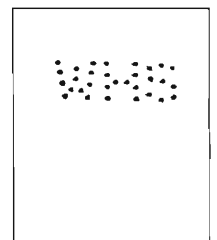
C5520.01



G1910.01



W3800.01a



W3800.01c

Perfin dies used on airletters (not exact size)

If any member has evidence of other perfins on either telegraph forms or airletters, or have seen any of the above perfins on different telegraph forms or airletters, please contact **Rosemary Smith** at:
 17, Victoria Road,
 Stocksbridge,
 Sheffield
 S36 1FW

In future issues of the Journal I will cover Envelopes, Registration Envelopes, Postcards and, the most frequently encountered perfinned item, Newspaper Wrappers.

Incidentally, has anyone seen a perfin through a lettercard? As far as I am aware, none have been recorded.

REPLY PAID LETTERCARDS. Part III

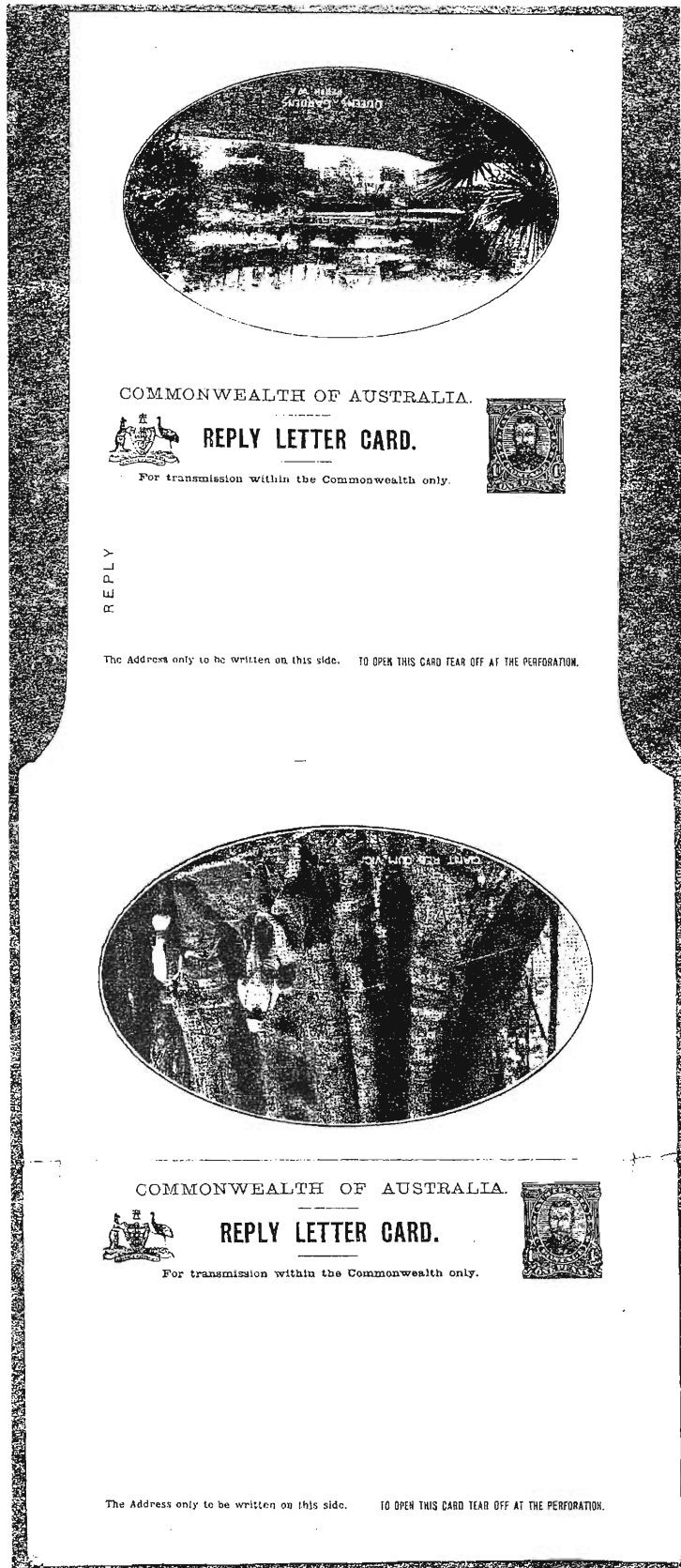
John Barker

In part II of this article (published in the February 2005 issue of the Journal), I focused on the reply paid lettercards issued by Portugal and Possessions in the early part of the twentieth century. Other countries also issued reply paid lettercards for the first time in the twentieth century. I conclude this series of articles by looking at the issues of these countries.

Although postage stamps inscribed 'Australia' were not issued until 1st January 1913¹, various postal stationery items with this inscription had been issued as early as 1911. In 1912 Australia issued a reply paid lettercard with an imprinted stamp bearing a full-faced portrait of King George V and inscribed 'one penny' (for transmission within the Commonwealth only). The design of this stamp was also used for other postal stationery items including single lettercards and post cards. However this design was not used for adhesive stamps.



Lettercards had become a well established item in most of the states. Victoria had issued lettercards as early as 1889. Lettercards soon became regarded as a superior medium for correspondence compared with postcards and to reflect this the first issues for Australia were printed with scenic views on their backs and could be obtained printed in many colours. These included a variety of shades and tones of black, red, brown, green, blue, violet and grey. Ascher lists 15 variations of colour for one series of lettercards! The number of different views used on these lettercards is still unknown. Ascher quotes a minimum of 25 for the 1911 issues and Higgins and Gage quote 140 different views used on lettercards issued between 1911 and 1924.



¹ The first 'stamps' of a common design for use across Australia were postage due stamps. These were issued in July 1902. It was not until July 1909 that 'Australia' was inscribed in the design of the Commonwealth postage due stamps.

Whatever the number of different colours, shades and views that may have been issued, there is one thing that is certain and that is there was plenty of scope for a correspondent to choose something 'original' to write an eloquent message upon.

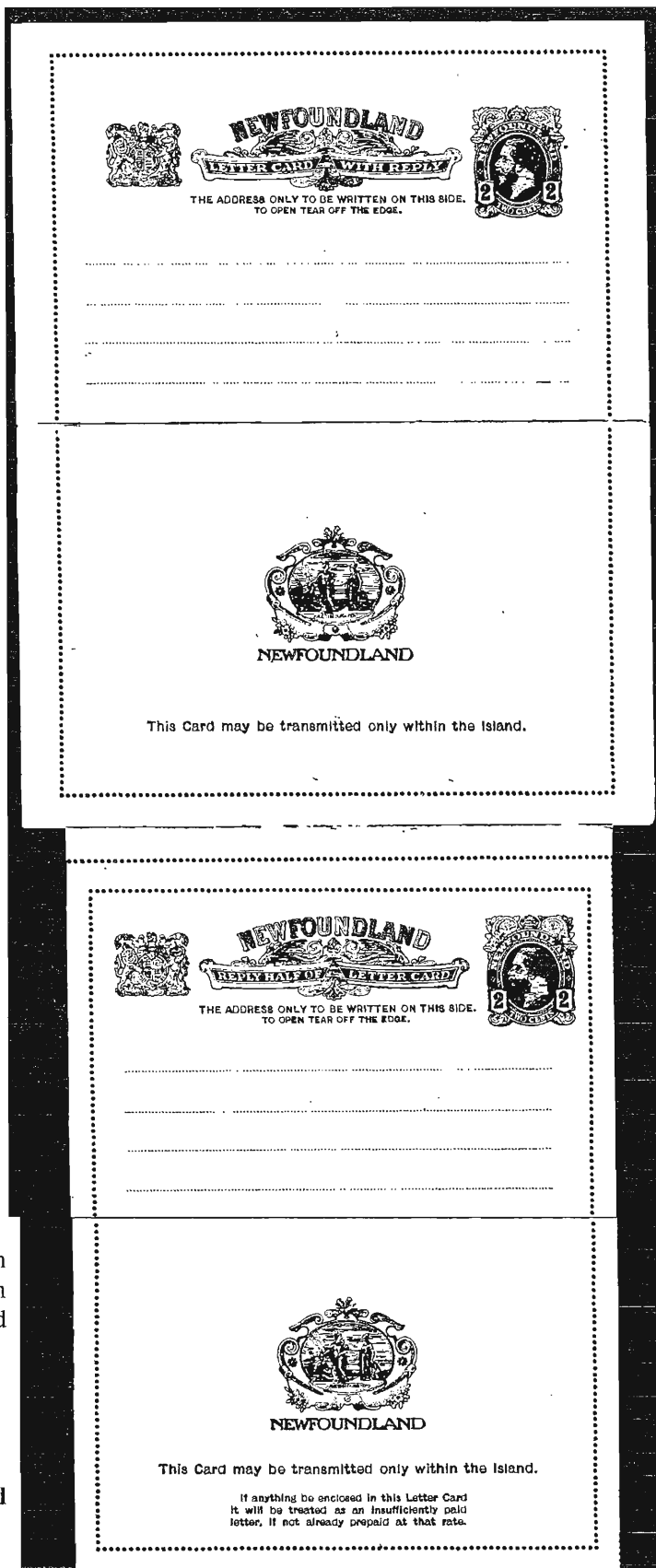
The reply paid lettercards issued in 1912 consisted of a standard sized lettercard with a smaller 'reply letter card' attached at the base and folded inside. These were printed on buff coloured card in a variety of colours, but not such an extensive range as used for the single cards. Both the outward and reply parts of the lettercards carried views on their backs. The outward and reply parts of a double card having different views. Higgins and Gage state that there are five different combinations of views but more may exist. These lettercards were not perforated to form the margins for sealing their edges but were cut with a zigzag roulette.

In 1917 the unsold remainder of these reply paid lettercards were separated and the word 'reply' struck through with either one or two red bars. Some previously unissued reply paid lettercards were also separated and overprinted to be sold as single cards. These included some perforated 12½ and others printed on cream card.

Besides the 'Australian' issue in 1912, Queensland also issued a reply paid lettercard. This was printed in orange-red on lilac-grey card with a 1d imprinted stamp showing Queen Victoria's head facing to the left². Unlike any of the previously issued lettercards, with a tear-off reply portion folded within the outward card, this one consisted of constituent cards which were folded at the base (perforation and closure configuration type DD).

Newfoundland issued its one and only reply paid lettercard in 1914. This carried a 2c imprint of the head of George V facing to the left. The imprinted stamp and all of the text was printed in red on a cream coloured card. Each constituent card carried the note "This card may be transmitted only within the Island". Like the card for Queensland, this one was also configuration type DD. As can be seen from the illustration on the left, when completely unfolded the outward card is at the top.

Newfoundland Reply Paid Lettercard



² Although Queen Victoria had died in 1901, her portrait continued in use on the stamps and postal stationery of the six self governing colonies which made up the Commonwealth of Australia until they were replaced by the Commonwealth issues commencing in 1911 for most postal stationery items and 1913 for postal stationery envelopes and adhesive postage stamps.

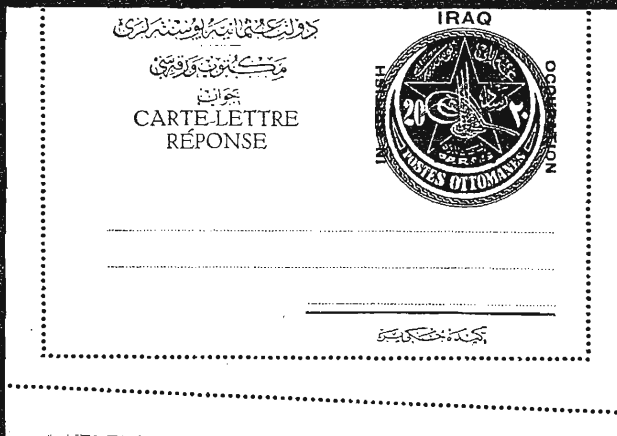


The 2c Imprint on the Newfoundland Card

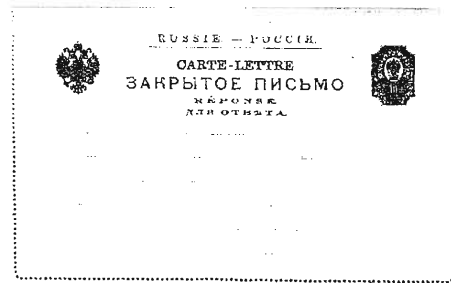
Turkey also issued reply paid lettercards in 1914. One with a 20 Para stamp imprinted in red and one with a 1 Piaster stamp imprinted in blue. Both values were issued on cream coloured card. When British forces occupied Iraq after the first world war, remainders of the 20 Para card were overprinted 'IRAQ / IN BRITISH - OCCUPATION / 1 An.' as illustrated on the left. These were issued for use in 1920.

The card illustrated has been miscut. The length of the right hand margin of the outward card measures 178 mm. whilst the length of the left hand margin measures 180 mm. This 2 mm. misalignment of the horizontal cuts on either side of the card has resulted in the reply card being 'off-square' when it was folded into the outward card before the latter was perforated. Consequently the perforation for separating the two parts is not square. Similar problems with misalignment occurred in the production of other reply paid lettercards.

In 1916 Russia prepared a reply paid lettercard with perforation and closure configuration type E. However this was never issued. The imprinted stamp was 10K blue, similar to the adhesive stamp issued in 1902 and to the one used for imprinting the single lettercard of 1913.



20 Para Iraq Reply Paid Lettercard



Russian Reply Paid Lettercard



Apart from their use in the Paris Pneumatic mail system, it is unlikely that there was much call for reply paid lettercards. I have no record of any other reply paid lettercards being issued by postal authorities, but it is possible that some were produced to private order. If any member has details of such cards I would be pleased to hear from them.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

G.B. AIRLETTERS

Royal Mail had announced that the Christmas 2004 Airletter would be re-issued on 1st November 2005 without a design change. If those issued in both English and Welsh versions were new printings and not re-issued stock the printers Mail Solutions Ltd. had matched paper, ink and Phosphor bands extremely well as no differences have been found in the 2006 issue.

Arthur Roberts reports another MSE Airletter 2004 print: This is Star print with reference No. 099/04 printed on the side tab. Another new find is a 2005 print of the 2004 design Airletter with the code **MSE 270/05** on the side flap. The number is printed slightly larger than those seen on the 2004 prints and the Phosphor bands are a stronger phosphor 5.1 mm wide.

Arthur has sent me a copy of his list of MSE Airletter Printings, 2003 - 2005. If any member has seen Airletters with reference numbers not included in his list he would be pleased to receive details.

The latest version of the Forces Airletter, illustrated below, has been issued with two lengths of phosphor bands: 25mm. and 32mm.

To send an *air* **airletter**
log on and register at www.bfpo.org.uk

By air mail
Par avion

DEFENCE LOGISTICS ORGANIZATION

Defence Logistics Organization

Attach a stamp when free postage does not apply

The _____

Forces Air Letters - Conditions of Use:

Enclosures are not permitted.
 They can be sent free of charge to and from service personnel on an authorised Exercise or Operation provided it's name is entered in the recipient's or sender's address.
 When being sent to non-authorized locations or addresses, a postage stamp is to be affixed. For further information consult your local Post Office, FPO or log onto www.bfpo.org.uk
 Name and address of service personnel must include number, rank, name, unit and BFPO number as applicable.

Name and Address of Sender: _____

MOD Form 674 (Rev 04/03) RM Form MISC 54

U.S. Mail Rates

Duff Malkin reports that US Mail rates are to increase (due to deficit financing?) on January 8th. Thus new issue of stationery at about that time. Domestic letter rate to be 39 cents, postal card to be 24 cents, airmail postal card to Marshall Islands or Micronesia to be 48 cents, airmail postal card to Canada and Mexico to be 55 cents, airmail postal card to all other countries to be 75 cents, aerogramme "to all countries" (apparently including Canada and Mexico) to be 75 cents (versus letter rate of 63 cents to Canada and Mexico and 84 cents to all other countries).

Postal Stationery at Auction

Neil Sargent reports the following items selling on Ebay:

Iraq overprint on Turkish postal stationery reply paid lettercard 1a + 1a on 20p + 20p, used from Bagdad 17.08.1922 with additional franking 1a/20p on reverse to England. Reply half attached inside unused. H&G 1a sold for US\$ 214.

Russia 5k. brown mint multi-advertisement letter sheet issued by Empress Maria Feodorowna to support child welfare sold for US\$ 356

Articles in the Journals of other Postal Stationery Societies from across the World

Ganzsachensammler December 2005 (Switzerland)
Die Empfangsscheine der kantonalen Posten. Teil 2
In eigener Sache: Die Privatganzsachen und Ganzsachen -Freistempelumschläge des Schweiz Ganzsachen -Sammler Vereins
Neu entdeckte ausländische Suchard-Postkarten aus der Sammlung. von J. Steinberg, USA

L'InteroPostale Autumn 2005 (Italy)

Rughe Preziose
Dalla Citta' del Vaticano
Uno Strabiliante Esempio D'efficienza Postale Ottocentesca

Postal Stationery September/October 2005 (USA)

Post Card Libel
Belgium Stop Smoking Cards
A Mostly Illustrated Brief History of US Postal Stationery Library Size Postal Cards Used As Forerunners to the Airmail Card of 1949
Envelope Embossing Press

Postal Stationery November/December 2005 (USA)

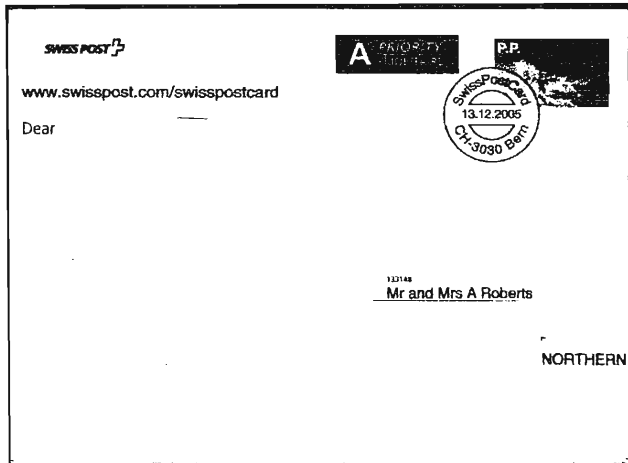
Certificate Topics
UGANDA Overprinted on British East Africa, 1902
UPSS Literature Award
More About SPECIMEN Forms
Varieties on S37/UX27
The 1874-1875 Envelope Bid Forms
The Prepaid Letter Envelopes

Postal Stationery Collector February 2006 (Australia)

TAIPEI 2005 16th Asian International Exhibition
Registered Newspaper Wrappers
Maximum Cards and Postcards Associated with the 1994 Kangaroos and Koalas Stamp Issue
New Zealand Stationery Column
New Australian Stationery Nov.2005- Jan. 2006
Nord Australische Zeitung
Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery

“Swisspostcard”

Arthur Roberts received this pre paid Swiss post card produced by Swiss Post on the internet.



The sender was able to have his own picture printed on the reverse of the card. Alternatively he could have had a picture from a gallery of images. The stamp impression has no value indicated and the postmark is printed. Arthur would like to know: is this ‘Postal Stationery’? Details of this card can be found at www.swisspost.com/swisspostcard

[Editor] In the PSS Journal issue 16 (February 2000), Sam Barkley reported on the Philatex France 99 card which could be ordered over the internet and which could have your own message printed on it.

Other Postal Authorities may well have introduced postal stationery which can be posted by order over the internet. Please let me know of any such items and I will collate the information for the Journal.

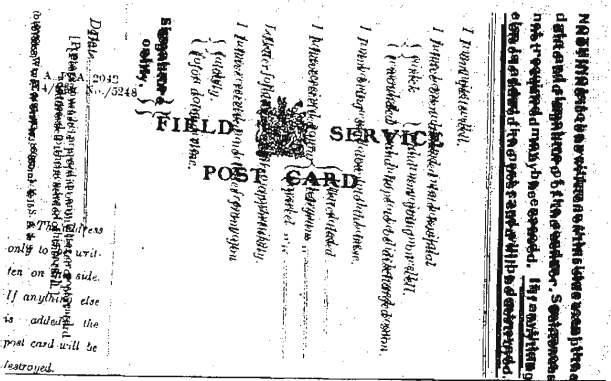
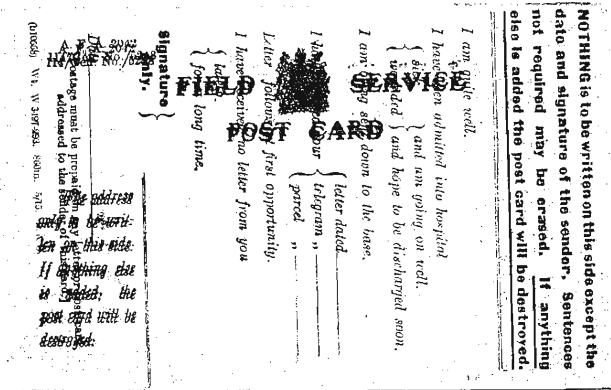
Another GVI/QEII Embossed Envelope

John Jennison writes “In the February 2005 Postal Stationery Society Journal, page 21, George King reported a double George VI - QEII embossed envelope that had been previously only known as a wrapper. Illustrated is a used example of the same envelope posted from Fort William in 1965 to Australia. It is the same envelope except the preprinted address to Canada has been covered over with a blank sticker and a private address written on it”



Field Service Card

Following up Peter O’Keeffe’s article in the May issue of the Journal, Geoff Hood has sent the copies of an unstamped Field Service Card which has a double impression of one side’s text plus a single impression of the other side’s text.



BEN FERGUSON MATERIAL

Although much of the worldwide postal stationery that was given to the society by Ben Ferguson before his death last year has been sold, there are still 63 lots remaining with a total reserve of over £150. These are being offered to members as one single lot for £75. All money made from the sale of this material goes into society funds for the benefit of members.

Lot numbers being offered are June auction:

- 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 37, 38, 60, 63, 64, 65, 71, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 91, 100, 102, 103, 105, 110, 116, 117, 121,

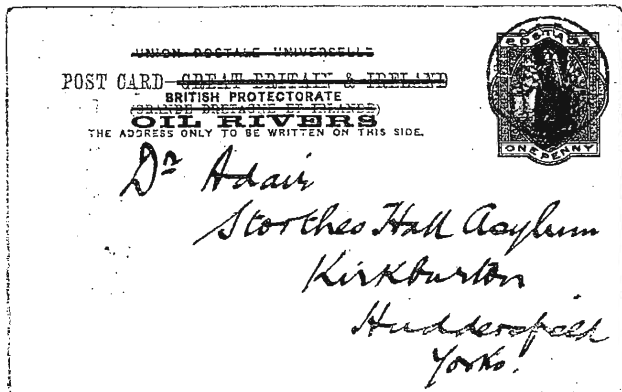
October auction:

- 801, 803, 804, 805, 815, 822, 826, 828, 830, 834, 835, 836, 839, 840, 842, 843, 846, 848, 852, 854, 855, 863, 870

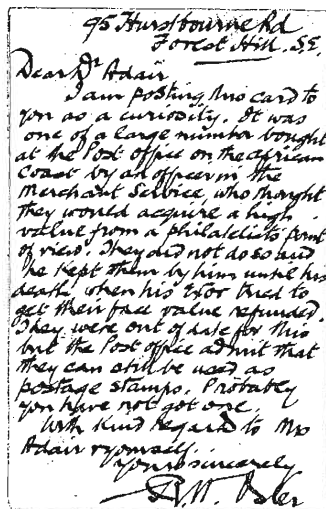
For further information or to buy, contact the secretary.

Oil Rivers Postal card used in G.B.

Roy Maltson has sent photocopies of the two sides of an "Oil Rivers" postal card below



Postmarked Catford S.O. S.E. 10.30 AM /SP 26/ 13



The text of the card reads:

95 Hurstbourne Rd
Forest Hill. S.E.

Dear Dr Adair,

I am posting this card to you as a curiosity. It was one of a large number bought at the Post Office on the African Coast by an officer in the Merchant Service, who thought they would acquire a high value from a philatelic point of view. They did not do so and he kept them by him until his death when his Ex'or tried to get their face value refunded. They were out of date for this but the Post office admit that they can be used as postage stamps. probably you have not got one.

With kind regards to Mrs Adair and yourself,
Yours sincerely

[Editor - If what the writer of the card said was true, then there may be other overprinted G.B. cards on which the 'British' stamp impression was valid for postage in G.B. and had been used in this way. I would be interested to hear about other examples.]

Auction Material

Auction catalogues are being assembled for two planned auctions this year, one in July and one in October. The first auction will be for postal bids only, but the second auction will be held following our AGM in London in October. If you have any postal stationery material that you would like to sell, please send it to Neil Sargent (details on the inside front cover of this Journal). Please remember that all lots should be reasonable quality items, each in a see through envelope, clearly described with your reserve and own reference number. Please do not include badly damaged items (unless they are rare) or set too high a reserve, as this just wastes your time and that of the auctioneer. If you can send the descriptions by email or on a disc this would be a tremendous help to Neil.

Auditor

The Society needs someone to audit the accounts before they are presented at the Annual General Meeting. It would be helpful if the person concerned was relatively near to our Treasurer in East Yorkshire. If you think you may be able to help, please contact the Secretary (address on page 2).

Society Weekend

At the Annual General Meeting in October the idea of holding a 'Society Weekend' was raised. It was suggested that the membership be approached through the Journal to find out if the idea had much support. The aim of the gathering would be to bring members together with a focus on the collecting of postal stationery.

During the Weekend talks and displays could be arranged. There would be time for socialising, informal discussion, exchange of material and maybe a bourse or auction. For those who would like to bring their partners to the event, visits to local places of interest could be arranged. If the idea receives sufficient support, I will investigate it further and hopefully a 'Weekend' can be arranged.

Many Special Interest Societies hold such gatherings and these are considered an important part of their programmes. By holding a residential event members may be prepared to travel further than they would for a typical meeting of a few hours. As our U.K. membership is spread widely, a location in the Midlands may be preferable. Hopefully we would be able to get favourable rates for a block booking at a hotel and on the basis of the costs incurred by other Societies for their 'Weekends' I would expect the cost of accommodation, including meals, to be in the region of £100 per person for the weekend.

Please let me know your thoughts on the idea. We will only proceed if there is sufficient support and if this is what members would like. No one will be committed to anything at this stage, so please let me have your comments.

John Barker

QUERIES AND REPLIES

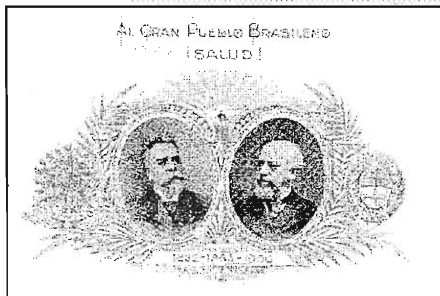
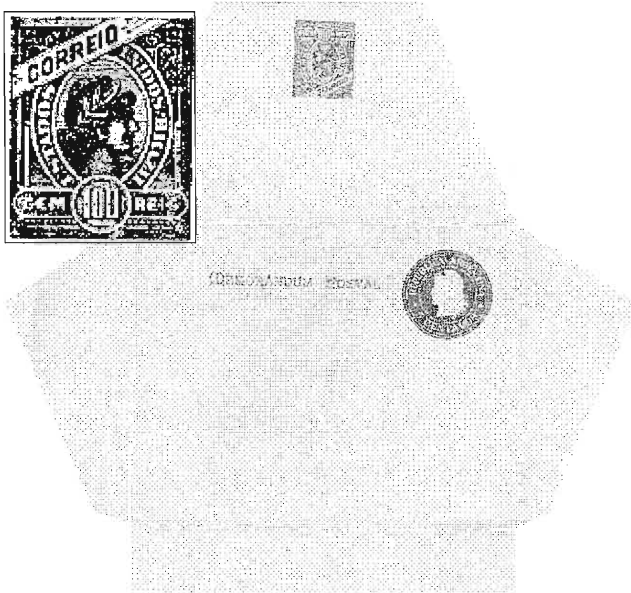
Dr Stickland has sent in scans of an Argentine Lettersheet H&G G6. Issued for the visit of the Brazillian President to Argentina in 1900.

On the front is a 5c. imprinted Argentinean stamp for the inland rate and on the flap is a 100Reis Brazilian stamp (shown enlarged in the upper inset). On the inside are the portraits of the two Presidents (shown in the lower inset)

He asks:

“Is this the only item of postal stationery imprinted with the stamps for two countries?”

“ could it be used in either country?”



An Unusual Aerogramme

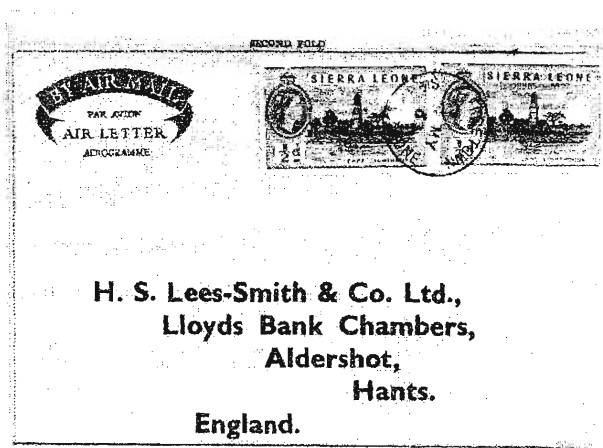
Peter Rolfe writes:

Formular Aerogrammes from all territories are well known and even privately printed examples are not uncommon. For my chosen country of Sierra Leone, specially printed forms for Elder Dempster and Fourah Bay College are readily found. However, at a recent stamp fair, I came across something that was new to me and I wonder if anyone else has come across anything similar.

The used item is similar in appearance to the standard formular Aerogramme in use in Sierra Leone at the time (1963) and first attracted my attention by the

fairly crude printing and the use of the 1963 Overprint issue, which is uncommon on cover. Further examination showed that it unfolded in an unorthodox manner and that the reverse is a pre-printed Enquiry form for insurance. The front has a printed address to H.S.Lees-Smith & Co. Ltd. of Aldershot. The unfolded size of the sheet is 210x262mm instead of the normal 200x241 and there are no gummed tabs. See illustration.

There were two of them and both had postmarks dated May 1963. The items were presumable specially printed for Lees-Smith for overseas use and could crop up anywhere.



ENQUIRY FORM

SURNAME PERRY INITIALS J.P. J.A. Perry
 (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) (BLOCK CAPITALS)
 ADDRESS 33 SANDERS STREET
FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA
 DATE OF BIRTH 4th SEPT 1908 MARRIED OR SINGLE SINGLE
 DATES OF BIRTH AND SEXES OF CHILDREN Nil
 DEPT., BRANCH OF THE SERVICE OR OCCUPATION MINISTRY OF HEALTH CLERK
 COUNTRY OF DOMICILE SIERRA LEONE
 APPROXIMATE AMOUNT AVAILABLE NOW FOR PREMIUMS PER MONTHLY 5
 IF YOU CAN INCREASE THIS WITHIN FIVE YEARS PLEASE STATE TO WHAT AMOUNT 6
 AT WHAT AGE DO YOU EXPECT TO CEASE EARNING ANY INCOME? 53 YEARS

If you already have any Life Assurance please give particulars below

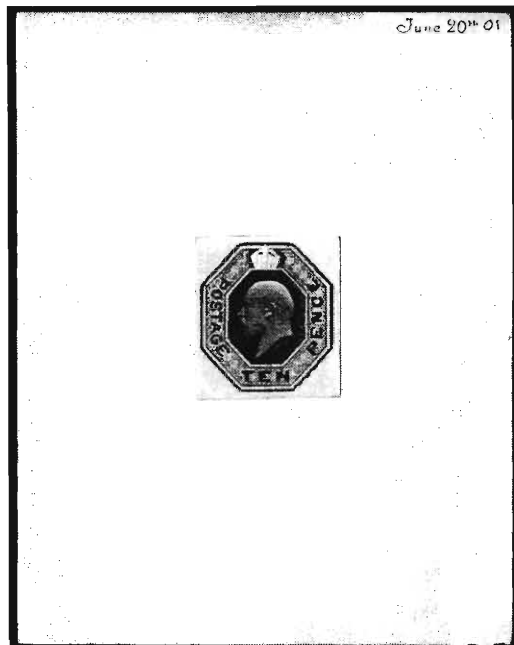
Type of Policy Whole Life, Endowment etc.	Sum Assured	With or Without Profit	When Effectuated	Date of Maturity	Name of Company

Any further particulars.

It is strictly understood that no cost, obligation or liability will be incurred by this enquiry.

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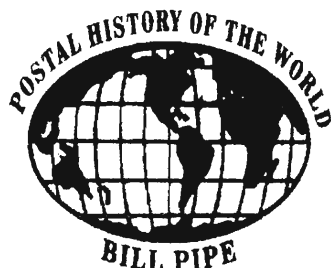
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