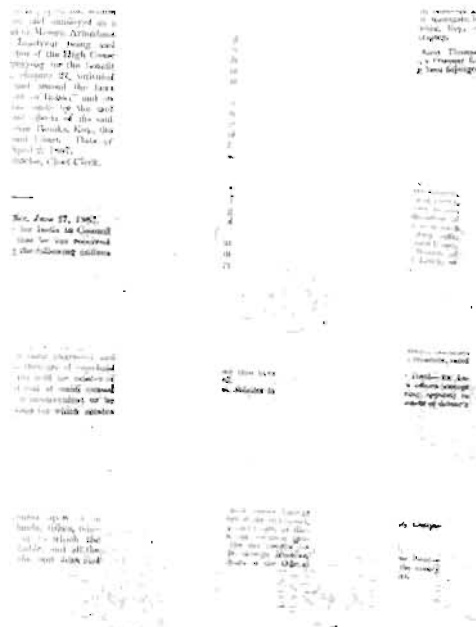




# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 14, No. 3 August 2006  
(Serial number 39)



Interpreting the History of G.B. Newspaper Wrappers -  
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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**The Postal Stationery Society Web site: [www.postalstationery.org.uk](http://www.postalstationery.org.uk)**

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## SOCIETY CALENDAR 2006/2007

### Saturday 28th October 2006

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street,  
London EC1M 6PT  
10.30 am Auction lots to be set out for viewing.  
11.00 am Society's AGM  
12.00 Judging and viewing of the Tony Chilton competition  
12.30 pm Presentation of the Tony Chilton salver.  
1.00 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 17th March 2007

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street,  
London EC1. 11.00 am to approx. 4.00 pm.  
Details of an invited display will be given later in the year.  
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 £ 1 0-15 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 9th June 2007

At **Swinpex**, St Joseph's Lower School, Queen's Drive,  
Swindon, 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm. Swinpex will be held in the new  
school building and will be open from 10.00 am to 4.30 pm

### Saturday 20th October 2007

At the British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse Street,  
London EC1. Society's AGM, Tony Chilton Competition,  
Society's annual "live" auction.  
The meeting is expected to close by about 4.30 pm

**If you would like a map showing the location of the  
British Philatelic Centre in London, please contact the  
Editor (address above)**

# CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - AUGUST 2006

Thanks to the members who commented on the K.G.VI. item that I referred to in the last 'Chat', but no one has reported having, (or seeing) another of that particular type. There are several QEII compound stampings, but this particular KGVI type appears few and far between!

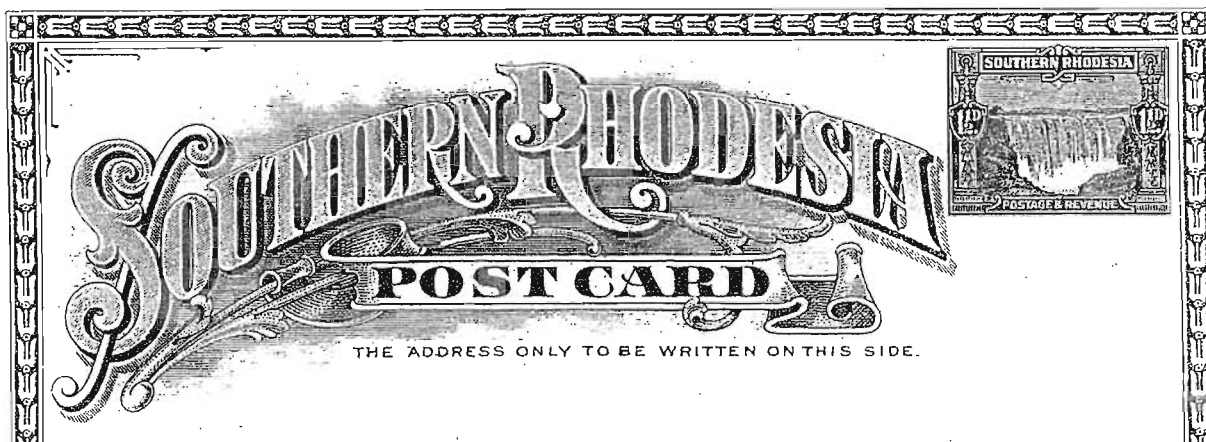
At our A.G.M. in October, I am due to step down after two years as Chairman; I have enjoyed the 'heavy burden of office', and seem to have survived, have met many members either at our London meetings or at our 'show' at Stampex last year. I do hope that members have found the "Chairman's Chat" column of some interest and think that it would be nice to keep it going, following its introduction by my predecessor, Keith Hanman. At the A.G.M. I hand over to a much younger man and wish Mike Smith as easy a time as I have had. (really, its Colin Baker, John Barker, John Fowler and after Mike Smith, Neil Sargent who do all the work).

For my last 'Chat', might I draw to your attention the Southern Rhodesian 1½d postal stationery postcard issued in 1931 with, as its 'stamp', an illustration of the

Victoria Falls. This is the only Southern Rhodesian stationery postcard that does not show the Kings head, instead it shows the famous tourist attraction.

Although the Victoria Falls are quite large, this illustration is referred to as being 'the small falls' To find this card used is very difficult, in fact I have only ever seen four copies, all of which have been unused. In 1931, the 1½d rate was the correct rate for postcards for the UK and the Empire, and also to Foreign countries. The Air Mail Letter Cards (actually Air letter sheets) for Service personnel, issued between November 1941 and November 1944 and 'stamped' 3d, had a similar design (this time referred to as 'the large falls'). These are not as difficult to find used, but are not easy to find unused. The design used was based on the set of 6 stamps issued by the British South Africa Company issued in 1905 to mark the opening of the Victoria Falls bridge.

Peter O'Keeffe



1½d 'small falls' card printed in red



3d 'large falls' airmail letter sheet printed in blue

## SECRETARY'S NOTES - AUGUST 2006

### SWINPEX MEETING SATURDAY 10 JUNE 2006

Swinpex is always one of those stamp fairs I enjoy going to. I can have a good look over all the dealers' tables in the morning, and with forty scattered around the fair, there are always plenty with postal stationery on offer. So I managed to pick up one or two nice items and who knows, perhaps I will write a few words about them for the Journal one day soon.

But of course the main event of the day was the society's two hour meeting in the afternoon. As usual some members could not be there for the whole of the meeting, their interests stretching them in two directions at once, or sometimes even three. All told 13 members came to the meeting with most giving short displays.

**Derek Brook** started things off with stationery prepared for Natal and St Vincent, but overprinted in 1886 for use in Gibraltar. He carried on with the Gibraltar issues from 1869, and included plenty of specimens, mint and used examples.

**Tim Gray** confessed he collected anything with a golfing theme and showed us a lovely selection of stationery from around the world, including one with the signature of the late Bob Hope – he had played in a tournament with him many years ago.

**George King** entertained us with Irish registration envelopes, starting with the King George V issues, similar to those used in the United Kingdom and continuing up to the present day, with various Irish NVI stamps.

**Rosemary Atkins** came next with some early Chile. 1871 was when they first used postcards, 1877 envelopes and 1895 lettercards. Needless to say, all were represented.

**Eric Holmes** is another Gibraltar collector, and he gave an excellent showing of International Reply Coupons. There were so many different designs in his collection, including the Imperial Reply Coupon, that it must have been a lifetime's work tracking them down.

**Neil Sargent** started off with Great Britain lettercards from Victorian essays up to the issued versions, including die proofs of the stamp, wrapper bands and specimens. He made us all jealous with his penny pink private lettercard. Not content with that he went on to display official postcards used by the patent office, the Admiralty and the Inland Revenue.

**John Barker** told us about the development of German money order cards from their beginnings in 1880 to the demise of the stationery issues in 1920.

**Alan Bailey** put up a variety of Russian postcards from the period 1920–30. These were variously printed in Russian, Esperanto, Ukrainian, White Russian, Armenian, Georgian, and Turkmedian, and illustrated the wide nature of that huge country.

**Jean Alexander** is another thematic collector, with waterfalls as her subject, difficult you might think to find on postal stationery. How wrong you would be. She showed many, many cards (mainly Canadian) with beautiful images of waterfalls.

**Arthur Roberts** showed the latest issue of British airletters and how the production standards have dropped recently with printing and guillotining faults.

**Mike Smith** displayed Southern African newspaper wrappers uprated for extra weigh, etc. Any stationery carrying adhesive stamps is always attractive and those in Mike's collection were no exception.

**Colin Baker** completed the meeting with Queen Victoria post office issue penny pink envelopes.

### SOCIETY'S AGM

Enclosed with this issue of the Journal is a notification of the Society's AGM to be held in London on Saturday 28th October. If you would like anything raised at the AGM please let me know about it as soon as possible so that the committee can look into the matter and make a proper response on the item.

### TONY CHILTON COMPETITION

Please do not forget the Tony Chilton competition, to be held immediately after the AGM. This is a 16 page competition for postal stationery material from any country, area or reign/period. Photocopies are acceptable from any overseas member and this will not affect the judges marking.

If any member would like a copy of the rules I can send one by email, or by post if you send me an SAE.

### MEMBERS COLLECTING INTERESTS

The following details should be added to the list of Members' Collecting Interests.

COUNTRY OR AREA COLLECTED	MEMBER	LOCATION
Egypt (M)	Mr G Todd	Hampshire
Great Britain (M)	Mr A Barber	Devon
Great Britain (M)	Mr C Harper	Yorkshire
North Korea (M)	Mr G Todd	Hampshire

# PERFINS THROUGH POSTAL STATIONERY ITEMS: Envelopes

Compiled by John Barker

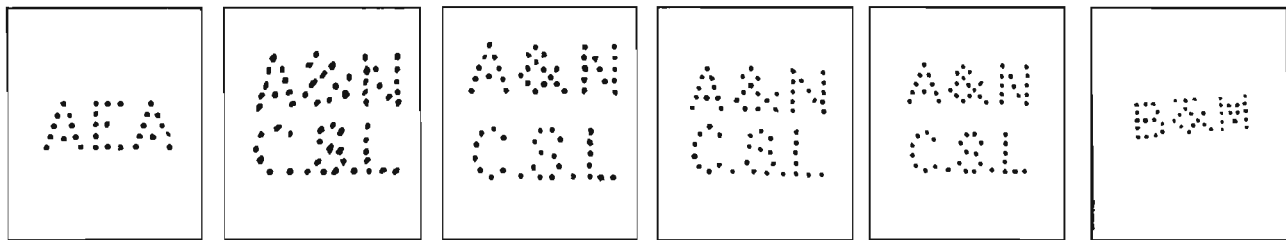
This is the third in a series of articles courtesy of **Rosemary Smith**, who has kindly agreed to let me publish a summary of the research conducted by herself with the help of members of the Perfin Society. My aim is to inform Postal Stationery Society members of the use of perfins on (G.B) postal stationery **and to solicit help in adding to this information**. If you have any perfined postal stationery, could you be so kind enough to check it against these summaries. If you have any additional information, such as Huggins numbers, or 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

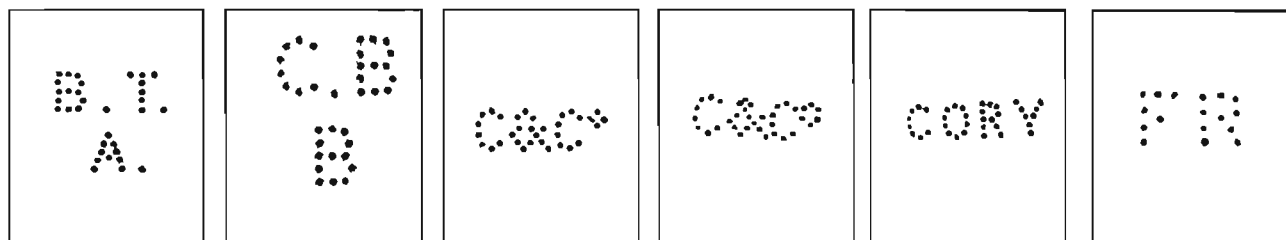
Identities in brackets are from the Tomkins Catalogue as the actual postal stationery item described does not have the identification on it. Sources of information 'PSB' are from the Perfin Society Bulletins. \* indicates that the item will be notified in the June 2006 PSB. # indicates that the item has been identified by the compiler, John Barker.

Description of the item	Huggins No.	Perfin Cat No.	Perfin	Identified user	Date of use Earliest -Latest	Source of Information and notes
<b>QV</b>						
½d vermilion		A4205.01	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd	1892 - 1894	PSB 288
½d vermilion			B&F		16.2.01	PSB 288
1d pink with date plugs		C5600.05	CORY	Wm. Cory & Son Ltd Cardiff & London	25.1.70 - 29.4.78	PSB 288
1d pink with date plugs		J2820.01	J&FH	J & F Howard, Bedford	19.1.81	PSB 288
1d pink with date plugs		M0504.02	M.B/&C°		22.1.70 - 7.10.79	*
1d pink with date plugs	EP21a	N0010.17	N		26.11.74 13.10.75	* Postmarked Maidstone # Postmarked Maidstone
1d pink no date plugs		A4205.01 /02?	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd	21.10.92 - 11.4.02	PSB 288
1d pink no date plugs	EP31b	A4205.04	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd	23.2.92 21.7.92	* #
1d pink no date plugs		C1510.09a	C&C°	Croggan & Co Ltd, Upper Thames Street London EC1	16.6.96 - 16.11.99	*
1d pink no date plugs		C1510.03	C&C°	Croggan & Co Ltd, Upper Thames Street London EC1	12.12.01	PSB 288
1d pink no date plugs		J1680.01	J.C&S		15.10.00	Postmarked London W *
1d pink no date plugs		R1085.01	R&C°/L <sup>d</sup>		1.9.84	Postmarked Basingstoke PSB 288
<b>KE VII</b>						
½d green		F3460.06v	FR	Furness Railway	20.2.12	*
½d green		R1080.03	R&C°L <sup>d</sup>	Rowntree & Co Ltd York		*
½d green		R1090.01	R&C°L <sup>d</sup>	Rowntree & Co Ltd York	13.10.06 - 29.1.13	*
½d green		T0815.01	TC/C			Postmarked 'CBV' in a triangle (Bute Docks Cardiff) *
½d green		T0880.01	TC/GC		14.4.07 - 13.8.09	* PSB 288
1d red		A4205.01	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd	4.7.02 - 1913	PSB 288
1d red		A4205.02	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd		PSB 288
1d red	EP43	A4205.04	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd		..... 18.5.07
1d red		A1940.01	AEA		18.10.01 - 11.5.13	Postmarked Harrogate PSB 288
1d red		C0530.04	C.B/B	Cadbury Bros, Bourmville	20.9.05	*
1d red		C1510.03	C&C°	Croggan & Co Ltd, Upper Thames Street London EC1	11.3.02	PSB 288

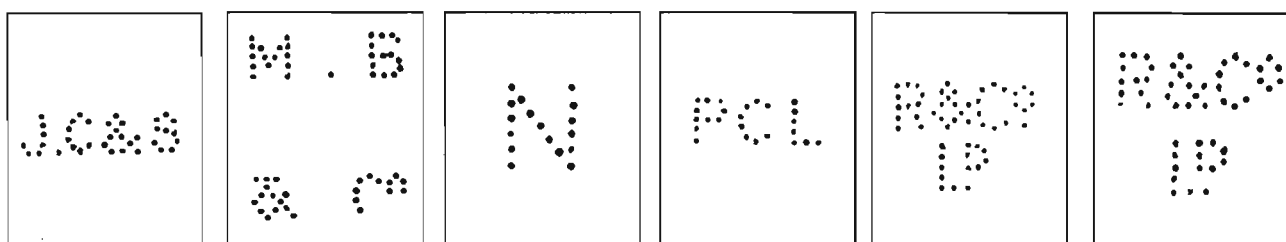
Description of the item	Huggins No.	Perfin Cat No.	Perfin	Identified user	Date of use Earliest -Latest	Source of Information and notes
<b>KG V</b>						
½d embossed		A4205.0?	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd	15.1.15 - 9.9.15	*
½d embossed		R1090.01	R&C <sup>o</sup> L <sup>d</sup>	Rowntree & Co Ltd York	8.10.25	PSB 288
1d embossed		A4205.01?	A&N/C.S.L	Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd	1913 - 2.8.15	PSB 288
1d embossed		P1010.01	PCL	Prices' Patent Candle Co Ltd, Birkenhead	25.2.14	PSB 288
1d embossed		R3065.01	RJ&S/B		3.10.14	*
1d embossed		S3845.01	S.I.O.			*
9d embossed		B4750.01	B&M	Busk & Mellor, London		*



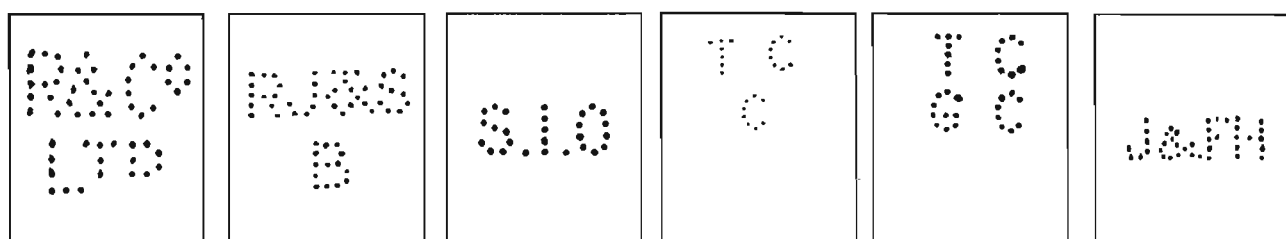
A1940.01      A4205.01      A4205.02a      A4205.02b      A4205.04      B4750.01



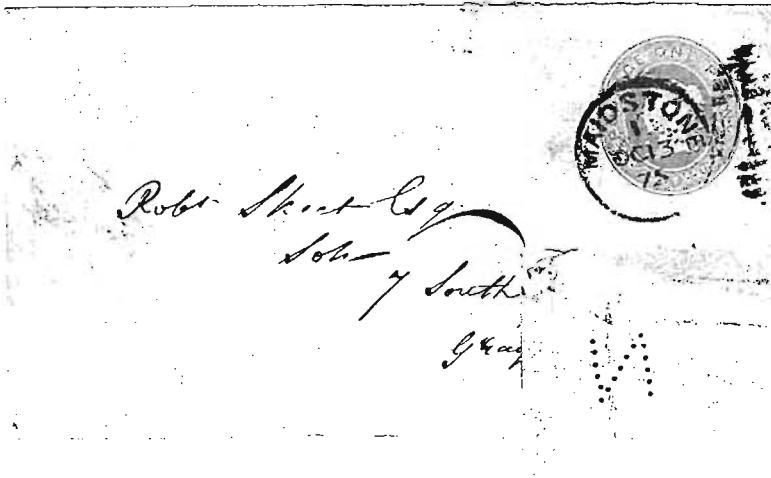
B7080.01      C0530.04      C1510.03      C1510.09a      C5600.05      F3460.06



J1680.01      M0540.02      N0010.17      P1010.01      R1085.01      R1080.03



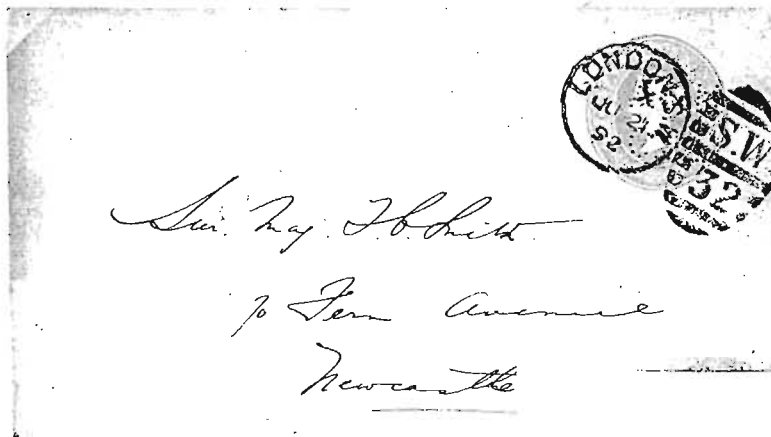
R1090.01      R3065.01      S3845.01      T0815.01      T0880.01      J2820.01



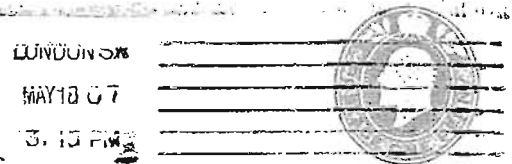
Huggins EP 21a with perfin N0010.17 through the front and back of the envelope.

Posted Maidstone  
October 13 1875

Huggins EP 31b with perfin A4205.04 through the front of the envelope only.



Huggins EP 43 with perfin A4205.04 through the front of the envelope only



*M. M. Knock*  
2 Valliant Rd  
Stoke Newington

With the exception of the Army & Navy Stores, all these postal stationery items are perforated through from the front to the back of the whole envelope, including the flap if the die is positioned behind it.

Two possible explanations as to why the Army & Navy Stores envelopes are perforated ONLY through the front of the envelope have been put forward:

1. The perforating machine had a long foot which went into the envelope.
2. The Army & Navy Stores had a special contract for the supply of ('Post-Office issue') envelopes unfolded so that they could be perforated before folding.

Unless anyone can come up with further information, the former theory would seem to be the most widely accepted.

A glance at the table shows a lack of information regarding *which items of postal stationery* were perforated. I would like to collate such information to enable me to complete the table with the appropriate Huggins numbers. If you can supply any such information please let me know.

If any member has evidence of other perfins on envelopes, or has seen any of the perfins listed above on different envelopes, or can supply Huggins reference numbers to any of the above, please contact **Rosemary Smith** at:

17, Victoria Road,  
Stocksbridge,  
Sheffield  
S36 1FW

In future issues I will cover Postcards and, the most frequently encountered perforated item, Newspaper Wrappers. So far no one has reported a perforated lettercard.

# PICTURES TO POST

Richard Wheatley

In 1933 the Unilever Company opened a soap factory in Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (N.E.I.). To promote their Lux toilet soap, they gave away sepia post cards featuring film stars, printed with the glamour girls' endorsement for the product. The cards were printed in photogravure.

By special arrangement with the N.E.I. post office, the cards were "franked" with a red 3½ cent undated meter mark which read "Bandoeng / Hoofbestuur P.T.T.", which literally means that the head post office was at Bandoeng (Java). This makes the cards Privately Printed Postal Stationery. When the card was postally used, it received the circular date stamp of the town of despatch.

On 1 May 1937 the N.E.I. unified the post card rate at 3½ cents for cards sent inland, to the Netherlands, and to the other Dutch Colonies. This rate was in force right up to 1 October 1947 when it edged up to 5 cents.

Altogether 11 portraits of film stars are to be found, and in two languages, Dutch and Malay (Indonesian). Another point of interest is that the 2 elements of the meter mark, the shield value and the circular date stamp, are 8mm or 45 mm apart. If that was not enough, the overall sizes of the cards are either 144x77mm or 125x75mm, give or take the odd millimetre.

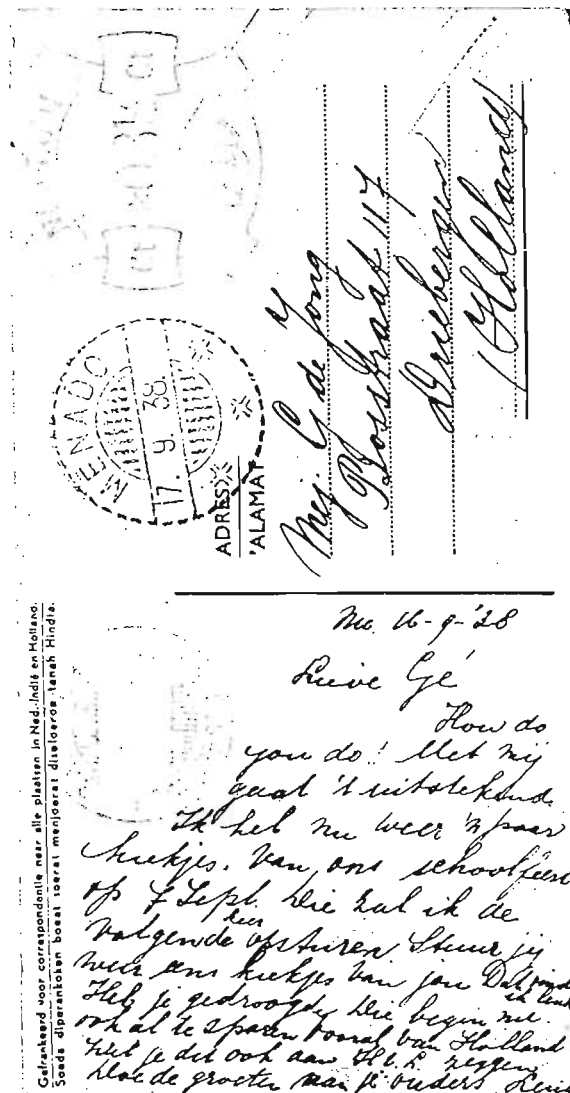


**CLAUDETTE COLBERT**  
(Paramount)

zegt:  
Een jeugdig uiterlijk kunt U alleen behouden, wanneer Uw huid fris en soepel blijft. Ik heb in Lux Toilet Zeep een onschatbaar middel gevonden voor het behoud van een onberispelijke en zachte teint.

**LUX TOILET ZEEP**

CC803



**Fig. 1** Card 00803 Claudette Colbert. Text in Dutch, meter mark elements 45mm apart, size 145x74mm. Used 17 September 1938 Menado (Celebes) to Holland.



These are the featured film stars:

- 00801 Loretta Young
- 00802 Miriam Hopkins
- 00803 Claudette Colbert (Fig. 1)
- 00804 Carole Lombard
- 00805 Grace Moore (Fig. 2)

- 00806 Barbara Stanwyck
- 00807 Irene Dunne
- 00808 Jean Parker
- 00809 Merle Oberon
- 00810 Deanna Durbin
- 00811 Jean Muir

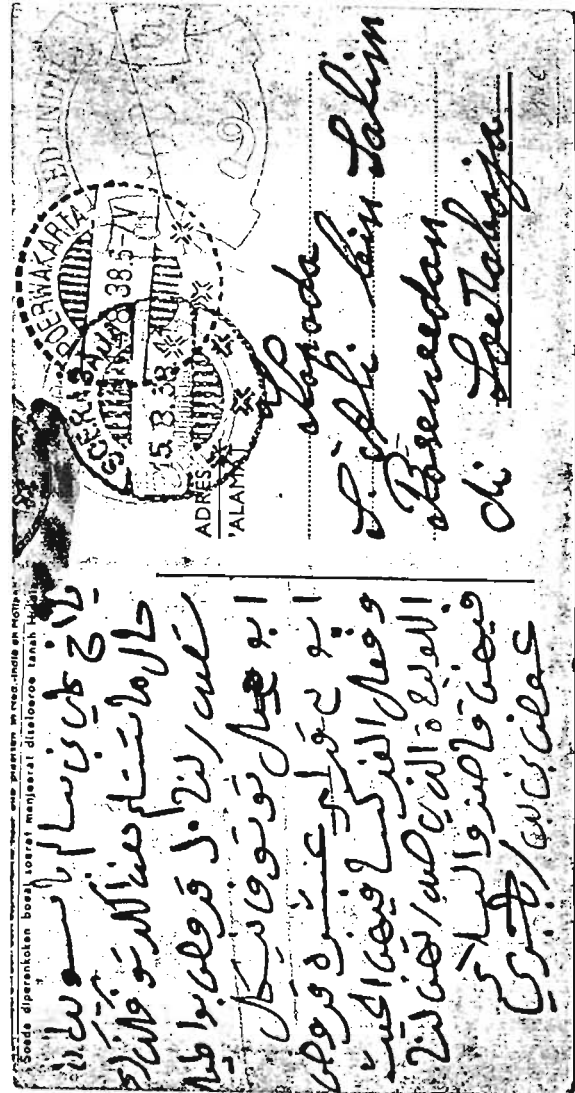


Fig. 2. Card 00805 Grace Moore. Text in Dutch, meter mark elements 8mm apart overstruck by the despatch and arrival postmarks, size 145x75mm.  
Inland use on Java August 1938.

The cards have been recorded used between 25th June 1938 and 26th December 1941. The N.E.I was occupied by the Japanese from early 1942, so this means effectively a 3½ year period of use. These cards are extremely hard to find, that is why they have evaded the postal stationery catalogues.

References:

- Netherlands Philately, Vol.26, nos. 2 and 4, 2002.
- Postal Stationery, Sept-Oct 2001.
- Philatelie, 16 May 1938.

# AEROGRAMMES AND FOLDED LETTER SHEETS FROM THE HOLY LAND: Part 7 ISRAEL (continued)

Tony Goldstone

## TOURIST LETTER SHEETS

Israel produced its first tourist letter sheet in 1952. It was an early primitive effort to promote tourism. The sheet shows a black and white picture of Haifa from Mount Carmel with small pictures and symbols of the city. The word SOUVINIRGRAMME (in Hebrew and English) was printed on the front. No airmail etiquette was printed. It was issued at the TABA philatelic exhibition in the City on 4th April 1952 [Fig. 1].

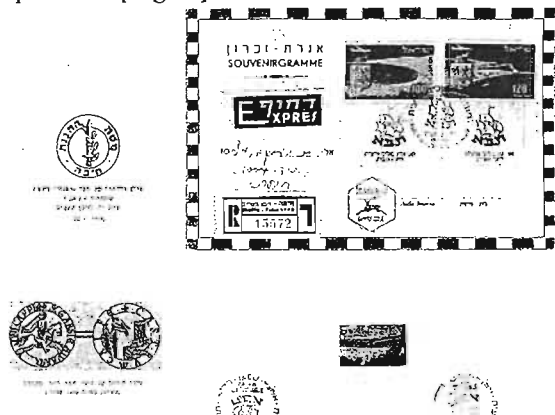


Fig. 1

The next issue marked Israel's 10th Anniversary in 1958 [Fig. 2]. Although printed in two shades of green on white paper it would today appear rather unimaginative. The inside writing area had guide lines for correspondence and drawings of Jewish holiday scenes with a Hebrew invitation to come and join the festivities.

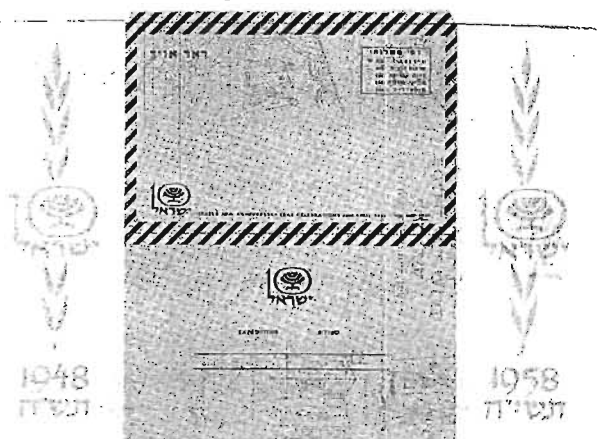


Fig. 2

Towards the end of the 1960s and throughout the 1970s and into the 1980s Israel expanded its tourist aerogrammes very aggressively. Over a hundred different sheets were printed on special paper and using high quality graphics. A whole range of colourful subjects were chosen including; city vistas, beauty spots and tourist locations, nature conservation, landmarks and famous buildings, crafts, industry and cultural activities, national

events, religious scenes, charity activities and hotel chains. Unfortunately no catalogue exists of these tourist sheets and I can only add new information as I come across it. I have selected four examples of these tourist sheets to show readers. [Figs 3 - 6]. All tourist issues were formulas requiring adhesive stamps.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

These tourist aerogrammes were popularly called "pik-O-lets" and the word is often printed on the front of the form. All forms carried a unique, design approval number granted by the Ministry of Communications, (although I do have a few issues lacking any such number). In general these aerogrammes, although promoted by the Ministry of Tourism, were private issues and were either given away free in appropriate locations (tourist sights, hotels etc.) or sold at a minimal cost. Exceptions were made regarding issues such as the City Vistas; permission was granted for these to be sold in the local post offices of **that particular city**, but not the vistas of other cities! This should give at least semi-official status to the City series.



Fig. 5

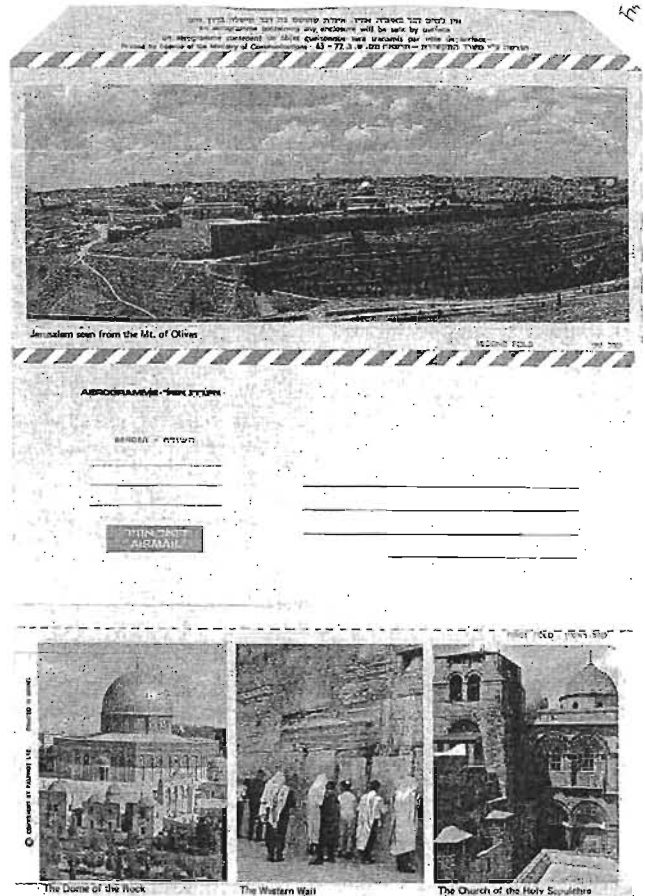


Fig. 6

To the best of my knowledge there have been no new pik-O-lets for well on twenty-five years. Together with most countries aerogrammes appear to be well past their sell by date. Israel's postal authorities have not issued a new airletter sheet for nearly eight years and have no plans to do so.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

**MOCK AEROGRAMMES**

The early popularity of aerogrammes is best demonstrated by the fact that companies and organisations used the aerogramme design as a marketing tool for advertising flyers or customer services.

The two examples listed here [Figs 7 & 8] show advertising flyer for the Avia Hotel folded like an aerogramme with mock stamp, postmark and etiquette. The other is a questionnaire distributed to passengers of El Al Airlines; again this has a mock stamp and also the international style lozenges along the border of the folded sheet

Young people under thirty years of age have possibly never seen, let alone received, an aerogramme in their lives! It is indeed a very difficult task to introduce new collectors to the world of Postal Stationery if they never have a chance to see any examples in their active life.

I trust members have found this series of articles interesting and urge anyone with further information, questions or examples to show me, to be in touch via the Secretary of the Society. In conclusion I would highly recommend those interested in further research, to read The Postal Stationery of Israel by Sid Morginstin, a copy is available in the Society's lending library.

**Postscript**

The aerogramme illustrated [Fig. 9] has appeared unannounced, but I have recently found out that it was issued on 12th March 2006.

It appears to be a computerised variation of Fig 17 (map of the world) from part six of this article. Uniquely it has postcode below the sender's address.

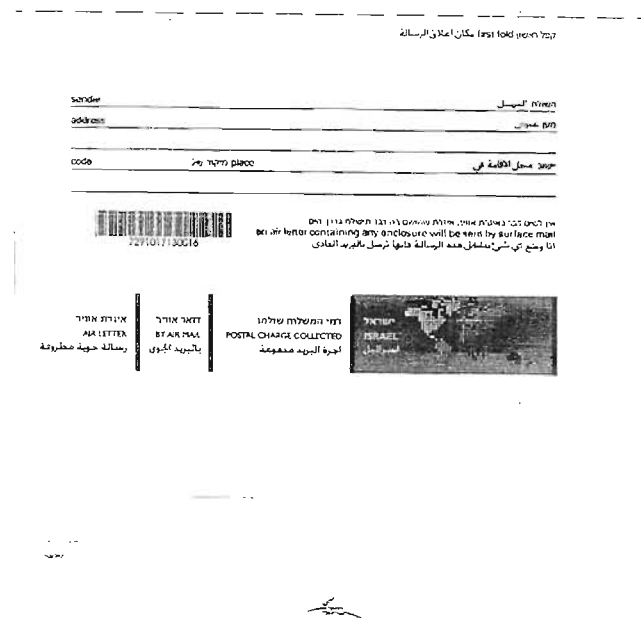


Fig. 9

## INTERPRETING THE HISTORY OF GB NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

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History seeks to explain when and why events occurred. With regard to GB newspaper wrappers, collectors express confusion about the period circa 1855 and 1870. Around 1855, the 1d red duty die stamped on newspapers could also be stamped on private paper for use by firms as open ended wrappers. The frequency of this happening is in need of research and examples are rare. It was during the period 1855-1870 that the 1d red duty die became a forerunner of the 1870 post office issue.

In 1855, the embossing facilities at Somerset House became available to newspaper proprietors and others to emboss private paper for postage with post office stamp dies. Both Colin Baker and Dr Huggins caution that while 1855 is designated as the first issue date of these embossed-to-order indicia, the earliest known appearance is October 1858 (mint) and October 1859 (used). Research is needed to determine what firms took advantage of these embossing facilities in the first few years of their availability and the quantities of wrappers so embossed and their usage.

In 1870, post office letterpress issues went on sale to the general public and stamped-to-order counterparts eventually became available. Research is needed about what firms used stamped-to-order wrappers during the first five years of these post office letterpress issues.

The paper explores issues about the wrappers that were printed with some form of official or de facto official indicia. It seeks to explain why post office letterpress newspaper wrappers came into existence and it provides insight into the philatelic significance of this type of postal stationery.

### A Simplified History

On 8 October 1855, a Postage Stamp Notice in Great Britain advised the public that the Board of Inland Revenue "are now prepared to receive paper to be delivered to the Head Office, Somerset House, London, for the purpose of being *impressed* with Stamps for denoting the several rates of postage..." "...paper, whether intended for envelopes or for letters, must be sent in unfolded; and every distinct size and form of envelope or paper must be marked so as to indicate the place on which the Stamp is to be *impressed*...when the envelope or letter is folded and made up" (italics added for emphasis). This Notice marked the birth of what became known as Embossed-to-Order postal stationery and predates the first Post Office letterpress issue of wrappers by 15 years.

To understand what led up to this decision by the Board of Inland Revenue it is necessary to have some appreciation of the volume of newspaper mail and their postal rates prior to 1855, and the duty franked on newspapers or on privately supplied paper to be used as wrappers. A comprehensive history of newspapers in the post can be found in Chandler and Dagnall (1981).

First, it must be remembered that newspapers were being read by growing segments of the population. Newspapers were a relatively affordable way of acquiring knowledge of current events as well as commentary about a wide range of social, economic and political proceedings. Newspapers were in demand and their delivery was expected as soon as possible after publication. Newspaper proprietors struggled to mail their newspapers on time given the resources of the post office for accepting huge quantities of bulky newspapers at their receiving windows. Indeed, the magnitude of the problem is illustrated in the June 1844 issue of the *Illustrated London News*. An article describes the congestion at the Newspaper Office at the London GPO. Apparently on Saturday night around 6pm. about 30,000 newspapers were posted at the window of the Chief Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand with vast quantities arriving by omnibuses, carts and by hand (and often thrown unceremoniously through the window). Sorting activities were rough and ready with bags of papers upended by crane into a large iron bin. They were then sorted quickly into districts and post towns and very large sacks were delivered to omnibuses for onward delivery to railways. Figures supplied in Stitt Dibden (1971) about the volume of Newspaper Post and Book Post requiring cancellations reveal that in 1855 a total of 3 million items passed through the mail. This figure doubled to 6 million one year later, doubled again to 12 million by 1861, and grew to about 44 million a year for the period 1863-65. By 1870 a total of 130 million newspapers, books and samples were handled, and one year later this had increased by 48% to 103 million newspapers and 90 million books. In 1872, this annual figure for newspapers had risen to 117 million. Ten years later it was 145 million, and by 1892, 156 million. These figures draw attention to the enormous volume of newspaper mails in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The duty and postage rates applicable to newspapers are also a vital part of the explanation regarding the origins of embossed-to-order wrappers. There were at least five aspects to this evolution.

1. The 1836 Act reduced the duty on newspapers from 4d to 1d and specifically granted newspapers free postage. A letterpress of the Duty stamp of 1d was impressed on a corner of the paper supplied by the newspaper proprietor or other registered user.
2. As a security matter, the name of the newspaper was engraved into the die of the duty stamp, which was then used to stamp the paper supplied by the newspaper proprietor.
3. In 1840, Rowland Hill's uniform postage reaffirmed that no postage was payable on duty die stamped newspapers put into the general post, i.e., no additional postage was required on newspapers bearing the duty

die stamp impressed on the newspaper or registered printed matter. The duty die stamp was effectively a newspaper tax of 1d per copy.

4. For postal purposes, the 1855 Act caused the newspaper 1d red duty die stamped on the newspaper to become a de facto stamp for postal services. While the duty die stamp was still an Excise Duty it afforded free postage. However, the duty die could not be used as a cut-out, and the money collected from the duty went to the Inland Revenue and not the post office. Effectively, the post office carried the newspapers for free. Newspaper proprietors could continue to use the original die stamp franked in red as the equivalent of postage (until 1870).
5. Alternatively, after October 1855, newspaper proprietors could take their own wrapper paper to Somerset House for impressing with one (or more) of the dies used for printing the then current postage stamps. Another alternative was that they could use their own open-ended wrappers (plain or printed with details) bearing a 1d adhesive stamp. Open-ended wrappers initially showed the duty stamp thereby affording free postage, but later they showed that the matter being sent was indeed printed newspapers or other printed papers.

The postage rate applicable to newspapers as at 1855 is a matter of careful interpretation. Chandler and Dagnall state that in 1840 Rowland Hill's uniform postage specifically confirmed that no postage was payable on *stamped* newspapers. This was still the position as at 1855, namely, "every periodical publication which shall be printed within the UK on *paper stamped for denoting the rate of duty* now imposed by law on newspapers shall be entitled to the like privileges of transmission and retransmission by the post between places in the UK, either postage-free, or otherwise" (italics added for emphasis, p. 135). The 1855 Act also stated that ...with respect to newspapers and supplements...shall be entitled to such privilege only (when) one of the sheets *shall be stamped with an Appropriate die*, denoting the stamp duty imposed by law on a newspaper...(italics added for emphasis, p.255). In other words, if newspapers and other approved periodicals used paper that had been impressed with the duty die of 1d, they could pass through the mails free of postage.

What complicates an understanding of the 1855 rate is tied to the provisions of the Book Post. Two years earlier, in 1853, newspapers were permitted to be sent by Book Post. This meant that papers not stamped with the duty die could be sent at the rate of 6d per pound. It was more economic when light-weight paper was used or the newspaper or approved periodical was two pages, to send bundles at the Book Rate than to use paper stamped with the 1d duty die. In 1855 the Book

Post rate was reduced by 50% from an effective 1½d per 4 oz to 1d for 4 oz (pro rata up to 1½ lbs and 2d extra for each additional 8 oz.). This reduction was an even greater incentive for some proprietors to use unstamped paper at the 1d per 4 oz Book Post rate. For those proprietors who chose this route they needed to pay postage using either an adhesive or an embossed wrapper for 1d per 4 oz. Either way the government was to receive 1d duty per sheet of newspaper or 1d for postage for every 4 oz. Since a sheet was normally equivalent to a weight of up to 4 oz, the 1d was a fixed cost. Other considerations led to the continued use of the duty die impressed on paper of their own choice, or the use of regular book rate postage. With regard to wrappers this meant using a "home-made" wrapper with no postage affixed but with the duty die impression clearly visible on the paper via the open-ended wrapper. Alternatively, a "home-made" wrapper could bear an adhesive when the Book Post was to be used in lieu of the duty die, or the use of the embossed-to-order facilities at Somerset House.

A little understood alternative to the using of facilities at Somerset House was that the 1855 Act allowed also for proprietors to have the duty die impressed on their own wrapper paper instead of the newspaper or periodical. Such examples are rare. One example of a private wrapper bearing a 1d red duty die stamp together with the name of the firm E. Buchler & Co. is shown in **Figure 1**. This die was registered in 1851 and used at the London Stamp Office. A comprehensive listing of about 2250 distinctive name dies used in GB can be found in Chandler & Dagnall (1981, pp.213-232) and research is needed as to which of these companies used their die on paper dedicated to wrappers. The Buchler Circular Registered wrapper, open-ended at the sides is 222x137mm on thin blue-grey unwatermarked paper, and ungummed. The 1d red duty die located in the upper left corner entitled the wrapper to be sent through the mail enclosing an unstamped newspaper or registered circular without further postage charge. Hence, the 1d duty die represents a forerunner of the 1870 post office official Q.V. indicium and an alternative to the embossed-to-order stamps impressed at Somerset House.

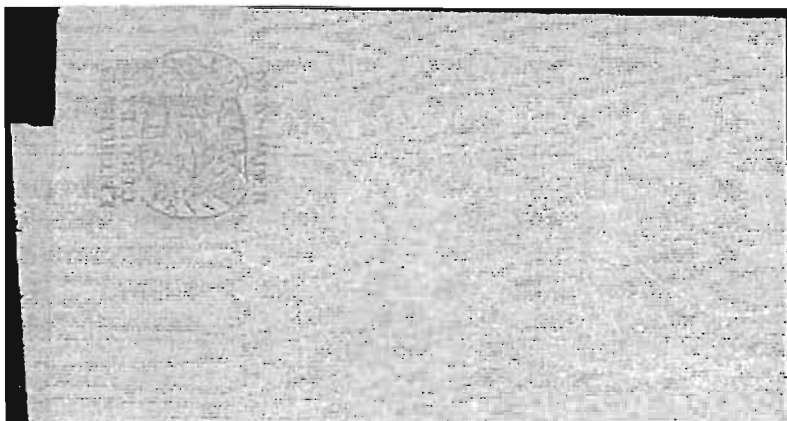
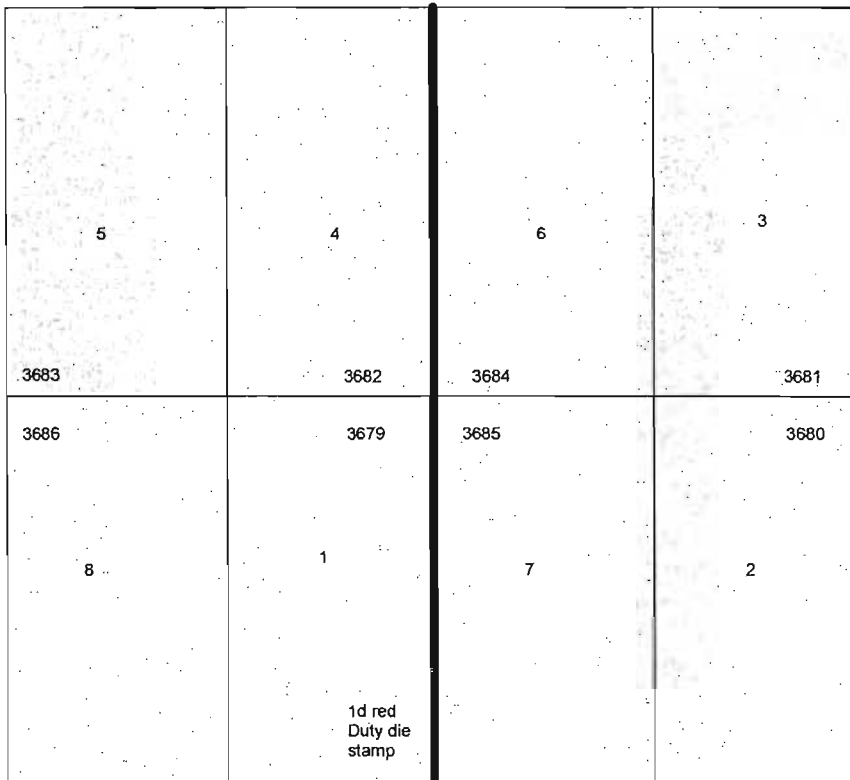


Fig. 1: 1d Duty die for E. Buchler & Co's Circular

In June 1855 there was a Notice to the Public about the transmission of periodical publications by post within the UK. The transmission of newspapers was free from postage as such, but the stamp duty applicable was designated as 1d per maximum of two sheets, the maximum superficial extent of letterpress on one side being 2295 inches. The author acquired a copy of *The London Gazette*, June 28, 1867 to assist in understanding the application of these Instructions.

This particular issue of the *Gazette* comprised 88 pages numbered 3610 to 3698. Each of the 11 large sheets of newsprint comprises eight folded pages of 7.5x12.5 inches with letterpress set in two columns. The superficial letterpress count is 6x10.5 inches per page, i.e., 63 inches of letterpress per page. One side of a sheet is equal to four pages of letterpress or 252 inches, both sides of a sheet being eight pages of 505 inches of letterpress, well within the specifications listed in the Instructions. Each sheet was folded so as to make eight numbered pages of *Gazette*. **Illustration 1** showing the sheet layout appears below.



**Illustration 1.** Layout of a sheet showing location of pages & duty die stamp

To be more specific, a sheet is made up of two sides; the right hand side in the illustration represents what would be seen if one were to look through the front facing sheet that is shown at the left. The sheet is folded such that the first page 3679 is followed by the page behind it being page 3680, and so forth, for ease of reference pages within the sheet are numbered 5, 4, 8, 1 for front and 6, 3,

7, 2 beneath. When folded the page numbers run in sequence, the paper would need to be slit along the horizontal line in the middle of the sheet in order to separate each of the pages for reading. The 1d red duty die appears on the bottom right hand side of the top sheet (see page 3679 in the illustration). Each of the 11 sheets passed through the roller in such a way that each received a control number 2368 and a letter of the alphabet A-L (no J was used) and the 1d red die letterpress stamp. The total excise tax on an 88 page *Gazette* was 11 times 1d or 11d. Die stamps on sheets 2-11 are shown in Figure 2. (Sheet one bearing the name of the *Gazette* was not used in **Figure 2**).

The appearance of these red duty die stamps was not by themselves any help to newspaper proprietors intent on improving the delivery speed of daily or weekly newspapers. Instead of continuing to use the franked die they could take advantage of the machinery at Somerset House to have their own paper embossed with a prepaid postage indicium. The use of embossed-to-order wrappers with addresses sorted by mail roads and railway routes enabled newspaper proprietors to adopt a faster way of organizing the delivery of their newspapers. The embossing was performed with the then current Wyon portrait-engraved dies of Queen Victoria. Presumably stocks of paper imprinted with the red duty die were used up before proprietors exercised their discretion to switch to Somerset House embossed to order wrappers, and this may partly explain why Colin Baker and Dr Huggins have drawn caution to the earliest known appearances of these 1855 issues.

Some newspaper agents and proprietors such as W. H. Smith, *The Times* and the *Stamford Mercury* were allowed to switch from printing their own (controlled) duty die stamps on paper to the use of precancelled stamped wrappers. Such wrappers already addressed and having affixed to them an adhesive or bearing the Somerset House applied embossed stamp were presented to the post office for cancelling at a comparatively early hour. The advantage of this was that these firms could then take the precancelled wrappers back to their own premises and insert the newspapers and then mail their papers later than the normal closing times that applied to the general public. By way of an aside, *The Stamford Mercury* commenced use of a special precancelled postmark on 28 November 1878, application being conducted at Stamford Head Office Post Office in quantities before the newspaper was wrapped (Chandler 1958).

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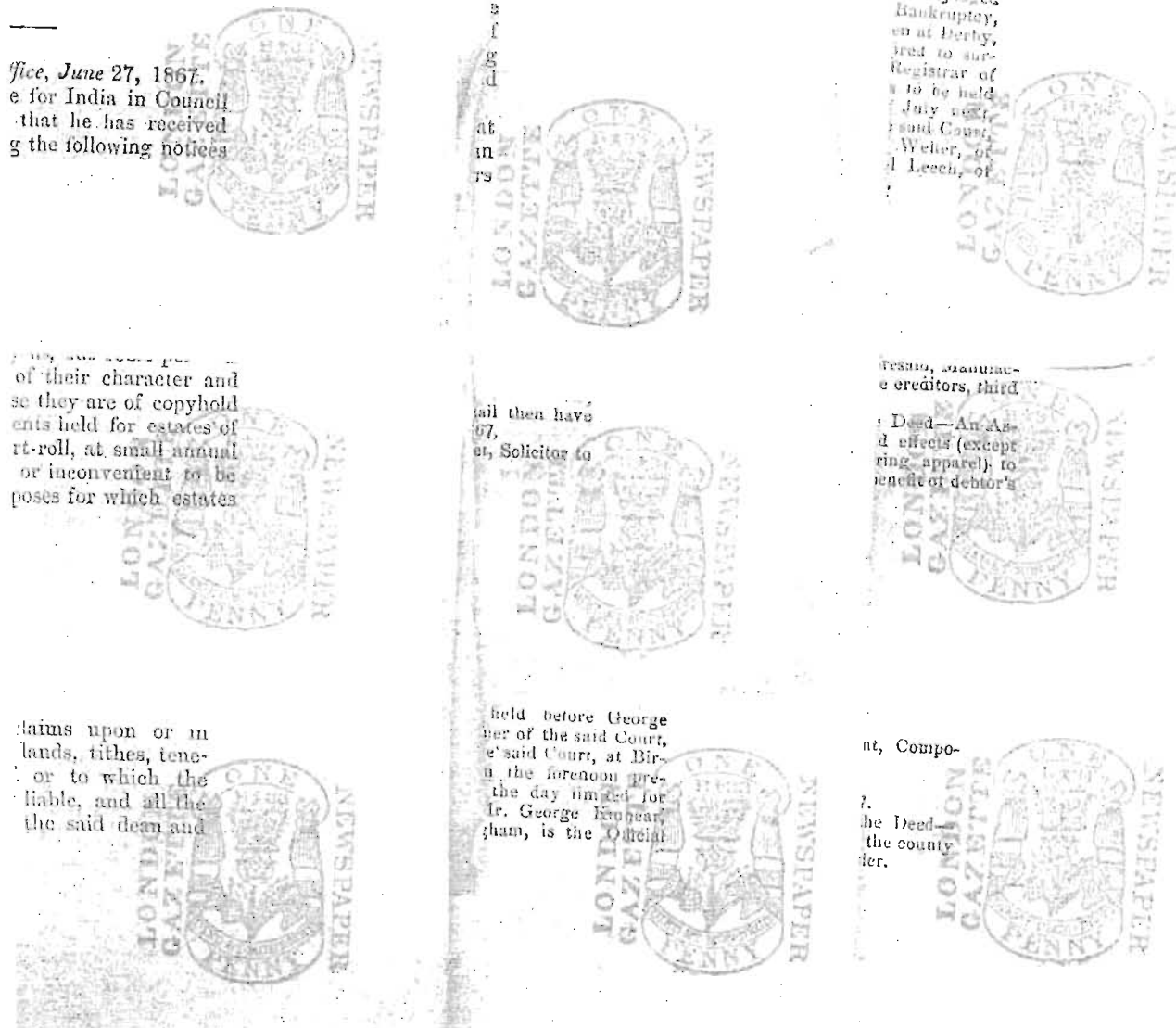


Fig. 2 1d red duty die letterpress appearing on each newspaper sheet

**Embossed-to-Order**

Important information about the early dies used for the embossed-to-order wrappers from 1855 is supplied by Huggins (1970). At that time, embossing dies existed for denominations of the current adhesive stamp series, namely, 1d, 2d, 6d and 1/-. A die for the 4d denomination was also ordered, and the four existing dies were drilled to

take movable date plugs, a security practice that followed the dating of fiscal stamps. Four wrapper denominations were subsequently embossed-to-order from 1855, the 1d pink, 2d blue, 6d purple, and the 1/- green.

The next significant event in the history of pre-printed wrappers was the simultaneous embossing of indicium and firm's name and address, all in the same



colour. Initially the design was in the form of a cartouche or two curved segments placed above and below the stamp. No evidence exists that this style was ever issued. Only complete collars or rings encircling the indicium appear extant. Embossed-to-order advertising rings issued from Somerset House include the firms of Stevens & Norton, British Workman, C.N. Borne & Son, Smith Elder & Co., Samuel Allsop & Sons, The Home News, J. F. Pawson, and W. H. Smith. Commencing in 1863, another 50 or so firms added collars to embossed indicia by using their own private printers, and included Stafford Smith & Smith, Collier & Co., and Frank E. Millar (see Arundel 2000 for a comprehensive list and dates of firms that adopted official and unofficial issues). The dominant type of collar on used embossed wrappers that has appeared on the Internet site eBay is W. H. Smith & Son; a few examples of other mint collars have appeared from time-to-time, namely The Home News. Some examples of advertising rings or collars are shown in **Figure 3**.



**Fig. 3** Examples of Collars or "Advertising Rings"

The first series of QV embossed issues also included two embossed-to-order wrappers with dated dies and appeared in 1859 and probably 1861, being the 3d pale rose and the 4d pale-deep vermilion. Before the 1870 post office issues came into existence only one further dated embossed-to-order die appeared, namely, the 1d pale-deep pink, issued in August 1866. This die showed QV with pendant curl but without the initials W.W. (William Wyon) after the die number on the base of the neck. Further embossed-to-order wrappers appeared

continuously for another 113 years until 1973 when the stamped-to-order facility was finally withdrawn. Between 1872 and 1901 an additional 30 Q.V. dies were issued including dated dies, undated dies and dies with five or nine florets that subsequently replaced dates in the date plugs.

There were also numerous combination stampings with two and three (and more) embossed stamps. A significant amount of research is needed on these combination embossed-to-order stampings as to the firms involved and the likely reasons underlying the combinations. One knee-jerk explanation is that various combination stampings met higher weight scales and postal rates to countries that had not yet joined the Universal Postal Union. However, it would come as no surprise if a fuller explanation included considerations of firm-specific security and of using combinations to draw attention to the wrapper and its contents as a form of inexpensive advertising.

#### Build-up to 1870

The next major event in the history of newspaper wrappers occurred in October 1870, when the post office issued a new embossed Queen Victoria die with date plugs for the date of issue 1.10.70. These wrappers were over the counter post office issues and not stamped-to-order types. Each of the three dates appeared in its own circle beneath the Wyon head with ribbon. The die format was in keeping with the Somerset House embossed-to-order wrappers of the time, a carry-over of the security device used in preparing fiscal stamps. This first issue was very short-lived and a little over one month later was replaced by wrappers printed by letterpress by De La Rue & Co. Ltd., and then from 1911 by McCorquodale & Co. One explanation for the sudden switch to De La Rue might be that the quality of the paper was found to be too weak for bulky newspapers and resulted in the splitting of the wrapper during the postal process. However, this argument apparently extended for the first 15 years or so of post office issues no matter the printer. There were other stamping offices around the country as well as Somerset House and in 1914 the stamping facility moved to Harrow.

Examples of the ten Q.V., K.E. VII and K.G. V letterpress issues are well-known to collectors. The earliest readable postmarked GB wrapper (a front only) in the author's database of scans is shown as **Figure 4**, this being a cds of Birmingham May 10 1871, which is less than eight months after the first post office issue went on sale to the public. Research is needed about the early appearance of the first few issues and especially whether there are any stamped-to-order wrappers for the period 1870-1875. The author has not been able to identify any stamped-to-order letterpress wrappers on the first four Q.V. green issues, the first three without text, and the fourth with three lines of text. Examples probably exist but may require specialist knowledge about the different types of paper available for use by private firms.

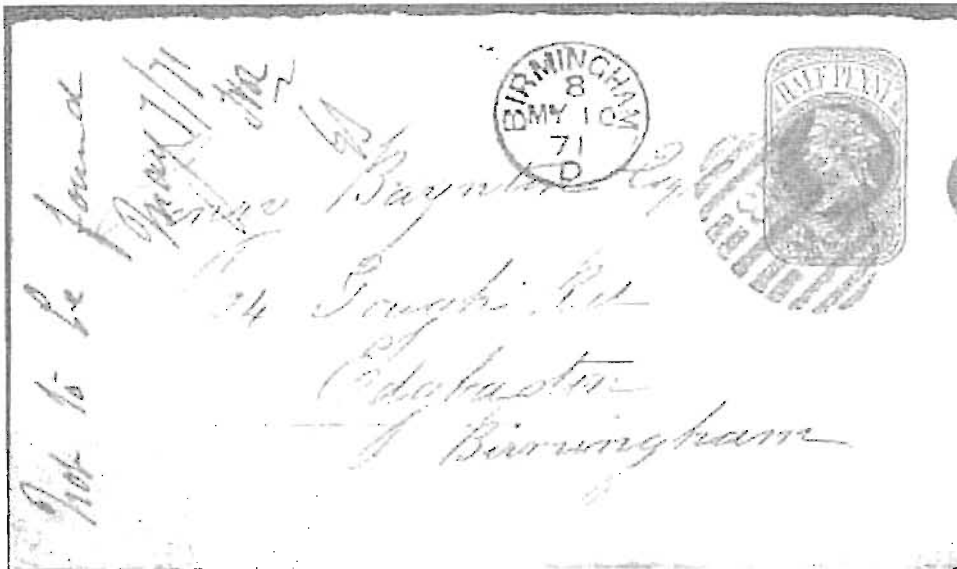


Fig. 4: Earliest dated usage seen May 10 1871 Q.V. green

For approximately a century, three categories of wrappers were in use more or less simultaneously – the stamped-to-order embossed on private paper by Somerset House, the letterpress post office issues printed by De La Rue and McCorquodale, and the stamped-to-order letterpress wrappers printed also by these two firms on a variety of privately supplied papers. (A time-line of overlapping usage is shown in **Illustration 2** at the end of the paper).

A question of interest in understanding the history of GB wrappers is what precipitated the 1870 post office issue? The 1855 Act had effectively shifted the impact of the Newspaper duty die 1d red stamp from being a compulsory tax to a stamp for postal purposes. Chandler and Dagnall (1981 p.138) emphasise that the Act did not repeal the tax but made it legal to print on unstamped paper, the tax being retained as an optional tax.

As noted earlier, in the period 1863-65 about 44 million newspapers were being handled by the post office annually. In the first nine months of 1870, before the newspaper Act was passed, the total number of newspapers, books and samples dealt with was 130 million. The demand for speedier delivery meant increasing utilization of the railway network. The railways, however, normally imposed a freight charge of ½d per newspaper in addition to the 1d red duty die or the 1d postal rate. This meant that newspaper proprietors incurred 1d postage (the 1d red duty die or 1d embossed-to-order or 1d adhesive) plus the ½d freight. These charges led them to agitate for some reduction and accordingly there was mounting pressure on the government to reduce postal rates.

The high charges incurred by newspaper proprietors were viewed as an impediment to increases in newspaper circulation, especially to less populated areas of the country. Concerns were expressed by many influential newspaper proprietors, especially those who were members of the House of Commons or the House of

Lords, or were otherwise well connected in the affairs of the City of London and elsewhere.

In April 1869, the pressure for lower postal rates culminated in the M.P. for Liverpool raising a question in the House of Commons regarding a reduction in postal charges for newspapers. The next year a Newspaper Act was passed which set the two rates of Newspaper Post and Book Post at a standard rate of ½d per 2 oz. and repealed the 1855 Stamp Act (Stitt Dibden

p.14). The new post became known as the “½d Post” with its lower rate stimulating a massive growth in the mailing of newspapers, circulars and other printed matter. The rate of ½d applied on a per copy basis to newspapers provided that it met certain conditions. It had to be registered at the GPO as a newspaper, and it had to be placed within the mail system within 31 days of publication. The 1d red duty die stamp that had appeared on the bottom right corner of the newspaper was no longer valid for postage. All newspapers that had been transmitted in this form now needed some kind of open-ended wrapper bearing either a ½d adhesive or an imprinted ½d. Whereas newspaper proprietors could continue to use embossed-to-order facilities or switch to letterpress stamped-to-order, in addition there was a large demand for plain post office issues.

Demand arose too from those newspapers that had not been registered to be franked with the 1d red duty die. Such newspapers had used either open-ended embossed-to-order or “home-made” wrappers with 1d adhesive. Further demand came from firms wanting to reduce costs by avoiding supplying their own paper to Somerset House for embossing.

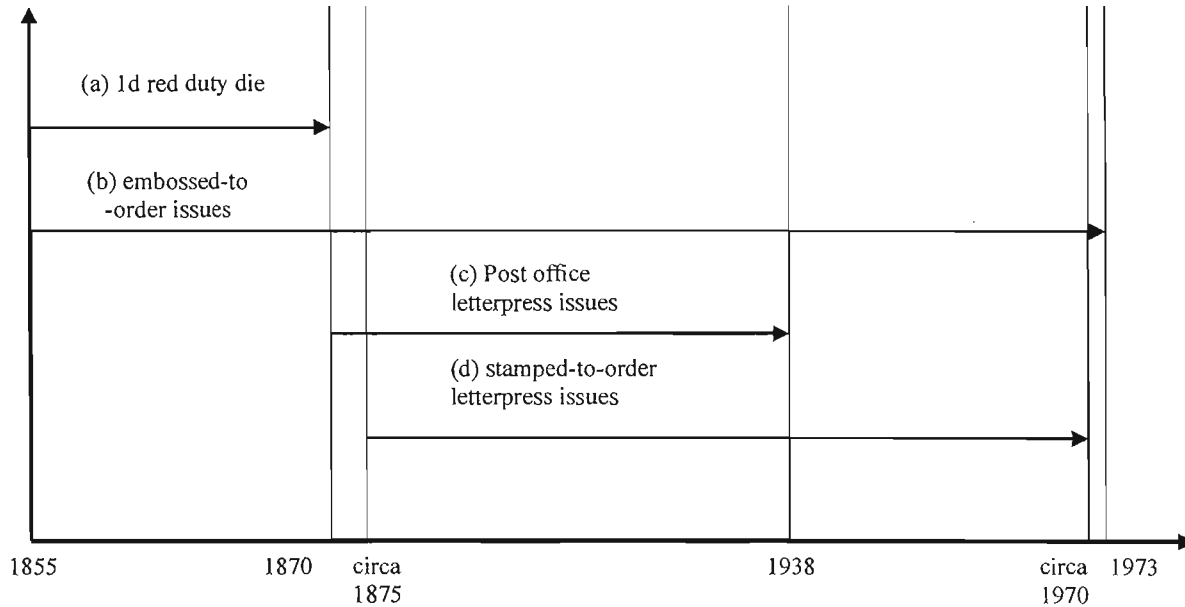
Newspapers aside, an additional call for wrappers came about when the “½d Post” made it affordable for many circulars below 2 oz in weight to take advantage of the low rate. Circulars included a vast variety of printed matter such as merchant catalogues, price lists, bank, shipping and insurance house information, society committee meeting notices and sports club team fixtures. As well, this more affordable rate coincided with the rising literacy of the population fuelling a need for a higher circulation of newspapers and magazines.

In the year following the introduction of the “½d Post”, newspapers passing through the mails reached 103 million as well as 90 million books. When sample packets were allowed also, the average annual rate of traffic using this cheaper ½d rate was 132 million between 1871 and 1876. The figures were subsequently dwarfed by an average annual rate of 323 million between 1882 and

1887, jumping dramatically again to an average rate of 697 million between 1892 and 1897. By 1910 the figures had reached 950 million due in part to further relaxation of the definition of printed matter. For example, in 1904 manuscript inscriptions were allowed, and in 1906 all typewritten and copied documents became eligible. Post office issues continued until 1938 when demand finally petered out. Stamped-to-order letterpress issues continued until 1973, with the dominant newspaper proprietor W. H. Smith.

Between 1872 and 1876 newspapers accounted for 88% of the overall traffic at the ½d rate. Between 1882

and 1887 the relative proportion of newspapers fell by about half to 45%, and then to 22% between 1892 and 1897. By 1910 the proportion had stabilized at 20%. In other words, millions of items utilizing the ½d Post were items falling under the ubiquitous heading of “printed matter” or were samples, patterns or books. These mailed items used post office wrappers, frequently adding private printing with sender details, and from time-to-time illustrations. Research is needed to identify the different stamped-to-order wrappers used by other than newspaper proprietors.



**Illustration 2:** Timeline of overlapping periods of usage of categories of wrappers

**Summary**

Wrappers employed to convey newspapers and other qualifying material can be categorised into several types and periods of usage: (a) 1855-1870 when the 1d red duty die was used with free postage or became the de facto postage, (b) 1855-1973 embossed-to-order issues prepared at Somerset House, (c) 1870-1938 post office letterpress issues printed by De La Rue or McCorquodale, and (d) circa 1875 – circa 1970 stamped-to-order letterpress issues by De La Rue or McCorquodale. These various overlapping usages are shown in **Illustration 2** on a time line.

Research is needed about the early use of embossed-to-order issues of the 1855 era and the stamped-to-order issues of the 1870 era.

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My sincere thanks to Allan Gory and Colin Baker for their constructive comments on an earlier draft, and to John Barker for his continued patience.

## AUCTION REPORT - 1st July 2006

This was my first auction as the new society auctioneer and would apologise for a few errors that crept in. This was a big auction (too big!) but included all the unsold material from previous auctions still held by the society. Future auctions will be smaller in lot number as this amount of lots was really too much to cope with. There was also a glitch in the catalogue in that lots from 1115 onwards already appeared elsewhere in the catalogue; bids received for these lots were entered against their other lot number. Lots 1 to 690 were new material, lots 691 onwards was material re- entered. )

### Statistics are:

No of lots	1115
Lots sold	383 (34.3%)
New Material sold	315 (45.6%)
Old Material sold	68 (16%)
Total sales	£2,313
No of bidders	47
Highest price	£75 Lot 495
No of Vendors	27

The next auction is on the 28th October and is the public auction held at the meeting in London. The catalogue is almost complete and will be restricted to around 500 lots. Postal bidders will be very welcomed though.

### Thoughts and comments:

Can vendors please ensure items are in proper protectors or clear face bags.

Can vendors please describe items correctly - particularly condition.

Please include your address on the revised bidding form.

Please can we try and send quality material - common items will not sell. I am sorry I can't add up on occasions!

Many thanks for the various kind comments made about this auction.

Neil A Sargent

## Postal Stationery Society Auctions 2007

Two auctions are planned for 2007, a postal only auction in the middle of the year and a live auction following the AGM in October with postal bids also accepted.

**Lots for these auctions should be sent to the Auctioneer by the end of January 2007**

Look out your surplus material and put it into the Society's Auction, following the guidelines set out by the Auctioneer above. By doing so you will not only give some other members a chance to enjoy the material but will generate some income to acquire those items which you really want! It all helps to generate interest in the Society and promote the collecting of postal stationery.

[Editor]

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## POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE ANGLO-ITALIAN LOCAL POSTAL SERVICE IN MOROCCO

David Stotter

Morocco has a rich and fascinating postal history. In the closing years of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century there were no less than four separate postal systems operating in the country: the British, French, Spanish and Cherifien Posts, the latter operated by the Sultan's government, and in 1899 these were joined by a fifth, the German Post.

Even all these postal services were not sufficient to cover all the important towns in Morocco and a number of local or private posts were opened, some by true entrepreneurs and some by stamp dealers, to fill the gaps, most notably between the inland Southern capital, Marrakesh, and its ports on the coast. The most important of these ports was Mazagan, now El Jadida.<sup>1</sup>

In 1897 a local postal service between Mazagan and Marrakesh was opened by Carlo Morteo, the Italian vice-consul in Mazagan, and the British vice-consul and postmaster in Mazagan, Robert Spinney.<sup>2</sup> This service operated in conjunction with the British Post, managed until 1907 by the Gibraltar Post Office, and the stamps and presumably the postal stationery of this local post were available in all the British post offices in Morocco.

This local postal service was in direct competition with another, established by Isaac Brudo, the French vice-consul in Mazagan, in 1891 and operating over the same route, later in conjunction with the French Post. The latter service was certainly the more successful and the Anglo-Italian local post closed in 1900.

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<sup>1</sup> The other ports were Saffi and Mogador, each linked to Marrakesh by local postal services.

<sup>2</sup> There had been a British post office at Mazagan since 1888 but one did not open in Marrakesh until 1909. The author describes the history of the British post offices in Morocco 1907-57 in a forthcoming book.

In the three years of its existence the Anglo-Italian Post issued a number of stamps, some surcharged, but it also issued five items of postal stationery:

- 5c blue on blue card
- 10c pink on blue-green card
- 20c brown on pink card
- 20c brown on blue-green card – status unclear, possibly an error
- 8c surcharge in black or violet on 10c blue-green card - rare

The currency is Hassani centimos.

The PS cards were 165 x 95mm in size so larger than UPU regulations. They were later cut down to 140mm in order to conform. The 5c card was intended for the printed paper rate and the 10c card for longer messages. This author is unaware of the intended use of the 20c card. Surcharged cards were created later in order to compete with the Brudo service.

Unused examples of the first three cards above are relatively easily found but used examples are rare. The utmost caution must be exercised when purchasing used examples as many of the cards were cancelled to order with an address and message added later.

I illustrate an example from my own collection that has clearly been postally used and shows some interesting and unusual features:



### 1897 Combination Usage Tangier to Marrakesh and Returned

This is the 5c blue on blue-green PS card up-rated with a 5c Gibraltar stamp as issued by the British post office. The card was sent from Tangier to Marrakesh and the stamp is cancelled with the British post office Tangier CDS 10 MY 97. However, until November 1897 private postcards like this one went at a 10c rate between the British post offices in Morocco, not the usual 5c rate, thus a T (Taxe) mark was applied at Tangier. The taxed stamp took the card as far as Mazagan where it received a British post office Mazagan transit mark 15 MY 97 and was then transferred to the Anglo-Italian local postal service for

Marrakesh. The card was cancelled Mazagan 16 MAG 97 (May in Italian is Maggio) and, on the reverse, Marrakesh 18 MAG 97 on arrival. Mr Alvarez was unknown in Marrakesh so the card was returned to Tangier with a 27 MY 97 arrival mark. This card therefore represents a true combination between the Anglo-Italian Local Post and the British Post Office, the former restricted to the Mazagan-Marrakesh route and relying on the latter for the rest of Morocco, but the latter in turn needing the local postal service to reach Marrakesh.

David Stotter is Chairman of the GB Overprints Society and collects the postal history of Morocco covering all post offices and all periods to 1957. He may be contacted at [dstotter@btopenworld.com](mailto:dstotter@btopenworld.com)

## NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

### G.B. AIRLETTERS

**Artur Roberts** reports two printings of the **white** version of the standard airletter, said to be issued from late April. These are:

MSE 101/06  
102/06

These each have the reverse 'Sender' panel printed in a different position and on both prints the Sender panel is upside down compared with the previous azure issue.

### National Blood Transfusion Service - Reply Paid Lettersheet.

In response to Peter O'Keeffe's note (Chairman's Chat - May 2006), **Adrian Parker** reports that he has one of these sheets with a K.G.VI 1½d green imprint on each of the two parts. It has been uprated with two Q.E. II ½d adhesives on each half to make up the 2½d rate, but is not postally used. The imprint is (S.18132) Wt.P. 2230/8395 5000 4/53 Hw. The message half indicates that the donor has not responded to two urgent requests to give blood.

Apart from Adrian's reply I have not received reports of these reply paid lettersheets from any other members so far. However I have the following two items:

K.G.VI 1d red, postmarked  
BAKEWELL/DERBYSHIRE/10.45 AM/ 13 OCT 50  
to a donor in Belper. The imprint is (S14703) 13,000  
11/49 Hw.

K.G.VI 1½d green, postmarked  
BAKEWELL.DYS/DERBYSHIRE/ 5. 30PM/2 OCT 53  
to the same donor. The imprint is (S.16851) 16,000  
12/51 Hw. Both forms have the reference number at the top right "NBTS 206". The printed message refers to the donor not having responded to two urgent requests to give blood and gives details of another donor session with three options for a reply. If space permits, I will illustrate one of these forms in the next issue of the Journal and include reports of any other examples, if members have any.

\*\*\*\*\*

### POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY LITERARY AWARD

Richard Stroud, Editor of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelist and the Orange Free State Bulletin kindly agreed to act as judge for this years award. I am pleased to announce that the award for 2005 has been made to **Tony Goldstone** for his excellent series of articles "Aerogrammes and Folded Lettersheets from the Holy Land". Congratulations Tony. I hope that other members of the Society will be encouraged to write articles on their particular interests for future issues of the Journal. Please contact the Editor if you would be interested in making a contribution.

\*\*\*\*\*

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

Postal Stationery March/April 2006 (USA)  
Why the Extra Line?

Census of Mercantile Envelopes

The Kolomyia Provisional Postal Cards of 1941  
The Allentown Adpostals on S33 and S37  
Additional Postal card S7 Varieties

**Ganzsachensammler** April 2006 (Switzerland)

Die Empfangsscheine der kantonalen Posten Teil 3; 6. Kt. Schwyz, 7. Kt. St. Gallen  
Gruss vom Rigi-Kulm  
Die Privat-Postkarten zur Grenzbesetzung 1914  
Warum gibt es einige sehr rare Postkarten  
Protokoll der GV 2006 und Jahresrechnung

**Die Ganzsache 1/2006** (Germany)

Die letzten Bayerischen Privatganzsachen in Bad Bocklet 1919/20 - ein bisher ungelöstes Rätsel!  
Das preussische Sieben-Silbergroschen-Oktogon und der Stadtpostumschlag  
Deutsche Ganzsachen mit Firmenlochung (III)  
Bundesdeutsche Ganzsache im Weltraum  
Die Privat-Stadtpost Stuttgart im Spiegel ihrer Ganzsachen  
Neuheitenberichte 1/2006 - 7/2006

**Washington 2006**

At the World exhibition held in May/June 2006, a number of our members received awards in the Postal Stationery Class:

**Bernie Beston** - The Postal Stationery of British Guiana (Gold)

**Lars Engelbrecht** - Bicoloured Postal Stationery of Denmark 1871-1905. (Gold)

**Erik Hansen** - Postal Stationery of Bulgaria. (Large Vermeil)

**Richard Wheatley** - Netherlands East Indies King William III Postcards and Envelopes. (Gold)

A new part of the catalogue "**Postal Stationery with Railway and Tramway Motives**" has been issued. Part - Africa.

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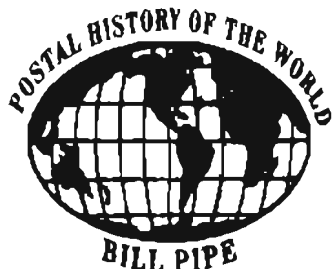
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