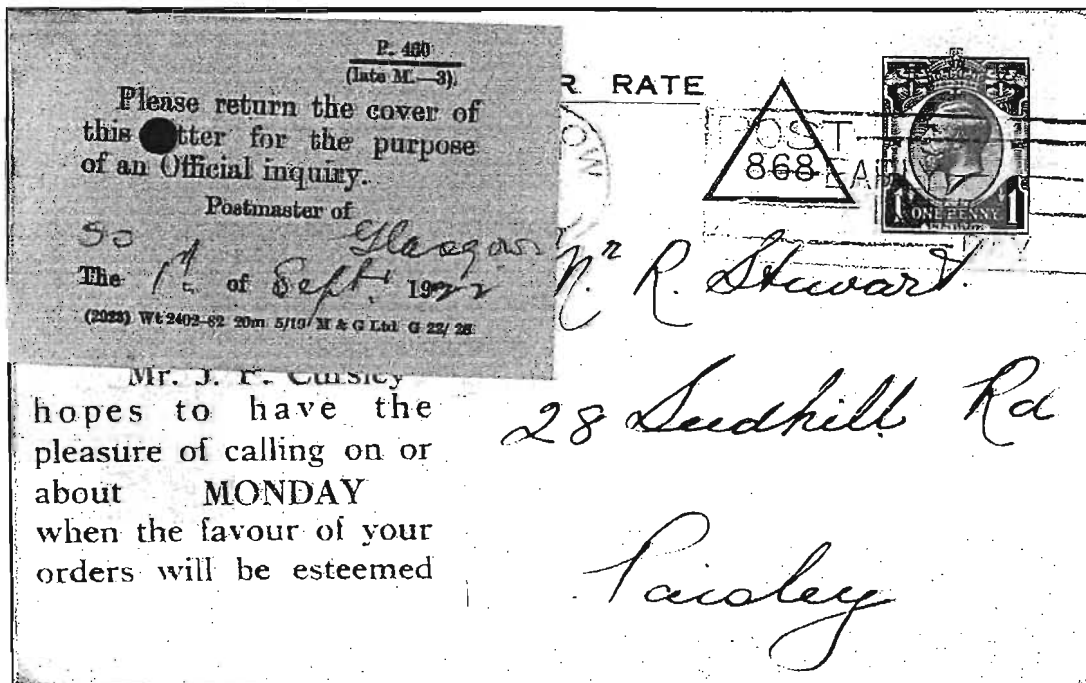




THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 15, No. 1 February 2007
(Serial number 41)



Reduction of inland printed matter postcard rate from 1d to ½d.
See 'Revalued Postal Stationery Following the Reduction in Postal Rates' page 11

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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.

OFFICERS:-

CHAIRMAN **Michael Smith**
9 Rainham Close
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG22 5HA

VICE-CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY **Colin Baker,**
4 Greenhill Gardens,
Sutton Veny,
WARMINSTER,
Wilts. BA12 7AY
phone - 01985 840033
e-mail - colin.baker2@virgin.net

TREASURER **John Fowler**
6 George Street,
BRIDLINGTON,
East Yorks. YO15 3PG

COMMITTEE:- **John Barker**
Keith Hanman
Alan Huggins
Neil Sargent

POST HOLDERS

WEB SITE MANAGER - Lars Engelbrecht
e-mail: le@postalstationery.dk

AUCTION ORGANISER & PUBLICITY OFFICER
Neil Sargent
26, Marlborough Avenue,
FALMOUTH
Cornwall TR11 2RW
e-mail: neil.sargent@btinternet.com

EDITOR **John Barker,**
35 Portia Avenue,
Shirley, SOLIHULL,
West Midlands. B90 2NW
phone - 0121 744 2580
e-mail: johnhbarker@btinternet.com

LIBRARIAN **Chris Howe,**
14, Sandringham Gardens
Fishtoft, BOSTON,
Lincolnshire PE21 9QA
phone 01205 353982
e-mail chrishowe@skanderbeg.fsnet.co.uk

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

SOCIETY CALENDAR 2007

Saturday 17th March 2007

At the British Philatelic Centre 107, Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6PT 11.00 am to approx. 4.00 pm

One of our founder members and past chairman, **Iain Stevenson**, will give a display in two halves. His first display will be on Belgian postal stationery and the second display will be of French postal stationery during the Second World War.

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 £10-15 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. 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 will be held in the new school building and will be open from 10.00 am to 4.30 pm

Saturday 30th June 2007

Midpex at the Midlands Sports Centre for the Disabled, Tile Hill, Coventry. CV4 8AS Open 10.00am to 4.00pm

The Society will have a display and table, mainly to encourage new members, but also to sell its publications.

Saturday 27th October 2007

PLEASE NOTE THE CHANGE OF DATE TO 27th OCTOBER, NOT 20th AS PREVIOUSLY ADVISED.

At the meeting room in the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY. Members who would like details of how to get to this location should contact the Secretary.

10.30 am It is not possible to hold an auction at this venue, as the Royal Philatelic Society's lease does not allow it. However, it is intended that many of the society's auction lots will be on display and the society's auctioneer will be available to take postal bids.

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.

2.00 pm A display relating to postal stationery will be given, details to be announced in the next issue of the Journal.

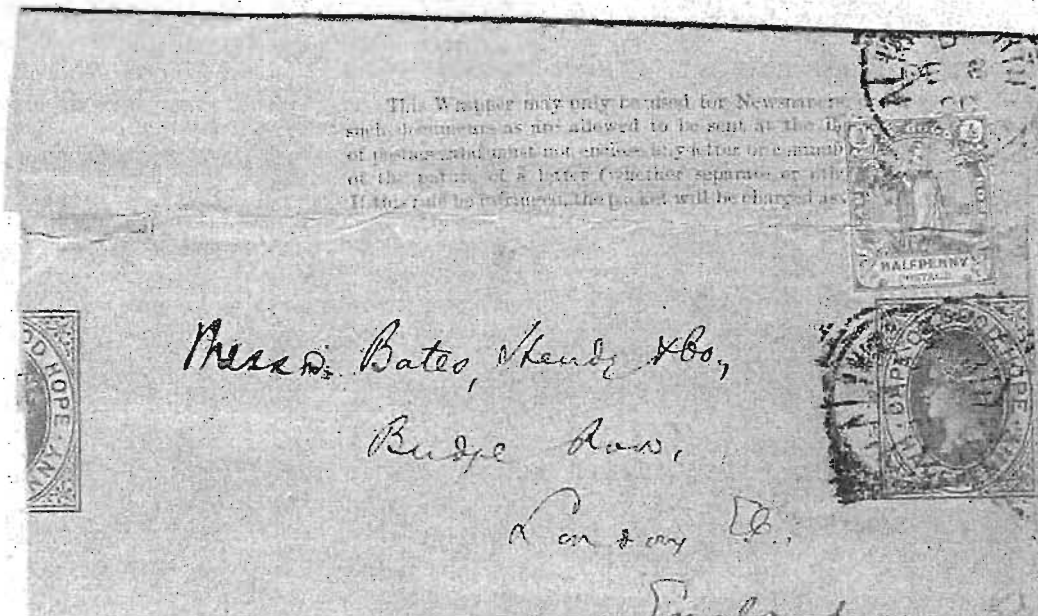
The meeting is expected to close by about 4.00 pm

CHAIRMAN'S CHAT – FEBRUARY 2007

It gives me great pleasure to wish all members of the Society a Happy New Year! In my last 'Chairman's Chat' I mentioned the idea of an Annual Conference dedicated to Postal Stationery, Postal Stationery, taking place over a weekend and requested your views. Unfortunately this request appears to have fallen on stony ground, as I have only received a single response. This was however a 'positive' from David Taylor-Smith. Please do let me know if you would be interested, as we can only proceed if there is a sufficient level of support for the proposal.

The interesting thing about this wrapper is that it has two impressions of the Queen Victoria 'stamp'. The wrapper is also wider than normal at 133mm. I acquired this item a few months ago, the seller making no mention of the second impression.

The question was, is this a double impression or a mis-cut wrapper. The answer to this question turned out to be the latter. The main clue is that the top right corners of the 'stamp' impressions are 125mm apart and on the same



This issue's interesting item comes from my collection of the newspaper wrappers of Southern Africa.

The item is a Cape of Good Hope Halfpenny Green wrapper (Quik & Jonkers Type W1Aa) printed by De La Rue. This is the type that is cut without 'slanting' upper corners. The item was used from Aliwal North on 8 December 1900.

line. The normal wrapper is 125mm wide!

I have not previously seen such a variety on a Cape Wrapper. If any member has anything similar, I would be very pleased to hear from them

Michael Smith

Auction – June 2007

With this copy of the Journal you should have received a copy of the June Auction list. Please note that this is a postal only auction and bids should be with the auctioneer by mid-day **Friday 1st June 2007**.

The auction contains some fine items including an India and Indian States collection broken down into 49 lots; a superb GB Telegraph collection offered as 42 individual lots; a small number of early mint USA envelopes as well as Ireland and a smattering of stationery from around the world. Entries should be submitted as soon as possible as first received take precedent on matching bids! Limited numbers of colour or b/w photocopies can be supplied on request at a cost of 50p or 10p each plus cost of postage. Entries for the October Auction are welcomed.

SECRETARY'S NOTES - FEBRUARY 2007

MEMBERS COLLECTING INTERESTS

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

COUNTRY OR AREA COLLECTED	MEMBER	LOCATION
Worldwide cut-outs	Mr A Davies	Kent
Great Britain overprints (M)	Mr M Osborne	Essex
Great Britain (S)	Mr M Osborne	Essex
Great Britain (M)	Mr D Hawkins	Kent
Thematic – Birds on postal stationery	Mr J van der Ven	Netherlands

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

We also welcome to the society, Mr Kitson who lives in the USA

Subscription Renewal Notices 2007

When I prepared the subscription renewal notices at the end of last year I managed to mix up the years 2006 and 2007. I only just spotted this before sending them off to John Barker so that he could include them with the posting of the November Journal. I had to sit outside the Post Office in Warminster correcting them all with biro, a bit of a task as there were 180 to do. My apologies for this. It did not look very professional, but I hope it was clear to everyone. Next time I will make sure I have got the right year!

Meeting Date Change

Would member please note that the date of the October meeting this year has had to be changed from 20th to 27th October 2007, but the venue remains as previously notified at the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY. Now's the time to alter the entry in your diary.

Postcard Website

I have been notified of a new website based in the UK that sells postcards. I have had a quick look at what they have to offer and it seems to be almost entirely

picture postcards worldwide. However, there may be one or two items of postal stationery from time to time, so it could be worthwhile looking it up or registering your interest with them. You will find them at www.postcardfair.co.uk.

One Sheet Competition

The society's One Sheet Competition will be held at the meeting on 17th March 2007 at the Philatelic Trust Headquarters, 107 Charterhouse Street, London. The rules are very simple and have been sent to all members. The competition is open to everyone, whether they attend the meeting or not. It is for a single sheet from your collection on any subject connected with postal stationery, which should be able to stand on its own. The competition will be judged by the members at the meeting and the winner announced on the day. Overseas members may send in a colour photocopy to avoid the possibility of items being lost or delayed in the post, and this will not affect the judging of their entry. If any one would like the full set of rules sent to them again, please contact the secretary via email or with a stamped envelope.

Colin Baker

PERFINS THROUGH POSTAL STATIONERY ITEMS:

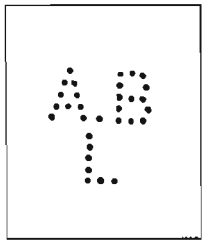
Postcards - Part 2

Compiled by John Barker

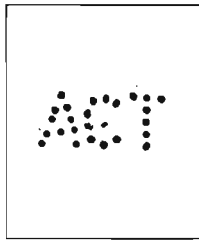
This is the fifth in a series of articles courtesy of **Rosemary Smith**, who has kindly agreed to let me publish a summary of the research conducted by herself with the help of members of the Perfin Society.

In the previous issue of the Journal (No. 40), I tabulated all the known perfins through Postcards. However due to lack of space I was unable to include illustrations of any of the dies. The second part of this section on postcards, which follows, contains the illustrations of the dies used for the perfins through postcards and should be read in conjunction with the first part (Journal No. 40). Items illustrated here may not be their actual size.

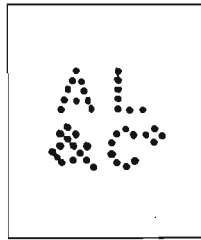
My aim in publishing these articles is to inform Postal Stationery Society members of the use of perfins on (G.B) postal stationery **and to solicit help in adding to this information**. If you have any perfined postal stationery, could you be so kind enough to check it against these summaries. If you can provide any additional information, such as Huggins numbers, or if you find anything not reported here, 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'.



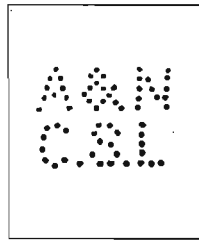
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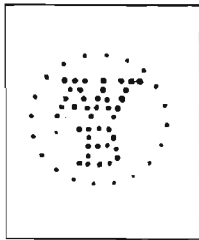
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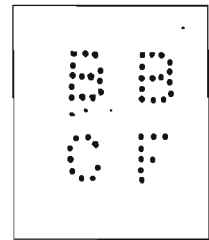
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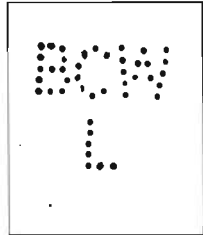
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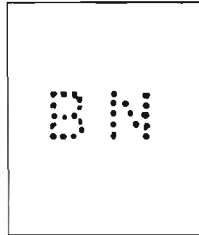
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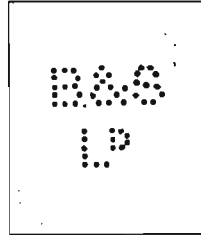
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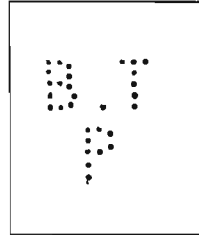
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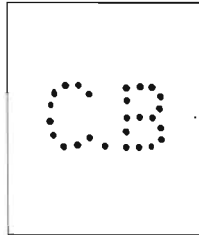
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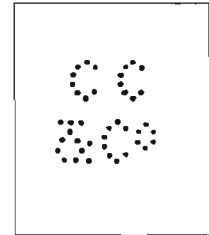
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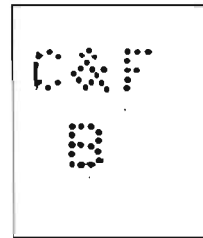
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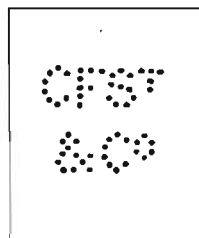
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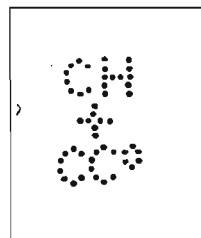
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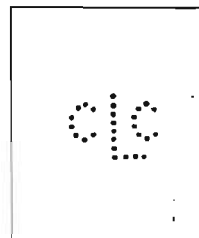
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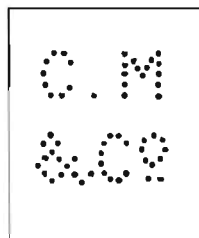
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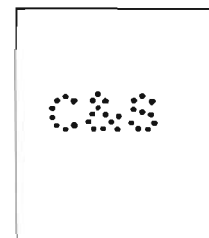
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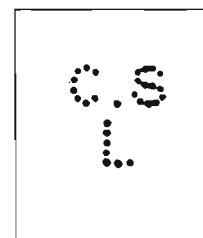
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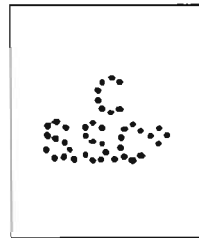
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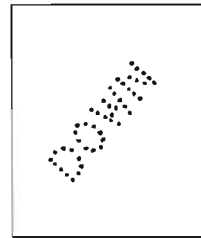
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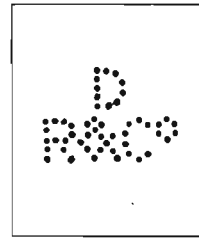
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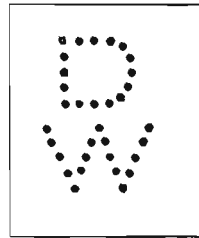
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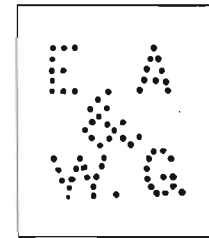
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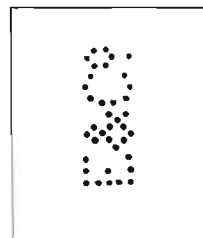
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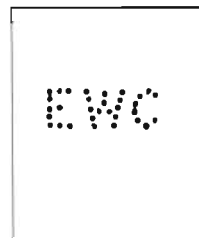
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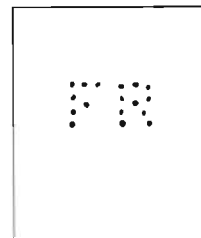
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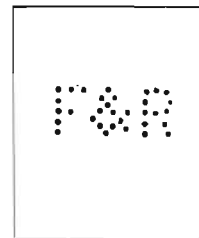
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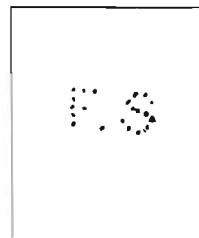
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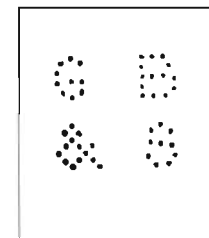
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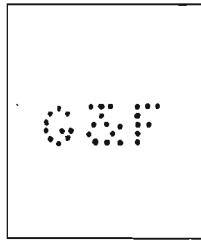
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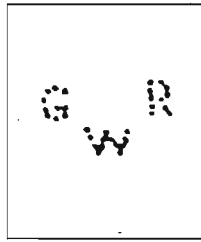
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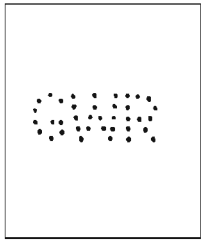
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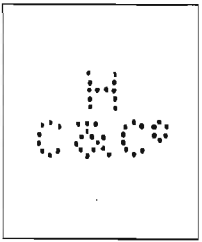
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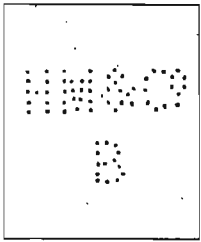
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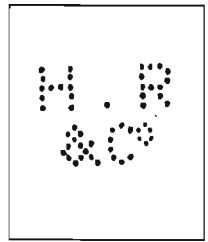
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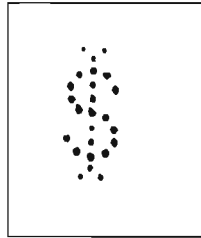
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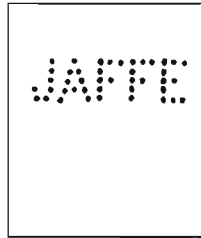
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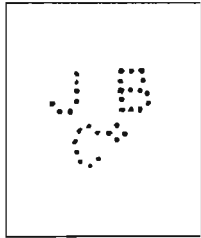
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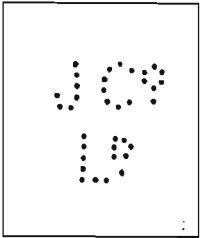
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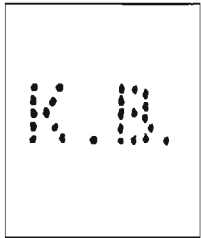
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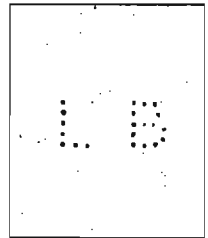
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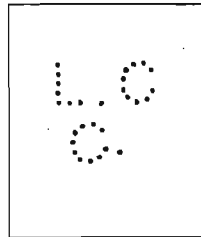
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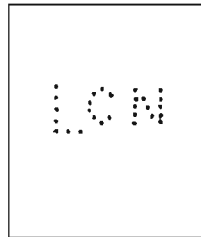
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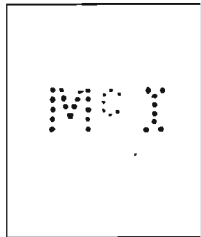
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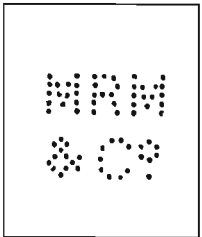
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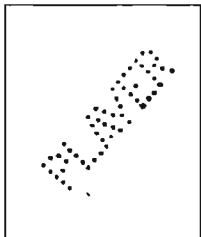
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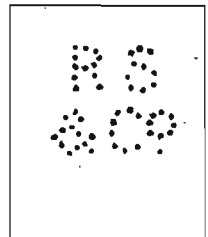
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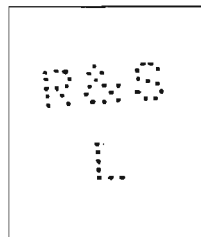
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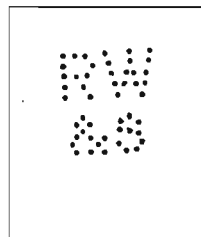
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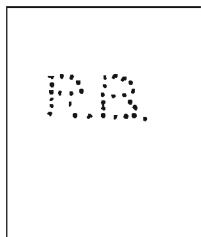
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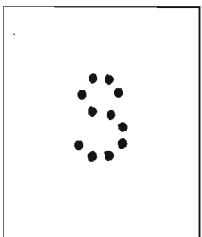
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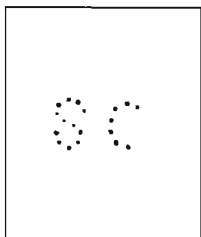
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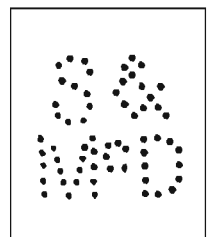
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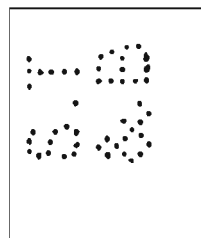
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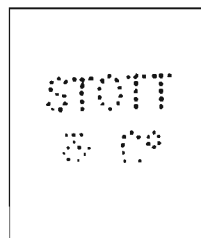
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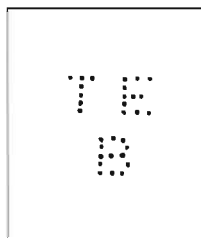
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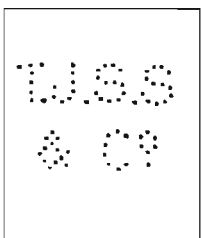
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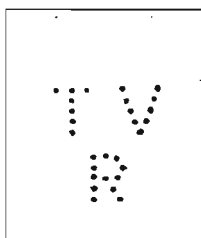
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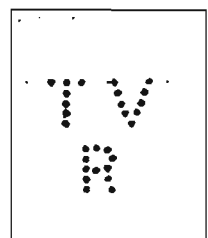
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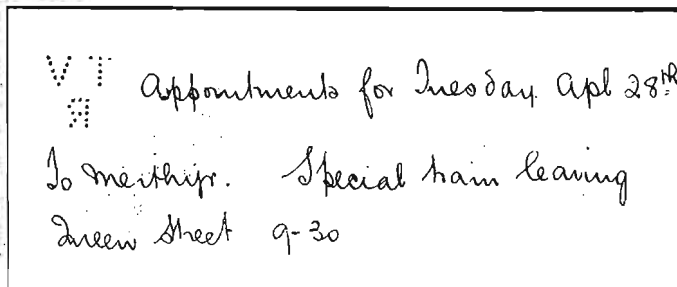
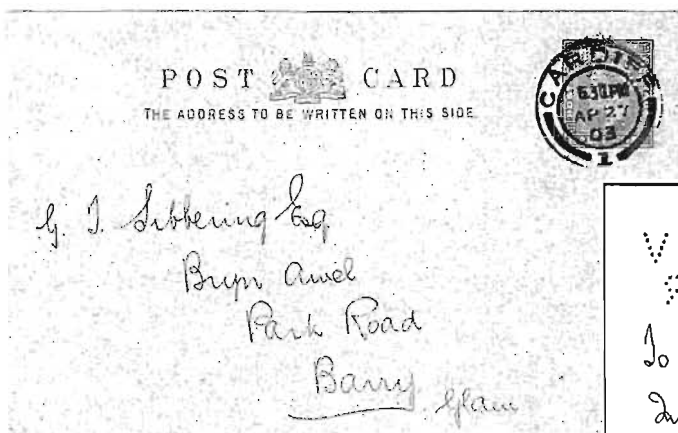
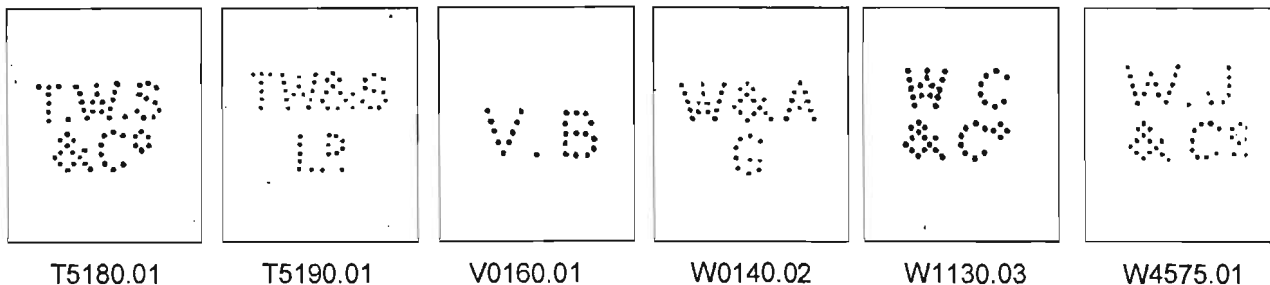
T2730.01



T4820.01



T4820.02



Huggins CP43 KE VIII 1/2d Blue-green Perfined T4820.01 of the Taff Vale Railway.
Postmarked:- CARDIFF 1 6.30PM / AP 27 / 03

Reverse of the Card

FEEDBACK ON THE 'PERFINS THROUGH POSTAL STATIONERY ITEMS' ARTICLES

Many thanks to those members who have written in to provide more information on perfins through postal stationery. This is being collated and will be published at a later date. If members have any other information to add to what appears in the articles please contact the Editor (address on page 2). Your contributions will be most welcome.

Colin Baker writes:

Towards the end of the current part (August 2006) you suggest why some of the envelopes are only perforated through the front face, whereas others are perforated all the way through. I suggest a more reasonable explanation for this is as follows, rather than the one you have put forward. But before doing so, are you sure the Army and Navy envelopes are Post Office issues, as my impression is that they had their stationery stamped to order.

Paper for STO envelopes had to be submitted to the stamping office in flat sheets, with an indication of where the stamps were to be impressed. Companies would either have the sheets pre-printed before stamping, or would do so afterwards. In either case they had to tell the stamping office where to strike the stamps. Once the

paper had been stamped it would then be made up into envelopes, probably by the same firm that did the initial printing.

Similarly I believe that Post Office issue envelopes could be bought in flat sheets so that firms could print their own details on them more easily.

I believe the perforating machines used to stamp firms initials through stationery were generally quite small, probably capable of punching only one item at a time, especially if the company only used a relatively small number of stationery items. This would have made it difficult to perforate whole sheets before the envelopes were folded and glued. However, a firm like the Army and Navy stores, using a large numbers of envelopes, could have had a perforating plate which would have stamped the whole sheet at once, i.e. before the envelopes were completed. Alternatively they could have had a machine with a long reach (a bit like a long stapling machine today), but I think this is unlikely.

[Editor: Rosemary Smith has kindly supplied some photocopies of advertisements for 'perforating machines' together with a photograph of a machine from the Pryce Jones Museum. I hope to publish these in a later issue of the Journal]

THE 1922 POSTAL REBATE

John Fowler

The First World War brought changes in British postal rates which carried on for over four years after the Armistice, as the Treasury used the Post Office as a ready source of revenue. Other countries, such as Canada and several colonies, were more honest, and labelled the additional charges as "War Tax". The letter rate eventually reached 2d in June 1920, the postcard rate became 1½d in May 1921, and the printed paper rate, whose minimum of ½d had been left alone until then finally rose to 1d in June 1921.

At last, on May 29 1922, the rates were reduced, to 1½d, 1d and ½d respectively. To avoid waste, existing stocks of stamped stationery at some offices were impressed with local triangular handstamps, and sold at the new price. Stocks of stationery held by the public could be exchanged at the local post office for the new (correctly stamped or impressed with triangle) stationery, and receive a refund of the difference. Commercial organisations who had purchased stocks of stationery, either Post Office issue or stamped to order, which were overprinted for their own use, naturally did not wish to pay for reprinting, so their stocks could be taken to the post office, where the triangle could be applied, and they would receive a refund of the difference. W. G. Stitt Dibden¹ states that stocks with added adhesives had the stamp removed, though his example is the only one I have seen recorded, and it would be an awkward task for a post office employee to remove adhesives from customers' stocks without causing any damage to the stationery.

There are a few other interesting oddities, one of them being mentioned by Stitt Dibden (op. cit.). This is a card used by Cadbury Bros, the chocolate manufacturers of Bournville, Birmingham. They had just had a large

stock of coloured postcard size cards stamped with the 1d printed paper rate. These were in sheets of eight, ready for the face to be overprinted with the names of the various sales representatives who used these to advise shops of their forthcoming visits. As stamping these with a triangular handstamp would be a long and arduous task, and in sheets of eight they could not be processed through the Post Office cancelling machines, it was agreed that Cadbury's printers would include a triangle (868, for the West Bromwich office) in their overprinting. Thus these cards incorporate a brown triangle adjacent to the 1d impressed stamp [Fig. 1]

A particularly interesting variation of the system occurred at the South West District Office in Howick Place, near Westminster Cathedral. Here they applied a triangular "S.W.", but supplemented it with an explanatory boxed handstamp, which, for 2d stamped envelopes, read "Postage hereon Value only 1½d". Unfortunately, the value was large, and mistaken, at least in Newport, Monmouthshire, as a postage due marking. The unfortunate recipient therefore had to pay 1½d to receive his mail, despite the fact that it was fully paid [Fig. 2].

At London's Western District Office a "W" in triangle was impressed on the 1d stamped envelope of the Royal Borough of Kensington, but the clerk addressing the rates receipts added his own inscription "½d repd by GPO", possibly because the council didn't wish the ratepayers to think they were wasting money by paying 1d postage on unsealed printed matter [Fig. 3].

Alan Huggins² records the Post Office 2d stamped envelope size 3¼" x 4¾" only with the "946" triangle of Middlesborough [Fig. 4]. This was 35 years ago, and other towns have now been recorded, but

Middlesborough is the only one I have seen. We finish with an example from the National Bank of India, in Bishopsgate, with the "A/E.C." Triangle [Fig. 5] recorded by Huggins (op. cit.).

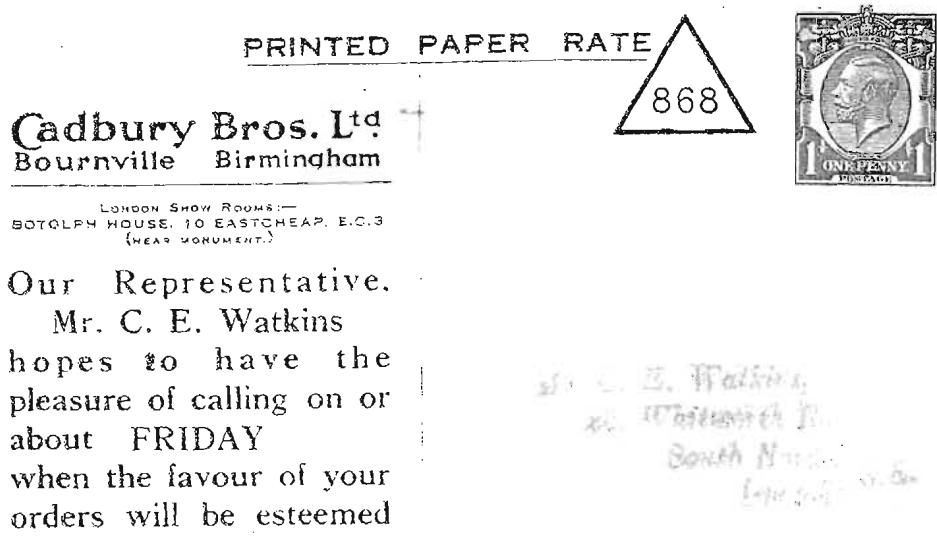


Fig. 1

References:

¹ 'The Rebate' by W.G. Stitt Dibden in 'Stamp Collecting', Vol. 98 Pp. 519-521 (June 29th, 1962.)

² 'British Postal Stationery' by A. K. Huggins, published by the Great Britain Philatelic Society, 1970, reprinted with amendments 1971

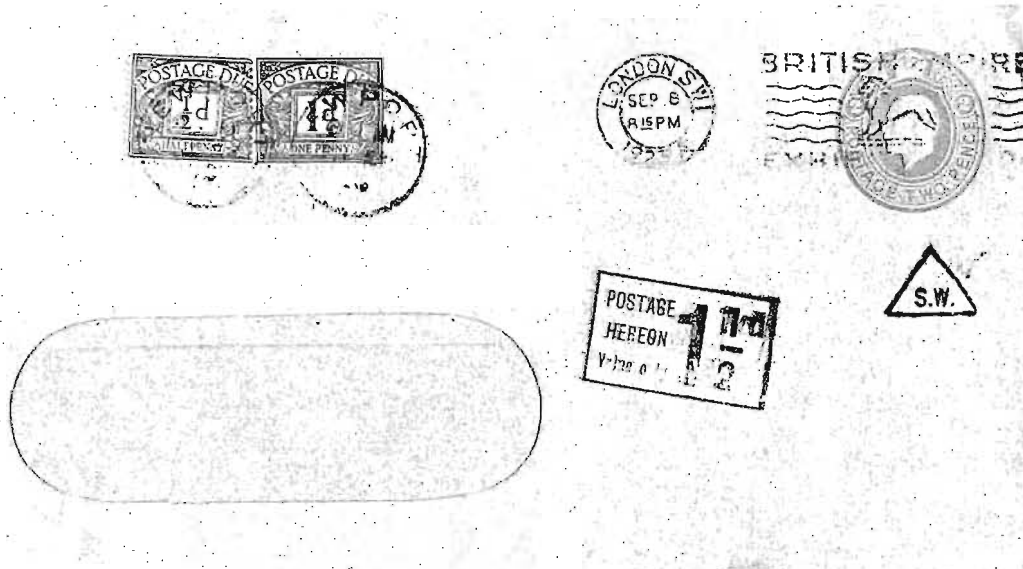


Fig. 2

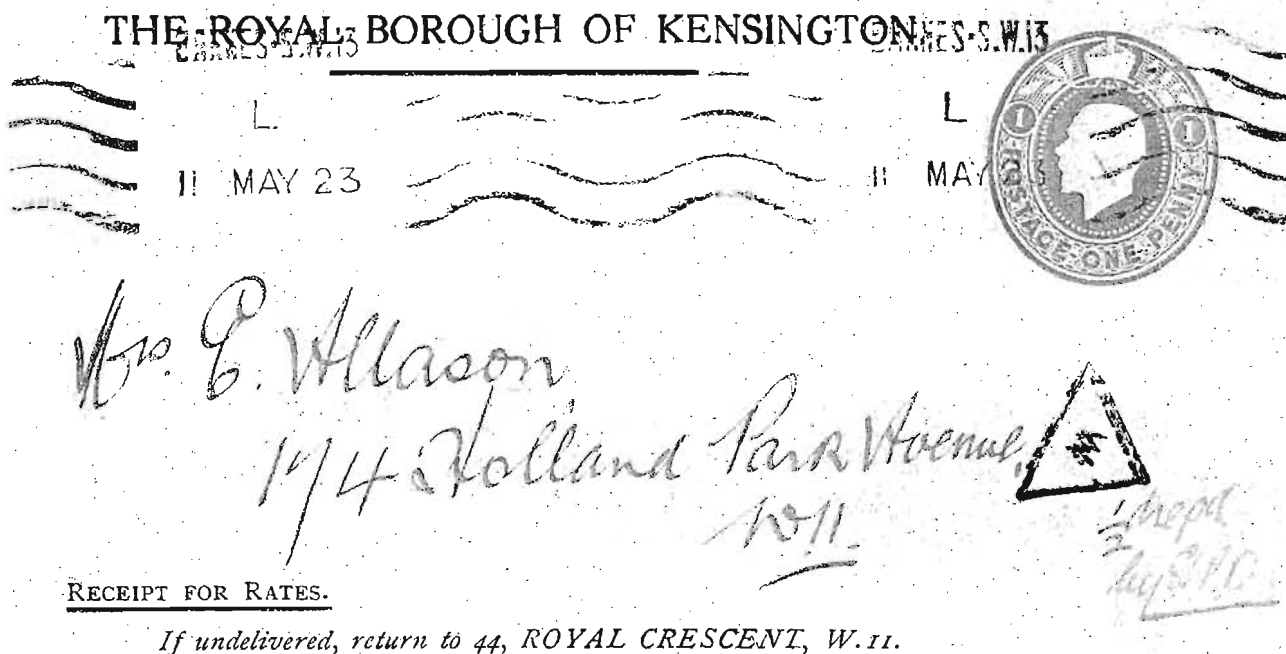


Fig. 3

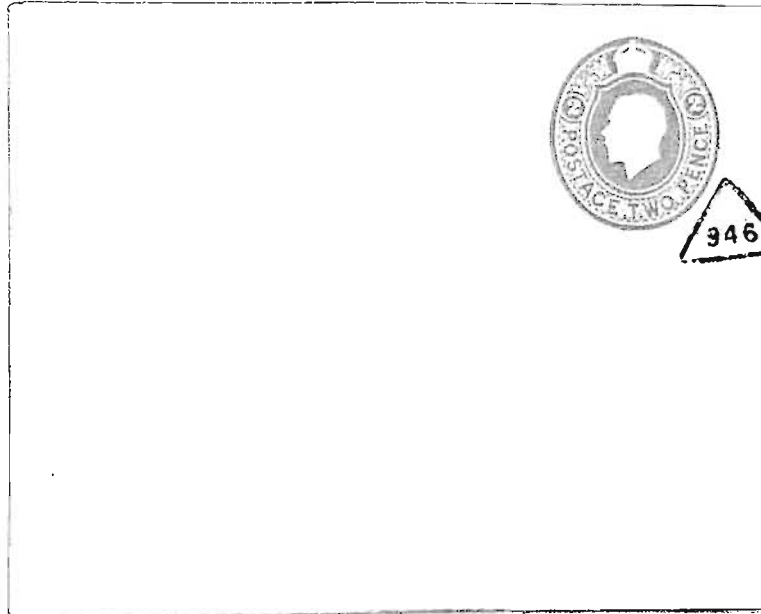
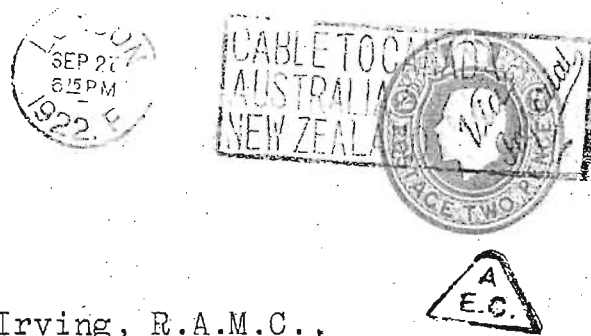


Fig. 4

H



Capt. J. B. Irving, R.A.M.C.,
 R.A.Mess,
 Weedon.

Fig. 5

LIBRARY

The Society's Library list has recently been updated and is available on the Society's web site:- www.postalstationery.org.uk

For those members who are unable to access the web site or who would like a printed copy, please contact Chris Howe, the Librarian, whose address is given on p2 of the Journal. He will supply a copy at cost plus postage. The list has 8 pages covering books and catalogues and a further 14 pages with detailed listings of articles in the French language Journal 'L'Entier Postal' 1936 - 1975 and 'Postal Stationery' the Journal of the United Postal Stationery Society (USA) from issue 295 - 345.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS

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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

A LISTING OF REVALUED POSTAL STATIONERY FOLLOWING THE REDUCTION IN POSTAL RATES ON 29 MAY 1922 AND 14 MAY 1923

Alan Huggins

Having been given advance notice of John Fowler's article on pages 8 to 10, it seemed appropriate to also present the information which has accumulated since the publication of *British Post Stationery* in 1970. Besides myself, a number of people have contributed including, Colin Baker, Ken Baker, John Fowler, Michael Goodman, A.G. Leguen de Lacroix, Bill Pipe and Mark Samwell and I am most grateful to them for their assistance. Other items almost certainly exist and advice of any not included, together with a photocopy of both front and back, would be greatly appreciated, so that further updating can be made.

The minimum inland letter rate was increased from 1d to 1½d on 3 June 1918, and then to 2d on 1 June 1920 while the minimum foreign letter rate was raised from 2½d to 3d on 13 June 1921. The inland rate for postcards also increased on 13 June 1921 from 1d to 1½d for written messages and from ½d to 1d for printed matter. On 29 May 1922 the minimum inland letter, postcard and printed matter rates were reduced by ½d, from 2d to 1½d, 1½d to 1d and 1d to ½d respectively, whereas a similar reduction in the minimum foreign letter rate did not take place until 14 May 1923.

As previously noted by Lowe (1953), Stitt Dibden (1962) and Huggins (1970) a variety of triangular handstamps were employed to denote the revaluation of customised postal stationery. These are usually struck in

black adjacent to the stamp impression but the London SW District Office marks are also found struck in red. This office also used a rectangular boxed handstamp with 'POSTAGE/ HEREON/Value only' to the left of '1½d' in large figures (see illustration in John Fowler's article). Both examples recorded to-date are postmarked 8-15pm on 8 September 1923 and are struck on 2d STO envelopes. Another item with an additional handstamp has '½d. REFUNDED/BY G.P.O.' in violet [Fig. 1], but this was almost certainly applied by the user, the Borough of Kensington, and this is supported by another example of the same 1d STO envelope but with a manuscript endorsement illustrated by John Fowler.

Although the existence of a number of these 'revalued' items has been known for many years others have only surfaced relatively recently. The following list is arranged by :-

**the relevant postal rate,
the type of stationery concerned,
the Post Office involved and
the user identification where known.**

N.B. EP, ES, CP, CS & WS numbers are those used in *British Postal Stationery* (1970); those marked with a \$ superscript are new items and numbers are those which are used in *Collect British Postal Stationery* scheduled for publication in 2007.

29 May 1922 - Reduction of minimum inland letter rate from 2d to 1½d

2d POST OFFICE ISSUE ENVELOPES (EP65)

LONDON	D/E.C.	Black	The National City Bank of New York [Fig. 2]
*MIDDLESBOROUGH	946	Black	109 Borough Road, Middlesborough

2d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE ENVELOPES (ES57)

LONDON	EC	Black	Standard Bank of South Africa
LONDON	EC	Black	Union Bank of Australia
LONDON	A/E.C.	Black	National Bank of India
LONDON	D/E.C.	Black	National Bank of India
LONDON	D/E.C.	Black	?
LONDON	M/E.C.	Black	No user identification; with 'THE SECRETARY' in blue
*LONDON	E.C./47	Black	Sampson & White, Ltd 6, Holborn Viaduct
LONDON	NW	Black	McArthur & Co, Midland RY.CO. Somers Town Goods Yard Charged 3d postage due in error [Fig. 3]
LONDON	SW	Black	With rectangular handstamp in addition (see illustration in article by John Fowler. p9)
*LONDON	1/S.W.	Red	Embossed head on flap
*LONDON	2/S.W.	Red	Embossed head on flap
LONDON	3/S.W.	Red	Embossed head on flap
LONDON	6/S.W.	Red	Embossed head on flap
LONDON	W	Black	?
LONDON	WC	Black	F.W. Woolworth & Co LTD [Fig. 4]
LONDON	WC	Black	E?&E? 9 Lincoln's Inn

BLACKBURN	86	Black	Corporation of Blackburn
DERBY	242	Black	Lees Malleable Castings
DERBY	242	Black	Ewart Chainbelt Co.
NORWICH	575	Black	J.&J. Colman Limited Norwich
GLASGOW	GW	Black	The Burmah Oil Company Limited, Glasgow
HAMMERSMITH	HAY	Black	F.A. Clark & Son Lead Mills
*MANCHESTER	MR +	Black	The Carborundum Co.Ld Trafford Park [Fig. 5]
*MANCHESTER	MR +	Black	Robert Noblett Ltd, Audenshaw [Fig. 6]
SETTLE	SFT	Black	John Delaney, Settle

+ Handstamp away from stamp impression see illustrations

1½d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE ENVELOPE WITH ½d ADHESIVE ADDED (ES56)

NORWICH	575	Black	J.&J.Colman Limited Norwich; only one example recorded Ex BHD,MW [Fig. 7]
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* These items are known uprated to 3d foreign letter rate. Those with MR at the bottom lefthand corner have only recently been noted [Figs 5 & 6]. The latter which is uprated by a 2d adhesive with perfin RB (Robert Niblett) appears to be overfranked by ½d

29 May 1922 - Reduction of minimum printed matter rate from 1d to ½d

½d + ½d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE LETTER SHEET (ESC740A)

LEEDS	LS	Black	Leeds Education Department; only one example recorded [Fig. 8]
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1d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE ENVELOPES (ES55)

LONDON	EC	Black	Return address on front - T.B. Cato, 20 Stanley Crescent Notting Hill. (With ½d adhesive)
LONDON	S.E.	Black	Mosers Ltd
LONDON	S.E.	Black	South Suburban Gas Co.
LONDON	W	Black	Borough of Kensington with manuscript '½d re/d/ G.P.O.' (see illustration in article by John Fowler. p9)
LONDON	W	Black	Borough of Kensington with violet handstamp ' ½d REFUNDED/BY G.P.O.' [Fig. 1]
HINCKLEY	365	Black	Sketchley Dye Works, Hinckley
LIVERPOOL	466	Black	?
NORWICH	475	Black	J.&J. Colman Limited Norwich
EDINBURGH	EH	Black	Edinburgh Corporation
HINCKLEY	HJB	Black	Sketchley Dye Works, Hinckley

29 May 1922 - Reduction of inland postcard rate from 1½d to 1d

1½d POST OFFICE ISSUE POSTCARDS (CP83)

CARDIFF	162	Black	Badminton Club, Cardiff
PETERBOROUGH	612	Black	Bishop of Peterborough; only one example recorded [Fig. 9]

1½d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE POSTCARD WITH ARMS (CS82)^s

BIRMINGHAM	BFH	Black	Prices Patent Candle Company Limited; only one example recorded [Fig. 10]
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29 May 1922 - Reduction of inland printed matter postcard rate from 1d to ½d

½d POST OFFICE ISSUE POSTCARD UPRATED TO 1d WITH ½d ADHESIVE (SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED) OVERPRINTED 'PRINTED MATTER' (CP81)

GLASGOW	GW	Black	Caledonian Railway
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1d POST OFFICE ISSUE POSTCARDS OVERPRINTED 'Printed Paper Rate' (CP82)

SHREWSBURY	708	Black	Mr. F. Chubb Shrewsbury
EDINBURGH	EH+	Black	Forrest & Turnbull Ltd. Leith [Fig. 11]

1d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE POSTCARDS WITH 'PRINTED MATTER' OR 'PRINTED MATTER RATE'(CS79 & 80)^s

LIVERPOOL	466	Black	The Imperial Tobacco Company, Ogden Branch (CS79) ^s
WEST BROMWICH	868	Brown	Cadbury Bros. Ltd. Bournville; '868' in triangle is printed. (Illustrated on the front cover of this Journal, see also the illustration in the article by John Fowler. p8)

1d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE WRAPPER (WS26)

LONDON	S.W.	Red	Army & Navy Stores Ld. London S.W.1; only one example recorded [Fig. 12]
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14 May 1923 - Reduction of minimum foreign letter rate from 3d to 2½d3d STAMPED TO ORDER ISSUE ENVELOPES (ES58)

LONDON	D/EC	Black	National Bank of India
BIRMINGHAM	BFH	Black	Prices Patent Candle Company [Fig. 13]

REFERENCES

LOWE ROBSON (1952)	The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps 1661-1951; Volume 1, Great Britain and the Empire in Europe; Part III Postal Stationery of Great Britain; Robson Lowe Limited, London
STITT DIBDEN. W.G.(1962)	Stamp Collecting, Volume 98 pp.519-521
HUGGINS ALAN K. (1970)	British Postal Stationery; Great Britain Philatelic Society

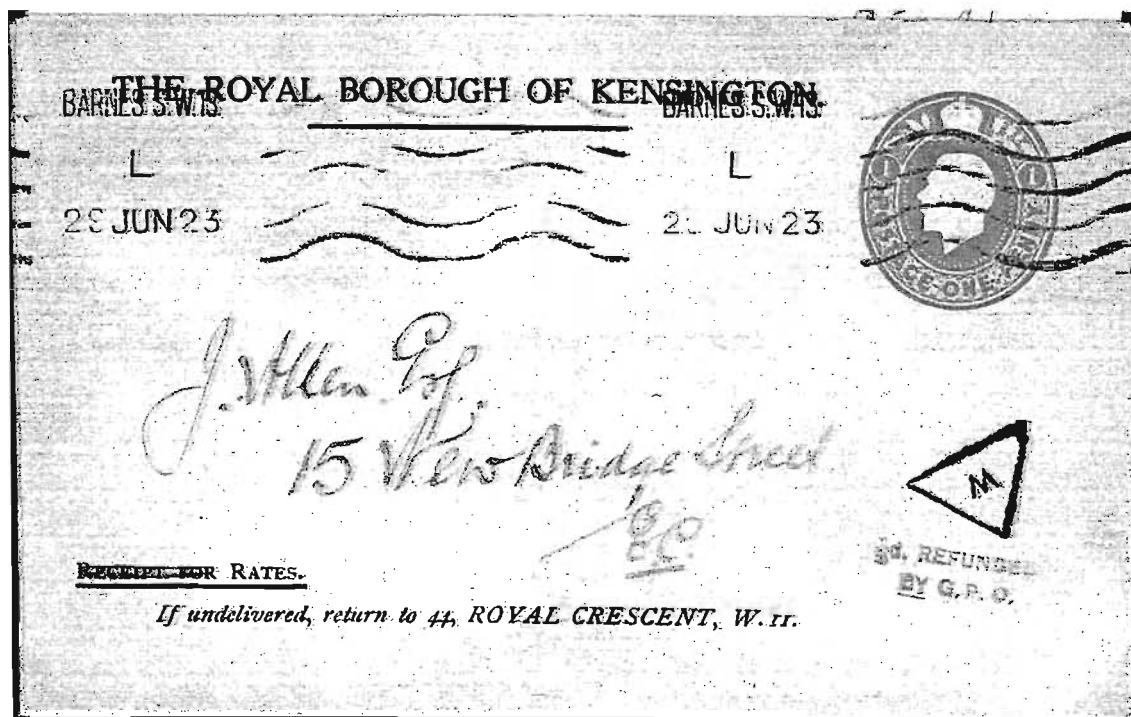


Fig. 1 1d stamped to order issue envelope (ES55) - minimum printed matter rate reduced from 1d to ½d. Handstamp has '½d. REFUNDED/BY G.P.O.' in violet

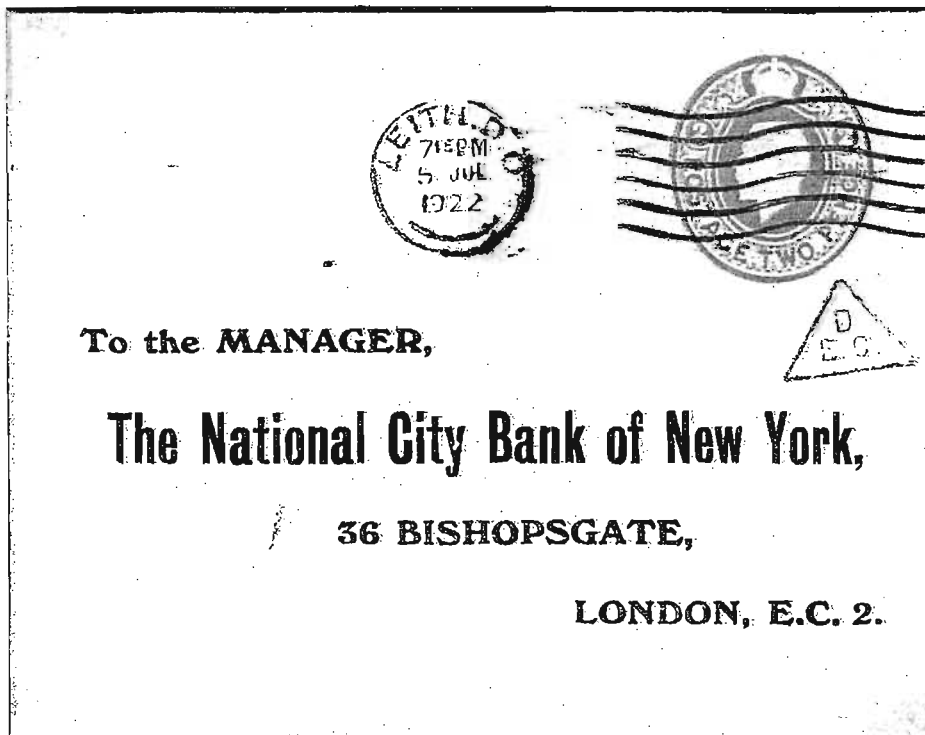


Fig. 2 2d post office issue envelope (EP65) - minimum inland letter rate reduced from 2d to 1½d

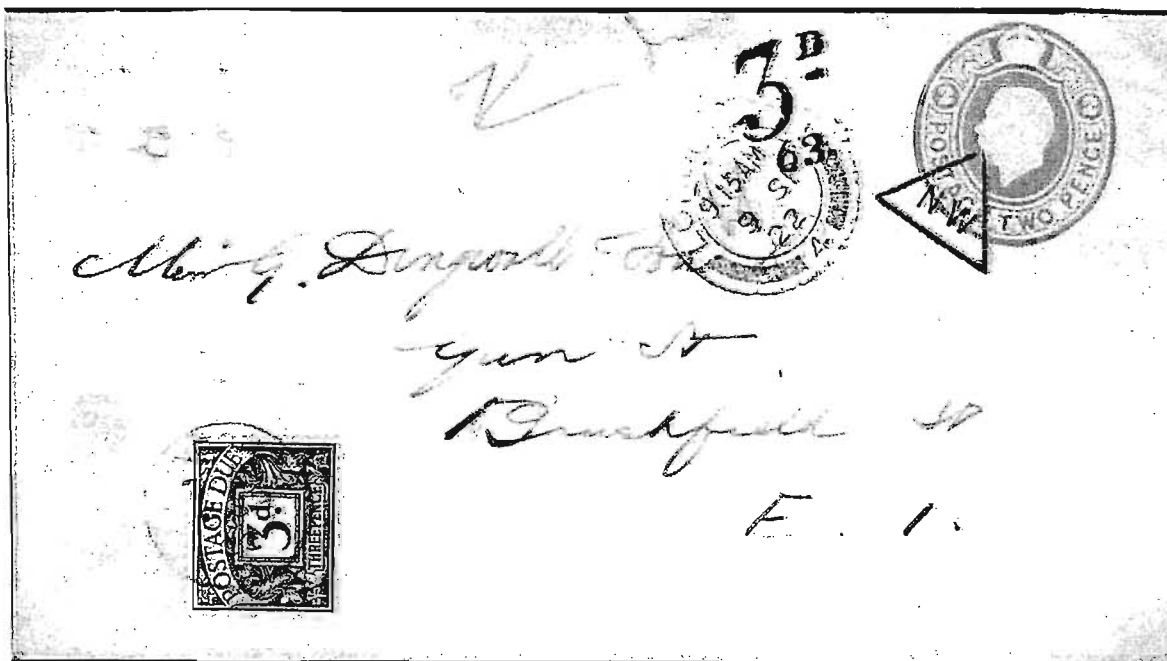


Fig. 3 2d stamped to order issue envelope (ES57) - minimum inland letter rate reduced from 2d to 1½d. Incorrectly charged 3d postage due.

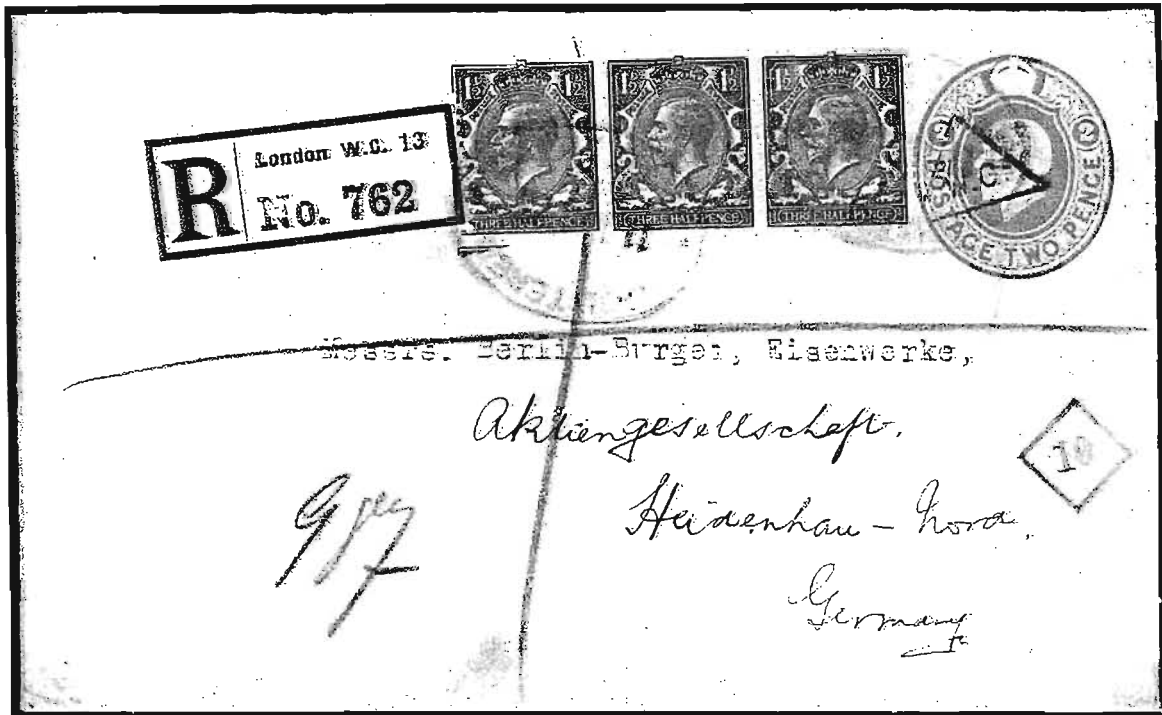


Fig. 4 2d stamped to order issue envelope (ES57) - minimum inland letter rate reduced from 2d to 1½d. London to Heidenau, Germany. 3d postage + 3d registration fee

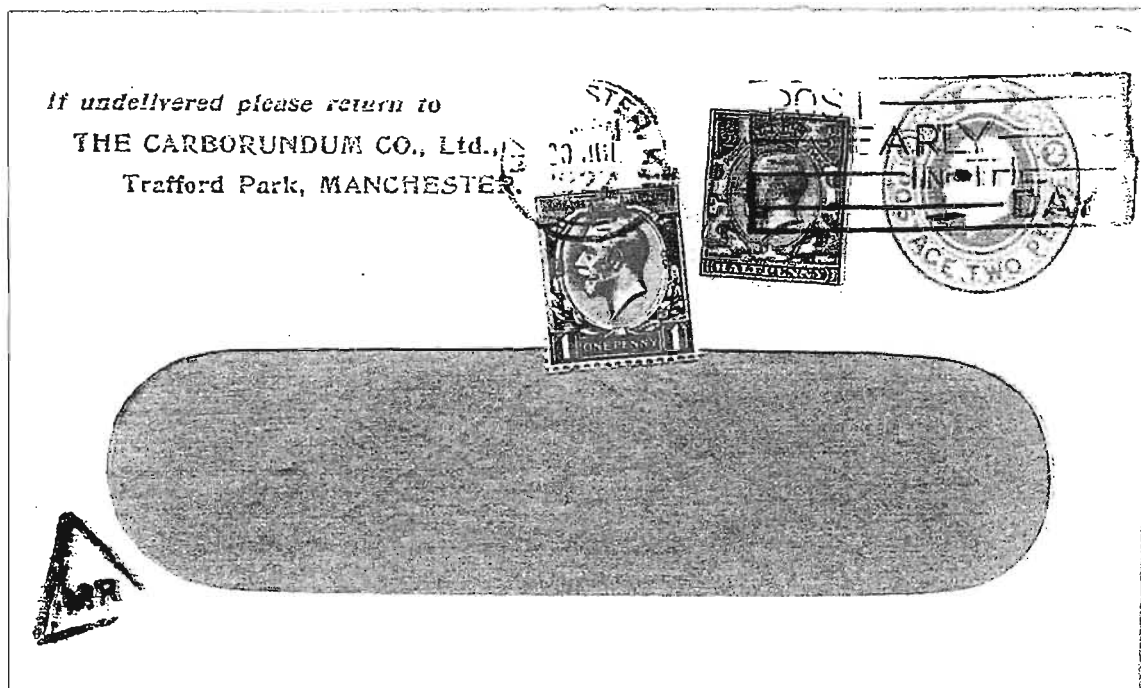


Fig. 5 2d stamped to order issue envelope (ES57) - minimum inland letter rate reduced from 2d to 1½d. Handstamp away from stamp impression

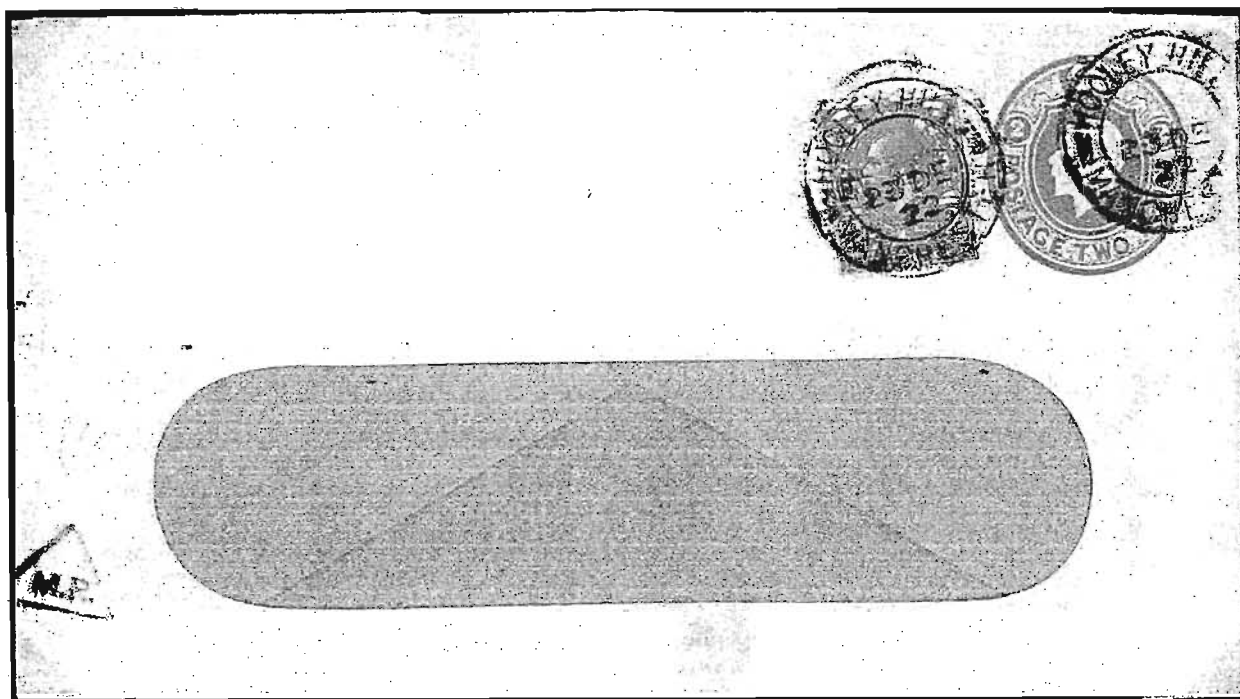


Fig. 6 2d stamped to order issue envelope (ES57) - minimum inland letter rate reduced from 2d to 1½d. Handstamp away from stamp impression. Uprated by a 2d adhesive with perfin RB (Robert Niblett) appears to be overfranked by ½d

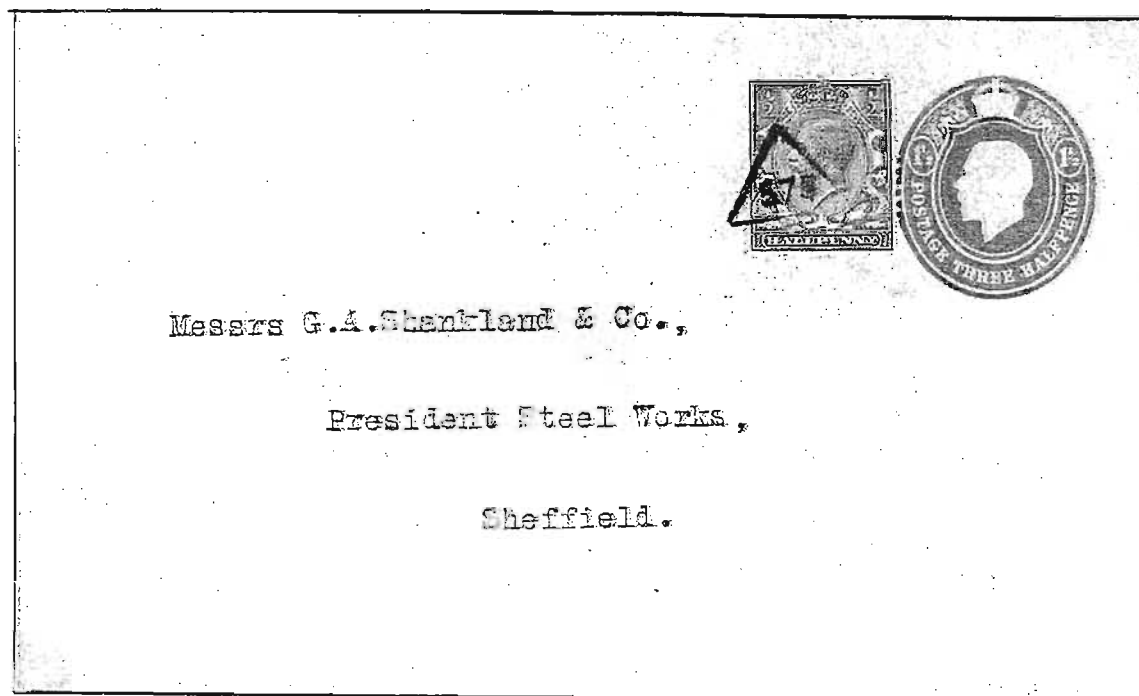


Fig. 7 1½d stamped to order issue envelope with ½d adhesive added (ES56) - minimum inland letter rate reduced from 2d to 1½d

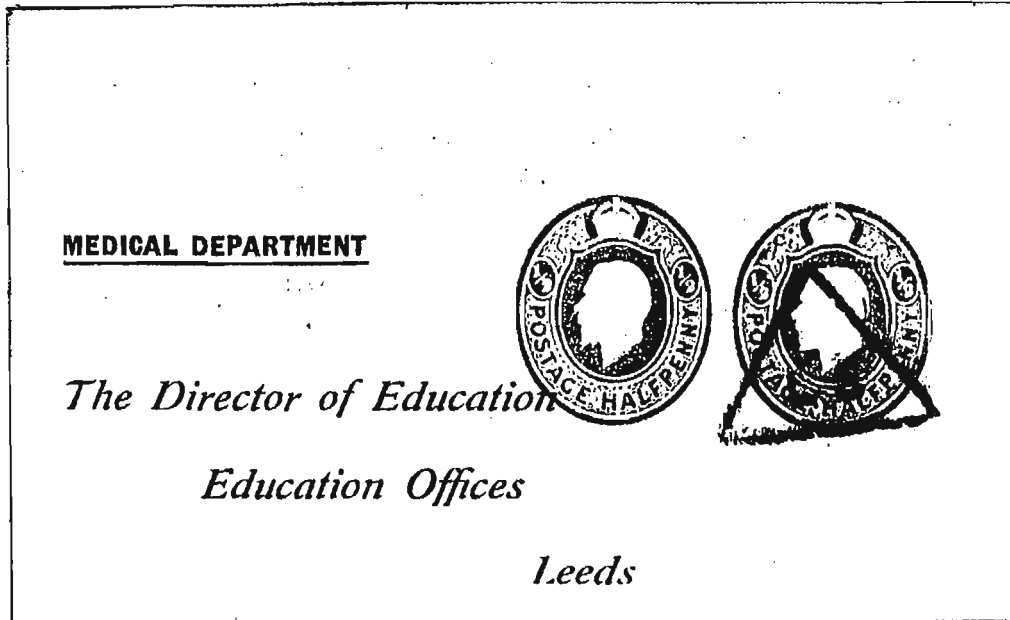


Fig. 8 1/2d + 1/4d stamped to order issue letter sheet (ESC740A) - 29 May 1922
- minimum printed matter rate reduced from 1d to 1/2d.
Only one example recorded

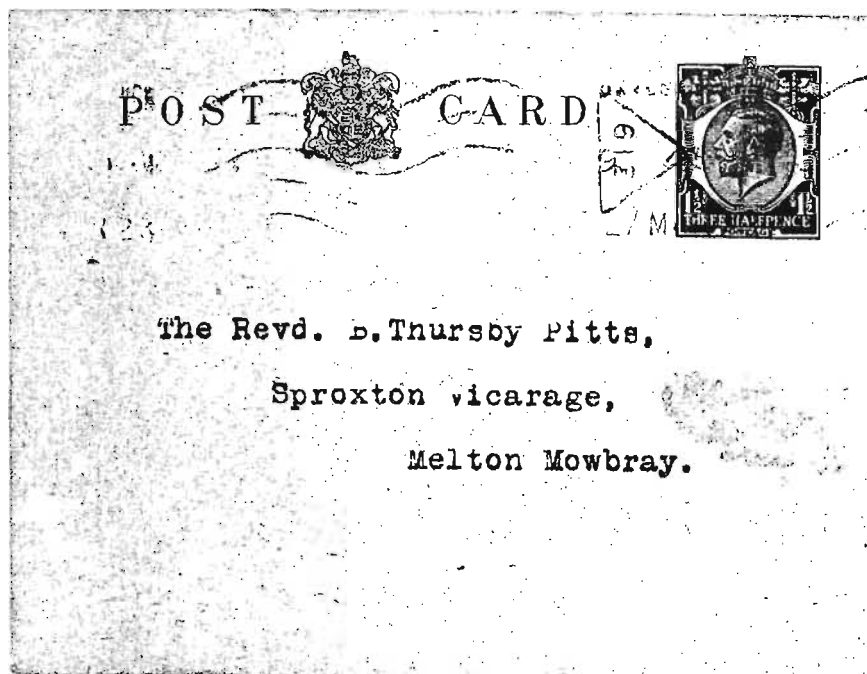


Fig. 9 1 1/2d post office issue postcard (CP83) - inland postcard rate reduced from 1 1/2d to 1d.
Only one example recorded.

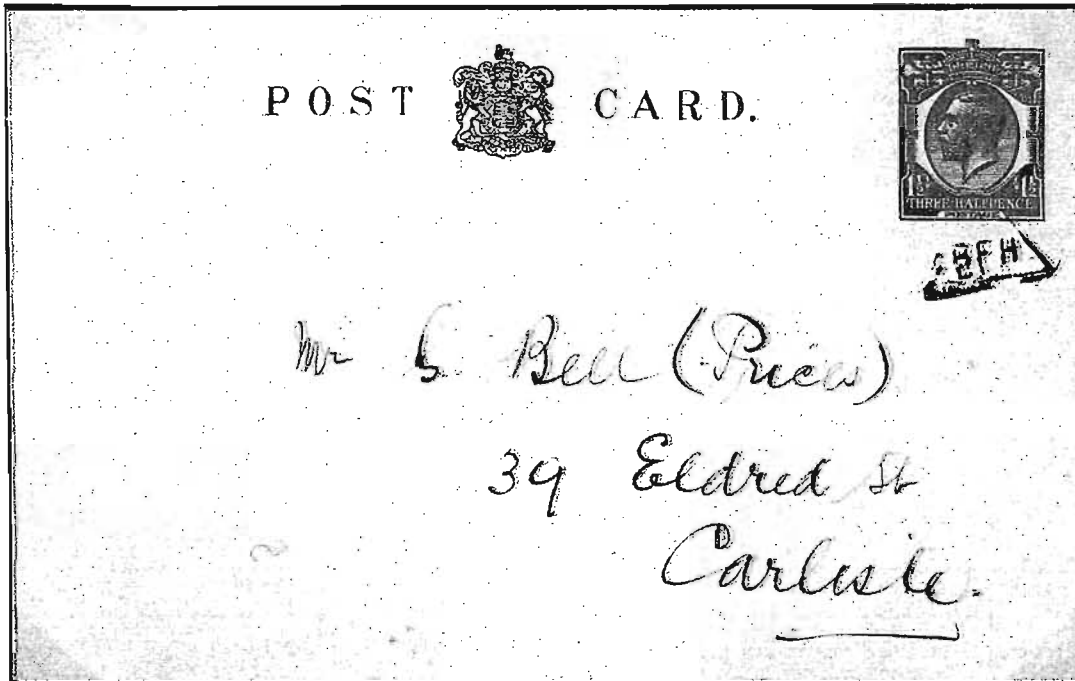


Fig. 10 1½d stamped to order issue postcard with arms (CS82)^s - inland postcard rate reduced from 1½d to 1d.
Only one example recorded.

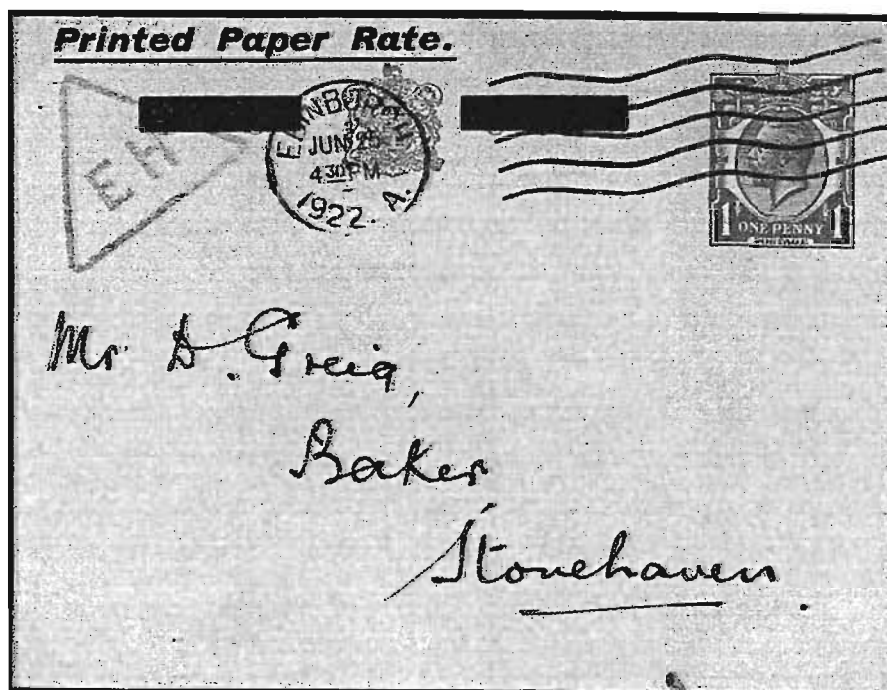


Fig. 11 1d post office issue postcard overprinted 'printed paper rate' (CP82)
- inland printed matter postcard rate reduced from 1d to ½d

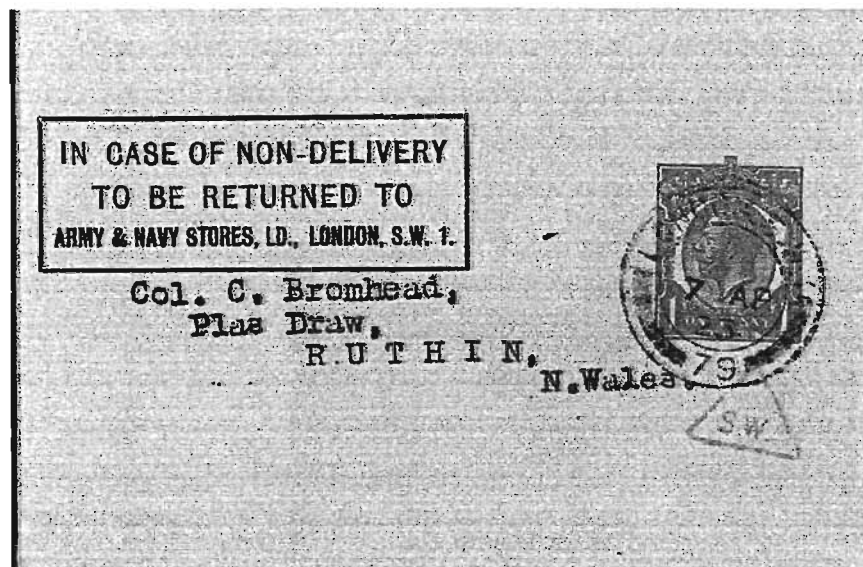


Fig. 12 1d stamped to order issue wrapper (WS26) - inland printed matter postcard rate reduced from 1d to ½d. Only one example recorded.

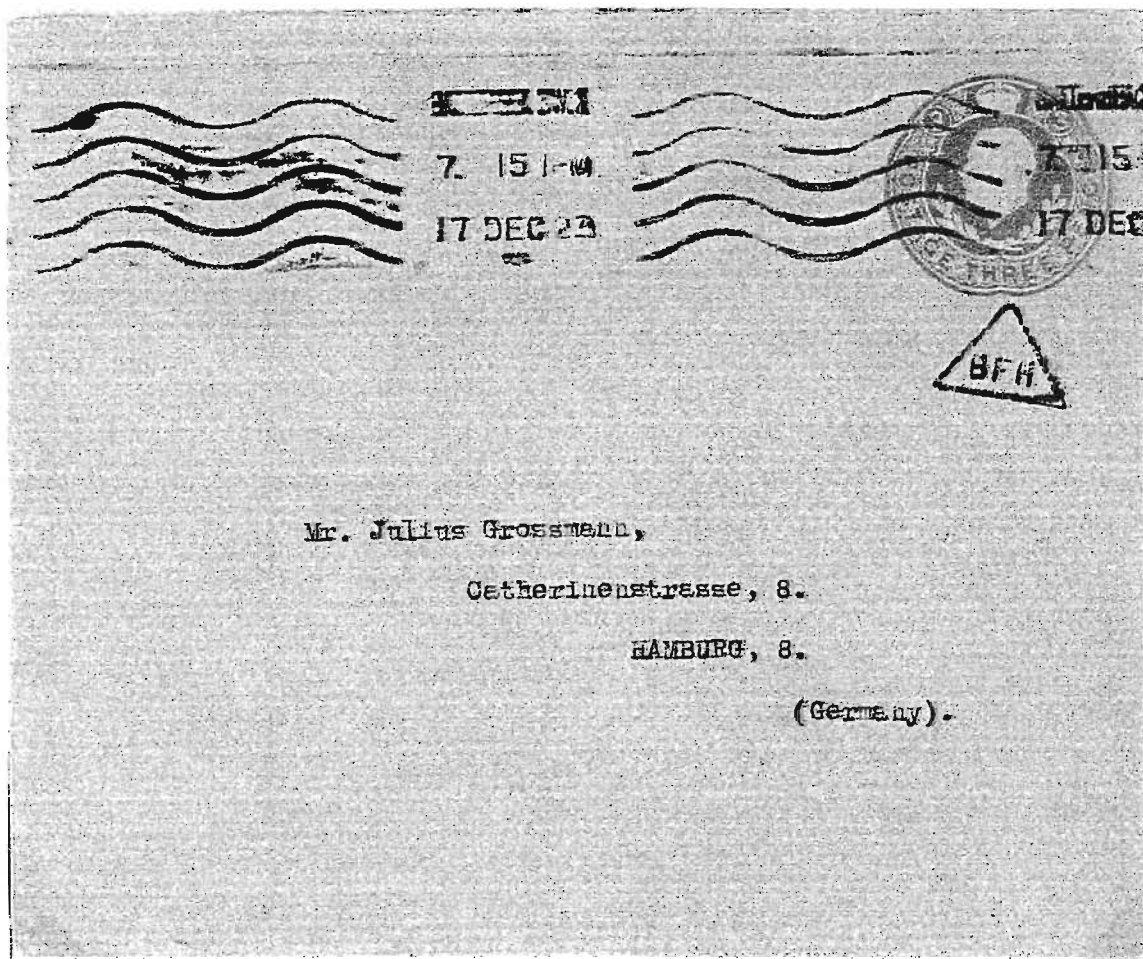


Fig. 13 3d stamped to order issue envelopes (ES58) - minimum foreign letter rate reduced from 3d to 2½d

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

G.B. AIRLETTERS

Further to the report in Journal Vol 14 No.4 on the **white paper** version of the standard airletter, **Arthur Roberts** reports a further print - MSE 281/06 (Print day Sunday 8 October) Type I print with a gap of 56mm between the 5th (last) printed lines for the address and sender's panel wording 'An airletter should not contain any enclosure'.

Further printings of the 'Star' white paper airletter Type I print issued in packs of six have been seen - MSE 139/06, 143/06, 144/06, 145/06, and 146/06. MSE 140/06 and 147/06 were reported in Vol 14 No.4

Estimating Survival Rates - Your Views.

In Vol 14 No.4 **John Courtis** examined 'survival rates' of used GB newspaper wrappers.

George King writes: "I was interested to read Prof Courtis' article on survival rates. Much of the problem is of course lack of data.

I think there are some underlying truths that need to be repeated often, and emphasised before we can progress. I'm not claiming anything profound, or even deep thought.

Things are worth what someone will pay, not what the catalogue says! The other valuing systems don't apply to Postal Stationery (what it would cost to make, or what it would cost to replace).

Rarity, or scarcity have little (no?) connection with catalogue value. Value relates (or should) to demand, as well as scarcity. A very rare item might have few collectors interested. Not all stationery collectors collect all stationery items.

Values paid at auction can relate more to depth of pocket than rarity. Many auctions refuse "buy" bids.

Some catalogues have a minimum value, which distorts the lower end. If Stanley Gibbons have a minimum charge of £1.00, the really common items are much over valued. This minimum handling charge, is just that, a handling charge, not a value. Other dealers behave the same (even if it's only the £1.00 or 50p box).

Numbers issued is a useful starting point, and in the absence of any data about numbers sold, makes a useful relative comparison, and is better than nothing.

Many dealers operate on a margin basis (but there are those who want to extract every last 1p), especially with stationery, which they claim to know very little about. As long as they make a profit on what they paid, they are happy if their customers get a bargain. Some have even said they don't want to know when this occurs.

There are some items which seem over-priced, e.g. there seem to me to be a lot of mint 1924/5 empire exhibition about. Priced £10-£15 by dealers, but I can't shift them at £5 in the society auction. About 2 years ago, there suddenly seemed to be a lot of complete packs, with packet bands, appear on the market. Someone had a clear out.

Some stationery, especially STO has value to thematic collectors that has no relation to the basic stationery scarcity. This 'distortion' of the basic stationery market has to be allowed for. The same applies to postal markings on used.

Sales

If I have an expensive item, am I more likely to go to a dealer, one of the main auction houses, Society Auction, or put it on the internet? (Actually not the latter for me, I have *eye* trouble with internet software, and don't use it. Does this distort the market?)

Sales value and purchase value have no connection for common items. Just try selling modern G.B. mint stamps to dealers. You may get 60% of face. Most will just tell you to use it for postage. But buying the dealer will want (quite reasonably) to cover the original purchase price plus costs and profit.

If an item is worth 20p (if you're very lucky) (say QEII 3d violet mint postcard), is it even worth the effort of trying to sell it on internet, despite the postage overhead. What about all the airletters which don't even seem to attract 50p each. Suggest common items are even commoner than any survey will suggest. And some are much rarer, try buying modern G.B. STO envelopes, almost unobtainable, not stocked by dealers (although A Whitworth has a few), treated as junk mail and binned even by serious stamp and postal history collectors, not touched by most dealers "there is no market". But there is, and there are serious collectors for it. Printed by the 10,000 or greater. Most I buy for £1.00 or less. It even sells to a few in the society auction. Anyone want to try a House of Commons or Lords 2nd class STO envelope (preferably mint for me)? Who can find me the Welsh Assembly STO current envelope?

A used KEVII Admiralty overprint on ½d postcard went for over £500 in an auction in 2006. It was clearly used on admiralty service. But will the next one to turn up make the same price? My perception is that the same mint item is around £20-5.

Some dealers have boxes of low value material they just don't bother with, not worth their time pricing, or even carrying to a show. (But who knows what real bargains may be in it.) We must all have received the comment, stationery? Oh yes, I have a box at home, but I don't know anything about it. Or I haven't brought it with me. (And won't for the next show either!)

If anyone bothered to try to estimate survival rates of packet bands, and used the society auctions to extract base data, they would find a few. But most of those entered in the last 18 months were mine. And bears no real relation to relative survival rates. I have picked them up where I could for some while. And eventually, a dealer said he would go through his reserve stock, and fish out what he had. What I was then offered was one of everything he had, individually priced, but the discount on the bulk price was such that I bought the lot. And then

put the duplicates in the society auction. But I still don't know what he has in stock, and never taken to fairs.

I have now seen 3 copies of RS1 mint, on sale from the same dealer, so it may not be as rare as I thought; (reputedly only one used cut out) but all 3 were sold within seconds to the 3 serious G.B. collectors standing there, at the price requested!

Statements like rare or very scarce in auction or sales catalogues should be seen as just sales spin.

How does a catalogue editor obtain a value? Look at dealers prices? Everything they have in stock is unsold, by definition. A dealers price is what he hopes to get. Not evidence of value.

Not all G.B. stationery has even been recorded yet, let alone other similar items reported. Applies to Victorian, as well as modern G.B. (E.g. penny pink on Abstract of Agricultural Production shown as part of competition entry at December 2006 society meeting).

Remember, most collectors aren't even members of a philatelic society, (I collected for 40 years before joining one - I never had the time until I retired). Much of the literature is written as if it is definite, and doesn't positively encourage reporting of other items. Until something has been published, how can one 'report' new finds. Even so, reporting is likely of only the scarcer claimed items - the volume of reports would otherwise overwhelm authors. Imagine if every collector (and dealer?) of G.B. stationery sent Alan Huggins a list of what they have.

I see a number of items listed as "Not recorded by Huggins" in Auction catalogues and sales lists. I've yet to find one of those who actually bothers to tell Alan Huggins it exists.

I collect mint stationery, and have gathered a subjective opinion of what I have seen over the years. I'm not sure I can sensibly debate with someone else relative subjective opinions. The chances are we agree 'the same things are very common', and 'not seen more than one or two'. But in between? Analytical or statistical treatment of opinions? I'm not sure we can ever get the sample size of opinions big enough to be significant.

Is all this too negative, I hope not. I don't want to be dismissive, or discouraging. The table of used wrappers seen on internet is interesting. We could do with a few more such lists. If only to disagree with the relative rarity at the ends of the scale. Or argue that separate lists are needed for mint and used.

More data please."

Jack Harwood writes: "I've just finished reading the November issue, and cannot resist a comment on Professor Curtis' article on GB newswrappers. I believe that using eBay listing frequency as an indicator of relative scarcity of newswrappers fails to consider one very important element. As a frequent eBay seller myself, I do not consider it economically feasible to list very cheap items. Anything valued at less than \$8-10 (or about 4-5 pounds) is not worth my time to put on eBay.

Thus, the most common GB newswrappers, worth very little if sold individually, may be the least frequently listed. As a result, the items least frequently found on eBay may be the most common!"

BOOK REVIEW

Gibraltar - The Postal History and Postage Stamps. Volume 4 Gibraltar Postal Stationery. Second Edition. (An update and revision to the first edition by Wally Jackson) by E.D. Holmes and R.H. Neville.

Published by the Gibraltar Study Circle September 2006. ISBN 0 9509947 7 4 £20 plus P & P.

This completely updated and rewritten edition has 130 plus pages and is well illustrated, mostly in colour. Printed on 160 gsm. thin white card, laminated covers and lay-flat spiral binding makes it easy to use and robust to handle.

It contains a complete listing of all known GB 'used in Gibraltar' Postal Stationery; in depth coverage of Essays, Proofs etc; Clarification of the 1889 Spanish currency provisional overprints; Listing of all QEII registered envelopes and aerogrammes fully updated to 2006 and a useful checklist of all issues and varieties.

Each type of item is covered in a different chapter; registered envelopes, post cards, newspaper wrappers, lettercards, envelopes and aerogrammes. Each entry is clearly numbered in the style of Huggins (British Postal Stationery) with Higgins & Gage numbers included where appropriate. Tables of dates and quantities printed are particularly useful. Items sent to, or overprinted for use in Morocco Agencies are also listed and quantified.

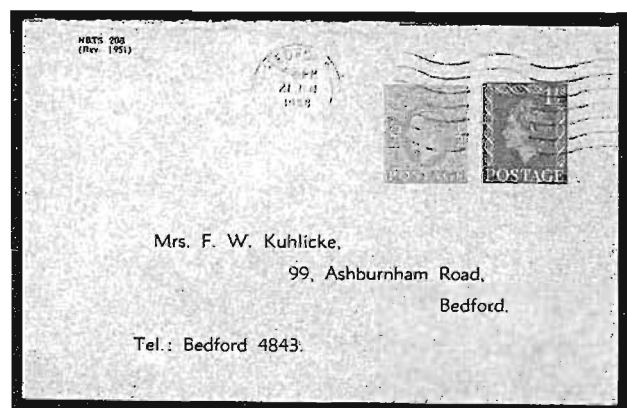
Two appendices cover the 1889 Provisional issue in Spanish currency and the KGV Rock issue lettercard. The third is a checklist with space for user notes. Prices are not given for reasons outlined by the authors.

A well presented book, essential for all serious collectors of Gibraltar postal stationery. Available from E.D. Holmes, 29, Highgate Road, Woodley, Berkshire. U.K. RG5 3ND e-mail: ericholmes@talktalk.net

QUERIES AND REPLIES

QUERY - G.B. GVI N.B.T.S. Cards

John Jennison writes "Illustrated is a Queen Elizabeth II 1½d. N.B.T.S card uprated with a ½d. George VI



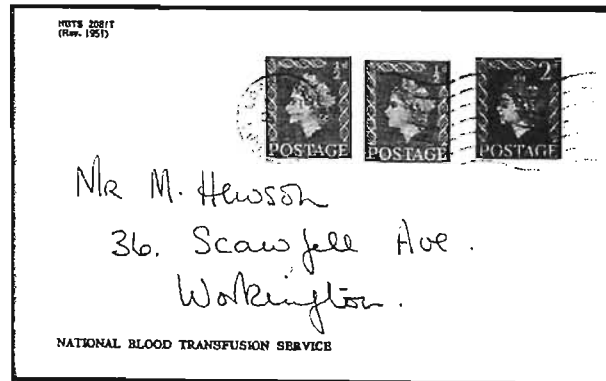
imprint. To date I cannot find this card in Huggins, Brightmore or Higgins & Gage- they describe 1½d. green George VI + ½d. orange QEII (Huggins CS106). Is this a mistake or is the illustrated card a new find?

The ½d. George VI imprint can be found added to the George VI 1½d. card (CS 100). The ½d. Queen Elizabeth imprint is found added to the 1½d. green Elizabeth II card (Huggins CS107)”

REPLY -

Alan Huggins replies “In relation to the compound STO 1½d QE + ½d KGVII reply paid National Blood Transfusion Service (N.B.T.S.) postcard submitted by John Jennison my comments are as follows:- This card has been reported before but unfortunately the listing in British Postal Stationery (1970) of CS107 contained an error in that the ½d stamps applied to uprate the card from 1½d to 2d were given as QE dies instead of KGVII. Nevertheless this is a very scarce card and it would be of interest to learn of other examples. In this context another item reported many years ago, and also listed by Palmer (1995), is the 1½d NBTS reply paid postcard uprated with ½d QE dies (CS106). I have yet to see a copy in the flesh so if any member has one a photocopy for the record would be much appreciated.

Whilst on the subject of NBTS reply paid postcards the following item which has been uprated twice from 2d to 2½d and then to 3d may be of interest.



This has not to my knowledge been recorded previously and will be given the number CS191 in the new listing”

REPLY - Gibraltar overprinted SPECIMEN

Andrew Norris replies by email:

“In reply to Eric Homes' query regarding Gibraltar items overprinted SPECIMEN I can say that these were part of the U.P.U. distribution to the member State of Great Britain. These particular items were sent to the Home Mail Branch who applied their handstamp to them. They are part of a group of stamps and postal stationery that appeared in a public auction around, I think, the late 1980's or early 1990's. Initially the meaning of H.M.B. was unknown but the answer Home Mail Branch was published soon after they first appeared. This Branch dealt with mail within the U.K. as opposed to their colleagues in the Foreign Mail Branch who dealt with all overseas mail and whose name for some reason we were more familiar with.

The additional handstamping with the Department chop only occurred on a limited range of items that from the stamps seem to have been issued in 1938, e.g. Bermuda high value key plates, Falkland Islands George VI pictorial issue, and so one presumes that the Postal Stationery was also of that date. The stamps were as usual for the U.P.U. at this time distributed in strips of three, subsequently affixed to sheets of paper and then struck with the same Branch handstamp. The items of Postal Stationery that were present were likewise sent in triplicate but were sold loose over two auctions. I am afraid that off hand I do not recall which firm initially sold them. Perhaps another member can provide that information. So the fine items that Mr.Holmes now enjoys owning are not unique but should be one of three similar items.

The story at the time was that during some Post Office rearrangement these items were unearthed but were found to be duplicate to the main U.P.U. distribution archive. Thus they were deemed surplus and disposed of. Quite plausible but only the relevant authorities could confirm that but they certainly did not challenge the validity of their sale at the time.”

Charles Freeland, also by email gives a similar explanation.



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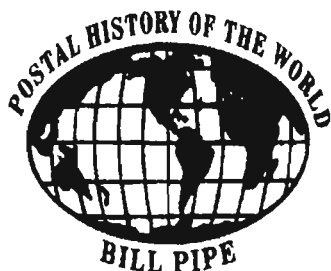
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