



# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 19, No. 1 February 2011  
(Serial number 57)



“For Collectors of Postal Stationery Worldwide”

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## The Postal Stationery Society (Founded 1992)

For collectors of postal stationery worldwide no matter what their area of interest.

**SECRETARY**

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## The Postal Stationery Society Journal EDITOR: John H. Barker

The Journal is published four times a year and distributed free to members. Contributions for publication in the Journal should be sent to the Editor, John H Barker, 35, Portia Avenue, Shirley, Solihull. B90 2NW. or via email: johnhbarker@btinternet.com

Articles on any aspect of postal stationery are welcomed. Items for illustration should be good quality colour scans or photocopies or should be sent to the Editor for scanning.

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## Society Calendar 2011

### Saturday April 9th 2011

Royal Philatelic Society, London

### Saturday May 14th 2011

At **WORPEX**, Oldbury Park Primary School, Oldbury Road, St John's, Worcester WR2 6AA

### Saturday 11th June 2011

At **SWINPEX**, St Joseph's Lower School, Octal Way, Swindon SN3 2LR,

### Saturday July 2nd 2011

**MIDPEX 2011** at the Warwickshire Exhibition Centre, The Fosse, Fosse Way, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV31 1XN.

The Society will have a table at this biennial event with 50+ dealers and 40 Specialist Societies.

### Saturday October 15th 2011

Royal Philatelic Society, London AGM, Auction & Tony Chilton Competition.

Full details of all these events are included in the Programme enclosed with this issue of the Journal.

## EDITORIAL

After two trial issues publishing the Journal in colour, I have received many encouraging comments in support of this change. The printing and posting of the four Journals represents a large proportion of your annual subscription. I aim to maintain quality at a reasonable cost. Keeping the weight down to under 100g is important whilst incorporating as many pages as possible. 24 pages per issue would seem to be the optimum at present.

Revenue from advertising helps to keep costs down and I would welcome enquiries from interested parties.

I would like to thank those advertisers who have continued to support the PSS. Between them they cater for a wide range of interests in postal stationery, stamps and postal history. Please mention the PSS Journal when writing to them.

Quality is not only about presentation but most importantly about content. For this I rely upon members to keep me supplied with articles, news items, comments, queries, and any other bits of information about items in their collections or their particular lines of interest or indeed help they are seeking to find out more about aspects of postal stationery. I would like to thank those members whose contributions feature frequently but please do not hesitate to make your own contribution. If you have something to contribute that interests you, then it is likely that others will be stimulated by your contribution and may respond with more information on the topic. Sharing of information makes collecting a much more fruitful pastime.

The Postal Stationery Society caters '*For Collectors of Postal Stationery Worldwide no Matter what Country or Area of Interest They Collect*'.

With this broad basis to work on, I seek more items from those parts of the world which have either not featured in the Journal or have been under-represented. These I would like to include in a balanced way over time. Whatever you collect, you must have a 'favourite' item (or in fact several). Why not pick one out and send me a scan or colour photocopy together with a short note / comments about it.

For those who have joined the Society recently, I have a stock of previous issues of the Journal from No. 20 onwards. A contents list of Journals 1 - 51 can be found on the Royal Philatelic Society of London's website - [www.rpslcatalogue.org.uk](http://www.rpslcatalogue.org.uk) by entering 'postal stationery society journal' in the search term box and clicking 'cumulative index' then 'search'. When the results are displayed click on 'show articles'.

With this issue you will have received a copy of the auction catalogue. Please make a note of the closing date and send your bids to Neil Sargent in plenty of time. A notice of meetings in London, Worcester (WORPEX) and Swindon (SWINPEX) is also enclosed. The Postal Stationery Society will have a table at MIDPEX [[www.midpex.co.uk](http://www.midpex.co.uk)] where Society publications and back issues of Journals will be available.

John Barker

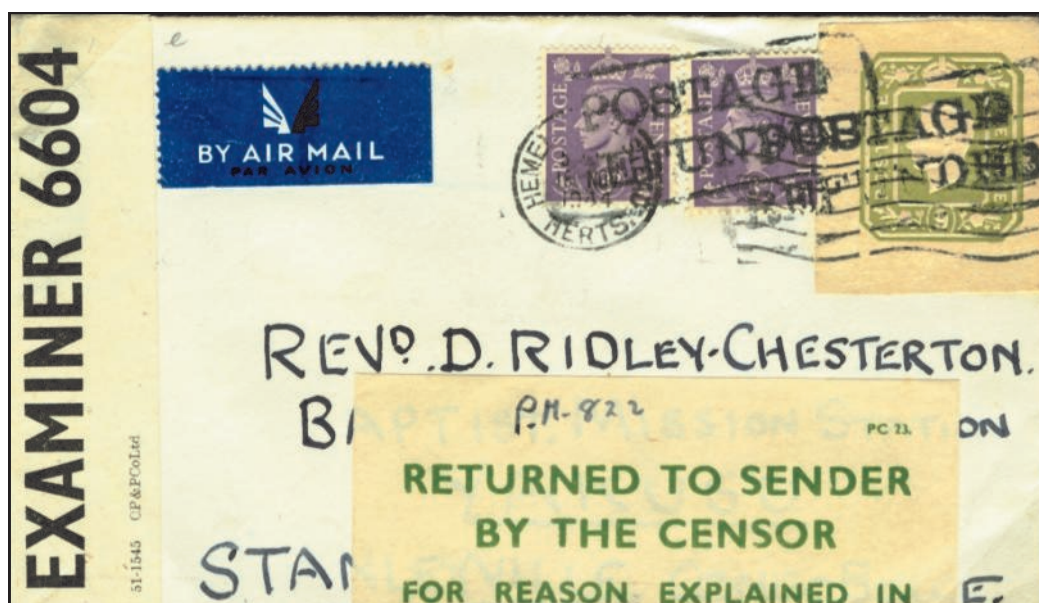
## CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - FEBRUARY 2011

Although many philatelists may be unfamiliar with the term "Cut-out", it is a term well known to collectors of Postal Stationery. At the end of the Victorian era, most stamp collectors included postal stationery "Cut-outs" in their collections. They were in fact encouraged to do so as they were listed in the stamp catalogues at that time and the well known "Ideal" albums had printed squares for them. With the demise of the SG Part III Catalogue on Postal Stationery, the collecting of these items ceased in Britain unlike that in the USA where the collecting of "Cut-outs" continues to this day.

However "Cut-outs", have a postal significance in that people have used them in the place of adhesive stamps from as early as 1842. Their acceptance for this use by Postal Authorities has varied from time to time and is well worth study.

I show an envelope on which a "Cut-out" has been used with the addition of adhesive stamps, to pay a 1/3d. airmail rate on 18 November 1944. The Cut-out is a 9d. olive-green K G VI postal stationery die, which although registered on 17.12.40, is not given catalogue status in H & B until 1951. From the postal history standpoint, this cover is of interest in that it is addressed to Stanleyville, Belgium and after censorship, it is returned to sender (Label PC 23) and the stamps are over-stamped "POSTAGE / REFUNDED". As an added bonus, the envelope comes complete with Postal Censorship Label P.C. 98 giving the reason for rejection.

My opinion is that "Cut-outs" should not be ignored by Postal Stationery collectors as they can become an integral part of any collection.



Michael Lockton

## SECRETARY'S NOTES - FEBRUARY 2011

As we get older and manage to acquire just about everything we need in life, so it becomes more and more difficult for others to buy presents for us, and likewise for us to buy presents for other people. It does not matter if it's a birthday looming on the horizon, or one of the many national or religious holidays that seem to occur so regularly. The problem is always the same and all too often we seem to exchange vouchers so that our relatives and friends can buy something useful; something they really want.

My children and I have this same difficulty - they are both grown up and left the nest many years ago, so toys and games are no longer a possibility. Frankly, we never seem

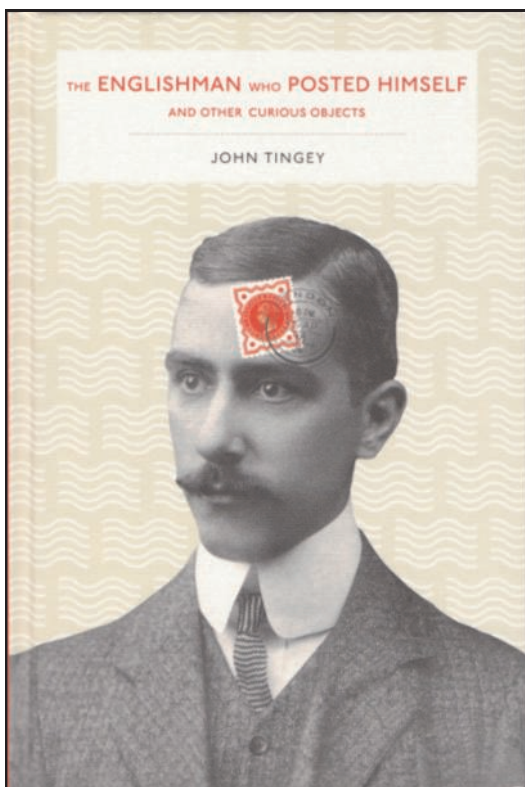
to know what to give each other, and even when asked it's difficult to think of something that is not too expensive and is easily sent in the post. (They live three thousand miles away so we have to take weight and size into consideration). So it was an enormous surprise to open a present from my son on Christmas morning to find he had bought me a book. It was not just any old book, but one on a rather appealing aspect of British postal history.

The book is called "The Englishman Who Posted Himself and Other Curious Objects" by John Tingey. It is about W Reginald Bray (always known as Reggie) who in the last years of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century managed to create all sorts of strange pieces of

postal history. In 1898 he bought and studied the then current edition of the British Post Office Guide, which gave instructions to postmen and the public alike on exactly what they could and could not send through the post and what they should and should not do with various items of mail.

Bray must have been quite a character, for he tested the Post Office system by sending letters and postcards to himself and others to see just how far he could push the Post Office before they refused to handle a letter and send it back to him, or by adding additional charges for the extra trouble they had to go to in order to deliver the item in question. Bray ended up with a huge range of instructional handstamps and charge marks on envelopes and postcards. He always added his or a friend's return address just in case it was needed.

Bray also managed to have himself "posted" - hence the title of the book. How he managed to achieve this I will leave you to read about.



Bray was also an avid autograph collector and sent out about thirty thousand postcards to well known celebrities of the day, asking for their autographs. He was always careful to make it easy for them to provide a signature by prepaying the postage in each direction and giving them something to sign, such as a postcard or sheet of paper. By this means he was able to amass an amazing number of autographs, probably owning far more than any one else in the country at that time.

Bray was an accountant by profession and was meticulous in keeping records. All of his autograph cards were numbered and the other postal history items fully recorded.

The book makes fascinating reading. It's unfortunate from our point of view that there is only one item of postal stationery illustrated in the book, but that

should not stop you from reading it. I'm not sure if you could undertake a task similar to Bray's in this modern day, when many postal administrations do not seem to be bothered about cancelling stamps, and some don't even seem to care if the envelope carries any stamps at all. However, there's no need to go to these lengths as there must be many of Bray's creations in dealers stocks, still waiting to be purchased, as well as other fascinating items of postal history that other "pioneers" have made up. Perhaps a collection of this type of material is something to entertain fellow collectors at the next club meeting.

### Programme Card

Enclosed with this Journal is a programme card, which includes details of all the society's meetings during 2011. Try to attend at least one of these during the year. We will try to make you as welcome as possible and I'm sure you will enjoy yourself immensely.

A programme card is a first for this society. I know that many other national and local societies prepare programme cards for their members and they take many different forms. Some include lists of past chairmen, society rules and so on. But what do you want to see included in the Postal Stationery Society's card? If you have any comments then write to me so that suggestions can be incorporated into next year's effort.

### Society Officers

For a number of years now we have been asking members to take on tasks and to help run the society for the benefit of all. This year it is especially important that we have volunteers come forward, as without a treasurer the society will not be able to function and it will fail. If you can help the society in any way then please get in touch with one of the committee whose contact details are given on the programme card. Please don't wait to be asked as we may never know you are interested in helping out.

The positions that need filling are:

**Treasurer**

**Publicity Officer**

**Programme Secretary**

### Forthcoming Society Meetings

Apart from the meeting at the Royal Philatelic Society's premises in London in April, there are three other regional meetings organised by the society this year. The first will be held in **Worpex** on 14th May, followed by **Swinpex** on 11th June. Both are on Saturdays and are being held within established stamp fairs. These meetings are arranged for you to show something from your collection and to get answers to those tricky questions that nag us all. Please try to come along and make it worth while holding a meeting at these venues.

Next year we may also be able to arrange a meeting near Bristol in August. If you think this would be helpful and you would like this to take place, please let me know.

Our last regional activity this year is **Midpex** in July. It's not a proper meeting where we can display to each other, but a chance to meet up with friends and to visit dealers that normally do not come to our part of the country.

I hope that we will be able to see as many of you as possible at all these events.

# REFINING A NAME

Tony Goldstone

With the breakup of the former Ottoman Empire after World War 1, the Emirate of Transjordan was joined to the Mandate of Palestine and assigned to British control by the then League of Nations. In the early 1920s the area of Transjordan was excised from the Mandate of Palestine to form an autonomous (British controlled) political division, nominally still under the auspices of the League of Nations.

By the late 1920s Britain was gradually relinquishing its control and in 1946 the independent Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan was established.

At the conclusion of the Israel War of Independence in (1948-49), Transjordan forces had crossed the river Jordan and occupied a large area of the former Palestine territory including East Jerusalem. This area was then officially annexed.

Now that Transjordan had territory on both sides of the river Jordan the Transjordan Parliament in 1949 changed the name of the country to Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. As we will see, the Name of the Country went through a refining process when translated into English - this is clearly demonstrated in the official wording used on the early aerogrammes.

The Country produced its first (stampless) aerogramme in 1947 [Fig. 1] bearing the words HASHAMITE KINGDOM OF TRANSJORDAN.

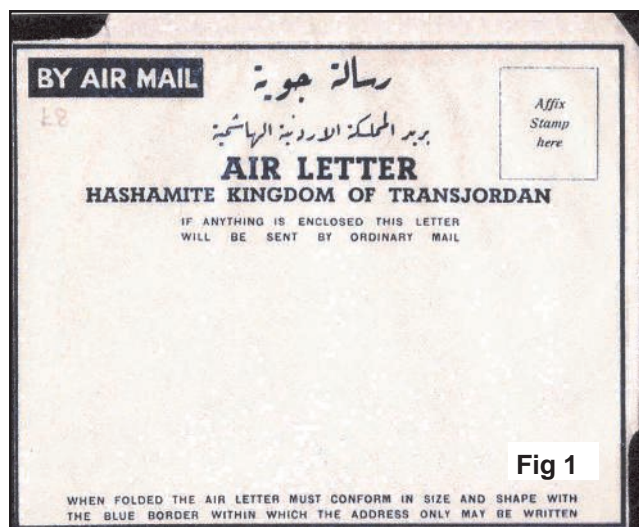


Fig 1

After the 1948-49 war the newly issued (still stampless) aerogrammes [Fig 2] now had the Country's title as HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF THE JORDAN. Please note the change of spelling from HASHAMITE TO HASHEMITE and the addition of the word THE.

Some years later there was again a small change with the dropping of the word THE so that the new issues [Fig 3] had the title HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN. Finally the Country produced its first aerogramme with a printed stamp [Fig 4] and the reappearance of the word THE, but now in a more prominent position - THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN.

Although the Kingdom of Jordan subsequently lost all its possessions west of the river Jordan during the Six



Fig 2

Day War in 1967 it has never relinquished its claim to them, and consequently the name has not reverted to Transjordan.

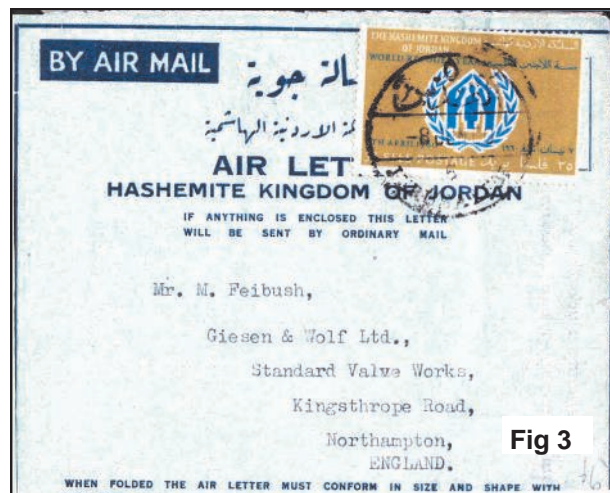


Fig 3



Fig 4

As the Kingdom no longer issues new aerogrammes so we are unlikely to see any further change even if there were to be one!

# A NEW DISCOVERY - ILLUSTRATED REGISTRATION ENVELOPES

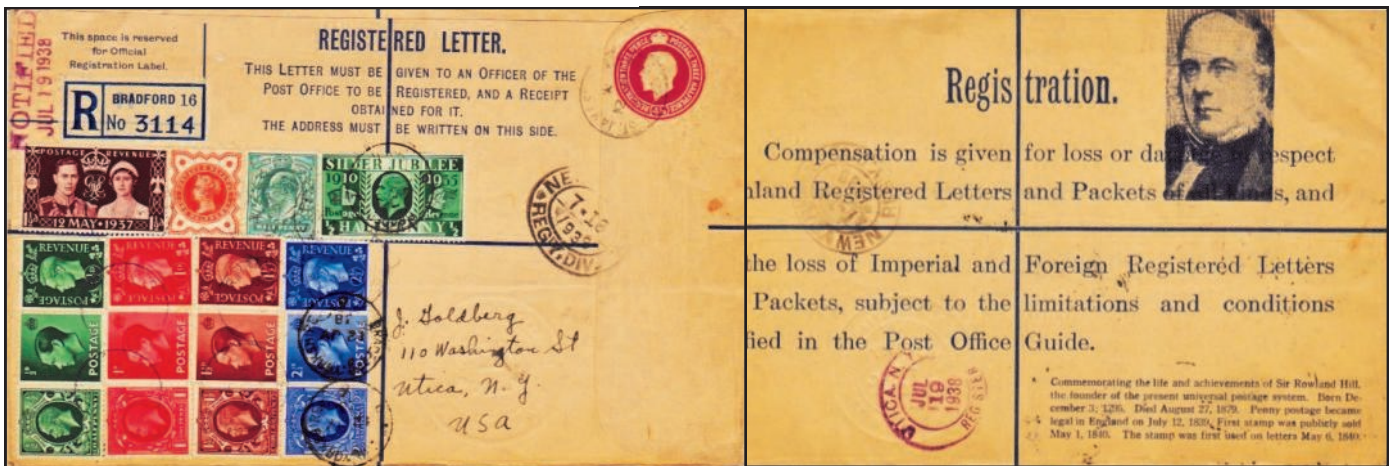
Colin Baker

As the society's secretary I get regular queries from around the world about postal stationery items. Many of the questions are about British items and most of the time I can answer these myself. But recently something came along that I had not seen before and I had to seek outside help. The items are so unusual that I felt other members of the society would enjoy seeing them and reading the story.

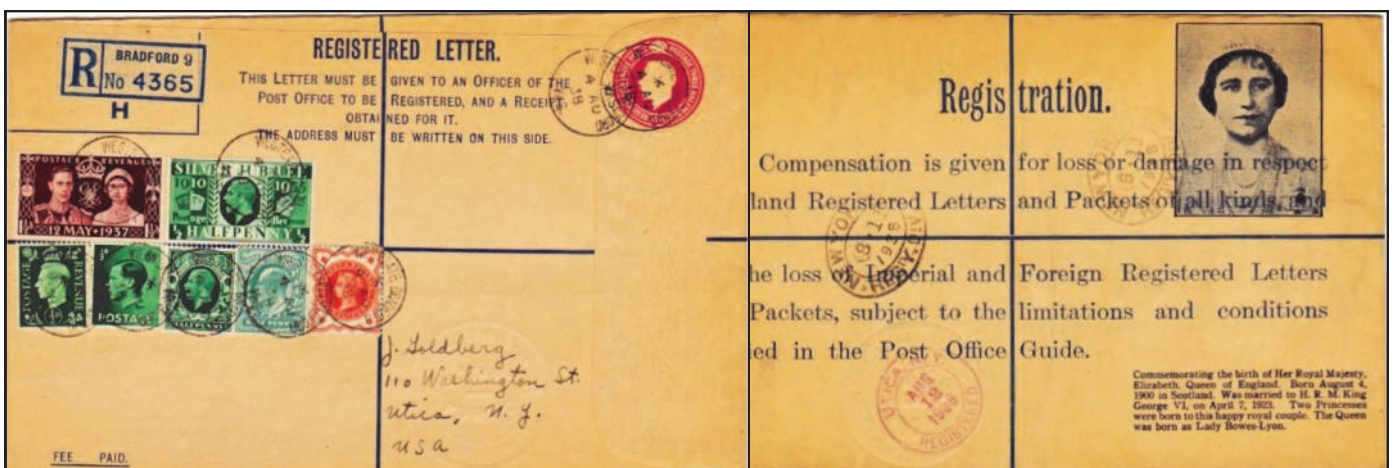
The email that arrived with the query was from **Rob Haeseler** who was a past Director of Administration of the American Philatelic Society and former Senior Editor of Linn's Stamp News. He said he knew almost nothing about British postal stationery but never hesitates to purchase an interesting item. He told me he had found the two registration envelopes in a small stamp store in the Midwestern United States over the 2010 Christmas

holidays. They were lying prominently on a counter, face up, when he went in. He moved them aside to give himself work space, and since they seemed contrived with their patchwork of stamps from different reigns, he saw no reason to linger over them. He went through several boxes of envelopes and selected and paid for a handful of treasures. Before leaving, he put away the cover boxes, tidied up the counter and idly turned over the registration envelopes as he restored them to their original place. That was when lightning struck. Neither the dealer nor he knew what they were and, after a little jousting, agreed on a price that recognized their novelty while softening the financial impact. Rob commented "It would have been a proud moment for A J Trayford" (see later).

The covers Rob Haeseler bought are illustrated here.



**Imprint and stamps cancelled - St. James ?????? Yorkshire 12 JY 38**  
**Additional cancel on the stamps on the right - BRADFORD YORKSHIRE 12 JY 38**



**Imprint and stamps cancelled - Westgate Bradford 4 AU 38**

They are both Post Office issues, slightly under 8 inches by 5 inches, making them **H&B RP42 size H**. Each has been embossed with a notary stamp, which reads "???? Sebastian. Sr.[?] / Notary Public / State of New York". Rob tells me that neither the Blue Book of Philately 1938 nor the

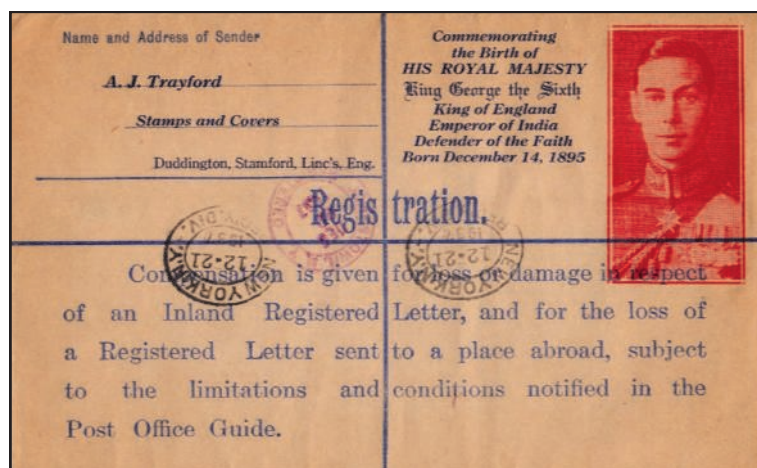
1935 APS Membership Directory lists a Sebastian or a Goldberg, the recipient of the envelopes, as stamp collectors. In all probability the notary stamp was applied as an added measure of philatelic tomfoolery.

Our past Chairman, **Edward Caesley**, collects registration envelopes (as well as a variety of other stationery) and so I directed the question to him. He came up trumps and told me they were overprinted by a stamp dealer, A J Trayford, Stamford, and Covers, Duddington, Stamford, Lincolnshire, UK. I would have thought that Trayford must have done quite a few of these covers since it must have taken quite an effort to set up the printing plates and blocks for the illustrations. Apart from the two Rob Haeseler bought, Edward has two other registration envelopes commemorating the life of Queen Victoria and the birth of King George VI, which are also illustrated here. They all seem to have been sent to the US, the suggestion being that they were intended for the American market rather than the UK or Europe.

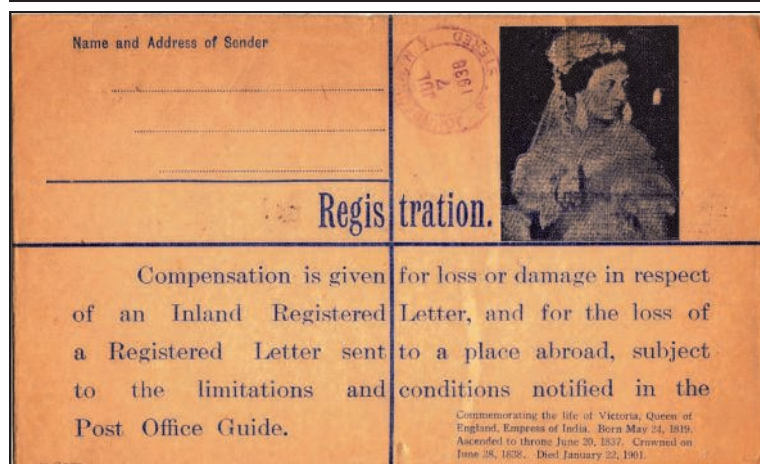
One thing that puzzled me was why a commemorative envelope should be overprinted on the reverse. It hardly adds to its appeal. Was it because the adhesive stamps took up so much room there was not enough space left for the overprint. Or was overprinting banned on the front of Post Office registration envelopes. This latter rule is not one I have heard of before that applied to this type of stationery; only to postcards.



Right →  
**“Trayford” cover posted from ST. MARTIN’S STAMFORD, LINCS on 14 December 1937**



← Left  
**“Trayford” cover posted from BRADFORD YORKSHIRE on 29 June 1938**



Each envelope carries a variety of stamps, but they total far too much to pay the correct postage. They are there simply to enhance the appeal of the envelope with at least one stamp from each reign. But by the date the envelopes were posted, both the Victorian and Edwardian stamps had been made invalid for postage, leaving only the King Edward VIII, and the King George V and VI stamps with any value.

Of course these are very much novelty items, but even so they appear to be quite rare in this country, and probably in the US as well. But members of our society always amaze me and I would not be surprised to hear that other examples of these covers are held in someone’s collection. So if you happen to find more examples on your album pages, please let the editor know.

My thanks to both Rob Haeseler and Edward Caesley for permission to reproduce their envelopes, and for their help in unravelling the story.

**POSTAL STATIONERY FOR A PURPOSE Part 1 TRANSMISSION (continued)**

**(b) For Conveyance by a Specific Means or Route - Surface Mail**

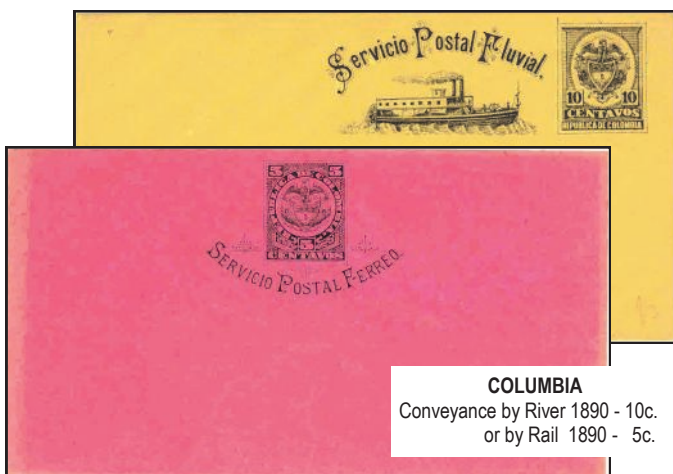
John Barker

In the introductory article (PSSJ Vol.18 No.1 pp9,10) I compared the issue of stamps with that of postal stationery. In the case of the former a range of values are issued which can be used in a variety of combinations to make up the different rates for a variety of postal services, although in many cases a particular stamp may have been issued for a specific purpose such as ‘minimum weight internal letter’ or ‘foreign rate postcard’. In a few cases the service for which the stamp is intended may even be stated on the stamp itself e.g. ‘Air Mail’ ‘Express’ etc. However with postal stationery *each item is issued for a particular purpose*. This series of articles explores some of the ‘purposes’ for which postal stationery has been issued by postal authorities. Printed to Private Order / Stamped to Order Stationery provide an even greater field to explore the role of postal stationery in our social history, however this is outside the scope of this article.

Part 1 looks at the conveyance of stationery by the postal service with examples of items which carry an indication of a particular parameter. In the introductory article [Part 1(a)], I illustrated items which carried a designation of the **geographical area** within which the prepayment was valid or the **destination** for which the prepayment of the item was intended. I continue with some other parameters.

**Surface Mail**

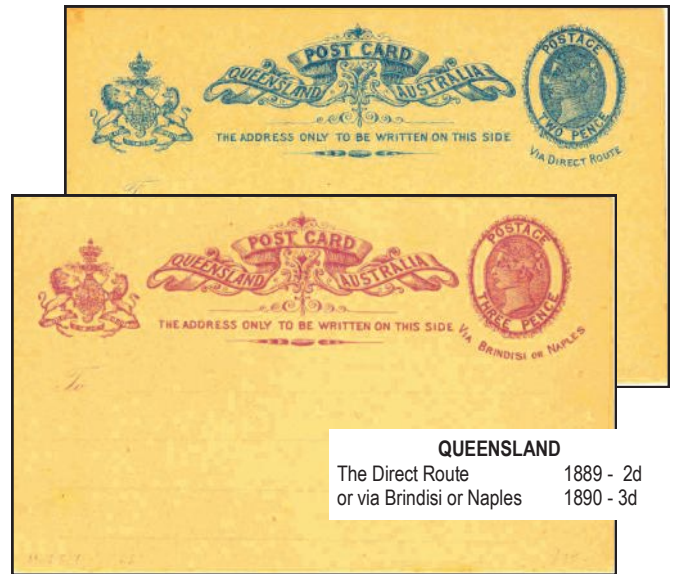
Mail is mainly carried over the surface of land or water by whatever means appropriate, along paths, tracks, roads, rivers, rail or sea. As this was the norm there seemed to be no need to specify such on the stationery. However there are some exceptions, for instance, in the absence of roads in many parts of the interior of Columbia, mail was carried either by River or Rail. The River and Rail services each had their own designated stationery envelopes.



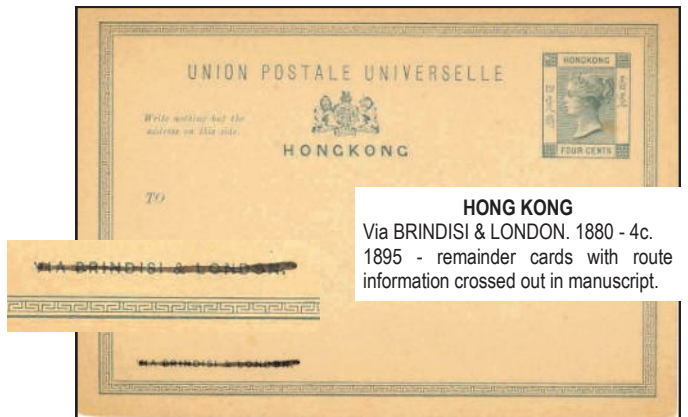
**COLUMBIA**  
Conveyance by River 1890 - 10c.  
or by Rail 1890 - 5c.

**Conveyance by a Particular Route**

In the early days manuscript markings were frequently used on letters etc. to specify the route an item of mail was to take, particularly if it was going abroad. A few postal stationery items have been issued with such instructions printed near to the stamp impression to inform the sender of the nature of the service which had been prepaid.



**QUEENSLAND**  
The Direct Route 1889 - 2d  
or via Brindisi or Naples 1890 - 3d



**HONG KONG**  
Via BRINDISI & LONDON. 1880 - 4c.  
1895 - remainder cards with route information crossed out in manuscript.



**VICTORIA**  
Via Italy. 1889 - 3d  
or By the long sea route. 1889 - 2d

The next article will look at :-  
**Transmission Beneath the Surface - Pneumatic Mail**



**BRITISH EMPIRE 3d POSTCARD FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND FIJI CP25 1889 - 1d BROWN CP15 1883 AFTER JOINING THE U.P.U.** Tony Hiscock

On 25th December, 1888, a post office notice was issued stating that :- "on and after 1st January, 1889, letters addressed to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, may be posted for conveyance by the long sea route at a postage of 4d the ½oz, the rate of 6d the ½ oz. for letters sent via France and Italy remaining unchanged.

**From the same date, Postcards may be sent to the colonies in question, the postage being:-"3d per card via France and Italy, and 2d per card sent by the long sea route"**.

The problem was that no 3d postcard existed, so De La Rue was asked to design a new 3d die for the purpose. An unexpected design was chosen of a full-length painting of the Queen by Von Angeli, who was the imperial portrait painter to the Kaiser.

Following various changes to the wording of the card instructions and the provision to De La Rue of a Coat of Arms normally reserved for stamped-to-order issues (no chain on unicorns collar), some 600 000 cards were ordered.

The 3d British Empire card was finally issued on 1st September, 1889.

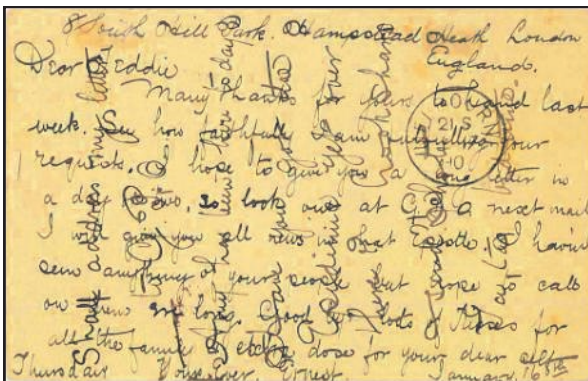
The pricing differential between mint and correctly used to the Australian colonies, etc., is startling to say the least; 4 pound mint, 250 pounds used (Huggins & Baker, 2007). This would seem to indicate that very few were used correctly or that the survival rate of this card in used condition was very small indeed.

Excitement and surprise were complete when I saw an unrecorded used copy to South Yarra, Melbourne, dated January 17th, 1890. The arrival C.D.S. on the back is MELBOURNE / 21 S / FE 17 / 90.

statement seems incorrect for a 1d card also addressed to Melbourne the advice of goods despatched is also printed in RED (one can ponder the question whether the case despatched was a case of scotch or similar beverage!)



The Australian colonies joined the Universal Postal Union by 1st October, 1891, and the postal rate for the postcard was reduced to 1d. The illustrated 1d card is dated October 23rd, 1891, and has a HOSTER cancellation. This card was replaced on 1st April, 1892, by 1d vermilion with Von Angeli portrait and was not sold to the public after 31st March, 1892. The life of this card used to Australian colonies etc. was therefore only 6 months after they joined the U.P.U.



The short message is domestic and it can be seen that it was 32 days in transit, probably on a P & O mail packet through the Suez Canal via Brindisi.

An article by A.K.Davies in the G.B. Journal of May, 1986, page 67, states that he had only seen 2 examples! He also indicates that it was printed for Davis, Turner & Co.; this last

Some writers (HOLT) aver that the 3d card was discontinued in January, 1891, but bearing in mind that the postal rate was not reduced to 1d until after October, 1891, it is not easy to understand why this should, in fact, be correct.

It is interesting to find that Davies Turner (Goods advice notice printed in red on back of 1d card) was started in 1870 and is still alive and well today, with over a million square feet of well-equipped freehold warehousing in the U.K.

Comments would be welcome and it would be most interesting and useful to record the numbers either seen or owned, in order to establish how scarce correctly used examples of the 3d card are.

**References:-**

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 Picture Postcards of the Golden Age; Toni & Valmai, Holt, 1971.  
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 The G.B.Journal (The Great Britain Philatelic Society) Vol 24, page 67, Davis, A.K.  
 Collect British Postal Stationery; Alan Huggins & Colin Baker, 1840-2007

# CROWN OFFICIAL PAID STATIONERY

George King

[ Editor's note: In the August 2010 issue of the Journal on P22 David Williams' letter refers to an item of Crown Official Paid Stationery. George King provides some background information ]

By most understandings of the definitions of Postal Stationery, the various G.B. Crown Paid Mail is not Postal Stationery because it gives no idea of the amount paid, or the service paid for, and is excluded from catalogues. But...

During the Victorian and early Edwardian period there were various ways of sending Official Mail through the post without it being surcharged. Postal Stationery was used (see the various sections for Official Envelopes, postcards, Lettersheets in Huggins & Baker), normal postage labels (stamps), were used, Official Paid Handstamps proliferated, and there are items printed Postage Free where the stamp would be. Eventually specially overprinted stamps were tried, for security. None of these were entirely satisfactory, and the problem with specially printed stationery was that all the sorters and postmen had to be told each time to allow it free. The problem for the GPO was to simply identify those items which were paid for, and which hadn't.

And the problem for the State was some sort of accounting. Remember the way Government Accounting worked, All Revenue goes to the Treasury, and Departments have the Vote to spend on their services, and the loan, for which notional interest is charged, and has, is theory, to be repaid, for capital investment only.

In 1904 the Crown in Circle Official Paid was introduced for official mail, and GPO staff were told not to surcharge it where it was used for the proper service. It exists, for normal mail, Registered Mail, and parcels and packets of various sizes, and labels exist with various maximum sizes marked. They were to be accepted at Post Offices, in letter boxes, as well as collections from Government Offices.

So for example, the last of the Corn returns with Stationery Stamps exist for 1903, {LO77, 78, 79} and I have similar items for 1904 with the Crown Official Paid, and also one of the Overtime returns {LO88}. Standard Crown Official Paid items weren't available for overseas mail, and stamps had to be used.

The original Tudor crown design was changed to an Imperial twin looped crown in 1953, [Fig 1], (shades of

watermark changes on QE2 stamps), and to a rounded rectangular device in 1963 [Fig2], rather like the TV screen shape of the day. The later change was to provide a better

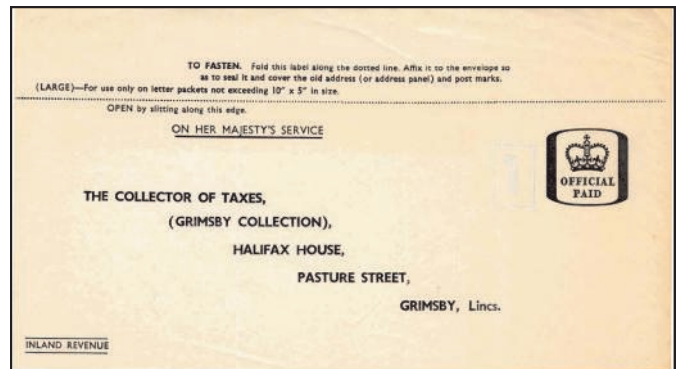


Fig 2

signal for the new automatic letter facing equipment. After a Government Audit report, on Post Office Charging, Official Paid Stationery was phased out progressively from 1981-2, and Government departments were required to use Commercial methods of Charging. By now of course, other methods of charging had been introduced, Meter Marks, PPI, Reply Paid Licenses, Freepost, as well as bulk payment where the Post Office stamped the mail. So there are many items where the Crown TV shape has been blanked out and replaced by PPI [Fig 3].



Fig 3

Registered mail items exist for many departments, in blue, and in black, and there are Registered labels, on white or yellow paper. Some Registered envelopes had space for the label [Fig 1], some like the example shown didn't, and the Inland Revenue even printed and numbered their own [Fig 4]. Crown Official Paid symbols exist in at least black,



Fig 1

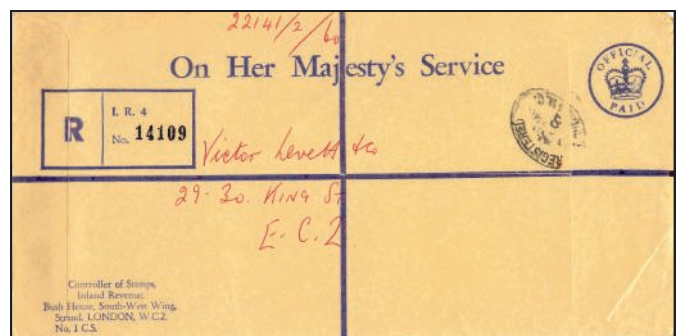


Fig 4

blue (pale and dark), green, red, orange on non Registered items.

Official Paid mail wasn't free, It had to be ordered via HM Stationery Office, and was paid for at the time of the order, at the rates in force at the time of the order (some Departments (especially DHSS) had acquired a reputation of specially ordering stationery just as a price rise was announced to take advantage of the old rates), by some sort of Treasury Government Accounting transfer, and the GPO was given an accounting credit.

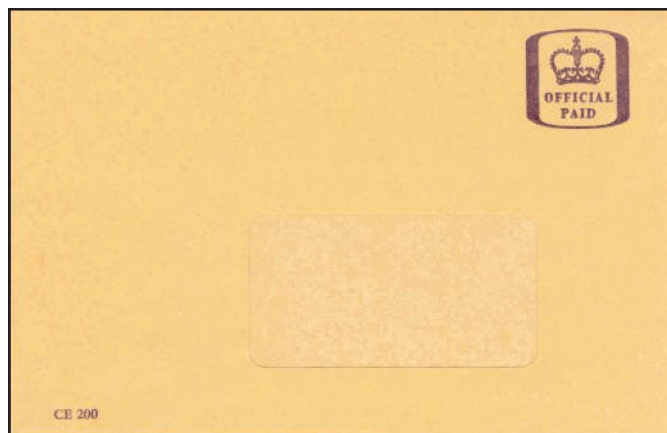
The nominal price for each item printed depended on the service, normal mail, packet/parcel, or registered, and eventually, either 1st or 2nd class. An allowance was made for average weight, and for a proportion of wasted items, spoilt in storage, messed up by typists, and return envelopes and labels not used by the recipient. There was a survey, every 10 years by the 1970s, where every item had to be counted, for what I think, a month. This was meant to include all OHMS items, including those where the sender just wrote OHMS on it with no stamp, so that the GPO was re- reimbursed for its work.

There are thousands of different items of Crown Official Paid Mail, many sizes, and many Government Departments, and agencies; and its not even just Government Departments, (and QUANGOS); both Houses of Parliament, The British Museum, The Resident Governor & Keeper of The Jewel House and hundreds of others used Crown Official Paid. Even during the validity of the Crown Official

Paid there is still much mail paid using Handstamps, and machine Official Paid marks, even from Department

with Crown Official Paid privileges. Not all were even OHMS, Parliament, the GPO,

Post Office Telecomms used the Crown Official Paid symbol. [Fig 5]. I've never even seen a list of all the



**Fig 5**

Government Departments and organisations that might have used Crown Official Paid, and I'm still finding new ones, let alone all the various sizes, headings, colours, typefaces, form numbers etc.

James Mackay wrote a book on the subject, Official Mail of the British Isles, which is OK as far as it goes, I've looked at it in The British Library, but have yet to find my own copy. He also mentions Official Paid Stationery in his Registered Mail of the British Isles (which I do have). Brightmore just shows some examples.

## SWISS POSTCARDS HANDBOOK by Martin Baer, Kloten

The Swiss Postal Stationery Handbook's first part on Postcards contains more than 1000 pages, all with colour illustrations of Swiss Postcards and blow-ups of variations and additional private imprints. You can find a lot of information in the Introduction to this handbook, which is available for download in PDF format on Martin Baer's website: <http://www.mbtaxcards.ch> On the same website you can also look at a sample of the catalogue.

The entries in the postcard handbook are in the sequence of Zumstein's numbering in his catalogue 2010 "ganzsachen schweiz". The postcard handbook contains all Information related to postcards from the Zumstein catalogue plus the below information:

- Illustrations of all postcards
- Postcard tariffs home and abroad
- All illustrations of additional printing SUCHARD

- Postcards and their rates to foreign countries prior to the UPU postal agreement
- Description and illustration of the 36 plate flaws of the first postcards and their valuation
- Illustration and valuation of all plate flaws of subsequent issues
- All cards manufactured to private order and their valuation

Illustration and valuation of all:

- additional private imprints
- private additional value imprints
- re-entry of value imprints

You can order the handbook via Ebay or directly at [mbtaxcards@gmx.ch](mailto:mbtaxcards@gmx.ch). Payment is possible with Paypal to the beneficiary [mblaxcards@gmx.ch](mailto:mblaxcards@gmx.ch).

The price of the handbook in 5 ring binders is CHF 280.00 (230 without binders) plus CHF 52.00 for shipping.

## DIE BILDPOSTKARTEN DER SCHWEIZ 1924-1964 (The Picture Postcards of Switzerland 1924-1964) Dr. Ernst Schlunegger A5, 360 pages, 1600 illustrations.

Published by the Swiss thematic collectors club and by the Swiss Postal Stationery Collectors Club. For the first time in a catalog, all images of picture postcards reproduced and listed alphabetically by town. The individual images are described and explained.



Introduction and sample pages are available on the website of the SMV: [www.thema-briefmarken.ch](http://www.thema-briefmarken.ch) Price CHF 55.00 + postage from Doku-Stelle SMV, Mattenweg 1, 5314 Kleindöttingen Switzerland.

# GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

Alan Hug-

## NEW ISSUES

### Air Mail Letter Sheets - Post Office Issues

Once again the Christmas design first issued in 2006 was made available in November 2010. This was withdrawn

from sale at Tallents House on 24 December 2010 and may well be the last of the line since demand has fallen dramatically.

### Special Delivery Response Envelope

Although this item falls into the category of Business Reply stationery I thought that it might be of interest to members since its overall appearance could imply that it was a customised Post Office issue (see illustration).

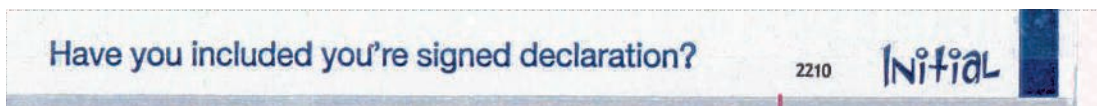


Businesses using the Special Delivery service can have the normal unstamped envelopes, which are available free at most main Post Offices, printed with a PPI reference or a circular design which is similar to NVI SD 1 used on Post Office Guaranteed and Special Delivery envelopes from 1998 to 2003 (EPD3-5). The difference is that the text 'TO BE PAID ON RECEIPT' replaces 'PAID UP TO 250g' etc. In addition these envelopes have the text 'Special Delivery Response' and 'Licence No. NAT24781/PL1' the right of the normal 'Royal Mail! special delivery' heading and a pre-printed return address.



Two different return addresses have been noted D-MMEX in Stanmore and PGFC in Bournemouth.

Interestingly there is a grammatical error in the text at the left which currently reads 'Have you included you're signed declaration?' (Information courtesy of **Douglas Muir** and **Don Staddon**).



**NEW ITEMS REPORTED**

**Envelopes - Stamped to Order Issues**



The item illustrated (courtesy **Michael Lockton**) is a very early date of stamping of the QV 3d embossed die and as such is well worth recording.

This impression of die W.W.1 is dated 7.9.59 and prepaid the postage on newspapers and Prices Current Registered for Transmission abroad not exceeding 4 ozs when sent via Marseilles, in this case to Madras in India (N.B. The die was registered on 20.5.1859, the 'Notice to Postmasters' dated May 1859 has an impression dated 29.5.59 and Ewen (1905) quotes 11.8.59 as the earliest date of STO use recorded).

Ewen H. L'Estrange Priced Catalogue of the Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom 1840-1905; p.36, published by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market Ltd. Norwood (1905).



**Postcards - Stamped to Order Issues**

CSIO5 Unused examples of the KGVI 2d orange STO postcards are not at all common and the item illustrated is the first size d I have seen, which has the additional interest of the 'House of Commons' embossed seal at the top left hand corner



Change NR \*\*\*\* to \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* on page 73 and add **CSIO5** to footnote on House of Commons usages on page 76.

# GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY ARCHIVE EDITION

Colin Baker

Stanley Gibbons have published a monthly magazine for philatelists for over a hundred years, with the first edition appearing in January 1890. These magazines contain a wealth of information on all aspects of our hobby, but most of us are not lucky enough to have bought, inherited or have access to them. Even if the whole series did grace our library shelves, we would need a fair bit of space and then take an age to find something we were looking for.

Fortunately Stanley Gibbons has come to our rescue and has scanned each of their issues from 1890 to 2009. These are now available for philatelists to purchase as a set of six DVDs (including one bonus disc), allowing users to view all the magazine pages on their own computers at home. These can then be printed if a hard copy needs to be kept.

Once you have bought your set of DVDs, it takes a while to load them onto your computer and get used to using them, so make sure you have at least a couple of hours free. You really need a PC rather than an Apple Mac (although Gibbons do say you can use the latter with a PC emulator). Your PC should be running XP, Vista or Windows 7 and have at least 512Mb of ram, although if you have more than this so much the better.

I found loading the first of the six discs easy by simply following the on-screen instructions. However, this only gave me access to the basic categories and search facility, not the actual articles themselves. I then had trouble trying to get onto the next stage of loading the four discs of magazine scans. I suspect it was my fault. I probably missed an on screen instruction, but this is not a problem as there is an excellent help section. I was soon on my way again, loading up the next four discs onto my computer. But be prepared to wait a while. It took anywhere between 15 and 30 minutes for each disc to download all the information. But it's worth the wait as it is much quicker to have the scans on your computer's hard drive rather than loading up separate discs all the time.

Using the Archive is quite simple, although a little practice helps. The process of loading the discs onto your computer places an icon on your desk top (a nice Cape Triangular so you won't get confused with all the other icons that seem to gather there like iron filings round a magnet). Double clicking this opens a new screen with the choice to browse the whole 120 years worth of issues, or to search for specific words or phrases.

If you know the issue you want then it's very easy. You simply type in the volume, issue and page, and the appropriate article appears. But of course it will be a rare thing to know exactly where to look, and so probably the most useful feature of the Archive is the search facility.

Searching takes a bit of getting used to as the system does not put the information into strict categories, but searches for the words you have entered. Putting in "postal stationery" will only bring up information where these are actually used. Much more will be found by using other appropriate words, such as wrapper, postcard, envelope and so on. Sometimes the search will reveal numerous articles, too many to handle, and it would be wise to narrow it down to give fewer results. Fortunately you can limit the search to an exact spread of volumes or to specific areas such as articles, auction sales, correspondence, etc.

The scans appeared to be of high quality and certainly were easy to zoom into and read without any problems.

Overall I would congratulate Gibbons on producing an excellent tool for the philatelist. For those of you who need to regularly research postal history for whatever reason, this is a wonderful source of information that can otherwise only be obtained through very specialist libraries with the consequent problem of getting there and spending hours searching for the required information. At just under £200 for the set it is not cheap, but it compares well with the price of some philatelic books and is much cheaper than trying to buy paper copies of all the magazines (if you could find them of course).



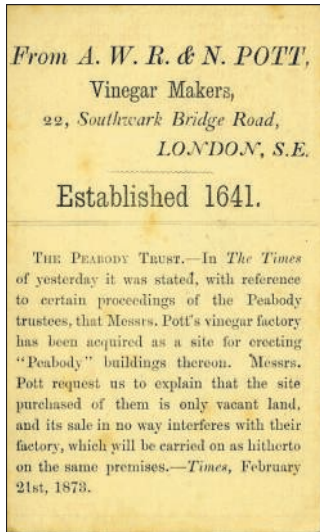
*When you open the program this is the first screen you will see, allowing access to all of the features.*



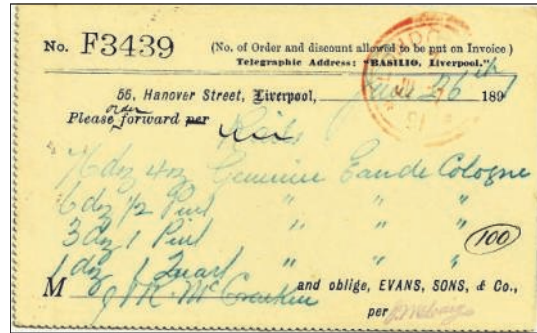
*This feature allows you to limit your searches to specific volumes, useful if you have an idea of when something was published.*

# ILLUSTRATED AND ADVERTISING POSTAL STATIONERY in the period up to the First World War - QV Postcards part 3

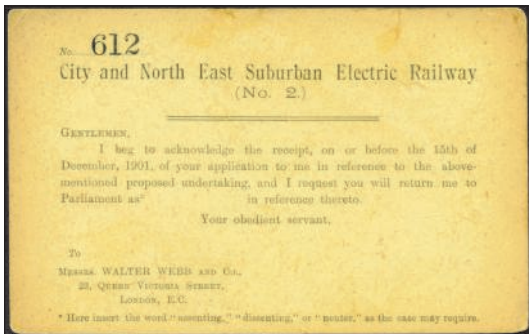
Following the publication of the first two parts of this series, I have received scans from a number of members who have enabled me to extend the listing to a third part. My thanks go to **Graham Barker, Chris Broadbent, Alan Cotton, Keith Downing, Tony Hitchcock, Carlton Jones, Roy Maltson, and Bill Pipe.** Part 4 will appear in the May issue of the Journal.



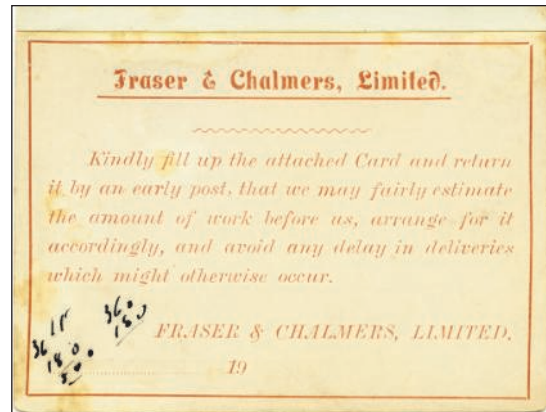
**A.W.R. & N. Pott Vinegar Makers.**  
Post Office postcard CP1 commenting on a report in the Times of February 21st 1873, that "Peabody" buildings were to be erected on the site of the Vinegar factory.  
**Stamp ½d lilac type L1**  
Earliest d/u: 24 February 1873  
Latest d/u:



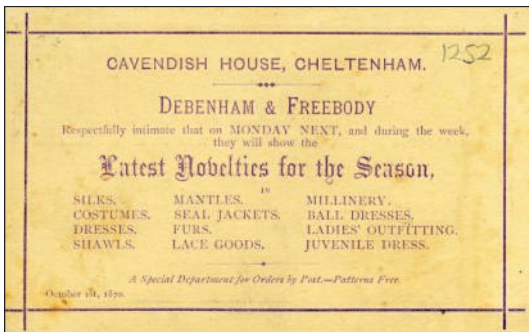
**Evans, Sons & Co.**  
STO ½d postcard perforated on two or three sides. Numbered order form with telegraphic and postal address. Manuscript order for Eau de Cologne.  
**Stamp ½d brown L3**  
Earliest d/u: 27 June 1891 Latest d/u: 2 December 1891



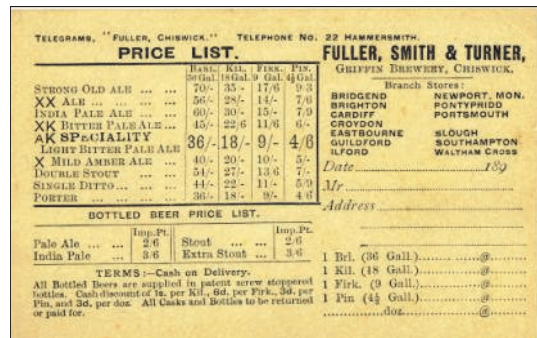
**City and North East Suburban Electric Railway**  
Post Office postcard CP 38 requesting assent or otherwise to the undertaking.  
**Stamp ½d green type L3**  
Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



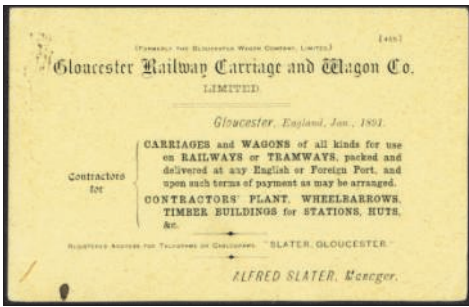
**Fraser & Chalmers Limited**  
Post Office postcard CP32 requesting completion of the reply portion to enable the amount of work to be done to be estimated.  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



**Debentham & Freebody, Cavendish House, Cheltenham.**  
Post Office postcard CP1 announcing their display of the latest novelties of the season. Dated October 1st 1870  
**Stamp ½d lilac type L1**  
Earliest d/u: 1st October 1870 Latest d/u:



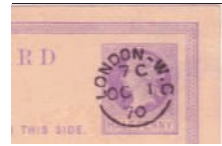
**Fuller, Smith & Turner Griffin Brewery, Chiswick**  
Post Office postcard CP7 with price list for ale, stout and porter by the barrel and bottle.  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



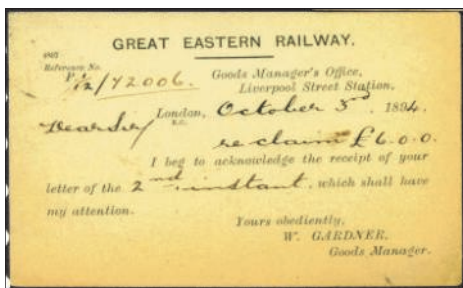
**Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co. Limited**  
 Post Office postcard CP15 with [455] in top right corner and dated Jan., 1891. Advertising as 'Contractors for Carriages and Wagons'.  
**Stamp 1d brown type L4**  
 Earliest d/u: 22 January 1891 Latest d/u:  
 Post Office postcard CP16 dated June., 1890. Details as above.  
**Stamp 1½d brown type L5**  
 Earliest d/u: 18 June 1890 Latest d/u:



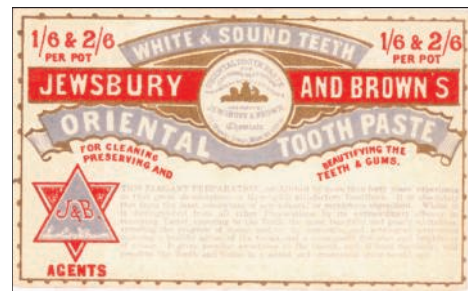
**James Carter, Dunnett, & Co**  
 Post Office postcard CP1 Price list for seeds and bulbs.  
**Stamp ½d lilac type L1**  
 Earliest d/u: 1 October 1870  
 Latest d/u:



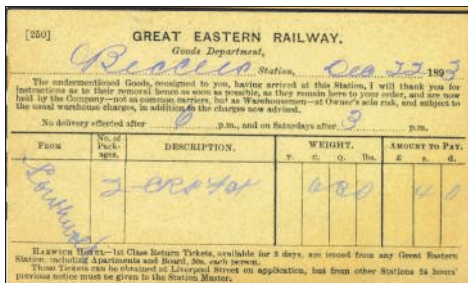
As this card was posted on the first day of issue, it would appear that these cards were available to companies some time earlier to have their own printing added.



**Great Eastern Railway**  
 Post Office postcard CP 21/22 with "4807" in top left corner. Goods Manager's Office acknowledging receipt of letter.  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: 3 October 1894 Latest d/u:



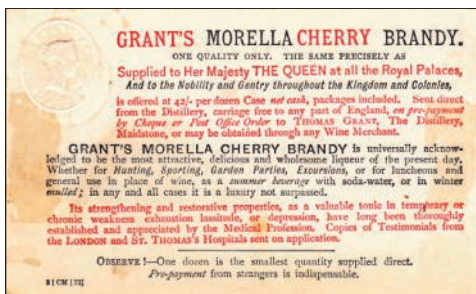
**Jewsbury and Brown's Oriental Toothpaste**  
 Post Office postcard CP2 with advert in red and grey extolling the virtues of their oriental toothpaste. 'AGENTS' in bottom left corner  
**Stamp ½d lilac type L1**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



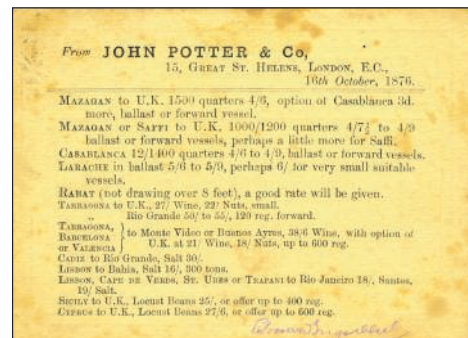
**Great Eastern Railway**  
 Post Office postcard CP 21/22 with "[250]" in top left corner. Goods Department advising the receipt of goods at station.  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: 24 October 1893 Latest d/u: 22 December 1893



**J. & P. Hutchinson**  
 Post Office postcard CP4 giving dates for despatch of steamers to various ports.  
**Stamp ½d brown type L1**  
 Earliest d/u: 7 February 1878 Latest d/u:

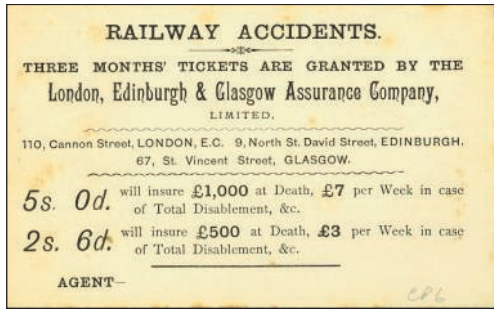


**Grant's Morella Cherry Brandy.**  
 STO postcard bestowing the beneficial properties. With or without "3/CM/73]" printed in bottom left corner.  
**Stamp ½d pink type 1a**  
 Earliest d/u: 25 October 1873 Latest d/u: 6 November 1873



**John Potter & Co**  
 Post Office foreign postcard CP5 listing shipping rates to various ports.  
**Stamp 1¼d brown type L2**  
 Earliest d/u: 16 October 1876 Latest d/u:

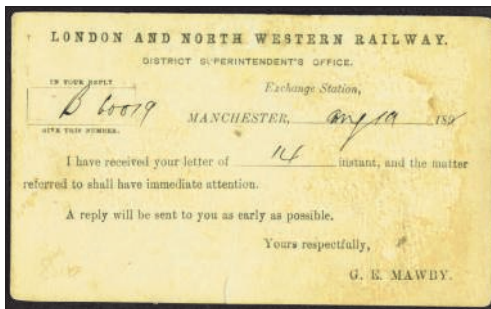




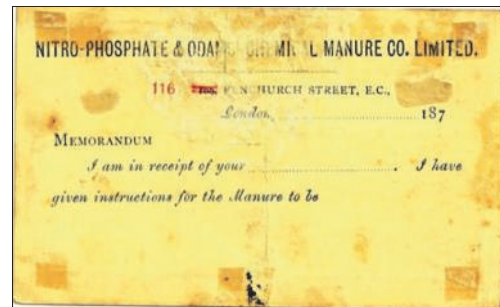
**London, Edinburgh & Glasgow Assurance Company,**  
 Post Office postcard CP6 advertising Railway Accidents insurance.  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



**London and South Western Railway**  
 STO postcard with photograph of Southampton published by Picture Postcard Co, Ltd, Drapers Gardens, London EC  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



**London and North Western Railway.**  
 STO postcard CS3 from district superintendent's office acknowledging receipt of letter.  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: 20 August 1891 Latest d/u:



**Nitro-Phosphate & Odams Chemical Manure Co. Limited**  
 Post Office postcard CP3 acknowledgement of receipt of order.  
**Stamp ½d lilac type L1**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



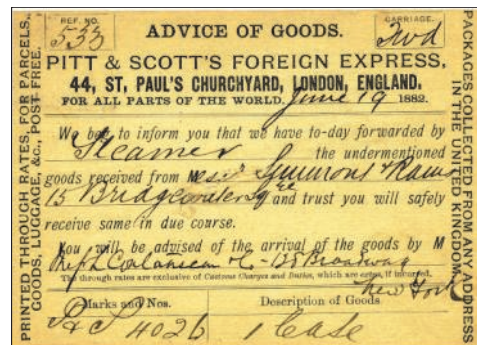
**London and South Western Railway**  
 STO postcard with photograph of Corfe Castle published by Picture Postcard Co, Ltd, Drapers Gardens, London EC  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: 25 July 1900 Latest d/u:



**Midland Grand Hotel London**  
 STO postcard with photograph of the hotel at St Pancras with list of hotels in other towns/cities  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



**London and South Western Railway**  
 STO postcard with photograph of Exeter Cathedral published by Picture Postcard Co, Ltd, Drapers Gardens, London EC  
**Stamp ½d brown type L3**  
 Earliest d/u: 7 September 1900 Latest d/u:



**Pitt & Scott's Foreign Express**  
 Post Office postcard CP10 with advice of goods forwarded by steamer.  
**Stamp 1d brown type L4**  
 Earliest d/u: 18 June 1883 Latest d/u:

# AIR MAIL LETTER SHEET APS 40 - REGIMENTAL CENTENARIES

Duff Malkin

The Edinburgh Military Tattoo Programme of 1978 included performances by various elements of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, the Royal Highland Fusiliers but not the Queen's Own Highlanders. In the programme it was clearly stated that "A display of The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards and the Royal Highland Fusiliers commemorating the raising of the Royal Scots Greys and the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1678" was there.

The tattoo in itself is a part of the annual Edinburgh Festival (in the nominal sense that the Edinburgh Festival represents all the annual festivals to the government) and the event(s) usually take place annually in August. However, I saw an Edinburgh Military Tattoo special postmark dated September 9th, 1978. This could explain, in part why the Scottish aerogramme (H&B ASP40) wishing to honour the three hundred years of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards and of the Royal Highland Fusiliers and the two hundred years of the Queen's Own Highlanders was issued on August 23rd, 1978. It seems that the Festival began on August 20th and ended on September 9th in that year. It may be that the Tattoo started on the 23rd. This would be a good reason to issue the aerogramme then. Checking the calendar year 1978, August the 23rd was a Wednesday, so there was not a weekend involved.



The odd thing probably is, and none of our professionals seem to have clued into the fact, that there were probably a number of living individuals shown on the form on the bottom flap. This shows a 1978 Colour Party for the Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment). They are the only British infantry regiment which carries three colours on parade – The Queen's Colours, the Regimental Colours and the Assaye Colour. In the illustration the Regimental Colours are first (with 44 honours on them), the Assaye Colour (with Seringapatam and Assaye mentioned on them – and clearly visible) is in the middle and the Queen's Colours are in the back. It is quite probable that the four people in the party carrying them can be identified. I have, myself, identified one or two individuals (and a mascot) on one other Scottish military form, so I am fairly sure that this can be done here. Curiously though the commemoration commemorates 300 years, the regiment itself was only

formed in 1959. Its antecedents go back to 1678. They returned from a tour of duty in Singapore to Edinburgh in 1973 for a tour there and were awarded two. The battalion provided two Royal Guards at Balmoral in 1974 and 1976. They celebrated their tercentenary on September 23rd, 1978, with Princess Margaret presenting new Colours to the 1st Battalion (which dates one or two of the Colours here at least). In 1979 they started a tour in Hemer, Germany. The main point being that they were at home for the 300th anniversary event. It might be possible that a few of the aerogrammes may have received some sort of special regimental cancellation.

The Royal Scots Dragoons Guards celebrated their 300 years on July 3rd, at the Redford Barracks. It is recorded on their military web page that "it was said that 20,000 people stood in Princes Street (Edinburgh) to see the spectacle as Scotland's own cavalry drove through the heart of her capital". No special postmark to commemorate this event would have been applied. The form had not yet been issued.

The Queen's Own Highlanders had returned from Germany in 1976 and were in Edinburgh from 1976 to 1980, except for six months in Belize (from August 1976) and two tours in Northern Ireland, they were based at Kirknewton. They were in Northern Ireland to August 1978. On the bicentennial of their date of raising they were there



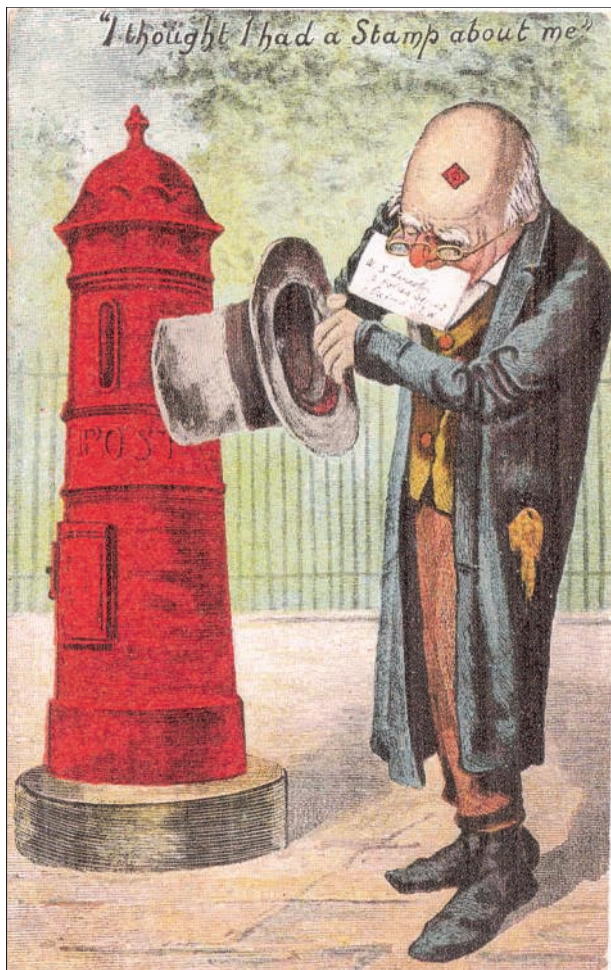
and this meant that their celebrations were delayed until their return. They were held on October 14th. In July 1979 they went back to Northern Ireland.

Ron Stenberg (credited for the drawings on the aerogrammes) lives in Birkenhead, New Zealand. He lived

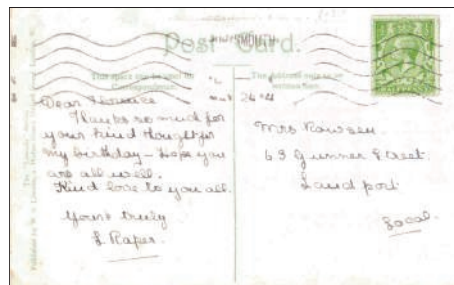
for many years in Scotland and has had a career as a draughtsman/artist lasting over 70 years. Wormit, according to Wikipedia, "is a small town located on the banks of the Firth of Tay in north east Fife, Scotland".

## STAMP DEALERS' MAIL

Scans submitted by Roy Maltson



Following up Colin Baker's article (PSSJ Vol. 18 No.3), Roy has sent these scans of an item from W.S.Lincoln. Although not postal stationery this card is one of a series of cards. No doubt some members may have others from the same series.



The "Lincoln" Series.  
Published by W. S. Lincoln, 2, Holles Street, Oxford Street, London, W.



## TREASURER

The society's current treasurer, **John Fowler**, is retiring at the end of August. We must have a new treasurer to take over from him before then. Without such an important post being filled the society cannot function and will have to be shut down.

The job is not that time consuming.

You do not have to be an accountant, just used to using figures.

The work can be done manually or by using a computer.

If you would like to help please get in touch with one of our committee members now.

If you know of someone who is not a member but is a friend or family member who would be willing to undertake the task, please let us know. They do not have to be a member, but could be made an honorary member of the society just to carry out the treasurer's job.

# GB AEROGRAMMES WITH PRINTED CODE NUMBER

Tony Goldstone

In 1997 the Royal Mail began to include a code number on their standard aerogrammes. The code indicates the date of the printing run.

Aerogrammes that were sold in packs (usually 6) have a \* symbol printed on the top flap, those that were printed to be sold singly have no additional symbol.



All early aerogrammes are printed on airmail blue paper – later changed to white paper in 2006. (V) = Varieties (unintentional) of this form exist

**M SERIES** this code reflects the month and year of the printing run and is to be found at the top right hand corner of the Sender's details on the reverse of the aerogramme. All M Series forms have the word Aerogramme printed below the Royal Mail symbol on the front of the form till 2000 when the word was changed to Airletter.

<b>1997</b> M03/97* M04/97* M06/97* M09/97*	<b>1997</b> M03/97 M04/97 M09/97 M10/97	<b>1998</b> M02/98* M05/98(V) M10/98* M12/98*	<b>1998</b> M02/98 M04/98(V) M05/98 M10/98 M12/98	<b>1999</b> M06/99* <b>2000</b> M05/00* <b>2001</b> M04/01* M12/01*	<b>1999</b> M06/99 <b>2000</b> M02/00 <b>2001</b> M04/01 M12/01	<b>2002</b> M10/02* <b>2003</b> M02/03*	<b>2002</b> M10/02 <b>2003</b> M02/03
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**MSE SERIES** in this Series the first number reflects the DAY in the year out of 365 when the printing run took place and followed by the year. During 2004 after MSE62/04 the printed code was transferred to the right hand flap, also the word **Airletter** on the front panel is now positioned under the Par Avion etiquette and *above* the Royal Mail symbol.

<b>2003</b> (continued)  MSE175/03* MSE176/03* MSE 188/03* MSE 197/03* MSE198/03* MSE199/03* MSE202/03* MSE203/03* MSE/204/03*(V) MSE218/03* MSE219/03* MSE265/03* MSE266/03* MSE267/03* MSE268/03* MSE269/03* MSE272/03* MSE273/03* MSE274/03* MSE275/03* MSE276/03*	MSE177/03 MSE184/03 MSE185/03 MSE188/03 MSE259/03 MSE260/03 MSE261/03 MSE262/03  <b>2004</b> MSE61/04* MSE62/04* MSE62/04  (new layout – see above)  MSE099/04* MSE100/04* MSE103/04* MSE104/04* MSE105/04*	MSE106/04* MSE132/04* MSE133/04* MSE134/04* MSE155/04* MSE156/04* MSE159/04* MSE160/04* MSE161/04* MSE162/04* MSE180/04* MSE181/04* MSE092/04 MSE093/04 MSE096/04 MSE097/04 MSE098/04 MSE099/04 MSE159/04 MSE176/04 MSE177/04 MSE180/04	<b>2005</b>  MSE270/05 MSE293/05 MSE294/05 MSE310/05  <b>2006</b> (White paper from this year onwards)  MSE139/06* MSE140/06* MSE142/06* MSE143/06* MSE144/06*(V) MSE145/06* MSE146/06*(V) MSE147/06* MSE148/06* MSE100/06(V) MSE101/06(V) MSE102/06(V)	MSE103/06(V) MSE279/06(V) MSE280/06 MSE281/06 MSE282/06 MSE283/06 MSE284/06  <b>2007</b> MSE32/07* MSE33/07* MSE34/07* MSE36/07*(V) MSE38/07* MSE337/07* MSE338/07* MSE339/07* MSE340/07* MSE341/07* MSE342/07* MSE37/07( <i>no 0 before 37</i> )	MSE042/07 MSE050/07 MSE343/07 MSE344/07 MSE345/07  <b>2008</b> MSE317/08* MSE318/08* MSE319/08* MSE320/08*(V)  <b>2009</b> MSE164/09* MSE165/09* MSE168/09* MSE132/09 MSE133/09 MSE134/09 MSE174/09(V)	<b>2010</b> MSE104/10* MSE105/10*(V)
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**WALES**



**- M Series**

- 1998**
- M04/98\* Aerogram  
Aerogramme
- MO4/98 Aerogram  
Aerogramme
- MO4/98 from now on  
changed to:-  
Llythyr Awyr  
Airletter
- 2001**
- M07/01\*
- M04/01
- 2002**
- M02/02\*

**- MSE Series**

- (revised layout – see note on  
previous page in GB forms  
during 2004)
- 2004**
- MSE331/04\*  
MSE331/04
- 2005**
- MSE269/05\*  
MSE269/05
- 2007** (WHITE paper)
- MSE052/07\* MSE053/07\*  
MSE052/07(V)

**GUERNSEY**

During 1999 Guernsey Post Office exhausted its stock of Guernsey aerogrammes and bought the then current GB stock (M Series) from the Royal Mail as a holding operation till new Guernsey aerogrammes were printed.

**M Series**

M06/99 (with Guernsey post mark cancellation)

If Readers know of other unrecorded coded aerogrammes would they kindly write to me via the Editor.

Tony Goldstone

**NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK**

**NEWS**

**THE POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION - Newsletter January 2011** [www.postalstationery.org](http://www.postalstationery.org) lists the results for **PORTUGAL 2010** . Congratulations to the following members of the Postal Stationery Society.

Engelbrecht	Lars	Denmark	Bicoloured Postal Stationery of Denmark 1871-1905	96	LG	SP
Martin de Nicolas	Arturo	USA	Official Postal Cards of Spain (1873-1938)	95	LG	
Huggins	Alan	Great Britain	Mauritius Postal Stationery	93	G	SP
Beston	Bernard	Australia	Postal Stationery of British Guiana	92	G	
Sargent	Neil	Great Britain	GB: Queen Victoria Stamped to Order Envelopes	86	LV	
Minnaar	Emil	South Africa	Basutoland Postal Stationery	85	LV	
Chiu	Sammy	Canada	Hong Kong Q.V. Postal Stationery, Cards, Envelopes & Wrappers	87	LV	

**& JOBURG 2010.** Congratulations to the following members of the Postal Stationery Society -

Smith	Michael	U.K.	The Postal Stationery of the Orange Free State	93	G	FEL
Chiu	Sammy G	Canada	Hong Kong, Q.V. Postal Stationery, Cards, Envelopes & Wrappers	85	LV	
Ross	Duberal	Australia	Fiji to 1954	85	LV	
Kiddle	Francis	U.K.	South West Africa King's Head Postal Stationery	85	LV	
Erica	Genge	New Zealand	The early years of British Air Letters	82	V	

**JOBURG 2010 - One Frame -**

Huggins	Alan	U.K.	Great Britain-Queen Victoria Postal Stationery - Pre-stamped	87		
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**Articles Noted Recently in the Philatelic Press**

“**The Cut-out Man** [Herbert Edgar Weston, Alias Victor Marsh]” - Michael Peach & Peter van Gelder (Gibbons Stamp Monthly September 2010)

“**Postal Stationery Matters**” Peter van Gelder (Gibbons Stamp Monthly September 2010)

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

#### Postal Stationery July/August 2010 (USA)

Copycard C-Mail Sheets and Postal Cards  
A Ceylon - India Die Proof  
U.S. Envelope Fake RF Overprints UCM1-UCM5/RFa-14 to RFh-25  
A British STO Envelope Discovery (Mixed dated + Rosette Envelope)  
Used Indian Telegraph Form

#### Postal Stationery September/October 2010 (USA)

The Ringer - A Nepal Card  
Privately Printed Pictorial Bulk-Rate Permit Stamped Envelopes  
USA "Cancelled" Postal Cards

#### Postal Stationery November/December 2010 (USA)

RF Fakes., Fabrications and Forgeries on US Stamped Stationery - An Additional Look.  
Zanzibar Overprinted Half Anna Indian Postal Stationery Envelope  
On Folded and Mailed Airgraph Forms  
Waterlow Sample Cards from Uruguay

#### Postal Stationery Collector August 2010 (Australia)

Special Occasion & Souvenir Newspaper Wrappers  
Victoria: The Letter Card  
Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery  
Australian Military Postal Stationery of World War 1 - A Listing of Information Sources

#### Postal Stationery Collector November 2010 (Australia)

Aerogrammes from the Past  
Queensland Post Card  
Destinations of Australian Colonies Wrappers: Commonplace and Scarce.  
Pacific Pot Pouri  
Heritage Post Office PPEs  
Express Post Envelopes

#### Die Ganzsache 1/2010 (Germany)

'Das Cassieren des Allerhöchsten Portraits' Warum die frühen preussischen Ganzsachen mit Federzug entwertet werden mussten  
Bayern in Not. Der politische Hintergrund der Ausgabe von Germaniakarten mit Aufdruck und die nicht verausgabte Doppelkarte P1  
Nachnahmeverwendungen von Ganzsachenpostkarten in Deutschland

#### Die Ganzsache 2/2010 (Germany)

Ganzsachenausschnitte als Frankatur - oder Postbetrug?  
R. Lederbogen - Ein Kunstverlag aus Halberstadt  
Proben für Germania - Postkartenheftchen  
Germania-Ganzsachen: wenig oder gar nicht bekannt. Die Zudruckganzsachen auf private Bestellung: KZP, PZP und PZD  
Privatganzsachen-Varianten, Bayern und Deutsches Reich  
Verfälschte Ganzsachen (Brasilien)

#### Ganzsachensammler June 2010 (Switzerland)

Hotelpost auf Ganzsachen  
International Postwerthzeichen-Ausstellung Zürich  
Fiskalmarken und Ganzsachen Schweiz

#### Perfins in Ganzsachen

#### Ganzsachensammler November 2010 (Switzerland)

Die Privatganzsachen der Ofenfabrik Sursee  
Neues vom Sammelgebiet Empfangsscheine (EPS)  
Nachtrag zu J.Kihm-Keller's Söhne Frauenfeld

#### QUERIES - POW Formular Aerogramme

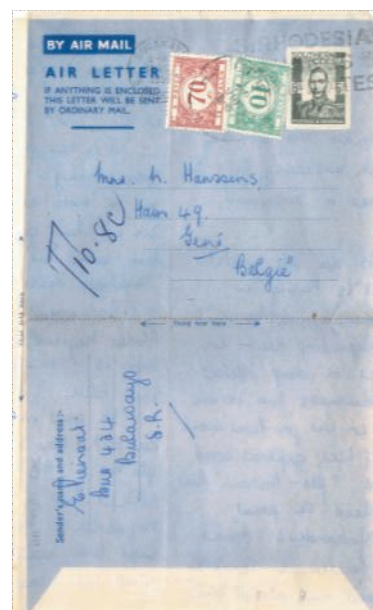
Tony Goldstone writes:

*Does anyone know which country the item illustrated below comes from? It has been suggested India or Pakistan but no certainty. Most strangely it has gummed flaps which is odd for a POW letter that requires a censorship!*



Edy Pockelé writes:

*Illustrated below is a scan of a North Rhodesian aerogramme # 04a (Wiegand Cat.) without watermark, used to Belgium on August 13th 1952 and being taxed / postage due.*



*I'm puzzled by this postage due as this is very unusual on aerogrammes, the rule being of shipment by surface mail if insufficient postage is pre-paid and written indication justifying the surface route. Here however at the departure the post imposed postage due by manuscript and the Belgian post applied it as instructed. The correspondence is in South Afrikaans language which I read fluently. I cannot find*

*any reference to enclosures.*

*Can anyone of our membership explain, I will even accept any "speculation" of the reason why postage due was imposed?*

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