



# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 19, No. 2 May 2011  
(Serial number 58)



Whitfield King Stamped to Order - See page 10

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## The Postal Stationery Society (Founded 1992)

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

**SECRETARY**

**Colin Baker**, 4 Greenhill Gardens, Sutton Veny. WARMINSTER, Wilts. BA12 7AY  
Phone: 01985 840033 Email: pss.secretary@virgin.net

**Website:**

[www.postalstationery.org.uk](http://www.postalstationery.org.uk)

## 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 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.

Details on [www.midpex.co.uk](http://www.midpex.co.uk)

### Saturday October 15th 2011

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

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

## ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

### UPU SPECIMEN OVERPRINTS

In the past, all countries that were members of the Universal Postal Union were required to lodge copies of their stamps and postal stationery with the UPU to be held in their archives and for subsequent distribution to their members. Many of the items held by the UPU have been sold to collectors and **James Bendon**, one of our members, has spent the last few years trying to compile as a complete a list of these as possible.

He recently asked the Society for help with the postal stationery section and several members came forward with new information. But now he wants someone to help him with the list, and possibly take on the task of completing it. He says that firstly, he wants the work that he has done to date to be preserved even after he can no longer attend to it. To this end he would like to see the whole project available for all to see and use on an 'institutional' web site that is likely to continue to be available for the foreseeable future. He thinks the Postal Stationery Society's site is ideal for this purpose.

Secondly, he would like to see the many gaps (missing countries or incomplete countries) filled. After some three to four years he says he appears to have used all the contacts that he has. He hopes that through the Society he can find many new 'volunteers' to fill these gaps.

Thirdly, he believes that it is desirable for the work as it stands at any time to be preserved in printed form. By this he does not mean a printed book but copies of the many web pages printed out and lodged with philatelic and deposit libraries. He believes this should really be done very soon as he doubts that the listings will ever be complete. He estimates that a straight screen-by-screen printout would run to around 500 A4 pages. Using a decent colour laser printer the whole job would only take a day or two. It is proposed that the cost of this would be met by the Postal Stationery Society from their publications fund built up from sales of the CBPS catalogue. Amendment/addition pages could be printed and distributed at regular intervals as necessary.

The detailed listing of these UPU specimen overprints can be found on James' website [www.jamesbendon.com](http://www.jamesbendon.com). James can be contacted at the following address:

James Bendon,  
P O Box 56484 · 3307  
Limassol Cyprus  
Email [james@jamesbendon.com](mailto:james@jamesbendon.com)

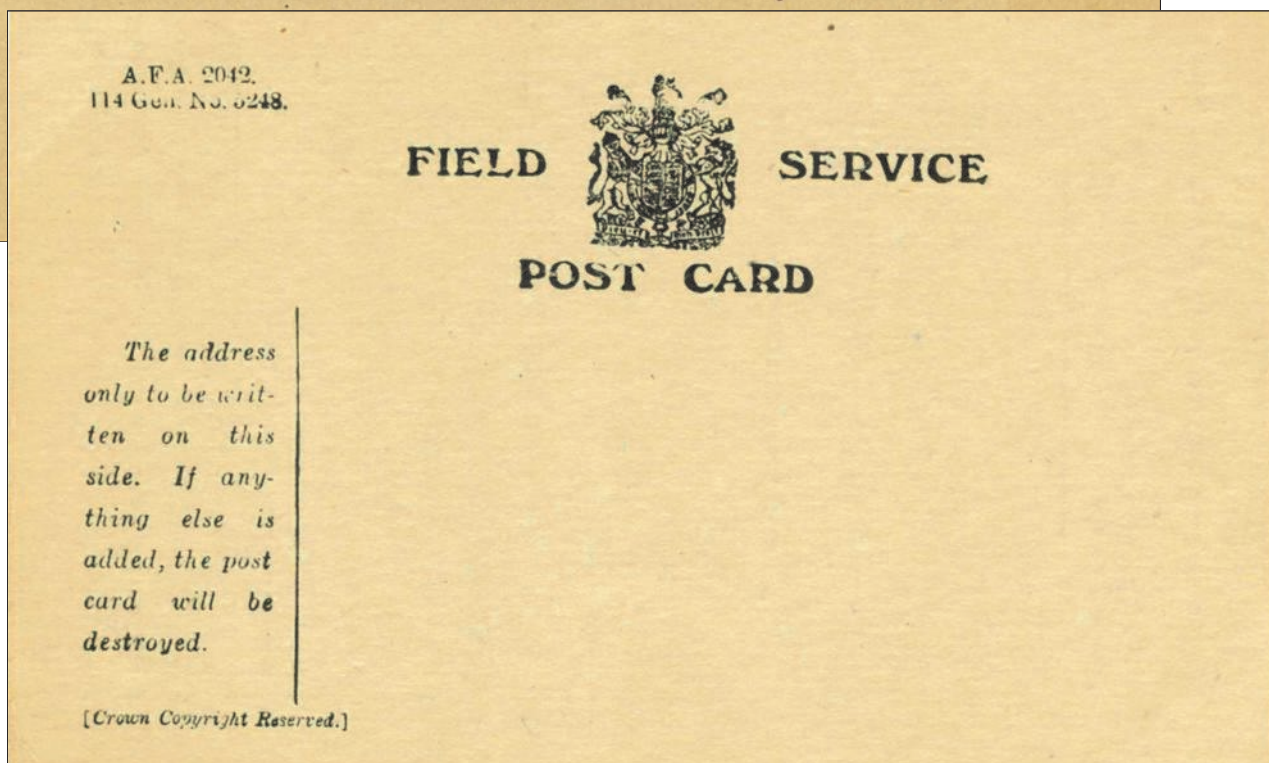
If you think you can help in any way with this project, whether simply adding new information or undertaking the maintenance of the listing, please get in touch with James who will be happy to discuss it with you.

## CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - MAY 2011

If one wishes to exhibit "Postal Stationery" in National and International Exhibitions, one must abide by the FIP Rules on this subject, but as rather a maverick collector I consider this somewhat restrictive. Take as an example the two versions of Army Form "A. F. A. 2042" shown below. They were first issued in 1914 with a letterpress 1d. red stamp and given free to troops weekly on the Western Front in order to send messages home. It was realized that as they were free, the 1d. stamp was not needed, so from 1915 the stamp was no longer printed on the cards which continued to be used in vast numbers throughout the First World War. However, without the

stamp, from the perspective of competitive philately, the cards from 1915 ceased to qualify as "Postal Stationery" and there are plenty of them - a book has been written listing the different types used in both the First and Second World War.

As a relative new comer to the Society, I am not sure what the official line is with regard to this issue. I assume that for Society competitions, we abide by the FIP Rules. Does the same restriction apply to display by Members or articles in our Newsletter? I look forward to hearing Members views in future editions of the Newsletter.



Michael Lockton

## SECRETARY'S NOTES—MAY 2011

### New Treasurer

In the last two issues of the Journal I have reported that our current treasurer, John Fowler, will have to resign his post at the end of this financial year, 31st August 2011. For the last 7 years John has done a magnificent job of keeping the society's books in order and made it easy for us all to understand how our income is generated and where it is spent. However, time creeps upon us all and as the years pass we find that we have to cut down our workload in order to keep our heads above water. John is no exception.

One of our more recent members, **Alan Ginsberg**, has offered to take over the role and look after the society accounts. We are very grateful for him coming to the Society's aid. We are sure he will keep up the standards set by our two previous treasurers and will keep the Society's books properly balanced.

The Committee has appointed Alan to the treasurer's position for the interim period until he can be formally voted into office, along with all the other officers, at the AGM to be held in October at the Royal Philatelic Society Building.

Alan's contact details are:

Dr Alan Ginsberg  
Flat 4, Spring Court  
Stonegrove  
Edgware  
Middlesex HA8 7UD  
United Kingdom  
Phone: 0208 958 1611  
Mobile: 07950 780791  
Email: grebsnig@hotmail.com

But please note that Alan still has a full time job to do, so please leave calling him until after 3.30pm.

### A Great Big Thank You

In March I sent out letters to a number of members asking them if they would like to take on the role of treasurer. Many of you replied to these, either by phone, email, letter or face to face.

Some people told me they were already very busy with other work, either philatelic or in some other sphere of charity/volunteering and could not take on any more. This we fully understood. The person we needed was to be a committed, willing volunteer, not someone who had been press ganged into the job.

Other people said they had no experience of this type of work, but would try to look after the accounts if it meant that was the only way to prevent the Society going under.

One or two (like Alan Ginsberg) readily volunteered to take the post willing.

To all of you who responded, I would like to say a very big Thank You. I was taken aback at the positive attitude of so many of you who were determined to make sure the Postal Stationery Society continued to exist.

### A Humble Apology

I have to hold up my hand and beg your forgiveness. There is a mistake on the Society's programme card for this year which I should have spotted and did not. The secretary's telephone number given on the back page should

be 01985 840033 and not as shown. Can you please amend the card just in case you need to get in touch with me in the future.

### Swinpex 2011

Don't forget the Society's meeting at Swinpex on 11th June. The meeting will start at 2.00pm in one of the classrooms next to the dealers' area when members are invited to display up to 32 sheets and speak for 5 minutes. The Fair opens at 10.00am and closes at 4.30pm so there will be lots of opportunity for you to spend a bit of your pocket money before (and perhaps after) our meeting.

### Midpex 2011

This two year event is being held on Saturday 2nd July 2011 at the Warwickshire Exhibition Centre, The Fosse Way, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV31 1XN. There will be about 50 dealers there and many societies will have a stand at this exhibition, including ourselves. We need volunteers to help man it. If you can afford to spend an hour or so helping out, please get in touch with the Journal Editor, John Barker, who is co-ordinating everything on our behalf. Please don't leave it to others but if you are coming to the event please offer to help.

### Society Displays

Each year at our meetings in London, Swinpex, Worpex and elsewhere we are shown some wonderful material by our members. But these are normally restricted to displays of 32 sheets in order to give everyone a chance to show. However at our March/April meetings we have always started off the day with a full display of a single country. In order to plan a full programme for the coming years I need more people to come forward and offer to give a display to the society in the Spring. If you have a good collection that you feel might be suitable for these meetings (at least 160 sheets) and can speak about it without having to refer to the boards all the time then please get in touch with me so that we can discuss details.

At the moment I do not have any displays planned for future years and so I am particularly keen to fill the gaps in the Society's programme from March 2012 onwards.

### The Demise of the Air Letter

As Alan Huggins has reported in previous editions of the Journal, the use of air letters has reduced considerably over the last 10 to 15 years. In the last few years the Christmas air letter that used to be different each year, now appears to be old stock brought out from the store cupboard. The latest development is that the white standard Welsh language air letter has been withdrawn from sale, the last day of issue being the 29th April 2011. Although the white standard English language version is still available, I wonder whether we will see the Christmas air letter re-issued this year.

Perhaps one of the reasons for these being little used these days (apart from the rise in the use of electronic communications) is the cost of buying prepaid air letters which has risen steeply. They now cost 85p each or £4.25 for a discounted pack of six.

## MEETING REPORT - SATURDAY 9 APRIL 2011

The Society held its first meeting of the year in the Royal Philatelic Society's headquarters in London on 9th April 2011. Twelve members and one guest attended, the latter was persuaded to join the Society that same day.

Apologies were received from John Barker, Edward Caesley, Keith Hanman and Iain Stevenson.

After the usual small amount of business, the meeting got under way with the display by **Alan Huggins**

of the Postal Stationery of Mauritius. And what a display we were privileged to see. Alan showed virtually all the different types of postal stationery issued by that country, including proofs and essays for many of the items. Wherever possible Alan included both mint and used examples, despite the fact that some of the early issues were used in very small numbers.

The display covered the period from the first issue of



embossed envelope stamps in 1862 to the end of the King George VI period. Alan gave a handout at the meeting which I quote from:

“One of the attractions of postal stationery is that each item bears a printed stamp impression and is produced and designed to meet a specific functional and postal purpose. Functionally postal stationery can be divided into writing surfaces or enclosures, the former include stamped letter sheets, postcards, letter cards, air mail letter sheets, telegraph forms, etc., the latter stamped envelopes, registration envelopes and wrappers.”

“Beginning in 1862 Mauritius has issued a varied range of postal stationery, and for the collector the country has the added attraction of having produced a number of local provisional items to cover interruptions in supply, rapidly changing postal rates, while in 1877 the currency was changed from shillings and pence to cents and rupees. An additional feature is that apart from the King George V and King George VI De La Rue ‘keyplate’ designs and some embossed registration stamps, the design of the printed stamp has been specific for Mauritius.”

“On 31 October 1860, the Colonial Postmaster, G.W. Saltwell, sought permission from the Governor of Mauritius to requisition from De La Rue in London ‘Postage Stamps required for the use of the Colony during 1861’ which included 15,000 stamped envelopes at 6d and 10,000 at 9d to prepay the ¼ oz rate to the United Kingdom via Southampton and the ½ oz rate via Marseilles which made Mauritius the fifth Empire country after New South Wales (1838), Ceylon (1857), India (1857) and Canada (1860) to issue postal stationery.”

“Apart from the local provisional issues all other Mauritius postal stationery, with the exception of air mail letter sheets (which are not included in to-day’s display), have been produced by De La Rue with either embossed or letterpress stamp impressions many of which mirror the contemporary adhesive stamps.”

Before lunch after members had viewed the display, they had the opportunity to judge the thirteen entries in the Society’s One Sheet Competition and to vote for their top three in order of importance. Most members joined us for lunch at the Kings Head pub just a stone’s throw away, and on our return the winner was announced. **Mike Smith** took away the silver cup to place on his mantle piece for the next 12 months, with his entry “Orange Free State Postcard to Stellaland”. Runners up were **Neil Sargent** with his King George V advertising envelope and **Michael Lockton** with hand illustrated Penny Pink envelopes.

The afternoon session was devoted to members’ displays and it was started by **George King** who showed British modern Special Delivery plastic envelopes and similar items. He told us about the printing variations that can be found on these and how it is now very difficult to buy these envelopes at high street post offices.

**Colin Baker** followed on with a display of British inland postcards issued and used in the reign of Queen Victoria.

**Steve Pilgrim** put up a wonderful collection of Queen Victorian Penny Pink envelopes, mainly the first and second issues of 1841 and 1851. He talked about the different papers used and the destinations the envelopes were sent to.

**Neil Sargent** then talked about his two frame display of postal stationery issued for two of the Indian States (Travancore and Cochin), including postcards and envelopes. He then went to his third frame to talk about Queen Victorian registration envelopes from the initial issue of 1878 to 1882, before the R was enclosed in an oval.

Finally **Michael Lockton** had a superb display of QV Penny Pink envelopes that carried advertisements, either on the front or internally (before envelopes were gummed and issued in a ready to use form.

The meeting ended with tea at about 3.30pm.

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## POSTAL STATIONERY FOR A PURPOSE - Transmission Beneath the Surface - Pneumatic Mail.

John Barker

Pneumatic delivery is a form of rapid transport of articles in small cylindrical containers driven by air pressure through tubes.

The first pneumatic delivery system was built in 1853 by Josiah Latimer Clark in London. It was a 220 yard (approx. 200 m) long connection between the London Stock Exchange and the Electrical and International Telegraph Office. Similar connections between a telegraph office and a stock exchange were established in 1865 in Berlin and 1866 in Paris. These systems provided for the rapid transport of messages through underground pipes thereby avoiding the congestion in the streets above. They were installed in many busy cities in the latter part of the twentieth century and some were opened up for use by the public.

Transmission of messages by this system within a city was often faster than by the telegraph. Many cities used pneumatic systems for the bulk transport of mail

between post offices, and between post offices and railway stations.

The systems which opened up for conveyance of individual items of mail by the public included:

Vienna 1875, Berlin 1876, Paris 1879, Prague 1899, Marseilles 1910, Buenos Aires 1911, Rome 1913 & Munich 1922.

Mail sent through the Vienna system was generally folded once or twice before being inserted into the canisters for transmission via the pneumatic tubes. Up to 10 canisters could be linked together to form a ‘train’

In the initial stages of the operation of the Berlin system mail was inserted into small wheeled canisters for propulsion through 65mm. diameter tubes. However these were soon replaced by sheet metal canisters with leather sealing rings. Each canister held about 20 items which were rolled up (without being folded) before being inserted into the canister. As for the Viennese system, up to 10 canisters could be linked together to form a ‘train’

In Paris, the system of pneumatic tubes was generally located within the extensive network of sewers. Initially the diameter of the tubes was the same as the Berlin system, 65mm. However, from 1888 new tubes had a larger diameter of 80mm. As in Berlin and Vienna, up to 10 canisters could be linked to form a 'train'. Letters/cards were usually folded and rolled up for insertion into the tubes, hence used items invariably have a vertical crease. In the early days lettercards were made of blue card and became affectionately known as 'petit bleus'.

Special postal stationery was issued for use in most of these systems. The exceptions were in the Italian systems - Rome, Milan & Naples where special adhesive stamps were issued for the Pneumatic service.

In the Paris system the use of official postal stationery was obligatory until 1898. In Berlin, although official 'Rohrpost' stationery was issued for use in the system, ordinary postcards and envelopes were permissible providing their dimensions and weights did not exceed

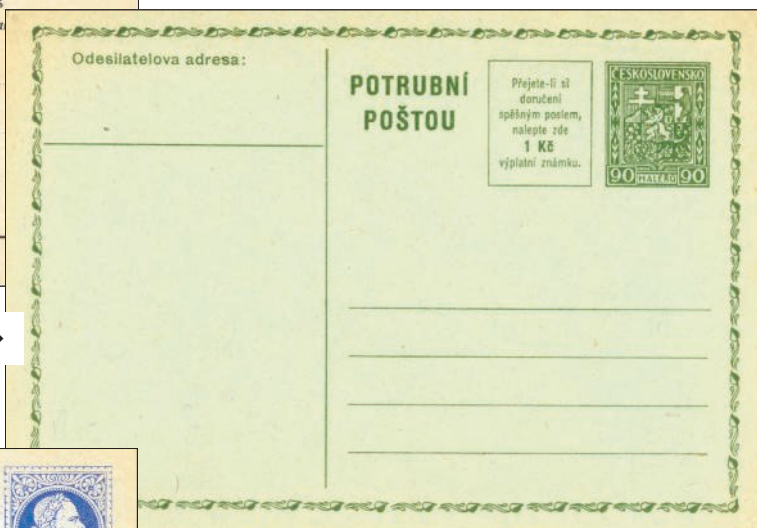
those laid down in the regulations. In general envelopes were smaller in size and made of thinner paper than the contemporary general postal stationery issues. Stationery for the pneumatic services was usually coloured to make it stand out from the ordinary mail so that it could be sorted quickly for onward delivery by courier.

**The Vienna System.** Vienna was the first pneumatic service up and running for public use in 1875 commencing with a postal stationery lettersheet and envelope. Envelopes continued to be issued but lettersheets were no longer issued after the initial period. Postcards were introduced in 1879 and reply paid postcards in 1880. Lettercards were introduced in 1887.

**The Prague system** opened in 1899 using similar stationery to the Vienna system except where text was printed on the card in which case the text was in Bohemian in addition to German. In 1920, after the formation of Czechoslovakia, postcards and lettercards were issued for the Prague system with imprints of Czechoslovakian stamps.



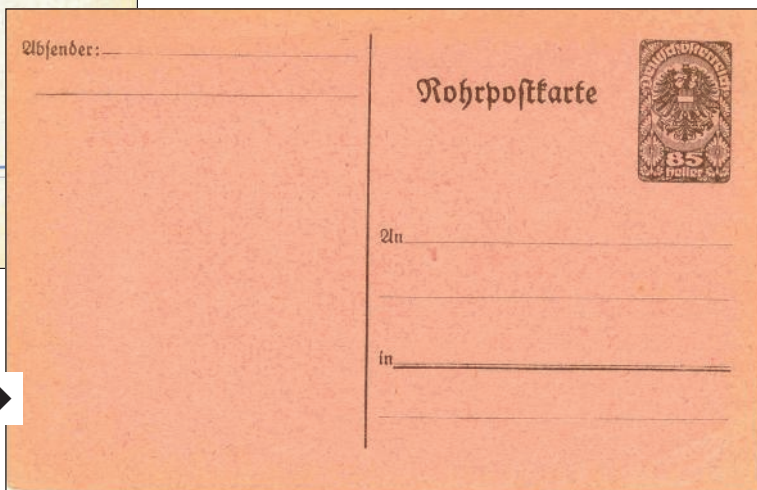
← Vienna envelope 1881



Prague postcard 1932 →



← Vienna reply paid postcard 1881



Vienna postcard 1920 →

**The Berlin System**

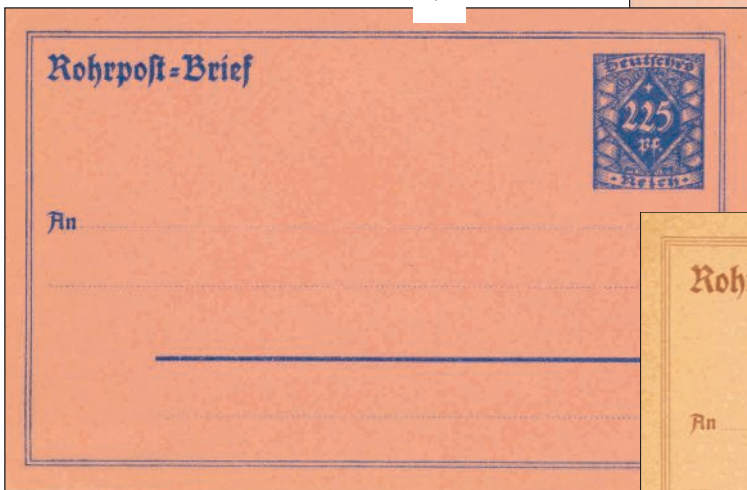
The Berlin stationery consisted of envelopes entitled “Rohrpost - Brief” and post cards and reply paid postcards entitled “Rohrpost - Karte”. These were made of various shades of thin pink paper or card. They carried no other specific text other than that to be found on the contemporary general issues. The imprinted stamp on these

items was the same design as used for the contemporary general issues, with the exception of the two envelopes and two post cards issued at the start of the period of inflation between 1920 and 1923. The same stationery was used in the Munich system. Lettercards were not issued for the German pneumatic system.

Berlin envelope 1876 →



Berlin postcard 1921 ↓



Berlin postcard 1928 →



← Berlin postcard 1900



Card accepted at 9.10am on 13 April 1901 at Berlin W 62 office for transmission to Berlin W30.

Manuscript 30 applied in blue crayon.

Handstamped on arrival: 9.30am at Berlin W30

[Details of routes, postal markings etc can be found in the references quoted at the end of this article.]

**The Paris System**

The Pneumatic stationery for the Paris system included lettercards and reply paid lettercards in addition to envelopes, post cards and reply paid postcards. The envelopes were inscribed “Tubes Pneumatiques” until 1897 when this was changed to “Enveloppe Pneumatique”. The colour of the paper varied for different issues including pink, violet, bluish grey, blue and blue green. Post cards were inscribed “Carte Telegramme” until 1897 when this was changed to “Carte Pneumatique”. All postcards were made of buff card. Between 1882 and 1885 the post cards were underprinted with a map of Paris showing the

boundaries of the service. The lettercards were inscribed “Telegramme” until 1897 when this was changed to “Carte Pneumatique Fermeé” which was shortened to “Carte Pneumatique” in 1902. All lettercards were made of thin card in shades of blue or grey until 1970s when even thinner white paper was used. Between 1885 and 1899 1Fr lettercards were issued which had a detachable coupon (“Bon de Réponse”) which prepaid a card for a return message. These cards were made of pink or cream card. In 1903 they were replaced by reply paid lettercards (a normal sized card with a smaller version folded inside(♦)). These were phased out after 1907.



In addition to stationery for messages, special stationery was issued for withdrawing money from the National Savings Bank (Caisse Nationale D'Épargne). The first issue was like a reply paid postcard but subsequent issues were reply paid lettersheets. A more macabre form of stationery was prepared in association with the Pompes Funèbres which was the official body responsible for funerals. This consisted of a double card with the addresses of two offices of the Pompes Funèbres. Space was provided

for inserting the details of the length and breadth of a corpse together with other details. These were prepared in response to fear of a major cholera outbreak in Paris in 1884 so that coffins could be ordered quickly to cope with the possible large number of deaths which were likely to occur. **The Marseilles system** opened in 1910, using its own specific stationery: an envelope, lettercards and a reply paid lettercard. From 1919 the Marseilles pneumatic stationery was limited to lettercards.



Postal stationery lettercards were issued for use in the **Buenos Aires pneumatic system** from 1911 to 1946. Until 1936 these lettercards had the imprinted stamp on the inside of the card. Can any member shed any light on why this was so?

- ◆ See Postal Stationery Society Journal Vol. 12 No.3 (August 2004)
- The Berlin Rohrpost - Neil Smart. Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society Monograph No. 3. 2003.
- The Pneumatic Post of Paris - J.D. Hayhurst. France & Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain 1974
- Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World. Higgins & Gage Section 1
- Pneumatic Post in Vienna (Die Wiener Rohrpost) - Colin Tobitt & Andy Taylor. Austrian Philatelic Society 2005.
- [http://www.postalstationery.org/html/pneumatic\\_mail.html](http://www.postalstationery.org/html/pneumatic_mail.html) - Pneumatic Mails of Vienna, Prague, and Karlsbad (1875-1938) by Henry Hahn

**WHITFIELD KING STAMPED TO ORDER**

Edward

Listed below are embossed envelopes used by Whitfield King. If any member has an envelope with a different embossed stamp or combination affixed to that in the list I would appreciate having either a scan or a photocopy so that I can build up a record of these envelopes. My contact details are on the back of the Society's 2011 Programme.

An example of one of these envelopes (◆) is illustrated on the front cover

QUEEN VICTORIA

Envelope size: 80mm x 140mm

1d pink	ES11 undated + 6d purple	ES26 undated	used 4.10.98	ESC357 (◆)
1d pink	ES11 undated + 6d purple	ES26 undated	used 5.8.03	ESC357
2d lake	ES15 11.9.92 + 2½d grey	ES16 11.9.92	used 17.2.94	ESC132
3d carmine	ES22a 5dots + 4d vermilion	ES23 9dots	used 10.10.98	ESC284
3d carmine	ES22a 5dots + 4d vermilion	ES23 9dots	used 2.11.03	ESC284

Envelope size: 90mm x 142mm

½d vermilion	ES18a + 3d carmine	ES3 13.11.92 + 6d purple	ES5 6.11.92	used 4.8.93	ESC411
1½d yellow	ES14 14.11.92 + 2d lake	ES15 15.11.92		used 28.11.93	ESC121
1½d yellow	ES14 14.11.92 + 3d carmine	ES3 15.11.92		mint	ESC123
1½d yellow	ES14 14.11.92 + 3d carmine	ES3 15.11.92		used 8.2.94	ESC123
1½d yellow	ES14 14.11.92 + 3d carmine	ES3 15.11.92		used 22.12.99	ESC123
2½d grey	ES16 15.11.92 + 2d lake	ES15 15.11.92		used 11.10.00	ESC141
3d carmine	ES3 15.11.92 + 4d vermilion	ES4 16.11.92		used 14.8.93	ESC61
10d brown	ES17 undated +			used 15.2.94	ES17

Envelope size: 95mm x 170mm

1d pink	ES11 undated + 10d brown	ES17 undated	used 21.3.00	ESC116
1½d yellow	ES 14 8.9.92 + 4d vermilion	ES 4 8.9.92	mint	ESC124
2d lake	ES15 8.9.92 + 3d carmine	ES3 8.9.92	mint	ESC133
2½d grey	ES16 8.8.92 + 6d purple	ES5 8.8.92	used 28.10.92	ESC145
2½d grey	ES16 3.8.92 + 3d carmine	ES3 8.8.92	mint	ESC143
3d carmine	ES3 8.8.92 + 6d purple	ES5 8.8.92	used 12.9.00	ESC62
4d vermilion	ES4 8.8.92 + 4d vermilion	ES4 8.8.92	used 3.3.93	ESC69
6d purple	ES5 8.8.92		mint	ES5
10d brown	ES17 undated		used 30.11.03	ES17
1/- green	ES6 8.8.92		mint	ES6

Envelope size: 114mm x 184mm

½d vermilion	ES18a undated + 1/- green	ES6 18.10.93	mint	ESC111
2½d grey	ES21a 5dot + 1/- green	ES25a 5 dot	used 29.9.98	ESC269
3d carmine	ES3 17.10.93 + 1/- green	ES6 18.10.93	used 18.10.00	ESC63
4d vermilion	ES4 17.10.93 + 10d brown	ES17 undated	mint	ESC157
6d purple	ES5 18.10.93 + 10d brown	ES17 undated	mint	ESC162
6d violet	ES26 undated + 1/- green	ES25a 5 dot	used 6.2.01	ESC381*
10d brown	ES17 undated + 1/- green	ES25a 5dots	used 6.7.00	ESC333

Envelope size: 147mm x 192mm "Printed Matter Only"

½d vermilion	ES18a	used 3.3.93	ES 18a
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Envelope size: 80mm x140mm "Reply Paid"

½d vermilion	ES18a	used 14.12.95	ES18a
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All compound printings have been listed as they appear in "Collect British Postal Stationery" by Alan Huggins and Colin Baker.

\* See page 3 "Amendments and Additions to Collect British Postal Stationery February 2010".

# GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

Alan Huggins

## NEW ISSUES

**Air Mail Letter Sheets** - Post Office Issues

**AP53** White paper with star, with print code MSE 103/10 (13.4.10)

**AP54** White paper without star, with print code 168/09 (17.6.09); 169/09 (18.6.09) - courtesy **Arthur Roberts**

## Envelopes - Post Office issues

A number of changes have and are taking place and hopefully the position will become clearer by the next issue of the PSS Journal.

## Envelopes - Official issues

A new item has appeared in connection with 'England's Survey of Leisure, Culture and Sport' organised by Kantar Operations (illustration below).



2011 1st class NVI Ell (25mm) Machin head with 'POSTAGE PAID ROYAL MAIL' printed in black on white paper with inscription 'On Her Majesty's Service' at left, with return address and envelope symbol on reverse.

**EO77** size 110 x 220mm (WDL) NR \*\*\*\*

## NEW ITEMS REPORTED

### Envelopes - Stamped to Order Issues

The following items have been reported in used condition:-  
**QV ESC264** 2½d + 4d (21b + 23)

change NR to \*\*\*\* (courtesy **Colin Baker**)

**KGV ESC 770** 2d + 6d (45 + 49)

change NR to \*\*\*\* and delete P from ESCP



**Wayne Menuz** has reported the 1d pink Young & Stockall, Liverpool Advertising ring added to a Post Office 1d pink envelope with blue paper (**EP13**). Change existing **AR156** to **AR156A** and add **AR156B**.



## Postcards - Post Office Issues

At a recent display the example illustrated was shown of the **KGVI 1½d** brown Far East Prisoner of War postcard (**CPI03**) used without the usual indication that it was being returned because it could not be delivered (courtesy **David Tett**).



## Postcards - Stamped to Order Issues

The following new items are reported courtesy of **Wayne Menuz**.

1921? **KGV ½d + ½d** green stamps **L13a + L13a**, uprated printed matter card without arms,

**CS67A** size d NR \*\*\*\*

N.B. Size f is also known, renumber as **CS67B**

1921? **KGV 1½d** brown stamp **L15a**, foreign card format **CF15**, arms e,

**CS73A** size g NR \*\*\*\*

N.B. This card has perforations along top and bottom edges. When classifying this card I became aware that the issue date quoted of 1928 for the similar card (**CS89**) with format **CF16** (garter arms type f) is almost certainly in error and should be amended to 1930, the date when Post Office cards with format **CF16** were issued.



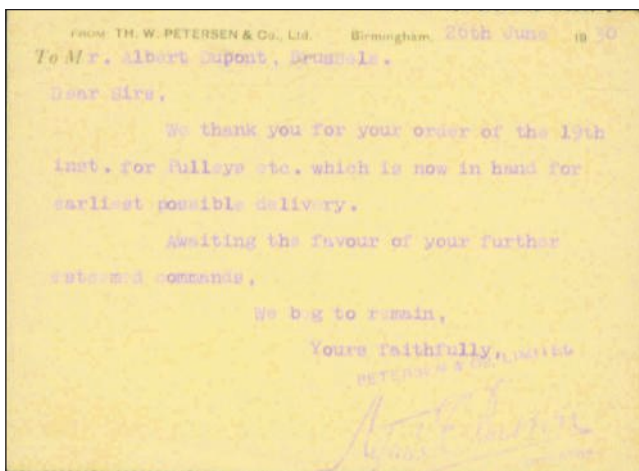
**WS70B** QEII 1½d green + 3d violet + ½d orange stamps L31 + L34 + L29 NR \*\*\*\* (courtesy **Tony Pinter**)  
Renumber **WS70** to **WS70A**



The following STO wrappers originally reported by **Roy Palmer** in 1995 and listed as:

- WS66** 1d blue + 6d purple L30 + L38;
- WS78** 2d brown + 6d purple L32 + L38;
- WS85** 2½d carmine + 4d blue L33 + L35;
- WS102** 4d blue + 6d purple L35 + L38;
- WS110** 6d purple + 9d bottle green L38 + L39

have now been recorded in used condition.



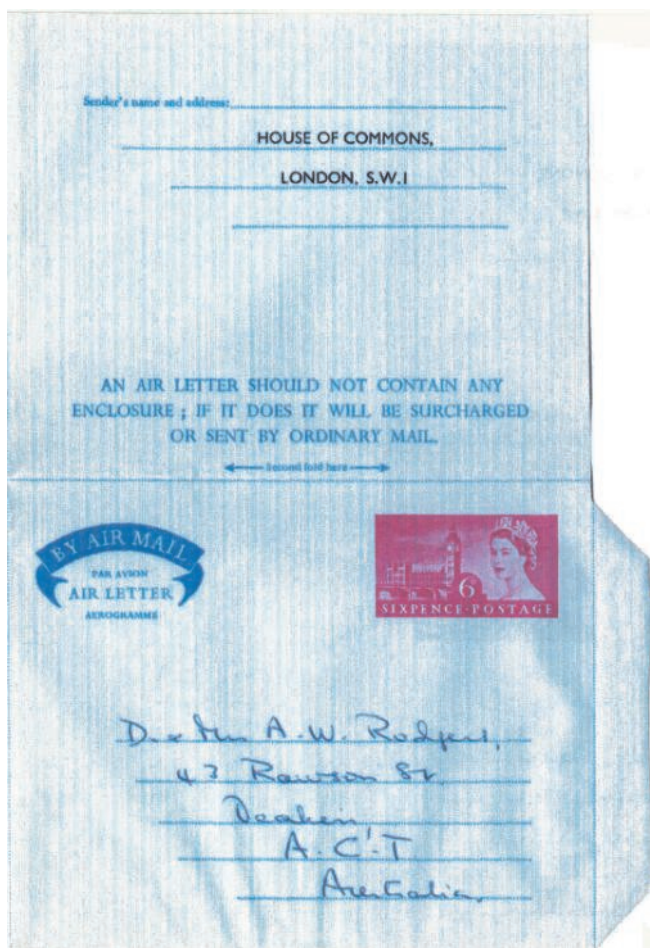
**Air Mail Letter Sheets - Post Office issues**

John Holman reports that the QEII 6d Houses of Parliament sheet **AP9** with House of Commons seal and address printed in black on reverse side and House of Commons, London, S.W.1 in 'Sender's name and address' panel.



**Wrappers - Stamped to Order issues**

**WS43B** KGVI 1d blue + ½d orange stamps L24 + L23 (1951) NR \*\*\*\* Renumber **WS43** to **WS43A**



Another example of the Special Delivery ‘TO BE PAID ON RECEIPT’ envelope which was illustrated in the last issue of the PSS Journal has been reported (courtesy **George King**)



## ANDREW WHITWORTH 10 July 1927 - 21 April 2011

With great regret a number of us have learnt that Andrew died on Thurs 21 April 2011 after a extended period in residential care. Andrew was a civil engineer by profession and a lifelong collector and part time professional philatelist. We first met in the late 1950s and I well remember Andrew visiting the 1960 International Stamp Exhibition held in London at the Festival Hall. He had recently arranged for a supply of STO 6d air mail letter sheets which had the King George VI 6d die, the replacement Queen Elizabeth II die only being issued in the following year. This was the beginning of our friendship, his involvement in the production of a wide variety of STO postal stationery, and the creation of his philatelic business.

Andrew’s philatelic interests also embraced adhesive stamps and during the period 1956-63 he was responsible for the series ‘Notes on Current and Recent Issues’ published in the GB Journal under the pseudonym of ‘Warden’. He then wrote extensively on the plating of pictorial air letters in a series which was also published in GB Journal up to 1995 under his own name. As his business developed he also published specialised listings, particularly of air letters, which have served as a source of reference for many collectors.

Because Andrew lived in the North of England he was not often able to attend meetings and was thus not known personally to many who have benefited from his extensive knowledge and contribution to the study of the areas of Great Britain philately in which he took an interest. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the foundation of the PSS but ill health unfortunately prevented him from participating personally in recent years.

All members of the Society would, I am sure, wish to extend their sincere sympathy to his wife Judith and other members of the family.

Alan Huggins

## PRINTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CUSTOMERS' OWN MATERIAL

In response to queries from a number of members concerning the regulations for the stamping to order of paper, card etc, **George King** has sent copies of the relevant Post Office Notices from 1972: PAS 633, PAS 634 and PAS 635. As these run to 10 sides, I have only reproduced

parts of these notices as issued. However as the information contained in the notices is of more importance than the actual layout of the notices, I have reproduced all of the text of the remaining portions.

PAS 633  
(Postcards,  
wrappers,  
labels)

## PRINTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CUSTOMERS' OWN MATERIAL

Postage stamps can be impressed on customers' own material which is intended to be made into postcards, wrappers, labels and envelopes.

For postcards, wrappers and labels, the stamps are surface printed by H.M. Stationery Office Press, Stamping Department, Headstone Drive, Wealdstone, HARROW, Middlesex, HA1 4UA and full details of the conditions are given in this leaflet.

For envelopes, the stamps are embossed by the Inland Revenue at Avon House, 275/287 Borough High Street, LONDON, SE1, Albert Bridge House, 1 Bridge Street, MANCHESTER, M60 9BU and 16 Waterloo Place, EDINBURGH EH1 3YR and information about this service is contained in leaflet PAS 634.

Additional copies of this leaflet and copies of leaflet PAS 634 can be obtained from POSTAL FINANCE DEPT. (PAS II/RSG), Chetwynd House, CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire S49 1PF (0246-77200-extension 253).

### Part of the first page of PAS 633

At the foot of the notice are the date and form reference information:

December 1972

C.2466V.1000.10.72.MB

Text of the following three pages of PAS 633:

## SURFACE PRINTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CUSTOMERS' OWN MATERIAL

### General

**1. Sizes and quantities of material.** To ease handling material should be supplied in the sizes and quantities shown below. Different sizes and other quantities can be accepted, but may be subject to delay.

NOTE:- Envelopes not conforming to the Post Office preferred sizes may eventually be charged extra postage.

**2. Colour of board or paper.** The material should preferably be white, cream, or light buff, as other colours are likely to cause alteration in the proper colour of the stamp when printed. Before material of any other colour is forwarded for stamping a specimen should be submitted to PMk 3.1 Postal Headquarters Building, St. Martin's-le-Grand, LONDON, EC1A 1HQ for approval.

**3. Spoiled work.** Extra sheets must be sent with all orders to enable the full quantity of stamped material to be supplied should there be any spoiled during printing. Spoiled material which bears stamps will not be returned in any circumstances.

**4. Payment.** Before any material is sent for stamping, payment of the necessary postage and printing fees must be made at any District Post Office in London or at any Head Post Office in the Provinces. Customers are asked to complete a requisition form (PAS 635) for each consignment and hand in when payment is being made. The Post Office will issue a receipt in duplicate on form PAS 632 (copies A & B).

**5. Delivery of material.** Material may be delivered personally or may be sent by carrier. Personal delivery must be made between 9.0 a.m. and noon and 1.0 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. If sent by carrier the material must be properly and securely packed and sent carriage paid. The address for all deliveries, personal or otherwise, is:-

H.M. Stationery Office Press, Stamping Department,  
Headstone Drive, Wealdstone HARROW Middlesex HA1 4UA

All packages must be marked clearly with the serial number of the relative receipt from PAS 632.

**6. Despatch of completed work.** H.M. Stationery Office will advise customers by post when work is ready for collection. Completed work may be collected personally or will be despatched by carrier (post, rail or road) by HMSO provided that carriage charges have been prepaid. The procedure to be followed is given on the back of copy B of the receipt form PAS 632.

**7. Responsibility for material in transit.** Transmission to and from HMSO both of stamps and material, is at the risk of the applicant or his agent. H.M. Stationery Office will not accept responsibility of any kind in the matter.

**8. Material not meeting the conditions.** Any material which does not meet the conditions will be returned unstamped at the applicant's expense.

**9. Refund of charges on work returned unstamped.** Application for refundment (*sic*) of any amount paid for postage and printing charges on material returned unstamped should be addressed to the Postal Finance

Department, Postmasters' Accounts Section II (Revenue Schedule Group), Chetwynd House, CHESTERFIELD Derbyshire S49 1PF or, when payment has been made at a Post Office in Scotland, to Postal Headquarters, Westport House, 102 Westport, EDINBURGH EH3 9HS. Customers are asked to quote the number of the receipt obtained when payment was made in any correspondence.

### Cards

**10.** For machining purposes the sizes of board submitted for printing should be within the following range (*in inches*).  
3.5" x 5.5" minimum to 30" x 40" maximum

### Quantities

1. Up to 2,500 cards - work printed singly.
2. From 2,500 to 10,000 - work printed two on\*.
3. From 10,000 to 40,000 - work printed four on.
4. Above 40,000 - work printed eight or sixteen on.

*\*This means that two stamps are printed together on one sheet. The sheet is later cut to give two stamped cards.*

**11. Quality of board.** The board should be of a kind and quality suitable for stamping, and should not be thinner than 0.01" or more flexible than that used for the stamped postcards sold by the Post Office. IT MUST NOT BE PERFORATED OR CREASED AND THE EDGES OF EVERY SHEET MUST BE TRIMMED.

**12. Printed matter on the cards.** The cards may bear printed matter on either side, but any printing (other than a name and address) on the side on which the stamps are to be placed must be confined to the left hand side of the cards. ON NO ACCOUNT SHOULD A BOX BE PRINTED TO SHOW THE POSITION OF THE STAMP. All printed matter must be perfectly dry and free from any risk of set-off and the stamping position must be free from any impression.

**13. Location of postage stamp.** The stamp will be printed in the top right hand corner of the postcard. A specimen indicating the exact location required should be enclosed with each consignment and, if necessary, for each different size of sheet.

### Wrappers and Labels

**14.** For machining purposes HMSO prefer to have the sheet dimensions in the proportion of approximately 2 to 3.

### Sizes

Any sheet size is acceptable up to a maximum of 30" x 40".  
**NOTE:-** All unenveloped (*sic*) matter, except post cards in the Post Office preferred range and publications registered at the Post Office as newspapers and posted specially by the publisher or his agents, may, as non Post Office preferred, eventually be liable to additional postage.

### Quantities

Any queries about quantities should be cleared with HMSO direct. Telephone 427-4310 ext. 48.

**15. Quality of paper.** The paper should be of a kind and quality suitable for stamping and should not be folded, or creased.

**16. Location of postage stamp and printed matter.** The stamp will be printed immediately above the place for the address, and near the right hand edge of the wrappers or labels. To enable this to be done and also to conform with Post Office regulations, any printing upon the paper (other than a name and address) must be confined to what is

intended to be the left hand half of the wrappers or labels. EACH CONSIGNMENT SENT FOR PRINTING MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A SHEET MARKED TO SHOW

WHERE THE STAMPS ARE TO BE PRINTED, A SEPARATE SHEET BEING SENT FOR EACH DIFFERENT SIZE OF SHEET CONCERNED.

17 Number of stamps to be printed	Type of paper	Number of stamps printed on any one side of each separate piece of paper		
		1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more
The first 1,000 or part of 1,000 stamps printed under any one order	Ordinary	£1.00	75p	50p
	Glossy or gummed	£1.25	£1.00	62½p
Each additional 100 or part of 100 stamps printed under any one order	Ordinary	10p	7½p	5p
	Glossy or gummed	12½p	10p	6p

18. The fees are calculated separately for each item. Each different rate of postage; each different size of paper; each different type of paper, e.g. ordinary, glossy or gummed; and each consignment is regarded as a separate order.

19. The minimum fee for any order is that appropriate to an order for 1,000 postage stamp impressions of any kind.

20. All rates of postage count as one stamp impression, even though for Post Office purposes more than one impression may be necessary to provide the particular rate.

21. Each side of sheets printed "work and turn" (i.e. back and front) count as separate sheets for calculation of fees.

22. "Glossy" refers to picture postcards which are photographic prints or prints with highly glazed surfaces.

23. "Gummed" refers to paper gummed all over one side. It does not apply to paper bearing strips of gum for sealing purposes.

POSTAL HEADQUARTERS

[The text of the four pages of PAS 634](#)

PAS 634  
(Envelopes)

## PRINTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CUSTOMERS' OWN MATERIAL

*[Editor's note: This is set out as PAS 633 illustrated on p 14]*

Postage stamps can be impressed on customers' own material which is intended to be made into envelopes, postcards, wrappers and labels.

For envelopes, the stamps are embossed by the Inland Revenue at Avon House, 275/587 (sic - this is a misprint in the notice and should read 275/287) Borough High Street, LONDON SE1, Albert Bridge House, 1 Bridge Street, MANCHESTER M60 9BU and 16 Waterloo Place, EDINBURGH EH1 3YR and full details of the conditions are given in this leaflet.

For postcards, wrappers and labels, the stamps are surface printed by HM Stationery Office Press, Stamping Department, Headstone Drive, Wealdstone, HARROW, Middlesex, HA1 4UA and information about this is contained in leaflet PAS 633.

Additional copies of this leaflet and leaflet PAS 633 can be obtained from POSTAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT (PAS

II/RSG), Chetwynd House, Chesterfield, Derbyshire S49 IPF (0246-77200, Extension 253).

December 1972

C2467V.1000.10.72.PW

## EMBOSSING OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CUSTOMERS' OWN MATERIAL FOR ENVELOPE SHAPES

1. **Sizes of material.** Stamps can be embossed on most papers up to a maximum size of 12" x 15". But envelopes not conforming to the Post Office Preferred sizes may eventually be charged extra postage.

2. **Quality of paper.** The paper must be of a kind and quality suitable for stamping. **It must be free from knots and foreign material**, and should not be folded or creased.

3. **Colour of board or paper.** The material should preferably be white, cream, or light buff, as other colours are likely to cause alteration in the proper colour of the stamp when embossed. Before material of any other colour is forwarded for stamping a specimen should be submitted to PMK3.1 Postal Headquarters Building, St Martin's-le-Grand, EC1A 1 HQ for approval.

4. **Windows and Flaps.** Material with transparent windows and/or gummed flaps cannot be accepted for embossing. Material with cut-out windows is acceptable, but will be outside the Post Office Preferred range and may eventually attract extra postage.

5. **Location of postage stamps and printed matter.** The stamp will be embossed in what will be the top right hand corner of the envelope when it is made up. To enable this to be done and also conform with Post Office Regulations any printing upon what will be the address side of the envelope (other than a name and address to which the envelope is to be delivered) must be confined to the left hand half of the envelope. Printing should not appear on what will be the under-side of the stamp. Each consignment must be accompanied by a shape marked to show where the stamps are to be embossed, a separate sheet being sent for each different size or form of envelope.

6. **Spoiled work.** Extra shapes must be sent with all orders to enable the full quantity of stamped material to be supplied should there be any spoiled during embossing.



Spoiled material which bears stamps will not be returned in any circumstances.

**7. Delivery of material and payment of postage fees**

**PERSONAL DELIVERY**

**7.1** Each parcel should show clearly on the outside the name and address of the applicant and should be delivered to:-

Director of Stamping, Avon House 275/287 Borough High Street LONDON SE1

or City Stamp Office, 61 Moorgate, LONDON EC2 R 6BH  
or Manchester Stamp Office, Albert Bridge House, 1 Bridge Street, MANCHESTER M60 9BU

or The Comptroller of Stamps and Taxes, Inland Revenue, 16 Waterloo Place EDINBURGH EH1 3YR

Payment for material delivered to Avon House should be made to the Accountant and Comptroller General (Cashier). Payment for material delivered to the City and Manchester Stamp Offices and the Edinburgh address should be made at those offices. The postage and printing fees should not be remitted by post.

**DELIVERY BY CARRIER** (road, rail or post)

**7.2** Material must be properly and securely packed, clearly marked on the outside with the consignor's name and address and sent to the:-

Director of Stamping, Inland Revenue, Avon House 275/287 Borough High Street LONDON SE1

Or The Superintendent of Stamping, Manchester Stamp Office, Albert Bridge House, 1 Bridge Street, MANCHESTER M60 9BU.

Or The Superintendent of Stamping, Inland Revenue, 16 Waterloo Place EDINBURGH EH1 3YR

Carriage must be paid by the applicant.

The amount due for postage and embossing fees should be remitted as follows:-

To The Controller of Stamps, Bush House, South West Wing, LONDON WC2 B 4QN  
for material sent to Avon House.

To The Comptroller of Stamps and Taxes, Inland Revenue, 16 Waterloo Place, EDINBURGH EH1 3YR  
for material sent to Edinburgh.

To The Distributor of Stamps, Albert Bridge House 1 Bridge Street, MANCHESTER M60 9BT  
for material sent to Manchester.

To the Inland Revenue Stamp Office in any of the following towns for material sent to London or Manchester:-  
Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Nottingham, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield

Payment may be made by means of a Banker's Draft or a Money Order. Every Draft or Order must be crossed and bear the words "Not Negotiable" and "Account Payee" and be made payable to the Inland Revenue.

**7.3** Payment will not be accepted at Post Offices.

**8. Despatch of complete work.** The Stamping Office will advise customers when work is ready for collection.

Completed work can be collected personally or will be despatched by carrier by the Stamping Office. The charges will be paid by the Stamping Office and a bill for the amount will be rendered to the applicant.

**9. Responsibility for material in transit.** Transmission to and from the Stamping Office, both or stamps and material, is at the risk of the applicant or his agent. The Board of Inland Revenue will not accept responsibility of any kind in the matter.

**10. Material not meeting the conditions.** Any material which does not meet the foregoing conditions will be returned unstamped at the applicant's expense.

**11. Fees**

For the first 1,000 or part of 1,000 envelopes to be stamped with any one value. 75p

For each additional 100 or part of 100 envelopes to be stamped with the same consignment of paper 7½p

**POSTAL HEADQUARTERS**

The text of the typewritten addendum:

Addendum to PAS 633/PAS 634

**PRINTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CUSTOMER'S OWN MATERIAL**

As from 1 April 1973 VAT will be liable on the printing services outlined in these forms. This will be payable at the standard rate of 10%. Therefore, the fees in paragraph 17 of form PAS 633 and paragraph 11 of PAS 634 will be altered as follows

**PAS 633**

17 Number of stamps to be printed	Type of paper	Number of stamps printed on any one side of each separate piece of paper		
		1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more
The first 1,000 or part of 1,000 stamps printed under any one order	Ordinary	£1.10	82½p	55p
	Glossy or gummed	£1.37½	£1.10	69p
Each additional 100 or part of 100 stamps printed under any one order	Ordinary	11p	8½p	5½p
	Glossy or Gummed	14p	11p	6½p

**PAS 634**

**11 Fees**

For the first 1,000 or part of 1,000 envelopes to be stamped with anyone value. 82½p

For each additional 100 or part of 100 envelopes to be stamped with the same consignment of paper 8½p

In both cases payment of VAT must be made before material can be stamped or embossed.

PHQ 1162M.520.3.73VAW

## Request for Stamps to be Surface Printed on Paper to be Used as Postcards, Wrappers or Labels PAS 635

NAME AND ADDRESS  
OF APPLICANT

.....  
 .....  
 .....

DATE: .....

**DETAILS OF REQUIREMENTS**

1 Size of paper to be stamped (in inches)	2 Value of postage rate to be printed	3 State whether printing to be on one or both sides	4 No. of sheets, to be stamped (See Note 1)	5 No. of stamps on each sheet (See Note 1)	6 Total No. of stamps required (See Note 2)	7 Type of paper (ordinary glossy or gummed) (See PAS 633)	8 Fee for first 1,000 stamps (See PAS 633)	9 Amount of postage (Col 2 X 6)	10 Total amount of printing fees (See PAS 633 for basis of calculation)	11 Total cost Cols 9 + 10

This requisition form should be used in conjunction with form PAS 633, obtainable from the Post Office which supplies this form or from PFD, PAS II/RSG, Chetwynd House, CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire. Chesterfield 77200 Ext: 253. (STD 0246).

**GRAND TOTAL**

NOTE 1 Where both sides of a sheet are to be printed with stamps, each side counts as a separate sheet.

NOTE 2 Each separate postage rate counts as one stamp.

0747W.250.3.69MC

**Copy of PAS 235 (70% of the original size)**

## GREAT BRITAIN UPU SPECIMEN POSTAL STATIONERY James Bendon

As part of a worldwide study<sup>1</sup> I have considered the question of which, if any, examples of Great Britain postal stationery sent to the UPU for distribution to members was protected with the word SPECIMEN.

In August 1892 the International Bureau of the UPU announced<sup>2</sup> that Guatemala had requested that stamps distributed as specimens should not be marked with 'Specimen' overprints. The same request was made by several other members of the UPU over the following three years.

According to Marcus Samuel<sup>3</sup>

*"The British Post Office complied with these requests until the issue of the King Edward VII stamps in 1902 when the values to 1s were sent for distribution in normal mint condition, but the values of 2s6d and above were overprinted 'Specimen'. Any defrauding of the revenue would then be on a minor scale! For the issues of King George V and King George VI the values of 1s and above were overprinted 'Specimen' before distribution until 1948 (before the issue of the Silver Wedding £1 stamp),*

*since when all new stamps have been sent for distribution in normal mint condition."*

It may be assumed that the British Post Office applied similar considerations to postal stationery as to adhesive stamps. As a result (with two exceptions discussed below), since no postal stationery issued before the reign of Queen Elizabeth II had a face value of 1s or more, all items distributed after 1892 were in normal mint condition.

Nevertheless, examples of King Edward VII 6d<sup>4</sup> and 10d<sup>5</sup> telegraph forms handstamped SPECIMEN type GB26 are not uncommon and certainly too plentiful to be reference copies 'liberated' from the records of the printers, the GPO or the Inland Revenue.

Why were telegraph forms which would never have been seen by overseas postal authorities distributed?

It was only during a recent visit to the Library of the International Bureau in Berne that answer has been found. In January 1905 the IB announced<sup>6</sup> [in translation]

*"The British Office requests me, amongst other matters, to inform you that under the terms of a regulation*

that came into force in its service on 1st January, postage stamps and telegraph stamps printed or embossed in current or obsolete designs, cut from envelopes, post cards, letter cards and telegraph forms, may be used in the United Kingdom as adhesive stamps to frank inland and overseas letters and parcels, provided that they are not incomplete, damaged or cancelled. The use of stamps representing registration fees or of stamps representing ordinary postage and registration fees, cut from envelopes for registered objects, is limited to registered sendings.

Cut-out stamps of the values listed below must in consequence be considered as valid for the franking of correspondence from the United Kingdom to foreign countries.

Specimens of each of these values, except for the one penny stamped wrapper and the 2 telegraph forms with embossed 6 and 10 pence stamps, were distributed amongst

the Offices of the Union by Bureau Circulars dated 1 February and 11 April 1902, Nos. 526/36 and 1617/95.

The British Office will shortly supply specimens of the wrapper and of the 2 telegraph forms mentioned above.

List of post cards, etc., from which cut-out stamps are valid for franking postal sendings in the United Kingdom<sup>7</sup>

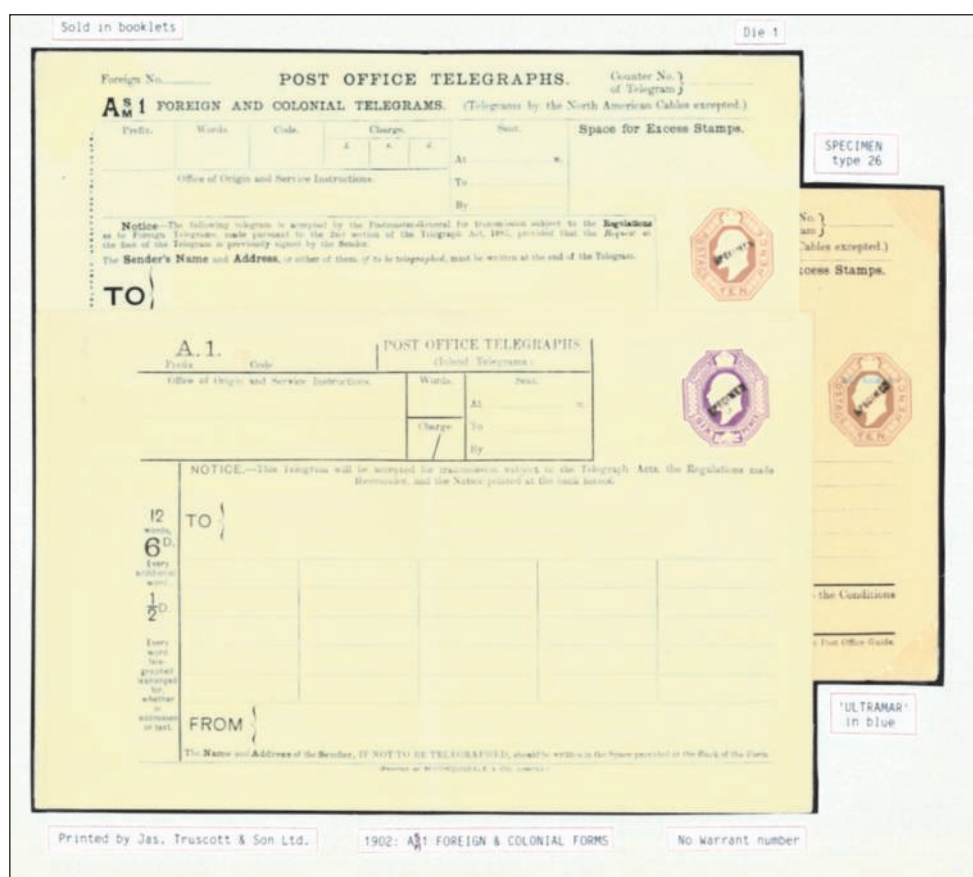
post cards - ½ penny green, 1 penny red  
 envelope - ½ penny green, 1 penny red  
 registered envelope - 3 pence brown  
 letter card - 1 penny red  
 wrapper - ½ penny green, 1 penny red  
 telegraph form - 6 pence purple, 10 pence brown<sup>8</sup>

One week later the IB announced<sup>8</sup> [in translation]

“I have the honour to transmit to you herewith ... on behalf of the Office of Great Britain, 5 specimens of each of its 6 and 10 pence telegraph forms ... the distribution of which was announced in my 24 January [1905] Circular.”

Besides the 6d and 10d forms with ‘SPECIMEN’ overprints a further example of the 10d form additionally handstamped ULTRAMAR by the Portuguese Post Office on items destined to be forwarded to one of their colonies in the collection of Alan Huggins is also illustrated and provides further confirmation that these forms were in fact distributed by the UPU with SPECIMEN protection.

In conclusion, the only Great Britain postal stationery distributed by the UPU with SPECIMEN overprints are the two King Edward VII telegraph forms described. However, these were not supplied by Great Britain as examples of newly issued items but to provide examples of the embossed stamps that could be cut out and used in place of adhesives.



<sup>1</sup> The current state of this work in progress can be seen at [www.jamesbendon.com](http://www.jamesbendon.com)

<sup>2</sup> IB Circular No. 6131/602 dated 1 August 1892

<sup>3</sup> Samuel, Marcus and Huggins, Alan. Specimen Stamps and Stationery of Great Britain. G. B. Philatelic Publications, Saffron Walden, Essex, 1980

<sup>4</sup> Inland Telegram, imprinted ‘PRINTED BY McCORQUODALE & CO. LIMITED’, Huggins TP17a, H&G H39

<sup>5</sup> Foreign and Colonial Telegram, imprinted ‘JAS TRUSCOTT & SON, LTD., PRINTERS, LONDON’, Huggins TP59a, H&G H133

<sup>6</sup> IB Circular No. 360/20 dated 24 January 1905

<sup>7</sup> The listed items are the new KEVII issues in normal unused condition.

<sup>8</sup> IB Circular No. 475/26 dated 31 January 1905

#### Acknowledgements

The Librarian, International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, for providing copies of the Circulars referenced.  
 Alan Huggins for general advice [and for providing the illustrations].

# NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

## CORRECTIONS & ADDITIONS - PSSJ February 2011 GB Aerogrammes with Printed Code Number p.20.

In the first table, third column, **M05/98(V)** should read **M05/98\*(V)**

In the second table at the foot of the first column, please **DELETE MSE276/03\*** and add **MSE176/03**

**Arthur Roberts** has reported three new "finds" (these are mentioned on p. 11 of this issue) - **MSE168/09**; **MSE169/09** and **MSE103/10\***

## British Empire 3d Postcard for Australia ..... Article p.9

This article was submitted by **Tony Hitchcock**, as correctly indicated in the contents on the front page of the Journal. My apologies for my error on p.9

Congratulations to **Allan Wichelman** of Thailand whose exhibit of 'Luxembourg's Classic Coat of Arms Postal Stationery: 1870-1882' gained 94 (Gold) at Portugal 2010. My apologies for omitting this from the table on p.21

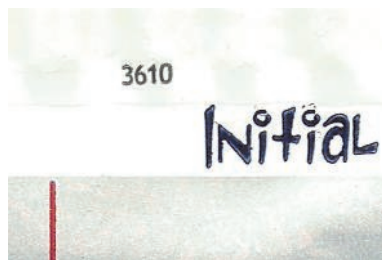
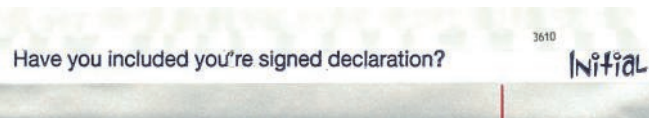
## NEWS

**Augusto Brosa's** 5 frame entry of Queen Victoria postal stationery cards in the FIP INDIPEX 2011 Exhibition held in New Delhi was evaluated with 88 points, giving him a large vermeil.

## COMMENTS

**Ray Downing** writes:

*The February issue was very interesting as usual particularly **Alan Huggins** bit on the non-postal stationery Special Delivery Response Envelope of which I was given a copy recently (partial scan below). Assuming that the envelope illustrated with imprint 2210 was printed in 2010 week 22, mine was printed in week 36 and still has the grammatical error and has the return address PGFC.*



**Maurice Buxton** writes:

*With regard to **Tony Hitchcock's** article in Journal 19/1: although unfortunately I can't assist with a report of another 3d British Empire card used in-period, I can offer an example of the 2d UPU card uprated with a Penny Lilac for the 3d rate via France and Italy. It was sent on Christmas Eve 1889 and arrived in Melbourne on 30th January 1890, and is another example of the printed advice of goods card for Davies, Turner & Co. Presumably they had their form printed on cards for all the possible rates -- it seems to be a generic one suitable for despatch to any*

*destination -- but had not yet prepared 3d cards at this point. It's a difficult rate to find in any combination..*



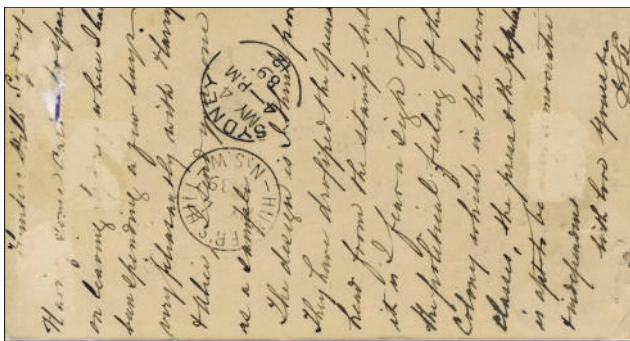
*I also attach a scan of the 3d card used to pay a 3d postcard rate -- but I'm afraid it's only a philatelic curiosity, as it was used in 1966 and the rate concerned is the 1965-8 inland postcard rate! As Tony mentions, the mint cards are common enough not to worry about spoiling one with this kind of use (and in the 1960s they doubtless attracted even less concern). Since Victorian stamps had been invalidated in 1915 (if I recall correctly), the card should probably have attracted a surcharge, but it got through without trouble.*



**Michael Pitt-Payne** writes:

*British Empire Postage - I was interested to read Tony Hitchcock's article on the British Empire 3d Postcard in the February 2011 edition of the Postal Stationery Journal as I have a number of Postcards which have been sent to and*

received from Australia during the 1889 – 1890 period. My first card was posted from Hunter’s Hill near Sydney in New South Wales on 4th May 1889 and is a 1d Postal Stationery card which has been uprated to 2d for the Long Sea Route to England. When it arrived in Plymouth (Post Office No 620) it was treated as if it was an underpaid letter (presumably because there was an image printed on the front of the card which was contrary to regulations) for which the long sea route rate was 4d and a fine of 4d was added to the “Deficient Postage” of 2d. It arrived in Birmingham on 20th June 1889. The message on the back of this card is interesting as the writer observes that pressure from certain quarters to make Australia a Republic has led to the production of postage stamps without the Queen’s Head on them.



My second card is a 3d Empire card which was posted in Aldershot on 20th September 1889 and arrived in Wanstead near Sydney on 25th October 1889. This is a private card which was sent from one clerical gentleman to another.



My third card is a 2d Postal Stationery card which was uprated with a 1d stamp and posted from London to Melbourne on 10th January 1890; it arrived in Melbourne on 17th February 1890. This is of particular interest as it was a goods advice sent from Davies Turner & Co.



My fourth card is an example of a 3d Empire Card being used to obtain postmarks from the Guildhall Penny Postage Jubilee exhibition.



My fifth card is a 3d Empire Card which was sent by registered post from England to Leipzig on 4th May 1894 and this is the correct rate for post card postage of 1d plus the registration fee of 2d.



**H G Barstow** writes:

I noticed in Alan & Colin's Collect British Stationery that in the registered envelope section, **RP24** H2 code letters are now known.

I recently purchased a copy with code letters BA. vertical In Alan's 1972 catalogue it is not mentioned, so I presume a copy or copies have come to light since. He lists **RP25** the next issue, 'contains code letters starting with DA (April 1907)'

1. I wonder if in the intervening years whether code AA or others have come to light on **RP24**.
2. Or if the code on the other or other copies of **RP24** H2 been notified?

The photostat below, showing my envelope is of an H2 size and not a G size which has the same width.

**REPLIES - POW Formular Aerogramme**

**Martin Robinson** writes:

*I read the query in the latest (19/1) edition of the PSS journal about handstamped POW aerogrammes.*

*I can confirm that these are indeed from Pakistan, issued in or around April 1972 as a consequence of the large numbers of POWs arising from the 1971-72 war. The issues are briefly covered in 'Postal stationery of Pakistan 1947-19095', by F. Aleem Sundal & Rafiq Kasbati, published in December 1995 (and still available, as far as I know). Mostly handstamped 'Postage free / Prisoners of war mail' or similar, a range of rubber handstamps were produced from various towns in Pakistan (Campbellpur, Guhrat, Jhelum, Karachi, Kohat, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sarghoda and Sialkot, and possibly others) in a number of different formats and sometimes with a cross in the centre. As the correspondent notes, the flaps were gummed. The issues were officially sanctioned by the Director General. Reasonably common unused, they are very elusive properly used.*

*I hope this is helpful.*

**Articles Noted Recently in the Philatelic Press**

**"Postal Stationery Matters"** Peter van Gelder (Gibbons Stamp Monthly December 2010)

**"Victorian Stamped to Order Envelopes"** Colin Baker (Gibbons Stamp Monthly April 2011)

**"Postal Stationery 2009-2010 Commonwealth Countries"** - Geir Sør-Reime. (Gibbons Stamp Monthly May 2011)

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

**Postal Stationery** January/February 2011 (USA)

What should be Listed in a U.S. Postal Stationery Catalog?

2010 USA Postal Card Issues.

Post Coach Indicum Envelopes of Bulgaria.

The Why's and How's of Rates & Postal Stationery Revaluations.

**Postal Stationery Collector** February 2011 (Australia)

Recent Postal Stationery from Hungary.

Leeward Islands Postal Stationery Rarity Guide.

Queensland: The First Post Card.

Australian 10d Jet in Rectangle Bi-Coloured Definitive Aerogramme.

Destinations of Australian Colonies Wrappers: Commonplace & Scarce.

Formular International Airmail, Registered and Courier Products.

Ebay Parcel Post Satchel.

**From the Membership Secretary:**

We have more postal stationery collectors who have decided to join our society and we are pleased to welcome the following.

**Ivor Cowdy** of Manchester who collects Worldwide embossed.

**Robert Danzig** of Newport who collects All GB/advertising.

**Mr G.P.Green** of Shenfield who collects Egypt, Iraq & Jamaica.

**Alan Holyoake** of Gerrards Cross who collects GB/Mulready.

**Paul Loginoff** of San Mateo California who collects British Commonwealth.

**Michael Mood** of Whitley Bay who collects GB particularly Compounds STO.

**Keith Robinson** of Grangemouth who collects Postal Stationery used in Scotland, Danish used in Faroe Islands.

I hope that these new members will enjoy their membership with us. If you have similar collecting interests and would like to get in touch with them, please send your letter or email via the secretary.

**SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS**

The Society still has a number of books and monographs for sale as follows. Second class inland postage is 50p and printed paper rate postage to overseas destinations is £1.00.

Victorian Private Stationery Impressed with Embossed Stamps (£1.50 + pp)

The Mulready Postal Stationery (£2.00 + pp)

The Real Cost of the Penny Post (£1.50 + pp)

A British Georgian Stamp Banned by the Postmaster General (£1.00 + pp)

The Jubilee of the Uniform Penny Post (£2.00 + pp)

Great Britain Postage Rates Prepaid by Postal Stationery 1840 - 2004 (£2.00 + pp)

Copies of these publications, together with back copies of the Journal, will be available at **MIDPEX**.

Also still available, although we expect it to be out of print soon, is "Collect British Postal Stationery" by Alan Huggins and Colin Baker price £30 (10% discount for PSS members) + pp. Please contact the secretary if you would like a copy and he will give you details of how to order this book.

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Great Britain and British Commonwealth 1840-1952

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