Journal Vol. 19, No. 4 November 2011 (Serial number 60)


Heligoland Postal Stationery Wrapper-See page 14

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The Postal Stationery Society (Founded 1992)
For collectors of postal stationery worldwide no matter what their area of interest.
SECRETARY

Website:

Colin Baker, 4 Greenhill Gardens, Sutton Veny. WARMINSTER, Wilts. BA12 7AY Phone: 01985840033<br>www.postalstationery.org.uk

## The Postal Stationery Society Journal Edtor: 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 2012

Details of the Programme for 2012 can be found in the Programme Card enclosed with this copy of the Journal

## A MYSTERY POSTCARD

Colin Baker

I recently purchased the postcard illustrated here, but so far I have been unable to make neither head nor tail of it. I want to seek help from members who have a better knowledge of South American postal markings than I do.


Of course there's no mystery about the postcard itself; it's a Great Britain 1870 issue halfpenny postcard released on $1^{\text {st }}$ October 1870 and sold at its face value. It was intended only for use within the United Kingdom, although some are known used to foreign countries, uprated with adhesive stamps to pay the correct postage. I have never seen any of these cards used from a foreign country.

The real mystery of this card is how it came to be used in Brazil two years after they were first put on sale in the UK and why/how was it used there.

I can read some of the cancellations fairly easily and they are:
A dotted rectangle with PERNAMBUCO diagonally across the box in black.
An oval REGISTRADA 10 DEZ 1872 in red.
But the other cancellations are less clear and are difficult to decipher even looking at the original postcard:
A boxed DEPOIS DA PAPOSDA (?) in red Translated, this means "After the ??"
Circular PP and PD marks (?) in red
Circular PERNAMBUCO cancellation with 10 DE (?) in black
There is no message or any contemporary writing on the back of the card, and it appears to have been stuck down in the past, but not into a black paper photo album (as many postcards were), but onto white or buff paper. So was it stuck in someone's scrapbook after it has served its purpose in the post or was it attached to a larger package or parcel?

If you can help by identifying any of the markings or provide an explanation, please get in touch with the editor.

## CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - NOVEMBER 2011

I am pleased to see that my "Chat" in the May edition of the Journal elicited a couple of replies. At least two members read my piece!! I must thank Lars Engelbrecht for his very full and detailed response outlining what was and was not acceptable in a Postal Stationery exhibit. One of our Members took note of these remarks and included International Reply Coupons in his recent exhibit at Stampex.

Secondly, I wish to congratulate two Members of our Society who have lead postal stationery to the fore by obtaining very high awards at the recent International Exhibition in Japan. Keith Hanman, a former Chairman of the Society, obtained a Gold Medal and Alan Holyoake, a recent Member, obtained a Large Gold Medal for his Mulready stationery. Further details of this award will be found elsewhere in the Journal.

Finally, for my illustrated contribution to the Journal, I offer another Penny Pink Envelope. A registered mail service, as we know it to-day, was first introduced on 6 January 1841 at a fee of one shilling pre-paid in cash. The
fee was reduced in cash to sixpence in March 1848, but it was not until 1854 that the use of adhesive stamps to pay this fee was sanctioned. It is therefore interesting to find registered Penny Pink envelopes on which the fee was prepaid in cash; especially during the initial period when the fee was one shilling. Such items are not east to find but the one illustrated is of added interest in that it is surcharged in manuscript "More to pay 2d.". Why? The letter was posted in Liverpool on 7 July 1845 where the one shilling fee was paid and is postmarked by a red PAID handstamp of Liverpool and subsequently London. If the letter had been over the $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$., I feel sure that the counter-clerk at Liverpool would picked it up and charged the additional penny. My conclusion is that on receipt in London, an over officious Inspector overlooked the embossed Penny Pink and surcharged it for lack of the one penny postage. For those of you who are purely interested in the envelope, it is the Penny Pink printed on Mulready lettersheet paper - EP 5b.

I welcome Member's comments on my explanation for the surcharge on this envelope.


Michael Lockton

## SECRETARY'S NOTES - NOVEMBER 2011

This is the last issue of the Society's Journal this year which reminds me of two points. Firstly, the Committee and myself would like to wish all of you a very happy New Year and hope you can all get a great deal of enjoyment and fun out of collecting postal stationery in the months ahead. We would also like to wish you all a very merry Christmas, whether or not it is celebrated in your part of the world. Perhaps Santa will include a few stamp fairs and stamp bourses in his shopping trips, as well as nipping into toyland, before hopping over the chimney tops on $25^{\text {th }}$ December. We certainly hope so.

## Subscriptions Are Now Due For 2012

If you have not yet paid your subscription for next year, then please do so now. It's only $£ 15$ for the full twelve months and worth every penny. Better still, why not pay for three years. This will give you a small saving, but also will avoid you having to remember to pay next year and the year after that.

A subscription reminder will be included with this Journal for those who have not paid for next year, but if you are in any doubt, please get in touch with the treasurer. If you have paid within the last few weeks and still get a
reminder, this is because there is a delay between preparing the slips and sending them out in the post. Just check with the treasurer that he has got your payment.

## PLEASE DON'T PUT THE REMINDER NOTICE TO ONE SIDE, BUT GET THOSE CHEQUE BOOKS OUT NOW. Under the Society's rules, late payments incur a penalty. <br> Programme Card

You will already have seen the programme card included with this issue of the Journal. This year it has been expanded at the suggestion of some members, with extra information that you will find useful. Keep it handy as it not only gives the meetings for the coming 12 months, but includes the provisional programme for 2013. If you can get along to any of these meetings, please do so. The Society's officers, as well as the speakers themselves, go to a great deal of trouble to provide the displays and they look to your support to make their efforts worthwhile.

If you have any comments or suggestions how the programme card could be improved next year, please write or email the Secretary.

## The Tony Chilton Competition and Our Website.

The winner of this year's Tony Chilton Competition was Steve Schumann, who lives in USA. His entry on New Zealand Printed to Private Order Envelopes was highly praised by the judges (see the AGM report elsewhere in this issue). Steve and our Web Master, Lars Engelbrecht, have agreed that the whole entry will go onto our website and by the time you read this you should be able to view the winning entry on line. Do have a look. It will probably show you an aspect of postal stationery you have not seen before and might inspire you create an entry for next year's competition.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 15TH OCTOBER 2011

Held at 11.00am at the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY.
Apologies. There were 15 Members present. Apologies were received from Tony Goldstone, Lars Engelbrecht, John Fowler, Chris Howe, Donald Fraser, Charles Freeman and Keith Hanman.
Minutes of Previous AGM. The minutes of the previous AGM held on $30^{\text {th }}$ October 2010 were accepted as a true record.
Welcome By The Chairman Michael Lockton welcomed everyone to the meeting, in particular Alan Ginsberg who is proposed as the new Treasurer.

## Officers' Reports

Chairman. Michael Lockton said it had been a satisfactory year for the Society and everything had run smoothly apart from the lack of support for the Worpex meeting. He felt the programme card, first introduce in February this year, was a very useful addition to the Society's notices.
He thanked John Barker for continuing to produce a fine Journal four times a year and that colour had added a new dimension to it.
The auction catalogue produced by Neil Sargent also has colour illustrations which he felt that alone made it worth while being a member of the Society.
Two members have excelled in exhibiting postal stationery, with Keith Hanman gaining golds at Sheffield, Stampex and Japan. Alan Holyoak gained a large gold in Japan, John Davis a gold for his 1890 display and Iain Stevenson's entry in Sheffield was also praised.
Finally Michael thanked all the committee for the work done throughout the year, especially the Secretary, Colin Baker, who he said was a king pin in the organisation, but also John Fowler stepping down after many years of being Treasurer, and John Barker, Neil Sargent and Edward Caesley who toil away behind the scenes and without whom the Society would not be able to function.
Note. Alan Huggins proposed a vote of thanks for the years of hard work put in by John Fowler and the Secretary was
asked to write a note of thanks to him.
Secretary. Colin Baker reported that it had been a quiet year for him. He said he continued to receive requests for information on postal stationery via the internet, or occasionally by post, which he either answer himself or passed to other members for their input. Many of these were generated from the publication of the Collect British Postal Stationery catalogue. Most enquiries came from non -members and he tried to encourage them to join the Society, sometimes with positive results.
The Society held four meetings this year, two in London, one in Swindon and one in Worcester. The first three were popular, and it was obvious members had enjoyed them. However, the latter was very poorly attended and it was decided that it was not worth trying to continue with this venue in future years. This is a great shame as it gave the opportunity for members in the Midlands to meet others with similar interests and to hear what they are passionate about.
He ended by saying he was indebted to Edward Caesley for taking on the role of Membership Secretary, which has reduced the Secretary's workload, allowing him to concentrate on other aspects of the Society.
Treasurer. John Fowler was not present but his report was read out by the Secretary.
The accounts for the year ending $31^{\text {st }}$ August show that the Society has ended the year with a surplus. Again I have identified that part of the subscription income which is attributable to this financial year, thus enabling us to see clearly the true income and expenditure. This reveals a surplus of $£ 253$, after deducting the anonymous donation of $£ 1,000$ (for which we are most grateful) which has been ring fenced as our Publicity Fund.
The biggest increase in our expenditure has been the $£ 500$ cost of using colour in our Journal. This has been recouped by the increase in annual subscriptions, a sum which will continue to increase as the 3 and 5 year subscriptions at $£ 11$ expire (the final nine in 2014!), and thus help us to keep in step with inflation.

FINAL ACCOUNTS

## POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Income \& Expenditura Account for year ended 31st Auguatt 2011
income

Balance b/f from 2009/10 of which Publicetions Fund of which Generd Fund of which overstated liabilities

2010/11 2009/10
$\mathbf{£ 8 , 3 8 8 . 7 6} £ 9,463.79$
$(£ 4,568.00) \quad(£ 4,230.50)$
(£4,465.30) (£5,233.29)
( $£ 335.46$ )

## EXPENDITURE

|  | 2010/11 | 2009/10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Journal printing | £1,902.33 | £1,411.70 |
| Joumal postage | ¢814.24 | $£ 587.03$ |
| Journal envelopes | £52.75 | £80.23 |
| Catalogue suppt ptg |  | £256.99 |
| Catalogue suppt post |  | £34.01 |
| Personal | ¢15.40 |  |
| Room Hire | ¢611.88 | £884.88 |
| Refreshments | £51.10 |  |
| Website |  | £10.56 |
| ABPS subscription | £170.00 | £184.00 |
| Miscellaneous | £18.49 |  |
| General postage | ¢459.79 | £19.50 |
| General printing | ¢95.84 | £62.42 |
| General stationery | £16.04 |  |
| London 2010 trames |  | £50.00 |
| Books for library | £87.87 |  |
| Advertising | £60.00 | £71.25 |
| Bałance | £10,518.28 | £9,033.30 |
|  | £14,574.01 | £12,685.87 |

Total expenses
£4,055.73
The surplus is based on the subscriptions attributable to 2011, whenever paid.

| $31 / 08 / 2011$ | $31 / 08 / 2010$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $£ 6,891.25$ | $£ 7,383.23$ |
| $£ 1,003.06$ | $£ 883.96$ |
| $£ 15.66$ | $£ 2.80$ |
| $£ 100.00$ | $£ 100.00$ |
| $£ 2,539.88$ | $£ 1,018.77$ |
| $-£ 31.57$ | (restated) |
|  | (restated) |
| $\underline{£ 10.518 .28}$ | $£ 8.38 .76$ |

Notes from Treasurer. (1) Should the Society ever have to disband, those members who had paid for future years would have a right to a refund of the unused portion of their subscriptions. Currently we have 157 future payments for 2012 to 2014. 87 of these paid £11 and 70 paid £14, giving a liability of $£ 2,035$, leaving nett assets of
£8,213.28
(2) In view of the regular nises in postal rates in Aprit, the Society purchases a large stock of stemps at the ord rate.

Thus, additional to the cash assets, postage costing $22,539.88$ is held (cumently worth £3,107.53).
(3) Historic discrepancies have resufted in an understatement of our net balances. This has been corrected for 2010/11.

I have examined the records, receipts and bank statements of the Postal Stationery Society, and find the above Account to be a true and accurate reflection of the Society's financial position at 31 August 2011.


AUCTION ACCOUNTS
October 2010

| Auction list printing | 211.00 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Auction list postage | 57.20 |  |
| Auction stationery | 10.04 |  |
| Auction lots postage | 108.03 | 105.35 |
| Auction lots receipts |  | $4,313.30$ |
| Auction insurance | 23.00 |  |
|  | Vendors |  |
| £4,333 - commission | $3,887.00$ |  |
| Nett profit to main a/c | 122.38 |  |


| AUCTION ACS | Costs | Receipts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 2011 |  |  |
| Auction list printing | 236.50 |  |
| Auction list postage | 60.45 |  |
| Auction list stationery |  |  |
| Auction lots postage | 147.00 | 147.00 |
| Auction lots receipts |  | 6,350.00 |
| Auction insurance | 23.00 |  |
|  | Vendors |  |
| £6,332.50-commission | 5,685.05 |  |
| Nett profit to main a/c | 345.00 |  |

In March our editor, John Barker invested $£ 2,400$ of our funds in postage stamps to cover three years of Journal postings, thus avoiding the substantial rate increases of April 2011 (which are only too likely to be repeated in future years). In view of the miserable savings rates available to societies such as ours, this is a far better investment.*
The auction results show that this service to members made a good profit this year, but this is dependent on Neil receiving lots of sufficient value to enable us to cover the catalogue printing and postage costs. Neil has taken advantage of our colour facilities to greatly enhance the auction catalogue, so all members are recommended to offer their surpluses through the Society.
May I take this opportunity to thank Colin Baker and John Barker for their help through the year, John Barker and Neil Sargent for their efforts in obtaining advertising revenue and auction commission, and Alan Ginsberg who has kindly volunteered his services as Treasurer on my retirement this year.

* The Secretary explained to members that as a society we can get no more than $0.5 \%$ interest a year on our deposit account, but in April postage rates rose by $8 \%$ to $10 \%$, with the probability they would increase similarly next year. Therefore postage stamps were the best investment for the Society's money, bearing in mind how much money we spend on postage annually.
Auctioneer. Neil Sargent told the meeting that two auctions as usual were undertaken during the season. May 2011 was the first auction with a catalogue having colour illustrations - following the trend set by the journal. It was
also a very successful auction including material submitted by a non-member. This was an accumulation of stationery collected in the 1930s, which hadn't been touched since the early 70s. It included 2 Admiralty Official Registered envelopes, pair fine Factory Report forms and STO issues. Highest price was $£ 308$ for a collection of QV 1d pink envelope collection, KE7 Vaccination form made £160, KE7 Overtime Report $£ 160$, Fruity Form $£ 100$, QE11 $3 \mathrm{~d}+41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ compound wrapper $£ 110$ and QV Overtime Report 2d green $£ 240$.
The proceeding October room auction was reasonably successful with some room only lots included on the day. Best price was in fact a late entry To Be Transferred STO damaged envelope making £106, a mint Mulready 2d blue lettersheet made $£ 90$ and KGV 1d+1d STO card CSP90 making $£ 80$.
Summary of results are:

|  | Oct 2010 |  | May 2011 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total lots | 486 |  | 509 |  |
| Lots sold | 290 | $60 \%$ | 311 | $61 \%$ |
| GB Lots | 329 |  | 413 |  |
| GB Lots Sold | 235 | $72 \%$ | 273 | $66 \%$ |
| Non GB | 139 |  | 96 |  |
| Non GB sold | 55 | $39 \%$ | 38 | $39 \%$ |
| Vendors | 10 |  | 9 |  |
| Buyers | 34 |  | 42 |  |
| Sales | $£ 4,368$ |  | $£ 6,335$ |  |
| Commission | $£ 440$ |  | $£ 647$ |  |

Please keep lots coming as auctions are an important part of the Society and the benefits for members.
Summary Table 11 Auctions July 2006 to May 2011

|  | July <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | Oct <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | June <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | Oct <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | May <br> 2008 | Oct <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | May <br> 2009 | Oct <br> $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | June <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | Oct <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | May <br> 2011 | Oct <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No of Lots | 1115 | 382 | 503 | 501 | 600 | 554 | 572 | 564 | 413 | 486 | 509 | 468 |
| Lots Sold | 383 | 220 | 236 | 256 | 247 | 350 | 277 | 281 | 239 | 290 | 311 |  |
| \% Sold | $34 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $47 \%$ | $51 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $63 \%$ | $48 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $59 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $61 \%$ |  |
| GB Lots | - | - | 220 | 266 | 306 | 393 | 327 | 409 | 231 | 329 | 413 | 297 |
| GB Sold | - | - | 143 | 175 | 157 | 240 | 204 | 200 | 184 | 235 | 273 |  |
| \% Sold | - | - | $65 \%$ | $67 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $63 \%$ | $62 \%$ | $49 \%$ | $80 \%$ | $72 \%$ | $66 \%$ |  |
| Vendors | 27 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 |  |
| Buyers | 47 | 43 | 38 | 42 | 41 | 54 | 40 | 56 | 34 | 34 | 42 |  |
| Sales | $£ 2,313$ | $£ 1,656$ | $£ 3,306$ | $£ 2,283$ | $£ 2,324$ | $£ 3,676$ | $£ 4,073$ | $£ 2,558$ | $£ 1,844$ | $£ 4,368$ | $£ 6,335$ |  |
| Comm'ion | $£ 231$ | $£ 165$ | $£ 333$ | $£ 233$ | $£ 234$ | $£ 372$ | $£ 472$ | $£ 272$ | $£ 202$ | $£ 440$ | $£ 647$ |  |

## Journal Editor. John Barker told members

All four issues of the Journal published this year have been in full colour averaging over 50 illustrations per issue. I continue to try to provide a mix of articles to suit all interests and would welcome comments and suggestions for improvements.
Once again I am indebted to all those members who have written articles and news items for publication in the Journal. Please keep me supplied so that I can maintain the standard and improve the Journal even further.
I would like to extend my gratitude to those dealers and auction houses who take advertising space, thereby defraying the cost of the Journal to members.
Librarian. Chris Howe was not present but his report was read out by the Secretary.
Usage of the library plods along at more or less the same rate. Where possible I send scans attached to email or photocopies by post rather than copies of H\&G and will do this for any other book or journal where practical. I am always happy to try to sort out any queries or look up references. Very few purchases over the past year as it is difficult to judge what members might need. Advice in this area would be welcome as would any donations to the library. I have recently had access to the Kessler Aerogram Catalogue and managed to photocopy same but in 3 volumes it is a bit heavy to send out by post but easy to scan or photocopy extracts. The most recent purchase is the Malaya Study Groups monograph of Malaya Postal Stationery 1937 to 1947.
Website Manager. Lars Engelbrecht was not present but his report was read out by the Secretary.
The Society website www.postalstationery.org.uk continues to be updated frequently with the list of the contents of the new issues of the PS Journal, information on the Society meetings, the updated library list and results from postal stationery exhibits at international exhibitions. The Society website has had 5808 visitors in the past year (in average 111 per week), and 6 new memberships have been generated through it.
Membership Secretary. Edward Caesley said: when I became the Society's Membership Secretary after last years AGM I entered on a steep learning curve which fortunately so far I have not yet crashed, thanks to the help given me by Colin Baker, John Barker and John Fowler. The Society started the 2010/11 year with 242 members. A number did not renew their membership fee and I had 8 letters of resignation during the year. The Society has gained 14 new members of which 6 joined via the website and I would like to thank Lars Englebrecht for his hard work, as without the website we would not have as many people joining the Society. At this time the Society has 233 members.

## Election of Officers

The following officers were elected "en bloc", there being no other candidates. Proposed by Alan Huggins, seconded by Edward Caesley.

## Chairman - Michael Lockton <br> Deputy Chairman - Neil Sargent <br> Secretary - Colin Baker <br> Treasurer - Alan Ginsberg

The following committee members were also elected "en
bloc" and agreed to take the following positions within the committee, being proposed by Iain Stevenson and seconded by Peter O'Keeffe.
John Barker (to act as Journal Editor)
Neil Sargent (to act as Auctioneer)
Mike Smith (to act as ABPS representative)
Edward Caesley (to act as Membership Secretary)
Programme for 2011
This was presented to the meeting by the Secretary who said it was intended the new programme card would be issued with the November Journal. He particularly pointed out two meetings being organised by the Great Britain Philatelic Society next year, with high postal stationery contents, that PSS members will be invited to.

## Any Other Business

Society's Birthdays. The Secretary said that the Society was formed in 1992 and would be 20 years old next year. ABPS have asked if we intended celebrating the event. The meeting felt that it would be better to concentrate on our $21^{\text {st }}$ and $25^{\text {th }}$ birthdays, for which plans are being laid, but it is too soon to announce these.
Anonymous Donation. The Chairman told the Society that it had received a very generous donation of $£ 1,000$ to be spent on promoting the Society. Various ideas were put forward and these will be further investigated. The Chairman said that we should use the donation wisely to achieve the maximum publicity for the money spent.
i) Advertise in Gibbons Stamp Monthly, possibly every other month, which other societies find successful. This will depend on the advertising rates.
ii) Ask Gibbons if they would be prepared to make postal stationery a feature one month, with articles written by members on postal stationery from a variety of countries. This could be used as part of our $21^{\text {st }}$ birthday celebrations.
iii) Try to get auction houses to include advertisements for the Society whenever associated collections are being sold. These and other suggestions will be fully investigated by the committee.
"The People's Post" Radio 4 Series on Stamps. Iain Stevenson said that there will be a series of 15 minute programmes which will be broadcast at 3.45 pm from Monday to Friday on BBC Radio 4 from $5^{\text {th }}$ to $23^{\text {rd }}$ December 2011. Iain said he had been involved in planning and creating the programmes and they should be very interesting to collectors and the public alike. Radio 4 has about 6 million listeners each day. You should be able to listen to these on air, on line and on BBC iPlayer.
An Honorary Member of the Society. At the end of the meeting the Chairman, Michael Lockton, said the committee had decided that the Secretary should be made an Honorary Member of the Society and asked Alan Huggins to say a few words. He told members that a Postal Stationery Society had been formed in the 1940s but due to the effects of the Second World War, it had never really got off the ground. However, the creation of the current Society in 1992 had been much more successful and since then the Society has grown in both numbers and stature, and is held in regard by many philatelists. He said that for many years Colin had been the Secretary and had helped the Society to develop and grow. The committee felt that he
should be made an honorary member in recognition of this.

Colin said he was very surprised at being made an honorary member. He added that he had been pleased to be able to help the Society in the past and would continue to do whatever he could in the future. He thanked the committee for making this award.

Colin Baker (left) receives congratulations from Michael Lockton

Date of Next Annual General
Meeting. The Society's next AGM will be held on Saturday $27^{\text {th }}$ October 2012 at 11.00am at the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY


## Tony Chilton Competition.

There were eight entries for the Tony Chilton Competition this year, including three from members living overseas. The winners were: First - Stephen Schumann, New Zealand Printed to Private Order Envelopes from the first issue in 1900, through the reign of King George VI
Second - Ross Towle, Are They Still Postal Stationery?
Third - Iain Stevenson, Great Britain The "de Angeli" Postcards

Other entries in no particular order were: Stephen Schumann, Ceylon The King George VI 40c Air Letters
Colin Baker, Uprated Penny Pink Envelopes
George King, Some Thoughts on Postal Stationery Shades
George King, English and Scottish King Edward VII Vaccination Sheets LO81, 83, 86 \& 87
Neil Sargent, The PO King Edward VII Envelopes

The Chairman Michael Lockton also showed an excellent display of India "On Active Service" envelopes, which carry no impressed postage stamp and therefore unfortunately fall outside the definition of postal stationery.


Michael Smith judging the Tony Chilton Competition Entries

Judging was carried out by Mike Smith and Alan Huggins, who noted that once again the standard of entries had been very high. The Chairman congratulated the winners and thanked everyone who had entered.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 2012 ARE NOW DUE

Subscriptions for 2012 are due on $1^{\text {st }}$ January. If you have not already paid your subs for next year you will find a green subscription notice in this copy of the Journal. Please do not delay payment, but get that cheque book out now. Would members please note that these reminders were prepared at the beginning of October, so if you have paid your subs since then please ignore the notice.

## PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU PAY BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE $£ 15$ RATE. SUBS PAID

 LATE ARE NOW $£ 17$.If any member has decided not to renew in 2012, PLEASE tell the secretary or treasurer by phone, email or letter. This saves us a lot of extra work and saves you being troubled with reminder notices.

## REGISTRATION ENVELOPE QUERIES

Wilf Ververs would like to know who printed these envelopes, what other sizes were issued and any other information which may be relevant? [Dimensions of the illustrated envelopes are given in mm ]


Tony Hitchcock writes :- A few years ago I purchased the following SPECIMEN item as Great Britain despite the fact that it was produced by De La Rue. However, I was never satisfied about its origin but recently realized that it matched the Queen Elizabeth G size envelope from the period prior to the change of currency from Sterling to Rand in 1961, for Basutoland. The perforated SPECIMEN is $33 \times 6 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size and the envelope size is $151 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$ compared with Great Britain which differs in some respects.
Another possibility is the Swaziland G size envelope which is identical from the same period although the stamp die differs. Does any reader have the answer to this puzzle?


## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

I am pleased to report on the success of a number of our members in the Postal Stationery Classes at the two international exhibitions:

## Indipex 2011

Stephen Schumann (USA) was awarded a Large Gold (95 points) for his exhibit 'New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940'
Ian McMahon (Australia) was awarded a Gold (90 points) for his exhibit 'Envelopes and Postcards of Canada'
Augusto Brosa Quintana (Spain) was awarded a Large Vermeil (88 points) for his exhibit 'Great Britain - Postcard - Post Office Issues - Queen Victoria'
Rudolf Klaus (Luxembourg) was awarded a Silver(70 points) for his exhibit 'Les Entiers postaux de Belgique sous Leopold II'

## Philanippon 2011

Alan Holyoake (United Kingdom) was awarded a large Gold (97 points) with a special prize for his exhibit "The Evolution and Usage of the Mulready Envelopes and Letter Sheets'. His Mulready Exhibit has achieved Championship Status having previously received Large Gold awards at :- London 2010 with 98 points (the joint highest mark together with the Line Engraved Traditional Grand Prix winner) and at Efiro 2008, Bucharest, Rumania with 97 and Grand Prix International Nomination + Special Prize.
Stephen Schumann (U.S.A.) was awarded a Large Gold (95 points) with a special prize for his exhibit 'New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940'.
Keith Hanman (United Kingdom) was awarded a Gold (90 points) for his exhibit 'Sierra Leone Postal Stationery 1880-1921'.
Ian McMahon (Australia) was awarded a Large Vermeil (85 points) for his exhibit 'New Zealand Postal Stationery Queen Victoria to King George V'.
One Frame Exhibits:
Lars Engelbrecht (Denmark) Postal Stationery Essays up to 1905 (94 points)

## THE MULREADY STATIONERY AND ‘CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS’


(Photo - courtesy Michael Pitt-Payne)

To gain 'Championship Class ' with any Exhibit of whatever Class must surely be a peak that from the outset was perhaps never even considered. Certainly for me.

Regretfully Stationery has seldom achieved Championship status and it is an enormous honour to me that I believe my good friend Dr Alan Huggins was the previous Brit to do so some 25 years ago. My apologise if I have forgotten someone.

Ironically Mulready Stationery was in fact one of the very first interests I had when I decided to collect. At that time, May 2001 to be precise, a number of collections had come to the market providing the opportunity to not only see what others had made of the Mulready but of course to see the range and variation that existed. As I had never collected before I guess I must have been a 'dealers' dream and perhaps today a 'dealers' nightmare. None the less I quickly found that the Mulready brought enormous enjoyment and many surprises. But then isn't that part of the fun of collecting - which took me a long time to find out as I was well into my 50's when I started.

As some of you know I have a number of collections and managed by hook or by crook to piece together various exhibits that have done well. But from the outset in May 2001 I, perhaps, was lucky enough to realise that if you do not put the effort in then you can hardly expect to get the rewards you think you should have. Reading and research are a must; not just books but past catalogues and articles which give you an understanding of the subject and the extent of possible examples that exist let alone available for you to collect. I certainly found that the more I read the more I enjoyed collecting.
The Mulready must provide one of the best and broadest range of examples allowing any number of collecting styles and formats to be achieved.

My Exhibit for instance is not the same as that of say Louis Grunin, John Bonn or Marcus Samuel, all having put together remarkable Mulready Stationery collections. Perhaps mine is too limited in that I tried to keep to the 'original' story or format as first issued. As we all know whilst the Mulready Stationery represented the principle thrust of Hill's revolutionary launch of Uniform Pre-paid Penny Postage; that wretched label quickly found success and Mulready Stationery quickly found ridicule. Non the less I purposely built my exhibit around the original story concentrating on the original design, introduction and use, ignoring the later cartoon and other formats that give many collectors much pleasure. Lets not forget that the simple Mulready certainly created a revolution. The earliest use of pre paid envelopes, the first format to enable advertising and the sporning of so many splendid advertisements and finally with the limitation of 1 d and 2 d postage the need for uprated franking all contributing to the enjoyment found within Mulready Stationery.

So, yes I would recommend the collecting of Mulready Stationery - and no, for the cynics amongst you, my collection is not for sale. But on a finale note I do believe that Mulready Stationery still allows great collections to be formed for a modest price allowing collectors to enjoy what for me has been a far greater pleasure than I could have ever imagined.

## GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

## Envelopes - Stamped to Order Issues

Compound stamped to order items involving the QV $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d brown dated die are not seen very often and a previous unrecorded combination surfaced recently (see illustration). Prepared for use by the Bath stamps dealer Alfred Smith in 1891 this item was uprated with two 1d lilac adhesive to make up a $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ rate to Bombay.

In order to accommodate it into the listing it will assume the number ESC98B and the existing ESC98B will become ESC98C as follows:-

| ESC98B | $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+6 \mathrm{~d}(13+5)$ | NR | $* * * *$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ESC98C | $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+1 \mathrm{~s}(13+6) \mathrm{S}$ | NR | $* * * *$ |



## Envelopes - Official Issues.

Until very recently the only recorded example of the 3d carmine Official envelope E044 addressed to 'The Principal Registrar' at Somerset House (which came originally from the collection formed by HounsellDammers which was bought by Marcus White), was unused


Although the other QV 3d embossed STO envelopes (E041, 42 \& 43) used by the Probate Registry section of the Inland Revenue are perhaps more often seen they are still potentially very scarce items and whilst focusing on this area it seemed appropriate also to illustrate a proof for these without the printed text, but on similar paper folded to the adopted size, the stamp impression being endorsed 'Specimen' in manuscript.


## Postcards - Post Office Issues

A number of essays for QEII postcards are illustrated which presumably were prepared prior to the changeover from the use of the 'Garter Arms' to the 'Royal Coat of Arms' in 1957. These comprise a variety of layouts utilizing the 2d Farleigh design with either the 'Garter Arms' or an unadopted form of the 'Royal Coat of Arms'. All the unadopted layouts are printed on smooth paler cream card than the one with the adopted layout which appears to be identical to the 2 d postcard then in use (CP106). All have been handstamped 'CANCELLED' in blue sans-serif capitals size $6 \times 52.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ and very similar to Samuel \& Huggins type PS38, known to have been used by McCorquodale \& Comany.

## BOOK REVIEW

## Catalog of the 20th and 21st Century Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States 2011 by Dan Undersander.

This is a totally monumental work which presents the subject in great detail. Very careful thought has been put into the presentation of the information which is supported throughout by excellent illustrations in colour supplemented by explanatory diagrams.

Besides stamped envelopes and wrappers, the listing includes Air Letter sheets, Airmail Envelopes and Official Mail Envelopes. Traditionally in the USA, the collecting of postal stationery stamped with embossed dies has focussed very much on the different dies themselves as well as on size, paper type, watermarks, etc. Because of the wide range of envelope sizes and paper types, the listing can become very complex. However, the tabulation system used greatly facilitates classification, which otherwise could appear a somewhat daunting task.

The historical notes which precede the main listings are also very useful, as are the Appendices which cover paper colour, envelope sizes, knife types, watermarks and cross- reference to the earlier listings produced by Thorp.

All in all, an excellent publication which will serve as the benchmark for many years to come.
A.K.H.
[Editor: - For details of availability see the August issue of the Postal Stationery Society Journal, p13]



Adopted layout - Issued card EP106

## HELIGOLAND POSTAL STATIONERY - Part 2



Outward portion

Postcard sent by H. Gatke Government Secretary responsible for the finished design and printing of the 1875/6 farthing:pfennig issues and the final 1 shilling and 5 shilling stamps of 1879 .

22 June 1880 saw the issue of the reply card. It was printed in two batches, the first of 5,000 and all were sold. The second batch of 2,000 wasn't available until August 16 1890 and arrived too late to be sold through the Post Office as the Island was now ceded to Germany.


Reply portion


## Wrappers

2 farthings / 3 pfennig dark green issued 13 February 1878 size $350 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}$. 5,000 printed and used until $3^{\text {rd }}$ April 1878. This printing has an upper borderline of around 1 mm . making it identical to the bottom line ( s ).

April 18th 1878 a second printing of 10,000 was received with a top line thinner than that of the bottom border. Total sales for both printings amounted to 4,735 wrappers. The remaining 10,265 wrappers were sold to the dealer J. Goldner of Hamburg.



3 farthings / 5 pfennig brown had six printings of 5,000 each, making a total of 30,000 and nearly 25,000 were sold. Shades from brown, chocolate brown/reddish brown to yellow brown. The gap between the thick and thin border lines goes someway in the absence of a postmark, to determine which printing.


The sixth printing arrived too late, seven days after invalidation and wasn't sold from the post office.

$11 / 2$ pence / 10 pfennig blue issued $18^{\text {th }}$ April 1878 with a $1^{\text {st }}$ printing of 5,000

A second printing of 5,000 on rose tinted paper $16^{\text {th }}$ August 1890 also arrived too late to be valid for postage.

All the wrappers were typographed and the design can be viewed from the back as a slight colourless embossing of the paper. This distinguishes these wrappers from the spurious lithographed and cut square examples. Other curiosities are wrappers printed in ultramarine, red, yellow etc.


Posted in the morning of Tuesday $26^{\text {th }}$ August 1890 arrives in London on the Thursday $28^{\text {th }}$

Finally a registered cover with worthless stationery reprints sent to a London diamond merchant *. The 50 Pfg stamp pays the postage but all the additions still receive the new HELIGOLAND postmark.

* Thanks to Mr E. Caesley for this information.


## REFERENCES:

The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps. Vol 1 2nd edition 1952
Dr Helmuth Lemberger: Heligoland

## Philatelie

Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog
Deutschland 2009
The Late Peter Svendsen Collection

# THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS - The Story of the Stamp dealer Who Never Existed Part 2 <br> Colin Baker 

In 1916 Weston's supply of embossed stamps came to an abrupt halt when Somerset House decided that sheets of embossed stamps produced under the stamped to order facility were not what the regulations allowed. They wrote to Weston advising him that embossed stamps would only be impressed on paper "intended for use as covers or envelopes of letters and packets". In other words the stamped paper had to be suitable for making into an envelope or something similar and not for use as cut-outs, which was Weston's intention.

Weston had yet another rebuff later that year. He had obtained some unused Hearts of Oak Benefit Society voting forms that were printed on deep rose paper franked with $1 / 2 d$ green King George V letterpress stamps. He had used some of these already on ordinary mail, but decided to combine six of them to prepay postage on an inland registered letter ( 2 d registration fee plus 1d postage at that time). His local post office in Brixton would not accept these stamps for prepaying postage, despite Weston's protestations, and suggested he should write to their head office. They in turn placed the matter in the hands of the Postmaster General (PMG), Mr Percy Illingworth. The PMG was far from sympathetic and stated that the stamps "were likely to cause embarrassment" as they were of such an unusual appearance. Weston persisted, but eventually he had to let the matter drop when the PMG threatened prosecution!

Looking back at this period and the dark days of World War One, the PMG's action does not seem to be so unreasonable. At the time, many of the experienced Post Office staff were serving on the Western Front in France and Belgium. The Post Office was being run by inexperienced staff, probably women and young boys or old men unable to serve in the army, and the Post Office could not afford the time to sort out irritating matters such as that raised by Weston.
The Weston and Marsh Booklets. In 1920, after a suitable period had elapsed, Weston published a booklet giving a detailed account of his attempts to use the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society stamps, including his correspondence with the Post Office and the Postmaster General. The booklet "A British Georgian Stamp Banned by the Postmaster General" is full of resentment and anger at the way in which his case was handled and the attitude of the Postmaster General at the time.

Three years later in 1923, another booklet was published; "Great Britain: Abnormal Embossed Postage Stamps of King Edward VII \& King George V". This was supposedly written by Victor Marsh, but in reality it was penned by H Edgar Weston under his pseudonym. It gave a detailed account of how he had obtained sheets of embossed stamps from Somerset House between 1911 and 1916, and had used these to produce a wide range of special covers. The account included copies of correspondence with officials at Somerset House and extracts from the regulations concerning cut-out stamps, at least as Weston viewed them. Reading this booklet gives the impression
that Marsh (or in reality Weston) was giving himself a hearty slap on the back.

Although the second booklet's author is given as Victor Marsh, all the covers I have seen that were addressed to Victor Marsh were sent to the same address as that of Weston. Other covers addressed to H E Weston himself, carrying stamps cut from his sheets, pre-date the Victor Marsh covers by several years. So it seems certain that using the name Victor Marsh to address these covers was an after-thought. But why choose the name Victor Marsh and indeed why use a pseudonym at all?

The first booklet written by Weston over his use of the Hearts of Oak $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ stamps on rose paper included some acrimonious correspondence between Weston, the Postmaster General and other officials at the Post Office in 1916/17 It was only the PMG threatening court action that finally brought the saga to an end. When this first booklet was published, was a Post Office official again upset at Weston telling his version of events? Could it be that Weston did not want to upset the Post Office any more than was necessary and this was the reason why he used a pseudonym for his second booklet and even traded under the name of Victor Marsh from then on?
More Special Sheets of Stamps. In later years Weston persisted in his attempts to get sheets of stamps printed, despite the set back he suffered in 1916 when the Inspector of Stamping refused to allow anymore sheets of embossed stamps to be printed. Following the end of the Second World War, when Weston had retired and there were new faces in charge of the stamping offices, Weston managed to obtain further sheets of stamps. During the reigns of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II he managed to have sheets printed with the stamps arranged in unusual blocks of two or four.


During this period he also created envelopes stamped with a variety of values, some of which did not sit in the list of applicable postage rates, such as the $19511 / 2 d$ envelope. Had the stamping to order facility not been withdrawn in 1974 no doubt dealers like Weston would still be creating philatelic novelties today.
Why Victor Marsh. The big question about this whole story is not whether Weston should have been allowed to

have sheets of embossed stamps printed at Somerset House or why the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society could use $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ stamps on rose pink paper when Weston could not. The real question is why did Weston choose the name of Victor Marsh in some of his philatelic dealings. People who decide to use a pseudonym usually have a very good reason for choosing their other name. So why Weston opted for 'Victor Marsh' is a mystery.


Victor Marsh was not a common name at the beginning of the 20th century. I have only been able to find two men of the right age listed in the 1901 census. One was born and brought up in Melksham in Wiltshire (c1880) and it is unlikely that he would have had any contact with Weston. The other was Edward Victor Marsh ${ }^{1}$ born in Sydenham (c1877) and is listed as living at 5 Sinclair Gardens, Hammersmith W14, in the 1901 census. His occupation is given as a commercial clerk. However in the 1911 census he is shown to be living in Islington, not Brixton. Nearly all other Victor Marsh records that I have located are for men much younger than these two. So the question arises, did Weston know Edward Victor Marsh through his business connections and therefore was this the inspiration to use the name of Victor Marsh as a pseudonym?

Apart from these two men, I can find no trace of a Victor Marsh in South London. His name is missing from Post Office and street directories for the Norwood area. He does not appear in the electoral role for the period. Yet it is his name that is printed in early advertisements offering philatelic literature for sale, he is quoted as the author of the
second of two booklets on embossed stamps published in 1923, as well as apparently sending philatelic covers to himself, selling these to collectors and even writing in the philatelic press.


In 2002 the late Tony Chilton suggested the possibility that Victor Marsh did exist, that Weston was his accountant and he allowed Victor Marsh to use his home address for receiving specially stamped envelopes. I think we can discard this idea as there are no official records of a Victor Marsh being a stamp dealer at the beginning of the 20th century. In any case Victor Marsh continued sending himself and others specially produced covers for more than half a century using several of Weston's addresses, so it is unlikely Weston would have allowed this to continue for such a long time.

One other theory is that Weston did not want other people to know that it was he who was selling philatelic literature. Perhaps his employer did not allow second occupations. Possibly his landlord would have charged a higher rent for a room used for business purposes. We'll never know. It is interesting to note that the stock of literature offered by Victor Marsh was sold in 1924, about the same time that Weston's philatelic activities declined. A coincidence?

In reality why the name Victor Marsh was used is not terribly important. H Edgar Weston, Oswald Marsh and whoever else helped them, gave us a vast range of postal stationery cut-outs on envelopes, postcards and the like. They ensured that this piece of philatelic history would live on.

## Tail Piece

By pure coincidence, there were two men with similar surnames (Marsh and Weston) who were serving as Stokers, First Class, on HMS Queen Mary when she was sunk at the Battle of Jutland in 1916. Despite suggestions by some writers that these two men were related to the stamp dealers in our story, this is not the case and the similarity of the names is entirely coincidental.

[^0]Stoker Victor Leon Marsh was born on 28th March 1889 at St Lukes, Holborn, London to William E and Emra Marsh. Stoker Robert Benjamin Weston was born on 7th June 1894 at 45 Honing Row, Worstead, near Walsham, Norfolk to Benjamin and Naomi Weston. The parents names do not match with those of H Edgar Weston or Oswald Marsh, and in addition neither Weston nor Marsh were married at the time, or were recorded living where the two stokers were born.

## And Finally

Whilst writing this article I kept learning some new aspect of the Weston/Marsh saga, such that time after time I had to go back over it and make numerous corrections. I am sure there is still much more information to be learnt about these two men and their philatelic creations, as well as further information on why the name Victor Marsh was chosen by Weston as a pseudonym. If any reader can provide more details regarding this trio of dealers I would be pleased to hear from them.


## Author's Note

I am extremely grateful to the following collectors (in alphabetical order) who have provided me with information on these three stamp dealers and have helped me build up their story.

Birch, Brian (for much information concerning these three men)
Breddy, Colin (for his comprehensive list of dates and 'Marsh' advertisements, and for much detail on the stamp dealers lives.) Caesley, Edward (for his help and information on Weston, Marsh and other stamp dealers. Also for looking through and commenting on the draft of this article.)
Chilton, Tony ("Those Martians Again" - PSS Journal June 2002)
Gelder, Peter van (various articles in the PSS Journal and Gibbons Stamp Monthly)
Gibbons Stamp Monthly archive (Obituary to Oswald Marsh September 1951)
Great Britain Philatelic Society (for permission to reproduce part of The Philatelic Journal 1956)
Grimshaw, Chris (Great Britain Philatelic Society librarian, for providing copies of The Philatelic Journal from his personal collection)
Peach, Michael (general information regarding these three men, plus "Oswald Marsh - Philatelist Extraordinaire" Gibbons Stamp Monthly July 2009 and "The Cut-out Man" - jointly with Peter van Gelder - Gibbons Stamp Monthly September 2010)

## APPENDIX I

## Major philatelic events in the lives of H Edgar Weston and Victor Marsh

## H Edgar Weston

1907 - founder member of the Philatelic Literature Society.
1908 - Post Office Directory gives address as 386 Brixton Road, London.

1910 - Weston has his sheets of stamps printed at Somerset House. June 1910 - first known cover addressed to Weston at 386 Brixton Road, London.

1915/16 - had covers sent from HMS Queen Mary and the Western Front to Weston at 386 Brixton Road, London.
1916 - Post Office refuses to print any more sheets of stamps for Weston.
Weston has his brush with the PMG over the Hearts of Oak $1 / 2 d$ stamps printed on rose coloured paper.

1920 - published the booklet "A British Georgian Stamp Banned by the Postmaster General'.
Sent letters to his sister in Belgium with stamps cut from his specially prepared sheets.


Sept 1933 - First flight cover to Rangoon using one of his 1 s cut-out stamps.


Return address: H.E.Weston, 279 Sandycombe Rd, Richmond Surry.
1934 - Weston had now moved to 13 Sion Road, Twickenham.

## Victor Marsh

1902 - listed as a dealer in philatelic literature on the BPT website.
1904 - published the International Directory of Philatelic Literature, Collectors, Dealers and Publishers.

1908 - advertisement placed in The Philatelic World with address 389 Brixton Road, London.
1910 -advertisement placed in FJ Melville's Great Britain Embossed Adhesive Stamps with address 389 Brixton Road, London.

1914 - published a priced list of philatelic literature.

1917 - first cover addressed to Victor Marsh at 386 Brixton Road, London.

1923 - published the booklet "Great Britain: Abnormal Embossed Postage Stamps of King Edward VII \& King George V'.
Advertisement by Victor Marsh in London International Stamp Exhibition Catalogue.

1934 cover addressed to 279 Sandycombe Road, Richmond, Surrey.


January 1952 - First known use of King George VI letterpress cutouts.

January 1956 - Weston writes in the Philatelic Journal under the pseudonym of Victor Marsh.

1956 to 1959 - letter sheets with four letterpress stamps sent to Victor Marsh at 13 Sion Road, Twickenham


1958 - last known advert by Victor Marsh in Stamp Collector's Annual.

1959 - letter sheet with two or four letterpress stamps sent to Miss Marion Weston at 13 Sion Road, Twickenham

## APPENDIX II

## Family Trees: The Weston Family

| Residence to approximately 1886 - | 46 East Street, Chichester |
| :--- | :--- |
| From about 1886 to end of $19^{\text {th }}$ century - | 4 Gordon Villas, Whyke Lane, Chichester. |
| Mother resident from about $1900 \quad$ - | Hammersmith, London. |

## Father Edward Weston

Born March 1841, Funtington, Sussex (ref 7, 508)
Died December 1886 Westhamnett, Sussex. (ref 2b, 221)
Mother Sarah Clark Weston (Nee) Pearce Edward Weston and Sarah Clark Pearce were married Jan-Mar 1871
Born Beachley, Gloucestershire Oct-Dec 1846
(Cardiff ref 11a, 266)
(Chepstow ref 26, 61)
Died POSSIBLY Islington Apr-Jun 1910 (ref 1b, 148)
Children Edward Stanley Peter born 1872 (ref 2b, 393)
Died Jul-Sept 1914 (ref 2b, 424)

Mabel Florence born 1873 (ref 2b 339)

Herbert Edgar born $28^{\text {th }}$ October 1874 (ref 2b, 364)
Died 21 November 1961
The 1891 census records him living in Eastbourne and working as an accountant (address unclear - 27 Longstone Road ??).
The 1901 census records him living at 129 Seymour Street, Marylebone, working as a bookkeeper.
There is no record of a Mabel Florence Weston in either the 1901 or 1911 censuses. In 1920 she was probably in Brussels (covers addressed to her by H Edgar).

Emmeline born 1880 (ref 2b, 418)
Died 1883 (ref 2b, 244)
Lilian Sarah born Jan-Mar 1882 (ref 2b 423)
He married Edith Flora Benson, who was born in Camberwell July-
Sept 1871 (ref 1d, 576)
They were married in Kensington July-Sept 1904 (ref 1a, 457)

In 1901 she was visiting her brother at Valentia Road, Brixton.
There is another Lilian Weston who is listed as a servant to William H Gravely, a doctor who lived at 31 Horsham Road, Horsham, Sussex. However, it is my belief that this is another person of a similar name, age, and birthplace, but she is not related to H Edgar Weston.
There is no record of a Lilian Weston in the 1911 census, so she may have been married by then. My searches have not revealed her whereabouts after 1901.

## The Marsh Family

Residence in 1901 (except Oswald) - Antrim Road, Antrim, Belfast.

| Father | Joseph Chandler Marsh born approx. 1843 | From the 1901 census |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Mother | Arabella Sophia Walpole Marsh born approx. 1852 | From the 1901 census |
| Children | Cecil W, born approx 1878 | From the 1901 census |
|  | Oswald J, born $26^{\text {th }}$ October 1880 in Belfast. | Died $4^{\text {th }}$ August 1951 (ref Eton $6 \mathrm{a}, 534$ ) |
|  | Maria, born approx 1884 | From birth record |
|  | Arnold, born approx 1890 | From the 1901 census |
|  | J Kenneth, born approx 1895 | From the 1901 census |
|  | Silvia, born approx 1890 | From the 1901 census |
|  |  | From the 1911 census |

Oswald Marsh moved from Belfast to 45 Palace Road, Penge, SE London around 1900.
At some time in the next few years he moved to 3 Belvedere Road, Norwood


By 1920 he was living at 26 The Avenue, Norwood.


## A COMPLEMENTARY NOTE - Jan Kosniowski

Several years I obtained an item which I did not pay any attention to till today. This undated newspaper wrapper is addressed to H Edgar Weston (Victor Marsh). This particular wrapper is known to have been in use between 1951 and 1961. In "Collect British Postal Stationery" by Alan Huggins and Colin Baker it is listed as WS37 and unpriced. Very few examples are known of this 1 d blue wrapper and it is the only known copy from The Evening News of this wrapper. Somewhat ironic that this rare item was not the work of H Edgar Weston himself.


## NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

## Articles Noted Recently in the Philatelic Press

"Postal Stationery Matters" Peter van Gelder (Gibbons Stamp Monthly June 2011)
"The Great Britain Air Letter, 1941-2011 A Miscelleny to Celebrate 70 Years" Peter Jennings (Gibbons Stamp Monthly August 2011)
"Foreign Postal Stationery 2009-2010" - Geir Sør-Reime. (Gibbons Stamp Monthly June, July \& August 2011)
Articles in the Journals of other Postal Stationery Societies from across the World
Postal Stationery March/April 2011 (USA)
Census of US Postal Cards Showing New York Exchange Office Postmarks Until 1879
Puerto Rico Overprinted Post Cards
Market Report: China, Hong Kong and related areas: Australia and States Counterfeit and Bogus Stationery.
Postal Stationery May/June 2011 (USA)
"I'll Be Seeing You" - A Review of Salesman's Postal Cards First US Bi-Coloured Postal Cards - The "Offset Double Errors" of 1956 Cards with New York Exchange Office Marks
South Australian P.O. Issued Cards
Postal Stationery July/August 2011 (USA)
Tina Modotti and the Julio Antonio Mella Cuban Postal Cards of 19651986
The Nepal Postal Card Proof of the Two Paisa Horse and Rectangular Sri Pashupati Issue of 1935-39
Identification of USA Envelope Centennial Special Printings
Is It a Meter or Postal Stationery?
Postal Stationery September/October 2011 (USA)
More USA Postal Card S8 Plate Varieties
New and Old Bechuanaland Essay Finds
Nicaragua: A Reprinted Card?
Counterfeit and Bogus Stationery
Postal Stationery Collector May 2011 (Australia)
Some Australian Post Office Issued Cards
..And the Penny Dropped! The Story of the Introduction of the First Australian Stamp Impression - The so-called KGV "Full Face" Design. Leeward Islands Postal Stationery Rarity Guide (Part 2)
Is This Postal Stationery?
Postal Stationery Collector August 2011 (Australia)
Australia 1d George V Full-Face Stationery
Is It Postal Stationery?
The Other Side: Social History Through Postal Stationery
Non-denominational Numbers on Newspaper Wrappers: Control Marks,
Weight Messages, Rate Tables, Dates Integral to the Design, \& Other
Ganzsachensammler February 2011 (Switzerland)
Mandats de recouvrement ...la lists s'allonge
Automobil - Postkarte Nr 144 mit Zudruck "Kaufkraftinitiative"
"Carte postale" Définition et evolution
Empfangsscheine aus dem noch ungeteilen Kanton Basel

## QUERY: - Bundespost card with postage due marks.

 Edy Pockelé writes:I wonder if you can help me with the red postal marking obliterating the 2 postage due stamps as these are very blurred and I have no literature that deals with this.

There is also a long double boxed mark that I can barely read: "UNDELIVERED FOR REASON STATED / RETURN TO SENDER"

This is pure commercially used item with a request to send a pricelist re an advert the sender has seen.

## Colin Baker replies:

I have looked at the scans and as far as I can see the postcard with postage due on it appears to have been sent at the incorrect rate (it's probably an inland card sent to a foreign country) and has a red postage due mark " 6 Mar[ch] 1986 26p to pay". Two postage due stamps (or labels as they are called by the


British Post Office) totalling 26p have been applied, but the addressee has refused to pay this. I think the two red rectangular marks on the postage due labels have cancelled them. However they are very worn and the writing is almost impossible to read. The top line could be "Crewe MCO Centre" and the bottom "***** label *****", but these are very much a guess by me.
[Editor-can anyone add more information?]
Bundespost reply card used from Denmark.
Edy Pockelé writes:
I came across another little item that has a GB connection.
This too may interest you to illustrate that postal people were not

always very well informed about rules regarding the reply of these cards. This one has the French - German heading as UPU agreed on for such cards. The front looks very plain and I would have thought it to be a curiosity (error of judgment of the writer unfamiliar with reply cards) rather than pay much attention. But look at the bottom of the text at the back and there it reads "In England you can use the attached card but not here says the postmaster". So this postmaster would have accepted GB reply cards but oh no, not the German one.

## Colin Baker replies:

This card is very odd and the instruction about the postmaster not accepting it in Denmark is not something I have come across. The date of use seems to be 1963 and I would have thought that reply postcards were still accepted by all UPU countries at this time. Certainly they were still being used in Britain, although many examples I have seen are philatelic.
[Editor-can anyone add more information?]

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## W. T. PIPE

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[^0]:    1. Edward Victor Marsh was the eldest son of the family and as was the tradition in those days, was given the same first name as his father. Probably to avoid confusion, he was known by his second name, Victor, as recorded in the 1881 census.
