



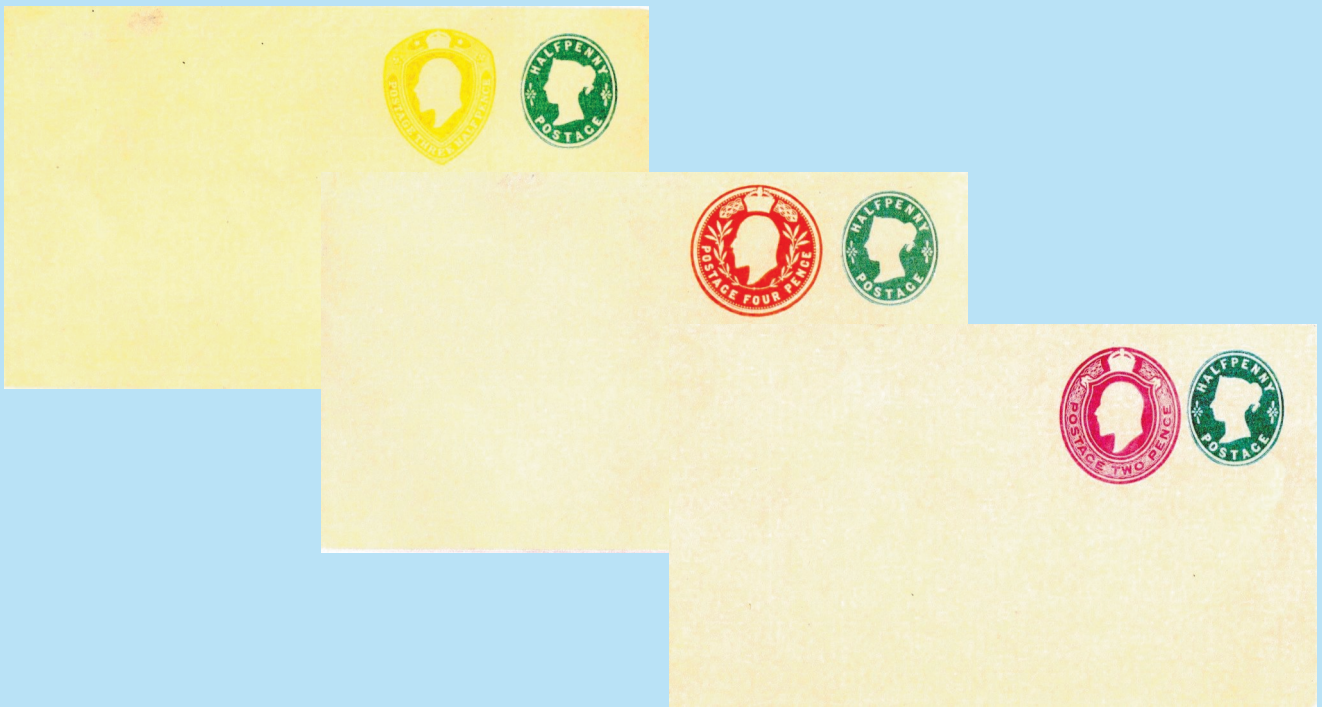
# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 21, No. 2  
(Serial number 66)

May 2013

*21 YEARS*

*1992 - 2013*



More Mixed Reign STO Envelopes Discovered - See page 12

## CONTENTS

Page		Page	
2	Profiles of your Officers and Committee	16	Illustrated and Advertising Stationery QV Update part 2
3	Chairman's Chat	20	Penny Pink Lettersheet - Nissen & Parker Mike Moran
4	Secretary's Notes	21	Notes From The Editor's Desk
5	Meeting Report	22	The Postal Stationery Society's Participation at Swinpex and Midpex
6	The Postal Stationery of East Africa Colin Baker		
12	Great Britain Postal Stationery News Alan Huggins		
15	One Sheet Competition - Winning Entry		

**SECRETARY****Website:**

## The Postal Stationery Society (Founded 1992)

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

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

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

**[johnhbarker@btinternet.com](mailto: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 2013

Details of the Programme for 2013 can be found in the Programme Card enclosed with the November issue of the Journal. If you do not have a programme card please contact the Editor.

## A Profile of Officers and Committee of the Postal Stationery Society

### Colin Baker, Society Secretary



Like many people of my generation (I will be 71 this year) I started to collect stamps from an early age, following my father's passion for it, and his father before him. My meagre stamp collection was sometimes supplemented by packets of stamps bought from Woolworths for 3d or 6d. In my teenage years, my collection got put to one side and it was not until I moved to East Africa to work on road building (I am a chartered civil engineer) that I became interested in it again.

Five years later when I returned to the UK I purchased an auction lot comprising a "complete" collection of Victorian postal stationery. Such was my ignorance of postal stationery at the time that I thought it might make an interesting nine sheet competition entry! Ted Marshall (an eminent collector in the Basingstoke Society) provided me with a copy of the Higgins and Gage catalogue and from that point onwards there was no holding me back. My passion for British postal stationery rapidly developed, leading me to taking an active role in this Society and to writing articles on postal stationery for magazines and journals. About ten years ago I teamed up with Alan Huggins to bring out a simplified revised edition of his 1970 book *British Postal Stationery*.

Since those early days I have expanded my collecting interests to include many different aspects of British postal stationery such as overprints, advertising, perfins, and so on. And now the collection is spreading across to East Africa. In the last few years I have developed an interest in its postal stationery; it is a complicated subject that has not been fully covered by this Society in the past.

For more than 25 years I have lived in Warminster with my wife Christine. My two boys flew the nest a long time ago and both now live in the USA. As I enjoy my retirement years I remain as passionate as ever about postal stationery. I hope I can continue to serve this Society and to encourage others to collect postal stationery for many years to come.

### Lars Engelbrecht FRPSL, Website Manager



Lars Engelbrecht is 44 years old, lives in Copenhagen, Denmark and has been collecting and studying Danish postal stationery in depth for more than 30 years. Focus has been on the bi-coloured numeral issue from 1871-1905, where he has studied the production methods and identified the varieties in postal cards, reply cards, lettercards and wrappers.

The results of the research have been published in a series of articles in the leading Danish philatelic magazines. Lars has written 50+ articles in Danish and international philatelic journals – primarily about Danish Postal Stationery - including a series of 29 articles on postal stationery together with Erik Hvidberg Hansen.

Today Lars is editor of the Postal Stationery Commission newsletter. See: [www.postalstationery.org](http://www.postalstationery.org)

#### Exhibits and displays

LE has since 1985 exhibited Danish postal stationery. Two exhibits have been exhibited internationally: "Denmark Postal Stationery – The Bicoloured Issue 1871-1905" an eight frame exhibit that was awarded 96 points, Large gold and Special Prize at FIP exhibition, Portugal 2010 and the Danish National Grand Prix, Championship Class at the National Exhibition in 2011. The other exhibit is a one frame exhibit: "Denmark Postal Stationery Essays" that was awarded 94 points at Philanippon 2011.

The exhibits have been part of several presentations Lars has done. At FIP commission meetings in Washington and Malaga in 2006 Lars has shown his exhibit and presented the results of his research. Lars also presented his exhibit at the Postal Stationery Society in London in 2005, at the FIP seminar in London in 2009 and at the Malmö seminar in 2012.

Lars is an accredited FIP judge in postal stationery and judged in London 2010.

#### Organisational work

Today Lars is Chairman of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission where he was elected chairman in 2012 after being secretary of the commission for four years. In Denmark Lars is Chairman of the Danish Philatelic Jurors and member of the Board of The Danish Philatelic Trust.

Because of the distance between Copenhagen and London, Lars has not been an active member of the society, but has on the distance managed to be webmaster for The Postal Stationery Society from 2003 up to now.

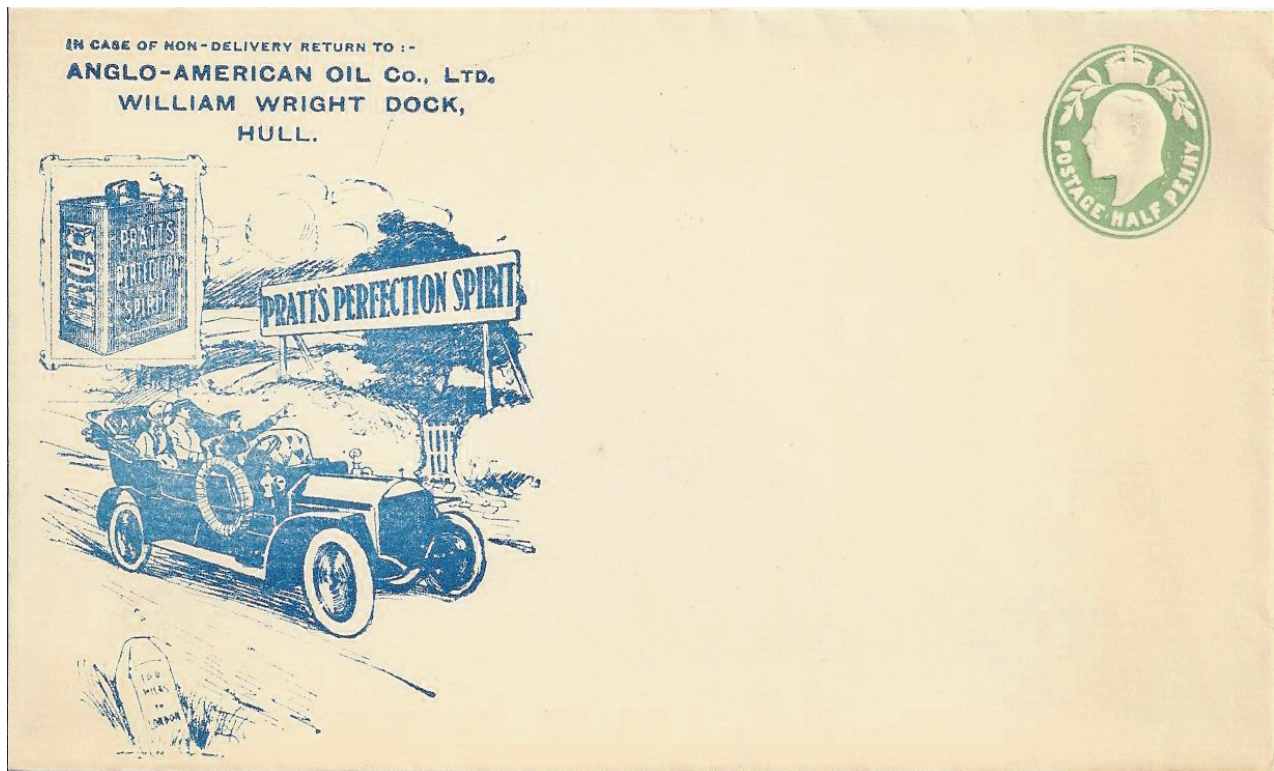
Lars has a master degree in Economics and Business Administration and owns a management consulting company in Denmark.

## CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - MAY 2013

### A Little Bit of History

Purchased a little while ago is this superb Edwardian stamp-to-order envelope with the oval embossed ½d imprint of King Edward printed in yellow green. The attractive part of the envelope is the design on the left of the envelope by the Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd. It has as its address William Wright Dock, Hull and then has stylised drawings of a petrol can, a sign for Pratts Perfection Spirit and what appears to be a Rolls Royce Silver Ghost (apart from the missing headlights it looks the same!!)

place. This resulted in over 30 separate companies becoming independent. Standard Oil of New Jersey was one of them and acquired the Anglo-American Oil Company (AAOC). By this time the AAOC was already importing motor spirit into the UK using the brand name of PRATT'S and as the motor industry started to grow the company introduced different brands - Pratts Motor Spirit sold in cases of 4 x 2 gallon cans, Pratt's Perfection Spirit in green cans and Anglo's Taxibus Spirit for commercial vehicles. Pratts advertising is seen with and without the apostrophe i.e.



The ANGLO - AMERICAN OIL CO LTD was formed in 1888 and its main business was the shipment of lamp oil branded as “Royal Daylight” from America to the United Kingdom. The first product the Anglo-American Oil Co Ltd shipped into Great Britain was Royal Daylight Lamp Oil and this sign dating to the late 1800’s depicts the method of delivery to retailers. The company was a British affiliate of the Standard Oil Trust which had been set up and run by John D Rockefeller in the USA. The UK head office was situated at Bishopsgate, London and a storage facility was located at Purfleet in Essex. It presumably later obtained loading/ docking facilities at Hull.

In 1911, following a ruling by the US Supreme Court, the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust took

PRATT’S, and PRATTS from the mid 1920’s. A popular early slogan was “Pratt’s Perfection Spirit from the Golden Pump or the Green Can”.

This is all well and good, but what is the real interesting fact? Well the company was also known as ANGLOCO and was still part of Standard Oil. In 1935 the company decided to modernise and rebrand and used a phonetic version of the capital initials of Standard Oil to become “ess-o”. The Esso brand was used for marketing purposes only until 1951 when the company was rebranded Esso Petroleum Co Ltd.

A lot can be learned from a little pretty envelope!!

**Neil Sargent**

## SECRETARY'S NOTES - MAY 2013

### New Email Address

The Society's secretary has a new email address, already included in the Society's website, which is [pss.secretary@gmail.com](mailto:pss.secretary@gmail.com). If you have not already done so, please amend your address book and other records as the previous [virgin.net](http://virgin.net) address is no longer active.

### Gibbons Stamp Monthly - July 2013

As reported in previous issues of this Society's Journal, at the request of Hugh Jefferies, the editor of Gibbons Stamp Monthly, several Society members have written articles on postal stationery from around the world to celebrate the 21st anniversary of this Society. These will be published in a dedicated issue of GSM dated July 2013 which will be available for sale from 20th June. It will be available from most newsagents and stamp shops, or can be ordered direct from Stanley Gibbons via their website. This special issue will contain some wonderful articles and I recommend you don't miss it.

### Joint Meeting with the GBPS

Members are reminded that there will be a joint meeting with the GBPS at the Royal Philatelic Society on 16th November 2013 to be followed by a dinner at the Union Jack Club. A booking form for the dinner is enclosed. Please return this together with your cheque as soon as you can so that we can firm up on numbers. More details of the joint meeting will be given with the August Journal.

### Postal Stationery Display at the Royal

On Thursday 23 May 2013 there will be postal stationery display at the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G6JY. It will open at 1.00pm and continue until 6.00pm. Tea will be provided for everyone attending. This is going to be a wonderful display of material from around the world, something not to be missed. You are encouraged to get to this display if you can, as you are unlikely to be able to see such a collection of postal stationery again for a very long time.

If you are not a member of the Royal still come along, as you can be signed in as a guest of the Royal by other members of this Society.

### Swinpex Meeting

Don't forget the meeting which will take place at Swinpex in Swindon on the afternoon of Saturday 8th June. See the February Journal and flyer for all the details, or contact the secretary.

### Articles for the Journal

This year the Editor has agreed to publish an article by me on the postal stationery of East Africa, with the first part appearing in this issue of our Journal. In writing this article, I realised that there was some information I was lacking or was incomplete. It encouraged me to dig deeper and to discover more about the items I had in my collection, something I perhaps would not otherwise have done. As I studied and compared some of the stationery in my

collection, I unearthed facts about it I had not previously seen written down in earlier works. So not only was I writing an article for the Journal, but I was also making discoveries for myself.

I mention this so that other members of the Society can do the same. Why not pick up a pen and start to put down on paper everything you know about your particular collection. I think many of you will realise that there are important pieces of information that are missing and it will encourage you to delve deeper. Then, like me, you can share the information with others and help to fill our Journal with articles on stationery from many different countries.

### Midpex Help Needed

The Midpex event this year will be held on Saturday 6th July at the Warwickshire Exhibition Centre, Fosse Way, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV31 1XN, opening from 10.00am to 5.00pm. There will be more than 50 dealers present, with 40 specialist societies having a stand. Entry is free and there will be a free shuttle bus from Leamington Spa Railway Station. Further details can be found on p22 and on the Midpex website: [www.midpex.co.uk](http://www.midpex.co.uk)

There will not be a formal meeting at this event, but the Society will have a stand there, selling its publications and encouraging other collectors to join the Society. Back issues of the Journal will be available for those members who may wish to catch up on articles published prior to their joining the Society.

Your help is needed at this event. Please try to allow some time during your visit to assist the Society by manning our stand for an hour, and thus allow everyone the opportunity of going round the event. If you are able to spare an hour of your time, please contact **John Barker**, contact details on p2, or phone 0121 744 2580. Your help will be much appreciated.

### New Deputy Chairman and Website Manager

I am pleased to be able to tell you that the committee has been able to appoint a new Deputy Chairman for the next two years. At the AGM last October, nobody had come forward to take up the post and it remained vacant. However, one of our members, **Jan Kosniowski**, spoke to me at the meeting in March and the Committee has agreed to his appointment. As you will appreciate, at the AGM which will take place in October this year, Jan, along with all the other officers in the Society will be put forward for re-election, together with any other candidates that come forward in the meantime.

Jan has also offered to take over the running of the Society's website. **Lars Engelbrecht** has done a wonderful job managing the website for the last few years, but is a very busy person, being involved with the FIP and international judging. The Society would like to thank Lars for all his hard work on the website, which has been a wonderful publicity vehicle for the Society.

It is pleasing to note that members of the Society continue to put themselves forward for roles within the Society whenever these need to be filled. It shows how healthy the Society is and how dedicated the members are.

## The Postal Stationery Society of Great Britain

This title may sound familiar, but it refers to another society formed in 1941 that lasted but a few years. Alan Huggins has a set of their newsletters which he is going to copy and place in the Royal Philatelic Society's library and in our library. Any member who would like to view these newsletters will soon have to two places to access copies.

If you have any publications like this relating to postal stationery or have knowledge of societies which have closed down, we would like to hear from you. Please get in touch with the secretary.

## MARCH MEETING REPORT

The Spring Meeting was held at the Royal Philatelic Society's building in London on 23rd March 2013.

There were 17 members and 6 guests from the British Thematic Association present. The chairman, Neil Sargent, welcomed everyone, especially our guests from the BTA. Apologies were received from Edward Caesley and David Huggins.

Members were reminded of the forthcoming meetings, including Swinpex, Midpex, the AGM and Auction in October, and the joint meeting with the GBPS in November. John Barker asked for members to help on the stand at Midpex in July.

Colin Baker told members of the GSM issue which will be dedicated to the Society to celebrate their 21st anniversary.

Alan Huggins gave details of the postal stationery display to be held at the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday 23 May and said anyone who is not a member of the Royal would still be able to attend as a guest. He encouraged members to visit this event which will include excellent displays by prominent collectors. (See also this month's Secretary's Notes).

## Postal Stationery with Waterfalls

The main display was given by **Dr Jean Alexander** who filled all twelve frames with postal stationery featuring waterfalls. Jean started with postal stationery postcards carrying stamps that included waterfalls within the stamp design, carried on with postcards in which pictures of waterfalls were included on the stamp side and then showed postcards with pictures of waterfalls on the reverse. These included Chinese postcards which featured waterfalls from around the world. Jean's display also included most other types of postal stationery, including lettercards, envelopes, registration envelopes and air letters. Jean gave details throughout her talk on the stationery and waterfalls featured, adding to members enjoyment of the morning's display.

**Neil Sargent**, in thanking her for giving such a diverse and interesting display, noted that quite a few of the postcards on show were rare and very difficult to find. He said several members present would be keen to have these in their collection. He finished by saying we had seen a fabulous display of postal stationery from around the world which had attracted a great deal of interest amongst those present.

## One Sheet Competition

There were 15 entries for the One Sheet Competition this year with voting being undertaken by the members

present. Three points were awarded by each member to the entry they considered the best, 2 points for the next and 1 point for the third best entry. Final scores were close with the winners being:

First	<b>Maurice Buxton</b> , KGV ½d postcard uprated with KGVI 1d blue -	20 points
Second	<b>George King</b> , Irish postal stationery dies	-
	-	18 points
Joint Third	<b>George King</b> , What price cardboard?	-
	-	16 points
Joint Third	<b>George King</b> , Postal stationery safe boxes	-
	-	16 points

The winning entry is illustrated on p 15 of this Journal.



**Maurice Buxton receives the trophy for his winning entry in the Society's 'one Sheet' competition from our Chairman, Neil Sargent.**

## Members Displays

Following a lunch at our normal venue, the King's Head pub, members showed the following.

**Michael Lockton** started off with British Official Letter Sheets produced by the Board of Trade and Board of Agriculture, as part of their annual censuses of farmland, crops and animals. He then showed how the use of impressed stamps changed to the crown free circle in 1904 to ease the printing demands on the stamping offices.

**Maurice Buxton** followed with GB stamped to order newspaper wrappers for various newspapers, with single double and triple stamps, some adding to quite high totals, allowing members to speculate on what these had been used for.

**Peter O'Keeffe** showed an almost complete collection of GB Post Office issue letter cards from the 1d Queen Victoria issue to stamped to order issues in the QEII period.

**George King** showed packet bands and explained that the design of these was set by the printer, who used the same type for several different issues of stationery, where the face value remained the same.

**Keith Hanman** showed Bahamas air letters, starting with the first issues for KGV and continuing into the QEII period. He included printing errors and missing colours in his display.

**Neil Sargent** finished the day with postcards of British Central Africa and the postal stationery of the Gold Coast

In view of the poor weather conditions and members wanting to start their journeys home, other displays were postponed for a later meeting.

# THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF EAST AFRICA

Colin Baker

East Africa is a term that we use today when referring to the region that sits on the east coast of the African continent, astride the equator. Modern East Africa is not a single country, but rather a loose collection of countries. But as we shall see, this was not always the case.



## Africa Map

People have different ideas of what constitutes East Africa, depending on what aspect of the region is being referred to. I take the philatelist's traditional view that East Africa is made up of four countries. The three main areas are Kenya (once called British East Africa), Uganda and Tanganyika (originally German East Africa). The fourth country is the Archipelago of Zanzibar, a group of small islands just off the East African coast. Zanzibar is the name of the largest island of this group, but traditionally it is also used to describe the complete group of islands. However in 1964

Uganda and Tanganyika were unified to form Tanzania, reducing the number of countries in East Africa to three. At one time the three countries had joint organisations for their customs, communications and postal services, together with a loose economic unity, but in the late 1970s these were abandoned. However towards the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, new organisations were created and once again there is some unison between the three countries.

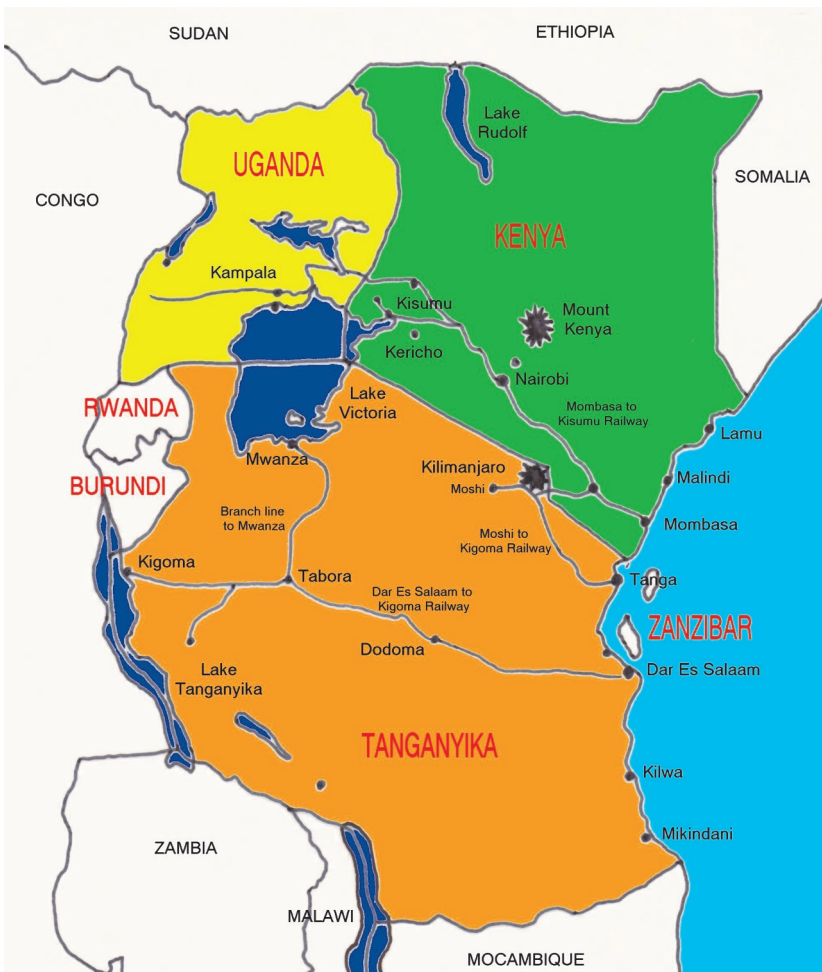
Over the last one hundred or more years, some of the postal stationery produced for East Africa has been intended for use in only one or two of these countries, while other items have been valid for use throughout the region. This makes the story of its postal history a little complicated, and thus very interesting, including the part played by postal stationery.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE REGION

The coast of East Africa borders the Indian Ocean and for centuries it has been an important trading ground for both material goods and human beings, in other words slaves. Zanzibar in particular supplied much of the world's cloves and other spices, while the mainland provided goods and exotic foods, as well as slaves bound for India, Arabia and other markets.

In 1498 the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama sailed from Europe around the Cape of Good Hope to reach the East African coast, and later succeeded in establishing a trading route with India. The Portuguese built on this success and wielded great power in the region, but there were constant battles between them and the Arab Moors they had pushed out. By 1730 the Moors had taken control of the region once more, and the Portuguese were forced south to Mozambique.

The other European powers watched these developments with interest, but for a long time took no action. However in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the trade in human beings was gradually becoming unacceptable. Great Britain abolished the slave trade in the British Empire in 1807, effectively abolishing the use of slaves within the British Isles, but not in the Empire. In other words they could still be used outside the British Isles but not bought and sold. Slavery itself was subsequently abolished throughout the Empire in 1833. However this did not prevent the capture and use of slaves by other nations. Although the United States and many European powers subsequently agreed to end the use of slaves, the trade in this human cargo continued. To bring it to an end, Britain used its sea power to prevent Africans from being abducted and used as slaves. Any ships carrying slaves on the



East Africa Map

high seas were confiscated and the slaves repatriated back to their home country. Most of this effort was undertaken off the coast of West Africa, but East Africa was also targeted, with pressure being put on the rulers of Zanzibar in particular. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the trade had all but dried up.



**Zanzibar - Weighing cloves**

Early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was a strong German influence in Zanzibar. But Britain gradually took control of parts of the islands, including running the postal service. Britain had owned the island of Heligoland, situated in the North Sea very close to coast of Germany, ever since it had been formally ceded to them by Denmark in 1814. But in 1890 Britain exchanged this island for Germany's claim to Zanzibar, and made the Zanzibar islands a British Protectorate that year.

During the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century explorers ventured into Africa, some out of curiosity, some seeking the mystical source of the River Nile, while others were on religious crusades to convert as many native people as possible to Christianity. John Speke was the first European to discover Lake Victoria in 1858, realising that this must be the source of the River Nile, but he was not able to prove it. Dr. David Livingstone worked his way northwards into Tanganyika, arriving there in 1871. Subsequently Henry Stanley set off from Zanzibar in search of Livingstone, meeting up with him on 10 November 1871. Whether Stanley ever uttered the famous phrase "Doctor Livingstone I presume" is unclear. What is known is that Livingstone was far from well. He never returned to Britain and died of malaria and dysentery in what is now Zambia on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1873. It was Henry Stanley who later proved that Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile, by travelling around its shores until he came to the Rippon Falls and the start of the great river's journey northwards through Egypt to the Mediterranean.

These explorers sent reports back to Europe, of the lands and wonders they had seen. With all this information being fed to them, the European powers began to scramble to control the new lands that had been found. In 1886

Germany and Great Britain signed a treaty in Berlin that allowed Germany to rule and exploit a large area of Africa then called German East Africa, but what we now know as Tanganyika, Burundi and Rwanda. Great Britain took control of the area to the north, now known as Kenya and Uganda.



**German East Africa Bagamoyo**

There is a fascinating story about the border between German and British East Africa. A glance at a map will show it to be nearly a straight line from the coast up to Lake Victoria, but with an odd kink in the middle. It is said that when the line was first drawn it was completely straight, with no kinks at all. Kaiser Wilhelm II (who ruled Germany at the time) realised that if this national border remained straight, both snow capped mountains in the region would fall into the area controlled by Great Britain. He protested to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and she agreed to have the line moved, thus positioning one of the mountains, Kilimanjaro<sup>(1)</sup>, just within German East Africa. I have not been able to verify this account, but if true, it shows the way in which the superpowers of the time ignored the local population and treated the lands outside Europe as their own.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Britain was not keen on spending money on a land that appeared to have little resources. The cost of the first Boer War was still being felt and money to spend on Africa was simply not available. But neither did the British want to lose the opportunity of controlling a part of Africa, which other countries would be quick to take over if the British allowed them.

As a compromise, in 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Victoria to develop trade in the region and to build a railway from Mombassa westwards, through Uganda to the edge of Lake Victoria at Kisumu. Thus the British Government was not directly controlling the area, but it was not going to be made available for others to take. The role of the IBEAC also included forming a postal service and issuing postage stamps and postal stationery.

(1) The two snow capped mountains of East Africa are usually referred to as *Mount Kenya* and *Kilimanjaro*, not *Mount Kilimanjaro*. In Swahili '*kilima*' means hill or mountain, and therefore '*Kilimanjaro*' means '*Njaro Mountain*'. Thus the use of the term '*Mount*' is superfluous.

The IBEAC was founded by the Scott, Sir William Mackinnon, First Baronet, ship-owner and businessman. In the middle of the 19th century he had set up the British India Steam Navigation Company which was a huge business, trading over the whole of the Indian Ocean from the East Coast of Africa, westwards to Burma. It was from this vast undertaking with its substantial profits that he was able to establish the IBEAC with the aim of stamping out slave trading and preventing trading monopolies in the region.

Despite the company's ideals, it was far from successful in many of its endeavours in East Africa, partly due to having to deal with some of the warring tribes in the area and also to a lack of funding. However, fortunately for us philatelists, the Company did manage to arrange and run a postal service. But after half a dozen years of trying to administer and control this large country, the IBEAC finally ran out of funds and their role was taken over by the British Foreign Office. One of the tasks required of the IBEAC was the construction of a railway from the East African coast into the interior and up to the shores of Lake Victoria. Because of a lack of funds and other problems encountered by the Company, the project never really got started. It was left to the British Government to build the line. Work began constructing the railway from the coast at Mombasa in 1896 and the line finally reached Kisumu on the shores of Lake Victoria in 1901. The track gauge used was 1 metre, chosen because much of the material used in its construction was imported from India, where the gauge was also 1 metre.

The coast of British East Africa and the island of Zanzibar were more easily accessible from India than far away Great Britain. In addition, much trade was carried out between British East Africa and India and there was a large ex-patriot Indian population living on the coast of East Africa. The Indian currency of annas and rupees had been used in this region of Africa for many years, and this continued after the British Government took control. Prior to the formation of the IBEAC in 1888, mails for East Africa had been routed through Aden, an Indian run post office, and this practice continued for a number of years after that date.

Towards the end of the 19th century the IBEAC had established a good postal service, issuing its own postcards, envelopes and registration envelopes from 1891 onwards. The first items to be issued were the registration envelopes in March 1891, carrying an embossed circular stamp printed on the envelope flap (that when closed fell on the reverse side of the envelope) with a ribbon below the stamp bearing the words "REGISTRATION TWO ANNAS". The stamp used an oval design incorporating the company's sun and crown motif, with a banner across the stamp carrying the words "Light and Liberty". These and other IBEAC items of postal stationery were printed in Great Britain by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co.

The idea that registration envelopes should carry a stamp that only covered the registration fee had been in place in Great Britain ever since these items of postal stationery were first introduced in 1878. The idea extended across the Empire, with British East Africa being no

exception. To reinforce the fact that postage had to be paid on top of the cost of the envelope and registration fee, the stamp ended up on the back of the envelope when sealed. A box was provided on the front of the envelope which stated that stamps to pay the postage had to be placed there, and this idea was continued through most of the subsequent issues of registration envelopes in the East African region.



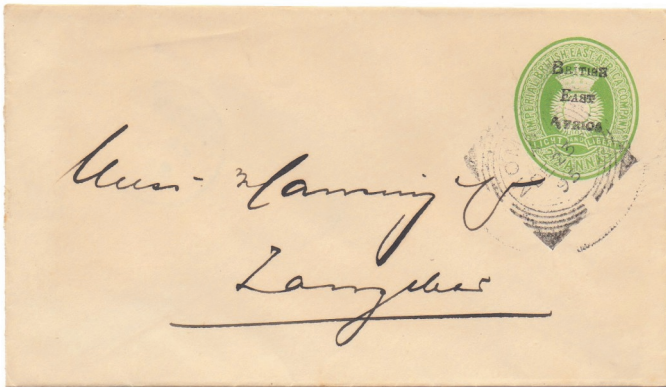
**The Imperial British East Africa Company's registration envelope, very similar in design and make-up to the British version, with a banner noting this paid only the registration fee.**

Postal stationery envelopes were issued in January 1893 and used an embossed oval design similar to that on the registration envelopes, incorporating the same sun and crown motif, with a banner across the stamp carrying the words "Light and Liberty". Only one value was available, a 2½ anna envelope that paid the basic rate for letters to Great Britain and other countries where mail went via the UK.



**Imperial British East Africa Company 2½ Anna envelope with the Company's "Sun & Crown" logo within the embossed stamp.**





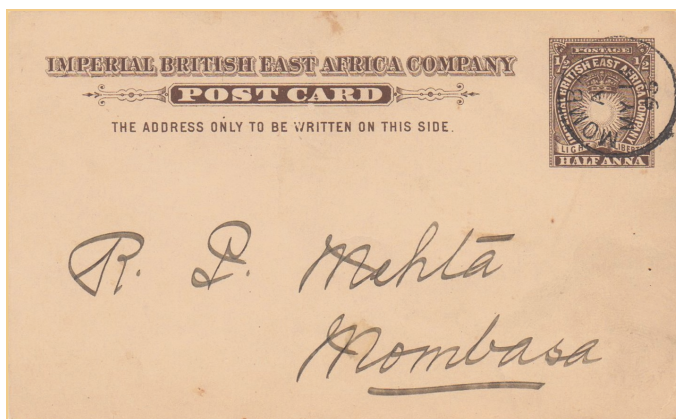
**The IBEAC envelope overprinted for use in British East Africa following the demise of the Company.**

Two different value postcards were also issued in January 1893 and were printed in brown for the ½ anna cards and black for the 1 anna cards. The lower value postcard was intended for use within British East Africa and the higher value postcard for use to other countries. The design used for these stamps was rectangular and similar in size to the adhesive stamps issued by the IBEAC. But there was one significant difference. Both the adhesive and postal stationery stamps incorporated the company’s logo of a sun topped by a crown, surrounded by the company’s name in a horseshoe shaped banner.



**Detail showing the IBEAC postcard stamp, overprinted after the British Government took control of East Africa in 1895**

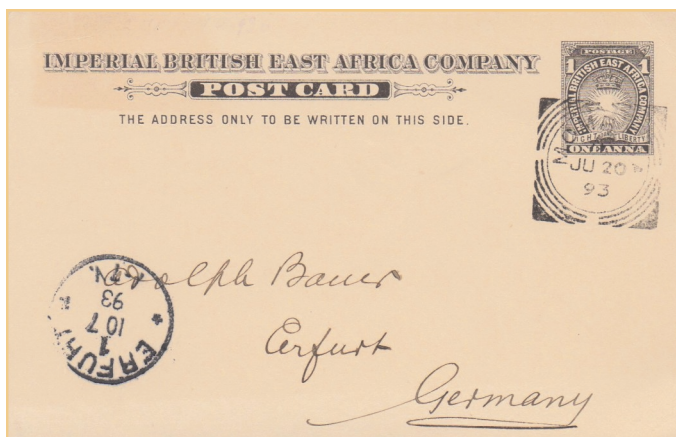
The adhesive stamps were headed “POSTAGE” and “REVENUE” in two matching scrolls, with the value of the stamp in figures and words set across the bottom. By contrast, the stamps used on the postal stationery postcards were simply headed “POSTAGE” set in a plain rectangle, with the value of the stamp shown in figures on either side near the top and in words only across the bottom. This difference was sensible of course, since postal stationery was not intended to be used for fiscal purposes.



**The ½ Anna stamp from the definitive set**

**The ½ Anna imprint from the postcard**

When the British Government took over from the IBEAC in 1895 they needed to introduce stationery that carried a portrait of Queen Victoria rather than the logo of a private company. But stamp production takes time, with designs having to be selected and approved, and the finished items printed and despatched. As an interim measure, the IBEAC postal stationery was overprinted across the stamps with the words “British East Africa” in three lines, using a specially prepared handstamp made from printers type.



**½ and 1 Anna postcards. These were intended for internal and foreign use, but the examples shown are philatelic, having been used locally.**

Due to the length of time it took to order the new stationery from Britain, it was feared that the old stock of IBEAC stationery would not last until the new British East African stationery was received. So a number of India postal stationery items, which were located in Zanzibar, were also overprinted in a similar fashion to the IBEAC stationery. Examples of these items of overprinted stationery, particularly in used condition, are not common, especially commercially used items.

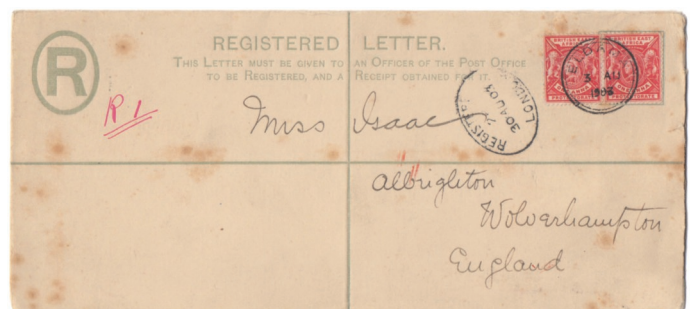
In 1896 British East African postal stationery carrying the portrait of Queen Victoria was finally put on sale in the Protectorate. All of it was impressed with a rectangular stamp bearing a portrait of Queen Victoria over crossed spears, with rampant lions on either side. The design of the postal stationery stamps was exactly the same as their adhesive partners. The lower value stamps in the British East Africa adhesive set are now called the Small Queen stamps by collectors, with the higher values named Large Queens. For the first time newspaper wrappers were included as part of the range of postal stationery available to the public, with two values of ½ and 1 anna being offered for printed papers weighing up to ½ and 1 ounce respectively. All the stationery was designed and printed by De La Rue and Company in London, and this company subsequently produced much of the postal stationery used in the region over the coming years.



**2½ anna envelope overprinted "SPECIMEN" carrying the new British East Africa stamp, for letters to foreign destinations**



**1896 ½ anna reply postcard for inland use overprinted "SPECIMEN"**



**The replacement registration envelope with the small rectangular stamp showing Queen Victoria. This also states that only the registration fee has been paid.**



**One anna postcard issued in 1896 for use to foreign destinations with the image of Queen Victoria against an "East African" background. This example commercially used to Switzerland. Note the Aden transit stamp showing how mail was still being routed via this once important port.**

The design of the Small Queen stamps used on the postal stationery of British East Africa included the words "Postage & Revenue". This was fine for the adhesive stamps which it was intended should be used for both postal and revenue requirements, such as receipts and legal documents. However it seems to be a rather strange turn of phrase to be included on items of postal stationery, since it would be difficult, if not impossible, to use postal stationery stamps for revenue purposes. Comparing the Small Queen adhesive and postal stationery stamps side by side shows that the design used for both issues was the same. The dies were created in such a manner that there was no need for the postal stationery stamps to be redrawn for printing onto the slightly coarser cardboard and papers used for postcards and newspaper wrappers, as had sometimes been the case in



### ½ anna and 1 anna newspaper wrappers

Great Britain. Using the same basic design for all the Queen Victoria issues of East Africa would have saved the extra cost of a creating a new master die for postal stationery, making financial sense for a country struggling to open up its interior, building roads and railways, but having little economic output.

But was this a deliberate policy by the printers, De La Rue, as a cost cutting measure or was it a lack of attention to detail? It certainly was never accepted on stationery produced for use in Great Britain, so why should it have been allowed in East Africa? However, as we will see, this was a trend that continued in later years.

#### Acknowledgements

My thanks to Victoria Archard for providing me a great deal of information concerning the modern issues of East Africa, and also to John Barker, Edward Caesley, Eric Coulton and George King for their help and advice on various elements included within this article.

#### References

- The Airmails of East Africa - W Colley; EASC 2009
- British East Africa Study Circle Bulletins with articles by Victoria Archard, John Griffith-Jones, George T Krieger, John Mimms and others.
- British East Africa: The Stamps and Postal Stationery - John Mimms 1981
- Michel Catalogue for Deutsch-Ostafrika 2005
- Higgins & Gage Catalogue 1970
- The Postal History of Kenya - E B Proud 1992
- The Story of East Africa and its Stamps - James A Mackay 1970
- Wikipedia.org
- An Illustrated Guide to Imperial and Commonwealth Reply Coupons - Peter Robin 2009
- International Reply Coupons - Peter Robin 2007

## HOW MANY GAPS HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR COLLECTION?

If the answer is 'none' then you are to be congratulated and you can boast at having a complete collection. For most of us, we have gaps that we would like to fill and we can take our time waiting for the required items to come our way. However if you are scheduled to give a display, or you are about to enter a competition, then there is a little more urgency in order to complete on time otherwise you are left with embarrassing gaps. To avoid this there is a need to secure the required items on time or delay the event.

In producing the Journal I need a supply of articles, news items, notes on items of interest, queries and any thing else related to Postal Stationery. What would you like to see in the Journal? If your field of collecting has never been reported on, then you may be the member who can provide a lead. Many of our members have displayed items from their collections at meetings of their local societies, or entered competitions. If you have not submitted an any thing for publication before, why not have a go - send a scan or photocopy of some item from your collection with a short note. Once you have taken this first step, you will find you are able to take the next step just as you may have done with your first display or competition entry.

Editor

# GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

Alan Huggins

## NEW ITEMS REPORTED

### Envelopes - Stamped to Order Issues

**Adrian Parker** has the following items which should be added to the **H & B** listings:-

- ES43** KGV 1d on label used - add L to listing;
- ES80** QE 3d on wrapper used - add W to listing
- ESC213** QV 1½d + 2d on wrapper used - add W to listing
- ESC287** renumber as **ESC287A**
- ESC287B** QV 3d + 6d (22b+24b) NR \*\*\*\*
- ESC362** QV 2½d + 6d on letter sheet unused - add S to listing
- ESC449** QV 2½d + 1d + 6d (21b+11+26) NR \*\*\*\*
- ESCP765** KGV 2d + ½d (45+42) commercially used - delete P change **ESCP765** to **ESC765**
- ESC873** KGV1 6d + QE 2½d (73+79) Wo NR \*\*\*\*



**ESCP512**



**ESC287B**



**ESCP513**

Adrian also has the following QV STO envelopes in used condition - change \*\*\*\* NR to \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>ESC28</b> 1d (11+3)               | <b>ESC40</b> 2d + 1d (2+11)                |
| <b>ESC72</b> 6d + 1d (5+11)          | <b>ESC74</b> 6d + 2d (5+2)                 |
| <b>ESC156</b> 4d + 2½d (4+16)        | <b>ESC264</b> 2½d + 4d (21b+23)            |
| <b>ESC278</b> 3d + 2d (22b+20b)      | <b>ESC338</b> 1s + 1d (25b+11)             |
| <b>ESC430</b> ½d + 4d+1s (18+23+25a) | <b>ESC450</b> 2½d + 2½d + 1s (21a+21a+25a) |



**ESCP516**

In Collect British Postal Stationery page 32 a number of mixed reign QV and KEVII compound STO envelopes are listed (**ESCP510-541**). **Adrian Parker** has also produced some more items (see illustrations) which fill in gaps in H & B listing as follows:-

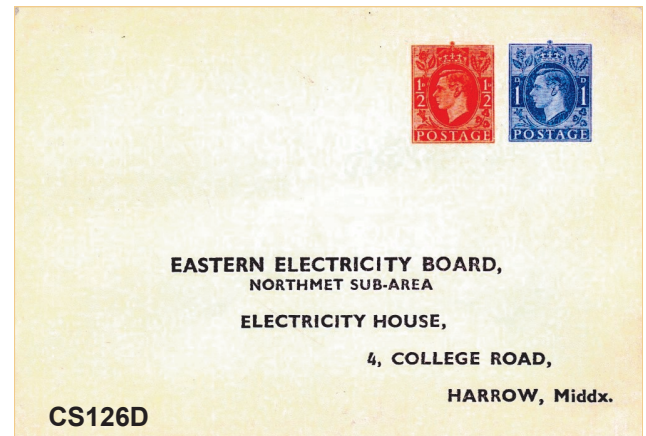
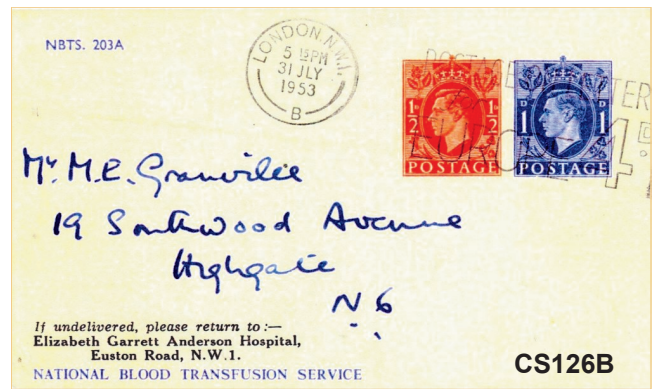
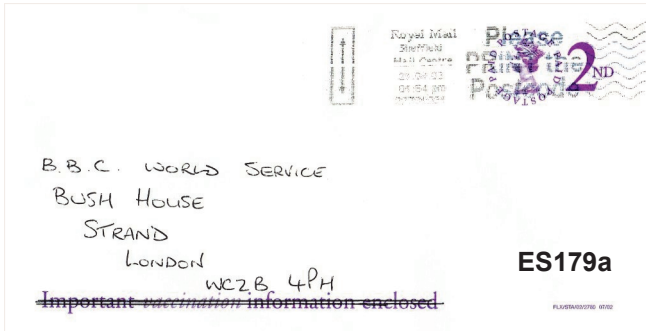
- |   |
|---|
| <b>ESCP511</b> ½d QV+1d KE (28+31) unused - change NR **** to **** **** |
| <b>ESCP512</b> ½d QV + 1½d KE (28+32) **** NR                           |
| <b>ESCP513</b> ½d QV + 2d KE (28+33) **** NR                            |
| <b>ESCP516</b> ½d QV + 4d KE (28+36) **** NR                            |
| <b>ESCP527</b> 1d QV + 1s KE (11+38) NR ****                            |



**ESCP527**

**Ray Downing** has sent in a new QEII item with the 2nd Class NVI E8 stamp in magenta which will be listed as **ESI 79a** (see illustration). This will necessitate some amendments to the listing as follows:-

- ES179a** magenta stamp 25mm (PB) NR \*\*\*\*
  - ES179b** magenta stamp 26mm (PYG) 1.00 2.00
  - ES180** red stamp 25mm (PB,PY) \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*
  - ES181** grey stamp 25mm (PB,PY) NR \*\*\*\*
- (NB previously listed as **ES179** in 2010 amendments)



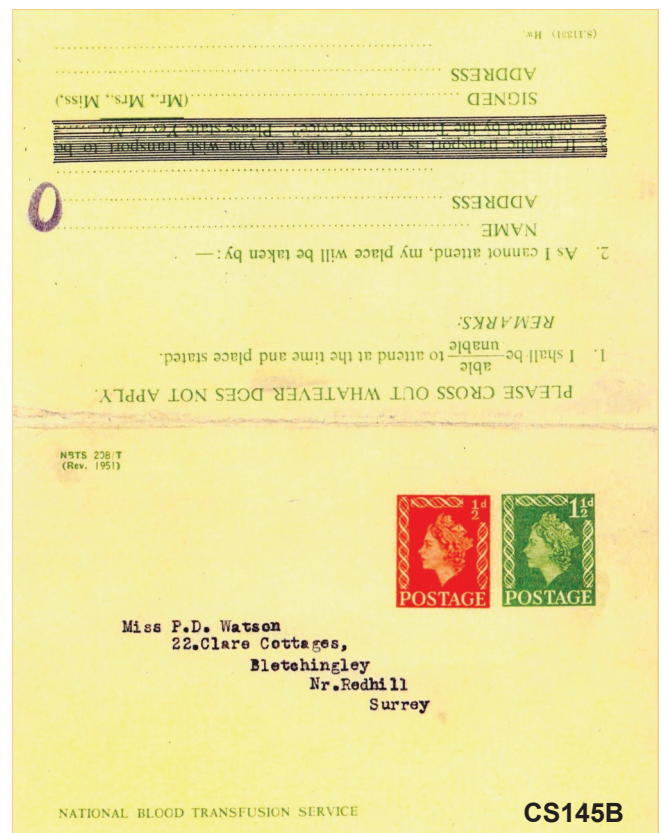
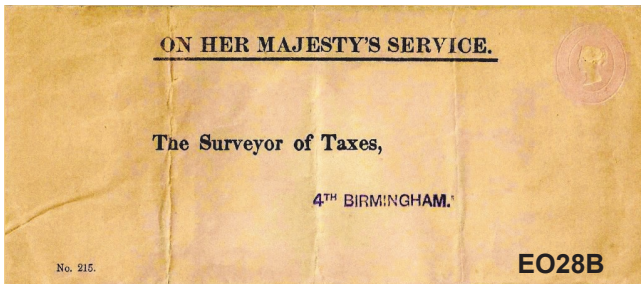
The appearance of the QEII Machin decimal triple compound 1p + ½p + 1½p envelope on eBay also results in an amendment to the listing as follows:-

- ESCP1016** 1p + ½p + ½p (103+102+102) \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*
- ESCP1016A** 1p + ½p + 1½p (103+102+104) \*\*\*\* NR
- ESCP1016B** 1p + ½p + 3p (103+102+107) \*\*\*\* NR

**Envelopes - Official Issues**

**Michael Moran** has sent in an example of **E028B** unused.

- 1900?
- E028B** QV 1d pink size 97 X 225mm inscribed 'ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE' and 'The Surveyor of Taxes' and 'No.215' change NR \*\*\*\* to \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*
- 1902



- E039** QV 1d pink size 97 X 225mm inscribed 'ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE' and 'The Surveyor of Taxes', without 'No.215' - now known used change 150.00 NR to 150.00 \*\*\*\*

**Postcards - Post Office Issues**

KGV ½d reply paid postcards **CP60** and **CP61**;  
**Adrian Parker** reports that he has a number with 'Die' I in combination with other 'Dies' . Insert 'I' into text of 'Note' on page 62 to read 'and I, II, III, & IV in combination ....')

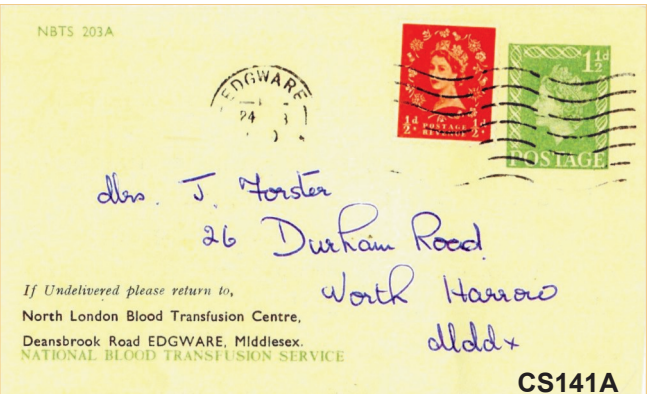
**Postcards - Stamped to Order Issues**

**Adrian Parker** has reported the following additions to the listing:-

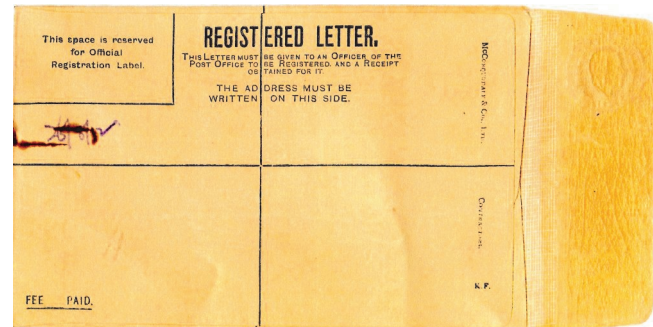
- CS70** KGV 1d carmine stamp LI4a, printed matter card without arms, size g NR \*\*\*\*
- CS126B\*** KGV1 1d blue + ½d orange stamps L24 + L23 size a NR \*\*\*\*
- CS126D\*** KGV1 1d blue + ½d orange stamps L24 + L23 size g NR \*\*\*\*

The existence of the NBTS reply paid card **CS145B\*** has been noted previously but the illustration above shows an intact card which is addressed but either not sent or was not cancelled.

**Maurice Buxton** reports a 1½d green NBTS postcard size a uprated to 2d with an adhesive which has not been noted before. This will be listed as:-  
**CS141A\*** QEII 1½d green printed matter card without arms, size a NR \*\*\*\*



SPECIMEN overprints on Levant material are very seldom seen and I am grateful to **Tony Stanford** for the illustration of the 1 piastre/3d brown KGV registration envelope size G, print code KF and without 'W' under the stamp with 13.5 X 2mm SPECIMEN overprint type PS21.

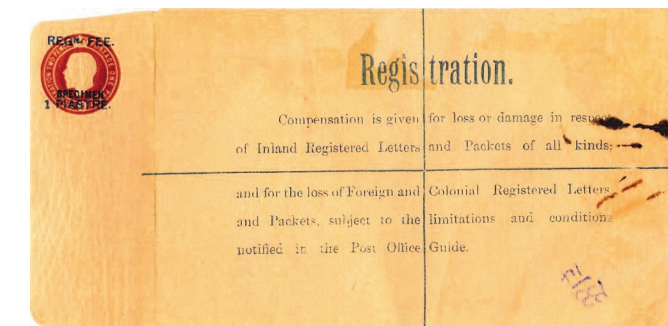


\* The considerable number of additional STO postcards which have come to light since 2008 has created some difficulties with numbering which we have tried to solve by the use of suffix capital letters. However this is not entirely satisfactory and the time is approaching when a revised listing will offer a better solution.

**Letter Sheets - Official Issues**

1889 **L013** ½d brown stamp LW2 Privy Council Agricultural Department - Agricultural Returns for 1887 and 1888 - used 22.1.89 (Courtesy **Adrian Parker**)

**Registration Envelopes - British Post Offices in the Levant.**



**Post Office or Stamped to Order ?**

**Ray Downing** and **George King** have both sent in QE NVI envelopes which cannot readily be assigned to either Post Office or STO categories. The first of these (Courtesy **Ray Downing**), was used in 1993 and matches the stamp and text characteristics of **EP160** in having a 23 X 23mm NVI stamp E3a and usual text with '60g' on the reverse. However the inside of the envelope has a pattern of white flecks on a lilac ground instead of blue. The question arises as to whether it is another example of an item originally prepared for commercial use, but not taken up, and sold on by the Post Office, or whether it is simply an STO item which has copied the Post Office text layout, in which case it would be classified as **ES122a**. Has anyone seen another?

The second item (Courtesy **George King**), is a DL envelope used on 22.7.2002 with 25mm paler blue NVI stamp E7, pale blue phosphor, 29mm flap without slits, sender's details at left without address lines on back and no print code inside. The pattern inside is of the criss-cross type and therefore if it is a Post Office issue it could be the item classified as **EP198a** but without slits, or alternatively is it STO envelope **ES161c** with similar text to Post Office envelopes? George and I tend towards the former possibility.

**POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY AUCTION - OCTOBER 2013**

Any member can enter lots for the Society Auction.

The October Auction will be for Postal and Room Bidders. The Auctioneer would particularly welcome lots for this next Auction. Don't delay!

If you need any further information or assistance, please contact the Auctioneer:  
 Neil Sargent,  
 26, Marlborough Avenue,  
 FALMOUTH  
 Cornwall TR11 2RW

**ONE SHEET COMPETITION - WINNING ENTRY**

Maurice Buxton

POSTAL STATIONERY

GEORGE VI STAMPED TO ORDER

**George V ½d Card Up-rated with George VI 1d Blue**

The discovery example of a surprising combination – not just the first George V card up-rated with a George VI die, but the 1d letterpress stamp is not even the 1941 version in red, but the 1951 in blue!



Printed address of Scottish firm of meat processors and sausage makers, clearly done in same operation as George V stamp (-SHIRE added later)



Pencil note on reverse suggests 17<sup>th</sup> April 1956 stamping date for up-rating, 496 examples of the card given a 1d die

Basic printed matter rate was 1½d from 1<sup>st</sup> June 1951 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 1956, so firm were cutting it fine

Original card can date from 1940 at latest – as no country name given, clearly for inland use, and ½d inland printed matter rate increased to 1d on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1940

George VI ½d letterpress die was not available until c.1940, & Elizabeth II 1d letterpress die not available until c.1958

Presumably the firm discovered a stock of old order cards and decided to have them re-rated for the current printed matter rate, some 16 years after they were first produced!

**Left:** Scan of reverse (reduced)

# ILLUSTRATED AND ADVERTISING POSTAL STATIONERY in the period up to the First World War QV - additions - part 2

This is the concluding part to the QV Advertising Stationery articles. Any further additions which I receive will be filed and if appropriate published some time in the future.

## QV Envelopes



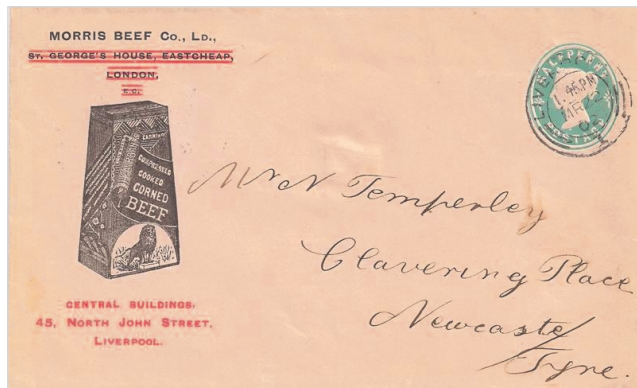
### Alfred Smith & Son

STO envelope overprinted with London Address.  
**Stamp 2½d grey-blue type 10b + 3d carmine type 12b + 4d vermilion type 13b (all with 9 dot florets)**  
 Earliest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_ Latest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_



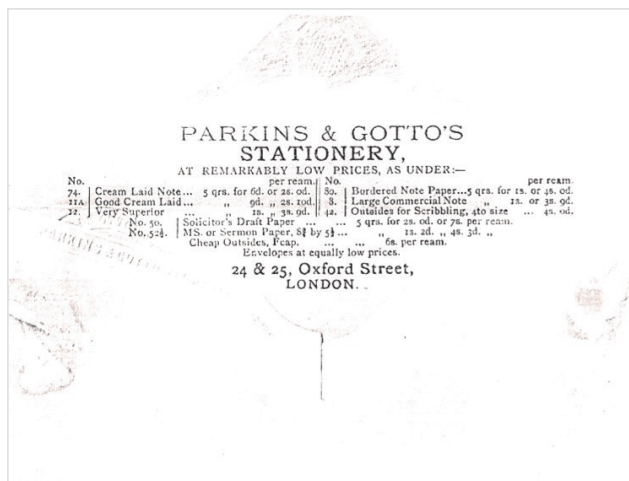
### G. Harding & Sons

STO envelope with label affixed over the back advertising the "Competition Guide"  
**Stamp ½d vermilion type 1a**  
 Earliest d/u: 17 December ? Latest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_



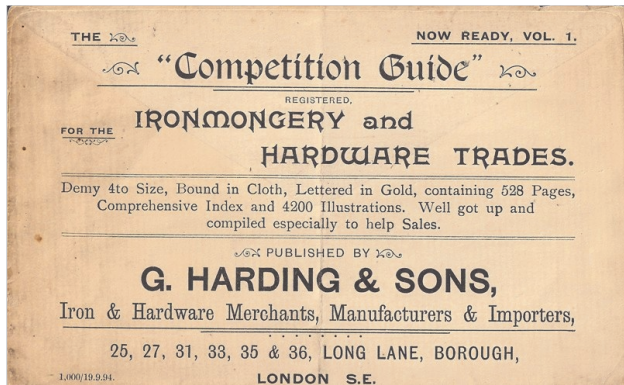
### Morris Beef Co., Ltd.,

STO envelope with London address overprinted with red bars and new Liverpool address added.  
**Stamp ½d blue-green type 1b**  
 Earliest d/u: 22 March 1902 Latest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_



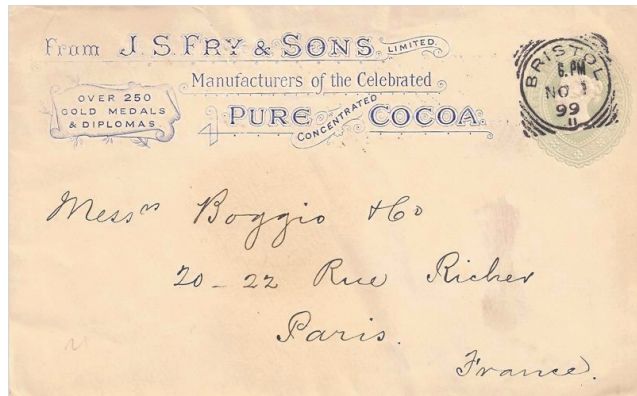
### Parkins & Gotto's Stationery

STO envelope with prices for stationery items printed on the inside of the flap and body of envelope. Address 24 & 25 Oxford Street.  
**Stamp 1d pink die No. 153ww with advertising ring AR120**  
 Earliest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_ Latest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Other items reported in May & Nov. 2009 - issue No. 50 & 52)



### G. Harding & Sons

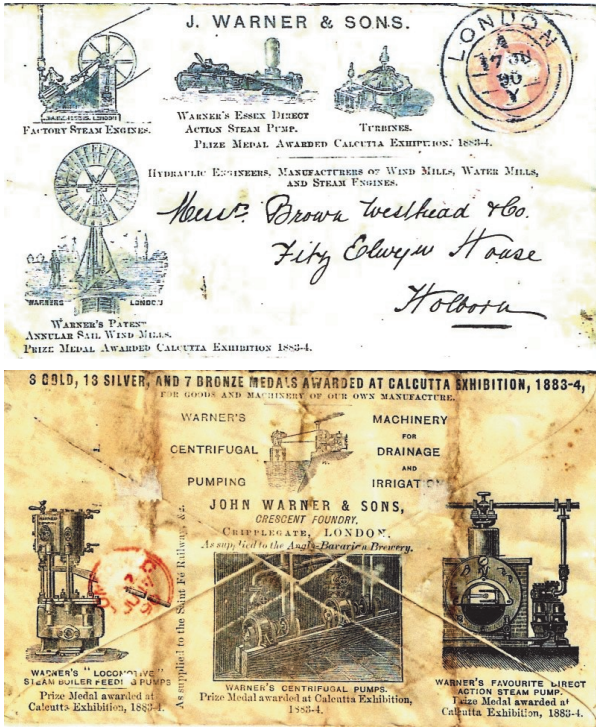
STO envelope with label affixed over the back advertising the "Competition Guide"  
**Stamp ½d vermilion type 1a**  
 Earliest d/u: 17 December ? Latest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_



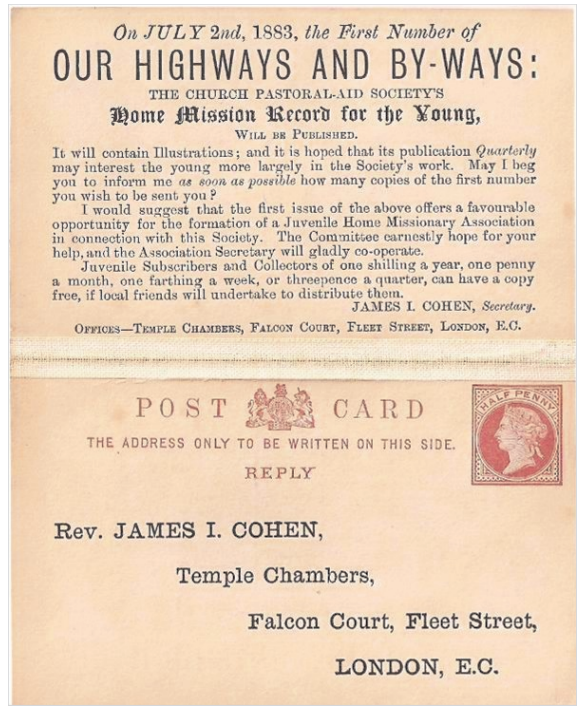
### J S Fry & Sons Limited

STO envelope with advert for Cocoa  
**Stamp 2½d grey-blue type 10b with 9 dot florets**  
 Earliest d/u: 1 November 1899 Latest d/u: \_\_\_\_\_

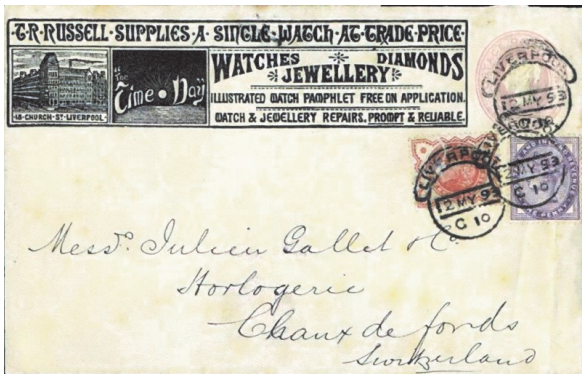




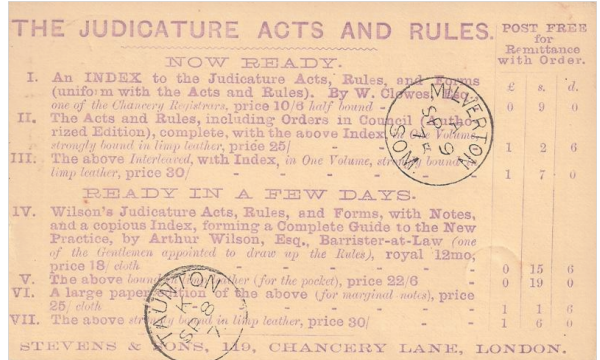
**John Warner & Sons, Cripplegate, London**  
 STO envelope with illustrations on front and back advertising steam engines, turbines, pumps and other machinery.  
**Stamp 1d pink type 5**  
 Earliest d/u: 17 June 1890 Latest d/u:



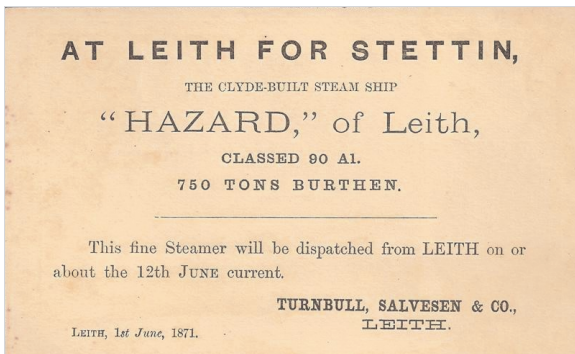
**The Church Pastoral Aid Society**  
 Post Office reply paid card CP13 advertising a new quarterly publication, "Our Highways and By-ways" 2 July 1883.  
**Stamp 1/2d + 1/2d brown type L3 die 1**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



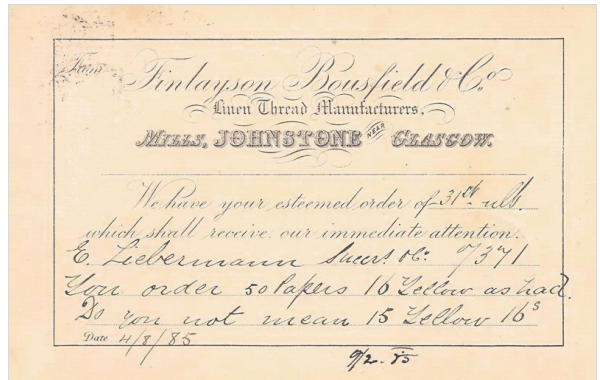
**T R Russell, 48, Church Street, Liverpool**  
 STO envelope illustrating premises in Liverpool with advert for watches, diamond and jewellery.  
**Stamp 1d pink type 5**  
 Earliest d/u: 12 April 1893 Latest d/u: 2 May 1893



**Stevens & Sons, Chancery Lane, London.**  
 Post Office card CP3 with list of The Judicature Acts and Rules for sale.  
**Stamp 1/2d lilac type L1**  
 Earliest d/u: 8 September 1875 Latest d/u:



**Turnbull, Salvesen & Co Leith**  
 Post Office card CP2 with notice of sailing of the steamer "Hazard"  
**Stamp 1/2d lilac type L1**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:



**Finlayson Bousfield & Co Linen Thread Manufacturers**  
 Post Office card CP15 with printed note for the acknowledgement of receipt of an order.  
**Stamp 1d brown type L4**  
 Earliest d/u: 4 August 1885 Latest d/u:

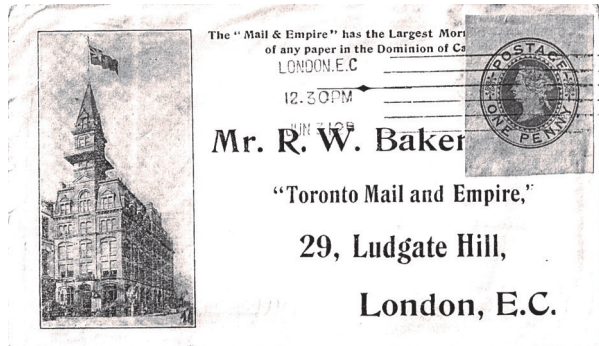
**Fulford, Stationers, Kings Cross, London N**

(See p15 August 2010 - issue No.55)

Add:

Earliest d/u: Latest d/u: 20 May 1889

**Use of a postal stationery cut-out on an advertising envelope**

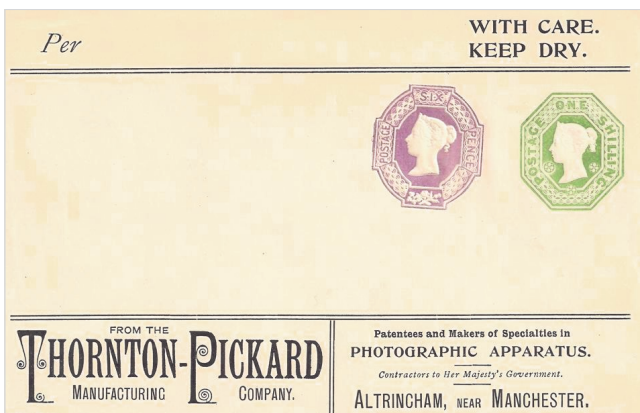


Mike Moran has sent in this scan of a "Mail & Empire" illustrated envelope with QV 1d LW3 cut-out used on 3 June 1912

**QV Labels**



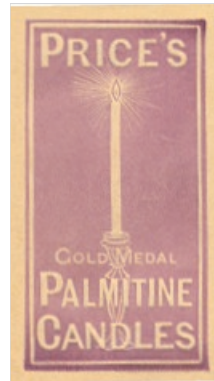
**Thornton-Pickard, Altrincham, near Manchester**  
 STO label with advert for photographic apparatus.  
**Stamp 1shilling green type 17b + 3d carmine type 12b**  
 Earliest d/u: 10 June 1898 Latest d/u:



STO label with advert for photographic apparatus  
**Stamp 1 shilling green type 17b with 9 dot floret + 6d violet type 15**  
 Earliest d/u: Latest d/u:

**Price's Palmitine Candles**

Envelopes and wrappers advertising Price's Palmitine Candles have been recorded in PSSJ issues 50,52 and 64. The use of the original illustration of the candle was discontinued towards the end of the reign of Queen Victoria and replaced with a redrawn version. The two versions are illustrated below.



**Original version**



**Redrawn version**

Fine rays of light from the candle flame.

Fewer diverging rays of light from the candle flame.

**QV Envelopes with the redrawn candle**

**Stamp 1d pink type 5**

Earliest d/u: 11 April 1901 (Birkenhead postmark)  
 The address on the flap read: Price's patent Candles Limited, Bromborough Pool Works, Near Birkenhead.

**Stamp 2½d grey-blue type 10b with 9 dot florets.**

Earliest d/u: 9 November 1899 Latest d/u: 15 May 1901  
 ( Both with Battersea SW postmark)

The address given on the flap on the envelopes with the original flame is: Belmont Works Battersea, London SW.

**QV Wrapper with the redrawn candle**

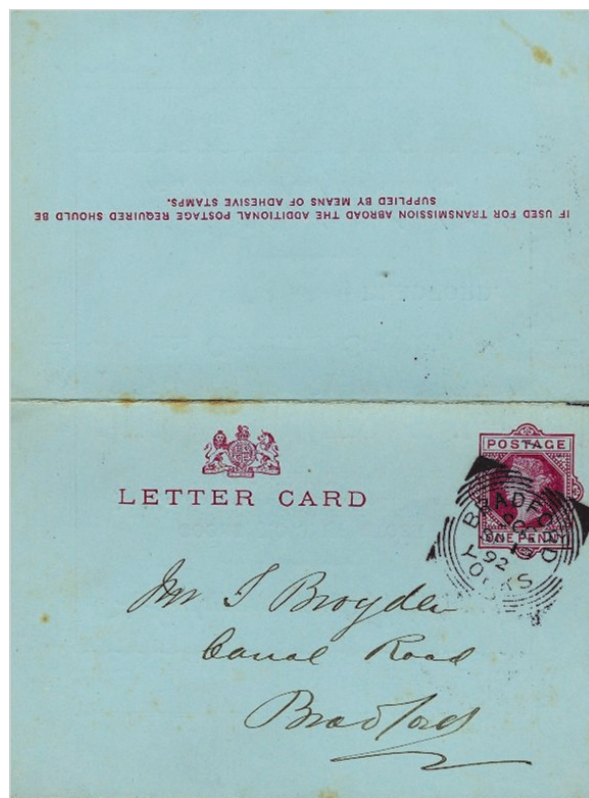
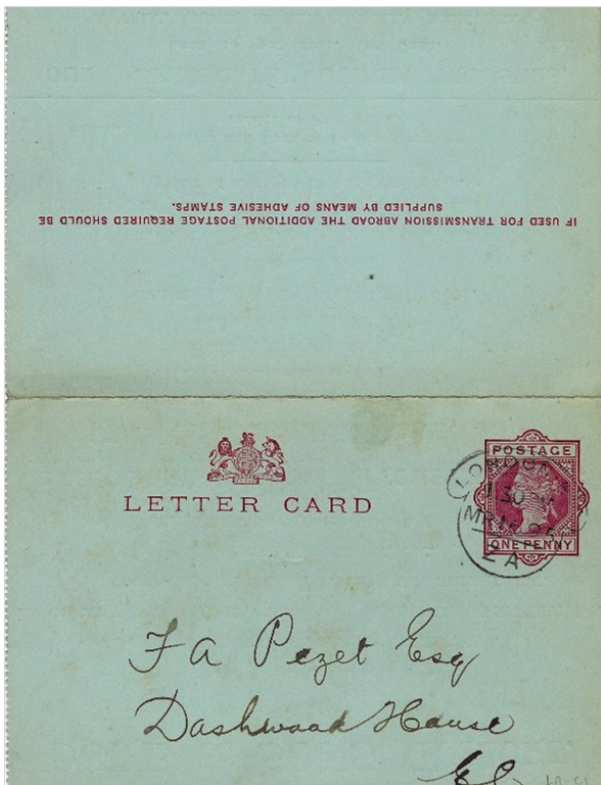
**Stamp 1/2d brown type LW4.**

Earliest d/u: 13 July 1901 Latest d/u:

Many thanks to the following members who have contributed to this update: **Colin Baker, Harold Barstow, Alan Huggins, John Jennison, George King, Jan Kosnioski, John Lea, Mike Moran, Larry Parks and Edy Pockele.** Also to all who have contributed to previous article in this series on Illustrated and Advertising Postal Stationery.

Starting in the next issue (August) I will be listing stationery imprinted with K.E. VII stamps, commencing with envelopes. I have already received scans of several different advertising envelopes which I will list in alphabetical order. I would be grateful if members who have examples which do not appear in the list could let me know so that they can be added to an 'update' to be published later in the year.

QV Letter Cards



**DORE & SONS, TAILORS.**

RAHY BUT NOT A PROOF  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

3, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.  
2, GREAT TOWER STREET, E.C. 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.  
74, CORNHILL, E.C. 70, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.  
43, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.,  
and 8, BUCKLERSBURY (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.).

**Exceptional Value! Trousers, 18/6;**  
**17/= Net Cash. 2 pairs, 33/=**

THE WELL-KNOWN  
**Blue and Black Serge  
Jacket and Vest,**  
from £3 3 0; £2 17 0 Net.  
**Jacket Suits,**  
from £3 13 6; £3 6 0 Net.  
In all the new materials and special  
patterns engaged to our firm solely.

Patterns and Book of Fashions sent on  
receipt of Post Card.

OUR **"SPECIALITÉ"** GUINEA TROUSERS,  
Less 10 per cent. for Cash.  
A TRIAL ORDER IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

*Autumn and Winter*

GOODS NOW IN STOCK  
for the Seasons, which are decidedly novel in  
Shades and Designs.

**HUGH F. DYKES, Tailor,**  
22, CHARLES STREET,  
BRADFORD.

*Your favours will be much esteemed, and at all  
times have careful and prompt attention.*

**Dore & Sons, Tailors. 3, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.**

**Hugh F. Dykes, Tailor, 22, Charles Street, Bradford.**

Post Office letter card LCP1 with advert for men's jackets and trousers.

Post Office letter card LCP1 with advert for Autumn and Winter Goods.

Stamp 1d carmine type L4

Stamp 1d carmine type L4

Earliest d/u: 16 March 1895

Latest d/u:

Earliest d/u: 19 September 1892

Latest d/u:

# 1d PINK LETTERSHEET - NISSEN & PARKER

Mike Moran

The advertising lettersheet of Nissen & Parker, Great Tower Street, London, illustrated below has 1d pink undated embossed stamp type 2 (LP3) and was used on 19 January 1846 from Ipswich to Stoneham, cancelled with '405' numeral.

The printing is in red. This is the only one I know of, although I believe there may be copies printed in black, but I have not seen them.

Are other members aware of their existence? If so I would be interested to hear.

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## NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Congratulations to our member **Augusto Brosa** who was awarded a large gold at the 2012 National Exhibition in Spain.

### Recent Articles from the Philatelic Press

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** March 2013  
"Postal; Stationery Matters" Peter van Gelder

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** April 2013  
"Three Halfpenny Postage in Victorian Britain" Michael Peach

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** May 2013  
"2011-2012 Commonwealth Postal Stationery" Geir Sør-Reime

**Postal Stationery** January/February 2013 (USA)  
Special Edition - 400th Issue includes a fascinating history of the UPSS and postal stationery collectors.  
The 1892-198 Postal Cards of Cuba - New Discoveries  
High Denomination Envelopes  
U.S. Postal Cards in the Spanish American War Period - Puerto Rico  
Postal Stationery of the Ottoman Empire  
The Postal Stationery of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates  
The Order of Production of the Columbian Envelopes of 1893 by wing type  
Hyderabad 19th Century Envelopes  
The 1891 Queensland ½d Green Newspaper Wrapper  
Variations in the 1920's USA Envelope Surcharges  
Rum, Roses and the Envelopes of Puerto Rico  
Columbia Telegraph Cards  
USA Postal Stationery History in the National Archives  
Bulgarian Postal Bons  
Two-color Postal Cards of Nicaragua

**Postal Stationery** March/April 2013 (USA)  
Samoan Aerogram with a Unique Error  
The First US Official Post Card  
Working Dies for the British 4d Vermillion Stamp  
Embossed on 1889 Bechuanaland Registration Envelopes  
Hyderabad 19th Century Envelopes - Part 2

**Postal Stationery Collector** May 2013 (Australia)  
Kangaroo and Map Clichés Used for Postal Stationery  
Kangaroo & Map Commonwealth Used Post Office & Private Postal Stationery Wrappers.  
Stamped-to-order for the Permit Mail Rate

**Ganzsachensammler** February 2013 (Switzerland)  
Schweizer Weltkultur-und Weltnaturerbe auf Bildpostkarten - Part 1  
Koller's Hand-Made Postal Card Receipts

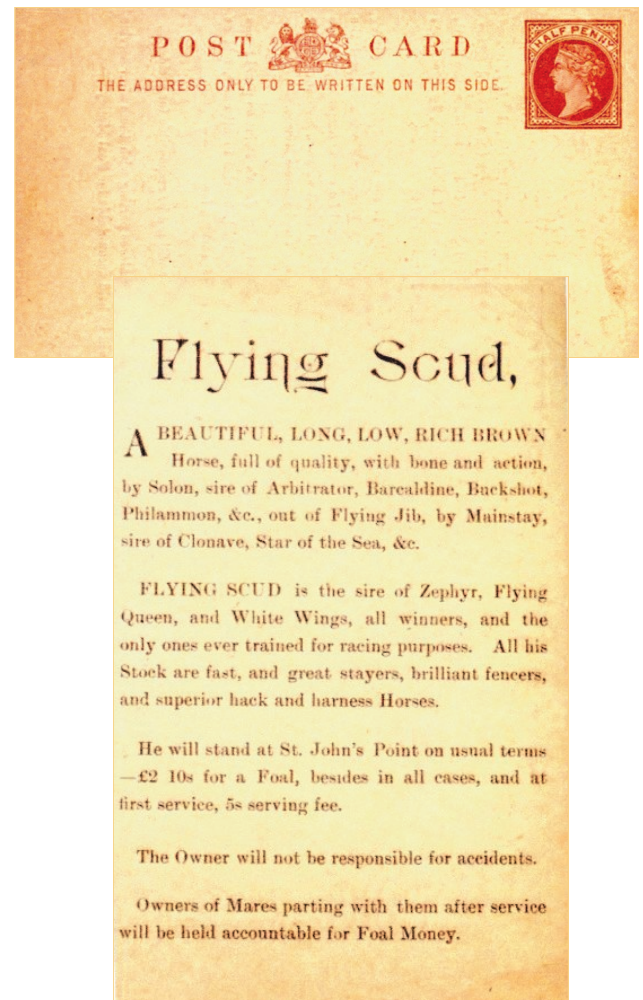
**L'Entier Postal** October 2012 (France)  
Du Nouveau dans ...l'ancien  
Les Entiers Oblitérés: Une mine d'or pour les chercheurs  
Part 3  
Nicaragua: des entiers qui trompent énormément  
PAP sur Mesure et PAP Réponse

**Danny Scammells** emails to say that he was interested by what he read on **Wikipedia**:

*During the American Civil War period, in 1863, two different size lettersheets were issued by the United States Postal Service that both had the same stamp design. The small lettersheet was for ladies correspondence and the larger size was for soldiers (why? – Danny). Between 1886 and 1894 heavier lettersheets with a picture of President Ulysses Grant were issued, but lettersheets were discontinued due to poor sales, and the United States has not produced any since.*

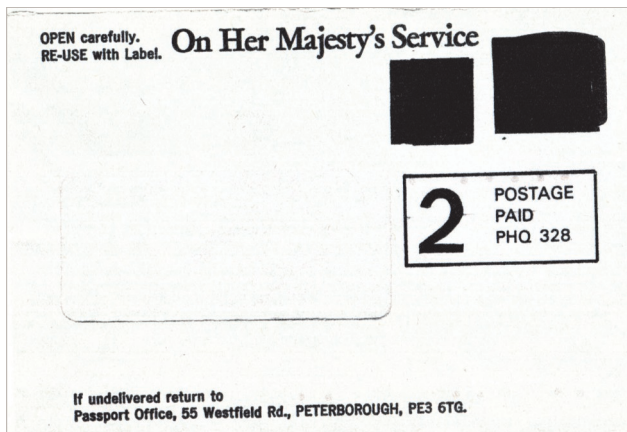
Could any member provide a little more information on the 1863 lettersheets?

**Harold Barstow** sent the scan below on the back of half penny brown QV postcard stamp L3. Harold states that St John's Point is in Donegal, N. Ireland, where there are several horse-training stables today.



**Roy Maltson** writes "Whilst I am unsure if this comes into the category of Postal stationery perhaps it is unusual enough to be of interest to our members. It came into my office post in February 1982 and resulted from the cession of O.H.M.S. mail and obviously was for using left over envelopes on which the printed crown/postage paid and the

framed 1 alongside, which are just discernable under the black squares, were no longer acceptable and on this occasion were replaced by the rectangular postage paid imprint.



This is the only example I have seen and having come across it recently amongst my many years accumulation of postal 'rubbish' I thought it an unusual piece of postal history to interest at least some of our members.

In the next issue of the Journal, Colin Baker will continue with part 2 of the Postal Stationery of East Africa, George King will update us on Special Delivery Plastic Envelopes and provide more information on the 'Postal Stationery Safe Box' which aroused much curiosity when he entered it for the one sheet competition and Peter Williams will raise a question on Polish Postal Stationery items from 1934. The first part of KE VII advertising stationery will start with envelopes.

**Copy for the August issue of the Journal should reach the Editor by 1st July**

## POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY PARTICIPATION AT SWINPEX AND MIDPEX

Our Society will be participating in the above two events:

**SWINPEX** Saturday 8th June 2013 at St Joseph's Lower School, Octal Way, Swindon SN3 2LR 10.00am - 4.00pm

The Postal Stationery Society will be holding a meeting from 2.00-4.00pm - members' displays.

**MIDPEX** Saturday 6th July 2013 at The Warwickshire Exhibition Centre, Fosse Way, CV31 1XN, near Leamington Spa. 10.00am - 5.00pm

The Postal Stationery Society will be amongst the 40 Specialist Societies with display stands.

At Swinpex there will be 40+ dealers and at Midpex about 60 dealers. Many of these dealers stock/sell postal stationery.

The following members/recent members of our Society will be present:

SWINPEX	MIDPEX	DEALER MEMBER
√	√	All World Postal History (Simon Burke)
√	√	Bill Pipe
√	-	Cover Love (Roy Hollis)
√	√	Malcolm Lacey
-	√	Michael Goodman (Suzanne Goodman)
-	√	Paul Jones
-	√	Roger Hudson
-	√	Samwells
-	√	Cavendish Auctions

### For MIDPEX

A free 33 seater shuttle bus will run throughout the day between Leamington Spa Railway Station and the Midpex Exhibition. Board the bus on the opposite side of the main road outside the station. The first Bus from Leamington Spa will be 9.30am. The last bus from the Exhibition Centre will be 5.15pm. Leamington Spa is on the Chiltern line (London Marylebone/Birmingham) and Cross Country lines with services from the North East, North West, South East and South West. For more details contact John Barker 0121 744 2580 or [johnhbarker@btinternet.com](mailto:johnhbarker@btinternet.com) or visit [www.midpex.co.uk](http://www.midpex.co.uk)

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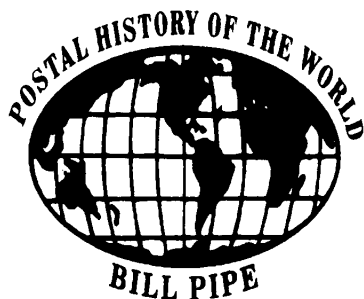
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## Are you making the most of your membership of the Society?

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**2 auctions:** one postal and the other live and postal – buy new material, sell your unwanted items.

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Research and find out more about items which interest you.

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