



# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

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*1992 The Postal Stationery Society 2013  
21 YEARS*



POSTAL STATIONERY AT 'THE ROYAL'  
See page 5

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## 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:

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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

### Edward Caesley - Membership Secretary



I was born at Paignton, Devon and started collecting stamps when I was at boarding school. I have lived all my life in the West Country, except for the time in London, and in Cornwall for the past 65 years. After leaving school I went to work in the City of London for a textile company which is no longer in existence. After seven years I decided on a career change and came back to the West Country to work on a mixed farm. I worked on a number of farms and then met my wife and as the saying goes "the rest is history".

I dabbled in philately whilst farming, having acquired my father's stamp collection, which was all stamps, but not seriously as there was not a great deal of time for interests outside agriculture. We have three children, none in agriculture, who live in various parts of the country.

I retired from farming ten years ago and then became more involved with philately, mainly to keep the little grey cells running around somewhat in the right order. Initially I collected the Falkland Islands and Antarctica and British Postal Stationery. Some years ago I seemed to change course and started collecting mail to and from United Kingdom stamp dealers, which is now my main area of collecting. I have now sold my Falklands and Antarctica collections and my father's collection was sold some years ago.

In 2008 I took on the post of Competition Organiser for the Great Britain Philatelic Society.

I am a member of a number of philatelic societies both local and national and have been a past Chairman of the Postal Stationery Society 2008 - 2010. In 2010 I became the Societies Membership Secretary with a little help from other officers of the Society. I have enjoyed my time as an Officer of The Postal Stationery Society very much and has been a pleasure as one usually meets people who can help with your collection

## INTERNATIONAL JUDGE FOR POSTAL STATIONERY

Congratulations to **Michael Smith** on his appointment as a full International Judge for Postal Stationery. Melbourne 2013 was Michael's first Exhibition as a full International Judge and we wish him all the best in fulfilling this role.

The Postal Stationery Class at Melbourne had 43 exhibits including a number from our own members. All those involved in postal stationery competitions at International level are to be commended as they play a key role in raising the status of postal stationery as a mainstream aspect of philately. See page 13 for the titles of the exhibits and the awards gained by U.K. entrants and members of the Postal Stationery Society.

## CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - AUGUST 2013

Having made the fundamental error of not checking dates properly, I turned up at Swinpex a week late in June – much to my disappointed and to no doubt some humorous smiles from fellow collectors! I did doubly check the date for Midpex and made the long trek from Cornwall to Warwickshire. Well worthwhile though for I thought was an excellent fair with a good range of dealers and many specialised societies showing their wares. I would take this opportunity to thank all those who stood on our stand and congratulations to John Barker for helping organise another superb event.

With the seemingly continuing growth of ebay and other internet based auction platforms, it is heartening to see a good number of dealers physically turn out to stand at a fair. I also find great pleasure in attending such events for the opportunity it gives to view a large amount of material. Even though it might not be your subject or price range, looking at and studying a wide range of material is really the only way to build up personal knowledge and experience of a topic or specialism.

I did not find that elusive item that would fundamentally change my collections but did acquire a number of moderately priced items of stationery which will fill a gap somewhere. I have always had a soft spot for Sudan stationery and tend to buy it when I see it at a low cost and therefore was pleased to pick 3 more of the smaller size envelopes. These comprised the 1948 2m orange-brown the 1953 5m overprint on 2m Shoebill emblem and the 10m cotton picker in blue on a post 1955 issue (Higgins finishes in 1954).

These are very attractive, easy to display because of their small size and follow on from the well-known Camel & Postman series of stationery items.

Lastly, and wearing my auctioneer's hat, please have a look at the catalogue for the October auction; it includes some really excellent material. Have a good summer!



Neil Sargent

## SECRETARY'S NOTES - AUGUST 2013

### Members' Change of Address.

Can I remind everyone that **Edward Caesley** is the Society's Membership Secretary and he keeps all members' address records and other details. If your contact details change please let him know directly as this will save other Society officers having to forward emails and letters to him. His postal and email addresses are given on the inside front cover of the Journal. In addition all the Society's officers' contact details are given at the back of the programme booklet that was distributed with the November Journal last year.

### March Meeting 2013

"It's an ill wind ..." as the expression goes, but in

the case of our March meeting this year it blew good, despite the snow and cold winds. Themescene, The British Thematic Society's publication, reported on the wonderful display of waterfalls that **Dr Jean Alexander** gave at our March meeting. It also included a very nice photo of Jean and **Peter O'Keeffe**. This is all good publicity for our Society and encourages us to have more joint meetings with other societies in the future, even if the one in March was not planned.

### 21st Anniversary Dinner

As I write this in mid-July I have had very few bookings for the Society's 21st Anniversary dinner to be held on Saturday 16th November 2013. A flyer was

included in the May issue of the Journal and members interested in attending were asked to return the booking form with their cheque. If you intend coming to the dinner, would you please send the form to me with your payment as soon as you are able, so that final arrangements can be made with the Union Jack Club. If you have misplaced your form get in touch with the Secretary who can send a fresh one to you by email or post.

### Society's Annual General Meeting

The Society's AGM will take place at the Society's meeting due to be held in London on 26th October 2013. A full agenda for the AGM will be handed to all members who attend, but will include reports by all the Society's officers, presentation of the accounts for the financial year ending 31st August 2013 and the election of officers and committee members for the next twelve months.

### Optimising Your Postal Stationery Exhibit

Our old webmaster, **Lars Engelbrecht**, whose background was featured in the May 2013 Journal, has written a booklet called "Optimising Your Postal Stationery Exhibit". This is an excellent work aimed at those who want to enter competitive philately at any level and is full of useful tips and guidance. In producing this publication, Lars has drawn on his years of experience and knowledge, both as an International Competitor and as a Judge.



The first couple of introductory pages from the booklet can be viewed at: [https://www.postiljonen.se/04\\_Philatelic%20Summit%20Papers\\_Introduction.pdf](https://www.postiljonen.se/04_Philatelic%20Summit%20Papers_Introduction.pdf) and it can be ordered from [www.postiljonen.se](http://www.postiljonen.se) under "Seminar publications" for the price of 25 Euro plus 6 Euro for shipping. If the web

address is too complicated, email the Secretary who will send it to you electronically.

### Midpex 2013, a Success

**Midpex** is held every two years, and this year it was undoubtedly a roaring success. There was a greater number of dealers and plenty of specialist societies represented, including our own stand, very well set up and run by **John Barker**. Our thanks to those members who found the time to help man the stand.



Although we did not manage to sign up any new members, there was a great deal of interest and we managed to sell some of our publications.

## SWINPEX REPORT

The Society's meeting at **Swinpex** on 8th June this year saw fewer members attending than we have had in previous years. This was disappointing as we had hoped Swinpex, with its large fair located in the middle of the South of England, was becoming a notable event in the Society's calendar. However 8 members attended and we had some excellent displays, with the usual in depth discussions on all manner of subjects. This meeting is renowned for finding out facts about your collection.

**Arthur Roberts** kicked off the displays with some early King George VI air letters, challenging whether cream or grey paper was first used for these. He also showed how some stamp dealers used these air letters for simple correspondence, including Robson Lowe and Stanley Gibbons.

**Victoria Archard** followed with East African postal orders, that are considered to be postal stationery under the FIP rules. She started with Great Britain issues overprinted for use in East Africa and finished with some modern items, including those issued by Tanzania.

**George King** put up a display of modern stamped to order air letters, including Post Office issues with additional impressed stamps and private issues with more than one stamp. He included one fascinating example where the printing had slipped sideways.

**Edward Caesley** showed stamp dealer mail from around the world, with interesting contents coupled with fascinating stories.

**John Robinson** followed on with postal stationery from Malaya, N. Borneo, Sarawak and Labuan, which included



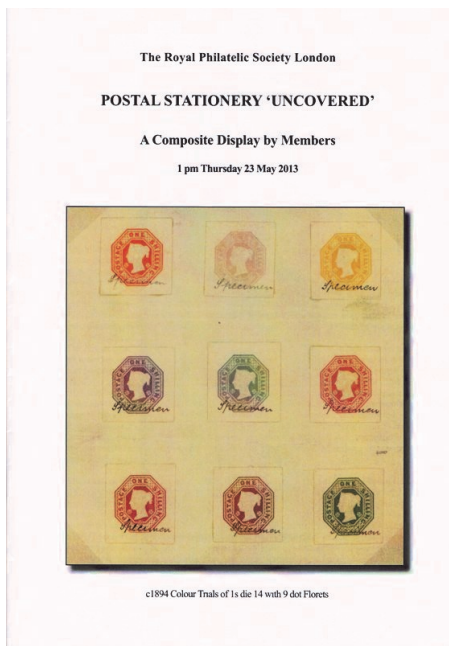
all manner of items some being uprated for extra services. **Colin Baker** concluded the day with a short display of British decimal stationery, showing both Post Office issues and stamped to order items.

We will be having another meeting at Swinpex next year on Saturday 14th June 2014. Make a note in your diary of this date and after you've spent all your pocket money at the dealers stands in the morning, you can join us for an afternoon's relaxing entertainment.

**Our Membership Secretary, Edward  
Caesley, giving his display of Stamp Dealer  
Mail.**

## POSTAL STATIONERY 'UNCOVERED'

This was the title of the display given on 23rd May 2013 by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to which Postal Stationery Society members were also invited. And what a display it was. Eleven members of the Royal were invited to contribute material, each having won medals at national and international exhibitions, with some having been awarded large gold medals. Such was the standard of material on show.



Not surprisingly the exhibition started with items issued by Great Britain, since it was the British Post Office and Rowland Hill that gave the world prepaid envelopes and letter sheets, thus giving us the opportunity of studying and collecting postal stationery. **Edward Klempla\*** filled the first

frame with British Parliamentary Envelopes, showing the complete range that was available to politicians at the beginning of 1840. The next few frames by **Alan Holyoake\*** included a wonderful collection of Mulready stationery, and our past Chairman, **Michael Lockton\*** followed this with a display of Penny Pinks, showing how the stamp for these was created and the many uses that the stationery was put to.

The remaining frames contained postal stationery from around the world, starting with Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) by **Kurt Kimmel-Lampart**, which included die proofs, specimens and superbly used material. Many of the

other displays were contributed by our own members and included Mauritius (**Alan Huggins\***), Sierra Leone (**Keith Hanman\***), Orange River Colony (**Mike Smith\***), Denmark (**Lars Engelbrecht\***), Wells Fargo in Mexico (**Francis Kiddle\***) and Early Postal Stationery of Bolivia (**Ray Todd**). In addition there was a wide ranging display of British postal stationery overprinted for use in foreign countries by **Tony Stanford**. All the displays were of an extremely high standard and included hard to find and unique items. Each was superbly written up and needed no further explanation.

The event was organised by **Alan Huggins**, who through his knowledge of collectors and their collections



managed to draw together so many wonderful medal winning displays. I know this was no easy task, and it took a great deal of time and effort to bring together one of the best displays seen at the Royal for a long time. Alan is to be congratulated for his hard work and we can only hope that a similar display may be arranged at a future date.

Postal Stationery Uncovered was a very well attended event, with nearly 120 members of the Royal Philatelic Society and their guests attending, making the Royal building throb with conversation and activity. It just shows how the status of collecting of postal stationery has risen and how important a part of philately it is today.

(Names marked with an \* are members of the Postal Stationery Society)

## THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF EAST AFRICA -PART 2

Colin Baker

### EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA

Uganda was originally included in the Charter granted by Queen Victoria to the Imperial British East Africa Company. The IBEAC administered it as far as it could, bearing in mind the remoteness of the area, but on the company's failure in 1894, Uganda was made a British Protectorate, just like its neighbour, British East Africa. However, there was little need for stamps and postal stationery in a landlocked country with no real access and where few people could read and write.

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Great Britain was a hive of activity with factories in every town, connected by a network of railways. Things could not have been more different in Uganda. It was so undeveloped that there was not even a hand operated printing press in the country until the mid 1890s. In fact the demand for postage stamps was more or less non-existent, except for the work of the Church Missionary Society, headed in Uganda by the Reverend E Millar. At the request of Mr C Wilson, an official from the IBEAC, the Rev Millar produced stamps on a typewriter until he was able to gain access to a small hand operated printing press. Stamps with the head of Queen Victoria were only introduced in 1898 using the British East Africa stamps overprinted "UGANDA". It is not surprising therefore that no postal stationery was needed in a country with such a low adhesive stamp requirement.

In fact the first items of postal stationery did not come about until 1902 following the completion of the railway from the coast of British East Africa to Lake Victoria. The Queen Victoria single and reply postcards with values of ½ and 1 anna, together with the 2 anna registration envelopes that had been produced for use in British East Africa were overprinted "UGANDA", just as their adhesive counterparts had been four years earlier. However no ordinary envelopes were overprinted for use in the country and correspondents had to use adhesive stamps and plain envelopes if they wished to write letters.

By 1904 the situation had changed again. East Africa and Uganda were united, at least as far as the administration of the post was concerned. By now King Edward VII had been on the throne for three years and postal stationery with a new stamp design was needed. Once again the stamps were designed and printed by De La Rue and Company who used the same dies that they had prepared for the East African King Edward VII adhesive set. However the postal stationery stamps used just one colour for each value, whereas each of the lower values of the adhesive stamps were printed in two colours, to give a contrast between their borders and portraits. The new stamp design placed the monarch in an oval frame below which was the name of the country "EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES". The stamps' values were positioned in the top two corners. One other design feature was the exclusion of the words "postage" and "revenue" from these stamps. This allowed the stamps to be used for either postal or fiscal purposes, without the cumbersome suggestion that it also applied to the postal stationery stamps.

Single and reply postcards were prepared in both ½ anna values (printed in green) and 1 anna values (printed in carmine).



1903 ½ anna inland postcard, upgraded to 6 cents and sent to Belgium



1907 6 cent postcard issued after the currency was changed from annas to cents.

Registration envelopes and newspaper wrappers were also issued carrying this new stamp. As in previous issues the blue 2 anna stamp on the registration envelopes paid only the registration fee, adhesive stamps having to be added for the cost of the postage. But by now registration envelopes issued in Great Britain included a combined postage and registration fee stamp which was positioned on the front of the envelope when it was sealed. This envelope layout seems to have been carried over to the East African issue, even though they still required postage to be paid separately. A stamp size box was printed on the front of the new envelopes noting that stamps to pay the postage had to be placed there.

When it came to the prepaid envelopes, the influence of the British Post Office and its policy to use embossed stamps for envelopes, once again extended to East Africa. Rather than use the small letterpress stamp for envelopes, it was decided to use an embossed oval stamp similar to that designed for use on British postal stationery, but with appropriate wording around the frame and a value of 1 anna, by now the basic inland and British Empire postage rate in the region.



**1904 1 anna King Edward VII envelope to bankers Henry S King & Co. Ltd, London**

In 1907 a change was made to the currency used in both the Protectorates. From the beginning of the postal service run by the IBEAC, the Indian Rupee had been used, divided into 16 annas (1 rupee = 16 annas). It was a little cumbersome. Yes it could easily be divided into halves and quarters, but adding up columns of rupees was a bit more difficult. The rupee was kept, but from now on it was divided into 100 cents (1 rupee = 100 cents). This made the old anna worth approximately 6 cents and changed the existing basic postal charges from ½ and 1 anna to 3 and 6 cents respectively. New stamps had to be created for printing onto the Protectorates' postal stationery. They were very similar to the previous issue, carrying the portrait of King Edward VII, but inscribed with new values in cents. Old stock with values in annas continued to be sold until they were exhausted. It was only then that the new value envelopes and postcards were offered to the public, making it more difficult to find used examples of some of the King Edward VII postal stationery valued in cents.



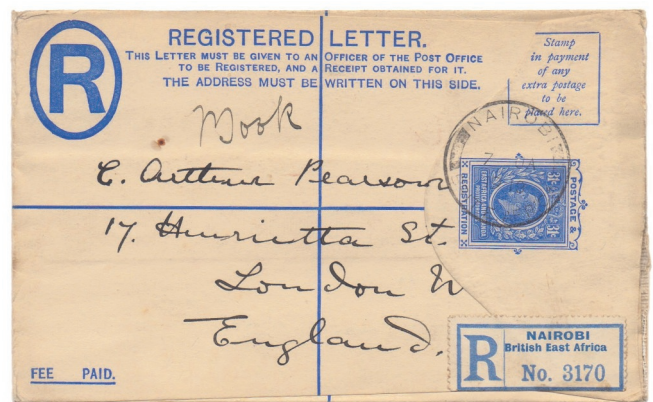
**1912 King George V 6 cent envelope**

The death of King Edward VII in 1910 meant that once again new postal stationery was required, carrying the stamps of the new monarch, King George V. But apart from this, the designs of all the issued stationery remained unchanged. The small rectangular stamps with the new King's head continued to be used on postcards, newspaper wrappers and registration envelopes, while the larger oval embossed stamps were reserved for ordinary envelopes. This remained more or less unchanged until the end of the

First World War when British East Africa was renamed Kenya. However, there was one important change to registration envelopes with the introduction of the King George V issues of 1913. The envelope now paid both the basic inland letter rate of 6 cents, plus the registration fee of 12 cents. The wording in the box on the envelope front was suitably amended stating that stamps to pay any additional postage should be placed there.



**1903 2 anna registration envelope Mombasa to Germany. The imprinted stamp paid only the registration fee, adhesives having to be added for the postage**



**1917 31 cent registration envelope. The impressed stamp now pays the basic registration fee and the inland/British Empire postage rate.**

In 1916 the basic registration fee had risen to 25 cents. Three years later, in 1919, a new inland letter rate of 10 cents was introduced, making the lowest combined fee for a registered letter 35 cents. A new registration envelope was produced, which rather strangely was printed with a small green rectangular stamp, similar in design to the previous issues. Why this colour change was adopted is not clear, but when new registration envelopes were created following the change of name from British East Africa to Kenya, the colour reverted to blue.

One other oddity with the 1919 issue is the incorrect wording in the postage stamp box which states that stamps to pay the postage should be placed there, rather than stamps for additional postage. Once again De La Rue seemed not to have taken care in preparing postal stationery for use in East Africa.



1908 3 cent wrapper used Mombasa to Entebbe, Uganda.

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA

When the two great European superpowers, Great Britain and Germany, split up the East African territory between them, the area we now call Tanganyika, together with Burundi, Rwanda and a northern part of Mozambique, was taken over by Germany. Germany adopted the same stance as the British Government, and did not want the cost and bother of running a country that seemed to have little in the way of wealth. In 1887 they gave the rights to administer the area to the German East Africa Company, headed by one of their most successful explorers, Carl Peters. Although Peters was a great colonialist as far as the German Government was concerned, the manner in which he dealt with the native population was appalling, eventually leading to the downfall of his company and his forced return to Germany.

By 1891 the German East Africa Company had suffered a similar fate to its British counterpart, the Imperial British East Africa Company. Native uprisings and the problems of administering such a large country brought the German East Africa Company to its knees and the German government was forced to take over the administration of the colony. In the same year a private organisation, the German East Africa Railway Company, was established to build the Usambara Railway with a track gauge of 1 metre, from the coast at Tanga into the interior. Work began in 1893, but two years later this company also went bankrupt, having completed the line only as far as Korogwe, a distance of 25 miles. The German Government had to step in yet again and rescue the project, restarting work in 1904. Finally the route was completed as far as Moshi in 1911,

where it still terminates today. The construction of another line, the Central Railway, commenced in 1904. It was another attempt to build a railway from the coast (this time from Dar Es Salaam) to Lake Victoria. The line reached Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika in 1914, just before the outbreak of the First World War. It was finally left to the British to construct a branch line to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, opening this in 1928.

No postal stationery was issued by the German East Africa Company and it was two years after the German Government had taken over the running of the country in 1891 that postcards were issued. The currency in use at the time was the Rupee, (in German "Rupie") equal in value to the Indian Rupee, but divided into 64 pesas<sup>(2)</sup>. In 1893 the standard German issue postcards were overprinted with one line of horizontal type reading either "3 PESA 3" on 5



German 10 pfennig postcard overprinted 5 pesa in horizontal type, issued in 1893 for use to foreign destinations

Pfennig postcards or "5 PESA 5" on 10 pfennig postcards. Both single and reply postcards were issued in this format

It was the practice of the German Post Office to identify both the producer and the year of manufacture of the card used to produce prepaid postcards. This was achieved either by incorporating a faint watermark in the card, or by having identification numbers printed in the bottom right hand corner of the finished postcards. In the case of this first issue for German East Africa, they all have reference numbers in the bottom right hand corner except for some of the 3 PESA 3 postcards which are identified by means of a watermark.

Unlike the rest of East Africa, no ordinary envelopes, registration envelopes or newspaper wrappers were prepared for use in German East Africa, so that if the public wanted to use these services it would have been necessary for them to use plain envelopes and adhesive stamps.

In 1896 a change was made to the overprint on the

<sup>(2)</sup> Dividing the rupee into 16 annas or 64 pesa made working out half annas, quarters, eighths and even smaller amounts easy. But adding them up was a much more difficult task. Without the aid of modern calculators, it was much better to decimalise the currency, which both the German and British governments did in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



German issue postcards to include the name of the country where the postcards could be used, (ie in this case Deutsch Ostafrika - German East Africa). The reason for this change was due to the UPU requirement that postcards sent to other countries should show the name of the issuing country on their fronts. The wording across the stamp now sloped upwards from left to right and read in three lines, 3 [or 5]/Deutsch-Ostafrika/pesa. The same issue of German postcards that had been used for the previous German East African issue continued to be used. They were overprinted to give 3 and 5 pesa single and reply postcards. The single postcards with the 3 pesa overprint were produced on watermarked card [see below], but the 5 pesa overprinted single postcard and both values of the reply postcard were produced on plain card. These have reference numbers in the bottom right corner. Three years later in 1899 the

The watermark in the card used for German postcards is very faint and can be difficult to see. It helps to use a strong back light. The watermark consists of a number and a letter, with the number indicating the year the card was manufactured and the letter showing the supplier of the card (but not the printing of the postcards, as that was carried out by the Imperial Printing Office in Berlin).



**German 5 pfennige postcard overprinted 3 pesa in sloping type for use locally from 1896**

watermarked stock was abandoned and all postcards were printed on plain card from that date onwards. The 3 pesa overprinted single postcard still had no corner reference numbers, and those on the remaining single and reply postcards had reference letters removed, resulting in a third set of overprinted postcards.



**Foreign destinations postcard with the new currency of 7½ Heller issued in 1905**

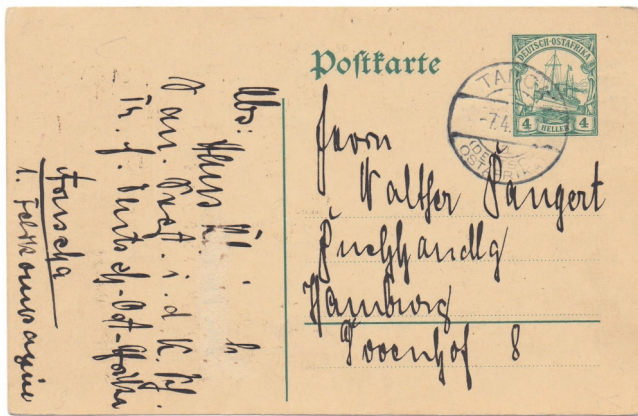
By 1900 the authorities in Berlin had decided that a new stamp was required that could easily be changed to suit the currency, value and name of all German colonies. They decided upon a design featuring the image of the Kaiser's yacht, *SMY Hodenzollern II*. Single and reply paid postcards with these new stamps in values of 3 and 5 pesa replaced the previous issue, although the format was very similar in other respects. A further change was made to the 3 pesa single postcard in 1904 when the word "Postkarte" was moved to the left to produce a more balanced design.

Having the Rupee divided into 64 units was clumsy and made accountancy difficult. In 1904 the Rupee was retained as the basic currency unit for German East Africa, but it was decimalised and divided into 100 Heller. At the same time the rate of exchange with the German Mark was fixed making the German Mark equal to 0.75 Rupee (or 75 Heller). Once again postal stationery with new values had to be issued. The 1901 postcards were redesigned; the borders that had been used previously on the 5 pesa cards were removed and the headings were repositioned to the left to compensate and balance the design. As with the previous issue of 1899, the card used in the production of these postcards carried no watermark. In addition, the reference letters and numbers in the borders were also omitted in their entirety.



**3 pesa postcard issued for use in German East Africa in 1900, with the new "Yacht" stamp**

Minor changes were made in later years. In 1909 watermarked card was again used for the 4 Heller postcard, but this time with a lozenge design rather than one indicating card manufacturing details, and the address lines on the front of the postcard were shortened. In 1912 a vertical dividing line was placed in the centre of the front of the cards allowing messages to be written alongside the delivery address, and the heading was again repositioned to the right, so that it appeared over the address panel.



**Postcards with a split front, allowing messages to be written on the left hand side, were first issued in 1912.**

There was yet a further issue in 1919 of the 4 Heller and 7½ Heller reply postcards with a further amendment to the headings, once again placing them in the centre of the front of the postcards. None of these 1919 postcards were ever used in German East Africa as by this time the country was being administered by Great Britain, following the Armistice of 1918. The only copies known to exist were sold to collectors at the Berlin post office.

Picture postcards do not normally feature in a postal stationery collection, but in the case of German East Africa they certainly will do. A series of postcards were produced by the German Colonial House in Berlin and were sold in



**3 pesa coloured postcard with a view of Kilwa, uprated and used to Germany in 1898**

major towns in German East Africa. The first set of eight postcards was issued in 1898 on printed to private order stock, overprinted in sloping type with both “3 PESA 3” and “5 PESA 5” values for each of four different views. The postcards carried coloured images of four of the most important towns in the country, Dar Es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kilwa and Tanga. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century further picture postcards were produced by this company

<sup>(3)</sup> The name *Tanganyika* was derived from two Swahili words, the first ‘tanga’ (meaning a sail) and ‘nyika’ (meaning wilderness). Thus *Tanganyika* means “a sail in the wilderness” referring to the lake on its western border that also bears this name.

featuring the “Yacht” stamps, with a coloured view of Dar Es Salaam (1902) and five different photographs of East African scenes (1908). Although the first set of eight postcards now come onto the market fairly regularly, the subsequent issues are rarely seen.



**5 pesa coloured postcard with views of Dar Es Salaam**

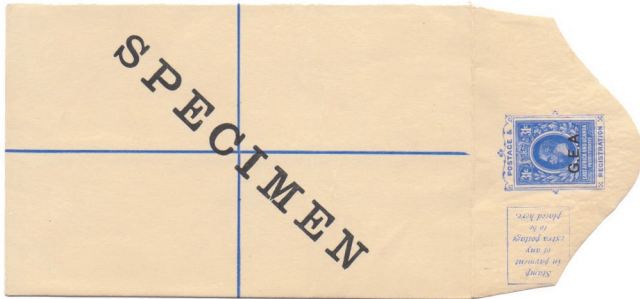
### THE MILITARY OCCUPATION PERIOD

During the four years of the First World War from 1914 to 1918, German East Africa was defended by a small group of men under the leadership of General Paul Emil von Lettow-Vorbeck. His force of 3,500 Europeans and 12,000 native soldiers, known as Askaris from the Swahili word for guard, tied down a much larger British force. His brilliant strategy meant that on a number of occasions he was able to defeat a larger force than his own, although in the end dwindling supplies and a strong Belgian force coming in from the west finally pushed him out of German East Africa and into Mozambique and Rhodesia. Even so he did not surrender to the Allies until 14<sup>th</sup> November 1918, three days after the signing of the armistice in France on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918. It took that length of time for the news to reach him.

One outcome of the peace settlement in 1919 (The Treaty of Versailles) was that all the lands that had previously been held under German authority were transferred to the winning powers. Great Britain took control of much of German East Africa, subsequently calling the area Tanganyika<sup>(3)</sup>. The area of German East Africa at the western end of the region, in the centre of the African continent (now called Burundi and Rwanda) was given to Belgium and the area south of the Rovuma River was given to Portugal to become part of Mozambique.

Initially the postal administration of Tanganyika was kept separate from the other two countries in East Africa. Great Britain refused to use the old German stamps and postal stationery, but those issued for British East Africa and Uganda were not valid for use in Tanganyika. As a temporary measure the 3c and 6c postcards and 31c

registration envelopes were overprinted G.E.A, formalising their use in the new territory. No envelopes were so overprinted, and letter writers were expected to use plain stationery with British East African adhesive stamps, also with a GEA overprint.



**31 cent East Africa and Uganda registration envelope overprinted for use in German East Africa**



**British issue postal stationery overprinted for use in German East Africa in 1917 after General von Lettow-Vorbeck's forces had been pushed south into Mozambique**

## 21st ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION 16<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2013

*As part of the Postal Stationery Society's celebrations, a joint meeting with the Great Britain Philatelic Society will be held at the Royal Philatelic Society's headquarters.*

*Members of the Postal Stationery Society will give a series of 14 displays covering a wide range of aspects reflecting the great diversity of interests of our members and the scope of postal stationery collecting in general. The programme for the meeting can be found in the 'meeting notice' enclosed with this copy of the Journal. To mark the event, the November issue of the Journal will take the form of a special edition devoted to the celebrations and recording all of the displays given on the day.*

*This special issue of the Journal will be sent to all members of the Postal Stationery Society and, in addition, to members of the GBPS and others attending the meeting.*

# GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

Alan Huggins

## NEW ITEMS REPORTED

### Envelopes - Post Office Issues

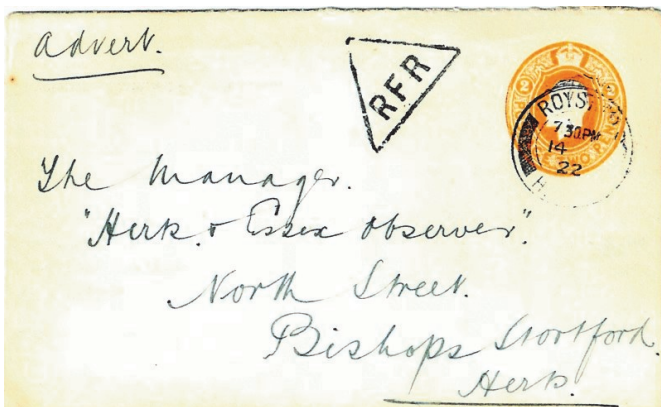
George King has reported the 1st class C5 60g envelope equivalent of the 1st class C5 100g envelope EP202c with 'COMMUNIQUE / ITEM 1025' used on 30.1.08. This will be listed as EP200e as follows:-

**EP200** 1st class blue NVI stamp E7, with '60g' on reverse, size R/C5, senders panel in centre e grey patterned inside with 'COMMUNIQUE / ITEM 1025', peelable strip on 47mm flap (GB)

NR \*\*\*\*

### Envelopes - Stamped to Order Issues

King George V 1922 ES57 2d orange reduced by 1/2d with 'RFR' in triangle for Royston, Hertfordshire with 'NASH SON & ROWLEY' embossed on reverse.



Additional unrecorded examples of Queen Elizabeth II Machin decimal triple compound envelopes have been appearing on ebay which make it appropriate to revise the existing listing. Collectors should note that pricing levels are volatile at present! Previous numbers are given in ( )

#### Three Stamps

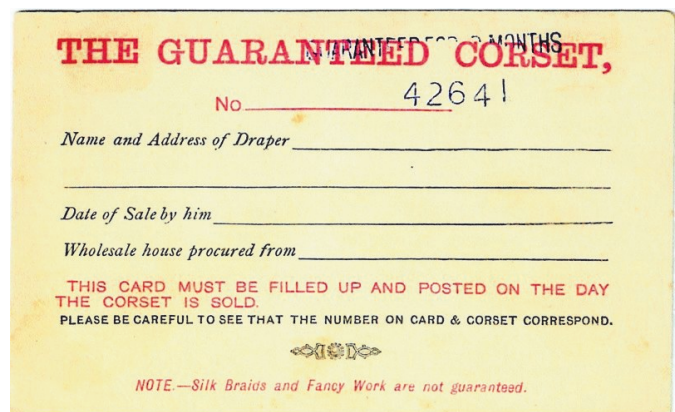
- (ESCP1016A) now ESCP1016 1p + 1/2p + 1/2p (103+102+102)
- ESCP1017 1p + 1/2p + 1p (103+102+103)
- ESCP1018 1p + 1/2p + 1 1/2p (103+102+104)
- (ESCP1016B) now ESCP1019 1p + 1/2p + 3p (103+102+107)
- (ESCP1017) now ESCP1020 2 1/2p + 2 1/2p + 2 1/2p (106+106+106)
- (ESCP1018) now ESCP1021 3p + 3p + 3p (107+107+107)

#### Four Stamps

- (ESCP1019) now ESCP1022 1 1/2p + 3p + 1/2p + 3p (104+107+102+107)

## Postcards - Stamped to Order Issues

Queen Victoria CS3 1/2d brown size a, with a most unusual printed address.



## Letter Sheets - Official Issues

Vaccination Acts L053 Queen Victoria 1/2d brown stamp LW4 on Form D - Medical certificate of Successful Vaccination, with imprint 'M & Co. Ld. 2,500 Bks. 1 -85/ 18974' (Courtesy Jan Kosniowski). Previously the form with the above imprint has only been recorded with stamp LW2 ie. as L048. N.B. This discovery adds further support to the suggestion made on page 90 of Collect British Postal Stationery re L049, that the 1/2d brown stamps with the vertical shading on the hair ribbons (type LW2) and the horizontal shading (type LW4) were in concurrent use for a period from around 1883-85. An alternative explanation that stocks of earlier forms were stamped later appears somewhat less likely. The date of issue of L053 should thus be revised to 1885? From 1887?

## Special Delivery Envelopes - Stamped to Order Issues

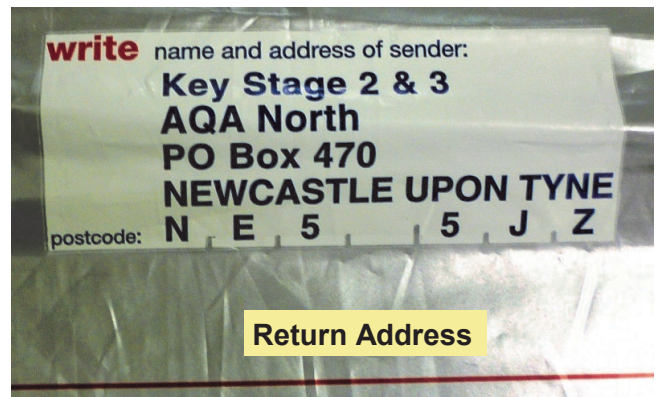
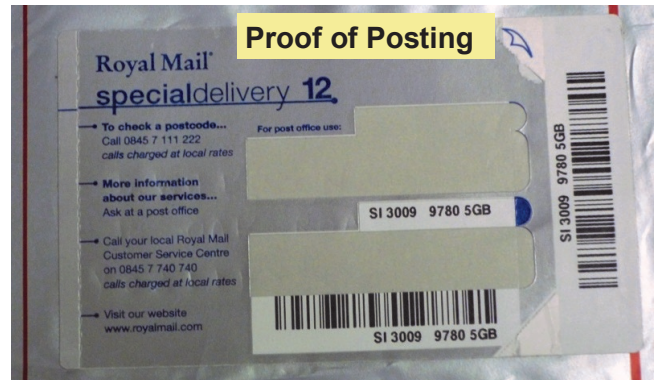
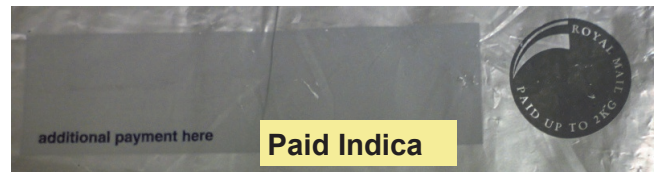
George King has reported a completely new item prepared for use by the AQA Examination Board

which will be listed as **ESD2**.

**ESD2** Date of issue? Circular grey NVI stamp SD1 with 'ROYAL MAIL PAID UP TO 2KG'; with '12' and 'Royal Mail' + Crown insignia in blue at bottom right hand corner on front; printed return address of

AQA North, P.O.Box 470, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, NE5 5JZ on reverse; size 365 X 390mm excluding panel with carrying handle.

In all probability versions with different return addresses etc. will also have been produced.



## F.I.P. COMPETITIONS – MELBOURNE 2013 CLASS 7 POSTAL STATIONERY

Congratulations to the following on their awards in the Postal Stationery class at the F.I.P. Competition - Melbourne 2013  
Members of the Postal Stationery Society are printed in **bold type**.

Exhibit	Frames	Name of Exhibitor	Country	Title of Exhibit	Total	Medal
7.4	402 - 406	<b>John K COURTIS</b>	Australia	Newspaper Wrappers of Great Britain	77	LS
7.5	407 - 411	<b>Mark DISERIO</b>	Australia	Australia Pre-decimal Postal Wrappers	85	LV
7.36	604 - 611	<b>Keith HANMAN</b>	U.K.	Sierra Leone Postal Stationery 1880 to 1955	90	G
7.37	612 - 619	<b>Alan HUGGINS</b>	U.K.	Great Britain - The Early Embossed Postal Stationery Issues	96	LG + SP
7.38	620 - 627	<b>Neil SARGENT</b>	U.K.	Great Britain Queen Victoria Stamped-to-Order Envelopes 1855-1901	90	G
7.39	628 - 632	Willem TUKKER	U.K.	Australia Pre-Decimal Airletters and Aerogrammes	80	V
7.40	633 - 637	Hans VAN DOOREMALEN	U.K.	USA - The Foreign Postal Card of 1879	82	V
7.43	648 - 655	<b>Stephen SCHUMANN</b>	U.S.A.	New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940	96	LG

# SPECIAL DELIVERY PLASTIC ENVELOPES

George King



Fig. 1

These have existed for some while in 4 size/weight combinations; 500g C5 (Fig.1), 500g C4, 1kg C3, and 2kg light weight goods pack (Fig. 2-4 for the paid indica). They used to come with tear off labels (with vertical (Fig.5a) or horizontal (Fig. 5b) serial numbers) for use as a receipt, for the next day service (1 p.m.), and for the 9 a.m. service, listed in Huggins & Baker, **EPD6-9**, with 3 of them available in Welsh versions.

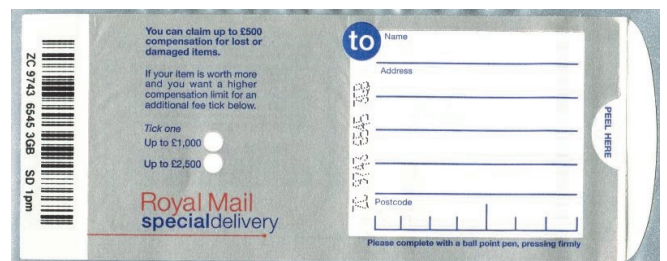


Fig. 5a



Fig. 5b



Fig. 2

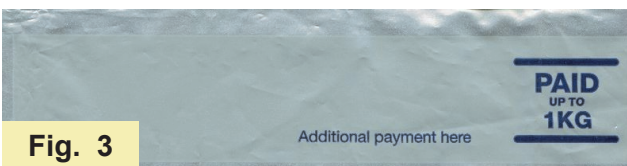


Fig. 3

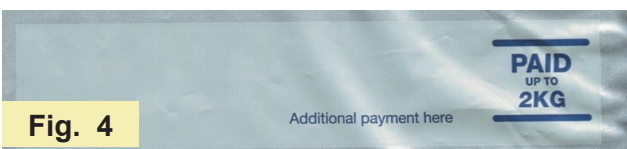


Fig. 4

When the Post Office replaced their Proof of Posting forms with computer generated receipts, and started to use them for Recorded Delivery and Special Delivery receipts, the tear off part of the Special Delivery envelopes (Fig. 5a & 5b) became redundant, and the form was re-designed, with a white label instead.

The first white labels had a small crown at the top right hand corner (Fig. 6), but this was dropped (Fig. 7). The label now has another minor change with ND replacing SD on two of the tear off barcode strips (stands for Next Day) (Fig. 8).



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

Other versions of Special delivery plastic envelopes exist as “Free Packaging”, without the pre-paid symbol, but with “Affix stamps to this panel” (Fig 9). In 3 sizes C5, C4, C3 and with some in Welsh (Fig. 10)



Fig. 9

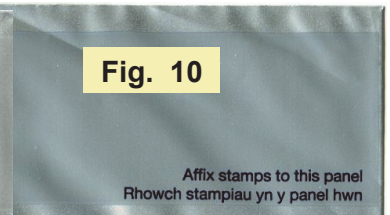


Fig. 10

So there are 3 production lines, at the same company for Special Delivery envelopes:-

Post Office pre-paid

Post Office free packaging

PPI (including PHQ Licence 5500) (Fig. 11 & 12), and the Receiver pays versions [Postal Cash for Gold etc] (Fig 13 & 14) The last two of course aren't strictly Postal stationery.

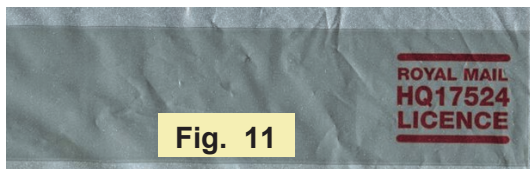


Fig. 11

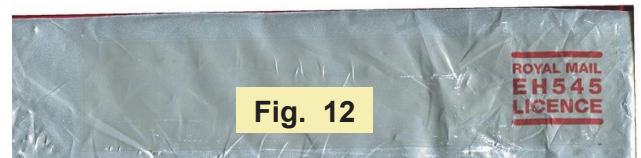


Fig. 12

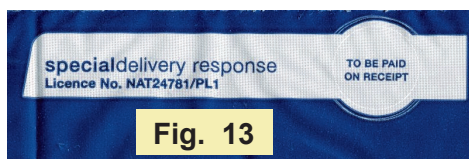


Fig. 13

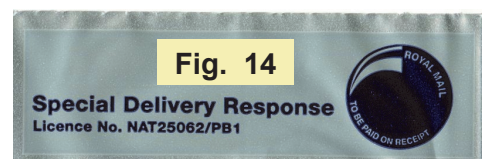


Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

New Version of the Welsh Free Packaging

Some exist in Welsh versions. I have tried to get hold off these without much success. The philatelic bureau just doesn't want to know about any postal stationery items. My brother has tried to order Welsh versions from the Royal Mail web site, which rejected a delivery address outside Wales, and turned into Welsh language. Royal Mail Direct denied all knowledge when reached on the phone - they don't stock the Welsh versions. Cardiff post office denied all knowledge of Welsh versions when a dealer tried for me. But then Post Offices don't have to stock all sizes - Trafalgar Square don't stock the C3 pre-paid; nor do Baker Street and Croydon, both still large Post Office Counters; but my small (2 position) local scale Payment Sub offices stock all 3 sizes. (And will order specially if out of stock - it helps when the manager/owner is on the counter and understands that the extra business gets her a percentage!) But the Post Office computer system (Horizon) rejects their attempts to order Welsh versions because they are not in Wales.

At the beginning of June this year a new version of Welsh free packaging was found, in all three sizes, with an enormous '1' and grey address panels. All three lines on the white label have 'SD 1 pm'. (Fig 15 & 16) Local Post Offices in England were still being supplied with the old design when I checked in June, however I have just come across an 'English' C4 plastic envelope with the large '1'. I don't know if this new design will be extended to paid versions.

At the same time a free packaging C4 plastic SD envelope 9 am service with red dots as part of the print, (normally blue on the 1 pm service) but no label or barcode turned up. Code 5012.

The light weight goods pack is only available by mail order.

The table summarises what I have. I'm not trying to list all the codes, which I believe are week/month production dates; just illustrate the range, and perhaps eventually determine at what point changes occurred.

Special Delivery Plastic Envelopes – Print Codes					
Envelope		White Label for Computerised Receipts			Free Packaging Large '1'
Bars Design Paid Symbol					
Size	Weight	With Crown	No Crown		
			With SD above and below the wide barcode	With ND above and below the wide barcode	
C5	500g	2810	2810; 3610; 1311	1812; 2112; 2212	
C4	500g	3909; 4909	3210	1412; 4112	
C3	1kg	3109; 4709; 1710	4410	1412	
'Light Weight Goods' 2kg		No Code		Seen	
Safebox 9am		No Code			
Free Packaging					
C5			3210; 4810; 0611; 1211; 2011; 4812		
C4		0310	4210; 5010; 1211; 4812		C4 no code
C3			4812		
Welsh					
C5	500g				
C4	500g				
C3	1kg	3109			
Free Packaging (Welsh)					
C5			2211		C5 no code
C4					C4 no code
C3		0509			C3 no code



**SAFEBOX**

Also now available is a Special Delivery Safebox! On the Royal Mail Direct web-site, it is possible to select Postal Stationery, where the 8 pre-paid envelopes are available as boxes of 100; in DL, WDL, C5, and C4 sizes, in both First and Second class versions, but there is also a listing of **Safeboxes**. Safebox Special Delivery Code SBSD12, listed at 12 for £138. (£141-60 post April price rise) Blue plastic, about 13.5 x 17 x 4cm, with plain “Royal Mail 1st Class Postage Pre-Paid” stamp moulded into the

plastic, and “Royal Mail Special Delivery next day Postage Pre-paid” on a partially attached self adhesive label. Detached lid which clips on, for the label to go round after backing removed. Address panels, and plastic tear off strip to open. Bag to contain medical sample, in clear plastic internal compartment and space for paperwork it looks solid enough to survive Royal Mail bag handling. They have apparently been around for 2 years, and were produced for a specific purpose for a particular company. See pictures.



Special Delivery Safebox - front & back



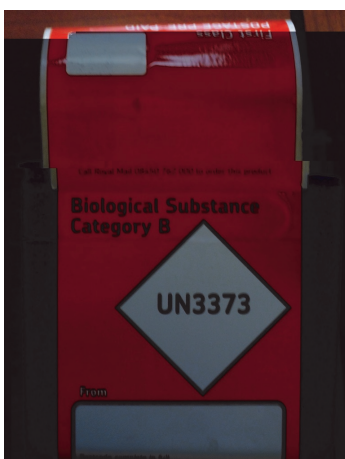
Label folded back and top removed



First Class Postage Pre-Paid Indicum

There is also a Safebox First Class - Royal Mail Code SBFC12, sold at 12 for £79.20 (£86-40 post April 2013) with red label, but all the plastic is the same

**Dr Paul Jones** has suggested that a medical research company with a national trial may have wanted something to safely carry samples to their own lab, rather than the usual NHS arrangements for GPs etc. to get samples to the local Hospital lab. Previously a variety of cardboard boxes have been used, which may not all have survived Post Office handling intact.



First Class Safebox - front & back

# A QUESTION FROM 1934

Peter Williams

I have always enjoyed seeing the Wit Stwosz's altar piece at St Mary's Church in Cracow. There have been several stamp issues, including the 400th anniversary of his death in 1933 as SG 294 and a 1960 set of six and a miniature sheet showing a range of his wood carvings at St Mary's as SG 1173-8 and MS 1178a.

Born in Horb an Neckar in modern Baden Wurttemberg, Veit Stoss as he known in German, is famous for the Altar Piece. He worked on it, with a large workshop of painters and gilders, for twenty years to 1489. At the time, it was the largest triptych in the world.

For those of you who are planning to visit it, I recommend avoiding the opening and closing of the triptych's doors to view the carvings as there are throngs of tourists at both times. Try and see the triptych when it is open during the day and also after it is closed as the carvings on the closed doors are also well worth investigation.

A more detailed examination of the altar can be seen in the postal stationery issue of 1933.

There are three values: 20 groszy, 30 groszy and 35 groszy. Each value has the same 32 illustrations.

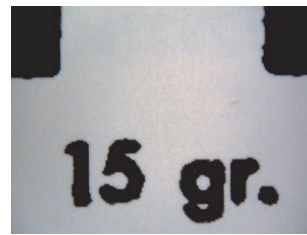
In 1934 all values were overprinted to revalue the cards to 15 groszy. The illustrations of the overprints are shown in Fischer as the same size as the actual overprint. I have looked at the overprints using a digital microscope to clarify the differences. There are two types of overprint on the 15 on 20 groszy.

The first aligns the "1" in 15 in line with the right hand side of the single obliterating square and the second shows the "1" just to the left. I illustrate this by adding a dotted line to the two examples.

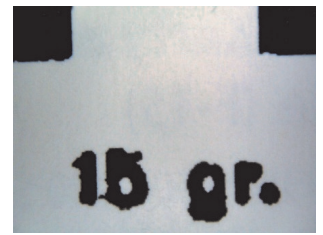


There are four types of overprint on the 15 on 30 groszy

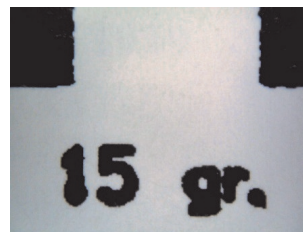
The following scans are from the Fischer catalogue showing the values for the four overprints



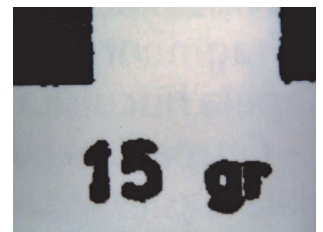
The obliterating squares measure 4 mm square with a full stop after "15 gr"



The obliterating squares measure 4.25mm x 3.5mm with a full stop after "15 gr"



The obliterating squares measure 4.25 mm square with a full stop after "15 gr"



The obliterating squares measure 4.25 mm square with no a full stop after "15 gr"

I now look at copies from my own collection.

**Type I** has a clearly defined "15"

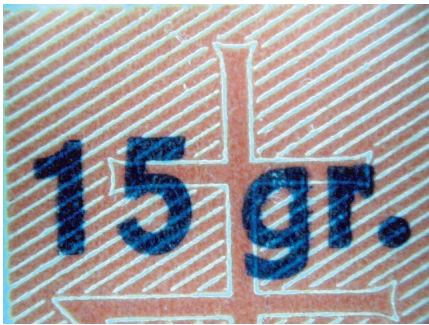


**Type II** is clearly a different shaped "15", but not as clear



**Type III**, which I do not have, appears to have a head to the “5” which is a straight line, but a longer head than type I.

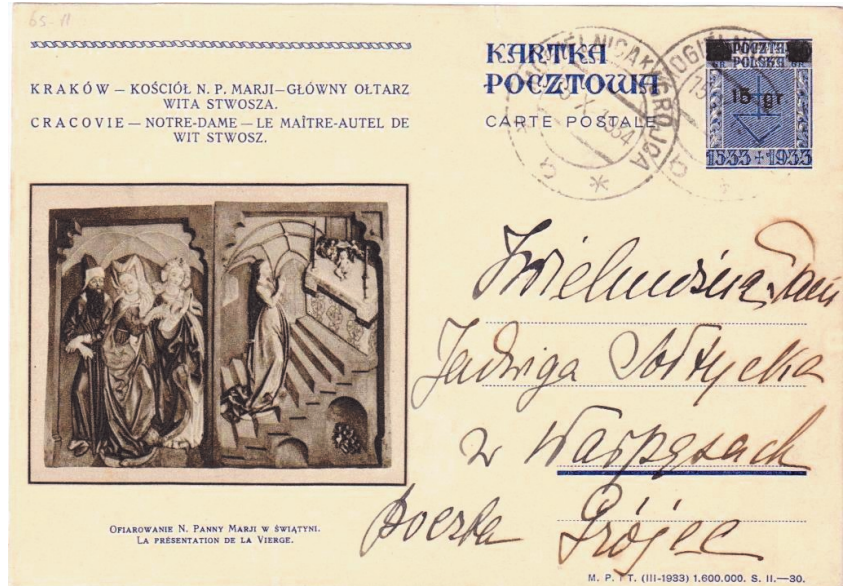
The 15 on 35 groszy has just one overprint.



Although I do not have a complete collection, I do have one card that has intrigued me for many years. It may be that I have not understood the catalogues, but I appear to have one overprint that is not in Fischer.

I have a **Type II** for illustration 30, which has the same type face for the overprint value and obliterating squares. Illustration 30 is included in Fischer.

A close up on the overprint value is shown as the **Type II** (illustrated on the previous page). That is clearly different from both **Type I** and **Type III**.



My question relates to the 15 on 30 groszy overprint illustration 13, which only appears to occur in **Type I**, although my copy appears to be **Type II**. It does not appear to be **Type III** as it has obliterating rectangles.

A close up of the overprint value shows that it is similar to **Type II**.



What do other members think? Can anyone explain this overprint?

References

- Fischer Catalog of Polish stamps (Katalog Polskich Znaków Pocztowych ISBN 83-904344-6-6) published in Poland by Firma Handlowo-Usługowa Andrzej Fischer
- Dylizans published by the Society for Polish Philately in Great Britain.

# NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

## Recent Articles from the Philatelic Press

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

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** June 2013  
"2011-2012 Foreign Postal Stationery A - C" Geir Sør-Reime

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** July 2013 celebrates our 21st Anniversary by publishing a number of articles by our members:  
"Postal Stationery Society 21st Anniversary" **Colin Baker**  
"Around the World For a Penny: British 'Foreign Rate' Postcards, 1892 - 1917"  
**Peter O'Keeffe**  
"Belgian Postal Stationery: The Sunday Label"

**Chris Howe**  
"Collecting Mauritius Postal Stationery" **Alan Huggins**

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** July 2013  
"2011-2012 Foreign Postal Stationery E-N" Geir Sør-Reime

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** August 2013  
"2011-2012 Foreign Postal Stationery P-W" Geir Sør-Reime

## Postal Stationery May/June 2013 (USA)

- USA Envelope Inverts
- Romanian 1901 & 1905 Newspaper Wrappers
- USA Postal Cards - Ultraviolet - The Secret of Invisibility
- USA Booklet Postal Cards
- Multiple Ad Argentina Letter Sheet
- Hyderabad 19th Century Envelopes, Part 3
- Cuban Airmail Convertible-Peso postal Cards
- United Postal Stationery Society Sponsored Cachets
- Envelopes for the American News Service in Germany

## L'Entier Postal March 2013 (France)

- Un Suisse Astucieux
- Quelques Entiers Indédites .. Et d'autres
- Des Entiers Avec Valeur Déclarée
- Des Entiers Oblitérés, une Mine d'or Pour les Chercheurs, 4ème Partie: les Entiers taxés en France
- PAP sur Mesure, PAP Réponse et Autres: encore du nouveau

**Wayne Menuz** writes "On page 21 of last issue of PSS Journal is a question regarding a USA letter sheet. This would be Scott catalogue U36. The UPSS catalog of 19th Century Envelopes, Letter Sheets, etc. gives two numbers for it:

- #82 is 204x295 mm
- #83 is 256x405 mm

I have attached a partial scan of #83. They both are on blue laid paper with the usual watermark. (The paper is identical to the contemporary envelopes on blue paper)

The letter sheets were sold pre-folded in half horizontally. They were not popular, and are actually scarce used.

The Grant "letter sheets" are not actually letter sheets at all, but letter cards. However, because they contain the wording "LETTER SHEET / ENVELOPE" on them, and since the USA has not issued any other letter cards, USA collectors (and catalogues) refer to them as "letter sheets". They are actually on card stock with perforations for opening, exactly the definition of a letter card. The USA use of "letter sheet" because those words



appear on the item is just as incorrect as a collector referring to a penny black adhesive stamp as a "label" just because that word is on the sheet margin. What a post offices calls an item is not necessarily the proper philatelists term."

"Edy" Pockelé writes as a follow up to Mike Moran's report (PSS Journal May 2013) on the "1d Pink Lettersheet - Nissen & Parker:

"Attached is a scan of the Nissen & Parker lettersheet that I have in my collection. My copy has 2 silk threads vertically top to bottom on the left hand side, one blue and one red (looking at the advert side against the light)"

**Editor's Note:** It is interesting to note that the same letter sheet, printed in green, is reported by **Michael Lockton** on p20 of the Postal Stationery Society Journal No.18 (October 2000)

George King writes:

In the last Journal, (Vol 21 No2 May 2013, page 21/2) Roy Maltson showed an Official Paid envelope overprinted for use as a PPI.

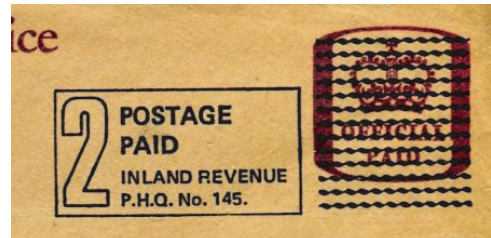
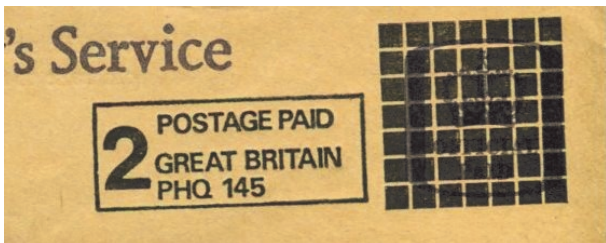
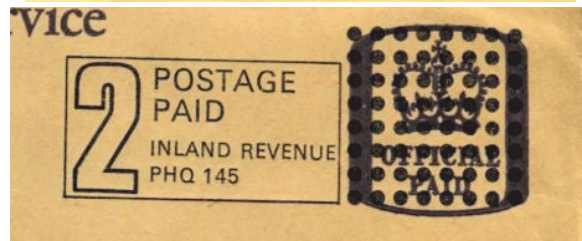
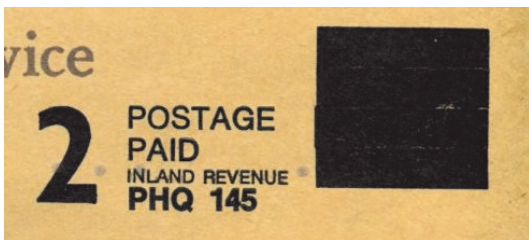
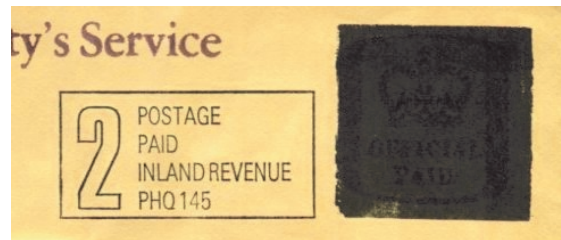
The explanation for this envelope is also in paragraph 6 of my note about Crown Official Paid Stationery, Journal Vol 19 Nol, February 2011. Fig 3 shows another example, for the home Office.

The national audit Office decided that the previous way of various government departments paying the Post Office for Postal Services was nether timely nor accurate enough, so they all eventually (certainly the Inland Revenue were allowed a year's grace) went over to the various commercial ways of paying for postage, PPIs, meters, Business reply, bulk rebate postings etc. And many

have since migrated on to the Post Office's Competitors (TNT, UK Mail etc.) using Royal Mail local end delivery (C9), which is another, junk mail, story.

I show here a few more examples of the overprinting of Crown Official Paid Envelopes, for the Inland Revenue, and for the Ministry Of Defence. Other commercial Services were also used, and I show an example of a red (relatively scarcer) Crown Official Paid Envelope used with a Postage meter over the top.

Certainly not rare or scarce, whatever that actually means, although since most dealers seem to think modern official material has little or no commercial value, it can be difficult to find. I have other examples from other Government Departments and Ministries. However it is not Postal Stationery by most formal definitions, but it fits in PPI collections.





## LONDON 2015 EUROPHILEX: COMPETITION RULES NOW AVAILABLE

LONDON 2015 EUROPHILEX international stamp show is pleased to advise that the rules for competitive exhibits are now available at [www.london2015.net](http://www.london2015.net).

LONDON 2015 will be held at the Business Design Centre, London on 13-16 May 2015 with patronage from the European Federation of Philatelic Associations and recognition from the world philatelic body FIP. There will be 1,400 frames for competitive exhibits in the following classes: Traditional, Postal History, Aerophilately, Thematic Philately, Open, Revenues, Postal Stationery, Youth Philately and Literature. Frank Walton is the Commissioner General and Commissioners have now been appointed by almost all the members of the European Federation.

The application form to enter the competitions can be downloaded from [www.london2015.net](http://www.london2015.net). It should be submitted through the National Commissioner in each member country. The closing date for applications is 31 January 2014.

The exhibits will need to have achieved the required standard to qualify for entry. This is that the exhibit should have achieved at least Vermeil in five frames at a national exhibition in the last five years. The last opportunities to qualify in the UK will be at the national exhibition Autumn Stampex on 18-21 September 2013.

LONDON 2015 EUROPHILEX is the only European international show planned in the next few years. Take full advantage of this opportunity and apply to enter!

Bill Hedley  
Chairman, Organising Committee, LONDON 2015 EUROPHILEX

**WANTED:** Unused (mint) Air Letter sheets/Aerogrammes issued in any British Empire or Commonwealth country during the reign of Geo. VI including WW2 Civilian or Forces stamped & stampless types.  
To buy or exchange. Please contact Tony Goldstone via [even-paz@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:even-paz@tiscali.co.uk)

## AN UNUSUAL HOUSE OF COMMONS ENVELOPE

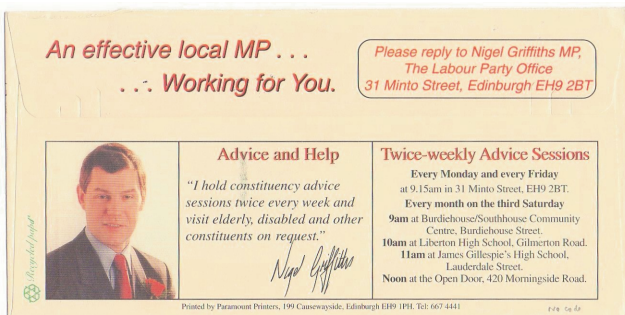
Colin Baker



In past issues of this Journal, stamped to order envelopes with the House of Commons emblem have been featured. There are numerous printings to collect with variations occurring in the printing and make up of the envelopes themselves and differences in the printed stamps. But most House of Commons envelopes are very similar at first sight and it is often only codes printed on internal flaps that distinguish one type from another. Not so the item illustrated here. I have never come across one before with “advertising” material on both the front and the reverse.

There is a printer’s imprint on the back of the envelope, “Paramount Printers, 199 Causewayside, Edinburgh”. However, I think this was the firm that added the advertising material and was not the firm that originally printed the envelope with its prepaid stamp. I have never seen printers’ imprints on prepaid envelopes before and I suspect they are not shown for security reasons.

The House of Commons envelope illustrated was prepared for the former Labour Party Minister Nigel Griffiths MP, who represented the people in the constituency of Edinburgh South. It would seem Nigel Griffiths wanted his correspondence to stand out, and it most certainly did that. He was obviously determined that as many of his constituents as possible should know who he was and what he could achieve for them.



Nigel Griffiths had held the Edinburgh South seat for 23 years, from 1987 onwards to 2010. In 2005 he was elected Deputy Leader of the House of Commons under Jack Straw, but relinquished the post in 2007 due to his opposition to the renewal of the Trident Nuclear Weapons Defence System. He remained in the Commons as a back-bencher, but stood down at the 2010 General Election, following allegations of an extra-marital affair undertaken at his office at Westminster. There were also allegations in the Press about his Parliamentary Expenses. So the rather gaudy envelope advertising his ability to serve the local community did nothing to prevent his political career coming to an end.

However, he may have fallen from fame in the House of Commons, but at least collectors of postal stationery will not forget him.

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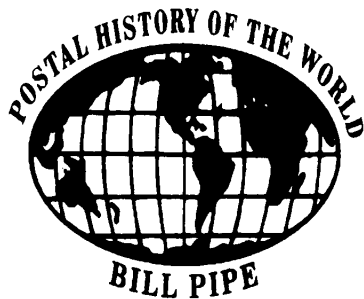
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