

THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 24, No.2
(Serial number 78)

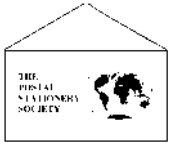
May 2016



A New Brazilian Reply Paid Postal Card of January 25th 1898 - See page 16

CONTENTS

Page		Page	
2	Society Information and News		
3	Chairman's Chat	16	A New Brazilian Reply Paid Postal Card of January 25th 1898. Franco Grassi
3	Secretary's Notes		
4	Meeting Report, One Sheet Competition	18	WWI German Postal Stationery with a Premium for the Red Cross: Part 2 John Barker
6	Stamp Dealers Mail - Whitfield King Part 3 Edward Caesley	20	Obituary - David Taylor Smith
11	Great Britain Postal Stationery News Alan Huggins	21	New Publication - Aerogrammes of Nigeria 1948 - 2000
14	Downstream Access Mail George King	22	Notes From The Editor's Desk



The Postal Stationery Society (Founded 1992)

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

- SECRETARY** **Colin Baker**, 4 Greenhill Gardens, Sutton Veny. WARMINSTER, Wilts. BA12 7AY
Phone: 01985 840033 Email: pss.secretary@gmail.com
- MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY** **Edward Caesley**, Trepheane House, 5 Tenderah Court, Church Hill,
Helston, Cornwall TR13 8NP Email: caesley@btinternet.com
- TREASURER** **Paul Jones**, 10 Cedarwood Drive, Springhead Grange, HULL, East Yorkshire.
HU5 5YA Email: gbpopos@gmail.com
- Website:** **www.postalstationery.org.uk**

The Postal Stationery Society Journal EDITOR: John H. Barker

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

johnhbarker@btinternet.com

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

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Society Calendar 2016

Saturday 11th June 2016 Swinpex, Members Displays. St Joseph's Lower School, Octal Way, Swindon SN3 2LR, 2-4.00pm.

Saturday October 22nd 2016 Society's AGM, Tony Chilton Competition & Auction at the RPSL, 41 Devonshire Place, London, 10.30 am. 4.00 pm. Full details can be found in the programme card enclosed with the November issue of the Journal.

Postal Stationery Society Journal Index

Members wishing to locate articles in past issues of the Journal will find these on the RPSL web site:

http://www.rpsl.org.uk/home.asp Click on the tab 'Catalogue', in the left box enter 'Postal Stationery Society Journal' as a search term; in the middle box select 'Cumulative Indexes' and in the right box click on 'search'. In the new window click on the word 'Indexes' on the blue bar. In the next window click 'Click here to show articles'.

The contents of all PSS Journals up to 2009 should appear!

On the PSS website (**postalstationery.org.uk**) you can browse through the indexes to all Journal from 2003 to date.

Past issues of the Journal are available from the Editor: See page 23 for details

Auctions

Could members keep lots coming in for future Society auctions. If possible put each lot in a plastic protector with a brief description and a reserve. Post to the Auctioneer, Neil Sargent, 24, Wheal Regent Park, Carlyon Bay, Cornwall PL25 3SP

Library: Our new Librarian is Paul Jones,

10 Cedarwood Drive, Springhead Grange, HULL, East Yorkshire. HU5 5YA Email: gbpopos@gmail.com

The Society Library holds over 200 items on many areas and aspects of Postal Stationery, see the latest list on the Society Website

Postal Stationery Society Website

Did you know that there are links to 40 Top Class Postal Stationery Exhibits covering a wide range of subjects. The contents of the Postal Stationery Society Journals for the past 10 years are also listed together with articles selected from past issues. Visit the Society's website:-

www.postalstationery.org.uk

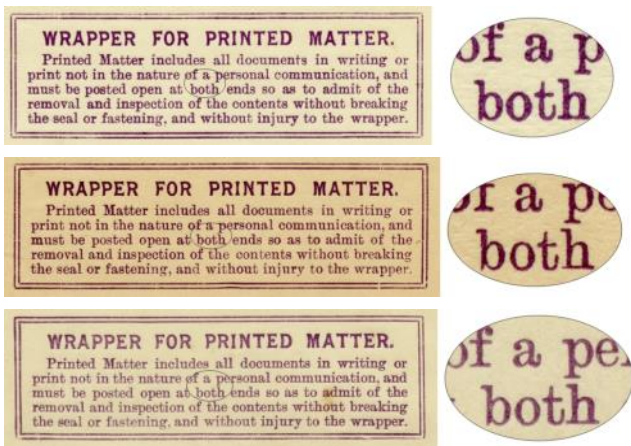
CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - MAY 2016

There are many instances, from many different countries, of newspaper wrappers with different settings. Yet I cannot find any mention about any of these occurrences in the philatelic literature, which makes me wonder why. Could it be because no one had noticed?

As these different settings had not been previously listed I followed suit while compiling my newspaper wrapper catalogue. This omission kept nagging me for a long time until now I finally decided that they had to be included.

Many members may be wondering what I'm talking about. So as an example I will illustrate with the 1894 & 1895 issues of the 2c wrappers from Ceylon. The listings only go as far as giving different shades of paper and different shades of ink. At first glance the instruction box on the three scans below looks the same, but not if you examine them more closely. The differences highlighted are not the only differences to be found.

The second and third example look very similar but

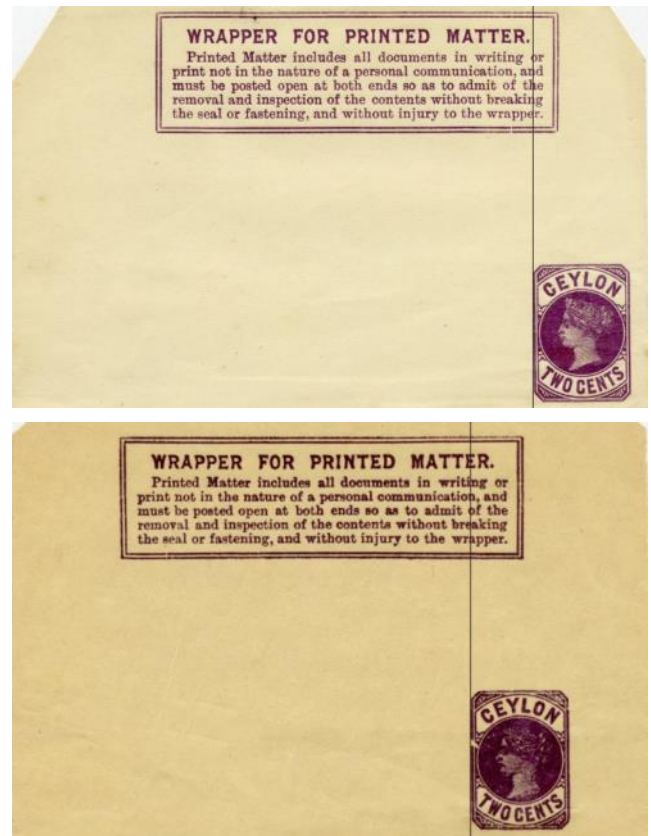


they are different, note the position of the M in MATTER on the first line. On closer inspection you will also find other differences.

The other significant difference to be found is the position of the indicium in relation to the instruction box. Two extreme examples are shown below. In the first one the left side of the indicium is 5mm from the right side of the text box. In the second one the difference is 10mm. When one combines the three different text setting with three, four

or five different positions of the indicium one can find 12 different settings of this wrapper (this was the total found in a sample of 63 wrappers). There are perhaps more to be found.

I can see myself burning the midnight oil for another few months to make these additions and complete the



catalogue. Having highlighted this I would like to encourage anyone who has a collection of newspaper wrappers to have a closer look and let me know.

Jan Kośniowski

SECRETARY'S NOTES - MAY 2016

New Librarian Needed

Our librarian, **Chris Howe**, has looked after our library for 15 years or more, but at the beginning of this year decided that it was time to hand over the reins. During his time in office, Chris has done sterling work, keeping the library going, adding to it, creating a detailed library list and providing members with an important service. We are extremely grateful for all his hard work.

Following the meeting in London in March, when the subject of a new librarian was raised, **Dr Paul Jones** has offered to take on the task. Paul is our treasurer of course, but he is happy to take on a second role. He tells me he has room to store the books, and it will give him lots of night time reading to while away those long winter evenings.

The handover of the books has now been accomplished and Paul is our Society Librarian. So if you

want to borrow a book from the library, please contact Paul and he will deal with your request.

Swinpex Meeting

Can I remind everyone of the Society's summer meeting which will take place at Swinpex on Saturday 11th June 2016 at 2.00pm. Flyers were sent out with the February Journal, but if you have misplaced yours and want details of how to get to Swinpex, please get in touch with me, your secretary.

Try to bring something with you to show to the meeting. They are always informal and everyone has an enjoyable afternoon, chatting and learning something new.

MEETING REPORT 12th MARCH 2016

Our spring meeting attracted 19 members, with apologies from **Iain Stevenson**, **Edward Caesley** and **Malcolm Lacey**.

Jan Kosniowski opened the meeting and welcomed three members who had not previously attended a PSS meeting. This was followed by notices given by the secretary, Colin Baker, who reminded everyone of future meeting dates. He also asked if anyone was willing to take on the role of librarian, following Chris Howe's decision to retire from the post. He explained that the books occupied about 10 feet of shelf space, with a couple of cardboard boxes of journals and papers. Chris currently handles about a dozen enquires a year, mainly by sending scans of material which cuts down on postage for both the society and the lender. Chris would pass on to the new librarian, all the scans he has made during his years in office.

Bahamas Postal Stationery

The main display of the morning was given by **Keith Hanman**, who showed us his eight frame display of Bahamas postal stationery, (due to go to the International Exhibition in New York in May) and added three more frames of extra material that added to the display, but could not be used in the main exhibit. The display boards at the Royal were littered with essays, proofs and specimens, backed with mint and fine used examples of many of the items issued over the years. Keith explained how difficult it was to find some commercially used items - which is a common experience among collectors of smaller countries.

Keith took us through all the issues from the start in 1880, explaining why they were made or had been prepared



and abandoned. The whole display was well written up for anyone missing anything during Keith's talk.

We all wished Keith the best of luck in New York, and the results will be published in our Journal when they are known.

One Sheet Competition

The one sheet competition took place before lunch. There were 23 entries ranging in size from a standard album sheet to a massive sheet occupying a whole frame all by itself. Members present voted for their first three choices and the secretary added up the scores. The results were:

First **James Bendon** with French Indo-China (the largest entry in the competition)
 Second **Michael Lockton** with a GB cut-out.
 Third **George King** with an Edward VII STO postcard.

Jan Kosniowski presented James with the competition cup, remarking that apparently size does matter.

Afternoon Displays

After a very sociable lunch in the nearby Kings Head, it was the turn of the members present to give their displays.

George King kicked off with four frames of all the Jersey and Guernsey air letters issued since their administrations became independent of the Royal Mail. these included all uprated items, whether by stamps, handstamps or printed stamps.

Erene Grieve showed two frames of a thematic collection based on advertising, which she uses when visiting schools, encouraging young people to collect stamps and stationery.

Peter Robinson showed two frames of postal stationery from Åland, including air letters, letter sheets and postcards, some of which were round!

Peter O'Keeffe put up a frame of early Great Britain postcards, PoW letter sheets and tourists picture postcards (all with stamps printed on them).

Michael Lockton showed a frame of penny pink letter sheets, many printed with advertisements and letters.

Neil Sargent finished off the first session with lovely display of Queen Victorian GB large size registered envelopes.

Colin Baker started the second session with a couple of frames of GB KGV envelopes, showing PO issues, STO material and a few advertising envelopes.

Alan Huggins took the next two frames for errors in the production of registered envelopes, with inverted date plugs, albino and missing stamps, or double stamps and those misplaced on the envelopes.

Tony Lane displayed two frames of German postcard from the 1928-32 period, many in sets and well illustrated.

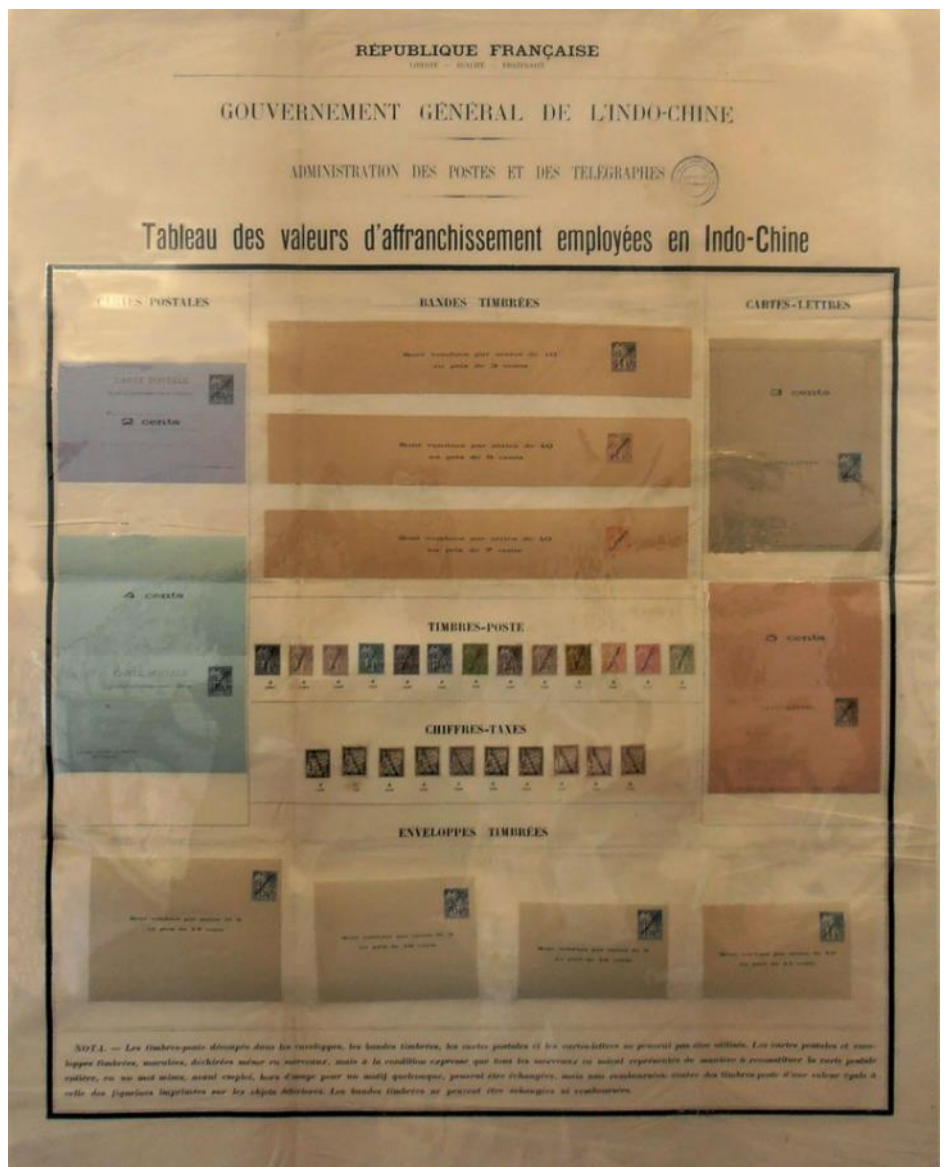
Maurice Buxton finished the afternoon off with two more frames of philatelic mail, including mail to and from stamp dealers and items sent through the post by collectors to gain postmarks.

The Chairman thanked everyone for their displays and wished them a safe journey home.



Above:
**Jan Kosniowski presents
James Bendon
with the
One Sheet Competition Cup.**

Right:
The Winning Entry



STAMP DEALERS MAIL - WHITFIELD KING Part 3

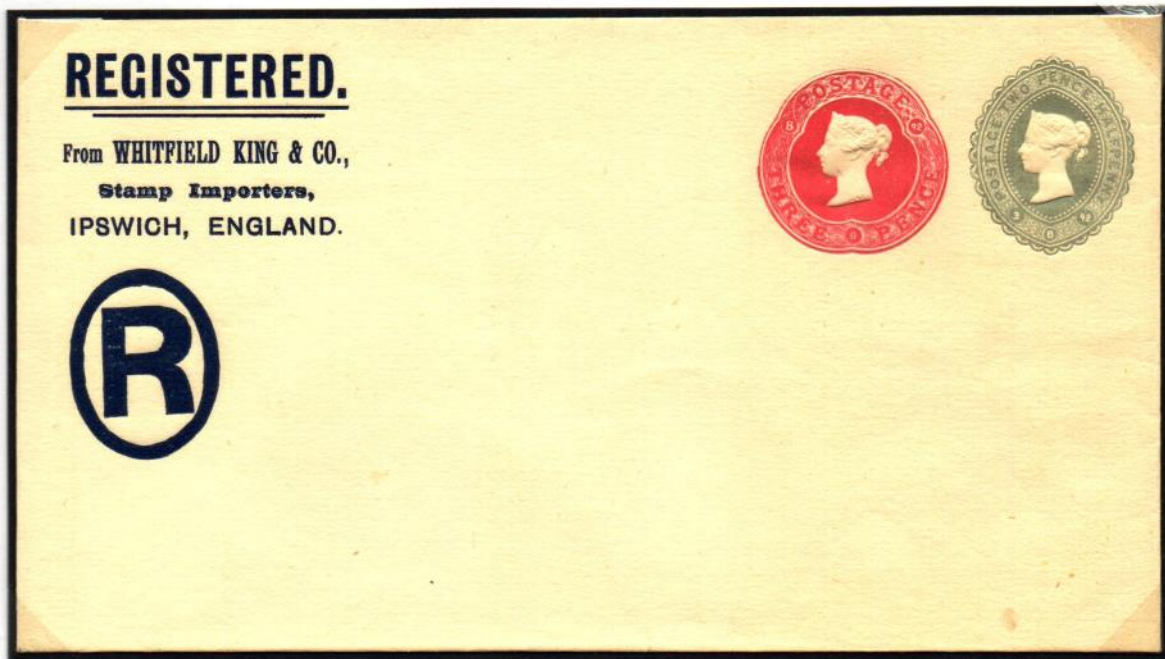
Edward Caesley

The third part of display given to the Royal Philatelic Society of London on 18th December 2014

Envelope size 95mm x 170mm



2 x 2½d grey-blue (March 1892) embossed at Somerset House 3.8.92
 7d potage pays 5d for a 1oz foreign surface letter and 2d registration fee
 -----XXXX-----



2½d grey-blue (March 1892) embossed at Somerset House 3.8.92
3d pale rose carmine-deep rose carmine (1859) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92
 5½d postage would have paid 3½d for a 10oz (1½d for first 2ozs, ½d for each additional 2ozs) inland surface letter and 2d registration fee

Envelope size 95mm x 170mm



2½d grey-blue (March 1892) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92

6d purple (1855?) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92

9½d postage pays 7½d for a 1½oz foreign surface letter and 2d registration fee

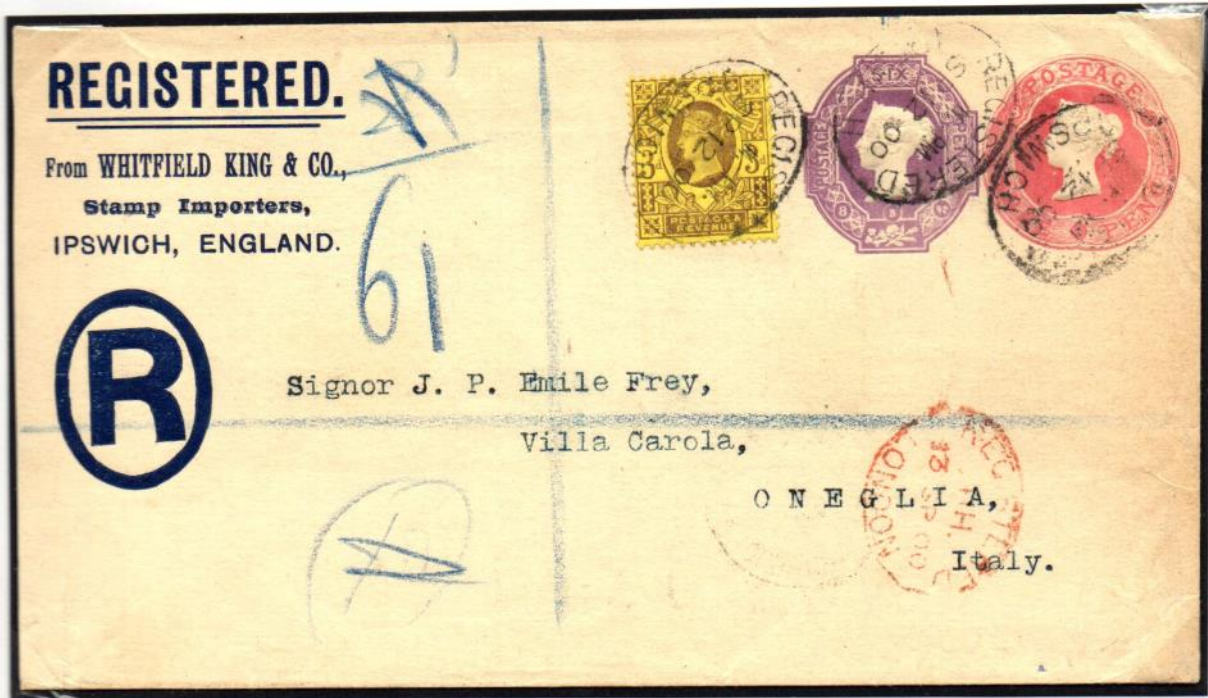
-----XXXX-----



10d brown (May 1892) undated embossed at Somerset House

10d postage pays 7½d for a 1½oz foreign surface letter and 2d registration fee. This cover has been overpaid by ½d, this could have been "lost" postage or a 'Late Fee' payment. Many provincial post offices did not have a special 'Late Fee' hand stamp so it is most probably impossible to say what the extra ½d was for. 10d postage would have paid 7½d postage and 2d registration fee for a 1½oz foreign surface letter.

Envelope size 95mm x 170mm

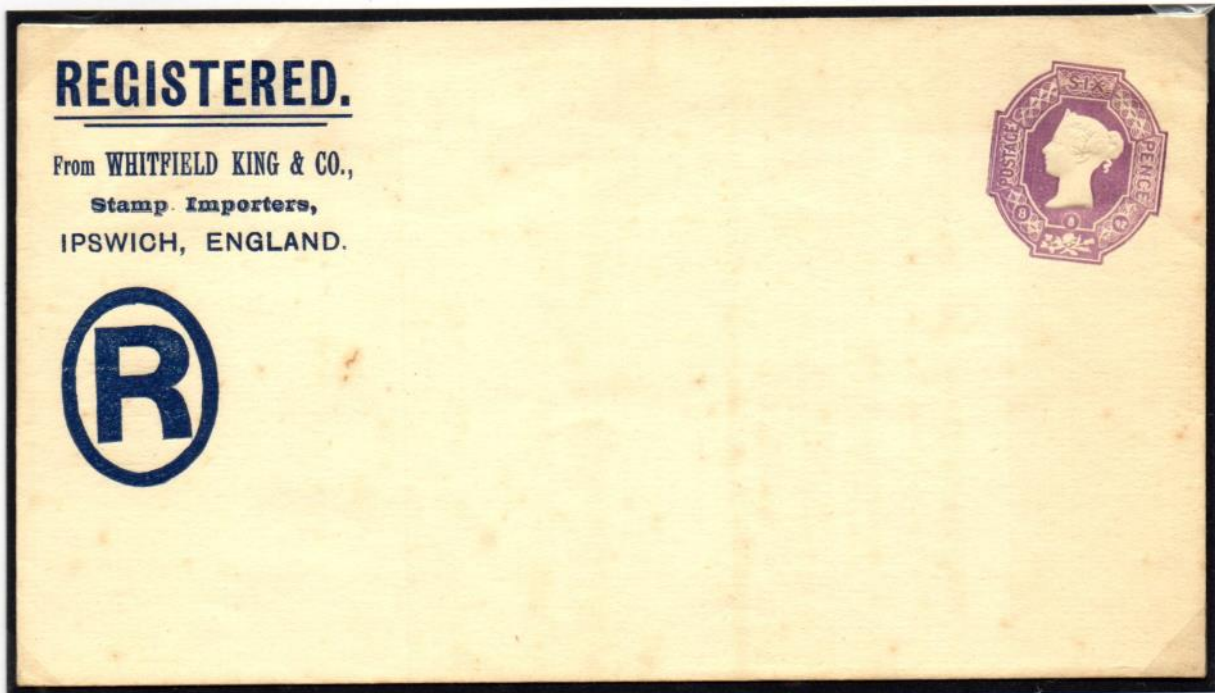


3d carmine (1859) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92
6d purple (1855?) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92
 1/- postage pays 10d for a 2oz foreign surface letter and 2d registration fee
 -----XXXX-----



4d vermilion (1859?) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92
4d vermilion (1859?) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92
 8d postage pays 5d for a 1oz foreign surface letter and 2d registration fee. The extra 1d would have paid for increased compensation up to £10.

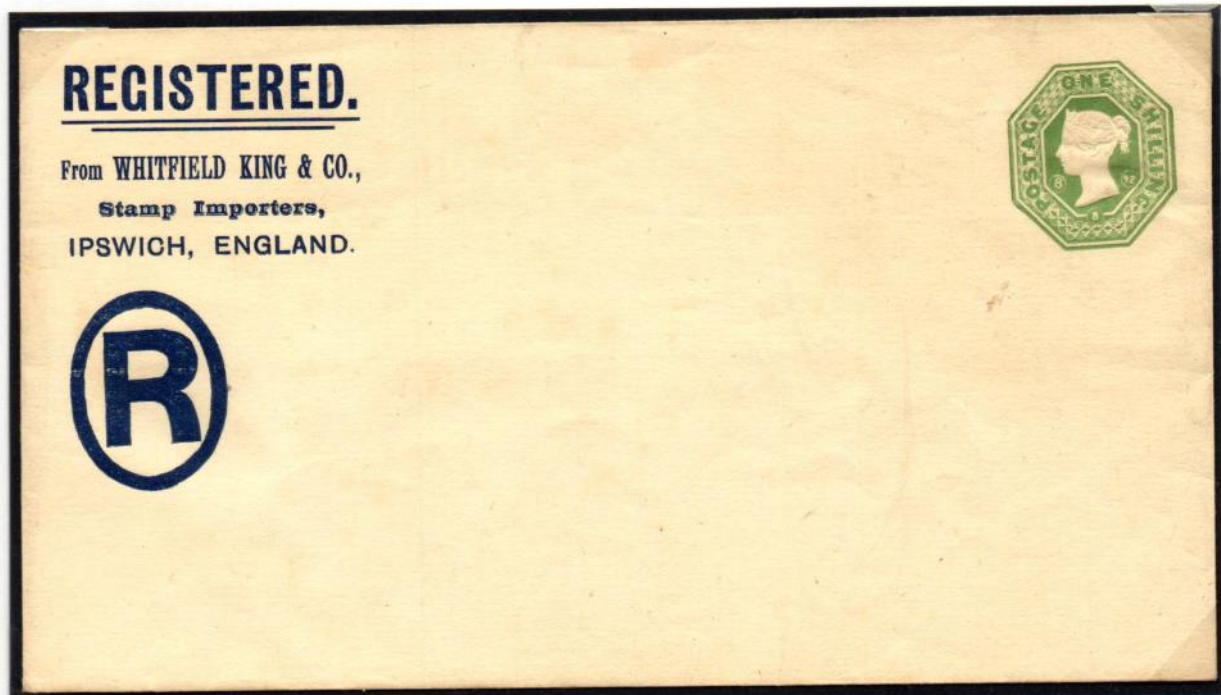
Envelope size 95mm x 170mm



6d purple (1855?) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92

6d postage would pay 4d for a 12oz inland surface letter and 2d registration fee. For a foreign surface letter 4d would be 1½d overpaid for a ½oz letter so 1d adhesive would have to be used for the correct postage for a 1oz letter.

-----XXXX-----



1/- green (1858?) embossed at Somerset House 8.8.92

1/- postage pays 10d for a 2oz foreign surface letter and 2d registration fee.

Envelope size 114mm x 183mm

½d vermilion (Die 1a) (September 1892) embossed at Somerset House undated
1/- green (1855?) embossed at Somerset House 18.10.93

This embossed combination is most unusual as 1/½d would not be a valid registered postage rate at the time when this envelope was embossed and manufactured. If it was used for inland surface use this amount would have paid for a registered letter weighing 20ozs. The maximum weight for an inland letter was 12oz. If however the envelope was used for a foreign surface registered letter this would have paid for a 2oz registered letter but overpaid by ½d.



3d carmine 1859 embossed at Somerset House 17.10.93
1/- green 1858? embossed at Somerset House 18.10.93

1/- postage pays 1/½d for a 2½ oz foreign surface letter and 2d registration fee. This letter has been 'overpaid' by ½d.

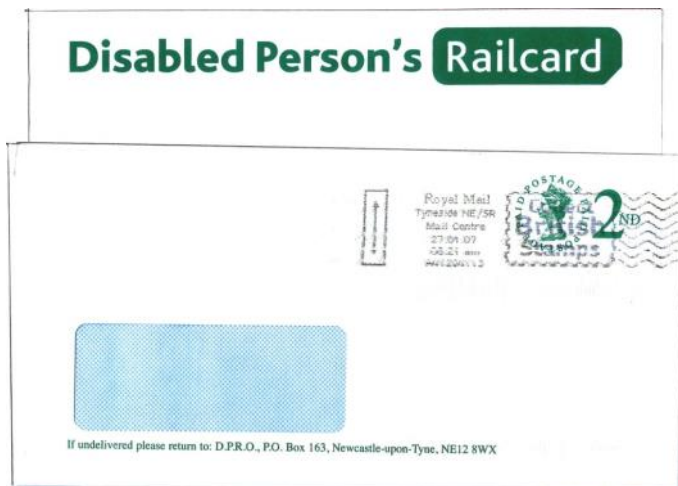
GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

Alan Huggins

NEW ITEMS REPORTED

Envelopes - Stamped to Order Issues

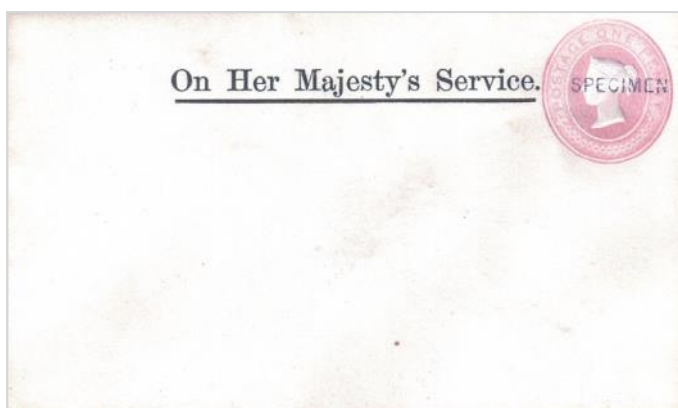
George King reports an example of QEII 2nd class 25mm NVI stamp E8 window envelope with 'postage paid up to 100g' 30mm flap with slits and 21mm envelope symbol on reverse; JS/06 imprint and yellow phosphor (**ES 178b**) which was used to distribute Disabled Person's Railcards with matching green coloured text on envelopes and insert (see illustration below).



Envelopes - Official Issues

SPECIMEN overprints on Official envelopes have mainly only been recorded on proof or essay items. The Queen Victoria item illustrated with **SPECIMEN** overprint type PS9 (18 x 2.5 - 2.75mm) which recently appeared in auction, also falls into the proof/essay category, issued examples (**EO32** and **EO33**) having additional text. This type of **SPECIMEN** overprint was quite widely used by the Stamping Department at Somerset House (see 'Specimen Stamps and Stationery of Great Britain' by Marcus Samuel & Alan Huggins: published 1980 by the Great Britain Philatelic Society and also PSS Journal vol.20 No.3 (2012) for details of others).

Postcards - Post Office Issues



On 2nd April 1941 a special airmail postcard service was

introduced for postcards addressed to members of the Armed Forces serving with the M.E.F., the E.A.F. in Malta or on ships in the Eastern Mediterranean and was extended on 14 December 1941 to the Forces serving in Malaya. The charge was 3d and members of the public could use this service by uprating 2d postal stationery postcards (**CP100**) with 1d adhesive stamps or by using plain postcards with 3d adhesives. In either case a blue airmail label was to be affixed in the top left corner or 'By Air Mail' was to be written in the same position. The air postcard service was discontinued on 7th December 1942 when the 6d air letter service was introduced.

Examples of **CP100** are known handstamped 'AIR MAIL' in a rectangular box and two are illustrated, the first (**CP100a**) was reputedly in use at Derby having already been uprated with a 1d adhesive. The second (**CP100b**) has a pencil annotation 'Birmingham 1941/ Services Postcard' appeared recently at auction.

The third and fourth (**CP100b**) cards show the usage of this service without and with the 'By Air Mail' label. If anyone has any used examples with violet handstamp I would be pleased to have details.



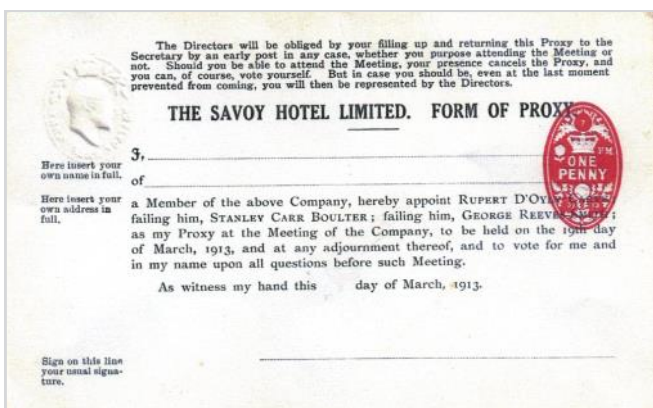
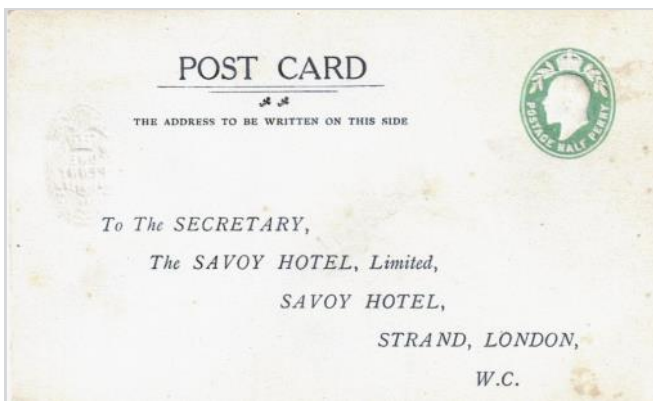
Postcards - Stamped to Order Issues

King Edward VII: KEVII STO postcards with embossed stamps are not often seen and the example of **CS34** illustrated below, shown by courtesy of **George King** is particularly unusual in being a proxy card and thus also



having the oval 1d revenue stamp. The revenue stamp is dated 7.3.13 which does not allow much time to respond for a meeting scheduled for the 19th of March!

King George V: Colour changelings on postal stationery



are also rather unusual and the example recently acquired by **George King**, of the 1/2d green to 'blue' CS44 proxy card is quite striking. Interestingly this colour transformation bears close similarity to that which occurs with the GB QV 1/2d blue green adhesive stamp issued in 1901.

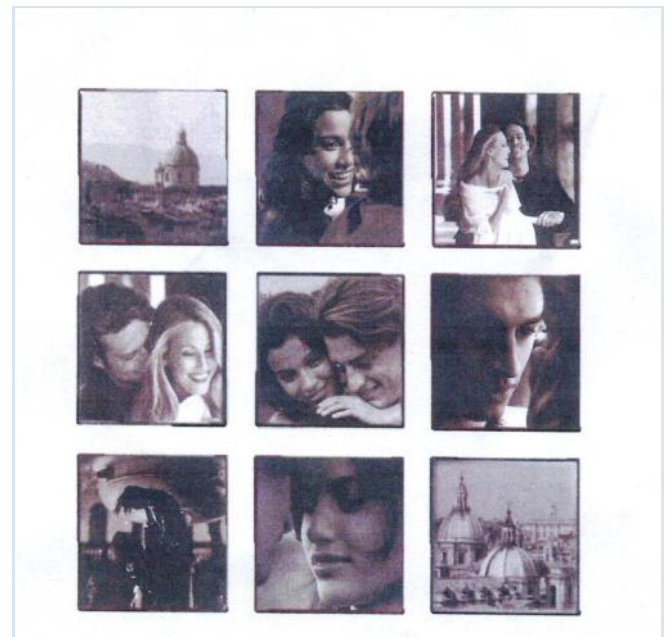
Queen Elizabeth II: George King also reports two further unusual STO postcards. The first is an 2 1/2d carmine postcard initially uprated to 3d with 1/2d L29 letterpress stamp, and then further uprated to 4d with a 1d adhesive stamp. The reverse has printed text indicating usage by the



British Medical Association suggesting it to originally be an STO card. However the format of the stamp, arms and text is very similar to that of the Post Office issue CP109, which raises an alternative possibility that it is an uprated Post Office card. Either way the uprating to 3d makes it a new STO item.

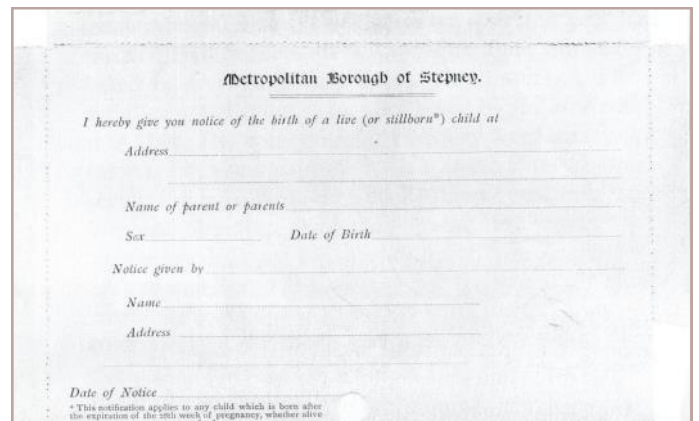
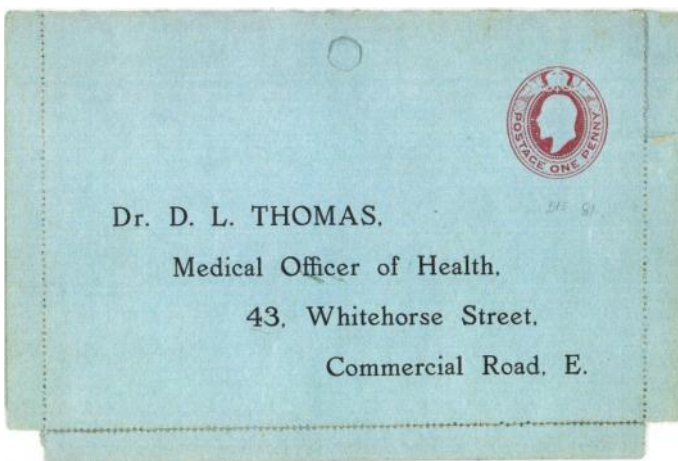
The second item is an unregulated size postcard CS298 with NVI stamp E8 produced by Boots advertising Laura Biagiotti perfums; peculiar in that the reverse side is given up entirely to illustrations leaving no room for any message.





Letter Cards - Stamped to Order Issues

King Edward VII: From time to time STO letter cards have been produced in sizes other than the standard 90 x 140mm (3½" x 5½") The example shown, produced for use by the Medical Officer of Health for the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney, is on thin pale blue card and measures 115 x 171mm. Originally in the late **Tony Hitchcock's** Collection it now resides with **George King.**



Postal Stationery Society Journal - Electronic Version

Members wishing to receive the current issue of the Journal in electronic format (as pdf - size approximately 6Mb.) should inform the editor by email: johnhbarker@btinternet.com

If you have already requested the electronic version and have not received it, then please contact the editor - it could be that we do not have your correct/up to date email address!

DOWNSTREAM ACCESS MAIL

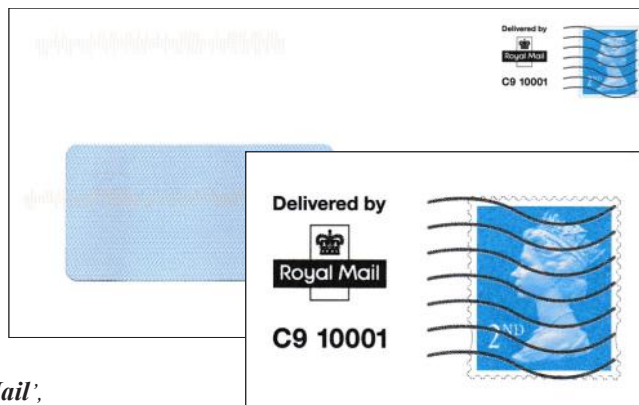
George King

Editor:

Over recent months items of mail have appeared with an imprint of a blue Machin 2nd class stamp bearing seven black wavy lines akin to a pre-cancel. **Keith Lloyd** has written in:

“On 29 February 2016, I received a DL size C9 postal stationery window envelope (Illustrated right). The indicium consists of a Machin 2nd class stamp (complete with printed elliptical perforations). The stamp is cancelled with seven wavy lines. To the left of the stamp "Delivered by / Royal Mail cruciform logo / C9 10001" appears (but with no box round it). Both the wavy lines and the Delivered by details are evidently preprinted so, presumably, the envelope qualifies as precancelled postal stationery. The cover would have been carried most of the way by UK Mail, but the name of that carrier does not explicitly appear on it.”

To clarify the status of these items and put them into the context of ‘C9 Mail’, I have asked **George King** to write the following short article:



The Postal Services Act 2000 empowered the Postal Services Commission (Postcom later Ofcomm) to licence operators of postal services to liberalise the G.B. postal market. This licensing system replaced the Post Office letter monopoly. Condition 9 of Royal Mail's licence obliged the company to open up its local delivery network to other postal operators, who would collect mail from customers, sort it and deliver it to agreed points, normally Mail Centres. Having done the upstream processes, the operators would have downstream access to Royal Mail, who would undertake the 'final mile' to delivery.

In February 2004 the first such agreement was made by Royal Mail with UK Mail, on the prices, and pre-sorting arrangements to come into effect from April 2004. Mail handed over to Royal Mail was to bear indicator containing a Royal Mail Access Indicator, and a Customer Access indicator. The Royal Mail Access Indicator was a box with a large S, Postage Paid, the licence number in the form C9

some show neither. Some are plain, some in multicolored designs, some stamp like, with 'fake' perforations (as in the example sent in by **Keith Lloyd**)

The C9 licences are different from the postal service operator licences which are a CL series. Royal Mail has CL101.

And for a while after April 2010, some C9 downstream mail was marked A9, as Royal Mail tried to stimulate mail volumes, for responsible mail meeting certain environmental conditions.

C9 mail has featured in many journals, as well as Gibbons Stamp Monthly, but I think the best information available is the **British Postmark Society Journal**. There are hundreds of designs by now.

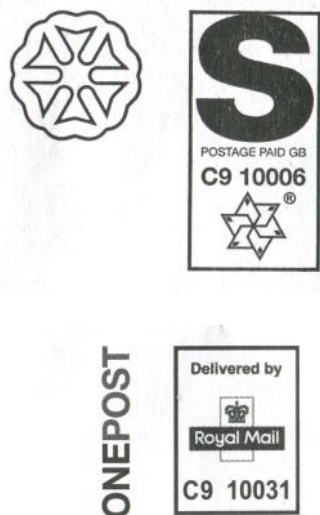
Postal Markings

Royal Mail doesn't need to cancel or postmark C9 mail, although some has been fed through their cancelling machinery. It is supposed to be delivered as first class. Downstream access mail delivered to the wrong Mail Centre is subject to financial penalty, and is marked by Royal Mail handstamp, or cancelling machine. Initially large rectangular handstamps were used, but additional and replacement handstamps have been of various sizes.

Neither the C9 service, or the CL postal operators licences meet the formal definition, and does not count as Postal Stationery. There is no indication of service, or cost, and payment is after and not before posting, and by bulk mail contract(s). Items have no individual value, and none can be posted by the general public.

However it is 21st century postal history, avidly collected by some, including me, (all contributions welcome), and has been displayed to other national societies, but there is, as yet, no proper commercial market, although it appears in dealers cheap boxes, even Stanley Gibbons at shows. And the Delivered Out of Course handstamps have their devotees.

For a fuller summary, more information, and list of licence holders, see the April 2014 British Postmark Society Journal.



100xx GB, and a fan of letters, looking more like a six pointed star, where xx was the relevant agreement number. The GB was later moved up to the postage paid line to make the number more legible. After TNT started door to door deliveries in West London, in 2012, the Royal Mail Access Indicator was changed to the current Delivered by / Royal Mail / C9 100xx, also used on Royal Mail Printed Postal Impressions, some postmarks, and sometimes added to meter mail. C9 Licence numbers

go up to 68, although 10 was never issued and some haven't been seen, yet.

To the left of the Royal Mail Access Indicator was the Customer Access Indicator, a design identifying the licence holder, and /or the end customer or mailing house. Some show both, some just the customer, and more recently

SWISS POST 'FREE' STATIONERY AND STAMPS

John Jennison

Currently the Swiss Post issues stamped envelopes in two sizes and values, plus stamped postcards in two values. The values are for A and B inland post which is equivalent to the British first and second class system. Originally these were NVIs, but now no longer as the value is indicated. All can be purchased individually with a ca. 10% markup over the face value. Brand new in 2016 is an A post stamped jiffy bag, which is ideal for small items posted internally up to 100g. Additionally postcards are issued for special occasions (Day of the Stamp etc.) in various values and sometimes with charity surcharges. These special cards are now only obtainable from the philatelic shops.

It was with some surprise, when in a somewhat discrete announcement in the press in 2011, the Swiss Post indicated that they would be sending in a goodwill action free stamped postcards to each registered household in Switzerland. The objective appeared to be to encourage the public to use the mail (not email!). I received mine early in 2012 in the form of a folded carnet in German with four A post pre-stamped picture postcards representing the four seasons in Switzerland. These came with no

publicity and appeared to all intents and purposes to be junk mail in my postbox. I am sure many were destroyed as such. These clearly were sent at considerable expense and it is strange that so little publicity has surrounded them. Even in the philatelic and the Swiss Post press I could find no information on them and my close philatelic Swiss collectors had little interest. I managed to scrape three sets of these cards from friends and there appeared to be at least two series of motives all showing the four seasons in Switzerland. I believe there are French and Italian versions for the different language regions of Switzerland. The indicia motive is a reproduction of the picture side of the cards. These are illustrated in Figures 1,2,3. The pro clima printed marking on the card face indicates that a contribution had been made to an environmental fund. These cards could not be obtained from post offices nor from the philatelic shops. Difficult to see how they will be catalogued in the future. Apart from my own examples I have not seen any more and they have to be scarce.



Some two years later in 2014 the Swiss Post supplied a small carnet of four A post stamps (Fr.4 value) to each registered household in Switzerland. These were so-called web stamps, four designs featuring Swiss Post transportation, and were self stick. These came about as a further goodwill action from the Swiss Post as a result of the Swiss Price Regulator complaining about the cost of posting letters, packages etc. This resulted in some reductions although not in the cost of the A and B tariffs. These were delivered in my postbox as part of a large coloured brochure and

therefore unlikely to be overlooked as junk mail! These are shown in Figure 4. Again these stamps were not obtainable from the Post offices nor the philatelic shops. Interestingly the stamps have a use by date of 31. March 2016.

All in all the Swiss Post have recently produced some interesting philatelic items for use in the post and at no cost to the user. I hesitate to say at no cost to the taxpayer!



A NEW BRAZILIAN REPLY PAID POSTAL CARD OF JANUARY 25th 1898.

Franco Grassi

International rate of 100 Rs. + 100 Rs. - New stamp design with the head of liberty facing right (1894 and 1897) and Coat of Arms in green on the left.

The postal cards of 25th of January, 1898, with international rate of 100 Rs. + 100 Rs., were cited in the Ariró, Billing, Higgings & Gage (No.28) and Edgar dos Santos catalogues since beginning of 1900, but they only gained more attention and a more detailed classification in the last edition of the Brazilian Catalogue of Stamps RHM, 58th edition of 2013 (which coincides with its 70th Anniversary), for this reason I will follow the classification standard of this catalogue RHM.

In this article I will discuss the unique characteristics

a red frame. The design was produced until 1905 in several different watermarks and perforations, but in 1897 a new head die was made and used for subsequent issues. Specialised catalogues therefore list two 100 Rs die types.

The single and reply cards issued in 1898 used the same 100 Rs Lady Liberty design for the indicium. The 1897 head cliché, die II, employed to make the plates for the adhesive stamps, was also utilized for the postcards.

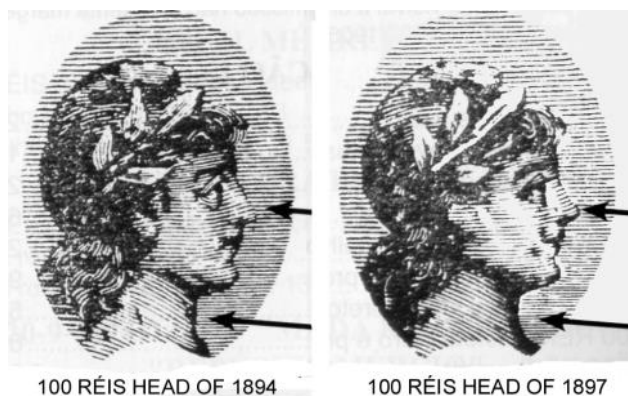
In over 30 years, I and other philatelists could only count a few copies of the same reply paid postal card, for this reason, only now, I have only been able to identify it correctly. From the records that have I can say that only an unused full double card, an unused response card, possibly an unused message card and a message card postally used are known. Another unused double card, with the same characteristics, passed through my hands a few years ago.

So, after several years of research, after having carefully taken note of the characteristics of these copies and after having personally had access to some examples, I arrived at the conclusion that it is not a variety, but a totally new unclassified issue, that from now on I will call **BP NN**.

It can be identified by three main characteristics:

The first and more important characteristic is Lady Liberty's head in the indicium. It is die I, the same as the 1894 stamp, issued in 1894 (Illustrations below).

The second is the perforation which is completely new:



- | | |
|---|--|
| Die I | Die II |
| A. Lower horizontal lines of nose continuous. | A. All horizontal lines of nose extend half way. |
| B. Neck has sharp curve. | B. Neck is a smooth curve. |

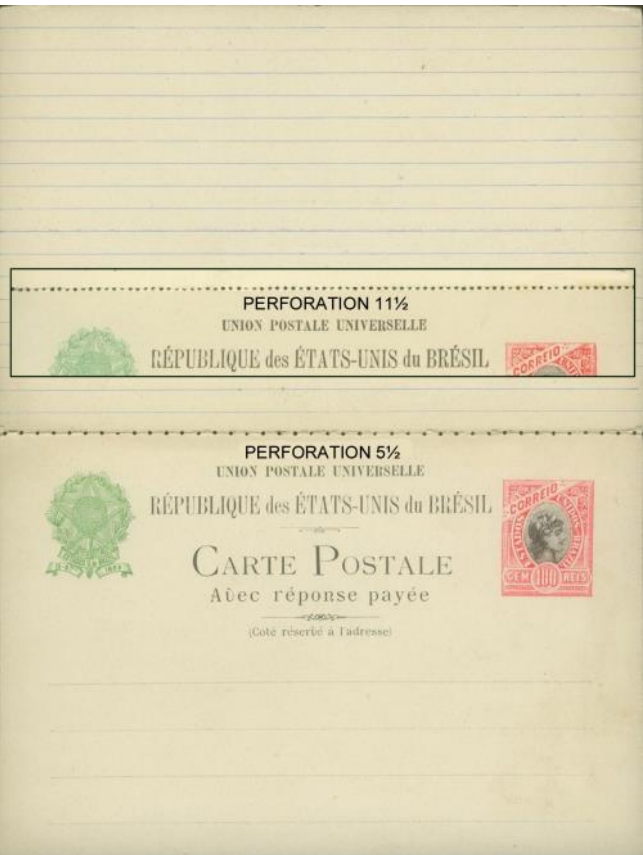


Fig. 1 RHM BP58 (H&G 28) opened out to show the message half with blue lines on the back of the attached reply half (spaced 5mm. apart), and perforated 5½ between. The blue lines are also on the back of the message card as an aid in handwriting.

Inset: detail of RMH BP59, (H&G 28a) showing perforation 11½.

which led to the discovery of a new Postal Card with new and unpublished typologies and specifications. This card is exceptionally rare, since, in more than 100 years, it was neither catalogued nor correctly identified. In the same catalogue mentioned above, on page 265 the footnote only refers to a variety of the double card BP 59, existing with the Liberty head indicium of 1894.

In 1894 Brazil issued a bicoloured 100Reis adhesive stamp depicting a black bust of Lady Liberty facing right in



Perforation 9 (Illustrated above), instead of 5½ or 11½.

Third, the line spacing isn't 5mm, but 6mm, so that it couldn't be a variety neither of the **BP 58**, nor the **BP 59**.

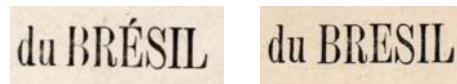
of
 Since a used example is known (see below), we can assert that this card was regularly issued and circulated at the time. I take the opportunity to mention another consistent variety I found in the BP 60 and BP 61: until now only in these cards, and only in the reply portion, I found



the word "BRÉSIL" without the accent on the "E" (Illustrated below).

So an updated classification is shown: (the new classified card is

in **RED**):



Acknowledgements

I would like to thank, for his help and research, my friend José Luiz Fevereiro.

Line spacing of 5mm on reverse

- BP 58** 100+100 rs. carmine/black – Perforation 5½
- BP 59** 100+100 rs. carmine/black – Perforation 11½

Line spacing of 6mm on reverse

- BP 60** 100+100 rs. carmine/black – Perforation 5½
- BP 60B** Same, without accent on "BRÉSIL"
- BP 61** 100+100 rs. carmine/black – Perforation 11½
- BP 61B** Same, without accent on "BRÉSIL"
- BP NN** 100+100 rs. carmine/black – Head of 1894 - Perforation 9

Bibliography:

- Catálogo de Sêlos do Brasil Ariró; Filatélica Dias e Filatelia Suíço-Americana, 6th Ed, 1948.
- Higgins & Gage - The World Postal Stationery Catalogue 1977 and 1982, section 2.
- Brasilian Catalogue of Stamps RMH, 58th Edition of 2013, ED. RMH

WWI GERMAN STATIONERY WITH A PREMIUM FOR THE RED CROSS. Part 2

John Barker

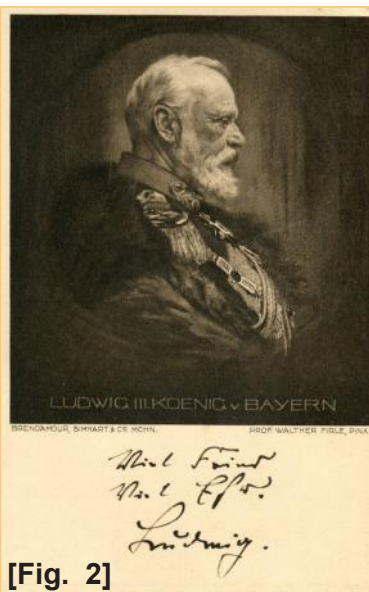
At the outbreak of the first world war two German States, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, still retained their own monarchy and were in control of their own postal services. Each of these two States issued postal stationery with a premium for the Red Cross. Ludwig III was King of Bavaria at the outbreak of WWI and it was his portrait that appeared on the back of the cards issued to raise funds for the Red Cross in Bavaria. The cards had an imprinted 5pf. stamp, identical to the contemporary adhesive, depicting the Bavarian coat of arms surmounted by a large crown. **[Fig. 1]**

The illustration on the reverse of the card comes either with the name of the printer (BREND'AMOUR, SIMHART & C^o, MCHN,) and artist (PROF. WALTHER FIRL, PINX **[Fig. 2]** or without such imprint **[Fig. 3]**. The cards were sold for 15 pf.



[Fig. 1]

Cards with the same illustration as Fig. 3 were also issued without an imprinted stamp and sold for a premium for the Red Cross. The address side of these cards had the inscription 'Bavarian National Committee of the Red Cross, Collection for Voluntary Nursing in the War. Official Postcard' together with the printer's name. **[Fig. 4]**



[Fig. 2]



[Fig. 3]



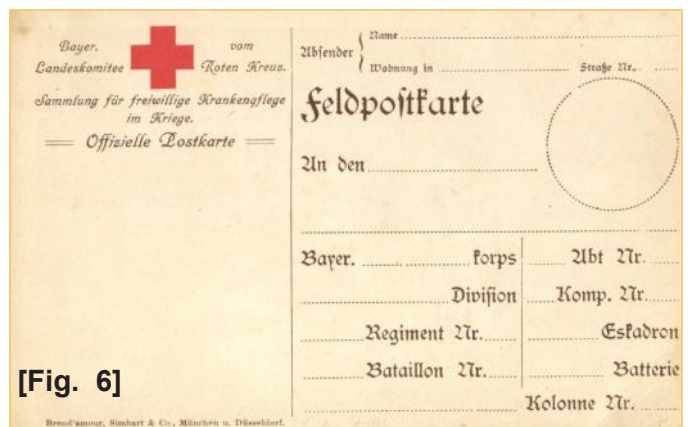
[Fig. 4]

Some of these cards were stamped to order with the same stamp as used on the 'official' issue **[Fig. 5]**. To my knowledge, all of the cards with the 'Bavarian National Committee ...' inscription on the address side had the portrait without the artists and printers inscriptions on the reverse as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Field-post cards were also issued with a premium for the Bavarian National Committee of the Red Cross. Once again these carried the portrait of Ludwig III on the reverse as in Fig. 3. The text to the left on the front of the cards is slightly modified. **[Fig. 6]**



[Fig. 5]



[Fig. 6]

In 1871, Württemberg became a member of the new German Empire under its own constitutional monarch, King William II of Württemberg. From 1902 German Imperial stamps were used. However, some of its own postal rates were maintained until after the war. These included a 3pf. rate for post cards delivered locally. These individual rates for Württemberg were catered for through the issue of special postal stationery for use within the Kingdom.

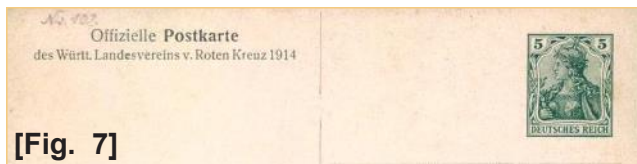
Württemberg issued postal stationery cards with a premium for the Red Cross in three values. 3pf. for local use, 5pf. for national use and 10pf for foreign use. The inscription on the address side simply read 'Official Postcard for the Württemberg National Association of the Red Cross 1914.' [Fig. 7] & [Fig. 8]

The reverse side could not feature the King of

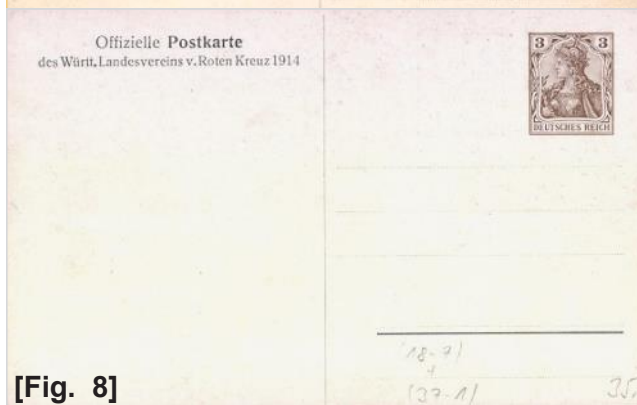
Württemberg, as the cards were valid for use throughout Germany at their face value. Instead they illustrated the Red Cross in action. [Fig. 9]

Many of these cards remained unsold and were utilised by the Württemberg Post and Telegraph Service for official correspondence by 'cancelling' the imprinted stamp and using the message panel of the address side of the card for standard printed forms. [Fig. 10]

A card which is frequently come across is shown [Fig. 11]. These are from the regular issue of cards for the local rate which were privately overprinted for use by the Württemberg National Association of the Red Cross for their own business. They were issued in vertical strips of five and perforated in between for use in typewriters. They did not carry a premium and are only included in this article for interest. They are mainly seen as unused remainders as used examples would have been destroyed as a matter of course for confidentiality.



[Fig. 7]



[Fig. 8]



[Fig. 10]



[Fig. 11]



[Fig. 9]

Acknowledgments:

I would like to thank **Tony Lane** for supplying the illustration for **Fig. 10**.

DAVID TAYLOR SMITH

4 February 2016 aged 92 years.

David Taylor Smith, a founder member of our Society and Secretary from 1992 until 2000 passed away aged 92 years.

David left school in 1940 and went to India as a 'trainee tea-planter'. In 1942 he was obliged to join some military establishment nearby; either US or British. It so happened that he found himself with the US army air force until 1943 when things got a little more organized. While he served as a US airman with some photographic knowledge, he found himself flying to China & doing surveying work along that border. He witnessed the remains of the allied army coming out of Burma. An experience which he said stuck with him for the rest of his life. From 1943-45 he was with a RAF survey team near Calcutta, which was rather routine & dull. During 1946 he was in Siam, which he found very enjoyable, and later in Singapore. He worked with the Rice Commission until 1948 when he returned to the UK and the Home Counties taking up a life long interest in philately.

David was not content with just collecting and researching stamps, he was always keen to discuss his interests and 'finds' with other collectors which inevitably lead him to take up membership of many different philatelic societies; he was often founder, Chairman, and or Secretary of several - sometimes at the same time. His membership of Societies extended to encompass those covering China, Japan, France & Colonies, the Netherlands, India, Burma, Siam, Turkey, overprints on British stamps and Gibraltar. In 1956 David wrote an article in Stamp Collecting which lead to him forming a London Based 'Japanese Stamp Group'. This eventually became known as the 'British Society for Japanese Philately' and continues to this day as a flourishing Society.

With the publication of the Higgins & Gage catalogues and Alan Huggins' 'British Postal Stationery', his love for Postal Stationery inspired him to seek out other philatelists with an interest in this area which in the middle years of the 20th century had been largely ignored. Drawing on his experience of getting a 'Japanese' society going, he advertised in the philatelic press to seek out collectors who would be interested in forming a 'Postal Stationery Society' and canvassed the opinions of other philatelists at Stampex. Having received support from many quarters, he called an inaugural meeting on 29th September 1992 at the Union Jack Club in London. Although only nine collectors were able to attend, there were already about 40 paid up members, several from overseas, and many of whom have continued to support the Society up to this day. David had persuaded Alan Huggins to take on the position of Chairman and from then on, the Society moved from strength to strength. David was our Secretary until 2000, when he relinquished the post and was able to spend more time pursuing his own collecting interests. He later moved to Norwich where he continued to take an active part at a local level until his health deteriorated in latter years as dementia unfortunately set in.

As a collector with a general interest in postal stationery during the 70s and 80s, I found myself a little isolated and out on a limb in this area of collecting. When I did come into contact with others who collected stationery, I found that they merely collected it as a supplement to the collecting of the adhesive stamps with the same design, and showed little interest, if any, in the wider field of stationery. The idea of a Specialist Society which took a broad view of stationery had great appeal, David's 'vision' obviously appealed to many collectors other than myself.

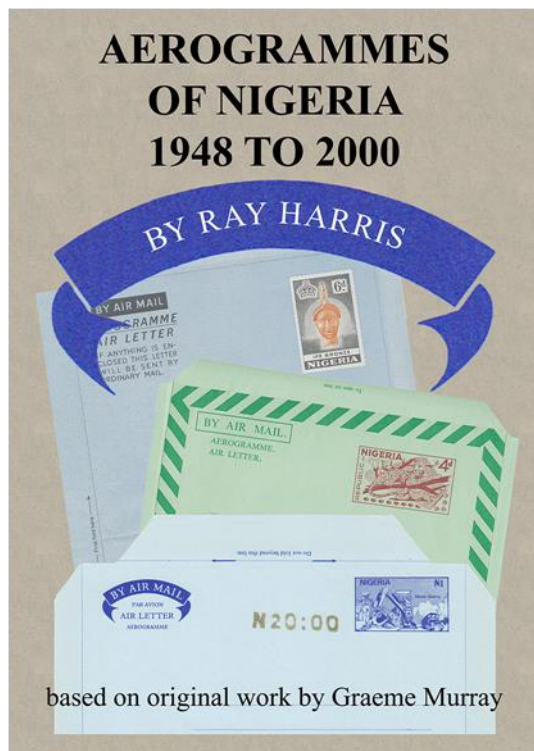
Along with others, I would like to express my deep feeling of gratitude and thanks for David's vision and persistence in pioneering the Postal Stationery Society.

John Barker

AEROGRAMMES OF NIGERIA 1948 to 2000

By Ray Harris based on original work by Graeme Murray ISBN 978-1-905647-18-7

A 72 page monograph with card covers, fully illustrated in colour, published February 2016



In late 1948 stamp imprinted air letters were introduced in Nigeria for overseas mail, followed in 1949 by domestic air letters. The aerogrammes were redesigned from time to time to keep up with changing airmail rates and new designs of definitive stamps until the mid-1990s. In the early 1990s postage rates went up more quickly than aerogrammes were issued, so there are several types of surcharge. As much as possible of what is known about Nigerian aerogrammes with imprinted stamps is included in this monograph, including some varieties and plate variations not previously listed, and notes of the known specimens and proofs. Three formula aerogrammes issued specifically for Nigeria are also included. Detailed measurements are provided in an appendix, and all items are illustrated. Scarcity is recorded based on the experience of the author and other WASC members.

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ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS Lars Engelbrecht



Lars Engelbrecht, from Denmark is to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. He has been collecting and studying Danish postal stationery in depth for more than 30 years. His 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 his 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.

He has exhibited Danish postal stationery since 1985 and attained FIP Large Gold medals for the Postal Stationery exhibit: Denmark - The Bicoloured Issue of 1871 - 1905 and FIP Gold for Danish Postal Stationery Essays. He has been Chairman of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission since 2012, after being secretary of the

commission for four years. and editor of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission newsletter since 2008. See: www.postalstationery.org

Lars is an accredited FIP judge and team leader in postal stationery and judged in London 2010. He has given numerous seminars on exhibiting and judging, and took the initiative for FIP jury team leader training in 2015.

Lars took over and developed the Postal Stationery Society website and was our webmaster from 2003 up to 2013

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Recent Articles from the Philatelic Press

- Gibbons Stamp Monthly** (March 2016)
- “British Postal Stationery Cut-outs and Stamp dealers Mail” Michael Peach
- “Postal Stationery Matters” Peter van Gelder
- “The Postal Stationery of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates” George T Krieger, Victoria Archard, Peter Chanry and Wayne Menuz
- Gibbons Stamp Monthly** (May 2016)
- “2015 Commonwealth Postal Stationery” Geir Sør-Reime
- Postal Stationery** January/February 2016 (USA)
- “U.S. Stamped Envelope Master Dies and Hubs in the Postmaster General Collection”
- “The 1892 Surcharged Cards of Tobago”
- “The Postal Cards of Finland”
- Postal Stationery** March/April 2016 (USA)
- “Obsolete Leeward Islands Stationery”
- “Postal Card Separations - Part 2”
- “Registered Letter Envelopes of KUT”

- Postal Stationery Collector** May 2016 (Australia)
- “Exciting New Discovery of Kangaroo 2½d Stamped to Order Envelope” Gary Watson
- “Specimen Postal Stationery of the Australian States: Background & Guide to the Literature” D.I. Smith

- “The 1961 QEII Lettersheet of Australia - Official Use” A Revisit. Mark Diserio
- “Bates, Hendry & Co. and Clarke, Son & Platt, Advertising Agents: Colonial Tentacles as Evidenced by Extant Post Office Wrappers” Dr John K. Courtis
- Postal Stationery Notes [BNAPS]** January 2016 (Canada)
- “Postal Stationery for Meteorological Reports. - The post cards. Part 2: The Georgian Cards.”
- “Santa Clause Letters 2015”
- “Illustrated Letter Cards Revisited”
- L'Entier Postal** November 2015 (France)
- An 82 page special edition devoted to the postal stationery of Monaco:
- “Une principauté dans tous ses états Monaco - à partir de 1873” J. Hontebeyrie
- Ganzsachensammler** February 2016 (Switzerland)
- “Swiss Perfins Katalog” Baer Martin
- “Die Originalfotos der Bildpostkarten mit Postauto (Part 2)” - Anton Ruesch

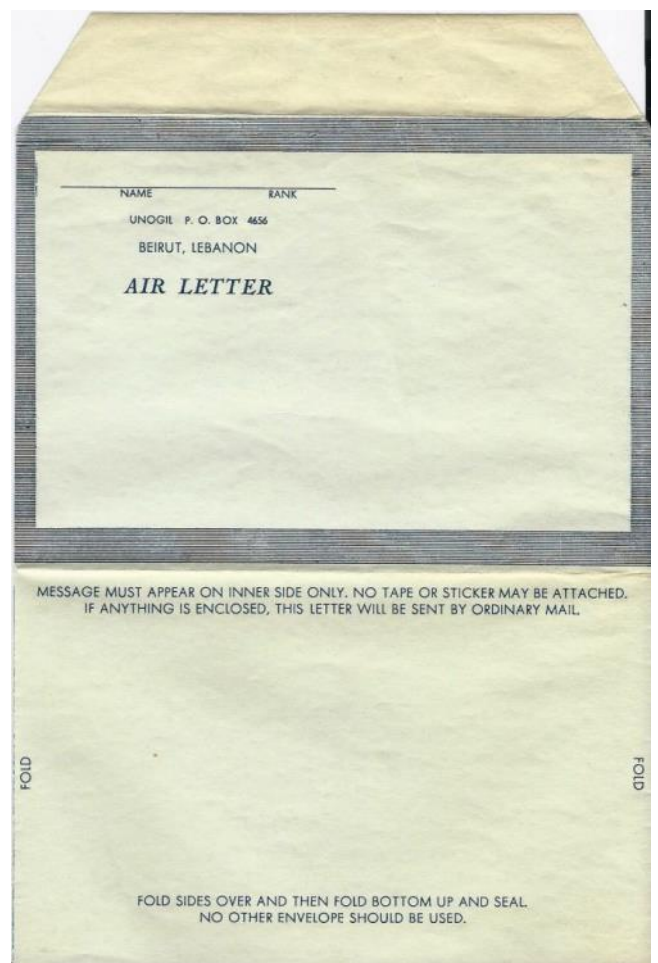
Question:

Tony Goldstone writes:

“Can anyone shed light on the letters OFFRS: printed at the top left-hand side of the Address panel of the POW letterform sent from Latrun Palestine in November 1944 to Italy? Could it mean OFFICERS and if so why would it be required?”



Tony has also sent a scan of a mint copy of a UN aerogramme issued for use in Lebanon (Illustrated to the right). He has never seen this example before and wonders if any collectors of UN postal stationery can add any information as to when it was issued and if any used examples exist.



[Please send all replies via the Editor]

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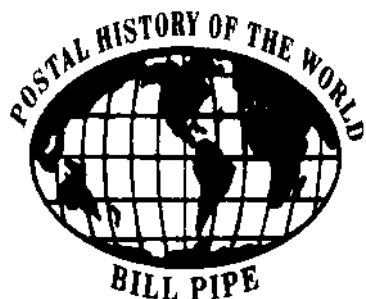
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