

THE JOURNAL OF THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY Edited by Peter van Gelder
Issue No. 8

## POST finct CARD

the address only to be written on this side

THE ANNEXED CARD
IS INTENDED FOR THE ANSWER.

[^0]
## USEFUL ADDRESSES

| SECRETARY | David Taylor 5mith, 23 Britannia Road, Norwich, Norfolk, ENGLAND |
| :---: | :---: |
| TREASURER | Sam Barkley, <br> 77 Rathmore Heights, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, NORTHERN IRELAND, BT436NG. |
| EDITOR/LIBRARIAN | Peter van Gelder, Somerhay, 16 Frant Avenue Little Common, Bexhill, Sussex, england. |
| AUCTION ORGANISER | Tony chilton, <br> 56 Framfield Road, <br> Mitcham, surrey, england. |
| NEWSLETTER PRODUCER | John Barker, 35 Portia Avenue, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands, ENGLAND. |

Our pusblicity officer is Colin Baker. Our A.B.f.S. Representative is Michael Smith.

COMING UP
Our next issue (February 1997) will include:-

* A 78-year time lapse in usage I...from Sam Lawrence
* Auction report: Zululand....from Brian Cartwright
* MARSHIANS HAVE LANDED:...from various contributors
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There will be a REGIONAL MEETING of the Society on Sunday 27th October at Big Stamp, Metropole Hotel Exhibition Centre, Brighton. It will start at 11 a.m. for 11.30. Talks/displays will be given by: Tony Chilton (South African Postal Cards); John Norton (A G.B. Selection); \& Peter van Gelder (Cowboys, Indians \& the U.S. Fleet). Trading may take place before \& after the talks. Non-members are welcome (in the hope of recruitment).

The date for next Spring's London meeting has been fixed as Saturday, 12th April.

## FROM THE CHAIRMAN

It is a very great pleasure to be able again to write a few words of welcome by way of introduction to this, the 8 th issue of the Scoiety's journal. The continued development of our Society is the result of much enthusiastic effort by the Officers. We now have a membership of about 160, including approximately onethird from overseas.

The success of any society depends on the participation of its membership. I would, therefore, ask you to give us your full support so that we can develop still further the range of activities that you have indicated you would like to see. Next year will find the Society at MIDPEX, and in 1998 we plan to increase from 2 to 3 per annum, our London meetings.

Inevitably, however, for many members written com-
munication will be the primary means of contact within the Society, so the content of the journal will always be of great importance. We have been very fortunate in that Peter van Gelder has agreed to remain as Editor, and this present issue will, I know, be a source of information and interest to you all.

Finally, I wish everyone a healthy, happy \& peaceful 1997.

Footnote - At CAPEX 96 the following of our members gained awards in the Postal Stationery Class: Finn Stjernhock (large vermeil), Jan Fristad (large vermeil), Ian Stevenson (large silver) \& Ian McMahon (silver bronze). Well done :

Alan Huggins

## QUERY CORNER

The following query has come from Philip Cockrill:-
Can any member supply information as to the source used by Higgins \& Gage to form their listing of Great Britain aerogrammes used in Liberia?

If you can help with this, please send your reply to the Editor for future publication.

## LETTERS

## TO THE

## Editor

Two Rip Van Winkle Cards:
I refer to the Editor's question on page 31 of "P.S." no. 7, asking for a photocopy of any postal stationery used after a longer time lapse than 57 years. Here are two funny late usages:-

1. GIBRALTAR H\&G14 reply card of 1889 , used late 1963 from Gibraltar to Vienna (a 74-year gap). It is a 1st day card for the Austrian Red Cross Centenary stamp (25.10.63).
2. QUEENSLAND H\&G21 (sender's half !) of 1911, used at the same time and with the same intention as (1) above (a mere 52-year gap).

Best greetings from Vienna.
Felix Albrecht


## FLUGPOST AIR MAIL PAR AVION

Editor's note - I think the issue date of this queensland card might be earlier than 1911 - perhaps 1904, in which case the time lapse till its use was nearly 60 years.

A DVERTISEMENT

## POST BID POSTAL HISTORY SALES

WORLDWIDE AND G.B.
Catalogues are sent free to regular bidders \& contain areas such as AERO, MARITIME, MILITARY, RAILWAY plus many other commercially used items, etc. Catalogues also list some POSTAL STATIONERY items, inc. mint; and so can be worth scanning.
"FOR THE UNUSUAL AND THE PHILATELIC" SIDNEY FENEMORE, 4A Dalton Rd., Wallasey, L45 1HL.

## Auction Action

A philatelic postal auction held in August by Malcolm Lacey included several interesting postal stationery items, from which I am picking 4 examples:Lot 268 was a HONG KONG postal card "one cent on 3 cents brown....H\&G7, Yang P7.....unrecorded double surcharge....fine unused....rare". Estimated at 8500 , this realised £480.

Lot 419 was a complete set of 16 NEW ZEALAND Boer War 1d brown postal cards, H\&G11, unused. With an estimate of f 400 , they were sold for 8460 . But as recently as November 1994 a similar set was sold at Phillips in London for $2180+$ commission ! How can stationery prices be so volatile? For stamps there are widely known catalogue values that interact with market prices. For stationery there is little by way of recognised catalogue values, and so market prices are left to dance around with much freedom.

Lot 614 was a postal card of VIOTORIA (H\&G9a), two pence violet on grey, fine unused, catalogue rating RRRR. This realised $£ 160$, as against the estimate of玉175.

Lot 627 was a $\frac{1}{2} d$ brown on pink postal card of WESTERN AUSTRALIA (H\&G1), handstamped "SPECIMEN" in red - "one recorded....extremely rare". This had an estimate of E250 and was bought for 200 .

A sale at Harmers in July included a postal card
from CANADA tucked away among numerous non-stationery items. This was a 2c card (H\&G32) used in 1912 from Montreal to Paris and described as rare. It was estimated at E 170 but did not sell. Why? Is it that demand for Canadian stationery is not strong, or did the rather high estimate frighten bidders off? Another Harmers sale, late in September, featured ZULULAND, including much stationery: it is hoped to include a report on this from Brian Cartwright in our next issue.

## A record price for a postal stationery card?

I have received an interesting note from a nonmember (David Padgham):-
"In a recent Malay Study Circle auction a Perak "On Government Service" postal card (no. 01 in the I.S.C. specialist Malayan catalogue) used from Taiping in 1892 was sold for $£ 700$. Is this a record for a postal card, particularly one, without an imprinted stamp? The value was enhanced by its having a message signed by W.H. Treacher, then Secretary to the State Governor, and afterwards, as Sir William Treacher K.C.M.G., Resident General of the Federated Malay States. It is understood that one of the two competing bidders was willing to go up to 4 figures if necessary ! "

Can anyone cap this price for a postal card?

> Peter van Gelder

# AR 

by Brian Cartwright

Philatelically Zululand had a very short lifespan, commencing with stamps of Great Britain overprinted (1888-1893), followed by the keyplate issue (1894-1896). Zululand was annexed to Natal on 31st December 1897, \& its stamps were withdrawn from sale on 30th June 1898.

During this short period of existence only one issue of postal stationery was made, in 1893, consisting entirely of postal cards and reply cards of 1/d \& 1d values. The 12 d card was produced with slight variations in the width of the white band in the arch just above the figure of value - known as type $A$ (thin band) \& type $B$ (wide band). Two main variations in colour occur: chocolate \& red-brown. Combinations of type $A$ \& $B$ are found together on the reply cards.

The 1d value is found just in brick red on buff card.

The stationery is found with "SPECIMEN" overprints in various types: (a) in mauve (Samuel type NA1); (b) in black (Samuel type D1a is similar); (a) in manuscript. The accompanying table lists the combination types in the reply cards, \& the various "SPECIMEN" overprints that I have recorded.

An unusual item of Zululand postal stationery usage is to be found long after Zululand ceased to use its own stationery. A Peruvian stamp dealer, Mr Julio Rachitoff, used the $1 d$ reply card, handstamped "SPECIMEN" in mauve, to correspond with stamp collectors throughout the world. The oards had no postal validity, and he therefore had to affix Peru stamps to oover the postal oharge.


THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE. ZULULAND

##  <br> the address only to be written on this side. ZULULAND

## 

the address only to be written on this side. ZULULAND

$\frac{1}{2} d$ postal cards with mauve, black \& manuscript "SPEOIMEN" (respectively)

## POST CARD

(GRANIZ UXETUEEANDDND)
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.


1d postal card with black "SPECIMEN"

## 

POST CARD-4P耳-4 (GRANLE HIIEIULEEANDMANDE)
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.


#  

the address only to be written on this side
$\frac{1}{2} d+\frac{1}{2} d$ reply card with mauve "SPECIMEN"

## 

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

THE ANMEXEO CARD I F INTEMDEO FOR THE ANSWER.
$\frac{1}{2} d+\frac{1}{2} d$ reply card with black "SPECIMEN"
(See front cover for manuscript type.)


Obverse and reverse of "RACHITOFF" cards used in 1918
THE BIRTH OF THE AEROGRANNE (AIR LETTER)
by Rene Lee

We must agree with Peter Jennings when he says in the first chapter of his book "Aerogrammes" that the World's first air letters were privately printed in Paris during the siege of 1870-71. They were the only means of getting mail out of the city by manned (Monte) or unmanned (Ballon Libre or Non Monte)
balloons. The unmanned balloons have their own stationery and do not really qualify as aerogrammes because they were not part of a reliable air service and were really like throwing an envelope out of a window and calling it airmail. The manned flights by night had an aeronaut who was charged with delivering his mail into the postal services after landing.

Enquiries to the Postal Museum in Paris have resulted in the following information being gained. Yvert \& Tellier published in 1947 a catalogue of Ballons Monte ( $\&$ also including Ballons Non Monte) by Le Pileur \& De Beaufond, which has for long been out of print. This is in two parts, the first of which is the usual postal history aspect, but the seccond part covers the stationery aspect. From the first part figure 1 is a selection of used items showing more types of form than are illustrated in the second part.

At the present time there are some unused forms on the market, but Le Pileur \& De Beaufond say the items on paper which is green, pink, azure or lilac are reprints of the original printers' forms and of no interest to oolleotors. They say only white or blue papers were used officially. I have two of these reprints, and they are the same texts having minor variations in the alignment of the print, and two different type faces for the word "centimes". Jennings illustrates a used form with the printers' imprint (Orlandi et Cie, 2 St. Denis), which is Le Pileur \& De Beaufond's sheet 1 .

Reproduced here is a photocopy of their item 8 to supplement the poor quality illustrations from the Museum. It also indicates the propaganda phrases of Victor Hugo, who was in Paris during the siege. The remaining photocopies of figure 3 speak for themselves - except sheet 9 , which in not having a stamp rectangle is the first example of an Official Paid form originating from the Ministry of Finance.

On 26th September 1870, the Government of National Defence in Paris issued the following two decrees:-
(1) The Postal Administration is authorised to send by means of manned balloons letters destined for France, Algeria \& foreign countries. The weight of letters must not exceed 4 grammes. The rate of postage is 20 centimes and stamps must be affixed. (2) The postal administration is authorised to send by free balloons, not manned, postcards having the address of the recipient on one side and correspondence on the other side. The postcards are on thin cardboard weighing 3 grammes maximum. Stamps must br affixed at the rate of 10 centimes for France \& Algeria, and at normal letter rates for foreign destinations.

审ig. 1


|  | 事. Thörichte Volker, werden wir und lmmer erwürgen füv das , ${ }^{\text {fa}}$ Vergnügen und dea Stolz der Könige? $*_{*}^{*}$ <br> Frevel und Eroberung ist Verbrechen, Niederlage bringt Hass und Rachsudit. <br> Nur ein Kriag ist gerecht und hailig : das Unhabhangige* $\therefore$ <br> Paris Irotzt den Feind! gane Franckraich orhebt sich, rod den Eindringlingen! Tod den Eindringlingen! |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Figure 2. | Peuples insenses, nous égorgerons-nous toujours pour le plaisir et l'orgueil dos rois? <br> Gloire ot ennquètes signilient crines; dôfaite signifie haine et léair de vengeance. <br> Une soule guerre est jubte et sainte : celle de l'Indépendance. <br> Paris defie l'ennemi, ciet aux cavahisscura |

## THE LETTER SHEETS

(approx, half size)


1


2

Sheet no.1. Orlando et.cie. 2 St.Denis having 3,4 or 5 lines. Sheet no.2. Bouquillard.Nos 1 and 2 were on white or azure paper.


Shoets 3 and 4.

Figure 3. Half aize.


5
Shoet 5 with guide lines for folding.


Sheets 6 and 7.No. 7 may not be a Ballon Monte.


Sheots 8 and 9 with flags and propaganda slogans.
Figure 3. Half size.

$$
20
$$

FREE STATE OF DANZIG - POSTAL 5TATIONERY 1920-1939
by Sam Barkley (continued from last issue, p.23)

By December 1922 the rate to Germany had increased to 25 Marks and the foreign rate to 60 Marks. The Danzig authorities gave up at this point and did not attempt to issue any further stationery during the inflation period. By 25th october 1923, with hyperinflation rampant, postcard rates had increased to 200 million Marks for the local rate, 400 million Marks for the distant/German rate, and 1, 800 million Marks for the foreign rate. Many post offices ran out of stationery stock during this period, and people had to resort to "rnaking up" their own cards. This and the use of official cards uprated with stamps or with the original value ignored as it had become meaningless make an interesting inflation period study.

With the introduction of the new revalued Mark in Germany on 15t November 1923, Danzig took the opportunity to divorce itself from the german currency \& introduce a new currency unit, the Gulder, divided into 100 pfennigs. In comparison to what
had preceded it, the period was one of great stability in postage rates. The November 1923 stationery rates for local and distant/German cards, 5pf \& 10pf respectively, never changed until the Free state was absorbed back into Germany on 1st September 1939. The rate for foreign cards, set at 25 pf in November 1923, was reduced to 20pf between February 1925 and June 1936, from when it reverted to 25pf.

Postal stationery in the new currency was not issued until March 1924, when 5pf orange local rate, 10pf light green distsnt/German rate and 25 pf blue foreign rate cards appeared. 10pf \& 25pf reply cards were also issued. The cards were printed on buff or ivory board measuring $140 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$. One small variety occurs on the 5 pf where the distance between the printed address lines changes'from 8 mm to 10.5.

The value imprint remained the Coat of Arms, with a changed design to distinguish it from the pre-currency reform issues. The Crosses \& Crown were placed in a shield, surrounded by an oval frame in white, enclosing the name "Freie Stadt Danzig". Values continued to appear in all 4 corners (fig.6).

The previously mentioned foreign rate reduction led to the only overprint of the post-inflation period. The previous 25 pf values were blocked out by an almost circular ornamental design in each corner \& the value "20" in the centre, the overprint being in black (fig.6a).


In 1925 new printings of the $5 p f$ \& $10 p f$ cards were issued in a larger size - $147 \times 104 \mathrm{~mm}$, \& a new 20pf foreign rate card was introduced. 10pf \& 20pf reply cards were also issued in the larger format.

In 1928 a further printing, again in the larger format on a buff card stock, allowed for some changes in the print format. The word "Postkarte", previously above the centre line on the address side, moved to the right side, closer to the value imprint. The centre line was extended, \& at top left two lines allowed for the sender's name and address.

In 1935 reversion of the postcard foreign rate to $25 p f$ led to the issue of a card of that value in red, otherwise in the same format as the 1928 cards. A reprint in 1936, on a greyish white board, is distinguishable from the 1928 issues by the shape of the "p" of "Postkarte" and the extension of the sender's name \& address area to three lines.

In 1925 \& 1928 Danzig issued 2 series of special stationery cards with illustrations, at top left of


## Poftearte

Danzig, Rathaus.
the address side, of sights of the Free State. These are similar in format to the much more frequently "Get to Know Germany" cards, though the board and print quality are inferior,

The views are in a vertical format on the 1925 issue and horizontal on the 1928 issue. The printing was on a poorish buff/brown card, the pictures being of the same colour as the value indicator pale green \& red respectively for the 10pf \& 20pf 1925 issue, \& light green for the $10 p f 1928$ issue (fig. 7 ).

Official special postal cards were also issued for the 19 th Esperanto Congress, held in Danzig 28th July-4th August 1927; \& for the 1929 Danzig International Stamp Exhibition (fíg.8).

Commemorative cards in November 1934 honoured famous citizens of Danzig, including Arthur Schopenhauer (fig.9). These \& a subsequent issue (in August 1935) featuring the beach at the seaside resort of Zoppot, had a fancy "Gothic Italio" style of printing of "Postkarte".


Fig. 8

The last postal stationery issue of the Free Sate was a set of 3 (issued April 1939) in conjunction with a commemorative stamp issue for the scientists George Mendel, Robert Koch \& Wilhelm Roentgen. All the cards were denominated 10pf.

In addition to the official cards there were, as in Germany, large numbers of privately produced PS cards. The postal authorities stamped the preprinted cards with a value indicum. These were exactly the same as on the official cards, the only exceptions being the privately produced issues for the 1932 Luposta International Airmail Exhibition, the indicum for that being as the current (1924) 10pf airmail issue, in a deeper shade of red; \& the 1937 Daposta Stamp Exhibition (fig.10) - the imprint there is of the $10 p f 1935$ airmail stamp, again in red.

As the State was in existence for less than 20 years, a basic collection can be formed without great expense, particularly of mint cards, and without having to collect masses of material. Unlike some other areas, the vast majority of the station" ery was issued for a proper postal purpose. Some of the overprints are now scarce, especially properly used, but they do appear occasionally and give "the thrill of the chase",


Fig. 9

## References

1. Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog Deutschland (1994).
2. Kielnes Handbuch der Ganzsachen von Danzig - Curt Michaelis (1973).


Fig. 10

## Stamps from Overseas



YOU are invited to apply for a FREE mail auction catalogue Our next sale is scheculed for Noverber and it is expected to include about 100 postal stationery lots - all from the rest of the world, as we do not offer any Great Britain.

STAMPS from OVERSEAS
35 Church Hill Wincrmore Hill London N21 1IN


In a recent sale catalogue from Classic Pilatelics (U.S.A.), the publishers of the Higgins \& Gage "World Postal Stationery Catalog", I spotted the following interesting \& encouraging statement: "We are compiling data for the long-awaited updating \& pricing of the H\&G catalogs". If you hear any news of how this is progressing, please let "P.S." know :

Since compiling "VIEWS" for pages 13 \& 14 of our last issue, I have come across a totally distinct - and certainly concise - definition of postal stationery. Given by $\operatorname{Mr}$ S. Holder in a lecture to the 1995 Philatelic Congress of G.B., it is simply "stamps with large margins"!

Free tickets may be obtained from the British Philatelic Trust for a Iecture by our Chairman, Alan Huggins. With the title "British Postal Stationery - Its Origins \& Development in Relation to Adhesive Stamps \& Postal History', it starts at 11 a.m. on 16 th November in University College, London W.C.1.

Articles I have noticed in the philatelic press are:Costume Series Postal Stationery (H.G. White) - journal of Austrian Stamp Club of G.B., Autumn 1995.

Aerogrammes (Tony Edwards) - Hale Philatelic Scoiety's 50th anniversary (1995) booklet.

1995 Postal Stationery (listing, by G. Sor-Reime) Gibbons' Stamp Monthly, April, May \& June 1996.

The Use of Registration Envelopes in Queensland (H.M. Campbell) - Gibbons' Stamp Monthly, July 1996.

The Austin Walsh Postcard of 1892 (re. N.Z. postal card, by R. Samuel) - Stamp Lover, October 1996.

Twentieth Century Postal Stationery (re. G.B., by Colin Baker) - British Philatelic Bulletin, Sept. \& Nov. 1995, Jan., March, May \& August 1996.

Postal Stationery Matters (Peter van Gelder) - Gibbons' Stamp Monthly, June (transport thematics) \& September (advertising thematics) 1996.

De Postwaardestukken Van Het Type-Machin (A. Bosman, Jacques Spijkerman \& J. Diesveld) - in Dutch re. G.B. stationery - Philatelie, July/August 1996.


THE FIRAT AUSTMALIAN COUL FACE KO $\bar{X}$
THE FIRAT AUSTMALIAN COMMONWEALTH sTAMP

## Australia 1911-1996 An almost complete listing in Australian dollars. FREE ON REQUEST

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It is said that as only Allah is perfect, every Persian carpet has a fault or irregularity in its design. Not to be outdone by a rug, "P.S." no. ? contained 2 slips:-

1. On page 2 the Auction Organiser's house number was shown as 36. It is in fact 56.
2. On page 5 only the back of the 1923 reply card was shown, instead of the intended back \& front. The front is now shown below (reduced).

Also, in "P.S." no. 6 on page 37, the statement "Indian independence was only 6 weeks in the future" should have read "Indian independence was little more than 2 years in the future".


## J. THORNTON \& SON,

## 11 Broad Street,

## OXFORD,

ENGLAND.

The following are additions to the library over the last 8 months. For borrowing arrangements please see page 35 of "P.S." no. 7.
26. Norge Helpostkatalog, 1996/97 ediyion. A catalogue of Norwegian postal stationery, donated by Paul Jensen, from whom the Librarian has obtained a Norwegian/English/German philatelic glossary (this catalogue being in Norwegian).
27. Collect Post Office Cards, 1996 edition. This contains a priced listing of G.B. aerogrammes, aircards, postal cards, reply cards \& lettercards; also aerogrammes of Guernsey, Jersey \& Isle of Man. Purchased.
28. Postal Stationery Cards, Chr. Johnsen Printings 1881-1885, by Alan Totten. Concerns Norwegian p.s. and has been donated by the author.
29. The Petersen Postal Stationery Cards 1876 to 1879 , by Alan Totten. Concerns Norwegian p.s.; donated by the author.
30. Norway - Centraltrykkeriet 3 ore Overprints on 6 ore Postal Stationery Cards, by Alan Totten. Donated by the author.
31. Twentieth Century Postal Stationery (G.B.) - a series of 6 articles by Colin Baker and published in the "British Philatelic Bulletin". Donated by the author.

Re. item 9: the April and July 1996 issues of "L'Intero Postale" have been received from the Italian P.S. Society.

Re. item 10: the first $\&$ second 1996 issues of "Die Ganzsache" have been received from Norbert Sehler.

Peter van Gelder


The following is a small selction of new issues appearing between January \& November 1996. My thanks goes to Duff Malkin for supplying some of the information. A member to take charge of this feature is still sought.

AUSTRALIA

11th April

9 th May
8th August
7th November

9 th January
9 th January
9th January

25th July

25th July

## CZECH REPUBLIC

7th February

World Congress of Anaesthesiologists (plenty of gassing there I expect !), PSE 45c face, 55c cost

Children's aerogramme, 75c
UNICEF, PSE 45 c face, 55 c cost
Banksias, set of 5 PSEs, $45 c$ face each, 55 c cost each

Harlequin duck aerogramme, 90c
Pileated woodpecker, PSE size 8, 45c face, 48c cost
Atlantic puffin, PSE size $10,45 \mathrm{c}$ face, 49 c cost
Ruby-throated hummingbird, PSE size 8, 45c face, 48c cost
American kestrel, PSE size 10, 45c face, 49 c cost

Centenary of Czech philatelic press, postal card, 3 koruna

18 th June

2nd July

MARSHALL ISLANDS
8th July
UNITED NATIONS
22nd March

U,S.A.
2nd May

9th May
20th September

2nd October

Olympic \& Paralympic Games, aerogramme 45p
50th Ediniburgh Festival, aबrogramme 45p

Elvis Presley, postal card $20 c$
Surcharges on postal cards: 20 c on 70 c (Scott Geneva UX5); 30c on 80 c (Scott Geneva UX10)

Olympic Games, 20 postal cards, 20c each

Paralympic Games, PSE 32c
Alexander Hall (historic preervation series), postal card 20c Endangered species, 15 postal cards, $20 c$ each - issued in book form with 3 separable cards per page

## Other information

Royal Mail have announced the subjects for two Scottish aerogrammes to be issued during 1997: Alexander Graham Bell (telephone inventor) and Scottish Nature.

## Chamber of

## Horrors!

In this new feature members are invited to submit a photocopy of, and commentary upon, the most maltreated \& ugliest item in their postal stationery collection. The first contribution comes from Duff Malkin (Canada). An Execrable Aerogramme from Exeter

Here undoubtedly is the worst writing I have seen on a piece of postal stationery - or anywhere: I cannot figure out whom it is addressed to, but the place to which it was posted is Victoria, B.c., Canada. The item bears no British cancel, but the letter date appears to be 24 th August 1956 (or September !!). It was sent from Exeter (England). It arrived in Victoria, where the post office tried to make something of it. It picked up a total of 7 Victoria cancels on the front.

It is certainly not pretty, but it offers plenty of interest:-

1. A boxed "NOT CALLED FOR/OCT 20 1956/VICTORIA B.C." in red.
2. A hand + finger "RETURN TO SENDER" cancel of Victoria dated Oct 121956 (in red).
3. A "B VICTORIA B.C./SEP 27 OCT 12/GENERAL DELIVERY" boxed red cancel.
4. A "GENERAL DELIVERY" cancel placed over item 1 in this list....in red.
5. A "B (or A?) VICTORIA B.C./OCT 13 - OCT 23/GENERAL

DELIVERY" in red (similar to item 4 in this list).
6. A "GENERAL DELIVERY" line cancel over the "GENERAL DELIVERY" of item 5 in this list...in red.
7. A black barrel cancel of Victoria, timed at $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on 20th October 1956.

There are also a central pinhole and crease; and on the back 3 further cancels. Has anyone got a worse example?


## $A E$ <br> ROG <br> R <br> AMM <br> ATICS

Comments on G.B. "Forces Letter" \& on an Unexhibitable Aerogramme - by Rene Lee

I found much of interest in last October's "P.S." although I collect only G.B. aerogrammes. On page 32 of that issue Tony Goldstone gives only part of the story of the $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ imprinted stamp Forces Letter. 7th April was not the day of issue of this item but the publicised first flight date for the $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ postage rate to the Middle East (and, I think, to India). The forms were issued in advance of that date in order to be sent on the first slight. I have one sent from Gillingham written on 31st March and noted "Received 9.4.45" in SEAC. It would be interesting to learn the date on which Tony Goldstone's Henlow item was received in India in view of the sender's request to be informed of the date of receipt.

As to my Gillingham item, it seems to me unlikely that SEAC could receive on 9th April mail flown from England on 7th April - so the first flight date might have been advanced. In addition to the Forces Letter forms ordinary letters of less than $10 z$ could be sent by air to servicemen in the Middle East and SEAC, and I have one postmarked 15 Feb 1946, backstamped Bombay 21 Feb 1946 (i.e. it took 6 days).

The Editor's "Aerogrammatic Oddments" on page 33 of "P.S." no. 6 illustrated the tribulations of poten-
tial exhibitors of aerogrammes. Of course, the more recent ones have been issued FOLDED, but I have a mint copy of Kessler 1c without cut-outs in the overlay where the flaps seal. Most dealers are aware of the real scarcity of this item, of which I know of only 12 in the hands of dealers and collectors. But mine is unfolded, and owing to its size $I$ have never been able to exhibit it!

## BOOK REVIEW

Norge Helpostkatalog, 1996/97 edition. Produced on behalf of the Oslo Philatelic Club and edited by Finn Aune. Published by Wennegren-Cappelen A.S., Oslo. Sterling price approx. $\ell 25$ paperback, $\ddagger 35$ hardback.

This is a priced catalogue of Norwegian postal stationery, covering the period 1872 to 1992. It is on 96 pages of high quality paper and is profusely and clearly illustrated in colour throughout. It is indeed a model of what such a catalogue should be. There are just two drawbacks, though minor I think. Norwegian is used throughout the catalogue, and for non-Norwegianspeaking collectors (i.e. most of us !) that might seem a problem. But the meanings of basic words such as "konvolutt" (envelope) and "brukt" (used) are quickly picked up - and the illustrations are helpful here too. Then there is the matter of the book's price. 825 might seem a lot to pay for a slim paperback, but this is a quality catalogue and essential for anyone wishing to collect Norwegian postal stationery at all seriously.

WORLD

PALESTINE
ISRAEL

PERSIA

TRANSVAAL
\& elsewhere

WORLD

LIBERIA

MAURITIUS
\& elsewhere

All World postal stationery, mint and commercially used, single items and collections. Non-European especially. E. Pookele, Ter Heidelaan 104, B-2100 Deurne, Belgium.

Aerogramme no. 1 First Day ( 1 NOV 1944) \& mint (inc. varieties).
Aerogramme A.S. 55 First Day (30 May 1982)., A. Goldstone, 45 Gainsborough Gdns, London NW11 9BJ.

Stationery up to about 1945, inc. India \& Russia used in Persia. B. Sohrne, Torkel Knutsonsgatan 27, 11825 Stockholm, Sweden.

Belgian Congo, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Mozambique Co., pre-1913 Bulgaria, Chile. Please send priced. R. Strawser, 19811 Brandon Oaks Way, Katy, Texas 77449, U.S.A.

Postal orders \& postal notes, all countries. Will buy, or can offer worldwide stationery in exchange. J. Harwood, P.O. Box 32015 - Midtown Station, Sarasota, Florida 34239, USA.

Aerogrammes H\&G nos. 1 \& 2 , mint or used. Please send photocopy \& price indication. P. Cockrill, Hampstead Norreys, Newbury, Berks.

KGVI stationery, used \& unused, of British Guiana, British Honduras, Mauritius, Leeward Is lands \& Grenada. E. Yendall, 1110 Second Avenue, Ottawa K1H8E1, Canada.

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

A welcome is extended to the following new members. The list gives surname \& one initial; country of residence if not the United Kingdom; \& collecting interests in brief.

Finder C. (U.S.A.) U.S.A.; Canal Zone; Israel
Strawser R. (U.S.A.) Belgian Congo; Transvaal; Orange Free State; Chile; Mozambique Co.

Edmonds $W$.
Australia; G.B.; U.S.A.
Spurio E.
Postal cards of Europe (especially Italian area); U.S.A.; U.N.

Nillson B. (Sweden) Ceylon to 1930; Sweden
Powell K.
G.B.; India to KGV; early official postal cards of the World

Emery R.
Australia World War One; China to 1949

Chalmers $P$. G.B.

Sahasrabudhe D. India to 1941 (mint)
(India)
Richards B.
G.B.

Philpott W.
G.B.; South Africa inc. Provinces; British colonies

Hensher J. (Australia)

Spijkerman J. (Netherlands)

Hoyte W.
Angola; Portuguese Nyassa; Congo post-1760; Northern Rhodesia; Katanga

Hobbs J.
Owens D.
Dibble C.
Danzig R.
Drewett S .
G.B.
G.B.
G.B.; World War Two G.B.

Commonwealth pre-1953; censor items
G.B.

Burma from 1948; G.B.
U.N. forces airletters (used, worldwide)

Total membership is now a record 158, of whom geographical distribution is as follows: England and Wales 85, U.S.A. 13, Belgium/Australia/Netherlands 8 each, Sweden/Scotland 5 each, Canada/Germany 4 each, Northern Ireland,/Switzerland/Denmark/France/ Italy/Austria 2 each, Norway/New Zealand/Republic of Ireland/Rumania/India/Indonesia 1 each.

It is noted with much regret that the death has occurred of Mr E. Amos (Kent), whose main collecting interest was New Zealand.

Correction: in "P.S." no. 7 Michelman $A_{1}$ should have read Wichelman $A$.

# POSTAL STATIONERY 

incl. TOPICALS
Worldwide

## Enquiries invited.

Dr. PETER STEINKAMP


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[^0]:    $\frac{1}{2} d+\frac{1}{2} d$ reply card with manuscript "SPECIMEN" (see p.10)

