



# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

25 YEARS

Supporting Collectors of Postal Stationery Worldwide  
No Matter What Their Area of Interest.

Journal Vol. 25, No.2  
(Serial number 82)

May 2017

**A EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA TELEGRAPHS.**

No. of TELEGRAM) .....

Prefix.....Code..... } INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions. No. of words. Sent at ..... m. CHARGES Rs. Cts.

TO ..... Transmission ..... Extra Addresses and Prepaid Reply ..... Repetition ..... Total.....

By .....

When a reply is prepaid the words "reply paid" must be written here.

To

All alterations or corrections made in this telegram must be initialised by the sender.

First ten words Rs. 1.00 (names and addresses counted), each additional word 10 cts.

FROM

NOTE—The signature of the sender, when not to be signalled, must be written on the back of this form.

**One Rupee East Africa and Uganda Telegraph Form  
See: Secretary's Notes page 4**

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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

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

[johnhbarker@btinternet.com](mailto:johnhbarker@btinternet.com)

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

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## Society Calendar

**Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> June 2017 Swinpex**, St Joseph's Lower School, Octal Way, Swindon SN3 2LR, 2.00pm to 4.00pm. Swinpex will be open from 10.00 am to 4.30 pm. Members are invited to give displays.

**Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> July 2017 Midpex** at the Warwickshire Exhibition Centre, The Fosse, Fosse Way, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV31 1XN. No formal meeting, but the society will have a table to encourage collectors to join the society.

**Saturday October 28<sup>th</sup> 2017** at the RPSL, 41 Devonshire Place, London. 11.00am A.G.M. followed by the Tony Chilton Competition. Lunch will be taken in a nearby restaurant. All members are invited to join in and the cost should be about £17 each, including wine. 2.00pm The Society's 'live' auction.

**For full details see the programme card distributed with the November issue of the Journal**

## 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

## 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](http://www.postalstationery.org.uk)

## ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS - ALAN HOLYOAKE

Congratulations to Alan Holyoake on his election as signatory to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at the annual Board of Election meeting on 23rd March 2017.



Alan lives in Buckinghamshire and has collected the classic stamps and the postal history of Great Britain for many years. His published works include *The World's First Postage Stamp, Secured Delivery Leading to the Introduction of Registered Mail 1450-1862*, and recently he has co-authored *The Mulready Postal Stationery*. Added to these he has written a large amount of articles.

He has researched and formed extensive collections on all the above subjects and has exhibited them widely for the study and enjoyment of his fellow philatelists. He obtained the Grand Prix London 2010, and high awards in Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Literature and Single Frame exhibits and he works hard to promote philately in all the ways he can both in Great Britain as well as overseas. He is a most generous supporter of the hobby.

# CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - MAY 2017

For your regularly-scheduled chairmanly waffle this time, I thought I'd look at one of the "villains" of philately.

Nicholas Seebeck was a stamp dealer in New York from the 1870s onwards, with an office on Wall Street (not then dominated by the financial district). His business envelopes had advertising rings (or "collars" in US philatelic parlance) e.g. Fig. 1, in red on a 1874-86 1c blue on orange envelope.

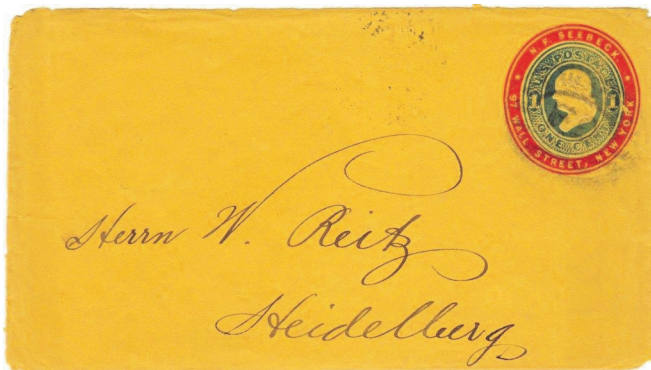


Fig. 1

In the 1890s he produced adhesive stamps and postal stationery for several Latin American countries, under unusual contract terms: stamps would be supplied for free if demonetised at the end of the year, with remainders returned to Seebeck, who would have the right to make reprints. The resulting vast production aimed at collectors (much in excess of postal needs) earned condemnation, making the name "Seebeck" a philatelic byword at the time.



Fig. 2

For example, between 1890-99 Seebeck produced for Nicaragua 128 regular stamps, 139 officials, 41 postage dues, 66 telegraphs, 41 envelopes, 26 wrappers, and 40 postcards! The designs included the year of issue, and were used for both adhesives and postal stationery. Naturally, properly used examples can be hard to find: Fig. 2 has the

Nicaragua 1893 5c stamp on a 5c envelope, apparently a genuine postal use to France. Seebeck did at least create some very attractive items – for example postcards such as



Fig. 3

Fig. 3 for El Salvador, printed in two colours on tinted card with an elaborate background design.

Large quantities of Seebeck productions were available in the trade in the early 20th century, used for packet fillers, free gifts, or other purposes requiring cheap items in bulk. Fig. 4 has a "corner card" of J.E.Handshaw, a dealer who specialised in remainders, printed on a 1897 10c envelope of Nicaragua; it states breezily that these are "Just the thing for advertising purposes or collections".

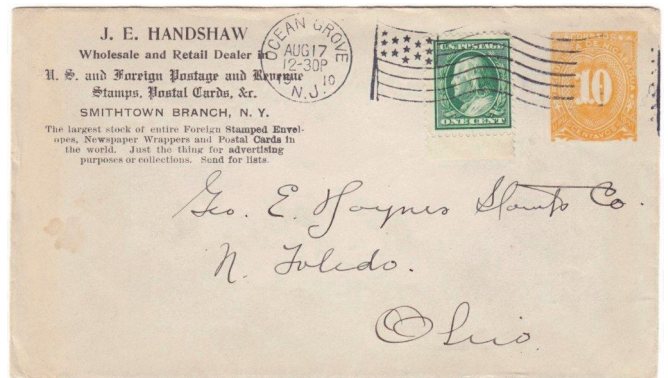


Fig. 4

Scandalous issues have a way of seeming less so with time, and although the Seebecks badly affected the "philatelic pedigree" of the countries involved for years, they have become almost respectable with age, especially postally used!

Maurice Buxton



## SECRETARY'S NOTES - MAY 2017

### Minutes of PSS Meeting Saturday 1st April 2017

Attendance: 12 members and 2 guests  
 Apologies: Edward Caesley and David Huggins  
 Business: Maurice Buxton passed on the sad news to members that **Prof Iain Stevenson** had been killed in a road traffic accident - members stood in a minutes silence in his memory. He also advised that Secretary **Colin Baker** has been taken seriously ill and no longer able to undertake the role. **Neil Sargent** has taken over the role of secretary. Members best wishes for improvement in his health were passed on.

The main display for the morning was:  
**The Postal Stationery of East Africa**  
 by **Colin Baker**.

**Mike Smith** kindly put up Colin's display and gave a brief introduction to it. This was then viewed by everyone with several scarce and rare items noted throughout the collection. A summary of Colin's Display is given below:

#### Frame 1/2

By the mid 1880s, Germany had occupied the Southern part of East Africa. The first two frames illustrated the use of German postal cards in this area prior to the issue of German cards overprinted 'Deutsch-Ostafrika' in 1893. At the turn of the Century, adhesive stamps and stationery were printed for the German Colonies with a picture of the Kaiser's yacht. The display showed examples of both local and foreign use of these cards as well as reply paid cards. Of special interest were the not often seen STO 'Gruss aus' cards issued in 1898 with coloured pictures of Bagamoyo, Tanga, Kilwa and Daressalam (illustrated below).



When the British first occupied the former German territories in 1917, the German issues were overprinted 'G.E.A.'

The Northern part of East Africa consisted of 'Uganda' and 'British East Africa'. From 1891 postal stationery, comprising of registration envelopes, envelopes and postal cards was issued by the Imperial British East Africa Company, and inscribed as such, for use in the British areas.

#### Frame 3/4

In 1895 when the British government took over from the IBEAC, The former issues were overprinted 'British East Africa' pending the arrival in the following year of 'British East Africa Protectorate' stationery from De La Rue in London. This stationery bore the Queen's head and the same indicium was used on all of the stationery: postal cards, registration envelopes and wrappers. In 1902, some of this stationery was overprinted 'Uganda'. In 1904 the two areas were united and KE VII stationery was issued inscribed 'East Africa and Uganda protectorate'. Colin's display included a number of cards, envelopes and registered envelopes used during this period. One particular item of note was the 'One Rupee' East Africa and Uganda Telegraphs form illustrated on the opposite page.

When British forces moved into German East Africa, in the area later to become known as Tanganyika the postal administration was kept separate from that of the neighbouring areas and used stationery of 'East Africa and Uganda Protectorate' overprinted 'G.E.A.' (Rather than overprinting the German stationery)

#### Frame 5/6

In 1920 British East Africa became a Crown Colony and changed its name to Kenya. In 1923/4 postal cards, postal stationery envelopes and registration envelopes inscribed Kenya and Uganda were issued in the new currency 100cents = 1 shilling. The registration envelopes make an interesting study, until 1913, all registration envelopes sold in British East Africa paid only the basic registration fee, the postage having to be paid by the addition of adhesive stamps. From 1913, the start of the KGV issues, both the registration fee and the basic postage were included. However, the registration



**A EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA TELEGRAPHS.**

Prefix.....Code..... } <sup>CHARGE</sup> } .....INLAND TELEGRAMS. } <sup>No. of</sup> } TELEGRAM } .....

Extra Stamps to be affixed in this space.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.	No. of words.	Sent at .....	CHARGES		Rs.	Cts.
			Transmission .....	Extra Addresses and Prepaid Reply .....		
		To .....	Repetition .....			
		By .....	Total .....			

When a reply is prepaid the words "reply paid" must be written here.

**To**

All alterations or corrections made in this telegram must be initialed by the sender.

First ten words Rs. 1.00 (names and addresses counted), each additional word 10 cts.					

**FROM**

NOTE—The signature of the sender, when not to be signalled, must be written on the back of this form.

envelopes still had a stamp box adjacent to the indicium stating 'The Stamps to pay the Postage Must be Placed Here' despite the indicium stating 'Postage and Registration'.

In 1935 postal stationery valid in all three countries was issued inscribed with the three countries names: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika; by modifying the existing designs. With the issue of the KG VI registration envelopes, once again the printed stamp only paid for the registration fee.

#### Frame 7/8

These frames showed examples of KG VI & QE II stationery including postal cards, registration envelopes and the first air letter issued in 1956 with the well known 'Giraffe' design which appeared on the adhesive stamps of that period. However, prior to this, a special air mail letter card inscribe Kenya and Uganda with a 25c stamp had been issued in 1943. This was printed in South Africa and had more of a square shape when opened out.

#### One Sheet Competition:

Colin's Display was then followed by the One Sheet Competition. There were a healthy 15 entries into the competition comprising:

GB STO Re-United Envelope KGVI  
 GB STO Re-United Envelopes KGV/KGVI  
 Postal Stationery of the Congress Postal Service of India  
 Penny Pink Errors  
 GB KEVII 1903 Madagascar Archive  
 GB QE11 New Discovered Postcard  
 GB QE11 New Discovered 1st Class STO Envelope  
 GB QV ½d Vermillion Advertising Envelope  
 COGH 1d Rate Lettercard

#### Frame 9/10

Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya gained independence in the early 60s with Tanganyika and Zanzibar forming a union on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1964 to create a new state Tanzania. Many interesting items were produced by these newly independent states including greetings lettercards and School Post.

Colin's display covered not only a complex period of history, but illustrated the problems and solutions to coping with the provision of postal stationery in a changing political and economic environment to meet needs, both real and perceived.

Having seen Colin's display I have now re-read, with renewed interest, the series of articles 'The Postal Stationery of East Africa' which Colin wrote in the Postal Stationery Society Journals. (Nos 66 - 71 May 2013 - August 2014. Back copies of these are available for any member who does not have them. For details please see the note on P23).

COGH/S Africa used in GB p/c  
 Republic of Congo 1960s 4f Aerogrammes  
 Kingdom of Prussia PS for former Thurn & Taxis  
 Guatemala 12c Express Lettercard  
 GB QV p/card Redirected in France  
 KEVII Dividend Statement 1907  
 Members present voted for the top three with the result being:  
 Winner:  
**Sandeep Jaiswal** with Congress Stationery of India  
 Second: **George King** with QV ½d Vermillion Advertising envelope  
 Third **Hans Smith** with Prussia PS for Thurn and Taxis



**Neil Sargent** (on the left) receives the 'One Sheet Trophy' from the Chairman **Maurice Buxton** on behalf of **Sandeep Jaiswal**

After the presentation, members retired for luncheon. The afternoon session comprised displays put up by individual members.

**George King** displayed one frame of QV 1d advertising lettersheets/envelopes with examples from The Advertising Stamp Envelope Co; Foulton & Co London and the ½d Letter Post Co.

George followed this with a further 2½ half frames of new PO Instruction sheets and information pages on the ordering of sto material. Mainly from the 1960s these gave a fascinating insight into the ordering process and the rules governing sto material including prices, numbers, colour and size of card etc.

**Peter O'Keeffe** displayed 1½ frames of uprated postal stationery including QV, KEVII & KGV, including mixed reign items, uprates with adhesives, sto compunds

**Peter Robinson** displayed 2 frames of modern Estonia postal stationery comprising mint and used examples from 1990 on to 2006. Colourful display and noted that many items had very low print runs.

**John Barker** displayed 2 frames of German inflation used stationery from Period 7 (1st Jan 1922) to Period 15 (21st

August 1923). This covered the period when inflation took hold and rates changed regularly needing continual addition of extra stamps to base stationery.

**Mike Smith** displayed 1 fame of fascinating incoming mail to the Orange Free State including mail from Germany, USA, UK, Natal and Madagascar cards sent via OFS to Holland.

**Alan Huggins** displayed 2½ frames on Victorian advertng lettersheets/envelopes used to subsidise postage from 1874 to 1893. The display included unique items with two having hand coloured centre panels. The items showed a wide range of plain and illustrated adverts.

**Neil Sargent** displayed 3 frames of postal stationery of Gold Coast comprising a wide range of mint and used registered envelopes and the stamped envelopes of QV, KEVII and KGV

**Maurice Buxton** displayed 4 frames on a thematic basis of Aerogrammes from Around World each having the country's national colours printed on the aerogramme. Many were privately produced items although did include some Post office issues. A refreshing approach to displaying postal stationery with an imaginative theme.



One Sheet Competition Winning Entry: Sandeep Jaiswal "Congress Stationery of India"

Postal Stationery issued by the CONGRESS POSTAL SERVICE of India

While history books are all too clear about the "Purna Swaraj" declaration of sovereignty and self-rule by the Indian National Congress on 26 January 1930 virtually nothing is recorded in the history books with regards to the Indian National Congress's "Congress Postal Service". In 1932 Congress of India, who had stronghold operations in (a) Bengal (b) Madras, (c) Bombay and (d) Punjab formed the "Congress Postal Service" and in an extremely coordinated effort produced postal stationery in the denomination of 3 pias for postcards and 1/2 anna for envelopes in three different types for each of their three regions i.e. Bombay, Madras and Bengal. No examples have been recorded for a possible 4th type for Punjab. Three copies of the 3 pias postcard with the same stamp die as the one displayed below but text in Bengali instead of English has been recorded for Calcutta. The idea was to subvert the Imperial Post by charging a third of the then current Imperial postal rate of 9 pias for postcards and 1/2 annas for letters. A total of only 8 examples of these postal stationery have been recorded, 3 postcards for Calcutta, 3 envelopes for Bombay & 1 envelope + 1 postcard for Madras.



Fig 1: 3 pias + 3 pias = 1/2 anna Postal Stationery Envelope with annotation "Exhibit X Initials 19/12/32". This was recovered with Fig. 5. One of two recorded.

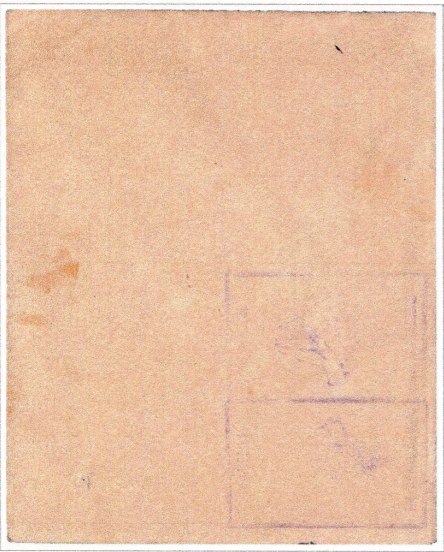


Fig 2: 3 pias + 3 pias = 1/2 anna Postal Stationery Envelope which escaped the raiding authorities referred to in the notes on Fig. 5. Only recorded example.



Fig 3: 3 pias Postal Stationery Postcard with manuscript annotation on reverse in English "I got one of the Congress em. (referring to Fig. 4) and got from the Commisnary police. The writing on the pt is in Malayanalam (transl)... The police think they are printed in Bombay. The CSP has now completely collapsed." Only recorded example.



Fig 4: 1/2 anna Postal Stationery Envelope referred to on the back of the postcard in Fig. 3. Only recorded example.

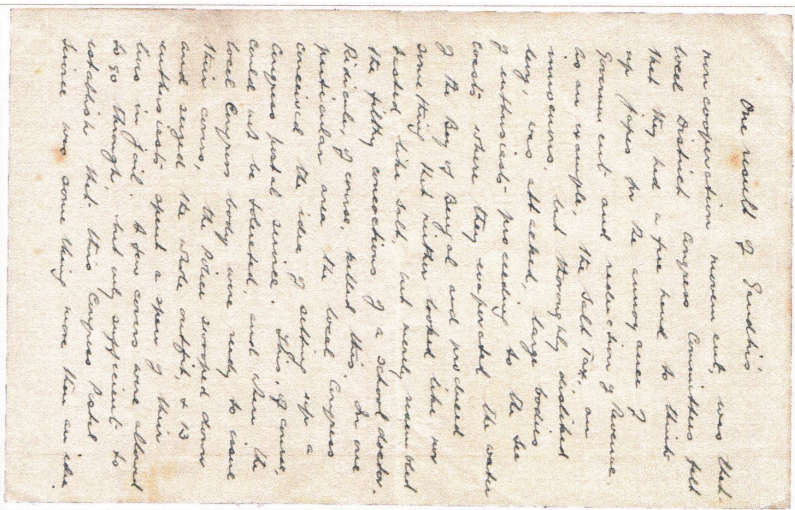


Fig 5: A letter that was given to "RG" by the then Police Commissioner McKenzie in charge of the police who swooped the Postal Stationery as evidence during the raid at the Indian National Congress's office in Bombay.

The letter reads "One result of Gandhi's non-cooperation movement, was that the local District Congress Committee felt they had a free hand to think up jobs for the annoyance of the government and redirection of revenue. So one example, the Salt Tax, an innocuous, but strongly disliked levy, was attached, large bodies of anti-taxians proceeding to the sea coasts where they encroached the water of the Bay of Bengal and produced something that neither looked like nor tasted like salt, but merely resembled the filthy concoctions of a school doctor. Reluctant of course, killed this. In one particular area the local Congress concocted the idea of setting up a Congress Postal Service. This, of course, could not be tolerated, and when the local Congress body were ready to issue their covers, the Police swooped down and seized the whole outfit, and 13 enthusiasts spent a span of their lives in jail. A few covers were allowed to go through, but only sufficient to establish that the Congress Postal Service was something more than an idea."

The last paragraph clearly proves that some copies were issued although we don't know of any used examples.

A note on the reverse reads "Given to RG by Police Commissioner McKenzie in charge of the police who swooped, whose notes these are. The rebellion was in 1933-35"



**A Frame from Alan Huggins' Display on Victorian Adverting Lettersheets/Envelopes Used to Subsidise Postage from 1874 to 1893**





# SOME OBSERVATIONS ON G.B. LETTERCARDS

Paul Gimberg

For some time now I have been measuring the cards in my lettercard collection as an ongoing project. I also noted the variation which Alan Huggins mentions in 'GB Postal Stationery News', November 2016. I would like to report some of my own findings on these and other lettercards.

Please note my measurements are hand-made using a simple plastic ruler and a basic magnifying glass.

## LCP 25



Please let me bring another variation on **LCP 25** to your attention. I have six **LCP 25** in my collection, and on one of them the size of the text Lettercard is 51.8 mm, and on the other five it is 53.6 mm. Also the Coat of arms on the one card has shrunk. One the one card the space between the D of Lettercard and the stamp is 22.0 mm, as on the others 21.0 a 21.2 mm. I attach a scan of both variations.

In the Journal two cards are illustrated, almost life-size. I estimate the sizes there at 53.0 plus 21.5 mm for the 7 mm card, and 54.0 plus 22.0 mm for the 10 mm card.

Further on **LCP 25** the stamp often tends to incline to the left (see also the

10 mm card in the Journal), but sometimes it does not. Did the printer make repairs, or were the differences already on the plates used for printing?

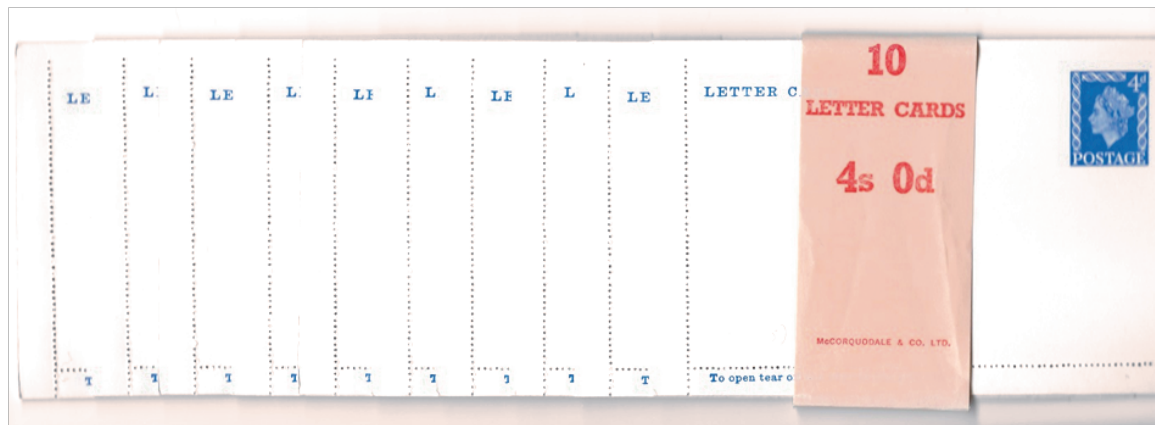
## LCP 26

Differences in distance between 'Letter' and 'To' from 68.2 to 70.2 mm.

Differences in distance between 'Name' and 'If' from 56.0 to 57.5 mm.

The T of 'To' is positioned under the T or under the E of 'Letter'.

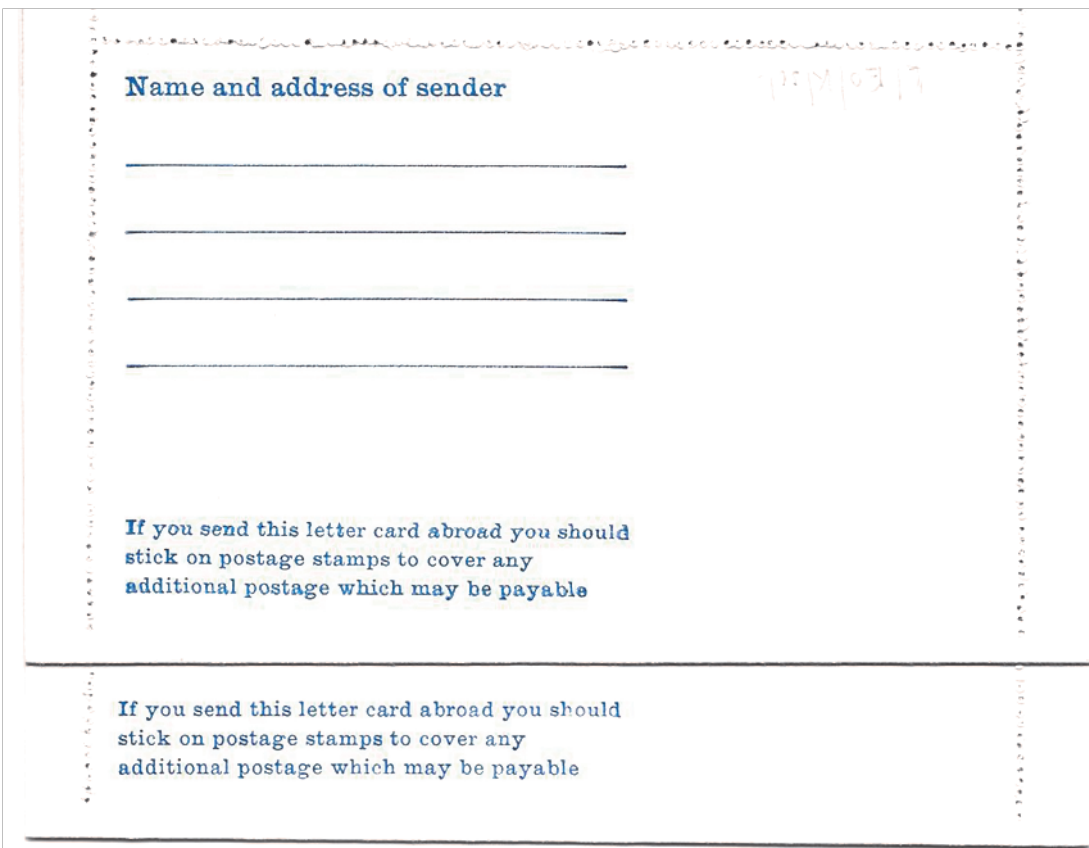
In my collection are just four single cards, and a packet of ten with wrapper. I carefully tiled the ten cards and this showed :



T under E is followed by a T under L, then a T under E, a T under L and so on.

The distances between 'Letter' and 'To' are 69.0 and 69.7 mm.

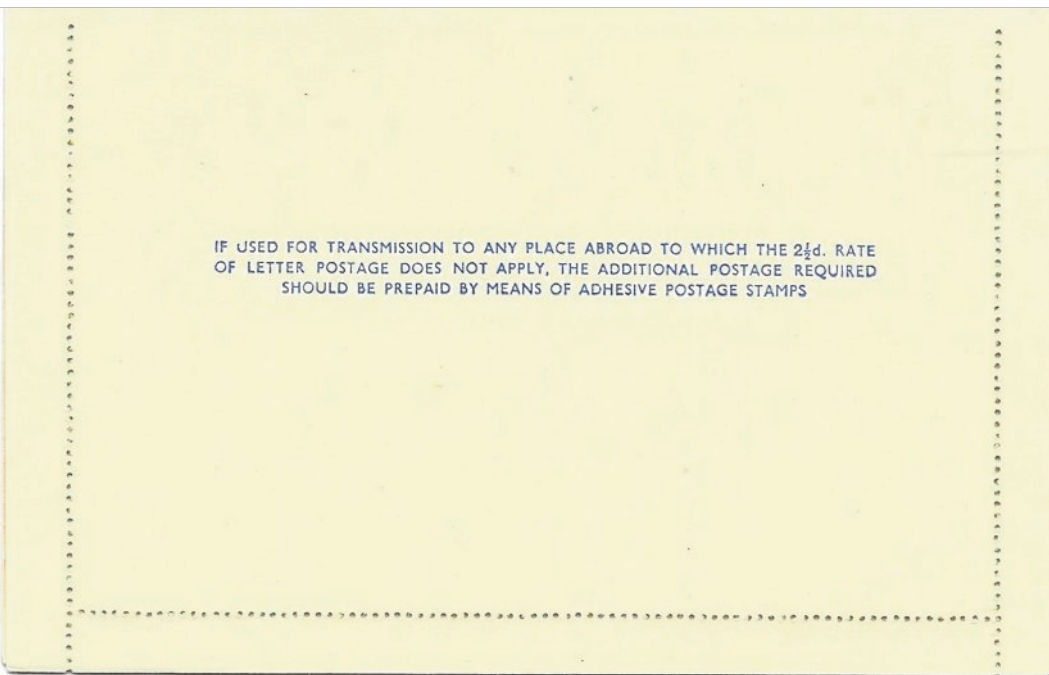
The distances between the D and the stamp are 59.0 and 60.2 mm (not visible in the image).



On the backs,  
The distances between 'Name' and 'If' are 56.0 and 57.2 mm.  
The words 'If you send' and 'abroad you' look like *italics* on the T under L cards.

I tried to understand how this pattern can occur, and it made me aware of how little I know about the production method of these cards.  
Do all ten cards come from one print sheet or from two?  
If from one sheet, how were they laid out on the sheet in order to end up like this?  
If from two sheets, ... etc.

**LCP 16**



On **LCP 16** the distance between the D and the stamp is 37.0 or 38.0 mm. The left line of the stamp positions left or right of the T in Perforation, or between the I and the O. I have three cards in my collection where the back shows: a damaged U in Used; a small, damaged, or lifted V in Adhesive.  
All three cards have perforation pattern E, distance 37.0 mm and the stamp lines left of the T.

Is this constant ?

**LCP 18**

On **LCP 18** the distance between D and stamp is 37.5 or 38.2 mm. On my 37.5 cards the left stamp line ends between O and N of 'Perforation'. On the 38.2 cards the left stamp line ends between I and O of 'Perforation'.

**LCP 19**

On **LCP 19** the distance between D and stamp varies from 37.4 to 38.0 mm. On the back the distance between 'Name' and 'If used' varies from 72.6 to 75.1 mm.

After reading the article on **LCP25** in the 2017 February Journal I created an image showing the position of the indicium in relation to the top of the card, based on what I read in the notes and letters in Dagnall's book (see the opposite page). Some other observations are given below:

**The new length of the bottom line**

In my collection all cards from **LCP22** up to the old **LCP25** measure 92 mm. After the revision the length is 90 mm.



Top of Card							
1	" current	letter 10 February 1965			" ideal "	printers	Dagnal's
2	contract	Supply Dept says :				practice	shift
3	standard "	7/16 "	5/16 "	3/16 "	9/32 "		
4		Accurate :				13/32 "	
5	8/16 "	9/16 "	7/16 "	5/16 "			
6							1/8 " = 3,18 mm
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13				15/16 "	15/16 "		
14							
15				15/16 "	15/16 "		
16	1 inch						
17		15/16 "					
18							
19							
20							
21							
22					9/32 "		
23						5/32 "	
24		1/16 "	2/16 "	4/16 "			

The position of the bottom line, is there a second revision?

This whole LCP25 exercise started with the new discovery of a 3 mm shift to the right of the wording of the text of the bottom line (relative to the right edge of the stamp), as shown on the two specimen cards.

It was said to be the result of the McLaren revision of LCP25.

All but one revised cards in my collection show the stamp etc shifted up, but the reduced bottom line is still 7 mm away from the right edge of the stamp.

Were there two independent revisions on LCP25? First the stamp etc upwards and the bottom line reduced, and afterwards the bottom line to the left?

By the way : in the illustration the reduction looks more like 9 mm than 10 mm to me, as it does on the one card in my collection with this difference (from July 1966).

It looks like two independent revisions, first the top up, and shortly after that the bottom to the left.

**The perforations on the specimen cards**

The specimen cards illustrated in the February Journal show interesting perforations. Both have perforation pattern Ca (83 holes horizontal and 51 holes vertical – vertical from and not including the common hole), as in the known documentation.

But compare them to any LCP25 from my collection and it looks like the old LCP25 specimen is one hole shorter, both horizontal and vertical, and the specimen of the revised card is one hole longer horizontal.

George King has spent several hours measuring G.B. Lettercards, and a few stamps and has come up with the following observations.

“As far as I am aware, until after decimalisation, lettercards were always twice the size of size f postcards, on thin card. They were originally printed from similar sheets of card (I showed some of the forms for ordering STO material at the last meeting). 30 size f Post cards were printed on sheets 28.5x22 inches and thus 5x6 postcards, or 5x3 Lettercards could be printed on one sheet. The letter cards were printed for finished size f until 1981 when replaced by Post Notes. The later Air Mail lettercards 1997 onwards were larger, and multicolored. So standard lettercards were printed, guillotined, (almost certainly several sheets at a time), gummed, folded, and then perforated, and counted into packet bands, bundles, and boxes. It is quite possible that after the change to offset lithography (LCP29 1969) continuous paper (card) rolls rather than single sheets were used. I believe several cards could be perforated at once, and examination shows they were folded before perforation, or the holes, or missing holes wouldn't line up. What this means is that you need 15 images of the lettercard to print a sheet. In early days this might have meant type setting 15 times and the replication of 15 stamp dies, but by 1892, electros were in use for replicating some things. Not a perfect technology, particularly if repairs to damage to the "plate" had to be made. So there could be up to 15 minor varieties of setting, and even more it new plates had to be made if one wore out, or demand for lettercards required more than one to be in use at once.

So for LCP25 I think I have (and there could well be others) :-

**7mm between N of 'perforation' and Right hand edge of stamp**

89mm Instructions	72 Text height	21 D to stamp
89.5	72.5	21
90.5	71	21
91	71.5	21
91	72	21
91.5	71	21
91.5	73	21
92	69	21
92	72	21
92.5	69	21
92.5	73	21
91	72	22

**8mm between N of 'perforation' and Right hand edge of stamp**

92	68	21
92.5	70	21

**9mm between N of 'perforation' and Right hand edge of stamp**

89	72	22
----	----	----

**10mm between N of 'perforation' and Right hand edge of stamp**

89	72	21
89.5	73.5	21
90	72	21
90	73	21

I've measured several of each type of lettercard, from the first 1892 Queen Victoria, a De La Rue item, through the change over to McCorquodale in 1910, and through to the QE2 4d blue with arms LCP25. The distance from the bottom of the stamp to the fold varies from 29 to 35 mm. with most in the 33-34 range. The King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II cards do seem to be a few mm lower on average. The sideways distance from the edge varies by about the same amount.

I worked for the Post Office Telecomms, and we had copies of the Post Office Guide, but this were designed for public use, and use with the public. We had copies, but we also had completely separate instructions, circulars and procedures for what we actually did.

It seems to me that the contracts for lettercards were largely carried forward from previous contracts, with the various changes to wording, colour, stamps, etc., done along the way.

I don't know when the Post Office Guide first made the "leave a clear 1.5 inches for the stamp" statement. It would be at that point that perhaps someone failed to notice the change that might be required to the stationery.

I'm not aware of any penalties to the public for not leaving enough room for the stamp. There is still a problem with people not leaving enough room for Horizon labels, Special Delivery labels, Signed For labels, and even the free unstamped Special Delivery envelopes available from some Post Offices don't really leave sensible room for Horizon labels. In any case, in 1961 the G.P.O. issued a 2½d stamp, for Post Office Savings Bank, for standard postage rate, SG623, which I measure at 41mm high which is bigger than 1.5 inches, so by 1961 the 1.5 inch rule didn't leave enough room for a stamp! ”

# GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

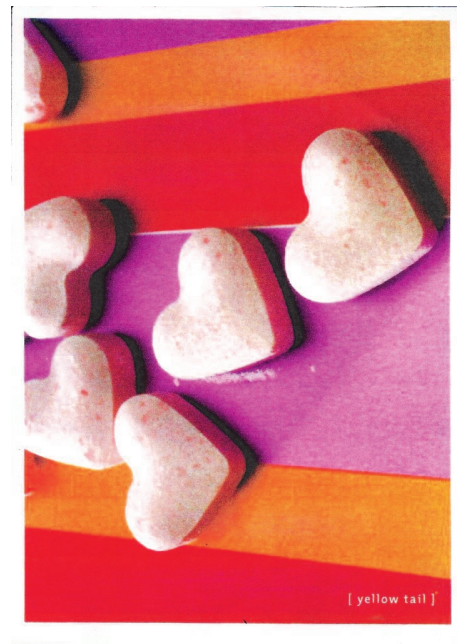
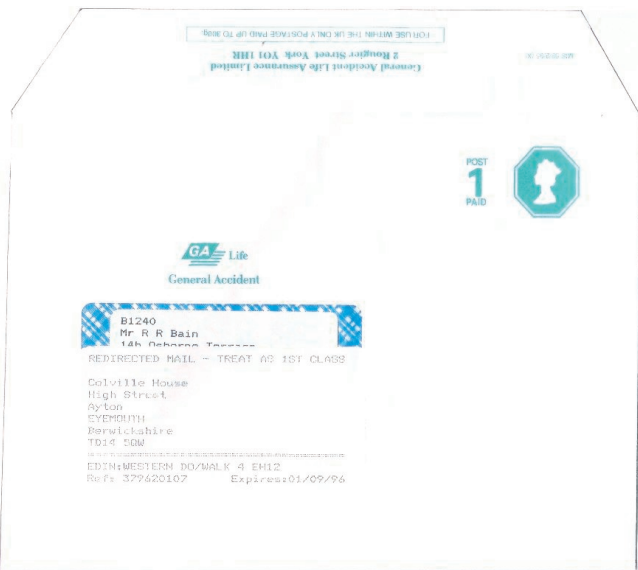
Alan Huggins

## NEW ITEMS REPORTED

### Envelopes and Paper - Stamped to Order Issues

**George King** has recently reported a new QEII NVI stamped to order envelope. This is illustrated below, the details are as follows:

Size C4 envelope produced for General Accident Insurance Company with 'MIS 53/2/95' imprint and 'POSTAGE PAID UP TO 300g' on flap. Stamp is NVI E3b with thick white frame line and measures 23.5 X 25mm. Stamp and text on envelope printed in matching blue-green with pale yellow phosphor bands. Uncancelled but redirection label has expiry date of 1.9.1996. This item extends the colour range of **ES138 /139**.



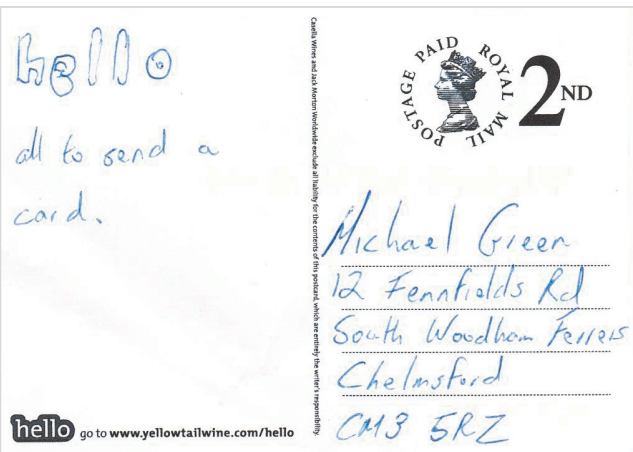
### Air mail letter Sheets - Post Office Issues

**Anthony McLelland** has sent in an example of the QEII 9d form AP14 with part of blue printing missing on stamp - see illustration below.



### Postcards - Stamped to Order Issues

Another find by **George King** this postcard is the first to be recorded with the second class NVI E12. Stamp printed in black size 25.5 X 25.5mm with clear? Phosphor on white card size g - see illustration.. Potentially number will be **CS300**.

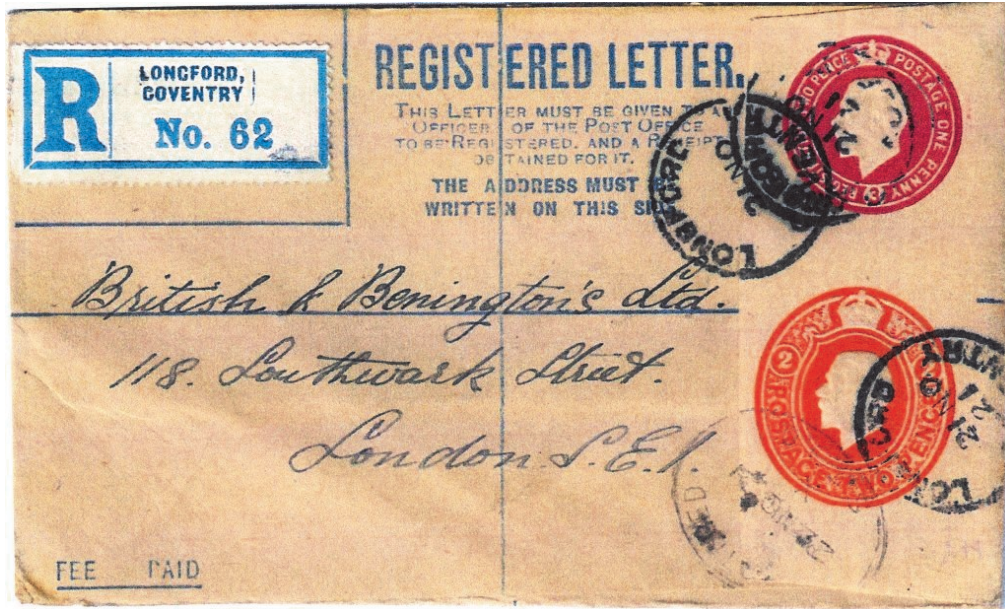




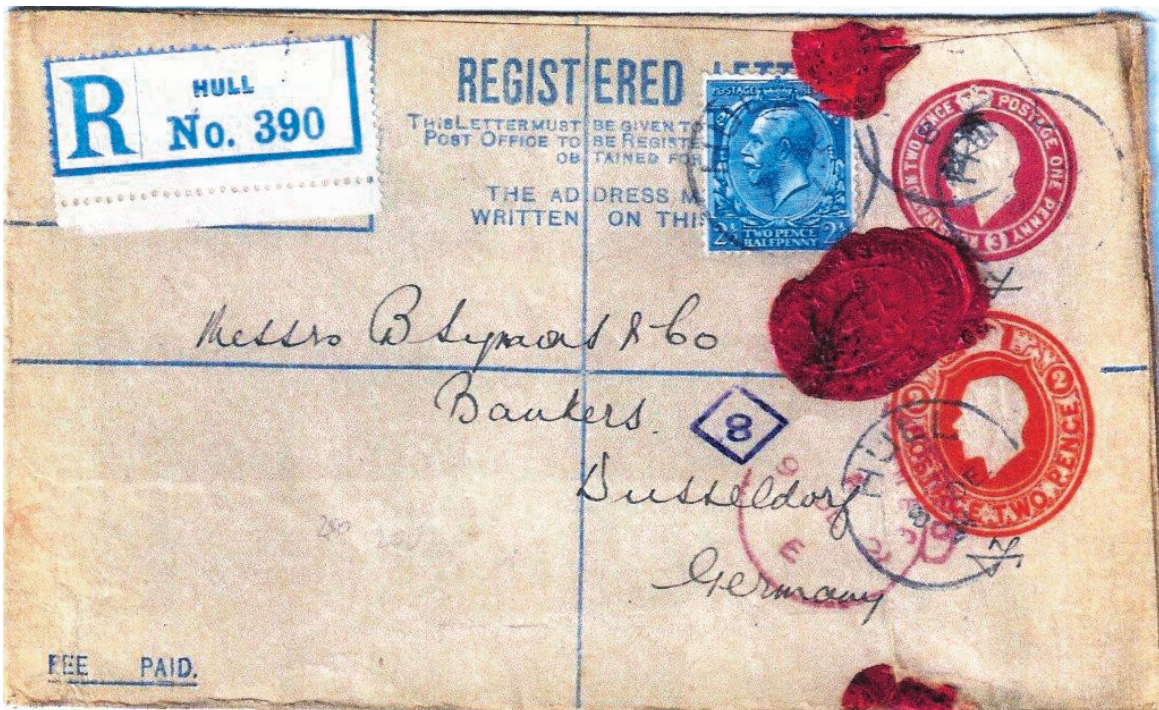
**Registration Envelopes - Post Office Issues**

Although technically not new discoveries since examples of the 5d provisional issue of 1921 with 3d brown + 2d orange (RP36F & G) commercially used are extremely rare, I thought it might be of interest to illustrate those known to

me. The size F envelope has print code letters AN, the size G envelopes with type 7 flap has print code letters DM. To-date I have never seen a used example of size G with flap type 6. If anyone has other examples please send in details.



RP36F



RP36G

# AVAILABILITY, DEMAND and CHARACTERISTICS OF USED POSTAL STATIONERY WRAPPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Dr John K. Courtis FRPSL [acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk](mailto:acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk)

After 90 country-specific studies which have examined the supply and demand of post office and wrappers bearing private printing, the author kept Great Britain almost to last. Great Britain has not previously been analyzed because there are more than 10,000 images of used wrappers in the author's database. These images have been hand-collected daily over more than 13 years from listings on the Internet site eBay. Great Britain has the largest number of extant used wrappers in this database of approximately 50,000 images.

One might rightfully question the integrity of eBay as a philatelic database. The size of the market is overwhelming and growing. A recent search of "stamps" revealed 4.67 million hits, for postal history 209,545 listings and for postal stationery 25,477. These numbers are almost certainly larger than the stock of any single dealer. This site can be accessed from anywhere in the Internet-connected world. Registration is free and there are no commissions paid by buyers on transactions. As at the third quarter 2016 the number of active eBay users was 165 million (<https://www.statista.com/Industries>). The number of active registered users has increased quarterly since 2010. Listings are objective and transparent as are bids during the listing period. The actual identity of bidders is concealed to minimize the likelihood of mischievous bidding behaviour pitched against known bidders. Realization prices and the identities and location of sellers are revealed. Post office postal stationery wrappers are generally low cost items and there is little scope or incentive for fraud. From a seller's point of view, eBay is a cost-effective way of reaching an international market.

Another pertinent question is the extent to which this eBay sample is representative of the population of postal stationery wrappers? To answer this question unequivocally it would be necessary to know the characteristics of the population of postal stationery wrappers. It has been claimed that eBay does not sell the high-end material which can appear in the auction catalogues of traditional philatelic houses. For classical stamps and other branches of philately this argument may have merit, but for wrappers there is evidence that the eBay market does include sales of high-end material. Indeed, given that the listing fees on eBay are modest compared with some selling commissions of traditional auctions, there is an incentive for sellers to list on eBay. The proportion of low-end material selling for less than \$20 is quite high (40% in the case of Great Britain) and it is this material that would not be cost-effective to sell via traditional philatelic auction houses. With regard to wrappers the data from eBay is used as a proxy of what is available on the international market.

In September 2003, the author commenced a database of images of used copies of worldwide post office postal stationery wrappers. These images were hand-collected daily from the US Internet site eBay and after the removal of duplications the size of the database is approaching 50,000 different images. These images are

organized by country and coded by the Higgins & Gage "E" catalogue numbers. Images are saved to a series of alphabetized folders.

In March 2006, another eBay-based database was started. Daily sales transactions of used wrappers have been collected by hand and to-date there are 19,200 sales. Data collected include the identification of the wrapper sold, the realization price, the number of active bidders (not bids) and the identity and location of the seller. These data are collected in tranches of 500 transactions which are then sent to a research assistant who kindly sorts the alphabetized information into an Excel file. These Excel files are amalgamated into 1,000 or more transactions for convenience. It is but the matter of a moment to cut and paste the transactions over the past decade of any country into a new Excel file for country-specific analysis.

These two databases with regard to the wrappers of Great Britain are the subject of analysis for this paper. The frequency of appearance of each post office type is merely a straightforward count of the images pertaining to each "E" number. Table 1 summarizes the number of each type in the database. These figures refer to post office types without the addition of private printing. When the coding system was established 13 years ago, there was no expectation that the databases would grow to their present sizes, nor that the choice of coding had its limitations. For one thing, the data-collection does not match the listing of specific wrappers and their result unless the wrapper showed some unusual characteristic and sold for a sum above \$100. Another concern is that wrappers bearing private printing on the wrappers of Great Britain, whether they be stamped-to-order, embossed-to-order or overprinted on post office stock were coded and sorted by the name on the overprint and not by the catalogue number. By way of explanation, up until the last few years the daily data-gathering process was undertaken during a busy professional life and there was a practical limit to the time that could be devoted to the data-gathering and coding exercise.

## Quantities Listed on eBay

The data-gathering technique has already been explained. In compiling the quantities per post office type, it must be remembered that eBay images are mostly of the folded wrapper. As such it is not possible to check the actual width of the wrapper nor the chamfering details, especially when lower corners are chamfered. Moreover, in operating scanners sellers can sometimes produce different colour shadings both with respect to the indicium and paper. Normally the Huggins and Baker listings are more detailed than those of the Higgins & Gage. For example, Huggins and Baker give separate listings for paper size which cannot be determined from eBay images, especially wrapper length. Some aggregation in eBay listing quantities was therefore inevitable.

The information in Table 1 shows the indicative distribution of 6,473 post office wrappers across 27 types.



The catalogued WP24/E17 cannot be determined from the folded wrapper internet images because the lower chamfering is undetectable. The McCorquodale printings of WP22/E15 and WP23/E16 are difficult to identify. Inspection of the actual wrappers of WP19/E12 and WP20/E13 might reveal more McCorquodale printings although actual copies of McCorquodale printing are difficult to identify and scans are impossible to identify reliably.

More than one-third of all extant post office wrappers are of WP16/E9, being the 1889 QV ½d brown with four-line text in upper casing. This issue coincided with the golden period of wrapper usage and was produced in the hundreds of millions. The two King Edward issues of 1902 and 1904 account for 20% of all extant copies in the sample. These three wrapper types account for 58% of the total. By contrast there are ten post office types with frequencies of no more than 20, with six of these with frequencies of ten or less appearing over the 13-year window of data-gathering. One wrapper type WP9/E4 appears to be an especially elusive wrapper with only one copy recorded. This wrapper was issued in 1874 with three text lines and chamfered top corners. As has shown up in many other country-specific studies, the frequency of

appearance of the last few issues are elusive.

Post Office issue types bearing evidence of the addition of private printing were coded with KE numbers. There is no objective way of differentiating when the private printing is added. If the private printing is added by the post office (in the case of Great Britain) it is a stamped-to-order or embossed-to-order wrapper. Private printing was not added by the Post Office, it was always printed privately. Wrappers with instructions were all Post Office issue, not stamped to order. As a simplification, and because of data-gathering time constraints, the addition of all private printing was coded as KE or ES or ESC numbers. Coding was based on the first four letters of the firm's name on the wrappers and then the H&G or H&B catalogue number. The coding adopted does not allow for an indicative profile of listings by KE, ES and ESC numbers. A total of 3,740 wrappers bear evidence of private printing. Although the quantities listed of each of these catalogue numbers cannot be prepared from the author's coding, some indication of listing quantities can be obtained from Table 2 which shows the number of sales by catalogue number. Not all items sell on eBay so the sales figures are conservative estimates of the actual listings.

**Table 1: Frequency of Appearance on eBay of GB Used PO Wrappers: 2003-16**

Huggins & Baker WP# & H&G E#	Brief Identifier Post Office Issues without Added Private Printing	Quantity listed	Up- rated
WP1/E1	1870, dated die 1 10 70	7	2
WP2-5/E2	1870, rosettes replaced dates	10	6
WP6-8/E3	1871, no text, 1 <sup>st</sup> appearance of chamfered top corners	25	5
WP9/E4	1875, 3-text lines, chamfered top corners	1	0
WP10/E5	1875, ½d QV green, 5-text lines, white paper	36	15
WP11/E5a	1877, 5-text lines, light buff paper	103	52
WP12/E6-6a	1878, 1d QV brown oval indicium, buff & yellowish paper	440	65
WP13-14/E7	1879, ½d QV brown, 5-text lines	220	63
WP15/E8	1883, ½d QV brown, 5-text lines, chamfered top corners	458	87
WP16/E9	1889, ½d QV brown, 4-line text in upper casing	2508	527
WP17/E10	1898, ½d QV brown, no text	379	88
WP18/E11	1901, ½d QV blue-green, no text	420	84
WP19/E12	1902, ½d KEVII blue-green	689	143
WP20/E13	1902, 1d carmine oval KEVII	139	42
WP21/E14	1904, ½d KEVII yellow-green	600	128
WP22/E15	1911, ½d KGV bright green (McCorquodale printing)	7	0
WP23/E16	1911, 1d KGV carmine (McCorquodale printing)	11	1
WP24/E17	1911, as above; cannot detect 4 chamfered corners	-	-
WP25/E18	1912, ½d KGV face green	185	40
WP26/E19	1912, 1d KGV face carmine	27	4
WP27/E20	1917, ½d KGV side-face green, narrower paper,	146	24
WP28/E21	1917, 1d KGV side-face carmine, narrower paper	32	8
WP29/E22	1918, ½d KGV side-face green, wider paper	55	3
WP30/E23	1918, 1d KGV side-face carmine, wider paper	23	8
WP31/E24	1934, ½d KGV side-face green, indicium thin even lines	24	10
WP32/E25	1934, 1d KGV side-face carmine, indicium thin even lines	12	3
WP33/E26	1938, ½d KGV side-face green, white paper	6	3
WP34/E27	11938, d KGV side-face carmine, white paper	10	1
		<b>6473</b>	<b>1413</b>



**Coded KE4 actually E9 with private printing**

### Prior Studies

Analyses of GB wrappers have already appeared in the literature with regard to auxiliary markings, merchant and related sender's handstamps, destinations and postmarks (Courtis 2014-12). These studies were based on GB eBay listings at the time of the study and are included in the present database. Because four of these studies have been published elsewhere a brief summary only of findings is presented.

Auxiliary markings were defined as handstamp markings in addition to routine postmarks but excluding censor, consular, merchant and hexagonal Taxe markings. They are not part of the normal franking but are additional supplemental purpose-directed handstamped memoranda to explain non-delivery, the need for additional charges and so forth. From a sample of about 3,500 images there were 27 examples with auxiliary markings. These included cases of wrappers with handstamps with: *Liable to Letter Rate, Contrary to Regulations, Book Rate// Above 2oz// 131, Redirected Mail, CHARGED FOR// RE-DIRECTION, Found in N.P.B.// Without Contents, Failure of Delivery, Not to be found, Gone No Address, More to Pay// above \_\_\_ oz, Deficient Postage.* While these markings can be found on covers they are uncommon on extant wrappers.

Merchant and related senders' handstamps that have appeared in lieu of the addition of private printing were examined. Reasons for the application of a handstamp instead of the addition of private printing include the lower costs involved, the smaller quantity of wrappers used, flexibility in where to place the handstamp, less concern about security regarding misuse of cut-out indicia, and the temporary nature of the business address. An analysis of a similar quantity of about 3,500 GB wrappers revealed 128 readable merchant marks. A limitation to this list is that the internet images frequently do not reveal anything on the flap or reverse of the wrapper. Most merchant handstamps are a double-outline oval in purple with the merchant name

around the top and address around the base. Others are one, two or three straight-line handstamps as well as circles, single rim ovals, rectangular, rectangular with concave corners, monogram, a band and a cog-wheel oval.

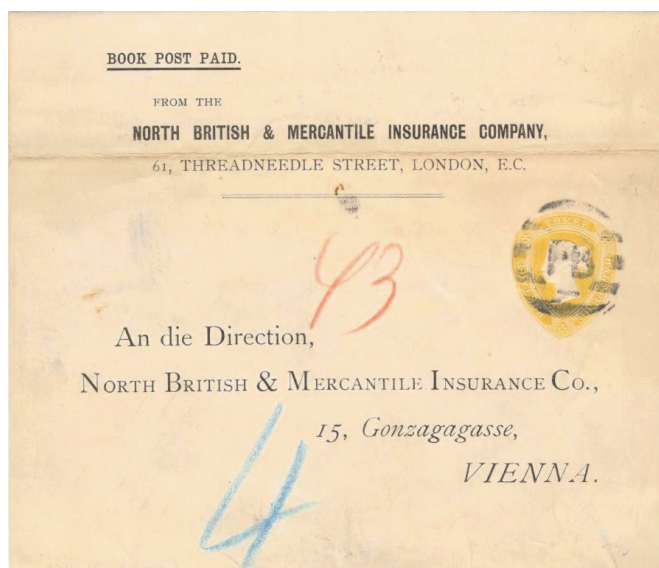
A destination study was undertaken on the same size sample of 3,500 GB wrappers to provide evidence of "common", uncommon, unusual or exotic destinations. Using the addressed destinations of these wrappers as the focal point of the research there were 100 different countries and postal entities identified. Destinations for each post office type was shown in a spreadsheet. The country with the largest number of destinations was Germany (1,047), surpassing those with domestic UK addresses (804). European and Scandinavian destinations explain 72.8% or 2,546 cases. USA and Canada explain another 7.4% or 261 cases. At the other end of the scale there were 160 cases of between one and seven incidences covering 65 identified postal entities with 30 countries showing a single incident.



**Only known recorded destination to Cape Palmas, Liberia**

The postmark study examined the same sample as the destination study summarized above. Each postmark was sorted into postmark category such as squared circle, double ring, circular date stamp, newspaper branch, numeral duplex, foreign section, East Central, London, and so forth. The sorting process resulted in 32 subsets of postmark type. The distribution of 3,434 postmarks per category were summarized from scarcest to most common and generic postmarks illustrated. In addition to postmarks with an explicit connection to newspaper and printed matter mailings, another 42% of the sample used general mail cancels and the study identified 286 different town names appearing in squared circle cancellations, numeral duplex double-ring and circular date stamps. Overall, 595 different postmarks including town names were identified in the study.





### ES14 on client's watermarked paper

Wrappers with private printing added have been analysed extensively by Jan Kosniowski who has identified to date 2,375 names and indicium combinations. Most but not all of these names appear in the GB database. Kosniowski's analysis of GB wrappers will form the basis of one volume of his forthcoming catalogue of wrappers of the whole world; it is the only known comprehensive listing of such overprints. The study has included detailed printing layout differences. There are 362 items for *W. H. Smith* alone.

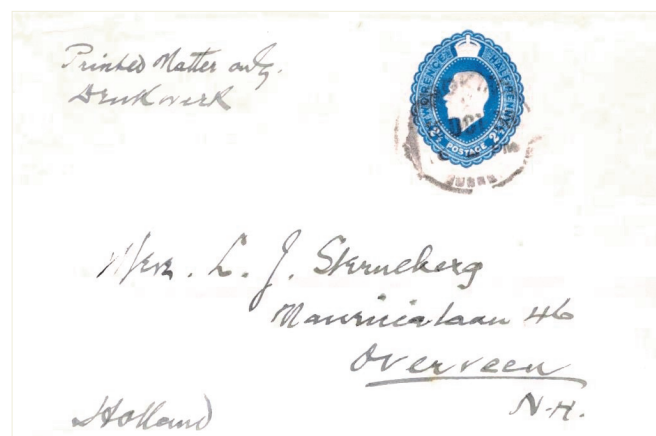
### Quantities Sold on eBay

Daily hand-collected records of eBay sales of used post office postal stationery wrappers since March 2006 show that there have been 4,275 sales of Great Britain wrappers from a total database of 19,200 sales of worldwide postal stationery wrappers. Details of each sale are fully transparent. For each catalogue number, there is a list of sales and number of bidders which are analyzed further.

A listing by post office and other types is shown in separate panels in Table 2. The column summaries detail the number of sales, the overall average realized transaction price and the average number of bidders per transaction. The number of sales is self-evident, summing across all stamped/embossed-to-order and post office types to 4,275.

The overall average realized transaction price is the sum of the realized sales figures divided by the number of sales for that type. Averages must be treated cautiously because extreme realizations can distort the average. However, as a summary statistic they can be a useful guide in interpreting historical price performance. To show the dispersion it would be necessary to report all sales for each type - 4,275 overall observations - which is impractical here with such a large sample.

The average number of bidders in the last column warrants explanation. The number of bids and the number of bidders are different. The number of bidders refers to the



### ES46b watermarked paper

number of different individuals actively involved in the bidding process during the listing period. Bidding behaviour can vary greatly with two or more bidders bidding back and forth during the listing period, or one bidder increasing bid increments in small amounts to test the upper level of the winning bidder. In other words, the number of bids is no guide as to the actual market interest underlying the transaction. The average number of bidders is the total number of bidders involved in all transactions of that wrapper type divided by the number of sales. This is not a perfect metric but is indicative of the strength of underlying interest. The overall weighted average bidder score for GB was 2.28 calculated across the 4,275 transactions. In other words, on average 2.28 bidders were involved in each of the 4,275 transactions. This metric can be used to compare with the average bidder scores of other country-specific countries. The score for GB is located 43<sup>rd</sup> on the rankings of 88 country-specific studies.

A profile of bidder participation might provide more useful information for some collectors. There were three transactions each of 12 active bidders, one transaction with 11 bidders, three transactions with ten, seven transactions with nine bidders, 20 with eight, 45 with seven, 76 with six bidders, 203 transactions with five bidders, 369 transactions with four bidders, 759 transactions with three bidders, 1157 transactions with two bidders and 1,632 sole bidder transactions. Single bidder transactions accounted for 38.2% of the total.

There were sales of three post office types of Specimen overprints. There were five sales of WP12/E6: \$7.00 (1 bidder), 14.67 (5), 14.67 (5), 27.73 (4) and 42.39 (5); and one sale each of E12 and E13, both realizing \$133.66 with one bidder each. What is especially curious about the sale of specimen overprints is that while ostensibly each wrapper is identical, being mint, the realized sums for WP12/E6 are diverse ranging from 7.00 to 42.39 with a mean of 21.29 compared with a mean of 7.00 for the used copies. The overall average bidder score is 5.00 whereas the 27 sales of used copies had an average score of only 1.89. The single sales of E12 and E13 reflect the scarcity of specimen overprints of these two types.

**Table 2a: eBay Sales Transactions of GB Wrappers (2006-2016)  
Post Office Types: No Private Printing Added**

H&B/ H&G #	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders	H&B/ H&G #	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders
WP1/E1	2	89.90	3.00	WP21/E14	215	9.56	2.14
WP2-5/E2	6	20.35	3.00	WP22/E15	6	2.83	1.00
WP6-8/E3	26	17.71	2.61	WP23/E16	8	4.17	1.75
WP9/E4	1	4.30	1.00	WP24/E17	1	3.20	1.00
WP10/E5	27	32.83	3.22	WP25/E18	78	12.17	1.80
WP11/E5a	34	9.31	2.62	WP26/E19	16	5.83	1.81
WP12/E6	175	7.00	1.89	WP27/E20	57	5.49	1.80
WP13-14/E7	80	10.81	2.36	WP28/E21	19	20.94	2.10
WP15/E8	232	11.89	2.17	WP29/E22	17	6.44	1.41
WP16/E9	876	9.11	2.09	WP30/E23	10	18.46	2.30
WP17/E10	201	9.89	2.11	WP31/E24	12	2.85	1.41
WP18/E11	151	7.32	1.98	WP32/E25	5	12.06	2.60
WP19/E12	236	6.72	1.97	WP33/E26	4	4.81	2.25
WP20/E13	54	7.88	1.90	WP34/E27	4	2.65	1.25
					<b>2553</b>		

As a matter of convenience, wrappers bearing evidence of private overprinting were coded with KE catalogue numbers whether or not they were printed on post office stock or on a customer’s own paper. There are 3,740 of these wrappers currently in the database.

**Table 2b: Private Printing Added to both PO Stock & Stamped-to-Order**

H&G #	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders	H&G #	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders
KE1	1	52.09	3.00	KE22	23	8.00	2.34
KE1A	1	26.46	4.00	KE23	2	4.98	1.50
KE2	1	5.00	1.00	KE24	1	1.43	1.00
KE3	72	11.05	2.23	KE25	2	22.13	4.00
KE4 *	336	14.41	2.57	KE28	1	2.77	2.00
KE5	54	12.42	2.76	KE31	2	22.88	2.00
KE5A	5	28.71	4.60	KE32	6	11.69	2.40
KE6	121	7.80	1.95	KE33	14	16.92	2.57
KE7	70	10.02	2.20	KE35	3	9.80	1.66
KE7A	23	5.23	2.00	KE36	3	14.55	2.66
KE8	104	8.17	2.06	KE37	4	13.35	2.25
KE8A	12	8.38	2.08	KE38	2	26.52	3.50
KE8B	51	10.53	2.23	KE45	3	36.32	4.00
KE9	45	8.79	2.31	KE50	4	25.99	2.50
KE10	12	9.62	2.25	KE53	1	31.05	4.00
KE11	24	9.40	2.29	KE55	1	42.27	3.00
KE12	56	8.35	2.35	KE59	2	17.38	3.00
KE13	23	8.00	2.61	KE64	5	29.90	2.60
KE14	3	12.83	3.33	KE66	1	12.67	2.00
KE14A	3	23.12	4.00	KE69	1	48.11	3.00
KE14B	14	13.85	2.92	KE81a	1	103.5	3.00
KE14C	3	30.66	3.00	KE85	3	16.61	4.33
KE15	22	22.32	2.91	KE90	3	14.05	4.33
KE16	34	8.28	2.21	KE99	1	12.32	4.00
KE17	18	9.82	2.05	KE100	4	10.87	3.75
KE18	6	18.48	2.83	KE101	1	43.50	5.00
KE19	2	24.19	2.00	KE105	2	4.24	3.50
KE21	2	51.33	5.50	KE106	9	14.08	2.22
*Inspection of actual copies would likely reveal some cases of KE2					<b>1225</b>		



**Table 2c: Somerset House Embossed-to-Order**

H&B ES#	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders	H&B ES#	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders
ES1	57	24.17	3.86	ES29	20	10.74	2.40
ES2	24	34.09	5.08	ES31	3	9.77	3.66
ES3	10	17.58	3.10	ES32	11	7.49	2.00
ES4	4	7.74	1.66	ES33	8	7.91	2.37
ES5	1	38.93	1.00	ES34a	3	8.66	1.33
ES7	4	18.28	3.60	ES35	4	15.31	3.50
ES9	24	17.03	3.18	ES36	4	11.71	3.50
ES10	2	14.01	3.00	ES40	5	7.00	1.80
ES11	17	14.87	3.11	ES41a	11	7.75	2.54
ES13	4	32.70	4.75	ES41b	7	10.99	2.85
ES14	12	9.09	3.16	ES42	16	10.36	2.68
ES15	6	10.93	2.66	ES43	11	9.68	2.36
ES16	3	22.48	3.00	ES44	11	14.37	3.00
ES19	10	7.19	1.60	ES45	14	13.33	2.71
ES19b	8	19.66	3.75	ES46a	3	6.94	2.00
ES20a	3	3.15	1.00	ES46b	2	9.51	1.00
ES20b	6	9.65	2.83	ES47	10	8.87	2.60
ES21a	4	10.03	4.00	ES48	3	8.16	1.66
ES21b	6	8.81	2.83	ES49	9	14.60	3.00
ES22a	5	8.47	2.80	ES53	4	20.91	1.75
ES22b	9	7.09	3.22	ES66	1	1.00	1.00
ES23a	2	13.65	2.00	ES72	7	7.14	1.85
ES26	5	15.92	3.80	ES74	2	23.78	2.00
ES27	1	4.81	1.00	ES83	1	15.28	1.00
					<b>397</b>		

**Table 2d: Compound Indicia: Somerset House Embossed-to-Order**

H&B ES#	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders	H&B ES#	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders
ESC36	1	9.80	1.00	ESC743	1	24.05	8.00
ESC41	2	106.4	4.00	ESC744	1	42.44	6.00
ESC51	4	18.06	4.00	ESC749	2	62.00	2.00
ESC57	1	32.50	1.00	ESC753	1	14.44	5.00
ESC92	1	31.19	2.00	ESC765	1	15.50	3.00
ESC99A	1	269.7	4.00	ESC769	1	12.88	1.00
ESC123	1	8.50	2.00	ESC784	1	13.15	3.00
ESC190	1	27.00	3.00	ESC807	1	19.48	1.00
ESC191	1	2.50	1.00	ESC818	6	27.13	4.16
ESC192	5	12.32	1.40	ESC834	2	55.69	5.50
ESC210	1	9.75	2.00	ESC837	2	13.54	3.50
ESC213	1	23.70	2.00	ESC843	2	11.71	2.00
ESC217	3	42.23	5.33	ESC860	2	17.07	2.50
ESC229	1	8.50	3.00	ESC870	9	20.61	2.50
ESC299	1	10.51	3.00	ESC874	1	46.61	2.00
ESC301	1	32.50	1.00	ESC892	6	8.61	2.66
ESC621	1	21.59	5.00	ESC893	9	20.19	3.33
ESC635	1	6.74	2.00	ESC977	6	39.81	3.50
ESC650	2	13.63	3.50	ESC978	1	21.83	4.00
ESC659	1	11.50	2.00	ESC979	8	14.22	2.37
ESC742	1	8.46	4.00	ESC984	5	20.81	3.80
					<b>100</b>		
			<b>Overall Total</b>		<b>4275</b>	<b>11.18</b>	<b>2.28</b>

## Conclusion

The extant number of wrappers of Great Britain place it first overall in the top ten countries in front of Argentina, USA, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, Brazil, Denmark, Victoria and Cape of Good Hope. These ten countries account for 62% of all extant wrappers worldwide. GB wrappers account for about 20% of the total in the database so it is a significant country for analysis. The sample of 10,213 wrappers has been hand-collected daily over more than 13 years, and possesses credibility with respect to its size, data-gathering integrity and window of observation. It is likely to be the largest single source of GB used wrappers. Any bias that might exist in the sample is likely to be mitigated because of sample size; hence the sample is a sound basis for reliable analysis and interpretation.

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## Acknowledgement

My sincere thanks to Jan Kosniowski for reading an earlier draft and commenting on a couple of passages. His input has added clarity. My thanks too to the editor John Barker for his continued support of my analyses of aspects of wrappers.



## Professor Iain Stevenson, FRPSL

With the untimely death on 1 March aged 66, of Iain Stevenson in a road traffic accident, philately has lost one of its more unusual characters. Iain's philatelic interests were many and varied and his presence will be missed by members of a number of Societies. Besides postal stationery he also had collections of telegraph stamps and forms, Belgium, Canadian Pacific Railway postcards, Canadian revenues and Lanarkshire postal history. An exhibitor at both National and International level, Iain was also an accredited Juror serving at both National and International levels.

Iain was the consummate collector espousing many interests besides philately, including tinsplate toys, printed ephemera and English drinking glasses, the last reflecting his connoisseurship of wine. He joined the Royal Philatelic Society London in 1990, was elected to Fellowship in 1999 and served on the Council from 1998 to 2006. He gave a memorable 'One O'clock display' on 'The

Telegraph Stamps and Stationery of the World' in April 2005 and stood in at the last minute to give the 2015 Sir Daniel Cooper Lecture entitled 'The Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain'.

At university Iain studied geography and became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. His professional career spanned publishing both commercially and at the Stationery Office and finally the academic world, where he spent a number of years at City University and University College London, retiring in 2015 from the latter as Emeritus Professor of Publishing.

Iain was an enthusiastic and entertaining speaker who wrote widely on both professional and philatelic subjects, and all those who have had the pleasure of his company and the benefit of his advice and knowledge will greatly miss his presence.

Alan Huggins



# ABNORMAL POSTAGE STAMPS

Neil Sargent

In the May 2016 Journal I wrote about the booklet produced by Victor Marsh relating to the sheets of embossed stamps he had been able to persuade the Post office to produce for him.

His booklet illustrated a sheet of 48 tete - beche impression of the KEVII 6d die. I had never seen such a sheet but recently I acquired a full sheet of the Edward 1d embossed design. This is the most common and you can often see parts of the sheet for sale with 6 or 12 impressions but I haven't come across a complete sheet before - which is now illustrated. They are printed on a heavyish paper, probably 120grams , with one surface shiny, the paper being watermarked - Croxley Reliance together with an ornate crest and the letters J D & Co underneath.



# KGV DAGENHAM STO PHOTOCARD

Neil Sargent

Another new item is this King George V sto card with a 1d letterpress imprint on the address/message side and a photograph on the reverse. This card has a rather dark picture entitled: 'Pouring Pig Iron - Ford Motor Works Dagenham'. I have previously seen one of these cards before but not certain if it was the same one, nor how many they maybe in a set. This picture is quite uninteresting and I would have thought that a company such as Ford would have at least produced something more interesting if they were using them for promotional purposes. The card doesn't appear to be listed in H&B and hopefully someone with more knowledge will be able to tell us more of the story!





## NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Recent Articles from the Philatelic Press

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** (April 2017)

"Postal Stationery Matters" Peter van Gelder

**Postal Stationery** January/February 2017 (USA)

"The 1918-1921 Panama and Canal Zone Carta-Paquete or Registration Envelopes" David Zemer

"Bahamas Stationery in H&G, and Registration Envelope Varieties" Wayne Menuz

**Postal Stationery** March/April 2017 (USA)

"The 'Lake Views' Lettercards of Tasmania" Roger Kinns

"Indian postal stationery Used in Zanzibar, 1877-1895" George T. Krieger

"2 Cent Circular Die Precancels" Dave Kandziolka

"The 1892 St. Pierre & Miquelon Issue" Wayne Menuz

"Market Report - Classic Stationery of Finland, The Rolf Gummerson Collection" -sold October 2016 at Postiljonen Auctions.

"German Empire 1908 Local Rate Card"

**Postal Stationery Collector** May 2017 (Australia)

"1945 5d Australia POW Aerogramme" Gary Watson

"Brusden-White Notes" Mark Diserio

An occasional series of additions and corrections to the Postal Stationery section of the Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue (ACSC).

"Postal Stationery Wrappers of Victoria: an Analysis of the Evidence" Dr John K. Courtis

"Pictorial Postcards" some recent issues.

**Postal Stationery Notes** [BNAPS] February 2017 (Canada)

"More About the NY 2016 Star Trek postcards" Pierre Gauthier

"PCF Corner: 2 New Views; Many Minor Changes" Robert Lemire

"The 2016 Santa Letter Stationery"

**The Overprinter** - Great Britain Overprint Society (February 2017)

"Up-rated British Postal Stationery" John Gledhill

"Zululand Reply Paid Postcards" Brian Fenemore

### QUERIES & REPLIES

**G.B. QV ½d certificate of posting**

**Maurice Buxton** writes: "In connection with a forthcoming article on the GB QV certificates of posting (CPP1-3), I would like to make a couple of requests:

(1) I would like to make a rough census of USED examples. If you have any in your collection, could you send me a scan, or if that is not possible a description of the type and the date and place of posting?



(2) In the 1970 British Postal Stationery there is a note (p162): 'Printed forms headed "BOOKED LETTER RECEIPT" are known which have colourless embossed head of Greek woman at top right and coat of arms at top left, but their status is obscure.' These have been difficult to track down after a gap of fifty years! Again, if you have examples of anything like this, I would appreciate a scan or description.

I can be contacted at [mauricebuxton@gmail.com](mailto:mauricebuxton@gmail.com) or via the editor.

### Australian Slogan Postmarks

**Edward Caesley** asks if any member can help to provide the wording on these partially legible slogan postmarks on Australian Aerogrammes. Contact details on p2 of this Journal, or via the Editor.



### SWINPEX and MIDPEX

Just a reminder of these two popular events where the Postal Stationery Society will have a presence.

Both these events are popular venues which provide access to a wide range of Dealers and meeting points for philatelists. All members, in particular those who are unable to attend meetings in London, will be most welcome.

At **SWINPEX** (in Swindon) we will be meeting in the afternoon, details were enclosed with the February Journal.

At **MIDPEX** (Near Leamington Spa) come along to our stand where many members will be calling in during the day. Entry is free and there will be a free shuttle bus from Leamington Spa Railway Station. Further details can be found:-

on the Midpex website: <https://midpex.wordpress.com> and

on the Exhibition website: [www.warwickshireexhibitioncentre.co.uk](http://www.warwickshireexhibitioncentre.co.uk)

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

joining the Society.

We would like to promote the Society and encourage other collectors of Postal Stationery to join us.

If you are able to attend Midpex your help on the Society's stand would be most welcome. If you are able to take a turn on our stand for an hour, it would allow everyone the opportunity of going round the event. Please contact John Barker, details on p2, or phone 0121 744 2580. Your help will be much appreciated.

Amongst our membership we have several Dealers who have a wide range of postal stationery and other philatelic material. Those attending these events are:

#### SWINPEX

Bill Pipe, The Magpie  
Malcolm Lacey  
Cover Love

#### MIDPEX

Bill Pipe, The Magpie  
Cavendish Auctions  
Cover Love  
Paul Jones  
Roger Hudson  
Malcolm Lacey  
Windsor Philatelics



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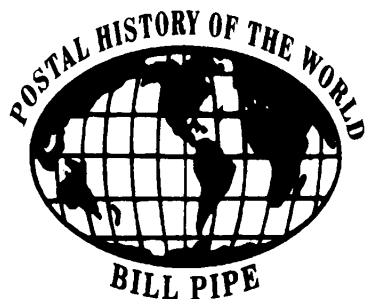
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