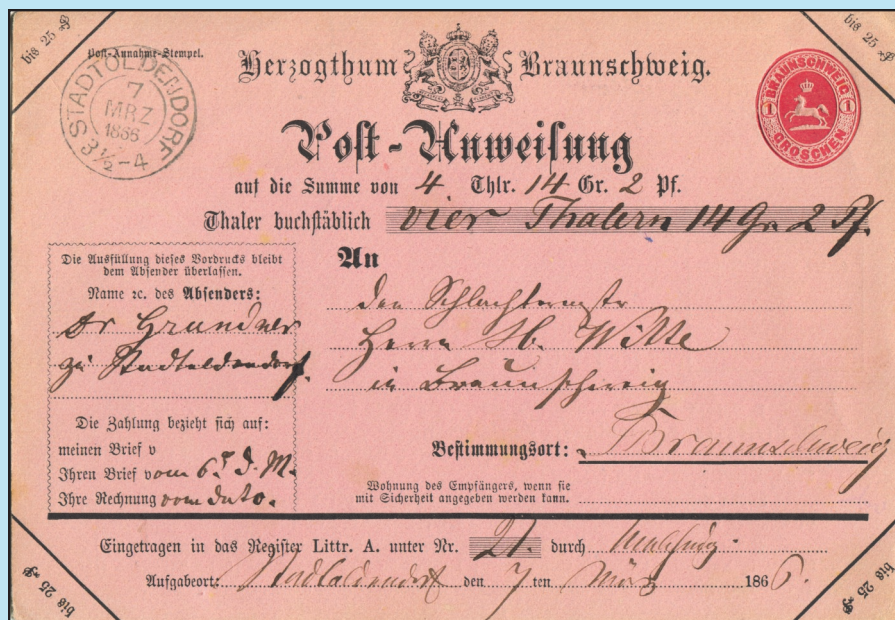




# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 27, No.1 February 2019  
(Serial number 89)



1865 Brunswick 1 Groschen Money Order Card on Pink Stock - Page 5

## CONTENTS

Page		Page	
2	Society Information and News	15	British India Victorian Envelopes
3	Chairman's Chat		Col Jayanta Dutta & Dr Anjali Dutta
4	Secretary's Notes	19	"Form Approved by the Post-Master General"
5	Postal Stationery for a Purpose: Money Orders - Germany - Part 1	21	Notes from the Editor's Desk
	John Barker		
12	GB Postal Stationery News		
	Alan Huggins		



## The Postal Stationery Society (Founded 1992)

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

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

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

or via Email: [johnhbarker@btinternet.com](mailto:johnhbarker@btinternet.com)

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

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## Society Calendar

**Saturday April 6th 2019** at the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY starting at 10.30 am. and finishing at approx 4.00pm.

**Michael Smith** will give a display of Orange Free State Postal Stationery.

The display will be followed by the Society's One Sheet Competition. All members present will be asked to vote for their choice of winner.

Lunch will be taken in a nearby restaurant. All members are invited to join in and the cost should be about £18 each, including wine.

The session after lunch will be for member's displays.

**Saturday 8th June 2019 Swinpex**, Members Displays. St Joseph's Lower School, Octal Way, Swindon SN3 2LR, 2.00 pm. - 4.00pm. Please bring along something from your collection. Swinpex opens at 10.00am.

**Saturday 6th July 2019 Midpex** at the Warwickshire Exhibition Centre, Leamington Spa. Further details will appear in the May issue of the Journal.

**[Editor's Note:** Both **SWINPEX** and **MIDPEX** host top class Stamp Fairs with dealers from across the country and from abroad. Several of our own Society Dealer members will be present so if you have any special interests let them know in advance and they may be able to help you find that elusive material.

At **Swinpex** you will be welcome at the Society Table to chat to other members and to drop in to the informal meeting in the afternoon.

At **Midpex**, we do not have a meeting but members are welcome to browse through the publications and back copies of the Journal at the Society stand. If you would like to take a turn on the stand and encourage other collectors who may be interested in adding postal stationery to their collections to join the Society and benefit from membership then feel free to do so. Any offers of help will be most welcome.]

**Saturday October 19th 2019** at the Royal Philatelic Society, London at their new premises: 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW The Society's AGM, Tony Chilton Competition and Auction.

What interests you about *Postal Stationery*? What got you started collecting *Postal Stationery*?

We are a Society of like minded members. You are not on your own!

Let your interest capture the minds of other philatelists - let them share your interest.

Encourage them to join the Postal Stationery Society or at least find out more by visiting the website:

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

## CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - FEBRUARY 2019

This time I am going to ruminate about survival rates of STO items. Anyone looking at the newly reported items in this Journal will realise that copies of STO items can often appear after a long interval: with commercial items it is a matter of them being kept in the first place and then making their way onto the philatelic marketplace. Almost certainly there are items which have gone for good. These thoughts have been prompted because, going through my collection to find something to write about, I came across this STO postcard which I had forgotten I had. It is size f, and escaped mention in Huggins and Baker.

Although the postcards from the National Blood Transfusion Service are well known, postal stationery from other branches of the NHS is noticeable by its absence. As you can see this was an appointment card and the standard practice would have been to hand them in on arrival following which they would presumably have been destroyed. Having heard about postal stationery by this point I managed to hang onto it. It seems likely that the clinic would have been using STO cards during several different postage rates but no others may have survived.

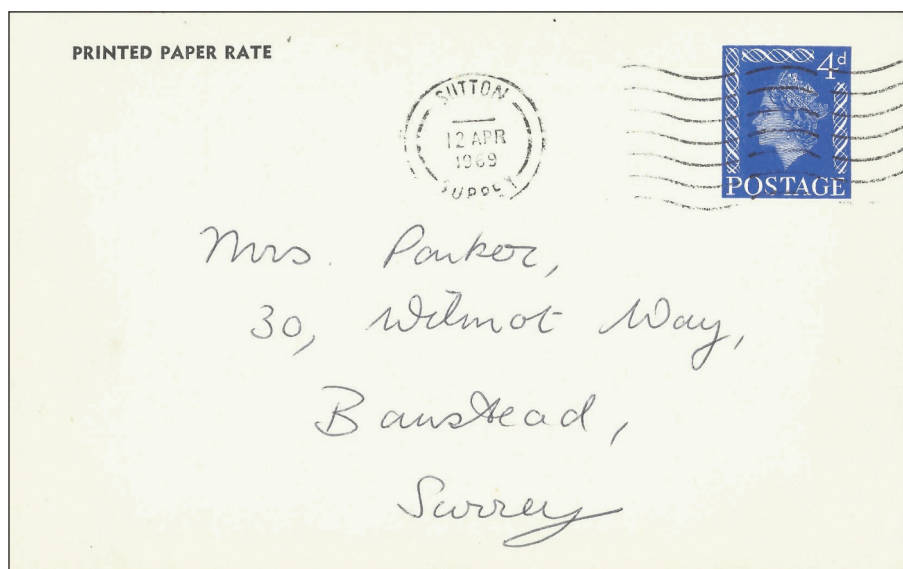
New Zealand had considerably fewer STO items and Samuel lists them by user. There are also records of the STO printings and although all the QE2 printings have been identified the catalogue lists the 61 cases of earlier envelopes where none of the printing had been conclusively identified. Two of these were provisionally identified and at least three have subsequently turned up. It is also possible that some of these may be indistinguishable from known items. The catalogue lists 32 different STO envelopes (including the two provisionally identified) during the same period many of which have

multiple printings (72 printings were listed in the catalogue with one major user having too many – just of three known cards - to list). Where there are multiple printings it is possible that some would have produced unknown varieties. Clearly the unknown items comprise a substantial proportion of the total.

Although collectors of GB tend not to differentiate between users - so the disappearance of all examples from one particular user may not be so important if an otherwise identical item exists – there is no reason to believe that the situation here is substantially different from New Zealand.

### References

- Huggins & Baker: Collect British Postal Stationery
- Samuel: New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue Part 5 – Private Envelopes (1993)



SHS 5

**LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON**  
THE SCHOOL CLINIC

Will you please arrange for..... *Adrian* .....

.....to attend the above clinic

on *Friday* the *18 APR 1969* at *3.00pm*

for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

**N.B. Please bring child's National Health Service Number, as this will be necessary if spectacles are prescribed.**

AMITY GROVE EYE CLINIC  
BAYNES PARK. WIM. 9307

*P.J. Doody*  
Principal School Medical Officer. *PH*

Mather—7228

Adrian Parker

## SECRETARY'S NOTES - FEBRUARY 2019

I hope everyone had a great time over the festive period and are now settled back into another year of collecting postal stationery. I would like to welcome new members who have joined us recently and hope that you find your membership enjoyable and beneficial.

Our next meeting is on Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> April and will be our last at 42 Devonshire Place before the Royal moves to its new location. At the meeting Mike Smith will give a display of his award-winning Transvaal postal stationery. This will be followed by the One Sheet Competition which everyone can enter. Rules are simple - 1 sheet only! It should however be something that stands on its own. Good luck to everyone.

The afternoon is an opportunity for everyone to display something from their own collection – whether complete or not. Preferably no more than 2 frames (32 sheets) but that can be flexible.

We will be having a informal meeting at Swinpex again on 8<sup>th</sup> June. The fair is well worth attending for an excellent array of dealers and we have a room from 2pm to 4pm for a chat and a 'put-up'. Our October meeting will be at Arbutnot Place in the new building and I will make sure information and directions are available for those who have not been there yet.

In the meantime, please study the enclosed auction catalogue – there are some very fine and scarce items included across the whole of the spectrum of GB stationery. I admit the non-GB section is thin again but there is some excellent Gold Coast and a few other items worthy of buying!

Neil Sargent  
Secretary & Auctioneer

### Postal Stationery Society Journal Index - Updated

With many thanks to Frank Walton FRPSL, the index has been brought up to date.

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

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

The contents of all PSS Journals up to 2018 should appear!

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

### Auctions

Your copy of the **April Auction Catalogue** should be enclosed with this issue of the Journal. As usual there are some interesting lots, don't miss out, send your bids to the Auctioneer early. Bidding for the April Auction close at 5.00pm on **MONDAY 29th APRIL 2019**

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)



## POSTAL STATIONERY FOR A PURPOSE: MONEY ORDERS - GERMANY Part 1

John Barker

Some time ago I ran a series of articles 'Postal Stationery for a Purpose'. Leaving aside Stamped To Order stationery, every piece of postal stationery issued by the postal authorities or Government offices has been issued for a particular purpose. In the series, I covered a number of examples including reference to how the design and manufacture of the item was related to its function and how, over time, the item evolved. The changes involved may have been related to the needs of the sender; the needs of the post office (sorting, transmission and delivery) or the needs of the recipient.

In this article I will continue this theme by looking at the Introduction of Money Orders in Germany. The fact that the fee for handling the money order and for its transmission via the post was paid for by an imprinted stamp is, to me, incidental; that is just another point in its evolution that may make the item more convenient for use by the sender. Money Orders without an imprinted stamp (Formular Items) are all part of the whole story of their evolution.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, transmitting money outside of one's locality was becoming increasingly necessary not only for commerce but in domestic life with workers moving with their work away from their family base, soldiers being sent to various

theatres of war etc. The post office played an important part in this and, although systems were in place, they were usually expensive, risky and sometimes unreliable.

**Money Orders provided a cheap and easy to use method for sending small amounts of money** particularly in the period before bank accounts became widespread across the population. The money order system was established by a private firm in Great Britain in 1792, and was expensive and not very successful. In approximately 1836, it was sold to another private firm which lowered the fees, which therefore significantly increased the popularity and usage of the system. The Post Office noted the success and profitability, and it took over the system in 1838. Fees were reduced again and usage increased further, making the money order system reasonably profitable. The only draw-back was the need to send an advance to the paying Post Office before payment could be tendered to the recipient of the order. [Wikipedia]

In May 1864, the U.S. Congress passed the money order bill (Postmaster General Montgomery Blair Act May 17th 1864 13 Stat. 76 )

Luxembourg introduced money orders in 1866, Switzerland in 1867, being a development of the 1862 precursor 'Geldanweisungsumschläge, and Austria in 1870. Many other countries were soon to follow.

## INTRODUCTION OF MONEY ORDERS INTO GERMANY

It was not until 1st January 1865 that Prussia, the first German State to do so, introduced money orders to replace the little used *Briefe mit Bareinzahlungen* (letter with cash deposit) system. Other states followed within two years. As an incidental issue, it is interesting to note that at the 5th German postal conference in Karlsruhe in November 1865 Heinrich von Stephan referred to the money order card when he proposed a postal sheet the size of a money transfer form, stiffer than letter paper and slightly larger than the usual envelope, with an imprinted duty stamp and available at all post offices. The idea was initially rejected but in 1869 the idea may have inspired Professor Herrmann of Vienna to make a proposal which led to the Austrian postal authorities issuing the first post card on 1st October 1869.

In this article I will compare the money orders from the different German States showing their similarity in format whilst illustrating the differences in the fine details of the instructions for their use.

Before unification on 18<sup>th</sup> January 1871, and for a short time afterwards, different States had their own currencies. Consequently regulations had to be in place to enable money to be transferred from a sender in one state to an addressee in another state which had a different currency. Where currencies are stated, they refer to that which was current at the time of issue of the money order cards.

Money order cards had much printing, on both sides, relating to their use. The face side (on which the sender wrote in the address of the recipient) had the details of the sender, the amount to be transferred, the fee charged, instructions on how to use the money order and spaces for the post office's accounting information. The back of the card was for the recipient to sign when the sum of money was handed over and for the paying office to enter their accounting information. As with any 'new' system, once in operation problems were to arise and as a result of feedback from both users of the system and the operators (post office), changes were made over time hence the cards evolved.

The main features of the money order cards and how the system worked can be illustrated by reference to the first money order card issued by a German State; i.e. the issue by Prussia on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1865. The card was fairly stiff, each card was cut to approximately 168 x 116mm. making them larger than the postal stationery envelopes (147 x 83mm. or 147 x 114mm.). The Prussian card was on pale grey card whereas some other states used coloured card for their money orders thus making them stand out from other mail.

**Prussia** - Currency: 1 Thaler (Thlr) = 30 Silver Groschen (Sgr). 1 Silver Groschen = 12 Pfennig (Pf)

**1<sup>st</sup> January 1865** A one part form (without a tear off receipt) and without an imprinted stamp to pay the fee for the service. This format was adopted by the Thurn & Taxis Posts and, with the addition of an imprinted stamp to pay the fee, by Brunswick and Hannover.

**Sending a Money Order- details to be filled in on the front of the form.**

1. The sender goes to an issuing post office. Pays the amount of money to be sent (up to 50 Thaler) plus the fee for the service. The latter is accounted for by adhesive stamp(s) which are attached in the box (upper right).
2. The sender fills in the front of the form **above the thick black line**. From the top are entered: the sum to be sent in numerical form, and below, the Thaler units, in words. The name and address of the person who is to receive the money in a standardised format - the 'Destination' (City, Town etc.) above the short black line, and the '*apartment of the recipient if it can be stated with certainty*' as the last line of the address.
3. In the box, lower left, the sender inserts their name and address and an indication of the nature of the payment 'The payment relates to *my letter ... , your letter... or your bill... .*
4. The accepting postal officer, having stuck the appropriate adhesives to pay the fee cancels the stamps and also strikes the handstamp in the circle at the top left to confirm the time and date of the transaction. The officer fills in the details **beneath the thick black line**.

**Translation of the text**

4 Accepting office stamp

1 Space for affixing a postage stamp

3

2

4

X 90%

3

2

4

The completed money order is placed in the post and eventually arrives at the destination post office where the back of the form is completed

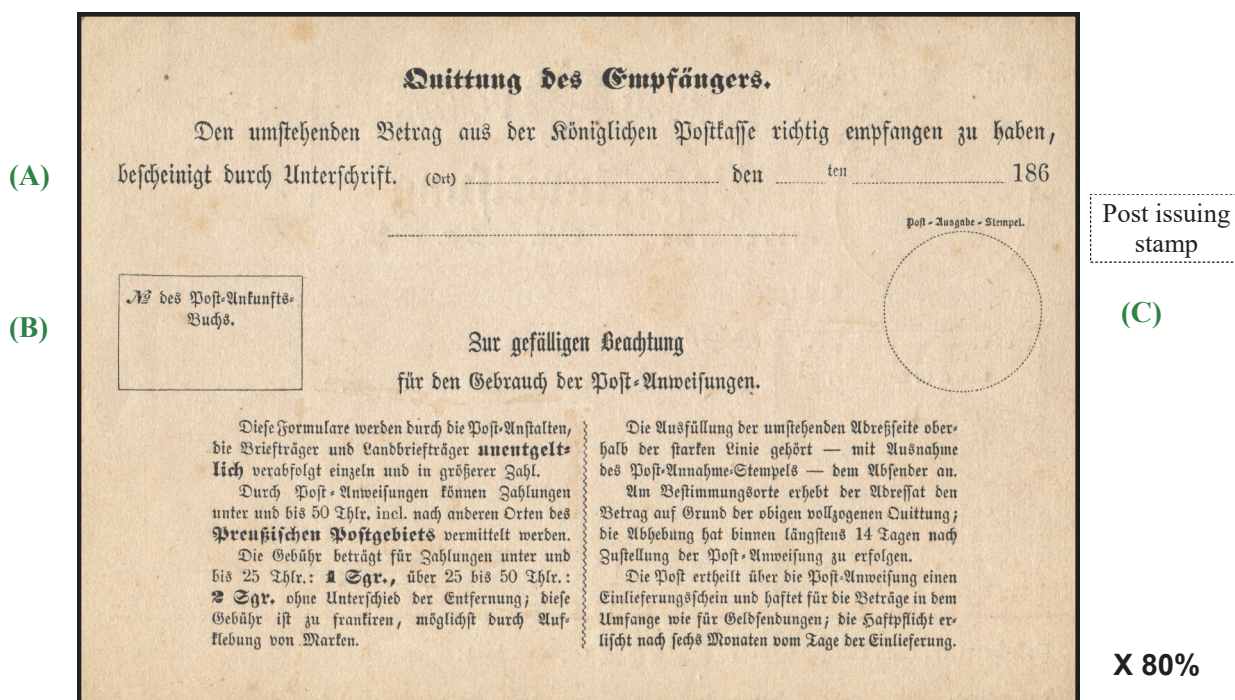


**Receiving a Money Order - details to be filled in on the back of the form.**

The money order is delivered to the recipient at their address or at the destination post office where the recipient, having proved their identity, signs and dates the form in the appropriate space (A) to say that they have received the sum indicated on the front of the form. The post officer enters the number on the Post Arrivals register in the box at the left (B) and places an impression of the time and date stamp of the destination office in the space at the right (C). Having checked that all appropriate sections of the form are filled in, the post officer hands over the money to the recipient and retains the money order form for accounting purposes.

**Translation of the text:**

Addressee's receipt.  
 Having properly received the amount indicated from the Royal Post Office,  
 attested by signature . . . (date) . . . . . on the . . . . of . . . . . 186  
 . . . . .



The notes on the back of the form relate to the use of the form and vary from one state to another. The significant differences in the text of the notes are highlighted in blue

**“For your attention when using the money order”**

These forms can be obtained from the post office, letter carriers and rural postmen **free of charge** individually and in larger numbers.

A payment under and up to 50 Thlr. inclusive can be made with this money order **conveyed to locations in the Prussian Post district.**

The fee for payment below and up to 25 Thlr. **1 Sgr.**; over 25 Thlr. to 50 Thlr. **2 Sgr. irrespective of distance.** The fee is to be settled by the sender preferably by the attachment of stamps.

The completion of the address side above the thick line, with the exception of the postal acceptance stamp, is the responsibility of the sender

At the place of destination, the addressee collects the amount on the basis of the above completed receipt; the withdrawal must be made **at the latest 14 days after delivery of the postal order.**

The post office sends a proof of delivery free of charge and is liable for the same amount as for sending money; **the obligation ceases to exist with the expiration of six months from the date of delivery.**



**Brunswick** - Currency 1 Thaler (Thlr) = 30 Groschen (Gr). 1 Groschen = 10 Pfennig (Pf)

A Brunswick printing company produced the sheets of postanweisung cards which were then embossed with the Brunswick stamp by the Prussian State Printing Works.

**June 1865 A one part form with an imprinted stamp to pay the fee for the service.**

2Gr. Money Order card for sending sums between 25 and 50 Thaler. Used on 15th September 1865 at Greene to send the sum of 37 Thaler to Gandersheim.



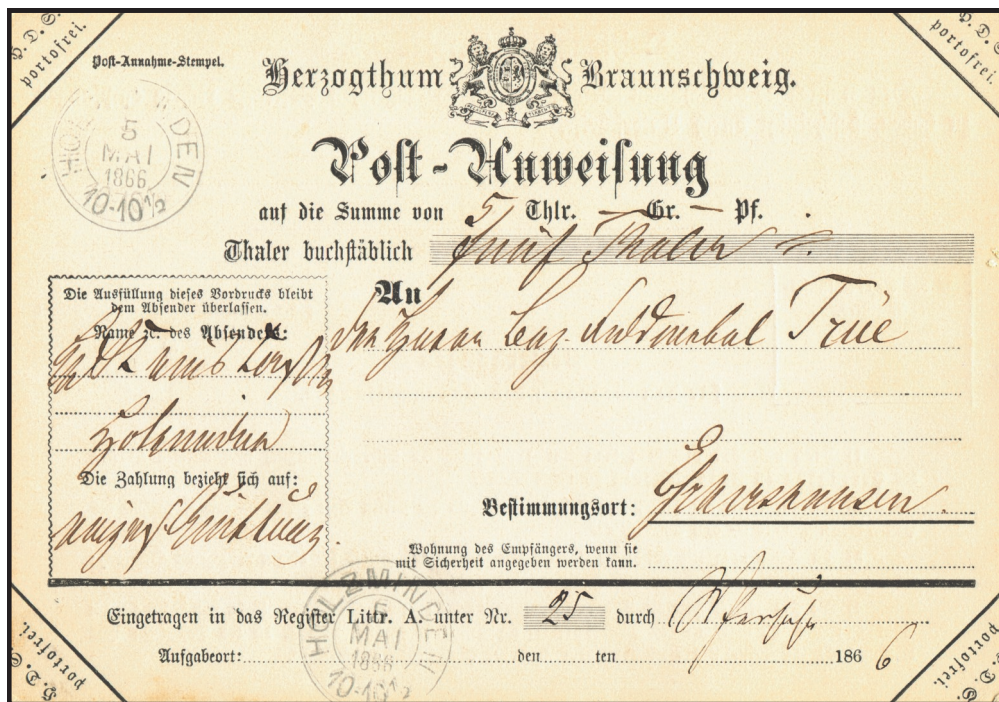
**“Notes for the use of Postanweisung”**

- 1) With this money order a payment between 25 and 50 Thlr. inclusive can be made to other locations in the Duchy of Brunswick.
- 2) The completion of the address side above the thick line, with the exception of the postal acceptance stamp, is the responsibility of the sender.
- 3) At the place of destination, the addressee collects the amount on the basis of the above completed receipt; the encashment must be made within 8 days after delivery of the money order.
- 4) The post office sends a proof of delivery free of charge via the post office and is liable for the same amount as for sending money; the obligation ceases to exist under Section 15 of the Postal Act of July 1, 1864, with the expiration of six months from the date of delivery.

A 1 Groschen card on pink stock was issued for amounts up to and including 25 Thaler In **October 1865** a printing of 1 Gr. and 2 Gr. Cards was made on thinner paper than the June 1865 printing.

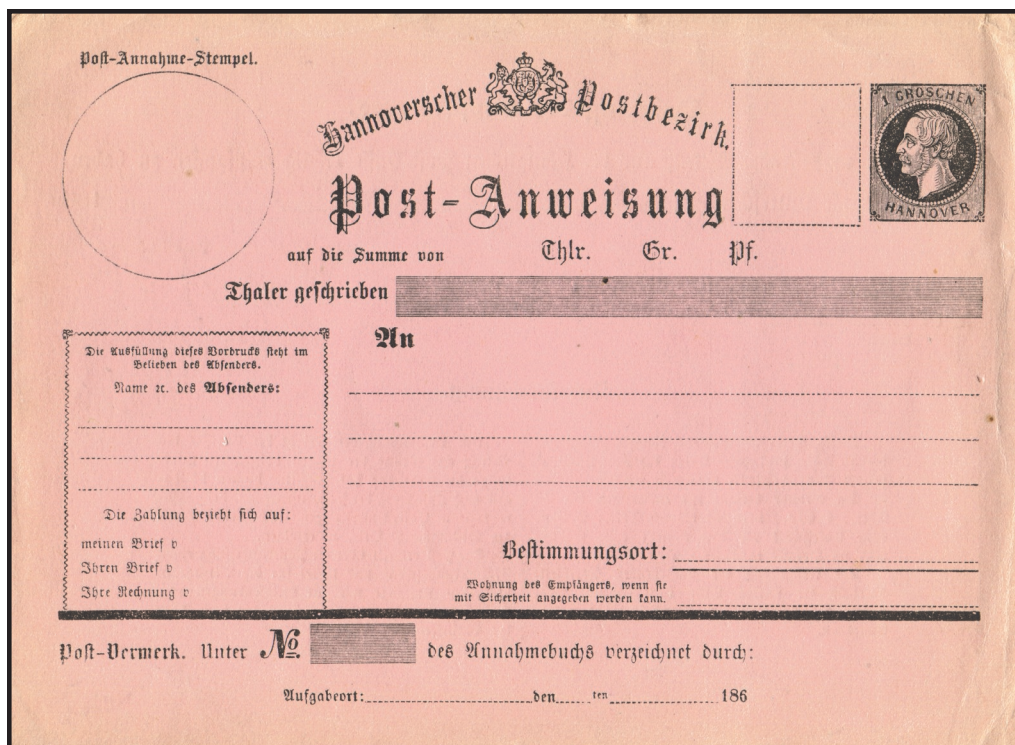


**June 1865 Issue for Official use (Post Free) for amounts up to and including 50 Thaler.** Used on 5th May 1866 at Holzminden to send the sum of 5 Thaler to Eschershausen..



The Brunswick Post Office archives were released at some later date which explains why Brunswick money orders may be found in used condition. This did not happen with the other Postal Authorities, consequentially such money orders are usually found in unused condition.

**Hannover** - Currency 1 Thaler (Thlr) = 30 New Groschen (Gr). 1 New Groschen = 10 Pfennig (Pf)  
**1865 1 Groschen card for sending amounts up to 25 Thaler.**



A 2 Groschen card on blue stock was issued for sending amounts between 25 and 50 Thaler

A second printing was made in **1886** on thinner card; the spelling of 'Post=Casse' on the back of the card was altered to 'Postkasse'.







Note that the sum can be paid out as either 'Thaler' or in 'Gulden and Kreuzer' - the currency of the Southern districts

**Quittung des Empfängers.**

Den umstehenden Betrag mit Thlr. Sgr.  
Gl. Kr.

in Worten Thaler \_\_\_\_\_  
in Worten Gulden \_\_\_\_\_

von d. \_\_\_\_\_ Post \_\_\_\_\_ zu \_\_\_\_\_ richtig empfangen zu haben,  
bescheinigt durch Unterschrift. (Crt.) \_\_\_\_\_ den \_\_\_\_\_ ten \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_\_

Post-Ausgabe-Stempel.

**M** \_\_\_\_\_  
der  
Abtheilung II. des  
Einzahlungs-Manuals

**Zur gefälligen Beachtung  
für den Gebrauch der Post-Anweisungen.**

Diese Formulare werden durch die Post-Anstalten, die Briefträger und Landbriefträger **unentgeltlich** verabfolgt, einzeln und in größerer Zahl.  
Durch Post-Anweisungen können Zahlungen bis 50 Thlr. oder 87½ fl. nach anderen Orten des **Fürstlich Thurn und Taxis'schen Postbezirks** (ausschließlich Hohenzollern) vermittelt werden.  
Die Gebühr beträgt für Zahlungen bis 25 Thlr. **1 Sgr.**, über 25 bis 50 Thlr. **2 Sgr.** ohne Unterschied der Entfernung; diese Gebühr ist zu frankiren durch Aufkleben von Marken.  
Die Ausfüllung der umstehenden Adressseite oberhalb der

starken Linie gehört — mit Ausnahme des Post-Annahme-Stempels — dem Absender an.  
Am Bestimmungsort erhebt der Adressat den Betrag auf Grund der obigen vollzogenen Quittung.  
In so fern die Abholung auf dem Postbureau erfolgt, so hat dieselbe innerhalb dreier Tage nach Behändigung der Anweisung stattzufinden. Geschieht dies nicht, so wird die Behändigung in der Wohnung des Adressaten versucht.  
Die Post ertheilt über die Post-Anweisung einen Einlieferungschein und haftet für die Beträge in dem Umfange wie für Geldsendungen; die Haftpflicht erlischt nach drei Monaten vom Tage der Einlieferung.

**X 70%**

**“Helpful advice  
for the use of Postanweisung”**

These forms can be obtained from the post office, letter carriers and rural postmen **free of charge** individually and in larger numbers.

A payment up to 50 Thlr. or 87½ fl. can be made with this money order conveyed to other locations in the **Princely Thurn and Taxis Post district** (only Hohenzollern).

The fee for payment is up to 25 Thlr. **1 Sgr.**; over 25 Thlr. to 50 Thlr. **2 Sgr.** **irrespective of distance**. The fee is to be settled by the sender preferably by the attachment of stamps.

The completion of the address side above the thick line, with

the exception of the postal acceptance stamp, is the responsibility of the sender

At the place of destination, the addressee collects the amount on the basis of the above completed receipt.

In so far as the transaction takes place at the post office so it has to **take place within three days after handling the instruction**. If this does not happen, the transaction is attempted at the residence of the addressee.

The post office sends a proof of delivery free of charge and is liable for the same amount as for sending money; **the obligation ceases to exist with the expiration of three months from the date of delivery**.

A similar card was issued for purchase in Southern Districts - Currency - 1 Gulden (Gl.) = 60 Kreuzer (Kr). Conversion rate for North/South currencies: 3.5 Kreuzer = 1 Silver Groschen (Sgr.)

Later in **1866** money order cards headed ‘German Postal Union / Princely Thurn & Taxis Postal District’ were issued which had a tear off ‘Coupon’ (Receipt) for the recipient to retain when they exchanged the money order card for the sum transferred. This more ‘user friendly’ version was the blue print for other German States to develop.

Borek states that this was only issued for Thaler currency. However, below is illustrated a card for Gulden currency.

**Coupon.**  
(Kann vom Adressaten bei niederstehendem Betrage abgetrennt und als Beleg zurückbehalten werden.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ fl. \_\_\_\_\_ fr.  
Name und Wohnort des Absenders.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Die Zahlung bezieht sich auf:  
meinen Brief vom \_\_\_\_\_  
Ihren Brief vom \_\_\_\_\_  
Ihre Rechnung vom \_\_\_\_\_  
Eittr. \_\_\_\_\_ Sol. \_\_\_\_\_  
Nr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Kreuzzeichen: \_\_\_\_\_

**Deutscher Postverein.**  
Fürstlich Thurn und Taxis'scher Postbezirk.  
**Post-Anweisung**  
auf die Summe von **Gl.** **Ar.**  
zu wiederholen (die Gulden in Buchstaben).  
An \_\_\_\_\_  
Bestimmungsort: \_\_\_\_\_  
Post-Vermerk. Unter Nr. \_\_\_\_\_ eingetragen durch: \_\_\_\_\_  
Aufgabebezirk: **Taxis**. Ausgabeort: \_\_\_\_\_ den \_\_\_\_\_ ten \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_\_

Zum Aufkleben der Freimarken.  
Post-Annahme-Stempel.

**X 50%**

**Quittung des Adressaten.**

Den umstehenden Betrag aus der Postkasse richtig empfangen zu haben,  
bescheinigt durch Unterschrift.  
(Crt.) \_\_\_\_\_ den \_\_\_\_\_ ten \_\_\_\_\_ 186 \_\_\_\_\_  
Post-Ausgabe-Stempel.

Post-Ankunfts-Buch. (Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
Nr. \_\_\_\_\_

**Bemerkungen für den Gebrauch der Post-Anweisungen.**

1. Diese Formulare werden durch die Post-Anstalten unentgeltlich verabfolgt.
2. Die Gebühr ist vom Absender zu berichtigen.
3. In dem Coupon kann der Absender den Gebührensatz, seinen Namen und Wohnort, das Datum eines Briefes oder einer Rechnung, die Fittera, das Postamt und die Nummer eines Contos oder Betrages, sowie ein Kreuzzeichen angeben. Andere Angaben dürfen nicht gemacht werden.
4. Der Adressat erhebt bei der Post-Ankunft am Bestimmungsort den Betrag auf Grund der
5. obigen vollzogenen Quittung; die Erhebung muss längstens binnen 14 Tagen nach Zustellung der Post-Anweisung erfolgen.
6. Die Zahlung der Geldmittel der Postkasse zur sofortigen Auszahlung der Beträge nicht aus, so kann die Zahlung erst nach Behändigung der erforderten Bescheinigung verlangt werden.
6. Die Post ertheilt über die Post-Anweisung unentgeltlich einen Einlieferungschein und haftet für die Beträge in dem Umfange wie für Geldsendungen.

From **1<sup>st</sup> July 1867** the Posts of Thurn & Taxis were taken over and operated by Prussian Postal Administration



# GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

Alan Huggins

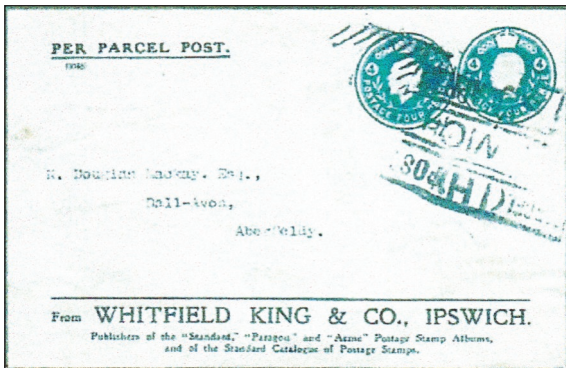
## NEW ITEMS REPORTED

### Envelopes - Post Office Issues

Queen Elizabeth II. **George King** reports 10p orange envelope (**EP133b**) size N with 30.5 x 31.5mm. Stamp and 1 phosphor band unused.

### Envelopes - Stamped to order Issues

King George V compound Whitfield King parcel label 4d + 4d (**ESC787L**) used.

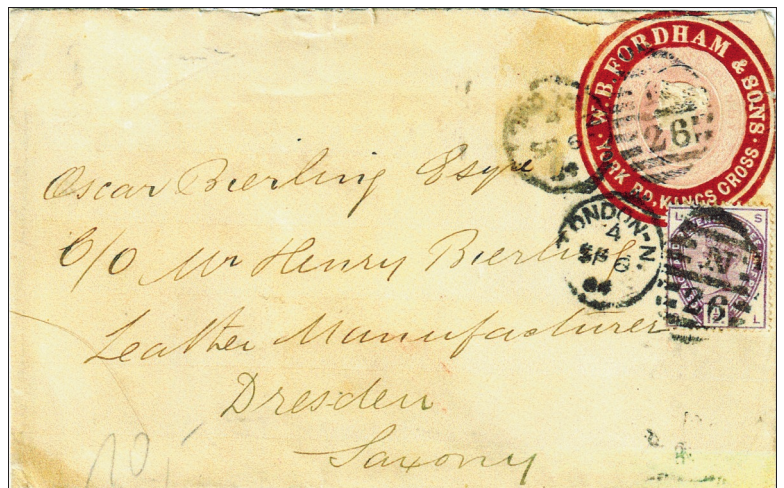


Queen Elizabeth II House of Commons 2nd class cream envelope, size 105 x 164 mm., with a greyish black new portrait 25 mm. stamp and 'Premium Business' inside, but no printing on open flap. The prominent phosphor band appears to be a pale olive colour (Courtesy **George King**).

George also reports a similar size 1st class House of Lords envelope with a black 26 mm. E7 NVI stamp with clear phosphor and the PIP symbol and postage paid up to 100g. on flap.



### Envelopes - Stamped to order Issues with Advertising Rings

Queen Victoria W.B. FORDHAM & SONS, YORK ROAD, KINGS CROSS 1d pink undated (**ES11**) entire used to Germany, uprated with 1½d lilac adhesive.




### Telegraph Forms - Post Office Issues

King George V 1s Inland form size d sold in booklets, roulette with imprint 18427. Wt.25683/6268. 100,000 shts. 1/34-McC-T4877 (**TP24B**)

 <b>POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS</b> INLAND TELEGRAMS		 SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE	COUNTER NUMBER
			CHARGEABLE WORDS	.....M
PREFIX	HANDED IN	ACTUAL WORDS	To.....	
ADDRESS:— If you wish to pay for a reply insert R.P. here → <input type="checkbox"/>				
Please write the Name and Address of the sender, <b>IF NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED</b> , on the back of this form.				





**INLAND TELEGRAM CHARGES**

ORDINARY TELEGRAMS: 1s. 0d. for 12 words,  
1d. for each additional word.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS: 1s. 0d. for 36 words,  
1d. for each 3 words beyond 36.

REPLIES MAY BE PREPAID

**CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE**

This telegram is accepted for transmission subject to the Telegraph Acts and Regulations. In particular the Postmaster General will not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason or on account of any mistake or default in the transmission or delivery of a telegram.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER.....  
(If not to be telegraphed)

.....

184E7. Wt. 25683/6268. 100,000 shts. 1/34.—McC—T 4877.

Extra charge of 6d. for telegrams addressed to the Irish Free State.

Extra charge of 6d. for telegrams handed in on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day.  
(Scotland, Sunday only.)

**A.1**

**Back of TP24B**

**Postcards - Post office Issues**


Queen Elizabeth II. Very recently I became aware that in 1979 the Chelmsford & District Philatelic Society arranged for the then current 9d deep blue postcard (CP125) to have a picture of Chelmsford High Street to be printed on the reverse, to celebrate their Diamond Jubilee. Since other members may not have seen this I am including it in Postal Stationery News.

POST CARD




*Miss M. B. Danvers.  
Elborough,  
9 St Austin's Grove,  
Sheringham,  
Norfolk. NR26 8DF.*

**CHELMSFORD & DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
DIAMOND JUBILEE EXHIBITION 19 MAY 1979**



HIGH STREET, CHELMSFORD Circa 1909

COURTESY, ESSEX COLLECTION



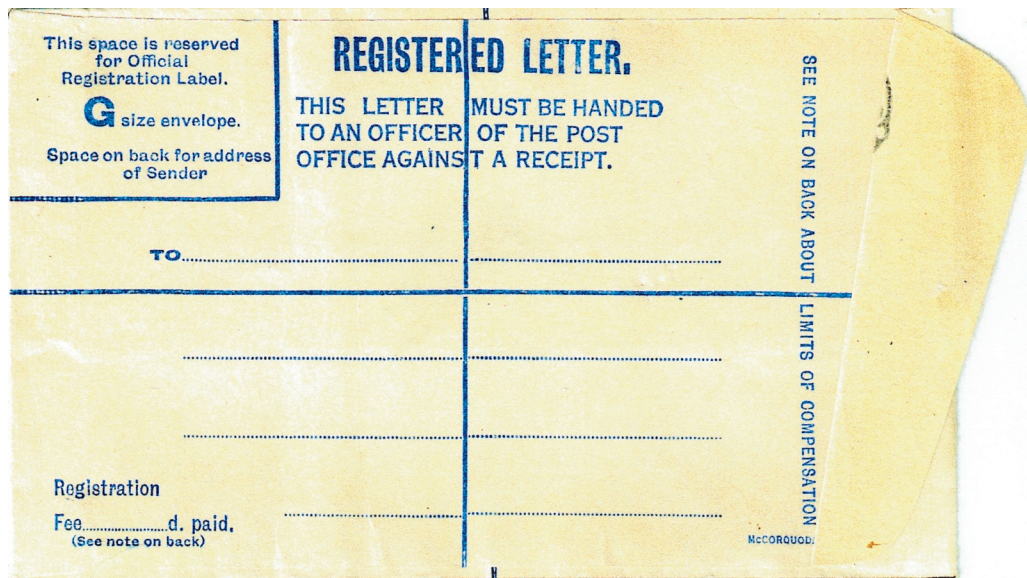
**Postcards - Stamped to Order Issues**

Queen Elizabeth II. In 1971 a number of 2½p postcards (CP119) were uprated with ½p, 1p or 1½p STO stamps. The previously unlisted combination of 2½p + 1p has now been noted (Courtesy **George King**).

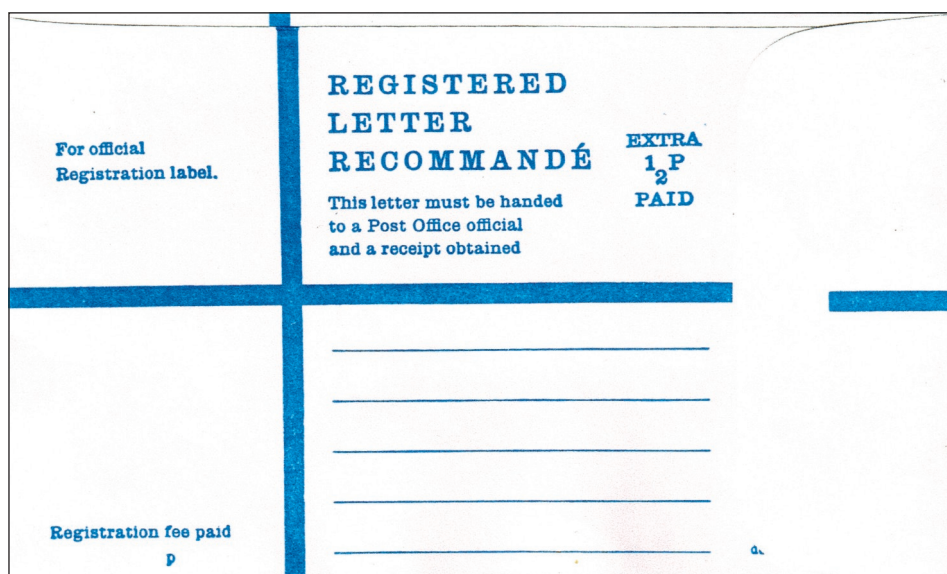


**Registration Envelopes - Post Office Issues**

Queen Elizabeth II. The following two examples of mistakes in production of registration envelopes have recently been seen. The first is a 8½d grey size G (RP73) where the open flap has become folded over so that only a very small part of the stamp is printed on the gummed side.



The second is a 23p grey + 'EXTRA ½p PAID' (RP103) size G, where the 23p stamp has been omitted completely.



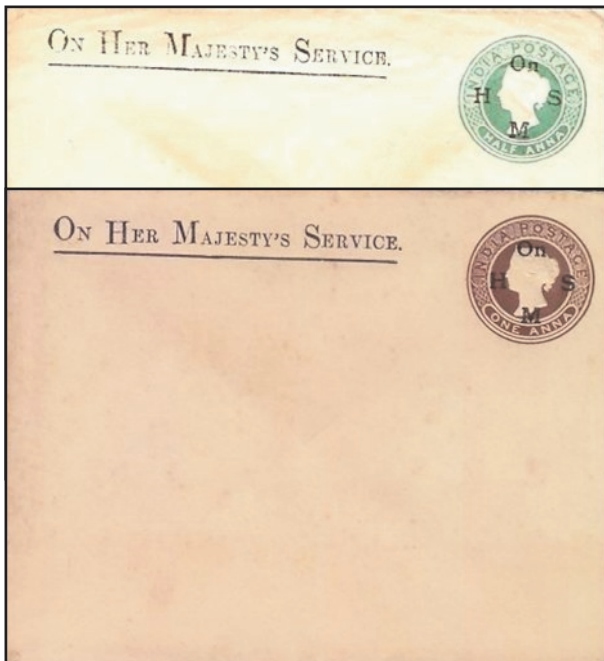
# BRITISH INDIA VICTORIAN ENVELOPES Part 2.

Col Jayanta Dutta & Dr Anjali Dutta

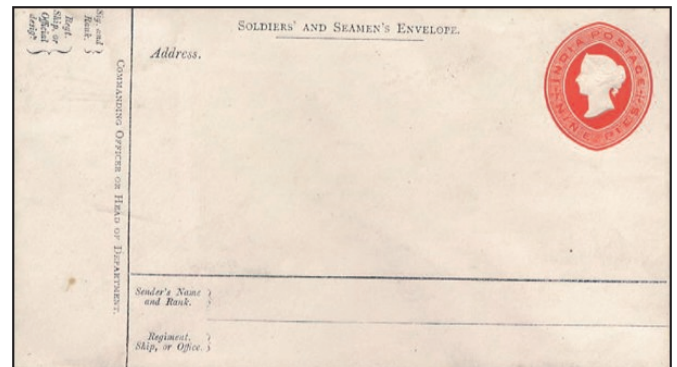
## Service Envelopes

**January 1887 Issue** The 1877 1 anna issue was overprinted Service in black. There is only one example known of this issue which is with Mr Manik Jain of Calcutta and illustrated in his book. Pratisad Neurgaokar considers that this was never issued and that it is an essay.

**1 April 1895 Issue** ½ anna green and 1 anna brown were overprinted in black “On H.M.S.” and “On Her Majesty’s Service” on top of the envelope.

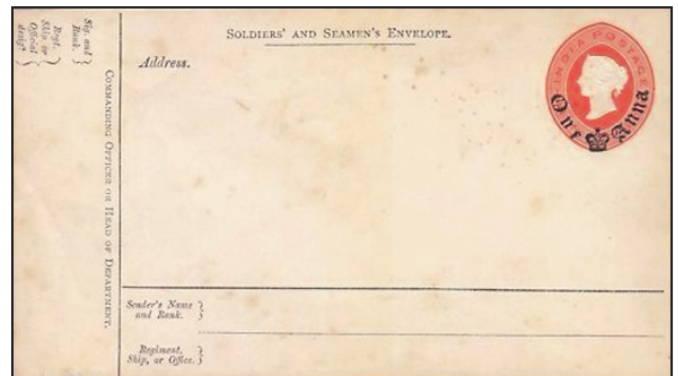


the 9 pies red on white Soldiers’ and Seamen’s envelope was issued.



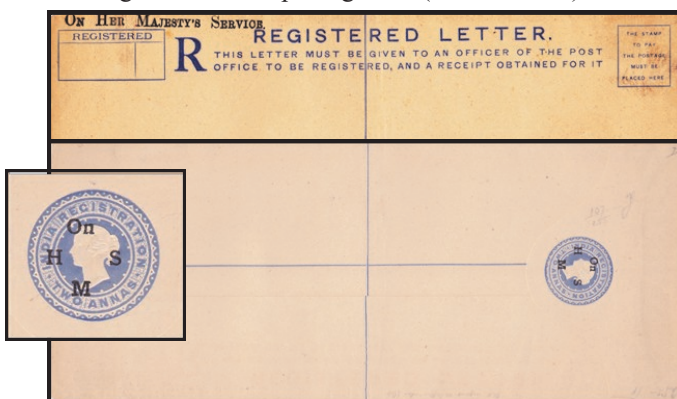
## 1 May 1895

The 1879 issue was surcharged One Anna in black. A variety exists with ‘n’ of ‘one’ inverted.



## Service Registered Envelopes

**1895 Issue** “On H M S” and “On Her Majesty’s Service” on top of the envelope was overprinted in black on the 2 annas registered envelope large size (254x105 mm).



## 1900 C.E.F. Issue

In 1900 for the first time stamps and postal stationery was issued overprinted C.E.F. for use of troops sent to China to suppress the Boxer Rebellion. The ½ anna green, 1 anna brown, 2annas 6 pies orange and one anna on 2annas 6 pies orange were overprinted C.E.F.

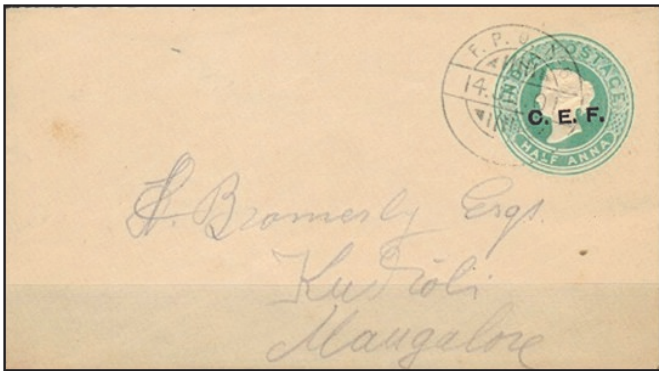


## Military Envelopes

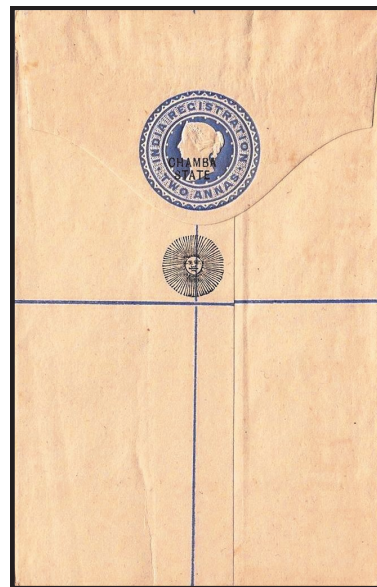
### 1 May 1879 Soldier’s and Seamen’s Envelope

The troops used existing stamps and postal stationery till 1879 when, for the first time, special postal stationery,





**1/2a green envelope overprinted C.E.F. addressed in pencil to Mangalore and cancelled by neat F.P.O./No.6 cds dated 14.JL.01.**



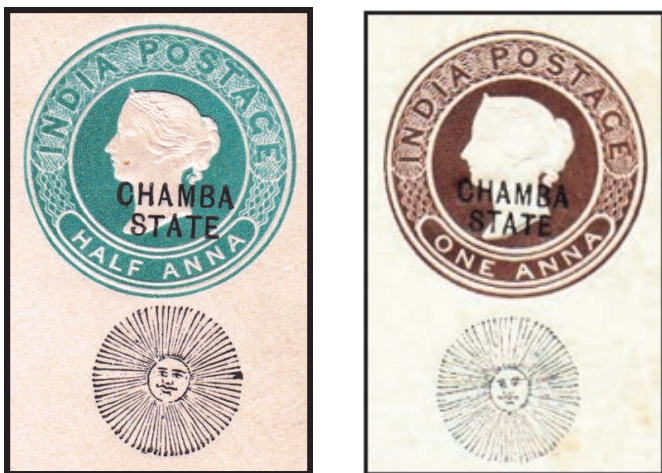
**Indian Envelopes used in Convention States**

The convention states of India were:

- Chamba** (1887–1948)
- Faridkot** (feudatory from 1879–1887; convention from 1887 to 1901).
- Gwalior** (1885–1948)
- Jhind** (feudatory 1874 – 1885; convention from 1885).
- Nabha** (1885–1948)
- Patiala** (1884–1947)

For details of the postal stationery of Convention States one may refer to the monumental work of **Edward F Deschl**. A few Victorian envelopes from the Convention States are illustrated. They had the name of the state with or without the coat-of-arms.

**Chamba**



**Overprints on 1/2 & 1 Anna Envelopes**

**Faridkot**





**Gwalior**

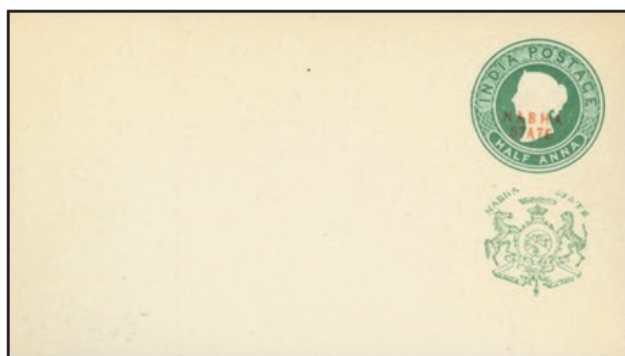


**Gwalior postal envelope 1886**

**Jhind**



**Nabha**



**Nabha 1/2 Anna postal envelope 1886**



**Nabha 1 Anna postal envelope 1886**

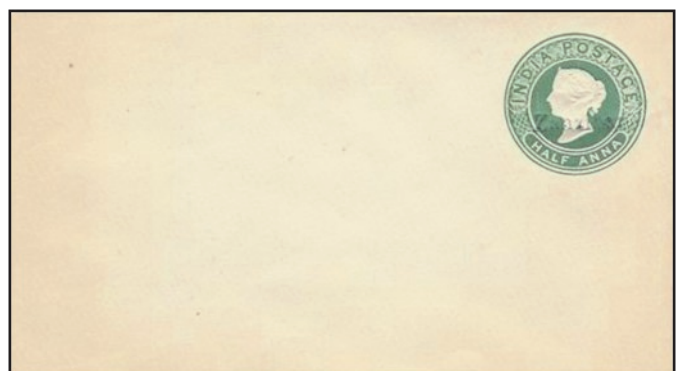
**Patiala**



**Patiala postal envelope 1885 and 1891**

**Zanzibar Overprinted Envelopes**

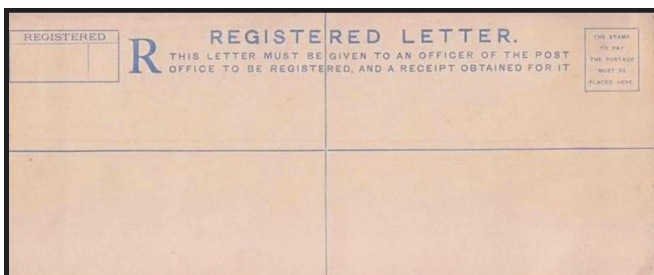
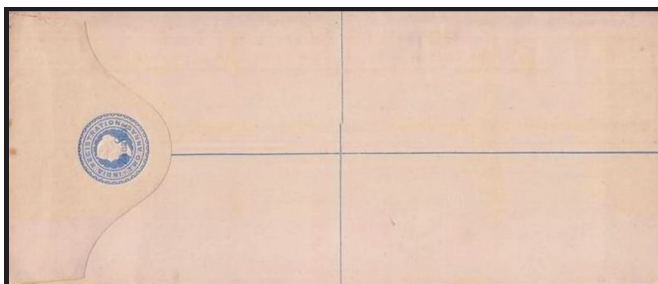
As with stamps and fiscals, postal stationery too were overprinted for use in Zanzibar and were covered in detail by George T Krieger in his article Zanzibar-Overprinted Postal Stationery of India 1896-6, feely available on the net. A few Victorian envelopes from Zanzibar are illustrated.





### Indian Postal Stationery Envelopes Overprinted "British East Africa"

The inventory of stamps and postal stationery held by the Indian post office in Zanzibar was turned over to the Zanzibar authorities when the control of the post office was passed on to Sultan's Government of Zanzibar on 10 November 1895. An additional quantity was delivered in April 1896. Thomas E.C. Remington, Postmaster General of both Zanzibar and British East Africa, had the Zanzibar Gazette overprint the stationery both "Zanzibar" and "British East Africa". This covered in detail by George T Krieger in his article Indian Postal Stationery Envelopes Overprinted "British East Africa", freely available on the net.



### References

1. Allen Mintz, Ed.; Catalog of the 19th Century Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers, Cut Squares and Full Corners of the United States; UPSS, 2001.
2. Derek Lang, A Guide to the Postal Stationery of India (1856-1977) Vol.III: Envelopes, India Study Circle, 1980.
3. Manik Jain, Encyclopedia of Indian Postal Stationery, Philatelia, Kolkata, 1973.
4. Pratisad Neurgaokar, Postal Stationery of British India 1856-1947, Published by the author, Pune, January 2009.
5. Edward F Deschl, Indian States Postal Stationery Listing, Published by the author, 1994.
6. George T Krieger, Zanzibar-Overprinted Postal Stationery of India 1895-6, Postal Stationery, No 332, 2003.
7. George T Krieger, Indian Postal Stationery Envelopes Overprinted "British East Africa".

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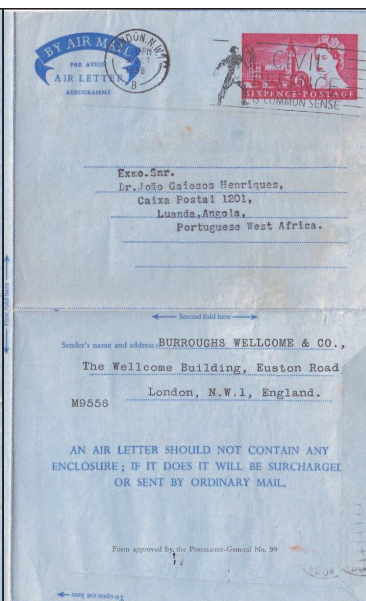
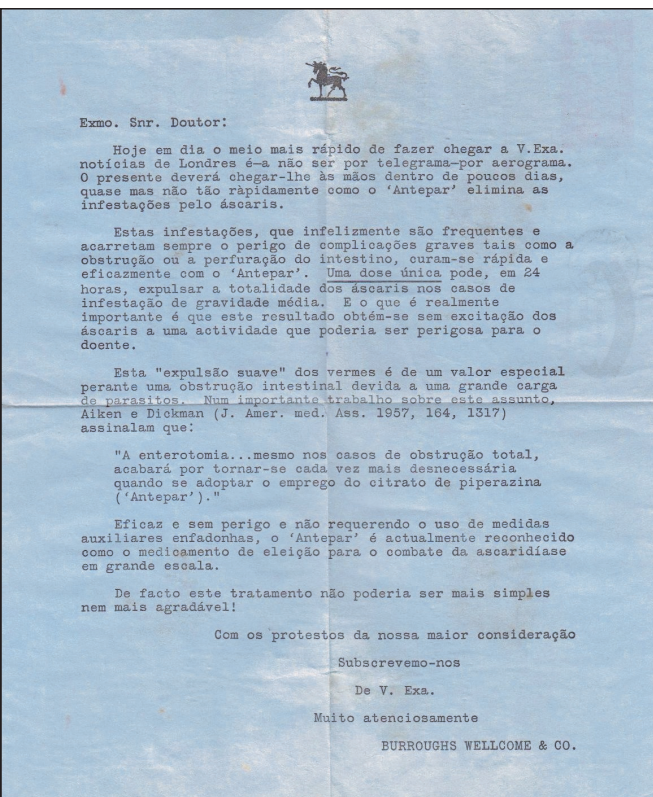
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# “Form approved by the Postmaster-General No. 99”

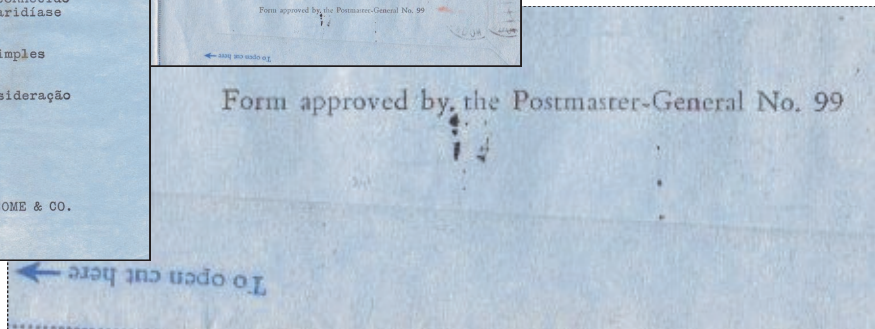
Charles Dazeley writes:

I have recently bought a couple of standard type UK definitive air letters from 1958 which include the notation “Form approved by the Postmaster-General No. 99”. They are written in Portuguese, I think, but look like marketing letters sent to



Doctors in Angola by Burroughs Wellcome in London. They look to me as though they are pre-printed and just the sender’s address has been typed.

I can’t remember seeing any Royal Mail air letters having this “approval” added nor can I see why it would be necessary. If you could ask members if they can shed any light on this or have seen other examples (air letters or not), I would be very interested to hear what they say.



## The Formular Cards of Luxembourg

Jean-François Montagne.

A study of the Luxembourg Formular Correspondance Cards PRIFIX N°I to N°VII. 150 + pages.

This study is a result of several years work during which I made some new discoveries and provide new information about these postcards.

Price €25. Shipping (per book): €17 for Europe and €19 for the rest of the world.

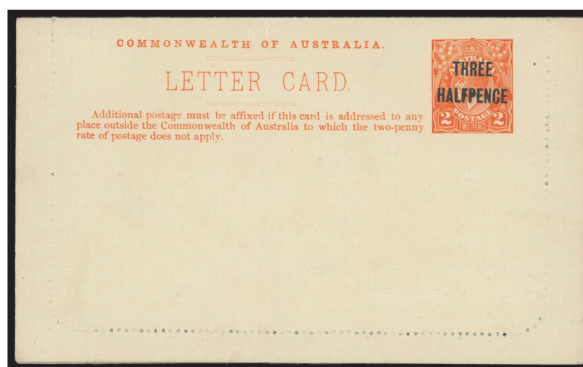
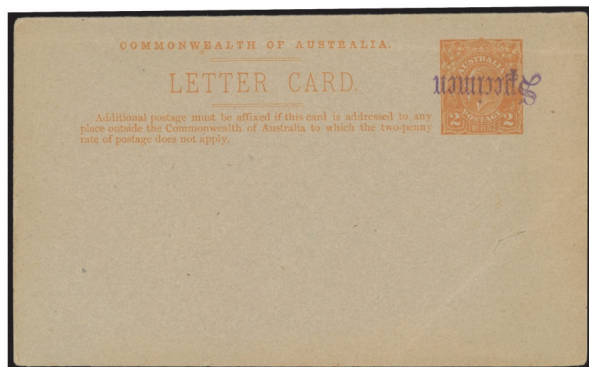
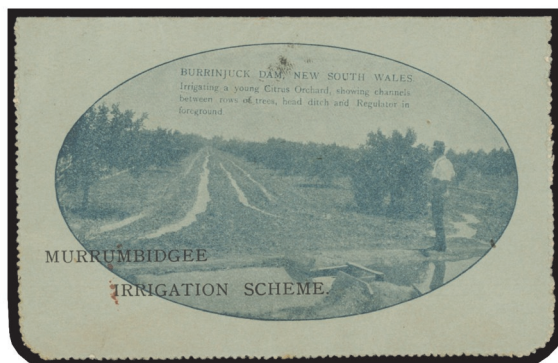
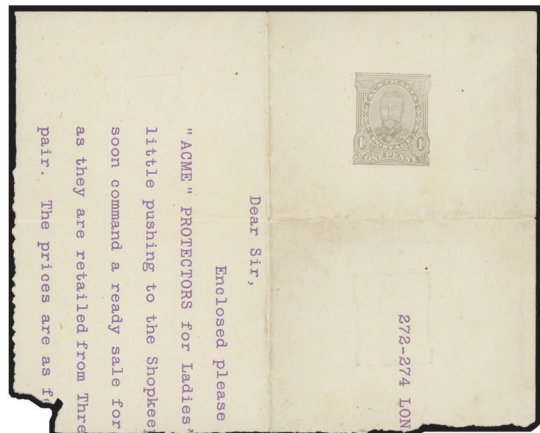
For further information contact the Author:  
Jean-François Montagne

Email: [montagne.jf@outlook.fr](mailto:montagne.jf@outlook.fr)



# The John Sinfield Australian Scenic Letter Cards

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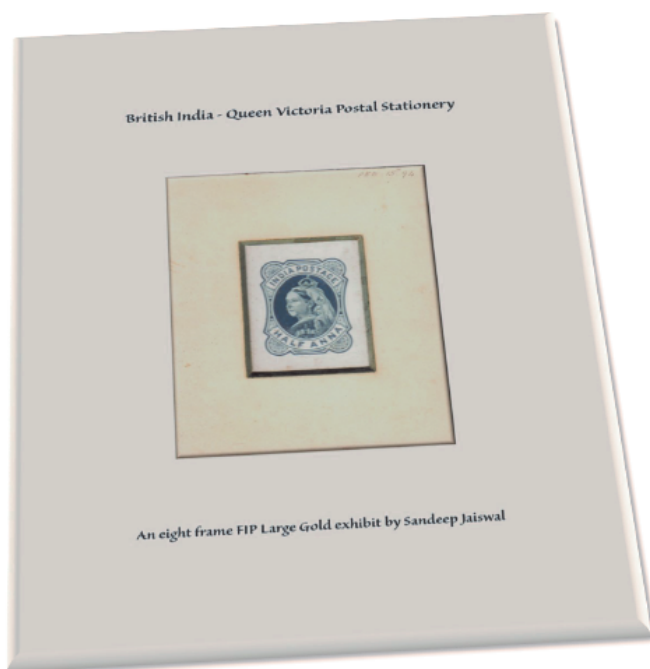
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## NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

### Recent Articles from the Philatelic Press

#### Gibbons Stamp Monthly December 2018

"Postal Stationery Matters" Peter van Gelder

#### Postal Stationery November/December 2019 (USA)

"Luxembourg Postal Payment Demand Envelopes" Edward Jarvis

"Don't Believe Everything You Read" Bill Falberg

"International Message-Reply Card MR18" Lewis E. Bussey

"New Printing of the Historical Catalog of U.S. Postal Card Essays and Proofs" Bill Falberg

"Portuguese Letter Sheet with Multiple Advertising" Leroy Collins

"Tasmania Registration Envelope Indicum Colors" Mark Deserio

"South African Aerogramme Facsimile" Wayne Menuz

"Austria 1952 - The Displaced View" Michael Bockisch

#### Postal Stationery Collector February 2019 (Australia)

"UPU Circular with Detail of the 1890 'Seebeck' Postal Stationery" Glen Stafford

"Queensland Pastoral Supplies PTY Ltd. Printed to Private Order Stationery" Joan Orr

"The Postal Stationery of Paraguay 1881 - 1928" Raymond Todd

"Types of 15-Vinar Chainbreaker Postal Cards" Igor Pirc

"Christmas Island 1980 33c Aerogramme" Ian McMahon

"Does Size Matter: An Examination of Imprints on Wrappers" Dr. John K. Courtis

"Centenary of WW1 Post Card Collection"

#### Die Ganssache 2/2018 (Germany)

"Alexander Treichel und Erich Stenger. Zwei Philatelisten, die ein Doppelleben Führtren" Winifried Leist

"Verwendungen Tschechoslowakischer und Deutscher Ganssachen in der Sogenannten Sudetenkrise (1938)" Reinhard Krüger

"Österreichische Ganssachenpostkarten als Herberträger" Ingo Schulz

"Die Berliner Ganssachen P1 bis P3 mit blockade-bezogenen Post - und Cachetstempeln" Hans-Ulrich Schulz

"Griechische Ganssachen-Umsläge ab 2000" Klaus Krepp  
Neuheitenbericht 1/2018 & 2/2018

#### Ganssachensammler November 2018 (Switzerland)

"Nouvelles Informations Concernant les Enveloppes Tübli No.21, 22h et 24h" Florian Domenjoz

"Der Ganssachen-Sammler 1912/13: Ein Versuch, die Ganssachen-Philatelie Wieder zu Beleben" Uwe Engfer  
Schweizer Ganssachen-Handbuch 1846-1906 Review by Thomas Berger and Ulrich Fehlmann.

**Query:**

**Edy Pockelé** writes

'The scans below show the outward portion and the reply portion of a reply paid postcard, both used but separated. I found both cards with years between their find. I only saw that they belong to each other when I classified the second card in my collection. Mind you, that's not the first time I encounter such coincidence.



The outward part has 3 extra stamps to cover total postage to England. The mint attached reply had no extra Israeli stamps so was underpaid for the return.

The sender knew this and asked his correspondent to return the card with an extra 3d GB stamp to cover the difference in return postage.

*Please add 3d postage to the return card.*

So the card was posted with its mixed franking. Surprisingly the GB post office "FS" imposed a postage due mark that was recognised by the Israeli post office and postage due stamp of 50 pr. was applied.

My question is why did the GB post impose the postage due? Keeping in mind that I'm convinced that the sender indicating the deficit in postage as 3d knew perfectly well how much needed to be added.

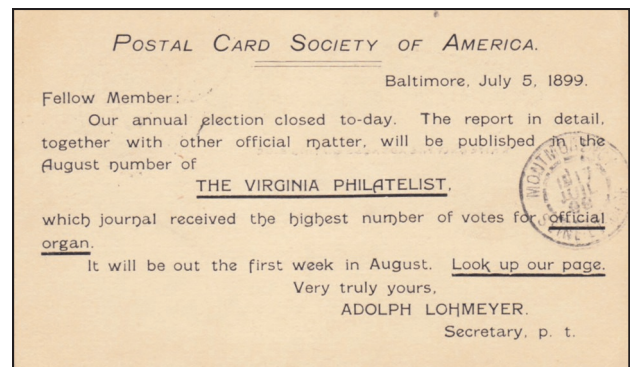
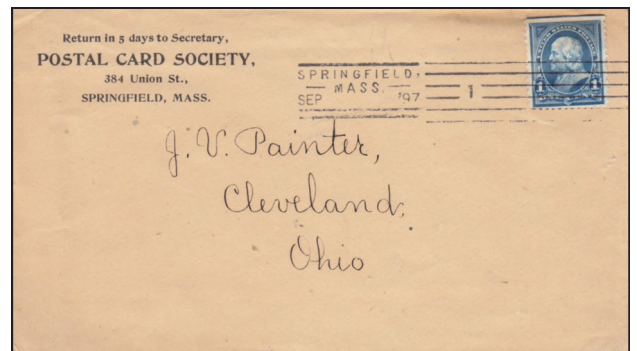
Therefore I need an "expert" in the GB postage rates and their policy towards their "reply" shipping to country of origin'

**Maurice Buxton** writes:

'These two 19th century items were sent on behalf of the Postal Card Society of America, an organisation formed in 1891. It produced its own bulletin 1894-99 and 1919-27, at other times apparently relying on pages in outside publications. In 1945 it merged with the International Postal Stationery Society (founded 1939) to form the current United Postal Stationery Society.

The first item is an ordinary envelope (franked with a 1c adhesive) printed with a 'corner card' for the secretary's address in Springfield (the one in Massachusetts). It was sent to J.V.Painter, whose main philatelic claim to fame was as the discoverer of the 4c error of colour in the US Columbian set.

The second is, appropriately, a 2c stationery card printed with society details, and a different secretary pro tem - Adolph Lohmeyer, a well-known and important dealer in postal stationery, who was born in Germany and emigrated to the USA in 1866. He was responsible for the early society bulletins. The card reports on the recent election and refers to the choice of The Virginia Philatelist as the publication that would now be used for these. This magazine was published from 1897-1905, at which point it was incorporated into the Philatelic Advertiser.'





# GROSVENOR

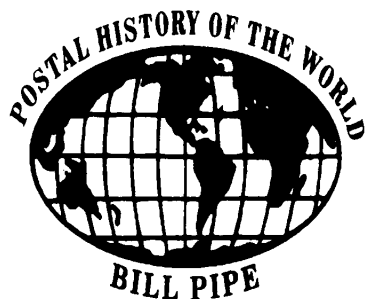
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