



# THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 27, No.3  
(Serial number 91)

August 2019



Provisional Surcharges on Belarus Postal Stationery - Page 8

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## The Postal Stationery Society (Founded 1992)

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

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

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

or via Email: [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 October 19th 2019 at the Royal Philatelic Society, London in their new premises: 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW** The Society's AGM followed by the Tony Chilton Competition and in the afternoon the Society's Auction.

**Saturday April 4th 2020 at the Royal Philatelic Society, London at their new premises: 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7BW** . Speaker to be announced. This will be followed by the Society's 'One Sheet' Competition. The session after lunch will be for members' displays.

**Sunday May 3rd 2020 2.00pm** meeting to be held at the London 2020 Exhibition at the Business Design Centre in Islington, 52 Upper Street, London N1 0QH . Details to be announced in the February 2020 Journal.

**Wednesday 6th May 10.00am - 6.00pm.** at the London 2020 Exhibition at the Business Design Centre in Islington, 52 Upper Street, London N1 0QH The Society will have a table (along with several other Societies) in a large meeting room off the Gallery Level. Volunteers will be needed to help promote the Society to visitors to the exhibition. Further details will be included in the February 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

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!

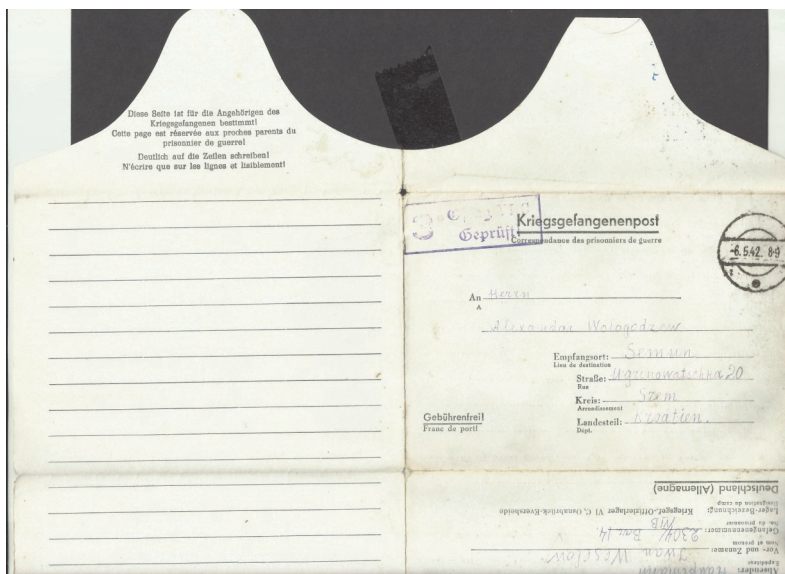
Let your interest capture the minds of other philatelists - let them share your interest.

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 - AUGUST 2019

Although the standard international definition of postal stationery relates to items bearing an impression or similar indicating the value of postage paid, catalogues frequently include items which do not come within this definition. The most common extras are formula issues which are often justified as they help explain the history of the various services.

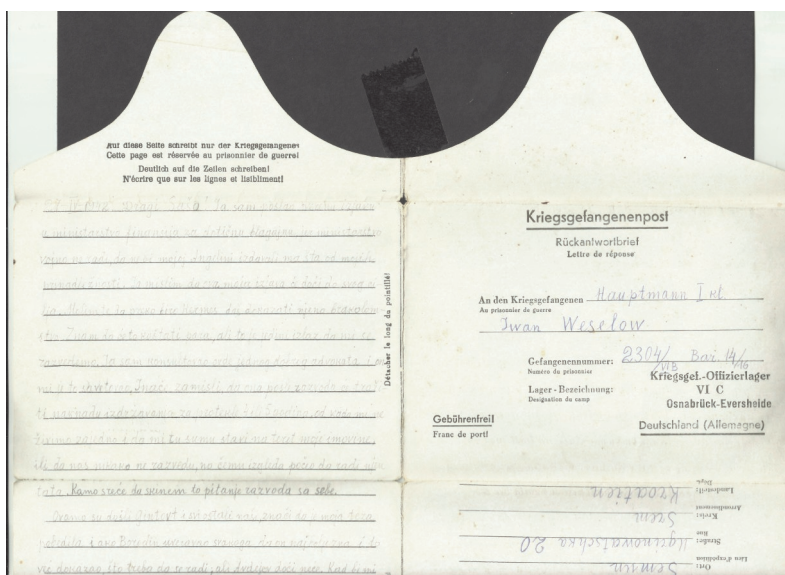


Another sideline is where the stationery was issued to provide a service on which the postage was free provided this stationery was used - common examples are forces issues especially postcards and air letter cards issued during the wars and also PoW mail.

I illustrate both sides of a reply PoW lettersheet – just the top portion as the item is too large for my scanner.

A more weird example occurs in a New Zealand catalogue which lists Honey Seals, where an impression was printed onto the honey pot top to indicate a levy had been paid. (The corresponding adhesive stamps are sometimes also listed in NZ catalogues.) Other fiscal usages of postal stationery can also be mentioned.

No doubt members can think of other examples!



Adrian Parker

*If you have a query about any postal stationery item why not write in to see if any other member can throw some light on the subject?*

**Copy Dates:**  
 1st January for the February issue  
 1st April for the May issue  
 1st July for the August issue  
 1st October for the November issue

**THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY JOURNAL**

**DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS** are welcome at the following rates per issue:

A4	full page	£80
	half page	£40
	quarter page	£20

Please contact the Editor (Details on p2)



## SECRETARY'S NOTES - AUGUST 2019

### Stockholmia 2019

The 150th Anniversary of the founding of the Royal Philatelic Society took place in Stockholm in May and I was fortunately able to visit for most of the 5 days of the exhibition. I have to say I thought this one of the best exhibitions I have been to. The layout was spread over 4 floors of the Waterfront Exhibition Centre situated in the centre of the city. The main attraction had to be the exhibits which in most cases were amazing and of the highest quality. Competitive and non-competitive entries was restricted to members and fellows of the Royal and it was obvious that many had put in a significant effort in putting on display some of the finest quality material and exhibits for the occasion.



The Waterfront Centre



The main exhibition floor hosted the majority of the dealers and a range of exhibits comprising the Postal Stationery class, Traditional, Revenue and non competitive displays. Other classes comprising Postal History, Aerophilately, Thematic and Open classes as well as a few Picture Postcard exhibits were located on the lower ground floor where most of the seminar rooms were situated.

The Royal's own stand was located at a mid floor level and included an exhibition of literature of Crawford Medal winners through the years which displayed numerous very rare and important books; the RPSL Philatelic collection exhibition as well as an anniversary display by the President. There was also a reading room where the literature entries could be reviewed.

One of the other attractions was the vast range of meetings and seminars that took place throughout the 5 days. You could have spent the whole time going from meeting room to meeting room listening and learning from other collectors and experts! Personally I attend 5 seminars and on the whole found them very instructive and entertaining. The majority were trying to help exhibitors try and improve their own work. I suppose this was when I suddenly realised how serious people take the whole process of competitive exhibiting - probably have to up my own game now!

The overall quality of the exhibits can be seen from the fact the Jury awarded a total of 70 Large Gold medals and 96



Gold Medals, the highest I think for an international exhibition. The most subscribed class was Postal History followed by Traditional Philately. The Postal Stationery class had 15 entries ranging from 1 frame, 5 frames and 8 frames.

As far as I can tell only two of the stationery class exhibitors are members of our Society: **Jaiswal Sandeep** who won a Large Gold medal for his superb display of British India Queen Victoria Postal Stationery and myself being awarded a Large Vermeil for my 5 frames for The Registered Envelopes of Barbados.

Two other large golds were awarded for displays of the First Period of Swedish Postal Stationery and Qajar Postal Stationery, Persia 1876-1925. 4 large golds were awarded for stationery displays of El Salvador, Mexico, Austria and Finland.

It is difficult to show many examples of the superb material on display, partly because of the problems with light reflection but I had to illustrate this superb QV 1d pink sto advertising envelope which was in fact in a thematic display! Also shown below are 3 KGVI used POW cards from an exhibit on Japanese Occupation of the Far East which won a large gold in the postal history class.

I also like this page with 2 used pictorial Mulready caricatures.



I did take the Friday morning off from the exhibition to visit Old Town Stockholm and visited the Cathedral and the Royal Palace. Despite the crowds, it was very enjoyable. Best of all I also found myself in the front row for the changing of the guard at the palace which involved a long ceremony with numerous soldiers in blue uniforms as well as a mounted band playing wide variety of music.

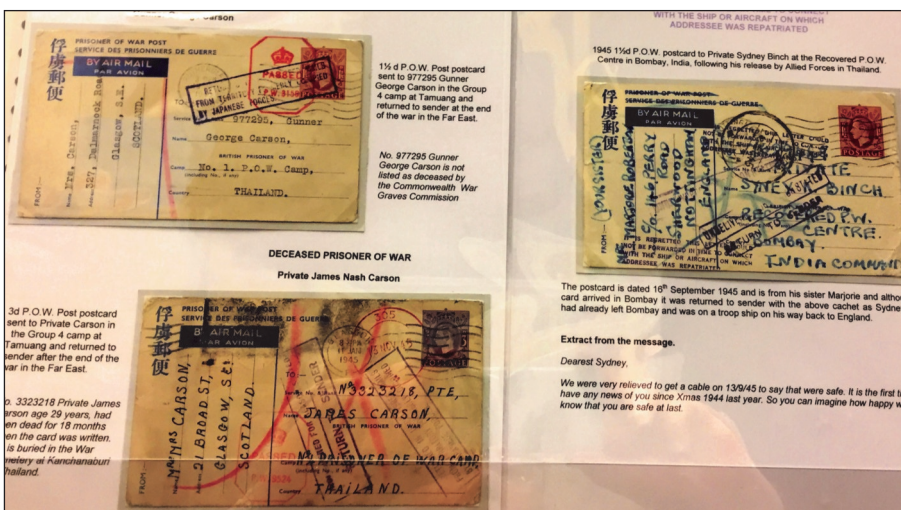
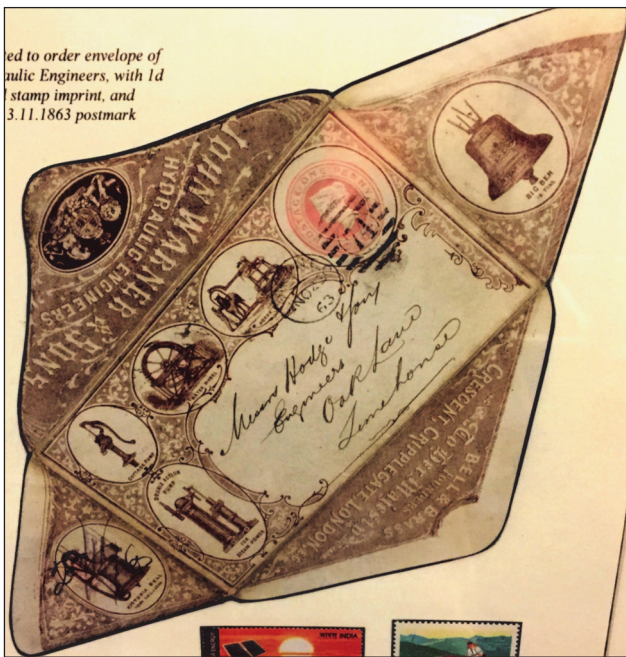
After the exhibition closed on Sunday lunchtime, I managed to drag myself to the Postal Museum in Old Town. Very interesting with a range vehicles, TPOs, large displays and all the stamps issued by Sweden in pull-out frames as well as a good display of post boxes.



To close I thought it was a very good exhibition, excellent displays, well laid out and with a large range of interesting seminars throughout the days. As for Stockholm, a delightful city as a first time visitor. I didn't think it was too expensive probably 10% higher than here but then I didn't buy any alcohol! Would

like to go back to explore Sweden a bit more sometime. I also learnt a lot from studying other peoples' displays and the way they write them up. The other thing, as a place, it is going cashless with cards being used for even the smallest items. The small coffee shop I used each day only took cards, no cash, which was fine except Lloyds Bank charged me extra fees for currency and non standard charge every time, which did add a bit to the price of my lattes!!

**Neil Sargent**  
Secretary & Auctioneer





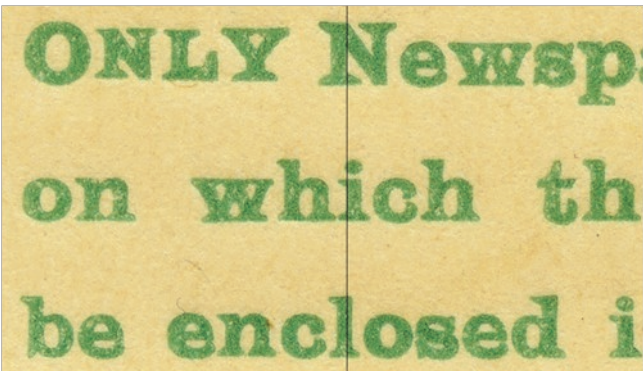
# NEW ZEALAND INSTRUCTION BOXES ON NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS

Jan Kosniowski

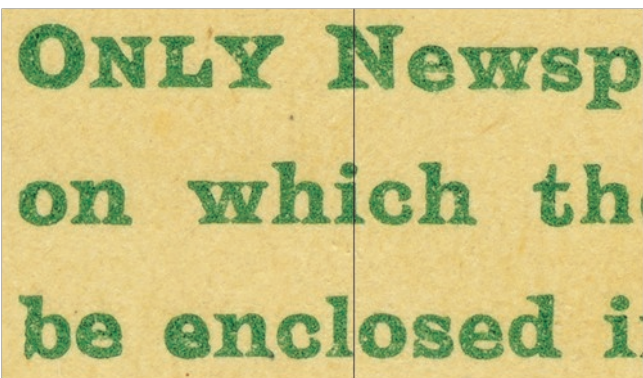
Careful examination of the instruction boxes on New Zealand newspaper wrappers has revealed more varieties than those recorded in the work of **Robert Samuel**. Seven of the current 26 boxes have varieties which have not been previously recorded. Over 260 wrappers were scanned and compared at high magnification. Nineteen of the boxes were found to have absolutely identical boxes on all copies that were examined. The varieties of the remaining seven are illustrated below. In all cases other differences were also observed. Only the differences which are considered easy to use for identification purposes are shown. All illustrations in this article are shown at 400 %.

## 1907

The 1907 KEVII wrapper, **FB4a**, has two different settings for the instruction box. The vertical reference line is on the right of the vertical of N.



1907a



1907b

## 1920

The 1920 Dominion design wrapper, **FB9a**, comes with two settings of the instruction box. This same instruction box was also used for the 1931 King George V Admirals Hat, **FC3a**, newspaper wrapper.

On **1920a** the frame line above "pe" is almost straight whereas on **1920b** it has waves.



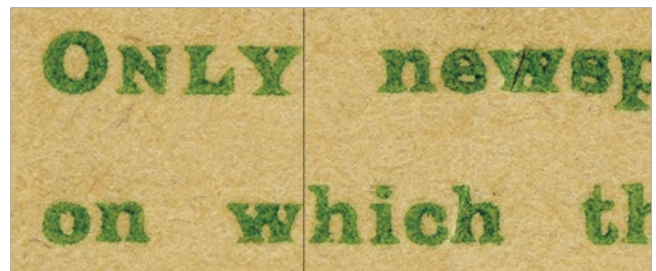
1920a



1920b

## 1923

The 1923 KEVII newspaper wrapper, **FB11a**, was printed with a modified instruction box which occurs in two different settings. This same instruction box was also used for the 1923 KGV wrapper, **FC1a**, and the 1924 KGV wrapper, **FC2a**. The vertical reference line is at the tip of the right arm of Y. The distance between the base lines of the first and second line of text is 5.0mm on setting **1923a** and 4.7mm on setting **1923b**.



**1923a** – exists on **FB11a** and **FC2a** (probably exists on **FC1a**)



**1923b** – exists on **FC1a** and **FC2a** (probably exists on **FB11a**)



**1949**

The May 1949 KGVI straight line instruction box wrapper, **FE3a**, has been found with three different settings. Vertical reference lines are on the left sides of h, p and i. This is perhaps the setting most difficult to differentiate.



**1949a**



**1949b**



**1949c**

**1953**

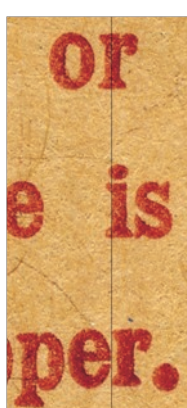
The 1953 instruction box for the 1½d QE2 wrapper, **FF1a**, exists with three different settings. In the illustrations the vertical reference line is on the left side of i.



**1953a**



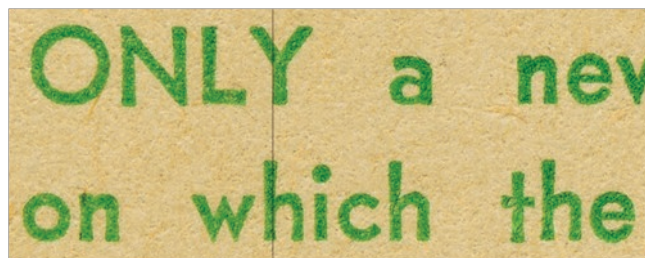
**1953b**



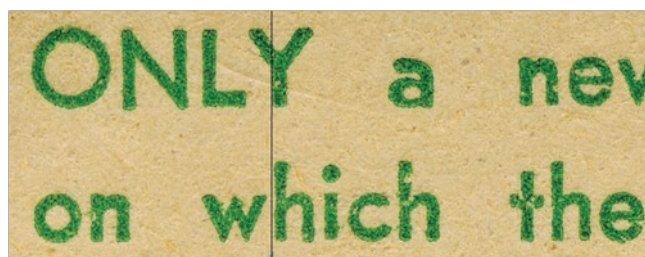
**1953c**

**1959**

Sometime about 1959/1960 the box for the 2d QE2 wrapper, **FF5a**, was modified to one with text in a sans-serif typestyle and produced in two different settings. The vertical reference line is positioned on the left side of the vertical of Y.



**1959a**



**1959b**

**1961**

Finally, the very next QE2 wrapper, **FF6a**, to be issued, when the postage rate was increased to 2½d in 1961, is another instance with two settings.



**1961a**



**1961b**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue Part 3, by R D Samuel, 1992  
 The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume IX, by Robert Samuel, edited by B G Vincent, 2006

# BELARUS PROVISIONAL SURCHARGES: Part 1

Ron Hogg

It is now (2019) 28 years since Belarus declared its independence from the Soviet Union. Apart from the information compiled by **Yuri Vasiliev** about surcharges in the Minsk Voblasts' at:

<http://home.nestor.minsk.by/ph/belarus/00.html>

there seems to be no adequate catalogue listing of the provisional surcharges applied to Belarusian postal stationery in the interim period between independence and 1995. This is an attempt to formulate a listing in catalogue style.

The list is given in order of the type of surcharge to make identification easier. The location of origin of each of the examples is given for reference. The types only are listed rather than the franking value of each type, except where the currency moves from Kopeks to Rubles. I have an XL file containing details of 1,910 different surcharges listed by town, type, colour, sub-type, text, identifying features, first and last known usage. A full listing giving each value of each type would take up many, many more pages. This is therefore an initial listing made in an attempt to identify and distinguish from each other as many of the different types of surcharge which were in use as would be possible.

Town, raion (raen) and oblast' (voblasts') names are given in both their Russian and Belarusian versions transliterated into Roman script, Russian version first, e.g. Gomel' / Homel'. Russian is listed first here as most postmarks in this period used Russian only versions of the town names.

From research done by myself and others, it is evident that the surcharging was done on a local basis, with different post offices in the same small town often having very different surcharges of the same value. There was however obviously some overall direction at Voblasts' level as shown by the use of **Type 7** Row-of-numbers surcharges which are restricted almost exclusively to the Brest Voblasts' and the **Type 3A** and **3B** horizontally aligned Rectangle-in-octagon surcharges which are confined to the city of Minsk. See:

<http://www.stampboards.com/viewtopic.phpf=17&t=30222>.

All examples are printed in black ink unless noted otherwise. Black includes the black-violet shade produced by under-inking from e.g. inking pads.

Violet is ink which is deliberately violet in colour, not under-inked black.

- Type 1** Pentagon-in-Octagon
- Type 2** Pentagon-only
- Type 3** Rectangle-in-Octagon
- Type 4** Vertical-Single-Rectangle
- Type 5** Rectangle-in-Rectangle
- Type 6** Frameless-Rectangular
- Type 7** Row-of-Numbers
- Type 8** Adapted Soviet Meter Marks
- Type 9** Adapted Belarusian Meter Marks
- Type 10** TP Marks
- Type 11** Adapted Postage Due Cachets
- Type 12** Non-numeric Types
- Type 13** Manuscript Paid Marks

## Type 1: Pentagon-in-Octagon



**Octagonal outer frame.**  
**Pentagonal inner frame with point at top.**  
**Plain star at top between the frames.**  
**"ПОЧТА" in Russian down the left hand side between the frames**

**Earlier** sub-types have "СССР" down the right hand side  
**Later** sub-types have "ПОШТА" down the right hand side

**Earlier** sub-types have a "Short pentagon": The bottom line of the pentagon is level with the centre of the lowest letters in the outer text.

**Later** sub-types have a "Long pentagon": The bottom line of the pentagon is set underneath the level of the bottom of the lowest letters in the outer text.

**Earlier** sub-types have in the centre the value expressed as a number over "коп".

**Later** sub-types have a number over "руб" over "коп"



**Even later** sub-types have EITHER

a number over "руб" with a space instead of a number over "коп"


OR

a number over "руб" filling the pentagon with no space underneath.


NB: The changes in the right hand text, the length of the pentagon and the way the value is expressed did not take place at the same time in different locations.


Type 1A	<b>"СССР" down right hand side. between the frames. Machine printed</b>	
	Type 1Aa	Short pentagon Example: Dzerzhinsk / Dziarzhynsk
	Type 1Ab I	Long pentagon Number over "коп" Example: Dzerzhinsk / Dziarzhynsk




	<b>Type 1Ab I</b>	Long pentagon
	<b>Type 1Ab II</b>	Number over “руб” over number over “коп”  Example: Mogilev / Mahileu


<b>Type 1C</b>	<b>Double frame. Two long pentagons in an octagon.</b> <b>Two plain stars at top, “ПОШТА” down right hand side between the frames.</b> <b>Made by combining a Type 1Ba and a Type 1Bd die into a single cliché.</b> <b>Machine printed.</b>
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	<b>Type 1AA</b>	“СССР” down right hand side between the frames Hand stamped  As Type 1Ab II but hand stamped in violet, no “коп”  Example: Grodno / Hrodna
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	<b>Type 1Ca</b>	Ruble value at left, Kapeiki value at right  All of the frame lines of the pentagons are still intact.  Example: Krupki / Krupki
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<b>Type 1B</b>	<b>“ПОШТА” down right hand side. between the frames. Machine printed.</b>
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	<b>Type 1Cb</b>	Kapeiki value at left, Ruble value at right. The right hand side of the left hand pentagon and the left hand side of the right hand pentagon have both been removed. Example: Pukovichi / Pukhavitski
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	<b>Type 1Ba</b>	Long pentagon Number over “коп”  Example: Borisov / Barysau
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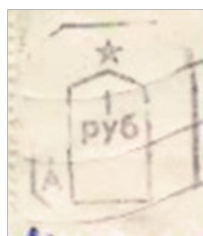
**Type 2: Pentagon only**




**Pentagonal frame  
Number over currency  
without additional text**


	<b>Type 1Bb</b>	Long pentagon Number over “руб” over number over “коп”  Example: Vitebsk / Vitsebsk
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A simplification or imitation of the pentagon-in-octagon design, using only the pentagon.  
The type seems to be the centre part of a pentagon-in-an-octagon with the potentially embarrassing Soviet star and “СССР” removed (and also the Russian “ПОЧТА”).

	<b>Type 1Bc</b>	Long pentagon Number over “руб” over space  Example: Krichev / Krychau
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<b>Type 2</b>	<b>Pentagon only. Handstamped.</b>
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	<b>Type 1Bd</b>	Long pentagon Number over “руб” with no space  Example: Grodno / Hrodna
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	<b>Type 2</b>	Centre of Type 1 Pentagon-in-Octagon surcharge.  Number and currency only.  Example: Vitebsk / Vitsebsk
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**Type 3: Rectangle-in-Octagon**

NB: Types 3A and 3B with “БЕЛАРУСЬ” in capital letters were used ONLY in Minsk / Minsk City



**Octagonal outer frame**  
**Rectangular inner frame**  
 “ПОШТА” in Belarusian at top between the frames  
 “БЕЛАРУСЬ BELARUS” at sides between the frames  
 “КАП” or “РУБ” at bottom between the frames

Some later sub-types have the outer frame only as wide as it is tall; the rectangle remains wider than it is tall.

Earlier sub-types have the currency expressed as “КАП”  
 Later sub-types have the currency expressed as “РУБ”

“КАП” either HAS or has NOT a stop after it

Earlier sub-types have “BELARUS”  
 Later sub-types have “BELARUS” with an apostrophe

See Type 3X for similar type with “Беларусь” in mixed case letters

See Type 3Y for similar type in upright octagon

Type 3A	Octagon wider than tall. Rectangle wider than tall. “ПОШТА БЕЛАРУСЬ” in capitals. “BELARUS” without apostrophe. Currency in Kapeiki Machine printed
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	Type 3Aa	“КАП.” with a stop Example: Minsk / Minsk
	Type 3Ab	“КАП” without a stop Example: Minsk / Minsk

Type 3B	Octagon as wide as tall. Rectangle wider than tall. “ПОШТА БЕЛАРУСЬ” in capitals. “BELARUS” with apostrophe. Currency in Rubles. Machine printed.
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	Type 3B	“BELARUS” with an apostrophe Examples: Minsk / Minsk
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Type 3X	Octagon as wide as tall. Rectangle wider than tall. “ПОШТА” in capitals but “БЕЛАРУСЬ” in mixed case. “BELARUS” without apostrophe. Currency in Kapeiki Machine printed
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	Type 3X	“Беларусь” in mixed cases Example: Zaslavl' / Zaslau
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Type 3Y	Octagon taller than wide and double-framed. Rectangle as wide as tall. “ПОШТА” in capitals under and over square. No country name. Currency in “K” for Kapeiki at sides of square. Hand stamped
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	Type 3Y	Double framed octagon Example: Gomel' / Homel'
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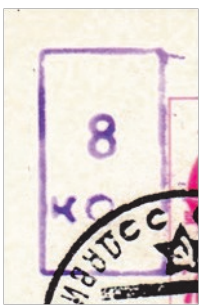


**Type 4: Vertical-Single-Rectangle**



Rectangle set vertically with no inner frame  
 Some sub-types have an unbroken outer frame with just a number over the currency  
 Other sub-types have the frame made of rule with just a number over the currency  
 Other sub-types have the same text as pentagon-in-octagon Type 1 but in a single rectangular frame


Type 4A	Unbroken frame. Numeral over “коп” without stop. Hand stamped.
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	Type 4Aa	Unbroken frame Numeral over “коп”. No stop after “коп”. Hand stamped in black  Example: Pinsk / Pinsk
	Type 4Ab	Unbroken frame Numeral over “коп”. No stop after “коп”. Hand stamped in violet  Example: David-Gorodok / Davyd-Haradok

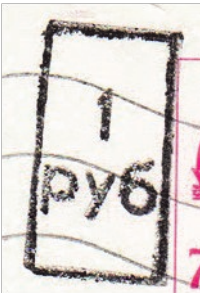


Further examples of Type 4Ab  
 Kirovsk / Kirausk,




Type 4B	Unbroken frame. Numeral over “коп” with stop. Hand stamped.
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	Type 4B	Unbroken frame Numeral over “коп”. Stop after “коп”. Hand stamped in black  Example: Sviataia Volia / Sviatia Volia
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Type 4C	Unbroken frame. Numeral over “руб”. Hand stamped.
---------	---

	Type 4C	Unbroken frame Numeral over “руб”. Hand stamped in black  Examples: Vitebsk / Vitsebsk, Liakhovtsy / Liakhavtsy
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Type 4D	Frame of rule with breaks. Numeral over “коп.” Hand stamped.
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	Type 4Da	Frame made of rule with breaks at corners Numeral over “коп.”. Hand stamped in black  Example: Baranovichi / Baranavichy
	Type 4Db	Frame made of rule with breaks at corners Numeral over “коп.” Hand stamped in violet  Example: Kobrin / Kobryn
	Type 4Dc	Frame made of rule with breaks at corners Numeral over “коп.”. With a large circular mark at the top left Hand stamped in black Example: Brest / Brest

The circle is a consistent mark – the skew also seems to be consistent

# GB POSTAL STATIONERY NEWS

Alan Huggins

Unusually no new items have been reported since the last issue so I have selected a few more unusual mistakes in production illustrating difficulties with perforation, extraneous material interfering with printing, and unintended folding of paper during printing, which I hope will be of interest.

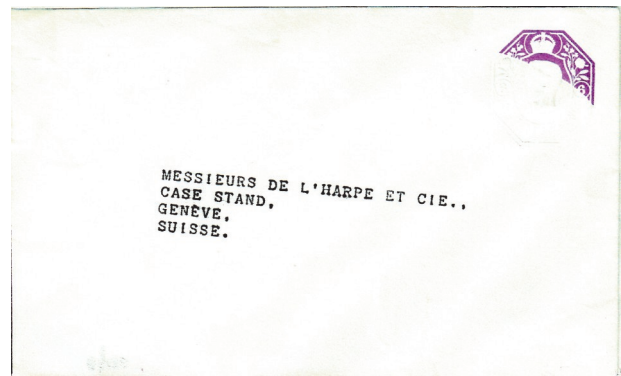
## Extraneous material obscuring part of the stamp during printing



1924 KGV 1½d with dot after 'CARD' gummed on front half LCP11a



1968 QEII 4d blue LCP26 mis-perforated



1951 KGV 6d STO envelope ES73



1971 QEII 3d LCP33 mis-perforated





# WANTED !!!

## British India, Indian States, Burma, Ceylon & Nepal Postal Stationery

I am an avid collector / exhibitor and am looking for the following from India, Indian States, Burma, Ceylon & Nepal.

Along with the normal items, I am especially looking to acquire:

**Proofs & Essays**

**Artist Drawings**

**Errors & Varieties**

**Used Abroad**

**Combination usages**

**Used to unusual & interesting destinations**

**Uprated usages including registered**

**Cut-Outs used as adhesive**

**Telegraph Forms**

**Used International Reply Postcards**

**Reply Coupons**

So before selling your holding to a general dealer or an auction house why not give me a try? You may be pleasantly surprised at the prices I may offer. Please give me a call or drop me a line or simply e-mail me with scans. If you reside in the UK please call me at 020 3002 3626 - it rings at my office in RI, USA. Please note that, for larger holding, I am happy to meet you anywhere in Europe if that's more convenient for you.

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# BOOK REVIEW - Postal Stationery Newspaper Wrapper Catalogue Jan Kościński.

Reviewed by Neil Sargent FRPSL



**Self-published June 2109, ISBN978-1-9161309-3-7, 3 Volumes, stiff covers, 1,268 pages, A4 size, full colour**

Postal stationery, although grown significantly in popularity over recent years, is still considered by many to be the poor relation in philately with Newspaper wrappers perhaps the cinderella of stationery. Hopefully that may well now change with the publication of this mammoth 3 volume catalogue on Newspapers Wrappers of the World. Volumes 1 and 2 of this opus cover all the wrappers issued from around the world, apart from Great Britain which benefits from its own volume. This will allow those solely interested in GB stationery to buy only one volume rather than all 3. Printed throughout in full colour and self-published by the author, these are A4 size stiff cover books.

Volume 1 covers countries A – E, volume 2 covers countries F – Z and as mentioned volume 3 covers GB wrappers only. The format is standardised across all volumes with each covering, where applicable, 4 different types of wrappers: Post Office issues, Stamped-to-Order, Official and Private Overprints on Post Office and Stamped-to-order issues. Each volume benefits from the same 3 page introduction in which the author neatly sets out his approach to the listing of wrappers, the different types and of course his approach to cataloguing a value for each item. In this respect, he has attributed a value to Post Office issues in mint and used form and to some stamped to order; for the majority of private printed wrappers no value has been given. It would appear that the majority of valuations are based on actual internet prices achieved, although with the scarcity of some issues and sales this could give a

distorted picture of a standard price. No doubt dealers in stationery will utilise the catalogues for pricing purposes but the main function and contribution to philately of this work, is the pure extent of the information that has been gathered in one place over a period of nearly 20 years study.

The traditional reference point has previously been the original Higgins & Gage world stationery catalogues produced in the 1960/70s together with the occasional specialised single country book - with these volumes we now have all the information of issued wrappers in one place. Each indicia is produced full size together with scans of the text boxes and the difference in various issues either produced full size or enlarged where appropriate to highlight detailed changes. In the Official and Private Printed sections, the wrappers are shown full size enabling clear identification. Specimen overprints also are mentioned in some countries and the majority given a catalogue value. An important addition is the inclusion of a detailed bibliography at the end of each country section. This lists not only previous catalogues and textbooks but also magazine and study group articles that have been published. This indication of references not only supports the information given but also directs readers to where further and more detailed information could be obtained from. It is also shows the depths of research that the author has undertaken in producing this work.

Overall, the colour reproductions appear excellent and maintain the clarity of the originals. The layout is

relatively easy to follow and adapt to with use. The most useful parts of the books are the reproduction of all the private printed wrappers and this is the first time they have all been bought together in one place. This certainly expands previous existing knowledge on these items. The extent of these is impressive; for instance, in the GB volume pages 27 to 416 contain all the private wrappers with, for example, a total of 55 different Daily Mail printings. In the COGH section there are 62 illustrations for the Argus Mail & Weekly Edition. Ceylon illustrates a total of 63 wrappers. In many cases it is the minor printing detail such as font type, letter spacing and company addresses which are the differing feature rather than the value or indicia. Many may well not wish to collect down to this level of detail but the information on different types is now available.

The author has adopted his own sequential

**Self published by author and Society member, Jan Kośniowski, the catalogue is presented in 3 large volumes: Volume 1 - Countries A - F. Volume 2 - Countries G - Z. Volume 3 - Great Britain**

**To purchase these catalogues go to [www.stampdomain.com/catalogue/](http://www.stampdomain.com/catalogue/) where options are given:**

**Cost is £110 for the 3 volumes plus delivery costs. Volume 3 may be available separately.**

## Swinpex 2019

The annual Swinpex fair took place as usual at the beginning of June. This well-known and popular fair enjoyed the usual crowd of visitors and the Society had its usual afternoon meeting. We were joined on this occasion by members of the GBPS giving a total of 16 present including 10 members of the PSS. Everyone was welcomed by the secretary and without the bother of business first we got down to looking and listening to the various displays.

**Edward Caesley** showed 4 sheets of Oswald Marsh philatelic mail

**Neil Sargent** put up 1½ frames of German Private Post stationery - during the late 1800s 174 German towns had over 250 private post systems operating purely within the town boundaries

**George King** continued his work on packet bands giving a display of KGV registered and PO envelopes

**John Davies** gave a fabulous display of the Harry Furniss Mulready caricature envelope and card including proofs, designs much of being unique items

**Jan Kośniowski** took the opportunity to show the first volume of his long awaited catalogue of Newspaper

numbering system for each country, apart from Great Britain where he has used the numbering system contained in 'Collect British Postal Stationery' by Huggins & Baker; although there is no cross-referencing with other works such as the Higgins & Gage catalogues. In the private printed sections each company is given its own code letter with a separate number for the indicia.

Overall, these three volumes comprising a total of 1,268 pages are an attempt to bring together and illustrate all known issued newspaper wrappers. A momentous task in which, in my opinion, the author has succeeded and is to be congratulated.

Although new items will no doubt continue to be reported on for a long time, I expect these volumes will be adopted as the 'standard text' on this subject

Wrappers of the World. This now being available in 3 volumes and sure to be an essential part of a stationery library.

**John Davies** also mentioned his book on the 1890 Postage Jubilee will be available in the near future

**Andy Donaldson** showed a superb collection of Advertising rings including mint, used, cutouts and Specimens ( and he's not a member!)

**Jean Alexander** intrigued us all with a display of special menus with a stamp theme created especially for members of the Stamp Advisory Committee for the Xmas lunch (Jean has been a member for 30 years)

**Alan Vaughan** put up an interesting display of KEVII GB stamps comprising mainly mint material identifying all the different shades and printings including blocks, controls and marginals

**Vicki Archard** showed reply paid postcards used for overseas use from 1855 and 1891 and how they met the regulations both PO and individual ones to conform.

**Ray Harris** Interesting and unusual display of formula Nigerian aerogrammes together with issues from the Crown Agents, KGVI GB aeros and from other BC countries.



**Photos show George King explaining the differences in packet bands and members & visitors entranced!**



## THE SHOCKING REVELATION OF POST OFFICE WRAPPER SURVIVAL RATES

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Most philatelists would agree that post office wrappers have experienced the lowest survival rates of the several areas of postal stationery. This is understandable given their destruction at the hands of addressees. Wrappers were torn off the enclosure and discarded. They were never considered as much of a collectable; stamp albums at most provided space for the indicium cut-out. A rule of thumb, without the provision of any serious evidence, has referred the survival rates as one surviving wrapper per 10,000 printed and issued. A major problem in measuring survival rates has been the lack of published information about printing quantities and a large credible database of extant copies. The new Kościński Newspaper Wrapper Catalogue was used to identify countries and post office issues where printing quantities have been published. There are 229 country/post office types with this information which has been used to compute indicative survival rates for each type and overall.

Actual quantities of extant wrappers have been counted from the author's database of internet scans of post office postal stationery wrappers. Post Office wrappers that have been listed daily on the auction site eBay have been hand-collected since September 2003 through 31 May 2019, a total of 15 years and nine months. The author's computer files of scans are in excess of 50,000 used wrappers, the largest known database of its kind. Images are coded by country and Higgins & Gage catalogue number. Only used wrappers have been collected and while 99% of the database has been developed from daily listings on eBay, the other 1% has come from collectors who offered some of their holdings, and from other internet auction sites and postal history dealers. An increasing number of dealers have come to realise the marketing potential of the internet at the international level. Auction sites on the internet are especially appealing to dealers and buyers alike for the sale and purchase of relatively low-cost items such as post office wrappers and the ability to reach a wide customer base.

The six pages in the Appendix list countries and post office types where printing quantities have been published. There are 43 countries and postal entities and 229 post office types with printing quantities. While the 43 countries represent only one-third of all countries that issued post office wrappers, and the 229 post office issue types represent about 15% of all issues, it nevertheless is a starting point. It is emphasised that the extant numbers in the author's database of images are all used copies. Unused copies of these post office types exist but how many are extant is unknown. Moreover, not all used copies of wrappers are sold on eBay. There are many other outlets including dealer bourses, traditional philatelic auction houses, stamp shows and shops and so forth, so what has appeared on eBay is not a complete story.

A starting point is to assume that extant numbers appearing in the database represent those wrappers that have survived the delivery process, have found their way into collections and have now been offered for sale; sellers capitalizing on a resurgence of recent interest in this area of postal stationery. For the sake of the present exercise in

estimating survival rates, whether the wrappers sold or not is not relevant. The assumption of used wrappers representing extant surviving wrappers will be relaxed later in the paper.

From the figures in the Appendix it can be seen that the total number of wrappers printed across the 229 post office types is a healthy 512 million. It can also be seen that the counterpart extant wrappers from the database is 8,614. In other words, the survival rate is 5.8 times worse than previously thought with a survival ratio of one used wrapper per 58,000 printed and issued. However, this worse case scenario does not take into consideration other aspects.

New listings of used wrappers on eBay are occurring at the present time at an average rate of about 400 per month or 5,000 additional wrappers per year. This listing rate has been the norm for the past few years and there is no evidence that this figure will decline in the future. As more dealers understand the workings of internet sales there is every likelihood that the rate of listing will increase. What is unknown is how many extant wrappers that have not been listed on eBay in the past 15+ years remain in collections, dealers' stock, business archival records and estate hoards. It becomes a question of what would be a realistic expectation in estimating this unknown quantity. If present listing trends continue at 5,000 additional used post office wrappers per year for (say) the next ten years, another 50,000 wrappers would join the existing database. Given the assumption that the mix of these additional wrappers is basically constant with what has happened in the past 15 years, the projection would double the survival rate, namely, one per about 30,000 wrappers. These extra wrappers are extant, they have simply not yet been brought to light.

In addition to used wrappers, there are unused wrappers. Unsold stock, when known, is deducted from the published printing quantities because unsold copies are usually destroyed. Sometimes, though, they are sold as remainders to dealers and eventually find their way on to the philatelic market. The quantity of extant unused wrappers is unknown and there does not appear to be any database that documents their appearance on the internet auction market or elsewhere. Anecdotally, it was found that a ratio of used/unused wrappers would be in the vicinity of about 90:10. There is high variability, however, for some post office issues are almost always listed unused. If a 10% figure is adopted as a generous measure for extant unused copies, then the 17,228 used copies (8,614 at present and another 8,614 over the next ten years) increases to about 19,000 surviving wrappers, rounded up to 20,000. This translates to a ratio of 20,000: 512,392,841 or about one surviving wrapper per 25,000 issued, which is still two and a half times larger than the current rule of thumb. A more graphic way of expressing the low survival rate is to consider the length of a line of 25,000 wrappers placed side-by-side. At a conservative overall width per wrapper of 125mm, the length of the line would be 3.125 kilometres. Only one of these wrappers in the line is extant.

**Country Analysis**

There is high variability in survival rates between countries and between post office issues. Using the information in the Appendix, the following table shows countries ranked according to weighted average survival rates from high to non-existent. Twenty-three countries reveal survival rates of one or more per 10,000 and 20 countries show survival rates of less than one per 10,000, based on the present level of extant used wrappers. These rates will improve when additional used wrappers likely come to light over the next ten years and unused wrappers are taken into account.

The weighted average survival rates range from a high of 36 per 10,000 (Zanzibar) to zero (Belize, GB PO in China, Salvador) where no used copies have yet been recorded. The median average is Peru with a survival rate of 1.29. This figure might be a more understandable measure of central tendency than the overall weighted average of 0.17, which has been weighted down because of very high printed quantities for Argentina and Victoria but each with very low overall survival rates. These country survival rates are indicative only (a snapshot at this moment in mid-2019); actual extant known quantities are not static, for each day new listings occur. Nevertheless, it is some information about survival rates and is the first serious attempt to calculate these rates based on what is known.

**Country Weighted Average Survival Rates per 10,000 copies**

Country	Rate per 10,000	Country	Rate per 10,000	Country	Rate per 10,000
Zanzibar	36.51	Br Bech'ld	2.20	ORC	0.34
Mauritius	11.15	Colombia	2.00	South Africa	0.34
Cayman Is	8.00	Natal	1.93	Monaco	0.32
Chefoo	7.89	Barbados	1.80	Australia	0.24
EAf & Uganda	5.86	Persia	1.78	Transvaal	0.20
Heligoland	5.29	Br SA Co	1.48	Denmark	0.17
Guatemala	5.13	Peru	1.29	Victoria	0.12
Gibraltar	4.59	Cuba	1.05	Argentina	0.09
Malta	3.43	India	0.78	Canada	0.08
Morocco Ag.	3.39	Fiji	0.70	New Zealand	0.06
FAR	3.37	Philippines	0.66	Belize	0.00
Leeward Is	3.19	Cyprus	0.58	GB PO China	0.00
Costa Rica	3.00	Bermuda	0.56	Salvador	0.00
Dominica	2.64	Sierra Leone	0.51		
Palestine	2.63	Nicaragua	0.38		

**Post Office Types Analysis**

Of the 229 post office types listed in the Appendix, 90 or 39% showed a survival rate of better than one per 10,000 copies. Alternatively, 139 post office types or 61% showed an indicative survival rate of less than one per 10,000 copies. Zanzibar's used wrappers are clearly those that have the highest survival rate, perhaps because of their exotic location but also due to small quantities printed. Relating absolute appearances of specific wrappers to the quantity of their print run is important. For example, Victoria E15 is constantly being listed on eBay. There are 264 copies of this particular post office wrapper, but when compared against a print run of 20 million, the survival rate calculates at one per 77,000.

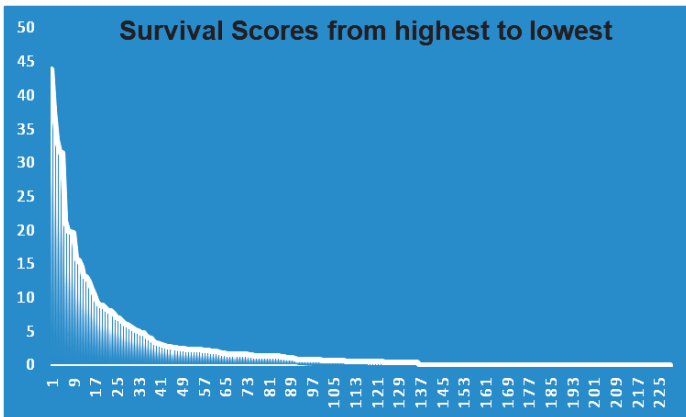
**Victoria E15:**

**264 used copies, print run 20 million**





A score of 0.25 means one surviving wrapper per 40,000 issued. There are 93 types with scores less than 0.25 and of these there are 37 types with a score of zero, meaning no copies have yet been recorded in the database. A line-by-line examination shows 26 types have scores between 0.09 and 0.01, meaning their survival rates are in the vicinity of less than one per 100,000. The array of scores from high to low can be presented in the form of a chart. The chart clearly reveals that only the top 36 scores represent survival rates of one per 2,500 wrappers or better. When referring to survival rates it is important to specify whether the reference is to a specific post office type or the “rule-of-thumb” score of one per 25,000.



If the question of low survival rates is turned around, an intriguing question is why so many extant wrappers exist anyway. If wrappers were destroyed when they were removed from their enclosure, and there was little or no collector base for used wrappers, why have at least 50,000 used copies appeared on the philatelic market over a 15+ year period? This is not a question that can be answered in this paper for there are likely many disparate reasons ranging from expatriates hanging onto mail received from home for sentimental reasons, to businesses filing wrappers along with their enclosures for future reference, to postmark collectors adding to their holdings. It is a question worthy of exploration, for insights might signal sources of extant wrappers that have not yet been “discovered”.

**Limitations of the Study**

A study of this nature has necessarily had to rely on published information regarding printing and issue quantities. The thoroughness of the Kosniowski catalogue cannot be doubted. If detailed printing information has been found for 43 countries only, then that is all the known information available at this time. Some of the printing quantities have come from gold medal exhibits where the exhibitor has been able to track down printing quantities. One limitation of the study therefore is that the analysis is restricted to those countries and post office issues where quantity data is available. There are almost another 80 countries and postal entities for which there is no information.

A second limitation is that the population of extant wrappers is an unknown. A proxy has been used for what has appeared on the philatelic market over the past 15+ years. While it is clearly understood that the eBay market is not the only outlet for the sale of wrappers, it is a large

market that is followed by the internet connected world. To what extent the listing of post office wrappers on eBay over this period is representative of the larger population is unknown, but 50,000 used wrappers collected by hand daily over such a lengthy time frame is a credible and comprehensive database.

Making the assumption that history will repeat itself is also a limitation. The mix of listings that has happened in the past 15 years has been assumed to continue for the next decade. This assumption was necessary in order to estimate post office wrappers that are extant but for whatever reason have not yet been offered to the philatelic market, which incidentally is not limited to postal stationery collectors. Country collectors and postmark collectors also figure heavily in the composition of the demand curve for wrappers. A projection made for the next ten years has no objective validation and a case could be made for a shorter or longer period.

A further limitation is the addition of 10% to the total of used wrappers, past and future, for unused extant copies. There is no database for unused copies. There is no objective basis for choosing 10%. It is a convenient computational number based on anecdotal evidence, which in itself is not stable from day-to-day. Some days there are no listings of unused wrappers. For some countries/post office types the only wrappers offered for sale are unused. The 10% figure was subjective and is probably a generous allowance.

Notwithstanding these limitations, any study has to start somewhere. The printed quantities have been published and can be accepted as factual, albeit the number of countries/post office types is incomplete. The extant used wrappers in the database is also factual, albeit the sources of the database do not cover every outlet where wrappers are offered for sale. While the representativeness of the database cannot be proven, the presence of these 50,000 wrappers is verifiable. Adding additional wrappers for expected future listings and adding a percentage for unused copies is subjective. Sensitivity analysis is welcomed by those who would seek to explore the extent to which survival rates might change under different assumptions. Sensitivity analysis might refine the result by stating that the survival rate falls within a range of one per 20,000-30,000 wrappers depending upon the chosen underlying assumptions. No amount of tweaking will undermine the fundamental result that survival rates are shockingly low with a rule of thumb in the order of one wrapper per 25,000 printed and issued. There is no fatal flaw in the methodology used to compute this finding.



**Colombia E2, six used copies recorded in 15+ years**

## Summary

The purpose of the study was to tease out the overall survival rate for used copies of post office postal stationery wrappers. Kosniowski's new catalogue of post office wrappers was used to identify countries/post office types where printing and issued quantities are known. This approach identified 43 countries and 229 post office types with quantities issued. The author's daily hand-collected database of used post office wrappers listed for sale over the past 15+ years was used as a proxy of what has been available on the international market over this period of time. A comparison of known actual printed quantities with a proxy of known extant quantities revealed a remarkably poor survival rate of one wrapper per 58,000. When additional wrappers are added for a ten-year projection of used wrappers still to appear on the internet market and another 10% is added for unused wrappers, the computation is amended to one wrapper per 25,000 issued. This rule-of-thumb is based on the overall weighted average that considers all countries/post office types and the present and future extant amount of each. Sensitivity analysis that looks at 'what if' scenarios would probably produce a range of survived wrappers with upper and lower boundaries, with

25,000 as the approximate mid-point.

Analysis of the 229 post office types reveals a high variability and specific details are shown in the Appendix with results graphed. While there are a few post office types with "respectable" survival rates (e.g., one per thousand), the results are seriously skewed towards the more surprising revelation of one per 100,000. While some may argue that these results are too soft because of the limitations of the study, they do provide some evidence that a more appropriate rule-of-thumb is one surviving wrapper per 25,000 issued.

## References

**Higgins & Gage**, Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Higgins & Gage, Incorporated, California, 1964,  
**Kośniowski, Jan.** (2019), Newspaper Wrappers: Catalogue of Postal Stationery Newspaper Wrappers from the Whole World, June, in three volumes.

## Acknowledgement

My sincere thanks to Sheila Mackenzie for editing the paper and asking pertinent questions.

## Appendix: Summary of Printing Quantities and Indicative Survival Rates

Catalogue Reference Numbers	Brief Description of Indicium	Quantity Printed	Extant, Internet Count	Indicative Survival Rate per 10,000
<b>Argentina</b>				
001-2/E1	1c carmine Arenales Die I & II	400,000	18	0.45
003/E2	4c blue Aguero	200,000	59	2.95
004/E1a	1c carmine Arenales Die II, Republica header	6,211,000	306	0.49
005/E3	½c red-brown, rays of sun outlined	2,000,000	6	0.03
007/E4	½c red-brown, rays of sun not outlined	2,000,000	25	0.13
008/E6	½c red-brown, horn touching frame	2,200,000	59	0.27
009/E7	½c red-brown, horn not touching frame	2,200,000	7	0.03
010/E8	½c brown, coat of arms	7,630,000	338	0.44
011/E9	1c blue-green Arenales	1,297,000	131	1.01
012/10	2c violet Alvear	640,000	143	2.23
014/E11	4c blue Aguero	736,000	36	0.49
019/E15	½c blue Rivadavia	7,015,000	125	0.18
020/E16	1c orange Rivadavia	5,665,000	83	0.15
021/E17	2c yellow-green Rivadavia	1,992,000	137	0.69
022/E18	4c grey-green Rivadavia	479,000	76	1.59
023/E19	½c light blue head of Liberty	1,952,000	68	0.35
024/E20	1c orange-brown head of Liberty	7,022,000	147	0.21
025/E21	2c yellow green head of Liberty	2,973,000	153	0.51
026/E22	4c greenish grey head of Liberty	290,000	75	2.59
027/E23	½c red orange large Liberty head	4,062,000	91	0.22
028/E24	1c dark blue large Liberty head	13,354,300	178	0.13
029/E25	2c bluish black large Liberty head	5,037,000	241	0.48
030/E26	4c blue green large Liberty head	464,000	39	0.84
031/E27,29	½c orange red, ornate & plain S	25,636,000	141	0.06
032/E28,30	1c dark blue, ornate & plain S	16,915,000	185	0.11
035/E31	2c slate blue, plain S	8,909,000	180	0.20
036/E32	4c grey green, plain S	722,000	32	0.44



Catalogue Reference Numbers	Brief Description of Indicum	Quantity Printed	Extant, Internet Count	Indicative Survival Rate per 10,000
<b>Argentina (continued)</b>				
037/E33	½c carmine San Martin	61,770,000	121	0.02
038/E34	1c blue San Martin	10,992,000	224	0.20
039/E35	2c grey brown San Martin	14,995,000	111	0.07
040/E36	4c grey green San Martin	908,000	12	0.13
041/E37	½c carmine Farmer & plough	89,113,000	66	0.01
042/E38	1c blue Farmer & plough	10,242,000	59	0.06
043/E39	2c violet brown Farmer & plough	14,379,000	29	0.02
044/E40	4c grey green Farmer & plough	682,000	11	0.16
045/E41	½c carmine San Martin	53,355,000	22	0.00
046/E42	1c blue San Martin	5,619,000	17	0.03
047/E43	2c brown San Martin	8,177,000	8	0.00
048/E44	4c grey-green San Martin	136,000	1	0.07
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>398,369,300</b>	<b>3760</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Australia</b>				
001/E1	½d green kangaroo	84,240	40	4.75
002/E2	1d red kangaroo	1,725,552	4	0.02
		<b>1,809,792</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>.24</b>
<b>Barbados</b>				
001/E1	½d red-brown QV	297,710	152	5.11
002/E2	1d carmine QV	32,720	7	2.14
003/E3	1d carmine QV overprinted ½d in violet	70,000	72	10.29
005/E4	½d brown coat of arms	179,010	29	1.62
006/E5	½d green KGV & coat of arms	344,823	13	0.38
007/-	½d green Coat of Arms	74,134	2	0.27
008/E6	1d green Coat of Arms	103,597	6	0.58
009/E7	2c green KGV, sugar cane plantation	60,000	0	0.00
010/E8	2c green QEII, sugar cane plantation	218,569	9	0.41
011/E9	2c dark green, QEII	168,000	12	0.71
012/E10	3c dark green QEII	60,400	3	0.50
		<b>1,698,963</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1.80</b>
<b>Belize</b>				
012/E3	4c red sea shell (watermarked paper)	1,000	0	0.00
<b>Bermuda</b>				
001/	½d brown Seal of Bermuda	201,510	11	0.55
002/	½d green Seal of Bermuda	99,720	6	0.60
		<b>301,230</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Br. Bechl'd</b>				
003/E3	½d red brown (GB E8 overprinted)	32,640	1	0.31
004/E4	1d red brown (GB E3 overprinted)	29,520	19	6.44
007/E7	½d red brown (GB E9 overprinted)	110,400	18	1.63
		<b>172,560</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2.20</b>
<b>British SA</b>				
001/E1	½d green coat of arms	97,000	15	1.55
002/E2	1d red coat of arms	127,000	16	1.26
003/E3	½d green, KGV Admiral	5,000	3	6.00
		<b>229,00</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.48</b>

Part 2 of this article will appear in the next issue of the Postal Stationery Society Journal

# MODERN UGANDAN FORMULA REGISTERED ENVELOPES

Victoria Archard

Before Independence in October 1962 Uganda was using KUT (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika) white formula registered envelopes (Fig 1) with no indication of the country of issue except for the compensation on the back which was quoted in Shillings:

‘Fee Sh.1 Compensation up to Shs. 58.00’	Compensation	
	Subject to the conditions notified in the Post Office Guide, registration fee cover compensation as follows :—	
Fig. 1	<b>Inland</b> Fee Sh. 1	Compensation up to Shs. 58-00
	<b>Overseas</b> Fee Shs. 1-40	Compensation up to Sh. 93.00

and these envelopes continued in use until at least 1976.

From 1993 onwards, brown formula envelopes in sizes G, H3 and K with a McCorquodale imprint were in common use. (Fig 2)

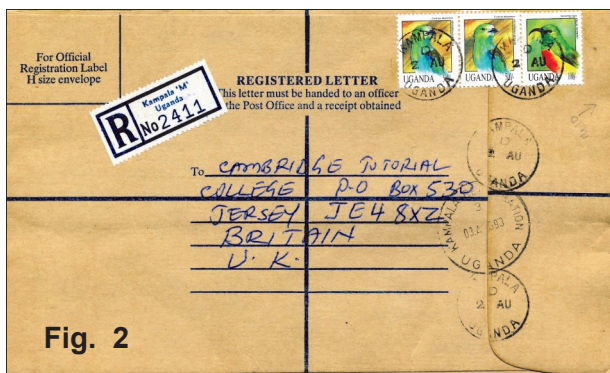


Fig. 2

On these envelopes the compensation is payable in

Ugandan Shillings: ‘Fee U.Sh.10 Compensation up to U.Sh.500’	Compensation	
	Subject to the conditions notified in the Post Office Guide, registration fees cover compensation as follows	
Fig. 3	<b>Inland</b> Fee U.Sh.10	Compensation up to U.Sh.500
	<b>Overseas</b> Fee U.Sh.200	Compensation up to U.Sh.6000

so they were printed for use only in Uganda. These envelopes were used until at least 2010 and may still be in current use.

Examples of registered envelopes used in Uganda between the mid 1970s and 1993 are difficult to find but I have four examples of a white formula envelope, size 230:102 mm, (Fig 4 front, Fig 5 back) with a ‘MCCORQUODALE & CO., LTD.’ imprint (Fig 6). The inscription is printed in dark blue and the envelope has a light blue lining. There is an empty rectangular box (size 45 x 18) in the top left hand corner and a three line heading ‘REGISTERED LETTER./THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE/TO BE REGISTERED, AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT.’

The size is unusual as it lies between the H2-225:100 used in BEA for the 1896 envelopes (and some subsequent issues) and the H3-202:120 used by McCorquodale for Kenyan envelopes from 1978 and the 1993 Ugandan brown envelopes. The heading has also



Fig. 4

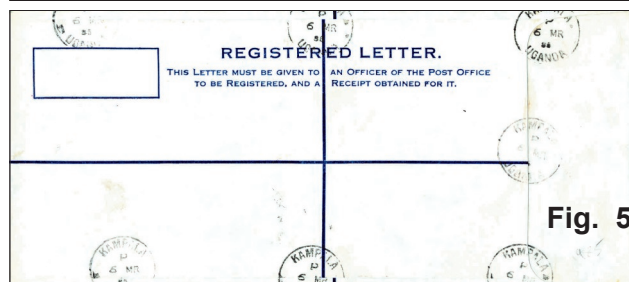


Fig. 5

MCCORQUODALE & CO., LTD. Fig. 6

reverted to ‘THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN..’ which was last used in KUT in about 1960 (but was still used on a Botswana envelope issued in about 1975 (Ref 1, p 99). The heading for all East African envelopes had been ‘THIS LETTER MUST BE HANDED..’ since the 1961 KUT issue (with Swahili translation for the Tanzanian examples).

The box at the top left (see Fig 5) was probably provided for a registration etiquette but they were not always available so the details were completed by hand on a cover from Masaka to Kampala in June 1982 (Fig 7).



Fig. 7

The earliest recorded example of this registered envelope was used in Lira in October 1978 with the latest from Tororo to Britain in May 1993. It therefore seems likely that this type of envelope was in general use in Uganda after supplies of the KUT formula envelopes were finished (last recorded use in Kampala in 1976) and before the brown Ugandan envelopes were in general use.

Apart from the blue lines there is no other printing on the envelope so it could have been used in any country, possibly with an indicium. I would be grateful if members could report further examples of this cover, either used in East Africa or elsewhere, and any other registered envelopes of this size or of a similar design.

## Reference

Ref 1. The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson, British Philatelic Trust, 2004



# NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

## Recent Articles from the Philatelic Press

### Postal Stationery May/June 2019 (USA)

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- “Instruction Boxes on Ceylon Newspaper Wrappers” Jan Kośniowski
- “US Postal Card Paper - Part 3 of 3” Bill Falberg
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- “Australia BW ES38 (The Tripleton) - A Census” Mark Diserio and Tom Herinckx
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- “Early Postal Stationeries with Butterflies - New Research” Vladimir Kachan, Belarus
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- “High-End Postal Wrapper Realizations: Attributes Justifying Premiums Continued from November 2018 PSC” Dr John K. Courtis

### L'Entire Postal June 2019 (France)

- “Correspondance d'un Marin Français Stationné À Fort-de-France (Martinique) de 1941 À 1943” Eric Panozzo

## Query: Victoria 'One Penny Stamp Duty Envelope'

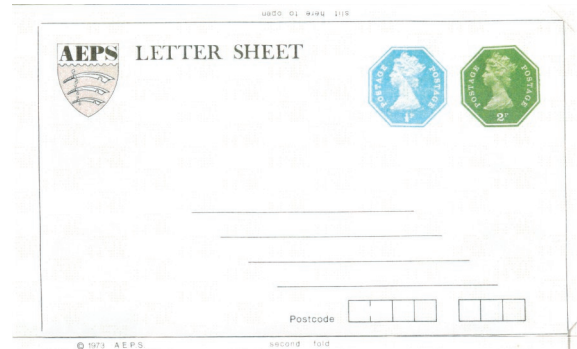
Edward Caesley writes - *Please can you ask through the pages of the Journal if any member can give me details of the attached postal stationery envelope. I would like to know when it was issued by Victoria State, Australia and any other information?*



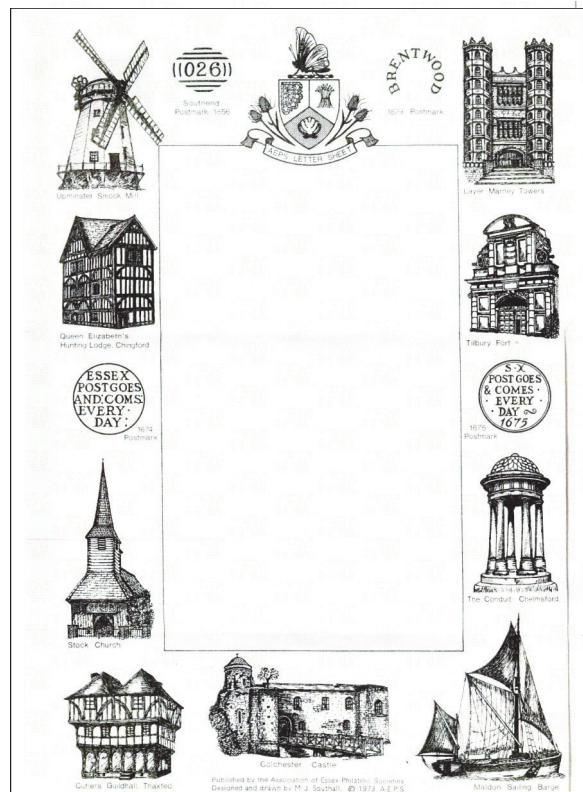
[Editor: According to Ascher, this was issued in September 1886, with or without embossed seal on the back-flap on white, blue or grey paper. It is listed as No. 8 in the section 'Private Envelopes'. Can any members add to this?]

## Query: ESCP1008A

Mike Moran writes: I found a mint letter sheet published by the Association of Essex Philatelic Societies in 1973. This is illustrated below:

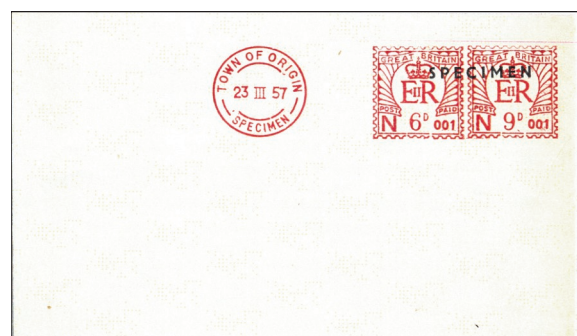


[Editor: the inside is beautifully illustrated by M.J. Southall]



Mike has also sent a scan of a specimen meter mark, can any member provide more information on this item.

[Editor: is this 'Postal Stationery'? - does the user of the meter pay upfront? - I would like your comments!]



# GROSVENOR

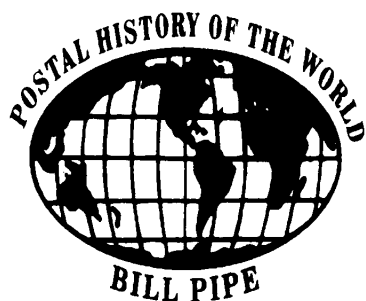
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