



THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY

Journal Vol. 18, No. 1 February 2010
(Serial number 53)



1½d - 1s Proofs 1894: CHANGEOVER FROM THE USE OF DATE PLUGS TO FLORET (ROSETTE) PLUGS

See 'GB Postal Stationery News' page 11

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The Management Committee

The affairs of the Society are managed by four officers:- Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and a number of ordinary committee members.

OFFICERS:-

CHAIRMAN	Edward Caesley Trepheane House 5 Tenderah Court Church Hill HELSTON, Cornwall TR13 8NP
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	Michael Lockton
SECRETARY	Colin Baker 4 Greenhill Gardens Sutton Veny WARMINSTER, Wilts BA12 7AY Phone: 01985 840033 Email: colin.baker2@virgin.net
TREASURER	John Fowler 6 George Street BRIDLINGTON, E. Yorks YO15 3PG
COMMITTEE	John Barker Neil Sargent Michael Smith

POST HOLDERS

WEB SITE MANAGER

Lars Engelbrecht
Email: le@postalstationery.dk

AUCTION ORGANISER & PUBLICITY OFFICER

Neil Sargent
26 Marlborough Avenue
FALMOUTH, Cornwall
TR11 2RW
Email: neil.sargent@btinternet.com

EDITOR

John Barker
35 Portia Avenue
Shirley SOLIHULL
West Midlands B90 2NW
Phone: 0121 744 2580
Email: johnhbarker@btinternet.com

LIBRARIAN

Chris Howe
14 Sandringham Gardens
Fishtoft BOSTON
Lincolnshire PE21 9QA
Phone: 01205 353982
Email: chrishowe@skanderbeg.fsnet.co.uk

The Postal Stationery Society Web site: www.postalstationerysociety.org.uk

SOCIETY CALENDAR 2010

Saturday March 20th 2010

At the meeting room in the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY, starting at 11.00 am and finishing at approx. 4.00 pm.

In the morning Brian Trotter will show "The King's Head Postal Stationery of South Africa". Brian has a wonderful collection of postal stationery from this period which he will be sharing with us at this meeting.

Brian's display will be followed by the society's One Sheet Competition, with all members present being asked to vote before lunch for their choice of winner.

The session after lunch will be for members' displays. Members are asked to bring along a maximum of 32 sheets on a postal stationery theme, and to give a display of not more than 10 minutes with a further 10 minutes for viewing.

We will arrange to eat in one of the restaurants close by, and all members are invited to join in. The cost should be no more than £15 each, including wine.

Saturday 1st May 2010

At **Worpex**, Oldbury Park Primary School, Oldbury Road, St John's, Worcester WR2 6AA

Members are invited to display up to 32 sheets from their collection and to give a short explanation of about 10 minutes maximum. There will be about 30 dealers at this event covering all aspects of postal stationery, so apart from meeting other PS members and showing some of your material, you will also be able to add to your collection. There will also be a reasonably priced catering facility within the event and plenty of free parking.

Sunday 9th May 2010

London 2010 at the Business Design Centre, 52 Upper Street, London N1 0QH.

We will be having a meeting on the Sunday morning at this International Exhibition and we have booked a room within the Design Centre. The room will be available from 10.00am with the meeting starting at 10.30am. We have to finish by 1.45pm when it will be used by another society.

We will have two displays. Michael Lockton will show Queen Victoria Penny Pinks and Ross Towle will be coming over from the USA to show part of his collection of postal stationery; more details on both these displays later this year. But expect some great material from both speakers.

Saturday 12th June 2010

At **Swinpex**, St Joseph's Lower School, Octal Way, Swindon SN3 2LR,

Members are invited to display up to 30 sheets from their collection and to give a short explanation of about 10 minutes maximum. There will be plenty of dealers at this event, (over 40) so there will be ample opportunity to add to your collection, and there is an excellent catering facility within the fair.

Swinpex will be open from 10.00 am to 4.30 pm with ample free parking.

Saturday October 30th 2010

At the meeting room in the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London. AGM, Auction & Tony Chilton Competition.

Full details will be included in a later issue of the Journal.

CHAIRMAN'S CHAT - FEBRUARY 2010

I hope that all members had an enjoyable Christmas and those of us who are UK residents have survived the snow and ice without any problems. We are lucky in the far South West that the bad weather only lasted less than a week.

I recently purchased the illustrated item from a German auction house as an unsold lot. Fortunately I have a relation who speaks German and he alerted me as the item was not illustrated in the auction catalogue which did surprise me. As seems to be the custom on the continent the envelope was cut open, with presumably a pair of scissors,

which was fortunately done very neatly. The envelope was embossed on 8th February 1878 which was just one month after the General Post Office had introduced pre-printed registered envelopes and this envelope passed the inspectors system. I expect this was because the G.P.O. had to produce a large number to keep up with the demand for these envelopes.

2010 will be a very busy year for philatelists and I hope that you will be able to attend one of the Societies meetings being held in various parts of the country.



Edward Caesley

SECRETARY'S NOTES - FEBRUARY 2010

Last year I gave a display to the Swindon Philatelic Society. I had been there a couple of times previously and they asked me back to complete the story of British postal stationery. I showed King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II. I have to admit that I was a bit apprehensive before going. My real love is Victorian postal stationery and I thought that the modern stuff was rather boring (sorry to all you modern collectors). I was concerned that nobody would be interested and my talk would be a failure. But I need not have worried. Swindon PS is a very successful society (witness their annual stamp fair at which we have a meeting each year) and they had about 30 members in attendance on that particular evening. They listened to all the stories I had to tell and recognised many of the items on

display, remembering how they had used similar items themselves. All in all it was a successful display for myself as the talker and Swindon members as the listeners. It showed me how modern stationery is not boring at all. The success of my trip to Swindon resulted in me being a bit more attentive to these issues on my next trip to a local stamp fair. The consequence of this was that I picked up some more items for my collection that I would not otherwise have given a second thought to.

It just goes to show that one man's meat is not necessarily another man's poison. So if there's an area of postal stationery that does not particularly appeal to you at the moment, have a second look at it. You may be surprised.

We have a busy year ahead of us with several meetings planned around the country (see Society Calendar on page 2). I hope you will be able to get to at least one of them, but if you feel they are too far away, why not try to organise a local meeting near you. Often there are spare rooms available in venues where stamp fairs are held and the Postal Stationery Society will meet all the costs of hosting a regional meeting. If you would like to know more, get in touch with me (details on the inside front cover of this Journal).

Finally it remains for me to wish you all a very Happy New Year and to hope you manage to pick up a bargain or two for your collection in the next twelve months.

NEW MEMBERS

We have attracted more postal stationery collectors to our society and we are pleased to welcome the following.

- Hisham Bassyouny**, from Egypt, who collects Egyptian postal stationery
- James Anderson** from Edinburgh who collects postal stationery from around the world.
- Danny Scammells** from Hampshire who collects Great Britain, and in particular items relating to Hampshire and Sussex
- Jon Higgins** from Norfolk who collects Labuan, North Borneo, Sarawak, Germany and the States (not the colonies)

We also welcome **Richard Harrison** and **Michael Briggs**.

I hope that all these new members will enjoy their membership with us and gain knowledge from the society's activities. Perhaps they can also be persuaded to share what they have learnt.

COMPETITION RULES

At the AGM in October last year it was agreed that the rules governing the Tony Chilton and One Sheet Competitions would be amended. The changes allowed two entries from a member in the Tony Chilton Competition, with an allowance for non standard sheets to be used. The number of entries that would be allowed for the One Sheet Competition was also clarified. In addition the acceptance of photocopies has been extended to any member living outside the UK. These changes to the rules have now been carried out as agreed at the AGM and copies of the revised rules are now available. If any member wishes to receive a copy, they can be emailed if you let the secretary know your current email address, or a paper copy can be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

SUBSCRIPTION REMINDERS

Last November subscription reminders were sent out to those members who had not already paid for this current year. Unfortunately I left off the society's name, which caused a problem for a few members. I have already corrected the template for next years subscription reminder and so I hope this problem will not be repeated. My apologies to members who had trouble sorting out which society they needed to make payment to.

PROGRAMME SECRETARY

The society is looking for a programme secretary to take on the duties of arranging the London and regional meetings and to invite one speaker to give a display to the society each year. If you feel you could undertake this position, please get in touch with the secretary who will be able to give more information about the post.

Websites To Visit *(Even if you do not have a computer!)*

Editor

I would like to think that all members with access to the internet have visited the Society's website: **www.postalstationery.org.uk** and do so at regular intervals. If you do not have your own computer then a friend or local library may be able to help. Don't be reluctant to ask, have a go, you will be amazed at what you find! Once you have accessed the Society's website there are many items on the 'menu' to look at. Clicking on the 'links' will enable you to access 40 postal stationery exhibits and several Collector's and Postal Stationery Society's websites. Each of these may have their own menus and links to further websites. Whatever your interests in postal stationery you will find something useful.

For those members who have an interest promoting the collecting of postal stationery and/or in exhibiting postal stationery, be it at local club level or international level, then you should keep up to date by visiting the FIP Commission website: **www.postalstationery.org** I recommend that you read the Commission's January 2010 Newsletter.

The Royal Philatelic Society of London's website: **www.rpsl.org.uk** has recently introduced an online catalogue which can be accessed by non-members and searched for articles in the Journals of many of the Specialist Societies. Entering words or phrases in the 'search' boxes may locate a reference to an item from your own collection and enable you to find out much more about it. The RPSL data base lists all the Postal Stationery Society Journals and many references to postal stationery which have appeared in other Specialist Society Journals.

For UK members the UK Philately website: **www.ukphilately.org.uk** should be familiar to all. You will find links to local and regional Philatelic Societies as well as Specialist Societies, dealers and many, many more sources of information.

The new ABPS (Association of British Philatelic Societies) website: **www.abps.org.uk** (sponsored by Grosvenor) is still in the process of development and will have several pages of information including a listing of all philatelic societies, philatelic events and fairs. At present in the 'Diary' you will find details of local Philatelic Society meetings.

Running these websites is a major task especially entering new details and keeping them up to date. The gratification comes from knowing that collectors make use of the information attained through using these sites and thereby helping to further our enjoyment of the hobby. We are indebted to all those who run and maintain these sites for our benefit.

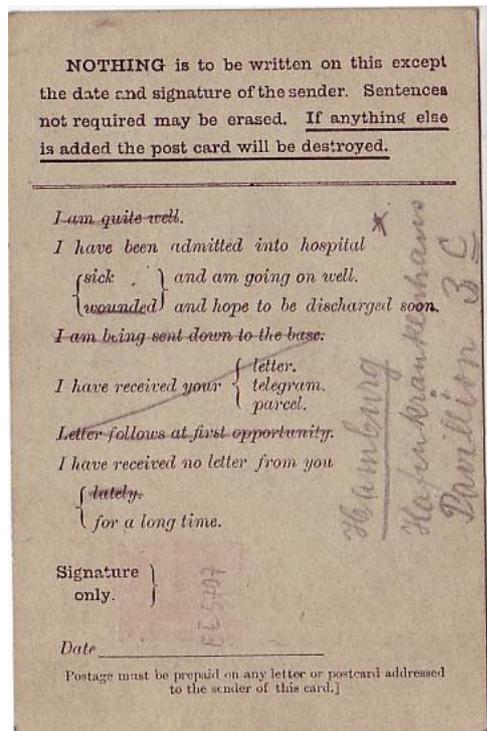
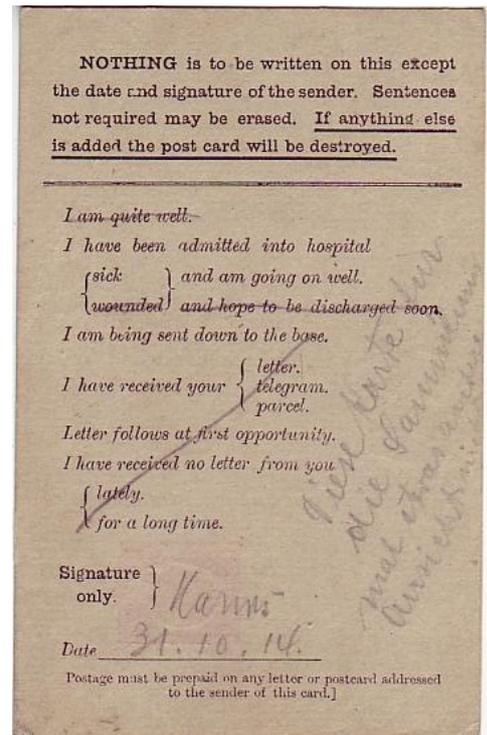
STRANGE USE OF BRITISH FIELD SERVICE POSTCARDS

Following up Colin Baker's articles in the PSS Journals Volume 16 No. 1 and Volume 17 No. 4, I have come across a couple more examples of British Field Service postcards used by German soldiers. Both were found on the website: www.warcovers.co.uk Details are reproduced here by kind permission of Roger Barton.

Catalogue Number*	Date of use	Used to	Postmark
FCP1	31 Oct 14	Emden	Imperial German Field Post Office 7
FCP1	20 Nov 14	Emden	Hamburg 1

* From Huggins and Baker 2007

John Barker



This item carries the authorisation handstamp of the "General Hospital Altona".

The sender gives his address as 'Pavilion 3C Harbour Hospital'

PERFINS THROUGH POSTAL STATIONERY ITEMS: AN UPDATE

John Barker

Commencing February 2006 I published a series of articles listing perfins through GB postal stationery. My source of information was Rosemary Smith of the Perfin Society who was collating all of the information on the subject which had been sent in by Perfin Society members over the years and published in the Perfin Society Bulletins. Additional information sent in by members of the Postal Stationery Society has been shared with the Perfin Society through their Bulletins.

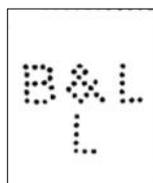
Over the next few issues of the Journal I will publish tables and illustrations of items which were not recorded in the original series. Where known the Huggins & Baker numbers are given for each item. In the 'Additional

Information' column, PSB refers to the 'Perfin Society Bulletin' in which the details of the item are recorded.

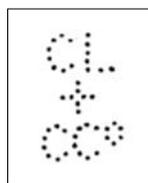
The illustrations of the perfins are given as a guide and may not be accurate as regards their size. Many firms used several perfin dies over the years, often differing in minute detail only. For more information on this aspect the reader is referred to the Perfin Society publications 'New Illustrated Catalogue of GB Perfins' edited by Roy Gault. I would like to thank Rosemary Smith and the Perfin Society for sharing this information with our members and our own members who have looked through their collections and submitted details of perfin items which they have found.

POSTCARDS						
Description of the item	Huggins & Baker No.	Perfin Cat No.	Perfin	Identified user	Date of use Earliest - Latest	Source of Information and notes
QV						
½d lilac		M1280.01	Mcl	Burns & Mclver, Liverpool Ship Owners & Agents	19.05.75 - 25.05.75	PSB 357
½d lilac		B4460.01	B&L/L	Bailey & Leatham Ltd	07.09.81	PSB 355
½d lilac		G3400.01	GM/&G	Ginner Morton & Goddard		
½d lilac		G4350.01	GR/W	Great Western Railway	31.12.81	PSB 350
½d lilac		G4350.02M	GR/W	Great Western Railway	21.06.81	PSB 353
½d brown		N0520.02	N.C		17.11.81	PSB 355 Postmarked Nottingham PSB 362
½d brown	CP6	R0330.05	R.B.	Robert Baker, Gray's Inn Rd, London WC		PSB 284 356
½d brown		V0160.01	V.B	Volkart Brothers	Dec 91	PSB355 Postmarked London
½d green		C1110.03	CC	Corporation of Croydon Sanitary Dept, Town Hall, Croydon, Thos. H.Culver, Chief Drain Inspector	Mint card but 190... for 'end date'	PSB 356
1d brown		B6730.03	B&S/Ld	Baches & Strauss Ltd, London	21.01.90	PSB 350, 355 362
1d brown		C3750.01	CirB/&C ^o		27.10.83	PSB 360 Pmk Manchester
1d brown	CP10	J7220.02	JS & S	John Sutcliffe & Son Grimsby	18.07.81	PSB 355, 356 362

POSTCARDS						
Description of the item	Huggins & Baker No.	Perfin Cat No.	Perfin	Identified user	Date of use Earliest - Latest	Source of Information and notes
QV						
1d red	CP27	B7240.01	B.T/P	Barett, Tagent & Pochin, Mark Ln, London EC	24.11.88 01.11.92	PSB 354 355
1d red	CP27	C4370.01	CL/+CC ^o	Copestake, Lindsay, Crampton & Co, London	25.01.00	PSB 355
1d red		W1130.03	WC/&C ^o	W. Caudery & Co, Merchants, 1 Fenchurch Ave, London EC	11.01.99	PSB 353
1½d brown	CP9	B0570.03	BB/CF	Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Farries, 16 Coleman St London EC	19.02.86	PSB 355
KE VII						
½d green	CP43		H&C		08.01.04	PSB 355
1d red		A0720.01	A.B/L	Ash Bros Ltd, Leeds	02.12.08	PSB 362
1d red		H6150.02	H.R/&C ^o	Hayn Roman & Co, 16 Philpot Lane, London EC	20.03.09	PSB 353
1d red		H6150.02b	H.R/&C ^o	Hayn Roman & Co, 16 Philpot Lane, London EC	16.03.09	PSB 360
KG V						
1d red		F3460.06v	FR	Furness Railway		PSB 357 cut-out
1½d	CP77	T4820.01	TV/R	Taff Vale Railway	15.12.23	PSB 355, 356



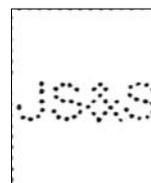
B4460.01



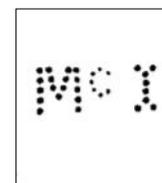
C4370.01



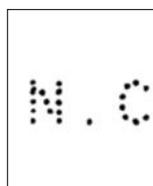
C3750.01



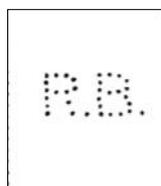
J7220.02



M1280.01



N0520.02



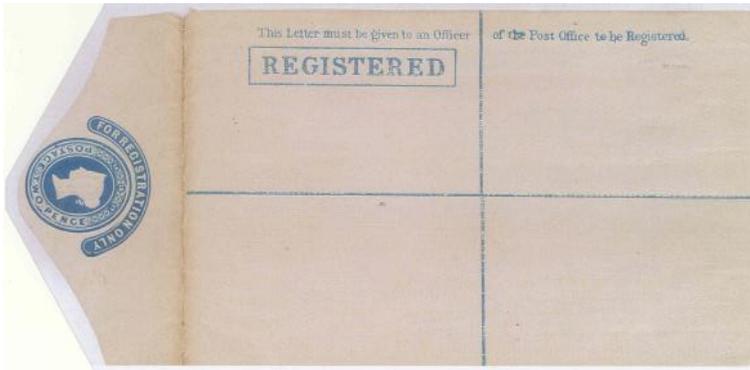
R0330.05

The illustrations shown here are 'new' dies not illustrated previously in the original series of articles. The other perfin dies listed in the tables have all been illustrated and may be found in the series of articles published in the PSS Journals commencing February 2006.

Since publishing the original article over 20 'new' perfins through **POSTCARDS** have been recorded in addition to many 'earlier/later' dates of use. If you have an unrecorded item of a Perfin through postal stationery of any type please let the Editor know (contact details on p2).

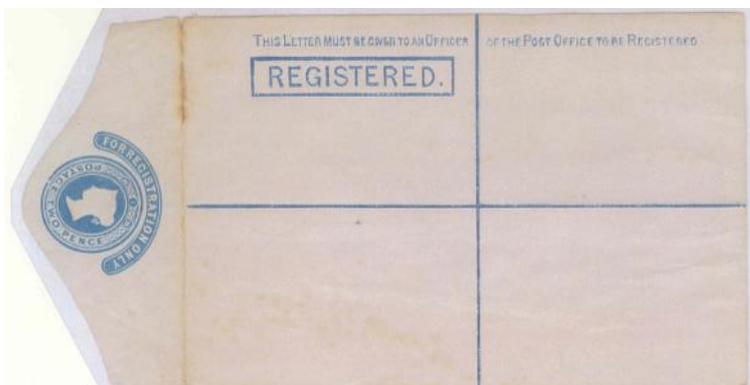
G.B. FIRST REGISTRATION ENVELOPES - ESSAY FOR SIZE K

Tony Hitchcock



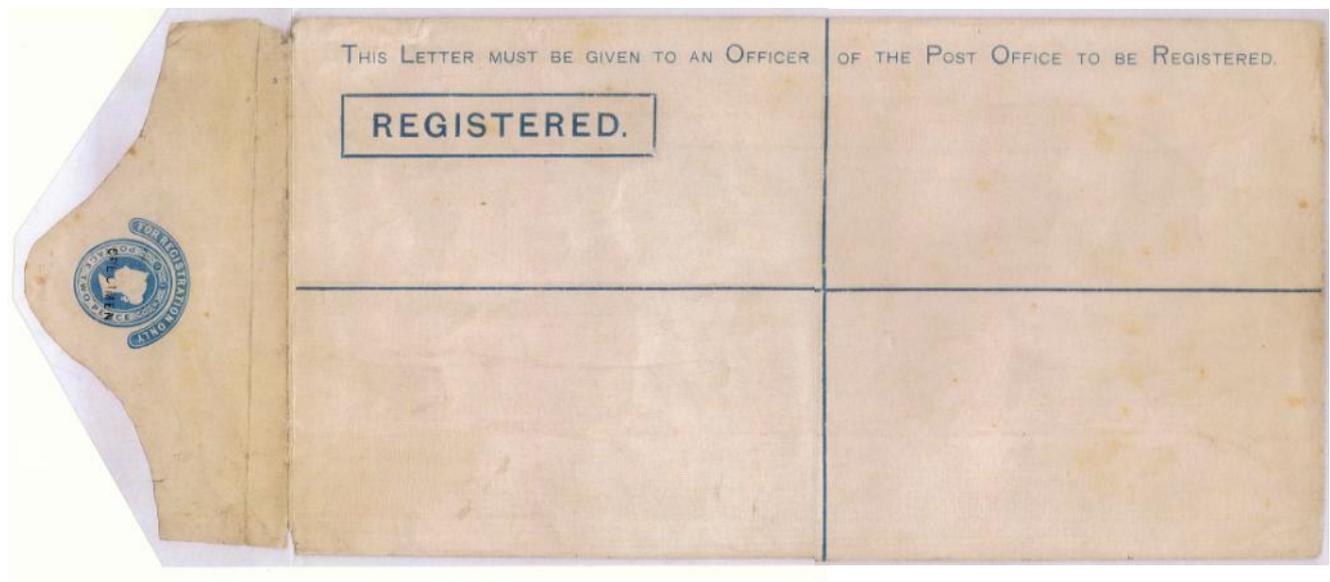
Enigmatic is probably the word to use when considering the first two issues, both appearing on 1st January 1878.

Why was there a small printing of envelopes with “REGISTERED” in serif capitals and the line of instruction above in lower case apart from the capitals; was this an unsatisfactory trial’?



The subsequent one had “REGISTERED” in sans-serif capitals and the line of instruction in capitals.

This pattern was continued and became the subject of an essay for the first “K” size envelope. The stamp is 2d dated 15.1.78, with a semi-circular cartouche over it inscribed “FOR REGISTRATION ONLY”. The entire envelope has been hand cut and has two side seams on the reverse. The stamp is overprinted “SPECIMEN”.



The numbers produced are unknown and I always assumed that an electro was made for this purpose. However, close examination by a x 10 glass shows a very regular spread of colour on the letters and virtually every letter or line is bounded by a darker line of the same or denser colour. This regularity does not seem to be characteristic of the impression produced by an electro on F and G sizes. Was the essay, in fact produced by hand, in addition to the envelope?

It is of interest to note that the first issue K size was in May, 1878, and utilised the new registration stamp. This was first used in April, 1878, on F and G sizes.

Instructions were on two lines and added the words “and a receipt obtained for it”, together with a box indicating where to place the postage stamp.

POSTAL STATIONERY FOR A PURPOSE

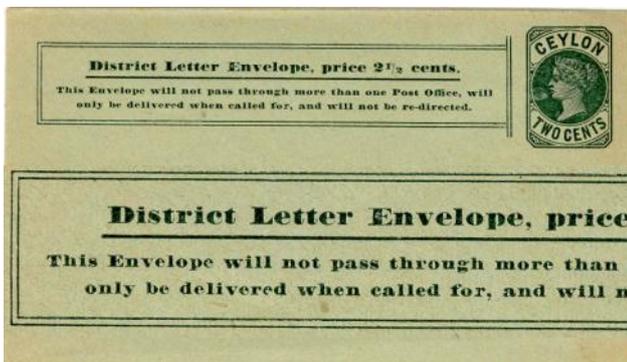
John Barker

The introduction of adhesive stamps in 1840 provided a means for pre payment of a postal service. Specific denominations being issued for particular services, e.g. Penny black for an inland letter up to half ounce; two penny blue for up to one ounce etc. Eventually ‘sets’ of stamps were issued to act like coinage to enable any rate to be made up using a combination of stamps. On the other hand postal stationery was issued ‘for a purpose’; each item, in general, being imprinted with a stamp appropriate to the service for which the item was intended. This was the convenient all in one item introduced by Roland Hill in the form of the Mulready. Only rarely do we see the ingenious combination of two or more postal stationery items joined together to serve a different purpose. [See Colin Baker’s article on p15 of this issue of the PSS Journal and the front cover of the August 2009 Issue]

A postal stationery item has a specific physical form designed for a purpose: e.g. envelope, post card, letter card, wrapper etc which is the basis for their classification and collecting. However in addition to its physical form many postal stationery items have been issued for a specific service e.g. air mail, surface mail, pneumatic mail; or for transmission within a specific area or to a particular destination e.g. local, foreign etc; or for transmission by a specific route e.g. by ‘the long sea route’; or for use by particular individuals e.g. civilian workers. There are postal stationery items to serve many other specific purposes. In a number of cases these ‘constraints’ are specified on the postal stationery item itself.

In this series of articles I will explore many of these facets using illustrations from postal authorities across the world.

Part 1 - TRANSMISSION (a) For Use Within a Specific Area or to a Specific Destination

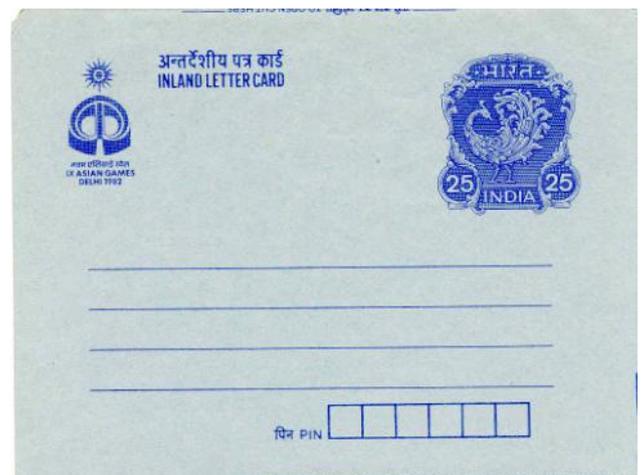
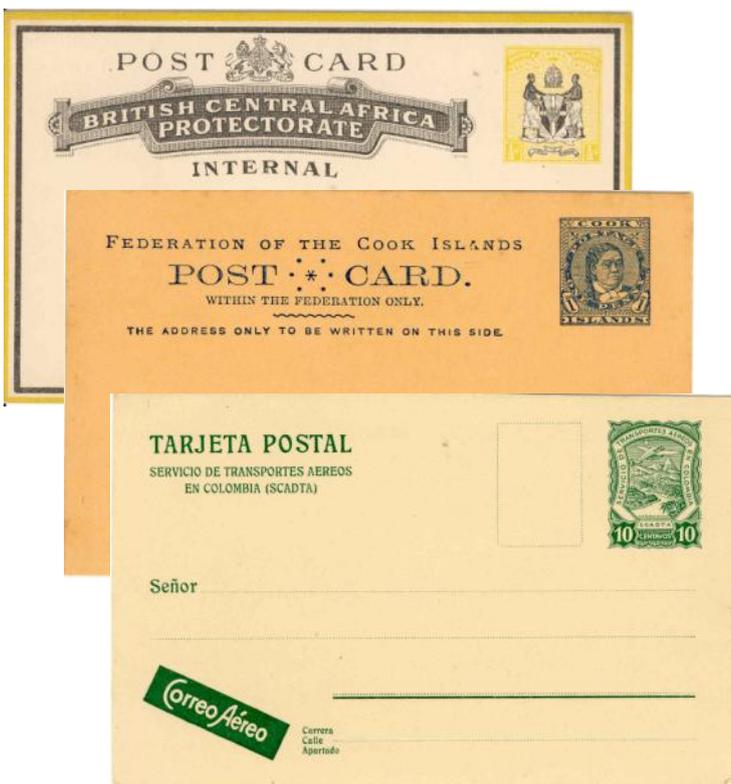


Local Area - Ceylon 1894

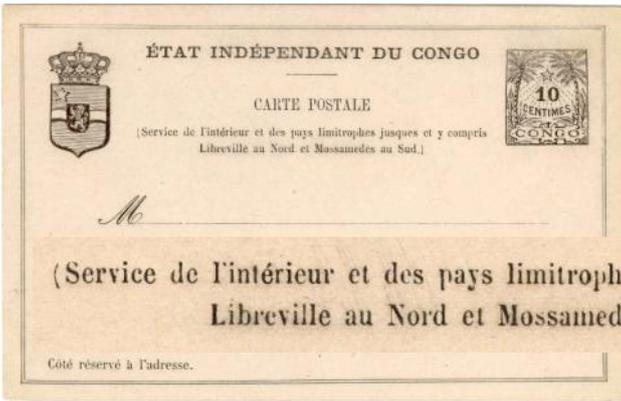
Some countries issued reduced ‘local rate’ p.s. items for delivery within a confined area. The conditions of the service being clearly stated on the item e.g. Ceylon District Letter Envelope of 1894.

This was not always the case, - e.g. Germany ‘local rate’ postcards 1900-16 were printed on blue/greyish card as opposed to buff card which was used for all other contemporary postal cards. They did not carry any markings to say that they were for local delivery only.

(b) For Use Within a Territory



Most countries distinguished between postal stationery pre-paid for internal use from that issued for foreign destinations. However several countries included neighbouring territories or parts of these in their internal rates. Others included territories within a Commonwealth or other Geographical or Political Union.



Defined Area- The Independent State of Congo 1889

Mail was carried by boat along the coast from Libreville in the North to Mossamedes in the South and inland from ports in-between.

“Service of the interior and neighbouring countries up to and including Libreville in the North and Mossamedes in the South”

(Service de l'intérieur et des pays limitrophes jusques et y compris Libreville au Nord et Mossamedes au Sud.)

Germany 1897



“Letter rate, also for lettercards (for single weight) 10 Pf. for Germany, Austria - Hungary including Bosnia and Hercegovina; across the frontiers (30 km) with Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands and Switzerland. / 20 Pf. all other foreign countries.

Spain 1889 “For Portugal and Gibraltar”



Funchal 1897 “For Portugal and Spain”



New Zealand 1890 “Inland and Australian”



Victoria 1887 valid for 5 named Australian Colonies but an additional one penny stamp must be affixed if addressed to new Zealand or Fiji



This Card may pass through the Post without additional postage to any of the following Colonies, namely:—New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia; but an additional One Penny Stamp must be affixed if addressed to New Zealand or Fiji.



ESC179

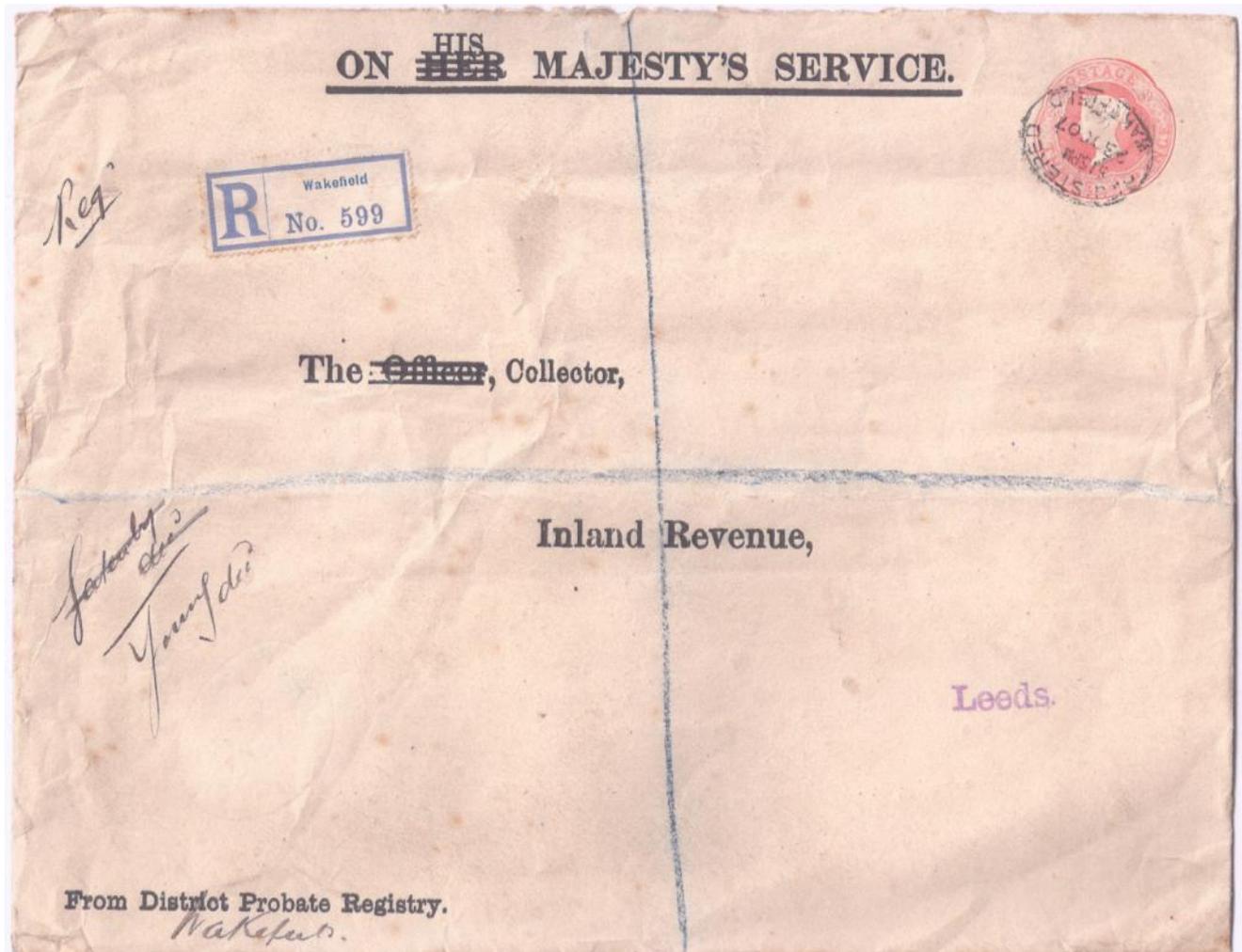


1½d die dated 6.2.94
2d die with 9 dot florets

Envelopes - Official issues

The QV 3d embossed envelopes (E041-43) used by the District Probate Offices to send documents to the Inland Revenue are not often seen. A previously unrecorded variety of E043 has recently surfaced (courtesy **Bill Pipe**) where the 'HER' in the heading 'ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE', and 'OFFICER' in the printed address, have

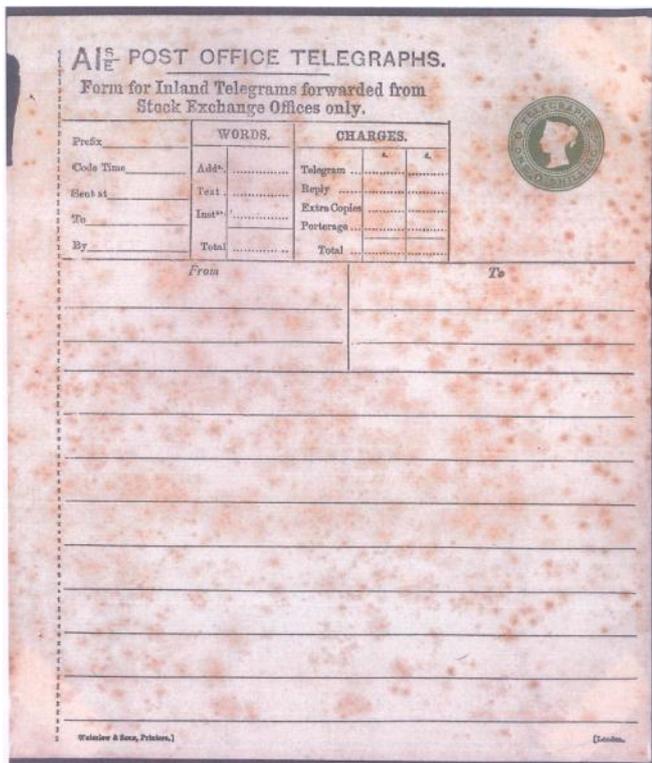
been overprinted by three bars and 'HIS' and 'Collector' inserted. The usage of these envelopes obviously extended for several years into the reign of King Edward VII this example being used on 23 October 1907 from Wakefield to the Collector of Inland revenue at Leeds (see illustration)



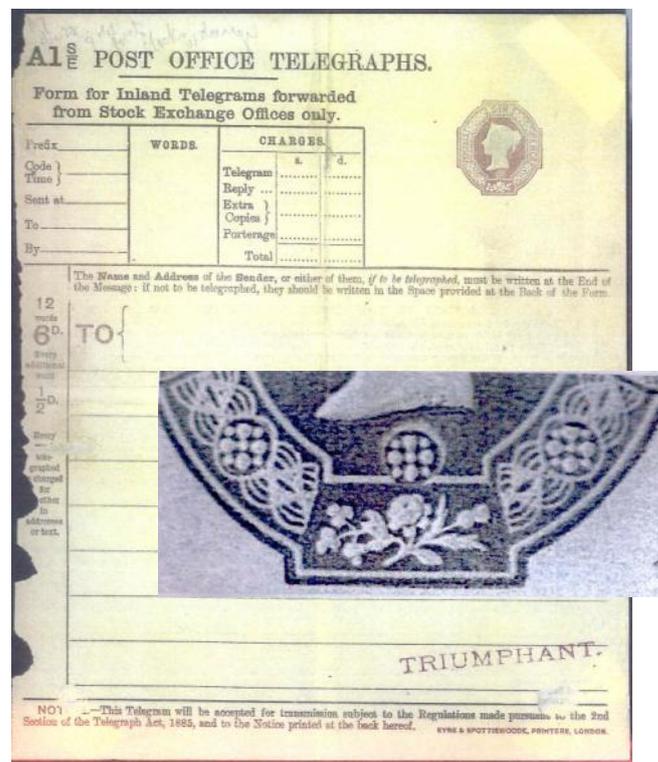
Telegraph Forms - Post Office issues

Two new Stock Exchange forms can now be recorded (courtesy **Mark Samwell**) which originate from the Oswald Marsh stock. Whilst both might have been expected to have existed it is remarkable that they appear to have escaped formal record for well over 100 years. The first is the booklet version of **TP35a** and has the imprint of

‘Waterlow & Sons, Printers’ ‘[London.’ (see illustration) and will be given the number **TP36a** with the Millington & Hutton booklet form **TP36** becoming **TP36b**. The second form to be listed is a 1894 6d A1 form with 9 dot florets (see illustration) which will be given the number **TP40B** some 40 years after the 5 dot floret form (**TP40A**).



TP36a



TP40B

AN EARLY REPLY PAID QUESTIONNAIRE

Colin Baker

I recently purchased an 1844 penny pink letter sheet printed for the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock and Ayr Railway, which intrigued me. It concerned a proposed extension to that railway asking landowners if they were willing to allow the line to be built across their land. The letter sheet is the standard Post Office issue of 1844 printed on Dickinson’s silk thread paper (H&B LP3). There is nothing special about the letter sheet itself, but the manner of its use is worth recording.

The railway network in and around Glasgow began with a horse drawn tramway, built by William Dixon and opened in 1811. It ran from Govanhill to Port Eglinton. A number of steam hauled railways were later constructed in, or near, Glasgow in the 1830s and 1840s, most having a gauge of 4ft 6inches, 2½ inches less than the standard railway gauge now used in Great Britain and many other countries around the world. One of the railways in Glasgow was the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock & Ayr Railway, (GPK&AR) which was authorised by Act of Parliament on 15th July 1837. The first section was opened two years

later on 5th August 1839 between Ayr and Irvine. Over the next four years new sections were opened one after the other, while on 20th August 1840 the company started to run a boat train service between Glasgow and Ardrossan, connecting with steamers to Liverpool.

There was strong rivalry between the various railway companies during this period. The Caledonian Railway was particularly vigorous in using every available means to secure the best routes for its lines. Each company was trying to maximise the number of passengers it carried over as long a distance as possible. It was in pursuit of this latter ambition that the company sent out the letter sheet illustrated here.

The construction and operation of all major engineering projects, be they roads, canals or railways, has always been regulated by acts of parliament. A group of businessmen who wanted to start such a scheme would have had to persuade parliament that it was right for the country and would be built and operated for the benefit of both the public and the country as a whole. Thus, when the



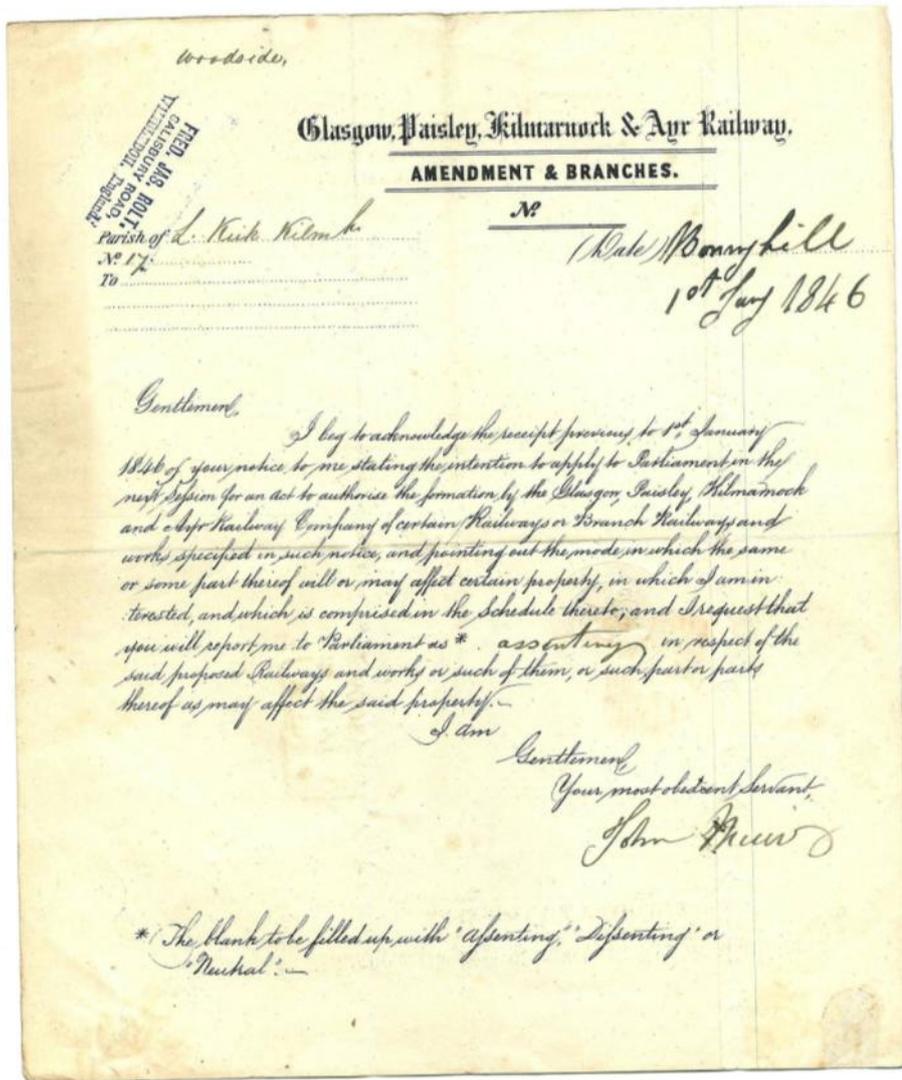
GPK&AR decided to extend their network they would have used an act of parliament to construct the line. In order to help their case, they tried to get as many people on their side as possible who would be affected by the works.

The letter sheet sent out to all affected landowners would have been part of a package explaining what the company was attempting, how they would achieve this and what the benefits would be to the landowners. All that was needed was for the letter sheet to be returned to the company supporting the scheme or not. To make this as easy as possible, the letter sheet was printed with a letter that only required the writer to complete one blank space with the word 'assenting', 'dissenting' or 'neutral' and to sign it. Even the return address was printed and it only needed the prepaid letter sheet to be sealed and popped in the post. Nothing could have been more simple, a strategy still used today.

Both the letter on the inside and the return address have been printed by the copper plate printing process, which would have been ideal in this instance since the number of letters needed for this scheme would have been relatively few. Copper plate printing was cheap and easy to produce.

To create the printing plate for the railway company's letter, a flat sheet of copper would have been covered with a thin layer of wax. A talented engraver would then cut through the wax with a special stylus, exposing the copper beneath. He would have had the ability to write beautiful handwriting in reverse that was as neat and perfect as it was possible to achieve. In fact it is often difficult to tell whether printing from this period was created by hand or from commercial type similar to that used for printing many other documents.

Once completed the plate would have been dipped in acid which would have eaten away the exposed copper, but where it was still protected by the wax layer it would have remained untouched. Finally the remaining wax would have been removed and the printing plate was ready to be used. Because copper is such a soft metal, it was only possible to print a relatively small number of copies, usually 500 or so, before the quality of the printed item started to degrade. But for many uses, including this railway letter sheet, this was more than enough.



It is not clear from the letter sheet alone which section of the line was to be constructed, but there were many branch lines opened between 1848 and 1906 and no doubt this would have been one of the early ones. Although the name "Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock and Ayr Railway" suggests it was built from Glasgow southwards, it was in fact built south to north. On 16th July 1846 the Glasgow, Dumfries and Carlisle Railway (GDCR) was authorised. It was opened on 23rd August 1848, although it was worked by the GPK&AR.

Over the years the rivalry between the two main groups, the Caledonian Railway and GPK&AR with GDCR became more friendly, until eventually in 1923 they were amalgamated with other companies to form the London Midland and Scottish Railway, the famous LMS.

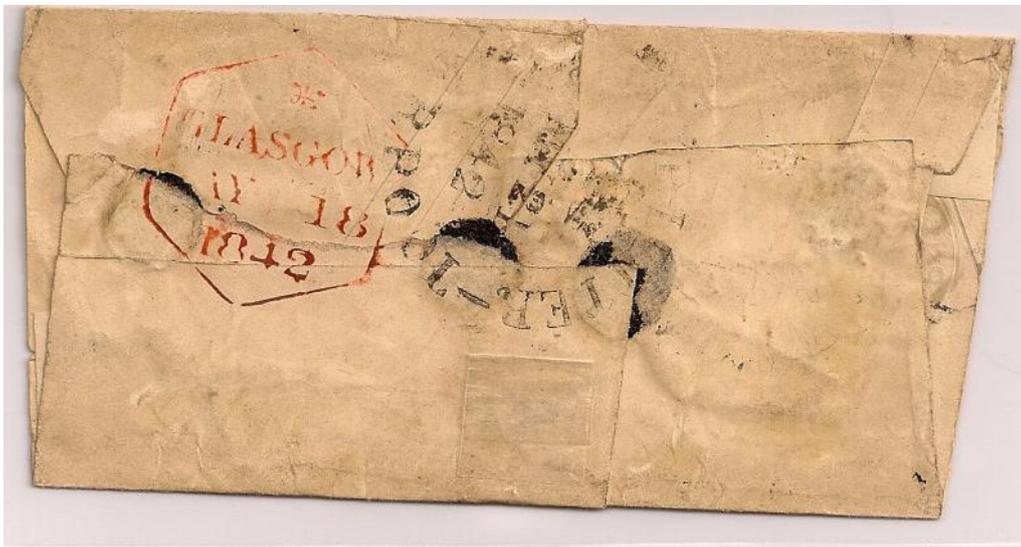
I am indebted to Charlie West of Warminster for his help with the historical information for this article.

A MOST UNUSUAL DOUBLE PENNY PINK LETTER

Colin Baker

An unusual use of two Queen Victoria penny pink envelopes, which have been joined together, has recently been reported. This double envelope item was used to an overseas destination at a very early date, from Glasgow to New York on 18th May 1842. It is endorsed "per Great Western" and "from Liverpool". The double envelopes are backstamped with an hexagonal Glasgow handstamp in red dated 18th May 1842 indicating payment had been prepaid,

plus a Liverpool Ship Letter handstamp dated 21st May 1842. There are no other markings on the two envelopes, apart from the black ink mark indicating a one penny charge. Letter rates to any foreign destination at this time were much higher than 2d and it is almost certain that the envelopes were combined for use as a wrapper and would have enclosed either a small newspaper, a circular or prices current type item.



Andrew Reid who reported this item to me adds "I am a destination mail collector which is how I ended up running across it. It was sold to me on an ancient album page which was illustrated very precisely in fountain pen, which tells me it hasn't seen the light of day in quite some time, if ever. Karl Louis has confirmed that he can't find any record of it in his extensive database either."

I showed a copy of this item to a colleague who collects (amongst other things) early transatlantic mail, and he said it was most extraordinary, something he had never

seen before. He confirmed that a rate of 2d would have been correct at the time for a newspaper, or some other printed matter, being sent to the USA. Normally this type of mail would have been prepaid 1d, with 2 cents being charged in the USA for delivery. However with this item it has been paid all the way to its destination. Therefore, he thought that the 1d manuscript marking was an accounting mark, indicating that 1d, equivalent to 2 US cents, was due to the British Post Office

W.V.S. NEWSLETTERS

Colin Baker and Arthur Roberts

At the society's Swinpex meeting on Saturday 13th June, Arthur Roberts showed King George VI 6d air letters, one of which had been printed with a newsletter produced by the British organisation, the Women's Voluntary Services, Empire and Foreign Department. It was number

64 of a series, dated 20th October 1947, and was postmarked London SW1 5th Nov 1947. Very few of these air letters seem to have survived. Details of the three known are listed below:

Issue Number	Day and Date of Publication	Date of Posting	Destination.	Reported by
64	Monday 20 October 1947	5 November 1947	Canada	Arthur Roberts
84	Wednesday 1 September 1948	9 September 1948	Canada	Colin Baker†
110	Monday 26 September 1949	7 October 1949	USA	Peter Van Gelder*

† Originally illustrated in PS Journal No. 24 October 2002

* As described in Gibbons Stamp Monthly March 2007.

Arthur and I agreed that these WVS newsletters should be investigated further in order to find out why they were issued, at what intervals, the date of the first issue (one assumes at number one) and when and why did publication cease.

The Women's Voluntary Service was formed in 1938 when war was looming. It was set up to give women the chance of contributing to the defence of the United Kingdom who could not do so in any other way. By the beginning of the Second World War there were 165,000 women in the service and numbers increased as the situation in Britain became more desperate. The membership was composed of all who could not contribute due to age, looking after dependents or being housebound. There were even men in the service who helped out with tasks that women could not undertake, such as acting as drivers (few women could drive cars or lorries at that time).

One of the first big tasks for the WVS was to organise the evacuation of half a million children from large cities throughout the British Isles. The children were relocated to the country so that they would be away from the threat of aerial attack by the enemy. The WVS later arranged emergency food and clothing for both civilians and members of the armed forces whenever and wherever this was needed. They helped to make camouflage netting, made and knitted many garments and helped to promote the save it and re-use it schemes, an absolute necessity for a country being strangled by enemy submarines and bombing attacks.

Many of the WVS members had the unenviable task of informing people that close relatives and friends had been killed. Towards the end of hostilities in 1945 the WVS followed the troops into Europe and the Far East to provide all kinds of support. One of their tasks was to produce and distribute the international newsletters.

The newsletters seem to be full of doom and gloom, with a few items of good news scattered around. For example number 64 includes "The bakery trade has had severe cuts in the allocation of egg products. This, allied with the poor supplies of [dried] fruit and the increase in the price of fats, means there will be considerably fewer Christmas cakes in the shops." Issue 84 reports "The poor summer has not only made things difficult for men, the

bees, too, have had a hard time Their harvest has been a disappointing one, and the expected £1,000,000 of honey will now, probably, only reach the £1,000 mark."

This seems rather strange for a country that was celebrating its strength following the successful outcome of the war. So were these newsletters deliberately written to make life in Great Britain appear very hard? Were they designed to encourage people living in affluent North America to post food parcels to British citizens? Or were they a way of saying 'thank you' to those who had sent them?

The frequency of issue of these newsletters also needs to be established. Issue 84 starts off "During the last fortnight interest has been very largely centred on the harvest". (A fortnight is a shortening of the phrase fourteen nights, ie two weeks.) But if you take two weekly intervals from issue 64, issue 84 would have been dated 26 July 1948 and issue 110 dated 25 July 1949. Changing the issue interval to once every 2½ weeks makes little difference and the only conclusion that Arthur could come to is that some dates, such as Christmas and Easter were skipped. However, until we see more issues of these newsletters we will not be able to be certain about this.‡

The internet is not much help. According to the WVS website, their Archive and Heritage Collection enquiry service is temporarily closed until 2011 to enable them to catalogue and preserve their collections in preparation for their 75th anniversary celebrations in 2013.

We do hope members can add more to the above known information. If you have copies of other newsletter issues or know more about their history please get in touch with the editor of the Journal and any new information will be published in a future edition.

‡ In PS Journal No. 24 the editor surmised that by comparing the dates of issues 84 and 110, (the only two known of at the time) the newsletter was issued at fortnightly intervals. There is also a note on issue 110 which states that the subscription for these newsletters was 15 shillings a year. But despite a request in this issue for members to add to the story, no new information was provided. So if you are able to add to this story, please get in touch with the editor.



On Saturday, Kensington Gardens was thronged with people, picnicking on the grass under the trees, while the children in the briefest of bathing suits played gaily in the sunshine. On the Round Pond, grandfathers and grandsons happily sailed their boats, boats ranging from large, elegant models built exactly to scale, to small tub-shaped objects in danger of capsizing at any moment. Dogs splashed themselves vigorously—and drenched the bystanders in a shower of spray. A pair of swans suddenly rose in the air and circled the pond with a graceful sweep of outstretched white wings, even the small boys looked up from their important business to enjoy the sight before stooping, once more, to their tiddler-catching.

The new Health Scheme is now nearly two months old, and already those who have to work the scheme are having a hectic time. There has been an avalanche of people wanting false teeth, spectacles, deaf aids and medical advice. General practitioners are overwhelmed by the milling crowds who fill the waiting rooms at Surgery hours. Many of these are, of course, genuine cases who have delayed visiting the doctor but now feel that as it is "free for all," they might as well go along. But there are, too, the people with imaginary ailments and those who think: "Might as well have a bottle of tonic, must get some of my Insurance money back!" Chemists report a startling increase in dispensing, in some districts it is up by 150 per cent. And the doctors think gloomily: "If it is like this in summer time whatever is it going to be in the winter?" One can only hope that by then the stampede to get specs, false teeth, etc., etc., will have subsided and things will have shaken down to a more normal routine.

While no one denies the necessity and importance of social security measures, it is well to remember that zeal should always be tempered with wisdom. The Bishop of Salisbury in a recent article said that the State now fulfils the role of "foster mother." He went on to say that "much that is wholly good has been accomplished," but pointed out that many things that had been the responsibility of the individual had become the function of the State, that the State is now busying itself in our well-being "from the womb to the tomb." And he added: "The modern parody on that popular old song 'Mother Machree' is not wholly unjustified.

"I love the clean clinic which washed me with care,
And the nursery school lady who toothcombed my hair,
And all the youth movements so toil-worn for me,
But mother, God bless her, she never sees me."

Now that we have what is, perhaps, the most comprehensive National Insurance Scheme in the whole world, with all that it can contribute to the well-being of the people, we have to avoid the pitfall of too much lessening of the individual's sense of responsibility and initiative.

We all know the quotation:—
"I do not like the human race,
I do not like its silly face,"

but surely the general public has not such a cow-like face as the remarks of some persons might lead us to suppose? "We cannot treat the travelling public as some kind of gigantic milch cow from which we can extract rates and fares at any price"—Mr. John Benstead, *British Transport Commission*, July.

"It should be clearly understood that the coal industry cannot look on the consumer as a milch cow, and merely go on increasing the price of coal to cover the extra costs."—Mr. Roben, *Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Fuel*, August.

Footnote by one newspaper commentator: "Have the airways any views about milch cows?"

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

SAVE YOUR WASTED POSTAGE

Kinette Chubb
Kingston
Ontario
Canada.

Sender's name and address:—

MRS. G. H. DUNBAR,
W.S. HEADQUARTERS,
41, TOTHILL STREET,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

If there are any questions arising out of this News Letter, which you would like to ask, please do write and let me know.

NEWS LETTER No. 84



1st September, 1948

During the last fortnight interest has been very largely centred on the harvest, the weather has been a great deal better, we have had some warm sunshine and only sporadic rainstorms. These improved conditions have enabled the farmers to save crops that they were beginning to fear would be a complete loss. In some parts crops have been lost, severe damage by heavy storms laid waste many acres, and in districts that were flooded hundreds of sheep and poultry were destroyed. The general picture for the whole of the country is much brighter now and it is considered that we should have a harvest well up to the average. But what work is involved in this difficult harvesting. Flattened crops are expensive to save, clogged blades hinder the reaping, much corn has had to be scythed and bundled by hand. Combine harvesters have been saving the situation in many places. There have been hundreds of volunteer helpers, many of them foreign students from Holland, France, Belgium and Norway. These students are anxious to get a knowledge of English farming, to spend their holidays profitably and to learn English.

Everywhere men are hard at it from early morning until late at night, in some places they are working 80 to 90 hours a week. The farmworker who looks at the fields of grain ready for cutting cannot pay any attention to the 31-day week. One newspaper writer commenting on the overtime on the farms pointed out the importance of workers in other industries realising the need for quick, immediate action to ensure our future food supplies. He wrote: "In almost every farming job the worker sees the results of his work. He sees what damage is done if it is shirked. Workers in other industries may not see the harm done by slacking, but it will make itself felt just the same." How we work over the next few years is going to decide what we shall eat and how we shall live. That must somehow be brought home to every one of us. Somehow we must be made to realise that we can only win through if we tackle our own job, whatever it may be, in the spirit that is now getting in the harvest."

The poor summer has not only made things difficult for men, the bees, too, have had a hard time as they searched the rain-washed flower borders, and "Humming in the storm" carried "their cold, wild honey to cold cells." Their harvest has been a disappointing one and the expected £1,000,000 worth of honey will now, probably, only reach the £1,000 mark. Bee keepers are appealing to the Ministry of Food for an extra allowance of sugar to save the bees from starvation during the coming winter.

Housewives are busy at their own particular "harvesting," gathering in things for the store-cupboard. Jam-making and fruit bottling goes on apace and kitchens are filled with warm fruity smells. Jars filled with rosy Victoria plums and gleaming golden "gages" gladden our eyes. We have no sooner scrubbed the last remaining plum juice from our finger-tips when it is time to peel and core the pears, or to make the apple pulp. And once more we go around with stains on our hands and pride in our hearts as we view the slowly-filling shelves.

Grocers have been complaining of the shortage of points goods, those in general demand are becoming very scarce, but so far as one can see the position is not likely to improve as the Government policy is to cut down dollar expenditure on points goods to an absolute minimum. The problem of the best and most profitable way of spending points becomes ever more difficult, and the housewife who goes from shop to shop, hunting for tins of this or that, sometimes feels that life in primitive times must have been easier—when one just hunted for food in the raw.

Today is "Black Wednesday" for cigarette smokers, three of the largest cigarette manufacturing firms are cutting their supplies to retailers by 5 per cent.

The Government is not likely to spend more dollars on tobacco at the expense of food, raw material and petrol so it looks as though smokers will really have to smoke less. Already amateur tobacco growers are getting to work in their back gardens, and all kinds of hints on how to grow and cure tobacco are appearing in the papers.

Last year the Edinburgh Festival was criticised on the grounds that Scotland was not adequately represented and also that the sponsors selecting the programmes had "played for safety," on neither score can this year's Festival be condemned. Far from condemnation, in fact, there is almost overwhelming praise for the majority of the events. Ballet, concerts, operatic and dramatic performances have all drawn large crowds. The old Scottish morality play, "The Three Estates" written by Sir David Lindsay to be performed before King James V in 1540, has delighted audiences with its mixture of satire and beauty.

Nearly half a million people, many of whom came from all parts of the world, have crowded into the Scottish capital and apart from the events of the Festival, have been enjoying the beauties of the City. Edinburgh is acclaimed one of the loveliest cities of the world, the exquisite flower gardens, Princes Street, the towering grandeur of the Castle, the dignity of the old, grey streets have a special distinction that is all their own. At night, pipers have played beneath the Castle walls and the Castle itself has been floodlit. One music critic wrote: "... a sight for the gods it is. Here, I thought when I first saw it, is Valhalla at last: it needs only a great rainbow flinging its curve across the valley of the Castle gardens to Princes Street to make it the ideal setting for the final scene of the 'Rheingold.'"

It is not only the audiences who have been cosmopolitan, apart from the different nationalities in the various orchestras, the Glynedebourne Opera Company in its presentation of "Don Giovanni" included an Englishman, a Scot, a Welshman, two Americans, two Italians and a Bulgarian. This year's Edinburgh Festival has, indeed, been an outstanding artistic success.

The Chairman of the Travel Association said last week that the number of tourists in Britain during July was the highest on record. The total, excluding visitors from the Empire and Commonwealth who were also here in large numbers, was more than 90,000, 40 per cent. higher than July of last year and 25 per cent. above the average pre-war July. Lord Hacking pointed out that tourism was rivaling any other single export from Britain as a producer of foreign currency, and he added that there was little doubt that the Association's estimate of 500,000 visitors during 1948 would be attained.

Although holiday-makers from overseas have been so numerous, it is apparent that many people in this country have not gone away for a holiday this year. Investigations into our holiday habits show that 41 per cent. of the population of Britain now spend their holidays at home, 51 per cent. go away, the remaining 9 per cent. take day trips on their vacations. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that people cannot afford to spend the money on the increased rail and hotel charges. Bad weather has been another deterrent factor, the wet August caused many last-minute cancellations at hotels and boarding houses. People did not feel inclined to spend a lot of money and then have to drip from shelter to shelter, in-between-whiles trying to dry their wet clothes in chilly hotel bedrooms. Conversation overheard on the train: "Had your holidays yet, old man?" "No, I'm lucky, I'm taking mine in November!"

But this last week of good weather has cheered us all up. People on holiday feel they are getting their money's worth of sunbun and those who are spending their holidays at home have flocked down to the river or into the Parks.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES—EMPIRE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

GUMMING ON OCEAN PENNY POST BACK FLAPS circa 1850

David Turner

The writer joined the PSS last year and since then has found the PSSJ most interesting! This item is a debut submission triggered in response to G.B. 1850 Penny Pink Envelopes by Stephen Pilgrim in PSSJ Vol. 17 No.3. Stephen showed a number of back flaps with different shapes of gum dabs.

The writer had noted similar manual gumming variations across a dozen 1849-54 examples of Charles

Gilpin's Ocean Penny Post (OPP) envelopes. His results may be of interest to Stephen and possibly others. OPPs were not official Postal Stationery in PSS traditional sense, but privately produced pictorial envelopes used to support Elihu Burritt's campaign for an Ocean Penny Post. Gilpin's OPPs were the first of six different designs to appear over the period 1849-53.

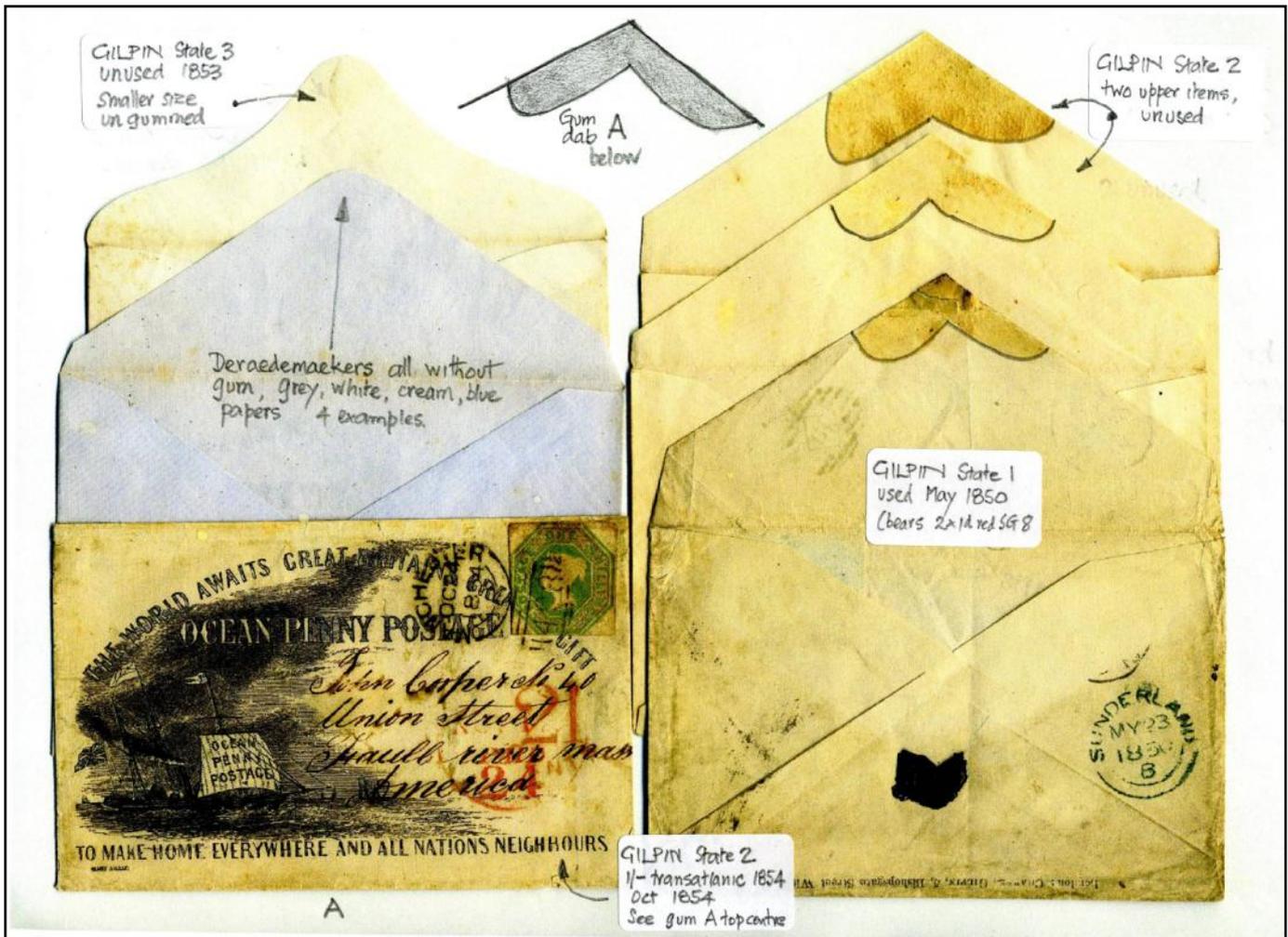


Figure 1 A selection of gum dabs on the rear flaps of Gilpin Ocean Penny Post Envelopes, 1849-54

Gilpin States 1 and 2

Gilpin States 1 and 2 OPP envelopes were manually gummed and folded. The earliest known usages are March and October 1849 respectively. **Figure 1** shows the largest and smallest extents of gum distribution in the writer's collection during the five year period 1849-54.

Taking the right hand side first, the top two are State 2, both unused. Beneath is a State One, back stamped Sunderland MY23 1850. (This was double weight and bears 2 x SG 8 penny reds.)

On the left hand side is a State 2 with a cut square

one shilling embossed (Packet Rate) on a transatlantic use in October 1854. Its gum dab is sketched top centre.

[Space prevents the display of three further State 2 examples, which deserve mention for other aspects. Their gum dabs are of intermediate sizes to those shown:

- (a) addressed by Elihu Burritt (January 1851),
- (b) MORE TO PAY 2d to Sunderland June 1851,
- (c) 8d Ship letter (without adhesives) to Halifax, Yorkshire (November 1852).]

Gilpin State 2a

Figure 2 shows an example from the most difficult Gilpin State from which only 4 examples are known, as yet

unrecorded in the reference books 1-5 This will be defined as State 2a in a forthcoming book 'Ocean and Imperial Penny Post 1846-1918.'



**Figure 2 Gilpin State 2a Earliest known use 13 October 1849
Circular gum dab shown bottom left. Non-square hand folding is apparent**

The vignette on the obverse, and the printer's 2-line imprint on the reverse sides, is identical to those of State 2. However, State 2a additionally bears a blue seal embossed on the back flap as shown. This seal is identical to those recorded on different OPPs in the references - but these appeared at least 18 months later, prepared by the League of Universal Brotherhood (LUB). The gum dabs on the rear sides of the pink, brown and blue seals on the writer's LUB envelopes are all approximately circular and focused on the seal. The seals were more than purely a LUB motif. The Envelope of Figure 2 is also significantly non square, as are others, indicative of hand folding.

Gilpin State 3 and other Un-gummed envelopes

In 1853 a State 3 Gilpin appeared in a smaller size. As the writer has only one unused and un-gummed example (rear shown top left in Figure 1), he is not qualified to assert whether this was always the case.

Deraedemaeker reproductions appeared at the end of the 19th century: see centre left, Figure 1.

The writer's example on cream, white, grey, blue papers are all un-gummed, and all others seen.

References

1. Evans, Major Edward B., The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures. S. Gibbons 1891, Reprint 1970
2. Graveson, Samuel, Ocean Penny Post. PHS Bulletin No 19, pp 9-20, 1941
3. Robertson, Alan W., History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles. Vol. 1. Pardy & Son, 1956-64
4. Staff, Frank. The Penny Post 1680-1918. Lutterworth Press, Cambridge Repr 1992
5. Bodily, Jarvis & Hahn, British Pictorial Envelopes of the 19th Century. Collectors Club Chicago 1984

WRITING FOR THE JOURNAL

The editor will be pleased to receive articles on any aspect of postal stationery with a view to publication. Articles may be of general interest or reports of detailed research or anything which falls in-between. Our members' interests cover **all aspects of postal stationery, all areas of the world and all periods** so don't feel that what you have to write about will be of no interest to anyone else!

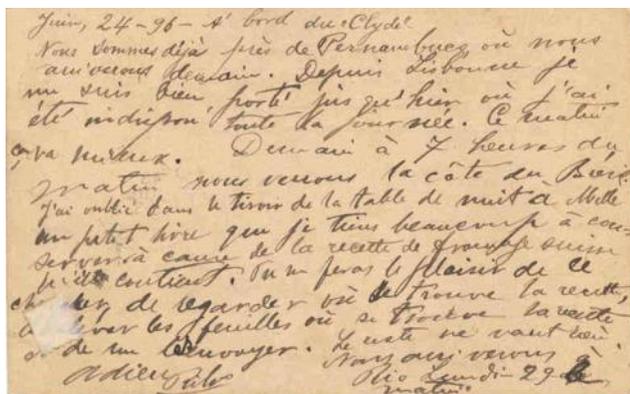
If **you** are interested in a particular topic, then I am sure that you will be able to interest others.

If you would like to contribute an article please contact the editor (Details on p 2) who will be pleased to advise on the best way to submit text and illustrations for publication.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Edy Pockelé has found this item in his collection of Brazil.

"As it is a GB card I think it may be of interest to our membership if published.



The text on the back is of no real importance except that apart from the date it is written "A' bord du "Clyde" and "Tomorrow at 7 o'clock in the morning we will see the coast of Brasil" and at the bottom "we will arrive at Rio 29 - 6 in the morning." The card is posted in Pernambuco on 15 JUN 96 (error in the postmark; it should have been 25), arriving in Ghent (Flanders) Belgium 13 July 1896 (the 17 in a circle is the Belgian postman's I.D. chop)

I think the correct use (no sign of a postage due) of such p.s. from overseas is not very common."

John Jennison has sent scans of two GVI 2d orange postcards (H&B. CP100) The first would appear to be miscut.



The second a misplaced double printing.

Postal Stationery of the Belgian Congo

Bruce Lockhart, one of our members in France, has drawn my attention to his website www.congobelge.com which lists all the picture postal cards issued and also almost all the postal stationery from 1886 through 1962. A copy of the Stibbe catalogue can also be viewed.

Articles in the Journals of other Postal Stationery Societies from across the World

L'Intero Postale Winter 2009 (Italy)

I Pacchi dei Militari nel periodo bellico
80 Anni fa la Città del Vaticano

Gli Interi Postali Cinesi Contemporanei non Finiscono di
Stupire Usi e Abusi (5)

L'Intero Postale Spring 2009 (Italy)

Le corrispondenze in Corso Particolare
Gli Interi Postali del Belgio Le Publibel
I Bolletini per Pacchi a Decalco

L'Intero Postale Autumn 2009 (Italy)

Le Cartoline Postali Vaticane Della Fao Del 1995
Prime Date Effettive e Provvisorie
Quando Gli Interi Ci Inviavano All'ascolto
L'intero Più come al Solio è cinese

Ganzsachensammler December 2009 (Switzerland)

Dès 1869, les premières cartes postales
Neues vom Sammelgebiet Empfangsscheine (EPS)
Die Privatganzsachen von Hans Emmenegger (1866-1940)..

Die Ganzsache 2/2009 (Germany)

Georges Fourè – zum Letzten?
Privatganzsachen contra grosse Politik. Die Firma Redwitz...
Die nicht verausgabte Sonderkarte PII (70 Jahre Postkarte, 1938)
Chile – Die UPU-Antwortkarte von 1905(?)
Ein bisher unbekanntes brasilianisches Essay

Postal Stationery Collector November 2009 (Australia)

Quantas Empire Airways Airletter
Australian Pre-stamped Postcards 1976-77: A follow-up article
Australian Airletters – The Early Years

Queensland: The New Zealand Insurance Company & New Zealand Accident Insurance Company Printed to Private Order Envelopes
 Zooming in on Printing Varieties of Newspaper Wrappers

Postal Stationery September/October (USA)

Identifying U.S. Postal Notes of 1883-94
 1968 3c Echeverria envelopes S22 & S23
 A New U.S. Mercantile Issue Die?
 The 1897 UPU Overprinted USA Envelopes and Wrappers – Seeking help with a Study
 Union Active Service Letter Card Used 1944 in Serowe

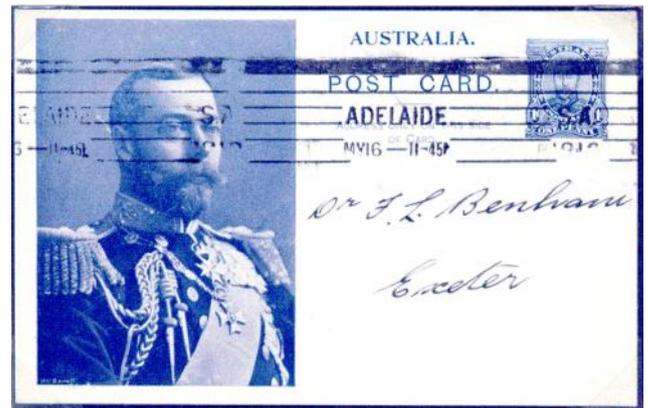
Postal Stationery November/December (USA)

USA Envelope Die 88b (Cap On “2”) Another Look
 Indian Discoveries
 USA Card SA 3 – Purple Lozenges and Reconstruction
 Liberian Airmail Envelopes
 P.R. China Recalled Card

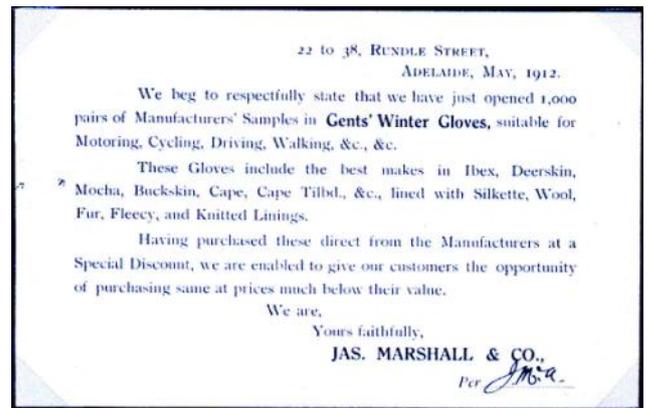
QUERIES AND REPLIES

QUERY - Australian KGV Coronation PTPO Cards

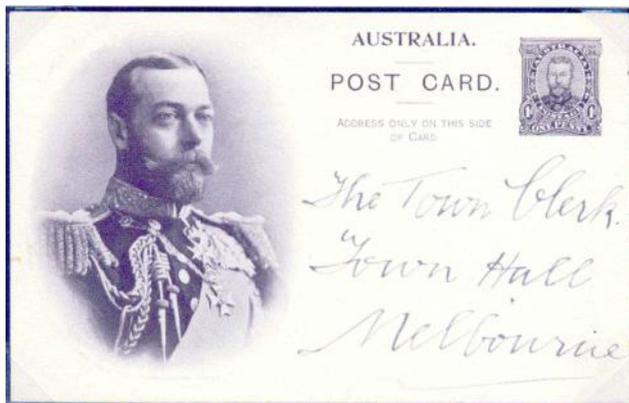
Val Roberts writes “Following Gary Watson’s article in the November 09 issue of the PSS Journal, I would be grateful for information on these three 1911 Australian Coronation Cards that have printed text on the reverse.



Card 2 front - unframed rectangle



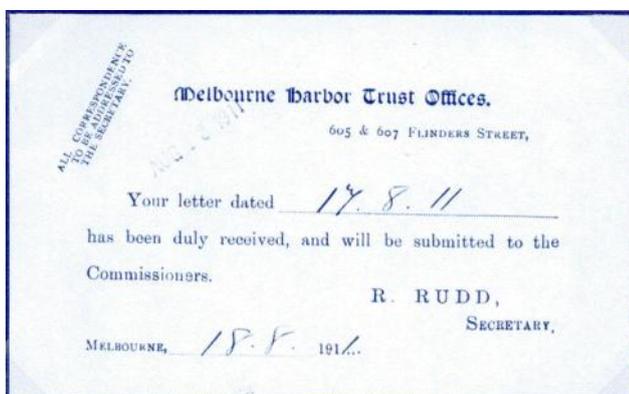
Card 2 back - JAS. MARSHALL & Co.



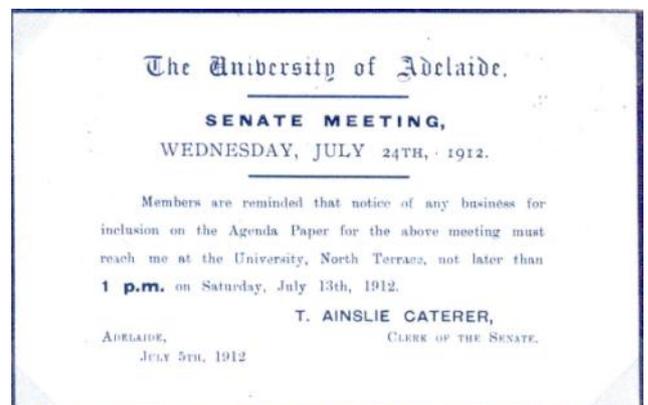
Card 1 front - diffused oval



Card 3 front - oak wreath and monogram



Card 1 back - ‘Melbourne Harbour Trust Offices’



Card 3 back - THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

Presumably these are also Printed to Private Order (PTPO)? Are any other Coronation Cards known PTPO?

QUERY - Printers of GB War-time Registration Envelopes

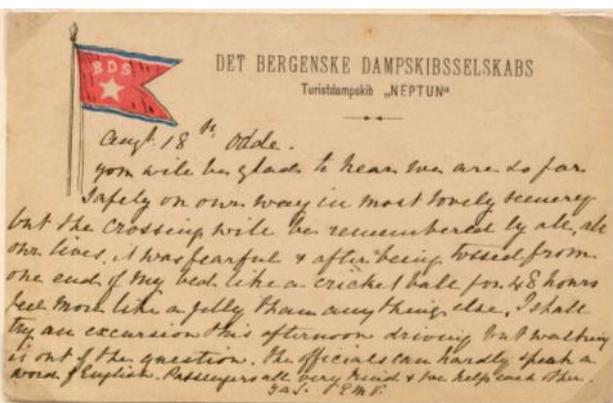
Tony Hitchcock writes "During 1943, because of bomb damage to the printing works of McCorquodale & Co Ltd, the following printers undertook emergency work.

1. Pirie Appleton & Co Ltd
2. M. Cook & Son Ltd
3. Emerson Make
4. Berry Ede & White

Do these firms exist today and where were they located?"

REPLY - Shipping Cards

Alan Totton writes "The query on shipping cards from Roy Maltson reminded me that I have a couple of PS cards with shipping logos which may be of interest even though no actual ships are shown. They are Norwegian PS cards from the 1890s post printed with the shipping company's flag and the ship's name. The two I have are from Det Bergenske Dampskibsselskabs (Bergen Shipping Co) for the 'Neptun' and for 'Mira' both tourist ships in the summer season. The dates of use are 1894 and 1897 respectively.



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WANTS

Mr A T Pinder is looking for a second hand copy "British Postal Stationery" by A K Huggins (published by GBPS 1970) and "Specimen Stamps and Stationery of Great Britain" by M Samuel and A K Huggins. If any member can help, please make contact through the Secretary.

SALES

COLLECTION OF BRITISH POSTAL STATIONERY

Harry Dagnall, who wrote "The Evolution of British Stamped Postcards and Letter Cards", now a standard book for everyone's library shelves, has decided to dispose of his collection of British postal stationery. I have a full list of what is for sale and it includes 445 pieces of stationery, with many essays, proofs and rare items ranging from Queen Victoria to Queen Elizabeth, mounted and written up on 220 sheets. The collection can be seen in Oxford, or via photocopies in Middlesex. The price for the complete collection is £4950.

If any member is interested, please get in touch with the Secretary, Colin Baker (contact details on p2) and he will happily pass on all the details.

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