



Philatelic Bureau

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Philatelic Bulletin Vol. II No. 5

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1. New Issues

Although at the time of going to press we are still unable to add to the information recently given by the Postmaster General, Tony Benn, readers will probably welcome a list of the forthcoming issues, particularly as it runs into double figures.

The first of the nine issues this year will be made towards the end of April or beginning of May and will commemorate the life of Sir Winston Churchill. The programme will then be:-

May	:	the centenary of the International Telecommunications Union
June	:	the 700 th anniversary of the sitting of the first Parliament
July	:	the centenary of the Salvation Army
August	:	the centenary of Joseph Lister's discovery of antiseptic surgery
September	:	the 25 th anniversary of the Battle of Britain
September or October:		the Commonwealth Arts Festival
October	:	the 20 th anniversary of the United Nations

There will also be an issue of stamps featuring the Post Office communications tower, and in January, 1966, Robert Burns stamps will be issued.

The actual dates of issue and the values of the stamps will be announced later.

2 British Postal Agencies in the Persian Gulf - Abu Dhabi

2.1 On 30th March the postal services in the Trucial Coast Sheikhdome of Abu Dhabi will be two years old. Three special stamps will be issued on that date depicting falconry, a popular sport in the Sheikhdome. Each stamp will show one of the very fine birds used in the sport, perched on a hand glove, against a blue background.

2.2 The denominations will be 20 and 40 naye paise and 2 rupees. The stamps have been produced by the photogravure process in sheets of 100 by Messrs. Harrison and Sons Ltd., and are on un-watermarked paper.

2.3 The stamps will be on sale in the Bureau from 30th March. They can also be obtained by post direct from the Postal Superintendent, British Postal Agencies, Bahrain. Customers who have placed standing orders with the Bureau for new Persian Gulf issues will automatically receive these Abu Dhabi stamps.

2.4 We shall be pleased to deal with new orders. The rate of exchange for converting the currency is 100 naye paise = 1 rupee = 1s.6d. sterling. A set of the three stamps costs 3s.10½d. Payment should be made with the order and should include the usual handling charge of 6d. for orders of less than 10s.0d. and 2s.6d. for orders of 10s.0d. or more.

2.5 A first day cover service is being provided by the Postal Superintendent, Bahrain. Details of the service are enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin together with an order form.

2.6 We should like to emphasise that orders for first day covers should be placed direct with the Postal Superintendent, Bahrain and not with the G.P.O. Philatelic Bureau.

3. Withdrawal of Bureau Stock Items

3.1 Experimental watermark. Following the announcement in Vol. II No. 1, sheets of the 3d permanent series bearing the 'T' watermark will be withdrawn from sale by the Bureau after close of business on 30th April. The majority of the 48,000 sheets produced have been issued to offices and sold as normal stock.

3. 2 Readers may be interested to know the outcome of the experiment. Unfortunately this effort to test the stretch of the paper during multi-colour printing did not achieve the results which Messrs. Harrison & Sons had hoped for, and the experiment was therefore abandoned.

4. Development of Permanent Series Stamps since the Penny Black

4.1 The purpose of this article is not to give specialised details, e.g. printing, watermarks, perforations, etc., of British postage stamps through the years from 1840. This has been done adequately by many experts in the field of philately. We merely propose to trace briefly, through the reigns, the development of British permanent issue stamps from the Penny Black onwards. A chronological statement of the printings of all individual denominations is at the end of the article.

4.2 The Penny Black was issued to Postmasters for sale on 1st May, 1840, and became valid for prepayment of postage on 6th May of that year. The portrait of Queen Victoria was the work of Henry Corbould, A.R.A., and it was based on a medal designed by William Wyon. This same portrait was featured on all subsequent Queen Victoria stamps.

4.3 The stamps were printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. They were produced in sheets of 240 (12 x 20) and had no perforation. They were cut off the sheet by the clerk who sold them. Perforated sheets were not introduced until 1854. The word 'POSTAGE' appeared above the Queen's portrait and "ONE PENNY" below. The four corners of the stamp showed tablets.

The upper tablets were filled with Maltese crosses, the lower ones with letters of the alphabet. The corner letters provided a safeguard against forgery, each stamp in the sheet having a different combination of letters, i.e.

Row 1	-	AA, AB, AC etc. to AL
Row 2	-	BA, BB, BC etc. to BL
		and so on to
Row 20	-	TA, TB, TC etc. to TL

For subsequent denominations this lettering was extended and check letters were placed in all four comers. The first 1d., 2d. and £5 stamps were the only stamps which had the letters in the lower comers only.

4.4 Even at so early a stage in the history of the postage stamp, there were problems involved in cancellation; The first Penny Blacks were cancelled with red ink, and it was discovered that this ink could be washed off and the stamp used again. Remedial action was swift - even in modern terms - and within 12 months of the date of issue, 1d. stamps were printed in red ink and a black cancellation was used. Since the red ink was "fugitive", any attempt to remove the black cancellation could be seen on the stamp. Penny Reds were introduced in February, 1841, and the design and colour were not changed until 1881 when the stamp was redesigned and the colour was changed to lilac. The 1d. lilac was issued without check letters.

4.5 Hitherto the Queen's head on the 1d. stamps had been enclosed in a rectangle. In the 1d. lilac the Queen's head was enclosed in an oval and, to permit the stamps to be used for revenue purposes the wording was changed to "POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE". The colour and design of the 1d. lilac remained unchanged until the death of the Queen in 1901. Perkins Bacon & Co. continued printing the 1d. stamp until the end of 1879. From 1st January, 1880, Messrs. De La Rue took over the printing.

4.6 The first 2d. stamp made its appearance in the United Kingdom at the same time as the Penny Black, i.e. 6th May, 1840. It pre-paid the inland letter rate on packets weighing over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. but not exceeding 1 oz. Similar in design to the Penny Black, it was printed in blue by the same printer and by the same process. In sheets of 240 (20 x 12) imperforate. Though the colour of the 1d. stamp was changed it was decided to retain blue for 2d. employing a new kind of fugitive ink. The original 2d. blue was not printed in this ink. To identify the fugitive ink printings two white lines were added to the design, one below the word "POSTAGE", the other above "TWO PENCE". The design and printing remained unchanged until 1880, when Messrs. De La Rue took over the contract. Under the new contract the stamps were surface printed, a cheaper method, though artistically not as satisfactory as recess printing. The colour was changed to carmine rose, then in 1884 to lilac and in 1887 to green and carmine. Different designs marked each change of colour.

4.7 The ½d. stamp introduced on 1st October, 1870, has the distinction of being the smallest of all stamps introduced by the British Post Office and covered the basic inland printed paper rate. It was two-thirds the size of the current 1d. and 2d. stamps and was produced in sheets of 480 (20 x 24). As with the other stamps of that date they were printed by Perkins Bacon & Co., until in 1880 De La Rue took over the contract and the stamps reverted to the same size as the rest of the stamps.

4.8 Other denominations introduced during the reign of Victoria were the 1s.0d. in September 1847, 10d. November 1848, 6d. March 1854, 9d. January 1862, 3d. May 1862, 2s.0d. and 5s.0d July 1867, 1½d. October 1870. 2½d. July 1875, 8d. September 1876, 10s.0d. and £1 September 1878, 5d. March 1881, 2s.6d. July 1883, 4d. April 1884 and 4½d. Sept. 1892.

4.9 It was during the reign of Queen Victoria that legislation was enacted in 1881 permitting postage stamps up to the 2s.6d. denomination to be used for revenue purposes - (previously postage stamps and revenue stamps were separate items and not interchangeable). This is the origin of the description "unified" (i.e. for postage and revenue purposes) in the phrase "unified permanent issues ½d; to 1s.6d." and the words "Postage" and "Revenue" on the ½d. to 1s.6d. Stamps indicate their purpose. Although the 2s.6d. stamps are covered by the 1881 legislation and may be used for revenue purpose, the word "REVENUE" has been dropped from it to keep the high value series designs in conformity, since the 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps are not available for revenue purposes.

4.10 Prior to 1870 a number of private telegraph companies were in operation in Great Britain. During this year the operation of these companies was transferred to the British Post Office. These companies had issued their own stamps for prepayment of charges. The British Post Office continued this practice by issuing on 1st March 1877 a £5 value Telegraph stamp. After a few years it was decided to permit prepayment of charges by postage stamps. It was decided to add the £5 denomination to the postage series. To do this the word "TELEGRAPHS" was removed from the plate originally used and a second plate was made of the word 'POSTAGE'. The new stamp was thus printed in two operations and was issued on 1st March 1882. The colour was orange vermillon and a sheet consisted of 56 stamps in two panes of 28 in seven horizontal rows of four. It was surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and withdrawn in 1903.

4.11 Unique features of the 6d., 10d. and 1s.0d. stamps is that each were, in the first instance produced by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue by means of hand embossing. Subsequently they were printed by Messrs. De La Rue. The 10d value was withdrawn in 1865 because of a fall in demand due to a change of postal rates, it was re-introduced in 1862 when remaining stocks were re-issued. When these were exhausted no further printings were made until 1867. It was again withdrawn in 1877 to be re-introduced once more in 1890.

4.12 The 2s. stamp introduced in July 1867 was, because of the general reduction in postal charges, withdrawn in October, 1880. It has never been re-introduced. The 8d. stamp was also withdrawn during the same month. It was re-introduced in 1913 withdrawn for the second time in 1919 and re-introduced in 1939.

4.13 In 1882 it was decided that all low value stamps should be printed in doubly fugitive ink and surcharged with their value expressed in bold figures. This was to combat fraudulent re-use of stamps. As an experiment all 3d. and 6d. stamps were printed in a purple colour overprinted with their respective value in red. The experiment was not regarded as a success, no further values were issued in this form and the denominations were subsequently replaced by entirely new designs.

4.14 On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887 a 'Jubilee' issue of wholly new designs for the complete range of stamps was made. Additionally the stamps were printed in more than one colour, the first multi-coloured stamps we had produced. On the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of Edward VII in January, 1901, an entirely new series of postage stamps bearing the portrait of the new Monarch had to be provided. Stamps of this reign were printed by Messrs. De La Rue, Harrison and Sons Ltd., and by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House. There were no particularly interesting or forward looking developments during this period, but a 7d. denomination was introduced in May, 1910.

4.15 On the accession of King George V further new designs were introduced for the stamp series. In the first issues the portrait showed a three-quarter face. Subsequently this was amended to a profile portrait and remained in this form for the rest of the reign. During the reign of King George V. 1910 - 1936, there were two most significant developments - the first commemorative issues and a change to photogravure process for low value stamps. The first special issue was in 1924 to mark the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, London. In 1929 the second special issue commemorated the Ninth Postal Union Congress which was held in London that year. In 1935 came the first special issue printed by photogravure to mark the Jubilee of King George V.

4.16 In 1934 the photogravure process was adopted for all British low value series stamps and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd., who have continued printing all British low value stamps by this process since this date.

4.17 On the death of King George V. the succession passed to Edward, Prince of Wales, who was proclaimed King Edward VIII. Preparations for a new issue were begun, and in September, 1936, four of these appeared, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. All were in the same very modern design and showed a profile portrait of the King. A small Imperial Crown was placed in the upper right hand corner behind the head. King Edward VIII abdicated on 13th December 1936, and no additional denominations were issued.

4.18 The coming to the throne of King George VI meant new designs for stamps. The general designs for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. stamps were the same; they were the work of Eric Gill. Designs by Edmund Dulac were utilised for the 7d. to 1s. Denominations. These designs remained unchanged.

4.19 King George VI High Value stamps - 2s.6d., 5s., 10s. - were issued in 1939 in brown, red and dark blue respectively. Subsequently in 1942 the 2s.6d. and 10s. had a colour change to yellow/green and ultramarine. The £1 stamp was issued in 1948. In May 1951, completely new designs were introduced for the four high value stamps though the colours remained the same. In 1941 the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. and 3d. stamps were issued in lighter back-ground colours as a wartime economy to save dyestuff and in 1942 the 1½d. background was lightened. In 1950 the 4d. Green was issued in light blue. 1951 saw changes of colour for the ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 2½d. denominations which were issued in orange, blue, green, brown and red respectively. During the reign of King George VI a number of special stamp issues were made. A complete list of special issues in chronological order appears at the end of this article.

4.20 On the death of King George VI on 6th February, 1952, preparations were made for the introduction of new designs for the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. The first denominations were issued at the end of 1952 and in 1953. In November 1953, 1s.3d. and 1s.6d. stamps were introduced for the first time. The Queen's portrait for the low value stamps was taken from a three-quarter face photograph by Dorothy Wilding. The diadem which the Queen wears in the portrait has been in the possession of the Royal Family since the reign of King George IV who reigned from 1820/30. He designed the diadem and had it made for wearing over a Cap of State, i.e. the velvet cap worn inside a crown. When the diadem is placed over the Cap of State it has the appearance of a crown but is much lighter in weight for wearing. Queen Victoria wore the diadem in public on a number of occasions. A photograph of the coronation of King Edward VII shows Queen Alexandra wearing the diadem. It was worn by Queen Elizabeth II in public for the first time at the opening of Parliament in November 1952.

4.21 Artists when submitting designs for the unified series

4.22 High value stamps, i.e. 2s.6d., 5s., 10s. and £1, were issued in September, 1955. Each stamp featured a famous British castle from the four countries comprising the United Kingdom, i.e. 2s.6d. Carrickfergus Castle, Northern Ireland; 5s. Caernarvon Castle, Wales; 10s. Edinburgh Castle, Scotland; and £1 Windsor Castle, England. The artist in each case was Lynton Lamb.

4.23 The stamps were all printed in the stronger tones of the pre-war issues and in 1962 following complaints about difficulty in deciphering signatures written across the dark brown colour of the 2d. stamp (used for receipt purposes) the shade was lightened considerably, but the design remained unchanged.

4.24 1957 saw the introduction of experimental postage stamps produced for use with the automatic letter facing machine (See the articles on this subject in Vol. I - Nos. 8 and 9). The first stamps issued were graphite lined, the graphite being printed on the reverse side of the stamp underneath the gum. It is seen as black lines about $1/32$ " wide running from top to bottom about $1/8$ " in from the outside edges of the stamp. Denominations issued were $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. Two lines were printed on each denomination except the 2d. stamp (printed paper rate). The lines were detected electronically. Two additional denominations 4d. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. were issued in April and June, 1959, respectively. In November, 1959, the experiment extended to the use of phosphor/graphite stamps. The phosphor lines, detected by optical means, are printed on the face of the stamps over the design and run similarly to the graphite lines, which appear also on the reverse side. In March, 1960, the graphite lines were dropped and phosphor only retained, while the 6d. and 1s.3d. denominations were added to the series.

4.25 1958 saw the introduction of regional postage stamps. These were issued on the proposal by the Assistant Postmaster General of the day and symbolised "the unity, combined with diversity, which provides the continuing strength of the British tradition". The areas concerned are Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, Isle of Man, Guernsey, and Jersey. Three stamps, 3d., 6d. and 1s.3d., were issued in each case for Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. and one stamp 3d. each

4.26 Numerous special issues of stamps have so far been made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. These are also included in the list of Special Issue Postage Stamps at the end of this article.

4.27 1962 saw the introduction of the printing of stamps on a new whiter paper and the watermark changed from the Royal Cypher (E2R and a crown) to a crown only.

4.28 Postage Due Labels were first issued in 1914 and the designs have remained unchanged since their introduction. A little of the history of these stamps, or labels as they are officially known was given in the previous issue of the Bulletin.

4.29 Books of stamps were introduced in 1904, since when there have been many changes in contents due, in turn, to changes of postal rates. At the present time there are five types of books being sold, four of which are also supplied containing phosphor-lined stamps. In 1963 we introduced, as an experiment a "Seaside" booklet comprising eight stamps at 2½d. - the minimum inland postcard rate - and three at ½d., two panes of 2½d. and one pane containing one at 2½d., and three at ½d. in a se-tenant arrangement. This arrangement was quite new and created a stir in the philatelic world. The experiment proved a marked success and the possibility of including this booklet in the permanent range of stamp books is being considered.

4.30 Rolls of stamps were first placed on sale in 1912. Two series of rolls are issued - one for Post Office vending machines; the other for private machines, mostly stamp affixing machines used by business houses. The rolls range in size from 240 to 1920 stamps per roll.

4.31 British postage stamps have been overprinted at various times for various purposes and to distinguish them from ordinary stamps issued for public sale and use in the United Kingdom. These take two forms; stamps overprinted for special use in the United Kingdom and stamps overprinted for special use outside the United Kingdom. In the former category these are the stamps of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII which were overprinted for official use by government departments. These departments enjoyed the privilege of free postage but for accounting purposes it was thought desirable that letters sent out by them should be franked by special adhesive stamps so that a check could be kept on the extent to which this facility was being used. This system applied to a certain number of departments only - many never used special adhesives.

the Carlisle slogan "Carlisle for erk" announced last July have been from 8th February to 4th April, 19	torquay For Sun" slogan, will be te 1, 1965 until 30th April, 1965 with Spring Splendour". This will be in ition. From May 1st the slogan "To			
		<u>amps</u>	<u>Date</u>	
			1st Feb. 1965 -	"Internation
			5th Feb. 1965	Blackpool 19
			19/20th March	"Stampex, Lo
			and	1965 ITU"
			22-27th March	
			1965	
			10th April 1965	"Scottish Ph
				Jubilee, Sco

5. Postmark Slogans

New Slogans

<u>Where used</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Slogan</u>
Forfar	1st Feb. 1965 - 31st Aug. 1965	"Forfar 1965 Charter Forfar" (transposed)
Birmingham	18th Feb. 1965 - 6th March 1965	"Holland is Here - Birmingham Bull Ring Centre" (Standard)
Shrewsbury	29th Nov. 1965 - 26th Dec. 1965	"Christmas Shopping, Illuminations Shrewsbury" (transposed)
	1st March 1965 - 9th May 1965	"Shropshire and Midlands Great Show, Shrewsbury, 19th & 20th May" (transposed)
	10th May 1965 - 27th June 1965	"Shrewsbury Summer Show 26th June 1965" (transposed)
Rothesay	1st March 1965 - 28th Feb. 1966	"Royal Rothesay The Island Resort" (transposed)
New Brighton	1st March 1965 - 31st Dec. 1965	"New Brighton, Wallasey for Holidays and Day Outings" (transposed)
Glasgow	1st March 1965 - 31st March 1965	"A Happy Smile Every Child's Birthright. Scotland's Dental Health Month"
Edinburgh Head Office	31st March 1965 -	"Savings for Everybody National

Extensions of Present Slogans

<u>Slogan</u>	<u>Extended to</u>
"Beautiful Healthy Eastbourne Suntrap of the South"	23rd Feb. 1965
"Gainsborough an Expanding Town for Industry and Commerce"	14th Feb. 1965
"Blackpool - Stay with Pleasure enquiries to Holiday Dept. Town Hall"	7th Aug. 1965
"Relax at Weymouth on the Sunny South Coast"	8th June 1965
"My Hat! Some Sand, England's Friendliest Resort, Walton-on-the-Naze	28th March 1965
"Elgin bids you Welcome"	1st March, 1966

The slogan "Visit Historic Newark" will be replaced by the slogan "Newark and Notts Show, May 7th and 8th" which will be used in the transposed position at Newark, from 22nd March, 1965 to 8th May, 1965.

The slogan "Kelso" showing the Abbey and Bridge will remain in use in the transposed position until March 7th, 1965 and will then be extended for a year from March 8th, 1965 to March 7th, 1966.

Amendments

The dates for the Carlisle slogan "Carlisle for Industrial Sites Apply town Clerk" announced last July have been amended: the second campaign runs from 8th February to 4th April, 1965.

The present "Torquay For Sun" slogan, will be temporarily replaced from 1st March, 1965 until 30th April, 1965 with a new slogan "Torquay for Spring Splendour". This will be in use in the transposed position. From May 1st the slogan "Torquay for Sun" will be

Dunfermline, Clydebank,
Stirling, Glasgow, Paisley,
Perth, Ayr, Dumfries,
Coatbridge, Kilmarnock,
Hamilton

Manchester	5th March 1965 - 26th March 1965	"Holland is Here, Manchester 12-26 March"	(standard)
Widnes	8th March 1965 - 7th March 1966	"Widnes"	(Transposed)
Knutsford	28th March 1965 - 25th Sept. 1965	"Visit Tatton Park Knutsford, Cheshire's Stately Home"	(Transposed)
Walton on the Naze	29th March 1965 - 13th Feb. 1966	"My hat! Some Sand, England's Friendliest Resort, Walton-on-the-Naze"	(Transposed. New Design)
Bishop Auckland	1st April 1965 - 30th Sept. 1965	"See Come to S.W. Durham, A Film Invitation to Industry"	(Transposed)

Special Handstamps

<u>Where used</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Slogan</u>
Blackpool	1st Feb. 1965 - 5th Feb. 1965	"International Gifts Fair - Blackpool 1965"
London - (South Western District Office)	19/20th March and 22-27th March 1965	"Stampex, London, SW1 1865 - 1965 ITU"
Bridge of Allan	10th April 1965	"Scottish Philatelic Society Jubilee, Scottish Congress 1965"
Dudley	29th May 1965	"Second Midland Philatelic Federation Convention"
Portsmouth	9th August 1965 - 15th August 1965	"Portsmouth and District Philatelic Society"
London - (Northern District Office)	20th March 1965	"Federation of Middlesex District Office and Associated Philatelic Societies"
York	24th April 1965	"Yorkshire Philatelic Convention 24th April 1965"

Rothesay	1st March 1965 -	"Royal Rothesay The Island Resort" (transposed)
	28th Feb. 1966	
New Brighton	1st March 1965 -	"New Brighton, Wallasey for Holidays and Day Outings" (transposed)
	31st Dec. 1965	
Glasgow	1st March 1965 -	"A Happy Smile Every Child's Birthright. Scotland's Dental Health Month"
	31st March 1965	
Edinburgh Head Office, Aberdeen, Motherwell, Dunfermline, Clydebank, Stirling, Glasgow, Paisley, Perth, Ayr, Dumfries, Coatbridge, Kilmarnock, Hamilton	31st March 1965 - 1st March 1965	"Savings for Everybody National Savings"
Manchester	5th March 1965 - 26th March 1965	"Holland is Here, Manchester 12-26 March" (standard)

Industry and Commerce"

"Blackpool - Stay with Pleasure enquiries to
Holiday Dept. Town Hall"

7th Aug. 1965

"Relax at Weymouth on the Sunny South Coast"

8th June 1965

"My Hat! Some Sand, England's Friendliest Resort,
Walton-on-the-Naze

28th Mar. 1965

"Elgin bids you Welcome"

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Dudley

29th May 1965

"Second Midland Philatelic
Federation Convention"

Portsmouth

9th August 1965

"Portsmouth and District
Philatelic Society"

-

London - (Northern
District Office)

15th August 1965

"Federation of Middlesex
District Office and Associated
Philatelic Societies"

York

20th March 1965

24th April 1965

"Yorkshire Philatelic
Convention 24th April 1965"

4.32 For a short time overprinted 'officials' were placed on public sale at Somerset House, but later this was stopped and it became an offence to deal in unused 'officials'. Many did leak out and as a result the use of official adhesives ceased in May, 1904. A few of the departments which used 'officials' were the Admiralty, Board of Education, Inland Revenue, Royal Household. Stamps overprinted for use outside the United Kingdom were mainly used by British Protectorates, Colonies, Moroccan and Persian Gulf Agencies, etc.

4.33 The British Post Office issues, on average, 8,000 million adhesive postage stamps in sheet, roll and book form each year. These are sold through 25,000 Post Offices throughout the United Kingdom.

Special Issue of British Stamps Printed since 1924

<u>Description and date of issue</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Stamps Printed</u>
1. British Empire Exhibition 23 rd April 1924	1d 1½d	17 million
2. Postal Union Congress 10 th May 1929	½d 1d 1½d 2½d £1	677.5 m 341 m 751.25 m 26.75 m 61,000
3. King George V Silver Jubilee 7 th May 1935	½d 1d 1½d 2½d	1.009 m
4. King George VI Coronation 13 th May 1937	1½d	388.731 m
5. Penny Post Centenary 6 th May 1940	½d 1d 1½d 2d 2½d 3d	82,896,960 232,903,680 40,412,800 121,065,120 312,957,440 22.128 m
6. Peace Issue 11 th June 1940	2½d 3d	307,832,500 43,085,700
7. King George VI Silver Wedding 26 th April 1948	2½d £1	147.5 m 419,628
8. Channel Islands Liberation 10 th May 1948	1d 2½d	5.934 m 5.398 m
9. Olympic Games 29 th July 1948	2½d 3d 6d 1s.0d	155.35 m 32.554 m 24.397 m 32.187 m
10. UPU 75 th Anniversary 10 th October 1949	2½d 3d 6d 1s.0d	135.15 m 16.4 m 11.45 m 11.4 m

<u>Description and date of issue</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Stamps Printed</u>
11. Festival of Britain 3 rd May 1951	2½d 4d	260.142 m 22.197 m
12. Queen Elizabeth II Coronation 3 rd June 1953	2½d 4d 1s.3d 1s.6d	415.034 m 19.816 m 8.012 m 5,987,200
13. World Scout Jubilee Jamboree 1 st August 1957	2½d 4d 1s.3d	137.235 m 9.318 m 3.82 m
14. 46 th Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union 12 th September 1957	4d	10,472,160
15. Sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games 18 th July 1958	3d 6d 1s.3d	320.4 m 28,595,880 9.87
16. Tercentenary of Act Establishing 'General Letter Office' 7 th July 1960	3d 1s.3d	143,390,520 6,090,840
17. First Anniversary of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations 19 th September 1960	6d 1s.6d	16,990,320 7,682,520
18. Post Office Savings Bank Centenary 28 th August 1961	2½d 3d 1s.6d	24.72 m 114.36 m 7.56 m
19. Second Anniversary of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations 18 th September 1961	2d 4d 10d	47,530,920 7,614,480 5,427,780
20. Seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference 25 th September 1961	6d 1s.3d	16.68 m 5.76 m

<u>Description and date of issue</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Stamps Printed</u>
21. National Productivity Year 14 th November 1962	2½d 6d 1s3d	106.56 m 195.9 m 10.152 m
22. Freedom from Hunger 21 st March 1963	2½d 1s.3d	99.99 m 10.176 m
23. Paris Postal Conference 7 th May 1963	6d	20.04 m
24. National Nature Week 16 th May 1963	3d 4½d	157.2 m 13.62 m
25. International Lifeboat Conference 31 st May 1963	2½d 4d 1s.6d	85.644 m 8.424 m 10.872 m
26. Red Cross Centenary Congress 15 th August 1963	3d 1s.3d 1s.6d	182.1 m 9.5 m 9.684 m
27. Commonwealth Pacific Cable 3 rd December 1963	1s.6d	9,930,700
28. Shakespeare Festival 23 rd April 1964	3d 6d 1s.3d 1s.6d 2s.6d	156 m 21.4 m 9.4 m 9.4 m 4.3 m
29. 20 th International Geographical Congress 1 st July 1964	2½d 4d 8d 1s.6d	113.5 m 21 m 10 m 12 m
30. 10 th International Botanical Congress 5 th August 1964	3d 6d 9d 1s.3d	198 m 34 m 16 m 19 m
31. Forth Road Bridge 4 th September 1964	3d 6d	143 m 19 m

Permanent Series of British Stamps Printed since 1840

Victorian stamps

Line Engraved

1840	1d black, 2d
1841	1d red
1870	$\frac{1}{2}$ d
1870	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d

Adhesive embossed stamps

1847	1s.0d
1848	10d
1854	6d

Surface Printed stamps

1855	4d
1856	6d, 1s.0d
1862	3d, 9d
1867	10d, 2s.0d, 5s.0d
1872	6d (new design)
1875	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d
1876	8d
1878	10s.0d, £1
1880	$\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d (new designs)
1881	5d, 1d (new designs)
1882	£5
1883	2s.6d, 9d (new designs)
1884	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 1s.0d, 10s.0d, £1 (new 'unified' designs)
1887	$\frac{1}{2}$ d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 9d, 1s.0d (new 'Jubilee' designs)
1890	10d (reintroduced) - (Jubilee)
1892	$4\frac{1}{2}$ d (Jubilee)

Edward VII

Surface printed

1902	New $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 6d
1902	9d, 10d, 2s.6d, 5s.0d, 10s.0d, £1 (modified Victorian designs)
1910	7d

George V

Surface printed

1911-12-13 - all values - completely new designs
1912 1d. (design altered)
1913 ½d (new design)

Line engraved

1913 2s.6d, 5s.0d, 10s.0d, £1

Photogravure

1934 all low values, King George V

King Edward VIII

Photogravure

1936 ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2½d

King George VI

Photogravure

1937 Completely new Issue - all low values

Line engraved

1939 All high values 2s.6d, 5s.0d, 10s.0d, £1

1951 " " " (change of design)

Elizabeth II

Photogravure

- 1952-53-54 all low values - introduction of 1s.3d. and 1s.6d.
denominations
- 1955 5s.0d. TO-PAY label
- 1957 6d Air Letter form
- 1957 Experimental stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d
(graphite)
- 1958 Regional stamps Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales
3d, 6d, 1s.3d, Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey 3d
- 1959 Experimental stamps 4d, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d (graphite)
- 1959 Experimental stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d
(phosphor/graphite)
- 1960-61 Experimental stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d,
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, 6d, 1s.3d, (Phosphor only)
- 1963 Experimental stamps (Scottish Regional) 3d, 6d, 1s.3d
- 1963 10s.0d, £1 TO-PAY Labels
- 1964 Regional stamps, Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey $2\frac{1}{2}$ d

Line-engraved

- 1955 All high values: 2s.6d, 5s.0d, 10s.0d, £1

Abu Dhabi

Falconry issue - First Day Cover service

1 For this issue of three stamps, depicting falconry, a first day cover service will be provided by the Postal Superintendent, Bahrain.

2 The cost of an official envelope, bearing the three stamps, 20 N.P., 40 N.P., and R's 2, will be 4s.10½d., or R's 3.25 or 70c. U.S.A. This includes 1 shilling or 65 naye paise for the envelope and servicing. We regret we cannot arrange for any variation of the stamps attached.

3 The official cover is a foolscap envelope measuring 9 inches long by 4 inches deep of a good quality white paper. On the left hand side is shown a falcon with wings extended held by a gloved hand. Below this is the inscription "Falconry in Abu Dhabi". "First Day Cover".

4 Customers' own covers will be serviced. They should not be smaller than 6½ inches by 4½ inches and should leave a clear space in the top right hand corner at least 3 inches long by 1½ inches deep for the stamps.

Covers must be fully addressed in ink, by typewriter or by printing. They must be sealed and contain a stiffener. They must be arranged with the addresses all facing the same way and should be securely packed.

The cost for a cover bearing the three stamps will be 4s.2½d. or R's 2.80. We regret we cannot arrange for any variation of the stamps attached.

5 Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or advice that it has been sent, and should be forwarded to "The Postal Superintendent, British Postal Agencies, Bahrain" to arrive not later than 23rd March. Payment must be made by means of a British postal order, international money order, or banker's draft, made payable to "The Postal Superintendent, Bahrain". Postage stamps will not be accepted. If official covers are required the full postal address to which they are to be sent should be given.

6 General If specified on the order, covers will be despatched by air. They cannot be accepted for registration. If marked with any word or indication that they are to be registered they will be refused.

All covers, whether official or private, will be cancelled with a hand date stamp.

Covers will be sent through the post for delivery as addressed. They will not be sent under cover either in bundles or singly.

Additional copies of the order form may be obtained from the Postal Superintendent, British Postal Agencies, Bahrain, or from The Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O. Headquarters, London, EC1

Fill in this part if you are providing your own covers. The covers must be fully addressed in ink, by typewriter or by printing.

The Postal Superintendent,
British Postal Agencies,
Bahrain

Please stamp the accompanying covers and cancel them with the first day of issue collation.

* They should be despatched by air.

<u>Number of covers</u>	<u>Total cost</u>
.....covers @ 4s.2½d. (Rs 2.80 or 60c. U.S.A. Each)	
(Value of stamps 3s.10½d. Rs. 2.60.	
Servicing charge 4d. 20NP)	

- * I enclose a remittance for
- * Remittance for is being forwarded by international money order.

Signed

* Delete if not required

Abu Dhabi

Falconry issue

Order form for First Day Cover service

Name: -----

Full Postal Address: -----

Fill in this part if you want official First Day Covers and attach a list of addresses if you want the covers to go to more than one address.

The Postal Superintendent,
British Postal Agencies,
Bahrain

Please supply the following official First Day Covers cancelled with the first day of issue cancellation.

They should be sent to

the address shown on this form

*

the addresses shown on the attached list

* They should be despatched by air.

Number of Covers

Total cost

.....covers @ 4s.10½d.

(Rs. 3.25 or 70c. U.S.A. Each)

(Value of stamps 3s.10½d. Rs. 2.60.

Cost of cover 8d. 45NP

Servicing charge 4d. 20NP)

- Delete if not required
-

Abu Dhabi

Falconry issue

Order form for First Day Cover service

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