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SUPPLEMENT

The 150th Anniversary of The Royal Philatelic Society London is a unique moment in the history of the oldest and most prestigious philatelic society in the world. The themed exhibition entitled 'King George V – Our First Patron' is the first of a series of national and international events to celebrate our 150th anniversary and is staged in a well known location at the Business Design Centre, Upper Street, Islington, London N1 under the auspices of 'Stampex' our national philatelic exhibition.

Our participation in the exhibition celebrates His Majesty King George V, a monarch of particular importance to us because, as an avid collector and former President of the Society, he was instrumental in granting our Royal patronage in 1906. He also played a vital part in acquiring 41 Devonshire Place for the Society in 1925. His invaluable support created a tradition that has been maintained until the present day.

The exhibits, consisting of competitive and 'display only' material, feature a comprehensive range of stamps, postal history, revenue stamps, postal stationery, meter mail, air mails, fiscal and savings stamps issued during the reign of King George V. More than 30 different countries and topics are represented in 61 exhibits by 55 exhibitors occupying 218 frames. Exhibits range from a single frame to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 frames.

Outstanding artist's drawings, proofs, essays, colour trials, rare usages and unusual items are prominent throughout the frames. The RPSL frames contain unique proof material from the H.C.V. Adams collection of KGV Great Britain seahorses, the W.T. Lees-Jones Collection of Canada and conclude with Newfoundland, New Zealand and Australia from the Perkins Bacon Company Proof Books.

The importance of the exhibition is recognised by the publication of a separate catalogue as a supplement to the January/February 2019 issue of *The London Philatelist* thus creating a permanent record of each exhibitor's contribution to our 150th anniversary. It includes a description of each exhibit, an illustration of an important item or items and a photograph of the exhibitor.

Finally, each exhibitor will receive on behalf of the Society a commemorative medal and a certificate of appreciation in recognition of their contribution to the success of the first event in our 150th year.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to every exhibitor and I look forward to meeting you during the exhibition.

Richard Stock FRPSL
President Elect
Co-ordinator, 150th Anniversary Events

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The Royal Philatelic Society London

Philatelic Collections

The initial proposal that the Society form a 'Postal Collection' was made by the then Treasurer, Mr. P. Furse, at the meeting held on the 16th April 1870. The proposal was unanimously accepted by those present and a list of contributions created. As far as can be ascertained from surviving records donations of additional material continued to be made, but the impetus appears to have been lost until May 1907 when the Furse proposal was revived and amplified. On the suggestion of H.R. Oldfield, Council made the important decision to form a reference collection of stamps, forgeries, reprints, photographs and other objects of value for reference. The primary purpose being to assist the Expert Committee which had previously formed in 1894), by building up a permanent basis for comparison in anticipation of the day when the generous facilities afforded by Stanley Gibbons Limited and W.H. Peckitt, of utilising their vast and valuable stocks, must necessarily come to an end.

It took until 1914 for the proposal to take on a more tangible structure when Council set up a 'Special Collection Committee' which formulated the basis for the scope and future management of the Collection. Since that time the range and scale of the material held by the Society has increased considerably through a number of generous donations by Members and others. Material from the Collection has been regularly shown at a number of Society and outside events and Spring Stampex 2019 and Stockholmia 2019 provide appropriate opportunities to do so. The three areas selected for display follow a common theme in that they showcase items produced during the reign of His Majesty King George V.

The first five frames comprise part of the acclaimed collection of Great Britain King George V Proofs and Essays formed by Herbert Charles Vassall Adams RDP Hon FRPSL which he donated to the Society 1956.

The next two frames are from part of the William Thomas Lees-Jones Hon FRPSL collection of Canada showing the 'Admiral' portrait of King George V which was donated to the Society in 1936.

The final three frames include material of Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand and Cook Islands and Niue, which formed part of the Perkins Bacon Company archive material purchased by the Society in 1936.

1910.

*Photograph of King George V from which the Head Die was prepared
for the first 1/2d and 1d stamps.*

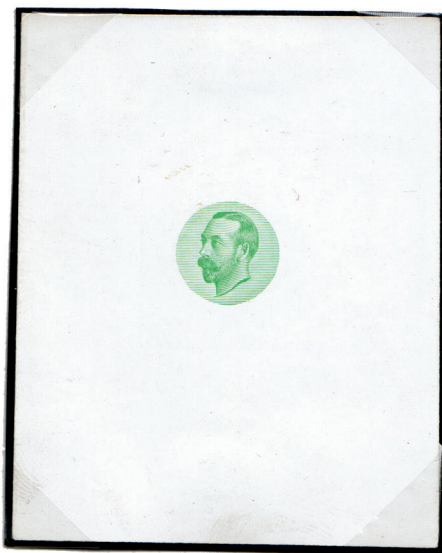
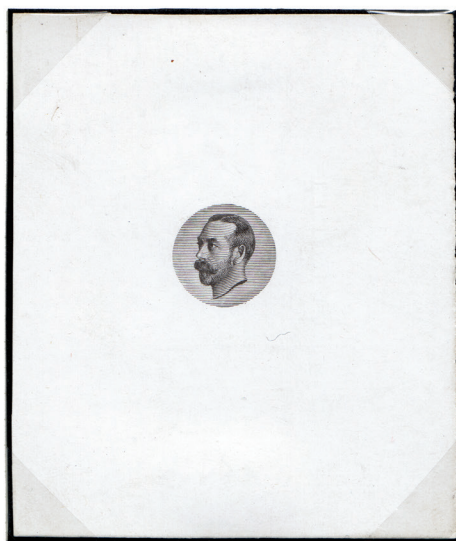


From the H. C. V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

Great Britain

1910.

Finished Die Proofs of the head as approved.

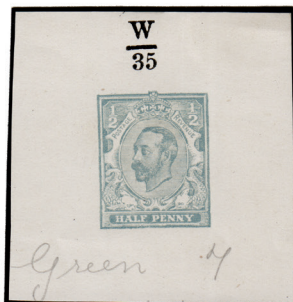
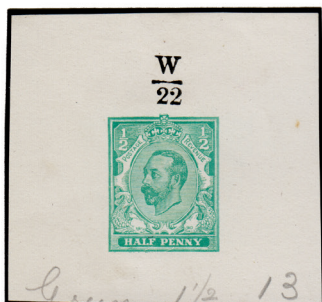


Great Britain. From the H.C.V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

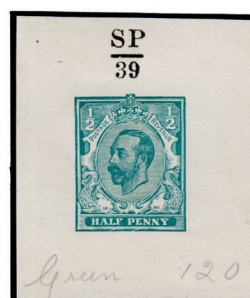
Great Britain

1911.

Colour Essays.



W = Winstone - Colour makers



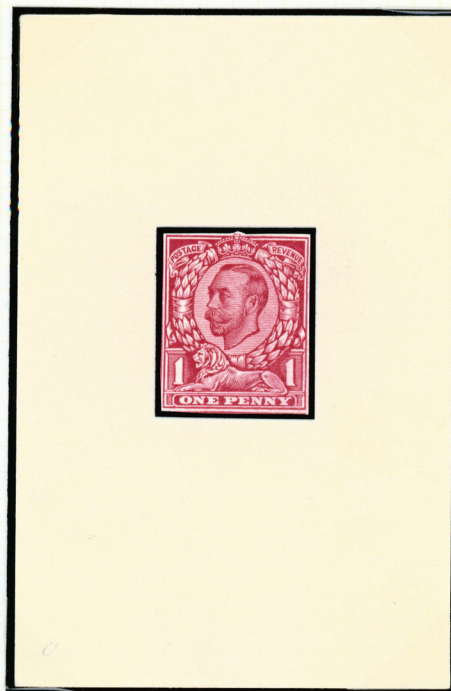
SP = Slater & Palmer.

Great Britain. From the H.C.V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

Great Britain

1911.

Colour Proof from a Die rejected.



Colour Trials from the approved Die.



Great Britain. From the H.C.V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

Great Britain

1912.

Unfinished uncleared Die Proofs.

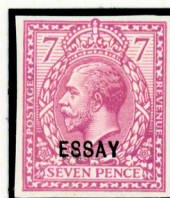


Great Britain. From the H.C.V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

Great Britain

1912.

*Colour Essays
of the "Wreath" approved design.*

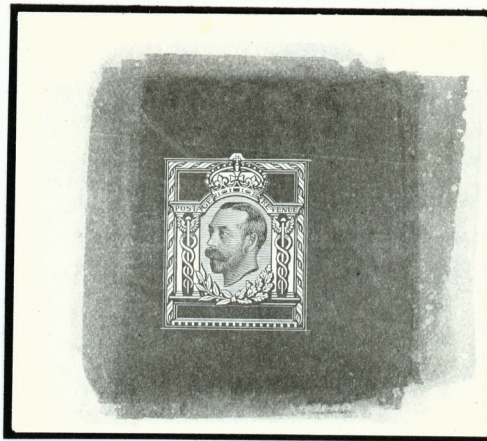


Great Britain. From the H.C.V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

Great Britain

1912-13.

*Uncleared unfinished Die Proof of the
final "Pillar" design with "Photo" Head.*



*Uncleared unfinished Die Proof
with the adopted "Medal" Head.*



Great Britain. From the H.C.V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

1913.

Imperforated Colour Trials for 2/6 Value.



Great Britain Seahorses. From the H.C.V. Adams Collection of King George V Proofs and Essays.

War Tax Overprints
12th February 1915



Issued solely to pay War Tax on Wines and Spirits.
Confusion arose and the Post Office authorised their
use for postage on 16th April 1915. On 20th May Postmasters
were instructed not to accept them and postage due would
thereafter have been charged

From the W. T. Lees-Jones Collection of Canada.

2c - Green - Change of Colour
Die proof taken from the Retouched Die 2nd State



Die Proof No 211 on India Paper sunk on card
Presented by F.C. Forrest and donated to the Collection in 1946

From the W. T. Lees-Jones Collection of Canada.



From the W. T. Lees-Jones Collection of Canada.

PERKINS BACON ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

NEWFOUNDLAND: 1931
Permanent Airmail Issue



\$1 Finished proof - Die No 918 in issued colour but without die number in reverse engraved by "J.Y.S." (John Y. Scott)



Finished proof - Die No 919 in issued colour without guidelines. Engraver: AJ Downey



50c Finished proof - Die No 920 with vertical guide line at top but without die number in reverse. Engraver: AJ Downey

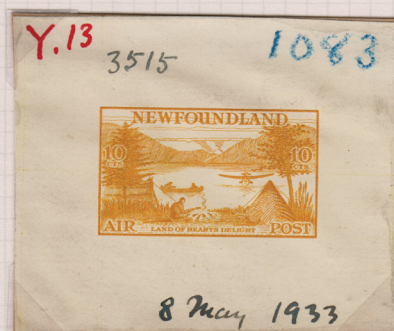
Newfoundland. From the Perkins Bacon Company Proof Books.

PERKINS BACON ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

NEWFOUNDLAND 1933
Labrador Airmail



5c proof - Die No 1085
C13P1d



10c proof - Die No 1083
C14P1d



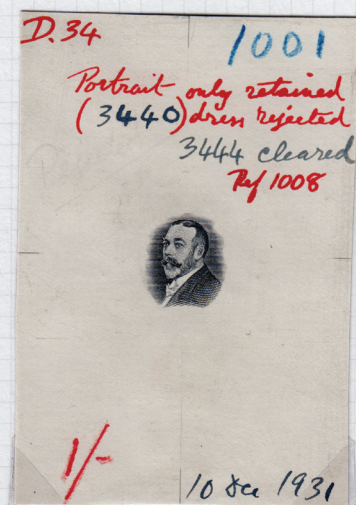
30c proof - Die No 1078
C15P1d

All the above were engraved by C Sigrist and are
illustrated in Essays and Proofs of British North America

Newfoundland. From the Perkins Bacon Company Proof Books.

PERKINS BACON ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

COOK ISLANDS AND NIUE
1932 Die Proofs in Issued Colours



1s Value

Rejected Vignette Die
engraved by A.J. Downey

King George V in
evening dress



Accepted Vignette Die
engraved by A.J. Downey

King George V in
Field Marshal's uniform

Cook Islands and Niue. From the Perkins Bacon Company Proof Books.

King George V in Gibraltar – Now & Then

Stan Lawrence

The Exhibit

The Royal is celebrating its sesquicentennial with displays of philatelic material relating to The Royal's first Royal Patron, King George V. This exhibit follows that theme, showing the strong association between the King and his Crown Colony of Gibraltar.

It shows philatelic and other items relating to King George from the issue of the first definitive set in 1912 to the present, with a selection of stationery, stamps, covers, postcards, banknotes, medals and original artwork, including the only known original artwork of King George V with his stamps.



King George V in the Modern Era

George visited Gibraltar twice with his wife Mary before becoming King, for two days on 20 March 1901 as part of their Empire Tour on board HMS *Ophir* and again for two days on 30 April 1906 on their way back from India on board HMS *Renown*. Whilst much was made of their Highnesses' visits to Gibraltar in the periodicals of the day, there was little else in the way of souvenirs produced to celebrate their visit to Gibraltar. It was not until becoming King and Queen, that the fascination really took hold.

This fascination continues right up to the present day, with Gibraltar continuing to celebrating the life and achievements of King George V with stamps and coins in commemoration of such things as his creation of the House of Windsor to move away from the German connection of the Royal Family during World War I. Of particular interest is the set of stamps issued in 2010 celebrating the centenary of his accession to the throne in 1910. The set was designed by Stephen Perera and the artwork was painted by Martin Hargreaves and was entirely devoted to King George and his life and included a unique picture of The King partaking of his favourite hobby – philately!



Figure 1. The 2010 commemoratives of the centenary of King George V's accession.

The 10p stamp shows King George V, Queen Mary and their family in the gardens of York Cottage. This "cottage", originally called the Bachelor's Cottage, was built by George's father King Edward VII in the grounds of the Sandringham Estate in Norfolk and given to George as a wedding present in 1893.

The 42p stamp shows a unique picture, believed to be the only known picture depicting King George V engaged in his favourite hobby, philately. George was elected honorary vice-president of The Philatelic Society, London – now The Royal – in 1893 and President in 1896. He became the first Royal Patron of the Society on his accession to the throne in 1910.

Although there had been royal philatelists as far back as 1864, Victoria's second son Alfred was considered the first serious royal collector. George was one of the foremost philatelists of his day, along with President Roosevelt. His collection was augmented by inheriting his father Edward VII's collection, which Edward had purchased from his brother Alfred. When joined with George's own collection, it became what is now the Royal Philatelic Collection – the largest and most complete in the world.

The 44p stamp shows King George V inspecting Infantry from horseback. This is believed to be a representation of the review of the Infantry carried out in France by George V whilst visiting President Poincare of France. The troops were on their way as reinforcements at the Battle of Gallipoli (25 April 1915 – 9 January 1916) in October 1915 just before the King was thrown from his horse and permanently damaged his hip on 28 October that year (sources: *Los Angeles Herald* 29 October 1915 and *Sunday Telegraph* 30 October 1915). Interesting to note that the American papers carried the story before the British papers.

The final stamp, the £2, gives an indication of the King's great love of the sea. Shown in his uniform as Admiral of the Fleet to which he was appointed on 5 May 1910, the King is standing on the fore-deck of a battleship between the two super-firing 15" muzzles of the lower for'ard turret. The ship depicted is believed to be HMS *Valiant*, one of the Queen Elizabeth class of super-dreadnought battleships launched November 1914.

The similarity between the artwork and the later postcard showing HMS *Valiant* visiting Gibraltar on the right is obvious.



Figure 2. The original artwork for the 42p stamp.



Figure 3. Original artwork for the £2 stamp.

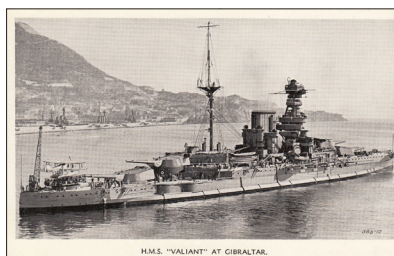


Figure 4.
HMS *Valiant* in
Gibraltar

King George V in Gibraltar

Prince George succeeded the throne as George V on the death of his father, King Edward VIII, on 6 May 1910. King George V and Queen Mary's first official visit as monarchs to Gibraltar took place on 11 November 1911 in the Royal Yacht *Medina*, on their way to the Delhi Durbar to be crowned as Emperor and Empress of India. This visit lasted just under two days but did allow time for a number of ceremonies and celebrations, including the presentation of new Colours to the Staffordshire Regiment, shown above in one of a series of postal cards printed by Benzaquen & Co to commemorate the visit.



Figure 5. Postcard with caption "Act of giving new colours by H.M. King George to the Staffordshire Regiment."

The King George V Postage Stamps

It was not until 17 July 1912 that the first postage stamps depicting King George V were issued in Gibraltar. These were generally single or two similar colours printed on multi-crown CA (stands for Crown Agents) watermarked paper. There are some nice varieties in watermark and colours. For instance, Gibbons lists just four colour varieties of both ink and paper for the 1s black and green, but in fact, due to shortages of both ink and paper during the First World War, there are at least 12 variations. The ½d to 1s stamps are around 20 x 24mm, with the 2s to £1 values being 24 x 41mm.



Figure 6.
SG76 1912 ½d



Figure 7.
SG108 1925 £5



Figure 8.
SG113 'The Rock Set' 3d

A second definitive set was issued in 1921 to account for changes in the postage rates. The colours were very similar, making some difficult to identify. The main difference is the change in watermark from multiple crown CA to multiple script CA.

A third issue of higher value definitive stamps from 1s upwards was issued in 1925, including the first £5 stamp issued by Gibraltar.

There were also two pictorial issues towards the end of the King's reign. The first was specific to Gibraltar, known as 'The Rock Set', for obvious reasons. The second was the omnibus Silver Jubilee issue, discussed below.

The 1935 Jubilee Celebrations



Figure 9. Windsor Castle 'on the move'

As with the rest of the Empire, Gibraltar celebrated the King's Silver Jubilee in 1935 with the issue of the Windsor Castle Silver Jubilee issue, famous for the flagstaff varieties. As the entire Empire's stamps were printed using the same plates, these common flaws found across the entire omnibus set are well documented. What is not so well documented is the movement of the Windsor Castle vignettes, which travel from side to side and top to bottom as shown on the left – the top vignette is to the upper left compared to the bottom vignette which is to the lower right.

Another rarity is the Gibraltar Jubilee Medal, shown on the right. In England, many local authorities issued such medals to people deemed worthy and a search quickly throws up such medals for sale. However, only two or three of these medals with the Gibraltar bar at the top are known.



Figure 10.
The Gibraltar Jubilee Medal

The First Gibraltar Banknotes

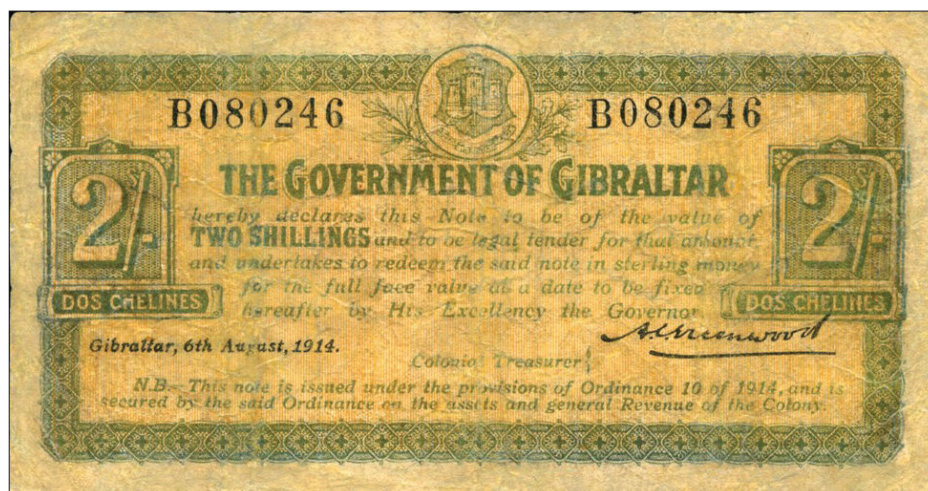


Figure 11. An example of the rare 2s emergency issue Series A, printed on one side only.
Note the use of the Spanish *Dos Chelines* meaning Two Shillings

The first Gibraltar banknotes were also issued during the reign of King George V. The start of the First World War in 1914 caused a run on the main banks in Gibraltar. In order to forestall a major calamity, the Gibraltar Government created the first Gibraltar banknotes under emergency wartime legislation, Ordinance 10 of 1914, in denominations of 2s, 10s, £1, £5 and £50. These were not legal tender as are normal banknotes, but promissory notes to be exchanged for legal tender at a later date to be set by the Government. Because of this, most of these notes were indeed later exchanged & destroyed, making them exceedingly rare.

Fiji The War Tax Period

David Alford FRPSL

The Government of Fiji became aware of a War Tax that was introduced by Canada and decided to introduce one into Fiji. The tax on mail was published in the *Fiji Royal Gazette* on 4 November 1915 and became effective the next day. Various amendments were produced during the period of the tax (see table below).

The current George V ½d and 1d postage stamps were overprinted WAR TAX in Suva the Capital of Fiji. During the period, both War Tax overprinted and unoverprinted stamps were used at random. The rules specifically allowed Tax stamps to be used for postage from the beginning. Nothing was said about postage stamps being used to pay the Tax and consequently mixed usage was possible.

The tax lasted until 1920, at which time the postage rates were increased to the postage plus tax level.



One sheet of 120 stamps is recorded as having the War Stamp overprint missing on the last stamp of each row owing to the overprint block moving to the left. Consequently, ten rows had the missing overprint. Few complete rows are known. (Full row image cropped to fit the booklet page).

Postage rates current at the time

per oz	Postcards	Letters
From of 1 Feb 1915	½d	1d local
	1d	1d British Empire
	1d	2½d elsewhere
Registration 3d extra		1d Postage per extra oz or part local or British Empire
		1½d Postage per extra oz or part elsewhere
TAX	Postcards	Letters
<i>Gazette</i> of 4 Nov 1915	½d to everywhere	1d to everywhere
20 Jan 1916	½d local only	1d only if postage under 2½d
1 Nov 1916	½d to everywhere	1d only if postage under 2½d
17 Nov 1916	½d local only	1d only if postage under 2½d

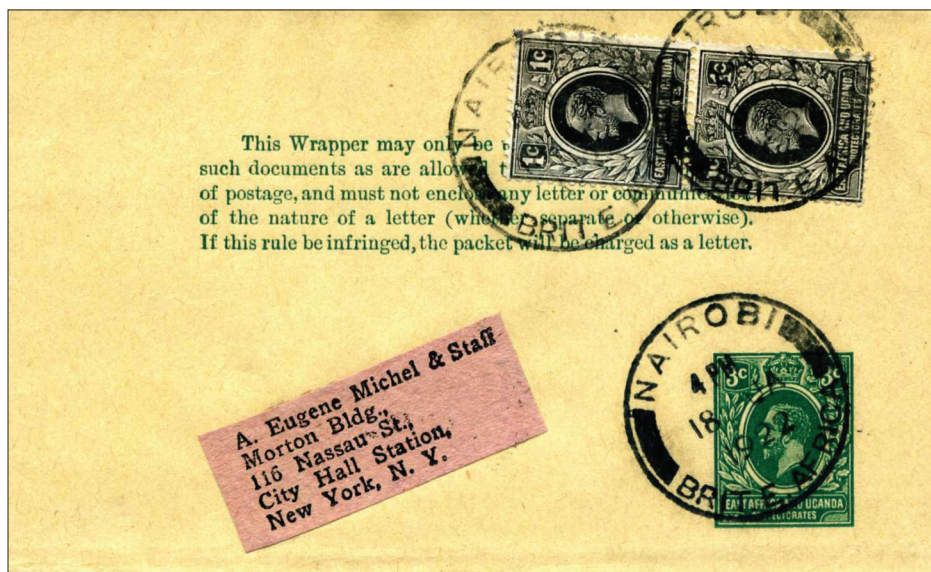
KGV Postal Stationery of EAP / Kenya and Uganda

Victoria Archard

The East Africa and Uganda Protectorates underwent three name changes and six surface postal rate changes during the reign of King George V. These frequent alterations resulted in a wide selection of KGV postal stationery, all printed by De La Rue. The first 'East Africa and Uganda Protectorates' issues were replaced in 1922 by those from 'Kenya and Uganda' after most of the East Africa Protectorate (EAP) had become the Kenya Colony. In 1935 the first 'Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika' stationery became available two years after Tanganyika had joined the local postal union.



The emphasis is on used examples which illustrate the many changes in the surface postal rates including the addition of stamps to existing stationery to pay the new rates. The 1916 and 1919 rate changes only affected the inland/Empire letter rate and, in 1916, the registration fee but on 1 January 1922 the currency changed from cents of a florin to cents of a shilling. Pending the arrival of new stamps on 1 November, the existing stamps were sold at twice their face value and 7c in old stamps was accepted for the new 15c postcard rate. Between 1 April 1930 and 1 July 1931 some Kenya and Uganda rates were reduced and new postal stationery was supplied but this was replaced when the rates reverted to their previous values. The display includes a mainland East Africa letter card, two used albino embossed envelopes, a reply card used from England and two of the scarce KGV 3c wrappers.



18 January 1922 Nairobi to the USA. KGV 3c wrapper uprated with 2x1c stamps to pay the newspaper rate of 5c (for 10c). The only recorded use of this scarce wrapper during the 1922 interim period when the old stamps paid the postage rate at twice their face value.

Great Britain King George V Used in Morocco 1937 to 1939

James Bendon FRPSL

The Morocco Agencies Committee of the GPO decided early in May 1937 that as an economy measure, effective 3 June 1937, overprinting stamps with MOROCCO AGENCIES but without any currency surcharge should cease. Charges for services provided by the British Post Offices in Morocco that were payable in Sterling (primarily air mail postage and parcel post) should be paid using unoverprinted stamps. An exception was made for use of the three lowest values overprinted TANGIER.

At the time the only King George VI stamps available were the ½d, 1d and 2½d and therefore as an interim measure supplies of King George V stamps comprising the 1936 Harrison printings of the Block Cypher 6d, some 1934–1936 photogravure values and the 1934 2s6d and 5s Waterlow re-engraved Seahorses were sent to the Tangier Post Office for use there and for provision to the two remaining British Postal Agencies in Morocco, Tetuan and Larache.



1939 linen-lined envelope sent by registered air mail from the British Post Office in Tangier to London.
Paid 5s 11d to cover 17 times the 4d per half-ounce postage rate plus 3d registration fee.

The Design, Production and Main Uses of South Africa's Union Commemoration Stamp in 1910

Dr Christopher Board OBE FRPSL

Proposed by prime ministers of the Cape and Transvaal in October 1909 to commemorate the union of all four South African colonies, the choice of possible designs was only one task in merging four postal authorities. Two designs were proposed each favoured by premiers who both wanted to run the new Union. Only when the Transvaal premier was invited to head a government, did that colony's design become the object of a requisition for 20 million stamps. Original and working copies of the two designs for a 2½d stamp and their evolution until that of Transvaal which had been conceived by its Distributor of Stamps, H.S. Wilkinson are shown.



The development of the design by engraver and printer is traced. De La Rue printed by their copper-plate process over three months. An entire sheet reveals considerable irregularity in the stamp images compared with the regularity of the comb perforation. From engraving to delivery of the first batch to arrive in Pretoria had to be achieved in two months. Complaints from the South African High Commissioner that the blue of the stamps varied in intensity was explained by their being printed on two machines, one whose plates were cleaned by hand. Publicity for the new stamp combined with enthusiasm for union led to extraordinary philatelic use on the day of issue 4 November. Intended use on foreign letters is relatively unusual, but combinations with other denominations provide evidence that it was popular with the public until war loomed in 1914.



Archival document illustrating how Transvaal viewed preferences agreed by the four colonial Postmasters-General February 1910. Photographic essays favoured by Cape Colony (2) and Transvaal (3) with simplification of the latter (1), a Mexican stamp showing proposed colour. Annotations by the Government Printer made before returning it to its designer, the Distributor of Stamps.

Great Britain – King George V Postal Stationery in Postcard Format

Maurice Buxton

This exhibit showcases the development and usage of GB single and reply postal stationery cards stamped with the George V head, both letterpress dies (which were the ones that were supposed to be used on cards), and embossed dies (which were nevertheless used on occasion).

Its scope covers any items prepared in the postcard format – i.e. a single card, or two joined cards in a reply card arrangement, that could be sent for less than the letter rate (hence excluding the sealable lettercards). Most of these were stamped for the actual postcard rate, although some qualified for an even lower rate as printed matter (but in common usage would still be regarded as postcards based on their form).

Included are the Post Office issues sold to the public, private cards stamped to order, and the cards used by official bodies and the Forces.



Unusually elaborate printed matter item in pictorial postcard format, stamped to order for the 1940-51 1d rate, presumably in 1940-41 before the KGVI 1d die was ready. Prepared for the use of a specific travelling representative to notify clients of a visit (a standard use case for such STO cards), and so continued to be used (uprated) into the 1951-56 1½d rate era, many years after the end of KGV's reign

Australia George V Three-Halfpence Red 1924–1926

Peter Clarkson

My aim in this exhibit is to show that even such a common stamp is of considerable philatelic interest and to encourage others to consider forming similar collections (for quite modest cost!).

Over one billion of this red stamp were printed. There were two printers – T.S. Harrison and A.J. Mullett. Initially, a single watermark, Crown over Large A paper was used, but for a short time due to supply problems, unwatermarked paper was in use. More than a billion of these stamps were printed.

A three-halfpenny stamp had become necessary when in October 1918 a halfpenny ‘war tax’ was imposed on the penny postal rate.

From the master blank dies of the George V values already in use, T.S. Harrison produced secondary dies for the penny halfpenny, originally in shades of brown. This proved unsatisfactory due to the difficulty of detecting the postmark. The UPU suggested a change of colour first to green in 1923 and then in 1924 in red.

Conventionally, the electros are numbered 14 to 29. Other electros are known but not fully identified. New discoveries are still being made, which makes this issue an interesting area of philately.

Prominent cracks appeared in some electros which demanded immediate replacement or the discarding of the electro. General wear and tear caused major flaws corrected by ‘bumping up’ or retouching. Many constant varieties remain uncatalogued. It’s exciting. Enjoy the exhibit.



A three-halfpence stamp perfined OS and postmarked Parliament House.

Silver Jubilee of King George V 1935: Cyprus Issue

Akis Christou FRPSL

In the stamp collecting world, the 1935 Silver Jubilee Issue was a historic event. Parts of the Empire had issued stamps for previous Royal events, but never there has been such a concerted effort as on this occasion, giving the first and probably the finest of Commonwealth omnibus issues.

King George V, a keen philatelist himself, reigned during the period 1910–1936. The Silver Jubilee omnibus issue, to celebrate the 25th year of his accession to the British throne, was issued in six countries, forty-four crown colonies and nine dependencies, protectorates and agencies.

The exhibit presents the four Cyprus stamps that were issued giving particular emphasis to the varieties and postal usage of the stamps.

Items of particular interest and the die proof as well as the specimen strips of three which is the number required by the UPU for circulation for each one of the colonies and the unique strip of the specimens with the green crayon markings from the Bechuanaland archives. The local covers are of distinctive rarity as not many exist with the local rate due to the high illiteracy rate of the people at the time and the lack of domestic correspondence.



Master die numbered 14549, roller die 9951, endorsed “4 values $\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ 9 pts O.K. PROOF 3063 Cancelled”. The die was produced by Waterlow & Sons.

50th Anniversary Issue of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company 1931

Peter Cockburn FRPSL

The British North Borneo Company obtained its Charter by order in Council from Queen Victoria in 1881 and in 1931 celebrated its 50th Anniversary Jubilee.

The Company had a poor reputation in the philatelic market and to repudiate this they issued a display of the very best in philatelic artistry. The stamps were engraved by J.A.C. Harrison of Great Britain Seahorse fame. Printed by Waterlow and Sons Ltd., and of larger size than normal, they were regarded “as one of the most beautiful which has ever been made, and that is a conservative statement since many may consider it the most beautiful of all” [*Gibbons Monthly Journal* December 1930].

The British North Borneo (Chartered) Company was not a Crown Colony under King George V but it had obtained its Royal Charter and became a British Protectorate in 1899. Hence it is listed throughout its life as an ‘Empire’ country.



A die proof of the completed as issued version of the \$5 value in issued colours. This proof on stout card with guide crosses to top and left, and with cut outs on every side, is not recorded by Shipman (1970)

The exhibit shows this commemorative issue in all its glory with die proofs, plate proofs, specimens, issued stamps, unusual colours for advertising, and uses on cover and with contemporary postmarks. Full details of the numbers issued, sold and destroyed for each value are noted, with the unusual observation that the issue lasted exactly one year and all remainders were destroyed on 1 January 1932. 700,814 stamps were sold and 808,386 destroyed!

Bermuda King George V Stamps and their Uses

David Cordon

This exhibit is to commemorate the stamps issued by Bermuda during the reign of King George V. The exhibit follows the development, printings, flaws and use of these stamps. It starts with the Caravel stamps first issued in 1910 which were only up to a 1s denomination, followed by the well-known Nyasa type high values which were first released by Bermuda in 1918 and primarily used for revenue purposes such as payment of passenger taxes and on legal documents. Bermuda issued three commemorative issues; in 1920 and 21 stamps were produced in two issues for the 300th anniversary of the founding of Bermuda and the only other commemorative issue during the reign was the 1935 Silver Jubilee. Finally in 1936 a pictorial low value set was issued with values from one farthing to 1s 6d, initially these bore the head of King George V and this design was continued with the head of King George VI from 1938.



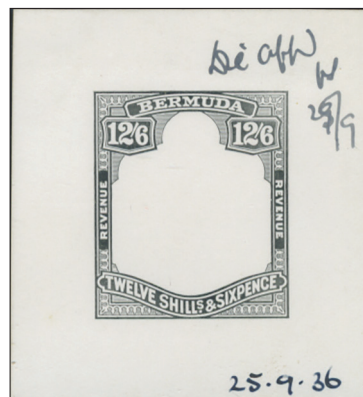
Central part of the essay submitted by local surveyor D. H. Dale for the Bermuda Tercentenary issue



Master die proof in black dated on reverse June 29 1926 believed produced for the die II plate IV of the one penny stamp



Unique master die proof for the Bermuda 1935 Silver Jubilee



One of two recorded die proofs for the 1936 Revenue / Revenue stamp

Australian Postage Dues issued in the King George V Period

Alan Cross

The exhibit shows Australian dues issued in the 1910–1935 period, starting with the 1d & 2d Die 2 from the first bicolour series and concluding with the five values issued (Perf 11) on the CofA Watermark paper in the final use of the two frame plates (used for the green part of the design). During this period there were paper changes, printings in different shades of green and red (in varied combination), as four printers (Cooke, Harrison, Mullett & Ash) worked with the same frame & value plates. Wherever available the exhibit uses monograms and imprints to illustrate the development of the issue.



The third watermark printing 1922–1930 includes a particularly wide range of shades, with a reasonably logical progression of change from the final (first watermark) thin paper shades to the carmine and yellow green shade used for the later printing (from 1931) on the CofA watermark paper.



£1 CA (Commonwealth of Australia) Monogram from the (second) thin paper, issue, 1d scarlet & pale yellow-green watermark inverted, the only known mint example, 1½d carmine & yellow green watermark inverted, the only known copy (found by the exhibitor), and 1d CofA Watermark pair, imperforate at the right.

Although mainly a traditional stamp exhibit, a small number of covers illustrate usage, and hence a number of due & tax markings are included.

The two frame plates were in use for the 1909–1937 period and the value plates from 1909–1945, so unsurprisingly a number of flaws and varieties developed. Some of these are included for the King George V period. The construction of the value plates is explained (which can lead to varieties changing position within the sheet between printings).

Several (believed to be) unique items, or examples where very small numbers are known are included.

King George V Air Mail Issue of India

Markand Dave FRPSL

This exhibit is a story of new discovery in this set of six of errors and constant varieties, it took 13 years and I have gone through 1,000s of sets and singles, These air mail stamps are very interesting because there was a stamp design competition for it and total 77 participants were participated and winning design was from the artist G. Grant, who submitted two entries, one with name "BEST TRY" which did not won, but finally his another entry "LUCK AT LAST" won the first prize in competition. It is known as a set of six but 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas were issued for international rates on 4 November 1929 and the 2 annas stamp was issued on 2 December 1929 for domestic air mail. I have also published a book on this research with title *The 1929 Airmail Stamps of India*.



Drawing submitted in stamp design competition named as 'Polytechnic' by artists T. Archer and F. Cackett of Nasik Security Printing Press, India. Entry No. 71.

Part of the set was overprinted with "KUWAIT" and a supply was sent to Kuwait for 2, 3, 4 and 6 annas. Usage from Aden, Afghanistan, Burma and Bahrain is also known, but that is without any overprint. I personally like this set very much and it gives me a glimpse of GB Seahorse set, recently Stanley Gibbons has listed two of my new discoveries in *Commonwealth Part 1 Catalogue* which I think is a great achievement for me. They have listed one for the second 'T' in 'INDIA' in the 3 annas value which I have also seen personally in Her Majesty's collection during my visit. This set of six has still got lot of opportunities for research and I am sure viewers will enjoy my exhibit.

New Zealand Definitive Stamps showing the Head of King George V

Dr Andrew Dove FRPSL

The New Zealand Post Office had issued a new set of definitive stamps showing the head of King Edward VII six months before King George V came to the throne on 6 May 1910. Nevertheless, a new set to show the new monarch's image was agreed and a British born Wellington artist, Harry Linley Richardson, was commissioned to produce the new design in late 1910.

Richardson's first design featured the monarch with a soldier and a Māori as supporters. Perkins Bacon produced the die in London but considered the design unsuitable when it was reduced to stamp size.

This view was accepted in New Zealand and the process took a new turn in July 1912 when a new Postmaster General was appointed. Sir Robert Heaton Rhodes was a successful soldier and politician but, more importantly was an enthusiastic philatelist who specialised in the Full Face Queen issue.

His first suggestion was to revert to the full face design. When this was unsuitable, he suggested a design based on the Penny Black and it was this concept from which Richardson produced the final design which was finally issued on 30 May 1915. The stamps remained in use until 1935.



Harry Linley Richardson's working pencil drawing for the accepted design based on the 1d Black

This display includes much of Richardson's artwork for the original and issued designs as well as die and plate proofs showing the development of the stamp. It also illustrates and explains the changes that occurred during the 20 year life of the set as well as including examples showing postal usage.

Bridging Sydney Its Concept, Construction and Celebrations

Christine A. Earle FRPSL

This display covers the design and construction of the bridge, from a time when the Northern and Southern shores of Sydney Harbour were linked solely by ferry transport to the opening celebrations 19 March 1932.

The decision to build the bridge, the largest of its type in the world at the time, was largely regarded as a 'Symbol of Hope' during a time of severe economic depression. It was a challenging engineering undertaking which captured the public's imagination and support. Support also came from the Post Office – by its decision to issue a set of commemorative stamps, Australia's first commemorative telegram, special postmarks and by setting up temporary Post Offices in the bridge pylons during the opening celebrations. The set of stamps are unique in Australian philately as the 2d low value was produced in both intaglio and letterpress.



Special Greetings Telegram Souvenir envelope sent from South East Pylon Post Office 9am Opening Day to be forwarded to California, USA.

Support also came from the philatelic community by hosting the 5th Australasian Philatelic Exhibition as part of the opening celebrations.

Since its completion in 1932, the Sydney Harbour Bridge has not only become the iconic symbol of the city of Sydney, but also Australia itself, and for over eight decades has been depicted philatelically on stamps, postal stationery, postmarks, postcards, vignettes and ephemera.

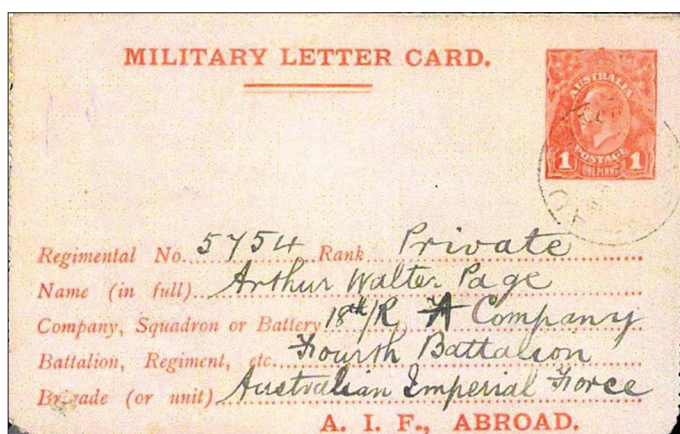
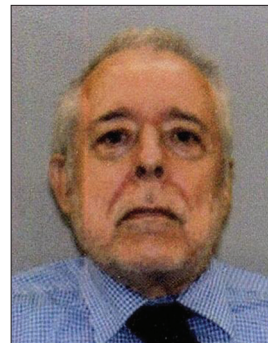
Australian King George V Postal Stationery and its Usage

Roger Elliott

The display covers all forms of stationery issued in the period 1911 to 1936. Rare items have been selected with emphasis on usages and destinations. A number of items are the only recorded examples.

Postcards The earliest recorded, 1 April 1911. Coronation cards show a variety of Royal portraits in a range of colours. Destinations include Bosnia, Italy and Japan. A separated reply card used in 1917 is included. A range of cards used from the armed services with cards uprated due to change in postal rates.

Lettercards May 1911 by J.B. Cooke, C of A printer, to a friend re: the production of lettercards resulting in the variety of stock. A range of destinations and unusual usages including: German internment camp; censors; Postage Due; and incident mail. Selected range of colours and scenes on reverse.



To assist family and friends of AIF soldiers fighting in WWI, it was essential that mail was clearly addressed. This card was designed to simplify addressing and prevent delays. It was sold at a reduced rate of 6d for six cards. Private Arthur Page was killed in France in late 1917.

Envelopes 1917 1d to Khartoum; 1918 to Red Cross, Switzerland, re: NZ PoW in Turkey, 1918 to interned soldier in Holland, 1932 Air Crash.

Registered Envelopes Includes 4d 'Roo both sizes, inc. H2 with 6d Kookaburra to Austria. DLR formula essay envelopes with endorsements by J.B. Cooke. Unrecorded 4d orange - red printing double.

Wrappers A small selection of usages including 1d Die II.

OHMS Stationery A comprehensive range of 'OS in die' printed to order, perfins and handstamps, inc. full face postcard overprinted OHMS and perforated OS/NSW; ½d concessionary rate cards; 1d 'Roo maternity envelopes; 1d sideface Murrumbidgee irrigation postcard; range of doubletons; wrappers; Burrinjuck Dam illustrated envelope a 1½d lettercard with double OHMS.

Printed to Private Order A varied selection of decorative items, inc.: newspaper wrappers; wool sample envelopes including 4d Huddersfield. Finally, only example recorded of the 2d red and 3d blue sideface envelope for Hobart Savings Bank.

Undeliverable British Mail During the Reign of King George V

Robert B. Galland FRPSL

Rules for Treatment of Undelivered Postal Packets were published in 1897. These instructions remained valid throughout the reign of Edward VII and for the start of the reign of George V. Further major re-organisation started in 1912. This resulted in many provincial Returned Letter Branches (RLBs) being closed with work being transferred to Head Post Offices (HPOs). The latter were now allowed to open mail which did not have a return address on the outside. RLBs remained only in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin. The London Returned Letter Office (RLO) became a section within the London Postal Service. By 1917 these new processes had been rationalised into Rules for HPOs and RLBs.



Registered envelope from Rochdale to a sergeant in the RAMC. The 2d registration fee and 1d postage are paid by 3d Royal Cypher watermark postage stamp. Red, framed INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED / NUMBER OF / REQUIRED / A.L.O.I. handstamp applied at Army Letter Office Number 1. Regiment added in manuscript.

As this organisation progressed widespread postal disruption was caused by WWI. In 1913 the Army Post Office Corps had become a special reserve unit of the Royal Engineers. By 1917 increased workload required transfer of work from Army Home Depot (HD) to main post offices in Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Birmingham and Glasgow. The Army RLO was within HD. If a letter was undeliverable army orderlies endorsed it with an explanation. The Army RLO dealt with mail returned from the fronts. Having confirmed that endorsements were correct and that next of kin had been informed, letters were returned to sender.

After WWI ended further consolidation of returned letter services took place. The RLO became part of the Inland Section in the mid-1920s and moved to Mount Pleasant in the mid-1930s.

Antigua King George V Keyplate Issue

Peter C. Ford FRPSL

The exhibit shows proofs and specimens for the issue, followed by plate blocks of values from ½d to 4s. Antigua was late in issuing stamps for the King George V reign, using the old King Edward VII and the Leeward Islands federal issue stamps until 1921.

De La Rue were well known for the high quality of their work; however, there were two varieties in this issue one of which was the 'shifted découpage' variety which is shown on cover. The period of use of this issue was the hey-day of the ocean liners, and covers, some showing maritime cachets, are included in the exhibit. Towards the end of their life, around 1929, commercial aircraft were coming into use and two first flight covers



are shown; a cover is also shown celebrating the visit of the giant Dornier DO-X airliner on its long (mis)adventurous journey.

Various usages, some showing village postmarks are also shown, and the display ends with examples of this design of the small seal stamp used for postal stationery postcards and registered envelopes.

Two marginal plate number examples of specimens of the 2½d bright blue and the 6d dull and bright purple.



This cover is addressed to Lennards Limited of Bristol, well-known boot and shoe makers. It is franked by four copies of the Leeward Islands 1d and a single ½d of Antigua. Of more interest is the fact that it emanates from Parham (formerly St. Peter's) and bears the St. Peter's cds as well as the scarce Parham registration label.

Barbados King George V Keyplate Issue

Peter C. Ford FRPSL

This exhibit shows proofs for two of the three designs as well as specimens for the issue. Although the Barbados authorities had opted for a key plate issue, ostensibly for economy, unusually they decided to have three different designs, one for the ¼d to 2½d values, one for the values from 3d to 6d and a much larger design for the 1s, 2s and 3s values. This, no doubt, will have added to the overall cost of printing. They were printed on Mult. Crown CA paper in 1912 but were superseded only four years later by the Large Seal of Colony issue. Several blocks are shown, some with plate numbers.



A marginal Plate 1 block of 16 of the scarce 1d scarlet. Blocks of all values are difficult to come by as the issue had a very short life and any remainders were mostly overprinted for revenue purposes.

Also on display are covers, one with an unusual destination, Malaya. The 1d value was also overprinted for War Tax in 1917, rather late in the day. They were used as War Tax stamps for just over a year and examples used during this period are very scarce. Subsequently they were authorised for use as normal postage stamps. Many of the values were later used as revenue stamps, most overprinted locally in a great variety of overprint colours, a selection of examples are shown. The design for the lower values was also used extensively for postal stationery postcards, newswrappers and registered envelopes, some scarce items, particularly the larger sized registered envelopes are included in the display.

British Guiana King George V Keyplate Issue

Peter C. Ford FRPSL

British Guiana had a large literate population, more than almost any other West Indian colony. In 1913 the colony issued their keyplate stamps and enormous quantities of these stamps were printed, necessitating the production of a second printing plate before their replacement by the Centenary of County Union stamps in 1934, over 20 years later. The display shows proofs, including a Master Die Proof from the De La Rue Archives. Also shown are specimens of both the Mult. Crown CA and Mult. Script CA issues. Plate 1 and Plate 2 blocks of most values are displayed.

Also included in the display are covers, some with village postmarks, including Parika, Arakaka, Mahaica and Vreed-En-Hoop, and others to unusual destinations such as Malta and New Zealand. Several covers are displayed with maritime cachets and also shown are some First Flight covers, usually outbound to the USA, returning after the inbound flight which had been piloted by the famous Captain Charles Lindberg. Covers from First Flights to Ecuador and Peru are also shown.

These stamps were the subject of two articles in *The London Philatelist* of October and November 2017 which examined the issue in great detail.



A cover to Malta bearing a 4 cent adhesive. Not uncommon; however, look at the handstamp in the bottom left corner with the sender's name, L. Vernon Vaughan. Could this be the person who, as a 12-year old, discovered the iconic 1 cent magenta? He was 70 in 1931.

British Virgin Islands King George V Keyplate Issue

Peter C. Ford FRPSL

The British Virgin Islands did not issue their own keyplate stamps until 1922, over ten years after King George V came to the throne, preferring instead to use the Universal keyplate design up until then. The display shows several proofs as well as specimens; of particular note are those specimens overprinted with the Samuel D9 specimen. Only six values were so overprinted of which three are shown; they are stated as being rare. Several plate blocks are shown with both the MCA and MSCA watermarks.



Interesting covers are also displayed, some to overseas destinations and some to local addresses; they show some of the village postmarks, all well described in Michael Oliver's book *Leeward Islands – Notes for Philatelists*. Some covers bearing these postmarks are philatelic. However, were it not for these covers, often derided by some, we would never have any examples of the postmarks. So perhaps the philatelists generating these covers did us a service after all!



For many years this postal stationery envelope was considered rare and many auction catalogues contended that only 500 were printed. However this is in error; some 5,763 were printed in 1926, of which some 419 were overprinted 'SPECIMEN'. Nonetheless finding commercially used covers is difficult.

Montserrat King George V Keyplate Issue

Peter C. Ford FRPSL

Montserrat issued their keyplate stamps in 1916, with values up to 5s. The display shows proofs, including a file copy (cut down) from the De La Rue Archives, and specimens, including a strip of three showing a variety (the short legged N') in the overprint. Blocks of these stamps are plentiful with some larger blocks included in the display; only one plate for each value was ever used. These stamps were printed on both Mult. Crown CA and Mult Script CA paper. Later, in 1917, they were overprinted 'WAR TAX' and there were several issues, the last of which was issued after hostilities had ceased. However they had been ordered before the November 1918 armistice. Again plate blocks are shown with the variety '½ closer to the 1' also shown. Also displayed are two federal issue Leeward Islands postal stationery envelopes with added Montserrat adhesives, both addressed to the USA. Several other covers are shown, some with maritime cachets and one interesting cover from an experimental flight to St. Lucia which had to be postponed due to bad weather. It was later transferred by naval seaplane. A cover to the unusual destination of Hawaii is included.



In June 1930 an experimental flight from Montserrat to Antigua was to carry mail. It was to leave on 3 June but bad weather forced the flight to be abandoned. The following February, a seaplane from HMS *Dorsetshire* carried the mail to St. Kitts and St. Lucia.

A more lengthy description of this issue is given in the book *Montserrat to 1965* by Len Britnor and updated by Charles Freeland, published by the British West Indies Study Circle in 2010.

The Imperial Durbar Of Delhi

Parvesh Kumar Gupta

This exhibit showcases the postal history of the Coronation Durbar of Delhi which was organized with utmost pomp and glitter to mark the beginning of the reign of King George V. The coronation of the King was held on 22 June 1911 in London and an Imperial Durbar was held in Delhi on 12 December 1911. The ceremonies of this grand extravaganza of the British Raj continued from 7–16 December. This was the first time when a reigning British Monarch attended a Durbar in India. The event saw a gathering of more than 100,000 people. Camps were set up for the ruling Prince and Princess, Rajas and Maharajas from across India. An entire city was set up in tents to house the royals, dignitaries, administrators and army men. Arrangements were made for providing all essential amenities which included elaborate postal network as well. A total of 12 Sub Post offices were setup with postal, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for visitors.



Numerous camp post offices were set up to cater to the military forces stationed on the outskirts. The troops of the Durbar and the Indian Chiefs' camps had, for their own use, further 12 sub-offices which were each designated by a number. More than 100 post boxes were erected throughout the Durbar. Special trains were run for conveyance of mails between Bombay and Delhi. One Telegraph office which worked all 24 hours along with nine local telegraph offices were setup for serving the people.

Commemorative postmarks bearing the royal cipher of the King and Queen were introduced for the first time in India. King Emperor Camp post office and Queen Empress camp post office travelled with the King and the Queen throughout their tour in Indian from 2 December 1911 to 10 January 1912. The exhibit illustrates the postmarks used in various post office and purpose it served.



Envelope marked as H.M.S with Official Paid franking of the King Emperor's Camp Post Office in Red, from the private secretary to the Queen Empress, Sir Stuart, addressed to the Manager of

East India Railways, Calcutta. The Coronation Durbar horse-shoe Postage Due postmark for One anna due was applied and later cancelled out in pen. This crested stationery carries a dispatch cancellation of King Emperor's post office and a delivery postmark of Calcutta GPO.



Great Britain King George V Post Office Books with Stamp and Air Mail panes

Ian Harvey FRPSL

The year 1911 saw the start of frequent issues of stamps in books and a more commercial approach to production and customer satisfaction. An advertiser contractor was appointed so that inclusion of advertisements in books ensured the sale of each book at the face value of the enclosed stamps. The covers and interleaves were used variously for postal rates, Post Office notices and commercial advertising, the latter as much as could be solicited during peace or war.

For the stamps, letterpress plates were used until 1934 followed by the first issues from photogravure cylinders and the format with 50% inverted images was particular to books. Two of the commemorative issues were contained in books, the Silver Jubilee being a double size stamp. Booklet sheets with pane selvages required special perforators and binding the booklets was changed from staples to stitching during the war. From the 1920s, air mail became ever more important and the Post Office issued books of air mail labels. During the reign, there were three changes to the letter rate resulting in changes in content and a wider range of books.

Whilst showing issued material, the exhibit concentrates on the changes during the reign so there are essays, proofs and trials for many of the above production aspects including examples of material that failed to materialise. For that issued, there are many Post Office reference examples. The production of air mail labels in books provides proofs and working material.



1924 Block Cypher watermark, part of sheet showing *tête-bêche* arrangement of booklet panes with se-tenant advertising labels, cancelled SPECIMEN Type 23.

Great Britain Advertiser Voucher Copy Book of Stamps – 1911 to 1936

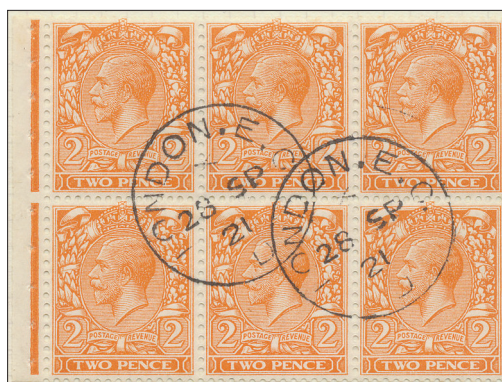
Ian Harvey FRPSL

Advertiser Voucher Copy, commonly AVC, books were required from the start in 1909 of inclusion of advertisements in books of stamps so existed for every book issued during the reign of George V. AVC books are issued books in which the London Chief Post Office in the City has invalidated the stamps and a batch of those books was sent to the Post Office Advertising Contractor for their use. Until 1926, the invalidation was circular date stamps on each pane, thereafter a 'Cancelled' handstamp and, later, with a T punch hole on each stamp, the book having a date stamp on the cover. The date stamps are considered to be the best indication of the date of each book issue.



As the name indicates, an AVC book was sent to each advertiser as confirmation of inclusion of its advertisement. Also, as an invalidated book, it was used by the Post Office Contractor for their record, as examples for soliciting new advertisers, for preparation of subsequent book editions and for planning new books with the Post Office. AVC books were not available to the public so examples will have come from contractor or advertiser records.

There are many forms of circular date stamp and two types of 'Cancelled'. A number were used on very few books. Also, there are mistakes in some of these standard formats and, on four occasions only, Post Office reference handstamps were used. This exhibit shows examples of all known forms on panes of stamps and many AVC books evidencing the record of that which was used at particular times during the reign.



1921 Royal Cypher watermark, pane of 2d Die II with Type H,
Large size, London EC cancel used only in booklet Edition 5
dated 28 September 1921.

British Borneo Air Mails 1926–1936

Dr Jon Higgins

The first internal air mails were carried during the Air Survey flights of 1926 and the Government Air Service of 1929 both within Sarawak. From 1930 the RAF 205 squadron, equipped with sea planes, based at Seletar, Singapore carried out a number of reconnaissance flights during which mail was carried between coastal towns in Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak and on return to Singapore.

During this period there were two airlines that carried mail from British Borneo; the Dutch KLM and British Imperial Airways. As there were no airfields in Northern Borneo all air mails from Borneo went by sea to Singapore. The first acceptance for KLM was from Sarawak in November 1930, Brunei and Labuan at probably the same time but from North Borneo not until late 1932. Initially mail was routed via Medan in Sumatra but from April 1931 KLM used the air strip at Alor Star in Northern Malaya and Singapore from May 1933. At first KLM was favoured because of its faster service, but little used after 1936 following a series of rate reductions by Imperial.

Mail from Sarawak was flown on the accelerated service by Air Union between Marseilles and London on April 1929, and on the Imperial Airways Karachi to London service from August 1929, but the first acceptance from Brunei and North Borneo was not until 1933 when the route was extended to Singapore. On December 1934 the Imperial service to Singapore was further extended to Australia in co-operation with QANTAS.

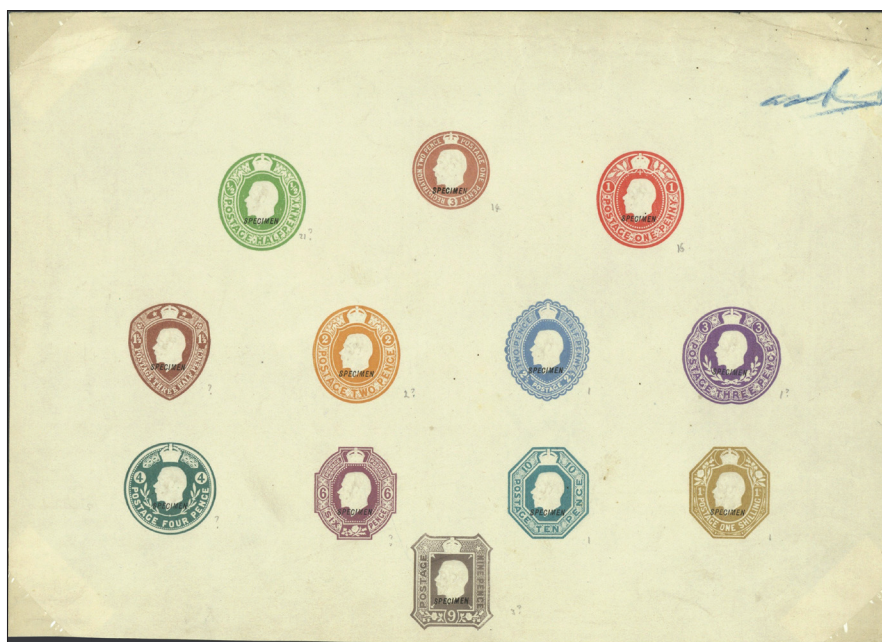


The KLM flight due to land at Alor Star on the 10 July 1931 could not do so because the airfield was waterlogged. Mail returned to Penang where it received the Post Office cachet 'Despatched by Sea / Dutch plane failed to call at Alor Star'. A rare cachet not previously recorded from Sarawak.

Great Britain King George V Stamps used on Postal Stationery

Alan K. Huggins MBE RDP Hon FRPSL

The exhibit presents the range of embossed (Frames 1-3) and letterpress (Frames 4-5) stamps used for stamping postal stationery during reign of King George V. The designs of the embossed dies used generally follow those of the previous King Edward VII series except for the ½d value, which is unified with the 1d, the introduction of a new 9d value, and the later unification of the 1½d. However a number of changes in colour occurred and these are shown in a series of colour proofs (Frame 1). The ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d and 3d denominations are found on both Post Office and Stamped to Order issues, the 2½d, 4d and 10d on Stamped to Order issues only, and the 3d, 6d, 9d and 1s on both Stamped to Order issues and telegraph forms. Unusually the 3d, 4d and 6d KGV dies remained in use for Stamped to Order work until 1951, the colour of the 4d changing from grey green to blue in October 1950.



c1915: Colour Standard for embossed stamps used for stamping postal stationery

The Downey Head portrait of King George V was used for the first letterpress stamps used for stamping postcards, letter cards and wrappers. The frame was broadly based on a design by William Pitcher (Frame 4) and both were engraved by J.A.C. Harrison. As was the case with the corresponding adhesive stamps the end result was not considered a success and Bertram Mackennal produced designs for a Profile Head, as did J.A.C. Harrison, who again was the engraver (Frame 5). Only ½d and 1d denominations with the Downey Head and ½d, 1d, 1½d & 2d with the Profile Head were produced, dies used for Stamped to Order work being distinguished by having a full stop after the value.

Great Britain Meter Franking First Type Meter Marks

Mike Jackson FRPSL

The worldwide introduction of meter franking was sanctioned at the 7th UPU Congress in Madrid on 30 November 1920: 'Impressions produced by stamping machines must include an indication of the country of origin. They must be bright red in colour, whatever the value represented by them . . . The impressions of stamping machines must also be applied in that place [top right-hand corner]'. The regulation came into force on 1 January 1922.

Frank designs were approved by the British Post Office on 9 June 1922, and on 1 August a warrant came into operation authorising the



'Setting the First Postage Meter by the Assistant Postmaster, London, E.C. 1, on September 5th, 1922'
(from a contemporary Pitney-Bowes leaflet)

payment of postage 'by impressions of stamping machines working under the direction or by the permission of the P.M.G.'. Initially, franking machines were supplied by two companies: Postage Meters & Machines Co. (who supplied Pitney-Bowes machines) and Universal Postal Frankers Ltd; Neopost followed in 1925.

at the Prudential Assurance Company in Holborn (see illustration). The first Universal Postal Frankers licence was issued to the company itself on 11 October 1922, the first commercial use being on *Philatelic Magazine* wrappers on 18/19 October 1922 when the machine was loaned to Harris Publications Ltd. The first Neopost user licences were granted on 22 July 1925.

The second frank design, named 'Design B' by collectors, was announced in the Post Office Circular dated 9 March 1927.



The first commercial machine in the UK, made by Pitney-Bowes (Frank No. 2), came into operation on 5 September 1922



First day of use of meter franking in Great Britain
(only recorded example)

Great Britain 1½d Letterpress Definitive 1912–1934

Allan Jones FRPSL

The 1½d definitive was the minimum inland letter rate from 1918 to 1920 and from 1922 onwards. In 1921–1922, it was the postcard rate. From the development of the initial design through to the provisional issues of 1934, the changes and variations that occurred and the reasons for them are seen.

The display covers only the stamps issued in sheets and booklets. Space has not been found for stamps issued in coils, printing plate flaws, or a still wider selection of material relating to the suppliers of paper, perforating machines, gum, etc. Official overprints are, however, included.

The stamp was produced under two main printing contracts: Harrison & Sons (on paper with the Royal Cypher watermark) and Waterlow & Sons (on paper with the Block Cypher watermark.)

After the initial development of the stamp design, the display covers these contract periods separately and also the Provisional issues of 1934 when Harrison & Sons regained the contract. Virtually every important variation is represented.



Imprimatur, showing blanks left for the advertisements. Only example in private hands. Ex NPM Archives.



Letter 'M' omitted from small part of print run from Plate 14b under control M19.



Advertisement pane from the first Waterlow-printed 2s booklet. Booklet No. 3.

India Postal Stationery Issued During the Reign of King George V

Sandeep Jaiswal

An in-depth study of all postal stationery issued in India (excluding those issued by Convention and Feudatory States) during the reign of King George V with emphasis on dies, printings, errors and varieties with special emphasis on usages.



The only known example of a 3 pies postcard issued by the Congress Postal Service for Madras. The Congress Postal Service was setup to undermine the Imperial Postal System by charging a third of then then Imperial postcard rate of 9 pies. Manuscript note on the reverse of the postcard, in Malayalam, reads: 'The police think they are printed in Bombay. The CPS has now completely collapsed.'

The First Air Mail Stamps of India 1929

Pradip Jain FRPSL

In view of the inauguration of the regular air service between Cairo and Karachi in 1927 an imperative need of distinctive air mail stamp was felt in early 1926 and the air mail stamps were weighted over air mail labels as to serve both the purpose of postage stamps and propaganda. India Security Press, Nasik was given the responsibility of preparing the design. The stamps were to be printed in approved designs but the colours would correspond to the ordinary denomination of 4, 8 & 12 annas, 1 Rupee & 2 Rupees. The designs were submitted to the Secretary and after his acceptance were to be forwarded for final approval to His Majesty the King George V. In the letter dated 2.4.1927 the secretary rejected the submitted designs and suggested for an open competition for the design of the proposed stamps.



The top five values were issued on 4 November 1929 and finally with the extension of Karachi to London air mail service to New Delhi, 2 annas value stamp was issued on 20 December 1929 to justify the prevailing postal rates. Incidentally these stamps became the first pictorial stamps of British India Postal System. The approval of the pictorials were of vital importance and His Majesty the King George V was the key person in the approval process.



Proposed 1929 air mail stamp proof. A block of 16 impressions (4x4) and reversed on photographic paper with uncleared surround (unadopted design). Only recorded example.

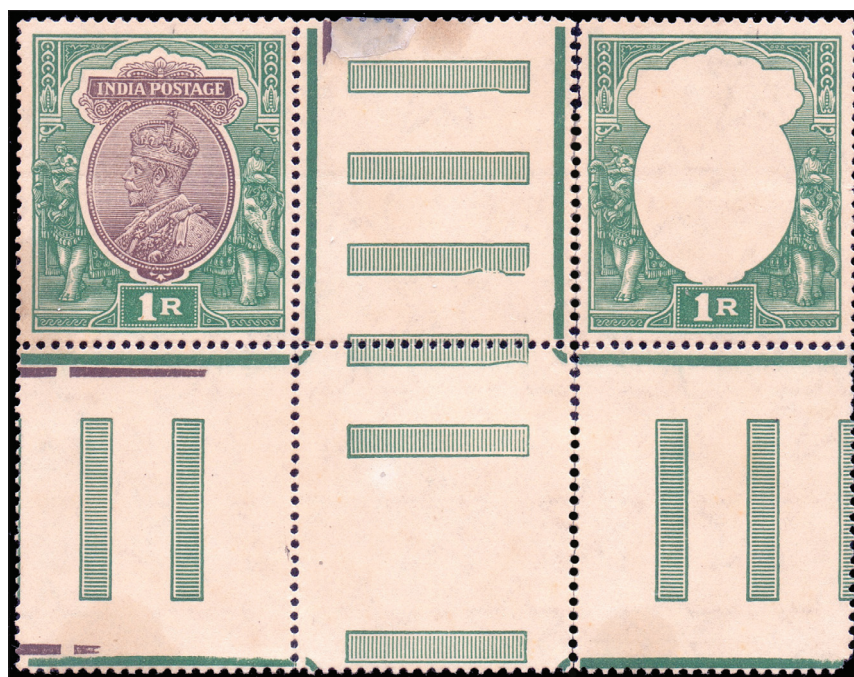
King George V Issues of India 1910–1936

Pragya Jain

King George V succeeded to throne of Britain and its colonies after the demise of his father King Edward VII in the year 1910. During his rule (1910 - 1936) several strides were made in the field of postal communication across the Empire. India being the most important part of British Colonial system witnessed some of the important events during his tenure for example - Introduction of the world's first air mail in 1911, followed by the introduction of Air Mail stamps in 1929 and shifting of the capital to Delhi from Calcutta in 1931 among others.

The exhibit shows a comprehensive study of issues, varieties, errors and postal usages during the period. An effort has been made to cover all the important events from the postal history perspective that took place during the period.

The scope of the exhibit includes study of all the values, dies, colour, watermark, overprints and postal rates as and when applicable during the period in a chronological fashion.



The Missing Monarch - 1926-33, Re.1, Error Head-Omitted, interpanneau selvage, between and at foot.

The George V Stamps of Great Britain overprinted Bechuanaland Protectorate

Gordon Jeffreys

From the ascension of George V to the throne of Great Britain in 1910 to the issue of the first definitives of the 'Baobab Tree and Cattle' in 1932 the stamps of Great Britain overprinted Bechuanaland Protectorate were used in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The stamps of Great Britain so overprinted were as follows:

- The Downey Head issue (1d) from September 1912
- The Mackennal Head issue (½d to 1s) watermark Simple Cypher from July 1913
- The Waterlow printings (2s 6d and 5s) from 1914
- The De La Rue printings (2s 6d and 5s) from 1916
- The Bradbury Wilkinson printings (216 and 5/-) from 1920
- The Mackennal Head issue (½d to 1s) watermark Block Cypher from July 1925
- The postage dues issue (½d to 2d) from January 1926



The purpose of this exhibit is to show the mint stamps (issue by issue and stamp by stamp) including imprimaturs, specimen stamps (UPU and others), control blocks, varieties and shades from the first overprinted issue of the Downey Head in 1912 to the issue of the postage dues in 1926.



George V 3d violet issued in October 1926 - an unmounted mint marginal block of four with watermark block cypher with both varieties double overprint one albino and inverted watermark (SG 94a and 94w). This double variety is not listed by Stanley Gibbons. Holmes states that there was only one sheet with the watermark inverted.

Sources

H.R. Holmes, *The Postage Stamps Postal History Stationery and Postmarks of the Bechuanalands*

Marcus Samuel, *Specimen Stamps of the Crown Colonies 1857-1948*, pp77-81

Marcus Samuel & Alan Huggins, *Specimen Stamps and Stationery of Great Britain*, pp5-14

Personal Research

Discovering Seahorse Uses

Bryan Kearsley FRPSL

King George V high values were rarely used for ordinary postage. Only when air mail services were established did the public become aware of them. Instead, they were predominately used for recording the payment of such things as telegrams, customs charges, official fees, foreign registered letters & parcels, and host of Post Office accounting procedures.



This tied registered bag label addressed to our Embassy in Rome was posted on 27 July 1916.
Dated and inscribed in manuscript 'Grey', the Foreign Secretary.
Postage: £2 16s 3d (Foreign letter rate 2½d/1st oz, 1½d per extra oz, registration 2d, weight 28 lb)

The Travels of the King George V Seahorses from the United Kingdom

Mike Kentzer

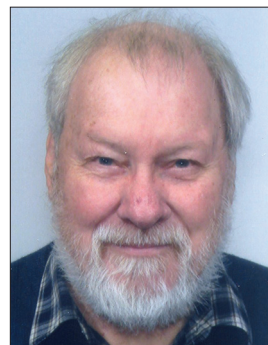
This display follows the usage of the stamps from 1915 to beyond the outbreak of the Second World War. In the early years there was little letter post demand for these stamps. They were used more often for parcel post, customs duty and fiscal purposes. As a result this early material is rather scarce, though mint and used stamps are plentiful.

Once the development of air mails started the Post Office was able to introduce increased postal rates and so the Seahorses came into their own.

Continuing with the introduction of Express mail to Paris in 1919 the display looks at the trial French catapult service to the USA, the continuation of surface mail to the Americas via New York, the Zeppelin service to South America from 1932 and its integration with the German catapult service in 1934 via the Gambia, the French air mail flights and their integration with Lufthansa.

Back in the North Atlantic there was the brief joint Pan American /Imperial Airways service interrupted by the declaration of war in September 1939, examples of mail are shown.

The display then moves on to European mail which tends to be registered and insured material or parcel labels. The next section leads into the Empire with routes to Africa, and then on to India and beyond. Featured among these are multi-rate letters, parcel labels, special flights and a crash cover to Australia.



Sent via the experimental catapult ship, *Isle de France*, this cover was launched from 450 miles out in the Atlantic to St Johns, and then on to Boston and New York. Then by rail to San Francisco and thence by ship to Shanghai.

Baghdad Provisional Stamps 1917 and King George V

Freddy Khalastchy FRPSL

Once Baghdad was captured by General Maude on 11 March 1917, the Political Officer, Sir Percy Cox, thought that it was important to overprint the Turkish stamps to show that there had been a change of administration and to annoy the enemy at the same time. Initially the overprint suggested was BAGHDAD UNDER BRITISH OCCUPATION, similar to the Bushire overprints of 1915. That was eventually changed to BAGHDAD IN BRITISH OCCUPATION. Copies of correspondence from Baghdad to the India Office and from Buckingham Palace, at first requesting stamps for the King and subsequently reminders and chasers for the stamps are shown here.



Three sets of stamps, in multiples of four each were sent out for the King's Collection. On receipt the King kept one set of 4, The Imperial War Museum received another set of four and the third set of four ended up in the Bute Collection. Multiples of four from the Bute Collection are shown in this exhibit. Also shown is the complete presentation set of 25 stamps that was given to King George V by General Maude. Each stamp is cancelled on piece and dated 17 September 1919, the last day of availability of these stamps at the Post Office.



Stamps were issued on 1 September 1917. On 17 September no more stamps were available at the Post Office. General Maude had four complete sets cancelled to order, where each stamp was cancelled separately on piece with that date. These stamps were from the set presented to the King. It seems that the King did not like used stamps and had exchanged them with another collector.

The Seahorse Overprints

Martino Laurenzi

The Seahorses witnessed the turbulent times from just before the first World War to just before the second, i.e. the peak of the power and influence of the British Empire, so well represented by Sir Bertram Mackennal's allegory of Britannia ruling the waves. A fascinating slice of that story is told by the stamps overprinted in five very different countries or territories of the Empire (Bechuanaland, Ireland, Levant, Morocco Agencies and Nauru). The variability of shades and overprints provides a healthy philatelic challenge.

Many have successfully exhibited GB Seahorses, much fewer the overprinted ones. In fact less than 5% of the entire production was overprinted, and some of the stamps are indeed of remarkable rarity (eg. the Nauru Waterlows:



120 were printed of the 5s value, two of which are presented here, and 60 of the 10s, three of which are presented here, and only a handful were used), and very difficult to acquire. It took over 40 years to assemble this exhibit.

Examples of all overprinted Seahorses are presented in this exhibit both in mint and used conditions. In several cases blocks of four or larger are also presented, and covers. Seahorse overprints were rarely used for postage and thus used copies are quite rarer than mint stamps. Most overprint varieties are also present. Some pieces are unique (including the largest known multiple of the Alex Thom overprint of the 10s value, one of the most significant pieces of Irish philately), and therefore this exhibit could not be replicated.

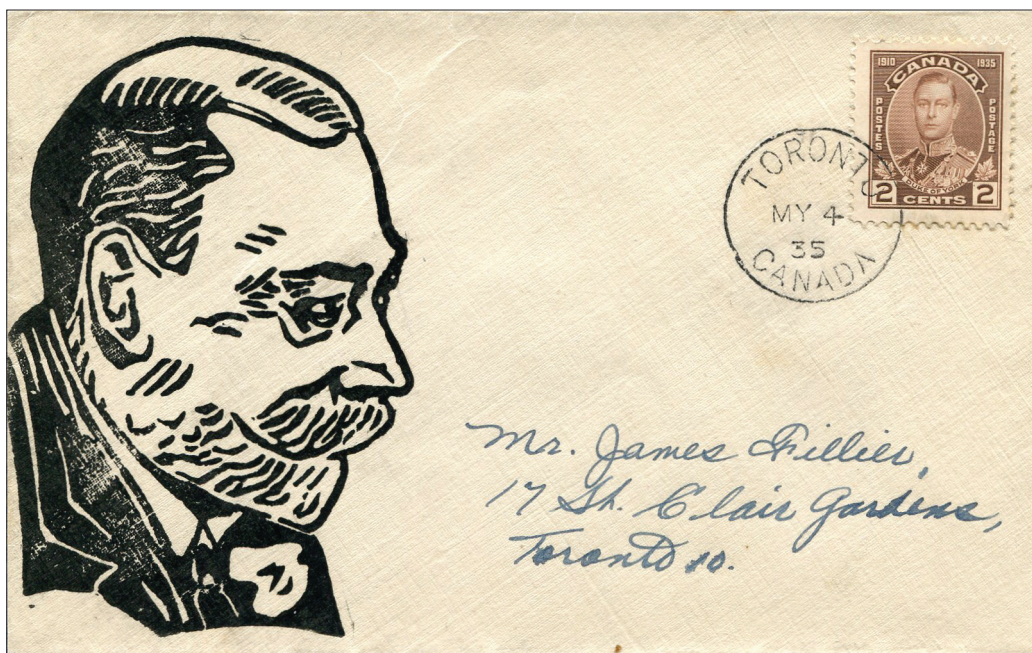


On 12 June 1922 the Irish Post Office terminated the contract with Dollard, assigning it to Alex Thom. Thom high values were in use for only two months and used examples are rare, especially the 10s. This is the largest known multiple, and one of the rarest pieces of Irish philately.

The Silver Jubilee of King George V The Commemorative Stamps of Canada

Nick Levinge

The exhibit shows the process of the creation of the stamps, shows the issued stamps and their use on commercial mail and a few special uses. It starts with a series of photographic essays for the issue and then proceeds to show a series of die proofs, including progressive proofs as the engraving process continued, colour trials and the finished die. Plate proofs and imperforates are then shown with some imprint and plate number examples which are rare. The issue of publicity of the issue is briefly considered and then the sheet format for the issued stamps is shown with imprint blocks of each value. A set of stamps from a UPU archive comes next with an example of an illustrated First Day Cover. A very large number of constant varieties have been identified on all values in the set and a few of those are shown. The major section of the exhibit is the commercial use of the stamps, dealt with by value in the set, and showing a range of rates, routes and postal services. Some special uses are then shown – Eastern Arctic Mail, some inaugural flights, perfins and the Winnipeg Philatelic Exhibition.



There was a special rate of 2 cents for a letter sent within a City, known as a drop letter. This example of an illustrated cover was sent on the day of issue of the Silver Jubilee stamps. The name of the illustrator is not known.

British Censorship of Civilian Mails during the Great War 1914–1919

Graham Mark

Upon Britain declaring War in August 1914, the Home Secretary signed warrants for mails to and from enemy countries to be submitted to the censors, but no evidence of that early censorship has been seen. The mail was simply returned to sender as the services were suspended. At the end of August a new warrant was obtained bringing the first neutral mails under censorship. Further warrants were signed from time-to-time as staff numbers were increased allowing more countries' mail to be examined.

Early in the censorship three short-lived patterns of closure labels were used, but by the end of November a standard pattern was introduced which lasted for the remainder of the war, albeit with some variation due to different printers' work. Specialist sections of the censorship had their own distinctive patterns of labels and some apparently provisional labels are shown.

Over 30 different hand-stamps used by the censors have been identified and official records show that they used nearly 70 numbered and over 40 un-numbered informational and/or cautionary notices which were inserted into covers to explain or warn writers or addressees of the 'rules'. Selections of these two categories are shown in Frames 2 and 3.

A number of classes of mail, outside the general run, are shown in Frames 4 and 5. These include services, unique to the British postal system and only seen in WWI, such as Express censorship, Letters in Duplicate and Shipping Document packets.



First Day of Censorship of neutral mails: London F.S. 28 August 1914, to Rotterdam. The official *Report on Postal Censorship* states, at para 43, that work began on censoring neutral mails on 29 August 1914, at King Edward's Building, London.

Dummy Stamps of King George V

Glenn H. Morgan FRPSL

Harrison and Sons Ltd won the 1910 British low-value definitive stamp tender, despite only having printed one 1866 revenue stamp for Mauritius previously. Development trials perfected production techniques for sheets, while booklets and coils for vending and affixing resulted in test stamps, with dummy material promoting their new skills.

Letterpress was initially employed, with its intaglio capability not utilised in the reign of KGV, despite producing publicity labels. Photogravure was adopted by 1921 and they were one of the first security printers anywhere to do so, which proved to be an excellent business decision. In 1923 Harrison called on the expertise of Dutch company Nederlandse Rotogravure Maatschappij (NRM) to train its staff in making printing cylinders, producing several dummy stamp designs by photogravure while in Holland.

Harrison's expertise in photogravure stamp production grew throughout the reign of KGV, helping to guarantee worldwide contracts. They went on to print most British stamps by this method until taken-over by De La Rue in 1997.



A sheet of 25 Harrison dummy stamps depicting a seated Britannia with trident and shield along with a rising sun. This item was printed using the letterpress process, but also exists in intaglio.

An Introduction to the Australian King George V 1d Red Sideface Issue 1914 to 1922

Colin Mount FRPSL FBSAP

A little over a century ago, Australia's stamp designs featuring the Kangaroo and Map Series and King George V head were hot political topics as the designs were developed on the orders of Labour Postmaster General Charles Frazer (Kangaroo & Map), and Liberal Postmaster General Agar Wynne (King George V Head).

Charles Frazer wanted the Kangaroo believing it would be an effective advertisement for Australia but Agar Wynne wanted The King to bring Australia into line with other British Commonwealth countries.

A public stamp design competition was held in 1911 and whilst the winning design was not accepted it obviously had an influence on what was to become possibly the most studied Australian stamp of all time, the King George V 1d Red. A Federal election in 1913 resulted in a change of government and the new Liberal Postmaster General Agar Wynne made arrangements for a new issue of postage stamps utilizing the winning design of the competition held in 1911, this design was not adopted, probably because of some technical advice given the stamp printer J.B. Cooke and Wynne wanted his new stamp to look impressive and as The King requested that the design should include that approved by him for the stamps of the United Kingdom, this meant the profile head of Great Britain's stamps would be adopted by Australia.

The first issue was recess printed but limitations of this printing system soon resulted to a change to surface printing.

The display shows the development of the stamp which was first issued on 17 July 1914.



Die Proof State 1. Head on a Solid Background.

This first attempt by Mr. F.W. Pearce the head engraver at De La Rue that had done work for Perkins Bacon in the past, was rejected by The King who requested that the design include that approved by him for the stamps of the United Kingdom showing the head with a lined background.

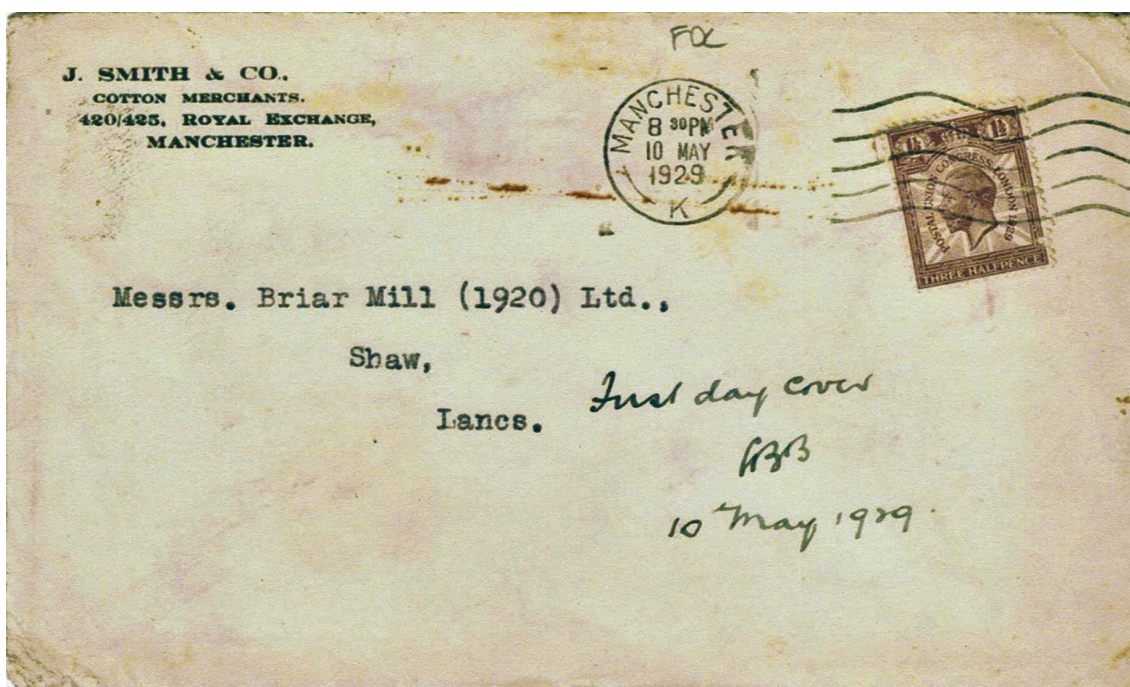
9th Postal Union Congress, London 1929

Ashley Shakeel Minto

A traditional One Frame Exhibit on stamps of Great Britain 9th Postal Union Congress, London 1929 showing the study of watermarks and shades through stamps and covers etc. It includes early commercial usages of ½d, 1d and 1½d stamps. It also includes usages on covers and post cards with different postal rates and routes. It also includes different postmarks on covers.



The five
issued
stamps



Commercial first day cover dated 10 May 1929 bearing 1½d stamp cancelled by in Manchester.

Saving the Best Until Last - 1932 to 1936

Andrew Nixon

A small tribute to King George V as the enthusiastic and knowledgeable Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society London in the year we celebrate our sesquicentennial.

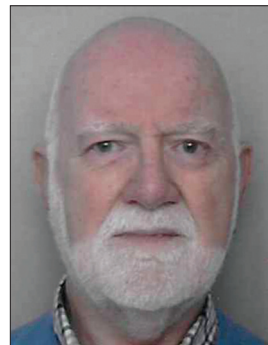
In 15 sets of stamps from the then far-flung British territories it demonstrates the sheer beauty of stamp issuing in the final years of the philatelist King's reign.

Probably all the designs and colours of these recess printed stamps crossed The King's desk and met with his approval, even as his health waned and in a few instances the sets were issued posthumously.

Printers Bradbury Wilkinson, De La Rue and especially Waterlows all contributed to these pictorial issues.

There are vibrant definitive sets often replacing the standard key type stamps.

There are long commemorative sets usually marking centenary events in the British history of colonies. There is the peculiarity of the Assembly of Justices and Vestry in the Cayman Islands which is the only set to portray George V facing William IV - the last monarch before the era of stamps. There is the poignant marking of the death of General Gordon in the Sudan and the celebration of William Wilberforce and the abolition of slavery from Sierra Leone.



The final sheet shows the first three sets of the omnibus series marking the Silver Jubilee of George V only a few months before he died, setting a precedent that continues until the present day.

Nigeria 1917 Large Nyasaland Revenue Key Plates

Taddeo Papi

On the 1 January 1914 the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated to form the Crown Colony of Nigeria. Being a period of prosperity in January 1917 a series of dedicated REVENUE stamps of nine values from 1d to £5 appeared in the large 'Nyasaland' format. A certain mystery surrounds these stamps amongst key plate collectors mainly due to their rarity and to the fact that no significant collection exists apart from the proofs, specimens and issued stamps shown here. Fewer than 70 used stamps have been recorded with none yet on an entire document! The 1d and 3d values are only known from the ex-archive examples in this collection. The reason why they were discontinued as early as 1921 after only four years (and 37 printings!) is that after WWI the whole economy collapsed and the new Governor of Nigeria, Sir Hugh Clifford had to cut down all expenditures in order to allow the colony to repay its huge debt. Taxes and duties were still payable using postage-revenue stamps or embossed dies directly on to the documents.



Suggested designs submitted to the Crown Agents in 1916 showing a 10s large 'Nyasaland' keyplate and a £5 small 'Seychelles' revenue type. Ex-De La Rue archive. The large design was eventually selected.

Included in the collection are several ex-De La Rue items, including the 'Rainbow' essays, colour proofs submitted for approval to the Crown Agents and the only existing SPECIMEN set. Amongst the used stamps the most important items are the £1 block of four, alone accounting for half of the recorded copies and the unique £5 stamp, one of the most important revenue stamps of the British Empire.

Proofs, Specimens and Plates of Nigerian King George V Definitives

Tony Plumbe

Fascinating aspects concerning the Nigerian King George V definitives are their pivotal role in the De La Rue key plate story and their 1936 pictorial designs.

Nigeria's 1914–1934 KGV key plate definitives importance in De La Rue's key plate evolution arises from their forming 18.98% of all such printings, second only to Ceylon; also, Nigeria and Ceylon witnessed the widest range of plate numbers used for all colonies. Nigerian printings encompass two Dies, two watermarks occasionally inverted, ink and paper colours, two printing formats, additional values, booklets, and varieties. Almost all the distinct stamps issued and about 80% of the 128 recorded combinations of plate numbers, dies, values, and watermarks for Nigeria are displayed. Nigerian issues used 23 different plate numbers between 1b and 27, but never numbers 1a, 14, 15, 24 & 25. These include Plates 17, 22 & 27, and Plates 4 & 19 used respectively by only two and three colonies.

Frugality by the Nigerian colonial administration means die proofs or colour trials are sparse. For the 1914–1934 key plates, ten varied die proof pieces are shown (Figs 1-2). Also shown are Die I and II Specimens, examples from the Madagascar Archives and broken 'M' varieties.

The displayed 1936 pictorial definitives include 'Government House' photographic proofs, die proofs of frames, vignettes, and a head, and full imperforate colour proofs (Figs 3-4). Duplicate examples of all these are unrecorded. Specimens shown include hand-printed examples from the Bechuanaland and De La Rue Archives. By the distribution time of the 1936 pictorials, The King had died so the Nigerian administration contemplated withdrawal. Pragmatism ruled!

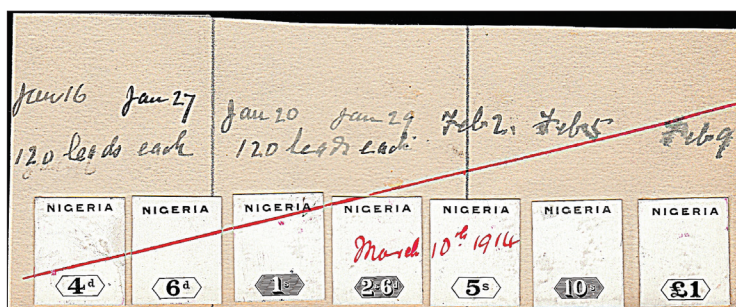


Fig 1.
1914-29 4d to £1
die proofs of duty
plate on white card



Fig. 2 Bicoloured
black & vermillion
imperf proof



Fig. 3 1936 5s Definitive
approved vignette die proof



Fig. 4 1936 £1 Definitive
full colour die proof on
white paper

Inauguration of the 1919–1920 Express Mail Service between London and Paris

René Paschke

The pioneers of air flight and air transportation Holt Thomas and Handley Page gave the British Postmaster General the necessary push to see the potential for a permanent and official airmail service between London and Paris, which was then contractually put into practice from 10 November 1919 by Holt Thomas and his companies.

The transport time by air between London and Paris was drastically reduced instead of using train or ships. As the contract also planned the same handling from Paris, this exhibit shows mail travelling in both directions as well as the evolution of postal rates from London to Paris from 2s 6d per ounce air mail express from 10 November 1919 then 2s air mail per ounce until the middle of 1920 and the further reduction of the air mail fee to 2d per ounce and includes the only case in British postal history of an air mail express fee for letters depending on weight. French letters were franked with 3 francs per 20g air mail express fee which was valid until the middle of 1920. It also shows some of the means of transport like the AIRCO DH 4A to get a better overall picture of the courageous step taken with this new mode of transportation.

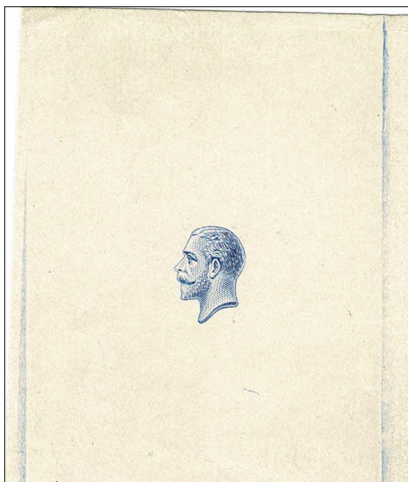


Cover from 10 November 1919 from London to Paris, the first official flight from London to Paris.

Cayman Islands King George V Second Series

James Podger FRPSL

The Cayman Islands for all their previous stamp series utilised the common 'Key-Plate' design. Then in 1921 they made the bold decision to have their own stamp design, similar to the New Zealand 1915–1933 issue. This was considered surprising at the time as being a small colony this was an expensive move, but one from which they have never looked back. The design utilised the 'Fourth head' prepared by De La Rue, which is believed to have been produced in 1919–1920. This head was for recess printing and has diagonal shading: The King's moustache is shorter with no curl at the end.



The King George V Fourth Head
Progressive Proof in blue on semi-glazed card

There were two proofs prepared: A progressive proof in blue and a final proof in black. The 'Fourth Head' was then also used for the Turks and Caicos Islands (1922); Jamaica (1929); Swaziland (1933); and for certain values of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika (1935). The values were issued as they were required, on two different watermarked papers, with the first three values on Multiple Crown CA paper issued on 21 April 1921 and the final value, the 10s on Multiple Script CA paper, issued on 5 September 1926. The issue was withdrawn in December 1932 upon the release of the Centenary Set and then bought back into use in December 1933 when the Centenary Set was withdrawn after its year of use. The set then remained on sale until being finally withdrawn on 30 April 1935.

Great Britain George V Commemorative Issues

Mary Pugh

Eighty years after the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp in 1840 the only Commemorative item to be issued by the British Post Office was a commemorative envelope to celebrate the first 50 years of the Penny Post in 1890. King George V, a keen philatelist, did not approve of commemorative stamps however three events were celebrated during his reign with Commemorative Issues: the British Empire Exhibition of 1924–1925, the Postal Union Congress in 1929 and the King's Silver Jubilee in 1935.

In this exhibit each event is treated separately showing artists' drawings, preproduction material, the production process, various formats of the issued stamps, varieties and stamp usage.



Highlights

British Empire Exhibition: Unadopted drawing by Miss Howard Maitland, overprint 'cancelled' on a 'tail on the N' variety, imperforate 1925 1½d which was cut from the Registration sheet now in the Royal Philatelic Collection and a fire damaged cover to Southern Rhodesia.

Postal Union Congress: Artists' sketches, Die proofs of each low value, an advertising pane with 'cancelled' overprint, examples of plate markings, signed early drawing of the £1 stamp by Harold Nelson, the largest used block of the £1 stamp, a cover to Santiago, Chile, and the Conference souvenir sheet.

Silver Jubilee: Several hand painted essays, Artist's drawings, Prussian blue variety, stapled booklets, 3s booklet (No. 296) with recurring error, 1½d cylinder block plate 7 type 5, Royal Mail Postal Order die proof and a Rotary Conference cover.



Pen, ink and watercolour drawing of the accepted design for the Postal Union Congress £1 stamp before The King's head was added and the wording changed from 'postage, revenue' to 'postage one pound'. Signed by the artist, Harold Nelson.

King George V Lettercards of Great Britain

Neil Sargent FRPSL

A single frame exhibit displaying the lettercards issued during the reign of King George V. Lettercards are a less fashionable area of postal stationery but played an important role in sending messages with the convenience of postal cards but in a more discreet way. The lettercards were initially issued in 1911 at 1d being sold by the Post Office at face value. The design followed the Downey Head design of the postage stamps. This was subsequently replaced in 1917 by the side profile of King George.

Changes in postal rates in 1918 and 1920 produced new value cards before a further issue in 1922 to reflect the reduction in internal postage rates. New design lettercards were issued for the British Empire Exhibition in both 1924 and 1925. All these types, together with variations in the instructions on the rear, are included in the exhibit. Additionally stamped-to-order facilities were available for lettercards and the exhibit displays various such cards which had embossed dies rather than letterpress. This changed in 1937 when they changed to letterpress for stamped-to-order lettercards and exhibit finishes with a letterpress card from Cadbury Bros Ltd extolling the virtues of Bourne Vita as a medicinal drink!



1918 1½d lettercard used from North Berwick to Edinburgh in July 1919 sent by 'Express Mail' with additional 6d stamp paying Express fee. Contents relate to a person identified as 'A' who has not regained consciousness and is getting weaker. The writer then discusses possible funeral arrangements.

Tristan da Cunha

Chris Rainey FRPSL

The exhibit aims to show the mail carried by ships during the period of King George V with often obscure routing. The mail from to and from the island was infrequent, often dropped off at the first port of call. The majority of the vessels which called at the island during the period are represented, often with dual envelopes showing destinations and cachet usages.

The exhibit shows a complete range of the cachets used during the period, including the combination of cachets, usages on commercial mail. Mail and archival material from the 1922 Shackleton-Rowett Expedition.

The 1929 typed overprints, 1931 steel underprint mail. 1932–1934 No cachet period mail. Mail from the visit in 1935 of the Dutch submarine *KXV111*. Commercial usages to many destinations and the usage of their postage dues.



The earliest recorded registered envelope from Tristan Da Cunha. Carried on the Barque *Annie 11* departing the island late October for Reunion. Handed over to H.M.B.C. 26 November 1918.

The envelope entered the Mauritius registered mail on 28 November 1918

(A Post Office in Tristan Da Cunha did not open until 1952)

Indian Fiscal Stamps 1820–1900

Moammed Kamal Safdar

This is an exhibit of Indian Revenue and Court Fee stamps and stamp papers of the East India and Queen Victoria period. The span covered is from 1830 to 1900.



- 1.1 The first fiscal issues were stamp papers used under the East India Company period in early 1800's.
- 1.2 The first adhesive under the Indian Stamp Act was issued in June 1860.
- 1.3 The bicoloured Share Transfer stamps appeared in 1863 and have been shown with perforate and imperforate Specimens.
- 1.4 Foreign Bill Stamps first appeared in 1860 followed by a second-long series in 1861.
- 1.5 Special Adhesive stamps were first issued in 1866 in uniform pale lilac colour on bluish paper.
- 1.6 A small group of Notarials follow.
- 2.1 The Indian Court Fee Act of 1870 gave birth to multitude of provisional issues, being overprints on every conceivable stamps available in India.
- 2.2 The permanent Court Fee series of 1872 is shown with a range of Die Proofs, Plate Proofs, Specimens and a document showing high value usage.
- 2.3 The Stamps for judicial fees in High Court and Small Causes Court under Act of 1868 are shown next.
- 3.0 The elusive Forest Tax stamps used in the Central Provinces during 1888–1891 are shown with a representative selection.



1860. Receipt, Bill or Draft Stamp



Foreign Bill



Overprint Court Fees



1863. Queen Victoria. Share Transfer

King George V Photogravure From Trials to Issued Stamps

Peter Tanner

Trials were prepared using frames of the letterpress issue of the 1912–1922 in combination with the head actually used for the eventual photogravure issue, but in the sizes employed in the letterpress stamps. Trials of the 1d, 1½d and 4d designs were printed in various colours using a solid background to simulate the effect of photogravure on both glazed unwatermarked paper without gum and imperforate, also ordinary unwatermarked paper with gum – again imperforate.



Essays for photogravure were submitted in 1934 by both Bradbury and Wilkinson:

- Type A with graduating shading behind the portrait from 8–12 o'clock and
 - Type B with even shading
 - and Harrison and Sons with five different portraits:
 - Type C - Profile; D - Lafayette; E - Vandyke; F - Downey and G - Base relief
- All the above are displayed in the following sheets.

The first photogravure stamps were issued in September 1934. These were the 1d and the 1½d values which were released in the large format (18.7 x 22.5mm). It was soon found that this size did not leave sufficient room for the perforations and, in 1935, an intermediate format (18.4 x 22.2mm) was issued for the ½d, 1d 1½d and 2d. Finally, in late 1935, the size was reduced again to the small format (17.9 x 22.7mm) and this was used for all values. Slight variations also exist in the size of the booklet and coil stamps. As the King had died on 20 January 1936, the 5d, 10d and 1s were all issued posthumously.



Large format imperforate colour trial on gummed watermarked paper overprinted 'CANCELLED'
Type 33. This block comes from the only known piece of this proof, a corner block of 12 from
Cylinder 16. No issued stamps were printed from this cylinder.

King George V Seahorse Stamps used Overseas

Peter Tanner

Seahorse stamps were supplied to overseas territories from 1914 to 1939 and were sold in Bechuanaland Protectorate, Irish Free State, Levant, Morocco Agencies and Nauru.

Not all the printings of Seahorses from Waterlow and Layton 1912–1915; De La Rue 1915–1918; Bradbury and Wilkinson 1918–1933 and Waterlow and Sons 1934–39 were used by all of these territories.

This display (16 sheets) does not include Seahorses used in the Irish Free State.

Examples of SPECIMEN overprints are included in the display.



De La Rue Grey Brown and Yellow Brown



Bradbury Wilkinson Chocolate Brown and Reddish Brown

Morocco Agencies (British Post Offices)

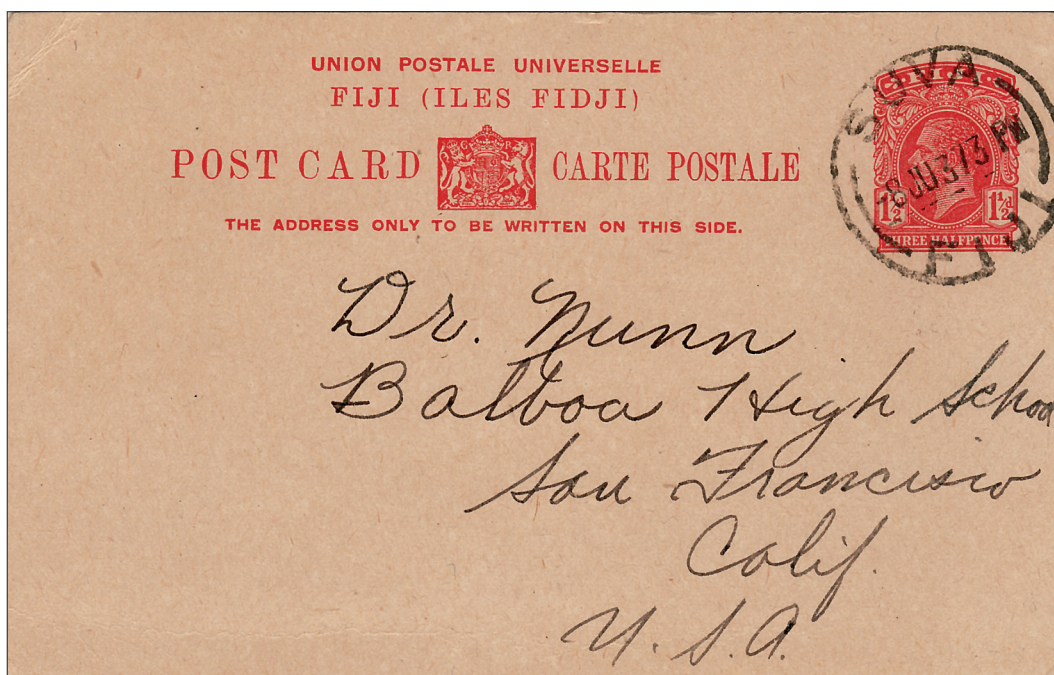
The Seahorses used by the Morocco Agencies were either in British Currency or surcharged by “FRANC” for the French and by “PESETAS” for the Spanish speaking areas respectively. All issues used were sold in British Post Offices until the establishment of the French Zone and the Tangiers International Zone in 1924 when stamp surcharge “PESETAS” were confined to the Spanish Zone.

Fiji Stamps and Postal Stationery in the King George V Period

John Ray FRPSL

Fiji's definitive stamps and postal stationery in the King George V period were designed and printed by Thomas De La Rue and Co. Whilst this resulted in some uniformity a number of errors, varieties and proofs are available to stimulate the interest of collectors. This display attempts to show some of what exists.

The definitive stamps, from 1912, were of De La Rue's Imperium Postage and Revenue design, using fifteen duty plates from ¼d to £1, five key plates from die I and nine key plates from die II, with a change of watermark from multiple Crown CA to multiple Script CA commencing in 1923. Inverted, and inverted and reversed, watermarks are known for some values. Shades exist, particularly in the ¼d, ½d, 1d and 2d, and variations are also found in the coloured papers, especially the yellow. The colour of the 3d stamp was changed from purple (on yellow paper) to blue on white paper in 1924 and the 1d was changed from red to violet in 1927. Postage due labels in five denominations, from ½d to 4d, were issued in 1918 and four stamps celebrating the Silver Jubilee were issued in 1935. The postal stationery of the period comprised a ¼d newspaper wrapper (1917), a 1½d postcard (1928), a 2d letter card (1928), 1d and 2d postage envelopes in various sizes and qualities (1912 to 1921) and registered envelopes in four denominations and three different sizes (1913 to 1928).



1½d postcards for destinations 'beyond the Colony' were issued in February 1928, the design of the stamp being similar to that of the newspaper wrapper. There were printings in 1927, 1928 and 1931 totalling 3,096 cards plus 422 specimens; despite being sold at face value the cards were not popular.

Great Britain King George V

Alan Rogers

Beginning with the initial design process, as represented by the Downey Head die proof, the exhibit shows the progression from the unsuccessful but innovative three-quarter Downey head through to its replacement by the more traditional full profile head issues. The letterpress method was used for both the Downey Head and Profile Head printings. The Downey head stamps were printed on three different watermark papers – Royal Cypher, Crown and Multiple Cypher, whilst the Profile head utilized Royal cypher and Block cypher paper. The wide range of shades of both issues are represented.



The four recess printed Seahorse series are shown, again with colour shade examples.

The first commemorative stamps were issued in 1924 by the letterpress process for the British Empire Exhibition followed by the 1925 British Empire Exhibition and the 1929 Postal Union Congress and finally the 1935 Photogravure printings for the Silver Jubilee.

The change to the new photogravure printing process in 1934 saw the low value definitive issues being produced by Harrison & Sons.

In 1935 accounting period changes were represented by the addition of bars to the control numbers until they were finally “boxed in”.

Bertram Mackennal and George Eve played an important part in the design of low value head and frame combinations and were also responsible for the high value Seahorse designs. Several printing houses were contracted throughout George V's reign: Harrison & Sons, De La Rue, Waterlow & Layton, Bradbury Wilkinson and Waterlow & Sons. Government printer Somerset House were also involved.



These four stamps represent the definitive issues of the reign of George V and are a small sample of the many colours and shades used throughout the reign as well as the change in design patterns brought about by advances in printing techniques.

King George V Post Office Savings Bank Coupons and Savings Stamps

Tony Whitehead

This exhibit shows the purpose of coupons and postage stamps used for saving during the reign of King George V. On 1 January 1912 the Post Office Savings Bank introduced one shilling coupons with the object of lowering the running costs of the ledger branch. Described as 'A system of accounting for small deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank by means of adhesive labels'. The design artwork of the framework laurel leaves by George W. Eve with portrait by Messrs W. and D. Downey, printed on watermark Crown and monogram 'POSB' sideways right in the blank panel provided for the Post Office date stamp.



The second design with the profile head by Bertram Mackennal was introduced in 1920 and the watermark reduced in size was introduced July 1930. The Parliamentary War Savings Committee was established during the First World War in July 1915 as an effort to tap into the wages of the working population.

The War Savings Movement issued savings cards to affix sixpence postage stamps to save the 15s 6d to purchase War Savings Certificates. Savings cards were overprinted by the London Schools War Savings Committee and association handstamp produced. The Post Office Savings Bank issued one penny stamp deposit slips to assist small investors, children and the poor to save which enabled them to open an account. School groups were supplied with a larger one penny savings stamp slip with spaces for 48 one penny stamps to be affixed which had their own school handstamp applied.



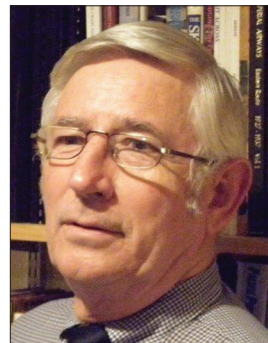
Post Office Savings Bank Coupon Type 2a and Type 2b. Artwork as Type 1 by G W Eve but with profile head sculptured by Bertram Mackennal. The small Type 2b watermark introduced 1930 to overcome printing problems caused by the fine ornate letters which caused incomplete watermarks or torn paper.

New Zealand World War I War Tax Revenue Surcharge 1915–1920

Barry Scott FRPSL

This exhibit illustrates the decision of the Dominions National Government decree notified on 2 August 1915 in the Government Gazette that, “due to the rising costs associated to the continuation of war conditions it would be necessary to suspend the penny post letter postage temporarily and levy a surcharge of one halfpenny on each article of postal matter other than newspapers”. All revenue raised by this surcharge when into the Governments general account, not the Post Office accounts.

It was further decided that a special adhesive stamp be introduced to indicate the reason for this increase in revenue and instructions were given by the postal authorities that the halfpenny green King George V Key Plate should be overprinted with an appropriate worded inscription. This overprinting in letterpress was undertaken by the Government Printing Office in Wellington. No instructions or provisions were made for the obligatory use of this specially overprinted stamp to be used on the mails with the effect that there was an increased demand for the 1½d, 3d, 5d and 8d adhesive stamps at the post offices around the country.



Posted at AUCKLAND on 29 September 1915, O.H.M.S. official envelope bearing 3 x ½d. green KE VII 'Key Plate' overprinted adhesives. Government Departments utilized their own supply of 'OFFICIAL' overprinted adhesives to pre-pay the War Tax surcharge."

The 1921 Surcharges Issued at the British Post Office in Constantinople

Tony Stanford FRPSL

Following the outbreak of World War I the British Post Office in Constantinople was closed on 30 September 1914 together with all the other foreign post offices in the Ottoman Empire.

On 4 February 1919, following the signing of the Armistice with Turkey, the British Army Post Office in Constantinople was opened for the civilian population using unoverprinted British stamps and postal stationery. On 29 July 1920 the Army Post Office was closed and the British Post Office re-opened, still using unoverprinted British stamps and postal stationery.

In August 1921, because of the depreciation in the value of the Turkish currency in Constantinople, all unoverprinted British stamps were withdrawn and a new series of surcharged British stamps was issued to comply with the new postal rates, which were introduced at the same time. These surcharged stamps and the new postal rates, which were valid only in Constantinople, remained in force until the Constantinople Post Office was closed on 27 September 1923.

The first frame of this exhibit illustrates the 1921 surcharged stamps, with some emphasis on the overprint varieties, and the second frame features the surcharged postal stationery. The third frame shows how the surcharges were used to comply with the postal rates.



Scarce but philatelic use of 1923 issue size F Registration Envelope with 4½d puce embossed stamp surcharged 'REGN. FEE / 7½ PIASTRES' dispatched from the Constantinople Post Office franked with the four lowest values of the 1921 surcharge issue all tied by 'BRITISH POST OFFICE CONSTANTINOPLE' double ring cds dated 19 September 1923.

Wings over the Sudan

Richard Stock FRPSL

The exhibit features the development of air mail services to, from and within the Sudan during the period 1914 to 1936. Early pioneer air mails include a cover carried on the return flight by Marc Pourpe from Khartoum to Cairo in 1914 with a letter from Sir Francis Wingate, Governor-General of the Sudan to The Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum; the Sudan section of the 1925 Sir Alan Cobham flight to Cape Town and the 1926 outward and return RAF flights between Cairo and Khartoum.

Covers flown on the Gladstone proving flights to and from East Africa in 1927 include crash mail and iconic photographs of the mail being retrieved from Lake Victoria and dried on sacks under the supervision of the Postmaster smoking a cigarette and holding his pet monkey! These flights led to the establishment of regular services to and from East Africa in 1931 with stops in the Sudan at Wadi Halfa, Atbara, Khartoum, Malakal and Juba.

The Christmas extension to the Cape later that year led to Imperial Airways first regular service to South Africa in January 1932. Later flights to join the England - Australia route, Zeppelin mail, acceptances from the Somaliland Protectorate and a 'Lores Bonney' interrupted flight cover are included.

The exhibit also features experimental cancellations and a study of the development and usage of air mail labels during the period including the well known 'MIAL' error.



Stampless cover from Gen. Sir Francis Reginald Wingate to Field Marshal, The Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum carried by Marc Pourpe on the return flight from Khartoum to Cairo. The cover contained a letter signed by Wingate.

A Study of the Fiscal usage of the Bicoloured Double Head Postal Stamps of Rhodesia 1910–1920

Gunnar Strehmel

This set of 18 values, 15 bicoloured and three mono-coloured, was issued on 10 November 1910 to celebrate the visit to Rhodesia of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

As with all issues of the British South Africa Company, the stamps could be used both postally and fiscally; this study shows that all the values, from 2d, were used extensively for fiscal purposes.



No. 11367
Folio 1/366
Stamp £ 7/6
Rent £ 3/12/-

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.
COMMERCIAL BRANCH
BULAWAYO.
RHODESIA

24 January 1911

QUITRENT RECEIPT.

Received from *Madisonland agency Ltd*
the Sum of *Three pounds 12/-*
being in payment of *me* year's Rent on *Shamba Block 5383*
from *1. 1. 1911*
to *31. 12. 1911*

Waterlow and Sons Limited, Printers, London Wall, London.

COMMERCIAL BRANCH,
BULAWAYO.

G. D. Spuller
Civil Commissioner
Acting Secretary

The Quitrent was a payment in lieu of other services that went with occupying the land owned by the British South Africa Company. The receipt shown was for a payment of £3 12s 0d. The 7s 6d stamp was an added fee by the Company as a means of obtaining additional rent.

King George V and Men of his Navy in WWI

Tony Walker FRPSL

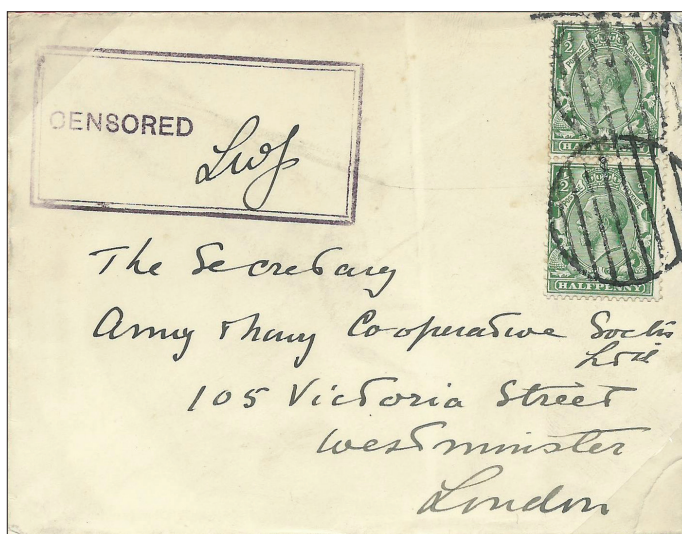
The exhibit presents Naval Postal History and related material to and from the King, and from identified individuals serving in his Navy largely during World War I (1914 to 1918). It also illustrates the wide range of cancels, censors and other postal marks found on this mail.

The King himself was a navy man, and from 1877 to 1891 as Prince of Wales, he served in the Royal Navy initially as a 12 year old Cadet in HMS *Britannia* then as a Midshipman in HMS *Bacchante* and HMS *Canada*. He gained his first command of HMS *Torpedo Boat 79* in 1889 and then the gunboat HMS *Thrush* before his final command of HMS *Melampus* in 1891. He reluctantly relinquished his naval career to take up royal duties.

The display commences with covers and letters of naval content from the future King and during his reign. Although a large proportion of naval mail cannot be traced to the individual who sent it, frames one and two illustrate items of mail and related material from identified naval officers and men of all ranks who displayed devotion to duty, heroism and leadership, sometimes tragically, together with examples of The King's own continued involvement in his navy and their wellbeing during the conflict.

Frames three and four feature officers and men involved in two particular naval campaigns: the Battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands in 1914; and The Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) Armoured Car Division's campaign in Russia.

The final frame shows postal history items from identified officers and men who gave their lives when their ships went down.



Commander Loftus William Jones RN VC captained the destroyer HMS *Shark* and self-censored this cover, identified from the censor mark. At Jutland his leg was twice shot away and patched up by stokers. Jones and three surviving seamen manned the midships gun leading to the sinking of a German destroyer. Jones ordered 'Abandon Ship' and was last seen exhorting his men to sing. He was not among the seven survivors. He was awarded a posthumous VC.

The Royal Philatelic Society London



Patron: Her Majesty The Queen

The Royal Philatelic Society London is the oldest philatelic Society in the world. It was founded in April 1869 as The Philatelic Society, London and was given the prefix 'Royal' in 1906 when the Prince of Wales was its President. When, in 1910 the Prince of Wales acceded to the throne as King George V, he became Patron and all of his successors have been Patrons of the Society.

The Royal has its headquarters in central London, having occupied a gracious Georgian building at 41 Devonshire Place, Marylebone from 1925 until June 2019, and an impressive listed building at 15 Abchurch Lane in the City of London from July 2019. It has, since 1983, been a registered charity and provides opportunities for research by students using its extensive library, museum, collections and archives. It is the custodian of many fine collections which have been donated over the years and numerous artefacts relating to the design, production and printing of postage stamps.

Among the most important records held by the Society are the archives of Perkins Bacon & Co, the printer of the Great Britain 1d black of 1840, the world's first postage stamp, and the earliest stamps of many other countries. These archives were purchased by the Society in 1935. Among its activities, the Royal publishes numerous books, many of which are the definitive works on their subject and remain much in demand among collectors today. This volume is the latest in a long record of publications that dates back to 1873.

The Royal has a worldwide membership numbering many of the top philatelists of the day. However, the majority of members are ordinary collectors who share an enthusiasm for many aspects of the subject and enjoy the company of fellow philatelists. Membership brings the opportunity of seeing many displays of fine material at the Society meetings and hearing presentations by experts in their subjects. *The London Philatelist* is a leading research periodical, publication of record and has been the Society's journal since 1892. It appears ten times a year and contains a rich variety of articles and papers relating to postage stamps, revenue philately, postal services and related social and communication history.

As long ago as 1894, the Society set up a committee to expertise postage stamps in order to combat fraud and forgery. Today the Expert Committee is acknowledged as one of the foremost philatelic expertising bodies in the world. Their records include details of over 220,000 certificates that have been issued for stamps, which vary from the common to the great rarities of the world. The Expert Committee has extensive reference collections and also has privileged access to the philatelic collection of Her Majesty The Queen for the purposes of comparison and to the British Library Philatelic Collections.

The Royal Philatelic Society London today is a thriving society that is proud to present another first class book that will bring research on the subject up to date and encourage further study.