The Cornish
Issue 134
March 2024

Bulletin of the Cornwall Philatelic Federation
Editor: Neil Sargent
Email: neil.sargent@btinternet.com

Welcome to a rather delayed issue of The Cornish. Originally, I had planned this edition to come out in January but unfortunately things happened, other projects got in the way and I find it is now mid March and I am only just finishing it off and hoping to get it to the printers in the next few days, meaning it will be April before you get to read it!

Belated New Year greetings to everyone anyway and hopefully it is turning out to be a great year for you all. Launceston started the fair season going with a successful day on the 2nd March and sorry I couldn't be there but I was hiding away in Scotland in wonderful weather. Next up on the 13th April is Falmouth followed by Redex on 20th May. Newquex at St Eval is being held on the 14th September and the big one - Cornex - is on the 2nd November this year. A week later due to changes to other fair dates up country.

Please start thinking about your Competition entry though as I can pick them up at the Federation AGM in October.

This Cornish has articles on Gibraltar Postcards (purposely printed sideways to enable to be fitted in), 1971 Strike Mail - some more interesting covers, new issues, Czech Forces cancellations , Christmas cards and a few more bits and pieces I hope is of interest to you.

Could I also ask Club Secretaries to ensure their current 2023/24 club programmes are shown on our website - they seem to be missing at the moment which probably isn't helpful!

I would welcome some more articles. A couple possibly sent to me last year have been lost by my computer I'm afraid. Please send by post or by email anytime.



Attractive entire 27 August 1841, 1d red-brown 'black' HF plate 11 used from Isles of Scilly to Hayle with cancels on the front and Maltese Cross. New offering from Andrew Lajer - a snip at only ***£1,950.***

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Secretary	Des Kent	01288 355918	deskent@talktalk.net
Treasurer	Sue Burn	01872 279130	sueburn28@gmail.com
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CORNEX	Rex Eccott	01288 381489	eccott@gotadsl.co.uk
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Redruth	Mike Whyte	mrwstamps05@gmail.com
St Austell	Rosemary Best	rosemary. Best@btinternet.com
Truro	Colin Benford	ctbenford@btinternet.com

CPF FAIRS

Falmouth Stamp Fair 13th April 2024, at the Emanuel Baptist Church, Western Terrace, Falmouth, TR11 4QJ

Redruth Stamp Fair 20th May 2024, at the Jubilee Hall, Wesley Building, Wesley Street, Redruth TR15 2EG 10 am - 4 pm

NEWQUEX Stamp Fair 14th September 2024, at the Trevisker St. Eval Community Centre, Orion Dr, Saint Eval, Cornwall PL27 7TU

CORNEX Liskeard 2nd November 2024 Millennium Hall, Princess Road, Pensilva, Liskeard PL14 5N

Falmouth

April 11th	Sue Burn WW2 Airmails
May 9th	Denis Hough Portuguese Colonies
June 13th	AGM & Competitions

Federation Fairs 2023/2024

(dates to be confirmed)

9th September 2023	Newquex at St Eval
17th October 2023	CPF AGM Redruth
28th October 2023	Cornex at Pensilva
2nd March 2024	Launceston Fair
13th April 2024	Falmouth Fair
18th May 2024	Redex at Redruth
26th October 2024	Cornex

2024 PROGRAMME

January 4th	Trading – Rex Eccott from 2.30pm Members Display from 3.30pm
February 1st	Trading – Kevin Webb from 2.30pm Speaker – Brian Whyte from 3.30pm The provisional issues of the Faroe Islands
March 7th	Auction and Raffle Viewing from 2.30pm – Auction 3.30pm
April 4th	Trading – John Brown from 2.30pm Speaker – Roger Winn from 3.30pm Curiosities and Treasures
Wed May 8th	Trading – Rex Eccott from 6.30pm Speaker –Terry Mounce from 7.30pm Part 1 – British Revenue Stamps Part 2 – Kernow Stamps
June 6th	Trading – Kevin Webb from 6.30pm Speaker – Des Kent from 7.30pm Bude, Stratton and Beyond
July 4th	Trading – Keith Attwood from 6.30pm Speaker – Dave Richards from 7.30pm Maritime Mails of the Caribbean
August 1st	Trading – Neil Sargent from 6.30pm Speaker – Neil Sargent from 7.30pm The Countries that Made Rhodesia & Nyasaland

Launceston

Redruth

Programm

2023

19th September 2023	Something new
17th October 2023	CPF AGM + Display
21st November 2023	6 sheet evening
19th December 2023	Members evening

2024

16th January 2024	Sue Burn Alan Cobham & Cornwall Airways
20th February 2024	Philatelic letter 'Y'
19th March 2024	Des Kent 'Namibia 1892 – 2017'
16th April 2024	Ron Pretty entertains
21st May 2024	AGM

Truro:

25th April - M Hopkinson, Mandate Palestine

23rd May AGM & Elephant Trophy competition

St Austell

24th April Rex & Barry Entertain

29th May Chairman's Evening

26th June AGM and competition

Please note that the AGM takes place on the 10th October 2024 at Falmouth.

Afterwards we will have the Federation Quiz - all clubs are invited to put in a team of 3 people for a fun evening and fun quiz.



WILLIAM CHARLES MERRETT

'BILL'

25th August 1931 – 9th September 2023

Members of the Cornwall Stamp community were saddened to hear of Bill's passing peacefully at home on the 9th September 2023, aged 92. He had endured a number of health issues over twelve years, including a heart bypass operation, but retained his sense of humour and mischievous smile throughout.

Bill was born in Cheam, Surrey and after Chatsworth Secondary School, he attended Technical College at Kingston to study building and civil engineering for two years, going on to achieve his City and Guilds in Quantity Surveying. From the age of 16 until 21 he worked for his Uncle Vic at F. DeJong and Company in Camden Town and studied through an apprenticeship to become an Architectural Draftsman.

After National Service on Salisbury Plain in the Royal Artillery, Bill and Jean were married in 1956 and after "swopping" houses returned to the house where Bill grew up. Here their three children John, Lyn, and Trish were born. In 1967 the family moved to Plympton as Bill's career led him to be working on new build estates.

In 1990 they moved to a bungalow in North Hill, near Launceston, where Bill spent the rest of his days, enjoying the garden, picking the fruits and flowers of the hedgerows for his wine making. Bill being a stamp collector since his childhood joined the Launceston Stamp Club and it was not long before he took on the role of Cornwall Federation Packet Secretary, a post he held for over 11 years. Bill was meticulous in keeping the records of the Federation Packet sales and will be remembered for his neat figures in green ink.

To quote the celebrant at his cremation

> "but today's sorrow must not overshadow the memories of Bill in good health and fine humour."

Des Kent, with thanks to Trish for a copy of the eulogy

Minutes of the AGM Cornwall Philatelic Federation
Courtesy of Launceston Stamp Club
7.30 pm October 2023

1. **Apologies:** Adele Gunn, Sue Burn, Dave Richards, David Lethbridge, Alan Tregurtha - 10 members present.

2. **Minutes** The minutes of the AGM held at Launceston 13th October 2022 were read and recorded as a true record. Proposed by Mike Whyte and seconded by David Payne, passed unanimously.

3. **Matters Arising:**

Neil has purchased a Zoom license on behalf of the Postal Stationery Society this will enable Neil to host Zoom meetings for the CPF and proposed the CPF host a zoom meeting.

4. **Reports:**

Chairman Neil thanked Redruth club for allowing us to hold the AGM on their club night. He reported generally a good year for the Federation with our series of stamp fairs being successful. It was noted that the attendance at NEWQUEX was considerably lower than previous years. Neil thanked his fellow officers for the efforts and support during the year, particularly Des Kent who seems to do most of the work!

Secretary – 1. Correspondence has been circulated to club secretaries and Federation reps by email. Hopefully these items have been circulated at club meetings, where appropriate. Sadly this included the news of the passing of Bill Merrett, ex Packet Secretary, on the 9th September 2023 age 92.

2. Falmouth have confirmed they will host next year's AGM & Quiz on Thursday October 10th 2024, to be followed by a quiz.

3. I circulate a number of "Philatelic emails" including auction catalogues by "blind copy" to members of the CPF.

If anyone who has email but does not receive these emails & wishes to be added to my distribution list, please forward their email address to me (deskent@talktalk.net). Anyone wishing to have their name removed from the distribution list, please advise.

4. The committee have had two meetings via Zoom since last year's AGM.

ABPS – Executive Bulletins and ABPS news have been circulated by email.

Dates of next year's fairs will be forward to the editor of the ABPS News.

Web – In addition to the 15 requests re selling / valuing collections in the last 12 months, I've been contacted from someone in Scotland, who has forwarded a number of items re Isles of Scilly and RNAS Couldrose for inclusion in the Launceston auction – 9th November 2023. There was also an email from UPA advising of a number of lots of Cornish interest in their forth coming sale – one member present had been successful in the UPA auction. Two other enquires – is there a stamp shop in Cornwall and another enquiry about which water mark detector to buy.

I average one email a week to CPF committee / members per week.

Packet Secretary – After high lighting sales down, buyers down and errors up discussions continued about the latest significant loss of the contents of one book, see attached report.

Competition Secretary – Last year's Cornex held a successful competition with total of 16 entries covering a wide range of philatelic interests and well supported by members from all the clubs. The results and cup winners have been reported previously in the Cornish. Neil thanked John Harrison and Peter Chantry for the help setting up the frames. Post CORNEX 2022 it was discovered that the majority of cups had not been engraved with the winner's names since 2017. These cups have now been engraved, with the exception of the Philbrick Postal History Cup, at CPF expense. Winners of cups are reminded that it is their responsibility to have their names engraved on their cup / shield.

Bulletin Editor – I have continued to produce the Cornish in the A4 format in full colour with up to 56 pages. The vast majority is either written by myself or 'copied' from elsewhere and I am always delighted to receive any type of material from members to include in the publication. Feedback from members is generally very good (apart from the odd adverse comment on my typing skills) and I believe is still a worthwhile publication for members to enjoy. The September 2023 edition is also available to view on the web at https://cornwallphilatelic.co.uk/the-cornish.php

5. Election of Officers:

Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary, Treasurer

The Chairman advised that no proposals for officers had been received and that existing officers were prepared to continue in post.

Chairman:	Neil Sargent
Vice Chairman:	David Lethbridge
Treasurer:	Sue Burn
Secretary:	Des Kent

Proposed by Mike Whyte and seconded by Ron Pretty, carried unanimously.

6. Appointees –

David Payne Packet Secretary.
Rex Eccott CORNEX dealer coordinator.
Martin Hopkinson Auditor.

7. A.o.B.

It was confirmed NEWQUEX 2024 will be held at St Eval on the 14th September 2024.

Owing to the change of date of Stampex 2024, now 23rd - 26th October 2024, as this date would clash with CORNEX 2024 Rex & Des have proposed 23rd November 2024. Neil to discuss with Rex.

Post the AGM Neil & Rex have agreed on the 2nd November 2024.

8. AGM 2024 - Date and venue of next AGM 10th October 2024 at Emmanuel Baptist Church. Western Terrace, Falmouth TR11 4QJ, to be followed by a quiz

The Chairman thanked Newquay for hosting the AGM and providing refreshments.

The meeting closed at 8.23 pm & was followed by a display Mike Whyte

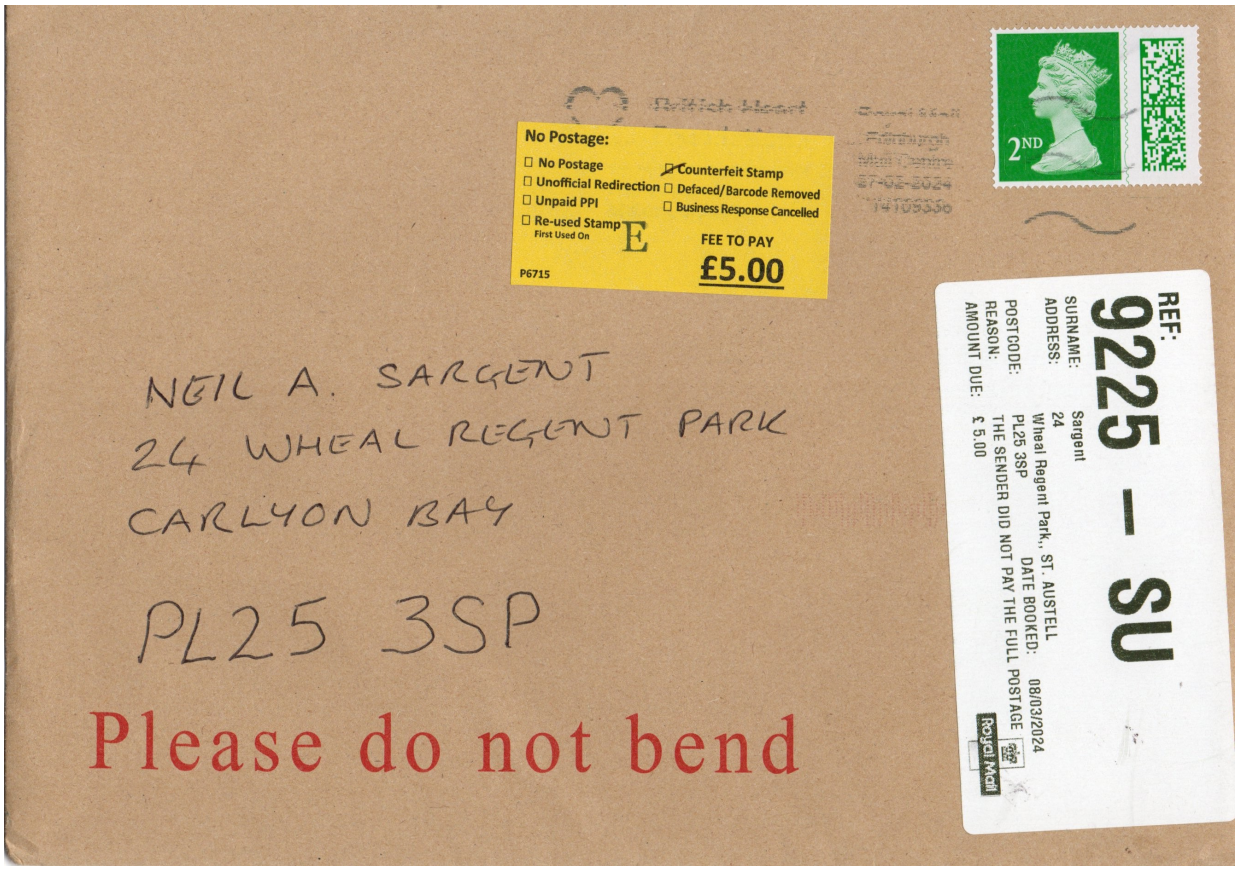
Collecting postage stamps, known as philately, is a popular hobby that attracts enthusiasts from all around the world. People engage in stamp collecting for a variety of reasons, and the hobby offers a range of benefits and rewards. Here are some reasons why individuals choose to collect postage stamps:

1. **Historical and Cultural Interest:** Stamps often depict historical events, cultural symbols, famous personalities, and significant milestones from various countries. Collectors enjoy learning about the history and culture of different places through the imagery on stamps.
2. **Artistic Appreciation:** Stamps are miniature works of art that showcase intricate designs, typography, and illustrations. Collectors appreciate the creativity and artistic craftsmanship displayed on stamps.
3. **Geographical Exploration:** Stamp collecting offers a unique way to explore the world from the comfort of your own space. Collectors can acquire stamps from different countries and regions, allowing them to virtually travel and discover new places.
4. **Educational Value:** Stamp collecting encourages research and learning. Collectors often delve into topics related to history, geography, politics, science, and more in order to better understand the context behind the stamps they collect.
5. **Community and Social Interaction:** Stamp collecting fosters a sense of community. Collectors can connect with like-minded individuals through stamp clubs, exhibitions, online forums, and social media groups. Sharing knowledge, experiences, and insights is an integral part of the hobby.
6. **Preservation of History:** Collecting stamps helps preserve a tangible piece of history. Stamps reflect the culture and events of their time, and collecting them contributes to the preservation of this historical record.
7. **Challenge and Discovery:** The pursuit of completing stamp collections or finding rare and elusive stamps offers a sense of challenge and accomplishment. The thrill of discovering a valuable or unique stamp is a rewarding experience.
8. **Investment Potential:** While not all stamps are valuable, some rare and sought-after stamps can appreciate in value over time. For some collectors, stamp collecting can be a form of investment.
9. **Nostalgia and Sentimentality:** Stamps often evoke nostalgic feelings and memories. Collectors might reminisce about their childhood, past travels, or personal connections when encountering certain stamps.
10. **Relaxation and Enjoyment:** Stamp collecting can be a relaxing and enjoyable pastime. It offers a way to unwind, focus on a specific interest, and take a break from the daily

11. **Environmental Awareness:** Collecting used stamps can promote recycling and environmental awareness. Stamps can be saved from discarded envelopes and given new life as part of a collection.

In summary, collecting postage stamps offers a diverse range of motivations and benefits. Whether driven by a passion for history, art, exploration, community, or

I hope you found the above interesting description of why people collect stamps. In fact I went on ChatGPT - which is AI - and asked it the question; so now you know why you collect stamps and the list is quite impressive!!





Bought a cheap cover on eBay from a chap in Dundee. Unfortunately, had to pay £5 to get it from the Post Office as they claimed it was a counterfeit 2nd class stamp on the envelope.

The vendor did refund me the £5 and said he had bought cheapish stamps on eBay. I know a couple of other people caught out this wat, buying cheap 2nd class coded stamps on ebay is clearly a dangerous thing - that's why they are cheap. If you are buying discounted postage buy it from someone you know!

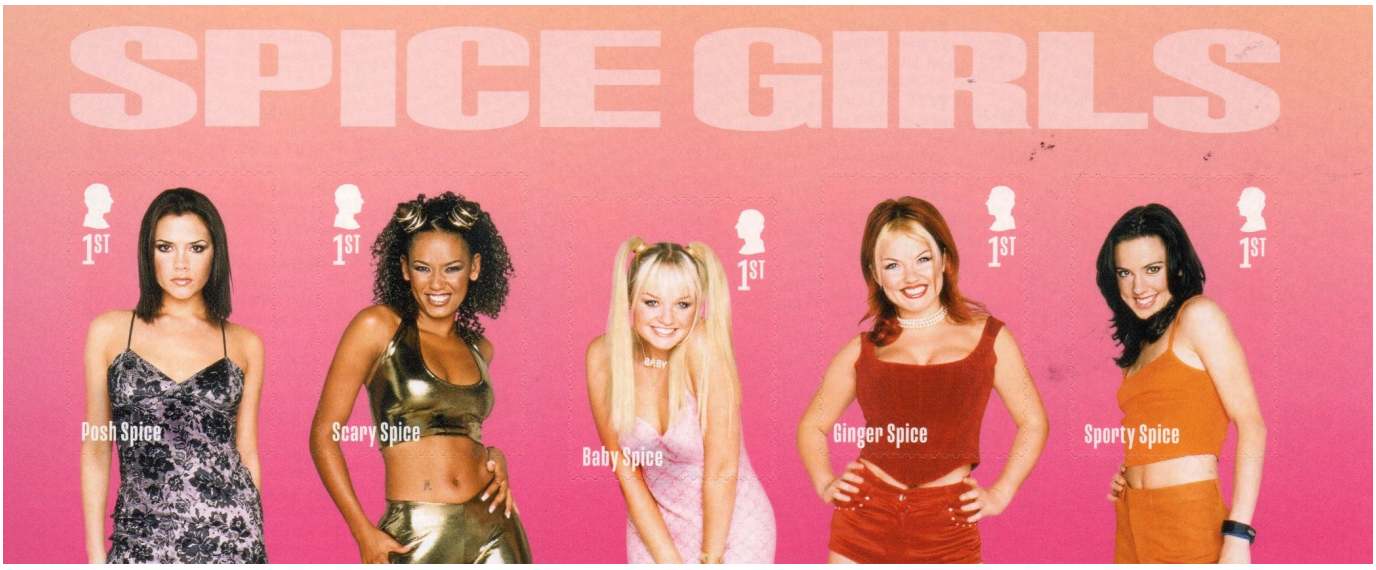


Spice Girls

I have taken a fair amount of ribbing over this issue of stamps as I was called into Radio Cornwall studio to be interviewed over the release of these new stamps and the state of stamp collecting generally They were issued on 11th January to celebrate the 30th anniversary of their formation in 1994 and their subsequent rise to fame as the most popular pop girl band.

The issue comprises 10 stamps showing them at various award ceremonies and then a mini sheet of 5 self adhesive stamps each bearing a posed portrait of the individuals. The stamps are all 1st Class and this Presentation pack cost me £19.50 - thought I better buy one on my way into the radio station!

They will come in useful for postage anyway, but crosses my mind that questions about the Spice Girls could be legitimately included on the next Federation quiz!!



Royal Mail Stamps Calendar 2024

11 Jan - Spice Girls
1 Feb - Weather Forecasting

20 Feb - Viking Britain

12 March - The Age of the Dinosaurs

- 16 April -100 Years of Commemorative Stamps
- 16 May -Peppa Pig
- 6 June -Dogs
- 20 June -Red Arrows: 60 Seasons
- 25 July -Dungeons & Dragons
- 13 Aug -Tower of London
- 3 Sep -Porridge
- 26 Sep -Spiders
- 17 Oct -The Who
- 5 Nov -Christmas 2024
- 30 Nov -Winston Churchill















I have printed this 6 page folder in full as I think it is very interesting and not seen by me before. It shows all the special postmarks used by the Czech Forces during the WW2 based over here in England. This was lent to me by Colin Benford who lucky has it. Interesting to see how much they did in philatelic terms during the war and just after. They also issue, together with Poland, numerous illustrated airgraph forms as well.

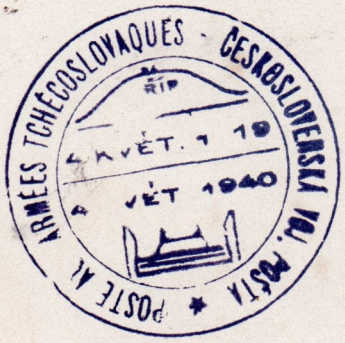


March 7th, 1850.

Birthday of President Liberator T. G. Masaryk.

May 4th, 1919.

General Milan Stefanik, 1st Czechoslovak War Minister, victim of an aircraft accident when returning to free Czechoslovakia.





June 1st, 1940.

Czechoslovak Regiments leave for the Front in France.

Le Vaguemestre (Field Postmaster) of the 3rd Regiment of the 1st Czechoslovak Division in France.





July 26th, 1940.

President Dr. Edvard Benes visits the Czechoslovak Units in England.

September 15th, 1867

Birthday of Petr Bezruc, Czechoslovak National Poet, who fought against the Germanisation of the Czechoslovak people.





October 28th, 1918.

Proclamation of the Czechoslovak Republic—National Holiday.

March 7th, 1941.

Anniversary of birthday of President Liberator T. G. Masaryk.





March 15th, 1939.
Germany breaks the "Munich Agreement" and occupies Czechoslovakia.

May 4th, 1941.

Anniversary of death of Gen. M. Stefanik, first Czechoslovak War Minister, victim of an aircraft accident, when returning to free Czechoslovakia.





May 28th, 1884.

Birthday of President Dr. Edvard Benes.

May 28th, 1941.

First issue of Czechoslovak daily Field Post Stamp.





July 2nd, 1917.

Victory at Zborov (Czechoslovak Legions in Russia).

October 28th, 1941.

Anniversary of Proclamation of the Czechoslovak Republic—National Holiday.





November 17th, 1939.

Closing of all Czechoslovak Universities by the Germans.
Massacre of Czechoslovak students.

March 7th, 1942.

Anniversary of birthday of President Liberator T. G. Masaryk.





March 15th, 1942.

Anniversary of Germany's breach of "Munich Agreement" and subsequent occupation of Czechoslovakia.

July 2nd, 1942.

Anniversary of victory at Zborov (Czechoslovak Legion in Russia).





August 1st, 1942.

First issue of new Czechoslovak Field Post Stamp.

September 14th, 1937.

Death of President Liberator T. G. Masaryk.





October 28th, 1942.

Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Czechoslovak Republic—National Holiday.

November 17th, 1942.

Anniversary of closing of all Czechoslovak Universities by the Germans. Massacre of Czechoslovak students.





March 7th, 1943.

Anniversary of birthday of President Liberator T. G. Masaryk.

March 15th, 1943.

Anniversary of Germany's breach of "Munich Agreement" and subsequent occupation of Czechoslovakia



In July 1940 the Czechoslovak Army came to Great Britain from France. All units were reformed and regrouped, and the Field Post which had existed since the establishment of the Czechoslovak Army in France became the Czechoslovak Field Post Unit in December, 1940.

The purpose of this folder is to present a survey of all special stamps issued by the Czechoslovak Field Post in France (such as were left after the retreat of June 1940) and in Great Britain.

5000 copies issued by the Czechoslovak Army Records Department in Great Britain.
Illustrated by D.B.

FLOOD & SON, LIMITED.
THE BOROUGH PRESS,
LOWESTOFT.

No. 217107

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
LONDON

41 Devonshire Place
London W1G 6JY

Meeting of 15 JAN 2014

In the OPINION of The **EXPERT COMMITTEE** the item described as

Bahamas: 1859 S.G. No. 2

1d Dull lake - no watermark - imperf - thin paper - used - is very faded and has a Forged obliteration

On behalf of the Committee

Submitted by N. A. Sargent



No. 217106

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
LONDON

41 Devonshire Place
London W1G 6JY

Meeting of 15 JAN 2014

In the OPINION of The **EXPERT COMMITTEE** the item described as

Bahamas: 1859 S.G. No. 1

1d Reddish red (shades) - no watermark - imperf - thick, opaque paper - used - is a remainder with a painted line defacement - has been cleaned and no longer the colour of an issued stamp

On behalf of the Committee

Submitted by N. A. Sargent







In the last Cornish I illustrated a Hawaii/USA early cover I have which received a bad certificate from the Royal Philatelic Society on the basis it was a forgery.

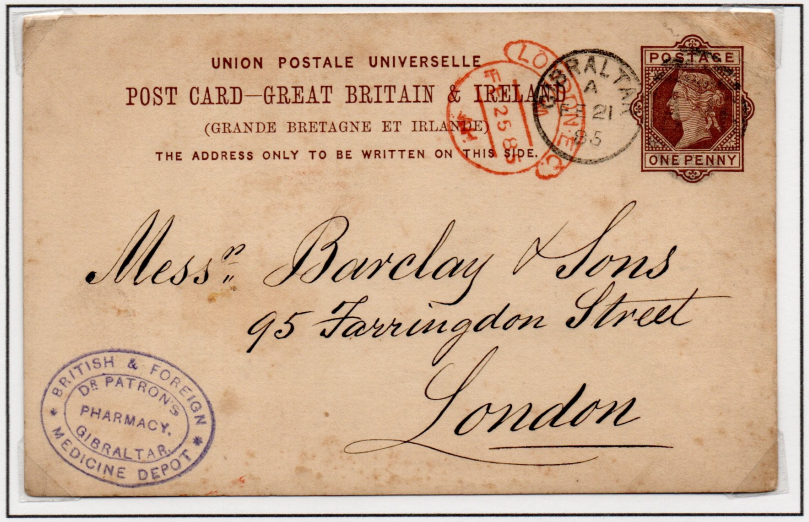
Never had much luck as a few years ago I sent in a couple of Bahamas stamps but got rejected certificates from them again!

Have just sent in a rare Malta stamp so will see what the next certificate comes back as!!

GIBRALTAR POST CARDS

Gibraltar stationery is an interesting country to collect enjoying a variety of material commencing with GB stationery used there, overprinted cards from Natal and St Vincent, its own cards in sterling and then overprinted with the Spanish currency followed by Spanish currency cards before reverting back to sterling!

Cards were not issued in significant quantities and, in respect of reply cards, were little used. All cards were printed and supplied by Thomas De La Rue in London. The first postcards were issued on 1st January 1886 simultaneous with the issue of its first postage stamps - the first printing taking place on the 23rd December 1885.



GB 1d Foreign Postcard

Used February 1885 from Dr Patrons Pharmacy to Messrs Barclay & sons, London. Cancelled with duplex cancel with hooded London receiver.

Message is an order for *"'36 grains of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine..."*

First Issuer January 1886

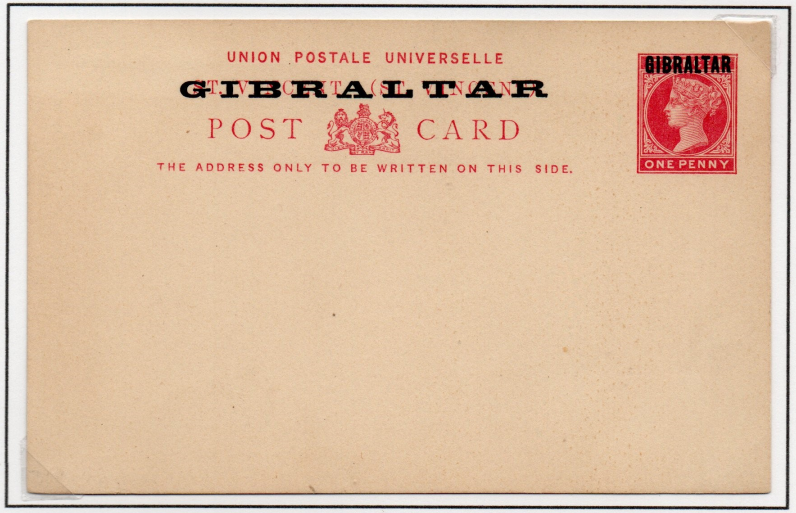
Overprinted Cards

There was insufficient time for designs and dies to be produced for new cards, so post cards of other colonies had to be overprinted by Thomas De La Rue.

They used the ½d card of Natal and the 1d card of St Vincent - presumably they were holding excess stocks of these cards in London.

The ½d card was in brown on buff card with the 1d being carmine on white. Each card had the country name blocked out by overprinting GIBRALTAR with a similar but smaller overprint on the die.





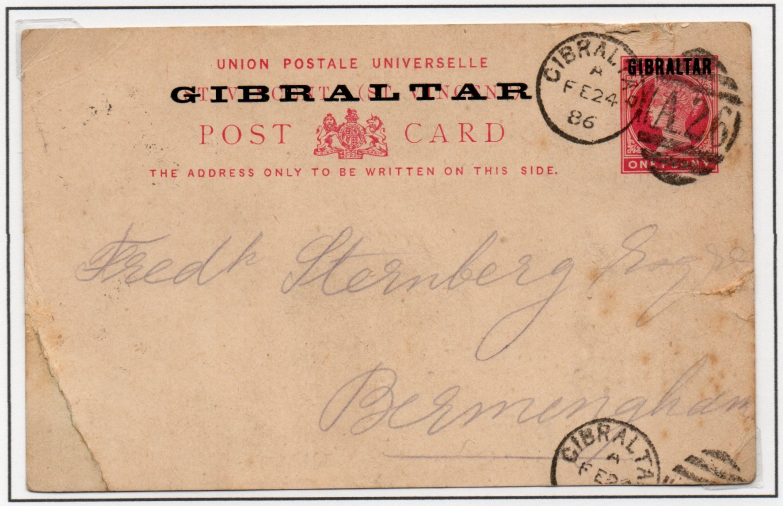
First Issuer January 1886

Overprinted Cards



Natal overprint card used April 1886 to Leipzig

(stamp removed top left corner)



St Vincent overprint card used February 1886 to Birmingham

Total printings ere 14,964 (½d) and 25,632 (1d)

Second Issue December 1886

Key Plate Cards

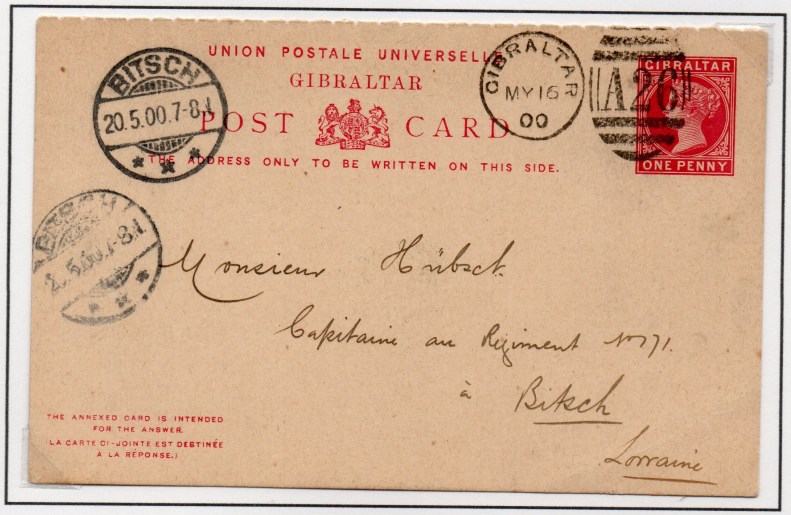
De La Rue were instructed in December 1885 to produce designs for new cards. Gibraltar stated they should *"be produced in the most economical manner possible"* so it was agreed to use the Colonial key plate for the cards in 3 values - ½d, 1d and 1½d.



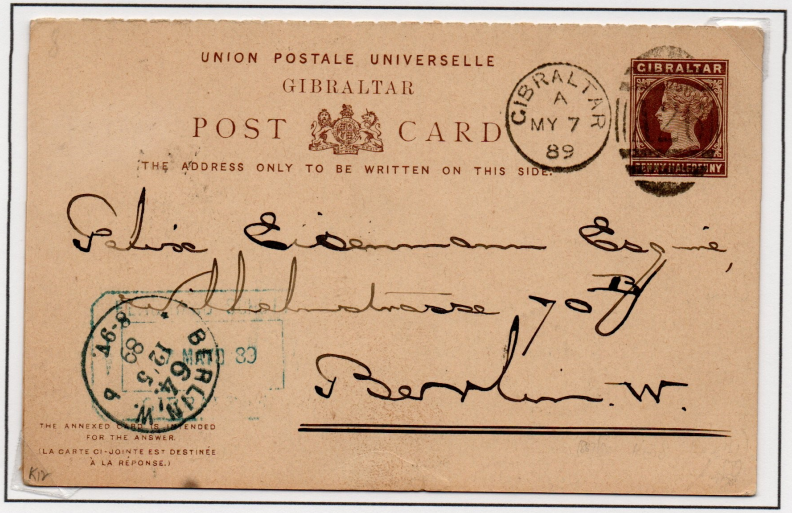
The ½d & 1d cards were issued in December 1886 with 1½d card coming in January 1889

Second Issue December 1886

Key Plate Reply Cards



1d outer part reply card used to France May 1900



1½d complete double card used to Berlin May 1889, full message

Third Issue August 1889

Spanish currency overprints

Gibraltar had being using £ s d for their currency but most of the merchants were using the Spanish currency . Miss Creswell who was taking over running of the Post Office on behalf of the local government was concerned about the differential in using the currencies and its impact of cost for the Post Office. It was finally decided to issue stamps and stationery in centimes from 1st August 1889 and from then only overprinted stationery could be used.

All 3 cards were overprinted 5c/10c/15c by De La Rue





Third Issue August 1889

Spanish currency overprints

The reply paid double cards were also overprinted. Numbers of cards was again limited

½d - 10,460 1d - 20,050 1½d - 4,000

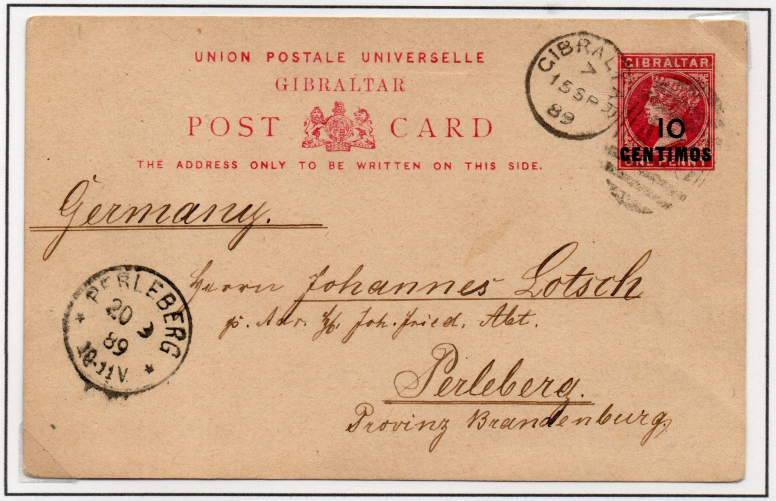
½d + ½d - 3,050 1d + 1d - 3,100 1½d + 1½d - 3,050



Third Issue August 1889

Spanish currency overprints

With the low print umbers used cards are difficult to find.



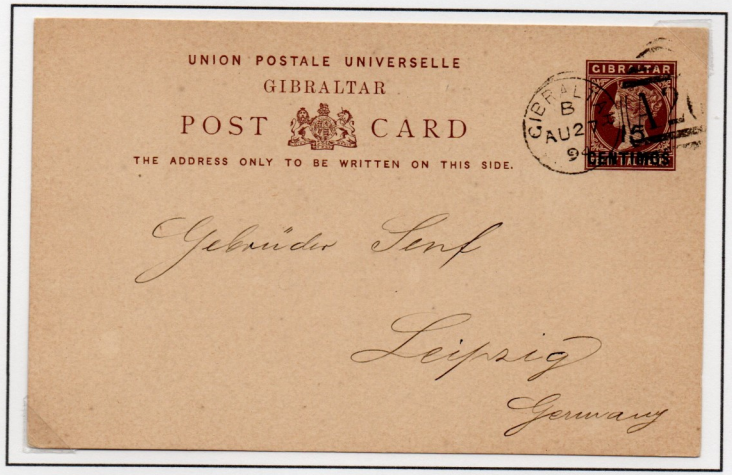


Pair of used 10 centimos on 1d cards both used to Germany in 1889

both have full messages on the rear

Third Issue August 1889

Spanish currency overprints



15 centimos on 1½d brown card used to Germany 1894

Fourth Issue November 1889

Spanish currency cards

The three cards were now issued bearing the Spanish currency in place of sterling

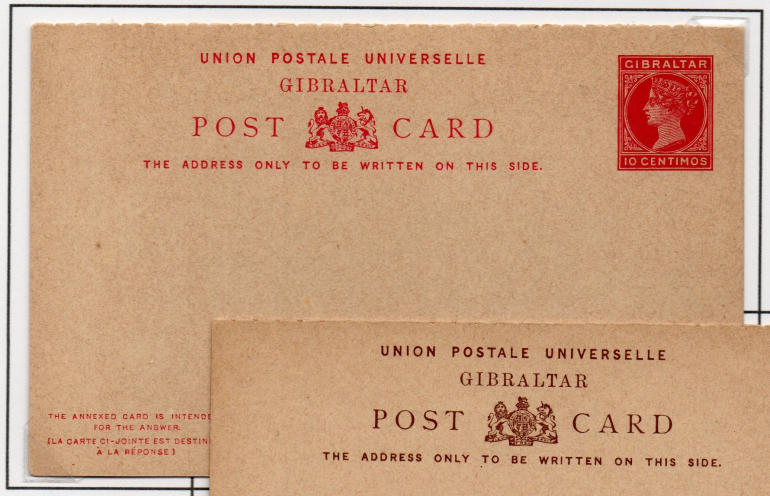


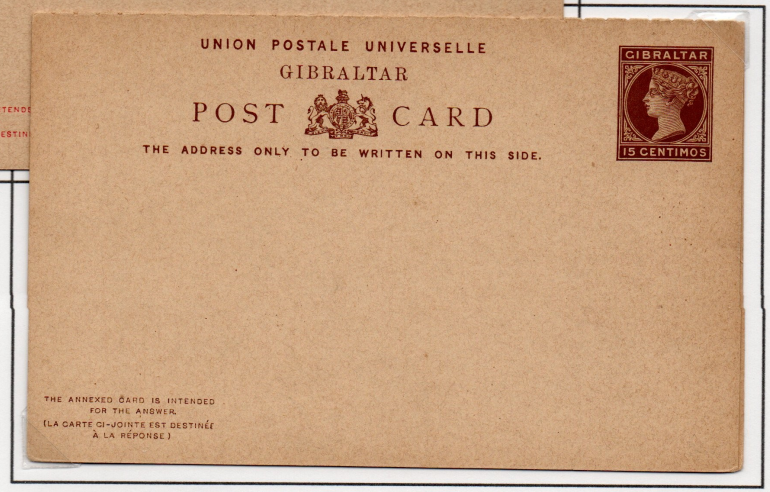
Fourth Issue November 1889

Spanish currency cards

The reply paid double cards were similarly issued







Fourth Issue November 1889

Spanish currency cards

Print numbers were substantially larger for these cards

5c - 120,920 10c - 259,620 15c - 11,320

5c + 5c - 12,660 10c + 10c - 6,200 15c + 15c - 6,200



5c green used locally in Gibraltar October 1894 with South District cancel



5c green used uprated 5c stamp to Holland October 1896

Fourth Issue November 1889

Spanish currency cards



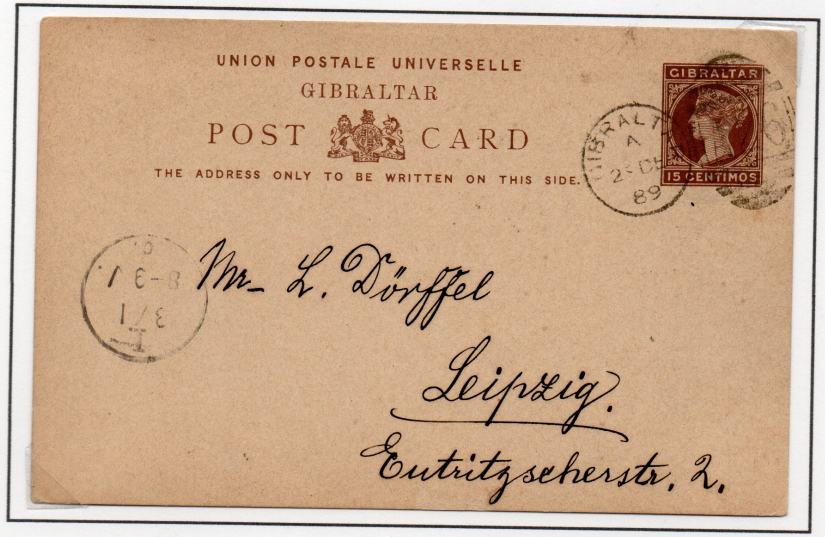
10c card used to France June 1892



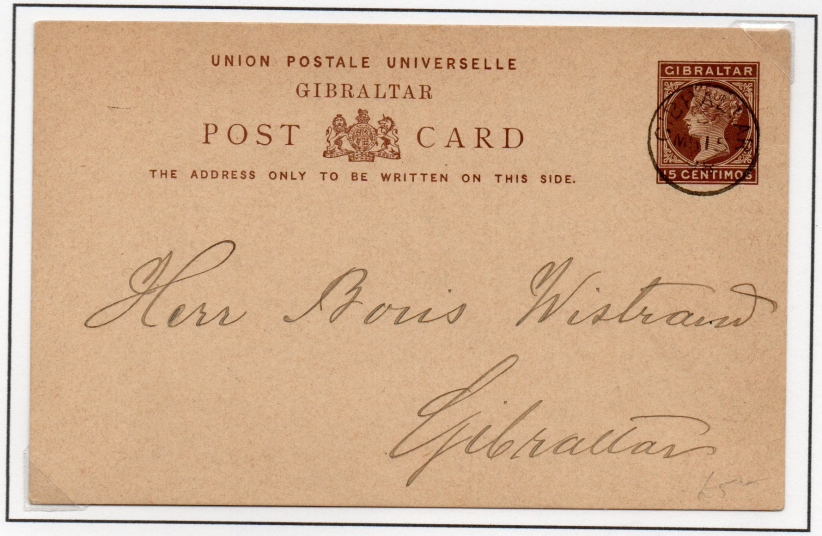
10c card used to London January 1894

Fourth Issue November 1889

Spanish currency cards



15c card used to Germany December 1889



15c card used within Gibraltar March 1898

Fifth Issue October 1898

Reversion to Sterling Cards

Due to the Spanish-American war the Spanish currency was significantly depreciated the Government reverted to British currency in Gibraltar. With the introduction of this issue, there were only 2 rates of postage - ½d for local use and 1d for overseas including the Commonwealth.

½d & 1d cards were issued, the inly difference with the earlier cards of the 2nd issue is a slightly smaller printing of the name and value in the stamp.





½d green card unused & used uprated ½d to Germany 1902

Sixth Issue May 1903

King Edward VII Cards

With the death of Queen Victoria, new cards for the reign of Edward VII were issued and followed the standard format but with the 9d card changing in size to Court size. Whilst the card was mainly issued on light buff card, there was a printing on cream card.

Reply cards for both values were also issued



Unused ½d cards on light biff & glossy cream card together with ½d + ½d reply paid double card

Sixth Issue May 1903

King Edward VII Cards

1d cards in carmine on dark buff and light buff and reply paid double card



Sixth Issue May 1903

King Edward VII Cards

Printing numbers were reasonable for the single cards at 68,472 for the ½d and 92,940 for the 1d card.



½d green on light buff card used 1908 to Barcelona



1d card on light buff used to Holland 1910

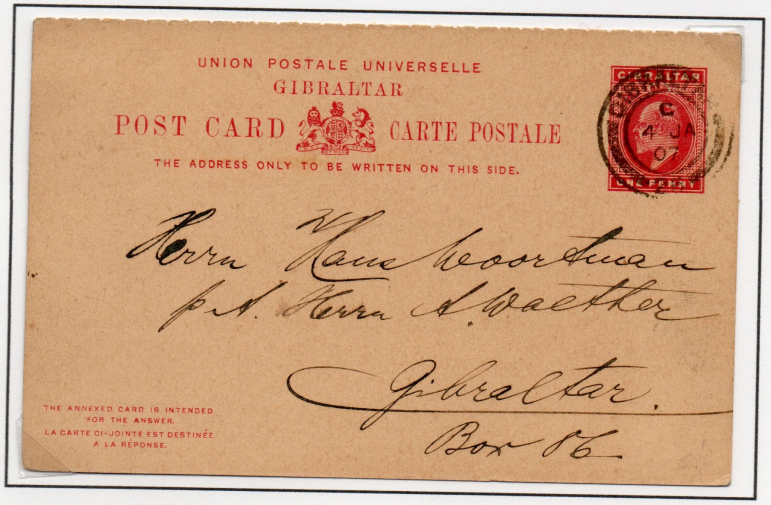
Sixth Issue May 1903

King Edward VII Cards

Numbers for the reply cards were small with 3,120 for the ½d + ½d and 3.072 fpr the 1d + 1d card. However, there was little demand for them and in 1927 existing stocks were destroyed (2,496 for the ½d and 2,686 for the 1d). The net number of reply cards actually sold was therefore:

½d + ½d - 624 cards **1d + 1d 386 cards**





Sixth Issue May 1903

King Edward VII Cards

2 further reply paid double cards used - outer card used to Sheffield 1913 and a reply part used to London used as an outward card. That's 4 out of the 386 cards sold!





Seventh Issue July 1912

King George V Cards

The accession of King George V to the throne required a change of the Monarch's head and the stamp was completely redesigned in common with other members of the British Empire. Both ½d court size and standard size 1d cards were issued.

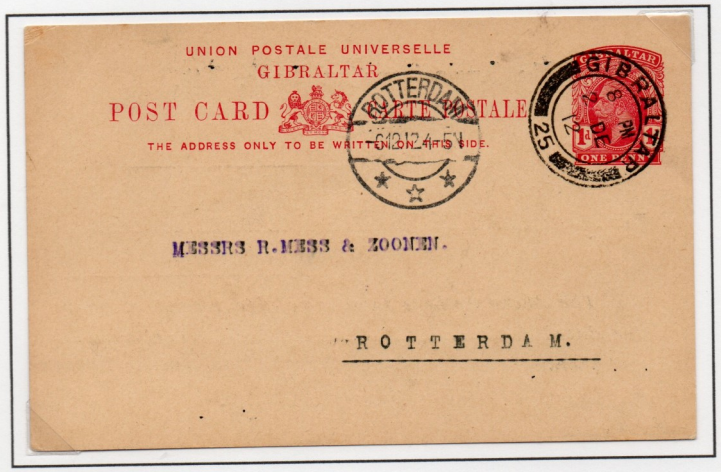
Print numbers were quite large with 67,932 ½d cards and 1261,148 1d cards. Reply paid double cards were also issued with 1,272 of the ½d + ½d and 1,260 for the 1d + 1d cards



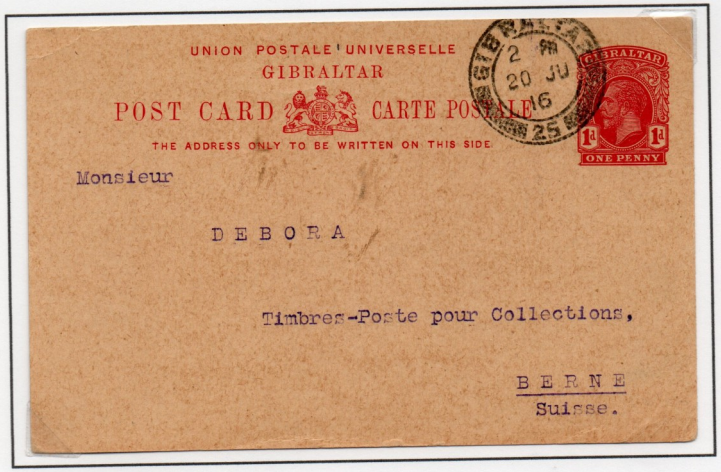
½d green card used uprated 1d to France March 1934

Seventh Issue July 1912

King George V Cards



1d card used to Holland in December 1912 on light buff stock



1d card used to Switzerland in June 1916 in dark buff stock

Eighth Issue February 1934

King George V Pictorial Card

An interesting and attractive change was the introduction of a new card bearing an imprint of the Rock of Gibraltar design, which had been used in the 1931 issue of adhesive stamps. It was a 1 0189d value due to increase in postal rates and was printed in brown on a light buff card. A total of 18,036 cards were printed and was on sale for a period of 4 years; however it is considered one the rarer items of postal stationery in mint or use form



1½d 'Rock' card used to London in July 1936 with slogan cancel

Card appears to be from a journalist referring to:

"No-one could call life dull in Gib these days as will doubtless have gathered from the London papers; what with our refugees both English and Spanish, our 2 daily editions of the Chronicle and aerial combat round and over the Rock with stern rebuke from outraged British authority....."

Ninth Issue February 1938

King George VI Cards

The new George VI card was printed in red on buff card stock and issued on 22nd February 1938. A total of 30,912 cards were printed. Demand for these cards was limited with average usage of about 240 cards per year. The advent of the airletter certainly reduced demand for postcards and they were still on sale at the Post Office as late as 1970.

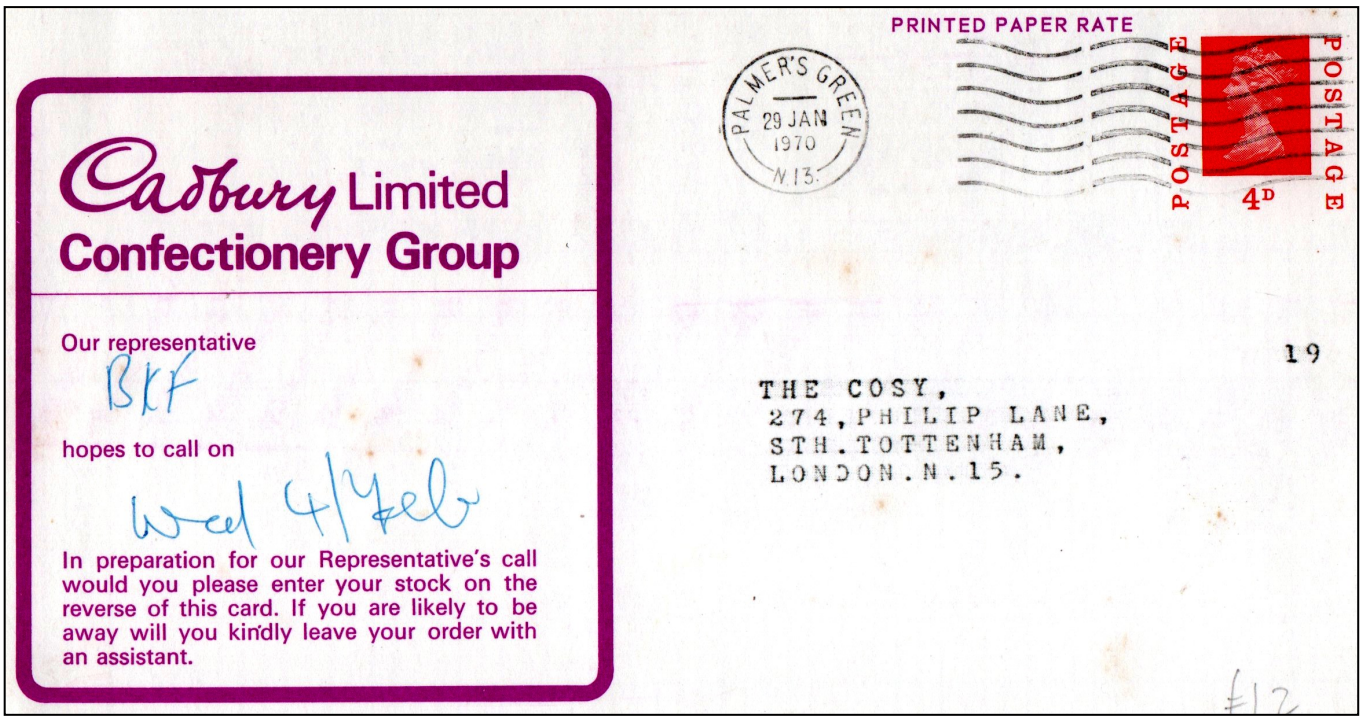
However, I consider it to be a relatively scarce card!



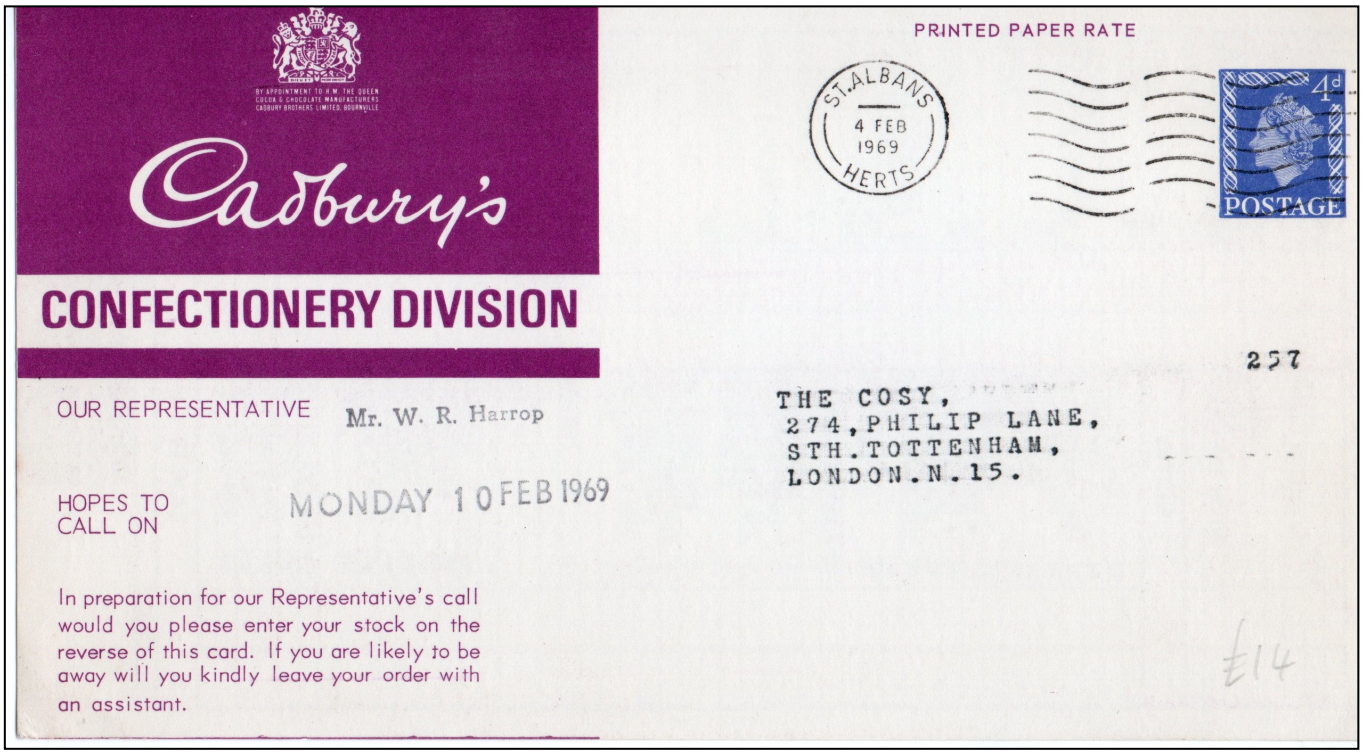
1½d red on carmine card - unused and CTO April 1960

Cadbury Advertising Order Postcards

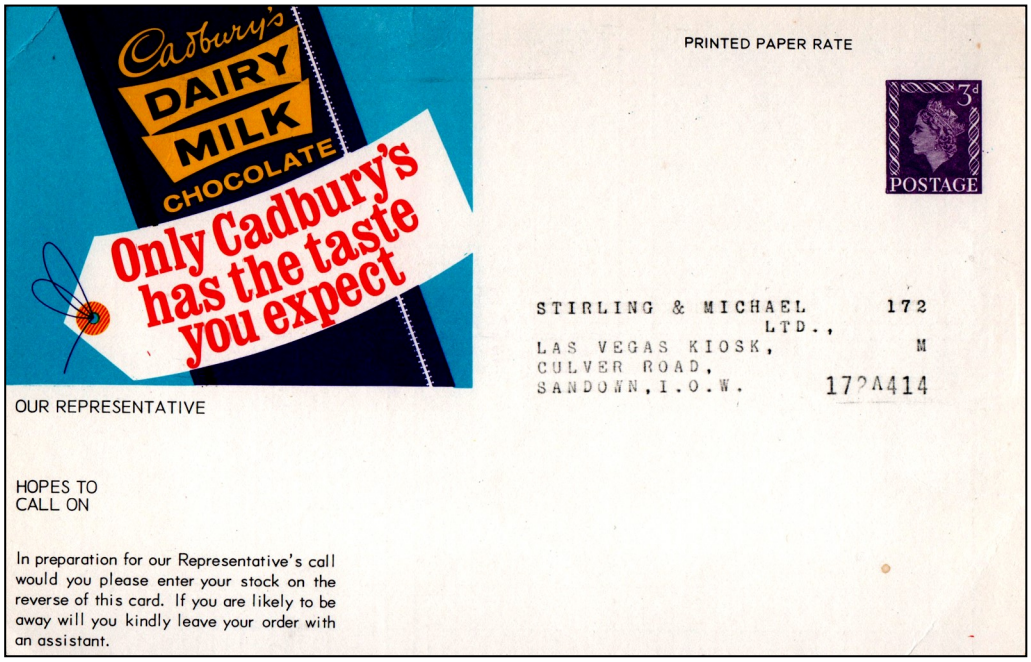
Back in the day many businesses had ‘reps’ charging up and down the country in their Ford Mondeos collecting orders from business for their company products. It was not unusual for business to be given advance waring of when the rep would be calling. Cadburys adopt tis policy but used special postcards with a prominent advert for tier products on the front. These cards were ‘stamped-to-order’ on behalf of the firm and varied in size. All had a printed order form on the reverse.



Card used 1970 with 4d Machin in scarlet on white card measuring 215 x 130mm (H&B CSP232)



Card used February 1969 with 4d blue on white card measuring 215 x 139mm (H&B CS194)



Larger size card 214 x 140mm unused with 3d violet letterpress imprint (H&B CS151)

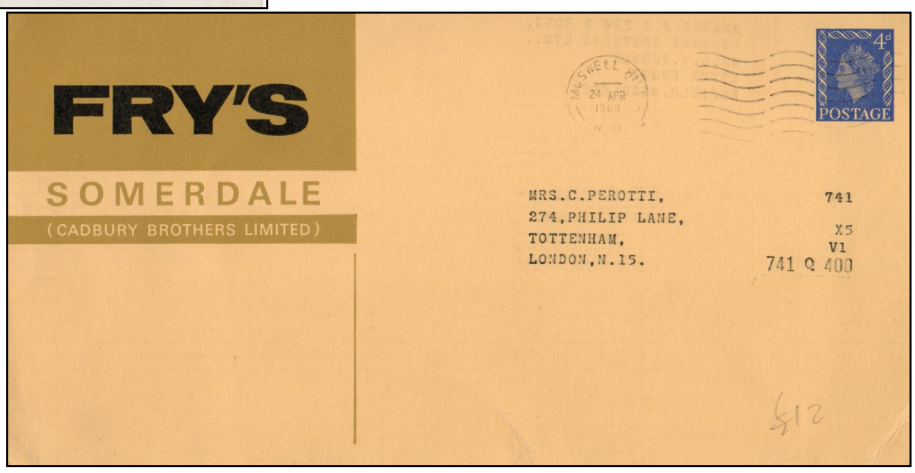
Lovely bright 'Kit-Kat' order card used February 1970 with 4d Machin in scarlet measuring 195 x 120mm (H&B CSP232)





My favourite card—standard size F 150 x 89mm used April 1969 but with 3d violet & 1d blue imprints. (H&B CS196) a scarce but attractive card/

They also sent cards for their separate divisions although these are less common. Shown right is a card from Fry's of Somerdale printed in lovie on dull yellow card with 4d blue imprint used in 1969. Card measures 235 x 120mm.



A history of Christmas Cards

With the festive season upon us we take a look at how Christmas cards came to feature images of smartly dressed posties, pillar boxes, and even delivery robins

Now the festive season is here, many of us will soon receive Christmas cards delivered by our local posties.

Some of these cards likely feature images of snowy pillar boxes or maybe even of a robin delivering the mail in a snowy scene. But how and why did they become popular on Christmas Cards? And how did Posties become associated with Robins? For the answers to these questions we have to go all the way back to the earliest Christmas cards.

Many of the Christmas traditions we celebrate today, like trees and crackers, all started in the Victorian era. It also when the idea of sending Christmas cards become popular after the first commercially produced Christmas card was created by Sir Henry Cole in 1843



Early Christmas cards were expensive to produce. They were printed on one-side only and were the size of a typical business card today. Many were printed in black and white or sepia and were hand coloured. Most were initially produced by Valentine's card printers, who were looking to expand, so many early Christmas cards often contained romantic images, rather than religious ones.

Things changed with the developments in printing processes in the 1860s. New cheaper cards with different, more complex designs became available and by the 1870s the practice of sending Christmas cards had firmly been established as a British Christmas tradition.

Designing cards soon became a serious business, with designs even reviewed in the national press. They were seen by many as pieces of art and card companies often commissioned prominent artists to create new designs

Cards started to appear in different shapes and sizes and some were further decorated with colourful paper, ribbon or frosting. Others featured animals, puns, riddles and hidden messages



CHRISTMAS CARDS.

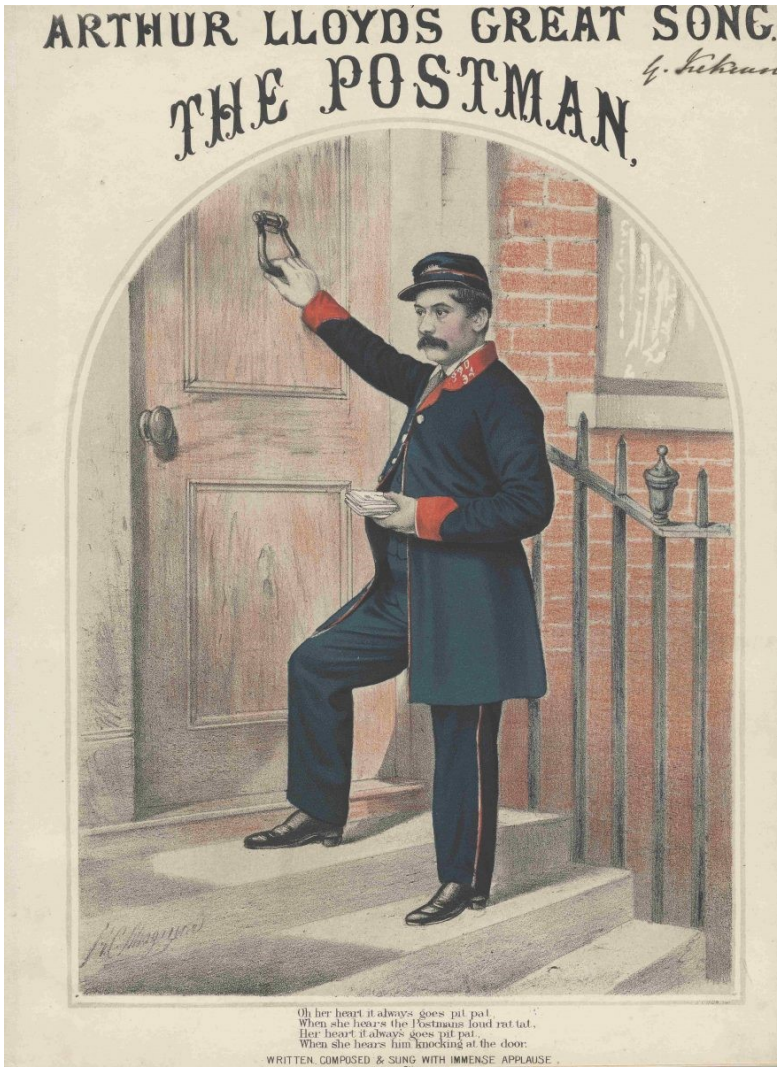
This 'Christmas Cards' – Print from The London Illustrated News, Dec. 13 1884 pokes fun at the popularity of cards and the rush to get them when they were released

Designs featured a wide range of imagery including symbols representing the natural world and pagan yuletide images from historical winter celebrations. Holly and ivy, lambs and images of spring were popular, as well as the more familiar robins, celebrations, and Father Christmas.

At this time depictions of the postal service on Christmas cards also became very popular – with letter boxes and postmen frequently appearing. This may be because of the popularity of the postal service itself. Christmas cards were introduced at a time when sending mail had become a lot easier and cheaper for people.

The Victorian era saw a communication revolution with the introduction of the Penny Post in 1840– in which a letter or card was paid for in advance with a postage stamp (known as a Penny Black) and cost just a penny. Before 1840, the British postal system was highly complex and very expensive. Letters were charged by distance and the number of sheets of paper they used. Normally, the charge was paid by the recipient and it could be very expensive. With the introduction of the Penny Post, the postal service became very popular as more and more letters were sent.

As the main means of communication, the postal service became a vital part of Victorian daily life and images of postal workers quickly became part of public culture. More and more images of them appeared in paintings, drawings, song performances, cigarette cards and much more. Changes to their uniform even made the newspapers



Front cover of the song sheet for 'The Postman' by popular performer Arthur Lloyd. Songs such as these celebrated the role of the postman in delivering news straight to people's doorsteps. c.1862

In this card from around 1860-1890 we see the image of a Mail Coach Guard. Dressed in their distinctive red frockcoat and top hat he is seen standing on the back of a Mail Coach which is filled high with sacks of mail and parcels travelling mail through a snowy scene

Although Mail Coach Guards were mostly a thing of the past by the 1850s, romanticised images of Mail Coach Guards in their distinctive uniform continued to be popular, featuring across a range of materials throughout the 1800s and early 1900s. They were often shown heroically transporting mail across the country in difficult conditions or under threat of attack by high-way men

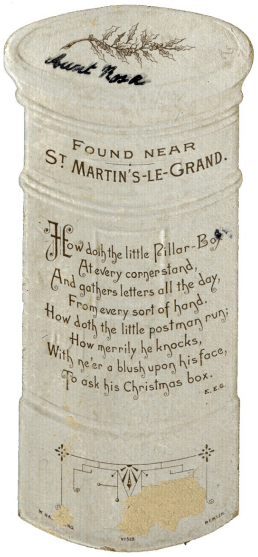
see next page



Christmas cards have also featured smartly dressed posties delivering Christmas mail. Smiling straight at us, the man is instantly recognisable as a postie, wearing the formal blue frockcoat with red piping and gold buttons. He is also wearing a typical Double-Peaked Shako hat with a badge carrying the initials GPO, for General Post Office. His satchel features a flap that can be opened. A popular feature in early 20th century cards









With Christmas cards featuring a variety of designs drawn from Christmas images, winter themes, and images of the world around them, it seems natural that Victorian cards would also feature images of the postal service, a vital part of this new, popular Christmas tradition. Images sometimes referenced the act of sending mail, with snowy scenes such as this one from a card manufacturer, Alexander Baird and Son Limited. Here we see two young children, posting Christmas letters into a large pillar box

It’s not just posties that were seen delivering mail in Christmas cards. Animals were popular subjects in early Christmas cards and continue to be so today. None are as popular as the Robin who feature across a range different designs.

Robins have been associated with images of mail delivery since the Victorian period. They often appear to be delivering messages of alongside pillar boxes. They have even featured as postal workers delivering mail. Legend has it that postmen in Victorian Britain were nicknamed ‘Robins’ because their bright red jackets and waistcoats had become such a familiar sight.

Celebrated Victorian author Anthony Trollope, himself a Post Office employee, has his characters refer to the local postman as a ‘Robin Postman’ in his 1860 novel Framley Parsonage

> “Oh, but it’s mortial wet,” said the shivering postman as he handed in that and the vicar’s newspaper. The vicar was a man of the world, and took the Jupiter. “Come in, Robin postman, and warm theeself awhile,” said Jemima the cook, pushing a stool a little to one side, but still well in front of the big kitchen fire. “

However, some people think that the robins featured simply because they are a familiar bird seen at Christmas time. Others point to the birds link to Christianity.

Although this nickname hasn’t stuck to posties, images of Robins delivering messages at Christmas continues to endure. They still appear delivering mail, next to, or on post-boxes



This Victorian Christmas tradition is still going strong with an estimated 900 million Christmas Cards of all shapes, sizes and designs being sent within the UK each year. Posties and postal scenes continue to feature, alongside images of delivery robins.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A severe strain is put upon the Post Office on **Christmas and New Year's Eve,** owing to the large number of Christmas and New Year's Cards which it is the fashion to send at those periods of the year.

The Post Office does all in its power to ensure punctuality, but the due despatch and delivery of letters are almost impossible, unless the Public render assistance by posting their letters, &c., early on the **24th and 31st December;** and this it is hoped they will do.

By Command of the Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
December, 1879.

G & S [387] 100,000 12/79

3375

CHRISTMAS DAY

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE General Post, or Morning Delivery, will be the only delivery in London and its Suburbs on Christmas Day.

The General Post Office, the District Offices, and the Post Offices at Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Ludgate Circus, Mark Lane, and Charing Cross, will be open from 5 to 7 p.m., for the Registration of Letters up to the usual hours and for the sale of Postage Stamps; but not for Money Order or Savings Bank Business. With these exceptions, all the Post Offices in London and the nearer Suburbs will be closed.

Letters, Newspapers, and Book Packets can be posted for the Night Mails at the General Post Office, the District Offices, and the Offices at Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Ludgate Circus, Mark Lane, and Charing Cross, at the usual hours, and at Branch Offices and Receiving Houses and Street Letter Boxes usually available for posting *on Sundays.*

Except at the Offices above-named, open from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., there will be no Late Fee Collection for the Night Mails.

There will be no Collection at 8 or 9 p.m. on Christmas Day either from the Town Receiving Offices, or Letter Boxes; but Letters to be forwarded by the general Morning Mails of the 27th will be collected from the District and Branch Offices, and from the Letter Boxes in London and the nearer Suburbs, at the usual hours on that Morning.

No Morning, Mid-day, or Midnight Mails will be despatched from London to any Town in the United Kingdom on Christmas Day, but the Night Mails will be despatched as usual.

TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

The following Offices will be open in London and its Suburbs :—

	Postal District	Hours during which the Office will be open		Postal District	Hours during which the Office will be open
		a.m. p.m.			a.m. p.m.
Blackheath	S.E.	8.0 to 8.0	Hammersmith B.O.	W.	8.0 to 8.0
Blackwall Railway Station	E.	8.0 „ 8.0	Highbury Station (North London Railway)	N.	8.0 to 8.0
Bow Railway Station (North London Railway)	E.	7.0 „ 11.0	Kensington, Young Street	W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Brond Street Railway Stn. (North London Ry.)	E.C.	.. 1 to 11 p.m.	Lower Thames Street	E.C.	7.0 to 12.0 (noon)
Camberwell	S.E.	8.0 to 8.0	Mark Lane	E.C.	9.0 to 7.0
Camden Road (North London Railway)	N.W.	7.0 „ 11.0	Northern District Office	N.	8.0 „ 8.0
Central Telegraph Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand	E.C.	Always open.	Paddington (London Street)	W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Chalk Farm Railway Stn. (North London Ry.)	N.W.	7.30 to 11.0	Putney Head Office	S.W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Clapham	S.W.	8.0 „ 8.0	South Eastern District Office	S.E.	8.0 „ 8.0
Cornhill, No. 27	E.C.	8.0 „ 1.0	South Kensington	S.W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Crystal Palace	S.E.	8.0 „ 8.0	South Western District Office	S.W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Dalston Junction (North London Railway)	E.	8.0 „ 11.0	Swiss Cottage	N.W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Eastern District Office	E.	8.0 „ 8.0	Westbourne Grove	W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Euston Square Station	N.W.	8.0 „ 8.0	West Strand	W.C.	Always open.
Fleet Street, No. 43	E.C.	8.0 „ 12.0 noon	Western Central District Office	W.C.	8.0 to 8.0
Fulham Road, 362	S.W.	8.0 „ 8.0	Western District Office	W.	8.0 „ 8.0
Greenwich, Nelson Street	S.E.	8.0 „ 8.0	Wimbledon Head Office	—	8.0 „ 10.0 a.m.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The hours of attendance at the various Provincial Offices will be the same as on Sundays.

SCOTLAND.

All the Telegraph Offices will be kept open as on ordinary week days.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
December, 1880.

By Command of the Postmaster-General.

3731

LONDON POSTAL SERVICE

SPECIAL NOTICE

OF

CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS

INLAND LETTER POST.

EARLY POSTING.

DURING the ensuing Christmas Season, numerous preliminary Despatches to the Provinces will be made from the General Post Office on THURSDAY the 23rd, and FRIDAY the 24th of DECEMBER.

It may not be possible in some cases to include in the Night Mails all the correspondence which should in due course be sent by them, and with a view, therefore, to ensure as far as possible the due delivery of Letters, &c., the Public are earnestly requested to post correspondence in time for the preliminary Despatches, particularly on the 24th of DECEMBER (Christmas Eve).

Letters, &c., to be forwarded by these preliminary Despatches should be posted as under :—

	Not later than
General Post Office	3. 0 p.m.
Head District Offices	2.30 „
Town Branch and Receiving Offices	1.45 „
Town Pillar Boxes	1.45 „
Suburban Branch and Receiving Offices	12.30 „
Suburban Pillar Boxes	12.30 „

MAILS for INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND &c., via Brindisi.

It is particularly requested that Letters, &c., intended to go in the Mails for India, China, Australia and the East generally on Friday the th December, should, in order to ensure their being duly forwarded, be posted before the 24th December, or at all events before the above named hours on that date.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
December 1886

INLAND PARCEL POST.

The Rates of Postage for **INLAND PARCELS** are 3d. for 1 lb., and 1½d. for every additional lb. up to 11 lbs. Parcels even when addressed to persons residing in remote districts and in places not now served by Railway or other Carriers, are conveyed by Parcel Post.

The Postage insures **COMPENSATION** for loss or damage to an amount not exceeding **£1.**

Where the value of a Parcel is over **£1, INSURANCE** may be effected for a Fee of **1d.** up to **£5,** and of **2d.** up to **£10.**

EARLY POSTING.

To meet the strain that will be put on the Parcel Post Service during the ensuing Christmas season, and with a view to ensure the delivery of Parcels at destination in good time, the Public are requested to *post* their Parcels *early* day during the busy period.

SECURE PACKING.

It is desirable that any Christmas Presents, such for instance as contain Holly, Mistletoe, or other Decorations, Poultry, Game, Puddings, Oyster, Mince Pies or other Pastry, Confectionery, Apples, Toys, Fancy Articles, &c., intended for transmission by Parcel Post, should be carefully packed by the senders so as to preserve them from injury. That the contents are packed so as not to shift position or work loose in transit is of almost as much importance to their safety as that the receptacle is reasonably secure.

FOREIGN and COLONIAL PARCEL POST.

Parcels for places abroad should be posted some time in advance.

(For particulars see small notice at any Post Office.)

By Command of the Postmaster General

Printed by W. P. GRIFFITH & ..., Limited, Pr...ers Square, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

One penny to Money Letter Receiving Town and Country and to Surveyors Dispatching

13th Dec 1850

LONDON DISTRICT POST OFFICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that agreeably to Annual Custom, there will be

NO DELIVERY

OF LETTERS BY THE

LONDON DISTRICT POST

IN THE AFTERNOON OF

Christmas Day,

But Letters for the GENERAL POST and FOREIGN MAILS will be collected from the Receiving Houses and forwarded in the Afternoon as usual.

R. SMITH,
SUPERINTENDING PRESIDENT.

500 (11—50)

Post Office Christmas Notices courtesy of the Postal Museum

I can’t remember now where I saw this but is a complete reconstructed sheet of used 1d QV Blacks.

Must have taken some effort and some money to complete it1



1971 POSTAL STRIKE

The strike commenced on 20 January 1971 and ended on 7 March the same year, straddling the introduction of decimal currency on 15 February 1971. The dispute, which was principally about pay and conditions, was bitterly and publicly fought with the chief protagonists being Tom Jackson, General Secretary of the Postal Workers union, and Bill Ryland, deputy Chairman of the Post Office.

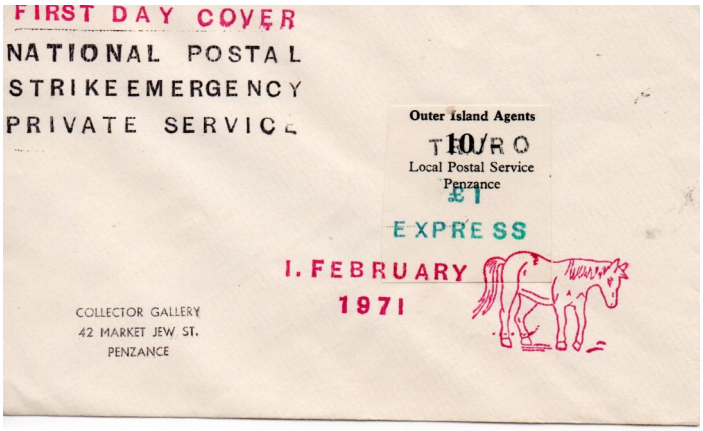
Prior to the start of the strike, when the government realised that the lack of a postal service could cause severe hardship to individuals and disruption to commerce and industry, the government announced the suspension of the Post Office monopoly to deliver mail.

During the period of the strike the Post Office licensed a great many firms, organisations and individuals to carry out various types of postal services and deliveries. Licenses were either verbal; simply registration with the appropriate Post Office Department; or were given in writing by way of letters of authority. The style and wording of these letters varied between areas but there were two basic requirements:

1) The Post office would bear no responsibility for any mishandling or loss of mail by the individual or organisation that held the license.
2) The "Private Mail" service would cease immediately the Strike was over and the monopoly restored to the Post Office.

I recently acquired some more unusual items which I thought worth illustrating, starting with this one from the Isle of Man to Cornwall Council at the Waterloo Station Exhibition of 1971 9 although can't find anything about the exhibition).









Three more of the Outer Islands labels , 2 of which are different as they are noted as being 'EXPRESS' charging either 10sh or £1.

Below is an Iver, Bucks illustrated cover celebrating the first Commando Raid on Norway in March 1941.





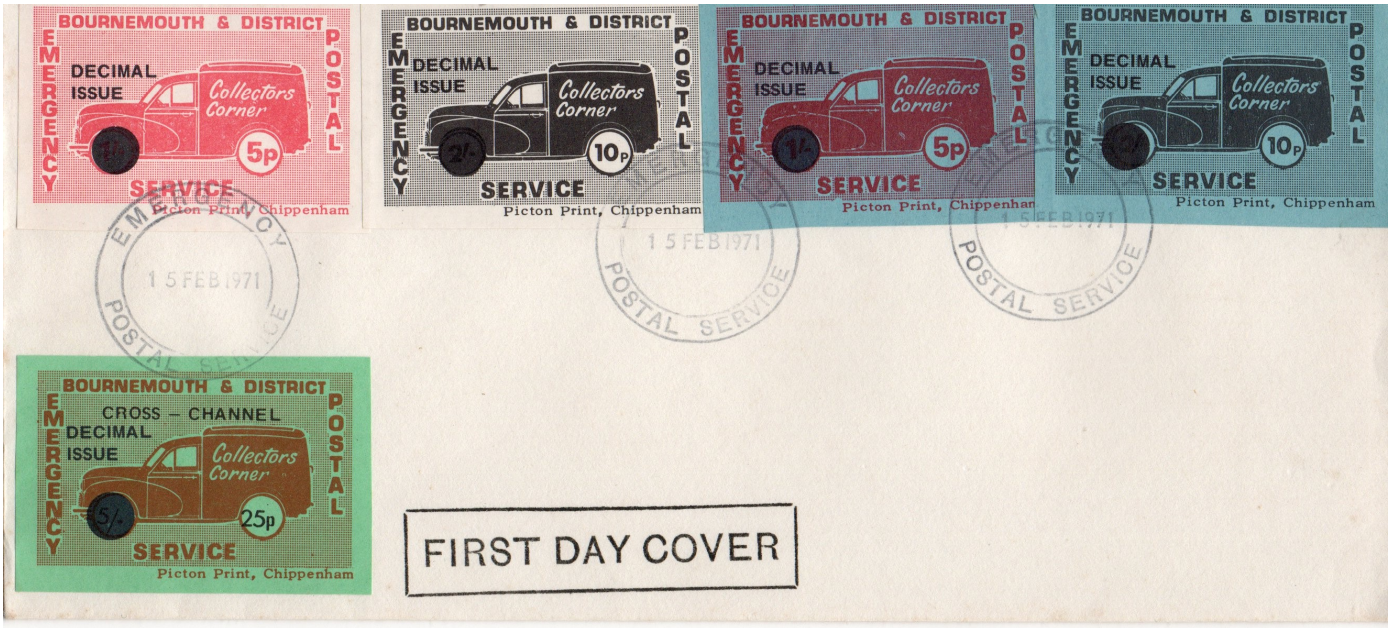
One for my own collection of Hovercraft Mail illustrating the first flight between Jersey and Gosport for the hovercraft with nice with large cancel 'THE GREAT POST OFFICE STRIKE'



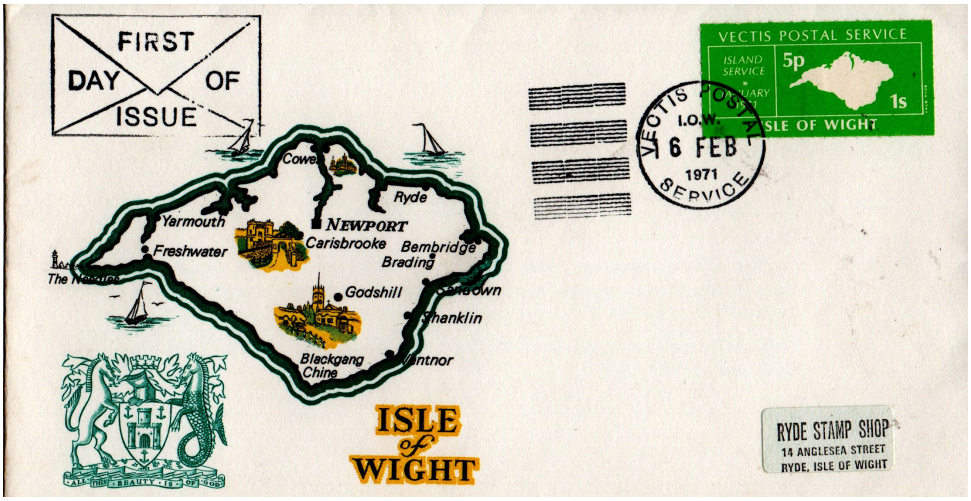
6 DIFFERENT International Strike Mail covers all sent to Le Havre, France. They bear Off-Island Cinderalla stamps from Pabay, Stroma, Isle of Jethou which have been overstruck both on the stamps and in large type on the cover as well - EMERGENCY STRIKE POST/ INTERNATIONAL MAIL' the actual provider of this scheme not identified.



Pair of Exeter items, one being a stationery envelope 50p/10sh and a FDC for Exeter Cathedral with a large stamp with a drawing of the front



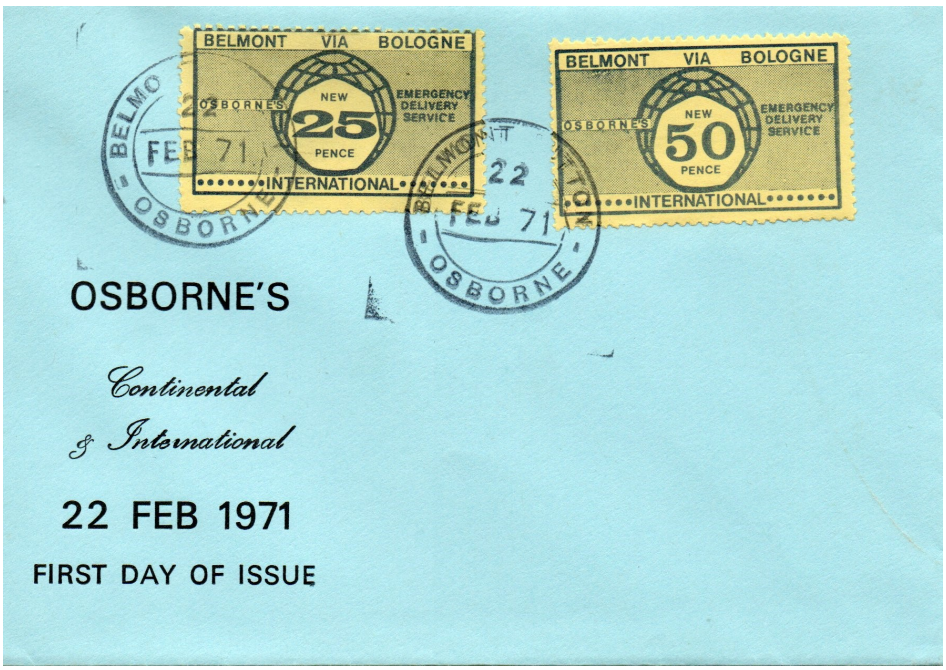
A great thematic car one from Bournemouth & District with 5 various values



Seen several Isle of Wight ones before bit not this version with a 5p/1sh green island service with map of island.

For some reason I do like this one from Belmont offering an international service to Bologne with 25p & 50p labels.

Strike mail is growing in popularity and a great different basis of a collecting theme!



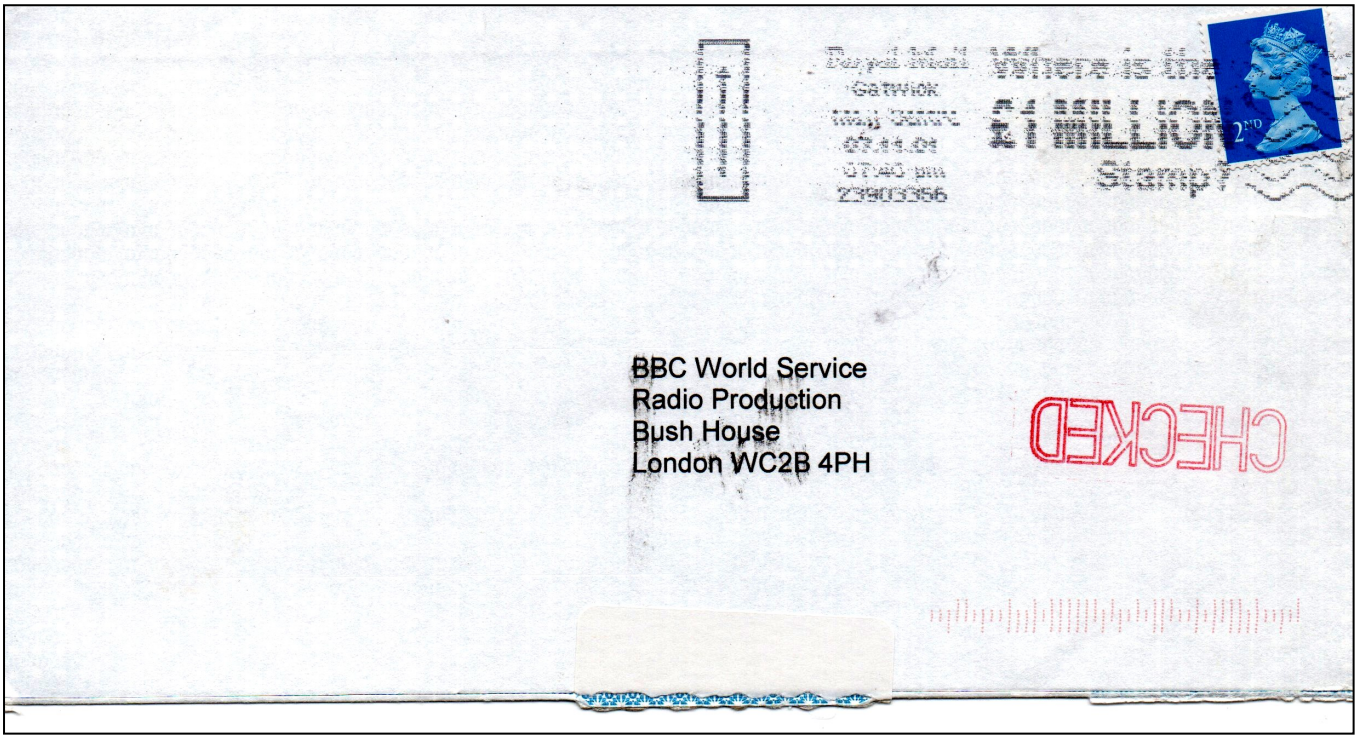
Anthrax at the BBC

Who remembers this concern in 2001. On 17th October 2001 one of the staff at the BBC in the department that dealt with most of the incoming mail from around the world, opened an envelope out of which some powder fell.

She altered her colleagues and emergency procedures were put in place. This was the first time this had happened at the BBC and it appears that matter was not very well dealt with.

However, this did not make the news until 11th November when the Mail on Sunday reported what had happened.

The concern this was a terrorist attack and the powder was the often fatal anthrax. However it turned out to be harmless, but since then all incoming mail is taken out of the building to a specialist company that inspects mail for traces of any harmful substances. Mail is opened, inspected and re-sealed with a small label at the bottom and the envelope handstamped 'CHECKED'., before being returned to the BBC.



Envelope with 2nd blue Machin with Gatwick Mail Centre machine cancel for 7 November 2001, opened at bottom with small white resealing label and red ;checked' HANDSTAMP' .

Phoenix Fairs (South West)

STAMP & POSTCARD FAIRS 2024

PLYMSTOCK

Saturday

13 January
23 March
1 June
21 September
16 November

Plymstock Community Centre
6 Memory Lane
(The Broadway Car Park)
PL9 9GH

TORQUAY

Wednesday

14 February
3 April
7 August
30 October

Torquay Boys' Grammar School
Shiphay, Manor Drive
Torquay
TQ2 7EL

****NEW VENUE** **EXETER** **NEW VENUE*****

Saturday

27 January
27 April
6 July
12 October
7 December

Clyst St Mary Village Hall
Clyst St Mary
Exeter
EX5 1AA

All Fairs 9.30am—3.30pm

Free Admission *Ample parking* **Refreshments**

ing and selling **STAMPS**, **POSTCARDS** and **POSTAL HISTORY**

Contact: Rex Eccott 07768 608737

Barry Mudie 07931 508886

Dates for commercial stamp fairs operated by Rex & Barry

A nice original PO notice from New Zealand I bought relating to a first internal airmail flight in April 1932.

Interesting, it is printed on the back of an old telegraph reporting form, so they were keen to not waste paper and into recycling even in 932

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AIR MAIL.

Auckland-Russell-Auckland.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1932, an AIR-MAIL FLIGHT will be performed, as under, from AUCKLAND to NORTHERN DISTRICTS and return:—

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Auckland - -		11.0 a.m.
Dargaville - -	12.15 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Russell - - -	1.30 p.m.	1.50 p.m.
Whangarei - -	2.20 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
Auckland - -	3.45 p.m.	

For air despatch, letters, etc., must bear air-mail fees at the rate of 3d. an oz., plus ordinary postage. Senders are advised to use air-mail stamps. Correspondence must also have affixed the special blue label "By Air Mail" obtainable at post offices, and should bear an indication of the air-mail route.

Articles may be sent by ordinary post to connect with air mails at any of the places named.

Further particulars, if necessary, may be obtained at the local post-office.

General Post Office, Wellington,
18th April, 1932.

STATEMENT OF TELEGRAPH BUSINESS at Dome T. for the Period 8th to 18th Jan., 19??.

DATE-STAMP. DOME T 15 JA 31 (Date statement prepared.)

(To be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be retained for twelve clear months as a local record, and the other to accompany the messages to the Clearing-room, G.P.O.)

DEBITS (Receipts in cash for which stamps are not affixed to messages.)

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.

CREDITS. (Cash paid out for carriage, postage, refunds, delivery fees on toll communications, &c.)

Date.	Office of Origin.	Telegram. (Time handed in.)	Toll. (Number of Calling Sub.)	Amount.

CREDITS (*continued*).

Date.	Office of Origin.	Telegram. (Time handed in.)	Toll. (Number of calling Sub.)	Amount.

TOTAL ... £

(Postmaster, Superintendent.) 19

(1) Includes the number and value of paid G.Ms., M.G.As., Railway messages, and the number only of U.W.Ts., franked G.M.s., and Ministerial memoranda; also
forwarded M.O.Ts.
" S.B.Ts.
" cable messages, value £ : :
" radio " £ : :
and stamps on " received " £ : :
"Collect" (except Press).

(2) Includes value of received "Collect" Press messages.

(3) The additions must be cross-checked.

(5) Includes " received cable messages.
" radio.
" I.M.O.Ts.
" B.M.O.Ts.
" M.O.Ts.
" S.B.Ts
and all other received messages (except toll and N.L.T).

Forwarded "Franked" G.Ms., M.G.As., and Ministerial memoranda.

	No.	Value
Franked G.M. ..		
M.G.A. ..		
Ministerial memoranda ..		

NOTE.—The number of franked G.Ms. and Ministerial memoranda and the number and value of M.G.A. messages are to be included in column (1).

(6) Each transmitted message to be counted as one transaction.

NOTE.—The consecutive numbers show the following irregularities:—
Duplicated :
Missed :
Cancelled :

Number of outward toll calls dialled direct :

FORWARDED MESSAGES.

Date.	Total.		O.T. (1).		U.O.T.		N.L.T.		P.T. (2).		Total (3).		U.M.T. (4).		RECEIVED MESSAGES. Toll.	O.T., &c. (5).	N.L.T.	TRANSMITS (6). Toll.	O.T., &c.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
8	2	1 2	.								2	1 2			.	1	.		
9	1	5	.								1	5			1	2			
10	.		2	8 3							2	2 3			.	2	.		
11	.		.								.				.	.	.		
12	1	6	5	5 5							6	5 11			.	1	1		
13	3	4 4	8	6 9							11	11 1			.	1			
14	1	5	2	1 6							3	1 11			1	2			
15	2	2 2	1	9							3	2 11							
Totals ..	10	4 0	18	16 8							28.	1 5 8			2.	9	1		

Tel. 59. 3,500 pads/12/28—13085]