STAL ORDER NE WS Journal of The Postal Order Society



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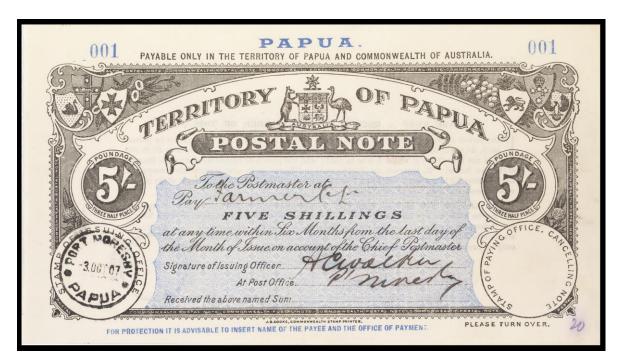
JAN 2017 Price £5.00 NUMBER 123



South Africa "overprints" John Gledhill

Unique collection uncovered! "Down Under" Ross Pratley

GB Postal Orders - Poundage in "CENTS" John Gledhill



The Postal Order Society is a non-profit making organisation founded 1st May 1985 and devoted to the pursuit and study of Postal Orders of the World and related material. Membership is open to any interested individual of reputable standing. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary or US Representative (JH). Annual subscriptions are £5 UK, £9 Overseas standard, £6 Overseas economy and £7 Europe, which covers all privileges of membership including all issues of Postal Order News. Please note 2016-17 again free for current members. NEW MEMBERS £10 JOINING FEE.

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Front cover illustration: Unique Territory of Papua, Five Shillings by courtesy of the State Library of New South Wales.



Illustrated above is a One Pound War Savings Certificate complete with receipt issued by War Savings Association with three different date stamps applied. Gun date stamp plus "Feed the Guns" date stamp 7 and 6 issued on 7th October 1918.



Congratulations Tony, for these awards. Of course one only receives accolades from their peers when such a display warrants. Most do not realize the research, time and effort taken to put on a display. Well done from all of us.

Chairman's Report

The AGM went well with the current membership fee still free but there will now be a joining fee of £10 for new members from 1^{st} January. One of the main concerns was the lack of articles for the new Editor Ross Pratley and new Secretary Mark Rollason, can you help?

Over the years we have had numerous articles not necessarily on postal orders, for example Howard Lunn produced an article on British Savings Stamps PON 33, July 1994 which I thought was very interesting. I was fascinated by the use of swastika coupons used by the National Savings Movement during World War I. With this history and savings stamps discontinued in 1976, I thought a story could be told which involved plenty of research. War Savings cards and sixpence postage stamps were used by the Post Office and War Savings Associations to save the 15/6d required to obtain a certificate. Nationwide Savings Committees set up Savings Associations in places of employment, Post Offices and schools to help save for the huge cost of the war, which for the financial year of 1916 was estimated at £5,000,000 a day. I had a first time entry at Autumn Stampex last year and very pleased to have achieved a Gold with 88% thanks to Howard's article. Normally you only find the receipt affixed into a War Savings Certificate book after purchase.

COMPETITION RESULTS 2015 & 2016

Last year's competition to vote for the best article was won by **John Purser**, vote later this year when Mark Rollason sends you a voting slip for this year's best article.

The prize for the **Howard Lunn Trophy** for the best article published in the last four newsletters was awarded to **Michael Brill**. Congratulations to Mike for his article **'POs 10/- to 19/6 (Part 1)'**. Well done Mike.



Some introductory notes from your privileged new editor, Yes, although loathed to take over the baton from Mal, to whom we remain truly grateful, noting his dedication over many years.

I now look forward to presenting some new ideas to continue PON to interest all and maybe source some new members and guest writers. As you are aware I would have been classed as GI ("geographically impossible") in earlier years, however, with this ever changing technology much more is possible. I was originally recruited by Howard Lunn in the 1980's and formed long standing friendships with a number of members throughout the World.

The Postal Order News being our Society's flagship keeps members, many like me who could be "GI", informed about our fascination with Postal Orders/Notes. One could easily loose interest when the hunt is dead, yet the trusty PON shows us all many exciting finds in this never ending treasure hunt. To this end, I hope you will enjoy the articles and news and assist me by presenting an article or two from time to time. Even if you share your collecting history and any new finds, all would be appreciated.



THIS IMPORTANT FIRST DAY ISSUED NUMBER "000001" is to be auctioned!



Possibly to be offered by Warwick & Warwick UK. Email: info@warwickandwarwick.com or telephone: 44 1926 49903

* CORRECTIONS *

PON-Oct 2016-No.122; Page 2 "Chairman's Report".

"ASPRO" replica postal order as featured on the front cover: "The card can be dated by the design of the order from 1956". SHOULD BE 1952+.

NB; KG VI profile is visible on left side. Yes, it does have a QEII stamp attached.

PON-Oct 2016-No.122; Page 1, 4th line. Article by M. Brill.

"discontinued 23rd August <u>1985</u>". SHOULD BE <u>1982.</u>

Mal Tedds reports: The votes for the best article 2015/16 were;

2 votes *South Africa Post Orders* by Ross Pratley

3 votes Counterfeit 1/- Postal Order by Gary Oddie

5 votes 10/- to 19/6 BPOs by Michael Brill

John Purser won the draw of members who voted.

WHO'S FOR A Q & A FORUM?

Yes, members ask the questions and we will hopefully find the answer!

One can remain anonymous if requested.

Query latest articles or something in your collection?

Just email editor with your questions or suggestions are welcome too.

IF YOU DO NOT WANT PON FILLED WITH ONE THEME, SUBMIT SOMETHING WE CAN USE, PROVIDED IT IS RELATED!

South Africa overprints: deletion lines.

John Gledhill

"My main collecting interest is overprinted GB postal stamps. I am the editor of the GB Overprints Society journal "The Overprinter" and their website. From there it seemed natural to include other overprinted GB material, including postal orders and reply coupons. I published a "Directory of Overprinted British Postal Orders" in 2010, based on information culled from a great many sources (a few copies still available), and intend to publish an extensively enlarged 2nd (final) edition sometime in the next year or so."



There has been some uncertainty as to who applied the obliteration lines on some South Africa overprints on GB postal orders, covering up instructions on the use of additional stamps, i.e. whether it was a local addition. However, thanks to the BPMA archive, it is clear that the deletions were applied as an integral part of the overprinting operation, though whether at the same time as the rest of the overprint or as an additional pass is less clear.



Fig 1, 50c on 5s with 5 deletion lines



Fig 2, R1.50c on 15s with 5 deletion lines

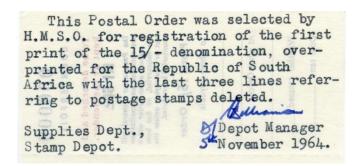


Fig 3: The endorsement on the rear, dated 5 November 1964. (Endorsement on the 5/- PO in Fig1 is similar)

Postal orders overprinted for South Africa are certainly known with additional stamps from this period (see fig.5), so it was not the use of such facilities that led to the deletion, but rather some detail of the wording shown on this earlier registration copy dated 14 January 1962. Whatever caused the problems must therefore only have become apparent sometime between 1962 and 1964. Maybe some other reader will know of a change in South African postal order arrangements which rendered invalid the range and limits of additional stamps, as printed in the instruction box. As shown by the evolution of this deletion, illustrated in the Directory of Overprinted British Postal Orders, p.117-119, it continued to need amendment for some time afterwards.



Fig 4: The 1962 registration copy without deleted instructions.



Fig 5, the deletion of part of the rules was clearly not intended to prohibit the use of extra stamps.

Registration items illustrations © Royal Mail 2012, courtesy of the British Postal Museum & Archive.

The 43c/5s item was submitted by a POS member for use in the Directory, and was also shown in PON number 55, 15/09/2012.

Overprinted GB postal orders with machine readable serial numbers, Brill type BPO14.5 John Gledhill.

Very few overprints have been recorded on my database overprinted on Brill type BPO14.5, the "Postmaster General" design with sorting bars and machine readable serial numbers (high values only).

An example of a new country overprinting on this design appeared on eBay in October 2016, and it also represented a hitherto unrecorded overprint denomination. This was a £1 postal order overprinted in the "jumbo setting" for South Africa with "R1 71 ONE RAND / SEVENTY-ONE CENTS R1 71 ":



(eBay seller hanes159) Umkomaas is described on Wikipedia as "a small coastal town on the subtropical south coast of KwaZulu-Natal"

Hitherto the only examples I've recorded overprinted on Brill type BPO14.5 are:

- Cyprus £1.050 on 21/-
- Fiji \$2 on £1 (2 examples seen)
- Malta £3
- New Zealand \$2.14 on £1
- Pitcairn Is \$2 on £1 (2 examples reported, of which I've seen one)
- Pitcairn Is \$4 on £2

This South African item also demonstrates the sometimes bizarre denominations overprinted in order to maintain a precise relationship with the printed value. It may have kept the accountants and auditors happy but it must have been a real discomfort to the counter clerks. Other fascinating examples include (amongst many others) "1 DINAR 335 FILS", "\$1.43c", "\$2.86c", "\$1.22c.", "6 DINARS 665 FILS", "\$1.61 ONE DOLLAR SIXTY-ONE CENTS \$1.61", "\$4.29", "10 R. 67 N.P." etc

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR Wednesday, 12 June, 1963 No. 1085 Page 196 DF122

Postal Notes and Postal Orders Issued Overseas

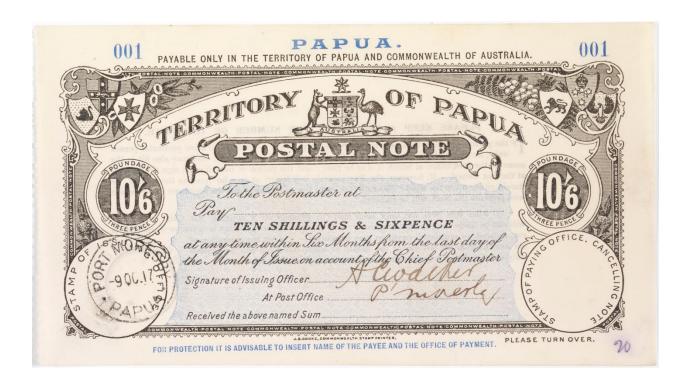
South African and Ghanaian Postal Orders and Australian and New Zealand Postal Notes, which are all of a different pattern from the standard British Postal Order (issued in most Commonwealth Countries), are frequently cashed irregularly at PO counters. As indicated on page 536 of the POG and in POR C2 1(b) NOTE, these documents are **not** payable in the United Kingdom.

Any person presenting South African or Ghanaian Postal Orders or Australian or New Zealand Postal Notes should be refused payment and advised to return the orders or notes to the senders with the information that British Postal Orders may be purchased in South Africa and New Zealand, and that in Australia and Ghana the money order service should be used for remittances to this country.

January 2017 Postal Order News No: 123 **10**

UNIQUE COLLECTION UNCOVERED! "DOWN UNDER" **Ross Pratley

Complete set of 15 Extremely Rare Postal Notes. Each numbered 001 with stamp of issue*.



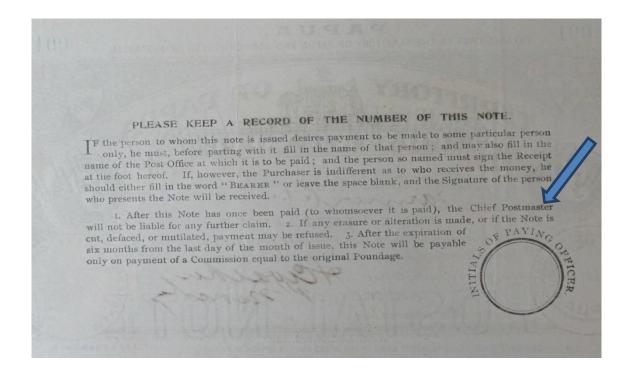
TERRITORY OF PAPUA

Background: 3rd September 1917 letter from Commonwealth Stamp Printer, J.B. Cooke to Treasurer of Territory of Papua, R.W. Kendrick advising he would be sending the new Postal Notes. Subsequently the order was mailed to Port Moresby on the 10th September, 1917.

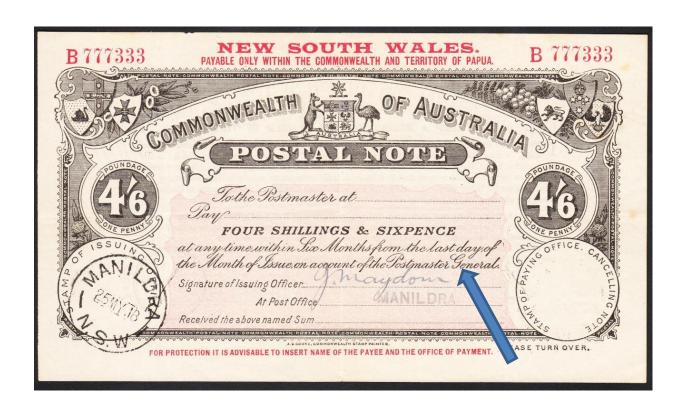
(The name "PAPUA", which is pronounced "Pa Poo aah", meaning "frizzy". Describing the inhabitants who have curly or "fuzzy" hair.)

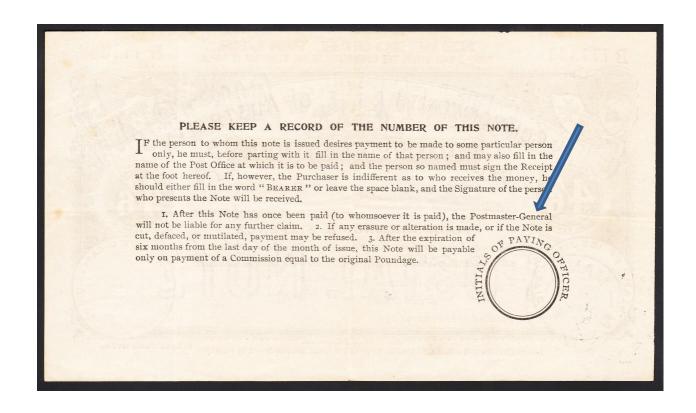
First issued; in October 1917 – The initial order comprised of 15,000 Postal Notes (1000 of each denomination).

Issuing offices; Port Moresby, Samarai, Kulumadau (Woodlark Island), Daru, Kokoda, Buna, Baniara, Ioma and Bwagaoia (Misima).



Design: Front and back, similar to the Commonwealth of Australia uniform issue (Type C7), with "PAPUA" instead of the State of issue and underneath "PAYABLE ONLY IN THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA." in smaller capitals. Text front and back was amended where reference is made to the "Postmaster-General" to read "Chief Postmaster". A serrated left side edge suggests they were supplied in booklet form. There was no counterfoil or butt.





Printing Plate Dies: Manufactured by Perkins Bacon & Co. of London.

Paper: Imported cream wove possibly from Messrs. Wiggins Teape & Co.

Printer: J B Cooke – Commonwealth of Australia Stamp Printer. By letterpress from flat-bed plates in black with blue heading, numbering, instructions in bottom margin and shaded micro print (As enlarged illustration below, taken from top right hand section).



Size: 7 1/16" x 4 1/8" (180mm x 105mm).

Watermark: Curved "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" over straight "POSTAL NOTE" all in hollowed capitals.

Issuing Officer: A C Walker - Port Moresby

Denomination	Poundage	Date of Issue	Denomination	Poundage	Date of Issue
6d	½d	9 Oc 17			
1/-	½d	8 Oc 17	4/6	1d	9 Oc 17
1/6	½d	8 Oc 17	5/-	1½d	3 Oct 07
2/-	1d	9 Oc 17	7/6	2d	9 Oc 17
2/6	1d	9 Oc 17	10/-	3d	9 Oc 17
3/-	1d	9 Oc 17	10/6	3d	9 Oc 17
3/6	1d	9 Oc 17	15/-	3d	9 Oc 17
4/-	1d	9 Oc 17	20/-	3d	9 Oc 17

^{*}Please note it is the writer's belief that these only known examples were a souvenir from the first "PAPUA" issue. An agreement to exchange Postal Notes between the Postmaster-General's Department of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Administration of the Territory of Papua was effective from 1st October 1917.

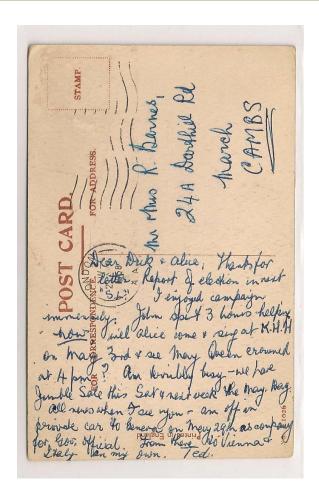
Also note an error in the stamp of issue of the 5/- denomination.

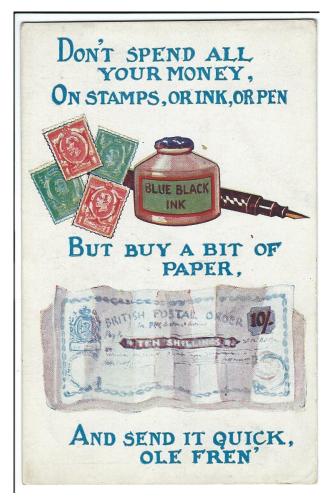
A different stamp was used with an incorrect earlier year date.

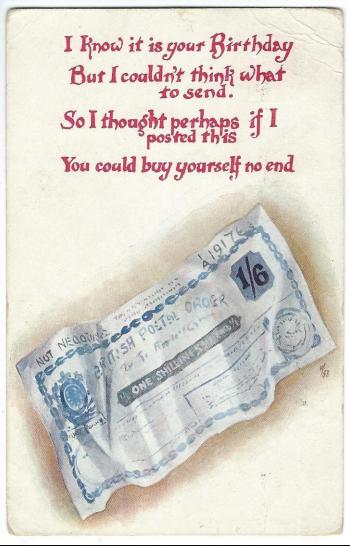
("3 Oct 07"). See illustration front cover.

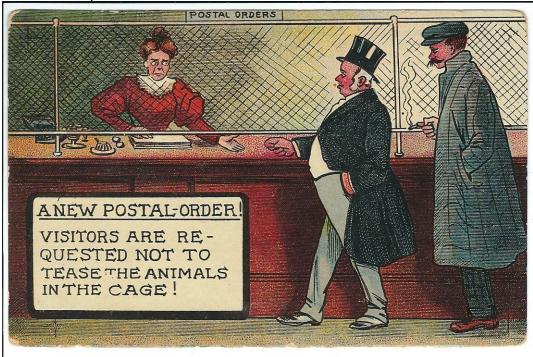
The indelible pencil notation "20" in the bottom right corner of most may indicate the number per booklet

PROVENCE: State Library of New South Wales - "Dixson Collection". (Scans of Papua postal notes, by courtesy of the Library "DN/P808")









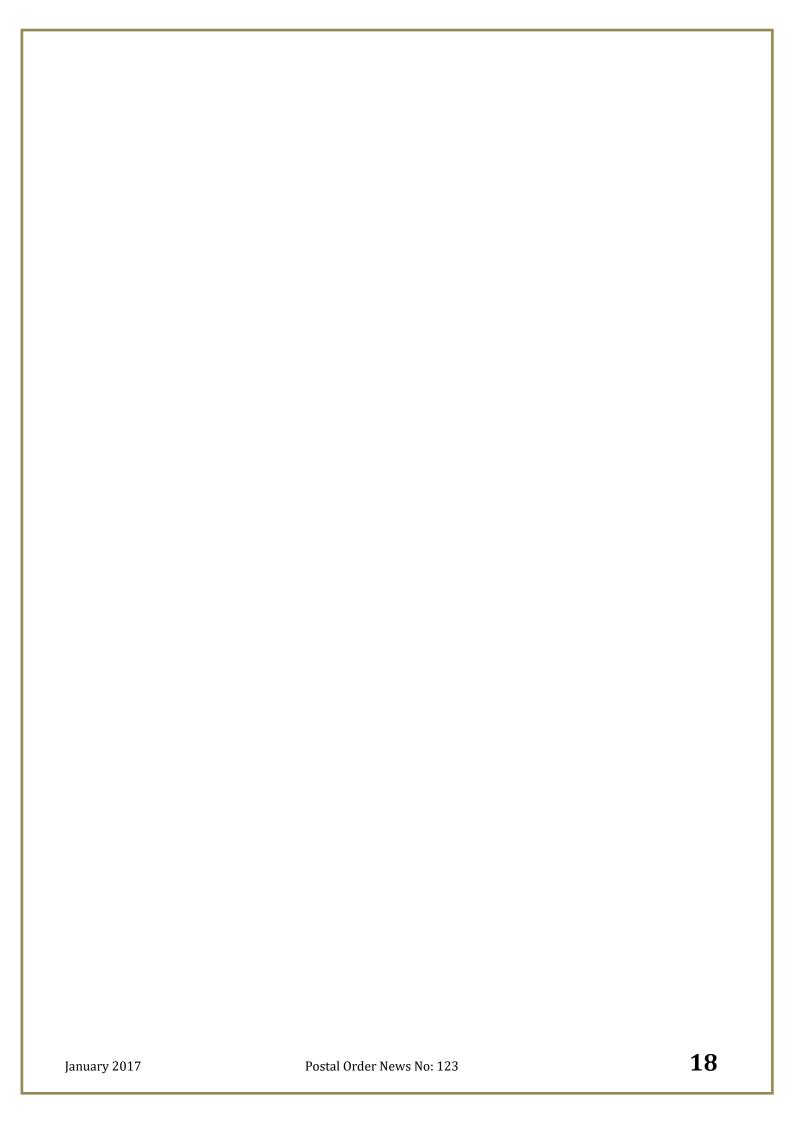


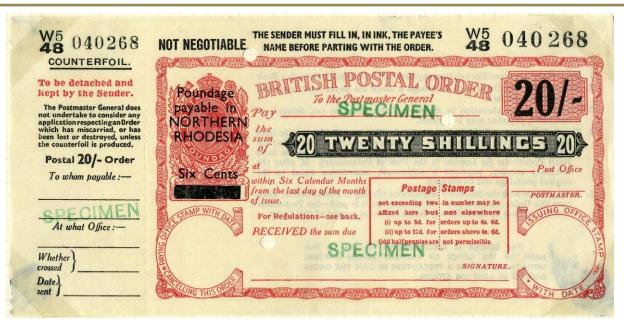
GB postal order, poundage printed in "Cents". John Gledhill Another BPMA gem.

Amongst other gems in the BPMA, Douglas Muir has sent me the three images below. Although handstamped "SPECIMEN" they are clearly not meant to be specimens of actual issues (such overprints were often used as a cancellation rather than implying a "specimen" of an actual issue). For a start Northern Rhodesia never used "cents". Douglas explains that "they are proofs. What often happened when creating the basis for something that would be applied over a large number of territories was that they took the longest name and used that so that they could be sure the size of the type would be correct for any name. What they have done here is take a long name – Northern Rhodesia – and a long currency – 6 cents and combined them to see if they still worked."

That is fine for the first example shown, but the other two are quite surprising as they suggest that there were plans to actually print foreign currency in the poundage boxes for some issues, rather than overprint on the UK poundage; this would involve altering the black ink printing plate, assuming that this did all of the black ink printing, by removing the UK poundage to leave space for the new local poundage.

I wonder if these proofs were part of the moves which led to the moving of the longer country names from the top to the bottom of the overprint in about 1952, so that they wouldn't obscure the King's head (the "W5" prefix is also from this period). The postal orders with the intervening serial numbers do not appear to have survived.









I am indebted to Douglas N Muir of the BPMA for explaining to me what these items are, and for obtaining permission to use them in this article.

Images © Royal Mail Group Ltd, courtesy of The British Postal Museum and Archive.