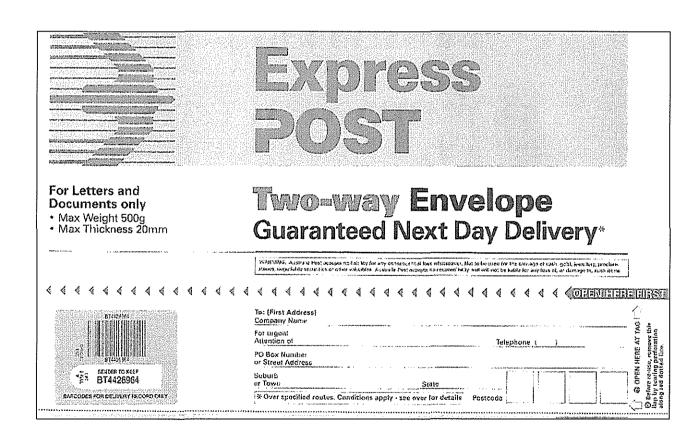
POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia

Volume 7 No 4: Issue No 28 February 2002



THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia has been established to encourage the collecting of postal stationery in Australia and New Zealand and to provide a forum for postal stationery collectors to maintain contact with other stationery collectors and to learn more about their hobby. The Society is not based in any particular city or state and plans to hold meetings at national and state level exhibitions. Subscription rate for 2002 has been set at \$25 (Australia) and \$40 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$30). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

OFFICE BEARERS:

CONVENOR:

Ian McMahon, PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608

SECRETARY

Judy Kennett, PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462.

Email: jkennett@tpg.com.au

TREASURER

John Crowsley, PO Box 2124, Ascot QLD 4007.

Email: j.crowsley@uq.net.au

STATE COORDINATORS

QLD	Bernie Beston, PO Box 26, Redcliffe Qld 4020
SA	Martin Walker, PO Box 247, Torrensville Plaza, SA 5031
WA	Ray Todd, PO Box 158, Dunsborough, WA 6281
NSW	Bernie Doherty, PO Box 18, Waratah NSW
TAS	Malcolm Groom, 225 Warwick Street, West Hobart Tas
VIC	John Sinfield, PO Box 548, Heathmont, Vic 3135.
ACT	Ian McMahon, PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608
NZ	Barry Scott, 36 Binnie St, Paihia Northland New Zealand
NZ	Norman Banfield, 14 Rata Rd, Raumati Beach Wellington New
	Zealand

Web page: http://philsoccanberra.tripod.com/postalstationery/pss.html

Postal Stationery Collector

Editor: Ian McMahon

Contributions to the Postal Stationery Collector should be sent to Ian McMahon, PO Box 783 Civic Square ACT 2608. Articles on any postal stationery topic are welcomed and, if possible should also be submitted on 3.5 inch MSDOS disks in any word processing format (Word for Windows preferred). Illustrations should be good quality photocopies. Book reviews, news items, information on new issues and members classifieds are also welcome. Letters to the Editor and comments on articles published are encouraged.

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ISSN 1324-2105

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FROM THE EDITOR

PSSA MEETING AT CANBERRA STAMPSHOW 2002

Canberra Stampshow 2002 is being held at the Hellenic Club at Woden from 16-18 March 2002. The exhibition is a state level show with a national first day cover class and the inaugural Australasian Cup. The PSSA meeting will be held at 3.30 pm on Sunday 17 March.

2002 SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OVERDUE

2002 subscriptions have been set as the same as last year, \$25 (Australia) and \$40 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$30). If you haven't already paid, they are now overdue and should be paid to the Treasurer, John Crowsley, PO Box 2124, Ascot QLD 4007.

GIVEWAY

The stationery giveway with this issue was kindly donated by Bernie Beston.

EXHIBITION RESULTS

Centennial Stampshow 2001 was held in Brisbane 26-28 October 2001. Unfortunately there were only three postal stationery entries:

A P Berry (NZ)	New Zealand Government Department Printed Franks	Large Vermeil
H Waite (NZ)	New Zealand Queen Victoria Postcards 1876-1901	Large Vermeil
P B Levine (Qld)	Gold Coast Postal Stationery	Vermeil

STAMPSHOW MELBOURNE '02

The next full national exhibition in Australia will Stampshow Melbourne '02 which will be held on 4-6 October 2002 at the Function Centre, Melbourne Park, Batman Avenue, Melbourne. Entries close on 1 July 2002.

For more information about *Stampshow Melbourne 02*, contact the Exhibition Secretary, P.O Box 3033, South Melbourne BC, Vic 3205. Telephone: (03) 9690 3438. Let's see if we can have a stronger stationery class in Melbourne than in Brisbane!

Australia Post Cup

One feature of *Stampshow Melbourne 02* is the Australia Post Cup which has been established to encourage research into the many aspects of Australia Post's current and recent operations which may not be properly recorded in Australia Post archives.

The many changes in recent years to postal services and the proliferation of often short lived services and related stamps and stationery, often managed at a state or local level, has meant that many aspects of Australia Post's operations have not been studied fully and are not sufficiently represented in Australia Post's archives.

The winning entry will receive a trophy and a cash prize of \$500 donated by Australia Post provided that the entry is deemed to be of a sufficiently high standard. All entries will receive a medal or certificate.

Australia Post may choose to offer to purchase any exhibit shown in competition for the Australia Post Archives. The exhibitor may choose to accept or decline such an offer. The purchase price and all details relating to such a sale would be solely a matter for agreement between the exhibitor and Australia Post. Every exhibitor must, however, agree to provide Australia Post with a copy of their exhibit for lodgment in the Australia Post Archive. The copyright of the exhibit would remain with the exhibitor.

TASMANIA 2003

Tasmania 2003 is a modified National Philatelic Exhibition to be held at the Wrest Point Exhibition Centre, from Friday 11 to Sunday 13 April, 2003. It will include a Postal Stationery class. Inquiries regarding Tasmania 2003 should be directed to the Exhibition Coordinator, Tasmania 2003, GPO Box 9800, Hobart 7001.

POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES/STATES

The first part of the PSSA's Catalogue of the *Postal Stationery of the Australian Colonies/States: Western Australia*, compiled by Brian Pope, is expected to be published early next year. It is currently being typeset by Australia Post. Pre-publication orders are now being taken at a member price of \$45 (including postage in Australia, non-members \$49, overseas postage \$3). Please send your orders with payment to Ian McMahon PO Box 783, CIVIC SQUARE ACT 2608. Ordering early will assist the PSSA with publication costs. (Cheques should be made payable to the Postal Stationery Society of Australia. Visa/Mastercard accepted.)

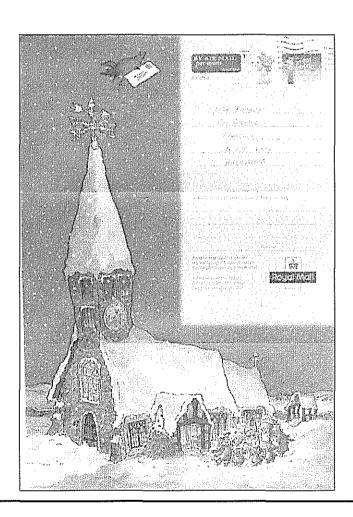
New South Wales

Dingle Smith has commenced work on the New South Wales part of the catalogue. Anyone who may be able to assist Dingle with information should contact him via the editor. The other parts are being coordinated by Malcolm Groom (Tasmania), Bernie Beston (Queensland), John Sinfield (Victoria) and Martin Walker (South Australia).

NOTE ON GB CHRISTMAS AIRLETTER

The illustrated GB Christmas airletter features a full-length design that occupies the whole of the outside. It shows a group of carol singers emerging from a church into a snowy landscape. It's noticeable that when the flap is sealed, the eye follows the design right around the folded letter.

Judy Kennett

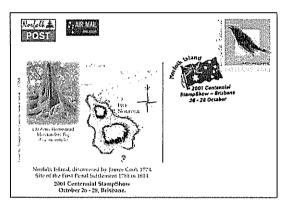


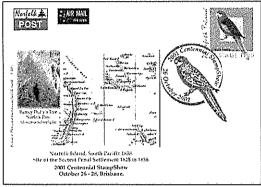
Contributions to the next issue of the Journal close with the editor on 29 March 2002. PLEASE CONTRIBUTE!

NORFOLK ISLAND POSTAL CARDS FOR 2001 CENTENNIAL STAMPSHOW

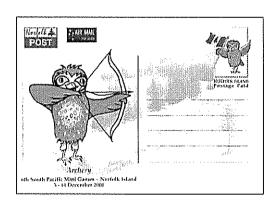
Norfolk Island issued two postcards on 26 October 2001 to mark 2001 Centennial Stampshow:

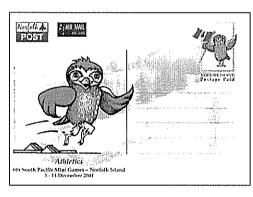
One card shows a map of the Pacific Ocean showing Norfolk Island and Brisbane and a Moreton Bay Fig Tree on Norfolk Island with the stamp depicting a crimson rosella while the other shows a map of Norfolk Island and the Norfolk Island Pine Tree on Norfolk Island in which the escaped convict, Barney Duffy, hid out until his capture and execution with the stamp area depicting a Norfolk Island Starling. The cards were sold for \$1.20 and were printed by Photopress International Norfolk Island with 2500 of each card being printed.



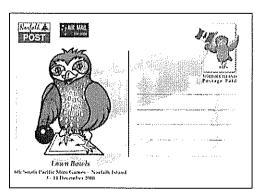


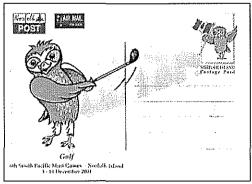
A set of ten postcards was issued to commemorate the 2001 Minigames held on Norfolk Island from 3-14 December 2001. The cards have a stylized Boobook Owl in the stamp area with a stylized owl participating in one of ten sports shown on the left of each card.

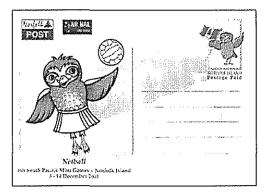


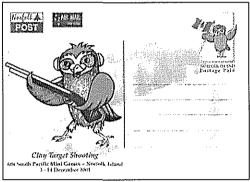


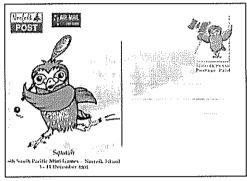


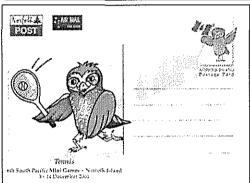


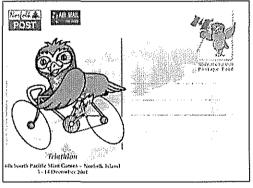












Norfolk Island has also issued a postcard as part of its 'Fragrance' issue. With Norfolk Island's reputation as a premier tourist destination in the South Pacific, quality French & other international perfumes and fragrances are always in demand by local residents and visitors alike. The postcard is bound in a souvenir booklet (perfumed with the scent of Jasmine) selling for \$10. The stamp area depicts a perfume bottle.



THE WRAPPER RETURNS

Bernie Beston

No, not a Jamaican rap dancer, nor the Michael Jordan that frustratingly appears on eBay Listings as Philatelic Newspaper wrappers, but the genuine Aussie article. But this time, from one of the Territories, Norfolk Island. Norfolk has never issued a newspaper wrapper before, so this will be another first. There is no record of any use of Australian wrappers on the Island, but as Australian envelopes and registered envelopes are recorded used at Norfolk Island, there is little doubt that one will eventually surface. That is not to say that these were sold by the Post Office on Norfolk Island, as such an item could have been taken to the island from Australia by a visitor. I recently purchased a George V envelope from a Melbourne Dealer and David Holmes, prominent Auckland, New Zealand Dealer recently had a delightful Registered Envelope in a recent Auction Sale.

The Island has a huge Duty Free Mail Order business, notwithstanding the recent disruptions to air services (and mail delivery and receival) by the demise of Flight West Airlines, and then later just two days before it was to pick up the profitable Flight West routes, ANSETT Australia.

The Mail Order business translates into regular distribution of bulletins and catalogues to customers all over the world. The local weekly Newspaper, The Norfolk Islander, mails its weekly newspaper overseas each fortnight. The paper offered to purchase a minimum quantity of the wrappers, thus ensuring the success of the new stationery. Wrappers will be available in two versions, Plain and with The Norfolk Islander imprint. The design is the Norfolk Island Green Parrot (Red fronted Parakeet – *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae*), a variation of the local post stamp design of 2001.

Again the design is by Roger Pennycuick of Norfolk Island. The wrapper is printed by pmp Print, Moonah, Tasmania. Many of you will recall that this was the Printer who printed the last of the Australia Post Newspaper wrappers. The company, then known as Mercury Walch, were sponsors of the GASC Certificates in Auckland at the Stationery challenge. The wrapper is 480 mm X 160 mm and is printed in two colours, red and green.

A limited number of SPECIMEN wrappers will be available for the first issue at \$10 each. The wrapper will go on Sale on 21 December 2001. The wrapper will remain on sale for two years. The face value and sale price are \$1.45 and this rate is valid for all destinations.





QUEENSLAND LETTER CARDS

Bernie Beston

When the first 2d Letter Cards were issued in Queensland on 1 June 1895, they were perforated in a continuous line (Fig. 1). This work was carried out by the Government Printing Office. Phil Collas (Queensland Postal Stationery) reported that this procedure was performed on the C machine, (the triple-cutter 12.5 Buncle Machine). According to Basset Hull (The Stamps of Queensland, Pages 34-35), there is uncertainty as to which machine was used to perforate the Letter Cards of 1895. It may have been that supplied by Messrs. Buncle & Co, Melbourne (C machine) or Hughes and Kimber, London. Unfortunately, the emphasis of collectors at this time was on stamp perforations, not on stationery perforations.

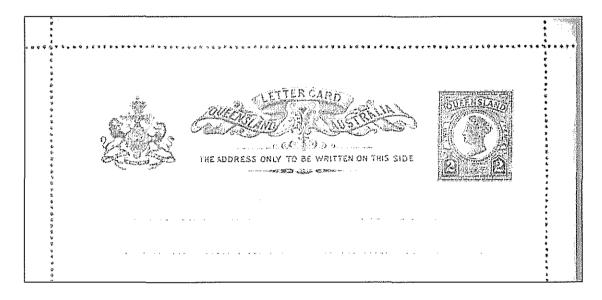


Figure 1 May 1911 Letter Card Continuous Perforation 12

These may have been eagerly sought after by collectors, as Victoria had had a 1½d Card on issue even prior to its joining the Universal Postal Union. Queensland did not however have the legislative authority under the Postal Act of 1871 to issue Letter Cards. And when it did issue one, it was at the 2d rate and not 1½d as in Victoria. The earliest recorded use is 2 June 1895 to Germany. An interesting Card used from Ipswich on 27 June 1895 and addressed to Tasmania was recently shown to me by Ben Kaufman (Figure 2).

In Basset Hull's listing of the then perforating machines, he lists the machines as;

- 5(a) Vertical triple cutter or comb machine, gauging about 12³/₄.
- 6. Single-line machine with every third perforation missing used for Letter Cards.

There were apparently complaints regarding the ease with which these continuous perforated Cards could be opened, and it was decided to remove every third pin, so as to make the card more secure from accidental opening. This created the so-called "paired" perforation or as William Walton referred to it in his definitive work published in *Philately from Australia* (1990), "interrupted" (Figure 3).

Collas suggests that this new procedure was done at least as early as October 1895, the year of the Card's' issue. The earliest date of use recorded by Walton is October 1895 and by myself 4 November 1895.

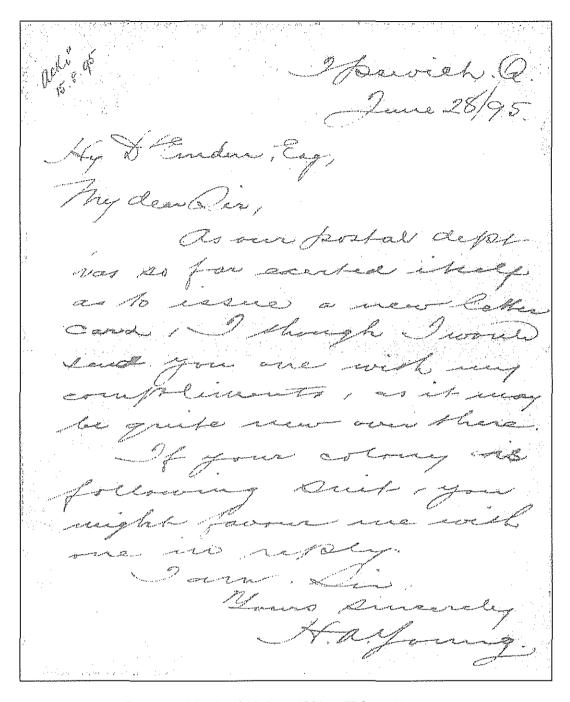


Figure 2 1895 Card 27 June 1895 to Hobart, Tasmania

This procedure was confirmed in contemporary Philatelic Journals. For example, by L.L.R. Hausberg who included Numbers 5(a) & 6 when listing the 6 Perforating Machines then held by the Government Printer in an article in *The Australian Philatelist* of 1 March 1911. This was a time of considerable debate regarding the introduction of a New perforating Machine by the Government Printer in 1911 and the difficulties encountered by its introduction (at least from a collector's viewpoint) because of the myriad of combination perforations it produced (See Rev. James Mursell, *Australian Stamp Journal*, 10 January 1913). It was at this time that the peculiar perforations on Queensland stamps, of all shapes, sizes and combinations, were produced.

However a study of the Letter Cards issued in this period reveals that not all paired

perforated cards were completely paired perforated.

The following Cards have been reported with a single perforation hole only on the left & right vertical perforation, and on the top & bottom perforation. The position of this single perforation varies on many of the cards, but its presence is significantly constant, being in at least 30% of the Blue Green Cards/White Cards of 1895 (Figure 4) and 10% of the later 1903 Cards.

- 1895 Walton Numbers 3 & 4 on both white and bluish green paper.
- 1903 Walton Number 9a on white paper.

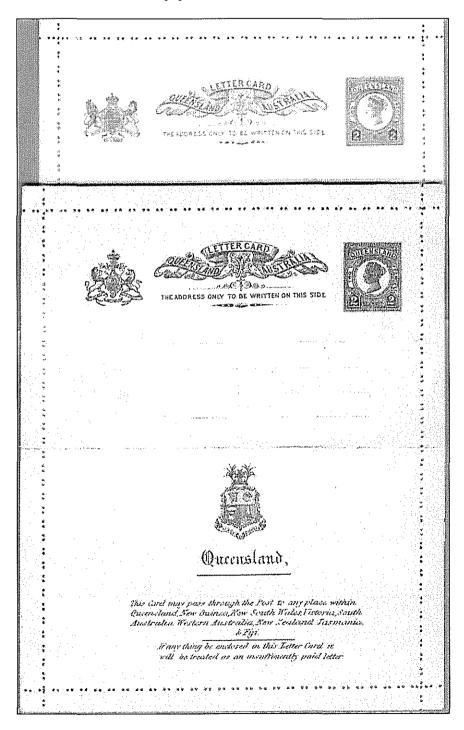


Figure 3 Paired Perforation Card issued October 1895

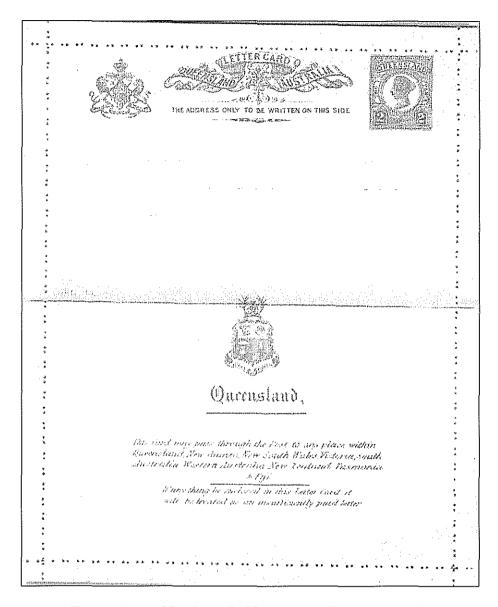


Figure 4 Paired Perforated 1895 2d Letter Card with single pin showing.

The interesting thing is why this variant does not occur on all Cards. There can be only two explanations. One is that two different Perforating Machines were used. Or the pins were pulled out and reinstated in the machine at the conclusion of each batch of cards being perforated. And in this way, human error occurred on some occasions. Bear in mind that this machine was still being used to perforate stamps, and no stamps are known with paired perforations. And perhaps errors occurred form time to time in perforating the cards, which went unnoticed at the time, or was considered unimportant enough to re-perforate the Cards. The cards were not always inserted into the machine at the same position, and hence the error occurs at various positions of the perforated line (Figure 5)

Basset Hull lists the perforations of the Reply Card and Letter- cards thus.

1899	Reply postcard	Perforated 10 regular
1902	Letter-cards	Perforated 10, 10½.
1902	Letter-cards	Perforated 12 with one pin in every three removed
1903	Letter-cards	Perforated 12 with one pin in every three removed
1904	Reply Postcard	Perforated 12

1911 The Letter cards perforated 10, 10½ by the special machine (referred to as the K machine)

Basset Hull adds further to the confusion by his comments (Page 42):

We notice that a single line machine, gauging 10, 10½ was available for perforating letter-cards in 1902, and that later in that year it was, presumably, no longer available. From then onwards, we find the machine again in use, with one pin in three removed in 1902 and 1903, until 1911 when the letter card machine (proper) had been installed.

His statement that the C machine, with the line of pins intact, was used for the first issue of letter-cards in June 1895 does indicate that the C machine was used for all of the early letter-cards.

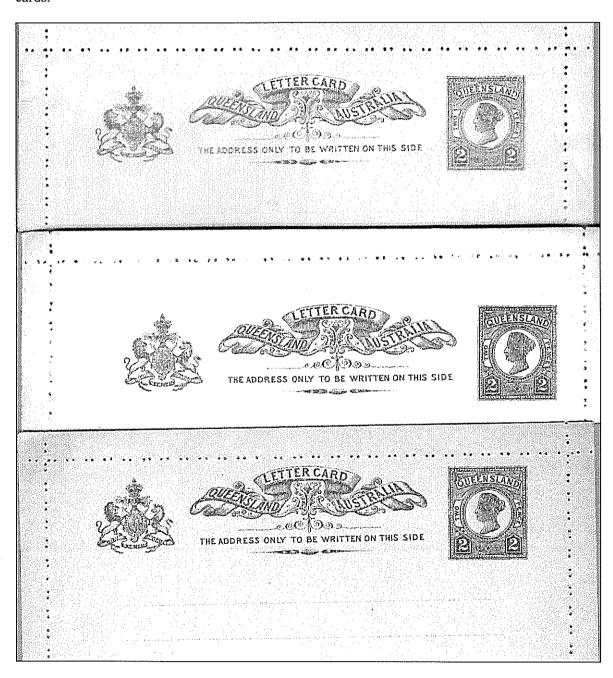


Figure 5 1895 Bluish Green Lettercards showing different positions of the additional pin.

1911 1d LETTER CARD

In all cards known to date, the perforations on these cards concluded at a junction within the cards where the vertical perforations met the horizontal perforations (Figure 6).

Neither Dalby, nor Basset Hull, nor Phil Collas reported any such aberration or varying to the perforations of this card.

Samuel Dalby wrote in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Vol XXIII (Page 136) 20 July 1913:

Thirdly, there are two short and perfectly straight lines of punches for perforating letter cards. One line used for the side of the cards is 160 mm, long consisting of 83 pins gauging 10 to 10½; the other line is 125 mm in length, consists of 76 pins gauging 12, and is used for the tops and bottoms of letter cards...

Reference having been made to the 'curves' of the letter-card machine, it may be emphasised that these do not occur on the Queensland machine, as neither cards nor perforations had rounded corners with the recently used machine, if the perforation of the letter cards were carefully done, the end and side lines met at acute angles well within the corners of he card, and did not intersect each other, as was formerly the case when a long line of punches was used.

In his comments on this article, Basset Hull writing about events in 1911 (Page 41) says,

From this context, it is clear that this letter-card machine had only been recently introduced, and this fits with the issue of a letter-card, and also a reply letter-card, in 1911, these being the first Queensland issues in which the perforations did not cross at the corner. It is noted that in both these cards, the perforation gauges 10, 10½ throughout, and that the 12 perforation had not been used for the tops and bottoms of the cards.

Now a new Card has been discovered in a Swedish Dealer's stock at the Hafnia World Stamp Exhibition, with the perforation extending to the edge as in all of the 2d Cards (Figure 7).

This new card is in mint condition, and because of its similarity to the other cards would to most casual eyes, have gone unnoticed. When searching for more examples, the search is considerably hindered by the fact that generally only unused copies are relevant as most used cards have had the edge torn off, and hence are indistinguishable from the standard card. The perforations of this new Card are 10½.

Basset Hull makes an interesting remark on Page 55

The only letter-cards which did not cross at the corners were perforated 10, 10% throughout. These were from the K machine introduced in 1911. In May 1911 this machine was selected for conversion to a comb for use with sheets of postage stamps. It is unknown whether the amended version of he machine (referred to a K1) was ever used again for the perforation of letter-cards.

As I have a Card postmarked 22 May 1911, this K machine must have been in use for an extremely short period. If any more cards were required to be perforated, then the earlier C machine or another machine would have to have been brought into use for this purpose. Dated copies of this new Card would be most helpful.

William Walton's research found that this 1d Card existed in two types. Either perforated 10 X 10 or 12 X 10 with only ordinary perforations (i.e. continuous). This is contrary to the propositions of both Basset Hull and Samuel Dalby, so it seems that the contemporaries of the time were not always correct in their reporting of the true facts. And now we find that this card was not only printed in two perforations but with two different perforations layouts.

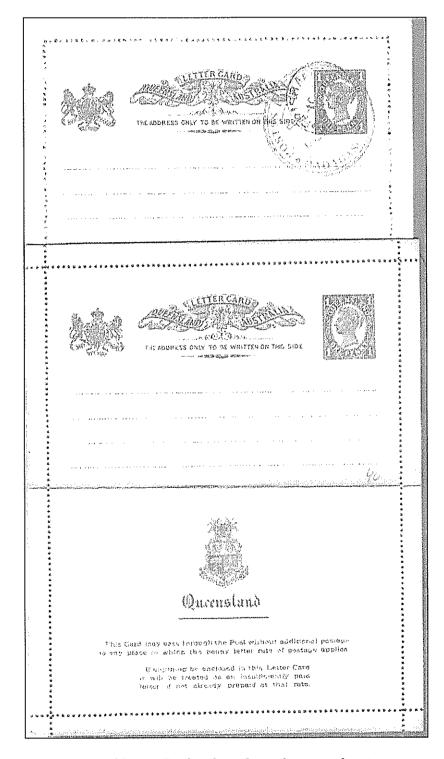


Figure 6 1d Letter Card with perforated corners forming a rectangle. Figure 7 1d Letter Card with perforations extended to the edge of the Card.

TYPED FOLDED BUSINESS POSTCARDS

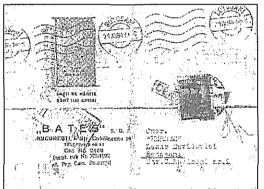
Robert M. Bell

About five years ago, in a dealer's box at one of the stamp shows in Chicago, I found a Romanian postcard that was different from the ones I had previously seen. It was typed, half folded, and had a business message on the back and the address on the front. Regular stamps were affixed. It went in a pile until I found another one some months later.

Mentioning this to a colleague at one of the shows, he said that he had seen other countries using these cards. Over the following months he found other items for me, with the most interesting being from Syria. I knew nothing about these, and everyone I spoke to knew nothing about them either. I could not find any literature about them despite inquiries at the APS and Munich Philatelic libraries.

So I decided to learn as much as I could about them and put together a preliminary article in the Romanian Postal History Bulletin (1). I soon learnt that these cards are not common. However, a couple of dealers kindly started looking for material and over the next few years, with attendance at many shows, I was able to acquire a small number to start to be able to start researching them.

Typed Folded Business Postcards were used in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East for a period of over 60 years (from about 1917 to 1981). The material, despite being from the last century, is probably difficult to find because this type of commercial mail was not usually saved.





Romanian card from the Bates Company to Botosani, Romania in 1941. Paper sac illustration and underneath in Romanian "Paper Sacs, I am a Bargain". Message side of card shows two fiscal stamps.

The following is a summary of the information discovered to date, together with a list of questions that need to be answered.

- The cards were used mainly by commercial businesses to correspond with customers who had posed questions about orders, merchandise, and delivery times.
- The specific countries that used these cards: Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Liechtenstein, Dutch West Indies, France, Finland, Fiume, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Danzig, Czechoslovakia, Slovakia, Bohemia and Moravia, Bavaria, Yugoslavia, Croatia,

Serbia, Egypt, Palestine and Syria. No items have been seen from the Russian Empire, the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth countries (one item from Siam has been seen), South America, Sub-Saharan Africa, China, the majority of Asia, and the USA.

- The special feature of these cards was that the address and message were typed on one side during a single pass through the typewriter. Carbon and copy paper were also used as backing to record the correspondence. After typing, the card was folded and sealed using the card's adhesive gum so placing the address on the front and the message on the back. Sent at the postcard rate this procedure would have provided considerable saving in time and money.
- No writing is normally found within the folded portion that is sealed down (the
 exception is one card from Hungary that has printing in this area but no printing or
 writing on the back). Adhesion is usually affected by the use of a glue-like substance.
 Although in some instances closure was made with staples. Also, on many occasions
 the adhesives stamps were stuck across the fold creating additional strength to the
 closure.
- No government uses have yet been found, although there is an example of usage of what appears to be a not-for-profit organization in the Netherlands, namely the "Amsterdam Bureau for the Encouragement of the Use of Quinine."

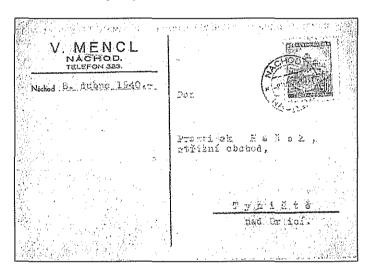


Austrian postcard with imprinted 10 Grohen stamp. Domestic Dispatch from the Jacob Konig Company in 1931 (selling door locks and agricultural machines) in Retz to Walkenstein. Patentee F Mattkey.

- One card from Bohemia and Moravia is completely folded with carbonaceous material imprinted on the inside, presumably doing away with the need for carbon paper. With this card there was consequently no sealing surface and closure was achieved using a narrow selvage on three sides. The Siam item mentioned above is also completely folded. Another card from Austria is a privately produced postal stationary item with an imprinted stamp.
- By far the most common type of card is the half-folded card with the perforated fold

along the lower long side of the card. Some rare cards have only one quarter of the card folded, while one has three quarters folded. Mentioned above are two completely folded cards. A few, but far less frequently seen, have lateral folds with a third to half fold. (Hungary, Germany and Romania).

- Mint examples of cards, the carbon backing, or the copy of the correspondence are yet to be seen.
- Very rarely a card was not typed, the address and message were hand written.
- Some cards are seen with punched file holes that have been applied by the recipient.
- It is believed that nearly all cards came originally with carbon and copy paper backing. However, the precise arrangement, type of carbon paper, and variations, or even the copies of the correspondence have yet to be seen.
- Regular postage stamps for the postcard rate were generally affixed to each card (the
 exception is the Austrian card mentioned above. As mentioned above the stamp(s)
 was often affixed across the fold to provide additional closure. Meter cancellations
 are much rarer for the majority of countries but were common in Germany.



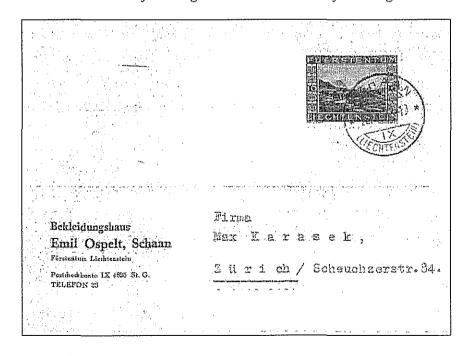
Bohemia and Moravia card, completely folded with a carbon paper-like substance printed on the inside. Adhesive strips are vertical on the side.

- Printing, illustrations (usually logos), sizes, and manufacture, varied from country to country. Several printers embossed their names on the folded edge of the card during the 1930's and 1940s.
- As the period of use of these cards spans the Second World War, examples of military cancellations (to a Romanian Military Division) and censorship (1941, Botosani, Romania) are seen.
- A very small number of cards have both fiscal and postage stamps applied (Romania, Yugoslavia). Others have postage dues (Hungary and Austria) applied where they were either under stamped, or the country did not recognize the item as an official postal card. Not all cards emanated from mainstream commercial operations, as there are examples of an attorney in Poland and a stamp dealer in Switzerland using them.

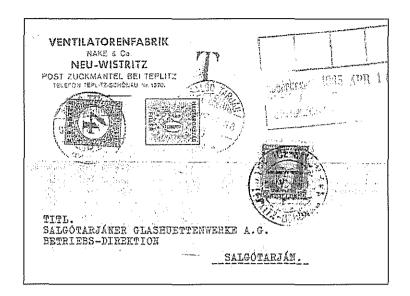
• The cards were uniformly perforated at the fold. Further, some of the cards are perforated top and bottom suggesting that a roll or sheets of cards were used with these being fed continuously into the typewriter. Some cards are perforated only at one edge (suggesting a strip or pairs of cards were used), while others are not perforated at all (perhaps suggesting individual card use). Two cards are perforated on one edge as well as at the edges suggesting even a larger roll or sheet of cards being used. Sometimes a guillotine cut is used where the perforation was not adequate enough to tear.



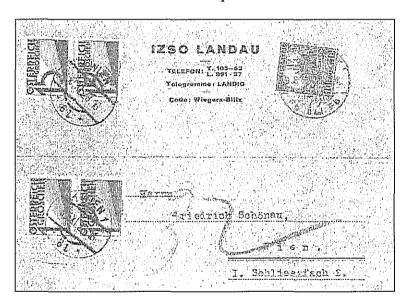
Illustrated card from Yugoslavia. Sent to Banat from Belgrade.



Card used from the Emil Ospelt Clothing House to Zurich, Switzerland in 1943.



Used from Hungary to Czechoslavakia in 1935 with Hungarian Tax marking and postage due stamps.



Card used from Budapest, Hungary to Vienna Austria in 1928. Charged postage due of 32 Groschen.

For want of a better term I have called these items Typed Folded Business Cards. The precise terminology that was used in Europe and the Middle East is not known at this time. Some cards have patent information and used the German word "SELBSTKLEBEKARTE," (Self-sticking card) and there is the possibility that this was the term used in Germany. The word "ELASTIC" as a registered trademark is seen embossed on some cards along the leading edge on the front.

Questions posed:

<u>Cards</u> Countries so far seen are from: Europe, Africa, and the Middle and Far East. Were they used on other continents and in other countries? With France, and the Netherlands using them suggests that they may exist in the colonies of these countries (we only know of one from Batavia [Djakarta] in present day Indonesia dating to before the WWII). Are there still

other countries to be found? Why are these cards not seen in the majority of Asia, the Americas, the U.K., or the British Commonwealth?

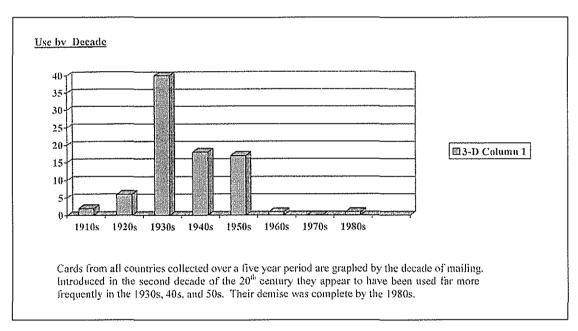
<u>Sheets</u> Perforations on some cards indicate that there were sheets of cards, single and perhaps two wide. How long were the sheets - single, two, three or more? Were there rolls of cards? Why is mint material not seen?

<u>Manufacturer</u> What were the arrangements in each country for the licensing the manufacture of the cards? What were the financial arrangements? Who were the main manufacturers?

<u>Printing of cards</u>. What printing presses were used? What was the printing process? How and when were illustrations incorporated? How many have printing on the back (one seen)? Use of the word "Postcard" is seen only on some cards – why was this? What was the cost of the cards when sold to companies? What were the royalties to the patent holder?

Backing. Was carbon and copy paper backing supplied with cards or purchased separately?

Adhesive Was the adhesive used to seal the cards truly self-sticking as we use the term in philately today or did moisture have to be applied to a gummed surface?



Use of cards by decade. Cards from all countries collected over a five year period are graphed by the decade of mailing. Introduced in the second decade of the 20th century they appear to have been used far more frequently in the 1930s, 40s and 50s.

Their demise was complete by the 1980s.

Patents

What were the patents? Where were they filed? Patent markings so far seen (often impressed on folded edge):

Germany

1931 SELBSTKLEBUNG D.R.S.V. [ELASTIC]

1932, 1938, 1938, Selbstkleeung Perfect * *

1932, 1936, 1938, SELBSTKLEBUNG D.R.G.M [ELASTIC].

1934, 1933 SELBSTKLEBUNG D.R.G.V. [ELASTIC].

1934, D.R.W.Z. + D.R.G.M. Durchschlagpostkarte Zeitgeist

1934, DRPa \uparrow ELASTIC = NO *DRPa*

1935, DRPa ELASTIC = NO *DRPa *. DRPa SELBSTKLEBEKARTE "ELASTIC".

1935, SELBSTKLEBEKARTE "AUTOKULL" W.Z. ges. gesch.

Austria

1931, SELBSTKLEBUNG Postcarte "Blitz" [lightning] protected by law [patented] F. Mattkey, Leonfelden.

Sweden

1932, "ELASTIC - kort - Keniersfourneringen - Stockholm.

Switzerland

1943, 1945, ELASTIC = PAT 139827, 1940

Bohemia and Moravia

1940 "OMKA FIX" Marque Deposee.

Romania

1936, Special Confectionary Gum – Patent N.C. Daniel, Timisoara-Bucuresti. Romania 1939 Ideal Patent N.C. Daniel Timisoara-Bucuresti.

A patent from France has been obtained by the author.

Rates

What were the rates nationally and internationally? Are there any UPU regulations discussing rates? Were all cards sent at the postcard rate? Were some sent at the printed matter rate? What were the individual country regulations for these cards?

Literature

Is there any other literature relating to these cards? Only four articles are known (see below 1, 2, 4, 5).

Introduction of the cards

What postal regulations in each country allowed these to be introduced and when?

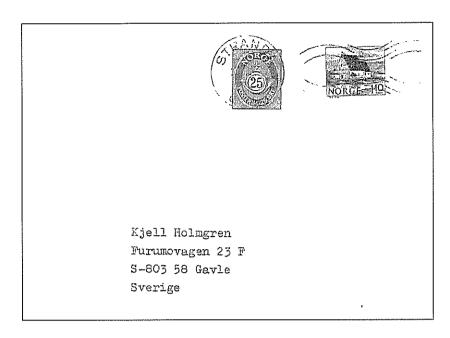
Demise

What postal regulations of factors in each country caused the demise of these cards in the 60's 70's and eighties?

If readers can help with ANY of these questions please contact me at rmsbell@aol.com or Fax: 928.203.4522 (USA).

References:

- 1. Bell, R Folded Business Postcards, Romanian Postal History Bulletin 1999; 10 (1): 17
- 2. Marinescu C. Folded Romanian Business Postcards, Romanian Postal History Bulletin, 1999; 10 (3): 20
- 3. Gernot Roidl Auction, Haseberg, Germany, Lot S1473. July 1999 (1939 meter marking).
- 4. Bell, R The Folded Business Postcard, Postal History Journal, No. 119 June 2001
- 5. Bell, R Typed Folded Business Postcards, Bulletin of the Chicago Philatelic Society, June 2001



Local use in Norway from Stranda to Gavle in October 1984.

SOUTH AFRICA 1927 PICTORIAL POSTAL CARD SERIES – MISSING STAMPS?

Bernard Doherty

Whilst reorganising an exhibit of the South Africa pictorial postal cards to incorporate the black and white illustrated cards, I found one example of the 1927 series (view 18) missing the printed stamp (Figures 1-2). At that time I wrote the card up as a missing stamp variety. But subsequent events raised doubts on the card being a missing stamp variety.

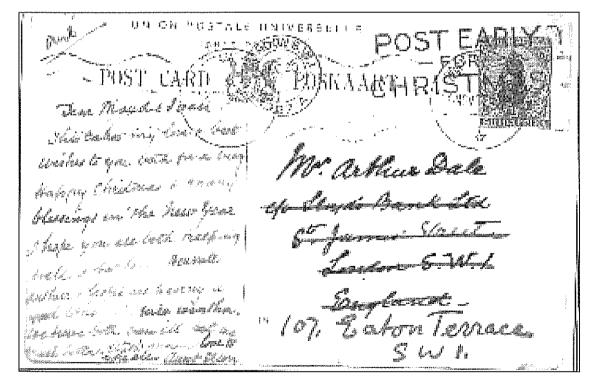


Figure 1: View 18 card with imprinted stamp used on 24 November 1927.

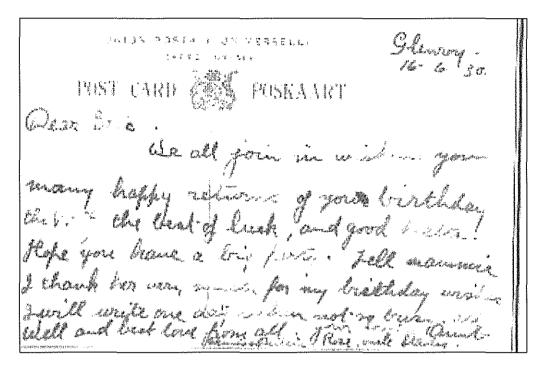


Figure 2: View 18 card without imprinted stamp described in exhibit as "postal card missing stamp used as a post card in June 1930"

Current Literature Information

Perhaps in the first instance we should review Tony Chilton's description of the 1927 series, as the issue was unusual for several reasons, I have numbered sections in the text for discussion. His description:-

The Union of South Africa's first foray into producing pictorial postal stationery cards was in 1927. (1) The publicity department of the South African Railways supplied twenty-four photographs of South African scenes. These were printed in black and white on one side of the post cards; the other side was divided for the address and the message and was headed 'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE'/'CARTE POSTALE'/POST CARD (arms) POSTKAART'

(2) A unique feature of these cards is that the pre-printed stamp, to pay the overseas postage rate was chosen as the Van Riebeeck's ship design of the then current adhesive stamps, though of 1½ value. This was the only time that the ship design was used for other than the 1d value.

The centre of this stamp and the number of the card (1 to 24, for the 24 different views) in the middle of the lower part of the address side, are in black; the frame of the stamp and other inscriptions are in brown.

- (3) A total of 24,000 cards (1,000 of each view) was printed.
- (4) No varieties have been noted.
- (5) It was soon found that there was little demand for the 1½d overseas rate cards (and indeed, plans to issue a 1½d ship card without illustrations were abandoned). It was therefore decided to re-issue the pictorial cards as ½d (inland cards), though still making provision for them to be uprated for sending overseas." [ref Chilton Pictorial Postal Stationery Cards of the Union of South Africa.]

Examining the Numbered Sections

Let's now look at the five points noted by Chilton in his article.

- (1) The photographs were indeed supplied by the South African Railway's publicity department, which had in 1924 supplied 36 views for the Wembley Exhibition post cards. Individual examples of these 36 views were used on several occasions, for various issues of the South African pictorial postal cards. Sometimes the caption differs slightly, on some similar views.
- (2) As Chilton notes, the 1½d denomination Van Riebeeck ship design on the 1927 issue postal cards was the only time it was used other than as the 1d denomination.
- (3) Only 1,000 of each view in the series was issued, thus we see the reason for the scarcity of these cards.
- (4) No varieties have been noted. Here we start to arrive at the discussion point of this article. Having found one of the 1927 overseas rate cards without the printed stamp, but with all its other attributes, namely the number of the card (1 to 24, for the 24 different views) was printed in the middle of the lower part of the address side in black; whilst the division for the address and the message as well as the heading 'UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE'/ 'CARTE POSTALE'/POST CARD (arms) POSTKAART' was printed in a slightly lighter brown than the actual postal card. The card in question was used as a postcard with a 16-6-30 manuscript inscription in the upper right corner, where the printed stamp should have been. This card had been acquired during 1998.
- (5) Chilton suggests that there was little demand for the overseas rate card.

More Missing Stamp Cards

At an exhibition in 2001, dated, post card correspondence, originating from one source, was acquired. The lot included several South Africa, Wembley postcards, and four of the 1927 'postal' cards (view numbers 1, 4, 5 and 22) without the printed stamps (Figures 3-4).

The Wembley cards were manuscript dated from June to September 1926 and one in June 1928. None of the four 1927 pictorial cards have legible postmarks, although Sep? and year 2?, can be discerned on one, whilst the other has ??? 8 and year ?7.

The other two have manuscript dates in the message – view 5, 19-8-27; and view 22, 17-2-28.

Issue Period for the Overseas Rate Postal Cards

First lets look at the period of issue for the 1927, overseas rate postal card. According to Chilton (ref *Pictorial Postal Stationery Cards of the Union of South Africa* a supplement to the *SA Philatelist* of January/February 1992 (Vol 68, No 11), "The cards were placed on sale at thirteen main city post offices on February 18 1927". The similar view design, inland rate series was issued on November 24, 1927, similar reference.

The provenance of these cards with missing stamp was discussed with Tony Chilton, who also had one example, without any obvious conclusion.



Figure 3



Figure 4

What are the possibilities?

- 1. The cards in question are genuinely missing the printed stamp. Although with at least six cards known without the stamp, raises doubts that they are missing stamp varieties.
- 2. The cards were issued to fulfil the need for an inland post card (without the printed stamp) to which adhesives could be affixed, prior to the release of the inland rate postal cards on November 24, 1927. The manuscript date on view 5 (August 19, 1927, the earliest of the five cards in my possession) tends to supports the latter theory. The stamp design could have been erased from the printing cylinder, to allow

the cards to be issued as post cards. Could this tie in with Chilton (5) "plans to issue a 1½d ship card without illustrations were abandoned" with the card being issued without the 1½d ship design stamp.

3. Another alternative, that the post cards preceded the issue of the 1927 pictorial postal cards. Although none of the dated post cards already identified suggest this.

Conclusion

More evidence is required to substantiate possibilities 1 to 3. Thus, if you have any used, 1927 pictorial cards without the printed stamp, could you please check them and advise the writer of the usage date. In the interim, I will have to change my exhibit page to reflect the possibilities listed above.

Any help in sorting out this dilemma would be appreciated.

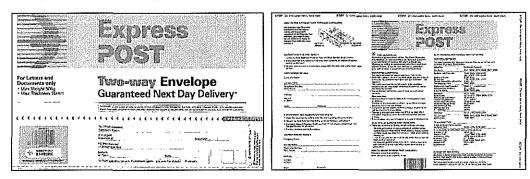
LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY (NEW ISSUES)

Ian McMahon				
Postcards		Express Post		
8 January 2002 (\$1.20)	Lunar New Year Year of the Horse	November 2001 (\$7.00) Codes seen: BT	Express Post Satchel Reply envelope	
Envelopes		Parcel Post		
8 January 2002	Lunar New Year			
(\$0.54)	Domestic	December 2001	WA 5 kg Santa Pack	
(\$1.35)	International	(\$11.50)	Satchel	

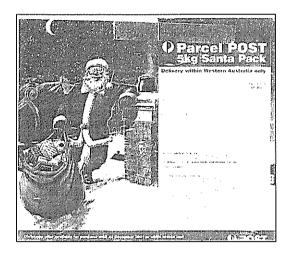
EXPRESS POST REPLY ENVELOPES, PARCEL PACK SANTA PACK, YEAR OF THE HORSE AND CHRISTMAS 2001

Ian McMahon

In late October Australia Post issued a new style of Express Post envelope, a "Two-way" envelope. The envelope, selling for \$7, enables the purchaser to pay for a reply by express post using the same envelope. The purchaser of the envelope completes the address details on a detachable flap. The recipient of the envelope can then detach this address portion and writes the return address on the envelope itself. The reverse of the envelope includes instructions on its use while instructions to 'Stop: Do not open here' have been added to encourage the recipient to open the envelope in a manner that permits its reuse.



Following advice from Richard Peck that Australia Post had issued a Santa Pack pre-paid Parcel Post satchel, Ross Duberal and Darryl Fuller made enquires for me in Perth about this item.



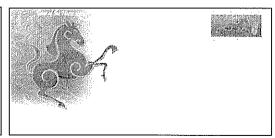
The Santa Pack turned out to be a Parcel Post satchel prepaying 5 kg for delivery within Western Australia only at the cost of \$11.50. Ross commented "This issue makes no sense (unless it is a trial run for Australia-wide usage?). The cost is \$11.50. Parcel rates here for 5 kg are \$6.70 to Kalgoorlie or Esperance and \$9.20 to Broome." Darryl reported that on inquiring at the GPO, he was told that Australia Post had extended their use to Australia-wide (presumably due to their lack of popularity).

Pre-paid stationery, while it may offer convenience, does not always represent good value. A number of times when I have purchased pre-paid stationery I have been quietly advised that there were cheaper alternatives. I have usually refrained from commenting that I was buying the item as a stationery collector.



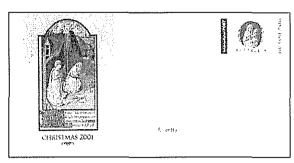
Australia issued its annual Chinese New Year stationery on 8 January 2002 for the Year of the Horse. As in past years, domestic and international rate envelopes and an international rate postcard were issued. The stamp design on the envelope is similar to the adhesive stamps issued by Christmas Island on the same day.

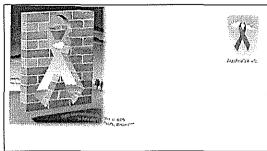




Australia issued its annual Christmas aerogramme on 1 November 2001. The aerogramme depicts images of the Nativity and the Virgin and Child from the Wharncliffe Hours, an illustrated prayer book made in France in the late fifteenth century. The forty-one miniatures decorating the book were painted on vellum by a celebrated artist of the day known as the Maitre Francois. This illuminated manuscript is one of the treasures of the National Gallery

of Victoria, Melbourne, which acquired it in 1920 with funds from the Felton Bequest. Designed by Symone Lambert, Australia Post Design Studio.





The pre-stamped envelope commemorating the Sixth International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP), which was mentioned in the last issue of the *PSC* is illustrated below.

LITERATURE

Ian McMahon

FROM OUR CONTEMPORIES

Postal Stationery September-October 2001

Netherlands Indies - The Lux Soap Cards

The Viewcards of Brazil

The U.S. 1907-1919 Oval Die Stamped Envelopes

The Shoebox and Stationery Forum

(U.S. Postal Card Revalues, Stolen Hawaii Postal Card; The Missing 20th Century Envelopes; The 19th Century Postal Stationery Catalog - U.S.;

Full-Face McKinley; Postal Card Patent; UC8a Forgery Envelope; U.S. Cinderella Postcard; U.S. 33-Cent Official Envelopes; U.S. S37e Last Day of Use; Russian Card - More Questions than Answers)

U.S. 'Smart' Envelope Shanghai Volunteer Corps Postal Card

Postal Stationery Notes Nov 2001 Canadian Hockey Postcards

Gibbons Stamp Monthly September 2001
Modern Japan: Postal Stationery
1999-2000 survey of World Postal Stationery
[Final instalment]

Pre-paid Parcel Labels

Bulletin of the Australian Commonwealth Collectors' Club October 2001 Studying Australia's Express Post Stationery (Richard Peck)

BOOKS

Michel Ganzsachen Katalog Europa Ost 2001-02 [Postal Stationery of Europe East]

Michel has released the 2001-02 edition of their catalogue of Eastern European postal stationery. This edition is the first revision of the Catalogue since 1994-95 and has 940 pages compared with 566 pages for the previous edition. The catalogue covers all of the countries of Eastern Europe including Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Poland and the USSR. The issues of all of the European members of the former USSR such as Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldova and the Ukraine are included as are those of the Czech Republic and Slovakia. For the Russian commemorative envelopes, the major envelope types by impressed stamp are listed but the many hundreds of different cachet designs are not. Prices are given in Euros. The Catalogue is in German but is well illustrated. For those who have not used the Catalogue (or its companion volumes for Western Europe and Germany) before, the principal arrangement of stationery is by 'stamp' type. That means that all stationery types (eg postcards, lettercards and envelopes) with the same stamp type are listed together. For those familiar with the traditional listings organised by stationery type this does take some getting used to, but the catalogue does include an index of stamp types. Softbound. Available from all dealers

who sell Michel Catalogues or from Vera Trinder at £54 plus postage.

Victoria Postal Stationery, 1869-1917 by Carl Stieg

Published by Triad Publications. 219 pages. Computer-generated typescript.

Includes Victoria postcards, lettercards, wrappers, envelopes and printed to private order stationery as well as telegraph forms, essays, proofs and specimens. Available from Premier Auctions for \$104.50 plus postage and packing.

ROBERT DOUGAL SAMUEL, FRPSNZ

Norman Banfield

Robert Samuel passed away on 25 October 2001 – a great loss to philately both in New Zealand and overseas.



Robert's name is synonymous with New Zealand postal stationery as the compiler of the New Zealand Postal Stationery Catalogue dating back to 1976 published in five parts with some running to two editions and at least one into three. These are: Part 1 – Postcards; Part 2 – Lettercards; Part 3 – Registered Envelopes etc (etc including Newspaper Wrappers, P.o.W. items); Part 4 – Post Office Envelopes etc; Part 5 – Private Envelopes. He also produced Robert Samuel's Postal Stationery Newsletter.

At the time of his death, Robert was completing a major reference work – *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand – Volume IX* devoted to the postal stationery of New Zealand including overprints for Samoa. Robert made arrangements for this book to be completed with the material on his computer.

Robert was a prolific writer and wrote monographs on: The Postal Stationery of Western Samoa 1895-1920; The 1932 Provisionals of New Zealand; The Hagley Park Fetes and Carnivals 1910-1917; New Zealand Stamps with Perforated Initials - also compiling a pocket catalogue of New Zealand Perfins; and The Second Type Postage Due Stamps of New Zealand. In 1959 Robert and fellow South Island enthusiasts started the New Zealand Postal Historian which lasted for 11 years. He was a member of the Christchurch (New Zealand) Philatelic Society and began their journal Captain Coqk in 1972, continuing as its editor until 1978. He was a contributor to The Postage Stamps of New Zealand published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand.

But Robert Samuel was not only a writer – he was a successful international exhibitor and an FIP judge – judging at London 2000. As recently as last October at Brisbane he exhibited 8 frames of *Commercial Perfins of New Zealand*.

Robert has also served philately in a number of positions: President of the New Zealand Philatelic Federation in 1988, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand for a number of years and its President from 1998 until the time of his death. He was for many years a key member of the Royal's Expert Committee. He was involved with the Philatelic Foundation Christchurch from 1973-2001 and played a major part in the acquisition of premises for the hobby there. The contribution made by Robert to philately is evidenced by the awards made to him which include: 1968 - Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand's Collins Award for literature; 1979 - elected a Fellow of that Society; 1989 - Award of Honour of the NZ Philatelic Federation; 1997 - awarded the Rhodes Medal of the Royal Philatelic Society of NZ - the society's highest award of which there have been only seven recipients since 1967.

Other important contributions to philately include introducing One-Frame exhibiting at National level in New Zealand in 1985; promoting the formation of a Judges Association (of which he was Education Officer); writing *PJ News* — a judging newsletter which ran to 36 issues from 1995-1998. Robert suffered from arthritis but despite this he remained amazingly cheerful and enthusiastic. He was an innovative thinker often ahead of his time, dedicated and willing to share his knowledge. Philately will be the poorer with his passing. Our sympathies go to Cheri and to his family.

From Margaret Horton

Robert was a unique man who shared his specialized knowledge in many areas of philately, both verbally and in publications. He will be sadly missed by many NZ collectors. There was never a dull moment in Robert's presence.

FROM THE SECRETARY

New Members

We welcome the following new members to the Postal Stationery Society of Australia:
Paul Barsdell (ACT) – collecting interests are Sarawak, Indochina, and Indonesia
Phillip Levine (Qld) – collecting interests are Gold Coast (Africa) and South Africa
Luc Gybels (Belgium). Linda Lee (NSW), who received a complementary membership as a PSSA
prize, has elected to continue with her membership.

Secretary's new email address

Please note that my new email address is jkennett@tpg.com.au, and make any necessary changes to your address books. I have suggested to the Editor that in future email addresses for both the Treasurer, John Crowsley, and myself should appear in the information about the Society that appears on the inside of the front cover.

Society meeting at Centennial StampShow 2001

About 30 members and visitors attended the PSSA meeting at the Brisbane StampShow. It was a lively meeting, with plenty of discussion and exchange of ideas. The Secretary's report on the meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Letter from the American Philatelic Research Library (APRL)

Since we commenced publishing the *Postal Stationery Collector*, we have forwarded a copy of every issue to the APRL for their periodical collection. Recently I have corresponded with the library re missing issues, and have received a letter of thanks from them for our 'generosity and continued support of the APRL'.

Back issues of the Postal Stationery Collector

Members are reminded that back issues of the PSC are always available from the Secretary. Please contact me if odd issues fail to arrive through the post, either by email on jkennett@tpg.com.au, or by letter to PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462. We are also able to supply sets of back issues (right back to No 1) to members who want to complete their holdings. Just contact me by either of the above means, stating which issue was the first you received, and I will quote a price for the issues you require, plus something for postage and packing. Payments can be made either by cheque or by credit card.

Literature on French Postal Stationery

Issue No 59 December 2001 of the Bulletin of ACEP L'Entier Postal contains a notice for a forthcoming publication. The book is L'Entier Aerogramme et ses precurseurs dans le monde, en France (The Aerogramme and its precursors in the world, in France) by J Mucheron. It is in A4 format, with 145 pages and 194 figures of which 91 are in colour.

The contents listing for the 11 chapters is:

- 1. Aerial message carriers called 'Aerogrammes'
- 2. Aerial postal stationery precursors of those marked 'Aerogrammes'
- 3. From the Air-Letter to the Aerogramme
- 4. General characteristics of Air-Letters and Aerogrammes
- 5. Special Air-Letters and Aerogrammes from their creation to our own times
- 6. Difference between Offical, Semi-official, Service and private air mail postal stationery
- 7. Marcophily on Air-Letters and Aerogrammes
- 8. Charges and particular conditions for the use of Aerogrammes
- 9. Publicity for the use of Aerogrammes
- 10. The French Aerogramme and its presursors
- 11. Conclusions concerning France and its former colonies.

Among other important points are:

- three tables about the first cards, envelopes, and letter cards for aerial post
- a reference table for the first military Air-Letters
- two tables one showing the first countries that used the Aerogramme, and one showing those that first used the word 'Aerogramme'
- a complete account of the debates of the UPU in 1952 relating to the adoption of the word 'Aerogramme'
- a paragraph dealing with luminescence on Aerogrammes
- a special chapter on the precursors of the French Aerogramme.

This seems, from the descriptive flyer, to be an essential publication for collectors of aerogrammes to have in their libraries. Please send orders to the author, M Jean Mucheron, 440 Chemin de Peyrigoux, 30140 BAGARD FRANCE. The price is 35,06 Euros plus 3,20 Euros postage and packing.

In the latest issue of *La Lettre de L'ACEP*, the Association's newsletter, is a reminder about an earlier publication *Catalogue Specialise des Entiers Postaux des Colonies Françaises 2000* [Specialised Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of the French Colonies] Editors J-P Cachera, and G Rykner.

This is the first revision of this catalogue for 10 years, and is particularly useful because it contains the issues for former French colonies since independence. Listings for many of these countries are not otherwise available. This catalogue was briefly reviewed in PSC Vol 6 No 4 February 2001, p 116, and details for ordering appear there. The price would now be approximately 42,69 Euros plus postage.

For further information about these two catalogues, members are very welcome to contact the Secretary, Judy Kennett, either by email on ikennett@tpg.com.au, or at PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462.

Secretary's Report 2000-2001

Meetings

The Society last met at Australia 99 Melbourne on 21 March 1999. An informal gathering took place at Canberra Stampshow 2000 in March 2000.

Membership

This currently stands at 87 financial members in Australia, New Zealand, and a number of overseas countries. We have gained a few new members, and lost a few, chiefly through changes in interests. We note with regret the sudden death of Dr Edric Druce on Thursday 19 April 2001. He was a foundation member of the Society, a contributor to the journal, and was always a source of wise advice and encouragement.

Postal Stationery Collector

The journal continues to flourish, chiefly through the great efforts of Editor Ian McMahon. However, there has been a drying-up of contributions from members, which causes some concern. We need short pieces, long articles, notes, letters, and comments from all our members, to help maintain the variety of content and the quality of the journal. The awards that the *Postal Stationery Collector* has received in international exhibitions show that its merit is recognised overseas as well as in Australia. They are shown below.

Journal – Awards 2000-2001

Canpex 2000 Christchurch New Zealand Silver
Hong Kong 2001 Silver
Bephila 2001 Berlin Vermeil

Journal - Index Volumes 1-5

This project is now nearing its end. A draft copy of the document will be available for viewing and comment during the meeting of the Society at 2001 Centennial StampShow Brisbane.

Journal - Exchanges

We continue to exchange copies with the Royal Philatelic Society London, for The London Philatelist.

We also receive journals and other publications from postal stationery collectors' groups in France, Italy and Switzerland. Copes of the journal are also supplied to the National Library of Australia, in accordance with deposit provisions, and with the American Philatelic Research Library.

Publicity for the Society

An article about the history and aims of the Society was prepared by the Secretary during 2000, and was translated into German. It appeared in issue 3-4/2000 of *Die Ganzsache*. Publicity like this is valuable for the Society, and we would like more of it. Comments on the contents of the journal regularly appear in *L'Intero Postale*, the Italian postal stationery journal.

The Society was invited to take part in the centenary celebrations of the Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler -Vereins (BGSV), which were held in Berlin 8-11 February 2001as part of the Bephila Exhibition. Together with postal stationery collectors' groups from Germany and from a number of European countries, we provided material for a major exhibition of postal stationery. Our representatives were John Sinfield '1911 King George V Fullface Scenic Lettercards' and Dingle Smith 'Specimen Postal Stationery of New South Wales'. From comments received, their contributions were much admired.

Communication in the Society

As more of us gain access to email, communication within the Society becomes swifter and less expensive in terms of time and resources such as envelopes and stamps. Please ensure that the Secretary is informed of your new address when you get email access, or when you change your provider.

Report of Meeting 27 October 2001

Present: About 30 members and visitors were present.

Opening and reports: The convenor, Ian McMahon opened the meeting and welcomed those attending. Reports were presented by the Secretary, Judy Kennett and by the Treasurer, John Crowsley, and copies were circulated to the meeting.

Australian States Postal Stationery Catalogue:

Malcolm Groom reported on the progress of the first volume of the catalogue, which will deal with the postal stationery of Western Australia. It has been typeset by Australia Post, free of cost, and Malcolm and others are now checking a draft copy. Malcolm has obtained a quote for publication, suggesting an initial print run of 150 copies. The draft was circulated to the meeting at the conclusion of business, and a number of comments made. The following compilers are working on subsequent volumes of the catalogue: Tasmania – Malcolm Groom – task almost complete; Victoria – John Sinfield – he's waiting for the publication of Carl Stieg's book, after which he will produce a condensed version; Queensland – Bernie Beston has agreed to undertake the task; South Australia – Martin Walker and Nelson Eustis will undertake the task; New South Wales – Dingle Smith

Postal Stationery Collector

Ian McMahon (Editor) announced that the November 2001 issue was ready, and he had distributed some copies. He appealed to members to produce more material for publication in the journal. The Secretary asked if members could make the journal a more co-operative effort, as Ian already has many demands on his time. It was suggested that members might undertake to produce regular columns. Derek Brennan volunteered to produce something on a regular basis about literature.

Journal - Index to Volumes 1-5

Derek Brennan spoke about the work he has done on compiling an index to Volumes 1-5 of the journal, and passed a draft copy around for members to view.

Listing of Members' Interests

Derek said that he would be willing to help with this project, if it was decided to proceed with it.

Displays by Members

John Crowsley showed Norwegian aerogrammes, and a one-frame exhibit of Norwegian postal cards? Joan Orr presented a display of a 12-year span of illustrated Chinese postal cards from the Year of the Dog to the Year of the Dog.

NEW ISSUES

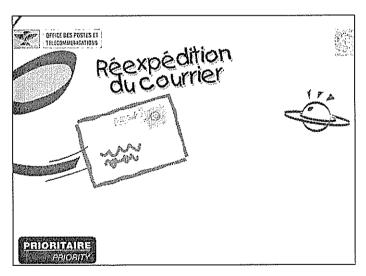
New Caledonia

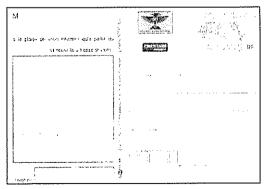
New Caledonia has issued a range of new stationery during 2001 including:

- > Pack of 10 scenic postcards pre-paid delivery worldwide.
- > Set of 10 Scenic Pre-stamped Envelopes.
- > 14/6/01Pre-stamped Envelope Communications theme.
- > 10/8/01 Pre-stamped Envelope Rodeo theme.
- > 13/8/01 Plain Pre-paid Envelope large.
- > Priority Paid Envelope for the redirection of mail.
- > New Address Notification pre-paid postcard
- > Aerogrammes set of 3 scenes.
- > Christmas postcards

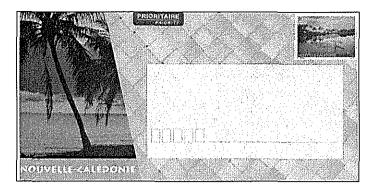


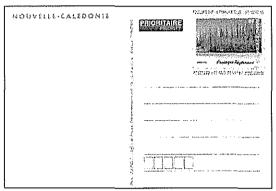












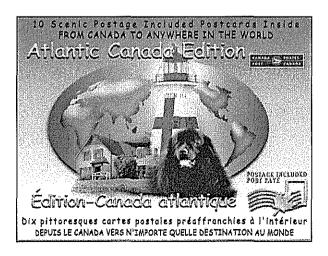


Canada



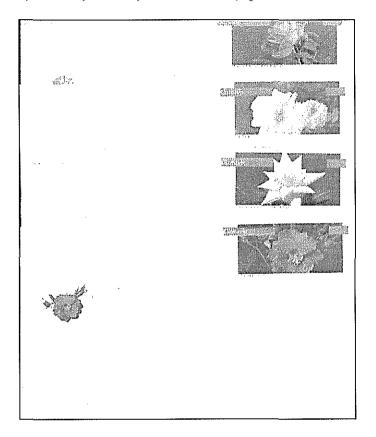


A postage paid postcard was issued by Canada Post to assist Canada's hockey teams in the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City. The cards were sold for \$2 of which Canada Post paid \$1 to the Canadian Hockey Association. ("Hockey' in Canada is of course ice hockey, the other type of hockey is referred to as 'field hockey'). The cards are pre-addressed to the 'Goodyear Drive for Gold' and the stamp shows Wayne Gretsky, a well-known Canadian hockey player.



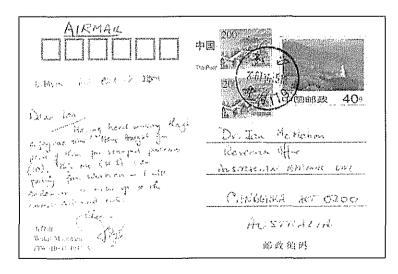
Canada issued a set of four stamped envelopes in December 2001 depicting Canadian roses. The envelopes are sold only in a "Roses Letter Writing Kit' which is sold for \$17.95.

Canada has also released packs of its pictorial postcards. There have been many printings of these cards and interestingly the packs contain cards from a mixture of printings and not just the current printings of the cards. The packs (each containing 10 cards and selling for \$14.90) are Canada, Wildlife, Rockies, Central Canada, Quebec and Atlantic Canada.

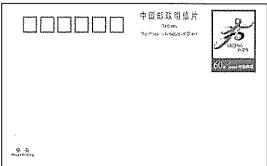


China

From Dingle Smith, a stamped postcard from China, part of a series of cards depicting landscapes and one of a series of cards issued about the time of the Sydney 2000 Olympics to publicise Beijing's bid for the 2008 games.







New Zealand

New Zealand issued six postcards (price \$12 for the set) on 4 December 2001 capturing moments from the film *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of The Ring*. Peter Jackson's movie trilogy based on JRR Tolkien's 'The Lord of The Rings', was filmed entirely in New Zealand at over 150 locations. The cards depicted:

Gandalf and Saruman: Gandalf the Grey (Sir Ian McKellen) in Rivendell.

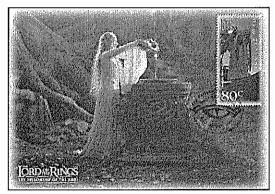
Galadriel: Galadriel (Cate Blanchett), before the Mirror, Lothlorien.

Sam and Frodo: The patrons of the bar at the Inn of the Prancing Pony.

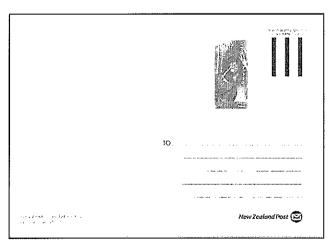
\$1.30 The Guardian of Rivendell: Frodo (Elijah Wood) in Rivendell.

\$1.50 Strider: Sarwen (Liv Tyler) with Aragorn (Viggo Mortensen) in Rivendell.

\$2.00 Boromir: Balin's Tomb - The Fellowship prepare for an attack.

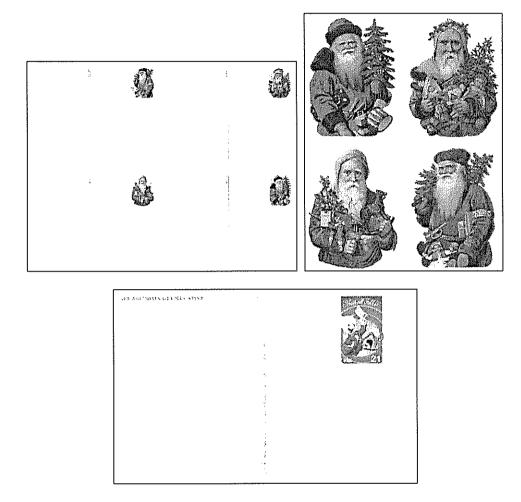






USA

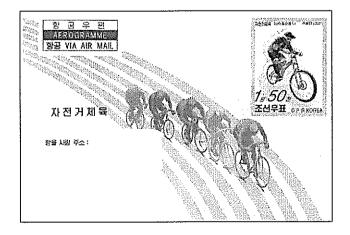
21c Santa postcards, which feature chromolithograph Santa Claus images (circa 1880s and circa 1915-20), were issued at a ceremony at Holiday World, a theme park in Santa Claus, Ind. The cards are issued in sheets of four and sold in packs for \$9.25.



Porky Pig is shown on the latest in the series of postcards depicting cartoon characters. The 21c *That's All Folks* postcards were issued on 1 October 2001 in books of 10 for \$7.25.

North Korea

An aerogramme on a cycling theme was issued by North Korea during 2001.



AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIC FEDERATION

ORDER FOR STAMPSAFE PRODUCTS

	***************************************	Post C	ode	···
PRODUCT	***************************************	PRICE	QTY	AMT
BINDER AND SLIP CASE 550gms	Each	\$14.50	·	
PAGES with PROTECTORS 250gms	per 20	\$20.80		
STAMPSAFE BOX 260gms	Each	\$9.90		
ACHIVAL DISPLAY PAGES				- Japan di
283mm x 250mm, Punched 650gms	per 50	\$37.00		
283mm x 250mm, Unpunched 650gms	per 50	\$37.00		***************************************
NEW DISPLAY PAGES				
283mm x 216mm, Plain <i>500gms</i>	per 50	\$10.00		
283mm x 216mm, With Grille 500gms	per 50	\$15.00		
283mm x 230mm, Plain <i>500gms</i>	per 50	\$11.00		
SHEET PROTECTORS, POYPROPYLE				
Protectors 290mm x 252mm 450gms	per 50	\$18.00		
Protectors 290mm x 218mm 400gms	per 50	\$18.00		

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED * POSTAGE & PACKAGING: Please add \$7.00 for the first kilo and \$3.00 for each additional kilo or part thereof. Shipping weights per pack are

shown above. All orders to:

SHEET PROTECTORS MYLAR

POSTAGE & PACKING

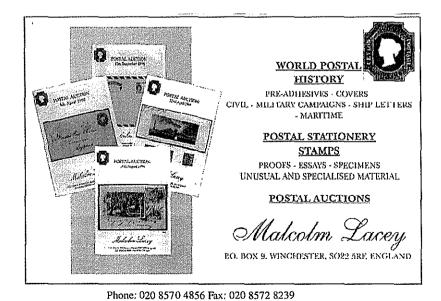
290mm x 260mm top opening 200gms per 10 290mm x 260mm side opening 200gms per 10 290mm x 220mm side opening 190gms per 10

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\$16.00 \$16.00 \$16.00

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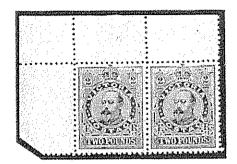


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