# POSTAL STATIONERY 

## COLLECTOR

## Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia



POSTAGE PRE-PAID AUSTRALIA

Australia Post is proud to support Australia's Olympians.
This card features Cathy Freeman.
our employee and champion
sprinter who won two Gold medals
and a Silver medal at the 1994
Commonwealth Games.


FOR POSTING IN AUSTRALIA: AND DELIVERY WORLDWIDE'
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## 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 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 1996 has been set at $\$ 20$. For further information please contact the Secretary or Treasurer or your state coordinator.

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## 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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## EDITORIAL

The Society had its inaugural meeting at Sydney Centrepoint 95 . While there is a report of this meeting elsewhere in this issue, I thought I would comment on some of the topics discussed at that meeting.

The meeting generally agreed that the Society's aims should be encouraging postal stationery collecting in Australia, fostering research into postal stationery and encouraging exhibiting.

One useful function that the Postal Stationery Collector can perform is as a vehicle to encourage and facilitate postal stationery research projects. While we may not be in a position
at present to undertake the preparation of a postal stationery catalogue for all of the Australian states, we can at least begin undertaking research projects into specific issues. The beginnings of this concept appeared in the first issue with Dingle Smith's discussion of possible research topics for the Society and is continued in this issue with Ed Druce's draft listing of New South Wales registered envelopes. These projects will only be successful if members participate by providing their contributions and comments on the research topic to either the editor or directly to the author. I urge you all to participate. We are also looking for volunteers to coordinate other research topics.

A number of suggestions for the Journal came from the meeting. These included articles to help members exhibit postal stationery and a regular postal stationery quiz. These ideas can only come to fruition if members contribute to the columns. As indeed, as pointed out by Tony Orchard in his review of the first issue in Stamp News, the Journal can only prosper if members contribute. Articles can be either of some length or only a page comprising an illustration of an interesting stationery item and some text. Contributions to the new issue column, book reviews and interesting auction discoveries are all encouraged.

To encourage exhibiting the Society agreed to donate a prize as an encouragement award for the postal stationery class at each national exhibition. The Journal can perform a useful function by encouraging discussion on exhibiting stationery. This begins in this issue with a paper by Ray Todd which formed the basis of his presentation at the FIP Postal Stationery Commission Seminar in Singapore.

The Society also discussed the need for us to encourage dealers to stock postal stationery, to support those who do, to encourage dealers to bring stationery to shows, particularly those coming from overseas.

WANTED

Post-war Belgium postal stationery: Please send list and price required to: Ian McMahon PO Box 783 CIVIC SQUARE ACT 2608.

Romanian Pre-Stamped Envelopes 1966-95, mint or preferably postally used Betty van Tenac 7 Main St LOCKLEYS SA 5032

Australia: Coronation and Victorian Scenes postcards, Registered Envelopes 1913-1952
(Postally used only)
Martin Frischauf Postfach 83 A-5202 Neumarkt Austria

China, (mint or used) before 1970
Peter Steinkamp, PO Box 6506 27, 22366, HAMBURG, GERMANY

## FROM THE SECRETARY

In the first issue of the Postal Stationery Collector I suggested that we create and maintain a directory of members and their postal stationery interests. A number of members have replied and their interests are listed below.

I am, however, waiting to hear from you other enthusiasts! There's not much purpose to setting up a database with information from only a dozen or so members. Please read my note in the first issue and send your details either by mail to my post office box (Secretary/Treasurer PSSA, PO Box 260, Jamison ACT 2614) or by fax to (06) 2511387.

## Member's interests:

Michael Blinman New South Wales
Stephen Bradford
Norfolk Island
Dennis Byrne
Ed Druce
Australia and Australian States
British Honduras, Pakistan, Aden, New South Wales
Darryl Fuller Leeward Islands and British Commonwealth formular aerogrammes
Imad Hert
Mark Jurisich
Judy Kennett
Ian McMahon
Michael Moore
Michael Organ
Derek Pocock
Australia from the early Commonwealth period
Polar Philately, USSR 1965-1990 with Antarctic theme
Hungary (1871-1946) and Romania (to 1946)
Canada, New Zealand, modern Australia, Queensland and Belgium
Australia to 1970
Australia Post Decimal Souvenir Covers
Nicaragua, Bangladesh, North Borneo, Nepal, Luxembourg
Jamaica
China (mint and used before 1970)
Australian PSEs up to 1978-1980, Romanian envelopes 1966-95

## FOUNDATION MEMBERS

The following Foundation Members are additional to those advised in the last issue:

Michel Roland
Ray Price
Brian Pearce
Stephen Bradford
R Gibson

H Aspinall A Jansen
Michael Blake Tasmanian Philatelic Society
Chris Seymour Ian Birse
Michael Moore Michael Blinman
G Croker

Frank Adamik

## 1996 SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW DUE!

1996 Subscriptions have been set at $\$ 20$ ( $\$ 40$ for overseas). Please renew your subscription using the renewal form enclosed with this issue.

Postal Stationery Collector

## MEETING OF THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY AT SYDNEY CENTREPOINT'95

## Judy Kennett

Twenty-four members and visitors attended the inaugural meeting of the Society, held at Sydney Centrepoint 95 on Saturday 21 October.

The Convenor, Ian McMahon, suggested a mission statement which was agreed by the meeting. This was that the Society was concerned with encouraging the collection, study and exhibiting of postal stationery by Australian collectors. Further it was agreed that the Society would be national in scope, would not be based in a particular state and would meet regularly at exhibitions.

## Projects To Be Undertaken By The Society

Dingle Smith suggested that we should upgrade the catalogue listing for one of the Australian colonies. A coordinator would be needed. Ray Todd suggested that we should aim initially for a catalogue listing to cover the Australian Commonwealth. John Sinfield spoke about the Brusden-White catalogue, now in preparation, which he is editing. It will run from the first Commonwealth issues to the present day, be fully illustrated and include all PTPO issues.

It was agreed that we should build up a listing of the colonies through the study of individual issues and groups of issues with the studies being published in the Journal. Ed Druce offered to provide a rough listing of NSW registered envelopes for publication in the Journal. Bernie Beston suggested the first step was to derive a uniform format for contributions. Dingle Smith agreed to provide a listing of State specimen envelopes while Bernie Beston agreed to provide a listing of Queensland pictorial cards.

Betty van Tenac suggested that guidelines for exhibiting postal stationery be published in the Journal. Ray Todd indicated that the British were in the process of preparing a guide to exhibiting postal stationery. Martin Walker offered to provide a course on postal stationery that he had prepared for an exhibitors course for publishing in the Journal. It was agreed that Bernie Beston would provide an item to the Journal that would form the beginnings of a philatelic quiz. Other members would then contribute.

## Society Activities

The Society agreed to provide a prize for the best postal stationery exhibit at National exhibitions.

Dues for 1996 were fixed at $\$ 20$ for 1996 ( $\$ 40$ for overseas members to meet overseas air mail postage).

Notes of appreciation of the Journal have been received by both the Convenor and the Secretary. Copies have been lodged with the National Library and the American Philatelic Research Library has indicated that it wishes to receive copies regularly.

## Society Elections

The state coordinators were reelected. It was agreed that we have a President and a Secretary. Ian McMahon was elected President. Judy Kennett asked for someone to share the load of Secretary/Treasurer and John Crowsley agreed to be Treasurer and to look after membership. Judy Kennett was the elected Secretary and John Crowsley Treasurer.

## Availability Of Postal Stationery

Ian Faber will be increasing his stock of postal stationery and has promised to prepare listings of the material he has available and to begin advertising.

It was also suggested that we should send notes to overseas dealers who are taking stands at shows in Australia urging them to bring stocks of postal stationery to the shows.

## Publicity

The existence of the Society was announced in the Informer (The Journal of SAS/Oceania). This has resulted in three enquires from the USA about membership of the Society.

## Items of Interest

The Australian Olympic sportswomen postcards were discussed and displayed (see New Issues) and a number of pages of stationery were passed around.

## Postal Stationery Exhibits at Sydney Centrepoint '95

The postal stationery class at Sydney Centrepoint ' 95 comprised six exhibits. Congratulations to Ed Druce for his Large Gold medal and the Grand Award National for his exhibit of New South Wales. Other awards were Large Silver for J Trowbridge (Zanzibar) and H Waite (New Zealand Queen Victoria postcards), Silver for D Ballard (Ceylon) and Ian McMahon (Queen Elizabeth II Canada), and Silver Bronze for Chris Seymour (the $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ Newspaper Wrapper of New Zealand).

## SOCIETY TO MEET IN CANBERRA

The Society will hold its second meeting in Canberra at 3 pm on Saturday 16 March 1996 in conjunction with Canberra Stampshow 96. Canberra Stampshow 96 is a state level exhibition with two national level classes: The National Champions of Champions and Frugal Philately. All members are urged to attend the meeting and to enter either the state level class of postal stationery or the one frame class.

For further information please contact Ian McMahon (Phone: 06249 1042).

Contributions to the next issue of the Journal close with the editor on 31 January 1996.
PLEASE CONTRIBUTE!

# Postal Stationery Collector 

## POSTAL STATIONERY OF ADEN (Part 2)

Edric Druce

In 1921 the overseas rate for postal cards was raised from one to one and a half annas and the one anna card was overprinted with a large black $11 / 2$ over the stamp design. I have a single copy of the King George V overprinted card dated 18 June 1926. Both the King Edward VII cards and the King George $V$ cards were overprinted, pointing to the considerable over supply (actually much reduced demand) in India of the King Edward VII cards.

The local rate was also increased by half an anna and both single and reply cards were issued. I have a solitary reply card used to overseas with an additional one anna stamp to meet the overseas rate used on 23 July 1930.

These cards would have remained in use until the setting up of the Crown Colony of Aden in 1937.

Figure 1. King George V overseas rate postcard overprinted to meet new 1921 rate (HG 23).



Figure 2. The half anna reply card uprated for overseas use (HG 3-1).
Table 1: Indian Postal Cards used in Aden.
(note: this is the commencement of this listing and absence from it does not necessarily mean rarity; the numbers on each item will inevitably increase as more information becomes available).

| Postal Cards - Indian issues used in Aden |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Higgins \& Gage No/ Issue Date. | Druce No. | Value | Number Recorded | Earliest <br> Ḱnown Date | Latest <br> Known Date | Destinations |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 1879 \end{gathered}$ | Al | 1/4 anna | 1 | 3/11/1888 |  | Local |
| $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 1879 \end{gathered}$ | A2 | 11/2 anna | 5 | 21/4/1886 | 8/10/1890 | Austria <br> Italy <br> France <br> India |
| $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 1884 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4+1 / 4 \\ & \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 1884 \end{gathered}$ |  | $11 / 2+11 / 2$ <br> amma |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 1885 / 91 \end{gathered}$ | A. 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4+1 / 4 \\ & \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 29/3/1888 |  | Local |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 1885 / 91 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $11 / 2+11 / 2$ <br> anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 1890 / 92 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | A7 | 1/4 anna | 3 | 31/10/1895 | 11/3/1903 | UK <br> Germany |
| $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 1890 / 92 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | A8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 / 4+1 / 4 \\ & \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ |  | not known |  | $\cdots$ |


| Postal Cards - Indian issues used in Aden, continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Higgins \& Gage No/ Issue Date. | Druce No. | Value | Number Recorded | Earliest Known Date | Latest Known Date | Destinations |
| $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 1892 \end{gathered}$ | A9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { la on } \\ & 11 / 2 \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ | $30+$ | 22/8/1893 | 21/7/1901 | Austria <br> France <br> Holland <br> Switzerland <br> Indonesia <br> USA |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 1892 \end{gathered}$ | A10 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 a+1 a \\ & \text { on } \\ & 1^{1 / 2}+1 / 1 / 2 \\ & \text { anna } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 3 : | 19/1/1893 | 22/3/1901 | Indonesia Luxembourg Syria |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{a} \\ 1892 \end{gathered}$ | A10a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ia }+1 a \\ & \text { on } \\ & 1^{1 / 2}+1^{1 / 2} \\ & \text { anna } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | (no perfs) |
| $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 1894 \end{gathered}$ | A11 | 1 anna | 5+ | 27/10/1904 | 31/3/1909 | France <br> Holland <br> USA <br> Germany <br> Indonesia |
| $\begin{gathered} 12 \\ 1899 / 00 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1/4 anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 1899 / 00 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 4+1 / 4$ anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 1902 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\mathrm{I}+1} \\ & \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 1902 \end{gathered}$ | A15 | 1/4 anna | 2 | 1/5/1905 | 12/1/1910 | Germany France |
| $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 1902 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4+1 / 4 \\ & \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ 1907 \end{gathered}$ | A17 | 1 anna | 2 | 23/3/1910 |  | Egypt Germany |
| 18 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1+1 \\ & \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ |  | does it exist? |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 1912 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 4$ anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 20 \\ 1912 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 / 4+1 / 4 \\ & \text { anna } \end{aligned}$ |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 21 \\ 1914 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1 anna |  | not known |  |  |

Postal Cards - Indian issues used in Aden, continued

| Higgins \& Gage No/ Issue Date. | Druce No. | Value | Number Recorded | Earliest Known Date | Latest Known Date | Destinations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 22 \\ 1918 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1/4 anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 23 \\ 1921 / 22 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 2 a$ on $1 / 2$ anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 24 \\ 1921 / 22 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 2 a$ on $1 / 2$ anna | : | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ 1921 / 22 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1^{1 / 2 a}$ on lanna | : | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 1921 / 22 \end{gathered}$ | A26 | $1^{1 / 2 a}$ on 1 anna | 1 | 18/6/1926 |  | Germany |
| $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ 1921 / 22 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 2+1 / 2 \mathrm{a}$ on $1 / 4+1 / 4$ anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 28 \\ 1922 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1/2 anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline 29 \\ 1922 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 2 a$ on $1 / 2$ anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 1922 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 2$ anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 31 \\ 1922 \end{gathered}$ | A31 | $1 / 2 a$ on $1 / 2$ anna | 1 | 23/7/1930 |  | Germany |
| $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 1922 / 23 \end{gathered}$ |  | 11/2anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 33 \\ 1922 / 23 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1^{1 / 2+1}+1 / 2 \\ \text { anna } \end{array}$ |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 34 \\ 1926 \end{gathered}$ |  | $1 / 2$ anna |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 1926 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 / 2+1 / 2 \\ \text { anna } \end{array}$ |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ |  | 9 pies |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }^{9+9}$ pies |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 38 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | 9 pies |  | not known |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 39 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  | 9+9 pies |  | not known |  |  |

## APPROACHES TO EXHIBITING POSTAL STATIONERY

Raymond Todd<br>A paper given on occasion of the Postal Stationery Commission Seminar in Singapore.

## 1. What Is Postal Stationery

The FIP Postal Stationery Commission guidelines give a definition as follows:
Postal Stationery comprises pastal matter which either bears an officially authorised pre-printed stamp or device or inscription indicating that a specific face value or related service has been prepaid.

There is some slight departure from the definition insomuch that some countries issue stationery without a stamped impression or without an indication of a specific face value.

A number of Postal Administrations issue 'look-alike' stationery which require the addition of an adhesive stamp to validate the item for postage. Often these issues are the forerunners of the printed stationery.

There are also countries which issue stationery without an actual face value endorsed thereon. These items normally indicate that postage or a service has been prepaid and are termed Non Value Indicators (NVI). They are postal stationery and quite rightly should be included in collections and, if appropriate, in exhibits.

I can do no better than to quote from the guidelines in respect of fringe items:
The position regarding items which are similar or identical in format to normal postal stationery but which do not bear either a stamp impression or an indication of value or service is more open to debate, and at the present time, exhibits consisting entirely of such unstamped items are probably best shown out of competition in FIP International Exhibitions. The situation is however a developing one and the Commission may well wish to produce further guidance on this aspect in due course.

Postal Stationery can be divided into two distinct groups:

- Prepaid Writing Surfaces
- Lettersheets - surface, airmail
- Postcards single and reply paid
- Lettercards - single and reply paid
- Telegraph forms
- Prepaid Enclosures
- Envelopes - surface, air mail
- Registration envelopes
- Wrappers
- Telegraph Envelopes

Postal Stationery may also be divided into classes according to its availability and usage. Item A(3) of the Guidelines should now be referred to, but briefly the classes in this case are:

- Post Office Issues
- Official Service Issues
- Forces (Military) Issues
- Stamped to Order (Private) issues
- local posts

Postal Stationery may also be classified according to the type of service for which it is intended:

- Postage
- Registration
- Telegraph
- Receipt
- Sundry miscellaneous items such as postal orders, money orders etc


## 2. Exhibiting Postal Stationery

We could not do better than to look at the Principles of Exhibit Composition as shown in the Guidelines as a first step, then from this formulate in the exhibitors own mind a logical display prepared from a plan.

## Principles of Exhibit Composition

An exhibit of postal stationery should comprise a logical and coherent assembly of unused and/or used items of postal stationery as defined by the guidelines produced by the FIP Postal Commission to illustrate one or more of the categories set out below. The plan or concept of the exhibit should be set out on an introductory sheet (ref GREV, Article 3.3).
a) The issues of a particular country or associated group
b) The issues of a particular chronological period
c) The issues of a particular class of postal stationery (ref A3 a-e)
d) The issues of a particular type of postal or associated service (ref section A3 $f-j$ )
e) The issues of relating to a particular physical form of the paper or card (ref Section A2)

Postal stationery exhibits should normally be of the entire items. Where certain items are very rare in entire form or are only known to exist in cut down (cut square) form they would be acceptable as part of an exhibit, as would a study for example of variations in the stamp dies used or those with rare cancellations etc. The use of postal stationery stamps as adhesives would also properly form part of an exhibit of postal stationery.

We are going to talk about judging later and whilst judging is subjective, exhibiting should be objective and with this in mind I feel it is essential that a plan be displayed or at least some introductory writings provided so as to inform the judges of your objectives. So the exhibitor must decide what he is going to exhibit, the period it covers and the type of material to be presented.

In stating that exhibiting should be objective and the assessment thereof subjective I believe that the exhibitor when preparing his exhibit has to put himself in the shoes of the judges.

He needs to know what the judges will be looking for when assessing his exhibit and therefore he has to minimise the pitfalls of exhibiting.

The collector will be influenced by several factors in his choice of his subject. These may include familiarity with the material (ie he/she is already a traditional/postal history collector of the subject), appeal, budget, scope, or size of the subject. The choice then extends to the period of collecting and/or the particular stationery facet.

Careful consideration should be given to the choice as once committed the exhibitor may be locked into a subject which because of its scope/size will be unlikely to win a high award. From a collecting viewpoint rather than an exhibiting one the collector can of course do what he pleases.

The exhibitor should take note of many things that can please or displease the judge. Perhaps we can look at some of these now:

## The judge will like:

- Informative title page
- Innovative presentation - overlapping etc
- Logical and effective treatment
- Innovative treatment of a difficult subject
- Evidence of some research
- Demonstration of Philatelic Knowledge
- An understanding of the chosen subject
- Unusual usages - destinations, rates
- Visual Appeal
- Sufficient write up


## The judge will not like:

- Boring presentation
- Too many blank spaces
- Unbalanced exhibit - emphasis incorrect
- Items in poor condition (where better exist)
- Duplicated material
- A basic catalogue collection
- 'Philatelic Material'
- Unexplained additional adhesives
- A visually unattractive exhibit
- Excessive or lack of write up

Whilst we know that presentation carries relatively few points from a judges point of view, a neatly laid out exhibit probably influences judges subconsciously, ie they would possibly tend not to be so critical of other minor points if the exhibit has a logical sequence, is easy to understand and is neatly presented. The subject of presentation as stated carries few marks yet it is often the aspect most discussed about an exhibit.

Layout in an exhibit of Postal Stationery, because of its nature, can be boring. With some initiative this can be overcome. Try overlapping, staggered or stacked cards, two a page, one a page, three a page or whatever. But don't, of course lose sight of the need to maintain your plan.

Condition of the material is paramount from a judging viewpoint so it is important that the best available copy should be displayed. Do not display an item in poor condition unless it is a rarity. Completeness of an exhibit should be sacrificed to give way to condition. If the exhibitor's plan states that he is displaying all the issues in a particular field then he has to follow the plan. There is a case for doing the plan first and the title or first page last.

## 3. Summary

I trust this paper has been of benefit to those here today. We should bear in mind that the FIP Postal Stationery class is only 21 years old but is a mature discipline evidenced by the 128 competitive entries occupying some 737 frames at Finlandia.

I encourage you to continue your good work in spreading the word about our class - I can assure you of strong support from the Commission.

Please send book reviews/information on new books about stationery to the Editor for inclusion in the Journal.

Members classifieds (non-trade) are welcome!!! Please send your classifieds to the Editor.

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL AND STATES POSTAL STATIONERY

## E C Druce

At a meeting of the Postal Stationery Society in Sydney at the National Exhibition in October 1995 it was decided that work should commence on recording the different items of postal stationery issued by each Colony. I noted that I had set up a matrix for registration envelopes of New South Wales and that I would be prepared to publish it (the matrix rather than the details because they are still being worked upon) and that members could comment on its usefulness especially as a basis for the recording the registration envelopes of other Colonies. This then is the first step and I seek comments on the matrix and ways in which it may be made better as well as any information that will update the data. It is my intention to publish the data together with illustrations and to follow this with other listings for other stationery classes, forming eventually a new listing of New South Wales stationery.


New South Wales Registration Envelopes 1855-1913

| No | HG | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cat } \\ & \text { No } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Size | Value | Distinctive Feature | Issue <br> Date | EKD | LKD | Size Reg Box | Depth <br> Flap | Text | Colour Stamp/Text | Paper Type | Manufacturer | Variety/ Proof |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2d | Proof impressions of Die |  |  |  |  |  |  | Brown; Black; Purple |  | Thornthwaite engraved 1855 | Proof |
| 2 |  |  | F | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{~d}+2 \\ \mathrm{~d} \end{gathered}$ | Essay of Envelope |  |  |  |  | 45 mm | Type 1 | Black | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Patentees | Essay |
| 3 |  |  |  | 4d | Five Proof strikes |  |  |  |  |  |  | Black |  | Government Printer | Proof |
| 4 | ? 1 |  | F | 4d | Straight edges | 6.3 .80 | 31.8.85 | 15.12.87 | $51 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 45 mm | Type 1 | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Patentees | Specimen S\&D |
| 5 | 1 a |  | G | 4d | Saw teeth centre. Stamp at left. | 6.3 .80 | 13.8.86 | 3.10 .88 | $56 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 45 mm | Type 1 | Red/Red | White <br> Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Patentees | Specimen S\&D |
|  | 1 b |  | H2 | 4d |  | 6.3.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | None |  |
| 6 | 2 |  | G | 4 d | Saw teeth centre Small box for stamp | ? |  |  | $55 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 44 mm | Type 2 | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Patentees |  |
| 7 | 3 a |  | $\begin{gathered} 221 \mathrm{x} \\ 96 \mathrm{~mm} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 4d | Curved flaps | ? | 4.8.91 | 4.8.91 | $65 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 40 mm | Type 1 | Red/Red | White Linen | None indicated |  |
| 8 | 3 |  | H2 | 4 d | Straight edge flaps | 76.3.80 |  |  | $64 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 44 mm | Type 1 | Red/Red | White Linen | None indicated |  |
|  |  | * |  | 4d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 150 \mathrm{x} \\ 87 \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | 4d | Standard envelope shape. Tall R in Receipt. | ? |  |  |  | 48 mm | ?check Type 3 | Red/Pale Red | White Linen | None indicated |  |
| 9 | 4b |  | $\begin{gathered} 144 \mathrm{x} \\ 88 \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | 4d | Standard envelope shape. Normal R in Receipt. | ?7.89 |  |  | $56 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 51 mm | Type 1 | Red/Orange <br> Red | White Linen | None indicated | Double Impressio <br> n |
| 10 | 4 a |  | $\begin{gathered} 144 \mathrm{x} \\ 88 \mathrm{~mm} \end{gathered}$ | 4d | Standard envelope shape. Tall R in Receipt. | 77.89 | 11.7 .89 | 11.7 .89 | $56 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 51 mm | Type 3 | Red/Orange Red | White Linen | None indicated | Double Impressio <br> n |
| 11 | 5 |  | F | 4d | Saw tooth edges. Stamp to right. | 77.1890 | 25.5.91 | 25.11.91 | 55 x 9 mm | 43 mm | Type 1 | Claret Red/ Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees | Reprint |


| 12 | 5 a | G | 4d | Saw tooth edges | 77.1890 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I7.10.9 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 2.12.90 | $55 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 45 mm | Type 1 | Claret Red/ Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 6 e | F | 3d/4d | Saw tooth edges Curved Threepence over Fourpence | 7.10.91 |  |  | $55 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 42 mm | Type 1 | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees | Proof |
| 14 | 6 c | F | 3d/4d | Saw tooth edges Straight <br> Threepence across stamp | 1.10 .91 |  |  | $55 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 43 mm | Type 1 | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees |  |
| 15 | 6d | G | 3d/4d | Saw tooth edges Straight <br> Threepence across stamp | 1.10.91 |  |  | $55 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 45 mm | Type I | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees |  |
| 16 | 6 | F | 3d/4d | Saw tooth edges Curved bar obliterating Fourpence | 7.10.91 | 13.4.95 | 13.4.95 | $55 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 43 mm | Type 4 | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees |  |
| 17 | 6 a | G | 3d/4d | Saw tooth edges Curvied bar obliterating Fourpence | 7.10 .91 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 29.10.9 } \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 29.10.91 | $55 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 45 mm | Type 4 | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees |  |
| 18 | 6 b | H2 | 3d/4d | Saw tooth edges Curved bar obliterating Fourpence | 7.10 .91 |  |  | $61 \times 11 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | Type 4 | Red/Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees |  |
| 19 |  |  | 3d | Single Proof strike in red on yellow | 22.10 .91 |  |  |  |  |  | Red |  | Government Printer | Proof |
| 20 | 7 | F | 3d | Saw tooth edges Flap opening on right | 10.11 .91 | 31.5.92 | 13.4.99 | $57 \times 9 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 43 mm | Type 1 | Claret Red/ Red | White Linen | McCorquodale \& Co Limited Patentees | Specimen S\&D |
| 21 | 7a | G | 3d | Saw tooth edges Flap opening on right | 10.11 .91 |  |  | 51 x 9 mm | 46 mm | Type 5 | Claret Red/ Red | White Linen | None | Known <br> only as <br> Specimen S\&D |




* not seen


# INVERTED OS OVERPRINT ON THE ONE PENNY CENTENNIAL WRAPPER OF NEW SOUTH WALES 

## Dingle Smith

Errors in the printing (or overprinting) of postal stationery are, compared to their adhesive postage stamp equivalents, uncommon. There are very few recorded for the postal stationery of the Australian colonies. The example below, which appears to be unrecorded, is a ld Centennial wrapper for New South Wales with the OS overprint inverted.

The wrapper, without overprint, is listed in Higgins and Gage as E8 with the issue date given as 1889. Higgins and Gage does not list this, or any other wrapper, with an OS overprint. Bassett Hull in the Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Postcards And Telegraph Stamps Of New South Wales (page 366, 1911) presents more details and suggests that the 1d Centennial wrapper was issued towards the end of 1888 . He also lists the official wrapper, ie the OS overprint, as first issued in 1891. Five separate dates of supply are given, the first was 5 August 1891 and the last 21 October 1894. The total number of overprinted wrappers is given as 8360 . There is no mention of an inverted overprint.

The wrapper illustrated above was purchased from a British auction house. It is in mint condition, was never gummed and is on the appropriate watermarked paper. There would appear to be no reason why it should not be regarded as genuine.

Have any other Society members seen other examples of this apparent rarity?


Postal Stationery Collector

## BOOKS

Ian McMahon

## The 1932 Provisionals of New Zealand by R D Samuel

The 1932 provisionals are one of the most interesting and unique areas of New Zealand philately. A hastily announced postage rate reduction and the need to overprint items of postal stationery - and a few adhesive stamps - by hand resulted in an array of provisional stamps and stationery and numerous varieties unique in New Zealand issues.

The handstamps arose because firms and individuals were able to take unused stationery at the old rate to post offices and receive a refund of the excess postage. The local post offices handstamped the stationery (and in some cases the adhesive stamps) with the new rate using handstamps provided for this purpose. In some case firms had stationery from as early as 1915 and this stationery was duly overprinted and used.

In this book Robert Samuel discusses these issues, many of which are so rare that only a handful of examples have been recorded. The book includes brief contextual notes on the period and the background to the changes in the postage rates and a discussion of the stationery available. The first chapter includes a description of the overprints, colours, and varieties as well as a discussion of a small number of bogus items.

The adhesive provisionals are discussed. These arose at a limited number of post offices where the handstamps were applied to unused sheets of adhesives or adhesives on cover. An extensive treatment of the stationery overprinted follows with a chapter on stationery overprinted using type at the Government Printing Office. The final sections of the book deal with the embossed postal stationery dies and the various lettercard advertisements found on the back of revalued stationery.

The book is fully illustrated, with some pages in colour. The colour pages are an example of the increasing use of colour photocopying technology to enhance philatelic publications. All the great rarities are illustrated and described and full check-lists are included. The book is an essential reference work for the collector of New Zealand stamps and postal stationery.

The book is spirally bound, 47 pages and has a table contents. It is published by the Philatelic Foundation Christchurch and is available from them for $\$ \mathrm{NZ} 22$ plus $\$ \mathrm{NZ} 10$ postage at PO Box 1129 Christchurch New Zealand.

## Acrogrammes of Christmas Island by Rufus Barnes

I mentioned this book in the last issue. I have now seen a copy. It comprises a small number of unbound photocopied pages. While it contains some useful information on the printing, design and reprints of the Christmas Island aerogrammes, in my view, it hardly represents good value at the list price of $£ 3.60$.
$1 / 2 d$ overprint on $1 / 2 d$ King George $V+1 / 2 d$ Edward VII postcard with diagonal overprint on Edward VII stamp, George V stamp almost entirely missing.


INLAND POST-CARD. (REPLY CARD.)

5

Thailand: Postcard King Bhumibol Issues 1947-1993 by K W Wirth
This paperback book lists all Thai postal cards issued over the period 1947-1993. The book illustrates each card and gives details of colour, designer, printer, issue date, paper size and quantities printed (where available). It lists varieties and commemorative imprints as well as the inland local non-denominated postal cards.

The text is in English and the book is softback and about 120 pages. It was published by the Philatelists Association of Thailand GPO Box 2529 Bangkok Thailand 10501 in 1993. A few copies are available from Ian Faber.

## James Bendon Price List

Four books on stationery which I haven't previously mentioned and which appear in the latest James Bendon Price List are:

- Greece Postal Stationery by George Staroudakis (bilingual text includes Greece, Crete, Italian Occupation of the Dodecanese and Ionian Islands, published in 1985, cost £12.50)
- Hong Kong Postal Stationery by Hans Schoenfeld (published in 1985, cost £6)
- Cyprus Postal Stationery by Alexander Ioannides and Chris Podger (published in 1991, cost £32.50)
- Les Entiers Postaux de France et de Monaco by Jean Storch and Robert Francon (published in 1992, cost £28.50)

Postal Stationery Collector

## FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES

At one time Robert Samuel's Postal Stationery Newsletter appeared monthly. At the moment, however, it appears intermittently. Most people would know Robert Samuel as a leading collector of New Zealand stationery and would not be surprised that the newsletter focuses entirely on New Zealand. The latest issue (dated August 1995) includes a study of the New Zealand 45 c Mt Cook Lily envelope written by Brian Burke. This envelope has proved to be one of the most interesting New Zealand envelopes in recent times. (A similar article appears in the October issue of Captain Coqk, the Journal of the Philatelic Society of Christchurch). The newsletter also includes a snippet on the recent New Zealand postage rate reduction. Members interested in receiving the newsletter should contact Robert Samuel at PO Box 394, Christchurch, New Zealand.

The Informer (Journal of the Society of Australasian Specialists Oceania) Vol 50 no 3 reprints an interesting article from the February 1906 issue of the West-End Philatelist. This article discusses how collecting postal stationery cut outs was once popular but that it was soon asserted that cutting out the stamp was an act of vandalism as great as that of cutting off the perforations from an adhesive stamp, and that the only proper way was to collect stationery in its entire state. This lead to stationery collections becoming unwieldy with the result that most collectors stopped collecting stationery. While not encouraging the collection of stationery the article concludes that the most sane method seems to be to collect envelope, postcard and wrapper stamps. Then one can cut the labels from the stationery. to get any effect at all it is necessary to collect on the cut-square principle for if one collects entires it will be found that the stanps are swamped in a sea of worthless paper.

Issue No 6 (October 1995) of $P S$, the Journal of the Postal Stationery Society (UK) includes a copy of the FIP general and special regulations and guidelines for the evaluation of postal stationery guidelines adopted by the FIP from 1 January 1995. Articles include Two Island Mystery, Modern Lithuanian Stamped Envelopes, and Defining Postal Stationery.

Please note that subscriptions to the [UK] Postal Stationery Society are now due and should be paid directly to that Society (S Barkley, 77 Rathmore Heights Ballymena Antrim Northern Ireland BT43 6NQ UK). Membership for 1996 costs £5 or \$US10.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Regarding the Postal Stationery Of Aden article by Dr Druce in the August 1995 PSC, I have a question on Figure 2 on page 8.

As I read it the application of TOO LATE was because the card should have been received at and delivered by Aden Camp PO on 3rd November, the day it was posted. I presume the Aden cds and barred $M$ originated at the PO in Aden Town and not at Steamer Point to where postal HQ had relocated in 1857.

Did Aden have at least two mail deliveries each day in the late 19th century? If so, in theory, all local mail should have been processed and delivered on the same day.

Ken Humphreys

## NEW ISSUES

## AUSTRALIA

## Aerogrammes

Australia Post issued two new aerogrammes on 7 September 1995, one commemorating the 75th Anniversary of QANTAS and the other for the Olympic 'Network of Friendship'. Both aerogrammes are inscribed 'Postage Pre-Paid' and sell for 75 cents.

The QANTAS aerogramme depicts an early QANTAS aircraft in the stamp area with the cachet on the left showing the flying kangaroo, the QANTAS logo. QANTAS is Australia's national airline. It was founded as the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Service in 1920 operating flights in Western Queensland between such towns as Charleville, Cloncurry, Longreach and Winton. While it is now controlled by the Australian Government moves are currently underway to privatise the airline.

The Olympic network of Friendship is being launched for the Sydney 2000 Olympics and is designed to link children around the world. The aerogramme has the Australian flag and Olympic rings in the stamp area and a cachet depicting stylised Australian animals.

The aviators aerogrammes have recently appeared (in Canberra in September) with the gum on the large sealing flap as a straight rectangle of gum rather than a large semi circle as previously.

A note on new paper in Philatelic Bulletin: Australian paper manufacturers no longer produce the 70 gsm paper used for aerogrammes, all new aerogrammes will be printed on imported 70 gsm Printmaster Plus White.

The 1995 Christmas aerogramme depicting stained glass windows was issued on 1 Nov 1995.

## Envelopes

Reprints have already appeared of the City Bridges envelopes with the DL and C6 envelopes appearing in their second reprint and the C5 and DL window envelopes in their first reprint.

A series of 45 c stamped envelopes featuring Australian birds was issued on 3 November. Three C6 envelopes were issued depicting the yellow billed spoonbill, palm cockatoo and superb lyrebird and two DL envelopes (eastern rosella and spotted harrier).

## Postcards

Both pre-paid postcards and 'maximum card' pre-paid postcards where issued for the Australia-China and for five of the six Underwater World stamps (apparently no swordfish postcard was issued) but only 'maximum card' postcards appear to have been issued for the medical scientists issue. The Underwater world postcards have been overprinted for sale at Queensland tourist resorts. The overprint for the Gold Coast, for example, reads Greetings from Gold Coast. Other postcards, such as the Koala wildife definitive postcard, are also

## Postal Stationery Collector

reported to have been overprinted. I would appreciate advice from members on which cards have been overprinted and for which Queensland tourist resorts.

While in Sydney for Sydney Centrepoint, I noticed that the Sydney GPO was selling wildlife maximum cards in packs of 3 or 5 entitled 'Aussie Postcards' with English and Japanese text. The packs contained the reprints of the 1992 wildlife definitive maximum cards with the new style airmail label and sold for $\$ 5$ and $\$ 8$ respectively.

## Australian Olympic Athletes Postal Cards

Completely unannounced, Australia Post has released a number of postal cards depicting Australian Olympic athletes. Two cards depicting Cathy Freeman (runner) and a third depicting Nicole Stevenson (swimmer) have been reported but others are likely to exist.

The cards were provided to the athletes concerned for use in responding to letters from fans. The front of the cards are inscribed 'Thank you for your well wishes and support', 'Australia Post is proud to support Australia's Olympians' and have the usual Australian postage pre-paid imprint.

The first of the Cathy Freeman cards depicts her running at the World Athletics Championship at Stuttgart in 1993. This card was distributed at the time of the 1994 Commonwealth Games in Victoria, British Columbia. The remaining two cards depict the athletes at the Commonwealth Games. (Both Cathy Freeman and Nicole Stevenson are Australia Post employees, both being Community Liaison and Education Officers, and the cards were presumably part of an Australia Post promotion building on their sponsorship of the Australian Olympic team.)

The cards were not sold through post offices, except for a small number which were reportedly sold at a special post office for the Stawell Gift, a competitive athletic event held in Stawell, Victoria every Easter. The first Cathy Freeman card is thought to have been produced in 1993 and the other two in 1994. The cards are thought to have had a first printing of 2000 with a second printing of 2000. They were designed by Australia Post (ie Nicole Stevenson) with the photographs coming from Sport the Library Melbourne.

A fourth card has recently come to light. This card features a montage of photographs of the Olympic athletes sponsored by Australia Post and is inscribed 'Part of the Team Atlanta '96'. This card was produced for Atlanta ' 96 promotions by Clemenger Melbourne with the photographs by Brett Cochran.

The Cards were produced without the knowledge of the Philatelic Group of Australia Post and have not been publicised by Australia Post. They were produced by Australia Post Headquarters through Corporate Communications 'due to the overwhelming demand by the public'. All three cards are held, and distributed by, Nicole Stevenson and Cathy Freeman. That we know about these cards is largely due to investigative work by Martin Walker of Adelaide and John Sinfield of Victoria.


Eish Airmail Aussie Postcards
CARDS Easicards are easy to use， they＇re pre－stamped and ready－to－ post from Australia to anywhere in the world．NO EXTRA STAMPS
REQUIRED－just write and post！

## 

ポストカードに貼られている切手の値段とは関係なく日本はもちろん惜界备国どこへでも郵送できます。
（ただし，オーストラリアでの投氶のみ使用可）
Set of 5 5枚入り

AUSTRALIAN WILDLIFE
Pholograph G\＆R Wilson／A．N．T，Photo Lbrary


POSTAGE PRE－PAID AUSTRALIA


FOR POSTING IN AUSTRALIA AIJO DELIVERY WORLOWIDE





FOA POSTING IM AUSTRALIA AND DELIVEHY ：VOHLOWJUE


Thank-you for your well wishes and support

- Miole

Australia Post is proud to support Australia's Olympians.
This card features Nicole Stevenson our employee and champion backstroke swimmer who is an Olympic Bronze medallist and winner of four Gold medals and a Silver medal at the 1994 Commonwealth Games.


## Papua New Guinea: New Aerogramme

A new 50t aerogramme was released by Papua New Guinea on 21 June 1995 depicting the orchid Dendrobium conanthum. This orchid is found on the south coast of Papua New Guinea on trees in full sun over water, usually on islands.

## NEW ZEALAND

Five prepaid postcards were issued in conjunction with the 1995 Christmas issues. These depict stained glass windows from St Lukes Anglican Church with one card depicting a view of the church itself.

A $\$ 1$ postcard was issued on 1 September. This postcard has a nuclear-free stamp similar in design to the adhesive stamp and was sold for $\$ 1.25$. A similar design appears on the reverse of the card.

In response to the reduction in the domestic postal rate to 40 c , New Zealand Post has issued a 40 c datestamp postcard and a 40c stamped envelope in designs similar to the previous 45 c issues.

## GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain has recently released a new range of stamped envelopes for both first and second class mail. The stamp design on the new envelopes is illustrated below.

## POPEYE, BLONDIE AND FLASH GORDON APPEAR ON POSTAL STATIONERY

Popeye, Blondie, Flash Gordon, Prince Valiant and Dick Tracey have made their first appearance on US postal stationery along with 15 other US comic strips. The set of 2022 c postal cards were issued by the US in conjunction with a set of 20 adhesive stamps. The postal cards have a 22 c stamp similar to the adhesive while a design similar to that of the stamp appears of the reverse of the card.




TO $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

November 1995

## POPEYE

E. C. Segar (1894-1938)

Popeye was an overnight success when he made his debut on the stage of the Thimble Theatre comic strip in 1929. His adventures mixed thrills, satire, parody, and nonsense; his sayings ("1 yam what 1 yam...") are part of the language.
The strip began in 1919.
\$1995 King Features Syndicate. tnc.

## DICK TRACY*

Chester Gould (1900-1985)
Although his Sunday pages utilized flat colors, fracy's world was black-and-white: good vs. evil, right vs. wrong. The villains especially-Flattop, the Brow, Mumbles, Pruneface-were as ugly as their natures. The strip began in 1931.
© Tribune Media Services, Inc.

## FLASH GORDON

Alex Raymond (1909-1956)
Cartoonist Alex Raymond steered the Sunday funnies toward Romanticism with exotic focales, memorable villains, and breathless action in this science-fiction classic. The strip ucgan in 1934. - 1995 King Features Syndicate. Inc.

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$



## FOR SALE <br> WORLDWIDE POSTAL STATIONERY

STRENGTH IN AMERICAS, AFRICA, ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

SCARCE AUSTRALIAN STATES POSTAL STATIONERY AVAILABLE

WANT LISTS WELCOMED
(HG numbers preferred)

## TERRAPHILA

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