# POSTAL STATIONERY 

## COLLECTOR

Journal of 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 1997 has been set at $\$ 20$ (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.

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## Postal Stationery Collector

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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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## SOCIETY MEETING AT NEWCASTLE

The Society held a meeting at the Newcastle '97 Bicentennial Stamp Show. While attendance was low (with only seven members and one visitor attending) we were treated to any excellent display of Aden Postal Stationery provided by Ed Druce. The Treasurer presented his report which is included elsewhere in this issue of PSC. At the meeting we agreed to continue our tradition of providing a prize for the postal stationery class at national exhibitions by providing a prize for NATSTAMP 98. We also agreed to provide a prize for AUSTRALIA 99.

## POSTAL STATIONERY AT NEWCASTLE '97 BICENTENNLAL STAMP SHOW

Newcastle '97 ran from 4 July to 6 July 1997 at the Waratah Technical High School, Newcastle. The exhibition was a half-national and included a postal stationery class. While there were only seven stationery exhibits, the class received a large gold, a gold and two vermeil medals and the APF Grand Award for the Show. The exhibits and their awards were as follows:

| Gordon Darge | New Zealand During the Reign of George V | Vermeil |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J Dibiase | Western Australia 1879-1913 | Vermeil |
| Mark Jurisich | The Soviet Union 1959-1992 | Bronze |
| John MacDonnell | Single Postcards of Sweden | Large Silver |
| Ernest Meggyesy | Hungary the World's First Postcards | Silver |
| John Sinfield | Australia - Forty Years of Envelopes 1913-1952 | Large Gold |
| Hans Von Strokirch | Icelandic Postal Cards, The First Forty Years | Gold |

John Sinfield won the APF Grand Award for the Exhibition while Hans Von Strokirch won the PSSA prize.

## ADELAIDE STAMPEX 97 22-24 AUGUST 1997

Adelaide Stampex 97 was a state level exhibition with a National level One-Frame Class. Stationery results were:

## National One-Frame

| B Doherty | Postal History of Postcards <br> Postal Stationery and Overprinted Provisionals <br> K Dwyer | Emerald |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| M Blinman | NSW Embossed Lettersheets | Sapphire |
| M Blinman | NSW Scenic Postcards | Ruby |
| M Hamilton | Postal Stationery of British North Borneo | Ruby |
| J Orr | QEII Pre-Decimal Registered Envelopes | Emerald |
|  |  | Emerald |

## State Level

I McMahon Australian Express Post Envelopes Large Silver

## ROYAL 97 ROYALE

Under an agreement with the Canadians, a number of Australian exhibits were entered into the Canadian National Royal 97 Royale in Calgary from 19-21 September 1997. There were two stationery exhibits:

| B Beston | Fiji | Vermeil |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I McMahon | New Zealand Postcards and Lettercards | Vermeil |

## JUDGING POSTAL STATIONERY

## Bernie Beston

In July, the Philatelic Society of Queensland held its annual competition, named the Sheard Memorial Medal, after late long serving and prominent philatelist, Mr S. Sheard. The medals were originally made in sterling silver, but the recent rapid decline in Australia's economic position has reduced these to a silver look "base" metal. Very desirable, nonetheless.

Of the eight one frame entries, only two were stationery. Some might argue that $25 \%$ of stationery in a competition is quite high, having regard to the composition of most Internationals.

One of these entries was Australian Pre-Decimal Queen Elizabeth II Registered Envelopes. A fascinating study, full of variations of type face and admonitions, showing a range of fonts and their altered locations, value changes, colours and papers. Unfortunately, the papers used in these envelopes, being cream, buff or craft paper, do not exhibit any sex appeal or ""oh ah" factors. Hence, studies which are a necessity in these issue, but of a scholarly nature, often leave the viewer a little like yawning unless usage is widespread in the exhibit.

Usage adds colour. Plus, together with various destinations (especially of an uncommon nature) the dates of the postmarks often help to date an otherwise unknown period of issue, especially of a different type or even of a new printing.

It was suggested to me that the FIP Postal Stationery Bureau and many of Australia's postal stationery judges place too great an emphasis on usage when judging postal stationery. In essence, the argument is that the usage emphasis is treating postal stationery like postal history. The argument further says that postal stationery is surely the study of the stationery just as one would treat a traditional exhibit. Therefore, the predominant items should at best be mint stationery, and at worst, specimen overprints.

I argue that without the usage, an Exhibit would be relatively easy to assemble, except for particular countries or periods. But such an exhibit would of necessity be monotonous and without charisma.

The usage shows different rates. It shows the use of a rate intended for a town or within the country or within the British Empire. Cards intended or issued for a local or internal rate, uprated for a foreign or external destination, may also show common or exceptional usage. It allows for registration of Post Cards or envelopes and further uprating. Above all, it depicts the item in its used form, which is no less important than the use of stamps on covers, which is essential in a traditional exhibit.

What do you think?

## BRITISH GULANA - 18942 CENT ENVELOPE

Bernie Beston

In the last issue of the PSC, I discussed the 1c British Guiana envelope of 1894. A 2c envelope was also issued in 1894. It will be remembered that this was intended for inland mail. It was not long, 1898 in fact, that the Postal regulations reduced the rate from 5 cents to 2 cents for any destination in the British Empire. This remained the rate until 1952 when it was raised to 4 cents.

Townsend records the original issue as follows:
2. 2 cents carmine Type 1. Stiff white laid paper, faintly watermarked with horizontal lines. $144 \mathrm{~mm} X 89 \mathrm{~mm}$. Specimen Type 2.

2a. 2 cents rose-carmine. Paper and watermark as envelope 2. $144 \mathrm{~mm} X 88$ mm.

2b. 2 cents rose-carmine shades. Blue paper with grey surface. $144 \mathrm{~mm} X 88$ mm.

2c. 2 cents carmine-red. White laid paper, thinner than envelope 2, possibly with watermark. $145 \mathrm{~mm} X 90 \mathrm{~mm}$.

2d. 2 cents carmine-red. White wove paper. 144 mm X 90 mm .
2e. 2 cents rose-carmine. Thinner laid paper. watermarked with horizontal lines. 145 mm X 91 mm .

2f. 2 cents rose-carmine. Thinner paper, watermarked with unidentified design resembling flags or pennants. $145 \mathrm{~mm} X 90 \mathrm{~mm}$.

2g. 2 cents rose-carmine. Thinner paper, watermarked large Royal Arms, Lion and Unicorn, with COLONIAL above and GOVERNMENT below. $145 \mathrm{~mm} X$ 90 mm .

Townsend also records: Rarity: envelopes $2 f, 2 g$ and the errors listed are all rare.'
This envelope was re-printed in 1923, but now in a violet shade. Townsend records:
6. 2 cents violet Type 1. On stiff white laid paper, watermarked faint horizontal lines. 146 mm X 91 mm Seen with SPECIMEN, Type 6.

6a. As envelope 6 but cream paper. $145 \mathrm{~mm} X 90 \mathrm{~mm}$.
6b. As envelope 6, white paper. $145 \mathrm{~mm} X 89 \mathrm{~mm}$, shades.
In addition, the 5 cents foreign envelope of 1894 was overprinted two cents.

The use of the envelope for its original purpose ie; inland use, is quite scarce (Figure 1). More often it was used, not to the British Empire, but as a make up rate to the USA (Figure 2). Often, letter senders added no additional stamps and this lead to the imposition of double tax in the USA ( 6 cents) (Figure3. The position of the embossed stamps from the side of the envelope varies from 5 mm to 6 mm with 6 mm being the most common.


Figure 1


Figure 2
I have recorded sizes of the envelope as 145 mm X 90 mm (specimen \& 1908), 146 mm X 91 mm (1906) 145 mm X $89 \mathrm{~mm}(1897 \& 1902)$ and 147 X 91 mm (1917).


Figure 3
The legitimate Empire Rate of 2 cents was used to Canada in 1908 (Figure 4) and an interesting use to Germany for "Card Only" is noted in 1895 (Figure 5).


Figure 4
I have sighted neither 2 e nor 2 f , and find all the copies of 2 g in my possession are damaged, as a consequence of the extremely thin paper.

Both copies to England (Figures 6 \& 7) are used in 1903; and the other to Canada (1907) is a double weight letter. Both of the 1903 and the 1907 envelopes are 145 mm X 87 mm . The distance of the embossed stamp from the side of the envelope varies from 5 mm to 7 mm . The sizes recorded are: 145 mm X 88 mm (1902); 146 mm X 90 mm (1912) 144 mm X 89 mm (1903) 145 mm X 90 mm (1917) and 146.5 mm X 90 mm (1898).


Figure 5


Figure 6


Figure 7

This now brings us to the 2 c violet. I have not seen a specimen copy but in theory one should exist. Townsend is silent on its existence. The usage I have is to Holland (Figure 8) Cape Town (Figure 9) and USA. The usage is 1926, and 1928. By 1928, the rate to the US had been reduced to 4 cents from 5 cents but the rate to Europe remained at 5 cents. Hence the envelope to Holland was overpaid one cent. The sizes of the envelopes recorded are 145 mm X $91 \mathrm{~mm} ; 147 \mathrm{~mm}$ X $90 \mathrm{~mm} ; 146 \mathrm{~mm}$ X 89 mm . The distance of the embossed stamp from the side of the envelope is 5 mm to 5.5 mm . It can be safely be said that these envelopes underwent regular reprinting and hence the vast differences in sizes.


Figure 8


Figure 9

## POSTAL STATIONERY OF ADEN: AEROGRAMS (PART 2)

## Edric Druce

The provisional issues remained on sale until the issue of the first Queen Elizabeth issue on 15 June 1953. The design changed from the monarch's head to an aerial view of Arabia and the Red Sea. A proof in the issued colour on blue paper is known (Figure 1).


Figure 1: Proof of the first Queen Elizabeth aerogram. (HG 6).


Figure 2 The QE II aerogram, overall design; aerogram used to England in January 1954.

Table 1: List of Aden Aerograms.

| Higgins \& Gage | Druce Number | Value/ Colour | Issue Date | Paper Stock | Feature | Destinations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | AA1 | 6a indigo | 1/1/1949 | gray | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { lines below } \\ & \text { AIR MAIL } \end{aligned}$ | Switzerland,United <br> Germany, <br> Sanates, <br> Canada, <br> United <br> Kingdom, <br> India |
|  | AA1a | 6a indigo | 1/1/1949 | gray | broken frame |  |
| 2 | AA2 | 6a indigo | 23/9/1949 | gray | 4 lines below AIR MAIL | United States, United Kingdom, |
| 3 | AA3 | 50c/6a | 1/10/1951 | gray | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Overprint } \\ & 20.5 \mathrm{~mm} \text { on AA2 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Malaya, United Kingdom, Belgium, United States, |
| 4 | AA4 | 50c/6a | 12/2/1952 | gray | Overprint 22mm on AA1. | New Zealand, Czechoslovakia |
|  | AA5 | 50c/6a | --//1952 | gray | Overprint 24 mm on AA1 | United Kingdom, Goa, |
| 6 | AA6 | 50c blue | 15/6/1953 | light blue | QEII 4 lines <br> below  AIR <br> MAIL   | United Kingdom |
| 7 | AA7 | 50c blue | 4/7/1954 | light blue | Curved tablet CIIa 2 lines on back | New Zealand |
| 8 | AA8 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 50 \mathrm{c} \text { dark } \\ \text { blue } \end{array}$ | -///1955 | light blue | Tablet CIII 3 lines on back, 102 mm long |  |
| 9 | AA9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50c dark } \\ & \text { blue } \end{aligned}$ | -/-/1957 | light blue | Tablet CIII 3 lines on back, 97 mm long | Australia, |
| 10 | AA10 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50c dark } \\ & \text { blue } \end{aligned}$ | -/-/1957 | light blue | Tablet CIV Centre fold line points to F of FOLD | Belgium |
|  | AA10a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50c dark } \\ & \text { blue } \end{aligned}$ | -/-/1957 | light blue | Centre fold line points to R of FIRST | New Zealand, United Kingdom, India |
|  | AA10b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 50c dark } \\ & \text { blue } \end{aligned}$ | -/-/1957? | light blue | Centre fold line points to F of FIRST |  |
|  | AA10c | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 50 \mathrm{c} \text { dark } \\ \text { blue } \end{array}$ | -/-/1957? | light blue | Centre fold line points to D of FOLD |  |
|  | AA10d | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 50 \mathrm{c} \text { dark } \\ \text { blue } \end{array}$ | ///1957? | light blue | Centre fold line points to O of FOLD | India, United Kingdom |
|  | AA11* | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 50 \mathrm{c} \text { dark } \\ \text { blue } \end{array}$ | -/-1959 | light blue | Wmk Imperial Airmail L |  |

There were several issues of this design of aerogram. The differences are in the 'air mail' tablet (see Figure 3), in the layout of the centre fold line in relationship to the words 'First Fold Here', and in both the colour of printing and the watermark. The various types are listed in Table 2.


Figure 3 Tablet types for Aden QEII aerograms.
Table 2: Crown Agents data for despatch of aerograms.

| Requisition | Description | Dispatch | Quantity | Printing/Issue | Total Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1135/l | KGVI 6 Annas | 13 June 1948 | 250000 | First Issue (AA1) | First Issue |
| 1135/3 |  | 14 June 1949 | 60000 | Second Printing | 310000 |
| 1476/1 |  | ? | 250000 | ?Second Issue (AA2) | Second Issue |
| 1514/3 |  | ? | 250000 | " | 750000 |
| 1593/3 |  | February 1950 | 250000 | " |  |
| 1135/2 | KGVI 50 cents/6 Annas | July 1949 | 25000 |  | 25000 |
| 2300/2 | QEII 50 cents | about January | 400000 | First Issue (AA6) | 400000 |
| 2976/1 |  | 1953 | 400000 | Second Issue (AA7) |  |
| 3235/1 |  | ?early 1954 | 480000 | " | 880000 |
| 3630/1 |  | ?late 1954 | 240000 | ?Third Issue(AA8) |  |
| 433?/3 |  | ?about June 1955 | 20000 |  | ?260 000 |
| 4496/1 |  | ?mid 1956 <br> ?late 1956 | 320000 | Fourth Issue (AA9) | 320000 |

From the Crown Agents data it can be seen that there are several questions which remain unanswered. The most interesting is that there is only one record of despatch
of overprinted aerograms, before the second issue of the KGVI aerogram with four lines in beneath AIR MAIL in the tablet at upper right.

There were two separate overprints (and maybe three) on this first aerogram and one on the second. Only one printing and despatch is recorded for the first aerogram (AA1) and none for AA2. One explanation is that the recorded despatch of the overprint on AAl was on a new printing whereas the later overprints are on stock returned from Aden for overprinting and therefore not requisitioned as a printing (and which included both AA1 and AA2). There are plate proofs known of aerogram AA1.


Figure 4: Queen Elizabeth II aerogram used to Australia.

## TABULATION OF AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS POST STATIONERY (PART 2)

## Richard Peck

## Large envelope (all "barcoded" unless stated)

Codes:
Letter code \& number of digits and size:

- single peel: $p=$ letters serif $40 \mathrm{~mm}, q=u n s e r i f ~ 40 \mathrm{~mm}, r=$ bold $25 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{~s}=28 \mathrm{~mm}, t=33 \mathrm{~mm}$
- double peel: $a=32 \mathrm{~mm}$ barcode, $b=36 \mathrm{~mm}$ barcode

| Reference Number | Printing number\# | Letter code and number of digits | single (s) <br> or <br> double <br> (d) label | Guideline printing under label | Number seen * | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| code 0052 at right |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | - | BA6p | s | - | 22 | Vic 1991-2 |
| 102 | - | BB6q | s | - | 2 | Tas,Qld |
| 103 | 2 | BC6rs | s | - | 54 | 1992 |
| code 0052 at right, conditions apply |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 103a | 1 | BC6r | S | - | 17 | 1992 |
| 104 | 1 | BD6t | s | - | 71 | Vic 1992-3 |
| 105 | 1 | BE6t | s | - | 5 | 1992 |
| 106 | 1 | BF6t | s | - | 19 |  |
| 107 | 1 | BF6t | S | - | 1 | no flag on back |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0052 at left |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107a | 1 | BG6a | d | BR |  |  |
| 108 | 2 | BG6a | d | BR | 4 |  |
| 109 | 2 | BR6a | d | BR | 1 | Qld |
| 110 | 4 | BR6a | d | BR | 9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| blank (state info on back) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 052 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 137a | - | BG6a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part, warning |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0052 at left |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 111a | 1 | BG6a | d | BR |  |  |
| 111 | 2 | BG6b | d | BR[ | 2 |  |
| 112 | 3 | BG6a | d | BR[ | 1 | 1995 |
| 112aa | 4 | BG | d | BR[ |  | 6 fig small barcode |
| 112ab | 7 | BG | d | BR[ |  | $7 \mathrm{fig}$ barcode |
| 112b | 8 | BG | d | BR[ |  | small 6 fig barcode |


| Reference Number | Printing number\# | Letter code and number of digits | single (s) or double <br> (d) label | Guideline printing under label | Number seen * | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydney 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0088 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 113 | 1 | CG6a | d | BNBO | 30 |  |
| 115 | 1 | BN6a | d | BNBO | 31 | 1995 |
| 117a | 1 | B06a | d | BNBO | 5 |  |
| 120 | 1 | BR6a | d | BNBO | 1 |  |
| 116 | 2 | BN6a | d | BNBO | 12 |  |
| 118 | 2 | B06a | d | BNBO | 11 |  |
| 117 | 3 | BN6a | d | BNBO | 23 |  |
| 120a | 3 | BN6b | d | BNBO | 5 |  |
| 119 | 3 | BO6b | d | BNBO | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part, warning ( $A=$ barcoded, $B=$ barcode) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0088 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 121A | 1 | BN6b | d | BNBO[ | 3 |  |
| 121c | 1 | BN6a | d | BNBO[ | [IM] | small BN |
| 123 AB | 1 | B06b | d | BNBO[ | 1 |  |
| 123 aAB | 1 | BO | d | BNBO[ |  | small BO |
| 121 caB | 1 | BO | d | BNBO[ |  | 7 fig barcode |
| 124b | 1 | CG | d | BNBO | [TW10] |  |
| 121 aAB | 2 | BN | d | BNBO[ |  |  |
| 121 bAB | 2 | BN6a | d | BNBO[ |  | small BN |
| 121 baAB | 2 | BN | d | BNBO[ |  | odd figures barcode |
| 121cA | 2 | BO | d | BNBO[ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { small BO } \\ & \text { AP685 2/96 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 124A | 2 | B06a | d | BNBO[ | 5 | small |
| 124 cA | 2 | B06b | d | BNBO[ |  | 6 fig barcode |
| 124cbB | 2 | BO | d | BNBO[ |  | 7 fig barcode |
| 122A | 3 | BN6b | d | BNBO[ | 3 |  |
| 124 eAB | 4 | BN | d | BNBO[ |  | 7 fig barcode AP685 2/96 |
| 124aB | 8 | BN | d | BNBO[ |  | small BN |
| 124 dAB | 9 | BN | d | BNBO[ |  | small BN |
| 124f | 10 | BG |  |  | [mj] | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { SHINY } \\ \text { "TOUGH" } \\ \text { PAPER } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| New numbering (code088) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1137a | 1-10 | BN | d | BNBO[ |  | AP685 2/96 |
| Part, warning <br> $(A=$ barcoded, <br> $B=$ barcode $)$     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0090 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 126 | 2 | BI6b | d | BVBI[ | 1 |  |
| 126c | 2 | BV |  | BVBI |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Reference Number | Printing number\# | Letter code and number of digits | single (s) <br> or <br> double <br> (d) label | Guideline printing under label | Number seen * | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 127a | 2 | CG |  | BVBI |  |  |
| 126a | 3 | BV6b | d | BVBI[ | 1 |  |
| 126b | 3 | BV | d | BVBI[ |  |  |
| 126d | 3 | BI | d | BVBI[ |  |  |
| 127 | 4 | BV6b | d | BVBI[ | 3 |  |
| 127b | 4 | BV | d | BVBI[ |  | small BV |
| 127c | 9 | BV | d | BVBI[ |  |  |
| 127d | 4 | BV | d | BVBI |  | 7 figures |
| Blank (state info on back) <br> ( $A=$ barcoded, $B=$ barcode) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0090 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 123aA | 1 | BV6a | d | BVBI | -1 | 1994 |
| 123bB | 1 | BV | d | BVBI[ |  |  |
| 124a | 2 | BV6a | d | BVBI | -2 | 1995 |
| 125 AB | 3 | BV6a | d | BVBI | -1 |  |
| 125a | 4 | BV6a | d | BVBI | [IM] |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Part, warning } \\ (A=\text { barcoded, }, \\ B=\text { barcode }) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0092 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 130 AB | 1 | BQ6c | d | BQ[ | 1 |  |
| 130 dAB | 1 | BQ6b | d | BQ[ |  | small letters |
| 130 bA | 2 | BQ6a | d | BQ[ | [TW6] | 1995, albino 1 |
| 130 iAB | 2 | BQ | d | BQ[ |  | small BQ |
| 130e | 3 | BQ6a | d | BQ[ | [IM] |  |
| 130f | 3 | BQ6b | d | BQ[ | [IM] |  |
| 130 gA | 4 | BQ6b | d | BQ[ |  |  |
| 130h | 4 | BT6a | d | BQ[ | [IM] |  |
| 130 jAB | 4 | BT | d | BQ[ |  | 7 figures |
| 130 kA | 4 | BQ | d | BQ[ |  | small BQ |
| Blank (state info on back) <br> ( $A=$ barcoded, $B=$ barcode) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0092 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 128A | 1 | BQ6a | d | BQ | -2 | 1994 |
| 129A | 2 | BQ6a | d | BQ | -4 | 1994 |
| Part, warning <br> ( $A=$ barcoded, $B=b a r c o d e$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0094 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 132A | 1 | BW6a | d | BW | 2 | 1993 |
| 133b | 1 | CG6a | d | BW | [IM] |  |
| 133c | 1 | CR6a | d | BW | [IM] |  |
| 131A | 2 | BQ6c | d | BW | 1 |  |


| Reference <br> Number | Printing <br> number\# | Letter code <br> and <br> number of <br> digits | single (s) <br> or <br> double <br> (d) label | Guideline <br> printing <br> under label | Number <br> seen * | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 133A | 2 | BW6a | d | BW | 1 | albino 1, 1995 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blank (state info <br> on back) <br> (A=barcoded, <br> B=barcode) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| code 0094 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\# Printing number under flap eg ' 3 ' means that the numbers '109876543' are printed under the flap while ' 7 ' means that the number reads '10 987 '
*Number of copies in my collection.
to be continued

## postal stationery queries

Joan Orr

The postcard (Figure 1) was bought recently from a dealer's junk box as I had not seen an item like this before. Do any readers have any information on its origins?


Figure 1
The following entry appeared in a recent Macray Watson Auction:
Lot 8801942 King Geo VI $51 / 2 d$ on buff with flap at right, R30 used at Melbourne 2 SE 42, opened through flap. Catalogued \$500* unpriced used (the first example we have recorded) Est $\$ 200$

It is interesting to further note that this scarce item did not sell.
Figure 2 shows another copy of this envelope from my collection. This example was used on 21 MR 42. Do any other members have copies of this rarity? Does anyone know how many may have been issued? If this could be established, the absolute scarcity could be determined.

The envelope shown in Figure 3 is a little the worse for wear being a censored item used on 11 Au 45 . It is brown on buff paper with the rounded flap on the left. This item doesn't appear to be listed in the 26th edition of the Australasian Stamp Catalogue. The stamp embossing is a very pale brown and the lettering is not as pronounced as on other envelopes from this issue. Members comments on this item would be appreciated.


Figure 2


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

Ian McMahon

| Postcards |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 July 1997 | Emergency Services |
| Maximum cards |  |
| $(-)$ | Police Rescue Hiker |
| $(-)$ | Disaster Victim |
| $(-)$ | Ambulance Dash |
| $(-)$ | Rapid Response |

(Set price: \$5.00)
7 August 1997 Merino Sheep
Maximum cards
$(-)$
$(-) \quad$ Pepe Chair
(Set price: \$2.00)

21 August 1997 The Dreaming Maximum cards

| $(-)$ | Dumbi The Owl |
| :--- | :--- |
| $(-)$ | Two Willy Willies |
| $(-)$ | Brolga |
| $(-)$ | Tuggan-Tuggan |

(Set price: \$6.50)
4 September 1997 Prehistoric Animals Maximum cards
$(-)$
$(-)$
$(-)$
(-)
(-)
(Set price: \$5.00)
Envelopes

| 4 September 1997 | Aboriginal Art |
| :---: | :--- |
| $(\$ 0.55)$ | DL envelope |
| $(\$ 0.55)$ | DL window envelope |
| $(\$ 0.55)$ | C6 envelope |
| $(\$ 0.55)$ | C6 window envelope |
| $(\$ 1.10)$ | C5 envelope |

## Air Mail Envelopes

| 7 August 1997 | National Parks |
| :---: | :--- |
| $(\$ 1.35)$ | Royal National Park (DL) |
| $(\$ 3.35)$ | Flinders Ranges (C5) |
| $(\$ 6.00)$ | Wilson's Promontory (B4) |

## Registered Envelopes

Variations in small registered envelopes:
(\$2.20) With Made in Australia Logo
(\$2.20) Without Made in Australia Logo
(\$2.20) New Australia Post Logo
(\$8.00) New Australia Post Logo (international envelope)

## Express Post

Note: From 4 August cost of 3 kg satchels was increased to $\$ 8$.

September 1997 Variation in international envelope
(\$9.80) New Australia Post Logo

## Courier Satchels

July 1997 Signed courier satchels
$\$ 8.50 \quad 500 \mathrm{~g}$ satchel
$\$ 12.50 \quad 3 \mathrm{~kg}$ satchel

## Parcel Post Satchels

August 1997 Plastic satchels in red and white. Paying surface parcel rate to anywhere in Australia
$\$ 3.50 \quad 500 \mathrm{~g}$ satchel
$\$ 6.50 \quad 3 \mathrm{~kg}$ satchel

## BELGIAN '-10\%’ STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Stationery revalued downwards is a relatively uncommon occurrence but one such occasion resulted from Belgium's reduction of postage rates on 20 May 1946. As a result postal stationery held at post offices throughout the country were surcharged ' $-10 \%$ ' either by handstamp or typography. Over 400 different types of handstamps were used resulting in some 1500 to 2000 different items of postal stationery. The corresponding adhesive stamps are known as 'Van Acker' stamps after the Belgian Premier at the time.

Two examples of ' $-10 \%$ ' cards are shown below but a great variety of handstamps were used with varying sizes of the overprint while some overprinted were 'boxed' or were expressed as 'MOINS $10 \%$ '. The classification of the handstamps is complex and many can be identified by town using a specialised catalogue by Berlingin and Lejeune. Most overprints are in black but a few are in purple or red. Postcards (domestic single and reply as well as foreign rate), publibels and a few lettercards were overprinted. The 75 c postcards current at the time are most commonly seen but a range of older stationery was also overprinted.


## AUSTRALIAN RARITIES: 1938-39 3d DOUBLE IMPRESSION WRAPPER

John Sinfield

Normally the stationery collector associates wrappers with newspapers. In $99 \%$ of cases this assumption would be correct, but illustrated below is one extremely scarce stamped to private order Australian wrapper that was definitely not used for this purpose.

During the 1938-39 and 1939-40 financial years, interesting orders were filled for an initial 6,000 and later a further 598 (probably 600 less two spoils) 3d wrappers. Of these, only three survivors plus a couple of cut-outs have been recorded. The item is not listed in Higgins \& Gage but is catalogued in Robson Lowe (Billig) as WS1. The user is unknown but may have been a corporation associated with the medical or pharmaceutical industries as at least two of the surviving copies (including the illustrated example) are addressed to doctors. The return address is printed on the wrapper as GPO Box 1271L, Melbourne could this be Felton Grimwade, later known as Drug Houses of Australia? This would need further research to verify.

The entire opened-out wove kraft wrapper measures $235 \mathrm{~mm} \times 185 \mathrm{~m}$ with a centrally printed double impression of 2d scarlet King George VI plus ld green Queen Elizabeth (Queen Mother). Although both Kangaroo and KGV 3d electros had been created for stationery, no KGVI equivalent then existed, hence the $2 \mathrm{~d}+\mathrm{ld}$ combination which appears to be unique to these wrappers. 3d postage was required to prepay 60 z second class "Samples \& Merchandise" rate (being effectively a discounted small parcels rate of ld per 2 oz ). Fold creases in the wrappers indicate that a box measuring $100 \mathrm{~m} \times 85 \mathrm{~m} \times 47 \mathrm{~mm}$ deep was wrapped and mailed therein and my speculation is that box content was probably pharmaceutical/medical samples.

Do any readers have further examples of this wrapper? The usage date is unclear on all copies to which I have access, and this, or any additional information would be most welcome, since archival data are thin and our only way now of recording further data is from comparison by fellow collectors.


## LITERATURE

Ian McMahon

The June 1997 issue of the American Philatelist includes a review of a new book on Cuba Postal Stationery:

Enteros Postales de Cuba by Mark Piper and Santiago Portuondo Zunliga, 2nd edition 1995. Available from Mark Piper 482 Joost Av San Francisco California 94127 USA $\$ 16.95$ plus postage. Spiral bound 97 pages. Covers stationery since 1959 including aerogrammes, envelopes, lettercards and postcards. In Spanish.

## From Our Contemporaries

Issue 21997 of Die Ganzsache includes articles on:

- Die Imperial und Commonwealth Reply Coupons
- Die Verwendung der Antwortkarten im innerdeutschen Postverkehr
- Ganzsachen unter der Lupe

The August issue of the Gibbons Stamp Monthly includes an article Are [UK] Postal Stationery Wrappers Boring? by Harry Dagnall while the June and July issues include their annual survey of postal stationery new issues.

The June 1997 issue of The London Philatelist contains an article of interest to collectors of early United States postal stationery cards. It deals with a forger of counterfeit cards, whose efforts circulated in the postal system of Chicago for some two years before he was discovered.

The September issue of the New Zealand Stamp Collector includes an article on the postal stationery of the Cook Islands by Robert Samuel.

## APF SUPPORT FOR THE POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

The APF has provided the Society with $\$ 200$ for the PSC under their journal support program. The Society gratefully acknowledges the APF's support.

## NEW SOCIETY WEB PAGE

The Society's web site has been relocated to http://www.canberra.starway.net.au/~philatelic/pss.html. This site is part of the site maintained by Hans Karman on behalf of the ACT Philatelic Council and Hans' support in maintaining the site is gratefully acknowledged.

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

## FROM THE SECRETARY

There has been a very quiet period since the last issue of the Postal Stationery Collector. I have one enquiry about membership from a collector in the UK, but no new members to report. Our membership count is 80 at present. Members are reminded that they are very welcome to send details about their collecting interests to me, for publication in the journal.

## A note of thanks

In a recent note to me, Malcolm Lacey (UK) commented very favourably on the Postal Stationery Collector, and on the high quality of the articles published in it. Thank you, Malcolm, for your kind remarks. I have passed them on to the Editor, Ian McMahon.

## NATSTAMP 98

Planning for NATSTAMP 98, a full National level Exhibition to be held in Canberra in March 1998, is proceeding. Members are reminded that there will be a Postal Stationery class, and are urged to consider entering. This will be the last opportunity for Australians to qualify for entry to AUSTRALIA 99. Canberra will be the first opportunity to trial the new 16 -sheet frames that will be used for AUSTRALIA 99. Under a recent agreement between the APF and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, entries will be accepted from eligible Canadian exhibitors. The PSSA will be donating a prize for the best postal stationery exhibit at NATSTAMP 98. For a copy of the prospectus, Australians, New Zealanders and Canadians should contact their local Commissioner, while other intending exhibitors should write to me at PO Box 260, Jamison ACT 2614 AUSTRALIA. I can be quickly reached by fax on INT+ 616251 1387. A list of Commissioners, with their contact addresses, is given below. Entries close on 5 December 1997.

| ACT | Ian McMahon | PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| New South Wales | Bernie Doherty | PO Box 18, Waratah NSW 2298 |
| Queensland | Bernie Beston | PO Box 26, Redcliffe QId 4020 |
| South Australia | Tony Presgrave | PO Box 317, Goolwa SA 5214 |
| Tasmania | Malcolm Groom | 405 Argyle St, Newtown Tas 7008 |
| Victoria | Geoff Kellow | 673 Bourke St, Melbourne Vic 3000 |
| Western Australia | Ross Duberal | 3/78 Colin Road, Scarborough WA 6019 |
| New Zealand | Jeff Long | PO Box 1547 Invercargill New Zealand |
| Canada | John Powell | 5828 143rd St, Edmonton AB T6H 4E8 Canada |

## PSSA meeting at NATSTAMP 98

The Society will be meeting at NATSTAMP 98 from 2.45-4pm on Sunday 15 March 1998. Please plan to attend. Many members might also be interested in attending the meeting of the Aerogramme Society, which will be held from $4-5 \mathrm{pm}$ on Saturday 14 March.

## AUPEX 98

Aupex 98 (13-16 November 1997 in Auckland) will include a feast of stationery with over 15 stationery exhibits, most as part of the culmination of the Great Australian Stationery Challenge and a special GASC dinner. For details please contact Ed Druce.

# TREASURER'S REPORT: 6 JULY 1997 

John Crowsley

Since taking on the position of Treasurer of the PSSA, at the time of Sydney Centrepoint 95 , there has been a steady increase in the memberships, with the present total on the register of 78 names. Our cash reserves have built up substantially.

I have tabled three reports - the first shows the present balance in account of $\$ 2694.52$. A small adjustment to this will occur when State Tax and interest for June are known. Two other reports are attached, one shows the Income and Expenditure over the past financial year 1996-97 with a surplus of $\$ 984.34$. The second is from the beginning of 1996 , when the original PSSA account was transferred to Brisbane, to the end of June 1997. It should also be noted that a few members have paid in advance for 1998.

With the change to a commercial printing of the journal it is anticipated that printing costs will rise to about $\$ 1256$ for four issues. This, and the postage, should still leave a small excess of Income over Expenditure. Whether a future increase in the annual fee will be required will need to be assessed next year. Currently the annual fees are due at the end of the calendar year.

1 have indicated to our Convenor that the current banking arrangements should be altered to include another signatory to the account. To this end it is necessary that a motion be passed at the meeting to that effect and minuted. This action is required by the bank.

To keep costs down the membership renewal notices should be sent out with the last journal of the year, and the form modified to indicate the amount being paid by the member. This information did not appear on the form, and is important when Debits are made to Credit Cards.

# NET WORTH REPORT 

$$
\text { As of } 28106 / 97 \text { (in Dollars) }
$$

| Acct | Balance |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
| ASSETS |  |
| Cash and Bank Accounts | $2,694.52$ |
| PSSA | $2,694.52$ |
| TOTAL Cash and Bank Accounts |  |
|  | $2,694.52$ |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 0.00 |
| LIABILITIES | $2,694.52$ |

CASH FLOW REPORT

1/07/96 though 27/06/97 (in \$s)

## Category Description

| 1996 Membership | 250.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 1997 Membership | $1,650.00$ |
| Bank Interest | 15.51 |
| TOTAL INFLOWS | $1,915.51$ |


| Entry fee Fremantle | 15.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Govt. Tax | 3.85 |
| Postage-Mailout | 398.10 |
| Print Journal | 314.22 |
| Printing | 130.00 |
| Prize | 70.00 |
|  |  |
| TOTAL OUTFLOWS | 931.17 |

OVERALL TOTAL 984.34

## EXPRESS POST PERFORMANCE MONITORING CARD

Ian McMahon

Illustrated below is an Official postcard used for advising Australia Post of your answers to a survey on the performance of an express post item.


## NEW ISSUES

## CANADA

Canada has issued a series of pictorial stamped postcards. The postcards are sold in sets of 5 for Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal for $\$ 6$ a set. In addition a pack of postcards is available with views from other parts of Canada for $\$ 10$.


## GERMAN COLONIAL STATIONERY REPRINTS

I recently came upon a set of German Colonial Stationery reprints. The set included postcards and reply cards from most of the German Colonies (including German New Guinea and the GRI overprints) and were on cream card. Comparison with the originals show that the cards are on quite different paper and the printing has a general 'blurred' impression. Do any of our readers know the origins of these cards? An original Samoa postcard is illustrated below together with a GRI overprinted 'reprint'.


## AUSTRALIA

## Air Mail Envelopes

On 7 August 1997 three international airmail envelopes were issued: $\$ 1.35$ (DL) envelope depicting Royal National Park near Sydney with the stamp depicting an echidna; $\$ 3.35$ (C5) envelope depicting Flinders Ranges National Park with a yellow-footed rock wallaby in the stamp area and a $\$ 6.00$ (B4) envelope depicting Wilson's Promontory National Park with a wombat in the stamp area. The DL envelope is illustrated on the front cover.

## Postcards

Look out for new pictorial stamped postcards which are expected to be issued shortly in Victoria and Canberra.

## Variations to Registered Envelopes

Richard Peck reports that the small domestic registered envelope has appeared in the following variations:

- with Australian made logo on back
- with the Australia made logo omitted
- with a new Australia Post symbol

These variations are illustrated below. In addition there is considerable variation in the colour of the envelopes. The small international envelope and the small international express post envelope also exist with the new AP logo.


## Private lettercard

The private lettercard shown below appears to have been produced for the Australian Auxiliary Hospital at Harefield Park in the United Kingdom during the First World War. The lettercard contains views of the hospital and appears to have been posted in an outer cover. Members comments on the lettercard would be appreciated.

## LETTER CARD.


Vo, 1, Murboht T rr, Hammed, Midieses.

1 l.
8 Btan m ,

## Bearer



Pallet.




## World War II Identity Card

A World War II Identity Card which appears to have been issued by the Electoral Commission is illustrated below. The card has been carried 'post free'.


## Parcel Post Satchels

In August 1997, Australia Post released two pre-paid parcel post satchels. The satchels were issued in two sizes for $\$ 3.50$ and $\$ 6.50$ pre-paying the delivery of up to 500 g and 3 kg anywhere in Australia by surface mail. Discounts are available for purchases of 10 or more. The satchels are printed in red and black.


## Signed Courier Satchels

In late July 1997 Australia Post replaced the existing pre-paid courier satchels with pre-paid 'Signed Courier' satchels. These satchels were issued in two sizes: $250 \times 353 \mathrm{~mm}$ costing $\$ 8.50$ for delivery of up to 500 g and $310 \mathrm{~mm} \times 405 \mathrm{~mm}$ costing $\$ 12.50$ for up to 3 kg . The satchels prepay overnight courier delivery between state capital cities and the major regional centres listed on the reverse of the satchel. Satchels will not be delivered to towns outside the centres listed and a signature is required on delivery. The satchels are accepted by Australia Post as agent for Australian Air Express and are delivered by Australian Air Express and not by Australia Post (although unlike most couriers delivery can be made to a post office box). They come with delivery guarantee of a replacement satchel if they are not delivered according to the schedule listed on the reverse of the satchels. Satchels must be lodged at a post office counter.


## New Definitive Envelopes

Seven definitive stamped envelopes depicting modern Aboriginal art produced by Tiwi artists were released on 4 September 1997. Six of the designs were by the Aboriginal artist Maria Josette Orsto while the design for the other envelope (C5) was by Jock Pautjimi. The Tiwi people live on Bathurst and Melville Islands in the Northern Territory. The envelopes were issued in DL, DL window, C6 and C6 window envelopes (55c), C5 (\$1.10), B4 (\$2.20) and C4 (\$2.75) sizes. While the 'official' release date was 4 September, they first appeared at the Canberra GPO on 2 October.


## The Overland Telegraph

On 21 August 1997 a stamped envelope was issued to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the completion of the Overland Telegraph Line between Port Augusta in South Australia and Darwin in the north of Australia.


## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

On 25 May 1997, Papua New Guinea issued a 50t aerogramme for Pacific 97. The stamp area depicts the orchid, Dendrobium cathbertsonii. The 50th anniversary of the South Pacific Commission was commemorated in a 25t stamped envelope issued on 25 June 1997.


HEROCTHMTIE BYAR MAIL PAR AVION


## NEW ZEALAND

On 4 August 1997 New Zealand issued six postal cards depicting trains. The trains depicted were: The Bay Express (Wellington-Napier), The Coastal Pacific (Picton to Christchurch), TranzAlpine (Christchurch and Greymouth), Kaimai Express (Auckland to Tauranga), and the Overlander (Auckland and Wellington). The set of six postal cards were sold (as maximum cards) for $\$ 7.95$.

