# POSTAL STATIONERY 

## COLLECTOR

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## FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the 19 th issue of the $P S C$. This issue brings you a broad selection of articles on Commonwealth and states stationery with older issues and modern issues being well represented.

If anything the flavour of the Journal is tending more towards Australian material with this issue having only one short article on non-Australian material. So here is the opportunity for all of you who collect other countries to write an article or two.

Congratulations to members who have recently exhibited: Ray Kelly Denmark Postcards and Reply Postcards 1871-1926 Large Vermeil \& Special Prize (IBRA 99), Ross DuberalPostal Stationery of Fiji Large Silver (Literature, IBRA 99), Ed DraceAden Vermeil (Philex France) and John Sinfield Australian Postal Cards Gold and Special Prize (Philex France).

## LITERATURE

Ian McMahon

## From our contempories

Postal Stationery March-April 1999
A New Zealand Discovery
Siam's Versatile Envelope
The Last Postal Card with the Likeness of the
First King of Italy
Partial Index of Confirmed, and Probable Plate
Varieties
How Fast Can You Go?
Patented Ruled Lined Envelopes
The Postal Stationery Contract Bid of 1894
Italian P.O.W.'s in South Africa
Postal Stationery Catalogue of the Netherlands
and Overseas Territories

Postal Stationery May-June 1999
A Discourse on the Specimens and the Printing of the First Italian Lettersheets
Uncommon Aerogrammes Taiwan
Wrappers Postal Stationery's Poor Relation
The Post Office and Me
Review of the Postcards of Luxembourg
SG Stamp Monthly October 1999
Airletters of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland by Keith Harrop, covering military, formular and civilian airletters.
Setempe (SA Stamp News) May-June 1999
Postal Stationery and the Boer War

Postal Stationery Notes (Newsletter of the Postal Stationery Study Group of BNAPS)
The latest issue lists all the known varieties of the Canadian pre-paid postcards mentioned in the last issue of PSC. Some 83 views are now recorded. If you include the black/brown printings the number of different cards rises to over 120. Also reported are new pre-paid postcards for the Pan-Am Games and the Francophone Summit. Mike Sagar writes about an interesting find of newspaper wrappers with advertisements for the Cranbrook Trading Co printed on the inside. These advertisements advertise weekly grocery specials.

Robin Linke Price List 17th edition 1999-2000
PSSA member, Robin Linke ( 181 Jersey St Wembley WA 6014), carries an extensive range of Australian and territories postal stationery and these are included in his latest price list, the most comprehensive of any Australian dealer. The price-list includes envelopes, PSEs, postage paid envelopes, registered envelopes, postcards, lettercards, wrappers, lettersheets, aerogrammes, some prepaid-postcards, and territory stationery.

Privately Rouletted Postcards of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by Arthur Klass. Published May 1998, 62 page comb bound, CDN $\$ 10.95$ plus postage from Canadian dealers such as Saskatoon Stamp Centre PO Box 1870, Saskatoon SK S7K 3S2 Canada. This short monograph lists all recorded privately rouletted postcards of CPR from the King George V (Admiral issue) to Queen Elizabeth II (Cameo issue) periods. The Canadian Post Office issued postcards in sheets for commercial users who were able to print their own advertising or forms on the cards. CPR (and the other Canadian railway companies) were extensive users of the cards, in some cases printing colourful views of their hotels and scenery found along their railways. This book however concentrates on the use of the cards as forms. CPR had the backs of the cards printed with freight advice notices and other forms and then had the sheets rouletted for easy use.

Auction News: Harmer's London auction of 12 October 1999 has an extensive range (over 200 lots) of used reply cards including many cards returned to the country of origin from overseas. Properly used international reply cards are amongst the most desirable and scarce stationery items, and I for one have not previously seen such an extensive offering. While cards from European countries (especially Germany) dominate there are some British Commonwealth cards as well, although apparently no Australian cards. A few of the many highlights include a Chinese reply card used from port Moresby, a UK reply card used from Suva and a Montenegro card used from French Post Offices in Zanzibar.

## AND NOW THERE ARE THIRTY...

John Sinfield

One of the principal aims of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia is the sharing of knowledge among interested collectors. It is therefore always most satisfying when responses arrive to articles appearing in PSC. Over the past couple of months I have received informative communications from some members, for which I am very grateful.


Our UK member, and regular PSC advertiser, Malcolm Lacey has added one extra 1910 Queensland postcard scene to the twenty-nine listed in PSC 18. This view is "The Barron Falls in flood (660ft high)" which is illustrated from a copy Malcolm made of the card which he had in his possession some twelve months ago. This particular item was postally used in Queensland on 30 November 1910 from Brisbane to Stanthorpe. Alphabetically this would now slot into the listing as view No. 24, and brings the recorded scenes to thirty, with perhaps only two more to go!

In PSC 16 I illustrated Harrison's initial 1918 Id Australian postcard without "Three Halfpence" rate upgrade overprint. Concurrently with going to press, Rodney Perry's Melbourne auction offered a further used copy (1918 Christmas wishes from Adelaide), and German member Peter Steinkamp advised of yet another held by him which was used (also with $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ adhesive) in Sydney in 1919.

USA member Wayne Menuz followed this up by notifying me of a 1 d mint copy in his collection, which unlike the unused example in my article, is not endorsed for archival purposes.

Total score for this card now tallies to three used (all with $1 / 2 d$ stamp) and two mint (one manually endorsed for State archives). Unfortunately Australian archives do not differentiate between postcard types when recording printings/dispatches, and as at least four copies of this 1d card were circulated from the Post Office (apart from seven archival printer's examples), it would seem that a small issue might have occurred late 1918.

It is now less likely that these may be overprint omitted examples as my speculation surmised. My sincere thanks to Malcolm, Peter and Wayne for their most helpful input. I would urge other members to please contribute similarly, as is this the only way our Society can continue to update and record more accurate stationery details for posterity.


## QUEENSLAND PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER STATIONERY

## Bernie Beston

Queensland printed to private order stationery has always fascinated me, not the least because no official records or any published data are available.

A substantial quantity of this material was supplied to the order of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, whose headquarters were at Rockhampton, Central Queensland.

Like most stationery of a larger size, including H 2 and K sizes, the survival rate is routinely low. This stationery is no exception. However, in the past six months I have managed to acquire five new pieces to add to this story.

In July, I purchased an envelope with the stamp in vermilion, size $280 \mathrm{~mm} \times 121 \mathrm{~mm}$, from an English dealer. It is inscribed Printed Matter Only. in the top left comer.

I already held three such envelopes, each of which have the 1d stamp impression of 1895 (SG 210), with the figure ' 1 ' in lower corners only:

1. one mint,
2. one used to Rockhampton (6 July 1897) (Figure 1)
3. one used to Germany (9 Dec 1896) (Figure 2).

The new item was addressed to London and was printed with the stamp type with the figure ' 1 ' in all four corners (SG232 of 1897) and dated 9 July 1901 (Figure 3). This envelope has not previously been recorded.

## Phisted matrefi dhly.


onno oner Recharden.
Dais theet.


Figure 1


Figure 2


Figure 3

All envelopes have a flap with the embossed name of MOUNT MORGAN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED-ROCKHAMPTON in an oval format (Figure 4).


Figure 4
Robin Linke offered a lot of Queensland Postal Stationery in his August 1999 Auction. I was interested in the volume of Queensland wrappers on offer in this Lot and hence my bid. The bid being successful, I acquired not only a large volume of wrappers for study purposes, but also a 1 d envelope (Figure 5) sized $143 \mathrm{~mm} \times 129 \mathrm{~mm}$ with the stamp in vermilion, and the figure ' 1 ' in all four corners (SG 232 of 1897). The left of the envelope is torn, but like the larger format envelope is hitherto unrecorded. This envelope has the identical Mount Morgan Imprint and the words Printed Matter Only. in the top left corner.


Figure 5
This envelope is also recorded with id red (SG 187 of 1890 , no numerals), dated 8 August 1896 addressed to Rockhampton; and with 1d orange dated December 1896 (Figure 6).

In philately the acquisition of new material is either a feast or a famine. The feast continued. Craig Chappell (new Brisbane Auction House) offered some stationery cut outs in his August Auction. These are double impressions of the 1 d value in vermilion with the figure ' 1 ' in all four corners, of the 1897 stamp format.


Figure 6

I already had one such piece acquired many, many years ago (Figure 7). These two new finds (Figure 8) are from two entirely different printings, as is evident by the position of the stamps in relation to each other. I have not seen a full envelope but would welcome reports from other collectors. I suspect that they are from a large size envelope of the Mount Morgan Mining Company. All cutouts are postmarked at Rockhampton in 1904.


Figure 7


Figure 8
And lastly, an item from that well known German Dealer from Stuttgart, Chris Gartner. At Australia 99, after the completion of my Jury work, I looked at his States stock, but not in optimism as a number of collectors had already bragged to me about their purchases of Queensland.

Well, here I found a folded copy of the large format ( 128 mm X 123 mm ) envelope with figure 1 in lower corner only, and from the Mount Morgan Mining Company. No doubt its poor condition had saved it from prior purchase by others. It is from a different printing with the stamp impression being 42 mm from the right (Figure 9) as against other copies which are $29 \mathrm{~mm}, 47 \mathrm{~mm}$, and 46 mm from the right side of the envelope.


Figure 9

John Sinfield

Over time, and for varying reasons, several countries have resorted to the obliteration and replacement of the original stamp impression on their postal stationery forms - an advantage which stationery holds over adhesive stamps. Many alternate means have been used to carry this out, and on this subject, I refer the reader to Wayne Menuz's article "Altered Stationery" pp34/43 in the March/April 1983 issue of "Postal Stationery", the Journal of the United Postal Stationery Society [USA].

Normally Australian devaluation of rate was by stamp overprint, and only during one brief period (1946/47) has Australia ever applied such an obliteration to devalue stationery rate, which occurred on two separate occasions with stamped to order private envelopes. In both instances this appears to have been to rectify an error made at the stamp printing office when fulfilling a private order embossing request. At that time, a two-tiered letter rate of domestic postage applied. Basic first class letter rate was 2 d per 1 oz plus $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ war tax $=21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, but printed matter could be mailed unsealed at a discounted 1 d per 4 oz plus $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ war tax and commercial papers at 1 d per 2 oz plus $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ war tax $=$ ie both at $11 / 2 d$. Private submissions for either rate could be prestamped. Fee was the overall postage cost plus an additional 3/4d per 1,000 (or part thereof) envelopes.

On both occasions two firms: (a) 1946 - B. Addison Pty Ltd of Glebe, Sydney and (b) 1947 Warburton, Franki Ltd of Melbourne submitted privately printed window-faced envelopes to the stamp printer for embossing with green KGVI $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ unsealed printed matter rate. This had been a previous fairly frequent request (at least for Warburton Franki - earlier identical $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ rate covers certainly exist). In error however, first class $2 \frac{1}{2} d$ red embossings were applied, although it is regrettable that actual printing quantities are unrecorded. The printer had erred, and now faced a dilemma: the envelopes were the property of the commercial firms and could not be destroyed without his paying full envelope replacement cost; nor could the printer hope to recoup the full postage fee of $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ per cover. The solution, which undoubtedly required McCracken's personal authorisation, has brought about two fascinating and scarce pieces of most unusual Australian private order postal stationery.


Figure 1 - Addison $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d on obliterated $2^{1 / 2 d}$ embossing with six rectangular bars

Figure 1 illustrates the extremely rare Addison envelope (used Sydney 13.12.1946), of which only two entire covers plus one cut-out appear to have survived. The original incorrect $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d red embossing has been obliterated by six 4 mm wide rectangular parallel bars measuring $27 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$, in deep moss green, identical in shade to the neighbouring application of the correct $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ rate. It would seem that both $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ obliteration and $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ re-embossing may have been carried out concurrently.


Figure 2 - Warburton Franki - Type I "Transparo" envelope - only known unused copy
The later 1947 Warburton Franki correction is well known, and is a little different in its obliteration style. Oval bars are now used - four instead of six, and these are neatly confined within the original $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ embossing area. Again, obliteration colour (in pale sage green) is identical to correcting $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ embossing shade and would also appear to have occurred in one press process. Although still scarce, survival of these covers is greater, with seven or eight entires and at least five cut-outs, still in collections.

What is generally not realised is that these Warburton Franki obliterations are found on two entirely different windowfaced envelope stocks. Type I (identical to other pre 1947 Warburton Franki usages) is "Transparo" brand printed by Marchant \& Co, Sydney on which postal address is noted as "P.O. Box 478, Melbourne, C.1." Interior security lining is light turquoise mottled design, and window shape is elongated oval. The illustrated cover (Figure 2) appears to be a unique unused example, and was originally acquired by a (now deceased) employee of the firm. It has now been in my own collection for in excess of 15 years.

Stock Type II (Figure 3, with usage date 13 August 1947) is "Clear View" brand supplied by Invicta, Melbourne on which interior security lining is wavy cross-hatched lines in deep sea-green. Window is rectangular in shape and postal address, in thicker typeface is shown as "P.O. Box 478 P/D, C.1." This second type is undoubtedly the scarcer envelope.

All copies, on both envelope stocks, bear $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ embossing with cracked die variety, evidencing short white line in left value tablet between base of " 2 " and bottom of circle. Several recent private and/or auction sales have occurred (except in one instance, stock Type I), and in most cases price has ranged (depending on condition) between $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,750$. Known used examples span June to December,

1947 and all bear Melbourne roller cancellation (with a variety of different slogans).


Figure 3-Warburton Franki - Type II "Clear View" envelope with rectangular window

# THE HOBART PRINTING OF THE GREAT LAKE (A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE) LETTERCARD 

Malcolm Groom

In March 1903 the original series of lettercards featuring six scenes of Tasmania were printed from new plates by the Government Printing Office in Melbourne. They are distinguishable from the 1900 printing by De La Rue as they are on greenish grey stock and the scenes are larger, printed in black and within a frame. These postcards were forwarded to Hobart on March 251903 (Australian Post Office Philatelic Bulletin No. 26, 1957). A second shipment was sent six days later making a total supplied of 38,400 cards. These cards are uncommon.

Tinsley in Stamps and Postal History of Tasmania records that a second printing occurred in Hobart sometime after March 1904.as the plates were sent to Hobart before that time. The RBA registers record a printing for which the plates were requisitioned in May 1904 and the printing issued on January 291905 consisting of 8,640 cards in black and mauve grey (RBA NP-M-5). This indicates that the printing was made in Melbourne. There is thus uncertainty as to where these cards were produced but what is certain is that the 1904 printing is distinguishable from the 1903 printing. The key lies in the length of the inscriptions 'TO OPEN THE LETTER CARD, TEAR OFF THE EDGE AT THE PERFORATION' and 'IF USED FOR.....ADHESIVE STAMPS' at the base of the front and reverse of the cards. In the 1903 printing they are 86 and 98 mm in length respectively. In the 1904 printing they are shorter at 80 and 92 mm in length. This means of identification is fine when it is a mint card with the selvedge intact but impossible for a used card.

These cards were printed in two stages from plates for the stamp, borders and instructions (in mauve) and the scenes from separate plates (in black). The differing lengths of the instructions on the two printings supports the view that the 'stamp and instructions' plate was reset before the second (1904) printing. It is with this background that I have discovered a significant variety in the 1904 printing of the Great Lake card. From the illustration of the reverse of a card used in February 1904 (Figure 1) and one used in November 1905 (Figure 2) the setting of the right hand column referring to the number of fish caught is set differently. The earlier card reads No. /of Fish (Figure 1) while the later
card reads No. of / Fish (Figure 2). There is also a comma rather than a full stop in the later card after Weight. I was not sure of the correct order in which these cards may have been produced until I was fortunate to view the Tinsley exhibit of Tasmanian Postal Stationery at Australia 99 and noted that a mint example with the same setting for No. of Fish showed the shorter version of the instructional imprint and so it seems reasonable to assume that the resetting of the 'stamp and instructions' plate was the reason for this change in the No. of Fish heading. To support this assumption further copies need to be seen or alternatively a mint example with the shorter version of the instruction and the No. / of Fish setting may indicate that the new setting did not occur throughout the reset plate and that the card so printed is even scarcer than the 8,960 printed in total.


Figure 1


Figure 2

# AN UNUSUAL ITEM OF CHINESE POSTAL STATIONERY: NATIONWIDE SMELTING STEEL \& IRON PICTORIAL ENVELOPE 

WW Zhang (Zhang Weiwei)

In the 1950's, China Post issued in succession a serial-numbered series of pictorial envelopes. There were 29 designs depicting all kinds of art works. The stamp design was Tian An Men.

The issue of these envelopes was in the era of the Great Leap Forward and the Serious Natural Disaster in China. Because of the high cost of printing, the numbers issued became fewer and fewer as the issues progressed.

After the issue of No. 27, No. 29 was issued. No. 28 remained unissued and became a myth in philatelic circles. An article written by a famous philatelist Mr. Zhao Renlong was issued in Philately (No.2, Vol.1983). In the article, the truth about No. 28 envelope was first revealed to the public.

1958 was a special time coincident with the Great Leap Forward. People nationwide took part in the campaign of smelting steel and iron. The output of the steel and iron had amounted to 5.35 million tons in 1957, compared with only 92,000 tons before liberation. In August that same year, the output of steel by the end of the year was targeted at 10.70 million tons. In April 1958, the target was set at 18 million tons in 1959.


The design of No. 28 envelope was the target map of steel output. It read ' 535 ' and ' $1070 \sim 1800$ '.

In April 1959, the central leaders decided to change this unpractical leap in production and they reduced the output target to 12 million tons. This pictorial stationery cover, which was to be issued on the National Day of 1959, had to be cancelled.

In early the 1960 's, the Chinese economy was in a difficult stage. Shortages of all kinds of production forced an economising campaign. Beijing Post Office applied to the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication to use a small number of the No. 28 envelopes in an alternative manner.

After covering the design and words on the envelope with black lines, Beijing Post Office turned over the envelope, printed 'Beijing Post Office' and 'On Postal and Telecommunication Service', and put it into use.

So far, fewer than 15 copies have been found. It is one of the rarest items of postal stationery of the People's Republic of China.

Postal Stationery Collector

## AUSTRALIAN POSTCARDS - FROM COLONIES TO COMMONWEALTH (PART 2)

John Sinfield

## Tasmania (1880-1900)

Tasmanian postcards were the first stationery forms to appear in that colony, and are by far the most common of the various stationery items to have been issued there. As with Victoria, their program eventually included both 1 d and $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ rate cards. Similarly, they experienced immense political problems in having the required postcard legislation enacted. In this instance, despite all other colonies having already introduced post cards, because of earlier and similar privacy concerns as in Victoria, in 1880 the Tasmanian Legislative Council rejected a bill for the introduction of postcards. They vaguely argued public dislike to the use of such cards, but were well out of tune with general feelings, for the majority of the population actually favoured the notion and was far from pleased with their Government. Via a commercial firm, they forced reconsideration of the rejected legislation.

Mr James Walch, proprietor of Hobart's principal printers and booksellers, Walch and Sons, took matters into his own hands in October 1880 by producing a small $41 / 2 \times 31 / 4$ " private postcard headed Walch's Tasmanian Post Card - All persons who approve the introduction of a Penny Postal Card for delivery in any part of the Colony are solicited to encourage the movement by the use of this Card. Such cards were a private venture and required either 1 d town or 2 d inland letter rate of postage to be affixed. Printed in red on white or buff stock, they sold for 3d per dozen, and attracted such attention that, in 1881 the Government needed to rescind their failed postcard decision. Perhaps politicians are slow learners, since identical situations later occurred in both 1897 and 1898 when once more private enterprise similarly forced the respective introduction into Tasmania of Post Office issued wrappers and lettercards.

The first 1d Tasmanian Post Office card was issued in January 1882, being printed from a De La Rue die by Davies Bros, proprietors of the Hobart Mercury newspaper. The card was bordered and the colour was rose-red. The plate was probably 10 -on, although only eight different positions are currently identifiable. The following July, a second card, without border, was printed in London by De La Rue, and clearly evidences much improved printing standards. The colour was carmine-red, and three plates of 24 , or possibly 32 , units were employed. Two plates were forwarded to Hobart in 1883, and thereafter all single card printings were locally undertaken at the Government Printing Office. Workmanship was markedly inferior to the London impressions, and there was little consistency in either stock, or in the shade of red ink used.

Because of correctly anticipated minimal demand, Tasmania supplied no specific 2d or 3d United Kingdom cards in response to the 1888 Intercolonial agreement with Britain. However following their October 1891 enrolment in the UPU, late in 1892 the colony did make available a foreign rate $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ double reply card (Figure 1). 21,600 were printed 6 -on in brown by De La Rue using their Queen Victoria keyplate postcard stamp impression, which is unique for Tasmania in that it is the only pre-federation design not to also feature on that colony's current adhesive stamps. Demand for these cards was minuscule (no more than about 200 per year were sold), so that with the 1905 1d revaluation and 1917 reply modifications, this stock endured well into the Federation and Commonwealth periods.

Single $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ cards to meet the UPU foreign rate were not issued by the Post Office, although in March 1984 "Philately From Australia" Bernard Caillard suggests that remainders of the 1d 1882 (both Hobart and London printings), 1883 and 1893 commemorative cards were all embossed with an additional $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ impression in orange (or occasionally, yellow or red) to meet genuine Post Office need for foreign transmission.


Figure 1. 6-on double reply card issued December 1892 following Tasmania's 1891 UPU membership. 21600 printed in brown by De La Rue incorporating Queen Victoria's keyplate postcard stamp.

Despite known used copies, personally I cannot agree with this possibility and consider such compound $1 \mathrm{~d}+1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ cards (Figures 2-4) to be purely philatelically inspired private printings, arranged
by Paul Kiderlan, a German stamp dealer from Ulm, who even extended embossings onto the contentious privately produced Walch's card, and which, under no circumstances, would have been condoned by the Post Office. Embossing dies had been engraved by De La Rue, and embossed cards first appeared in 1893. They were subsequently deemed invalid for postage from 1 January 1900.


Figure 2. Privately produced 1880 Walch's Tasmanian Post Card (this example on deep buff stock), embossed with $11 / 2 d$ foreign card rate, being duplex Id red $+1 / 2 d$ orange.


Figure 3. January 1882 (Davies Bros - Hobart "mercury") bordered card, with "To" and three address lines, plus privately requested $1 / 2$ d embossing.

In December 1893 commemorative cards were provided by locally overprinting in black the reverse of both the current single 1 d and reply $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}+11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ issue definitive stocks. Deemed an 'official souvenir' of the 1894-95 Tasmanian International Exhibition, the reverse side overprint features scrolled views of the exhibition building and of Hobart from the Bay, each separated by a central State Coat-of-Arms. Overprint trials are recorded in various colours. Except for further private order $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ compound card embossings, this was the final Tasmanian colonial card issue prior to 1901 Federation.


Figure 4. July 1882 London printing by De La Rue (without border or address lines) also with added $1 / 2 d$ orange private to order embossing.

## New South Wales, (1875-1900)

New South Wales faced no similar parliamentary apprehensions when considering the introduction of postcards. However, although first contemplated late in 1874 it took until September 1875 for the Governor to formally announce approval and 1d cards were issued from 1 October 1875. Restrictions applied to these NSW cards:

- except for Postmaster General authorised and prestamped private postcards, only Post Office stamped cards would be carried at the discounted 1d rate, and until August 1879, these were available at only in packs of one dozen priced at $1 /-$;
- cards with adhesive stamps added would be taxed an additional 2 d to addressee;
- address only could be written on card front; no attachments to, or cutting or folding of cards was permitted;
- cards including seditious, traitorous, obscene, libellous or defamatory messages would not be delivered;
- in peak mail times, first preference would be given to delivering communications other than postcards.

The issued card adopted the 1864 De La Rue 1d Queen Victoria stamp design in shades of pink, rose or carmine (Figure 5). Coat-of-Arms was included in the heading and card was bordered on four sides by a bamboo strip crossing at the four corners to form an "Oxford" type frame. Lithographed originally in 8 -on format by the Sydney Government Printing Office on inappropriate cream stock little more than simple drawing paper, which at the time, was the only available medium in the colony. To emphasise obverse use only for address, the word "To" was printed on the front in italic font. Both the Ascher and Higgins \& Gage catalogues list "To" in script, which certainly exists, but seems to have appeared only in essay form and never on issued cards. In 1876 smaller sized reprints appeared on more appropriate British board featuring address and " $\mathrm{To}_{0}$ " in reduced print font, and modifications to the bamboo border. In January 1883 the card was supplied in 1d +1 d duplex reply format on a larger card size and minus the bamboo border. Reply card stock was buff, which altered to white in 1886.

Postcards were intended only for inland New South Wales use, and when addressed to other colonies they were either treated as underpaid or undeliverable, even when additional stamps were a fixed.

Postal Stationery Collector

However, during 1877 Victoria, shortly followed by, South Australia, accepted the latter situation, but other colonies delayed until 1882 their agreement to accept and deliver untaxed inter-colonial id prepaid postcards.

In October 1887 New South Wales increased the dimensions of their postcards to around $6^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 4$ " and issued a new design card with an unaltered 1d stamp impression but with the bamboo border removed, and "NEW SOUTH WALES" in a straight line included above the card heading. A waratah flower was illustrated at front left. 1888 was the centennial of the first British settlement and a series of commemorative stamps was provided. In August of that year, the 1 d centennial issue in mauve (although official colour was termed purple) replaced the old 1864 Queen Victoria postcard stamp, and this depicted a view of Sydney from Mosman Bay. The waratah illustration was redrawn and "NEW SOUTH WALES" was now added above the Coat-of-Arms. This wording was again straightened from December 1890, and the waratah illustration then reverted to the original 1887 format. The same design had been previously extended into inland $1 \mathrm{~d}+1 \mathrm{~d}$ reply cards during April 1890.

Previously in 1888 it was agreed to exchange reciprocal postcard rights between Australian colonies and Britain, which necessitated the 1 January 1889 issue of 2 d and 3d cards. It was decided that these should be of a commemorative nature based on the golden jubilee of NSW's original 1838 envelope embossing. Bordered cards bore a stamp designed by Dr Houison of Sydney (who had originally suggested the jubilee notion) and which were a suitably inscribed combination of the 1838 embossed Coat-of-Arms and 1882 Don Gomez Frias Mexican fiscal stamps. This large stamp was centrally positioned at the top of the card, surrounded by heading. The 2 d cobalt blue card bore the inscription "For the UNITED KINGDOM, by the long Sea Route". Equivalent wording on the 3d green card was "For UNITED KINGDOM, \&c, Overland, via Italy". In 1890 the words "and for France" were added in pale green. Following the November 1890 reduction to 2d of the UK/France 3d card rate, the 2d blue card was reprinted in January 1891 and now read "For the UNITED KINGDOM, and other Countries to which Post Cards may be sent." The stamp design was now aligned with the top border rather than extend above it. It is interesting to note that for philatelic purposes the now superfluous 3d card still remained on sale until 30 September 1891.

As with other Australian colonies, NSW joined the UPU on 1st October 1891 and henceforth the foreign card rate became $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. A $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ card in blue was provided by deleting the view of Sydney from the centennial stamp, and inserting merely " $11 / 2 d$ " in its place. Wording "ONE PENNY" at stamp base was obliterated. Waratah was of the original 1887 style. Unfortunately the French language was not the printer's forte. He made two punctuation errors on the card, one of which included a hyphen in "Nouvelle-Galles $d u$ Sud" which actually translated not as "New South Wales", but rather as "New Wales, in the South". This erroneous hyphen was removed in 1892.

However, some of the larger dimension $11 / 2$ cards and $1 d$ cards mailed overseas with an extra $1 / 2 d$ stamp, were taxed on arrival merely because they exceeded maximum UPU card dimensions. It was agreed to amend postcard size to UPU acceptable $5 \frac{1}{2}$ in x $31 / 2 i n$, which was done in September 1896. Large size cards in stock were merely guillotined narrower to the detriment of the waratah illustration. This was eventually remedied by a later $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ reprint along the lines of the 1896 single 1 d card design, and in which the blank value tablet was tidied up to now include the words "penny half penny". The left side waratah was on-fitted, and instead a very small symbolic waratah was incorporated into the "centennial" stamp impression to replace the words "one hundred years" which was intended for the centennial and had now become outdated.

To honour Queen Victoria's record 60 year reign, a competition was held in April/May 1897 for appropriate design stamps. Of the 360 entries submitted, two were selected for the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ and 2 d values, and the Government Printer, Mr W A Gullick, was requested to supply a further design for the

1d value (Figure 6). This was based on the colony's shield supporting royal crown, and was printed in carmine and rose-red. The adhesive stamp was issued in June, with the 1 d single postcard appearing in August and inland $1 \mathrm{~d}+1 \mathrm{~d}$ double reply card one month later. Heading modifications to both cards occurred in 1898.


Figure 5
Also concurrently issued was a newly designed series of surfaced white cards with scenic designs on reverse, monochrome printed either in olive, black, red-brown, lilac-brown, black-blue, grey-blue, and sepia. Higgins \& Gage list 18 different views, which are compounded by bearing three different wordings: "Greetings from", "With Christmas Greetings" or "With New Year Greetings". These
same scenes were also extended into the $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ blue foreign rate cards, which also carried either the Christmas or New Year Greetings messages. The blank "centennial" design on these cards was modified by altering the number of circles around the central value tablet. Recently, three additional scenes have been noted, but are scarce and appear to have originated from a very small printing. Additionally, up to five extra scenes are known in proof format only. During the Federation period from 1901, all New South Wales postcards bore either Die 1 or Die 2 of the 1d red "record reign" or 1 112d blue "centennial" stamp designs. From 1907 all cards, including reply cards and new limited colour printings of the 1 d scenic cards, added the words "Commonwealth of Australia" into the card heading.


Figure 6

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

Ian McMahon


1 October 1999
(\$1)
(\$1)
(\$1)
(\$1)
(\$1)
Maximum cards
(-)
(-)
$(-)$
$(-)$
$(-)$
(-)
(Set price: $\$ 7.00$ )

## Envelopes

September 1999 (?) Aboriginal Art reprints
(\$0.55) C6 Window
(\$0.55) DL Window
9 September 1999
(\$0.55)
(\$0.55)
(\$0.55)
(\$0.55) DL Window
(\$1.10)
(\$2.20)
(\$2.75)
Aboriginal Art ( $2^{\text {nd }}$ series)
C6
C6 Window
DL

C5
C4
B4
6 October 1999
National Parks International Envelopes
(\$1.60)
DL
DL Window
(\$3.20)
C5
(\$4.80)
C4

## Express Post Envelopes

September 1999 (?) Reprint with AP Web Site in notes on the reverse \& new envelope knife B4 envelope

## Courier Envelopes

Augnst 1999
Signed Courier Pre-paid Satchels: Reprint with Customer Service and Web Details Small satchel Large Satchel


DEVELOPMENT OF THE DESIGN OF THE AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETIES PSE
Ian McMahon
Illustrated below are a series of essays for the 75th anniversary of Amateur Radio Societies in Australia PSE which was issued on 22 May 1985.


Essay of 16 October 1984


Essay of 11 December 1984


Essay of 13 November 1984


Issued Envelope

Contributions to the next issue of the Journal close with the editor on 30 December 1999.
PLEASE CONTRIBUTE!

## NEW SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PICTORIAL AND ATHELETE POSTCARDS

Martin Walker

## South Australian Post Cards

Australia Post in South Australia issued three new pictorial postcards with an official issue date of 21 June 1999.

The first card (Figure 1) depicts the Adelaide GPO and the $18991 / 2 d$ stamp depicting the Post Office issued by South Australia. I originally suggested this card for a Stampex 99 issue but Australia Post issued it much earlier than the exhibition such was the enthusiasm for the card from the GPO Shop staff. (Copies of the card overprinted for Stampex 99 are available from the Exhibition).


Figure 1
The other two cards (Figures 2-3) depict scenes from the Flinders Ranges, one depicting wildflowers and the other a gum tree.


Figure 2


Figure 3

## Kuala Lumpur Card

I have recently obtained a pre-paid postcard issued by Australia Post for the Kuala Lumpur Games. The picture side is the same as that sent from athletes competing in Malaysia (see the February 1999 issue of $P S C$ ) but the message and address side is different in two ways:

1) There is in the top right corner "POSTAGE PREPAID / AUSTRALIA" over three vertical bars (like the official mail stationery).
2) The message is slightly altered and is now in the past tense - The $2^{\text {nd }}$ last sentence now reads "...to have been in Kuala Lumpur was an experience like no other,"

The card is signed by Giaan Rooney, a swimmer from Queensland and a gold medallist at the games.


# SOUVENIR POST CARDS OF AUSTRALIA POST (PART 2) 

Martin Walker and Craig Chappell

In the modern age of postal and philatelic marketing the post card is making a comeback in the range of available souvenirs. Since the formation of Australia Post in 1975, the various departments within the state or national administrations have produced more than 200 souvenir post cards. This article attempts to chronicle all the various cards located by the authors. At the same time it also appeals to readers to provide information on any cards not included in the listing.

The writers suspect that a good number of cards produced by the various state administrations have eluded us. This is a result of their distribution to non-philatelic users. The scope of the cards included in this listing are those available for use to the general public and requiring the affixing of the appropriate postage to enable their carriage through the mail. These cards would normally be available for purchase but a good number have been given away as bonuses with other products or as part of Australia Post's sponsorship, promotion or participation in a variety of events.

## Excluded from this listing are cards

- with postage prepaid
- used by Australia Post in the course of running their business such as delivery advice cards etc.
- produced by Australia Post to advertise their products, services or exhibitions.

The latter two groups of cards would normally bear Official Mail or Postage Paid imprints.
Until the authors are confident that all the cards issued have been recorded we are reluctant to ascribe 'catalogue' or reference numbers to each issue. Should readers be aware of any souvenir post cards issued by Australia Post that are not listed the authors will appreciate learning of them. This article is to be divided into nine sections, of which this is the second to be published.

## 2. Postal Museums and Philatelic Exhibitions.

Postal Museums have been opened at some time in several of Australia's capitals. The first was in Hobart in 1973. This was followed by Melbourne (in 1974), Brisbane (in 1979), and Adelaide (in 1985). Picture post cards were produced for each of these, for sale at the respective museums. In each case it appears that the managers of each museum arranged the production of their own cards and the format and subject matter of each set varies widely. Only the Adelaide museum cards were promoted in the philatelic press.

This group of cards provides an unusual contradiction to collectors since most were produced for people with a postal or philatelic interest yet very little was done to promote them at the time of their release. On the occasion of the opening of the Hobart, Victorian and Brisbane museums announcements were made in the philatelic press concerning postmarks and souvenir covers yet nothing was mentioned of post cards.

All of the other cards have had some mention in the philatelic press - with those for the South Australian museum having the most aggressive marketing. Considering this lack of promotion by Australia Post and the individual museum administrations it is quite likely that other cards were issued. Any collectors with cards not shown in this article, or with any further information on those that are shown are encouraged to share that information with the readers of the Postal Stationery Collector.

## Post Office Museum, Hobart



Castray Esplanade, Hobart.
This card is the earliest souvenir issue recorded by the authors. We both have cards cancelled to order on October 7, 1974. This was the first day of opening of the museum for its 1974/75 tourist season. (The museum was closed during the winter months.) This coincidence of dates suggests this was the first day that these cards were available and some confirmation from our Hobart readers would be appreciated. Although the Philatelic Bulletin and Stamp Preview issues of the day announced the renewed availability of the pictorial postmark of the museum no mention has been found of the post card in either publication. The museum was closed on September 30, 1991.

Victorian Post Office Museum, Richmond South.


1830 Postman


1930 Postman


TModel Ford


Mailster Van


Holden Mail Van


Chevrolet Mail Van

This series of cards is a mystery. We first became aware of them on a visit to the National Philatelic Centre in 1998. Odd examples of the cards were being given away to visitors to the NPC and after sweet-talking staff at the centre we were able to secure enough cards to allow each subscriber to the Postal Stationery Collector a complimentary card.

The reverse of each card is similar and ties them to the Post Office Museum of Victoria at 90 Swan Street, Richmond South. This museum was opened on April 5th, 1974. Further details are not known at present and the authors will welcome further information. No mention of them has been located in any of Australia Post's philatelic publications.

The museum was closed on December 29th, 1988.

## G.P.O. Museum, Brisbane.



Brisbane's first Post Office


Communications through the Ages

The Brisbane G.P.O. Museum was opened on February 14th, 1979. A card depicting an artist's impression of the first Brisbane post office is thought to have been available from the opening day. This card remained on sale for a number of years and one of the authors remembers buying them during his trip to Brisbane to attend Sunpex in 1985. The other card reproduces a painting held by the museum depicting the various forms of mail transport through the ages. It was not yet on sale at the time of Sunpex and is thought to have been issued about February 1986.

## South Australian Postal Museum, Adelaide

The South Australian Postal Museum was opened in Adelaide on April 17th, 1985. A set of five cards depicting views of five of the six Adelaide post offices through the ages was produced and sold from the opening day. They were sold at $20 \phi$ each or $\$ 1$ for the set of five. Sets were also offered by mail order through the Stamp Bulletin.


The views are as follows:
Card 1 First Post Office - Col. William Light's Camp 1837.
Card 2 3rd Post Office - SE cnr King William St and North Tce 1838
Card 3 4th Post Office - North Terrace 1845
Card 4 5th Post Office and first GPO - Acre 237, King William St 1851.
Card 4 Current GPO - cnr King William St and Franklin St.
In 1987, a private overprint was produced on card 1 to celebrate the $150^{\text {th }}$ anniversary of postal services in South Australia. The whole set of cards was overprinted with the logo of the Philatelic Society of South Australia in 1988 on the occasion of the Stamp Exhibition held to celebrate that
society's centenary. Card 5 was also available in a special folder presented to dignitaries invited to the re-opening of the new G.P.O. Philatelic Sales area on January $27^{\text {th }}, 1987$.

## National Philatelic Centre, Melbourne.



Kinetic sculptures in the NPC, Melbourne.
This card depicts a sculpture found in the National Philatelic Centre, Melbourne and was first available from 1993. To our knowledge it is the only souvenir card, produced by Australia Post, still available from them. The card is numbered NPCl in the box indicating where the stamp for the postage is to be affixed.

## Sunpex 85, Brisbane.



Brisbane, Aerial view of the City, with Story Bridge in the Foreground.
This card was a giveaway to visitors to Sunpex '85. This was the 1985 National Philatelic Exhibition held in Brisbane from September 30th to October 6 th. It was not available by mail order but large quantities of the card were obtained by visitors to the exhibition - there being no limit on the numbers available to people asking for them.

Philex 87, Singapore.


Three of the four cards issued for the voyage of the Bounty replica were overprinted for sale at Australia Post's stand at Philex 87 - the F.I.A.P. exhibition held in Singapore during the period December 21-23, 1987. The cards were sold at $50 \phi$ each and were also available by mail order. The basic cards were produced by Imperial Printing, Perth. The authors are not aware who was responsible for the overprinting.

## NEW ISSUES

## New National Park Aerogrammes



As noted in the last issue of $P S C$, A set of five new aerogrammes depicting national parks was issued on 15 July 1999. The non-denominated aerogrammes sell for 75 c each. The National Parks depicted include Crater Lakes (Queensland), Grampians (Victoria), Wild Rivers (Tasmania), Nullarbor (South Australia) and Litchfield (Northern Territory). The aerogrammes have a view of the park in the cachet on the left while the stamp areas depict a green python, peregrine falcon, platypus, southern right whale and dingo respectively.

In order to accommodate the new barcoding described in the August issue of PSC, the new aerogrammes have a wide strip along the bottom of the back of the form and the cachet on the front fades away at the bottom.

Aboriginal Art PPEs and Birds Stamped Envelopes


A set of seven stamped envelopes depicting aboriginal art of the Tiwi people of the Northern Territory was issued on 9 September 1999. The envelopes were issued in DL (regular and window), C6 (regular and window), C5, C4 and B4 sizes.


A set of 45 c stamped envelopes depicting Australian birds was issued on 12 August 1999. The birds depicted were the Fairy Penguin, Kookaburras, Budgerigars, Major Mitchell Cockatoo and Superb Blue Wren. (The latter envelope is incorrectly inscribed 'Splendid Fairy Wren', a bird of the Australian inland which has much more blue on the male that the Superb Fairy Wren which is a bird of eastern Australia. Australia Post has indicated that they will correct this error when the envelope is reprinted - something to watch for!).

## First Series Aboriginal Art Reprints

Further to the article on reprints of the Aboriginal Art PPEs to accommodate the new barcoding procedures a reprint of the DL and C6 window envelopes have now been recorded. Interesting, I recently received a DL envelope reprint with printing added for the ACT Cancer Courcil. The printing was added on both the front and reverse of the envelope. The printing on the reverse extended to the bottom of the envelope obscuring part of the region intended to be left blank for the barcode.

## October Price Increases and the Effect on Stationery

From 4 October 1999, Australia Post increased air mail rates and abolished overseas surface mail letters. Aerogrammes rose to 80 c each with a pack of ten costing $\$ 7.50$. New air mail international
pre-paid envelopes with a national parks theme were issued in DL, DL window, C5 and C4 sizes costing $\$ 1.60$ (DL), $\$ 3.20$ (C5) and $\$ 4.80$ (C4). The B4 envelope was withdrawn. The new designs are being sold to business customers as having a simpler design which will enable the printing of Company logos.

Other changes include an increase in the price of 500 g express post satchels from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 5.30$, the introduction of bulk discounts for international registered post envelopes and changes to the bulk discounts for international express post envelopes.


## New Zealand

New Zealand has recently issued an 80 c C4 domestic stamped envelope depicting the New Zealand Kowhai flower.


On 21 July 1999 New Zealand issued a set of six postal cards depicting Scenic Walks; Mount Taranaki, Great Barrier Island, East Matakitaki, Tinga Bay, Ice Lake, and West Ruggedy Beach. The cards were sold only as a set of maximum cards for $\$ 7.95$.

In the February 1998 issue of PSC I reported on a set of 20 pictorial pre-paid postcards. I know that some of our overseas members attempted to obtain copies from the New Zealand Philatelic Bureau which denied the existence of these cards. The Philatelic Bureau has now had a change of cards and has made the full set available for mail order. On obtaining a set, I compared them with the earlier set I had obtained and noted that there were clearly two printings of some of the cards. The difference is most notable in the length of the barcodes and the fact that cards of same design from the two printings have different barcode numbers.


## Papua New Guinea Milne Bay Stamped Envelope

Papua New Guinea issued a 25 t stamped envelope depicting a Trobriand Yam house from the Milne Bay Province, in southern Papua, on 14 April 1999.


## USA

The USA has recently issued a set of five 20 c postal cards depicting $20^{\text {th }}$ Century trains including the Super Chief, the Hiawatha, the Congressional, the 20th Century and the Congressional. The cards were issued in booklets of 20 .

Not a new issue but interesting anyway is the 6c Paul Revere postal card used to Australia with the handstamp Return to Sender Foreign Post Cards Minimum Size 31/2" x $51 / 2$ ". Despite the handstamp the card was apparently delivered as it was found in a dealer's box with other cards to the same addressee. The card has been used as a request for a reprint of a scientific article from the University Hospitals of Cleveland, Cleveland Ohio to a staff member of the University of Queensland.


## NEW SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PRE-PAID POSTCARDS



INTERNATIONAL AIR MAIL PRESTAMPED ENVELOPES (ISSUED 6 OCTOBER 1999)


## AIRMAll

## SOUVENIR POST CARDS OF AUSTRALIA POST

## Martin Walker and Craig Chappell

Post Office Museum, Hobart and Victorian Post Office Museum, Richmond South.


Castray Esplanade, Hobart.


1830 Postman


1930 Postman


TModel Ford


Mailster Van


Holden Mail Van


Chevrolet Mail Van

## G.P.O. Museum, Brisbane.



Brisbane's first Post Office


Communications through the Ages

## South Australian Postal Museum, Adelaide



National Philatelic Centre, Melbourne and Sunpex 85, Brisbane..


Kinetic sculptures in the NPC.


Brisbane, Aerial view of the City

## Philex 87, Singapore.



Crew go aloft


Under full sail


At anchor.

KUALA LUMPUR POSTCARD



Development of the Design of the $75^{\text {th }}$ Anniversary of Amateur Radio Societies in Australia PSE, issued 22 May 1985


Essay of 16 October 1984


Essay of 13 November 1984


Essay of 11 December 1984


Issued envelope

NEW ABORIGINAL ART PPEs


C5 and C4 envelopes


B4 envelope

