POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia
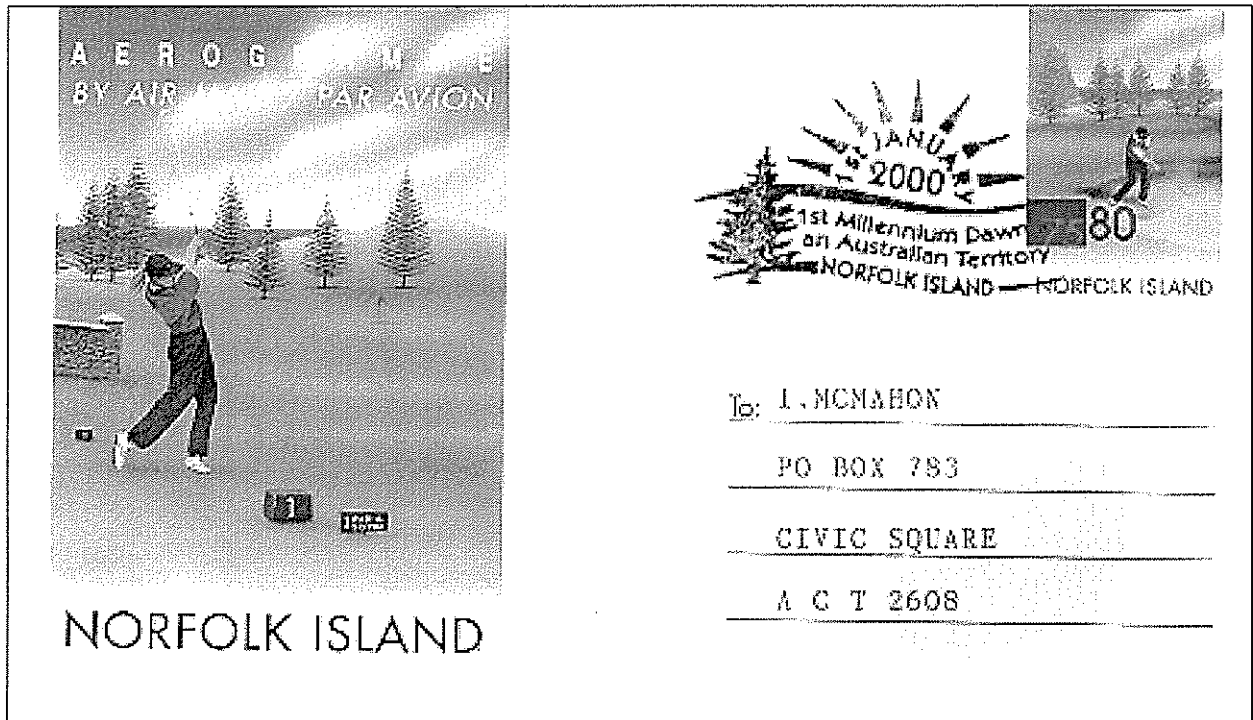
THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

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 1999 has been set at $25 (Australia) and $40 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is $30). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

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FROM THE EDITOR

This issue marks the end of Volume 5 of the *Postal Stationery Collector*.

It certainly doesn't seem like five years since I first began the task of preparing the first issue of the *PSC*. That issue was prepared with some trepidation as I was unsure whether or not the Journal would be supported with articles, or whether I would have to write it all myself. In the event my worries were misplaced as many of our members responded to the request for articles. Five years later, the Journal has attracted articles from many of Australia's stationery collectors and some from abroad, and has, I believe, contributed significantly to the collecting of postal stationery in Australia and to the collection of Australian stationery. To all who have contributed, my sincere thanks, a Journal is only as good as its contributors.

This issue continues John Sinfield's article on Australian postcards as well as containing three other articles on Australian States material. In addition, Judy Kennett has contributed an article on Romanian wrappers including their use of multiple wrappers to pay higher postage charges, an area which is little known to Australian collectors. The New Issue column covers some of the, no doubt, many issues for the year 2000 and the 'start' of the millennium.

As always I welcome articles from all members on all aspects of collecting postal stationery. If you are tired of reading about Australian stationery you can always change that by writing an article about your own speciality.

Ian McMahon

ADELAIDE STAMPEX 99

The postal stationery class at Adelaide Stampex comprised eight entries while another entry was transferred to the class from Aerophilately. The entries included a GASC exhibit appearing for the first time (Netherlands, Hans Karman) and another (South African Airletters, Gary Brown) which had undergone major improvements.

The Grand Prix International was won by a stationery exhibit, Leeward Islands shown by PSSA member, Darryl Fuller. Robert Samuel won the Queensland Philatelic Council prize for his exhibit *New Zealand during the Depression* while the PSSA prize went to Gary Brown for *South African Airletters*. The entries were:

Australia - The Coronation Postcards	Edward Hyde	Large Silver
New Zealand Queen Victoria Postcards 1876-1901	Harold Waite	Large Silver
New Zealand during the Depression	Robert Samuel	Gold
Hungary – Postal Cards and Lettercards	Ernest Meggyesy	Vermeil
Dutch Postal Stationery 1945-1985	Hans Harman	Silver
Honduras 1882-1929	Ross Duberal	Large Silver
Leeward Islands: Queen Victoria to King George VI	Darryl Fuller	Large Gold
Latvia – prestamped envelopes 1990-1992	Arturs Neboiss	Silver
South African Airletters	Gary Brown	Vermeil
Postal Stationery Collector	PSSA	Large Silver

One of the souvenirs issued by the Exhibition was the Adelaide GPO postcard overprinted for the exhibition. The Exhibition even managed to have Australia Post cancel the 'stamp' on the reverse of the card.
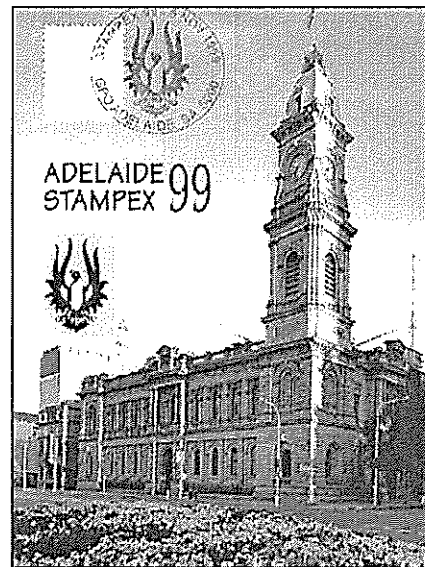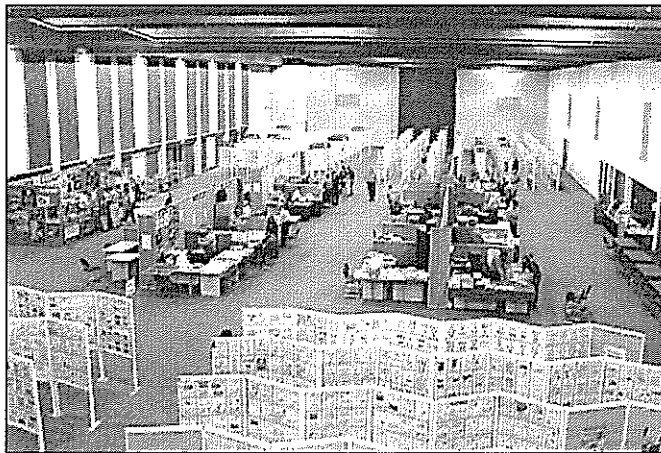
The PSSA meeting at Adelaide Stampex was attended by about 20 members who were treated to Martin Walker's display of Australian pictorial postcards. The display covered the stamped postcards issued by Australia of the 1976 – 1982 period.

It included examples of the first printings of the 18c cards from the red wallets which were withdrawn because of design faults, cards used for promotional or display purposes and even some commercially used examples. Many thanks Martin for an excellent display.

MISSING COLOUR ON TASMANIAN COAT-OF-ARMS PRESTAMPED ENVELOPES

Nahum Shereshevsky

I collect heraldry and I'm interested in stationery from that aspect and the thematic aspect in general. I recently put my heraldry exhibit on the Net and, while doing so, it occurred to me that there is there an item that might interest your members, a 30c Tasmanian Coat-of-arms pre-stamped envelope with missing colour.

I would appreciate comments from members on this error and whether other copies of the error are known. I bought the cover while in Australia 10 years ago. It was in a 5 cent box of used PSE's at a stamp fair in the Melbourne area. That fact rules out the possibility of a fake - if someone took the trouble to do so it wouldn't have been in a 5c box. I sent the cover at the time to my friends David Collyer and Richard Peck in Sydney to consult with their friends at ACCC. David said that no one there had seen anything like this and the general feeling was that the item was not treated chemically. That was 10 years ago, however.

Let me know what you and the Society members think!
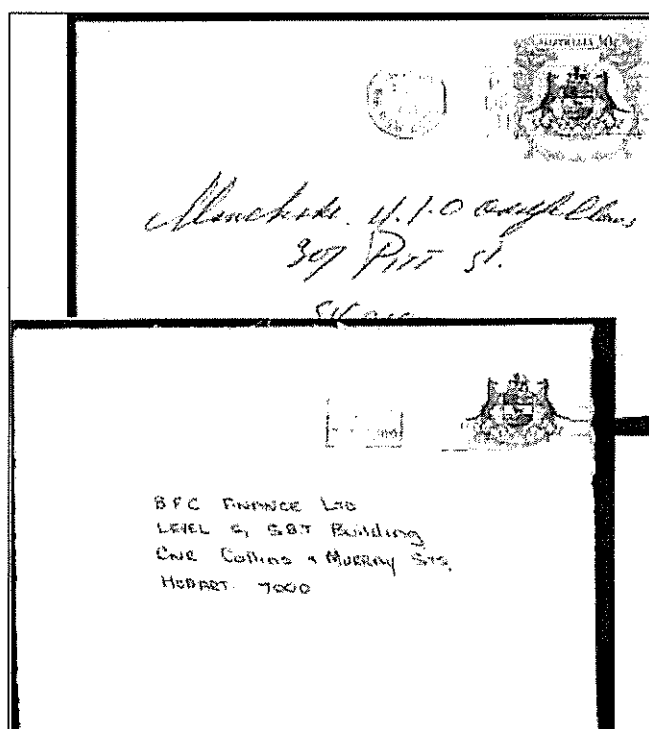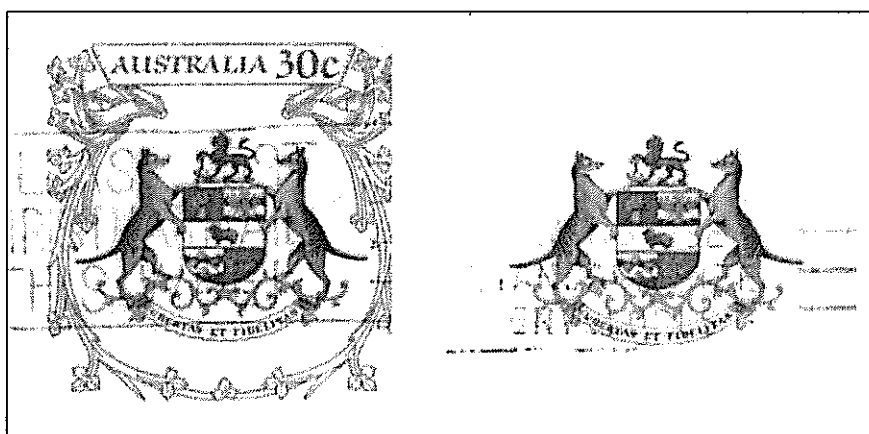
THE 'HANDPAINTING' CARDS FOR QUEENSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES AND TASMANIA

Brian Pope APR

Some twenty years ago I located files in the National Australian Archives in Melbourne which dealt with post cards for the various States. (MP 341, boxes 97 and 98 variously). I made summarised notes and some verbatim transcriptions on all the States although my primary interest was Western Australia. The information on handpainting cards for that State was published in Pope and Thomas (1982) where the card is classified as PC 17. Since then, the handpainting cards for South Australia and Victoria have been identified although a contemporary handpainted example from any State is yet to be recorded. The archival record for Queensland is revealing and there are some clues for the other two States.

Queensland

According to Collas (1979) there were no more than four different issues in the relevant period, namely H&G 17, 18, 19 and 19A. Three of these can be eliminated on practical grounds. The scenic card, H&G 19A, is obviously out, and I suggest that H&G 18 can be eliminated because usage continued well into 1911 and H&G 17 can also be eliminated because the printing base was only produced in 1911 and usage continued until supplanted by the first Commonwealth card. That leaves H&G 19 as the only candidate. The archival record supports this identification.

On 17 December 1908, all States were requested to report on the desirability of providing official post cards suitable for handpainting 'on white cardboard *when cards are being again printed'*. [emphasis added]. The emphasised words reveal that there was no intention of having a national uniform issue date and that the project was low priority. The cards were to have a rough or "matte" surface.

Brisbane replied, on 29 January 1909, that the Government Printer had submitted 'samples of white card-board (printed and plain) the extra cost of which per 100 will be as follows

Sample	1	1/9d
"	2	1/6d
"	3	9d'

The printed samples bore the scene 'Botanic Gardens, Brisbane' and a dull red-brown 1d stamp impression, pen cancelled with a diagonal cross. The report went on to say that,

> *as we have a large supply of the buff coloured post cards on hand, and a large supply of the same card on order, I would like an early reply as to whether you intend to adopt the white card, so that I can cancel the balance of the contract. The attached samples have been tested for handpainting by our Artist with satisfactory results...[samples herewith]...inform you that over 750,000 penny post cards were issued...last year. If adopted the increased cost will be No 1 £65 12s 6d; No 2 £56 5s 0d; No 3 £28 2s 6d.*

Brisbane was not alone in thinking that the annual supply was to be made suitable for handpainting. A General Memorandum on 15 April 1909, however, authorised Brisbane to supply white postcards, size 5½ x 3½ inches, suitable for handpainting, to the value of £30 (7200 cards). There was still confusion elsewhere about what was intended and this particular instruction was formally cancelled and then reinstated one week later.

On 25 November 1909, four packets of 60 cards were issued to each of 15 'principal post offices'. For discussion purposes here, it is assumed that the GPO was one of the fifteen. In June 1910 Brisbane advised Melbourne that there was minimal demand for their handpainting cards and on 18 August 1910, Brisbane asked if any more 'white matte surface post cards [should] be made?'. On 10 October 1910, the Assistant Secretary recommended that the issue of handpainting cards be discontinued. By 15 December 1910, the GPO had 1440 remaining on hand. By 6 January 1911, Bundaberg had sold 120 cards and would not need any more for some months. There was some demand only at Dalby, Toowoomba and Cairns and the latter office requisitioned more cards as a precaution. On 20 January 1911 cards were recalled from Cairns (960), Mt Morgan (180), Gympie (120), Rockhampton (120) and Bowen (120). A General Memorandum on 1 April 1911 advised all States that no further handpainting cards were to be obtained.

A *notional* distribution and sales of handpainting cards in Queensland can be deduced from these figures.

		Issued	Sales	Returns	Stock
					7200
25-11-09	Bundaberg	240	120	*120	
	Dalby	240	*240	*nil	
	Toowoomba	240	*240	*nil	
	Cairns (1st)	240	*240	*nil	
	Mt Morgan	240	60	180	
	Gympie	240	120	120	
	Rockhampton	240	120	120	
	Bowen	240	120	120	
	Principal PO (a)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (b)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (c)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (d)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (e)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (f)	240	*60	*180	
	GPO	*2400	*960	1440	
	Cairns (2nd)	960	*nil	960	
Undistributed					480
Total	*	6720	*2580	*4140	6720

Note:* = estimate

Thus the handpainting cards were on sale in Queensland for about fourteen months with an estimated 2580 being sold, leaving an estimated 4620 unsold held in January 1911. A General Memorandum on 5 February 1913 instructed any State with handpainting stock still on hand to try and clear them by advertising their availability. Brisbane did not reply immediately but a summary prepared in Melbourne on 20 November 1913 showed that no handpainting cards were held by Brisbane.

A handpainting card ideally required the whole of one side for artwork and therefore some space on the other side was required for correspondence. Australia had approved the transmission of picture postcards with the obverse divided by a vertical line restricting correspondence to the left side and the address to the right side, as early as January 1905. (Cook, 1986, 27). Furthermore, a Circular Memorandum on 14 July 1906 had advised that Post Card regulations had been approved and that it was now permissible to use the back and the left half for correspondence. Although the handpainting cards produced by Cooke for Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia lacked a designated space for correspondence I suggest that Cumming in Brisbane avoided the problem on his

handpainting cards by producing a divided obverse in the manner of picture post cards and the recent 1908 Fleet Cards. The resulting printing base for the obverse is, I suggest, that with the imprint 'A.J.CUMMING, GOVT. PRINTER' reading upwards to the right of a dividing rule, namely H&G 19, issued on or about 25 November 1909.

The size of this printing base is not known but it was probably 4-on or 8-on. When it was decided to produce a new series of full-size scenic cards in September 1910, Cumming presumably expanded this small obverse printing base to 32-on to produce H&G 19A which Collas (1979, 47) records from 12 November 1910. Sinfield (1999, 53) lists 29 of the potential 32 views. The file had no record of the withdrawn cards, H&G 19, being destroyed and it is likely that they were re-issued with a scenic view, in which case they would be virtually identical to H&G 19A.

Whilst all this was going on, Cooke was working towards having general purpose post cards in Australia made from white stock in the standard UPU size, (5½ x 3½ inches), and with correspondence restricted to the reverse. Approval for Brisbane to adopt white stock was given on 17 October 1910. The 32-on obverse printing base used for H&G 19A was modified by removing the words CORRESPONDENCE and ADDRESS, the Cumming imprint and the vertical rule. This produced H&G 18 which Collas records from December 1910, by which time the handpainting cards were about to be withdrawn. The removal of ADDRESS was probably in error and it was subsequently reinstated to produce H&G 17 which Collas records from 2 June 1911.

If this general explanation is correct, we have the following sequence of post cards.

W	Obverse divided, handpainting	H&G 19	Issued	25-11-09
X	Obverse divided, with scene	H&G 19A	Known	12-11-10
Y	Obverse undivided	H&G 18	Known	??-12-10
Z	Obverse undivided, ADDRESS	H&G 17	Known	2-06-11

Comments on this scenario are invited. Ideally, they should come from those with evidence and arguments to the contrary and, equally importantly, from those who agree. Apart from that, it is imperative that earliest dates be reported because those given have not been revised for 20 years. Please indicate if dated identifiable cut-outs are being cited.

New South Wales

Sydney received all the General Memoranda mentioned above and on 23 December 1908 reported that

> *So far as is known there has been no demand...I suggest £50 worth might be printed as an experiment...if no demand...they could be used as ordinary post cards. A further order for post cards will be placed with the Government Printer in about three weeks.*

It was suggested that a supply be obtained and that the public be notified, through the Press, when the cards were ready. The extra cost was estimated as 2/- per 1000. On 19 February 1909 Sydney sent a sample of 'the only stock board stated by the Government Printer to be available for the printing of white Post Cards with a rough or "matte" surface. Extra cost 2/- per 1000. On 15 April 1909, Sydney was directed to obtain £50 (12000 cards). On 20 May 1909 Sydney requested the return of the sample sent on 19 February. On 14 July 1910, Sydney advised that about 8000 cards were still on hand.

On 13 October 1913, Sydney advised that a notice had been inserted in the *Monthly Circular* and a memo had been sent to Post Offices asking for the value of stock held with the following result. I have added the number of cards represented by the totals.

Distributor	£33 0s 0d	7920
Sales Clerk	14s 6d	174
Alexandria	10s 0d	120
Blackheath	10s 0d	120
Bourke	19s 5d	233
Cooma	14s 6d	174
Edgecliffe	10s 0d	120
Hay	£1 10s 0d	360
Mosman's Bay	10s 0d	120
Nowra	10s 0d	120
Total held	£39 8s 5d	9461
Total sales	£10 11s 7d	2539
Reconciliation	£50 0s 0d	12000

Sydney commented that only £10 11s 7d [2539 cards] had been sold in four years and that a number of Postmasters reported no demand. This suggests that the cards went on sale around October 1909. On 14 October 1913, DPMG Young recommended that the cards be called in and destroyed. On 19 November 1913, Sydney was told to sell the remainder as ordinary post cards. Sydney replied on 27 November 1913 that

> *the absorbent nature of the paper of which these cards are made renders them unsuitable for writing on, and, but for this fact, their sale as ordinary post cards would have been suggested by the Office. I shall be glad if the cards may, therefore, be called in and destroyed as proposed in my memorandum of 13th ult.*

Melbourne replied on 22 December 1913 and pointed out that the cards would still be acceptable for copying press or typewritten stencil work and that they should be sold. There is no indication on the file if this directive was followed. Handpainting sales seem to have been greatest at Cooma and the GPO. If the stock used really was absorbent, then this should be apparent on any cards with handwriting on them.

Tasmania

Hobart responded to the initial memorandum on 6 January 1909.

> *Practise here is to use Buff, new supply just ordered. No white of suggested quality available. Funds available for 200 sheets allowing about 10000 being printed and steps are being taken to procure same and on its receipt a supply of Post Cards on White Card Board will be obtained.*

On 9 March 1909, Hobart responded to a telegram from Melbourne dated 5 March re the extra cost involved by saying that quotations could not be obtained in Hobart. The Government Printer in Melbourne had advised that stock could be obtained from J. Spicer and Sons who have been asked about it.

On 22 March, Hobart advised that Spicers had submitted a sample 'but same is not suitable, not having a rough or matte surface suitable for handpainting...further inquiries are being made.' On 15 April 1909, Hobart was authorised to obtain £20 [4800 cards].

On 13 July 1910, Hobart reported 'nil' demand and, on 14 February 1913, advised that no stock was on hand. Given the difficulty in getting suitable stock and the lack of detail in the Hobart replies, I

wonder if Tasmania might be the only State that did not introduce handpainting cards!

References
Collas, P. (1979). *Queensland Postal Stationery*. Hawthorn Press, Melbourne.
Cook, D. (1986). *Picture Postcards in Australia 1898-1920*. Pioneer Design Studio, Lilydale.
Pope, B. and Thomas, P. (1982). *Western Australia: The Postal Stationery to 1914*. WASG, Perth.
Sinfield, J. (1999). '1910 Queensland Scenic Postcards'. *Postal Stationery Collector*, August 53-55.

HANDPAINTED POSTAL CARDS: QUEENSLAND

Bernie Beston

The contribution to the story of Queensland postal stationery cards by Brian Pope is interesting. Neither Phil Collas nor Carl Steig, at the time of writing of the handbook had ever sighted a copy of H & G 19 (Figure 1) neither mint nor used. If the sales figure of this card was only 2,580 it is not surprising.

Until reading Pope's article I had always assumed that the catalogue was in error and that this particular card was a proof, similar to 18B (Figure 2). The earliest date of use of H & G 18 is 28 December, 1910 (Figure 3) and the latest date 4 July 1911. The earliest date of use of its successor, H & G 17 is the 27 July 1911 and the latest date of use 1 March 1913 (Figure 4). Phil Collas had a card dated 2 June 1911, which predates my copy by a month earlier.

Brian's theory that recalled cards may have been reused with one or more of the views for the 1911 cards is interestng, but is contrary to the evidence. Whilst H & G 18 is found on both cream and white stock, my only copy of H& G 19 is on a cream stock, identical to 18B, whilst all copies of the H & G 19A are on white or off-white card.
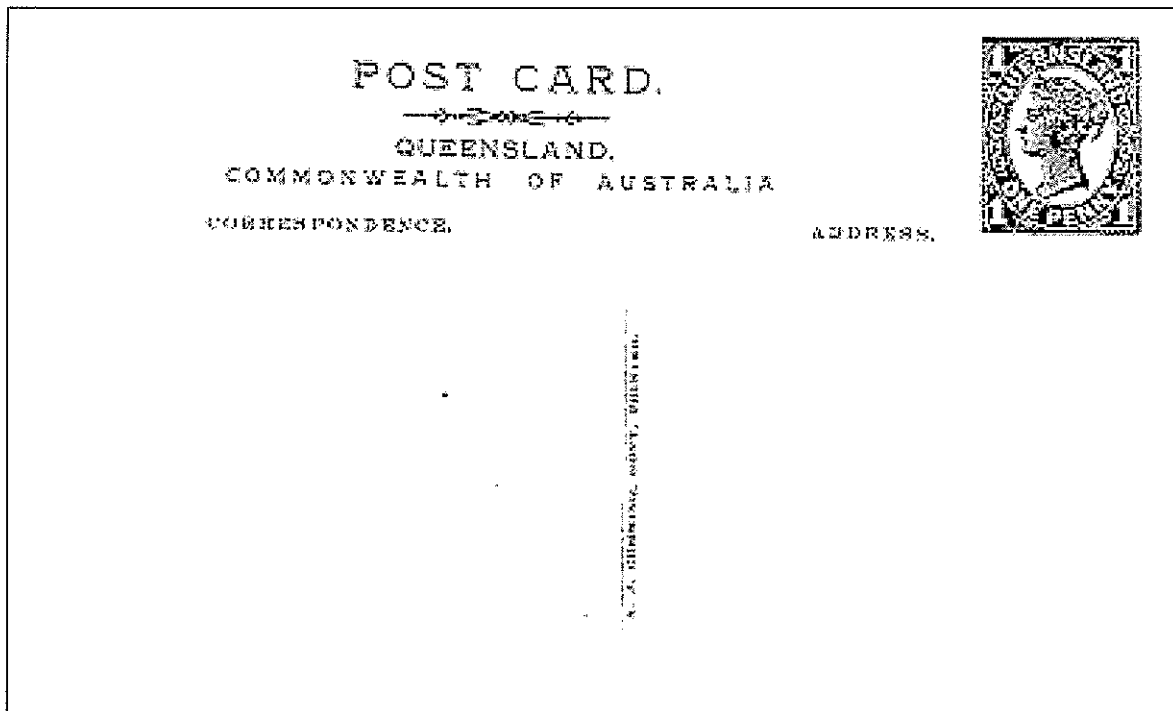

Figure 1

POST CARD.

QUEENSLAND.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
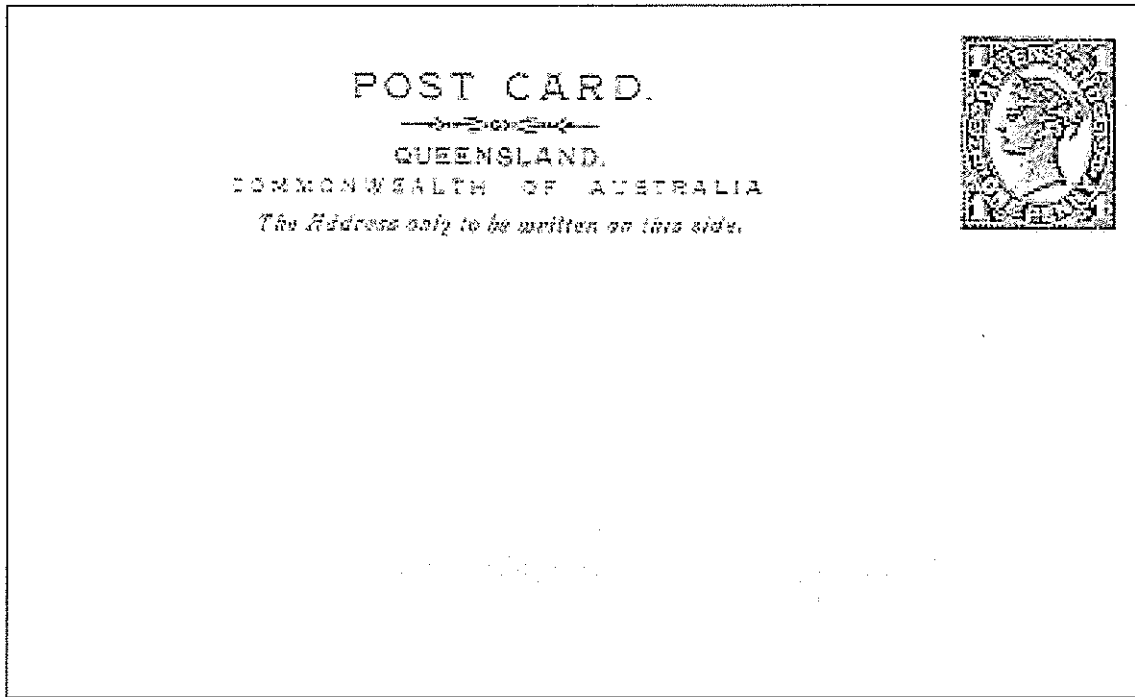
The Address only to be written on this side.

Figure 2

If the cards supplied were not white mat, this may account for the complete absence of any Queensland hand painted cards with painting, or even used copies without painting. Messrs Campbell, Steig and Caillard all held the view that the handpainting card seemed to be H & G 17 (page 270, *Queensland Postal History*).

POST CARD.

QUEENSLAND.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

A. Foster Esq—;
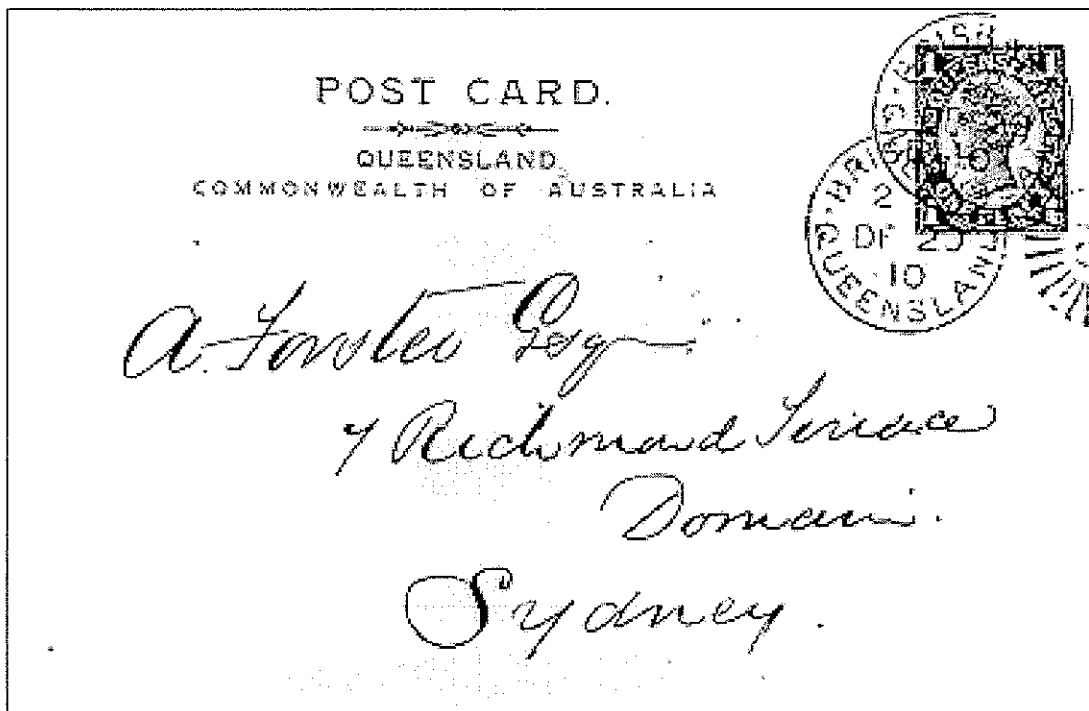*7 Richmond Terrace*
Domain.
Sydney.

Figure 3

Since the very first Queensland Postal Card, these cards were commonly used by merchants and others, to advertise their services or the impending arrival of a sales representative. The Queensland

National Bank and Alfred Shaw & Co were by far the most prolific users of these stationeries by way of overprinting. Unless the Postal Authorities publicised the intended purpose of the card (ie. for handpainting), it is likely that they received the same treatment as any other card. No doubt the ultimate test would be the evidence of one or more cards.
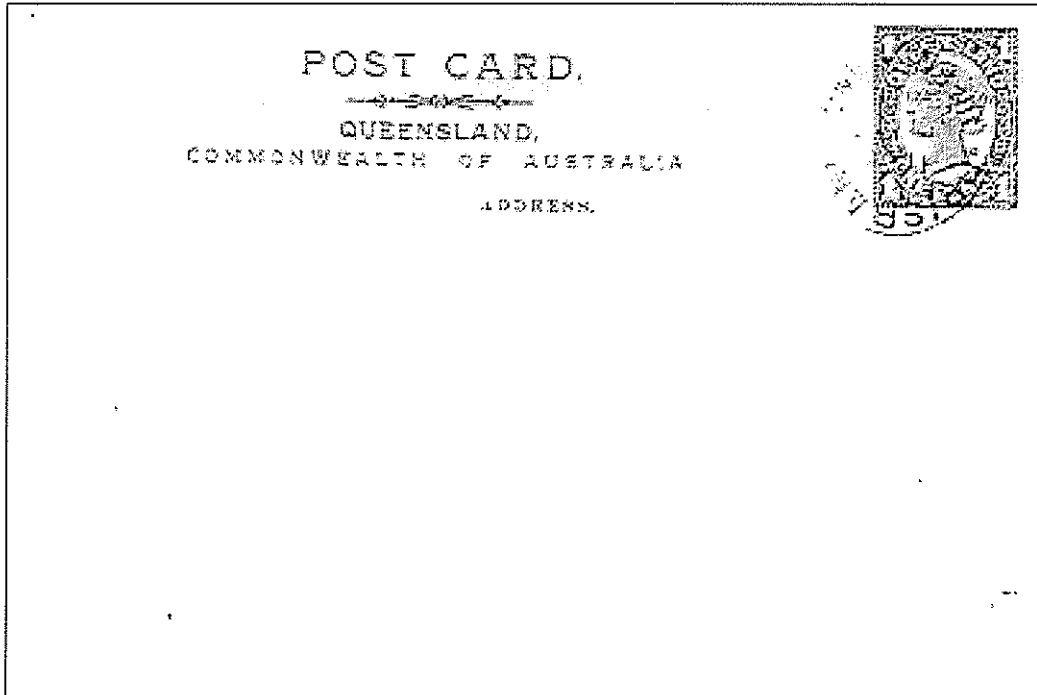

Figure 4

LITERATURE

From our contempories
Postal Stationery September-October 1999
Cut Squares (Miscellaneous announcements)
Membership List

Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of Peru by **Herbert Moll.**

Published by the United Postal Stationery Society [USA], this new catalogue covers the envelopes, post cards, lettercards and wrappers issued by Peru and is well-illustrated with covers showing rates and usages. It represents the first updating of the listing of Peru stationery for many years. The book has over 100 pages and is available from the UPSS Central Office PO Box 1116 Thousand Oaks California USA 91358 for $US15 plus postage.

Postage Stamps Of New Zealand Volume IX

At the PSSA meeting in Adelaide in November, member Robert Samuel advised that the next volume of the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, which he is editing, will cover postal stationery. The Volume should appear in early 2000.

Contributions to the next issue of the Journal close with the editor on 31 March 2000.

PLEASE CONTRIBUTE!

AUSTRALIAN POSTCARDS - FROM COLONIES TO COMMONWEALTH

John Sinfield

South Australia (1876-1900)

A philatelist's task is usually more complex than catalogues would have him believe, and that is certainly the case with pre-Federation South Australian post cards, where Higgins & Gage merely list two single 1d cards and two 1d+1d double reply cards. Technically they are correct but in reality things are not so straightforward!

South Australia's minimum letter rate was 2d even for town letters, and by 1876 there was immense public pressure to introduce the discounted 1d town letter rate applying in other colonies. Parliament was not ready to capitulate on cheaper letter rates, and in lieu sidestepped the issue by proposing the alternate compromise of a 1d colony-wide inland post card.

Consequently, in the same year as Victoria, on 8 December 1876 (not 1877 as in Higgins & Gage), the first 1d postcard (Figure 1) appeared in Adelaide. Designed by Waterlow & Sons, the card was based on the 1870 British card, with the royal portrait stamp in violet being a modified version of the local 1874 adhesive.

The initial card stock was forwarded from London by the Colony's Agent General. Printing was undertaken in Adelaide at the office of the Printer of Stamps, where, from 1880, John Bradley Cooke (later Commonwealth Stamp Printer) was an assistant. This card was not replaced until 1893, but the continually changing range of stock types and colours is a specialist collector's nightmare!

In March 1883 the same design card was extended into a duplex 1d+1d reply card, with ink shades in carmine and rose. Size and spacing of letters in the heading vary significantly, as again do stock colours and finishes. As with NSW, initially both the single and reply cards were sold only in 1/- bundles, and it was not until October 1890 that each became individually available.

Both cards had the stamp overprinted "OS" in black letterpress for government use, a practice which ceased late in 1893 to be later reintroduced in different format - "On Public Service Only" as a card header in black. Between 1894 and 1904 there are sixteen different settings recorded of this Government Printing Office official heading.

The word "Only" was dropped between 1901 and 1903, and later this was simplified merely to the letters "O.H.M.S.". Between 1876 and 1895, a total of just under 2,000 copies of the two single and two reply cards were overprinted "Specimen" in three different print style formats.

Adelaide Treasury was reluctant to allocate funds to their Postal Department, and several times refused to invest £70 for the preparation of new card plates and/or dies. The 1888 colonial card agreement with Britain and 1891 UPU membership were both totally ignored by South Australia and correspondents wishing to mail foreign cards during this period needed to use 1d cards with added stamps to total the correct 1½d, 2d or 3d rate.

By 1890 Cooke had been promoted to South Australian Printer of Stamps, and his continual submissions to Treasury prompted a July 1893 eventual change of card design (Figure 2) when Max Heuzenroeder's special 1d Queen Victoria stamp was adopted for cards, in combination with an intricate ornamental header designed by Cooke's assistant, T.J. Ames and engraved in London by De La Rue. This stamp carried into South Australian 20th century stationery but was never used for an adhesive issue.
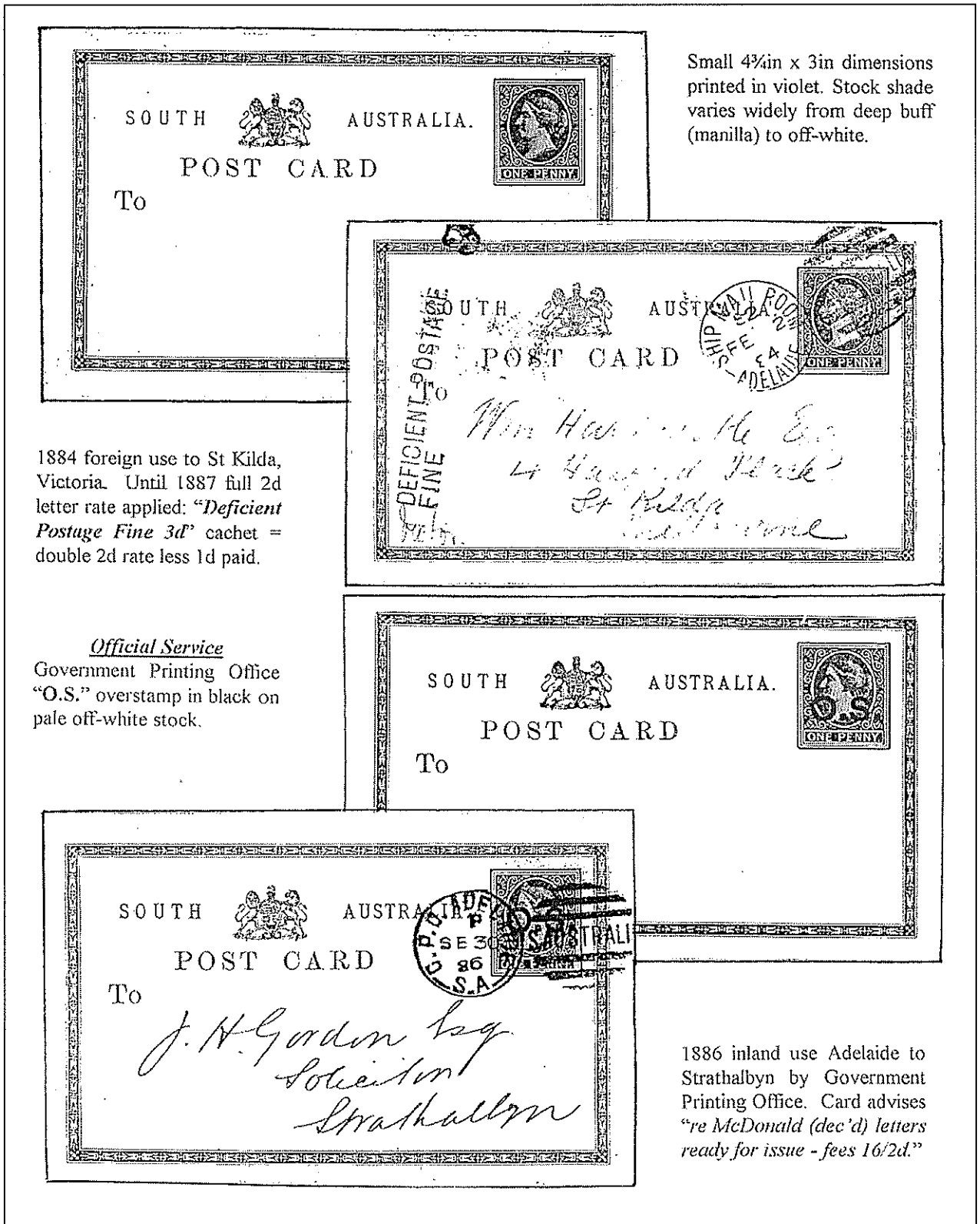
Small 4¾in x 3in dimensions printed in violet. Stock shade varies widely from deep buff (manilla) to off-white.

1884 foreign use to St Kilda, Victoria. Until 1887 full 2d letter rate applied: *"Deficient Postage Fine 3d"* cachet = double 2d rate less 1d paid.

Official Service
Government Printing Office "O.S." overstamp in black on pale off-white stock.

1886 inland use Adelaide to Strathalbyn by Government Printing Office. Card advises *"re McDonald (dec'd) letters ready for issue - fees 16/2d."*

Figure 1 South Australia 1876 First Issue 1d Postcard. South Australia was the third colony to provide 1d cards. Issued 8 December 1876. Modelled on 1870 British ½d card. Design by Waterlow & Sons London but locally printed in Adelaide.

Card dimensions <u>5in x 3½in</u>
Initial printing in chocolate
brown on *cream board*.
UPU ref "SPECIMEN"
overprints were provided.

Deep buff (kraft) stock.
1897 inland use to Kadina,
(B/S Kadina 5 Aug 1897),
but readdressed to London
without additional ½d stamp.
Correct 1d double deficiency
cachet added in UK, but
circular UPU 5 centimes
marking appears to be only
single deficiency tax cachet.

Pale ivory/cream stock.
1903 on board ship posting
to Paris (PAQUEBOT mark)
with required 1½d foreign
rate overpaid by British 1d
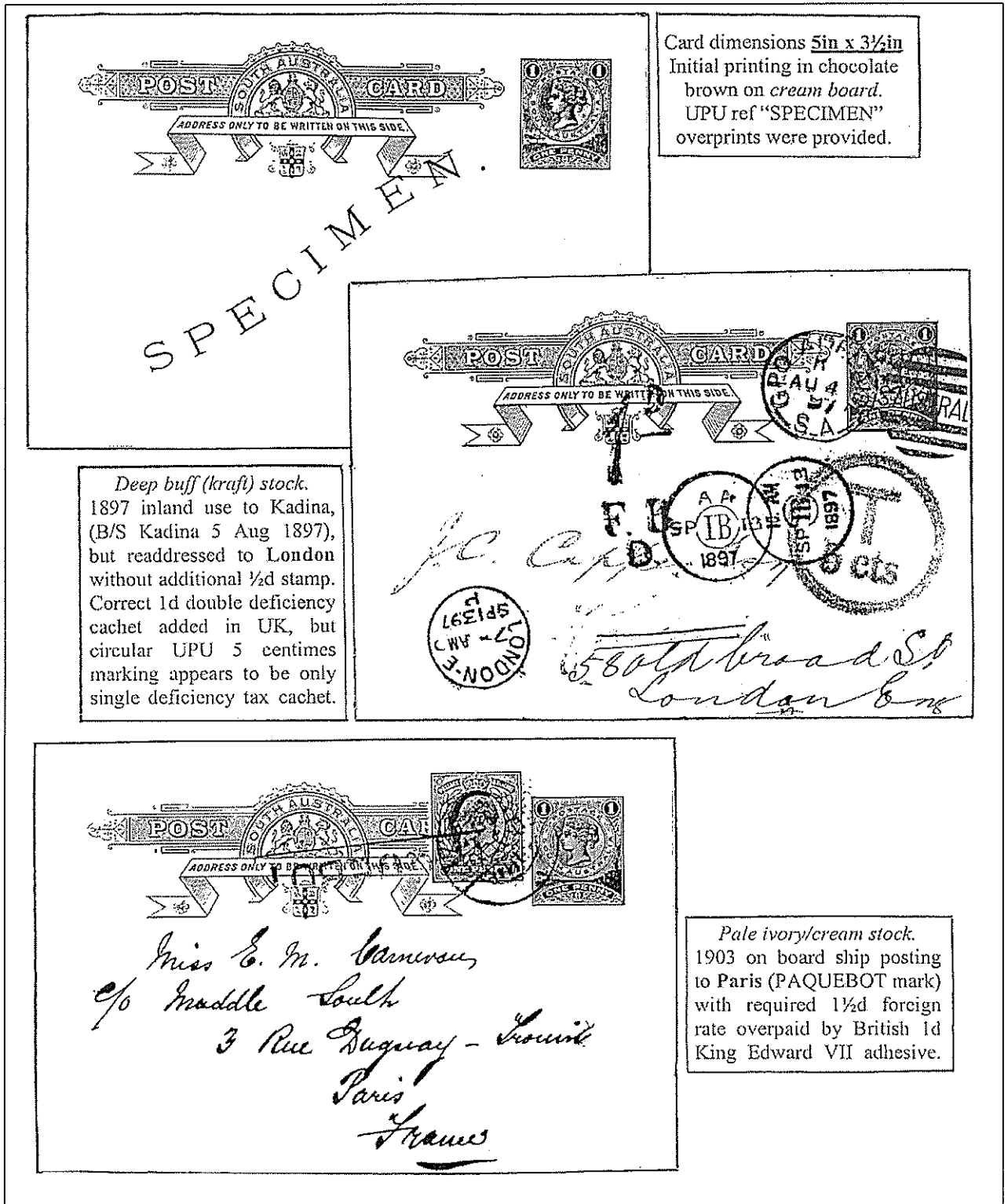King Edward VII adhesive.

Figure 2 South Australian 1893 New Design 1d Cards. Issued 24 July 1893. Header design by T J Ames (assistant to J B Cooke at Adelaide Stamp Printing Office. Engraved in London by De La Rue.

1d stamp was designed by Max Heuzenroeder and was restricted to use only on postcards.

Cooke transported De La Rue's header to Melbourne in 1909 and with modification was used by him to print Commonwealth postcards until his 1918 retirement. The 1893 card, and its 1895 equivalent 1d+1d double reply card in rose, were both printed in Adelaide, with seven different "reply" header typefaces and with immense variations in colour, surfacing, thickness and size of postcard board which occur up to, and beyond 1901 Federation.

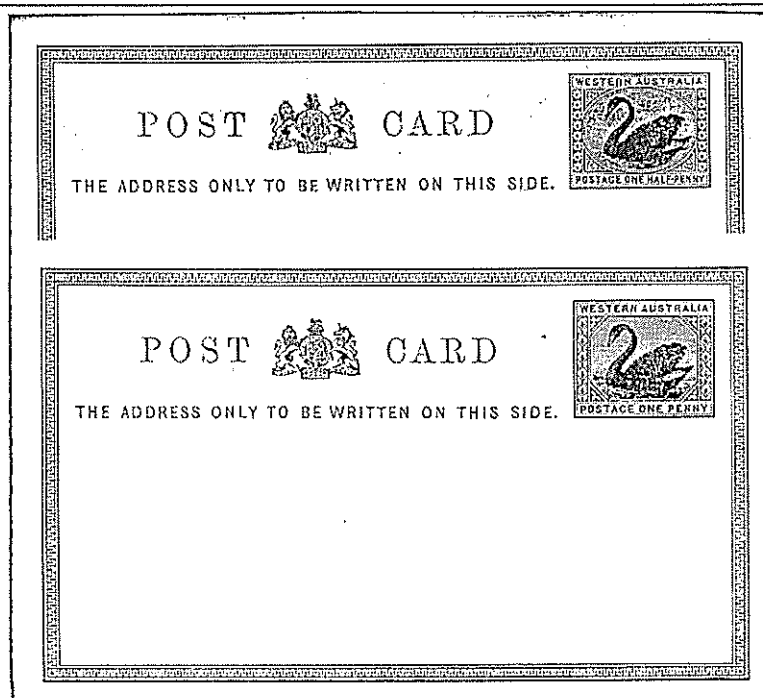**Western Australia** (1878-1900)

In 1877 the population of Darwin (Palmerstown) was minimal, but it was the Northern Territory settlement which actually prompted the introduction of postcards in Western Australia. Postally, Darwin fell under the jurisdiction of South Australia, and it was from here that a prepaid postcard was mailed to Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, a Perth member of parliament (we don't know if extra intercolonial postage was added!). He became rather incensed that such *"an-out-of-the-way place as Port Darwin had this convenience"*, when such expedient postal forms did not even exist for Western Australia *"no doubt simply because it had not occurred to any one to propose the adoption of the system "*. His criticism prompted an appropriate Legislative Council resolution on 2 July 1878, and exactly a week later Mr Helmich, the Postmaster General requisitioned De La Rue for 50,000 1d inland rate, blue on white cards plus 20,000 ½d town rate, brown on pink cards (Figure 3) of the same size and similar design as English Post Cards. Both plates were 30-on. Although supplies were banded and delivered in packs of 12 and 240, it is now believed that single card purchase was available, and both were issued on 1 May 1879. In keeping with their adhesive policy, all WA cards featured the black swan stamp design in different frame formats, which for the initial two cards cost an additional £90 over using a royal portrait stamp.

Flushed with the initial success of public demand, in June 1879 the Governor, Sir Harry Ord, attempted to recoup some of the extra "Swan" plate costs by imposing a premium on selling price, being, 3 town cards for 2d, and 4d for three inland cards. Public use markedly declined, so by November 1880 card cost was re-established merely at the overall postage factor.

As with several other colonies, regulations stipulated that cards containing obscene, libellous or objectionable messages would not be delivered. Initial card sales exceeded expectations and surprisingly demand for the ½d town card exceeded that for the 1d rate. A large July 1879 150,000 printing order for both rate cards was passed to De La Rue via the Crown Agents, which with falling sales combined with a Western Australian population smaller than Tasmania was in retrospect estimated to suffice 40 years' card demand! But from 1886 1d rate cards could be used for mail to all Australian colonies and WA population increased dramatically in the 1890s. Postcard usage substantially picked up, hence from 1895 De La Rue was issued with a permanent annual 72,000 1d card requisition which continued until 1902 when card plates were despatched to the Commonwealth Government Printer in Melbourne.

In January 1890 Western Australia also introduced 2d and 3d cards respectively, for long sea route or Brindisi overland use to Britain, ordering 50,000 of each value to be printed by De La Rue (supplied numbers were slightly reduced by spoils). The 2d card in carmine bore the 1888 stamp impression and was printed from a 21-on plate, but was superseded in October 1891 when WA joined the UPU, and the rate became 1½d.

The 3d green value used an original 1871 die with 24-on printing, and since this rate ceased at the end of 1890, this card also had a limited life. The Archives list 1,927 units issued but of these less than 100 were actually issued. In July 1892 up to 40,000 remaining units of the 3d card were devalued by a 1½d blue to violet rubber stamp overprint. . Only after Federation (in 1903) was the UPU requirement for a foreign rate 1½d reply card fulfilled, and even later, in 1905, a similar 1½d devaluation occurred on residual stock of the then long superfluous 1890 2d carmine card.

POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

The Western Australian inland rate was 1d for postcards: 50,000 printed in blue on white. Initially 20,000 town rate ½d cards were provided, being in brown on salmon pink stock.

POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

← SPECIMEN.

POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

To prepare for 1 October 1891 UPU membership, on 28.11.1889 345 copies each of the ½d and 1d cards were overstamped 15mm "SPECIMEN" in black. This was the only WA stationery so treated.

Figure 3 Western Australia – 1879 First Issue Town and Inland Rate Cards. Two card values were printed on extra stout British stock by De La Rue, London and issued 1 May 1879. Replicates the 1870 ½d British 4 ¾ inch x 3½ inch bordered card but with black swan stamp designs.

De La Rue's 1893 reprint of the ½d chestnut town card was distinctively different in that the stock was altered from original pink (salmon) to white and this was the final non-routine printing of WA cards prior to Federation.

Queensland (1880-1900)

Although the Brisbane GPO supplied unstamped McCorquodale formular registered envelopes from 1879, the first prestamped stationery of Queensland was the 28 October 1880 issue of a 1d inland post card. This card appeared much later than in other colonies (except Tasmania), and was approved without fuss under the Post Card and Postal Note Act of 1880. A proof of the card in ½d value was prepared by William Bell of Sydney, but this issue did not proceed.

The 1d stamp impression was a locally modified oval version of Perkins Bacon's Queen Victoria "Chalon" head adhesive, re-engraved together with elaborate heading and border by William Knight of the Government Lithographic Office, Brisbane. (As an aside, this office remained a separate instrumentality front the Government Printer until amalgamation occurred in 1894.)

Printed by lithography in which card size and thickness, border and ink shades all significantly vary over its various printings between 1880 and 1886. Basically, Higgins & Gage have divided this into three separate card issues, with which Collas tends to agree - listing shade variations as vermilion, orange, salmon, carmine, rose, pink, lake and lilac red.

The Post Office Guide also refers to availability of a concurrent reply card, but this is indistinguishable since it merely comprised two totally separate copies of the identical single card. 1 cannot fathom out how this would have operated for the intended reply purpose. Perhaps some more knowledgeable collector can enlighten me?

Following, the 1888 Intercolonial Postal Conference in Sydney, Mr Knight was requested to prepare new 1d (rose), 2d (blue: "Via Direct Route") and 3d (violet: "Via Brindisi or Naples") cards containing instructions indicative of respective routes. The cards were smaller than previously issued, with elaborate Coat-of-Arms in heading and reworked 1882 Bradbury Wilkinson royal portrait stamp, Issue date was December 1888, although card travel on the two British routes did not commence until later in 1889.

Consequent upon the colony joining the UPU, the 1d design was re-issued October 1891 as a double perforated reply card, gauging "interrupted" 12 (ie with alternate pins removed). An 1899 reprint was perf 10.

Also in response to UPU membership, in November 1891 new 1½d single and double reply 1½d+1½d cards in brown on buff or cream stock were issued. The stamp, was locally prepared with a smaller impression of the 1888 royal portrait. Lithographed, colour varies from black-brown, through chocolate and paler shades including red-brown.

The final Queensland cards prior to Federation (Figure 4) were proposed by Horatio Wilson, the Colonial Postmaster-General, who was anxious to advertise geographic and economic aspects of the colony. These appeared in June 1898 in 1d brown and 1½d black values on yellow stock featuring 18 different views on left front (later expanded to 35). Size and shape of each illustration varies widely between scenes, some being so sufficiently large as to intrude into the addressing area. 1d cards had heading instructional changes in 1904 & 1905, and major design and colour alterations 1906-1908. An uncut essay/proof sheet was displayed in the exhibition frames at Australia 99. The heading was simple, and the stamp for both values was adapted from the 1895 2½d adhesive. Lithographed by Mr G.A. Vaughan, the Queensland Government Printer.

POST CARD. QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

The Address only to be written on this side.

1d brown domestic rate

Pineapple Field.

Date stamp on reverse side.}

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE CARTE POSTALE.
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

The Address only to be written on this side.

1½d black foreign rate.
Brisbane 1899 use
to Munich.

South Brisbane and Gaol Wharves. [From Photo.

Date stamp on reverse s'de.]

Miss A. Held

München
Bruderstr
Bavaria
Germany

In 1906 Queensland card heading (1d value only) was modified to include "Commonwealth of Australia". Printings to 1908 were either in brown, orange or reddish-violet. 17 different views are recorded (Higgins & Gage list only 5); shape of photograph was altered

POST CARD

QUEENSLAND.
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Address only to be written on this side.

Germany

Brisbane river from Parliament House. [From Photo.

Date stamp on reverse side.]

Frau Major von Roemer
Hochwohlgeboren

Darmstadt

Ludwigshöhstr 67

1908 use to Germany with added ½d adhesive to prepay foreign rate.

Figure 4 Queensland – 1898 Scenic Postcard Series. June 1898 issue – 18 different views added to cards (extended to 35 in November) depicting Queensland scenery and products. Various size/shape photographs, some intruding into address area. Heading was simple and included 'Queensland, Australia' with foreign rate also referring to UPU.

QUEENSLAND DISCOVERIES

Bernie Beston

In the August 1999 issue of *PSC*, John Sinfield wrote about the surplus Queensland 1d + 1d reply postcards which the Commonwealth Stamp Printer had separated and overprinted for use as single cards in 1917. In that article he illustrated a mint copy of the message card treated in that manner and a used copy of the reply card.

I have recently acquired a used copy of the message card which is illustrated in Figure 1. The card has a printed back for the Telegraph Newspaper Co, Ltd in Brisbane and is used to Townsville in April 1917.
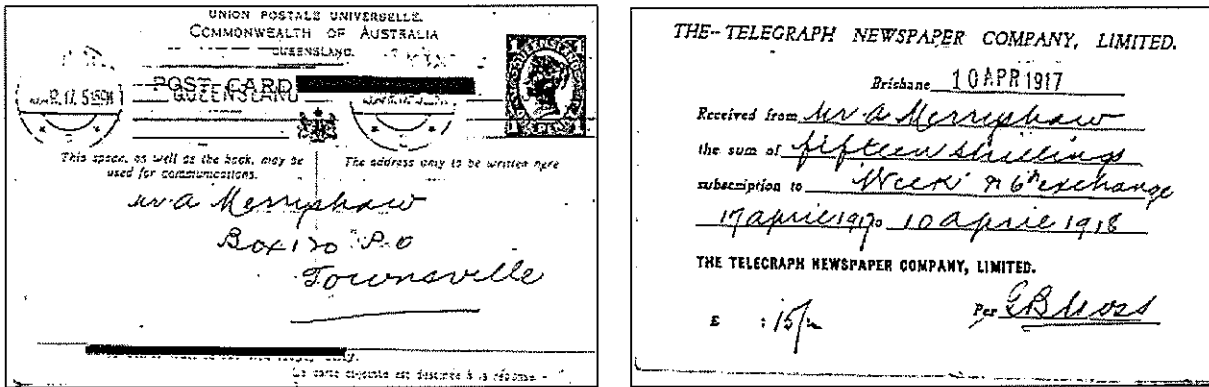
Figure 1

In examining my copies of the 1899 perf 10 1d + 1d reply cards, I found that there were two versions of the card:

- the first with the reply card (Figure 2) having 'REPLY' 11 mm long; and

- the second (Figure 3) with 'REPLY' 10 mm long, with the 'Y' closer to the 'L'.
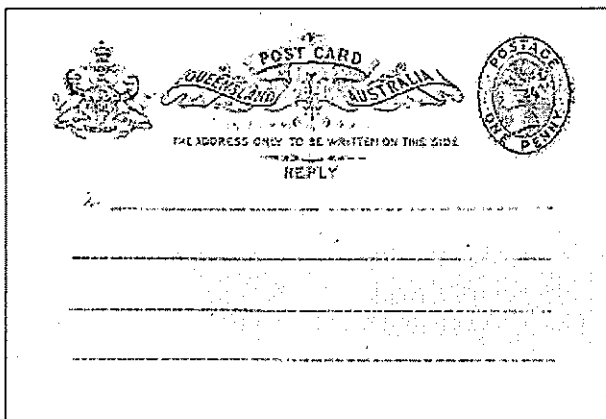
Figure 2
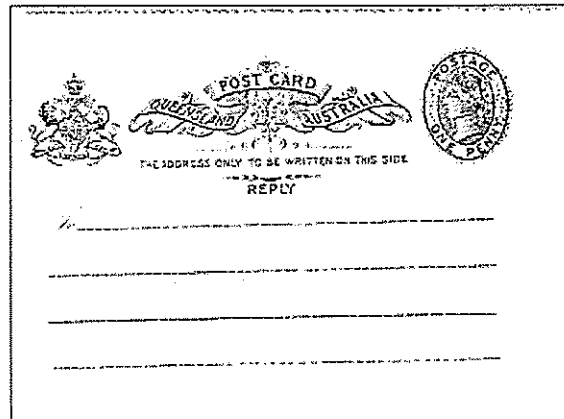
Figure 3

ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS 1870-1909

Judy Kennett

There aren't many Romanian newspaper wrappers – they take up less than a page in Higgins and Gage's 'World Postal Stationery Catalog'. But there is quite a story behind them, and their issue.

Background

The first postage stamps for what later became the Kingdom of Romania were issued in the Principality of Moldavia in 1858. They were handstruck at Iasi (Jassy) on various papers, and have been a source of joy to both specialist philatelists and forgers ever since. In 1862, Moldavia joined with the neighbouring province of Wallacia, to form the Principality of Moldavia-Wallacia. The first ruler of the new entity was Prince Alexander Cuza, a local nobleman who was acceptable to both states. However, he was forced to abdicate in February 1866, having upset too many people that mattered!

The position of ruler was offered to and accepted by Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, an old German State, and there are some delightful anecdotes about the cloak-and-dagger methods that were used to get him into the principality, under the noses of the opposition. He had better staying powers than his predecessor, and remained as Prince and, from 1881, as King, until his death on 10 October 1914. All the Romanian newspaper wrappers issued bear images of him from different times in his life. These images are usually taken directly from current definitive adhesive designs.

The first adhesives for the Principality of Romania were issued in 1866-67, and show a very youthful Prince with sideburns. Following the adoption of a new currency in January 1868, lithographed adhesives with new designs were issued in 1868, and again in 1869 and 1871-72. It is the design from the last issue, known as 'with a beard', that was used on the first newspaper wrapper, which appeared in 1870.

Description of the Wrappers

These wrappers were valued at 1½ bani, the current rate for the posting of newspapers. As 1½ bani stamps were not issued until 1872, these wrappers provided the only means at that time for the prepayment of the transmission of newspapers through the postal system. It is believed that the first wrappers were lithographed by Socecu, Sander and Tecu in Bucuresti (Bucharest). They measure 420 x 39mm, and are found with the stamp design in black on both green and blue-green papers. Figure 1 shows an example on blue-green paper.
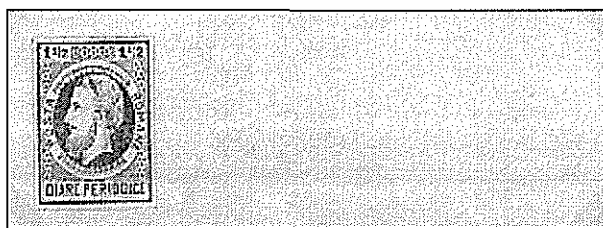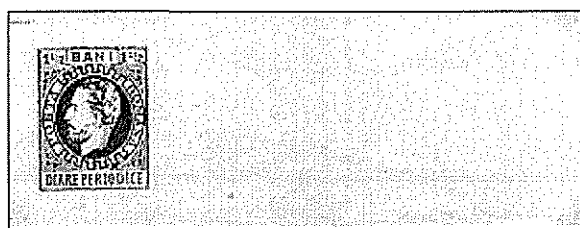

Figure 1 1870 newspaper wrapper   *Figure 2 1877 newspaper wrapper*

This design is described by Michel in 'Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa Ost 1994/95' as a ' large rectangle with head of King Carol I with beard'. Higgins & Gage also refer to 'King Carol'. In fact, this is not an accurate description of his status at that time. He remained a Prince until Romania achieved full independence from Turkey by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July 1878, and was not officially

proclaimed King until 23 May 1881. In descriptions of the first two issues of newspaper wrappers, I shall therefore refer to him as Prince Carol (in German, Karl).

In 1877, new wrappers were issued, measuring 480 x 36mm. The stamp design was produced by modifying that used in the first wrappers – the money unit 'bani' was inserted at the top, and the ornamentation of both the circle surrounding the Prince's head and the background was changed. The colour of the stamp design ranges from dull blue to dark blue on paper that ranges in colour from yellow to straw. An example on straw-coloured paper is shown at Figure 2.

The stamp design of the wrappers issued in 1893 was based on contemporary definitive adhesives, which had first been issued in 1890. The stamp design is described as 'Head of King Carol I with beard, in an oval', and is black on cream granite paper (Michel's description). Higgins and Gage also note that paper used for this and subsequent issues of wrappers is granite paper. Michel records wrappers measuring either 470 x 30mm or 470 x 42mm, and examples of wrappers in both widths are shown in Figures 3a and b.
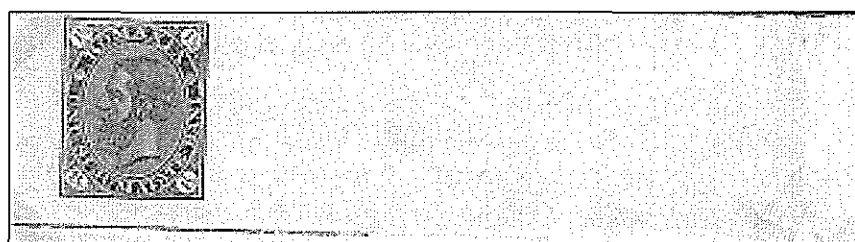
Figure 3a 1893 newspaper wrapper measuring 470 x 30mm
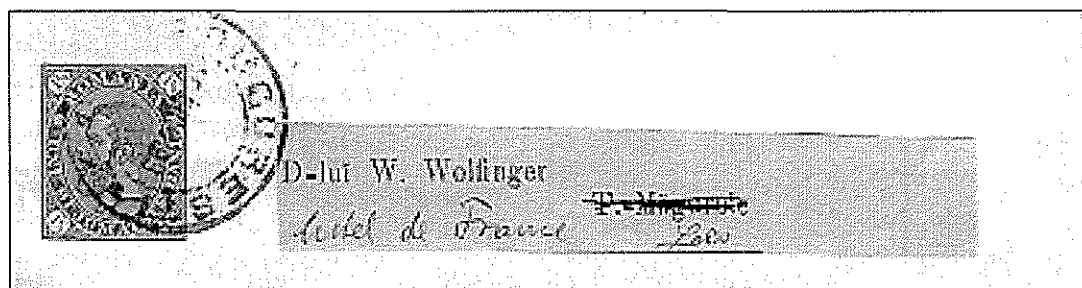
Figure 3b 1893 newspaper wrapper measuring 470 x 42mm, used

It is worth mentioning here the significance of the word 'Loco', which appears in the address of two of the used newspaper wrappers that I have chosen for illustrations. It takes the place of the town or city name when the article is being sent locally through the post. In this case, it's a short form for 'Bucuresti'.

New designs of adhesives described by Michel as 'Head of King Carol I in an oval' appeared in 1893, and a new wrapper was issued in 1894-96 to reflect the change. The stamp design was the same as that for the 1½ bani adhesive, and is described as black on cream granite paper. The wrappers measure 470 x 42mm. Figure 4a shows an unused single, and Figure 4b a used multiple of this wrapper.

In 1896 there was a reduction in the newspaper postage rate from 1½ bani to 1 ban, and a new wrapper was issued. The stamp design is very similar to that of 1894, but in brown on cream granite paper. The wrappers measure 470 x 42mm. However, the numeral '1' in each value hexagon at the base is left of centre, demonstrating that the new value was probably created by erasing '½' from each of the value tablets on the die used to produce the stamp design of the 1894 issue.

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With this issue, Michel notes that the money unit remains 'bani'. This draws attention to an error, since the name for the single unit of the currency is 'ban'. Evidently, the 'I' was not removed when the die was being prepared prior to printing the 1896 issue. The stamp design is in brown, on cream granite paper, and wrappers measure 470 x 42mm. A used example is shown at Figure 5.
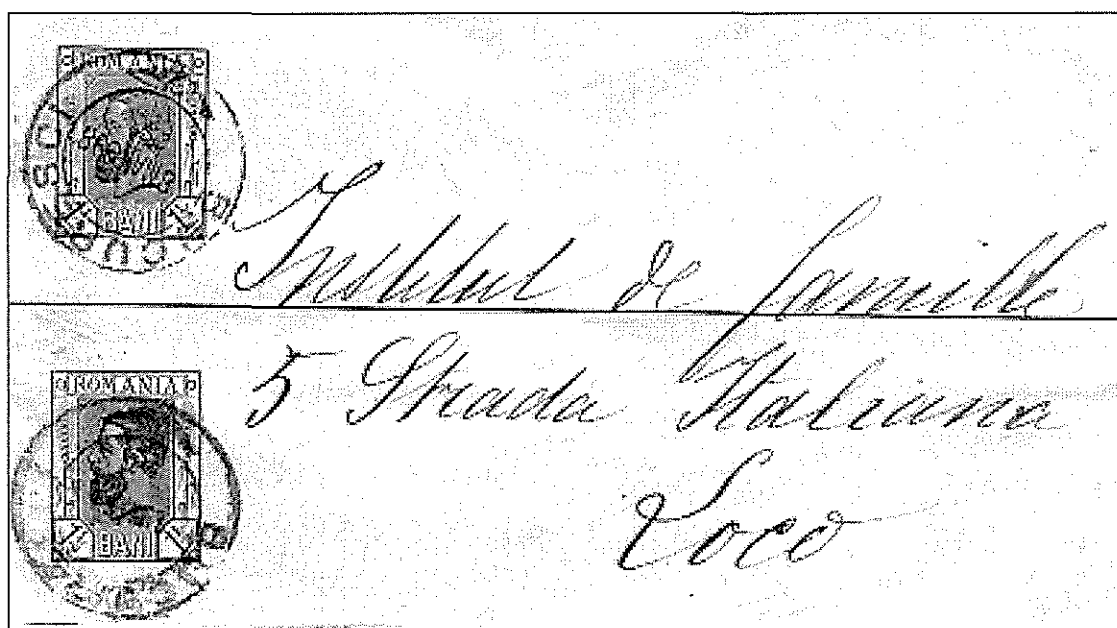

Figure 4a 1894 newspaper wrapper, mint
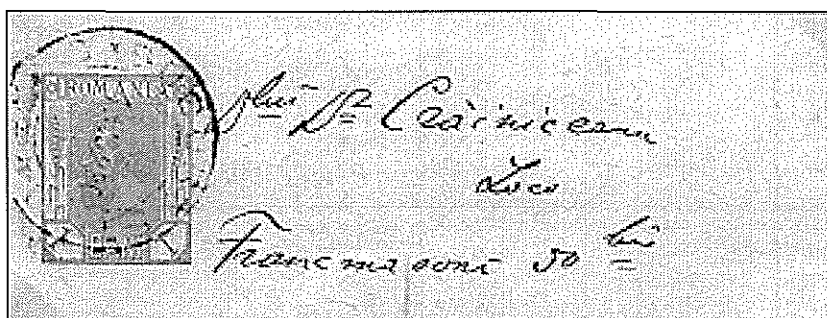

Figure 4b 1894 newspaper wrapper, used multiple

Figure 5 1896 newspaper wrapper

In 1899 a decision was taken to use up the remaining stocks of the 1½ bani wrapper of 1894. They were surcharged in red with the correct money unit '1 ban'. The wrappers measure 470 x 42mm.
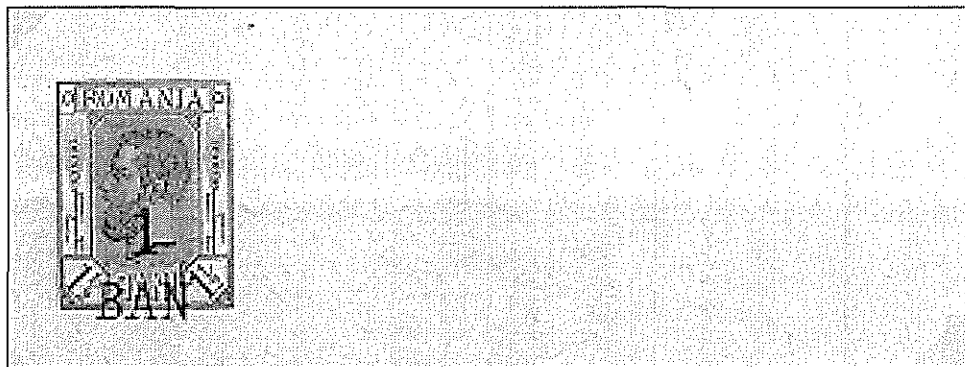
Figure 6 1899 newspaper wrapper, with surcharge

The wrapper issued in 1901 had the same stamp design as that of 1896. However, the numeral '1' was now centred in the hexagon, and Michel notes that the correct money unit 'ban' was used. Both Michel and Higgins and Gage note that the colour of the stamp design ranges from brown to reddish-brown, and that the version on cream granite paper comes in two different widths, ie 470 x 30mm and 470 x 42mm. There is also a version measuring 470 x 42mm that is found on greyish-white granite paper.

The wrapper of 1901 was issued again in 1905, in 470 x 30mm format, but with the stamp design in black.

The last newspaper wrapper issued in Romania appeared in 1909. The stamp design was in black, and was the same as that for the current definitive adhesives, described as 'Bust of King Carol facing left'. Wrappers are on white granite paper, and measure 470 x 30mm. A used multiple of five, addressed to Germany, is shown at Figure 7.

Conclusion

Romanian newspaper wrappers are a real challenge for the collector. It is difficult enough to find them in any quantity in mint condition, but finding them used is quite another matter. Used multiples are real 'rare birds', and customarily are priced accordingly. Like all commonly used articles, wrappers were simply thrown away when they were removed from the newspapers they had carried through the post. Twenty first century collectors would be grateful if many more had been rescued from bins, and put into collections. I was very fortunate recently to obtain an almost complete collection of Romanian wrappers, a mixture of mint and used, from an Australian source.

The preparation of this article was satisfying, but not easy, because I had to translate from the German in Michel as I went along. As far as I am aware, Michel Ganzsachen- Katalog Europa Ost and Higgins and Gage are the only sources of information about Romanian postal stationery that are available. There does not appear to be a specialist Romanian catalogue produced in the country, and available outside it. I would like to hear about other sources of information that fellow collectors of this stationery may have. Please send me an email message about it!

References:

Michel: *Ganzsachen –Katalog Europa Ost* 1994-95

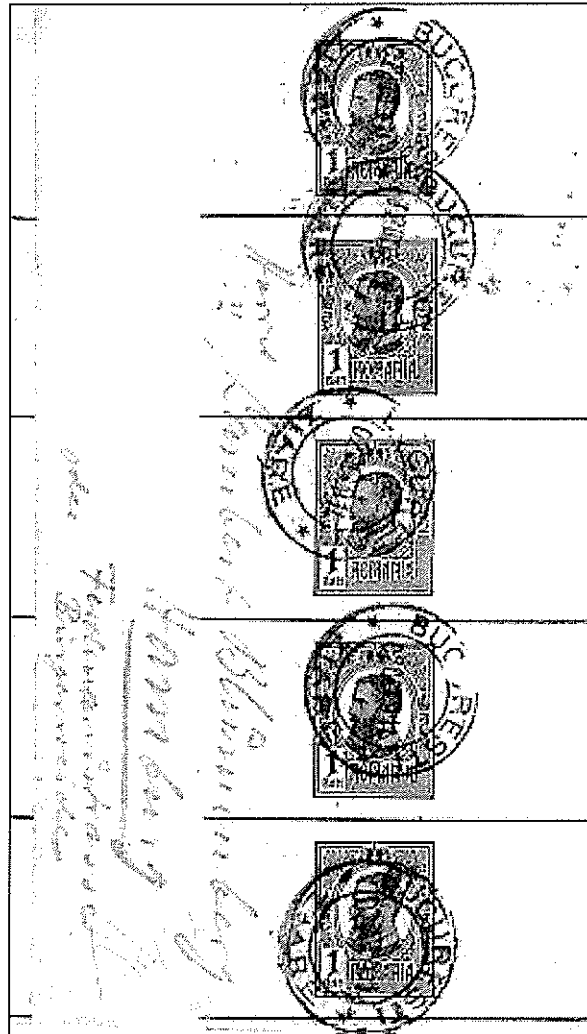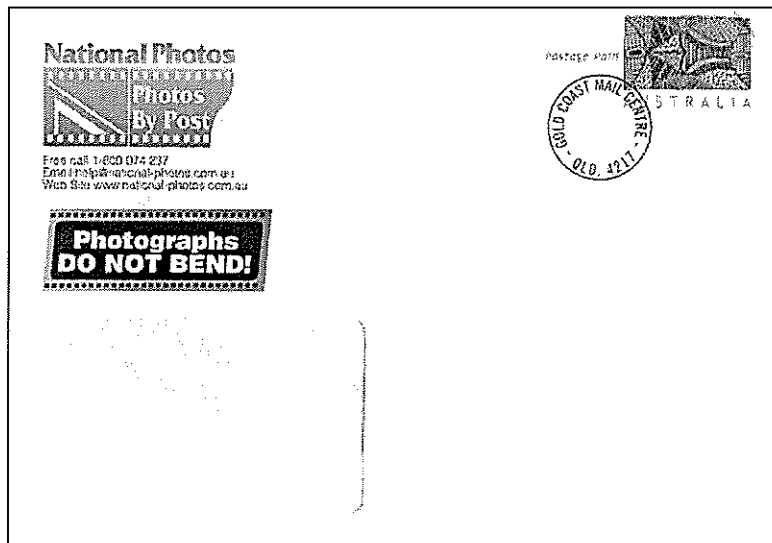Higgins and Gage: *World Postal Stationery Catalog* Section 15.

Figure 7 1909 newspaper wrapper, used multiple

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

Ian McMahon

Postcards

October 1999 (?)	National Archives Postcard
(-)	*Signed Sealed and Delivered*

1 November 1999 Maximum cards	Christmas
(-)	Madonna and Child
(-)	Tree of Life
(Set price: $2.80)	

1 November 1999 ($1.20)	Celebrate 2000 Maximum card

1 January 2000 Maximum cards	Faces of Australia
(-)	Miguel Alzona
(-)	Stacey Coull
(-)	Wadad Dennaoui
(-)	David Willis
(-)	Mary Simons
(Set price: $5.75)	

14 January 2000 ($1.20)	Chinese New Year Year of the Dragon

Note: The January-February Philatelic Bulletin notes that a list of Australia Post Pictorial Postcards will be sent by the Philatelic Bureau to collectors on request.

Express Post

September 1999 (?)	International Express Post Envelope with Inscription 'Priority Air Service – Documents Only'
($14.80)	Large envelope

Aerogrammes

1 November 1999 ($0.80)	Christmas Aerogramme

Envelopes

|	
13 January 2000 ($0.55) ($1.60)	Chinese New Year Year of the Dragon International envelope

Private Order Envelopes

December 1999 (?)	Aboriginal Art (1999 issue) private order envelope for National Photos.
(-)	window envelope, C5, precancelled

Addendum

The AAT cards issued in 1991 for the maiden voyage of the *RSV Aurora Australis* also exist overprinted for Philanippon '91.

The postcard issued for the triangular ATM card on 2 November 1994 differs from that used for a stamp bulletin mailout in that the card sold over post office counters has a barcode while the stamp bulletin card has no barcode.

As described by Mark Diserio, the Barcelona 92 Olympics postcard depicting cycling was overprinted for Bicycle Victoria.
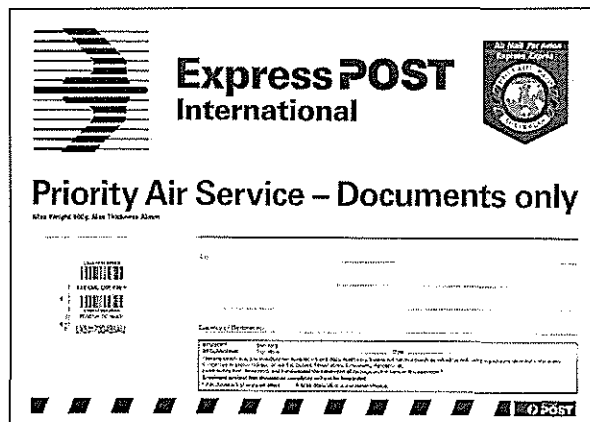
FROM THE SECRETARY

Judy Kennett

Welcome to new members

We have recently welcomed the following new members to the PSSA. Their postal stationery collecting interests, where supplied, are included after their names.

> Stephen Hamilton (NSW) of Hamilton's for Stamps, Woy Woy
> John Homer (WA)
> David Hull (NSW); Australia and Territories, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, PNG – all stationery types
> Wilson Ilbery (NSW)
> Hans Karman (ACT); Netherlands postal cards 1945-1985
> Martin Lynes (UK); representative of Argyll Etkin Limited London
> Norbert Spohn (NSW)
> Gary Watson (Vic) of Premier Postmark Auctions Pty Ltd

The following have resigned:

> Mark Jurisich (NSW) and John Trowbridge (Vic)

Members' email addresses

I have now recorded email addresses for about half the members. If you have not yet sent your email address to jvkennet@pcug.org.au, please do so as soon as possible. In April 2000 I will be moving to the Grafton district, in northern New South Wales. I am continuing as Secretary of the PSSA, and will notify the new postal address and email address as soon as possible after the move is completed.

Notice of informal meeting

Canberra Stampshow 2000 will be held at Dickson College, on the northern approaches to Canberra, from Saturday 18 March to Monday 20 March 2000 (Monday is a public holiday in the ACT). Although there is no National level Postal Stationery class, Ian and I have decided that we will hold an informal meeting of PSSA members during the show.

It is expected that we will gather on Saturday afternoon 18 March. The exact time will be advertised later, and in the Stampshow catalogue. This will not be a business meeting, but a display of material by ACT members is being planned. Elsewhere in this issue you will find a list of the dealers and postal administrations that have indicated their intention to attend the show. Email reminders will be sent out closer to the event. All members visiting Stampshow 2000 are welcome to attend, and please mention the gathering to friends who are interested.

Reminder about 2000 subscriptions

Subscriptions for 2000 are now due with Treasurer John Crowsley. The rates for this year are – Australian members - $25: New Zealand members - $30 and overseas (UK, Europe and North America) - $40. All subscriptions are payable in Australian currency. Current members who have not already sent in their renewals will find a reminder form in the November 1999 issue of the *Postal Stationery Collector*.

From the literature

In **The London Philatelist** November 1999 is an interesting research article 'Netherlands East Indies – printing varieties on postal stationery cards'. The author has tried to find on the cards the same kinds of printing varieties that appear on the postage stamps, and the article is the result of his research.

In **The London Philatelist** September 1999 is a review of a publication on the postal stationery of the French Colonies, Offices Abroad and Occupied Territories. The German title is 'Katalog: Ganzsachen der franzisischen Kolonien, Auslandsburos and besetzten Gebiete', and the author is Reiner von Scharpen FRPSL. It is available directly from the publishers in Germany for about $A45. The reviewer was most enthusiastic about the publication, and highly recommended it to all collectors of these areas.

In the **Philatelic Literature Review**, Third Quarter 1999, is an enthusiastic and loving review of what is apparently **the** catalogue of Italian postal stationery. It is titled 'Il Nuovo Pertile 1999, International Edition – Italian Postal Stationery Specialized Catalogue, Italy States' and the authors are Franco Filanci and Carlo Sopracordevole. It contains sections in English, in recognition of the popularity of Italian postal stationery with collectors outside the country.

Note: I can supply photocopies of the article on Netherlands East Indies postal stationery to members who want them. I can also supply further information about the German and the Italian publications, including the names and the addresses of the publishers, and prices.

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Crowsley

Income has maintained a slight excess over the Expenditure in the past twelve months. Contributing to this position of course is the substantial Journal support from the APF. My recommendation has been not to increase Membership fees this year, as we have a comfortable reserve in the bank. The possible effects of GST are not clear at this stage, but I would anticipate that overall costs to the society are likely to be higher after its introduction in July next year. Some Membership fees for 2000 have already been received, to date none have been banked and do not therefore appear in Financial statements provided.

NET WORTH REPORT
As of 30/06/99

Acct	Balance
ASSETS	
Cash and Bank Accounts	
PSSA	3,362.40
Total cash and bank accounts	3,362.40
Total assets	3,362.40
LIABILITIES	0.00
OVERALL TOTAL	3,362.40

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT
01/07/98 Through 30/06/99 (in $AUS)

| Category Description	
1998 Membership	30.00
1999 Membership	2,115.00
Bank Interest	3.29
Journal Grant	400.00
TOTAL INCOME	2,548.29
Book	15.00
Entry fees	60.00
Govt. Tax	7.50
Postage	29.80
Postage-Mailout	441.65
Print Journal	1,728.75
Prize	145.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	2,427.70
TOTAL INCOME – EXPENSES	120.59

NEW ISSUES

Australia Christmas 1999 Aerogramme

Australia issued its annual Christmas aerogramme on 1 November 1999. The aerogramme sold for 80c.
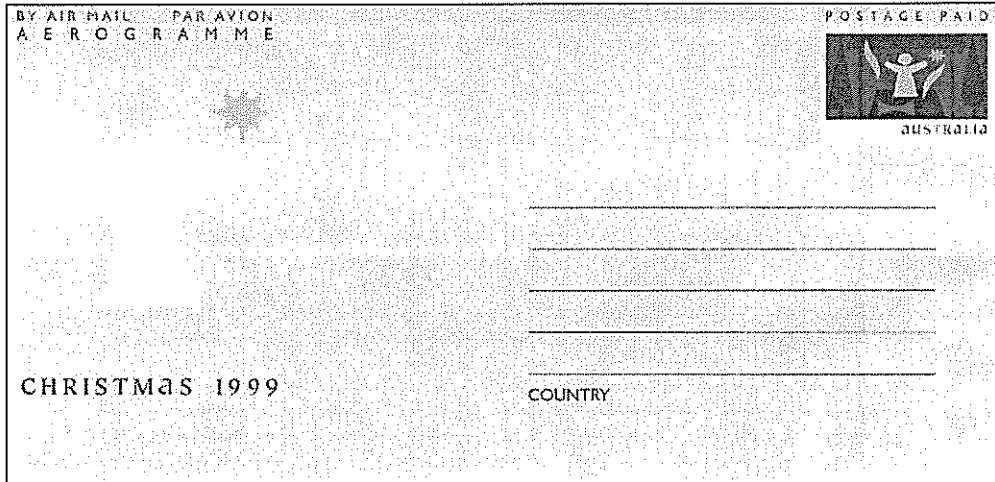
Signed Sealed and Delivered: National Archives of Australia Postcard

PSC has previously reported on 'free' postcards sent by visitors to the National Archives display, *Signed Sealed and Delivered,* which looked at the history of the Australian Post Office. This display was later shown at the Australia Post Museum in Melbourne. Member John Sinfield reports that the postcard provided for use by visitors to the display in Melbourne has the 'postage pre-paid' indicium shown below.
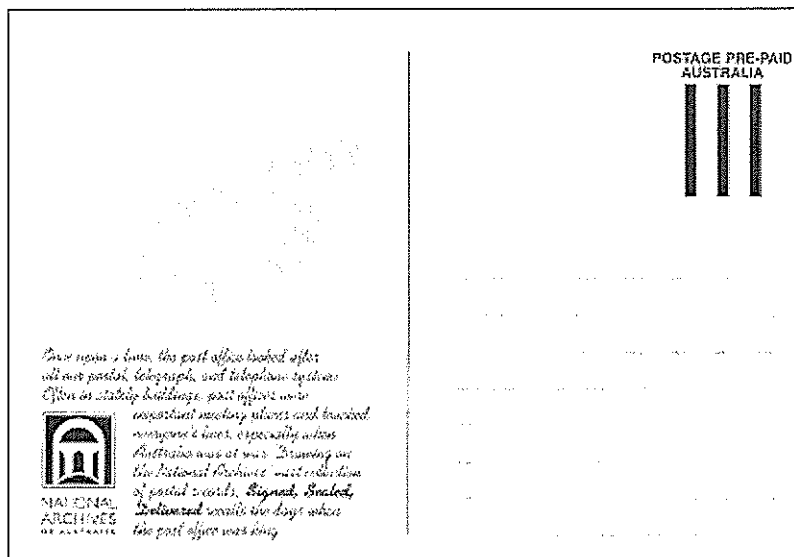
John also reports an Australia Post unstamped postcard for the Tour 99, a bicycle race sponsored by VicHeath. The front of this card is shown below.

Year of the Dragon

On 13 January 2000, Australia issued three items of stationery for the Chinese New Year, a postcard,

a domestic envelope and an international airmail envelope. The stamp area of the envelopes is similar in design to the adhesive stamps issued at the same time by Christmas Island. (Christmas Island stamps are in fact issued by Australia Post and are (currently) valid in Australia as well as on Christmas Island. The stationery items are, however, inscribed 'Postage Paid Australia' and hence I regard them as Australian items.)
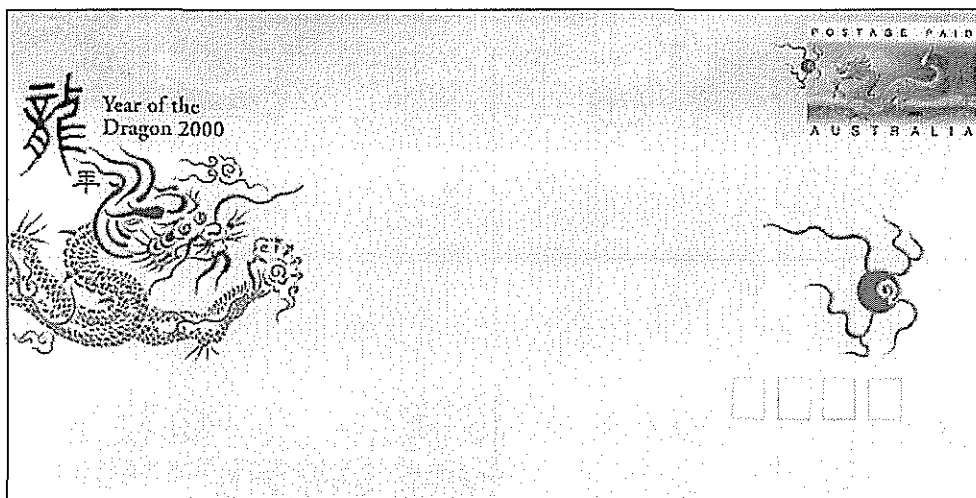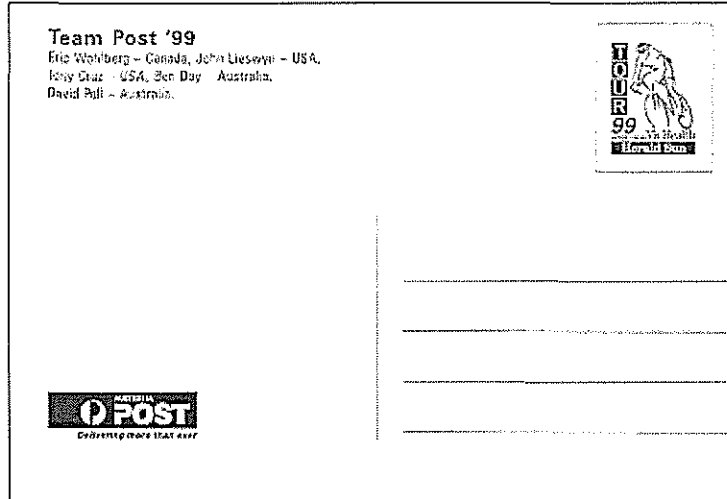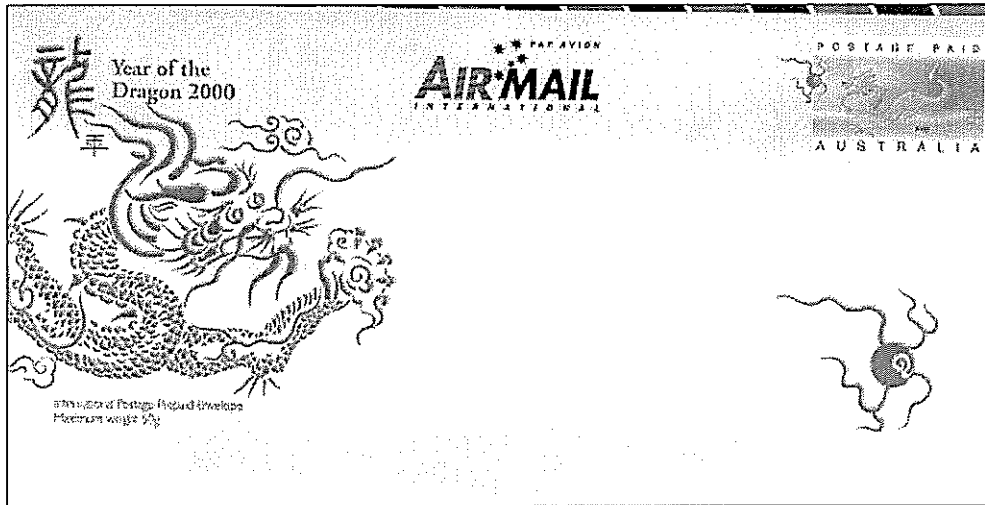
Norfolk Island Aerogramme

On 1 January 2000, Norfolk Island issued an 80c aerogramme by overprinting the 75c aerogramme depicting the Island's golf course. The aerogramme was also made available (at a price of $2) cancelled with a special postmark to mark the beginning of 2000. An example is shown on the front cover of this issue of *PSC*.
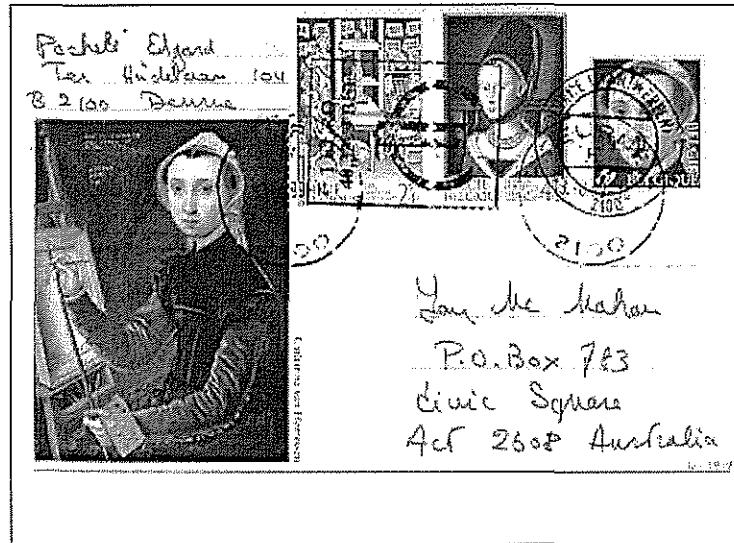
New Zealand

The December 1999 issue of the *New Zealand Stamp Collector* reports the issue of a new stamped envelope depicting the illustration 'point of freedom' by Craig Stevens and a formular aerogramme as part of a promotion for the America's Cup. Both were issued in packets of ten.

Belgium

From Edgard Pockele-Denis, I have received advice of two new series of Belgium post cards including an issue of three cards depicting the work Belgian women artists issued at Bruphila.
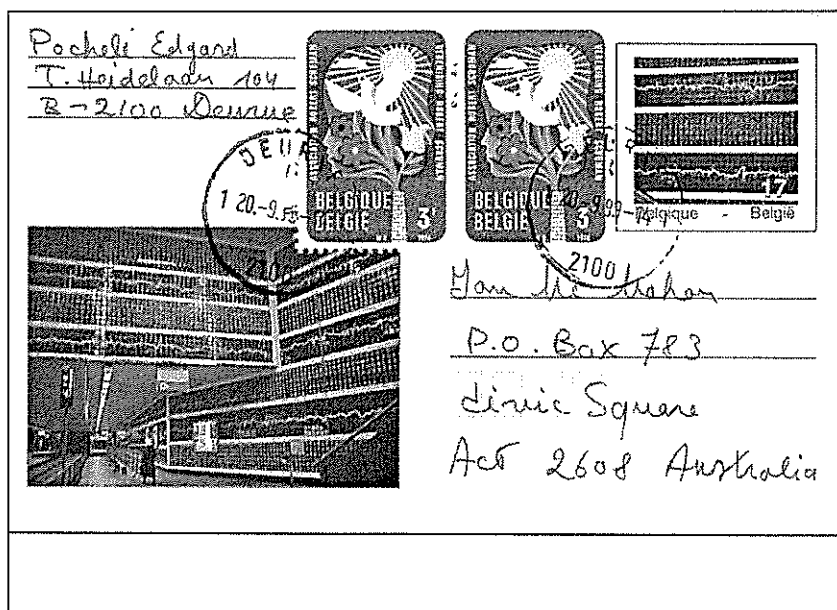
Millennium postcards

Canada Post issued an 'official millennium keepsake' on 12 October 1999 for $8.99. This keepsake included a 'millennium' pre-paid postcard which is depicted on the front cover of this issue of PSC. On 1 January 2000 New Zealand issued a prepaid postcard to accompany the adhesive issue *First to See the Dawn* for $1.80.
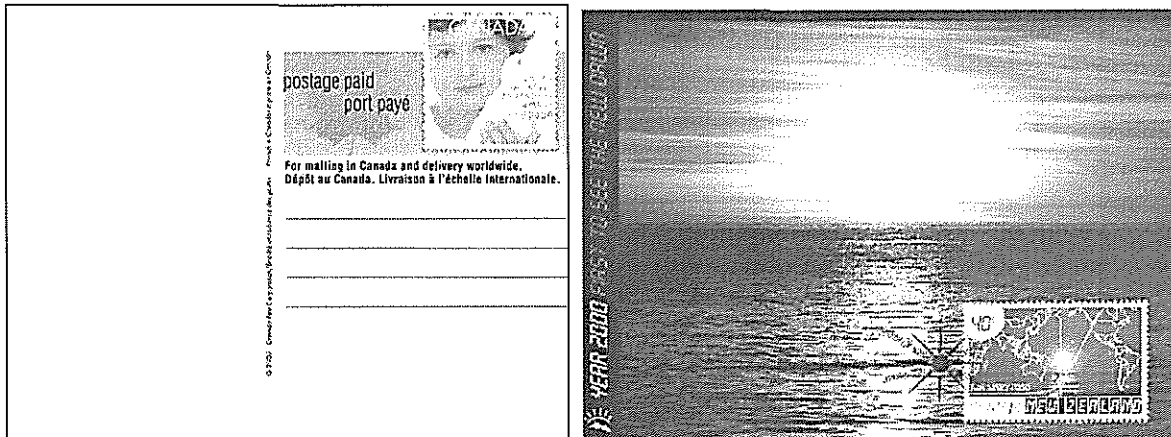

Solomon Islands, Hong Kong, Chile, UK and Bermuda.

Two new aerogrammes from the Solomon Islands and one of a series of postcards from Hong Kong to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China are shown below. In addition an aerogramme from Bermuda, a Welsh aerogramme from the UK for the Millennium Stadium Cardiff and a Christmas/New Year aerogramme from Chile (sent by member Edgard Pockele-Denis) are illustrated.
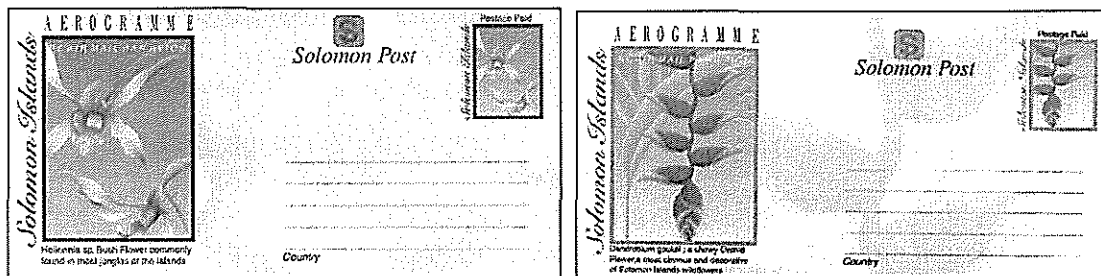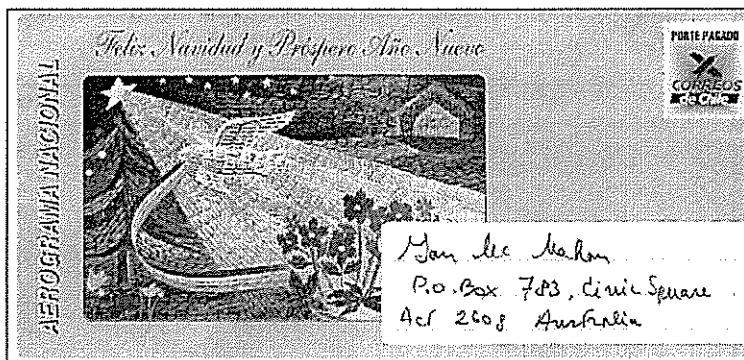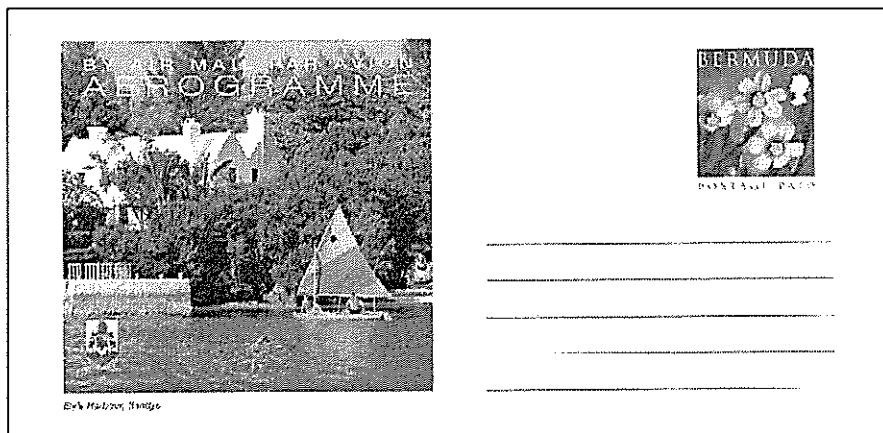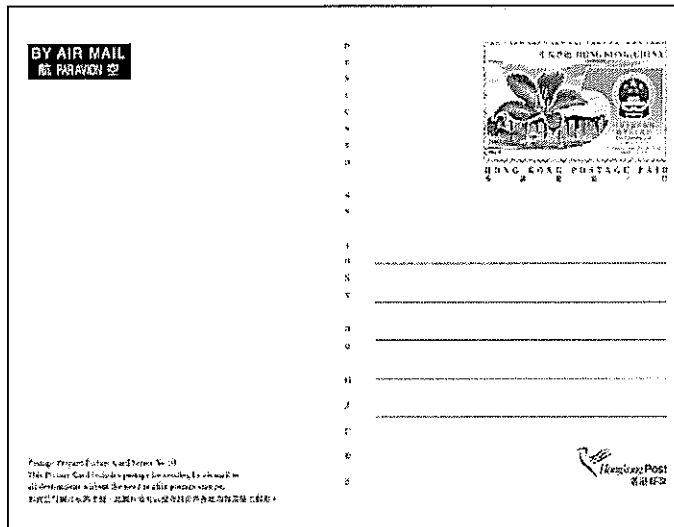
Turkey 700th anniversary of the establishment of the Ottoman Empire and Ataturk's 60th anniversary
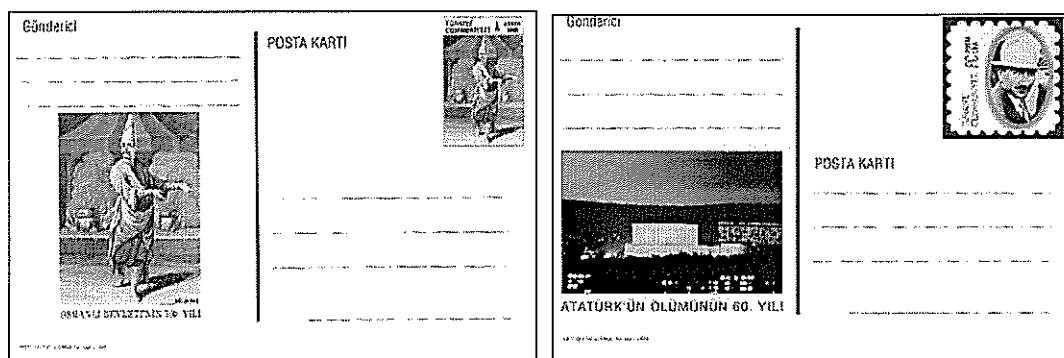
Member, Yavuz Corapccoglu, has provided examples of postcards from Turkey issued for the 700th anniversary of the establishment of the Ottoman Empire and Ataturk's 60th anniversary

USA

Steve Schumann has provided a list of the postal stationery items issued by the United States Postal Service from 1 January 1999 to 31 August 1999:

11 January- 33c flag design stamped envelopes
- a.   92 x 165 mm without window
- h.   97 x 165 mm with window
- c.   100 x 225 mm without window
- d.   100 x 225 mm with window
- e   110 x 241 mm without window
- f.   110 x 241 mm with window

28 January- 33c Victorian love design stamped envelopes
- a.   92 x 165 mm without window
- b.   110 x 241 mm without window

28 January- 20c Victorian love design postcard
- a.   89 x 139mm

11 February- 20c Washington and Lee University design postcard
- a.   89 x 139 mm

22 February- 33c Great Seal of the United States design stamped envelope
- a.   110 x 241 mm without window

11 March-   20c Redwood Library and Athenaeum design postcard
- a.   89 x 139 mm

16 April- 20c Daffy Duck design postcard
- a.   89 x 139 mm

14 May- 20c Mount Vernon design postcard
- a.   89 x 139 mm

15 May- 55c Mount Rainier design postcard
- a. 89 x 139m

5 June- 33c Abraham Lincoln design stamped envelope
- a.   92 x 165 mm without window
- b.   92 x 165 mm with window
- c.   110 x 241 mm without window
- d.   110 x 241 mm with window

24 July-   20c Block island Lighthouse design postcard
- a.   89 x 139 mm

26 August-   20c Locomotive Design (five different) postcards
- a.   89 x 139 mm "Daylight"
- b.   89 x 139 mm "Congressional"
- c.   89 x 139 mm "20th Century Limited"
- d.   89 x 139 mm "Hiawatha"
- e.   89 x 139 mm "Super Chief"

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIC FEDERATION
ORDER FOR STAMPSAFE PRODUCTS

Name ....

Address ....

.... Post Code ....

PRODUCT		PRICE	QTY	AMT
BINDER AND SLIP CASE *550gms*	Each	$14.50		
PAGES with PROTECTORS *250gms*	per 20	$20.80		
STAMPSAFE BOX *260gms*	Each	S9.90		
ACHIVAL DISPLAY PAGES				
283mm x 250mm, Punched *650gms*	per 50	$37.00		
283mm x 250mm, Unpunched *650gms*	per 50	$37.00		
NEW DISPLAY PAGES				
283mm x 216mm, Plain *500gms*	per 50	$10.00		
283mm x 216mm, With Grille *500gms*	per 50	$15.00		
283mm x 230mm, Plain *500gms*	per 50	$11.00		
SHEET PROTECTORS, POYPROPYLENE				
Protectors 290mm x 252mm *450gms*	per 50	$18.00		
Protectors 290mm x 218mm *400gms*	per 50	$18.00		
SHEET PROTECTORS MYLAR				
290mm x 260mm top opening *200gms*	per 10	$16.00		
290mm x 260mm side opening *200gms*	per 10	$16.00		
290mm x 220mm side opening *190gms*	per 10	$16.00		
POSTAGE & PACKING*				
TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED				S

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

All orders to: ARCHIVAL PRODUCTS, APF
PO BOX 208, TORRENS PARK S.A. 5062

CANBERRA STAMPSHOW 2000

18-20 March 2000
Dickson College, Canberra

Modified National Exhibition with national-level Postal History, First Day Covers and Maximaphily classes as well as the French Challenge. Dealers attending include:

Overseas:

Argyll Etkin Limited (UK)

Classic Stamps (NZ) Euro-Yu Stamp Collecting

Chris Rainey (UK)

Gerald Bodily (UK)

David Holmes Philatelist Ltd (NZ)

The Stamp Shop (NZ)

Australian:

Andex Stamps P/L (Vic)

Derek Brennan (Philatelist)

Simon Dunkerley P/L (Vic)

Fiveways Philatelics (Vic)

Ian Faber Philatelics (NSW)

KJB Stamp Sales (NSW)

Norfolk Island Philatelic Bureau

Sapphire Coast Philatelic Supplies (NSW)

Pittwater Philatelic Service (NSW)

Australia Post

Cover Connection (Vic)

Edlins of Canberra (ACT)

Hamiltons's for Stamps (NSW)

Richard Juzwin P/L (Vic)

National Philatelic Exchange (ACT)

Olympilex 2000

Peter Strich Stamps & Coins (Vic)

Shields Stamps & Coins P/L (Vic)

WORLD POSTAL HISTORY

PRE-ADHESIVES - COVERS -
CIVIL - MILITARY CAMPAIGNS - SHIP LETTERS
- MARITIME

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STAMPS

PROOFS - ESSAYS - SPECIMENS
UNUSUAL AND SPECIALISED MATERIAL

POSTAL AUCTIONS

Malcolm Lacey

P.O. BOX 9, WINCHESTER, SO22 5RF, ENGLAND
TEL: 01962 856060 FAX: 01962 842563