

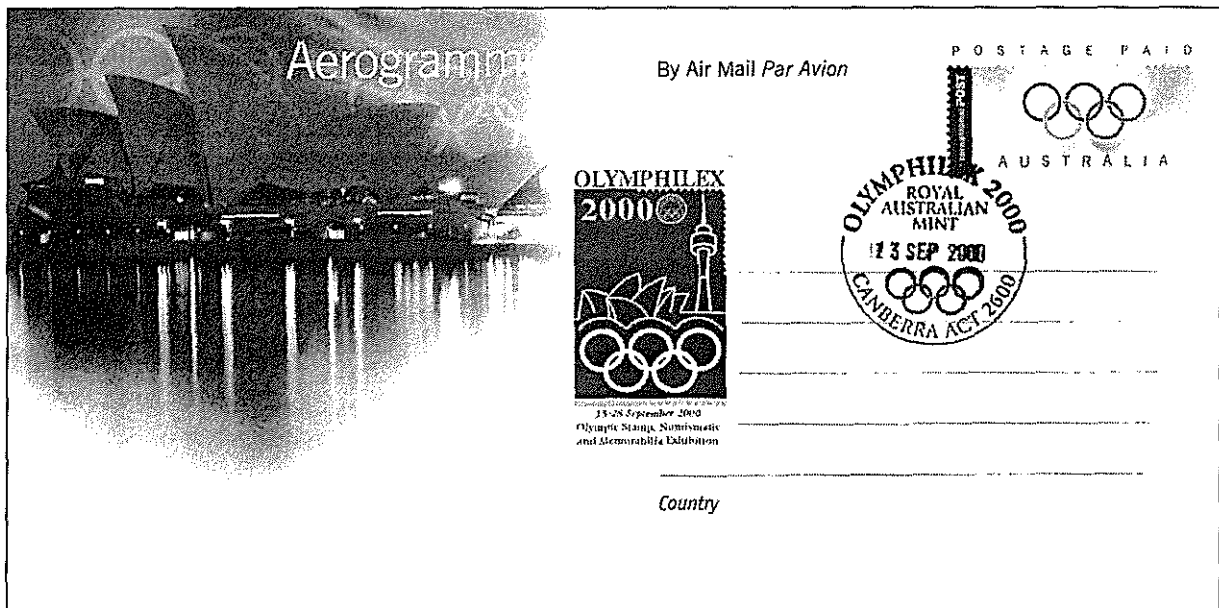
# *POSTAL STATIONERY*

## *COLLECTOR*

Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia

Volume 6 No 3: Issue No 23

November 2000



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### **FROM THE EDITOR**

One of the joys of an editor is receiving responses to articles published in the Journal. Often when no response comes to articles, especially those soliciting assistance, you begin to wonder if the articles are being read. This issue, however, is reassuring as it includes feedback from a number of members on recent articles in the *PSC* including a further 1910 Queensland scenic postcard view and feedback on John Sinfield's article on Australian postcards. The Editor would be delighted if this level of feedback can be maintained for future issues.

By the time you read this issue the exhibition in Melbourne, with a National Postal Stationery Class, should be over. I hope that there will be a full report on the class in the next issue of *PSC*.

As always, the Editor would appreciate more articles on any aspect of postal stationery, from one page to many, from book reviews to short articles on interesting items you have acquired. Please contribute!

**FEEDBACK**

**Addenda**

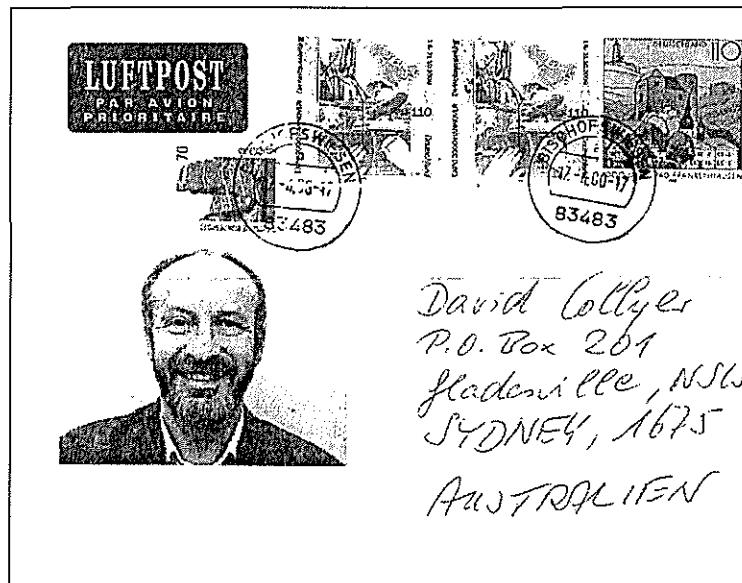
The name of the author of the letter to the editor in the August 2000 issue was inadvertently omitted. The author was Gary Watson.

**German Personalised Stationery**

The German Post Office has in recent years produced denominated stationery with pictorial designs in the stamp area. The designs are based on the adhesive stamps.

They now appear to be producing stationery with a 6 x 4 cm colour picture of sender in the bottom left hand corner. The advantage of this system is that the image is much bigger than the tabs on Australian P Stamps.

David Collyer



**KGVI 2½d +2½d PTPO Doubleton Wrappers**

In PSC No 14, August 1998, John Sinfield provided information about two examples of these wrappers. The two types illustrated were:

1. Very thin wove paper 164 mm wide, used Melbourne 6 NO 50
2. Thicker wove paper 192 mm wide, used Melbourne Ship Mail Room 3 MR 50.

I have recently acquired one of the wrappers with slightly different characteristics:

3. Thin (but I would not say very thin but this is a matter of opinion) wove paper 188 mm wide used Melbourne 3 MY 50.

The address on wrapper number 3 is Oakland, California, USA and the addressograph plate has lower case lettering like John's type 1 (this may not be significant - it depends on who prepared the plate).

It is also noted that the two embossed indicia are in line, not one markedly or slightly higher than the

other as is the case with types 1 and 2 illustrated in *PSC* 14 and the cut-out shown in *PSC* 13, May 1998 with cds Melbourne 8 NO 50.

Thus, to date we have three different widths - 164, 188 and 192 mm and three different positions of the indicia in relation to each other. The usages are March, May and November 1950. I still feel there is more to this story - can anyone add any more information?

Norman Banfield

### *Australian Postal Cards*

There are a few interesting items illustrated in John Sinfield's article. He illustrated a Commonwealth card with OHMS above the stamp; this was also used in South Australia as are all others I have seen.

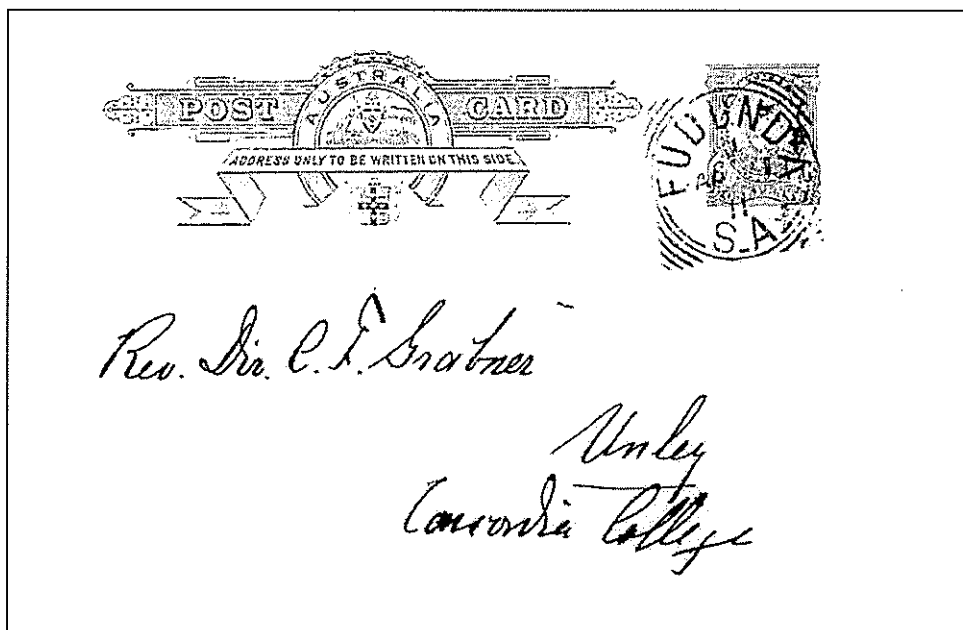
Another interesting picture in his article is his NSW view card to Mrs Wilkinson. Although her address has changed it is obviously the same person that I wrote about in my article in *PSC* May 1999 - the writing is the same and the writer is again travelling in the country. I imagine further checking might find more items from this same correspondence as mine are from 1905 and John's 1911.

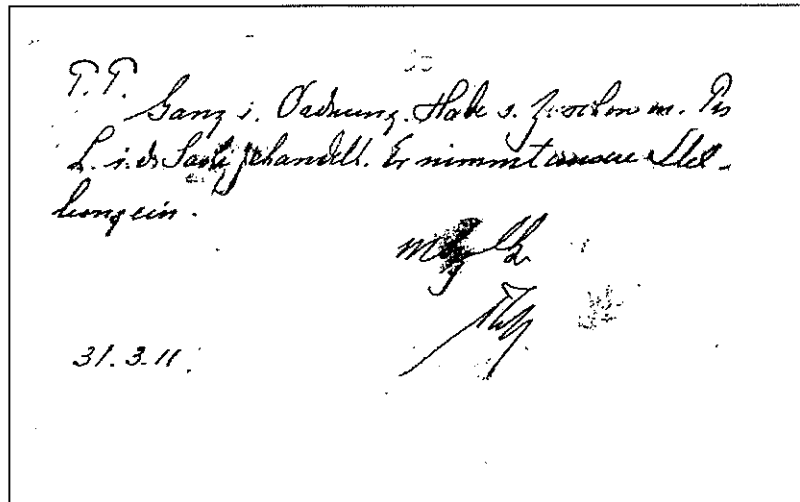
Another postcard in John's article has an Eudunda SA postmark; I've seen numerous items from there. Perhaps they are associated with a Rev Nicholl to whom many stationery items are addressed at Eudunda, especially pictorial lettercards that have been carefully opened leaving the selvedge intact, suggesting a careful stationery collector [see John Sinfield's comments below.]

Peter Guerin

### *Earlier Usage of the first Commonwealth 1d Postal Cards*

John Sinfield's article in *PSC* on Australian postal cards prompted me to look at my records regarding the earliest usage of the first Commonwealth 1d postal card. A copy clearly dated 31 March 1911 and postmarked April 1 Eudunda SA is illustrated below.





Malcolm Lacey

***Earlier Usage of the first Commonwealth 1d Postal Cards and Rev Nicholl***

Many thanks for your [Malcolm Lacey's] 6th August message re issue date of first Australian postcard and for the photocopy of the item posted 1 April 1911. Actually, you will note that I very carefully worded my article, since Martin Walker of Adelaide had previously told me about the copy written at Eudunda on 31/3/11. I had no idea of its current whereabouts. Now I know. Note that user and addressee are identical to the one I illustrated. This was sent by Rev Theo Nicholl, and probably you have come across his name on early Australian stationery. He was a member of the German contingent in South Australia, many of whom were keen stationery collectors. He was the principal of the Lutheran Boys' College group of schools, and moved location around Australia quite a bit.

The actual story on the issue of PC1 is that it was despatched first to Adelaide, where apparently the card went on sale 31/3/1911. Melbourne sales did not commence until 7/4/1911, and the initial selling date in Ewen's Weekly Stamp News obviously referred to Victorian issue date, as local correspondent for that magazine was the Melbourne stamp dealer Howard Davis. Another copy of the card postmarked Melbourne 12/4/1911 exists, and is probably the earliest Melbourne usage.

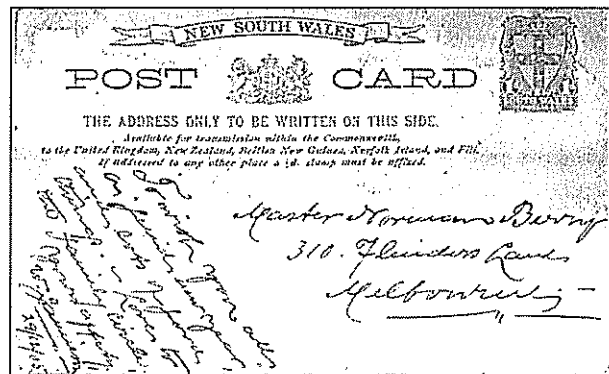
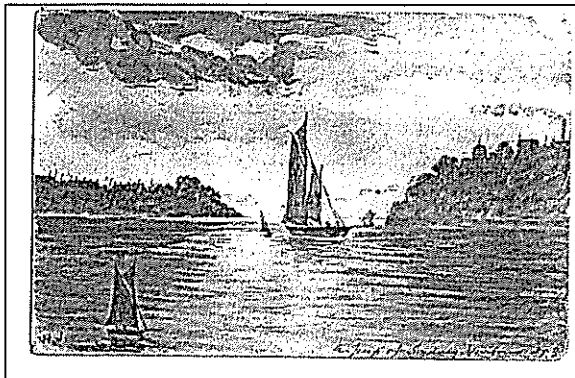
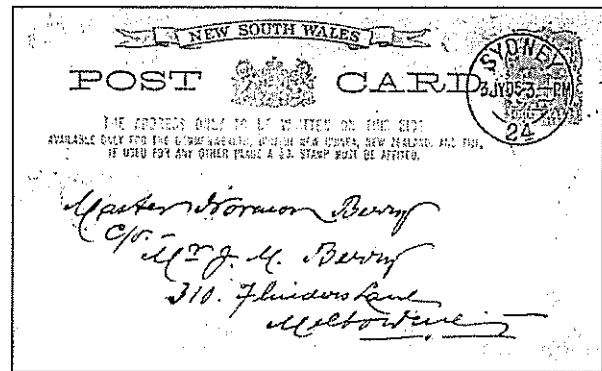
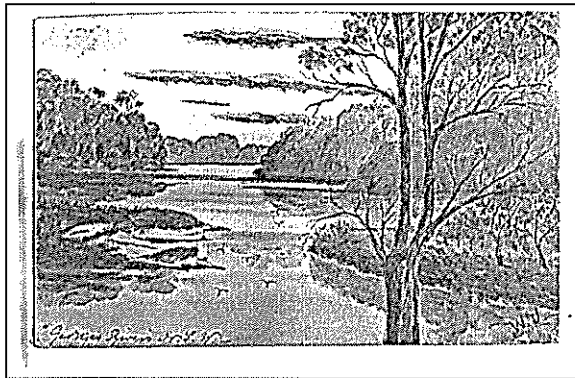
Another interesting fact is that these postcards were issued only in Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia and South Australia. Neither New South Wales nor Queensland wished to depart from using their own locally printed State cards. Until 1913, the only exception in these States was the coronation card series. Some KGV "fullface" cards are known cancelled either Sydney or Brisbane, but these are all dated from 1913 onwards when these two States were forced to use Commonwealth cards. Similarly for lettercards, and on this point I have prepared an article appearing in the forthcoming September and December issues of "Philately from Australia".

John Sinfield

***Hand-painted New South Wales Cards***

The enclosed photographs are of two attractive NSW 'Hand-painted' cards I found when going through my postal stationery recently. They are from the same source, painted in shades of blue by W Jamieson July and December 1905. I assume they are on the postcards printed especially for hand illustrating.

Ray Kelly



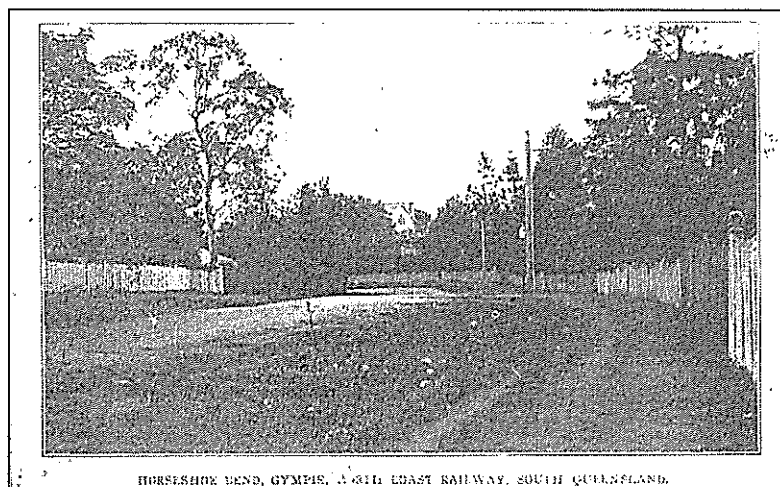
**ANOTHER UNRECORDED VIEW ON QUEENSLAND 1910 POSTCARDS**

Peter Guerin

Following on from recent articles by John Sinfield and Bernie Beston I have just found another unrecorded view on the Queensland 1910 postcards. I came across a small cache of these at a dealer stand that had six different views used in 1910-11. As I had none of these views I purchased them all and upon arriving home and checking was quite surprised to find one was a new discovery.

The title is 'Horseshoe Bend, Gympie, North Coast Railway, South Queensland', although no rail tracks are visible. Used 2 Dec 1910 Gympie to Bowen Hills (a Brisbane suburb).

So now there are thirty-four views! The earliest date for these cards I have is 4 Oct 1910.



NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SCENIC POSTCARDS

Peter Guerin

I recently purchased some of these cards and was wondering if any members had any more information about how many different views and scenes were issued. The only one I have seen mention of before is Cabbage Trees, a copy of which I have had for a few years. All have a stamp imprint of 1d red arms Die 2.

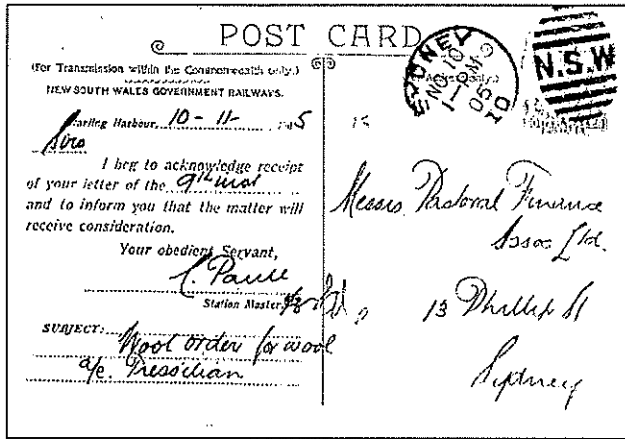


Figure 1

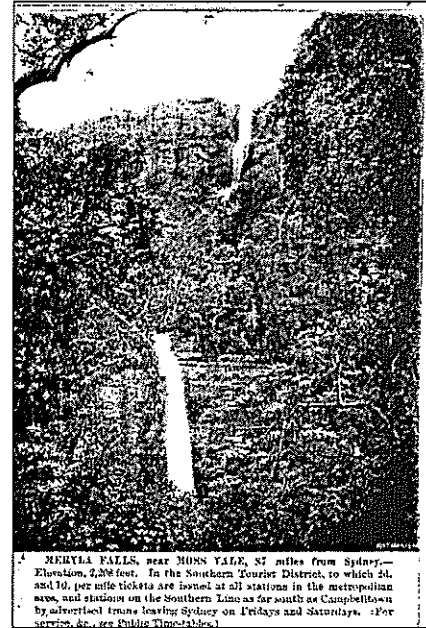


Figure 2

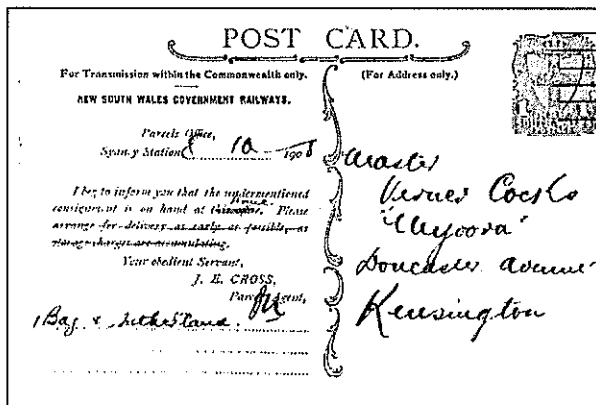


Figure 3

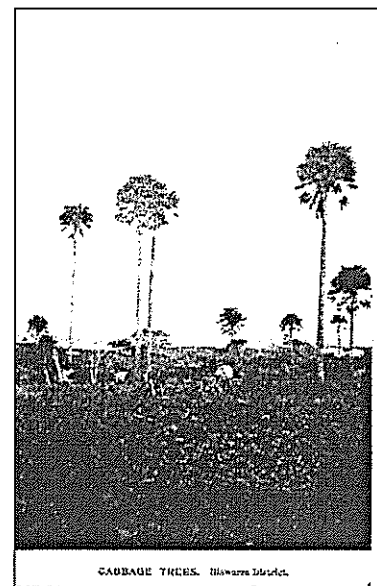


Figure 4

Figure 1 has the earliest date of 10 Nov 1905, has different text to the others and a plain dividing line. Figure 2 shows the Meryla Falls with information about fares. Figure 3 is dated 8 Oct 1908 and has a view of Cabbage Trees on the reverse (Figure 4).

Figure 5 is dated 21 Oct 1909 and has view Nepean River (Figure 6).

Figure 7 is dated 12 Oct 1909 and has view Hawkesbury River with address side as Figure 5.

Figure 8 is dated 12 July 1910 and has view Hawkesbury River Bridge with address side Figure 9 with no extra text below three heading lines.

I have also seen another of these in an auction catalogue that had a stamp box at top right with the actual stamp imprint half-way down the right side. This also had a different dividing line again, this one like the jointed line below 'Post Card' on Figures 3-9 above. This was dated 20 Nov 1906 and had no extra text, as in Figure 9. The view on this was described as 'Bulli Pass....' I would appreciate any further information members have on these cards.

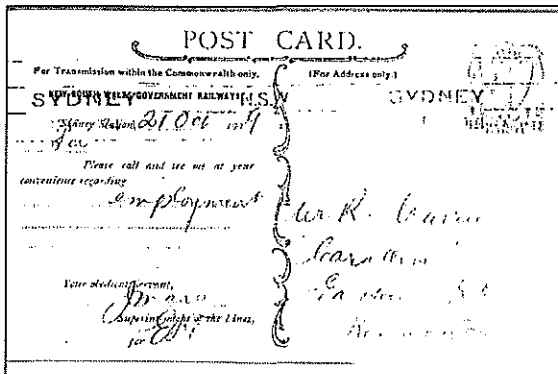


Figure 5

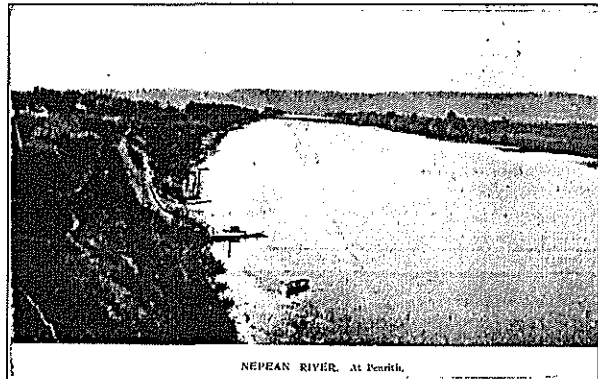


Figure 6



Figure 7

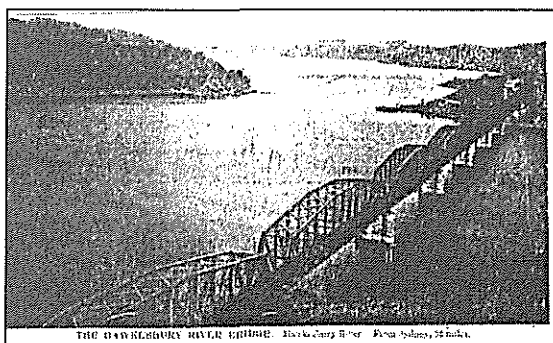


Figure 8

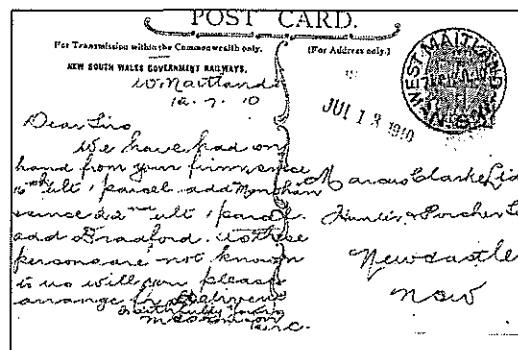


Figure 9



**GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS: THE MYSTERY LETTER CARD**

Ed Druce

The postal stationery of the Gilbert & Ellice Islands is not extensive: two aerograms, several formular aerograms and a letter card. The aerograms are reasonably well know and are catalogued [see, for example, A T Aris in *Captain Cook* May 1999 page 44]. It is the letter card that is more of an enigma.

I first came across a mint copy about five years ago in an Italian dealers stock (Figure 1). It was not cheap but then I had not seen it before and to my knowledge it had not been catalogued so that I happily paid the asking price. When I asked my colleagues in the Tuvalu and Kiribati philatelic bureaux (the successors to the Gilbert & Ellice Islands) I drew a blank. One dealer with whom I discussed the item suggested that it might be a forgery.

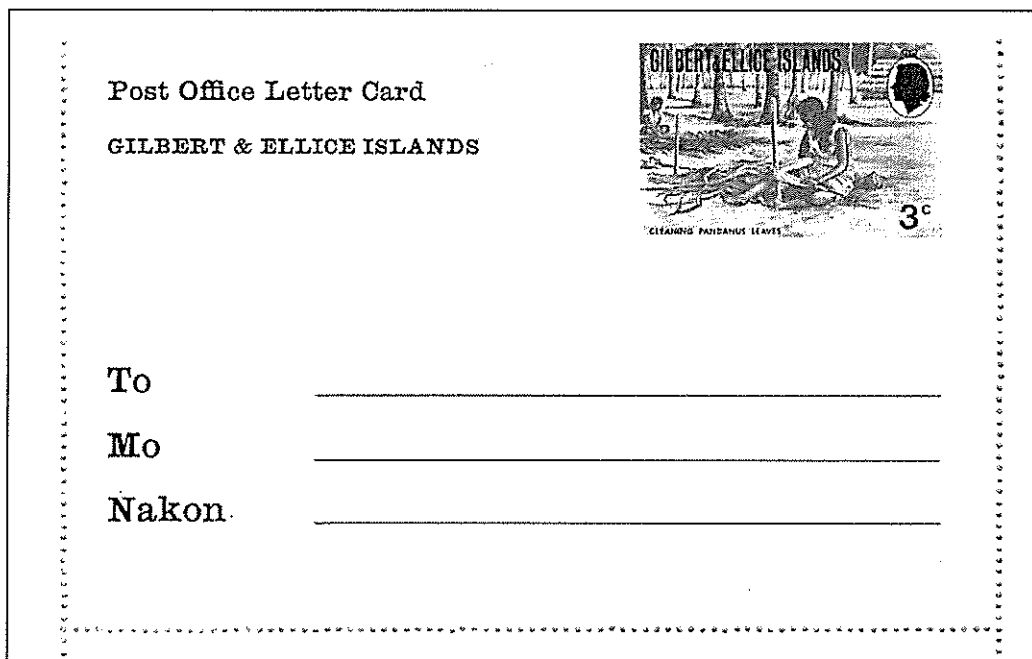


Figure 1

Since then I have come across several examples and have managed to find a used item (Figure 2) to go with my first mint copy and more recently a cancelled to order item (Figure 3). While the used copy and the cto copy gave some spread of dates, the fact that the used copy was philatelic (with no message inside) meant that the issue date remained unknown and there remained a faint possibility that the item was indeed a forgery.

The fortuitous discovery of a single copy of minutes of the Gilbert & Ellice Islands Philatelic Advisory Committee of a meeting on 5 January 1973 sheds some light on the subject (Figure 4). The minutes are signed by D S Evans, the Secretary to the Committee.

The relevant part of the minutes states:

**Any other business**

*Look into the possibility of introducing an official letter card embossed with the current 3 cent stamp.*

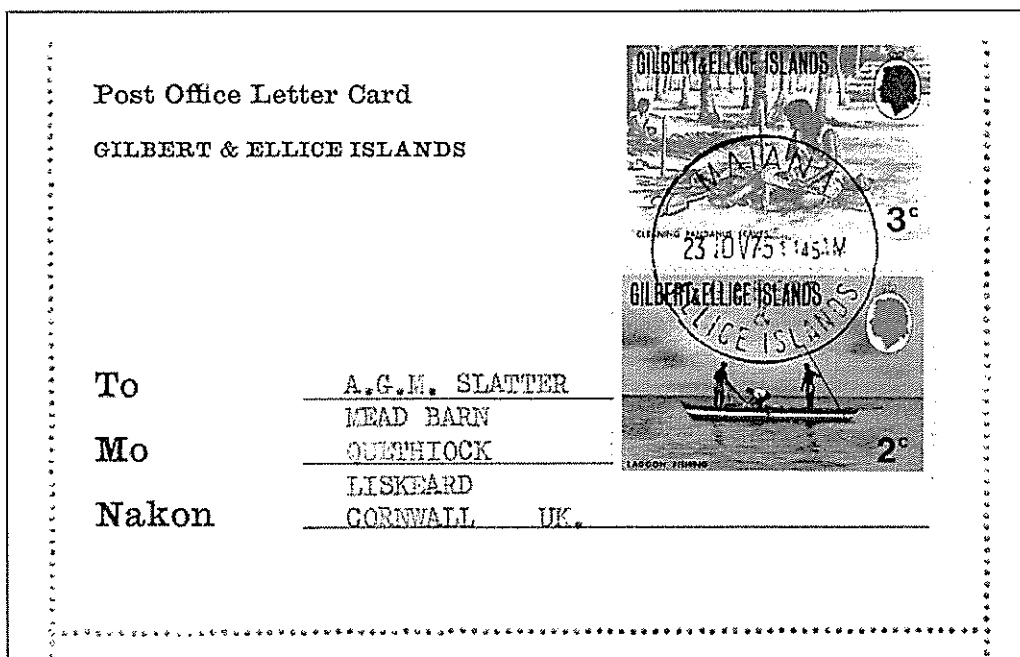


Figure 2

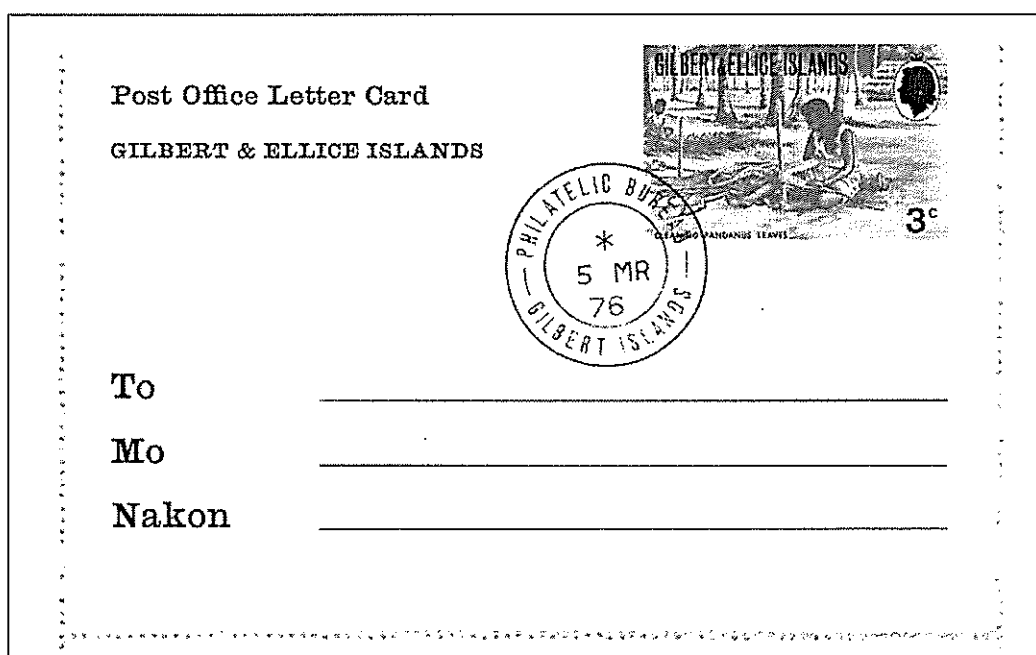


Figure 3

So at least we know that it was an officially sanctioned issue and the idea was first floated at the meeting of the 5 January 1973. Of course we do not know who printed the item or when it was officially issued. My guess is that it would have taken the remainder of the year for the item to be accepted by the Committee and for printers to be appointed and the item produced and shipped to the Gilbert & Ellice Islands.

My used copy is cancelled at Maiana on 23 November 1975, and the cto copy at the Philatelic Bureau of the newly separated Gilbert Islands on 5 March 1976. If we presume that the item went on sale in early 1974 then it had a life of just under two years until the break-up of the Colony on independence.

*Postal Stationery Collector*

With the break-up into the Gilbert Islands (now Kiribati) and Tuvalu the Gilbert and Ellice Island stamps were withdrawn on 31 December 1975. On 1 January 1976 they were issued overprinted for Tuvalu and a day later they were issued overprinted Gilbert Islands. The fact that my copy cancelled to order is from the Philatelic Bureau of the Gilbert Islands is not overprinted as were the stamps suggests that the stationery was not overprinted. However this is conjectural and the fascination of the possibility of overprinted stationery for both the Gilberts and Tuvalu remains.

Bearing in mind that this was still the 'desert' period of postal stationery usage it is probable that very few were used and indeed they seem to have been unknown to the philatelic trade at the time. My experience in Niue, which also had a single postal stationery item, that was unknown to the philatelic trade, is that the issue arrived and was treated with some incomprehension, neither the post office staff nor the customers knowing exactly what to do with it. It was relegated to a bottom drawer and only 'discovered' on independence during a stocktake. But this is merely speculation.

We need to build up a picture of how many exist in the philatelic market (my guess is perhaps ten) and the dates of usage as well as seeking more information from the Tuvalu archives. The mystery is not solved, it is just less mysterious.

Minutes of the meeting held on Friday 5th January 1973 at 9.0a.m. P.O. H.Q. Botic.

Present:-	Mr. E.S. Chook Mr. H. Wickison	Chairman Member
Absent:-	Mr. Taamati Iuta Mr. Kaburoro Tanielu	" "
Apologies:-	Teboubueba Tanielu	Member.
Absent on Leave:-	Mrs. Urquhart.	

**1. Consideration of initial artwork**

Hot Centenary.

1 cent stamp - No change

10 cent stamp - Radar mast move to the right, clear of screen. aerial lead to be shown.

25 cent stamp - Radar globe to be turned.  
Single zig-zag line from radar to reflector.

50 cent stamp - Captions Tarawa and Funafuti to be printed in red Caption South Pacific. Ocean to be replaced by single word PACIFIC.  
Number of islands in the Gilberts should total sixteen and in the Ellice nine.

F.D.C. Cover as for U.N. 25th Anniversary with caption World Meteorological Organisation Centenary Dates 1873 - 1973 to be shown either side of the emblem.  
Emblem superimposed I.M.C. - U.N.O. Emblem in blue lettering in gold.

**2. Consideration of initial artwork CHRISTMAS 1973**

General - Nautilus frame as outlined in gold.

3 cent stamp - Palm tree, trunk to be bolder and show the horizontal frond near.  
Dancers right arm horizontal, fingers together, palm to face the ground. Left hand fingers together. Feet should be placed almost together, say two inches apart, facing bottom left of the design.

10 cent stamp - Value tablet to be shown in white.

25 cent stamp - Value tablet to be shown in white and alternative vignette lagoon scene preferred.

50 cent stamp - Island to be coloured in a lush dark tropical green.

First Day Cover. - Design similar to Christmas 1972, same captions but add a star above the captions. Captions and star in silver thermograph.

Any other business

Look into the possibility of introducing an official letter card overused with the current 3 cent stamp.

Distribution  
Mr. H. Wickison Box 265, Bikenibeu ←  
Mrs. H. Urquhart Box 261 Bikenibeu  
Tom Taamati Iuta Box 496, Botic  
Tom Teboubueba Iuta Box 512 Botic  
Tom Kaburoro Tanielu Box 78, Baitiki

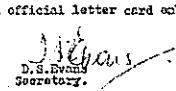
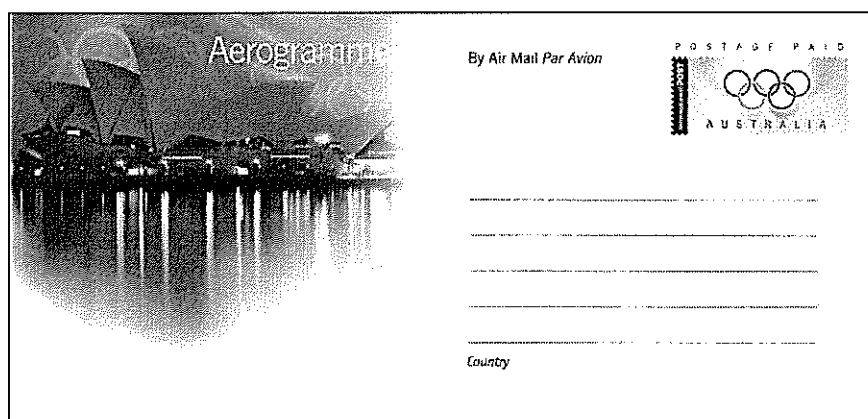
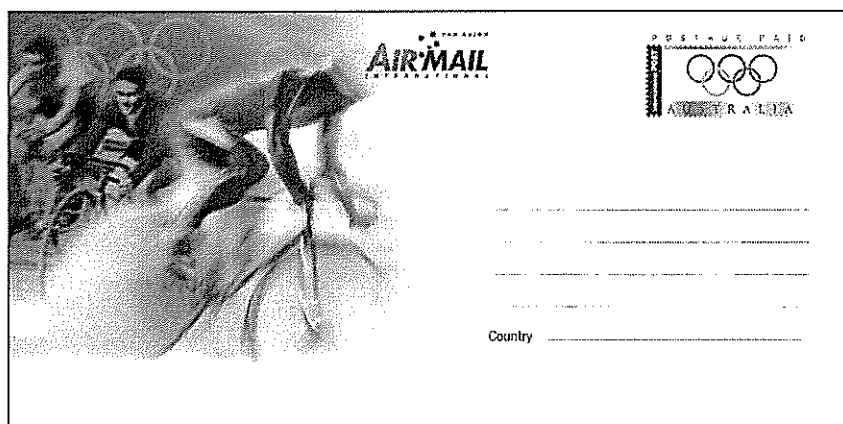
  
 D.S. Evans  
 Secretary.

Figure 4

**OLYMPICS, OLYMPHILEX 2000 AND NSW PICTORIAL POSTCARDS**

Ian McMahon

Australia Post issued an aerogramme and an international airmail envelope to mark the Olympic Games in Sydney. Both were issued on 17 August 2000 and also mark the Centenary of Women at the Olympics with a small logo on the reverse. In addition the envelope commemorates the Centenary of the UCI, the International Cycling Federation. The front of the envelope depicts Edgar ('Dunc') Gray (1907-1996), Australia's greatest Olympic cyclist. The aerogramme depicts a view of the Sydney Opera House based on a photograph by Ken Duncan.



At the Olymphilex 2000 Post Office in Sydney, I was surprised to find eight new pre-paid postcards depicting views of Sydney:

Sydney Harbour at Dusk  
Australia Day Celebrations (1999)  
Circular Quay, Sydney  
Taronga Park Zoo

Tall Ship on Sydney Harbour  
Darling Harbour at Dusk  
Bondi Beach, Sydney  
Sydney Aquarium

Advising Martin Walker of the cards, he mentioned that they had appeared on an Australia Post product sheet. Of interest though was that ten cards had appeared on the product sheet and that some of them were described differently. The cards given on the list were:

15068 Beach Umbrella  
15072 Darling Harbour by Night  
15082 Harbour Bridge and Bounty  
15085 Sydney Aquarium

15070 Opera House at Sunset  
15074 Circular Quay by Night  
15083 Bondi Beach with Flag  
15071 Opera House with Bounty

15073 Anzac Bridge

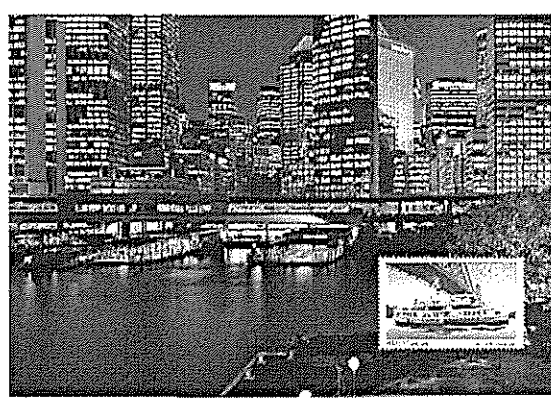
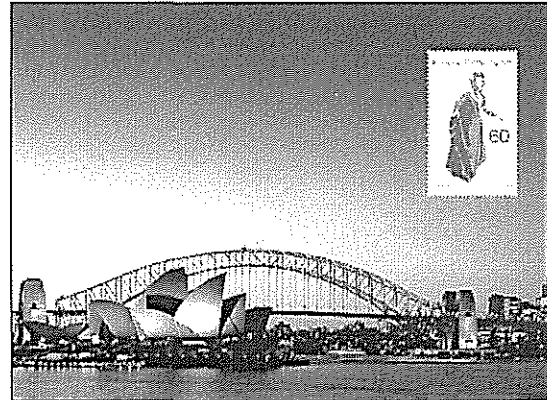
15084 Taronga Zoo

Comparing the product list and the issued cards (shown to him by Tony Presgrave), Martin observed that:

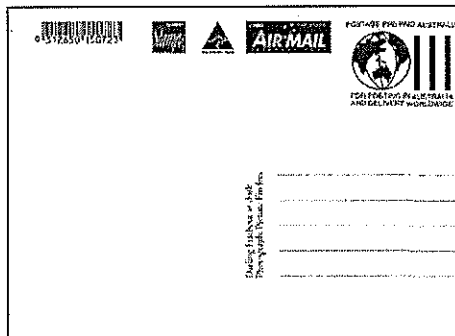
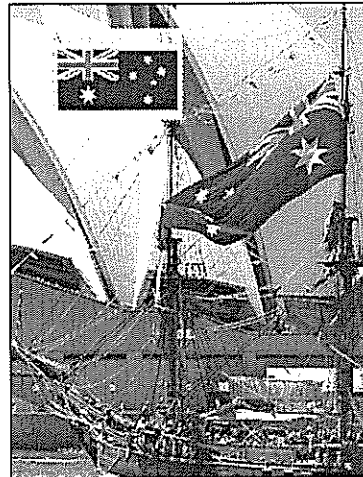
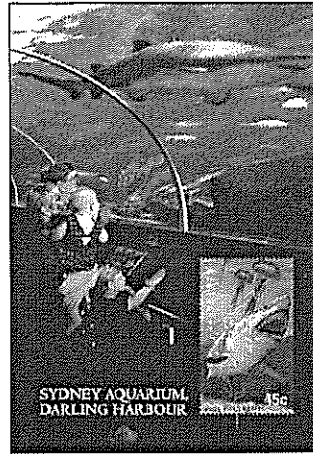
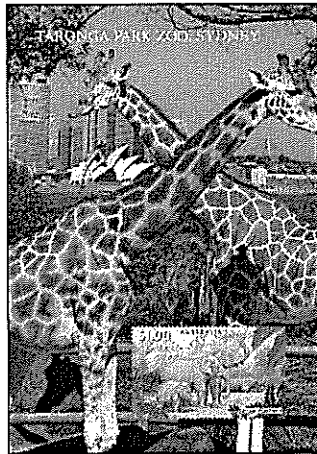
*There are only eight of them - and some of the designs/captions are different to those on my order sheet. The two, from my list, that are missing are 15068 Beach Umbrella and 15073 Anzac Bridge. The illustrations on the order sheet differ from the cards Tony brought back in the following ways:*

- *15074 - Circular Quay - Same photo but cropped differently. The stamp is on the left side of the illustration whereas the card has the stamp on the right side.*
- *15083 - Bondi with flag - Same as issued card but cropped to show lower part of photo but not right hand side of photo*
- *15085 - Aquarium - Order form shows card without caption on view side nor any shark stamp.*
- *15084 - Taronga - Order form shows card without caption.*

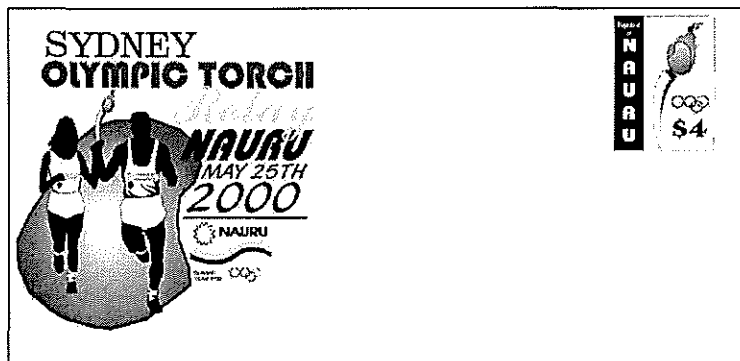
Later Martin confirmed the ten different types of prepaid postcards issued in Sydney just prior to the games. Tony Presgrave managed to secure at least one of each whilst at Olymphilex. He complained that it did take a bit of running around to various City post offices as not all 10 could be purchased in a single place.



The front cover of this issue depicts an Olympics aerogramme cancelled with the special postmarker used at the temporary post office at Olymphilex 2000 at the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra on the opening day of Olymphilex 2000, 13 September 2000. The PO was opened for only 2 hours.



Another discovery at Olymphilex 2000 was that the Nauru Philatelic Bureau was selling a \$4 stamped envelope commemorating the Sydney Olympic Torch Relay, which passed through Nauru on 25 May 2000.



**POSTAL NOTES**

Ian McMahon

Postal notes (or postal orders) lie at the interface between postal stationery and monetary instruments such as cheques and banknotes. They were introduced as an inexpensive means of sending money through the post and were intended for use by people without cheque accounts and for the payment of relative small amounts of money. Prior to the introduction of postal notes people often sent cash through the mail, often cutting banknotes in half. Postal notes were first introduced in Queensland in 1880, in the United Kingdom in 1881 and in the United States in 1883.

Many postal notes, especially the earlier issues such as the Queensland Postal Notes described in recent articles in *PSC* (November 1998 and February 1999) by Craig Chappell, include an imprinted stamp indicating the payment of the Post Office's fee for the purchase of the postal note. This fee was described, in countries such as Australia and the United Kingdom, as poundage, usually being so many pence in the pound value of the postal note. The imprinted stamp was often based on the design of the adhesive stamps of the day, as was the case for the Queensland notes.

On the basis that the imprinted stamp paid for a post office service, some postal notes with imprinted stamps are listed in Ascher, Higgins and Gage and other stationery catalogues. The listings in Higgins and Gage are, however, of limited value. They are incomplete and later issues without an imprinted stamp are not included. In general our knowledge of postal notes is very limited as most were cashed by the recipients and relatively few have survived. I know of no listing of Australian Commonwealth postal notes although listings for other countries do exist, for example, Howard's Linn book on British postal notes which was published in 1984. In addition the bibliography list a number of references on the postal notes of other countries, especially the USA.

Unfortunately this article does not seek to address this deficiency but rather provides some snippets on the postal notes of Australia and its territories to demonstrate that collecting postal notes would be an interesting endeavour.

**Affixing Additional Stamps**

Postal notes were usually produced in fixed denominations. This represented a difference between postal notes and money orders, the later usually being able to be issued in any denomination like a cheque (although the British did at one point install a machine capable of printing postal notes with a range of values). In 1884 in the United Kingdom, the practice of affixing stamps to the notes was allowed so that intermediate values could be obtained.

This practice was not initially used by the Commonwealth. However, on 24 September 1912 the Postmaster-General's Department suggested that provision be made for adding postage stamps to postal notes to increase the value of the notes by amounts up to 5d. Cooke (the Commonwealth Stamp Printer) commented on 29 October 1912 that this would result in extra costs in printing postal notes due to the larger size. The PMG's Department replied on 31 October that the size of postal notes should not be increased but rather an area provided on the notes where adhesives could be added. Figure 1 illustrates a number of proofs prepared by Cooke with the area for the stamps defined by a black rectangle and with various styles of text in different positions. These were sent to the PMG's Department on 10 February 1913.

Oxenham, the Secretary of the PMG's Department replied that proof number 1 was the most suitable but asked that the text on the reverse be amended to read 'The value of this note may be increased by

affixing unobliterated postage stamps not exceeding 5d in value within the space provided for the purpose on the face thereof.' Cooke provided the proof in Figure 2, dated 26 February 1913.

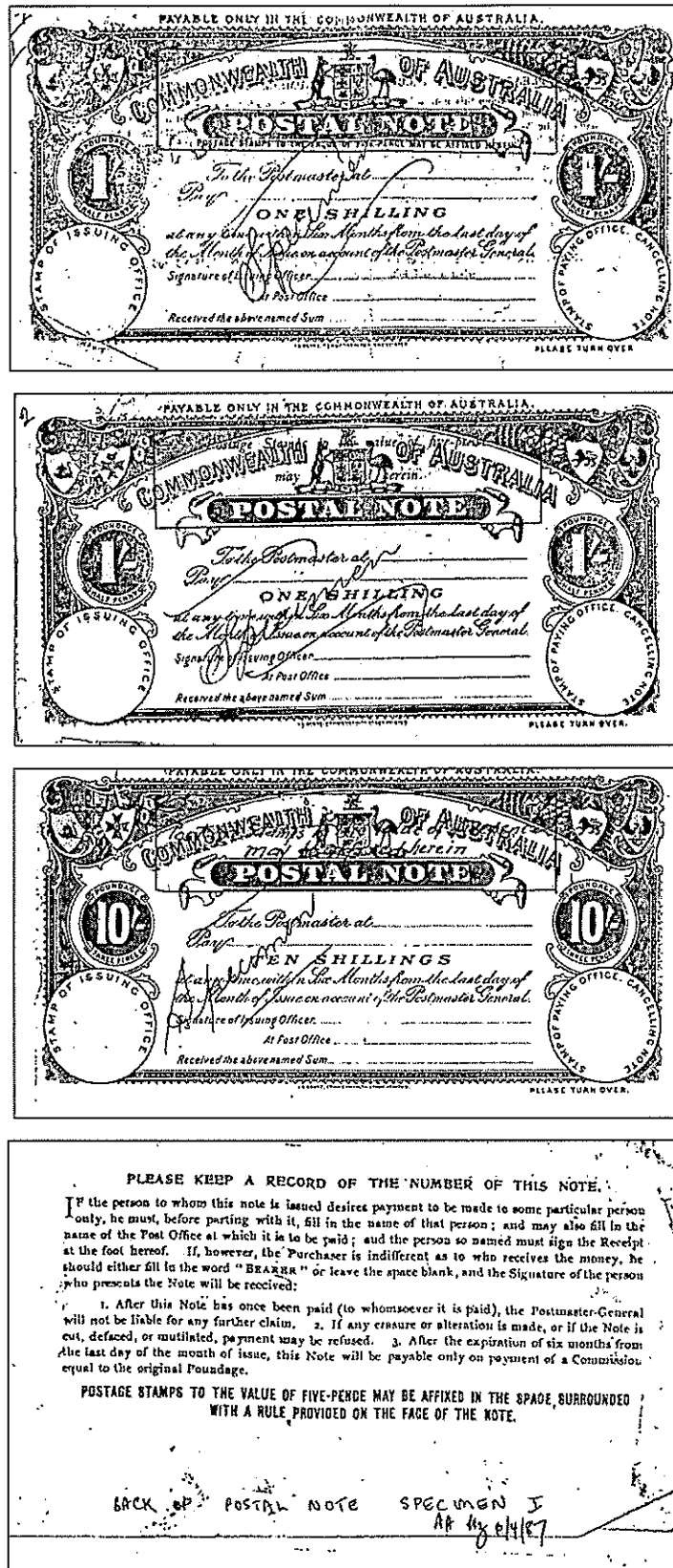
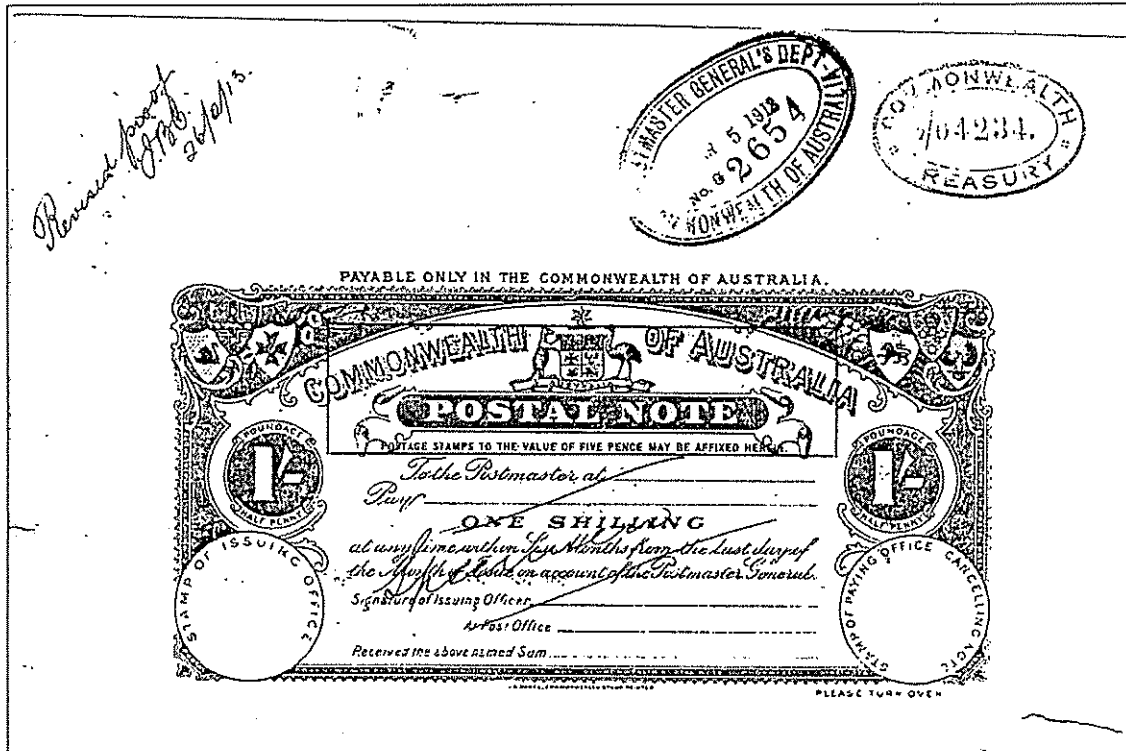


Figure 1





PLEASE KEEP A RECORD OF THE NUMBER OF THIS NOTE.

If the person to whom this note is issued desires payment to be made to some particular person only, he must, before parting with it, fill in the name of that person; and may also fill in the name of the Post Office at which it is to be paid; and the person so named must sign the Receipt at the foot hereof. If, however, the Purchaser is indifferent as to who receives the money, he should either fill in the word "BEARER" or leave the space blank, and the Signature of the person who presents the Note will be received.

1. After this Note has once been paid (to whomsoever it is paid), the Postmaster-General will not be liable for any further claim. 2. If any erasure or alteration is made, or if the Note is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused. 3. After the expiration of six months from the last day of the month of issue, this Note will be payable only on payment of a Commission equal to the original Poundage.

THE VALUE OF THIS NOTE MAY BE INCREASED BY AFFIXING UNOBLITERATED POSTAGE STAMPS NOT EXCEEDING FIVE PENCE IN VALUE WITHIN THE SPACE PROVIDED FOR THE PURPOSE ON THE FACE HEREOF.

Figure 2

On 30 April the PMG's Department asked that the proof be modified with the space for the stamps to be indicated by stars. Figure 3 shows three proofs submitted by Cooke in which he uses various types of stars in the area defined for the addition of stamps. These designs did not prove to be satisfactory as Oxenham wrote to Cooke on 24 June 1913 (Figure 4) saying that he had wanted the space for stamps defined by small stars and the text 'postage stamps to the value of five pence may be affixed herein'.

Figure 5 illustrates a revised proof which was approved by the Postmaster General's Department on 23 September 1913 (Figure 6), with a reminder to add the appropriate text on the back.

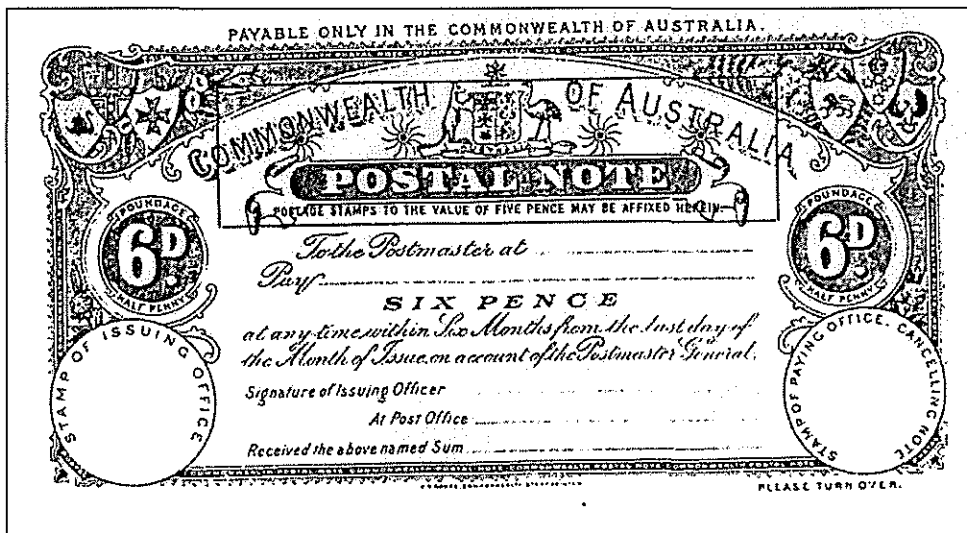
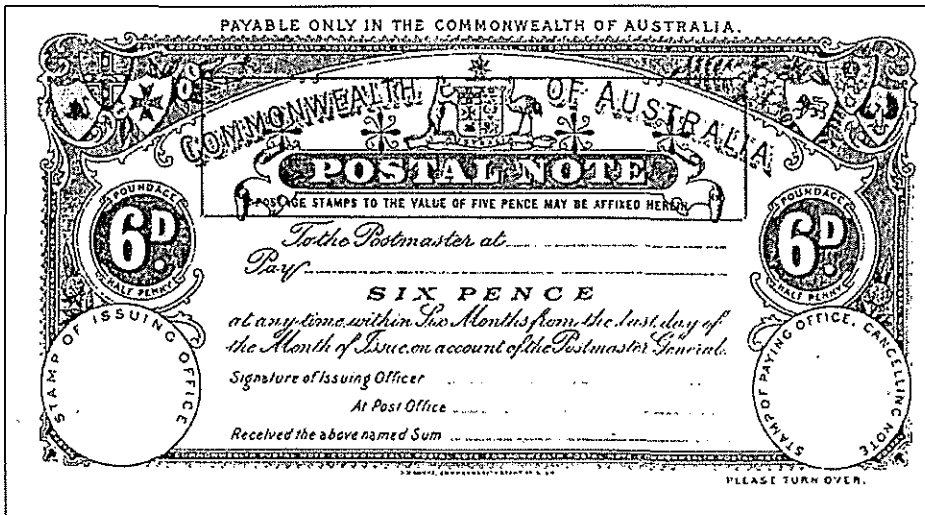
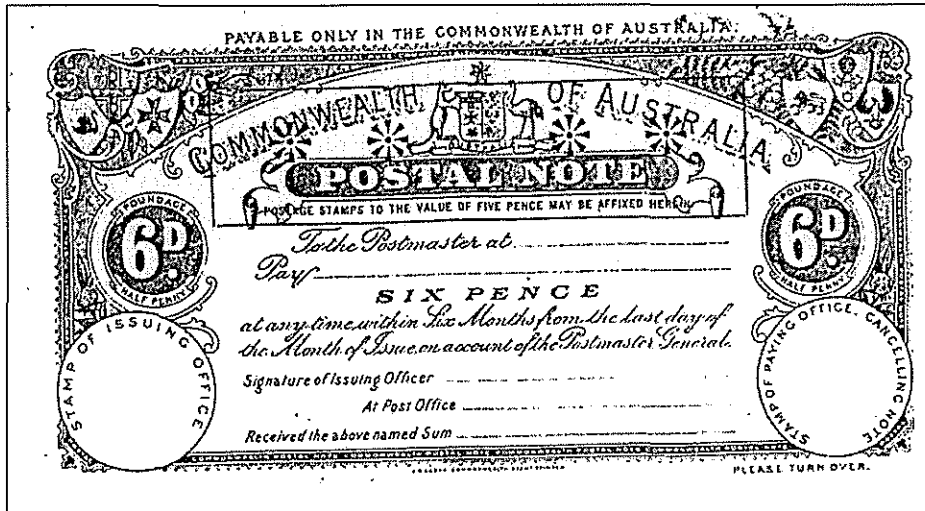


Figure 3

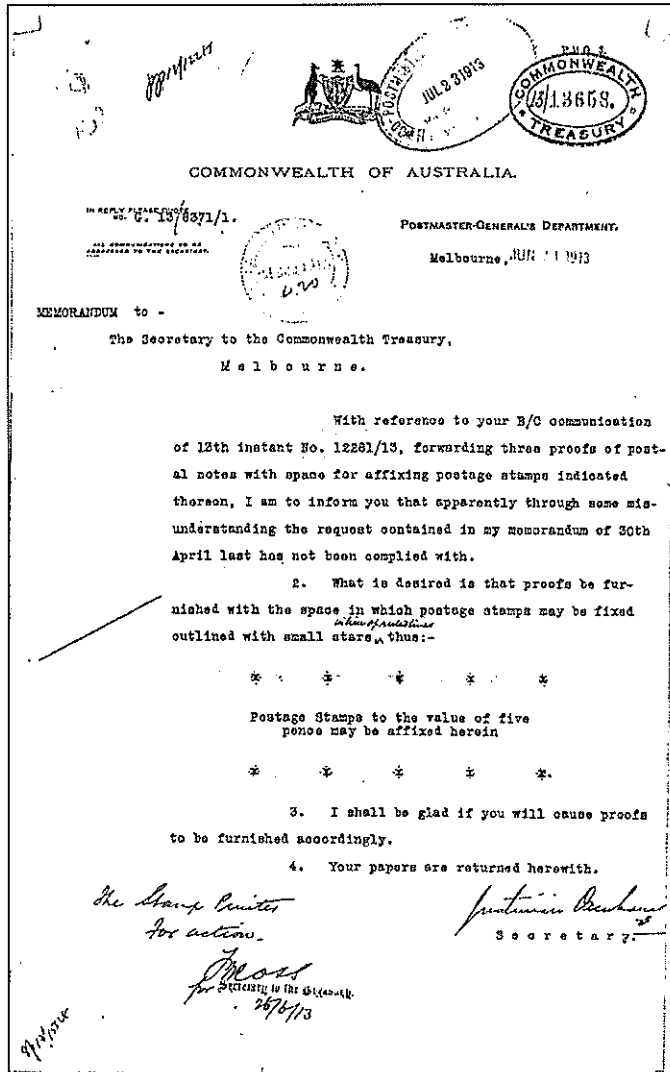


Figure 4

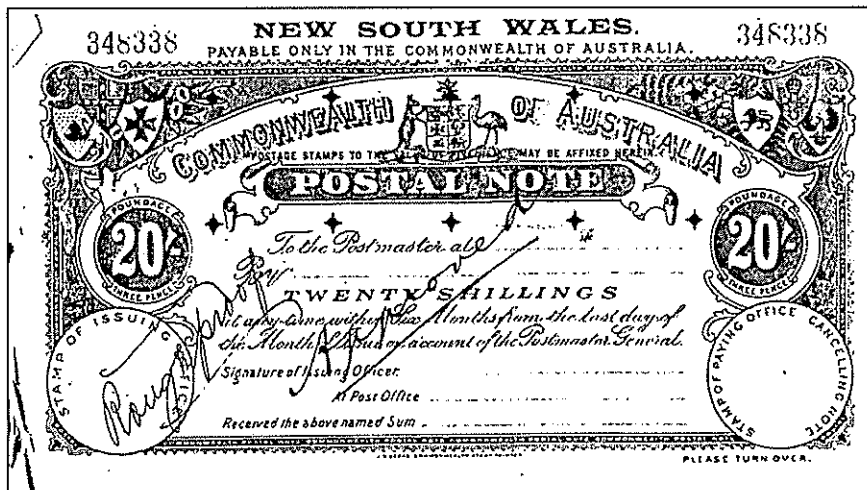


Figure 5

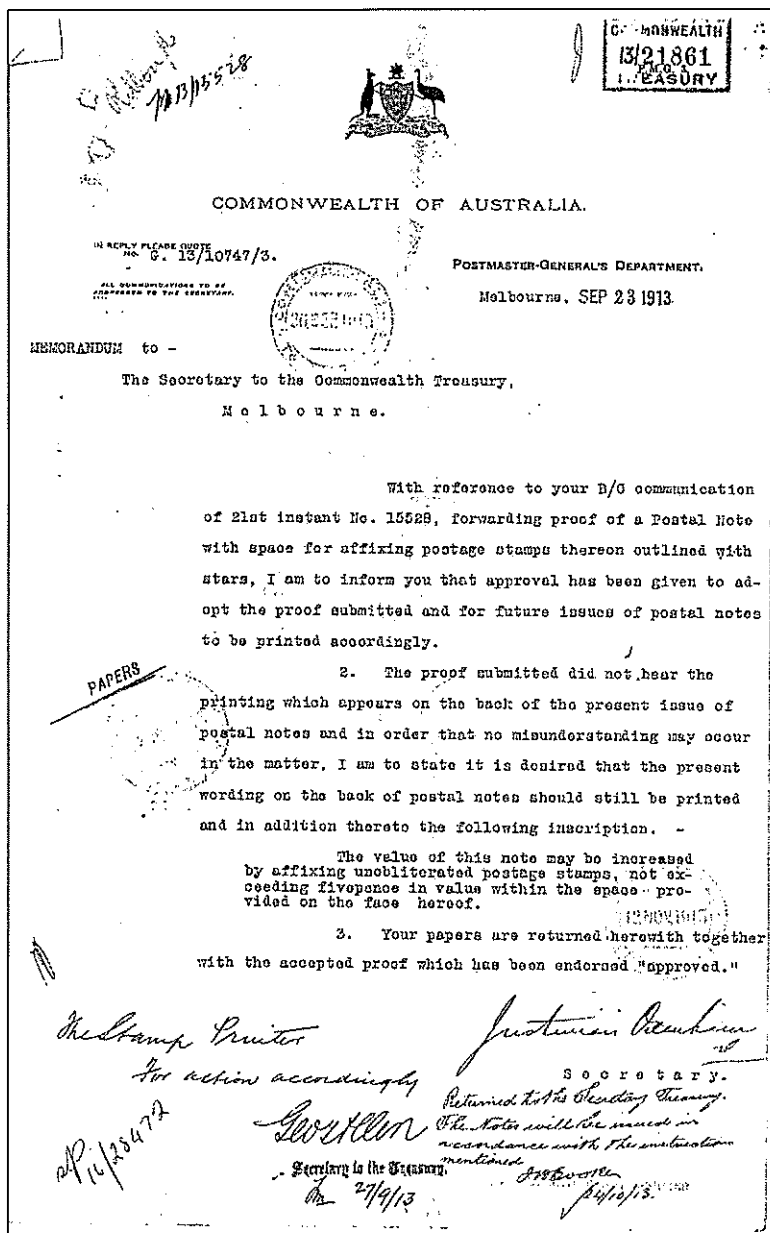


Figure 6

One point to note with the proof illustrated in Figure 5 is that, unlike earlier proofs, it has the name of one of the states (New South Wales) printed at the top of the note. Oxenham (the Secretary of the PMG's Department) wrote to Cooke on 3 April 1912 requesting that the name of the state of issue be printed on the top of each note. This was agreed to by the Stamp Printer on 1 April 1912, with a recommendation that the existing stock not be overprinted, with final approval from Oxenham on 28 May 1912.

Oxenham wrote to Cooke on 21 July 1913 asking if a different colour could be used for printing postal notes issued in each state. Cooke replied on 18 July recommending against this approach due to the increased cost of doing so. The practice of printing the name of the state of issue on postal notes was continued at least into the 1950s as shown by a Queensland Postal Note (Figure 7) issued at Mt Gravatt in 1954.

The regulation allowing the use of stamps to increase the value of postage notes was subject to abuse and was to be repealed from 1 January 1917 (Figure 8) Cooke was asked to provide future supplies

of the notes without provision for the addition of adhesives. He successfully argued for a delay in the changes to the regulations to 1 April 1918 to enable old stocks of notes to be used up.

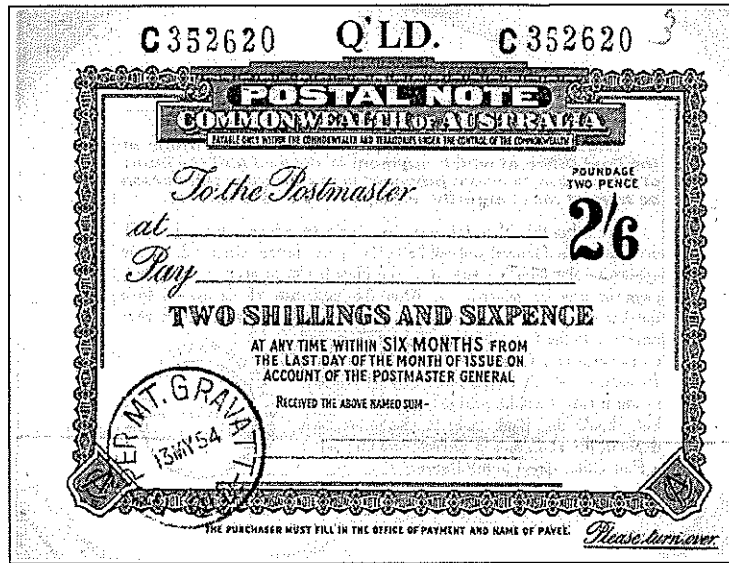


Figure 7

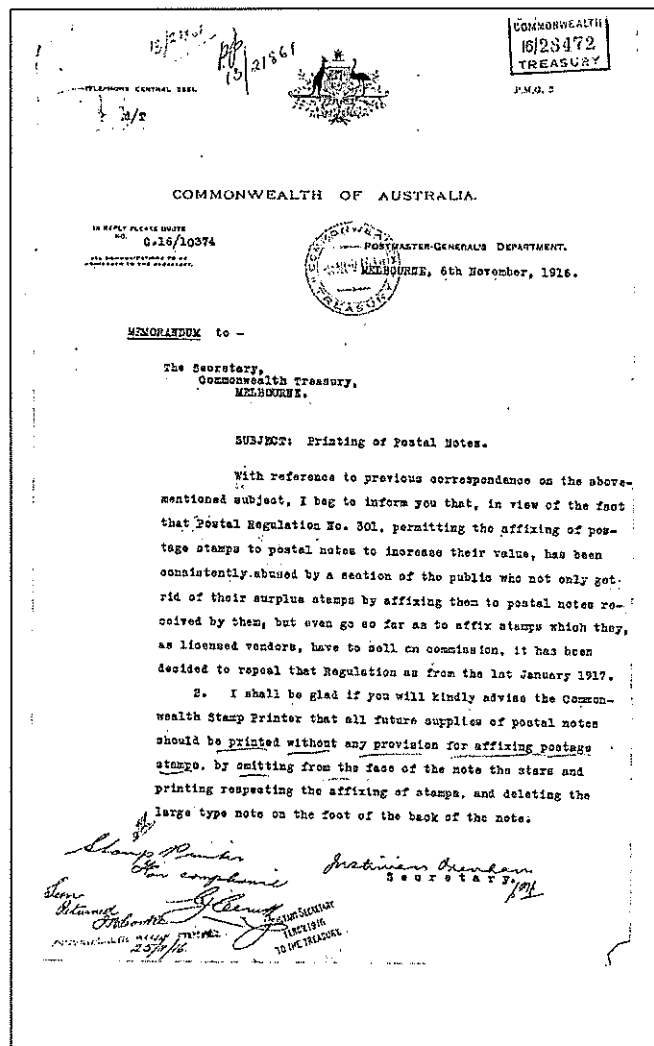


Figure 8

**Postal Note Regulations**

The regulations applying to Postal notes in 1927 were:

PART XVIII POSTAL NOTES.

228. Postal notes shall be issued and paid at such post offices in the Commonwealth, and during such hours as are determined by the Postmaster-General.

229. Postal notes shall be issued and sold only by persons authorised in that behalf by the Postmaster General.

230. Any person who without lawful authority (proof whereof shall lie upon him) issues or sells a postal note shall be guilty of an offence.

231. The denominations of postal notes issued, and the poundage shall be as follows:-

Denomination	Poundage (d.)	Denomination	Poundage (d.)	Denomination	Poundage (d.)
1/-	1	4/-	1½	7/6	2
1/6	1	4/6	1½	10/-	3
2/-	1	5/-	1½	11/-	3
2/6	1	5/6	2	15/-	3
3/-	1½	6/-	2	20/-	3
3/6	1½				

232. (1) The name of the person to whom it is desired payment shall be made may be inserted in a postal note in the space provided for that purpose, in which case the note shall be receipted by such person, and if it be presented for payment by any other person, other than a bank official, he shall also receipt the note.

(2) If a postal note be made payable, to a firm or company the ordinary business stamp of the firm or company shall, when request to that effect has been made in writing, be accepted as a sufficient receipt.

(3) The name of a money order or postal note office at which it is desired payment shall be made may be inserted in a postal note in the space provided for the purpose, in which case the note shall, except as provided in regulation 234, be payable at that office only.

233. If the spaces provided in a postal note for name of payee and paying office be not filled in, or if the note be made payable to " Bearer," the value thereof may be paid at any money order or postal note office in the Commonwealth on the person by whom it is presented duly receipting the note: Provided that such postal note may be paid without signature if it is presented by a bank official and bears an impression of the bank's stamp.

234. (1) A postal note may be crossed for payment through a bank, in which case it shall not be paid unless it be presented by a bank official and bears an impression of the bank's stamp: Provided that should the bank refuse to accept without charge a crossed postal note such postal note may be paid notwithstanding that it be not presented by a bank official.

(2) A postal note crossed for payment through a bank may be paid at any money order or postal note office in the Commonwealth notwithstanding that the name of an office other than that at which it is presented has been inserted.

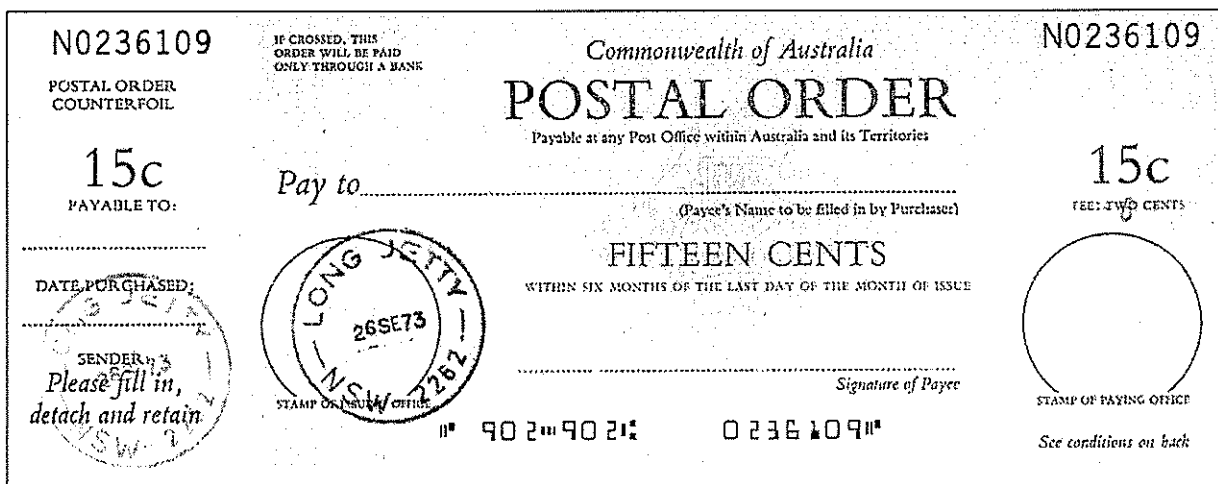
235. After a postal note has been paid by the Department the Postmaster-General shall not be liable for any further payment whatsoever.

*Postal Stationery Collector*

236 (1) A postal note presented for payment after six months from the last day of the month of issue shall not be paid until reference has been made to the Chief Money Order Office of the State of issue, and shall then be paid only on payment by the payee of a fee equivalent to the amount of the original poundage.  
(2) Such fee shall be paid in postage stamps affixed to the face of the note.

237. If a postal note contains any alteration or erasure, or be cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

238. Information regarding the payment of postal notes shall when the denominations and numbers of the notes are given, be furnished on payment of a fee of 3d in respect of each note: Provided that where the inquiry relates to two or more notes of the same denomination with consecutive numbers only one fee shall be payable.



*Figure 9 Decimal Currency Postal Order*

**Papua**

Postal notes were first supplied to Papua by the Commonwealth Stamp Printer, J Cooke, on 10 September 1917. 1000 postal notes were supplied in each denomination stapled in books of ten. The following denominations were issued: 6d, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 10/-, 10/6, 15/- and 20/-.

Interestingly Cooke inadvertently did not have any 1/- postal notes printed as requested by the Papuan administration. These were forwarded by him on 29 October 1917.

The notes were similar in design to the Australian notes except that 'Papua' replaced the name of the state of issue and that the text was modified where appropriate, for example, 'Postmaster-General' was replaced by 'Chief Postmaster'. Postal notes were provided for Papua after discussions between the Treasurer of Papua, R W Kendrick, and the Treasury. Cooke forwarded proofs to the Postmaster-General's Department on 18 July 1917. These were approved on 2 August 1917 by the Secretary to the Postmaster-General's Department, J Oxenham, subject to 'Papua' being printed at the top of the notes. The Papuan notes were also payable in Australia and the extension of the postal note service to Papua also resulted in the text of the Australian notes being amended to indicate that they were now payable in the Territory of Papua.

New Guinea

Postal Notes were not printed for New Guinea until 1932 after ten years of discussions between the Territory's Administration and the Postmaster-General's Department. While the Administration wanted to follow the example of Papua and issue postal notes to facilitate the exchange of money between the Territory and Australia, the Secretary of the Postmaster-General's Department, J Oxenham, considered that the small potential sales did not justify the extension of the postal note service to the Territory.

On 28 September 1931 (Figure 10), D S Wanliss, Acting Administrator of New Guinea, wrote to Oxenham requesting the printing of postal notes similar to the Australian notes but the name of the Territory replacing the name of the state on the front of the note. He suggested that overprinting be used if the production of a new plate was too expensive. He ordered 1 000 notes in denominations of 1/-, 1/6 and 2/-; 1 500 notes in denominations of 2/6, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, and 4/6; 2 000 notes in denominations of 5/-, 5/6, 6/-, and 7/6; and 2 500 notes in denominations of 10/-, 11/-, 15/- and 20/-.

Finally on 24 June 1932 29 500 notes were forwarded to the Territory.

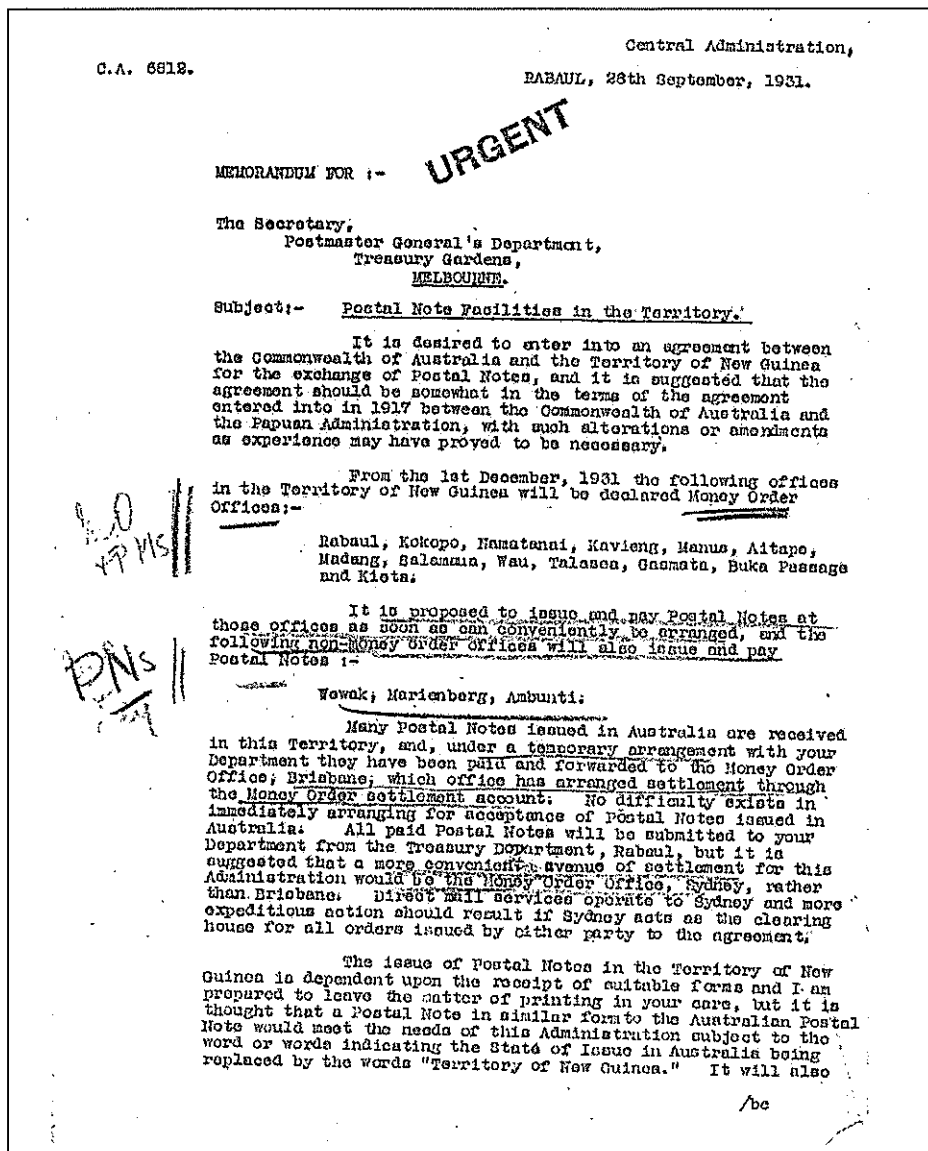


Figure 10 (a)



*Postal Stationery Collector*

(C.A. 6812)

Page 2.

be necessary to delete the reference to payment in Papua and insert in lieu the words "Territory of New Guinea" wherever the Papuan Administration is mentioned. There is not sufficient business with Papua to warrant extension of the exchange of Postal Notes with that Administration.

I know you will exercise due economy in printing supplies, but rather than incur heavy expenditure for printing plates I would prefer to use the Australian Postal Note suitably overprinted, and this point might be kept in view if the expense of special plates is substantial.

It is difficult to estimate requirements for 12 months but it is thought that a first printing of the under-mentioned quantities should be sufficient for that period :-

1/-	..	1,000
1/6	..	1,000
2/-	..	1,000
2/6	..	1,500
3/-	..	1,500
3/6	..	1,500
4/-	..	1,500
4/6	..	1,500
5/-	..	2,000
5/6	..	2,000
6/-	..	2,000
7/6	..	2,000
10/-	..	2,500
11/-	..	2,500
15/-	..	2,500
20/-	..	2,500

It is difficult in Rabaul to obtain adequate safe custody of such easily converted instruments as Postal Notes, which only require stamping with any Post Office stamp to render them negotiable, and if it would be possible for you to so arrange it would be appreciated if the Money Order Office, Sydney, could maintain bulk supplies, forwarding to this Administration on the demand of the Treasurer of the Territory of New Guinea such supplies as it is estimated will be required for three months. On the first occasion after printing two-thirds of the numbers mentioned above will be required forthwith.

I anticipate that the lists used for listing Postal Notes exchanged with Papua would prove suitable for preparation of lists of Australian Postal Notes paid in this Territory, and that supplies can be obtained from you when the Postal Notes have been printed and are being forwarded.

Any costs incurred in printing will be borne by this Administration, and reimbursement effected immediately on receipt of a claim from you.

Will you be good enough to advise me on the points mentioned at your early convenience and proceed with the preparation of any agreement.

*D. S. Wanliss*  
(D. S. Wanliss)  
Acting Administrator.

*Figure 10 (b)*

**Nauru**

Despite persistent efforts commencing in 1921, Nauru was unable to persuade the Postmaster-General's Department to extend the postal note service to the island up until the beginning of the Second World War.

**Papua New Guinea**

Illustrated in Figure 11 is a 20c Australian postal order sold at Salamo, in Papua New Guinea. The postal notes were able to be paid throughout the Commonwealth and its territories. (Note that the fee has been manually changed from 2c to 5c and that the counterfoli has been detached.)

November 2000

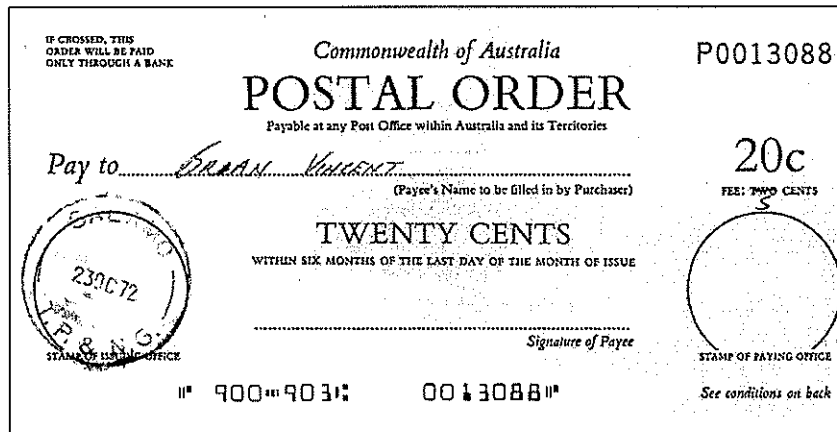


Figure 11

### New Zealand

Illustrated in Figure 12 is a British Postal Order, overprinted for sale in New Zealand. The Note was sold in 1948, is overprinted 'Poundage Payable in New Zealand 2d' and shows clearly the addition of a 4d stamp to make its value up to 2/10d.

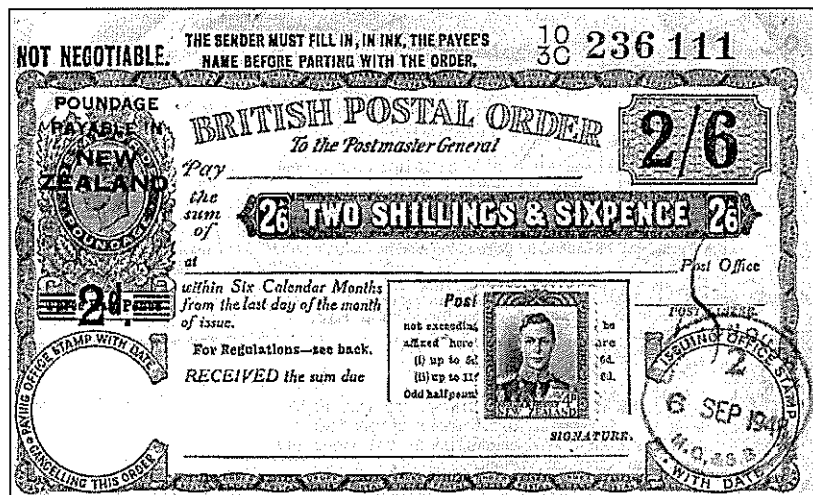


Figure 12

### Selected Bibliography

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- Craig Chappell "Queensland Postal Notes" *PSC* November 1998, February 1999
- Hunter Davies "On the Hunt for Postal Orders" *Stamp News*, UK, July 1985
- Jack Harwood "Postal Orders: Overlooked Postal Stationery" *Linn's* 1987 Oct 26 and *Postal Stationery* 1990 May-Jun
- Jack Harwood "U.S. Postal Notes - Series of 1883-1894" *Postal Stationery* 1996 Oct-Dec
- Robson Lowe "A Chinese Postal Order" *Philatelist and PJGB* 1990 Mar/Apr
- Howard Lunn "Guide to the History and Values of British Postal Orders 1881-1984", By author 1984
- Peter Martin "First U.S. Postal Notes" *Scott Stamp Monthly* May 1997
- Peter Martin "Postal Notes: The First Issues 1883-1894" *The Congress Book* 1997.
- Jean-Louis Narjoux "Bons de Poste Une Belle Découverte" *Les Entiers Postal* July 2000
- R Solly "Queensland and Western Australia Early Postal Notes" *Cinderella Philatelist* January 1995
- John W. Watts "Identification of the US Postal Notes of the 1945-1951 Issue" *American Revenuer* September 1986

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

Ian McMahon

**Postcards**

17 August 2000 Olympic Sports  
 Maximum cards  
 (-) Athletes  
 (-) Basketball  
 (-) Cycling  
 (-) Swimming  
 (-) Tennis  
 (-) Gymnastics  
 (-) Hockey  
 (-) Equestrian  
 (-) Rowing  
 (-) Water Polo  
 (Set price: \$11.50)

15 September 2000 Sydney/Athens  
 Maximum cards  
 (-) Sydney  
 (-) Athens  
 (Set price: \$3.35)

15 September 2000(?) NSW Pictorial Cards  
 (\$1.20) Sydney Harbour at Dusk  
 (\$1.20) Tall Ship on Sydney Harbour  
 (\$1.20) Australia Day Celebrations (1999)  
 (\$1.20) Darling Harbour at Dusk  
 (\$1.20) Circular Quay, Sydney  
 (\$1.20) Bondi Beach, Sydney  
 (\$1.20) Taronga Park Zoo  
 (\$1.20) Sydney Aquarium  
 (\$1.20) Beach Umbrella  
 (\$1.20) Anzac Bridge

3 October 2000 Space  
 (\$1.20) Astronaut  
 (\$1.20) Spacecraft  
 (\$1.20) Launch Site  
 (\$1.20) Terrain  
 (\$1.20) Robots  
 (\$1.20) Flight Crew

Maximum cards  
 (-) Astronaut  
 (-) Spacecraft  
 (-) Launch Site  
 (-) Terrain  
 (-) Robots  
 (-) Flight Crew  
 (Set price: \$6.90)

**Aerogrammes**

17 August 2000 Olympics  
 (\$0.78) Sydney Opera House

**Envelopes**

1 July 2000 Aboriginal Art. Reprints  
 with recycled symbol  
 added on reverse.  
 (\$0.54) C6  
 (\$0.54) DL  
 (\$0.54) DL window  
 (\$1.19) C5  
 (\$2.70) B4

17 August 2000 Olympics International  
 (\$1.58) Envelope  
 Cycling

**Pre-paid Envelope Reprints**

The June-July issue of the Australian Philatelic Bulletin included a note that reprints of the current pre-paid definitive envelopes would be issued on recycled paper from 1 July 2000. The first copies of these envelopes with a symbol (an "R" encircled by three arrows forming a circle) indicating recycled paper appeared in early July. To date I have seen all but the C6 Window and C4 envelopes, but these will no doubt appear in due course.



Interestingly, Martin Walker reported that the DL window faced envelope with the recycled symbol has another change with printing on the inside of the envelope. This takes the form of an all-over pattern of the Australia Post Corporate logo in brick-red. He also reported seeing the envelope in a pale, but bright pink instead of the brick-red colour of the earlier printings. This new printing was first observed used on 3 October.



LITERATURE

Ian McMahon

*From our contemporaries*

*Postal Stationery* May-June 2000

Bidder Samples for the Envelope and Wrapper Contract of 1882

A Fantastic 1892 Austrian Postal Card, Except!

Who Said They Were for Official Use?

An Interesting Use in 1895 of a 1-Cent Domestic Single Postal Card

'Miscut' Postal Cards

The Shoebox (What is it - Envelope Printed on Both Sides with Different Corner Cards)

Cut squares (Convention Minutes, New Leavitt Book)

*New Zealand Stamp Collector*, Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, June 2000

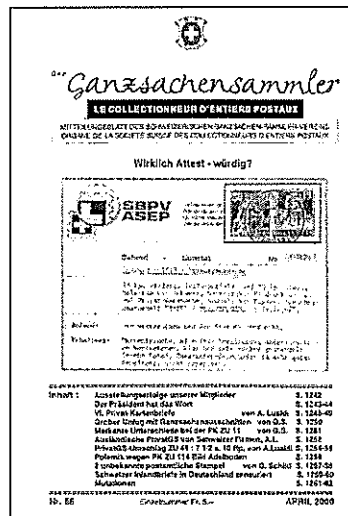
Postal Stationery Dies [of New Zealand] by Allan Berry. Includes extract of letters from the archives about George V stationery dies.

*Stanley Gibbons Stamp Monthly* July, August 2000

Conclusion of annual survey of world stationery.

*Der Ganzsachensammler*, the Journal of the Swiss Society of Postal Stationery Collectors.

PSSA has recently agreed to an exchange of journals with the Swiss Society of Postal Stationery Collectors.



*UPSS Publications*

The United Postal stationery Society (UPSS) has recently published two new books:

*Thomas Leavitt - His History & Postal Markings 1875-1892* Robert Payne  
Hard cover US\$40.00 (retail); US\$32.00 (member)

*Postal Stationery of Peru* Herbert H. Moll  
US\$15.00 (retail); US\$12.00 (member)

*Contributions to the next issue of the Journal close with the editor on 2 January 2001.*

**PLEASE CONTRIBUTE!**

*JOURNALS FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES*

Judy Kennett

For some time now, the Society has been exchanging publications with two overseas organisations devoted to the study of postal stationery. They are L'Association des Collectionneurs d'Entier Postal (ACEP) from France, and L'Unione Filatelisti Interofili (UFI) from Italy. I decided that it would be interesting to examine current issues of their journals, to get some ideas about the research being undertaken in postal stationery in those countries.

## **L'Entier Postal**

ACEP publish '*L'Entier Postal*', which is now in its 59<sup>th</sup> year. I have in front of me Issue No 3 for 2000, dated July 2000. The journal has 36 pages, which includes the covers, and is in A5 format, with colour used on the outside of both the front and the back covers. The illustrations shown on these covers are the subjects of two articles inside. Other illustrations in the text are in black and white.

The contents of this issue include:

*Editorial* – a word from the President;

*Ready-to-Post Envelopes for the use of the Unions Regionales des Medecins Liberaux (URML), and for the election of Members of Chambers of Commerce;*

*Short Notices;*

*Postal Notes – a nice find* (Note: a recent discovery from a series first issued in 1896);

*The Reprints on bristol said to be 'of 1900';*

*ACEP Activities – the report of the Ordinary General Assembly.*

The article on the reprints on bristol board would be of interest to any collector of the postal stationery of the former French colonies. The author notes in the first paragraph that the complete revision of the catalogue of colonial postal stationery has posed certain problems, particularly in respect of the description of rare items. Notably, little was known about the proofs, and the reprints on bristol board, said to be 'of 1900', were not recorded in earlier editions of the catalogue. He therefore requested from the Postal Museum a listing of the 'bristols' in its possession, and this listing forms the basis of his article.

The Journal contains a small 'give-away' – an adhesive vignette from the French Federation of Philatelic Associations, urging readers to subscribe to 'La Philatelie Francaise' in 2000. It concludes with a list of office bearers of ACEP (who to contact for different services) and a list of ACEP publications.

## **L'Intero Postale**

UFI publish '*L'Intero Postale- Rivista dell'Unione Filatelisti Interofili*'. The issue I have in front of me is n.73 – April 2000. This issue consists of 20 pages, which includes the covers, and measures 17cm x 24cm. The covers are bright yellow in colour, and on the outside of the front cover is a mint overprinted lettercard from the Repubblica Sociale Italiana (RSI). There is an article on this topic inside. On the inside of the front cover is a list of office bearers. All illustrations in the journal are in black and white.

The contents of this issue include:

*News about postal stationery from the President (includes comments and notices);*

*The priority post letter card – a proposal from UFI to Poste Italiane;*

*Nothing is due to the postman;*

*Notes from the market place;*

*Losing your head in R.S.I.;*

*Short notes and notices* (includes notes on two discoveries from our member Vittorio Coscia);

*The Library.*

Two of the titles here need a word of explanation for those who don't have the journal in front of them. The article 'Nothing is due to the postman', deals with a particular and rare postal rate, and is illustrated with postal stationery items from the 1920s. 'Losing your head

in the Repubblica Sociale Italiana (RSI)' deals with the fascio , an emblemic device used to overprint postal stationery of the Italian monarchy for use in the RSI, at the end of WW2. In certain highly desirable examples, such as the examples illustrated on the cover and in the article, the head of the fascio is separated from the rest of the device. Keen collectors might go crazy when seeking examples of the 'fascio decollato'.

The last section 'The Library' consists of short reviews of contemporary journals on postal stationery from Australia (*Postal Stationery Collector*), France (*L'Entier Postal*), Great Britain (*Postal Stationery*), Germany (*Die Ganzsache*), and the USA (*Postal Stationery: Journal of the UPSS*). In our case, a comment is made about the illustrations in full colour that appeared as an enclosure in this particular issue, and an illustration is reproduced.

### **Acknowledgments**

My thanks to Derek Brennan for his efforts in translating the 'Sommaire' (contents) of *L'Entier Postal*, and for his comments on my interpretations on the subject matter of the articles. Thanks also to Vittorio Coscia for his assistance with the technical philatelic terms in '*L'Intero Postale*', and for explaining some of the nuances of the Italian language.

Working with these two journals and preparing this article gave me great pleasure. Any members who have questions about the articles that appeared in the journals are very welcome to contact me by email on [jvkennet@pcug.org.au](mailto:jvkennet@pcug.org.au), or at my postal address. I can arrange photocopies, and can give help with translating articles if necessary.

## ***FROM THE SECRETARY***

### **Offer of assistance**

Our member Peter Guerin has recently taken up a position with Status International, the auction house in Sydney. He has kindly offered to assist members of the PSSA who have enquiries about postal stationery lots. If you are viewing personally, or are seeking information by telephone, ask for Peter.

### **PSSA payments by credit card**

We have now changed the arrangements for processing members' payments by credit cards. In future, our payments will be processed by the Queensland Philatelic Council, and that name that will appear in the transaction details on your monthly statement. Treasurer John Crowsley has advised us that this credit card facility requires only the card number and the date of expiry. Please note that only payments by VISA, bankcard and Mastercard can be accepted.

We would like to thank the ACT Philatelic Council for their assistance with processing PSSA credit card transactions over the past five years.

### **Congratulations**

In the September 2000 issue of *The London Philatelist* was an account of the thematic display 'Whiskers' that our member John Sinfield gave to the Royal Philatelic Society, London on 18 May 2000. John was the guest of the President of the RPS, L on this occasion. The account indicated that the display made a profound impression on the members present. Hearty congratulations from all of us, John!

## Literature Notes

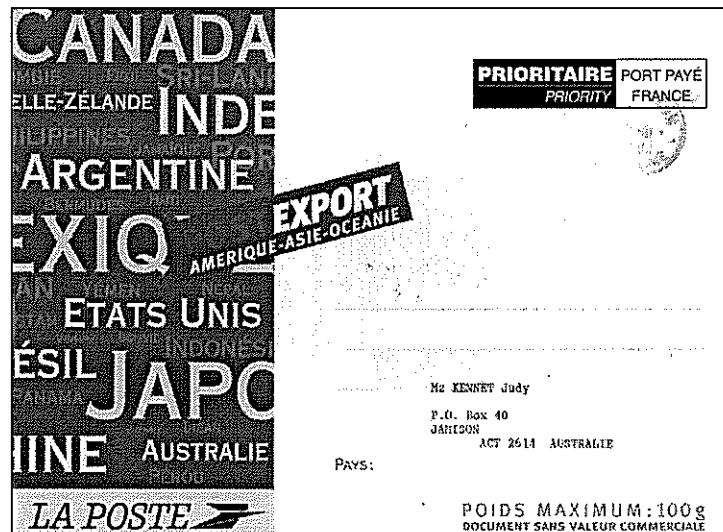
In *The London Philatelist* for July/August 2000 was a review of the second edition of *Cyprus Postal Stationery* by A C Ioannides and C J Podger. This edition includes a number of additions and improvements, principally additional information and the inclusion of colour illustrations. It comes highly recommended. No source is given, but it would very likely be available from Vera Trinder, London.

The Vera Trinder list for September 2000 advertises *Postal Stationery of Peru*, by H Moll. Described as follows 'Envelopes, lettercards, postal cards and wrappers. Illustrations, with some in colour. 100 pages.

## A current French Postal Stationery Item

This ready-to-post envelope from La Poste may have been described previously. I decided to mention it, because it is such a convenient item, being made from stiff white cardboard with a gloss finish, and 22.7 cm x 16cm (A5 size). It's ideal for sending photographs, covers or stamps.

Necessary information such as the maximum weight and the customs declaration appear on the front with the postage paid and priority post indicators. There's a notice in the red box on the front that the envelope is intended for international postage to America, Asia and Oceania. On the back is a list of country groupings for which the envelope is valid - Asia, North America, Central America, South America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, the Near East and Oceania. This is a visually pleasing item, with the juxtaposition of blue, red, green and yellow boxes of different sizes, and the green lettering, on the white gloss background.



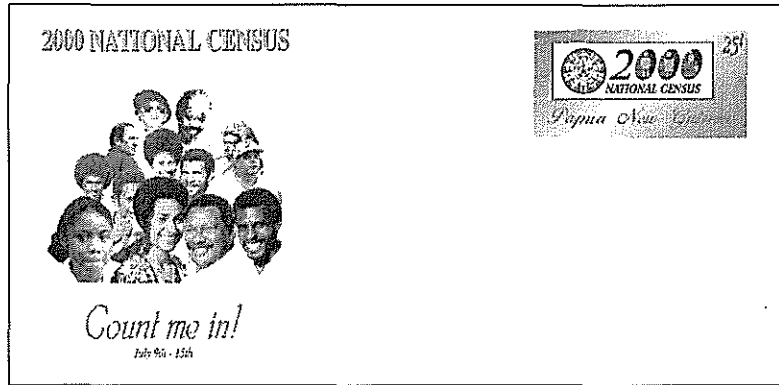
## American Philatelic Society (APS) Sales on the Web

Member, Steve Schumann, advises that the APS now has a website for philatelic material for sale, including postal stationery. It is "stampstore.org". While it doesn't have a separate category for postal stationery, if you click on postal history the stationery will be shown. It does have a good showing of stationery from Australia and the rest of the British Commonwealth. While you have to be a member to purchase items, you can browse through the items and then join the APS when you find something you just have to have.

NEW ISSUES

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea issued the a 25t stamped envelope on 23 February 2000 to publicise its 2000 National Census to be held in July 2000.



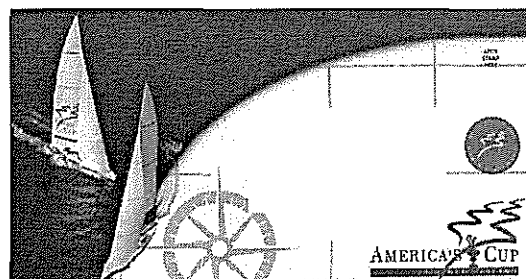
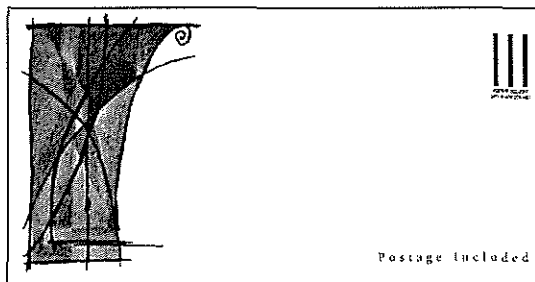
Express Post

Ross Duberal provided the illustrated Express Post envelope with the marking *THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN DELAYED DUE TO AIRLINE DISRUPTION.*



New Zealand

The New Zealand stamped envelope and formular aerogramme mentioned in the last issue of PSC are illustrated below.





Other Countries

A selection of new issues are illustrated below including stamped envelopes from French Polynesia and Brazil, postcards from Argentina, the Roadrunner and Coyote postal card from the USA, an Olympihlex 1996 envelope from the Czech Republic and a new express post envelope from Canada for use to the USA.

