

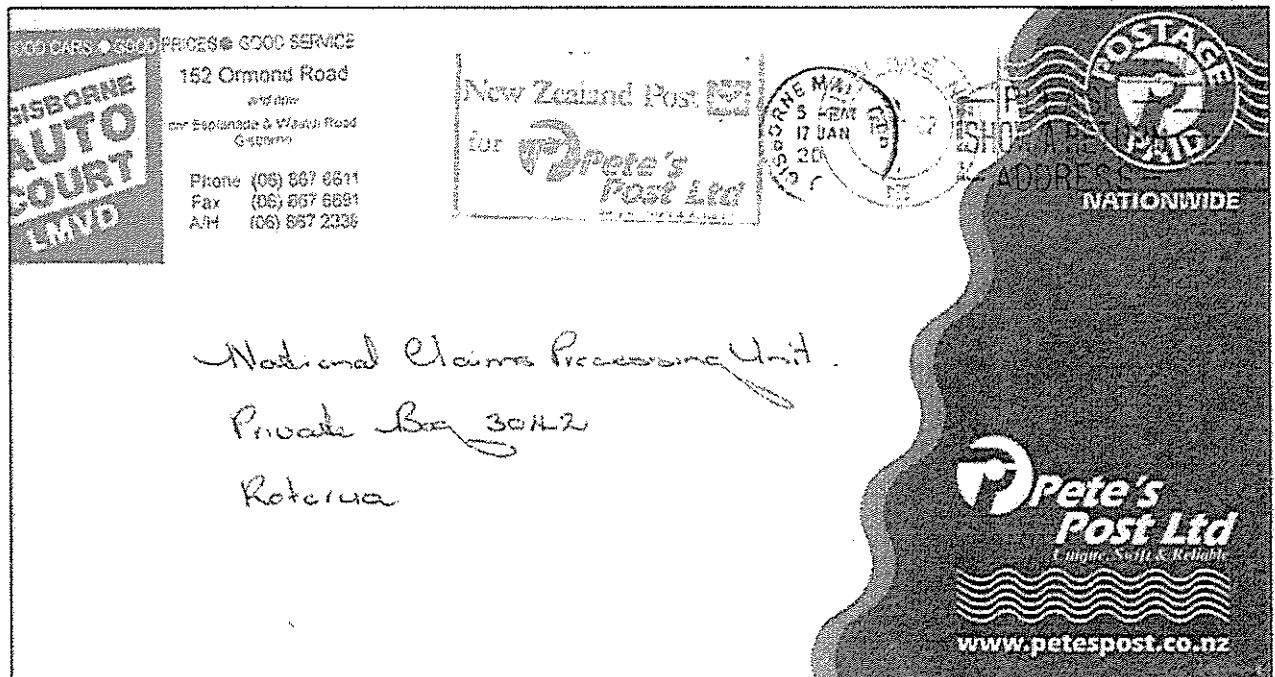
POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia

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FROM THE EDITOR

New Web address

<http://www.canberrastamps.org/postalstationery/pss.html>

POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES/STATES: WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The first part of the PSSA's Catalogue of the *Postal Stationery of the Australian Colonies/States: Western Australia*, compiled by Brian Pope, is now available. The Catalogue provides a comprehensive coverage of the postal stationery of Western Australia including post cards, lettercards, envelopes, registered envelopes, wrappers, telegram forms, official, printed to private order and postal notes. Information is provided on the printers, essays and proofs and many other aspects of Western Australian postal stationery. The catalogue is presented in an A4 format, 52 pages, softbound and in colour at a price of \$59 (\$49 for PSSA members), including postage in Australia. Please send your orders with payment to Ian McMahon PO Box 783, CIVIC SQUARE ACT 2608.

POSTAL STATIONERY AT NORTHPEX 2002

Northpex 2002 included a small, but strong, postal stationery class:

Stephen Schumann	New Zealand Postal Stationery, 1876-1936	Gold
Margaret Horton	Commonwealth of Australia Envelopes 1913-1937	Gold
Ian McMahon	Envelopes and Postcards of Canada	Large Vermeil + SP
Tony Jones	The NZ Postal Stationery of Edward VII	Vermeil
Norman Banfield	Australian Postal Stationery KGV I & QE II	Large silver
Hans Karman	Postcards of the Netherlands after WWII	Large silver

GIVEAWAY

The Giveaway with this issue is provided courtesy of Asia-Pacific Philatelic Development Pty Ltd from the estate of Ed Druce.

NEXT PSSA MEETING: STAMPSHOW MELBOURNE '02

The next meeting of the PSSA is expected to be at Stampshow Melbourne '02 (see *From the Secretary*). Stampshow Melbourne '02 will be held on 4-6 October 2002 at the Function Centre, Melbourne Park, Batman Avenue, Melbourne. For more information please contact the Exhibition Secretary, P.O. Box 3033, South Melbourne BC, 3205. Telephone: (03) 9690 3438.

VALE KEITH GEORGE FREEBAIRN - 14/4/1926 - 30/5/2002.

Keith Freebairn, well known to virtually every philatelist in South Australia and beyond, passed away suddenly on 30 May 2002 aged 76, following complications resulting from a lengthy illness.

Keith had been a philatelist all of his adult life. His greatest claim to fame had been the formation, over decades, of the most comprehensive and formidable collection of the postal stationery of the Commonwealth of Australia, recognised internationally by his worldwide contacts transcending all strata of society.

Keith had been active in the P.S. of Woodville since the 1940's and served as President in 1963. He was President of the P.S. of South Australia, in 1964/65, becoming an Hon. Life Member in 2000. Finally and most importantly, he was inspirator and co-founder of the Postal Stationery and Postal History Society of Australia in 1976, filling a key role in the years of its early growth and progress.

Keith was a gentle, compassionate, modest and unassuming human being, who left us as he had lived, without fanfare and bombast. - Long live his memory!

Andrew Jansen.

NEW PARCEL LABEL

Gary Watson

Back in the 1980s I enjoyed something of a reputation for turning up items of Postal Stationery that had not been seen before. Many, like the Western Australian 1d Envelope with 'OS'-in-the-Die, were my own discoveries. Others, such as the first used example of the Queensland formular Registration Envelope - Ex Broekman - lay unrecognised in existing collections. Some, including the Fiji KEVII ½d Postal Card with 'REPLY' barred-out, were actually acquired from other dealers and auctioneers who simply didn't appreciate what they had.

I came to be a firm believer that, when it comes to Postal Stationery, one should never say "never". You just simply can't anticipate when the next important discovery might be just around the corner.

And so it is with a mixture of pleasure and excitement that I present the first example of an Australian 1946 Food Parcel Label from the Hobart grocers *Fitzgerald's*.

Not only is this item larger (188x140mm) than its mainland cousins, but it is also the 3/7d value, which is universally accepted as being much scarcer than the 5/10d issues. Of course, in this instance, we still await the emergence of even a single 5/10d label from *Fitzgerald's*!



I am grateful to both Mark Diserio and John Sinfield for confirming that the embossing of the *Fitzgerald's* labels has been known from archival records. However, both gentlemen also assured me that not a single example had previously come to light.

Given its size and the striking red printing, this 3/7d Food Parcel Label must rank as one of the most attractive and important discoveries for many years in the field of Australian Postal Stationery. Despite having two tears, and a small piece missing at the top, I am confident that it will set a very

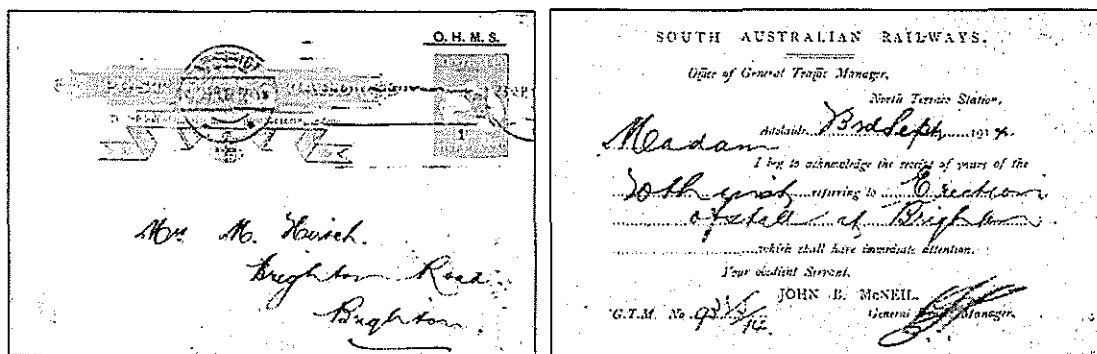
solid price when offered at *Premier Philately* later this year.

And to think that it was discovered in a very ordinary collection of Australian stamps. My only regret is that I was not the finder. Torsten Weller of *Aero Collectibles* in Melbourne chanced upon it at one of the dealer stands at *Northpex* in Auckland back in April. He probably never expected to make such an important find in this field but, as I said earlier, one should never say "Never!"

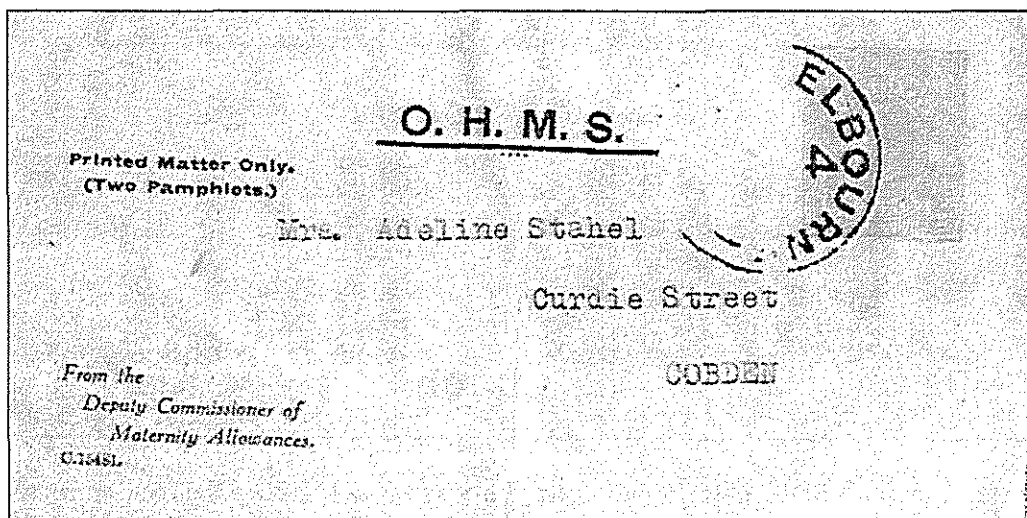
OHMS OVERPRINTS ON AUSTRALIAN STATIONERY

Peter Guerin

I have previously shown ½d green Kangaroo wrappers with OHMS printed above the stamp impression, and have seen postcards similarly treated, all apparently for South Australian Departments. I now have a 1d red Kangaroo postcard with OHMS used by SA railways 23 Sept 1914. The reverse is printed for use at North Terrace station and I imagine they were also made for other stations suggesting there should be a reasonable number about – but I have only seen three or four over the years.



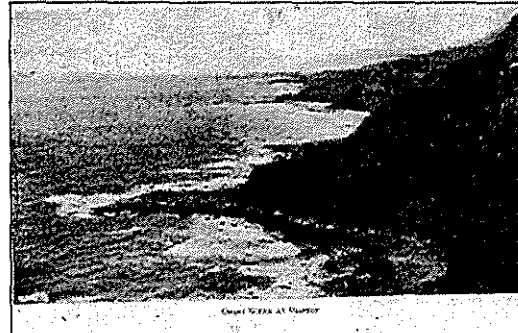
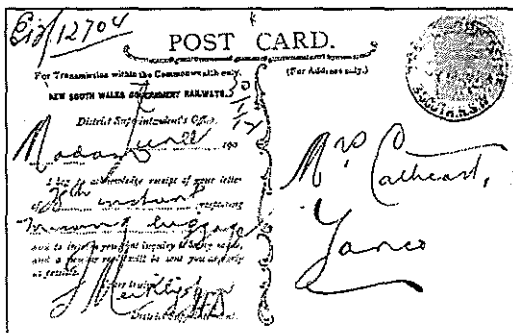
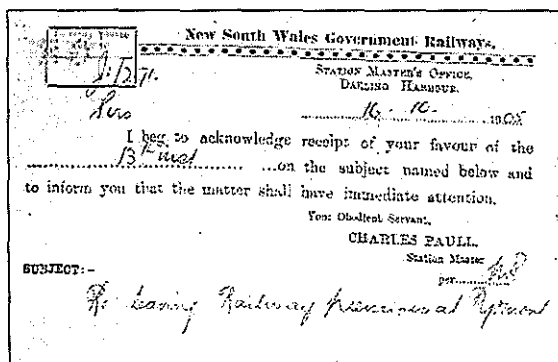
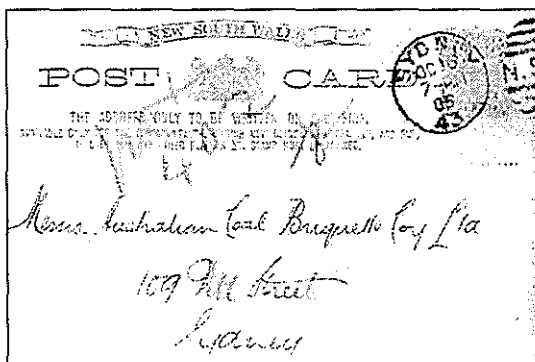
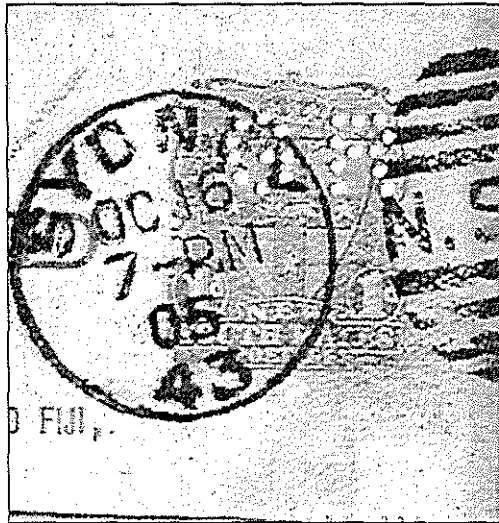
I have also just purchased a ½d green KGV wrapper with OHMS and return address printed for the Deputy Commissioner for Maternity Allowances in Victoria. Unfortunately the uprating stamp has been removed (probably ½d OS perfin) but the envelope is backstamped 7 Feb 1919.



Some more NSW Government Railway Postcards

I recently obtained two more NSW Government Railway postcards. The first is an ordinary NSW card (H&G 17) with 'GR' perfin through the stamp impression and a printed reverse for the Government Railways, used on 16 Oct 1905.

The second is another PTPO view card with the same basic heading etc as others shown in my Nov 2000 PSC article, but with different additional printed message. This has a view titled "Coast Scene at Clifton" used 30 Jan 1912 from Junee with a nice TPO rail cancel to complement the Government Rail user. I also recently missed another of these cards at auction titled "Snowy Mountain, Mount Kosciusko" used in 1910, and have seen a NSW wrapper with GR perfin through the stamp imprint.



THE USE OF POSTAL STATIONERY CUT-OUT STAMPS IN MEXICO

Peter Bamert

Whether or not the use of cut out postal stationery stamps in Mexico was officially allowed, tolerated or forbidden is unclear. I have been unable to trace decrees of the Mexican postal authorities regarding this topic. In the philatelic literature the use of cut outs is mentioned in the booklet about the Hidalgo envelopes by Bamert and Schimmer. Since the embossed stamps of the Hidalgo envelopes frequently remained uncanceled, the authors believed that the use of cut out stamps from the Hidalgo envelopes as ordinary stamps was not permitted. This may explain the relative scarcity of such material.

I also think that the use of cut outs as postage stamps in Mexico was, at no time, officially allowed but in most cases was tolerated. I have no other explanation for the fact that of the eleven postal items with cut outs, either used alone or in combination with normal stamps, used between 1875 and 1964 none were taxed.

I have recorded the following Mexican items: (listed according to the stamp imprint of the postal stationery and the year of first issue)

Hidalgo (1874): Mexico issued its first postal stationery in 1874. I know of four envelopes bearing cut outs of this issue with the embossed head of Hidalgo. They were used either alone or in combination with stamps of the 1874 Hidalgo issue. None of the four envelopes had been taxed. Two of the items are addressed to a certain "Patricio Milmo" in Monterrey; one (Figure 1) originates from Milmo Hermanos Nuevo Laredo and bears in addition to the cut-to-shape 5 Centavos embossed stamp (either from envelope HG # E14 or E 15) an orange 10 Centavo Hidalgo stamp 2882 Monterrey. The cut out shows part of the MATAMOROS district name. The strange thing is the 15 Centavos inland rate which does not correspond to a then current rate. The second cover has also a 5 Centavos cut out postmarked with the Matamoros EUM postmark of August 25 1886.

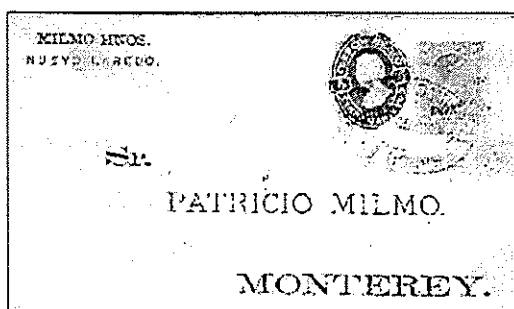


Figure 1

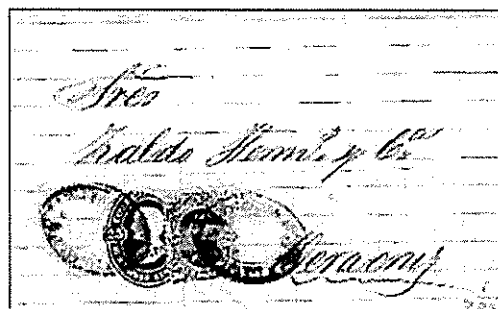


Figure 2

The other two cut outs both originate from Papantla, Jalapa and were used between 1875 and 1877. The first one (Figure 2) is a double weight inland folded letter sheet with an additional 10 Centavo 2075 Hidalgo stamp with district name Jalapa and wide apart numbers at the bottom. It has been sent to Veracruz probably in 1875 or 76. The last of the four is a letter sheet sent from Papantla to the well known wine dealer Batiz in Bordeaux, France, the 25 Centavo cut out paying the inland rate to Veracruz in 1877.

It seems that all four items were tolerated by the postal authorities with no postage due markings except for the item to France, where the Mexican postage covered the transport to Veracruz only.

Large Numerals (1884): I have seen two envelopes with numerals so far. One (Figure 3) has two "cut to shape" 5 Centavo embossings from an envelope then in use. It was sent from Acambaro GTO

to Carlos Felix in Mexico. Many items from the archive of this firm have survived and therefore one can assume that this letter was purely commercial. The second (Figure 4) is a home made envelope which bears a 10 Centavos cut to shape embossing. It was used from Rayones N.L. to Galeana and again shows no signs of postage due.

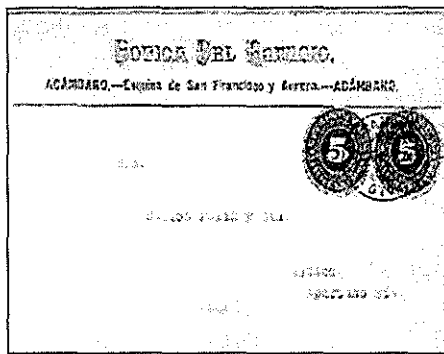


Figure 3

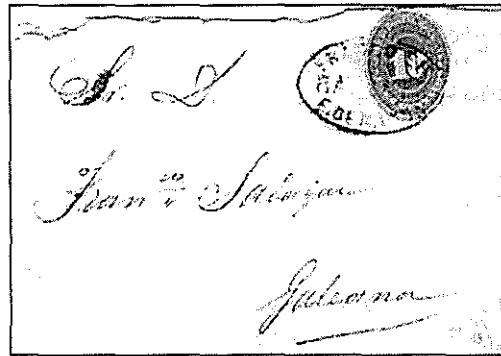


Figure 4

Multas (1895): The first envelope noted (Figure 5) was sent June 24 1896 from Colima to Mexico with two cut to shape 5 Centavos blue. A large cut out of a 5 Centavos envelope even showing part of the flap is tied to an envelope which was sent from the small town of Navolato via Mazatlan to a small Cafetal near Tapachula Chihuahua (Figure 6).

Hidalgo (1910/1914): Three items belong to the period where the round Hidalgo-embossings were used. It is impossible to determine whether the cut outs belong to the 1910 or the 1914 postal Stationery issue. Figure 7: Two 2 Centavos cut-to-shape embossings were used without being taxed on a postcard to the USA. Figure 8: Local use of an envelope with two 2 Centavos cut-to shape Hidalgo embossings. One bears the "Villa-Zapata" overprint used during the 1914 Mexican Revolution. Figure 9: Large envelope sent 1914 during the Mexican revolution from Guadalajara to Mazatlan. It is franked with two 5-Centavos Hidalgo cut outs. The letter ended in the DLO. The cut outs are not postmarked, but manually crossed out. Both cut outs show traces of manuscript notes (of earlier use?)

Aztec Calendar (1923): (Figure 10) The 10 Centavos inland rate was covered with a 4 Centavos stamp and three cut-to-shape Aztec Calendar embossings of the then current 2 Centavos postal Stationery envelope.

Tabasco Stonehead (1959-62): The last in the series of Mexican cut outs I have seen is a envelope sent in 1964 from Mexico to Chicago. (Figure 11) It bears two cut outs of the Tabasco Stone head design.

Wells Fargo Mexico: In the late 19th century three major Express Companies operated in Mexico: Express de Wells Fargo y Compania, Express Hidalgo and Express Nacional Mexicano respectively. I have never seen cut outs used on Hidalgo Express or National Express envelopes.

However, Wells Fargo envelopes with a cut out "stamp" or cut out "stamp and frank" pasted to the front or the back of it exist, although they seem to be quite rare.

Between the eighteen-eighties and 1900 the volume of postal matter and packets handled by the Wells Fargo Company in Mexico was considerable. The company used government franked envelopes with it own Company frank but did not issue its own stamps. This explains why many of these envelopes were used as 'paste-ups'. Often a Wells Fargo envelope was glued on another plain

envelope, the latter bearing the address and the former the destination or several envelopes were pasted on large and heavy envelopes or parcels. This explains why many of the used Wells Fargo envelopes on the market show the place of destination only and traces of glue on the reverse side but no real address. While the pasting of Wells Fargo envelopes was common for the Company the use of cut outs is rarely seen. It seems however that their use was tolerated but not officially allowed by the postal or company authorities; otherwise they would be seen much more often. The three cut outs (out of > than 1000 Wells Fargo envelopes) I have are all pasted on Wells Fargo envelopes and not on plain envelopes. Figure 13 shows the front of a legal size WF envelope from Guaymas to San Francisco. On the reverse side (Figure 14) two cut outs from HG 32 Wells Fargo envelopes with the company frank are pasted on. Figure 11: This is a "paste up" WF envelope with a cut out Mulita stamp sent in 1896 from La Barca to Mexico City.

The use of cut-out stationery stamps in Mexico is uncommon. It probably was not allowed by the postal authorities but as the examples show it was tolerated. This of course makes this kind of postal stationery all the more interesting and collectible and a good addition for any classic postal stationery collection. Good hunting.

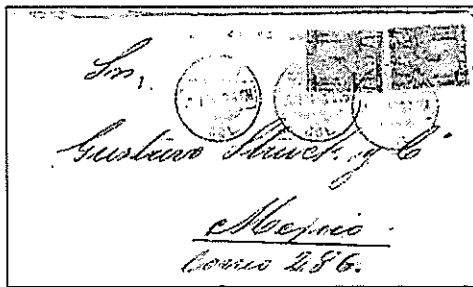


Figure 5

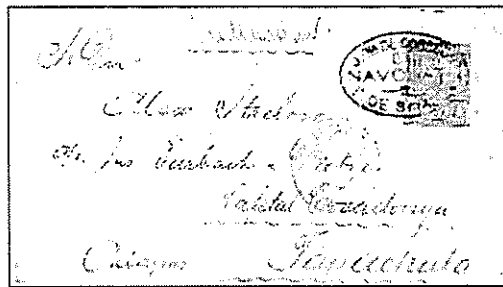


Figure 6

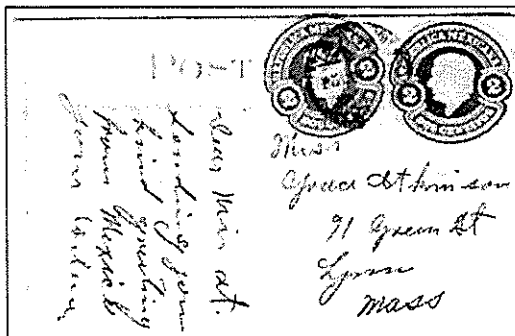


Figure 7

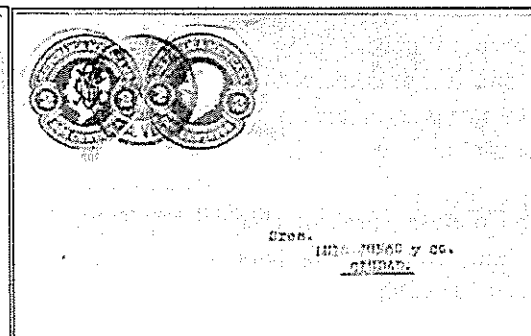


Figure 8

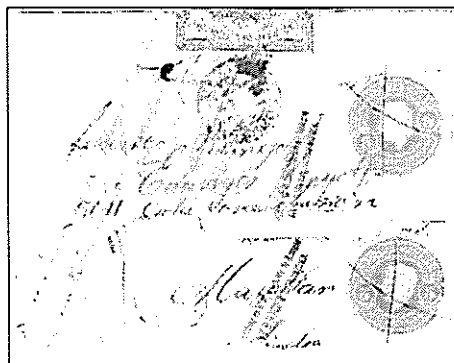


Figure 9

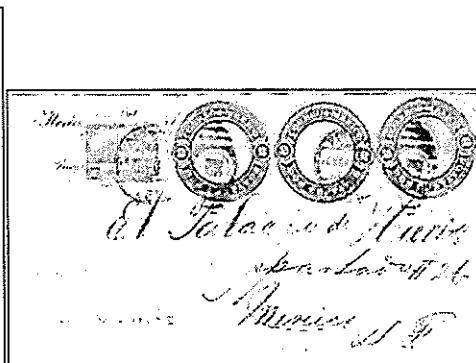


Figure 10

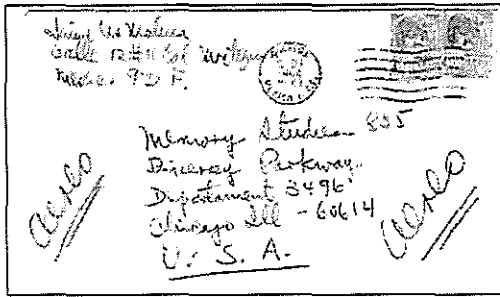


Figure 11

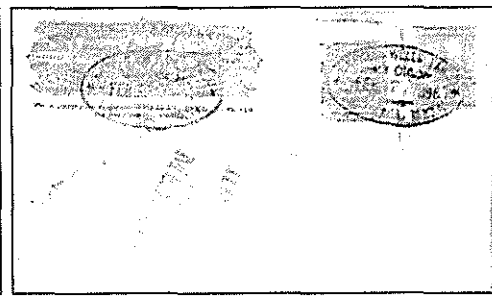


Figure 12

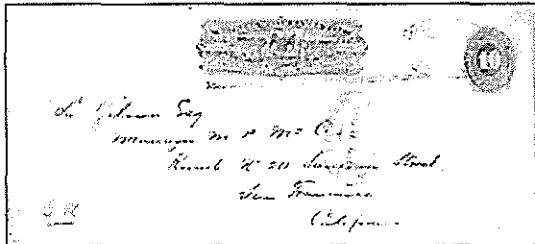


Figure 13

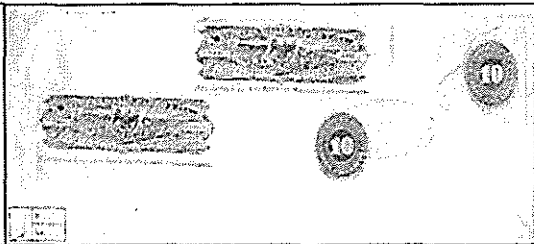


Figure 14

SWITZERLAND CUT OUTS

Peter Bamert MD

The postal regulations in Switzerland were clear about the use of cut outs (Ganzsachen-Ausschnitte): According to the PAB 40 (Postamtsblatt) of September 13 1867 the use of cut outs was officially forbidden. Nevertheless used cut outs exist. They usually were taxed by the postal authorities or the sender was punished for postal fraud. Used cut outs are rare and sought after by specialists. To my knowledge there were no other regulations issued by postal authorities regarding the use of cut outs. The envelope on Figure 1 shows a very late example of the use of a cut out. The cut out stamp of the 1973 postcard was not tolerated and the envelope taxed. Figure 2 shows a wrapper with a cut out of a second wrapper stamp of the same (1938) issue sent in 1941 to Winterthur (RR Cancel).

In contrast to the issues of the Confederation of Switzerland the use of cut outs originating from the envelopes of the Canton of Genève (Geneva) was officially allowed. These envelopes with the imprint of the "small eagle coat of arms" of Genève (the same as the one of the stamps used but with minor differences in the design) were issued in February 1846 in three different sizes. Cut outs used as stamps seem to have been used more often than the original envelopes (especially the larger sizes). Therefore used intact postal stationery envelopes of Genf (Genève in French) are great rarities.

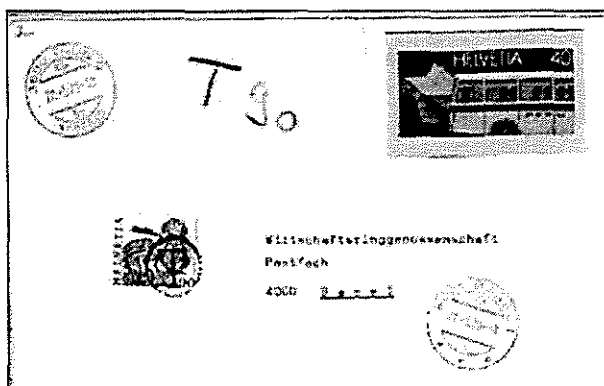


Figure 1

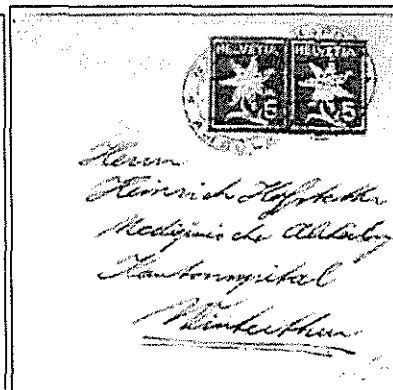
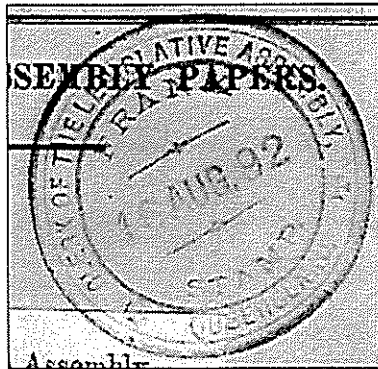


Figure 2

QUEENSLAND FRANK STAMP

Ian McMahon

Frank stamps from some of the Australian States are relatively common. For Queensland, however, this is not the case and only a handful are known. A frank stamp for the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, dated 16 August 1892, is illustrated below.



POSTAL STATIONERY: ITEMS OF CHARACTER

Bernie Beston

1942 12 Lei Romanian Inland Postal Card (H & G. 105) with view of *Carol Park, Bucharest* (one of a set of 14) posted from Arad on 5 November 1948 to Switzerland.

The stamp indicia [King Michael, placed on the throne by the Dictator General Ion Antonescu at the beginning of the War, after the removal of his father King Carol II] has been obliterated by the addition of two stamps from the 1947 King Michael Series, making the 8 Lei Europe Post Card rate. The card is additionally franked with a surcharged 1 Lei Revenue stamp.



King Michael was deposed in 1947, and in June of 1948 the Communist and Social Democratic Parties, then in Government, united to form the Romanian Workers Party, and nationalised all industry. The Three Line marking TRAIASCA REPUBLICA POPULARA ROMANA adds to this unusual combination. Who can add more to this fascinating story?

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EURO AS ILLUSTRATED IN GERMAN POSTAL STATIONERY

Judy Kennett

Background

On 1 January 2002 a change took place in 12 countries of the European Union that marked the end of the era of separate currencies. These countries introduced a common unit, the Euro, which straightaway came into use alongside the old currencies. These are being gradually phased out.

There was wide publicity given to the event in Australia, in both the newspapers, and on radio and TV. On the ANZ Bank's web page, it's stated that the Euro was first announced in 1999. Knowing that this was a profound social change for the people of the participating countries, banks and financial institutions had prepared for the event, with 'education' campaigns and long lead times allowed, attempting to ensure smooth transitions to the new currency. It would have been most interesting, I think, to hear more about the preparations made by the postal authorities in these European countries to handle the transition.

The countries involved, in alphabetical order, are Austria, Belgium, Finland (and Aland), France (and Andorra and some overseas territories), Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy (and San Marino and Vatican City), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The Postal Stationery Society of Australia has members in some of those countries, and we have a journal exchange with l'Association des Collectionneurs d'Entier Postaux (ACEP), the French postal stationery collectors' group. With assistance from our members, and fellow collectors, we have a great opportunity to watch the transition from the old currency to the new, as illustrated in the postal stationery issued in these countries from about 2000 onwards.

It was convenient to start by documenting the transition in Germany, and I asked a correspondent there for information from the German Post Office plus some examples of contemporary German postal stationery to illustrate it.

The Transition in Germany

It seems that the education process for users of postal stationery had begun at least two years before the date set for the introduction of the Euro. The machine cancel on the single currency commemorative postal stationery envelope shown in Figure 1 reads in English 'Is there a franking machine fine enough for the Euro?' The design of the cancel includes a map of Western Europe and the Euro symbol.

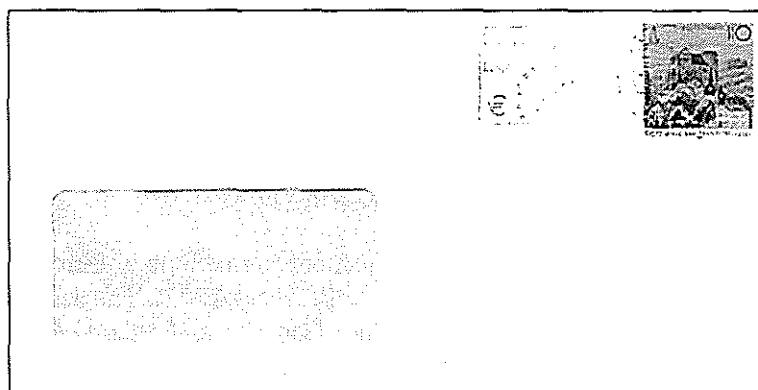


Figure 1 Deutschmark denominated pse cancelled in October 2000

The German Post Office began issuing adhesives and postal stationery in dual currencies some time ahead of the introduction of the Euro. See the postal stationery envelopes illustrated in Figure 2, with

Postal Stationery Collector

stamp design created for Europa 2000, and in two sizes, including a business size (our DL) with a window.

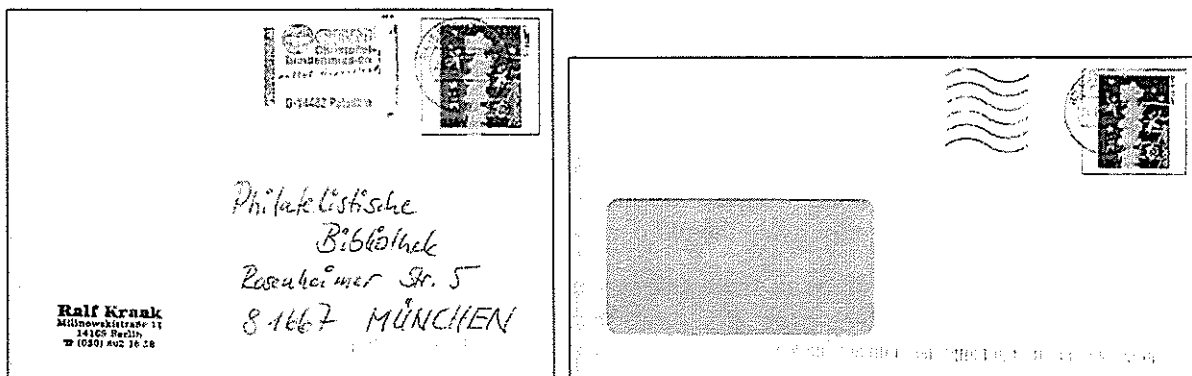


Figure 2 Postal stationery envelopes issued for Europa 2000

In Figure 3 is a souvenir postal card, in both Deutschmarks and Euros, issued for the 150th anniversary of the Berlin Fire Service, and released at the Berlin International Stamp Exhibition (Bephila) 8-11 February 2001. The stamp design on the card is echoed by the design of the adhesive (also with dual currencies) that was used to uprate the card for airmail.

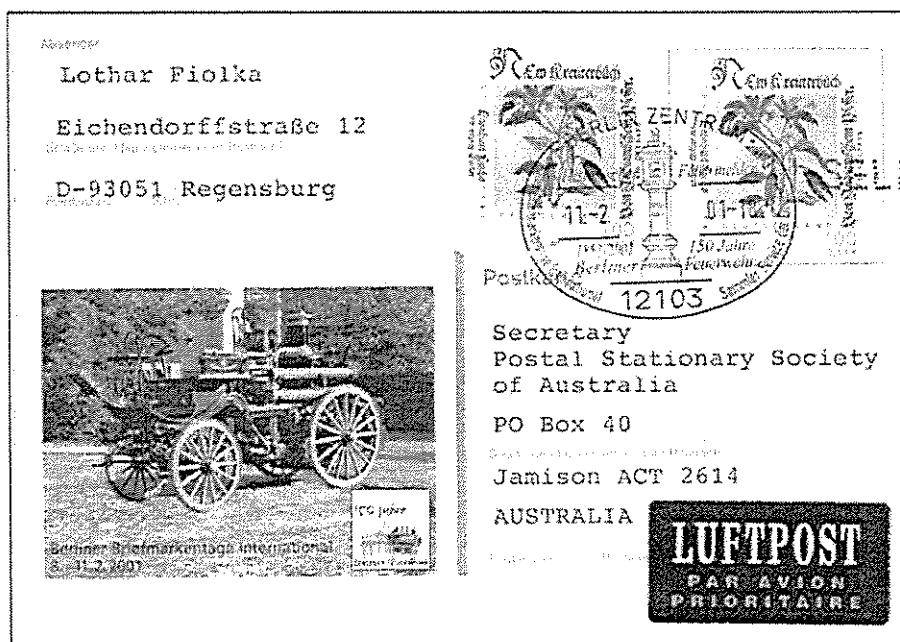


Figure 3 Dual currency souvenir postal card February 2001

The next example is of a special souvenir postal stationery envelope in Euros, issued for the German presence at the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City (February 2002). The actual amount of postage is 56 Euro Cents and there is a surcharge of 26 Euro Cents to assist the German sports organisation (seems to be like our Institute of Sport).

The adhesives on the envelope are a mixture of both currencies. The Nordic skiing stamp is denominated in Deutschmarks, with a surcharge for the sports fund. Three dual currency definitive adhesives are then added to make up the airmail rate.

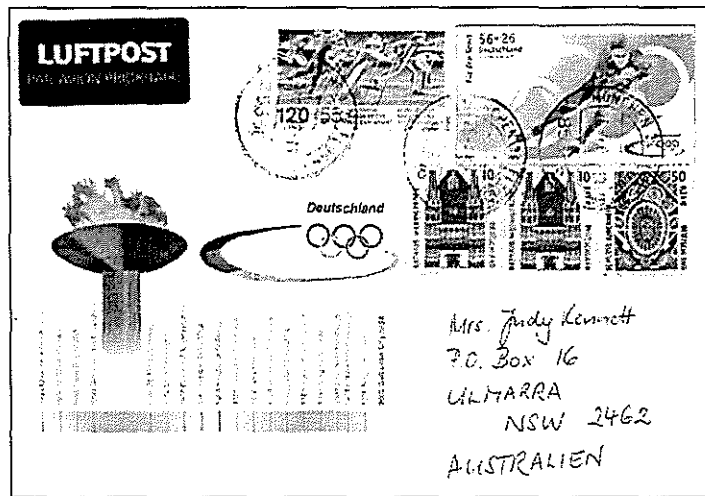


Figure 4 Postal stationery envelope for Winter Olympics 2002

The last example (Figure 5) shows a recently-issued pre-cancelled postal stationery envelope. My friend comments that the German Post Office is now offering stationery for businesses with differing requirements. It would be necessary to check the relevant postal pamphlet to find the conditions for the usage of this particular example.

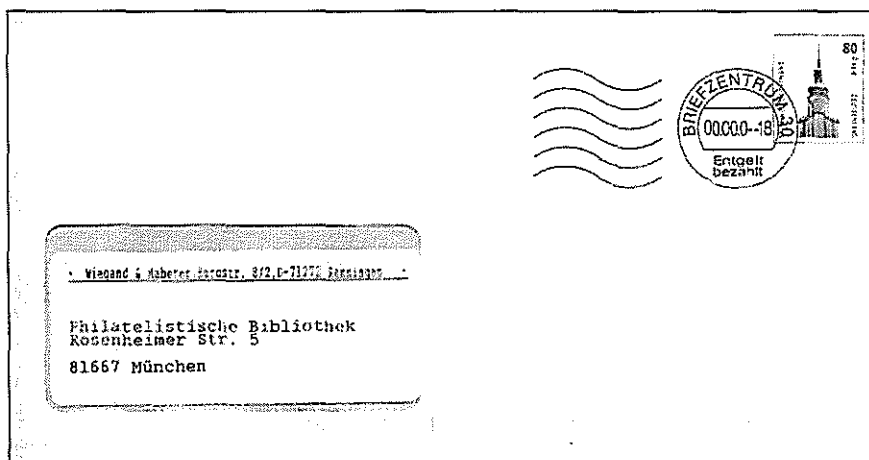


Figure 5 Pre-cancelled stationery envelope

Summing up

The German Post Office has announced that all adhesives and stationery in the old currency (Deutschmarks) will become invalid on 30 June 2002. This material can be exchanged after that date. Dual currency material will remain in circulation for some time, at least until the end of 2002, when it is expected that new postal rates will be announced. The standard letter rate is expected to be 55 Euros Cents (0.55).

It was an interesting exercise to put this article together, with my questions and the answers flowing back and forth by email. I hope there are not too many misinterpretations! My thanks to my correspondent, Robert Binner, who is head of the Philatelistische Bibliothek, Munchen, for gathering many of the examples and dealing with my questions.

[Ed. Euro or Wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*): A large stocky kangaroo that lives in rocky areas of Australia.]

PETE'S POST POSTAL STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Deregulation of Government services has been a common theme in the 1980s and 1990s and debate on the deregulation of postal services is still continuing, particularly in Europe. New Zealand has been at the forefront of postal deregulation. On 1 April 1998, the New Zealand Post's monopoly on the carriage of standard letters was removed with the Postal Services Act 1998 coming into force.

This Act allows any company or individual to carry letters for profit, so long as they are registered as a "postal operator" by the Ministry of Economic Development. It only regulates the carriage of letters and there are no restrictions on the carriage of parcels or courier packages (items for which the delivery charge is greater than 80c to a New Zealand address are not regarded as letters for the purposes of the Act).

Postal operators:

- have the right to detain, open and examine postal articles which have been posted in contravention of certain legislation and to open postal articles in order to effect their delivery;
- have the right to erect public letterboxes;
- have an exemption from liability arising from the loss or delay of letters.
- must be registered and provide samples of a 'postal identifier', a name, logo, stamp, postmark or other label or mark which can be as simple as a rubber stamp bearing the name of the postal operator.
- must identify mail accepted by them by marking each postal article with that operator's postal identifier;
- must, if they cease business as a postal operator, remove all public letterboxes and deliver all postal articles in their possession.

Only a postal operator designated as a Universal Postal Union (UPU) administration for New Zealand is allowed to issue official New Zealand stamps - i.e. a stamp bearing the words "New Zealand" (or any abbreviation) unless "New Zealand" is part of the postal operator's name. It is an offence punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 for anyone other than a UPU-designated operator to issue stamps bearing the words "New Zealand" in any other form. Under the Postal Services Act, New Zealand Post Limited has the sole right to UPU designation for a period of five years following the commencement of the Act (ie until 1 April 2003).

Over 30 postal operators are currently registered. Of these a number are clearly carrying large quantities of commercial mail and have issued adhesive stamps and in some cases postal stationery.

One of these is Pete's Post a franchising company registered as a Postal Services Operator. Pete's Post was formed in 1999 to manage an alternative postal network within New Zealand. The directors are Murray and Denise McBeth of New Plymouth. Pete's Post has issued a range of postal stationery. Current issues include:

- pre-stamped envelope (DL, DL window) 50c
- pre-stamped envelope (Large) \$1.20
- pre-stamped envelope (Pacific, DL) \$1.50
- pre-stamped envelope (Pacific, Large) \$2.50
- pre-stamped envelope (International) \$2
- pre-stamped envelope (International Large) \$3
- a range of prepaid boxes, padded bags and mailing tubes.

Figure 1 illustrates four different DL envelopes commercially used. Figure 2 shows the reverse of one of the envelopes and a reply paid envelope for the Avon Medical Centre. Figure 3 shows a large-sized domestic envelope while Figure 4 shows the large-size Pacific and International envelopes and Figure 5 some of the pre-paid boxes.

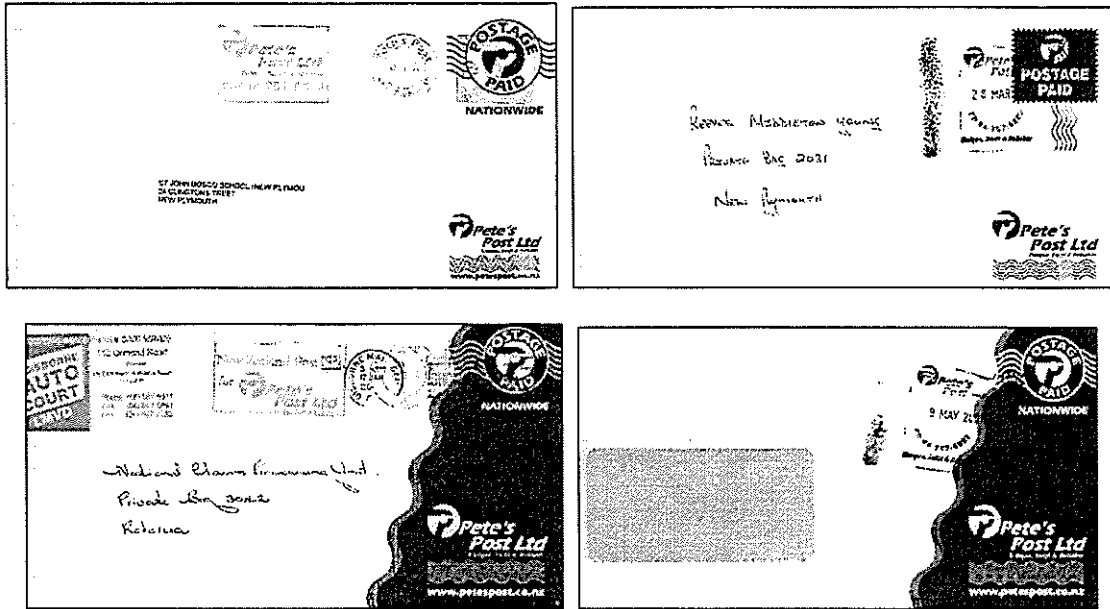


Figure 1

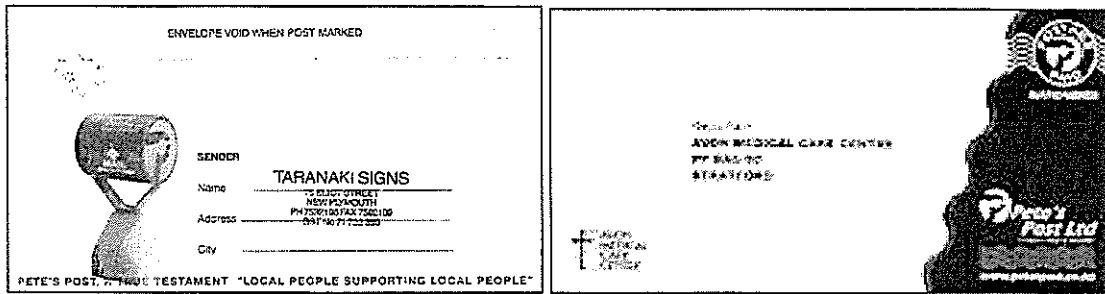


Figure 2

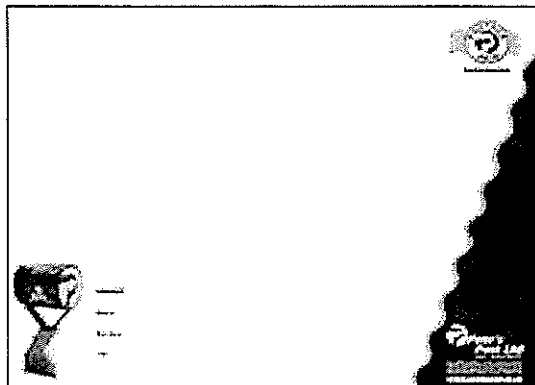


Figure 3

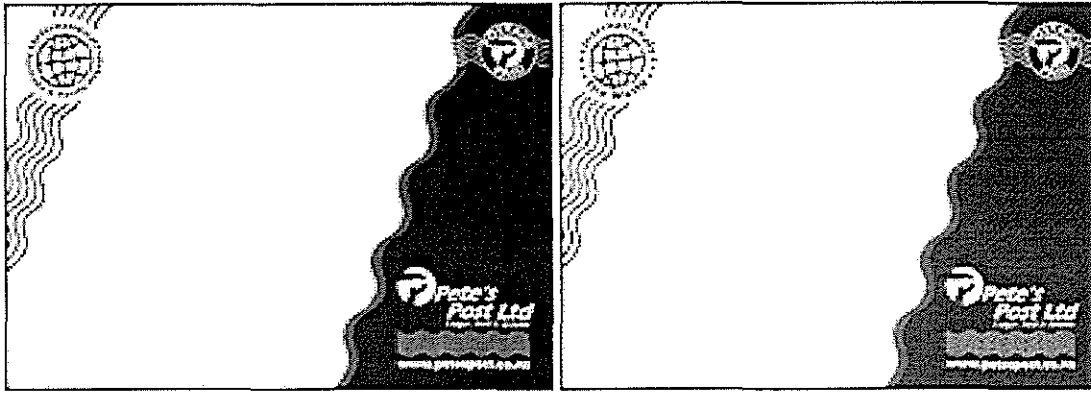


Figure 4

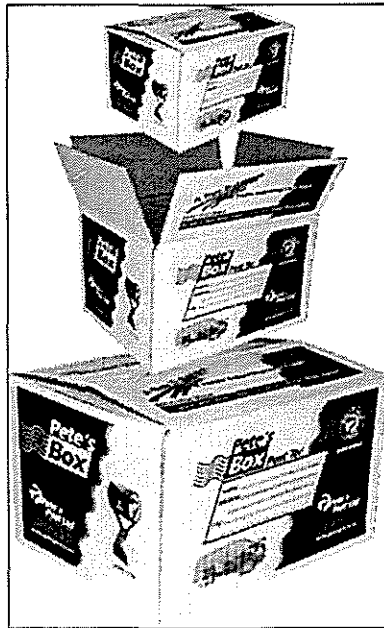


Figure 5

Other examples of postal stationery issued by New Zealand postal operators (other than New Zealand Post) include a pre-paid envelope (Figure 6) from Kiwi Mail (a wholly owned subsidiary of New Zealand Post) and two envelopes (Figure 7) from Fastways Post New Zealand Ltd based in Napier (Chief Executive Peter Barr, see www.fastwaypost.com). Fastways also has a range of prepaid boxes and bags (Figure 8). Figure 9 shows a postcard issued to commemorate the beginning of Fastway's postal service. National Mail has also issue stamped envelopes.

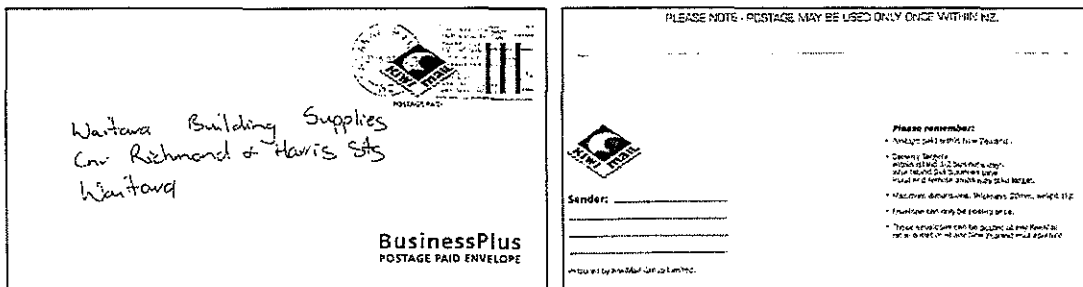


Figure 6

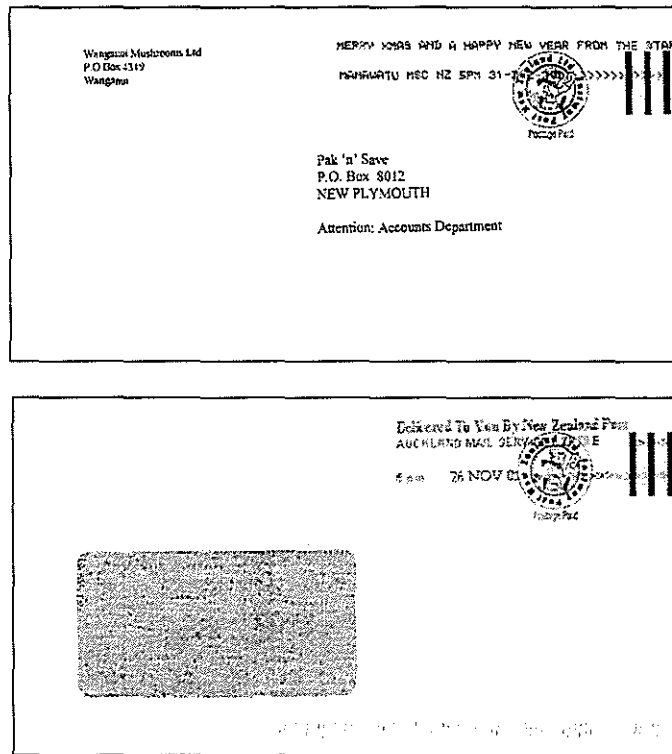


Figure 7

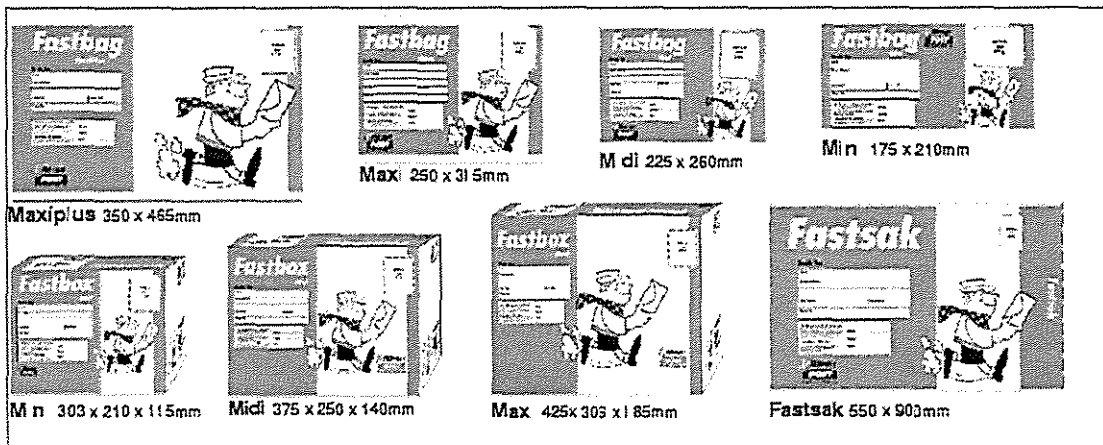


Figure 8

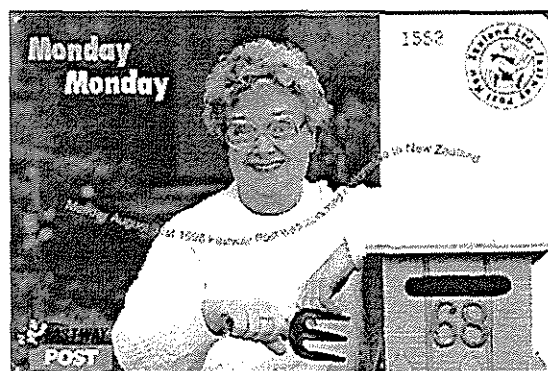


Figure 9

ADEN: RARE COMBINATION

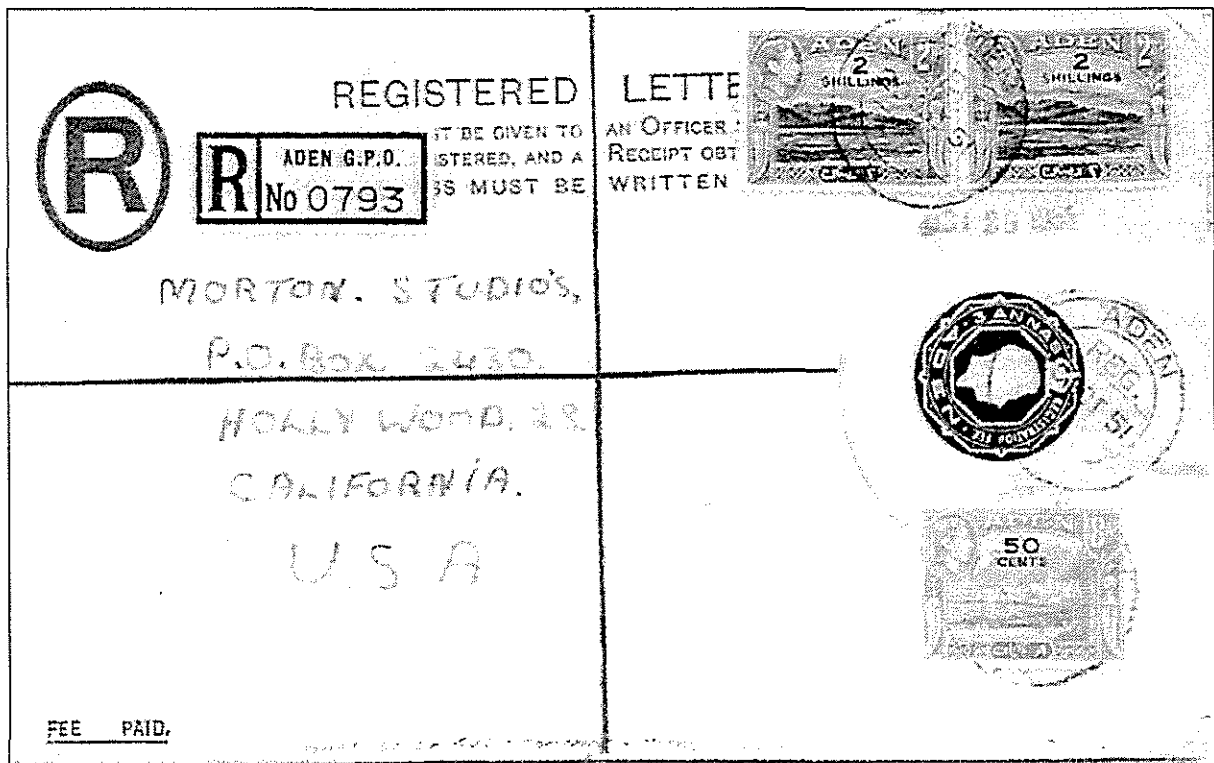
Gary Brown

As recorded by the late Ed Druce in earlier editions of this journal the KGVI registered envelopes of Aden had 4 major types during that reign.

When Aden commenced issuing its own stationery and stamps in 1937 it also inherited Indian currency from the period of being under Indian Postal Control. As it was now a Crown Colony, many in the colony wanted to cut all ties with India and pushed for their own currency. With the commencement of WWII this, however, was placed on the back burner.

The situation again arose with the independence of India in 1947 and steps were taken to take on a new currency. It should also be noted that the Somaliland Protectorate which became a Crown Colony in 1903 also still used Indian currency. Therefore the British Foreign office decided that both colonies should adopt a common currency and it was decided that the East African currency of cents and shillings become that currency. Mid 1948 was the expected changeover however a dispute arose concerning the monies owed to the Indian Treasury by the colony. Meanwhile the stamps and stationery had been overprinted in the new currency and these had to therefore be placed into storage, and in fact as it took over two years to settle the dispute, many items of the anna issues were actually reprinted during this period.

Finally October 1st 1951 was set as the changeover date for the new currency to come into force. A short period of 1 month was allowed for using the old anna/rupee values before they became invalid on 1st November 1951. Thus combination covers are not common and in fact, stationery items are quite rare as it is necessary for the stationery item to be up rated to have such a dual currency combination. The item in Figure 1 is a 3 anna registration cover with 4/50c additional postage being the double airmail rate to UK. The item is not recorded by Druce in May 97 but is classified in Ed's Aden Postal Stationery exhibit as ADR2c. Dated 20/10/1951.



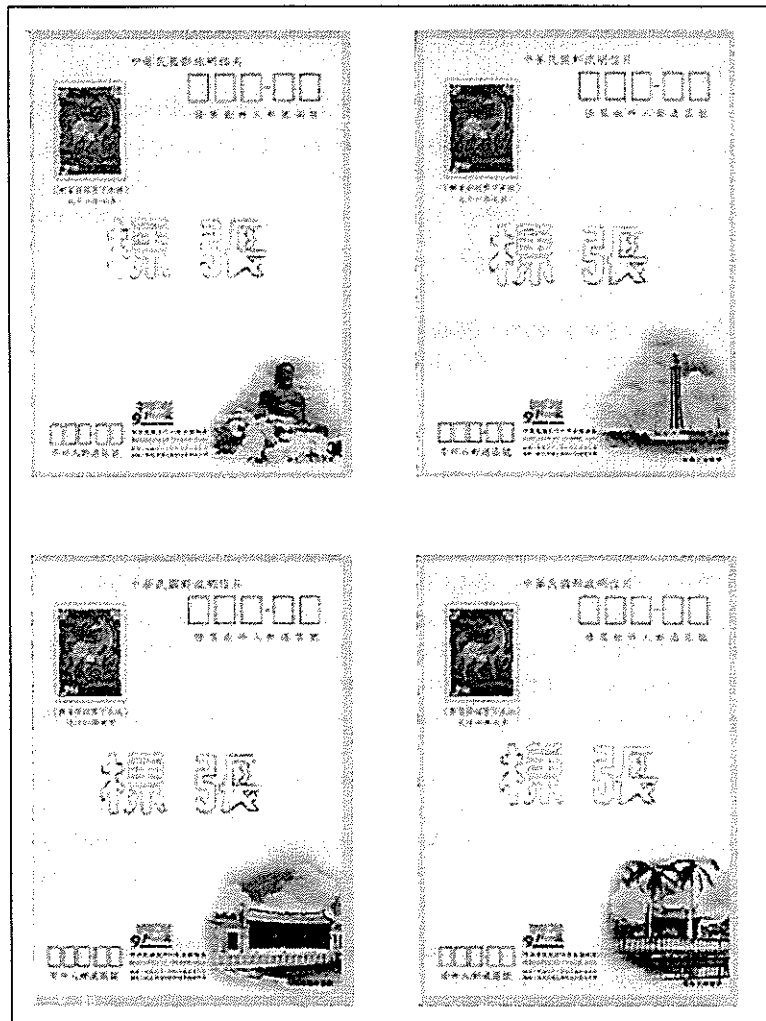
August 2002

TAIWAN - ROCUPEX 2002

Betty Van Tenac

Aocupex 2002, Taiwan, is being held this year in Changua City, from July 5-9. The Directorate of Posts, Taiwan issued a special commemorative 'Prompt Delivery' stamped envelope depicting "Changua Fan-Shaped Garage", a sightseeing spot in the Changua area.

Each envelope will bear the image of this spot at the lower right edge of its front. The official symbol, Chinese and English titles, duration of the exhibition will be printed at the lower middle edge of the front of the envelope. Date of issue is the 5th July, 2002, the opening day of the exhibition.



A set of four commemorative postcards will also be issued. Each card will have a motif featuring four sightseeing spots in the Changua area respectively. i.e. - 'Changua Big Buddha' 'Wang Kung Lamp Tower' 'Tao Tung Academy' 'Lukan Wen Wu Temple'.

Each card will have the official Exhibition symbol, Chinese and English titles, duration and venue of the exhibition. Chinese and English titles, duration and venue of the exhibition will be printed at its lower front middle edge. The stamp indicia is the same design as the 2001 Year of the Horse, New Year stamps.

Orders for the items are to be addressed to "The Philatelic Department, Directorate General of Posts, 55 Chin Shan South Ad., Sct.2. Taipei, Taiwan, 106-03 A.O.C."

EXPRESS POST PLATINUM

Ian McMahon

On 20 May 2002, Australia Post issued two new express post satchels. The two satchels were branded "Express Post Platinum" and have the code 'ZV'. The Express Post Platinum service is conducted in conjunction with Qantas and Australian Air Express and replaces the 'Signed Courier' service. The service is billed as a 'premium delivery service' that provides:

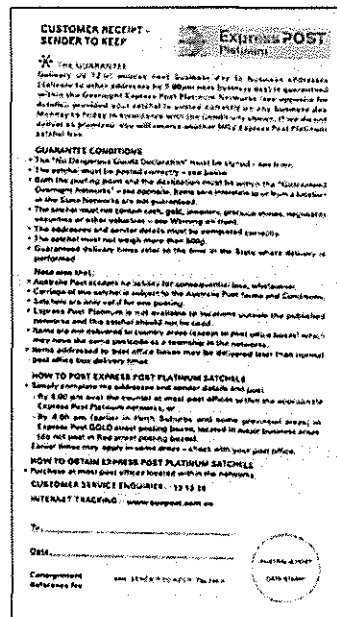
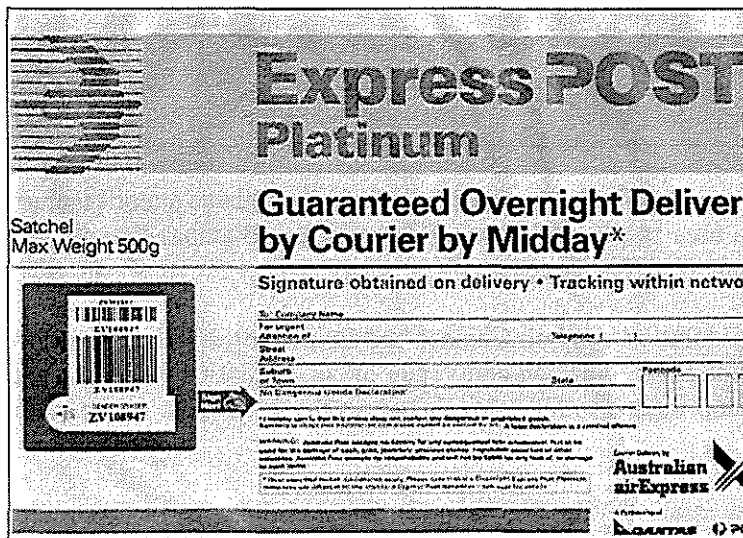
- Guaranteed delivery by 12.00 midday next business day to business addresses within the published network. Delivery by 5.00pm is guaranteed to other addresses within the network.
- Delivery by courier to the addressee's door
- Signature on delivery, the courier must obtain a signature as proof of delivery before completing delivery.
- Track and trace to help you find out if an Express Post Platinum satchel has been delivered.
- Proof of posting. If posted at a post office counter the tear off receipt flap on the satchel will be date stamped by the counter officer and given to you as a record of posting.
- Satchels can be posted in Express Post GOLD boxes, as well as over the counter at retail outlets within the published network.
- Satchels are NOT sold from retail outlets located outside the guaranteed network.
- As Express Post Platinum is delivered by courier, satchels addressed to a PO Box may not be delivered until after the normal PO Box delivery time.
- Not intended for the carriage of cash, gold, jewellery, precious stones, negotiable securities or other valuables.
- Insurance is not available.

The two pre-paid satchels are:

- up to 500 grams in weight - \$11.90 each
- up to 3 kilograms in weight - \$15.90 each

Discounts are available for bulk purchases in ten packs:

- 5% discount for purchases of from 1 to 9 ten packs
- 10% discount for purchases of 10 or more ten packs



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

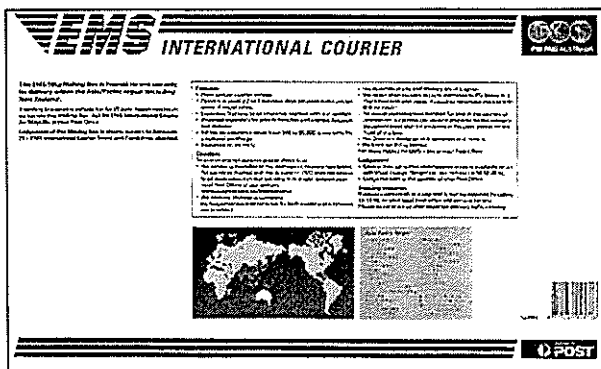
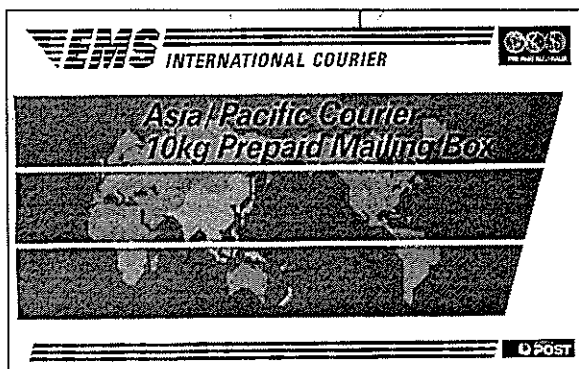
Ian McMahon

Postcards		1 July 2002	Albert Namatjira
		(-)	Ghost Gum Mt Sonder
January 2002	Melbourne Park	(-)	Mt Hermannsburg
(\$1.20)	Melbourne Park	(-)	Glen Helen Country
		(-)	Simpsons Gap
1 May 2002	Panoramas of Australia	(Set price: \$4.80)	
(-)	Walker Flat		
(-)	Mt Roland	Express Post	
(-)	Cape Leveque		
(Set price: \$5.25)		20 May 2002	Express Post Platinum
			Satchels
4 June 2002	Nature of Australia: Desert	(\$11.90)	500g satchel
(-)	Desert Star Flower	(\$15.90)	3 kg satchel
(-)	Bilby	Codes seen: ZV	
(-)	Thorny Devil		
(-)	Great Sandy Desert	EMS International Courier	
(Set price: \$8.00)		June 2002 (?)	Pre-paid Box
		(\$95)	10 kg Asia-Pacific

EMS 10KG PREPAID BOX, AUSTRALIAN OPEN AND STAR WARS POSTCARDS

Ian McMahon

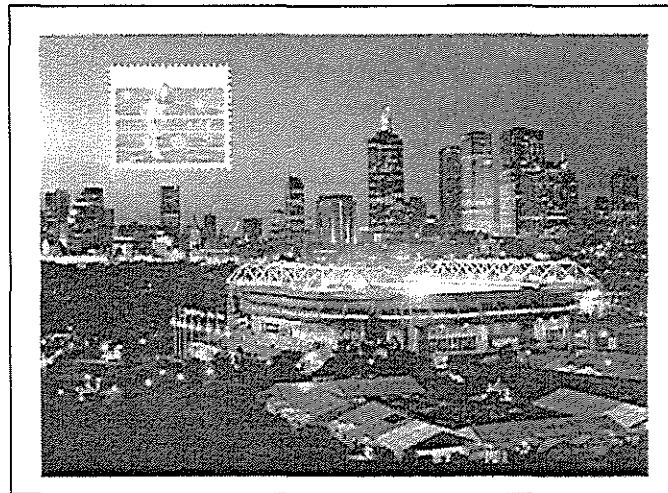
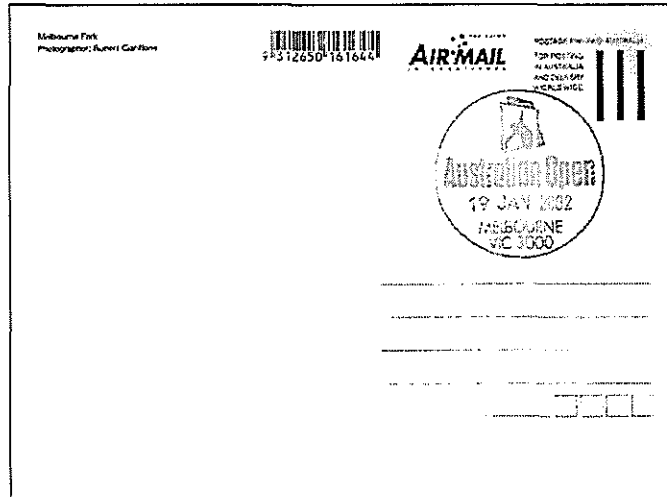
On passing the GPO Canberra on 3 June 2002 I saw displayed a pre-paid box I hadn't seen before, a 10 kg prepaid box for EMS International Courier to Asia-Pacific, selling for \$95. The design of the box is similar to the prepaid envelopes for this service. This is the largest, and most expensive, postal stationery item I have seen from Australia Post to date. Has anyone seen a similar worldwide box?



As reported by John Sinfield, a pre-paid postcard was issued by Australia Post for the Australian Open in January 2002. The postcard appears to have been only sold in Victoria and is notable for the new style stamp imprint and the white border on the picture on the reverse side. The new stamp imprint is expected to become the new standard for prepaid post-cards and we can also expect further postcards with the white border on the picture side in future as Australia Post research has apparently found that these are preferred by customers. Some of the existing Australia Post cards are expected

to be reprinted in this format (and indeed as this issue goes to press the first unconfirmed reports of new cards are coming out of Melbourne).

For collectors of Australia Post unstamped postcards, Craig Chappell reports, in his column in the June issue of *Stamp News*, that a set of 10 cards depicting Star Wars characters were included in a pack with a sheet of P stamps for a USA Star Wars Convention.



LITERATURE

Ian McMahon

BOOKS

Great Britain: The Development of the Aerogramme Postal Stationery Society [UK] Monograph No 4 by Colin Baker

Free to members of the PSS, otherwise 5 pounds from Colin Baker 4 Greenhill Gardens Sutton Veny Warminster Wiltshire BA12 7 AY UK. This monograph provides a brief but useful survey of the history of the aerogramme in the UK. Illustrated, some in colour, 16 pages.

Express Post- Guarantee Void Markings by Tim Cowley
Published by Richard C Peck, 95 pages ring bound.

When Express Post was introduced on October 1, 1991, it took the place of Priority Paid mail. Like Priority Paid mail, Express Post carries a guarantee for the service performance. This guarantee is printed on the reverse of the envelopes and has varied in time with the different printings. An example is: "Delivery is guaranteed within the Next Business Day Networks (see on back for details), provided your envelope is posted on any business day Monday to Friday in accordance with the conditions shown below. If we do not deliver as promised, you will receive another Express Post envelope free"

Therefore Australia Post has a vested interest in identifying Express Post envelopes not posted in accordance with the specified conditions. To do this they have used a range of handstamps and labels and these are the subject of this book. The listings are based on the examination of material in the Author's collections and of those of other collectors of this material. This book is a 'work in progress' as its publication will almost certainly elicit details of unrecorded handstamps and labels details of which should be forwarded to the Author (the Editor of *PSC* is happy to pass on such details). The book is recommended to anyone interested in modern Australia Post services.



Katalog der Aerogramme von Mittel- und Sudamerika 2002 by Werner Wiegand.

This catalogue covers the aerogrammes of 40 countries in South and Central America and the West Indies (eg Anguilla and Antigua) as well as the Falkland Islands and the airmail lettercards of Mexico. The 2002 edition has been extensively revised and includes many new listings eg those of some South American countries (eg Honduras) that have commenced issuing aerogrammes after a gap of many years. For many countries this catalogue provides the only readily accessible listing of aerogrammes. It is published by Wiegand and Haberer Burgstr 8/2 D71272 Renningen Germany. 136 pages A5 soft bound, priced in Euros, well illustrated and in German. Price: 15 Euros plus postage.

***U.S. 19th Century Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers* (2001) Allen Mintz**

This is a new edition of this standard work published by the United Postal Stationery Society. US envelopes, with a proliferation of stamp dies, paper stock, knives and watermarks must be one of the most complex stationery collecting areas. This catalogue makes sense of it all. Available from the UPSS Central Office PO Box 1792, Norfolk, VA 23501. Price (in \$US) Loose leaf \$35.00 (retail) \$28.00 (member) \$8 surface mail postage \$15 airmail; Hard cover \$45.00 (retail) \$36.00 (member).

FROM OUR CONTEMPORIES

***Postal Stationery Notes* May 2002**

- T McAvity and Sons St John NB advertising postcards
- African Safari private order postcard
- New postcard factory cards
- Cigarette order cards

***BNA Topics* Oct-Dec 2001**

Newfoundland's 1889 provisional postcard and those who exploited it (the bulk of the 700 cards issued were apparently sold to two stamp dealers, Ohman and Calman).

Postal Stationery May-June 2002

Editor's Notes - "Post" vs "Postal" Cards
 U.S. Envelope Die 12 Forgery Revisited
 Guatemala's 10-Centavos Envelopes for 1897
 Expo
 Follow-up on the Louis Smith Counterfeits
 of U.S. Postal Cards
 Shoebox & Stationery Forum:
 U.S. Postal Card Measurements
 A New U.S. Multiple Ad/Discount Card
 Another U.S. Anthrax Envelope
 South West Africa Aerogramme
 U.S. Precancelled Postal Cards
 Hong Kong OHMS Card

American Philatelist May 2002

Scarce Indian QV lettersheet with oval
 printers mark, one of 2 known

**PS, Journal of the Postal Stationery
 Society [UK] February 2002**

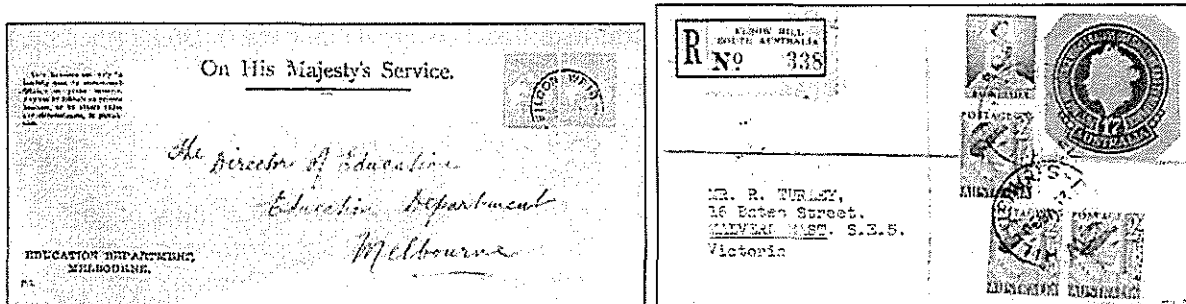
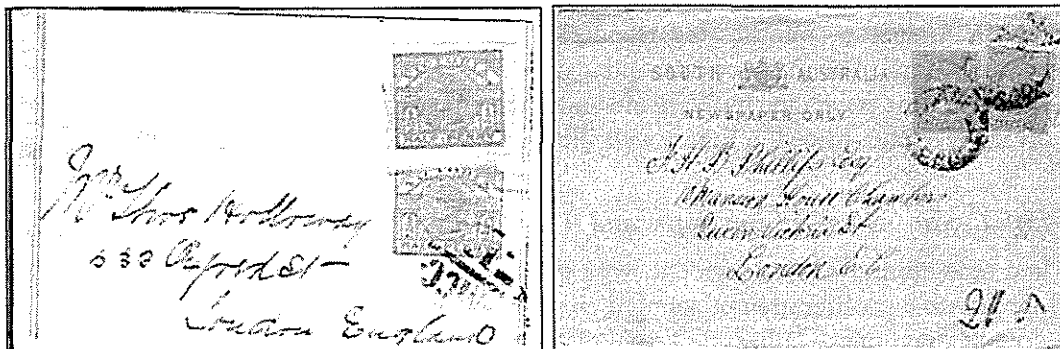
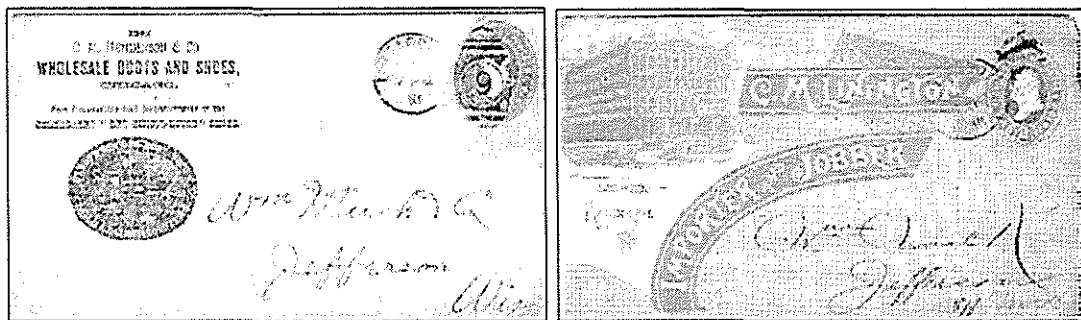
Rowland Hill Father of Postal Stationery
 Recent Developments in German Postal
 Stationery: New PO Boxholder Notification
 Cards
 Sierra Leone Aerogramme
 Santa Fun Pack Envelope GB

**Stanley Gibbons Stamp Monthly March
 2002**

A country to Collect: Germany
 A link with the Past
 Sloper Machines
 A pricey provisional
 Early Days of Postal Cards

FEEDBACK

Peter Bamert and another member (1/7 cut out) have provided further examples of the use of cut outs:

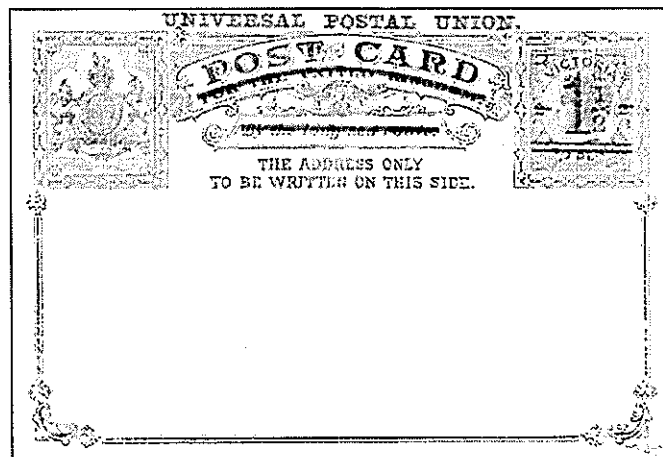


VICTORIAN POSTAL STATIONERY, 1896-1917, CARL L. STIEG

Dingle Smith

For many jurisdictions that have issued postal stationery the only comprehensive catalogue listing is that issued by Higgins and Gage (1984), the stationery equivalent of the Stanley Gibbons catalogues for collectors of adhesive stamps. For some countries early information is available in the original (and re-printed) Ascher catalogue (Ascher, 1925). Collectors owe a considerable debt to these pioneers but for any serious collector there are numerous shortcomings. Not only are the listings now known to be incomplete but they also vary in the detail provided on a variety of specialised topics. All collectors have their own special interests, for me an intriguing area concerns specimen issues. How many types of specimen overprint were there, what were they used for, were 'specimens' sometimes indicated by various forms of circular dated cancels? For others, interest lies in the date of issue, printing flaws and for some issues, the use of watermarked paper. At the more rarefied end of the collecting spectrum interest is in the stamp design essays and proofs on the completed design of the stationery. Normally these specialised aspects of postal stationery collecting are very poorly described in the literature although individual aspects may rate a short account in an often difficult to obtain philatelic journal. A shortcoming common to all earlier postal stationery is the very sparse nature of contemporary accounts describing the issue of postal stationery items. This is reflected in the limited bibliography in Stieg's study

This leads to the question of what would be included in the ideal specialised postal stationery catalogue and how would it be best presented. *Victorian Postal Stationery: 1869-1917* by Carl Stieg sets a new standard for such works. It is particularly pleasing that it is concerned with the study of the postal stationery of one of the Australian States. 'Pleasing' because with the exception of the works on the postal stationery of Western Australia, there are no equivalent in-depth catalogues for such material. The program of publishing updated annotated listings for the postal stationery of the Australian States by this Society is a long overdue venture. However, they are not intended to have the depth of the publication authored by Stieg. It is fortunate because I would consider it unlikely that that any prospective authors have the depth of knowledge or have undertaken the detailed research exhibited in *Victorian Postal Stationery*. The Victorian monograph is in excess of 200 pages and it would hard to imagine a comparable study that would contain such a wealth of information and evidence of such detailed research.



How is the catalogue organised?

The 15-page introduction outlines the overall approach with brief summaries of the kind of information included and how it is recorded for individual issues and different forms of postal stationery.

I have already alluded to my personal interest in specimen postal stationery, indeed at one stage I was rash enough to write a very preliminary account of Victorian postal stationery specimens, (see Smith, 1991). Stieg uses the original classification proposed by Gary Watson at the time of the sale of the 'Edgar' collection in 1990 but adds four extra types of printed 'specimen'. Each type is illustrated together with a description of size and form of lettering. A listing of all items of Victorian postal stationery and the known forms of specimen overprint are given. For instance, some types are known with four different styles of overprint. He then goes on to consider the cancelled-to-order (CTO) form of specimen overprints and why, in some cases, these are correctly considered to be true 'specimens'. The question of the sale of 'specimen' items to the public is also considered. This rather unusual example of early entrepreneurial activity by postal authorities is a feature of colonial Australia and usually poorly described in the literature. In short, the section that deals with specimens goes far to answer the questions that would be posed an interested collector.

There are other facets of the introduction that are especially welcome. These include the listing of all known postal stationery stamp essays and proofs and separately, the actual postal stationery proofs. There is a brief but useful discussion of the vagaries of Post Office rules regarding the validity or otherwise of using unused postal stationery cut-outs on other items of mail. As would be expected the introduction provides a guide to the 'designators and abbreviations' use in the actual listings. Where appropriate the types are cross-referenced to Higgins and Gage and the specimen overprints follow the initial listing of Gary Watson. Other abbreviations are used to describe gum types (hand applied, machine applied etc.) and the perforations on letter and reply cards.

The listing for each type.

For each issue a boxed summary provides an illustration, information about the designer and engraver, describes the printed format, size, the date of issue and information on numbers printed. Detail is also given on paper stock both colour and paper thickness. The latter represents a much improved scientific approach to postal stationery classification than the usual 'thin' or 'thick'.

Each issue is allocated a classification number. These are similar to those used in Higgins and Gage except that the detail of colour and thickness are given in much greater detail. For each listed item there is a catalogue value for mint and used examples. This basic listing for each item of postal stationery is then followed by notes on the source and reliability of the information on which the description and classification are based. Where appropriate the notes also lists printing flaws.

Envelopes are one of the more complex areas of Victorian postal stationery. There is a bewildering array of shapes stemming from the use of different 'knives'. To this can be added different gumming practices and the use of watermarked paper. The classification given in Higgins and Gage has been retained but with additions that recognise previously unlisted types. Stieg helpfully includes a correlation table of knives and gumming practices. Naturally such additional detail adds to the number of types and sub-types that were initially recognised by Higgins and Gage. For instance, in Stieg the 2d pink embossed envelope issued in 1870 has 64 possible types compared to the 3 in Higgins and Gage although in part this is because the various of seals (often termed 'tresses') are also incorporated.

Initially the extra detail provides a daunting task to track down a single example of an 1870 2d embossed envelope. However, once the user becomes familiar with the organisation of the sub-types in the catalogue it is both relatively easy and fascinating to use. The fact that Stieg has seen each of the 64 types is a measure of the research involved. Perhaps a little disturbing is the fact that all 64 sub-types are given the same used catalogue value.

Official, semi-official and printed to private order

A feature of the Australian States was the production of official, semi-official and printed-to-private-order (hereafter PTPO) postal stationery. The number and variety of such items varies from State to State but there is no doubt that Victoria was the most prolific. For instance, the recent catalogue for Western Australia (Pope, 2002) indicates that they were rarely used in that State.

The three-fold classification employed by Stieg needs some clarification. The official issues, which commenced in 1903, replaced the earlier 'free' franks used by a number of State government departments prior to Federation in 1901. The semi-official items were from a range of lower tier government authorities, typically shires and boroughs, together with a small number of related bodies such as water trusts. Stieg comments that semi-official '...is a somewhat artificial category since the stationery was acquire individually by each agency through the PTPO system'. It is included as separate category to match the 'semi-official' listing given in Higgins and Gage. The definition of PTPO is more straightforward and comprises items printed by the Post Office as a service to a range of customers.

A third of all the text of the monograph is devoted to these three categories with some sixty pages allocated to the PTPO items alone.

The PTPO envelopes and post cards became available simultaneously with the government issues of the regular postal stationery and continued until 1912. Stieg usefully gives the appropriate Post Office regulations for PTPO items. The popularity with businesses, social organisations and the like was enhanced in that the service of printing the stationery was free and, for post cards, this included printing the message. PTPO wrappers are also listed. For the PTPO items it is interesting to note that for some issues mint examples are worth considerably more than those that were postally used while for others the reverse is the case.

The semi-official postal stationery, limited to envelopes and post cards, was produced for issues that date from 1881 to 1905. The number of authorities that used such items total fifty-eight; this is double the number listed in Higgins and Gage.

Official postal stationery commenced in 1903 and continued until 1912. The majority of these incorporate 'O.S', defined by a pattern of dots, into the stamp design. Again the bulk of the items are either envelopes or post cards. The exception is a single 'Electoral Inspector' wrapper with the stamp perforated 'O.S.'. The majority of items in the official category are catalogued at \$100 or more.

The sections on official, semi-official and PTPO postal stationery clearly demonstrate the massive research that is evident throughout the whole monograph.

Summary

It is the opinion of this reviewer that not only is *Victoria Postal Stationery 1869-1917* the most comprehensive and best researched text on the postal stationery of the Australia States but must rank among the very best stationery monographs for any jurisdiction at the world scale. The first impression on handling the publication is one of complexity. However, despite the detail, as soon as the reader becomes familiar with the nomenclature and classification it is easy to use. All collectors of Victorian postal stationery will have many hours of enjoyment tracking down those items that they have. It will be a real triumph to find one that is not listed!

The only real criticism is that little comment is made on the values ascribed to most of the entries, although not specifically stated these are in American dollars. The difficulty of ascribing monetary values to any catalogue of philatelic material will be all too familiar to the authors of such works. The validity of such listings is always that of relative, rather than absolute, prices. It is a pleasure to

recommend that all collectors with an interest in postal stationery should purchase this catalogue. Perhaps the Editor of this journal should encourage subscribers to review their favourite catalogue. *Victorian Postal Stationery* by Carl Stieg is clearly my choice. The list price of the catalogue in Australia is \$A99.00, without postage and packing. For Australian readers it can be conveniently purchased from the Australian distributor, Premier Philately Pty Ltd Box 126, Belgrave, Victoria 3160.

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Higgins & Gage, 1984. *World postal stationery catalogue: Australasia, Special issue for AUSIPEX 84*. California: Classic Philatelics.
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Smith, DI. 1991. *Victorian postal stationery – specimen overprints*. Capital Philately, 9(3), 35-39.

FROM THE SECRETARY

Judy Kennett

New Member

Welcome to new member Mark McWha (Vic). He has recently become interested in the postal stationery of the Australian colonies.

Notice of Meeting

Melbourne Stampshow '02 will be held 4-6 October 2002 at the Function Centre, Melbourne Park, Batman Avenue, Melbourne. It is a full National, with a Postal Stationery class at National level. The Postal Stationery Society of Australia Prize will be awarded, and we hope for a good number of entries in the class.

Present plans are that the Society will meet from 1.30pm to 2.30pm on Saturday 5 October. It has been stated that it may be necessary to change this meeting time at a later date. Australian and NZ members will be advised by email if there is any change.

There will be a short business session, with reports from the Secretary and the Treasurer, and a report on the Australian Colonies / States catalogue project. We expect to finish with a display. Members intending to visit Melbourne '02 are urged to attend this meeting if possible.

Notifying addresses to Secretary

It must be time to send out another request to members, to ask them to keep the Secretary informed of any changes in addresses, both postal and email. The postal addresses are necessary for despatching the journal; the email addresses are for contacting members quickly on administrative matters, such as sending notices of meetings. Please send any changes to jkennett@tpg.com.au, or to the Secretary's postal address. Both are shown inside the front cover of the *Postal Stationery Collector*.

From Our Contemporaries

L'Entier Postal No 60 March 2002

A few items from this issue that may be of interest:

- A further note on the common interzone cards (non-denominated) that were in use prior to WW2 – the writer comments on cards that were returned to sender with a notice 'Inadmis'.

A card sent from Lyon to Paris, written in German, is illustrated. It is marked 'Langue estrangere inadmise' (foreign language not allowed). It was dated 26 May 1941, before the issuance of the Circulars of 2 and 3 June 1941, which forbade the use of a foreign language.

- A long article on the postal cards Type Ranier III Monaco 1963-1971 appears;
- The Pere Noel (Father Christmas) envelope for 2001 is described;
- The Good Wishes from La Poste envelope for 2002 is illustrated.

APF RESEARCH AWARD TO CARL STIEG

Carl Stieg, a long time collector of Australian States postal stationery from, California USA, has been awarded the 2002 APF Research Award.

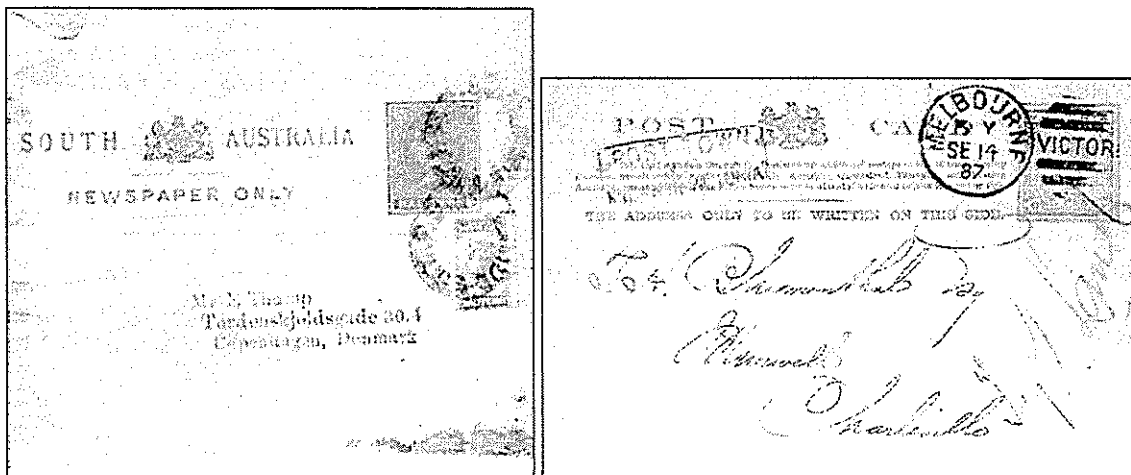
The Citation for the Award states that Carl Stieg has "devoted a lifetime of philatelic interest, study and research to the area of Australian States postal stationery. He is a widely acknowledged authority in this area, and his investigative and original research which has been published in a wide range of philatelic journals over several decades, has contributed enormously to the sum of knowledge on Australian postal stationery in the colonial period. Articles on subjects as diverse as States' Official Postcards, Registered and Printed-to-Private-Order envelopes have been printed in journals such as *Australian Chit Chat*, *The SPA Journal*, *Oceania*, *Postal Stationery*, *Philately from Australia* and *The Informer*, and bear testament to Carl's original and significant research. In the year 2001, Carl Stieg's valuable contribution to research in the area of Australian philately, culminated in the publication of the definitive work on Victoria, *Victoria Postal Stationery, 1869-1917*".

AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL USAGE

Bernie Beston

Two interesting usages of Australian states stationery are illustrated below.

Firstly a South Australian wrapper used to Denmark with the addition of a ½d adhesive to pay the 1d rate. Secondly a Victorian postcard postmarked Melbourne 14 September 1897 and addressed to Charleville. Handstamped 'POST TOWN NOT KNOWN VICTORIA' it has a manuscript instruction "Try Q Land".

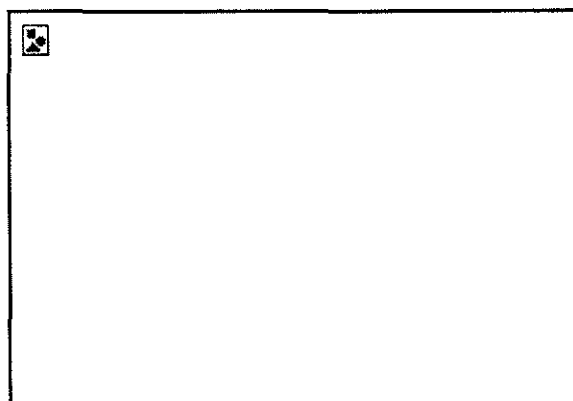
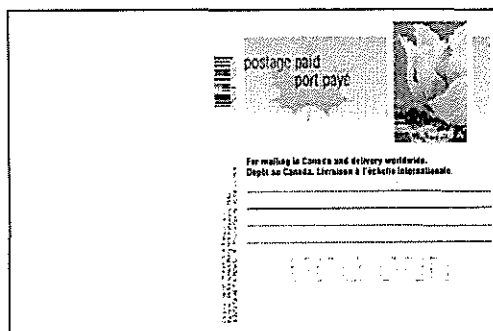
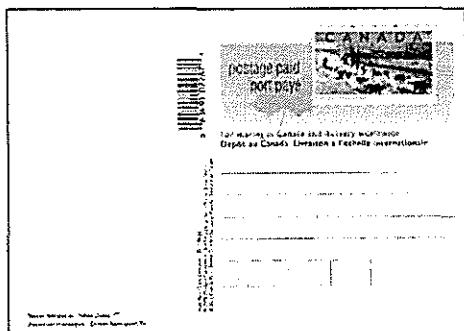


NEW ISSUES

Canada Postcards

Canada Post has recently issued four postcards in conjunction with an adhesive issue depicting tulips and 10 cards depicting tourist attractions. The cards sell for \$1.49 each. The designs are:

- Tulips: Bishop, Ottawa, Monte Carlo, Vancouver
- Attractions: Buffalo Jump, Peggy's Cove, Saguenay Fjord, Ice Fields, Kings Landing, North Lights, Old Montreal, Stanley Park, Yukon Quest, Agawa Canyon.

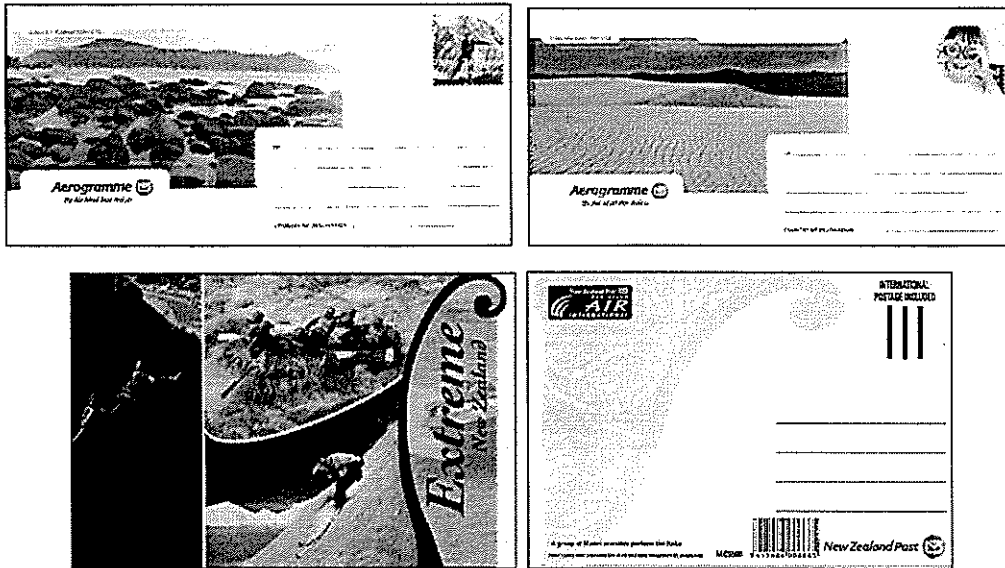


New Zealand Aerogrammes, Postcards, Change of Address Postcard and Parcel Pak

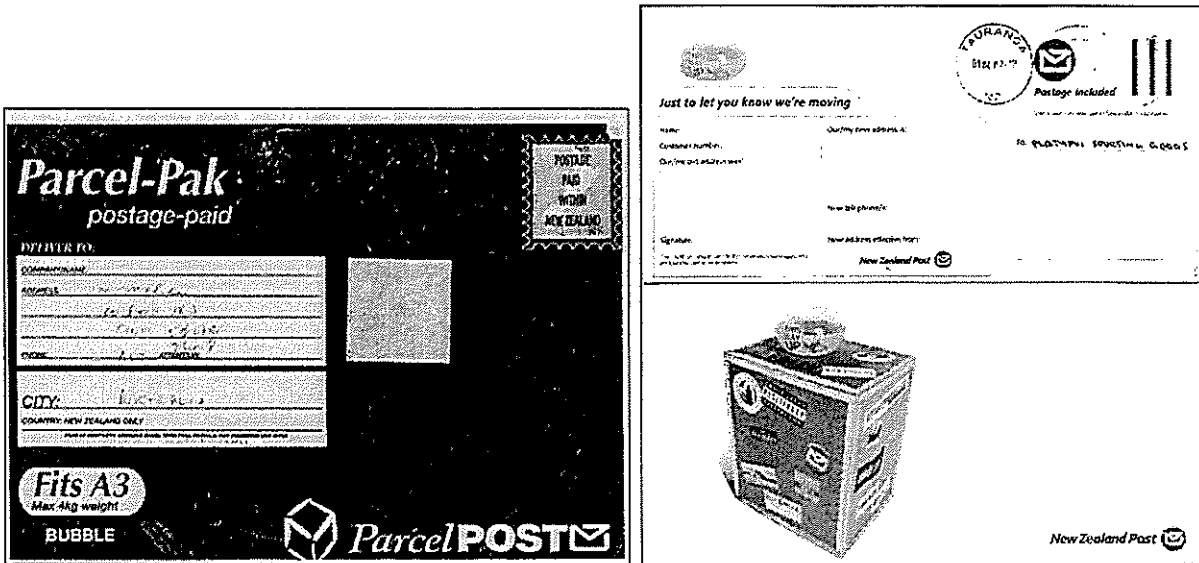
Robert Samuel's Newsletter (June and August 2001) has previously reported pictorial aerogrammes and postcards issued by New Zealand Post in 2001. I was finally able to catch up with these on my visit to Northpex. Two aerogrammes and the front and rear of a postcard are illustrated. The postcard views that I found available were:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lake Wanaka | Bay of Islands | New Zealand Naturally |
| North Island | Natural Habitats | Ewe'll Love New Zealand |
| Lake Matheson | Rotorua | Native Bush |
| Huka Falls | Milford Sound | Awesome Active |
| Queenstown, The Earnslaw | Queenstown (Remarkable Ranges) | Mt Cook |
| Ocean Wilderness | Brown Kiwi | Rural Scene |
| Wellington | Maori Culture | South Island |
| Auckland | Adventure New Zealand | Christchurch (Tram) |
| Waikato | Christchurch (aerial view) | Extreme New Zealand |
| Nelson | Christchurch (Avon river) | Picton |
| | Maori Haka | Greymouth |

The aerogrammes (sold in packs of 10, 2 of each design) are Lake Rotorua, Champagne Bath, Heaphy Track, Ninety Mile Beach and Martins Bay.



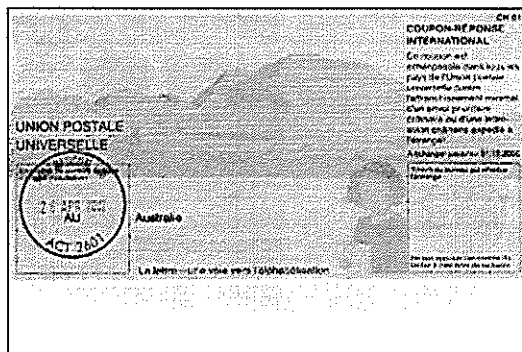
A purple New Zealand Parcel Pak padded envelope for internal delivery of up to 4 kg is illustrated below.



Gary Brown reported a new change of address postcard (see illustration) available at no cost from New Zealand Post.

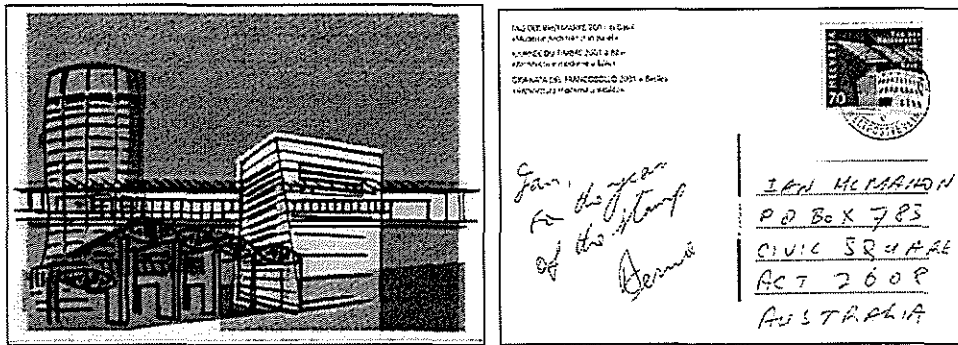
International Reply Coupons

The UPU has changed the design of international reply coupons. The Australian version of the new design is illustrated below.



Switzerland Postcard

From Bernie Beston is a Swiss postcard for the Day of the Stamp, 2001.



Norfolk Island Quilting Postcards

Norfolk Island issued three postcards on 27 February 2002 depicting Norfolk Island Quilts. Quilting is a popular pastime on the Island and the designs are taken from a quilt which hangs in the Post Office at Burnt Pine. The cards sell for \$1.20 each.

