

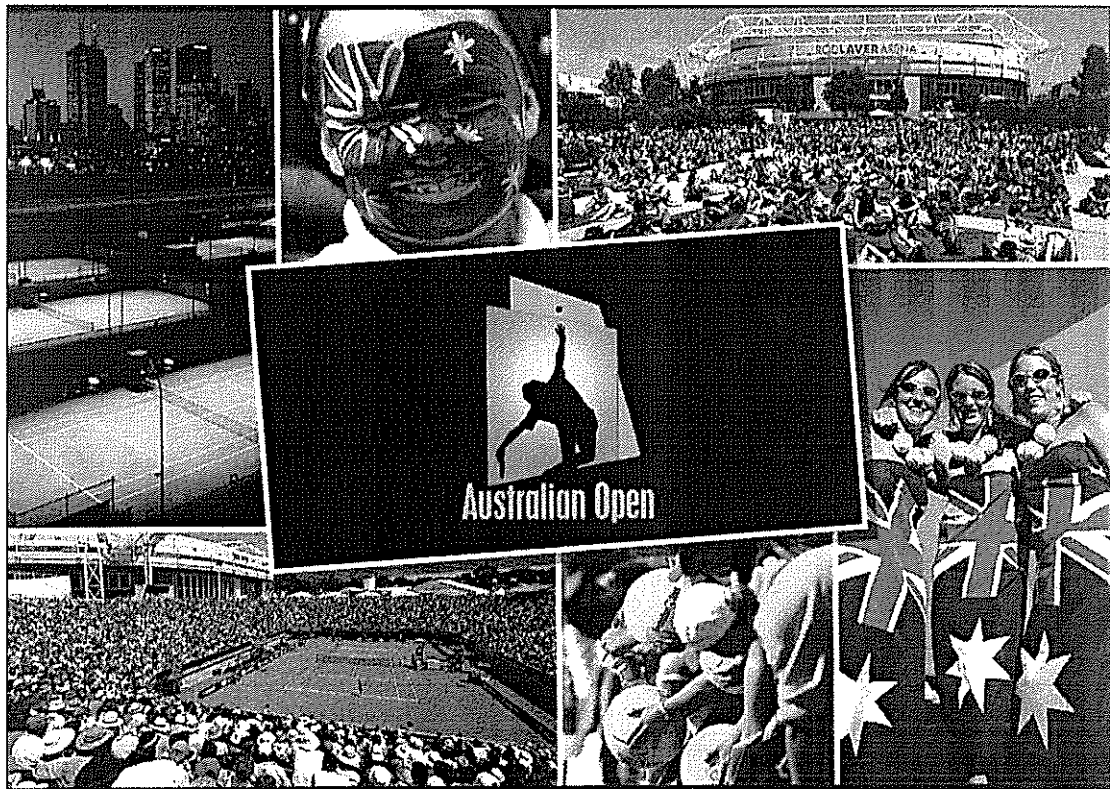
POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

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THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia has been established to encourage the collecting of postal stationery in Australia and New Zealand and to provide a forum for postal stationery collectors to maintain contact with other stationery collectors and to learn more about their hobby. The Society is not based in any particular city or state and plans to hold meetings at national and state level exhibitions. Subscription rate for 2003 has been set at \$35 (Australia) and \$50 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$40). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

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Postal Stationery Collector

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Contributions to the Postal Stationery Collector should be sent to Ian McMahon, PO Box 783 Civic Square ACT 2608. Articles on any postal stationery topic are welcomed and, if possible should also be submitted on 3.5 inch MSDOS disks in any word processing format (Word for Windows preferred). Illustrations should be good quality photocopies. Book reviews, news items, information on new issues and members classifieds are also welcome. Letters to the Editor and comments on articles published are encouraged.

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FROM THE EDITOR

Carl Stieg awarded Stationery Prize

Carl Stieg has been awarded the UPSS Lewandowski prize for his book *Victoria Postal Stationery 1869-1917*

Feedback

Re the article by Bernie Beston in February 2003 on Australian Letter Sheets, I feel on studying the used letter sheet to South Africa that it has had a stamp removed. The postmark is not complete and I have many registered envelopes which have been used out of their time which have the same defect and it is obvious that they also have had stamps removed.

Joan Orr

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY: RECENT FINDS FROM THE ARCHIVES

Raymond Todd

Quite recently a record book containing what appears to be photographs of essays and unadopted designs from the American Bank Note Company (ABN) came into private hands; the book or binder covered the period from around 1910 to 1950.

The pages of the book are rather brittle brown coloured light card and the items are mounted by pasting them to the card; an annotation of the date appears alongside each item and they are mounted in country order. The items are generally stamp and revenue designs but importantly some countries also have postal stationery items.

For those of you who are fortunate enough to belong to the Spanish Main Society and who consequently receive that Society's journal *The Mainsheet* you would have read about the background to this find in a *Mainsheet* Special Edition "Costa Rica" published recently by Brian Moorhouse.

Most of the countries with which the ABN had a commercial relationship at the time are represented and the question arises as to the reason for the photographic record when the originals were obviously on hand. My assumption is that they are actually bromides held ready for further development into the finished product if and when agreement on designs had been reached. Obviously the originals would have been stored in alternate individual files.

I am able to show five items which I have acquired in respect of the postal stationery of Chile. In Figure 1 there is a mirror copy of a proposed 1 cent card similar in some ways to the issued H & G 34. In Figure 2 we have two designs for a proposed new letter card whose headings but not indicia are similar to H & G 2 and 3. Figure 3 shows a mirror image of a partly prepared reply card and in Figure 4 we have parcel post card which is similar to the issued item and incidentally bears a number F 1698 which is an order number allocated by the ABN. The heights of the items shown in Figures 1-4, including the brown card upon which they are glued, are, in mm, 97, 170, 182 and 137 respectively.

I would suggest to readers that those who collect postal stationery of any of the countries for whom the ABN were printers in this period that a search of auctions etc might prove fruitful.

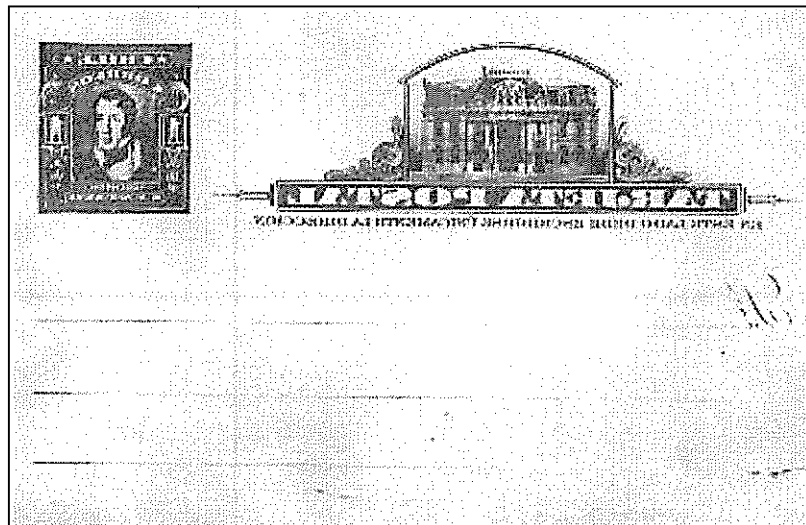


Figure 1

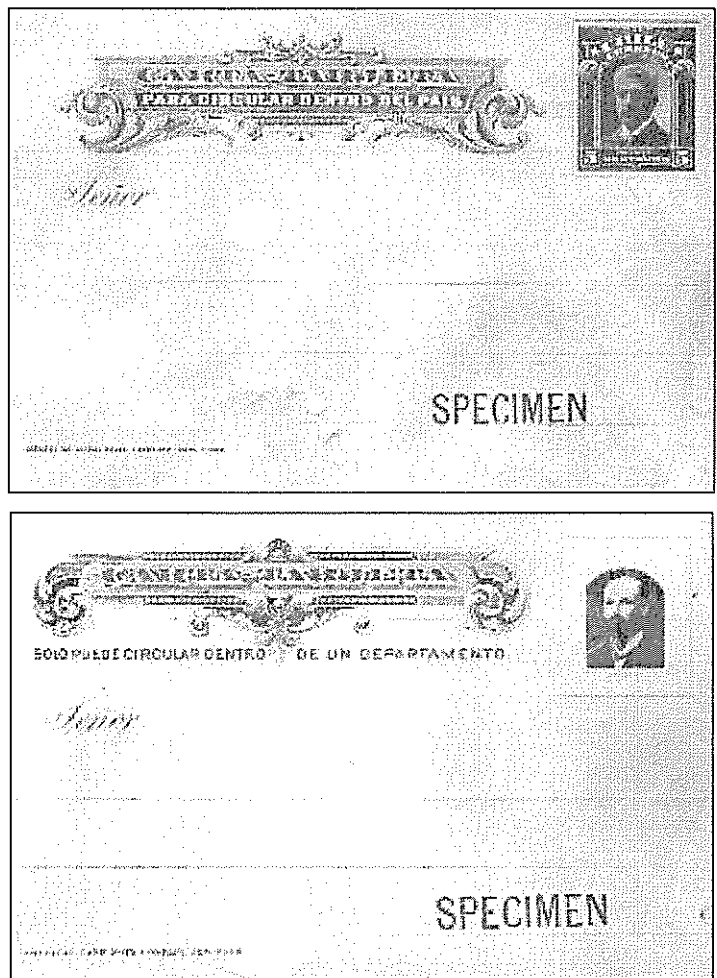


Figure 2

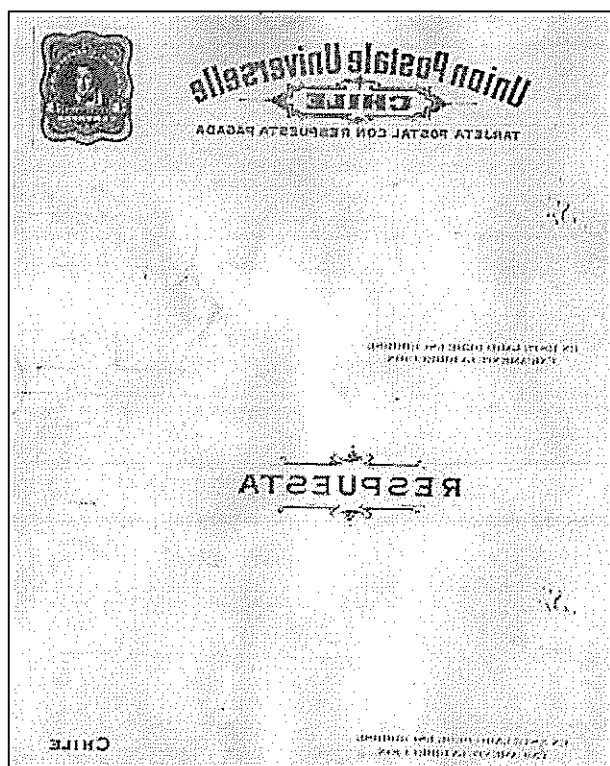


Figure 3

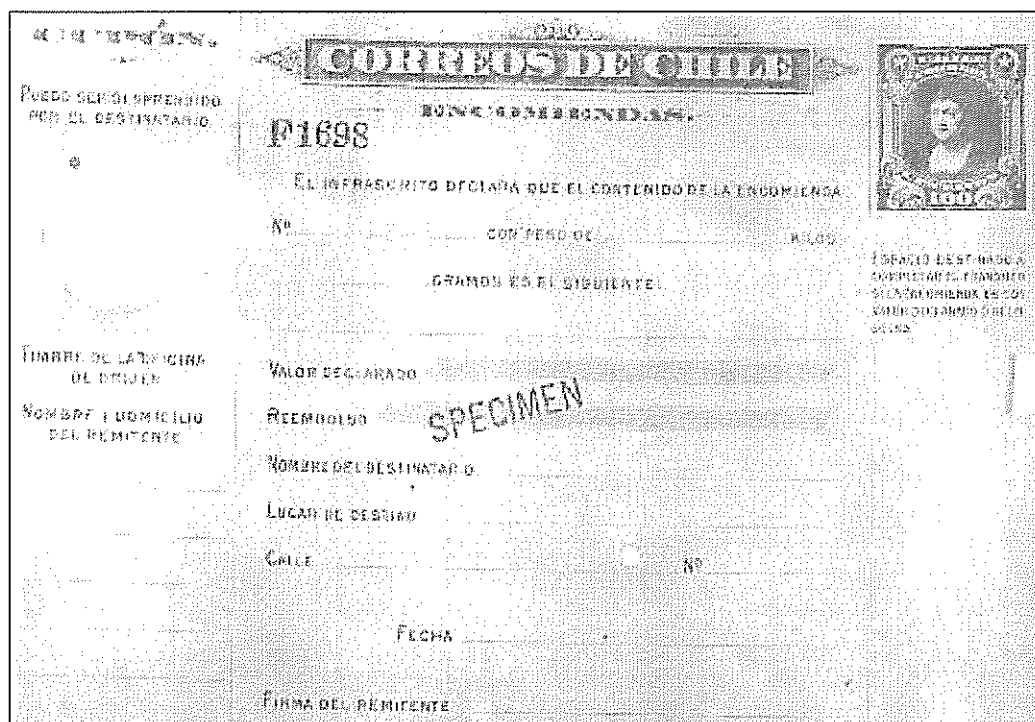
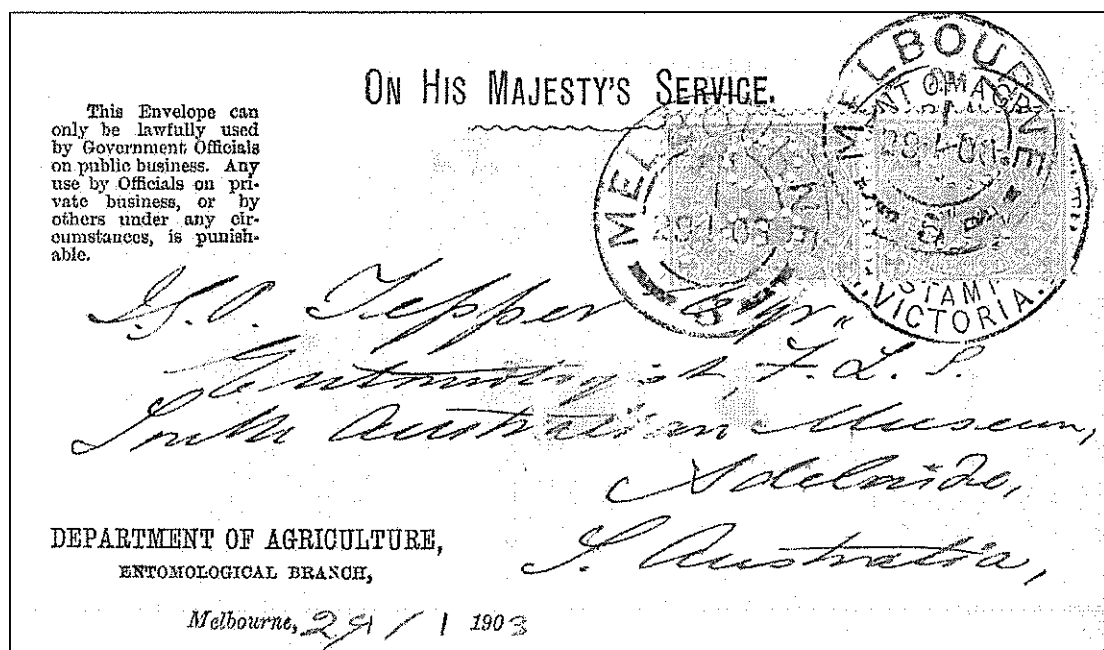


Figure 4

POSTAL STATIONERY ITEMS OF CHARACTER

Bernie Beston



The first Free Frank was issued to the Department of Agriculture on the 8 March 1883; The Frank was not printed onto Stationery envelopes until 9 May 1890. Hans Karman records the last known use as the 16 December 1901. This authority ceased, as did the authority to all other Victorian Government Departments on the 30 October 1902. This envelope was used on the 29 January 1903, but required the addition of adhesive stamps to pay the 2d postage for a letter to South Australia.

UGLY DUCKLINGS: GUIDELINES ON EXHIBITING WRAPPERS

John K. Curtis

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to explain step by step the preparation of a five frame exhibit of used newspaper wrappers. The remarks, however, are meant to be generic and should at least in part be useful for almost any postal history write-up and exhibit preparation. I became smitten with used newspaper wrappers at STAMPEX 2002 while browsing through a dealer's box. For some months previously, my attention had been focused on the acquisition and writing up aerogrammes, my interests in philately having evolved over the years to postal stationery/postal history. Wrappers appealed to me because of their relative scarcity, because they have been viewed as a poor cousin to philately, because they are a bit bizarre, but primarily because of their fascinating postal history potential and genuine commercial usage. The romance of journeys traveled by wrappers during Colonial times in Africa especially held an interest. While collecting on a worldwide basis has been a weakness of mine, this time a decision was taken to specialize, and British Commonwealth wrappers for the period up to 1920 were chosen for initial consideration. That still covers quite a few postal entities, and encompasses the golden years of newspaper growth.

A new acquisition

The first step in the process is to check the back of the wrapper for backstamps or markings. If there should be any legible markings, the wrapper is put through the scanner. The scan of the markings is saved in a folder on the computer called Exhibit Snippets. These scans will be used later in the write-up and overall page design. One tip when scanning is to scan in colour because the wrapper is not in black and white. Scanning in colour will take less time than scanning in black and white, the area desired for cropping is easier to identify, and a better image results with less need to despeckle. Make sure that the scanned image is given a name that can easily be recalled. The reason why scanning is done at the beginning is that markings are sometimes located on a part of the wrapper that may not be shown directly in the exhibit but will be referred to in the write-up.

The next step is to open the wrapper to its full length. I appreciate that this changes the integrity of the wrapper's usage, but I want to view, measure and exhibit the knife, all the textual wording, and any other markings that may appear above the indicium. In order to do that, I need to open the wrapper initially to its fullest, and that means working with the gum. To soften the gum I use clear water and the tip of my forefinger and place water over the sealed flap, taking care to avoid water on any other area. To prevent water soaking through to other parts of the wrapper, a folded piece of paper is inserted inside the wrapper behind the sealed flap. Be careful to avoid creating water stains or smudging any ink on the address. Wait for at least ten minutes, and once the gum is sufficiently softened, pull the sealed flap away from the gum slowly and carefully, adding extra water if necessary. Don't rush the process, otherwise thins or tears can occur on the flap. Most gums are easy to work with, but not all. Some of the very early wrappers were sealed with home-made glues and these can be very difficult to soften. As soon as the flap has come away completely, remove any excess water immediately with a cloth, soak up any water on any part of the wrapper, and blot the stickiness of the gum to help it to dry.

The flap and its underside may be soggy for a few minutes, but carefully unfold the wrapper, flatten it out, and leave it to dry for at least an hour. It will then be strong enough with which to work. Use a strong plastic or bone spatula (a bone letter opener is perfect) to flatten the

"UGLY DUCKLINGS"

This exhibit is of postally used British & Colonial newspaper wrappers issued 1878-1915. Postal rates, markings, production details & mail routes are examined, together with a reconstruction of the underlying social history of addressee & sender.

Used newspaper wrappers recall romantic episodes of British Colonialism with journeys using rail & steamboat transportation. The period studied was one of privileged newspaper postal rates that encouraged, *inter alia*, the less wealthy populace to mail newspapers as a proxy for detailed & expensive letters from, to & within the colonies. Newspapers were cost effective & efficient mass communication media to family, friends & business associates & contributed towards literacy throughout the British Empire. They contained diverse local & international news about government & politics, trade, stock market prices, wars & shipping. They contributed towards the promotion of commerce & religion, promoted geo-political aims of the colonialists, & provided inexpensive, interesting reading with woodcuts & photographs. The eagerness of recipients to access this news caused the destruction or mutilation of wrapper bands. Listings of newspaper wrappers were deleted from stamp catalogues from about 1900 owing to collector disinterest. Survival rates of used newspaper wrappers are low, & those in good condition are elusive. Extant copies typically reveal tears, creases, scuff marks, water stains, brittleness & partial or indistinct cancellations. Despite their relatively shoddy condition, surviving examples of "ugly ducklings" boast authentic commercial usage.

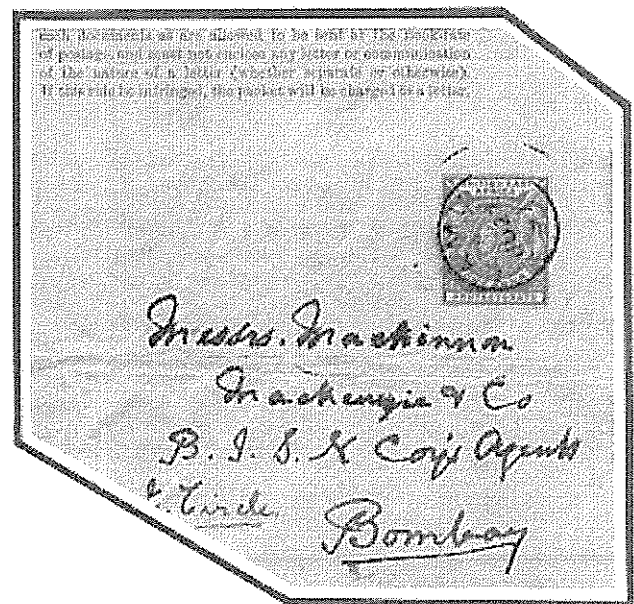
Frame	Pages	Area
1-2	2-32	GB & Colonies
3	33-52	Australian Colonies
4	53-64	Caribbean
5	65-80	African Colonies

Date of Issue Distribution of wrappers

1878-1889	35
1890-1899	35
1900-1915	29

unrecorded text errors: pp. 31, 57, 65, 78-80
 plate flaws: pp. 20, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43
 printing flaw: p. 50; guillotine flaw: p. 46.

Source citations appear throughout.



Issued 1896, QF 1 anna rate for 4 oz. within British Empire, 21 anna cds LAMU JU 27 97; Lamu is an island & port town & is the oldest Swahili settlement of BEA & was a slave-based economy; Mackinnon Mackenzie, British Indian Steam Navigation Coy's Agents, Bombay. Mail route: steamship from Lamu to Colombo & Bombay.

crease marks by rubbing the flat of the spatula back and forth over the creases. It will not remove the crease marks, but it will stop them from curling. A bookbinder's bone folder is used in professional document and book restoration.

Any tears or holes can be mended with archival library tape on the side that will not be exhibited. Any philatelic repair will have its fair share of dissenters, and those views are respected. With wrappers though, mostly already battered around in performing legitimate postal service, tears may be accentuated unless stemmed, and small pieces of invisible library tape can provide the necessary protection against further tears.

Perform any repair work slowly and get the best edge possible to mended tears to minimize the appearance of any mutilation to the wrapper. These repairs are done on the inside section of the wrapper and will not be seen when the wrapper is folded for exhibiting purposes. Press down firmly using the bone spatula.

The wrapper is now ready to be folded for display, either with or without showing the knife. If the intention is to mount two wrappers to a page, then in order to be able to make two wrappers fit, it will be necessary to fold the sealing flap and knife underneath so that they will not show. If the intention is to mount only one wrapper to a page, then the knife can be shown. While there is a temptation to use the same fold marks as those that were used when the wrapper performed postal service, a fresh look at the wrapper will identify how far below the bottom of the address would make the most attractive or balanced fold, even if this means the previous fold mark is shown. The fold mark is after all an artifact of honest and legitimate usage.

Once the wrapper is folded in the desired manner, the next step is to put corner mounts at each corner, transparent side showing. A company in the USA makes 2" corner mounts which are ideal. Paper glue can be put onto the back of the mounts, taking care not to get any glue on the wrapper itself. Then carefully place the wrapper onto white cardstock leaving an outside border of no less than 2mm width. Press firmly to adhere the corner mounts to the cardstock.

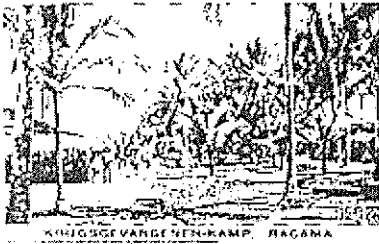
Use a steel ruler and box knife to measure and trim a 2mm width card border around the outside perimeter of the folded wrapper. Check the measurements with the steel ruler to get 2mm as closely as possible on each of the four sides. Trim slowly to avoid damage to the wrapper and causing the knife to slip. Drops of blood do not an attractive wrapper make.

Put a few dabs of rubber cement on the back of the cardstock and place the mounted wrapper onto a sheet of backing paper – I use maroon, but grey, dark green, yellow and red can also be used effectively. Using the ruler and knife mark off and cut a 2mm border of backing paper around the card stock.

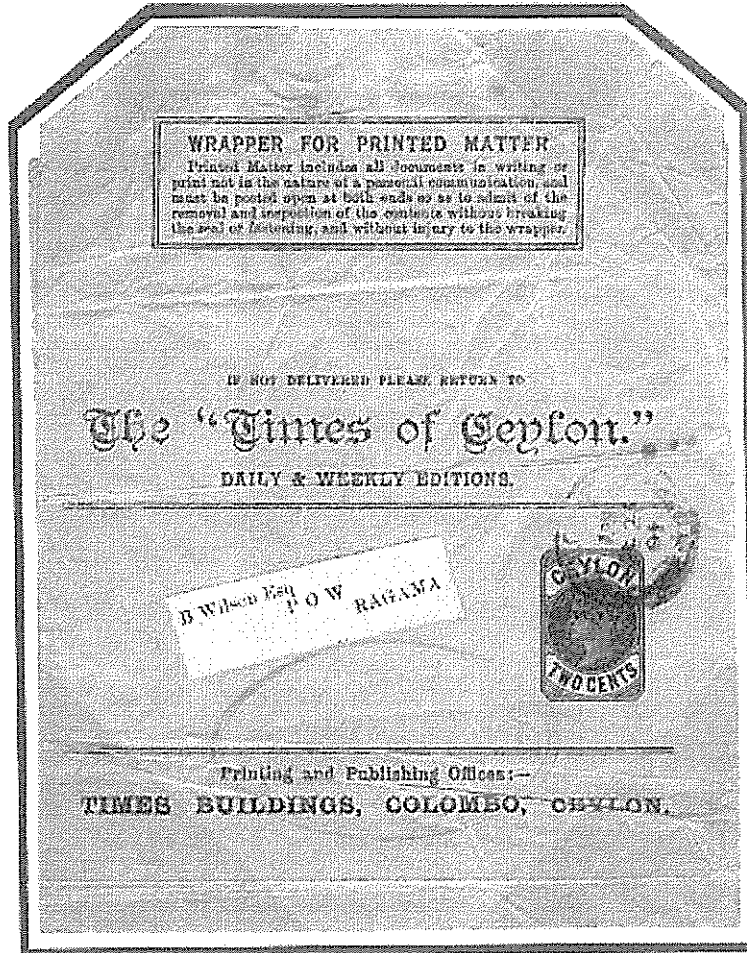
The end result should be the wrapper attached with corner mounts to the white card stock, and all mounted onto the paper backing sheet. Art paper is ideal for this as it is a little thicker than typing paper. The final product has two borders, the outside border is 2mm of maroon backing paper, the inside border is 2mm of white card stock.

The mounted wrapper is then finally attached to the card stock used for the exhibit with a few dabs of rubber cement. Too much glue will make the paper curl and the mounted wrapper will be difficult to remove should you subsequently need to put it on a revised page write-up. Location of the wrapper on the final page (whether for exhibiting or for your collection) should be the final stage after the write-up and scan insertions are complete.

Ceylon, domestic use 2 cents, single newspaper rate between Colombo & POW Camp Ragama, Queen Victoria sideface purple indicium 18.5x26.5mm on buff 297x124mm, five lines of text double-lined boxed 76x23mm in purple & headed WRAPPER FOR PRINTED MATTER, located 16mm below sealing flap, knife 27-83-25mm & 40°, printed in London by De La Rue, The "Times of Ceylon" newspaper with office address, single circle 21mm cancel in black, COLOMBO DE 21 01 CEYLON



Mr. A. C. Allmit was Chief Censor of the Camp. The censor cancel appears in purple beneath the address. Earliest usage 18 Jan 1901, latest 2 June 1902. Left hand rasette is known to occasionally fail to print.



Accommodation problems re Boer War prisoners in Cape Colony were overcome by opening overseas camps. Ceylon's Ragama Camp, opened 8 Jan. 1901, situated about 10 miles near the main rail line between Colombo & Kandy & on the site of the old Immigrant Cooly Segregation Camp, housed 300 captives known as "the Foreign Element" of which B. Wilson was part; the Peace Declaration ended the War 31 May 1902.

Stroud, Richard. Ceylon. The Camps for Boer Prisoners of War 1899 to 1902. Their Postal History. Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, England, 1939

Write-up

I use PowerPoint software to prepare pages so the following remarks are limited to this software programme, which has its idiosyncrasies. On pages when only one wrapper is to be mounted, the page is considered in three sections, a top section for basic philatelic write-up, the center section for mounting the wrapper, and a bottom section for additional write-up about addressee (and sender) plus the mail route. The top and bottom sections are introduced independently using text boxes. A feature of PowerPoint is that it will not tolerate full justifying, so unless the desired effect is left or right justification, the only other option is centering. Another feature of PowerPoint is that it automatically begins each new line by uppercasing the first letter of the first word, and this needs to be remembered and corrected each time. Once the text has been typed into the box you can alter it to any font size that gives the desired impression, and you can bold, underline, italicize parts or all of any font style via the font menu. My write-ups show italicized Times Roman 14 for the top section, and font 12 for the bottom section. Sometimes additional annotation is added in a separate box to the left or right of the wrapper (perhaps a separate write-up about the cancellation) and this will be in font 8.

What to include in the top section write-up will comprise a blend of secondary source material plus some original work. For example, Billigs or Robson Lowe may be used as sources for issue dates, colour, indicium details and printer. After that can be added actual measurements of size, indicium, knife, location of text, gum depth, and location of indicium relative to flap and side edges. And then details about the cancellation and its measurement.

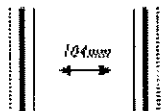
What to include in the bottom section write-up can be more innovative. The Internet search engine Google can be used to tease out information about the destination of the wrapper and sometimes even a direct hit about the addressee. The more serious write-up is the mail route of the wrapper from source to destination, and obtaining this information involves research into shipping, rail and other modes of transport. Underneath this section and right at the bottom of the page is another text box in font 8 containing the literature sources referenced in researching that particular page.

Page Design

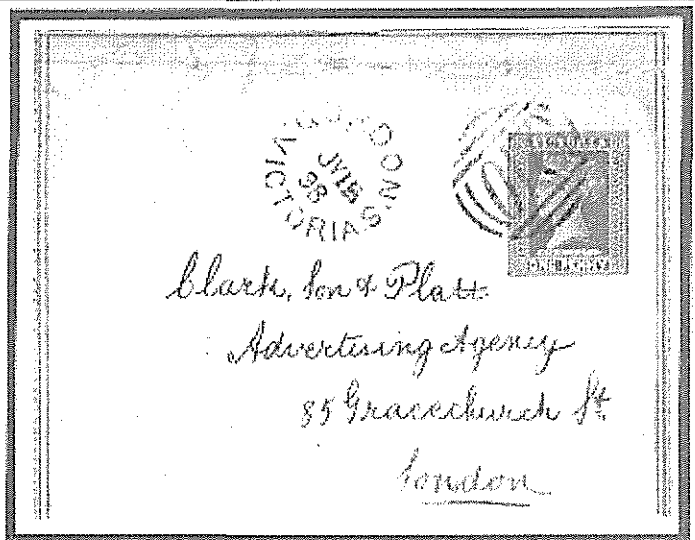
Inserting a table or a scanned image requires its own steps. If a table is needed it is inserted first by using the sequence Table Menu, Insert, Table and then number of columns and rows, which should be planned carefully first. The table will open on the page but initially will be too large and will be spread over most of the page because the default font size of 20. It is easiest to click on font size 8 and then shrink the table from top and bottom, using the cursor to pull the top and bottom lines down or up. Then pull the side lines as far as possible to the left and right, if necessary reducing the outside margins using Page Setup under the File menu. An annoying feature of PowerPoint is that the default font returns after each operation to 20, so when typing headings in the columns and inserting data into the rows it is best to reset the font to 8, each time. Even if you forget and it comes out too large, simply highlight the words and click on the font 8 and it will adjust automatically. You can bold, underline and use italics on what is written for contrasts, and center the type or justify left or right. It is also possible to shade one or more cells in the table.

Inserting a second table or scanned image requires patience. The first step is to click Insert after selecting the table or scan from the identified file (e.g., exhibit snippets), and it will appear on the page automatically. But in the process the first table inserted will be frustratingly repositioned and you need to put the lines of the table back where they were before. It is a good idea to have already printed a draft of the page for reference before doing

Victoria, issued 18 June 1895, overseas rate to GB 1d, Samuel Reading adhesive design of QV sideface inscribed Stamp Duty, 20.5x24mm blue indicium located 51mm below sealing edge & 5mm left of thin border, printed in Melb. by Govt. Printing Office in sheets of 8 & issued by post offices to public in sheets of 4.



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8



Quantity issued to post offices in 1898: 32,220 1d wrappers.

Gordon has its roots in the Victorian gold rush era of the 1860's. Mail route: Ballarat train to Melbourne connecting to steamship at Port Melb., sailing to Adelaide, King George Sound, Aden, Gibraltar, London.

Characteristics	Size (mm)	Location, size & position	Size	Value
14. Blue indicium of 1d (1895) 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 10d, 11d, 12d, 13d, 14d, 15d, 16d, 17d, 18d, 19d, 20d, 21d, 22d, 23d, 24d, 25d, 26d, 27d, 28d, 29d, 30d, 31d, 32d, 33d, 34d, 35d, 36d, 37d, 38d, 39d, 40d, 41d, 42d, 43d, 44d, 45d, 46d, 47d, 48d, 49d, 50d, 51d, 52d, 53d, 54d, 55d, 56d, 57d, 58d, 59d, 60d, 61d, 62d, 63d, 64d, 65d, 66d, 67d, 68d, 69d, 70d, 71d, 72d, 73d, 74d, 75d, 76d, 77d, 78d, 79d, 80d, 81d, 82d, 83d, 84d, 85d, 86d, 87d, 88d, 89d, 90d, 91d, 92d, 93d, 94d, 95d, 96d, 97d, 98d, 99d, 100d, 101d, 102d, 103d, 104d, 105d, 106d, 107d, 108d, 109d, 110d, 111d, 112d, 113d, 114d, 115d, 116d, 117d, 118d, 119d, 120d, 121d, 122d, 123d, 124d, 125d, 126d, 127d, 128d, 129d, 130d, 131d, 132d, 133d, 134d, 135d, 136d, 137d, 138d, 139d, 140d, 141d, 142d, 143d, 144d, 145d, 146d, 147d, 148d, 149d, 150d, 151d, 152d, 153d, 154d, 155d, 156d, 157d, 158d, 159d, 160d, 161d, 162d, 163d, 164d, 165d, 166d, 167d, 168d, 169d, 170d, 171d, 172d, 173d, 174d, 175d, 176d, 177d, 178d, 179d, 180d, 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the second insert so you know exactly where to reposition the table and the lines of the columns. Use the cursor to pull the lines within the table to where you want them. When the first table has been repositioned to its original location, then go to the scanned image, drag and drop the image to its intended location, be it picture, map or postmark. Remember too that an image can be made smaller or larger. Click on the image and then place the cursor on the corner of the outline of the "box" and move on a diagonal in or out for a smaller or larger image.

Text can be inserted above and below the centered table, and also to the left or right of the wrapper. Text size can be varied within or between boxes by highlighting the relevant part of the text and clicking on the desired font. You may want the header in font 14, part of the write-up in font 12, and perhaps other detail and literature sources in font 8. The idea is to balance the page and the overall appearance with wrappers, different font write-ups, and scans of images (if appropriate).

Save along the way (Save as soon as a major write-up or alteration is made, just in case). Save the file to its own folder – something like Exhibiting and then a separate folder called Wrappers. Give the page a name that can be recognized in the future when reference is necessary or textual or other amendments are warranted. The file will appear on the list as Detail (thumbnails are too difficult to identify), for example, NSW Wagga.doc or Qld Ipswich.doc.

What hardware is used? A Dell Pentium 4, 1.8gh, with internal Zip drive (for backup), 532 mg of RAM (yes, a lot!) and 80 gigs of HDD. It is really a magnificent desktop machine. The scanner is a Hewlett Packard 3300 with colour scanner on top and paper tray and print shelf beneath, as much as anything to try and save some desk space.

Final Draft & Layout

The first drafts of pages can be saved to the designated computer folder until all the pages are finished. Then systematically page by page work on any necessary redrafting, making each page consistent with the one before, adding in fresh information that has come to light since the first draft was written, and adding in scans of materials that might not have been available when the first draft was prepared. It is also necessary to check fonts, spelling and punctuation, and do not rely on mistyped words being caught by the spell-check. Inevitably there are typing mistakes in the first draft that were not spotted at the time. Sometimes the wrong word has been typed, so there is no substitute to a thorough proofing of each word, spacing (especially this) and punctuation. The idea is to clean up whatever is necessary, print out the final page as a draft, check it thoroughly once more for overall impact, and then print the final card stock, and remount the wrapper carefully in the designated space. Remounting is quite straightforward because the rubber cement used to adhere the mounted wrapper to the draft card stock is quite pliable and will enable its removal without tearing or creasing.

When the final pages are finished they can be arranged into frame order, one frame at a time, either on the dining room table (four x four), the bed or the carpet. The overall appearance of the frame layout has to be pleasing with some balance to the frame as well as a sensible sequence and organization of the pages. It is a considerable help if you can organize the pages such as to have a major heading at the top of the first page of the frame. This is not always easy to do and may require some reorganization of pages. Indeed, it is not always easy to organize the pages so that a designated section can fit exactly into a frame, being a few pages too few or too many. You may need to add a page or two to a frame with fresh material to obtain the final balance. You may need to give up a page or two and it is difficult to decide what to give up. However, the end result should be pleasing to the eye, without a

lop-sided view. For example, it might be ideal to have say, the top row with outside pages two wrappers to a page and inside single wrappers, the second row with single wrappers on the outside and doubles inside, the third row all singles and so forth. Arranging the pages sensibly to obtain this final look is not as easy as it sounds because the flow of material must be consistent with what was outlined on page one. Once you have decided on the final layout of all the frames then move on to the final step.

Protective Mounts

The last step in the exercise is to prepare the plastic page protectors and insert the pages. The page protectors need to be clean of fingerprints and other marks. A clean soft rag is used to give the page protectors a bit of a shine. The mounted page is then inserted, taking care to not leave thumb or finger marks on the exhibit page itself or to bend corners. It is safest to insert a page slowly. Once inserted, turn the protective sleeve over and place an adhesive label on the bottom left or right corner with the appropriate page number (2-80) marked on the label. These numbers are crucial in identifying the order for setting up the exhibit in the frames. They are also needed in tying the content of each page to the marked up exhibit sheet which is prepared at the time the exhibit is delivered to the Bin Room before the Show or to the Show Commissioner.

The next step is to photocopy the entire 80 pages one page at a time so that there is a complete record of what is included in the Exhibit and in the order it is to appear. Eventually these pages, together with any formal documentation from the Show are put through the hot binding process so that it can be retained as a bound permanent record of what was exhibited. This record has been an invaluable reference in subsequent years in recalling what was actually included in an exhibit. The final step is to put the entire five frames into some kind of container that will protect corners from being dented during transportation. A sheet of coloured paper can be used to section off the pages of each frame and for ease in identifying that all the frames are in sequence. Five frames in protective pages can be heavier than one might expect, so a sturdy carry case is needed.

After the Exhibit

During the last hour or so of the Show, the frames will be dismantled and the exhibit will be returned to the Bin Room to be collected by the exhibitor. You will be asked to check each page and compare its content against the original Exhibit sheet which recorded what appeared on each page. With wrappers being only one or two to a page this is a straightforward matter and should take only a few minutes, but it is a necessary last step before the Show administrators can sign off on the return of your exhibit. This is merely to protect both parties against any allegation that something was missing from the exhibit but not noticed until you went through the exhibit at home. House the five frames in their protective box for the homeward journey. At home there is a great temptation to put the exhibit away as is for a lengthy period. If this is to be the case store the exhibit vertically on a shelf so that there is no weight on the pages. Wrappers are just sufficiently bulky to leave an impression in the page protector if laid flat with weight on top. It is unlikely that any of the ink from the wrapper will transfer to the plastic but a page protector will pick up the outline of where the wrapper was located on the page and this can detract from the future use of the page protector. A better practice is to remove the mounted pages from their protective pages as soon as possible after the Show and file the exhibit vertically in an archival box. PB sailcloth boxes made by a USA firm are of archival quality and are ideal. A few packages of silicone gel can be added to the box to absorb any moisture during storage.

THE 1883 NEW SOUTH WALES REPLY PAID POSTCARDS

Ray Kelly

Armed only with Higgins & Gage for reference, I recently catalogued some New South Wales postal stationery.

The first issue of Reply Paid Postcards is the 1883 series, 1d + 1d Rose on Cream (HG 4) with footnote inscription 97 mm long, and the Rose on white printing (HG 4a) with inscription 102 mm long (Figure 1).

Examination of numerous Cards produced one (Figure 2), for which a previous owner had pencil noted '93 mm', which was in fact, correct. Additionally the Coat of Arms are different sizes HG4 and 4a = 12.5 mm while the 93 mm inscription = 15 mm and is different to any other NSW card. My experience of Australian and Colonial Reply Paid Postcards is that the Card 'fold' is at the TOP, but this 93 mm type card, the 'fold' is at the BOTTOM. On the inside flap there is a very clear but blind roulette 12 – I am aware of the large perf 7 for some colonial RPP/Cs but not a roulette 12 but it also may be proven as normal. The more I look the more I believe that this card is an unadopted essay/proof.

I imagine a learned reader of this article will spoil my day and tell me I haven't found an unlisted variety, proof or essay etc, but in case it is a 'find', I send it to you for information and await reader response.

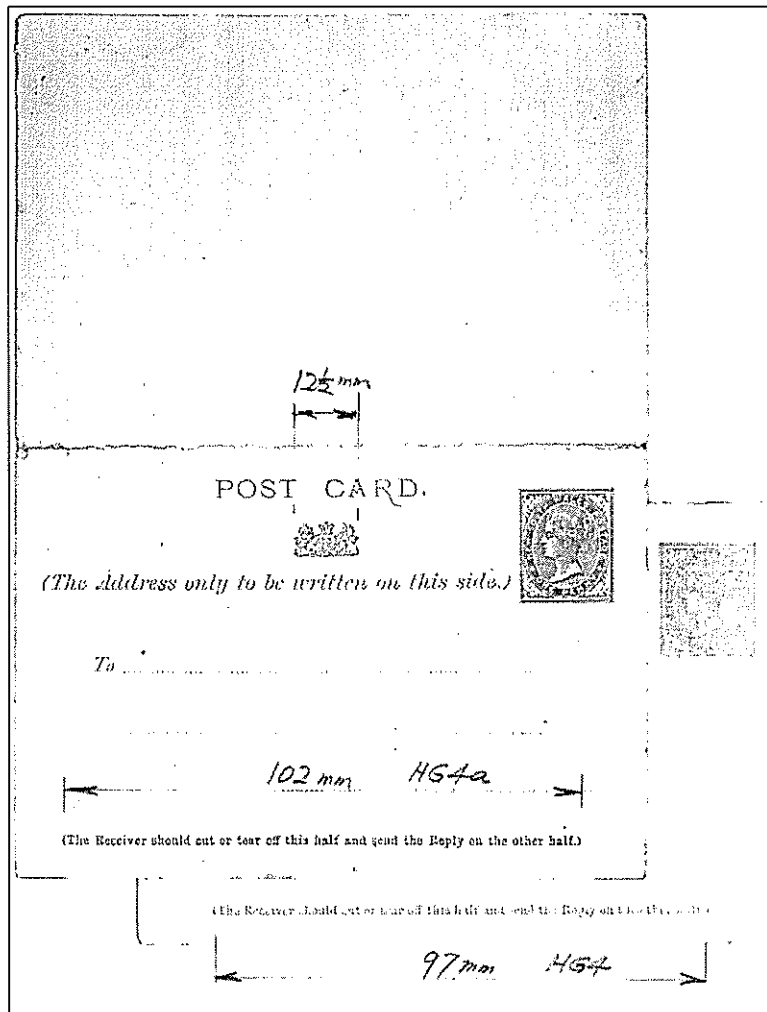


Figure 1

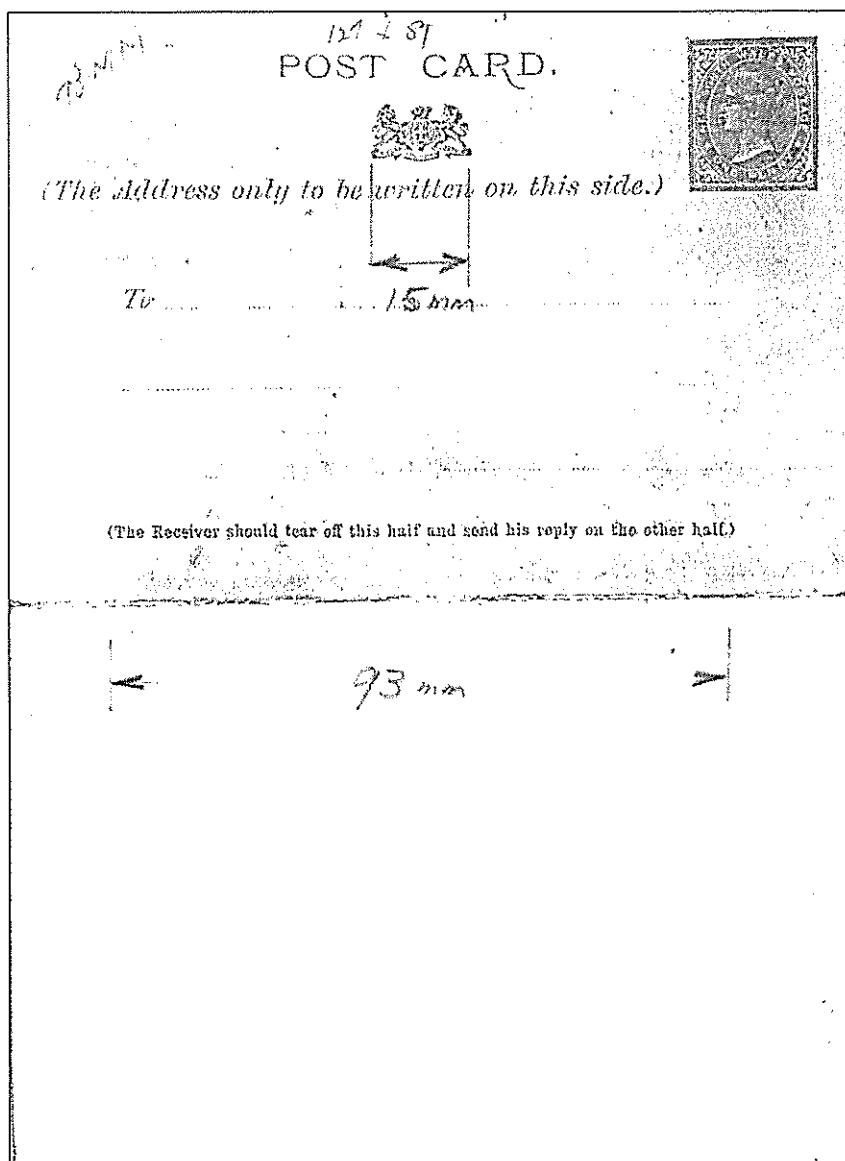


Figure 2

QATAR GPO'S NEW LOGO POSTCARD

Bernie Beston

Illustrated below is a postcard produced by the Qatar Post Office to publicise the Qatar General Post Office's new logo which was launched on 22 October 2002. The cards were given away - one to each purchaser - at the Post Office counter at the 1st Qatar Stamp Exhibition 2-7 March Doha, Qatar, where I was the Jury Chairman.

I was not able to purchase more cards. I asked for 80 free ones for the Magazine, and whilst this was request was duly noted and apparently assented to, I suspect it will not be acted upon. Later at the General Post Office, in discussions with Khalid Fikri, the Philatelic Bureau Chief, I was given another 6 or so of these cards.

Two that I posted to myself, arrived safely this week, but were not postmarked in any way. I believe that these cards were used as souvenirs for the Post Office celebrations, and were not placed on sale to the general public. They were not on sale at the General Post Office in

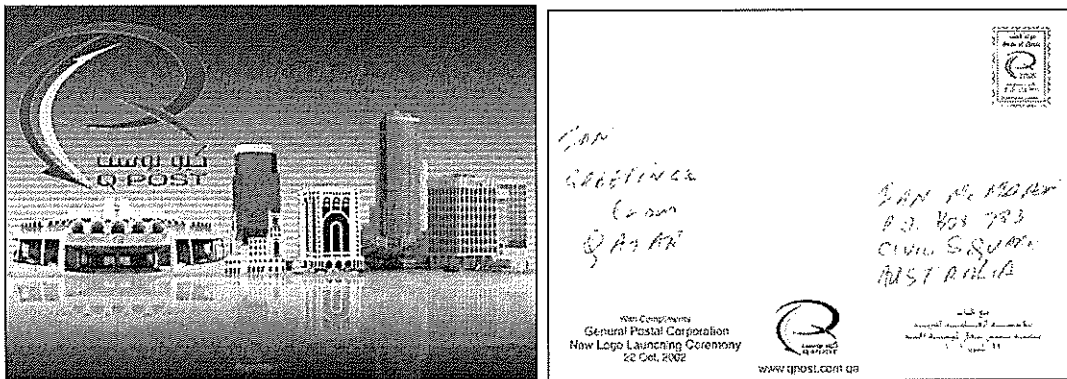
May 2003

Doha. Hence, my request to purchase same was declined, because the item was an official postal card, and never intended for sale. Remember too, that this Card is not all that recent, and being the 1st Stamp Exhibition, the Post was scrambling to find something to give away to visitors (local and foreign) and promote stamp collecting. Also illustrated is a Qatar aerogramme used at the Exhibition.

A number of post cards with Tourist designs were on sale at the Post Office. These are not postal stationery, although the Post Office imprimatur is highly visible. There were also stamp promotion cards on sale, but again these have no prepaid device. This is unfortunate as some of the Cards would be very nice Postal Cards [eg Tennis] and highly saleable.

I have provided a report on the Exhibition for the *Exhibitor*. However, the only postal stationery exhibit was of Egypt which was awarded a Gold Medal. In addition, I critiqued another Egypt postal stationery Exhibit for another collector.

The problem in the Gulf states is that there is insufficient material to make a postal stationery Exhibit. One frame would even be difficult. The only real possibility would be "India used in the Gulf States", and even then 5 frames might be a big ask. This would include Bahrain, Muscat, Dubai, Qatar, Raz al Khaima, Oman, Sharjah and Fujeira. The balance being maintained with each entity would be extremely difficult, and condition is often poor due to an Indian habit of removing one end of the envelopes to open the mail, and spiking most postal cards. Any takers?



QUEENSLAND POSTAL STATIONERY USED IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA

Bernie Beston

At a Melbourne Auction in November 2002, items from the collection of Papua New Guinea by the renowned English Collector Roger Lee were auctioned. Lot 248 (Premier Philately) on 9th November 2002 was the Queensland 1½d postal Card used from Daru on the 2 November 1900 to Java, then part of the Netherlands Indies (Figure 1). The card was first reported by the Roger Lee in Australasian Stamp News in September 1992. The Catalogue description reads as follows:

1900 commercial usage of Queensland 1½d Postal Card ("Bullock-ploughing...") to Java with cross-written message in Dutch headed "Daru 2 November 1900" but presumably dispatched at some distance from the settlement as it bears 'DARU/NO10/ /B.N.G' cds (Lee #41; ERD for no year slug) & 10-bars 'B.N.G' cancel (Lee #42; rated E) both in an unusual and distinctive bright-blue ink, 'THURSDAY ISLAND' transit & 'SOEKABOEM' squared-circle arrival both on the face, a few very minor blemishes that in no way detract from this extraordinary item of postal history. [The earliest recorded entire from Daru, written by a Dutch official pursuing murderous tribesmen. Only two other examples of Queensland Postal Cards used in BNG have been recorded]

The card sold for \$26,000 plus buyers' premium. This is by far the highest price paid for any Queensland Postal Stationery ever. It far exceeded the prices achieved the previous month for the Formular Registered envelopes, themselves remarkable price records.

I spoke with Gary Watson regarding the other two Cards mentioned by him in the catalogue description, but he was unable to recall their details. I suspect that he was erring on the side of caution, and that only one other exists. This is the Card illustrated in The Postal History of British New Guinea and Papua¹ by the Vendor, which was from the missionary correspondence of the Rev. Henry Newton, of the Methodist Mission Society. This card was posted to the United Kingdom from Samarai, also in 1900. Ironically, but perhaps not unusually, it is from the same group of 1½d Cards (H & G 11) (Figure 2). This was the Queensland and British New Guinea postage rate for post cards to the United Kingdom.

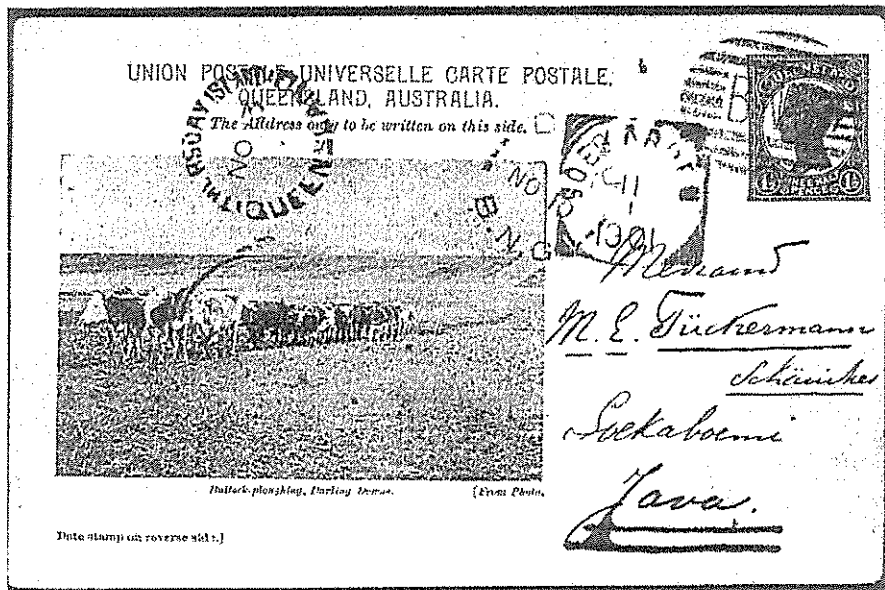


Figure 1 1898 1½d Queensland View Card Bullock Ploughing, Darling Downs (H & G 11)

¹ Page 13, The Postal History of British New Guinea 1885 – 1942 by Roger Lee

Sir Peter Scratchley arrived at Port Moresby on 28 August 1885 to take up his appointment as Administrator. The prior annexation of the Northern part of New Guinea by Germany evidenced the correctness of Queensland's decision, and the folly of those back in Whitehall.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS WITH NEW GUINEA.

At the instance of His Excellency the late General Scratchley, the following arrangements were made in August, 1885, for the exchange of closed mails with Port Moresby, New Guinea:—

1. Mails to and from New Guinea to be treated in the same way as free mails in the interior of this Colony, all correspondence from New Guinea for the Australian Colonies, Great Britain, etc., to bear Queensland stamps in accordance with the rates shown in the Queensland Postal Guide.

2. The Postmaster at Cooktown, in accordance with regulations, to send mails by every vessel, the only account kept being for deficient postage to be collected on correspondence for New Guinea.
3. Despatches for the Colonial Office to be placed either in a bag or linen-lined envelope, and to be sent from Cooktown by way of Torres Straits, if in time for the steamer by that route; if not, to be forwarded to Brisbane for transmission in the usual way.
4. With reference to the rate to be charged on private letters from New Guinea to the Colonies and Great Britain, as Queensland stamps will by the arrangement be placed on correspondence from New Guinea, any extra charge made at that place does not prejudicially affect this Department.

It was, however, agreed that should no extra charge be considered necessary, this Department would pay the usual rate of one penny for each letter to masters of vessels on receipt of mails at Cooktown; this arrangement, of course, only to hold good so long as Queensland stamps were used on letters from New Guinea.

It was not thought likely that any vessel would refuse to carry mails unless paid a large sum for their conveyance, but it was at the same time suggested that this matter be subject to local regulations based on the law in force in Queensland (*vide* Clauses 47 to 53 of "The Queensland Postage Act of 1871.")

5. Telegrams to be dealt with as instructed, the sending office being informed that messages could only be forwarded by first opportunity.
6. The officer acting as Postmaster at New Guinea to have a stamp for sealing the bags, and to forward a copy of it to the Postmasters at Cooktown and Townsville.
7. Postage stamps to be purchased from the Postmaster at Cooktown from time to time.

Copies of the Queensland Postage Act and Regulations were furnished, and a proper set of papers and forms sent for the guidance of the Postmaster.

The rate of postage on letters from Queensland to New Guinea was reduced to 2d. per half-ounce, the charge previously having been that of ships' letters—6d. per half-ounce.

The following return shows the amount of correspondence exchanged between the Post Offices at Cooktown and Townsville and New Guinea, from September to December, 1885, inclusive:—

RETURN showing the AMOUNT OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM and SENT TO NEW GUINEA by the COOKTOWN and TOWNSVILLE POST OFFICES to 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

COOKTOWN.						TOWNSVILLE.					
Received.			Despatched.			Received.			Despatched.		
Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
463	5	4	675	177	1,792	17	2	...	42	4	19

Whilst enroute from England, Scratchley called at Brisbane and made the following arrangements with the Posts & Telegraph Department. of Queensland. The details of the agreement were reported to the Queensland Parliament by the Postmaster General of Queensland, T. MacDonald-Paterson.

That area of Papua New Guinea, which was to become known as British New Guinea, was unofficially annexed by the then Government of Queensland on 4 April 1882. The Magistrate of Thursday Island, Henry Majoribanks Chester, acting under instruction from the Queensland Government of Sir Thomas McIlwraith [the then Premier], sailed on the Queensland Government Schooner *Pearl* when on the 7 April 1883², he hoisted the British Flag at Port Moresby and proclaimed so much of the New Guinea territory [not already

² Ian Nicholson, Log of Logs

annexed by the Dutch] and adjacent islands lying between the 141st and 155th meridians of east longitude for the Crown of Queen Victoria. Chester was also the Sub-collector of Queensland Government. He had previously served in the Indian Navy, and for both the New South Wales and Queensland Colonial Governments. The British Government repudiated the Annexation, but the Queensland stand was supported by the other Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, because of the fear from increased German activity in the Pacific. The Dutch had annexed the western part of the island of New Guinea some fifty before, and fear of their expansion right up to Queensland's border may also have influenced the decision of the Queensland Government. At this time, black birding was rife in Queensland to ensure the success of the sugar industry. There were critics who saw the Queensland move as a ploy to gain access to cheap indentured (or slave) labour for the Colony. It was already being practised to supply labour for the beche-de-mer industry in the Straits and other areas of New Guinea. The Germans precipitated events, by proclaiming a German protectorate over North West New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago on November 3, 1884. The British response was to proclaim a protectorate over South West New Guinea and adjacent islands on the 14 November 1884.

It is obvious from the Statistics, that at this time either Post Cards had not been forwarded to New Guinea or they were being treated as Letters, which was the usual reporting system in Queensland, at least until 1890.

In addition, there was any number of coastal steamers available to take him from Townsville to Cooktown, and then onto the Torres Strait. Or he may have landed on Thursday Island directly from a vessel from Batavia. There was however no regular shipping service from Cooktown to Surabaya, nor was there any shipping service from Batavia (now Djakarta) to Cooktown, but only to Townsville. But steamers were known to stop at Thursday Island, so this is a distinct possibility. The Postmaster at Thursday Island was H. P. Beach. Ken

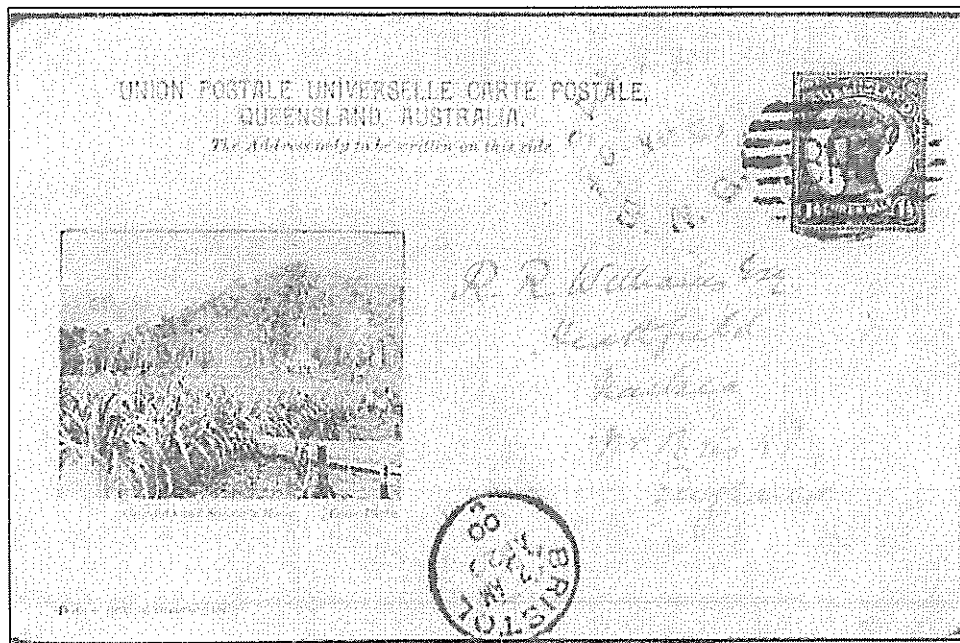


Figure 2 1898 1½d Queensland View Card Cane-field and Selectors Home (H &G 11)

Humphries in *Sydney Views*³ gives a detailed opinion that this correspondent was one of a party travelling from Surabaya with M. J. A. Kroesen, Netherlands Indies Resident at Fakfak on the NI Gunboat KMS Serdang to Thursday Island. Whist he does not quote his source, his

³ *Sydney Views*, August 1995. No 48.

version of events seems to be not only plausible, but also probable. There are no surviving records from the Cooktown Post Office, even if records of postage stamp sales to British New Guinea were kept. The Cooktown Post Master at this time was a John Hobbs, who had seven staff assisting at that time⁴. There were no closing times for mail to and from Cooktown at this time, as these were fixed by the arrival and departure times of the Steamer⁵. This would have been one of either the SS Mindoro departing from Cooktown; the *S S Guthrie* or *S S Mataram* departing from Cairns for Port Moresby. Or the Burns Philp *S S Ivanhoe*. It is impossible to say.

There was no legislative enactment for these postal supply arrangements, neither by the Queensland Government nor the British Administration. The Queensland Government also had de facto overseer role in any Papuan Legislation, because it was one of the Australian Colonies, which contributed financially to the administration of the new Colony, and was so much closer to assist with effective administration. In reality, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand made a far greater financial contribution to the new Administration than did Queensland. In the year to the 30 November 1887, the Australian Colonies contribution amounted to £15,000. South Australia alone of the Colonies made no contributions. Even Fiji made small payment of funds. The Books of the new Administration were audited by the Audit Department of the Queensland Government⁶.

At this time there were only 100 white settlers in British New Guinea, so the volume of stamps required could not have been great. These cards could have been purchased from a Post Office or licensed Stamp Vendor at any of Cooktown, Townsville or Thursday Island. They may even have been available from the crew of the *Merrie England* who often called at both Thursday Island and Cooktown. Additionally, the *Merrie England* came at least annually to Brisbane for its survey for maintenance and insurance purposes. According to Humphries, the *Merrie England* rendezvoused with the Serdang at Thursday Island sometime before the 31 October 1900.

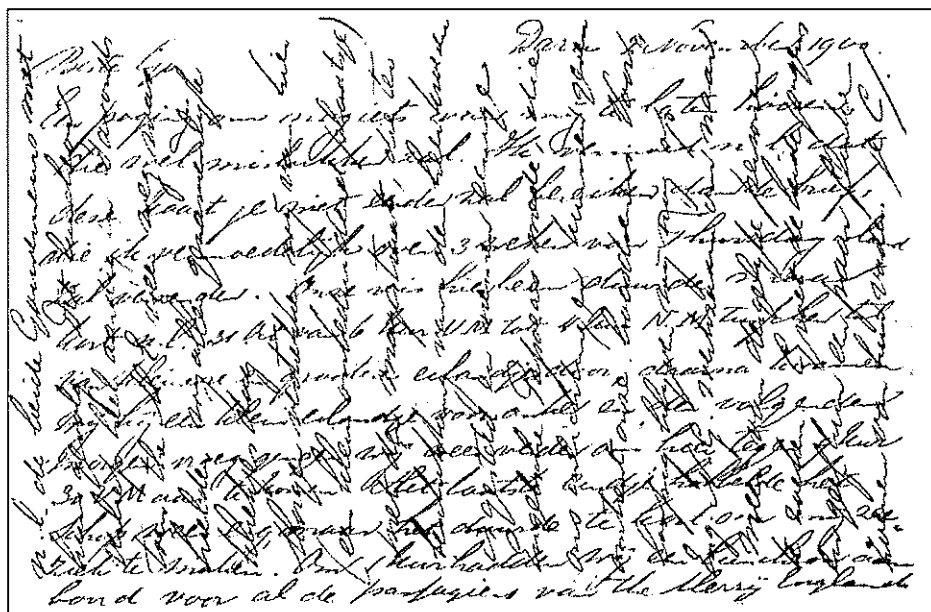


Figure 3 The message (in dutch) on the reverse die of the 1½d Postal Card

The Samarai Card is likely to have a similar provenance. If not, then the incidence of the use

⁴ Grenville Pike, North Queensland
⁵ Pugh's Almanac, 1899
⁶ Australia National Library, Canberra

of these cards would have been far greater.

The first Postal Legislation was not passed until 1891 with the passage of the *Post & Telegraph Act, Queensland adopted*. It was not until 1912, the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance* was passed by the Papua Administration (following the change of name in 1906) in Port Moresby. The Papua Act, passed on 1 September 1906, changed the name of the Territory from British New Guinea to Papua. It now became an Australian Territory instead of a British Possession. Mr. Vic Walker was kind enough to supply me with a copy of the card's message (Figure 3) written in the Dutch language. It is not easy to read but the translation is as follows (courtesy of Hans Karman, with amendments by the Author):

Daru 2 November 1900

Dear Go(?)

A page to let you hear something from me that will not succeed. I suspect namely that this card won't reach you earlier than the letter that I will probably send you in 3 weeks from Thursday Island. Our trip here lasted only a short time, namely 31 Oct from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., between numerous smaller and larger islands, after which we anchored off a small island and the following morning early we went on to arrive here at 9.30 a.m. In the final stretch the ship swayed a lot, but it lasted too short to make me seasick. At 1 o'clock we had a lunch on board for all the passengers of the *Merry England*, namely both the Governors and their entourage. This luncheon passed pleasantly and that night after M.E.

So now we know. The recipient was either his wife or mother. She was resident at Soekaboemi, either temporarily or on vacation. This town is located in the Bandung area, above Batavia (Jakarta). The card was written at Daru on Friday 2 November 1900; posted at Daru on the 10 November; Date stamped at Thursday Island on the 13 November; and at Soekaboemi on the 11 January in 1901, the following year. Ken Humphrey's⁷ records this card leaving Daru on the Magistrates Lugger *Juanita* on the 10 November, and arriving in Thursday Island on the 13 November 1900.

He lunched with a Magistrate and the *Governors* on the British New Guinea Government Steamer, the *Merrie England*. The vessel was a wooden one, with iron ribs, built in England in 1883. It was supplied by the Imperial Government to the New Guinea administration, and left England on the 2 March 1889. It arrived in Thursday Island on 8 May 1889, and berthed at Port Moresby on the 12 May 1889. It was wrecked when entering Basilisk Harbour, near Milne Bay on 24 October 1912. It was replaced by another vessel of the same name, often referred to as *Merrie England II*.

However, if he had been visiting numerous islands, then he is more likely to have come from Thursday Island. The Magistrate could have been from any of Port Moresby or Daru from British New Guinea; or from Thursday Island, Queensland; but it is more likely one of the former if he was accompanied by Papuans, and on a British New Guinea vessel.

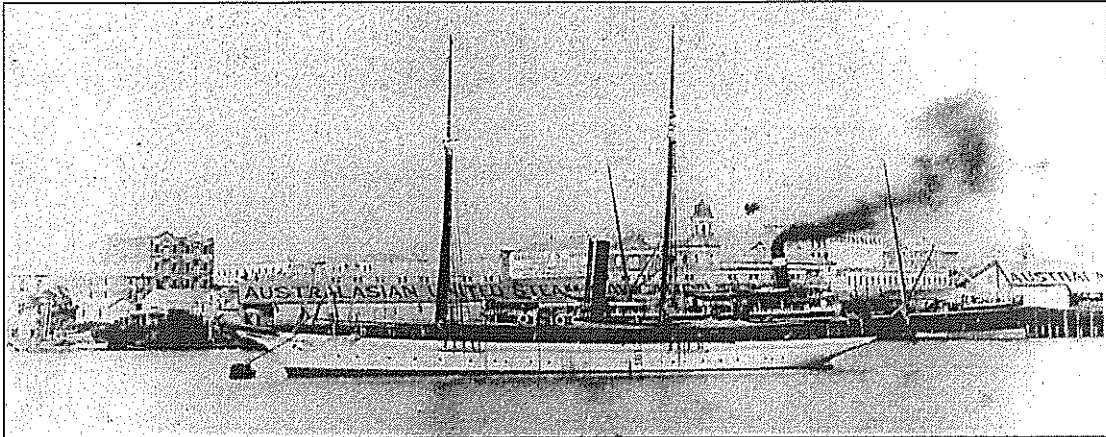
The Lieutenant Governor of British New Guinea at this time was George Ruthen Le Hunte, who had been appointed on the 22 March 1899.

At this time Mr. Bingham A. Hely was the Daru (Western Division) Resident Magistrate⁸,

⁷ Sydney Views

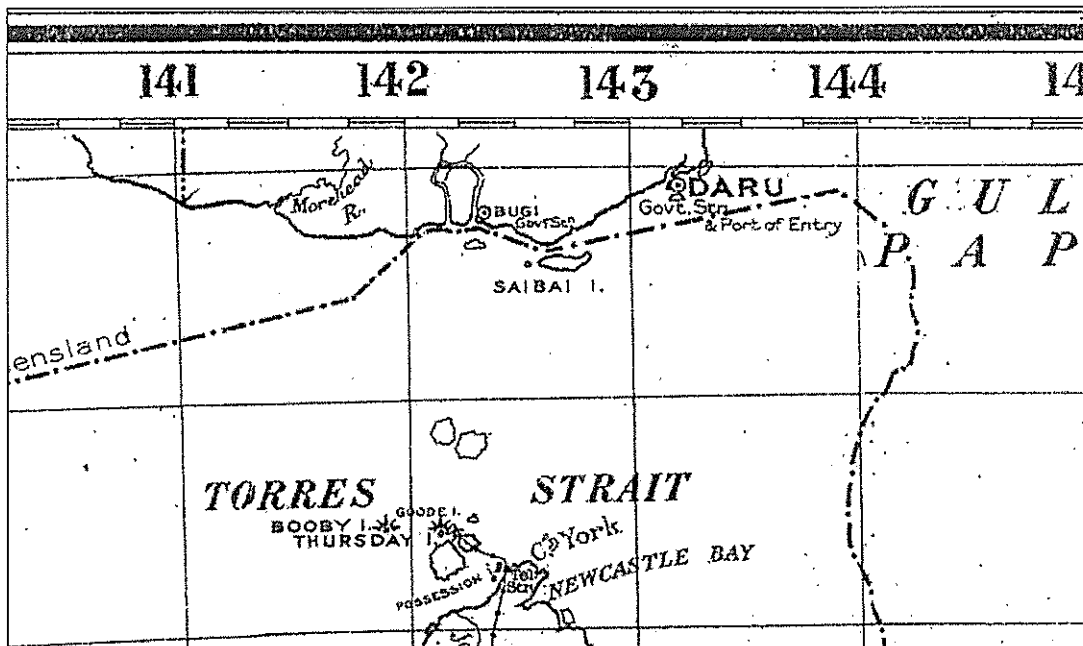
⁸ Oxley Library Records

and A.H. Jear was his Assistant. Mr. Leo Emil Gors was the Postmaster, although not a public servant⁹. Mr. J. Y. Blayney was the Resident Magistrate at Port Moresby and the Chief Medical Officer.



The Merrie England in the Brisbane River Reach, visiting Brisbane for service

The correspondence also indicated that he intended to make his way to Thursday Island, so it is possible that he intended to pick up a ship for here for his journey back to the Indies. By this time there was a regular service operated by the British India Steamship Company, possibly the *Jumna*. The boundary of Queensland extended only as far as the Torres Strait Islands beneath Thursday Island at the time of establishment of the Colony in 1859. In 1879 the new Government of Thomas McIlwraith extended the boundary to include all of the Torres Strait and all of the islands in the Strait, except Daru, by Act of Parliament¹⁰.



It is doubtful if this action was lawful or lawfully authorised at the time.

A third card is recorded by Humphries¹¹ as having been written on board the KMS Sumatra at Port Kennedy, North Australia on the 24 November 1900. The Sumatra was a Dutch Navy

⁹ Sydney Views

¹⁰ The Torres Strait Treaty Act

¹¹ Sydney Views

Boat, which operated out of Surabaya.

There is no easy of knowing where the Card was purchased, but it is more probable than not that it was sold by the Thursday Island Post Office. I had already arrived at this conclusion, without the benefit of the Sydney View article of Ken Humphries. But Ken's comments and research adds considerable weight to more likely scenario.

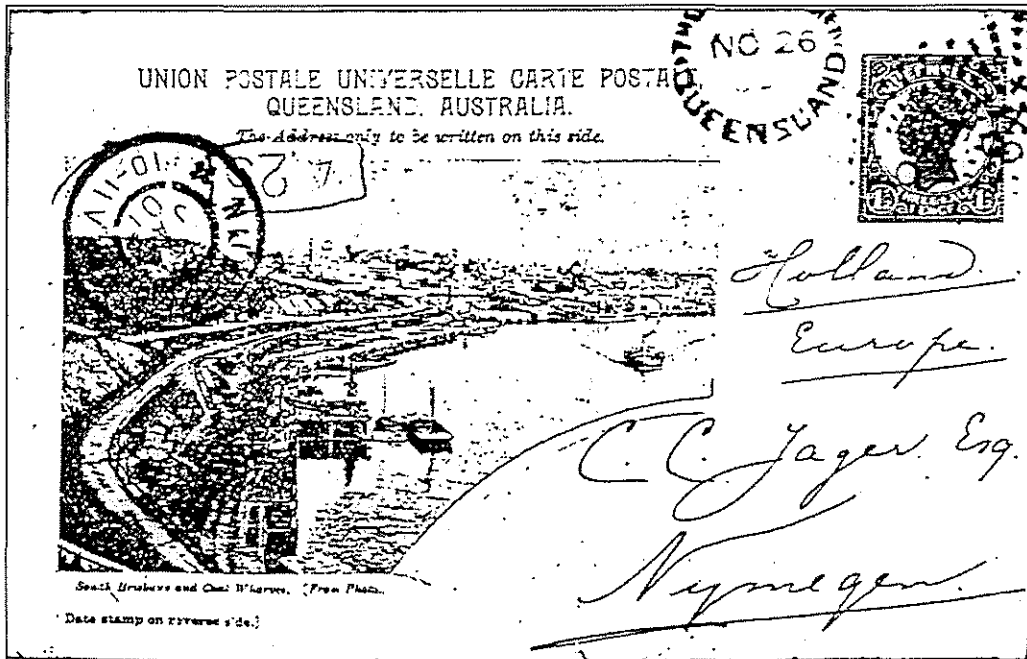


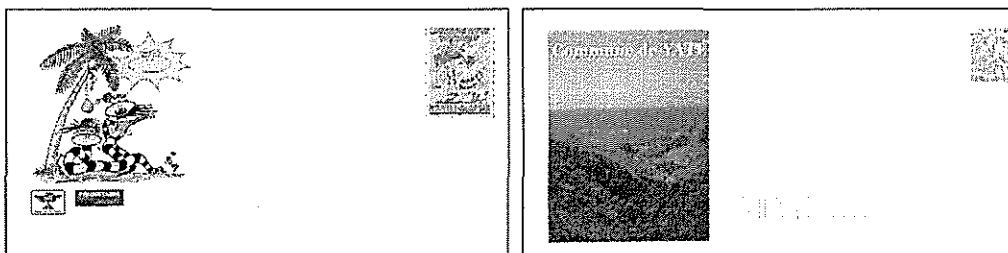
Figure 4 1898 1 1/2d Queensland View Card South Brisbane and Coal Wharves (H & G 11)

The only other Queensland stationery items recorded used in British New Guinea are two 1891 2d Letter Cards and the Newspaper wrappers of 1895 and 1897, the latter two being a cut square and a piece only. And remember, one of the first acts of the new Administration was to issue two postal cards. Yet these were prematurely withdrawn, due to poor sales.

What is unclear is whether any of these Queensland Stationery items were officially [or unofficially] sold in British New Guinea. My extensive readings of past philatelic magazines and Journals, not to mention numerous Philatelic Auction catalogues have failed to locate any other items of Queensland Postal Stationery used in British New Guinea. I have not had the opportunity of reading the Government Gazettes of the period, but I suspect that they will not add to our store of knowledge. Only official records will tell the true story, and British New Guinea Archives are ever rarer than those of Queensland, whose unofficial records policy was *to lose it or burn it*. Or perhaps one of our readers has another copy of this card or other Queensland stationery, which will tell a different tale.

NEW CALEDONIA NEW ISSUES

New issues include a PSE with 20 Greeting Stickers, a PSE for the Yate Commune and a new window faced Cagou PSE.



May 2003

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

Ian McMahon

Postcards		24 January 2003	Australia Legends: Tennis
		Maximum cards	
2003	Pictorial postcards with	(-)	Rod Laver
white or black borders.		(-)	Rod Laver (playing)
(\$1.20)	Flinders Ranges Rocks	(-)	Margaret Court
(\$1.20)	Flinders Ranges Tree	(-)	Margaret Court (playing)
(\$1.20)	St Peter's Cathedral, SA	(Set price: \$5.00)	
(\$1.20)	Uluru		
(\$1.20)	Bungle Bungle Range	11 February 2003	Fishing
	Kimberley WA	Maximum cards	
(\$1.20)	Royal Botanic Gardens	(-)	Snapper
	Melbourne	(-)	Murray Cod
(\$1.20)	South Australia: River	(-)	Brown Trout
	Murray Steamer	(-)	Yellowfin Tuna
(\$1.20)	The University of	(-)	Barramundi
	Queensland	(Set price: \$6.25)	
(\$1.20)	Constitution Dock Hobart		
(\$1.20)	Wattle	11 February 2003	Nature of Australia
(\$1.20)	Tasmanian Devil	Maximum cards	
(\$1.20)	Sydney Harbour at Dusk	(\$2.20)	Rainforest
(\$1.20)	University of Queensland		
(\$1.20)	Perth at Night	25 March 2003	Australian Cultivars
		(\$1.20)	Kangaroo Paw
2003	Australian Open Promotional Card	Maximum cards	
(-)	Australian Open	(-)	Camelia
		(-)	Rose
13 January 2003	Farewell Frama	(-)	Grevillia
Maximum cards		(-)	Kangaroo Paw
(\$1.20)	Frama	(-)	Rhodendron
		(Set price: \$6.25)	



5 kg express post satchels awaiting delivery

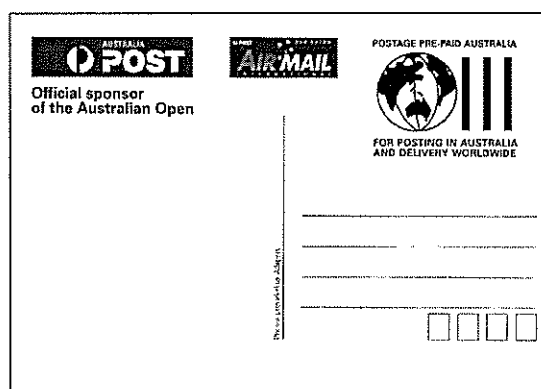
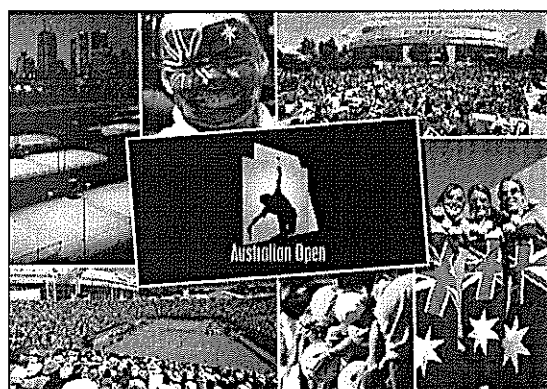
**PSSA FORUM: NEW AUSTRALIAN PICTORIAL AND PROMOTIONAL STATIONERY
AND ENVELOPE REPRINTS**

Compiled from contributions by PSSA Members

Australia Post continues to challenge postcard collectors with unannounced new prepaid postcards and promotional issues. The information in this article has been compiled from the contributions of many PSSA members including Martin Walker, Mark Diserio, Joan Orr, Bernie Beston and Ian McMahon.

Australian Open 2003

Australia Post produced a promotional prepaid postcard for the Australian Open 2003 for distribution to corporate sponsors. They were not sold to the public. They have the Australia Post logo with additional inscription "Official Sponsor of the Australia Open".



2002-2003 Pictorial Cards

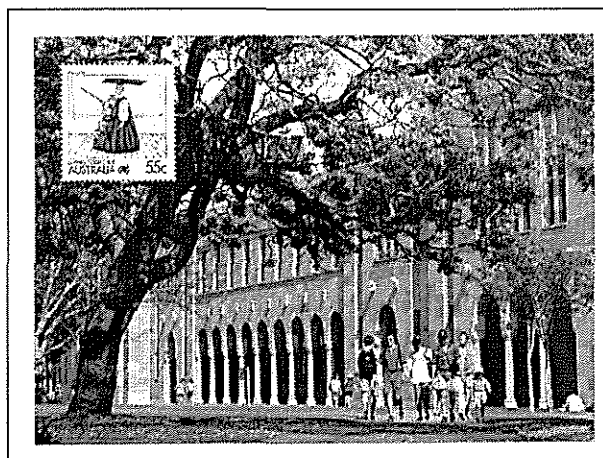
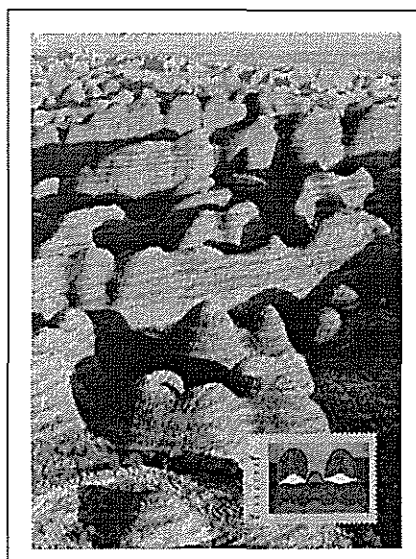
The new style pictorial cards with white and black borders have continued to appear. A listing of those currently reported (excluding those issued in conjunction with recent stamp issues) follows. The listing gives the AP code and in some cases the date the card became available on the Australia Post ordering system in parenthesis.

9312650164805 Bungle Bungle Range Kimberley WA	931265016478? Flinders Ranges, SA (Rocks)
9312650164850 Wattle	9312650164799 Flinders Ranges, SA (Tree)
9312650165031 Tasmanian Devil	9312650164843 Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park - World Heritage Area
9312650161644 Melbourne Park	9312650107260 Phillip Island, Victoria (1/10/02)
931265016483? Perth at Night	9312650164881 Common brushtail possum (1/9/02)
9312650164867 Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne	9312650164874 Kookaburra (1/9/02)
9312650107383 South Australia: River Murray Steamer	9312650164898 Eastern grey kangaroos (1/9/02)
9312650165024 The University of Queensland Brisbane	9312650165055 Young red kangaroo (1/10/02)
9312650164812 Constitution Dock Hobart	9312650164904 Koala (1/9/02)
9312650163075 Sydney Harbour at Dusk	9312650165048 Female kangaroo with joey (1/10/02)
9312650163099 Sydney Opera House	9312650165383 Kangaroo (1/10/02)
9312650164829 St Peters Cathedral, Adelaide	9312650164935 Female koala with young (1/9/02)
	9312650164928 Baby koala (1/9/02)
	9312650164911 Sleeping koala (1/9/02)

While most of the cards appear to have been entered into the Australia Post system on either 1 September or 1 October (and this is then the closest to an 'official' issue date for these cards), there are reports of some cards eg Phillip Island being issued before the date shown while other cards were first reported well after the date shown.

Reports say that the cards vary widely in their popularity eg cards such as Royal Botanic Gardens, Constitution Dock and Flinders Ranges appear to have only local appeal while cards such as the Bounding Kangaroo card, the Baby Koala and the Roo & Joey card have much wider appeal and much larger sales.

Obtaining the cards have proved a challenge for postcard collectors and as always further information on these cards and any new issues are welcome.

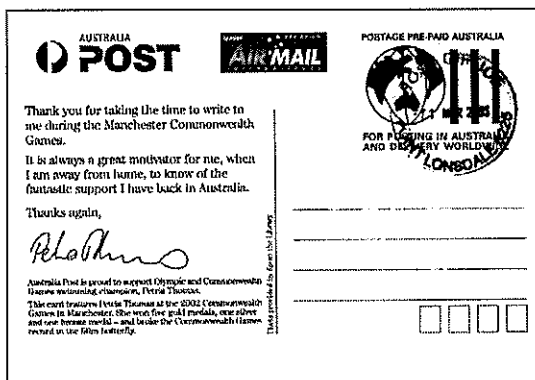
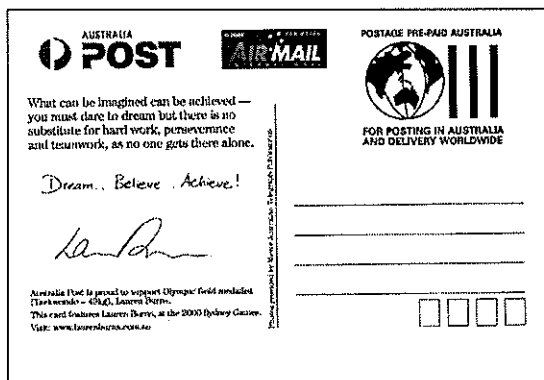
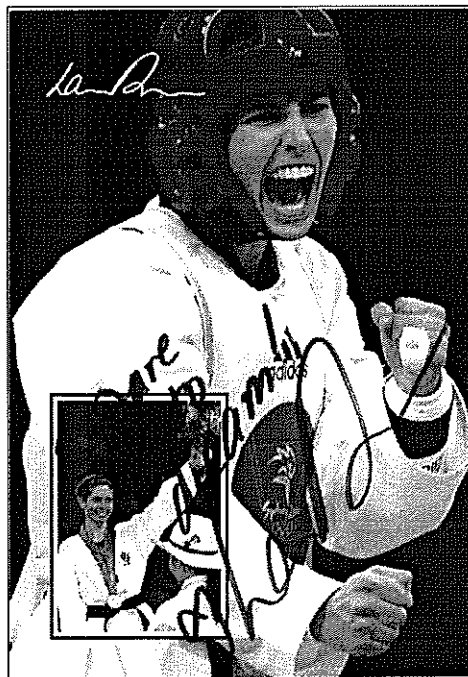
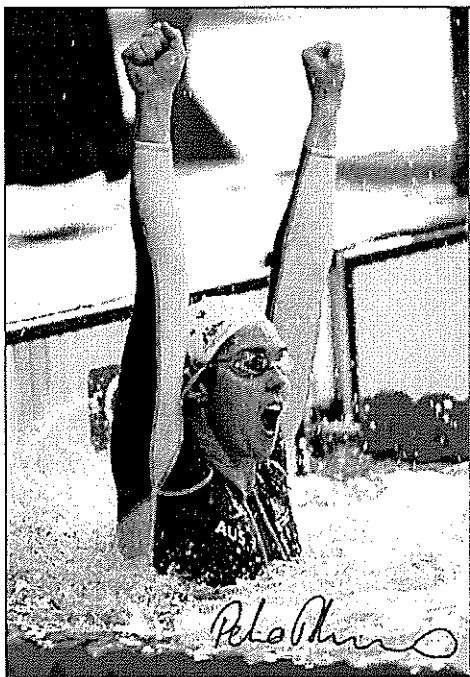


Envelope Reprints

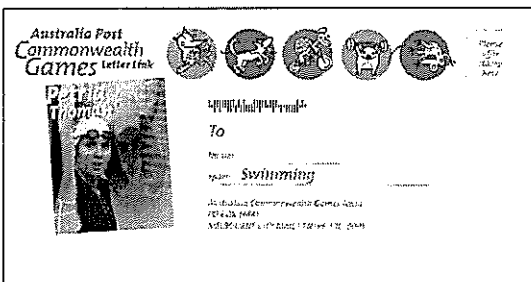
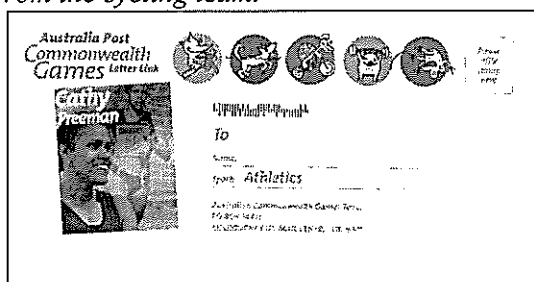
With a new issue of definitive PPEs to be issued in April, it is now time to ensure you have the full set of reprints of the current issues eg the recently released third reprint of the current DL window definitive PPE has the internal 'Australia Post logo' wallpaper inside the envelope as dark red instead of pink.

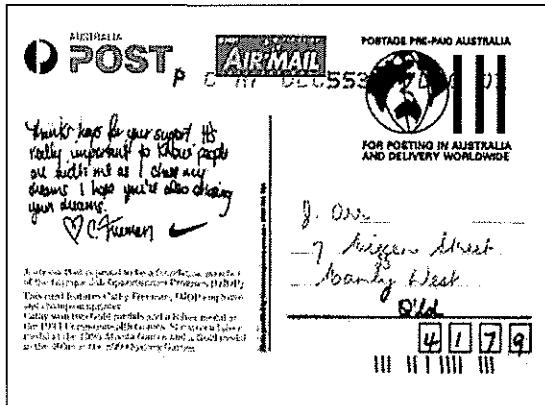
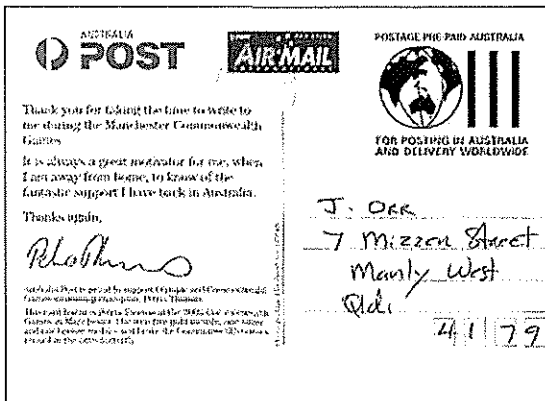
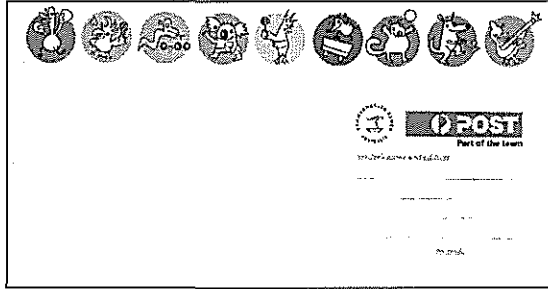
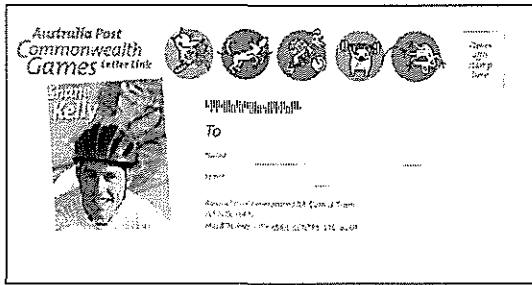
Olympic/Commonwealth Games Promotional Cards

Two more Olympic/Commonwealth Games promotional cards have been reported. They are for Lauren Burns (2000 Olympics) and Petria Thomas (Manchester Games). There is also a report of the previously reported Manchester thank you card sent by Jana Pittman to a fan in Victoria with the "Official Mail" indicia handstamped over the 'affix stamp here' box. Perhaps this confirms that no "prepaid" version of the Manchester card was produced.



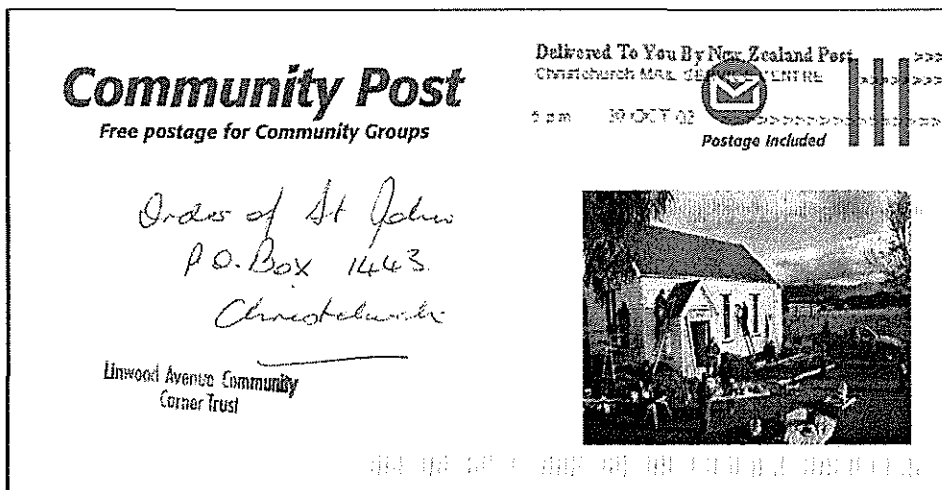
Below are examples of envelopes provided by Australia Post for people to send messages of support to Commonwealth Games athletes. Joan Orr advises that *I sent several of the envelopes away addressed to the people concerned and this week brought me a reply from Petria Thomas. The Cathy Freeman one came through last year. I am still waiting for one from the cycling team.*





NEW ZEALAND COMMUNITY POST

Ian McMahon



Community Post is a New Zealand Post sponsorship programme designed to support communities throughout the country by donating postage-included envelopes to local non-profit organisations for use in fundraising, communication and other initiatives in their local area. Any non-profit organisation that uses postage for projects which benefit their region is able to apply for Community Post support.

Community Post's emphasis is on the specific needs of a region, so national organisations need to apply through their local branches or affiliates. National organisations with only a national office must apply in the areas that they are located. Successful organisations will demonstrate how they will use the donated postage in particular projects to help them with their work in the community.

Postal Stationery Collector

To allow the free postage-included envelopes to make a difference to as many people as possible, Community Post makes donations under five categories:

- Education
- Health and welfare
- Sport and recreation
- Arts and culture
- Environment

Commercial ventures, completed or retrospective projects and projects that promote or benefit an individual are not eligible nor are local or central government activities. Fifteen Community Post regions have been established throughout New Zealand. The regions are based on an equal population base of approximately 300,000 people. Since its launch in May 1999, Community Post has supported over 9,000 community projects nation wide. Examples include:

- Help for Prisoners and Families: Prisoners Rehabilitation and Aid Society (PARS)
- Safety in the Surf: Surf Lifesaving Northern Region
- Healing Horses: Riding for the Disabled

LITERATURE

Ian McMahon

FROM OUR CONTEMPORIES

Postal Stationery Jan-Feb 2003

USA Postal Card - Interesting Similarity and a Short-Changed Variety	Previously Unreported 1874 Plimpton Specimen Envelopes
Irish Telegram Forms and Pre-Decimal Registered Envelope Survey Results	Bolivia B15 with Earlier EKU
2002 UPSS U.S. Postal Card Number Assignments	Literature Reviews (Overprints on British Stamps for Use Abroad; MICHEL, Ganssachen- Katalog Deutschland 2002; L'Entier Aerogramme et ses Precurseurs dans le Monde en France)
Victoria Promotional Advertising Envelope Scheme	

The Informer

April 2003: New South Wales Postal Notes	<i>Postal Stationery Society [UK] Journal</i>
January 2003: Late use of Scarce NSW PTPO Stationery	This Journal is now much improved, both in presentation and in the quality of the articles.
A Disinfected Lettercard to Malta	February 2003: PS Liechtenstein 1940-2000
	Norfolk Island recent issues
	GVI PS cards
	Jubilee of the Uniform Penny Post
	Insurance Cards

Philately From Australia

The March 2003 issue of *Philately from Australia* included an article on the 2d and 2½d Kangaroo envelopes.

BOOKS

29th edition The Australasian Stamp Catalogue (ASC) published by Seven Seas Stamps 2003 edition in two volumes.

For many years this was the standard publication on Australian Commonwealth postal stationery. As discussed in the November 2002 issue of *PSC*, this listing was gradually

dismantled and the illustrations removed. This new edition of the Catalogue, however, reinstates many of the listings excluded from recent editions as well as reinstating some of the illustrations. The listings now covers postcards, lettercards, lettersheets, envelopes, registered envelopes, wrappers, aerogrammes and wartime issues. The editors refer to a number of changes to the listing including the renumbering of certain items. While a great improvement on the previous edition, the listing does, however, have some quirks. For example, the postcard listing stops at 1990 except for the Australia 99 entry ticket card. While the postcards that were sold as maximum cards are listed under the 'Maximum cards' heading, the many other prepaid postcards issued since the mid 1990s are not listed at all. The 'maximum card' listing excludes those with Antarctic designs. The envelope listing includes PPEs but the lack of illustrations makes the listing difficult to use for PSEs and PPEs. Many envelopes (eg the flat rate envelopes) are not listed while the New Year envelopes are listed under Christmas Island. The express post, courier and parcel post stationery items are not included. The registered envelope listings excludes modern issues. The Catalogue includes unillustrated stationery listings for Nauru, Papua New Guinea (including the early registration envelopes but not the British New Guinea postcards), Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island. In its listing of Norfolk Island prepaid cards the Catalogue boldly states that card No 5 was not issued – this is not correct, card no 5 was issued in conjunction with the Perfume issue and bound in a prestige booklet. The single PSE issued by Pitcairn Island is not listed.

Overall Commonwealth collectors will welcome the efforts of the editors in reinstating the stationery listings. Perhaps PSSA members can assist in encouraging the publishers to remove some of its idiosyncrasies.

FROM THE SECRETARY

New member

We welcome Frank Adamik (ACT) to the Society. His interest is in Australian postal stationery.

Meeting at Tasmania 2003

This exhibition will be held at the Wrest Point Convention Centre, Hobart on the weekend 12-13 April 2003. It is a modified National, with some National level classes, including Postal Stationery, and the PSSA Postal Stationery prize will be awarded. Nine entries have been received for the class, including USSR postal stationery, postal cards of Victoria, Gold Coast (Africa) stationery, Czechoslovakia postal cards, and Panama stationery. There are also two exhibits from more recent times – Latvia pre-stamped envelopes 1990-92, and Estonia Post restored 1990-95. The awards list and a report on the class will appear in the next issue of *Postal Stationery Collector*. The Society will be holding a meeting at the show on Saturday 12 April 2003, at 3pm. It is expected that it will consist of a short business session, followed by a display. Members who intend visiting Tasmania 2003 are urged to attend this meeting. Such gatherings are a useful way to keep in touch with Society business, and to maintain contacts with fellow collectors from interstate and overseas.

Subscriptions for 2003

Members who have paid their subscriptions since the distribution of Issue 32 of *Postal Stationery Collector* will find their receipts enclosed in this issue.

***Postal Stationery Collector* - Exchanges**

Our system of exchanges with other collectors' groups continues. I am now writing to the Postal Stationery Society [UK] and the British Society for Australian Philately (BSAP) seeking to initiate exchanges with their journals.

Publicity for the PSSA

Three of the exhibitors in the Postal Stationery class at Hobart are not members of the Society. I have asked the organisers of the exhibition if they would pass packages with information about the Society, and a sample copy of *Postal Stationery Collector* to these exhibitors. They have agreed, and we thank them. Australian trader Brian Jeffries of KJB Stamps has been invited to be a guest at the meeting of European Collectors of Australian Commonwealth at Tilburg Netherlands from 29 May- 1 June 2003. Brian has kindly agreed to take a package of information about the PSSA to the meeting. Many of the collectors at this gathering are Australian Commonwealth stamp collectors, but we may find an Australian Commonwealth stationery collector in the assembly, who would like to know about this Society. Thank you, Brian.

From our Contemporaries

L'Entier Postale No 62 Septembre 2002

Some items of note in this issue:

* Postal card – La Marianne de Decaris (extracted from a monograph published on CD rom)

* Postal stationery in service – parcel cards (a neglected field of study - 1881-1945).

La Lettre de l'ACEP No 51 Decembre 2002

It contains a listing of reply-paid ready to post stationery issues from La Poste for August-December 2002. This type of stationery seems to be widely used in France for returning survey and postal voting forms. There is also a listing of new non-denominated stationery for the same period.

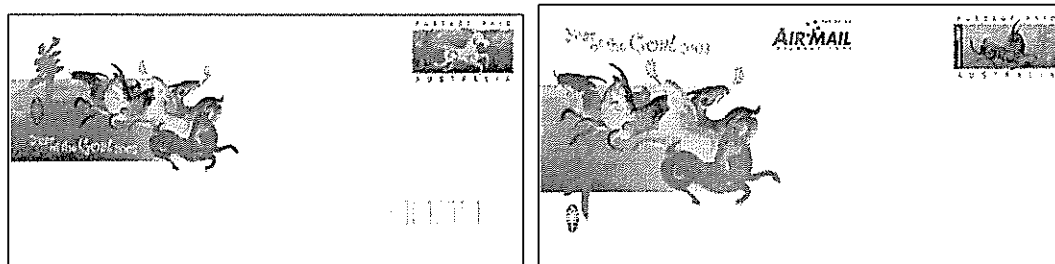
L'Intero Postale No 82 Inverno [Winter] 2003

New issue – card commemorating the birth of Marconi; Talking about first dates of usage: Part 1: 1944-1946; Short note on designs used in UPU international reply coupons; Advertising card for FIAT (1920).

NEW ISSUES

Australia

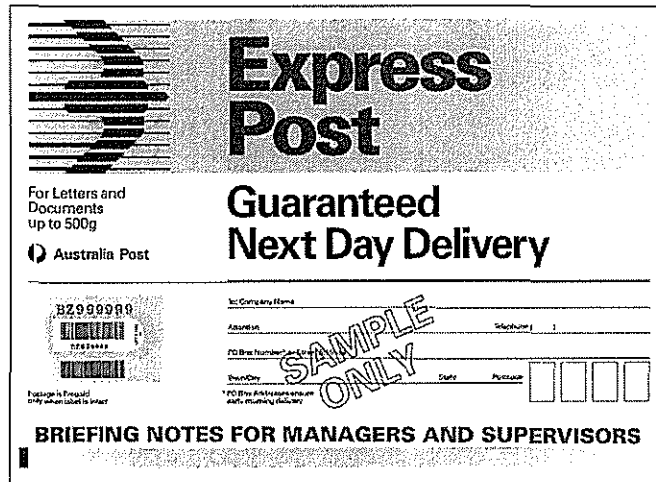
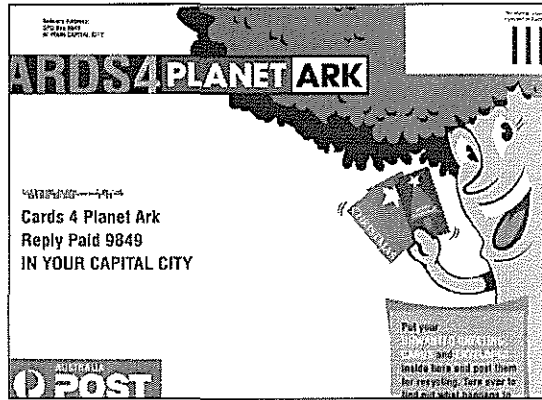
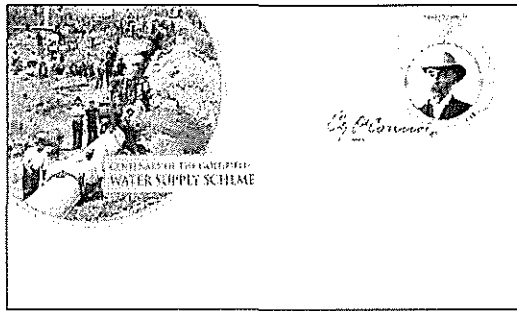
The Year of the Goat envelopes issued by Australia Post in January are illustrated below.



A PSE was issued on 24 January 2003 to mark the centenary of the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme which brought water from the Mundaring Weir east of Perth to the Western Australian Goldfields. The stamp includes a photograph and signature of Charles O'Connor, the then WA Engineer in Chief with a view of the construction work on the left of the envelope. Designed by Jo Mure (Australia Post), printed by Lithography.

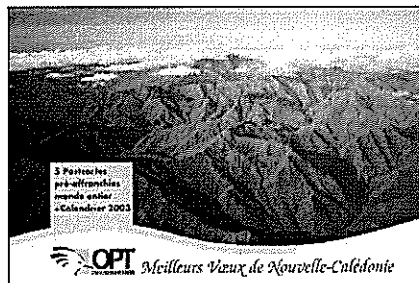
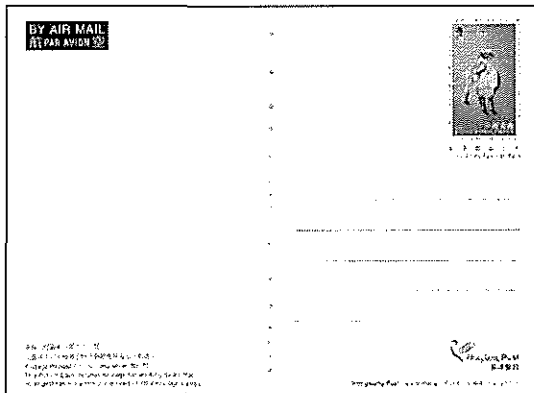
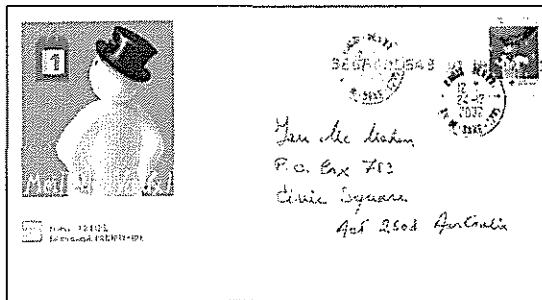
An Official envelope was made available at post office for the public to use to return Christmas cards to the Cards 4 Planet Ark recycling campaign.

Illustrated below is an example of an Express Post envelope inscribed 'SAMPLE ONLY' for use in promoting the Express Post service to Australia Post staff. The envelope has a barcode number of BZ999999 and is inscribed 'Briefing Notes for Managers and Supervisors.'



New Year Stationery

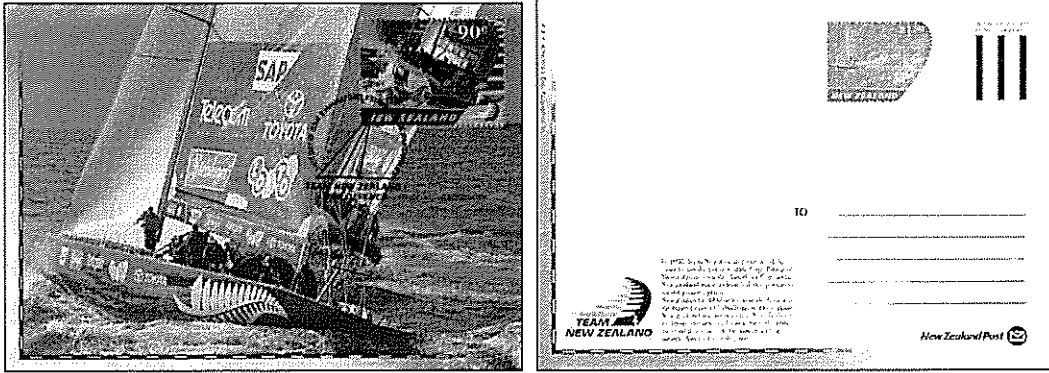
Illustrated below is a French New Year envelope, a postcard from a Hong Kong and a postcard pack from New Caledonia.



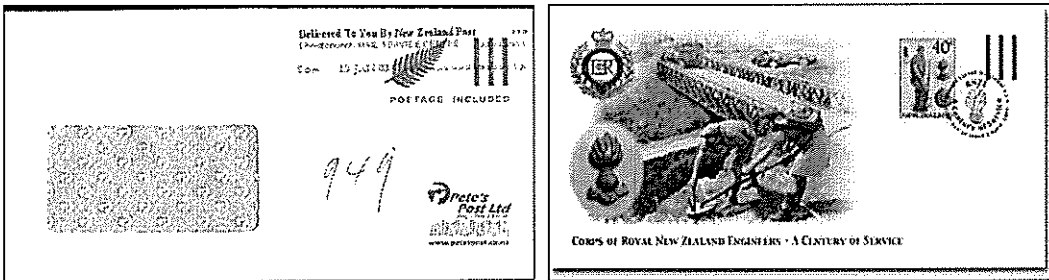
New Zealand

New Zealand issued three \$1.50 postcards for the 2003 America's Cup: Team NZ The Defence on 8 January 2003. The cards sold for \$6 a set.

Postal Stationery Collector



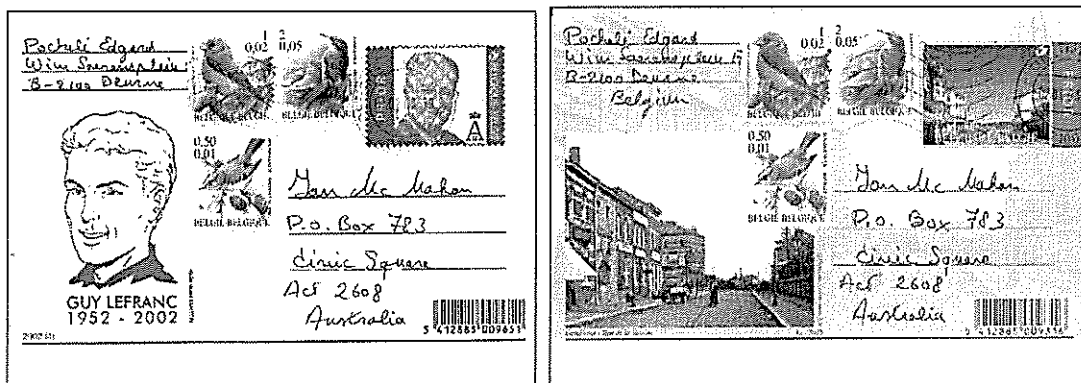
Pete's Post has announced a new philatelic sales service: *From the team at Pete's Post Philatelic you can be assured of dealing deal directly with a customer focused philatelic service. We are a small team, and therefore you can be assured of a flexible and personal service that can respond quickly to your requirements. We are only an email away. You can buy stamps and other collectables from Pete's Post Philatelic website, in a safe, secure and easy to use environment. The Pete's Post website is www.petespost.com*

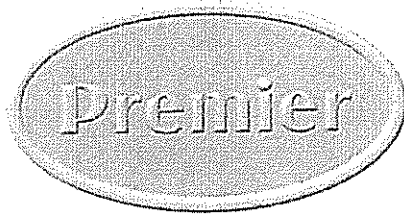


On 2 April 2003, New Zealand Post issued a 40c PSE to mark the 100th anniversary of the Corps of the Royal New Zealand Engineers which has played a vital role in building and developing the country's essential infrastructure and providing essential support to its war efforts overseas.

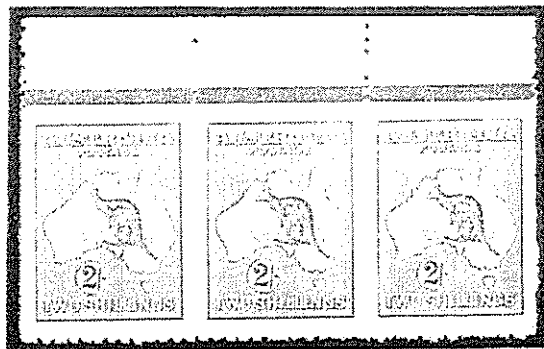
Belgium

Illustrated is one of a set of 3 cards issued at the new PRIOR rate of 0.49 Euro honouring Belgian comic strip characters provided by Edgard Pockele-Denis. Edgard comments that the Post provides delivery the next day if mail is posted before the last daily clearance of post boxes. This is called a new service, but it does not work and delays are frequent. It has been an excuse to raise the postage rate by 7 percent. Before the increase mail was delivered the next day, without an extra stamp. The Post in Belgium is still a government run organization that will have to become profitable being sold off. The second card illustrated is part of a set of 10 cards depicting city views which has been reissued with the new rate for prior.





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