

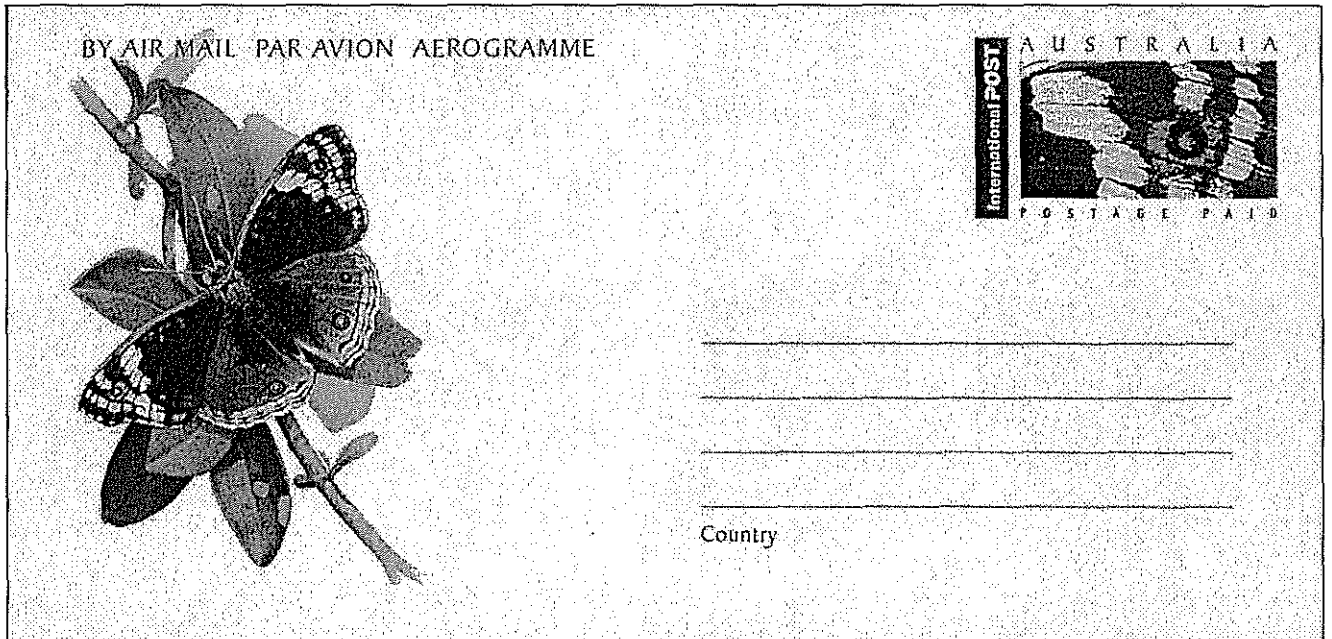
POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia

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August 2003

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FROM THE EDITOR

CARL STIEG RECIEVES APF RESEARCH AWARD

On 26 April at the 2003 WESTPEX Exhibition held in San Francisco, APF Past President Bernard Beston presented Ret. Col. Carl Stieg with his Australian Philatelic Research award. The presentation was made at the WESTPEX Awards Ceremony prior to the exhibition awards being made. Up to 200 fellow philatelists were present to see Carl receive his award. Carl responded to Bernard's presentation with a few words on how privileged he was to receive the award and how he held Australian philately dear to his heart.

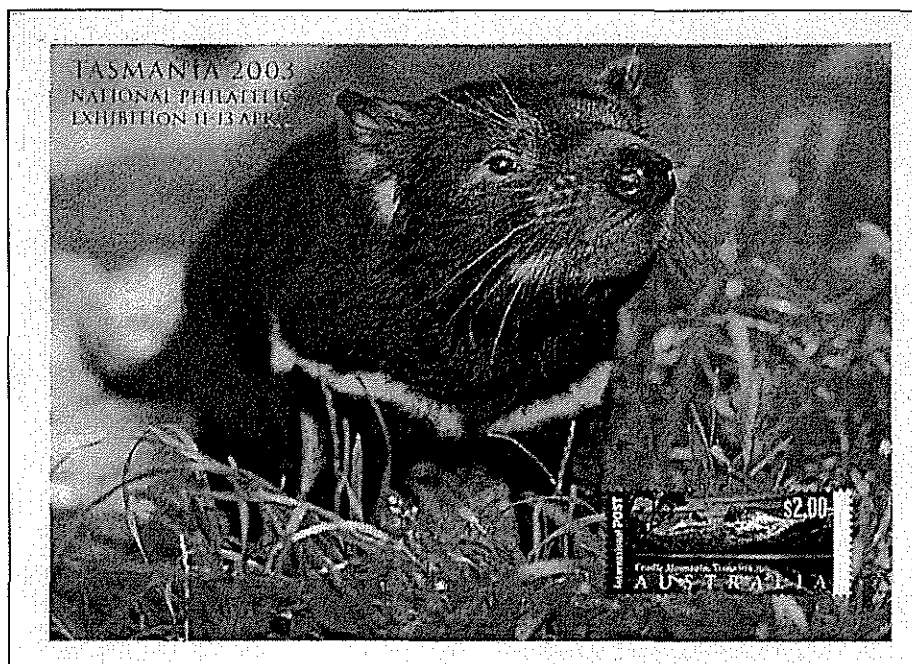
TASMANIA 2003

Tasmania 2003 was a modified National Philatelic Exhibition held at the Wrest Point Convention Centre, Hobart from Friday 11 to Sunday 13 April, 2003. It included a national postal stationery class with 9 entries:

Charles Bromser	USSR Postal Stationery - The '1961' Issues	Large Silver
John Sinfield	Postal Cards of Victoria 1876 - 1917	Gold
Arturs Neboiss	Latvia - Prestamped Envelopes 1990-1992	Silver-Bronze
Philip Levine	Gold Coast Postal Stationery	Large Vermeil
John Sinfield	Australia Before the Roo	Gold
Ross Wood	Czechoslovakia Postal Cards 1918 - 1938	Silver
David Collyer	Australia Post C-6 Pictorial Envelopes PTPO	Silver
Byron Dilworth	Estonia Post Restored 1990 - 1995	Bronze
John Sinfield	Postal Stationery of Panama	Vermeil

Although the Class included only 9 entries, one entry, John Sinfield's *Australia before the Roo* won the Grand Prix of the Exhibition, a prize donated by Australia Post. John also received the PSSA Prize for his exhibit *Postal cards of Victoria 1867-1917*.

Tasmania 2003 arranged for Australia Post to produce three overprinted prepaid postcards for the exhibition. These cards were the new-style Tasmanian Devil and Constitution Dock cards and the old-style Mt Field National Park card. They were sold by the Exhibition for \$5 a set.



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UNRECORDED AUSTRALIAN FORMULA AEROGRAMME

Allan Gory

Formula, airletter or aerogramme forms issued without indicia by the Australian postal authorities with provision for appropriate adhesive stamps to be attached were used in the Australian dependencies and in other areas of the southwest Pacific: Christmas Islands, Cocos Islands, Nauru, Norfolk Island, PNG, British Solomon Islands, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands and New Hebrides.¹

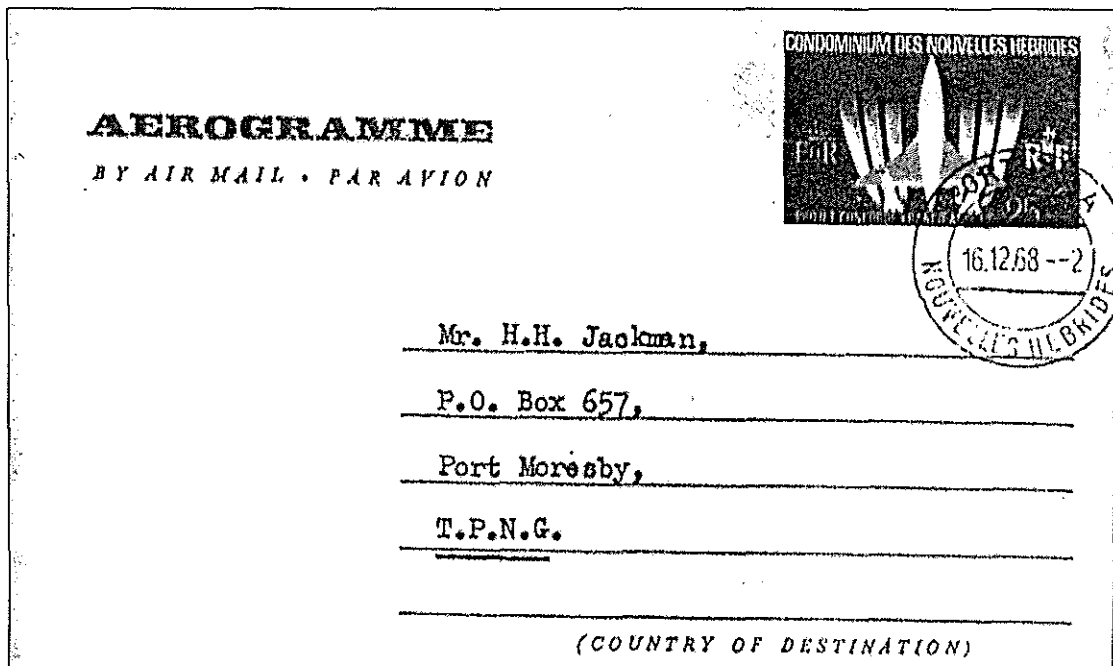
I wish to report an unreported formula aerogramme (illustrated below): Aqua (bright blue ¹) on azure paper, December 1968 New Hebrides usage— not reported in ASC-82 or Stein¹.

This stampless species is an adaptation of the Australia 10-cent, January-February 1968 ¹, jet tail definitive aerogramme. The flying kangaroo motif and jet tail indicium have been removed with only the aqua printing counterparts remaining. All legends, folding directions, address lines and framed front panel are identical in setting, style of lettering, and colour to the 10-cent definitive species. The length 117mm (cf. 121mm) of the first admonition instruction line, "IF ANYTHING ...THIS FORM", on the back panel differentiates this type and the derived stampless form from previously issued jet tail definitive aerogrammes.

Used from New Hebrides without message, the 25 centime British-French Concorde definitive is attached and tied by annular Port Vila postmark, 16 December 1968. 25 centimes is possibly a concession rate to PNG or underpayment of the aerogramme fee by 10 centimes. Addressed to Mr. H. H. Jackman, (Officer from Department of District Services and Native Affairs ²), Port Moresby, T.P.N.G. in conjunction with the rectangular boxed SERVICE DES POSTES cachet in violet on the back panel may indicate official post office use.

¹Stein, Robert C. (1984), *The Aerogrammes of Australia and Its Dependencies*, The American Philatelic Society.

² Google search internet



SECOND FOLD HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

SERVICE DES POSTES

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE OR STICKER ATTACHED, THIS FORM
MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

SLIT HERE

POSTAL STATIONERY: ITEMS OF CHARACTER

Bernie Beston

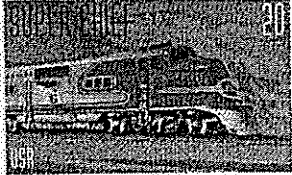
Preferred train of Hollywood's elite travelling between Chicago and Los Angeles via Albuquerque, the *Super Chief* was known as the "Train of the Stars." Starting in 1937 with the E-1 type, diesel locomotives with a distinctive red-and-silver warbonnet design pulled luxurious stainless steel cars.

JOE HUGGINS SR.
 189 WALLACE ROAD - C-92
 NASHVILLE, TN. 37211-4648
 U.S.A.


WOULD YOU PLEASE MAIL
 STAMP CATALOG TO THE
 ABOVE ADDRESS. IF ANY FEE
 PLEASE INDICATE.

THANK YOU
Joe Huggins Sr.
 Stamp Collector

E 0188 USPS



POSTAL SYSTEM
*Australia Philatelic
 Stamp Services and Catalogs
 For Stamp Collectors.*
 Brisbane, Australia



UNITED STATES
POSTAL SERVICE

0000

U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 NASHVILLE, TN
 37217
 APR 01, 02
 AMOUNT

\$0.50
 00969864-03

Modern stamps are often discarded or ignored by collectors because many are rightly viewed as having neither appeal nor serving a genuine postal purpose. This 1999 20¢ United States Postal Service Card came in a Pack of 20 Cards and was designed for inland use only. Normally such cards are uprated [to 70¢] by the use of postage stamps, for overseas use. This card from Nashville, Tennessee, to Brisbane, Australia has the additional 50¢ postage made up by the Counter label. This Card also passed through the System without the being postmarked, either in the US or at Brisbane.

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POSTAGE IN ROMANIA 1952

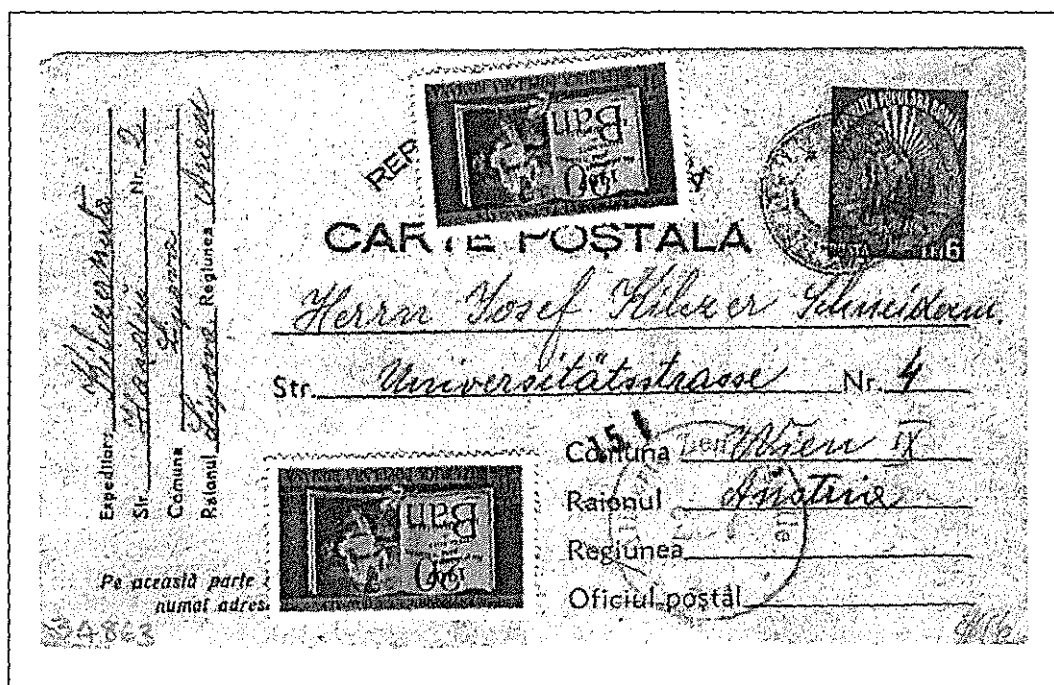
Judy Kennett

This Romanian postal card (Michel P146b) was 'caught' by the Monetary Reform of 15 January 1952. Issued in 1950, it was revalued from 6lei (the domestic postage rate) to 30bani (the new rate), where 1leu = 100bani. The message on it is dated 8 March 1952, and the card is addressed to Vienna, Austria. The devalued stamp area is cancelled with a negative seal, which I am told would have belonged to the Lipova Postmaster, and two surcharged stamps were added to uprate the card for transmission to a foreign country. Incidentally, the set from which this 20bani stamp came was issued on 30 January 1952 with the monetary reform surcharge already applied.

I sent a scan of this card to Dinu Matei, who is a researcher of Romanian philatelic material of the early 1950s. He was most interested in the negative seal – it was the first time he had seen such a device used to cancel a stamp design.

It is the considered opinion of researchers in Romanian postal history of this period that after the 1952 currency reform the correct postal rate for a card sent to a foreign country was 50bani. At the time of the reform, however, there must have been great confusion, and this appears to be an overpaid item. Mr Matei remarks 'Please keep in mind that due to a lack of proper postage stamps it is not unusual to see an overpaid item following the 1952 Reform'. [1] He also says that: 'It is not unusual either to see Romanian postage stamps not cancelled on mail'. [2]

For the collector and student of Romanian postal history, it's nice to see that this card bears the violet circular cachet of the Allied Censorship Commission, which was still operating in Austria at this time. This card is a record of a turbulent part of Romania's history, of which most of the outside world would probably have been unaware.



References:

1. Dinu Matei: email communication of 28 May 2003.
2. Dinu Matei: as above

JUDGING POSTAL STATIONERY

Raymond Todd

Based on a Seminar presented at Tasmania 2003

Before we start to discuss the judging of Postal stationery we should first have a look at two important aspects which pertain to the judging of all exhibits:

1. Judges Responsibilities

1. To know and understand the Regulations.
2. To apply the Regulations correctly and fairly
3. To know the limits of their competence
4. To consult where necessary
5. To explain clearly and sensitively the basis of the award made.

2. Judges Assessments

1. Must relate to the type of exhibition or competition
2. Must depend on defined criteria
3. Are personal interpretation of the criteria
4. Unfortunately will not please everyone

Judging of Postal Stationery Exhibits

Postal Stationery will be judged by approved specialists in the field and in accordance with Grex Section V Articles 3.1 - 4.7 - ref Grex. Article 5.1 using the following criteria:

1. Treatment (20) and philatelic importance (10)	30
2. Philatelic and related knowledge, personal study and research	35
3. Condition (10) and Rarity (20)	30
4. Presentation	5

Total	100

Presentation (5 marks)

The write up must be clear, concise and relevant to the material shown and to the subject chosen for the exhibit. The method of presentation should show the material to the best effect and in a balanced way. With entires it is important to avoid unduly uniform arrangements.

Judges should always look for blank spaces (too much of the exhibit page unused) and whilst acknowledging the somewhat boring nature of a postal stationery exhibit (or postal history for that matter) the exhibitor should not be unduly penalised for a too uniform arrangement. Unusual innovative arrangements, however, should be rewarded. Overlapping of used pieces should be avoided unless the exhibitor is attempting to show die or printing differences or the like. Of course the use of archival pieces such as die proofs will always provide for a less boring uniform display.

We know that presentation carries only 5 marks yet from a judges point of view a neatly laid out exhibit probably influences the judge subconsciously and care must be taken to ensure that a very good or a very poor presentation does not unduly affect the marks for other criteria.

Condition (10 marks)

Whilst items should be in the best possible condition it is important to remember the actual condition obtainable will vary from country to country and from period to period.

The jury should note the presence of exceptionally fine material in relation to that normally available, especially in the case of the scarcer items.

Postal cards with rounded corners or creases and envelopes roughly opened should be taken into account when assessing condition. Used aerogrammes are a good yardstick as to condition as are large size registered envelopes. Of course rust or mildew and age stains should be penalised. Added adhesives which significantly alter the value of the item should be carefully assessed to see they are clearly tied.

Punched holes on any item but an absolute rarity would normally attract lesser marks.

Rarity (20 marks)

Rarity is difficult to define in absolute terms and has to be assessed relative to the class of material. Thus, in terms of numbers available, many postal stationery items would be considered rare to extremely rare when compared to adhesive stamps.

The jury should take into account of:

- i. Does the subject area chosen include very rare material?
- ii. Are all the accepted rarities in the chosen subject present?

Marks should also be given where unusual usage or additional franking turns a fairly ordinary piece into one which is rarely encountered. Some postmarks or postal markings may also contribute to higher marks.

Archival material should be taken into account when assessing an exhibit.

Philatelic Importance (10 marks)

The "Philatelic Importance" of an exhibit is determined by both the significance of the actual exhibit in relation to the subject chosen and the overall significance of that subject to the field of postal stationery in general. In addition the importance to philately in general may be taken into account.

Judges should be careful in assessing the importance of an exhibit where there is not a logical beginning or explanation as to the scope of the exhibit. They should look for parts of a country exhibit omitted for no good reason. Russia without its envelopes (the most important part) is a typical example which is being shown at FIP exhibitions. Judges should not be swayed by the presence of a host of Specimen material often seen in British Colonial exhibits - the used examples of these issues are often far more important.

One question you can always ask yourself is what does this exhibited country contribute towards the development of postal stationery.

Postal Stationery Collector

Treatment of the Subject (20 marks)

Degree of advancement, originality, and completeness of the exhibit: Does the exhibit show the greatest degree of advancement in terms of the material exhibited?

Is the approach orthodox, or has an unusual or original interpretation been used?

How complete is the treatment of the subject chosen? Has the subject been chosen to enable a properly balanced exhibit to be shown in the space available?

Does the material exhibited properly correspond with the title and description of the exhibit?

Is there a story told or is there a thread connecting each exhibit sheet?

The rule to be applied can be summarised in three words: Completeness, Correctness and Development. Is the exhibit complete in terms of its title and intention? Are the writings correct? Has the exhibitor connected all the exhibit pages together to provide the development needed to tell a story from the beginning to the end? Is there too much emphasis on one facet of the exhibit so as to make it unbalanced?

Philatelic and Related Knowledge, Personal Study and Research (35 marks)

The exhibit should demonstrate a full and accurate appreciation of the subject chosen, and a detailed study of existing information.

The jury should take due account of the personal study and any research carried out by the exhibitor. (ref. GREV. Article 4.5).

Judges will look for the write up under or next to each item to determine the depth of the philatelic knowledge of the exhibitor.

Added adhesives should be fully explained and postal markings which affect the franking amount should also be explained.

Long term collectors usually score well under the personal study aspect but they still must demonstrate their knowledge in their write up.

Research will be self evident to a judge, however location of minor dots and spots, however well explained and still whilst strictly research generally should not be rewarded unless the research leads into a discovery of a hitherto unknown printing or the like.

If there is no justification for the inclusion of minor differences in the same printing run then this material is best omitted, as it is unlikely that an exhibit would do well with an overemphasis in this respect

Benchmarking:

Exhibits within the class.

A useful tool when judging is the comparison of those exhibits in the class with each other. This will not only help to reach a more appropriate outcome but will also establish within the team the application of some logic.

This can be done in a couple of ways. Firstly one can list the exhibits in points order and

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obtain agreement from the team; they can then be listed in medal order (almost the same exercise but not quite) and again obtain agreement from the team. Then we can apply the Vermeil test.

Remembering that the Vermeil medal (75 points at National level) will qualify the exhibit for International competition the Team Leader should remind the team of this if there are borderline cases. Experience counts here and International judges will use their knowledge as to what an exhibit is likely to score in FIP or FIAP competition.

Other known postal stationery exhibits

We refer here to exhibits that are known to some members of the jury from previous exhibitions, perhaps international, and whilst there are some dangers in comparing exhibits from memory, it is nevertheless a useful tool if used wisely. However the opportunity will not occur that often.

Exhibits from other classes

Here again caution has to be used as judges in the other class may be marking quite hard or soft which will lead to multiple errors. Because other teams have initially given a raft of high awards, no useful purpose will be served by trying to match them but discussion between team leaders will provide a basis of comparison. These discussions should be very informal but nevertheless frank.

Team Leader selection

The APF rules or guidelines for judges state that before one can become a team leader a juror has to serve 3 times in the particular class at previous exhibitions. This is a good start but does not necessarily produce good team leaders. We should look at some of the qualities of a good team leader.

- Be a good planner and communicator with team
- Be able to quickly assess strengths and weaknesses of team members
- Be a current exhibitor with multiple exhibits of postal stationery.
- Be an enthusiast for the class
- Have a wide knowledge of all countries and/or know where to find same
- Have a good understanding of the printing methods for postal stationery
- Having the initiative to visit exhibitions overseas to gain experience.
- Have tolerance and patience with team members
- However be reasonably firm and decisive when it is time to move on
- Be prepared to give most team members a chance with team leadership
- Explain the methodology when reaching points decisions

Apprentice Training:

Whilst the apprentice is often seen as rather a nuisance who is likely to get in the way, the training of apprentices is nevertheless quite important. In some ways the poor training of an apprentice is a reflection on the Team Leader and the Team who collectively must take responsibility.

The apprentice will be nervous and anxious to do well so whatever the Team Leader or the team can do to calm him/her down will be worthwhile.

Selection of the 3 or so exhibits the apprentice is to judge is important and I believe that The Team Leader should adopt the middle of the road course which entails giving the apprentice

one exhibit of which you feel he/she knows the subject well, an exhibit from the other end of the spectrum, where he/she is likely to know little and one exhibit from a well documented but foreign country.

After the apprentice has handed in his/her markings individual team members also should be involved in appraising the apprentice and should join in discussion with the Team Leader. This is best done whilst the apprentice is absent doing other duties.

Apprentices should not be passed because they are nice fellows; the only way to assess an apprentice is to complete the evaluation form. If the result is marginal the Team Leader should discuss the matter with his team and also the Chairman/Secretary of the jury before signing off. There may be extenuating circumstances of which the team is unaware.

Generally I find that the best apprentices (and judges eventually) are those with more than one collection/exhibit because their knowledge has to be that much greater. Apprentices should participate in both the written and session critiques.

Critiques

The aim of the critique session is to give an opportunity for exhibitors to question the judges on their assessments. The session should be frank and open but without the “them and us” situation of years past.

Postal stationery, to new exhibitors, is still a bit of a mystery with many exhibiting errors likely especially when it comes to selection of material; more often than not non-stationery items will be included. To the new exhibitor this needs careful and patient explanation which can usually be carried out in front of the frames; ample time should be allowed for newcomers for two reasons firstly because they deserve an explanation and secondly we do not want to lose them to other disciplines

Judges need to be careful to use constructive comments in their remarks. Statements like “..you need more juicy material..” are quite useless – it is better to describe the actual specific shortfalls such as “...used material in the George V envelopes are needed....”.

In written critiques great care must be exercised because often the exhibitor will refer to your remarks in the future when he/she is remounting their exhibit so be accurate and specific and leave out the generalities – exhibitors want information that can help them.

One Frame Exhibits:

I have included this heading as I feel that as a group some discussion is needed. The one frame exhibit class, I believe, will grow steadily over the next few years and as judges, and exhibitors ourselves, we need to be aware of this trend and prepare ourselves for the tasks ahead.

I believe that the one frame class will bring a diversity of exhibits to the fore, many of which will be from exotic and rarely exhibited areas. The gathering together of many varied exhibits will demand a greater knowledge from the judges.

Remembering that each one frame exhibit must tell a story in itself excerpts from larger multi-frame exhibits will rarely succeed unless they have been carefully remounted with an appropriate storyline. Many opportunities exist for the one frame exhibitor to display his wares and I am sure that we will see some very good displays in the future.

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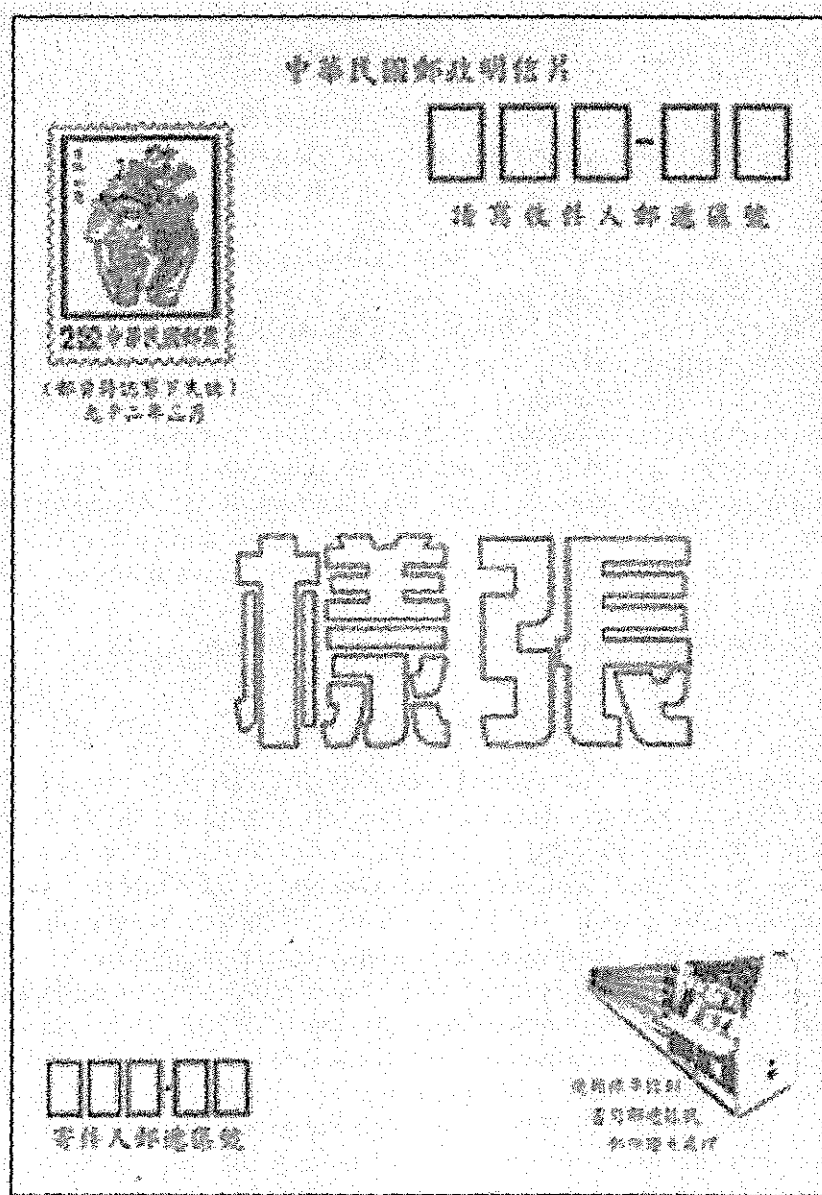
COMMEMORATIVE POSTAL CARD FOR THE 2003 HAKKA TONG FESTIVAL.

Betty van Tenac

Taiwan issued a commemorative postal card for the 2003 Hakka Tong Festival on the 17th April, 2003. Over half of the Hakka population in Taiwan lives in the tablelands of Taoyuan, Hsinchu and Miaoli; concentrated in one area, they have developed their own character and lifestyle.

To convey the importance with which the government regards the Hakka people, the council for Hakka Affairs has scheduled the 2003 Hakka Tong Festival from April 19 to May 3 2003, which it is cosponsoring with the Taoyuan, Hsinchu and Miaoli county governments.

The festival is meant to celebrate the Hakka people and their culture and to show reverence and gratitude to Mother Nature. A quantity of 20,000 cards (printed in red ink) will be issued.



POSTAL STATIONERY AND SOCIAL PHILATELY

John K. Courtis

Newspaper wrappers, aerogrammes and postal cards can all be used as instruments in four classes of exhibits: postal stationery, postal history, social philately and special studies. As examples of postal stationery they speak for themselves because of their inherent nature as postal stationery items. As examples of the postal history of a period and/or for a country or region, there are three areas that can be written up. First, details about the postal stationery item with regard to printing, quantity and features. Second, postal details can be examined about the cancellation, any backstamps and other markings together with the domestic and international mailing rate. And third, brief details about the addressee can be mentioned. As examples of social philately, they can be used to explore in depth details about the sender and the addressee and then tied intimately to the social theme of the exhibit with supporting non-philatelic material. As examples of special studies they can be used to demonstrate some very specialized aspect, perhaps as a series of correspondence between two individuals over a span of time, or how colour or paper type changed. In this article I intend to discuss how used newspaper wrappers might be used in the social philately class.

Social philately is a relatively new area of exhibiting which has been well received. The rules are more flexible than for traditional philately and for postal history and this allows for the inclusion of up to 50% non-philatelic material to develop the social theme. At first blush, it might seem like this is the soft option of exhibiting, where such a large proportion of the exhibit is not philatelic per se. However, this is not the case, and in many ways it is probably harder than traditional philately and postal history because of the difficulty of finding appropriate non-philatelic material that intimately and exactly is tied to the philatelic item. In a nutshell it requires something to be tied to the addressee or sender (or both) in an intimate manner that helps to develop a social theme. This something ordinarily has to be capable of being enclosed in an exhibit frame together with the philatelic material. For example, if the addressee is to Joe Bloggs, Timbuktu, then we need to know who Joe Bloggs was living in Timbuktu at the time the postal item was sent. We then need to find (usually) some paper ephemera that are directly tied to that specific Joe Bloggs at that particular place and at that particular time. It might be a passport, a bank book, an invoice, a club membership, a war medal, or anything else of suitable dimensions that will allow inclusion in a frame. And so the question arises, how do you first determine who was Joe Bloggs?

Detecting Identity

A used postal stationery item has a sender and a recipient. At least with respect to newspaper wrappers, only rarely is the sender identified. Sometimes, a wrapper will be of the private printed to order kind, thereby identifying the sender, perhaps the name of the newspaper such as *The Advertiser* or the company. Other times, a handstamp cancel might be used to identify the sender. Sometimes, the sender will include name and address details, but this rarely happens. For a few wrappers it might be possible to infer the identity of the sender. For example, a town identified from the postmark might have issued only one newspaper at that time in its history. The illustrated wrapper shows a postmark of 207. This is for the town of Kerang in north central Victoria, south east of Swan Hill. The thinner letters of 207 distinguish it from the thicker figures issued in the duplex of circa 1900. This thinner duplex was used between about 1875 and 1900. The pink colour of the Fergusson & Mitchell indicium narrows down the usage date between 8 February 1887 and 10 September 1894. The only newspaper issued from that town during the period in question was the *Kerang Northern Times*. Hence, something about that particular newspaper for that period could tie the wrapper and the non-philatelic item together in a social philately exhibit. In cases where the identity can be recognised or inferred fairly reliably, details about the sender can be

researched, using, in the first instance, the Google search engine to see what information might be available from Internet sources. A second approach is to search within the auction firm Ebay under a keyword search, for example, Kerang. Use of the computer and the Internet is inevitable if not mandatory to discover what exists of the "information highway". The Internet is far more up-to-date and extensive than any encyclopedia.

The identity of the addressee is more straightforward to identify because it is the designated recipient. However, newspaper wrappers were often written with cryptic addresses, as shown in the accompanying illustration of a Victorian wrapper to "Professor Holloway" London. Normally, the addressee's details are more comprehensive with surname or company name, street address, suburb and city, and possibly country. What we find on some newspaper wrappers, however, is extreme brevity, thereby displaying enormous enterprise on the part of postal sorters to ensure the wrapper and its content was sent to the correct place. No other marks appear on this Holloway wrapper so we must presume it was delivered satisfactorily, and we will explore that fascinating story below.



"Professor" Holloway Wrappers

This section discusses how some newspaper wrappers for the period 1887-1898 have been used to unravel a mystery as to why wrappers from different country communities keep reappearing on the philatelic market bearing the same addressee. To resolve this mystery I will explain in some depth the background to one intriguing addressee, namely "Professor" Holloway, London. The title 'Professor' was not a real nomenclature, but was one ascribed to the inventor of Holloway's pills and ointments, patent medicinal remedies that were promoted heavily in local newspapers throughout the goldfields and agricultural areas of Victoria from the 1850s.

Based on information supplied by the archivist of Holloway College, London and shared with me by Emeritus Professor Maurice Mishkel from McMaster University, I quote some of the pertinent extracts:

Thomas Holloway was born in Devonport on September 22nd 1800, the eldest child of Thomas Holloway of Devonport and Mary Chellow of Ludgvan in Cornwall. Little is known of his life until 1837 when he set up in business in London, using his mother's pots and pans to manufacture ointment in the family kitchen. In 1840 he opened a 'Patent Medicine Warehouse' at 244, The Strand but was obliged to move from the premises in 1867 when they

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were demolished to make way for the new Law Courts. The business transferred to 533, Oxford Street by which time Holloway was worth £¼ million.

Holloway's pills and ointments were available over the counter in Chemist shops, without a doctor's prescription. They were not cheap and would have been bought mainly by the middle and upper middle classes. Although they had no proven medicinal value, between them the two products were claimed to offer a cure for all ailments, internal and external. Victorians seemed to believe in the benefits of Holloway's medicines and at one time referred to him as 'Professor Holloway'.

One of the factors behind Holloway's amazing success was the fact that he was an advertising pioneer and was one of the first people to recognise the potential of mass advertising. By his death he was spending £50,000 per annum on publicising his products. His first advertisement appeared in the Town Magazine on October 15th 1837 and was a small, simple insert. As his business flourished, advertising hoardings appeared all over the world, including one by the Great Pyramids in Egypt and another at Niagara Falls in Canada. Holloway's advertisements were translated into almost all known languages, creating a worldwide demand for his products. In the late 19th Century, Holloway's products were also advertised using trade cards. Cards came free with each purchase of Holloway's products or could be purchased at newsagents.

Thomas Holloway married Jane Pearce Driver in 1840. The couple remained childless and after making adequate provisions for his and his wife's family, Holloway decided to invest his fortune in two major philanthropic institutions. The Holloway Sanatorium was opened in 1885 followed a year later by Royal Holloway College.

"Professor" Holloway and Thomas Holloway was one and the same person. Moreover, after his death Thomas in December 1883, the business continued to operate in his name as Holloway's. This explains why, some years after his death, newspaper wrappers can still be found bearing his name and the address of his premises. For example, the author has two newspaper wrappers that were mailed from Victoria almost a decade after his death to Thos Holloway, 78 New Oxford Street, London. As can be seen in the accompanying advertisement, the manufacturing premises for pills and ointment was (only) at 78 New Oxford Street, suitably tying the wrapper and advertisement together. The first wrapper was sent from Maffra, clearly postmarked 5 June 1890 with numeral obliterator 477, the second was sent from Romsey, also clearly postmarked 16 June 1892. Maffra was proclaimed 14 October 1875. It is a service centre in Gippsland for beef cattle, sheep and sugar beets with a population in 1880 of 3,000. The mail route was by train from Maffra to Heyfield, Traralgon and Melbourne, and then steamship (either the Iberia or Liguria) to Adelaide, Fremantle, Colombo, Port Said, Brindisi, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London. The Romsey wrapper was cancelled with a six-bar numeral obliterator 275 without bars at sides of the numeral thereby suggesting use of a replacement obliterator. The mail route was by rail from Bendigo to Port Melbourne, and steamship to Adelaide, Fremantle, Colombo, Aden, Gibraltar and London.

The interesting question is why were these wrappers mailed to Thos Holloway in London from the colony of Victoria, using Holloway's nomenclature almost a decade after his death? In order to answer this we need to dabble a little into the history of the man and his wares.

First, let us examine why the colony of Victoria was the source (although it was in fact not the only source as Holloway wrappers are known from both New South Wales and Queensland, c/- Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne). From the 1850s Victoria experienced a massive growth in gold mining with an influx of population to the goldfields around the Bendigo area of Victoria. Slowly but surely mining settlements grew into towns with needs

for basic provisions and services. Holloway saw an opportunity to sell his pills and ointments in an environment with little or no competition to country populations with a need for affordable generic remedies to routine (real or imagined) maladies, especially when physicians would have been few and far between. In short, Holloway's timing in such environments gave him a competitive edge on establishing strong markets for his patent remedies. As the population dispersed throughout farming regions of Victoria, so too did the establishment of towns, and a continued need for remedies. As towns grew, local newspapers sprang up to service the need for news. This was a perfect forum for Holloway to advertise his wares, he being a strong believer in the influence of advertising. Hence, we can argue that Victoria is the source of these wrappers because of the historical entrenchment of Holloway's merchandise in certain country districts of the colony.



HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT,

LONG TRIED AND PROVED THE
BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

THEY CURE

Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Flatulency, Indigestion,
Liver and Stomach
Disorders,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
Coughs, Colds, and all
Complaints of
Throat and Lungs.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT 73, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Oyez!!
Oyez!!
Oyez!!

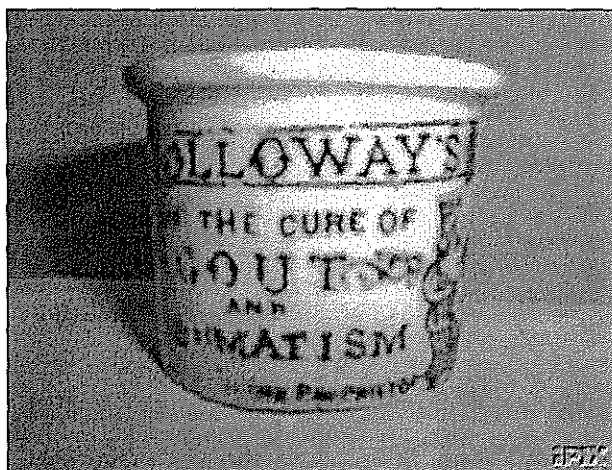
The second question is what can we surmise was being sent a decade after Holloway's death? In one sense we cannot answer this question for there is no definitive proof from the wrappers themselves. Other than the indicium, postmark and addressee details, there is no evidence provided that would definitively determine the contents. However, we know from the rating of the wrappers that they were sent at the newspaper and printed matter rates, and were therefore not books, other merchandise or general communication. What was most likely to have been mailed was either the local newspaper or a catalogue. If we couple our knowledge from the previous discussion, the mailed matter was more likely to be local newspapers of Maffra and Romsey. In the first case it could have been the *Maffra Spectator*. Romsey may not have had a substantial newspaper, being a small town near Mt. Macedon, but it could have produced a weekly flyer of a few pages. In both cases the suggestion is that these papers/flyers contained paid advertisements for Holloway's pills and ointments and that the papers/flyers were sent to the Holloway premises in London as proof positive that the advertisements had been placed. This supposition is corroborated by another wrapper that appeared on Ebay addressed to Professor Holloway, c/o Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne. Gordon & Gotch were (are) large-scale newspaper and magazine distributors. Quite possibly other newspapers from Victorian towns were also sent to Gordon & Gotch, who then forwarded bundles of papers from different communities carrying Holloway advertisements to the Holloway establishment in London as evidence that paid advertisements actually

appeared. There can be no better proof that advertisements paid for actually appeared than to send the dated newspaper itself.

This theory explaining why newspapers were being sent from various communities at such a time is corroborated by four other wrappers from Victoria. The first is dated 15 July 1890 from Gordon's Victoria and is addressed to Clark, Son & Platt, *Advertising Agency*, 85 Gracechurch St., London. The second is dated 26 August 1898 from Buninyong Victoria and is also addressed to Clarke Son & Platt. Both Gordon's and Buninyong are located 10km east and 10km south of Ballarat, another of Victoria's early gold mining areas. The third is dated 20 May 1898 from Walhalla Victoria to Messrs Clarke Son & Platt, and the fourth, also to the same recipient, is dated 29 Dec 1894 from Bendigo, Victoria, with the bonus information via a purple handstamp stating *Bendigo Advertiser*. The addressee of all four of these wrappers is an advertising agency that would have requested copies of the newspapers carrying the paid advertisements so as to prove to their London clients that the fee had been actually applied to advertisements in the colony.

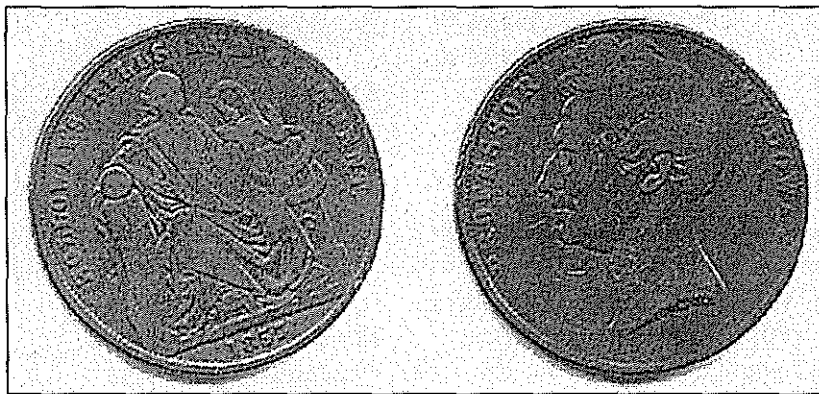
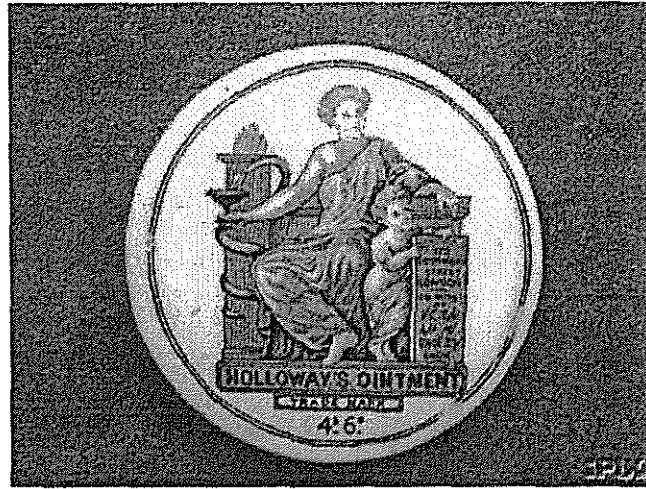
Application to Social Philately

Albeit perhaps a little long winded, with Thomas Holloway's bona fides having been definitively determined, the next task is to consider by way of example what might serve as appropriate items for the non-philatelic aspects. These items need to be tied closely with what we know about Holloway. The primary identifier would be something to do with Holloway's "pills and ointments" which seems straightforward enough. An Ebay keyword search revealed several jars or lids of Holloway's ointment with appropriate lettering.



However, even though a jar as illustrated would be a perfect tie with the philatelic item, a jar is quite unsuitable for mounting in a frame. So too would a lid. I requested one Ebay vendor to measure the depth of the lid at its maximum part (in the centre) and the response was 15mm. Some exhibitions will allow non-philatelic material of such a kind to be shown outside a frame, but Exhibit organisers may not have space in the display area or adequate security or inclination to allow this. It is safer therefore to seek something that can be included within the confines of a frame. That means a maximum thickness of 5mm or less in order to fit in a page protector and be capable of mounting in a frame.

An alternative to an ointment jar or lid might be one of the Holloway tokens used on the goldfields as part of small coinage in the later part of the 1850s. We know that Holloway issued tokens dated both 1857 and 1858 to advertise his wares in London, and that these tokens eventually found their way to Victoria. Fortunately, these tokens appear for auction on Ebay fairly regularly, and an illustration appears below. It shows the inscription "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" and the date on one side, and a profile of "Professor Holloway" on the other. This token is capable of being mounted within the parameters of a page and frame and is an excellent tie.



Other non-philatelic material that might be suitable would be some matter of ephemera such as an order or invoice dealing with Holloway's pills and ointment, an advertisement for Holloway's pills and ointment that appeared in one of the Victorian country newspapers for the period, a photograph of the man, or the trade cards mentioned earlier. Other material (suggested by Judy Kennett) would be an invoice or a receipt (perhaps with a duty stamp) from the firm of Holloway's, just possibly obtainable from a Cinderella auction. Autograph hunters might be able to track down a piece of correspondence signed by Thomas Holloway, or a signed photograph from an autograph auction, or perhaps even decorated presentation certificates. A perfin is available with 533 at top & the initials T.H beneath, and a precursor to this is the overprint HOLLOWAY on stamps of Queen Victoria. The firm of Thomas Holloway, "Proprietor of Holloway's Pills and Ointments" 533 Oxford Street, London was a West End customer of Joseph Sloper, inventor of perforating machinery who held a monopoly to perforate stamps with initials. However, perfins and their precursors are philatelic and strictly would not qualify as non-philatelic material.

One convenient source for searching for this material is Ebay, but there is never any guarantee that something suitable and affordable will come on the market. Searching for non-philatelic material to provide an intimate tie with the philatelic material is not easy and raises the difficulty level of social philately exhibiting a notch or two. Traditional philatelic material and postal history material might at times be quite expensive, but by-and-large it is available somewhere on the philatelic market and can be purchased. Its availability is more assured (with patience) than in obtaining suitable non-philatelic material. The catchword here is suitable, for even if material is available, at the end of the day for all intents and purposes it should be capable of being mounted in a frame and must be an integral part of the social theme being developed. It is indeed a challenge, but so too it is a lot of fun and enormous gratification when a defensible match is achieved.

LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Postcards		17 June 2003	Art of Papunya Tula
		(\$1.20)	Dini Campbell
2003	Pictorial postcards	Maximum cards	Tjampitjinpa
	overprinted for Tasmania	(-)	Ningura Napurrula
	2003.	(-)	Naata Nungurrayi
(-)	Constitution Dock Hobart	(-)	Graham Tjupurrula
(-)	Mt Field National Park	(-)	Dini Campbell
(-)	Tasmanian Devil	(-)	Tjampitjinpa
Prepared by Australia Post and sold by the Exhibition Committee for \$5 a set.		(Set price: \$6.45)	
2003	Olympic/Commonwealth Games promotional cards	Aerogrammes	
(-)	Lauren Burns	29 April 2003	Butterflies
(-)	Petria Thomas	(\$0.85)	Large Grass Yellow
(-)	Michael Klim	(\$0.85)	Spotted Sedge-skipper
(-)	Grant Hackett	(\$0.85)	Fiery Jewel
The previously reported Manchester thank you card has been reported sent by Jana Pittman to a fan in Victoria with the "Official Mail" indicia handstamped over the 'affix stamp here' box.		(\$0.85)	Blue Triangle
The Australian Open card reported in last issue has been sold at Melbourne Postshops for \$1.		(\$0.85)	Blue Argus
		Envelopes	
15 April 2003	Antarctic Ships	29 April 2003	Butterflies International
Maximum cards		(\$3.50)	Airmail Envelopes
(-)	Kista Dan	(\$5.50)	Common Eggfly (C5)
(-)	Magga Dan	(\$0.85)	Red Bodied Swallowtail (C4)
(-)	Thala Dan		Silky Hairstreak (DL)
(-)	Nella Dan	29 April 2003	Torres Strait Islands Art
(Set price: \$6.45)		(\$0.60)	Envelopes
6 May 2003	Australian Paintings	(\$0.60)	DL plain Rosie Barkus
(\$1.20)	Lake Catani, Mt Buffalo	(\$0.60)	<i>Textile length: Sugu</i>
Maximum cards		(\$0.60)	DL window Ken Thaiday
(-)	Ned Kelly	(\$0.60)	Sr Beizam
(-)	Family Home, Suburban Exterior	(\$0.60)	C6 plain Creators
(-)	Cord Long Drawn, Expectant	(\$1.20)	unknown <i>Chest ornaments</i>
(-)	Girl	(\$2.35)	C6 window Tatipai Barsa
(Set price: \$8.90)		(\$2.70)	<i>Seasonal migration and the mating season (Fish)</i>
2 June 2003	Golden Jubilee		C5 James Eseli <i>Crocodile dance headdress</i>
Maximum cards			C4 Creator unknown
(-)	Coronation		<i>Turtle-shell mask</i>
(-)	Queen Elizabeth II		B4 Edrick Tabuai
(Set price: \$4.45)			<i>Dhibal (dance headdress)</i>

AUSTRALIAN BUTTERFLY AEROGRAMMES, INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL ENVELOPES AND TORRES STRAIT ART ENVELOPES

Butterfly aerogrammes and International Airmail Envelopes

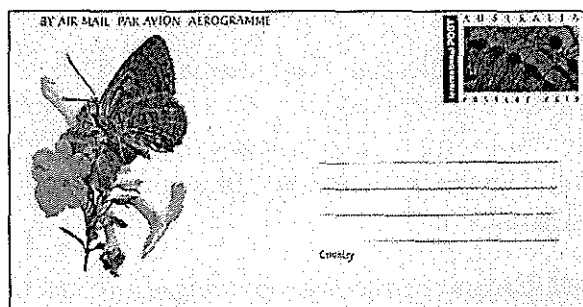
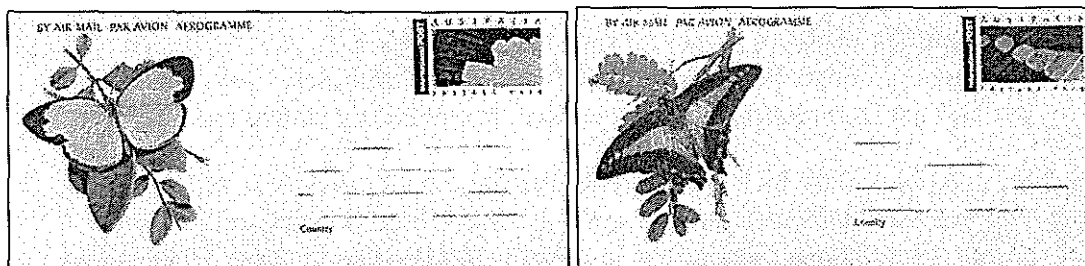
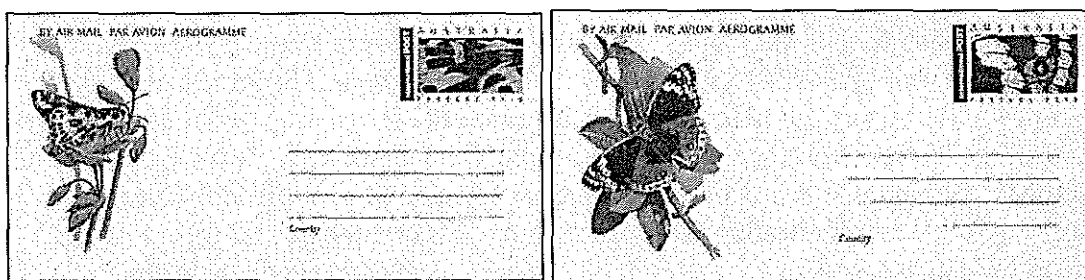
Australia Post issued five new aerogrammes and three international airmail envelopes depicting butterflies on 29 April 2003. The butterflies featured on the envelopes were selected on the basis of geographic and family diversity, and visual attractiveness. The artist was Ego Guiotto who in 2002 illustrated the Cocos (Keeling) Island Sea Turtles and Christmas Island Birds adhesive stamp issues, the designer was Lynette Traynor and the aerogrammes and envelopes were printed by Lithography by PMP, Tasmania. The butterflies shown are:

Aerogrammes (\$0.85)

- Large Grass Yellow
- Spotted Sedge-skipper
- Fiery Jewel
- Blue Triangle
- Blue Argus

International Airmail Envelopes

- Common Eggfly (C5) \$1.80
- Red Bodied Swallowtail (C4) \$3.50
- Silky Hairstreak (DL) \$5.50



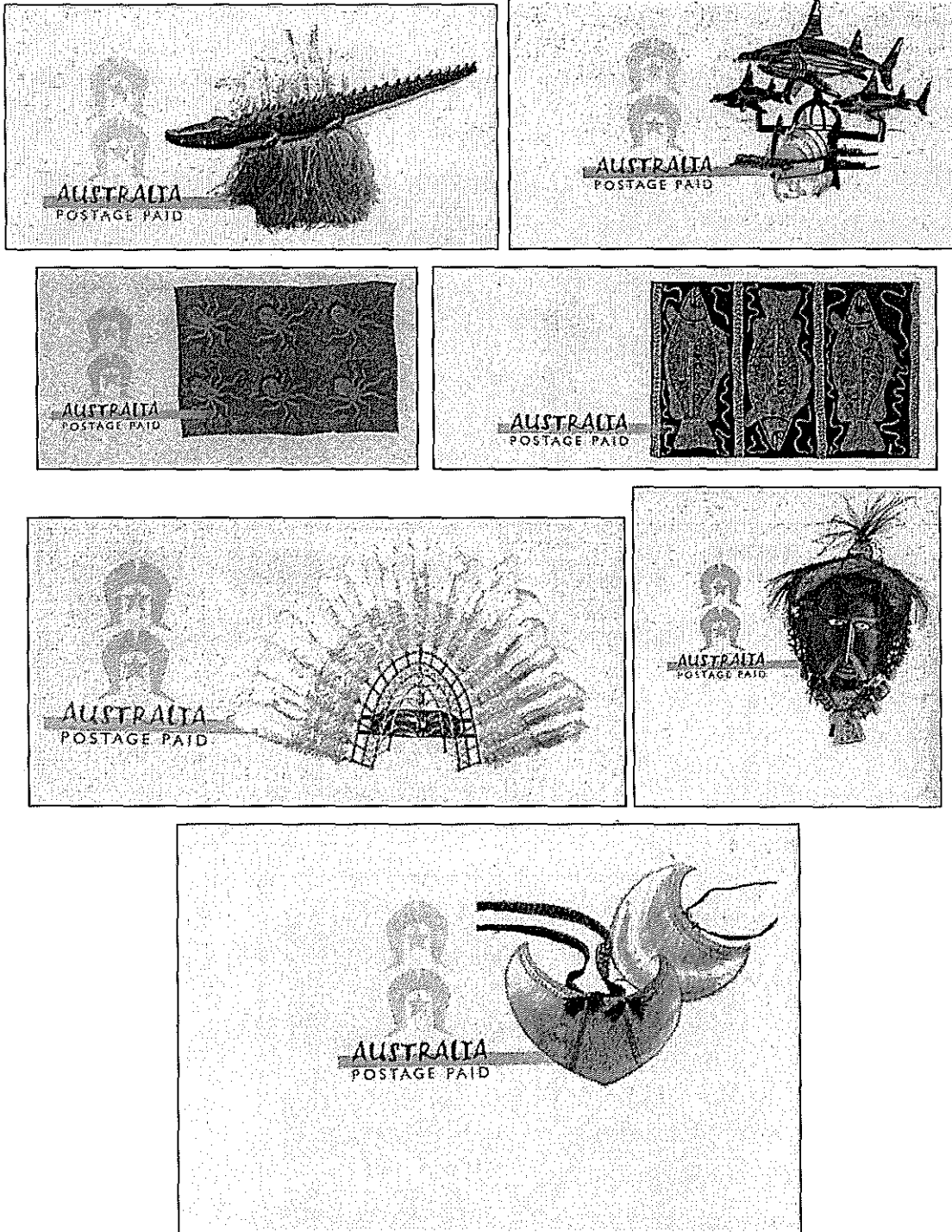


Torres Strait Islands Art Envelopes

On 29 April 2003, Australia issued a set of 7 prepaid envelopes depicting art from the Torres Strait Islands. The envelopes were designed by Lynette Traynor, Australia Post Design Studio and printed by Lithography by PMP Tasmania. The art selected for the new range of definitive pre-paid envelopes is representative of art practice on different islands of the Torres Strait, including Erub, Badu, Saibai and Mer. Different traditional and modern art practices are represented including textile and linocut printing, and ceremonial headdresses, masks and chest ornaments. All the art works relate to the sea, either through material or subject. The designs and artists are:

- DL plain \$0.60 **Rosie Barkus** *Textile length: Sugu (Octopus)* 1996 red commercial cotton fabric, block printed in gold Purchased 1998. Queensland Art Gallery Foundation Grant Queensland Art Gallery Collection.
- DL window \$0.60 **Ken Thaiday Sr** *Beizam (black bamboo triple hammerhead shark headdress)* 1999-2000 plywood, black bamboo, hose fitting, trickle hose, fishing line and cat's eyes Purchased 2000. Queensland Art Gallery Foundation Grant Queensland Art Gallery Collection
- C6 plain \$0.60 Creators unknown *Chest ornaments* 1875, Erub (Darnley Island), Eastern Torres Strait Collected Chevert Expedition, 1875 pearl shell, natural pigments, coix seeds, European materials (wool & Reckitt's Blue) Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, Photograph: George Serras, National Museum of Australia
- C6 window \$0.60 **Tatipai Barsa** *Seasonal migration and the mating season (Fish)* 1996 linocut National Gallery of Australia
- C5 \$1.20 **James Eseli** *Crocodile dance headdress* 2000 wood, feathers Badu, Western Islands National Museum of Australia Photograph: George Serras, National Museum of Australia
- C4 \$2.35 Creator unknown *Turtle-shell mask* c.1850-1885, acquired 1885 Creator unknown turtle-shell, wood, feathers, paint, seeds Museum of Victoria

- B4 \$2.70 **Edrick Tabuai Dhibal** (dance headdress) 1998 bamboo, cane, feathers, paint, wood, fibres Cairns Regional Gallery.



PSSA FORUM: NEW AUSTRALIAN PROMOTIONAL STATIONERY

Compiled from contributions by PSSA Members

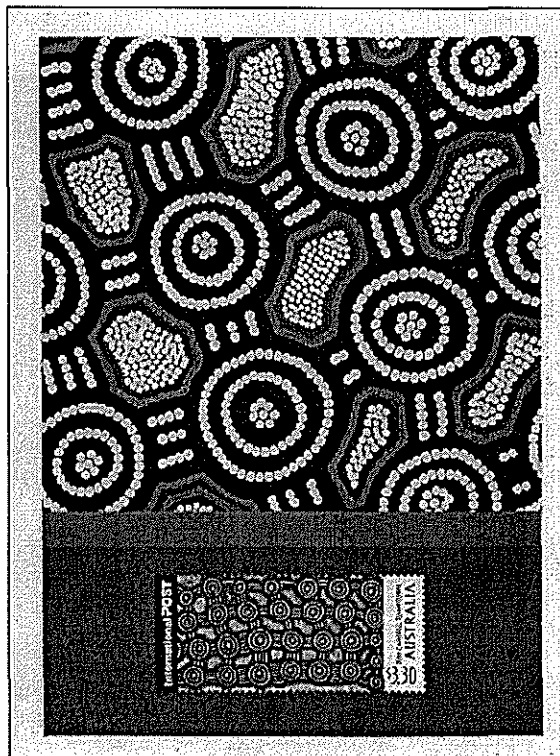
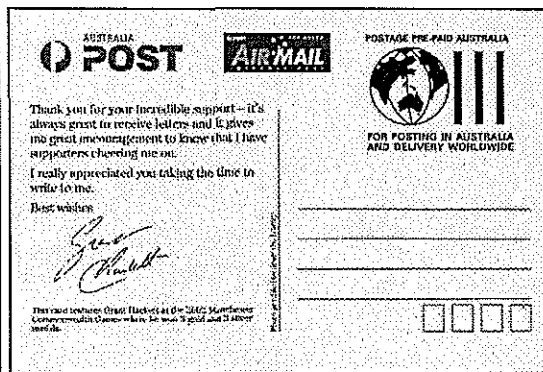
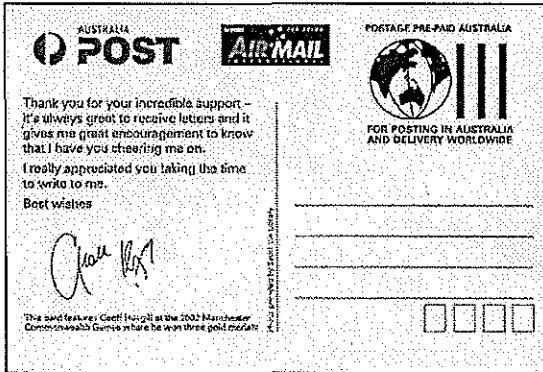
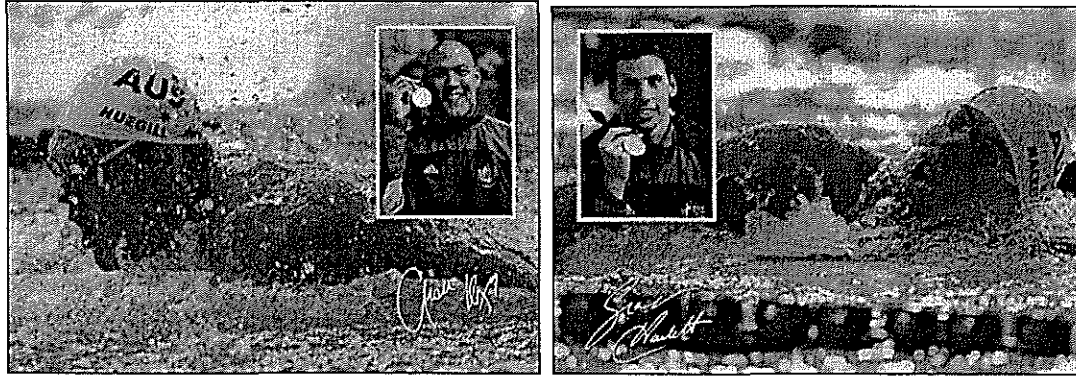
Australian Open 2003

Mark Diserio reports that remainders of the promotional prepaid postcard for the Australian Open 2003 were sold at Melbourne postshops for \$1.

The PSSA has a small stock of these cards which are available to members from the Editor at a cost of \$2 each. Please send a stamped addressed envelope with your order.

Manchester Commonwealth Games

Two additional swimming cards have been reported by Martin Walker, one depicting Grant Hackett and the other Michael Klim.

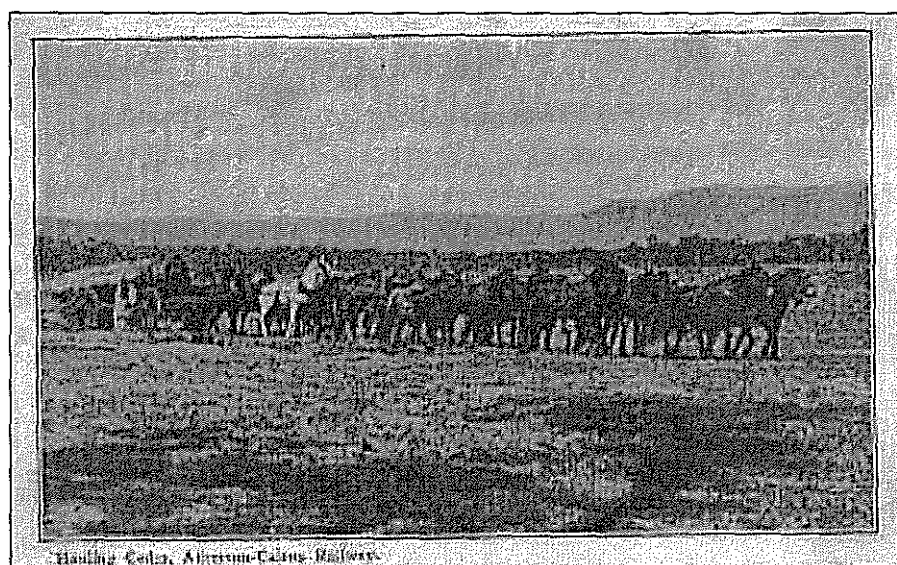
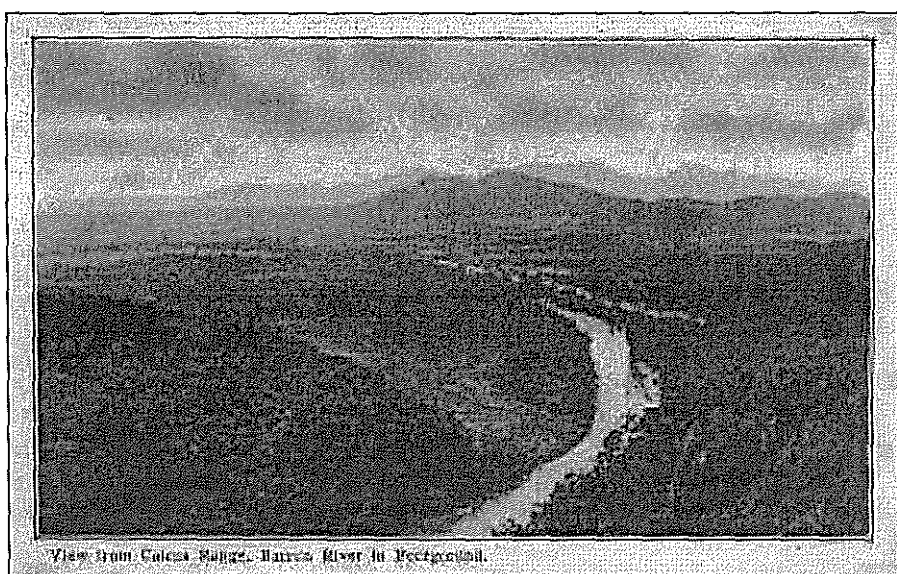


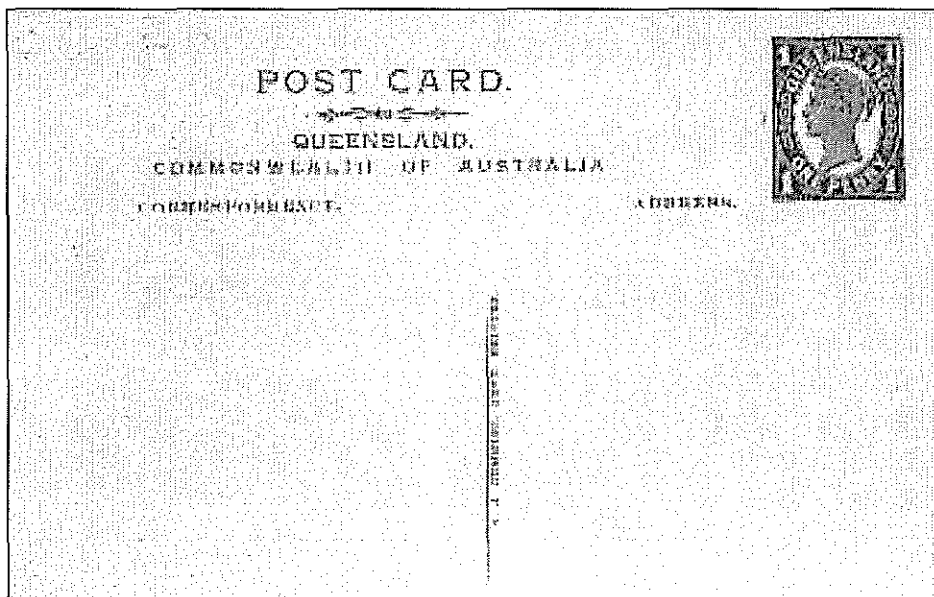
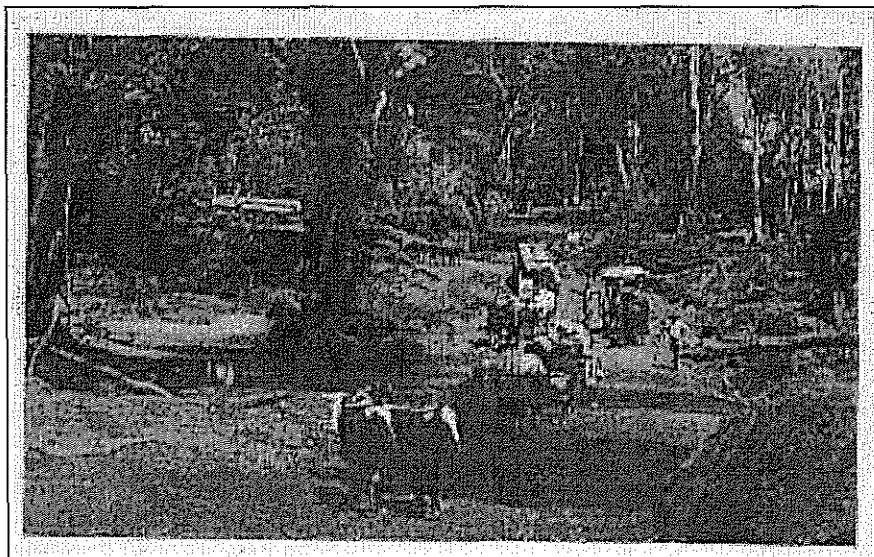
AUCTION NEWS: NEW QUEENSLAND VIEW CARDS

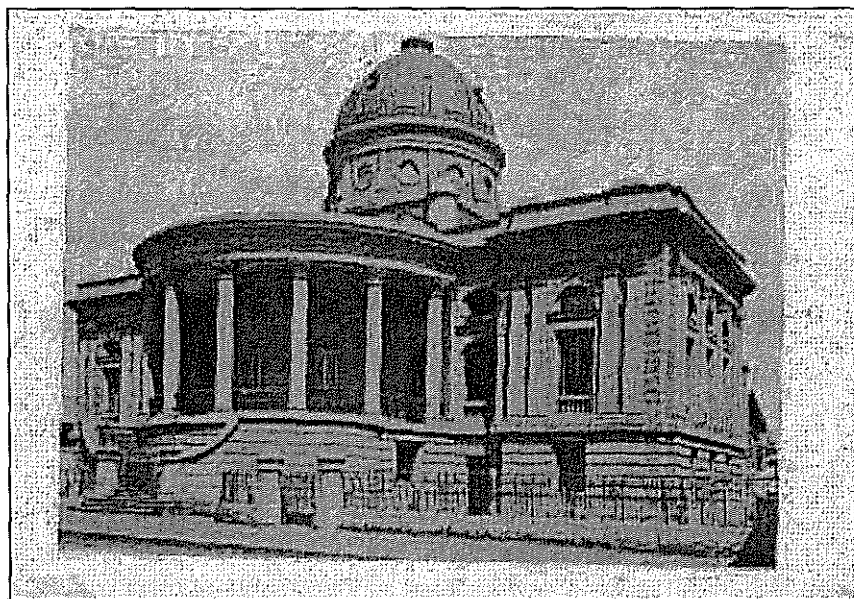
Recently six Queensland 1d postcards with views on the reverse were sold on Ebay. Five of the cards depicted views which had not been previously reported. The views (and their Ebay realisation in Australian dollars) were:

- View from Cairns Range: Barron River In Foreground. (\$335)
- Hauling Cedar, Atherton-Cairns Railway (two copies: \$355 and \$373)
- Neurum Creek, near Woodford, Caboulture-Woodford Railway (shows bullock dray) (\$370)
- Untitled, same view as above but reversed and coloured (\$816)
- Untitled, Customs House, coloured (\$760)

Bernie Beston will write in more detail about these cards and other recent Queensland discoveries in the next issue.







TREASURER'S REPORT

**Net Worth Report
As of 28/03/03 (in Aus. Dollars)**

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Accounts	
PSSA	8,650.79
TOTAL Cash and Bank Accounts	8,650.79
TOTAL ASSETS	8,650.79
LIABILITIES	0.00
OVERALL TOTAL	8,650.79

Cash Flow Report

1/07/02 Through 28/03/03 (in \$s)

Category Description

INFLOWS

2002 Memberships	180.00
2003 Memberships	2,113.20
Bank Interest	0.29
Other Income	25.00
Postal Stationery Catalogue	891.92
PSSA Journal Sales	127.50
TOTAL INFLOWS	3,337.91

OUTFLOWS

Bank charges	9.00
Book	93.00
Entry fees	50.00
Govt. Tax	10.50
Postage-Mailout	574.48
Print Journal	1,316.37
Prize	150.00
Service Charge	167.25
TOTAL OUTFLOWS	2,370.60
OVERALL TOTAL	967.31

FROM THE SECRETARY

New Members

John Courtis, Hong Kong. Interested in British Commonwealth wrappers and in aerogrammes;
Arturs Neboiss, Interested in Latvia.

Meeting at Tasmania 2003

A report on the meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Future meetings

The Secretary has asked that the Society be allocated slots for meetings at Newcastle 2003, a part National to be held between 3-5 October 2003, and at Swan River Stamp Show, a full National to be held 9-12 September 2004.

Note that there is not a National Postal Stationery class at Newcastle 2003. It was considered, however, that this event could be a useful opportunity to meet with members and northern NSW stationery collectors. There will be a National level postal stationery class at Swan River Stamp Show.

Contact can be made with the latter through their website www.swanriverstampshow.com. Email contact is our member Derek Pocock.

Exchange of information with UFI (Italy)

There is a program of mutual exchange of information between PSSA and UFI concerning new issues. Vittorio Coscia has advised that the Italian new issues official program for 2003 foresees only one card (euros 0.41) for the national philatelic exhibition.

I have sent UFI information about the international and domestic stationery issued by Apost on 29 April 2003.

PSC Exchange

An exchange of journals has commenced with the Postal Stationery Society [UK].

From our contemporaries

L'Entier Postale No 64 March 2003

Some items of note in this issue:

- PAP – response (Ready-to-Post) a discussion of terminology in current use official and non-official to describe types of stationery with headings 'ready-to-post' and 'reply-paid (our equivalents).
- Postal communications 1940-1944, both inside France and inwards: usage of interzone cards.

L'Intero Postale No 83 Primavera [Spring] 2003

In this issue:

- Notes on the first postal cards of Victorio Emanuele II
- Gazettes of the people 3 May 1870 and 24 July 1871 (these deal with the issue of the first Italian postal cards)
- Imminent publication of the 12th edition of 'Il miovo Pertile (the Italian postal stationery catalogue.

August 2003

MEETING AT TASMANIA 2003, WREST POINT CONVENTION CENTRE, HOBART

SATURDAY 12 APRIL AT 3PM

In attendance were Charles Bromser, Hans Karman, Neville Solly, Martin Walker, Raymond Todd, Philip Levine, Joan Orr, John Sinfield, Bernie Beston, Craig Chappell, Jan Gane, Ian McMahon, Linda Lee and Kevin Ryan and Greg Jorgensen (visitors). Apologies were received from Derek Brennan, Judy Kennett, Derek Pocock, Margaret Hamilton, Norman Banfield and Brian Pope.

Reports: Reports from the Secretary and the Treasurer were presented to the meeting.

Discussion: The meeting discussed the promotion of postal stationery exhibiting. This followed on from a discussion during the Postal Stationery Judges' Forum (held earlier in the day) where it was suggested that a competition be held as part of a normal National to encourage the exhibiting of non-denominated stationery.

A coordinator or motivator would be needed, and at the earlier meeting David Collyer had expressed an interest in undertaking this.

The meeting considered whether this should be a one-frame competition or a 3-5 frame competition on the grounds that the size of much modern stationery would make a one-frame exhibit impractical. As David Collyer was not present at the meeting, development of this proposal will be undertaken by discussions between the Convenor and David Collyer.

It was also suggested that we should encourage as many one-frame stationery exhibits as possible in a National one-frame competition, possibly in 2004. Ray Todd suggested that John Dibiasse might undertake this. [Note: he later agreed]

State view cards – Australia Post has again begun issuing state view cards without prior notice to collectors. The availability of the cards varies widely from one state to another. Martin Walker has arranged some sets of FDI cards for those available in SA.

To ensure complete coverage of issues we need a volunteer in each state to monitor postcard issues. In particular a coordinator is required for WA. Martin Walker also mentioned the recently recorded Australia Post sponsorship cards from Sydney 2000, Manchester Commonwealth Games (swimmers) and one for the Australian Open (golf). Richard Breckon has donated 25 of the Australian Open cards to the Society to be sold (\$2 each suggested). [cf pg 54).

It was suggested that the Society should lobby Australia Post Philatelic Headquarters to ask them to make all cards available in at least one location in each state, eg the GPO. Ray Todd agreed to liaise with Allan Valance about this.

Postal Stationery Collector – Ian reminded the meeting that articles are always required for the journal.

Ian McMahon then presented a display of KGVI envelopes of Canada. These included examples showing both typographic and offset processes.

Meeting closed at 3.35pm.

SECRETARY'S REPORT 2002-03

Meetings

The Society last met at Melbourne Stampshow 2002 on Sunday 6 October 2002.

Membership

This presently stands at 95, though there are a few 2003 subscriptions still owing. It is expected that most of these will renew their membership. We hope that publicity about the Society in overseas journals and in the United Kingdom will give membership numbers a boost by the end of this year.

Postal Stationery Collector

The journal continues to flourish and draw praise from readers and reviewers. Our thanks to Editor Ian McMahon for all his hard work since 1995, and to the contributors. Once again, we cannot emphasise the importance to the future of the journal of a regular supply of articles, notes, letters, comments and interesting items from all members. Contributions from non-members are welcome too! Remember that a piece may be of any length, and it doesn't have to be about Australian postal stationery. The journal has been entered in the Literature class at Bangkok 2003 in October 2003.

Exchange of journal

I have written to the Postal Stationery Society [UK], and will also contact the British Society for Australian Philately to suggest that we exchange *Postal Stationery Collector* for their publications.

Cooperation with Italian postal stationery collectors

In an earlier report to the Society, I mentioned the exchange arrangement that the Postal Stationery Society of Australia has with L'Unione Filatelisti Interofili (UFI) of Italy. We have recently forwarded to them some proposals for extending the cooperation between our groups, and await their response.

Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of the Australian Colonies / States

Part 1 of the project, the postal stationery of Western Australia, has sold out. The distribution of the amendment list to Part 1 is now virtually complete.

Publicity for the PSSA

Special packs, with information about the Society, a copy of the application for membership form, and a sample copy of the journal, have been prepared for distribution to exhibitors in the Postal Stationery class at Tasmania 2003 who are not members. Australian trader Brian Jeffries of KJB Stamps is taking an information pack to a meeting of European Collectors of Australian Commonwealth, which is taking place in the Netherlands on 29 May – 1 June 2003. Our thanks to Brian for helping to spread news of the Society.

Finally, Ian McMahon has been asked to provide information about our Australian Colonies / States postal stationery catalogue publishing project. It will be used by Peter van Gelden in the Postal Stationery column of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*.

Judy Kennett
April 2003

August 2003

LITERATURE

Ian McMahon

FROM OUR CONTEMPORIES

Postal Stationery March/April 2003

U.S. Registered Postal Card
U.S. Envelope Promotion
Indian States KGV 1A and 1A 3p Envelopes
The 1925 Santa Ana Provisionals

Bulgarian Form 243
Costa Rica - New Post Card
Recent New Zealand and Ireland Propaganda
Post Cards

Postal Stationery Notes April 2003

Q Vic Registered UPU Card
New Postcard Factory Cards
Prepaid labels
Streetcard Promotion cards
Imperial Tobacco cards

June 2003

*Gordon Mackay & Co Toronto advertising
cards*
*Government of Ontario Xpresspost
Envelopes*

Journal of the Postal Stationery Society [UK] June 2003

Baranya Postal Stationery
Jubilee of the Uniform Penny Post

*British Levant: Bogus Overprint of 1911?
and unrecorded items.*

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Monthly

The annual survey of postal stationery appeared in the April, May and June issues with British Commonwealth 2001-2002 issues being covered in April and the rest of the world in May and June. The July Postal Stationery column looks at UK postal stationery at the Bath Postal Museum.

Canadian Philatelist May-June 2003

This issue includes an article on British Postal Stationery Cut-outs which includes some details of the legality of using cut-outs to pay postage in the UK. According to the article, envelope cut-outs were prohibited from such use from 1870 until 1 January 1905. From the latter date until the present day cut-outs have been permitted. It also includes a brief note that cutouts were originally permitted in Canada but certainly by 1912 their use was prohibited..

Bulletin of the Commonwealth Collectors Club of NSW June 2003

This issue includes an article on J B Cooke's Letter Book 1916-1918. The article gives the content of a range of letters from the file including a number relating to postal stationery, for example:

- A letter to the NZ Government printer advising on the performance of the lettercard machine purchased from Bell and Valentine which can produce 10 800 cards an hour.
- A letter advising of the availability of paper for newspaper wrappers from Sands and MacDougall and Middow Brothers.
- Production of lettercards for distribution amongst soldiers at the front in World War I by staff in their own time.
- Lettercard views: replying to complaints about views depicting war ships or troopships. "The cards are printed in sheets of 12, 4... being war ships or troopships. I have given instructions that ... the latter are to be kept separate ..[and] will not be forwarded until after the war"
- Vacuum Oil Company envelopes – bundle 1 100 short.

BOOKS

Canadian Election Postal Stationery Iain Stevenson Postal Stationery Society Monograph 2003.

A soft-cover 16 page monograph covering the official stationery used by the Electoral Office as well as regular stationery used for elections, organised by election with illustrations in colour.

Katalog der Aerogramme von Australien und Ozeanien 2003 by H Roggenkamper, P Russ and W Wiegand

This catalogue covers the Aerogrammes of Australia, Oceania including PNG, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Tonga, New Zealand, Tuvalu, Fiji and Nauru. In addition the south-east Asian countries of Philippines, Indonesia, Timor and Brunei are included as well the Indian Ocean islands of Christmas Island and Cocos Keeling Islands and the French Southern and Antarctic Territories.

Prepaid aerogrammes are listed for all countries with military forerunners and official formula aerogrammes also listed for Australia. In addition for Australia some private formula types, official perfins and first flight aerogrammes are illustrated or listed. For New Zealand Post Office formula aerogrammes are not listed although PTPO issues and POW issues are. Issues up to 2002 are included and priced in Euros.

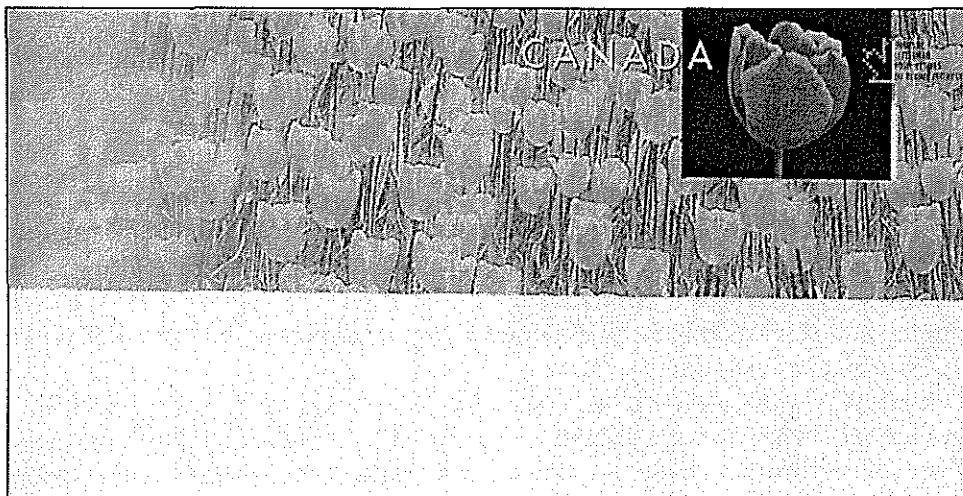
Published by Wiegand and Haberer Burgstr 8/2 71272 Renningen Germany, 124 pages A5 soft-bound, black and white illustrations.

NEW ISSUES

Canada

Canada issued two non-denominated stamped envelopes on 2 May 2003 depicting tulips:

- #8 envelope Bishop Tulip
- #10 envelope Ottawa Tulip

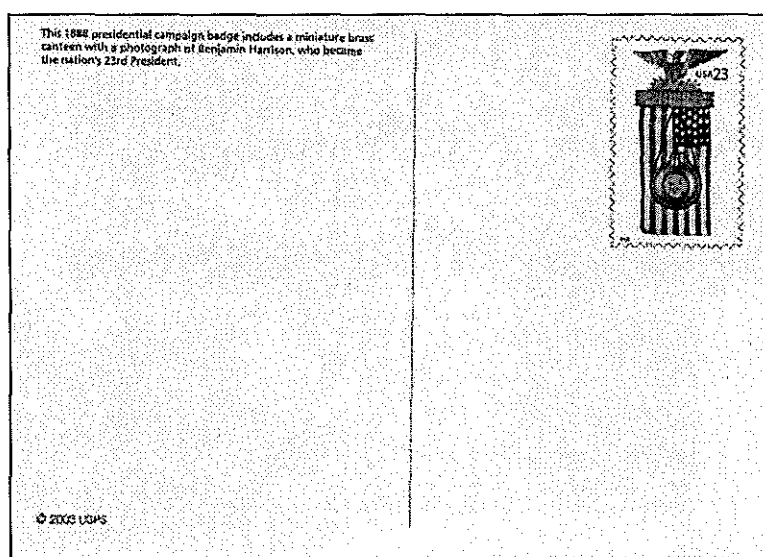
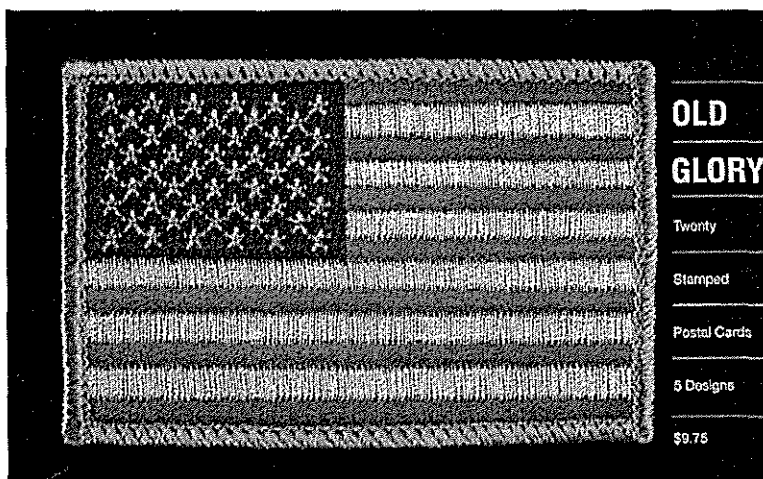




USA

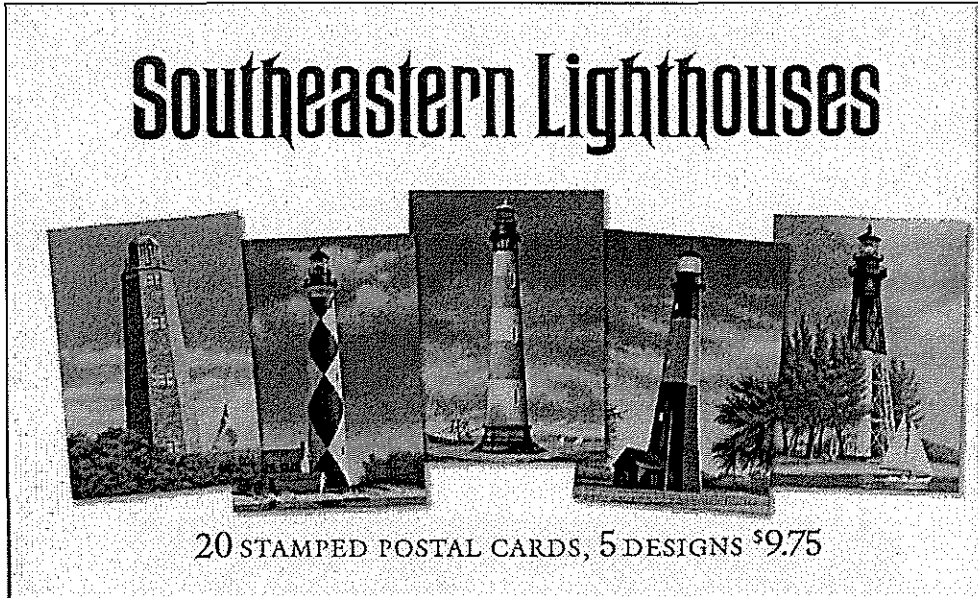
The USA has issued two postcard books each of 20 prepaid postcards for \$9.75. The first was entitled Old Glory, issued on 4 February 2003 and included five designs:

- Uncle Sam waving a liberty bell
- Women welding a staff flag and sword
- Modern flag hand fan
- coloured silk bookmark from 1893 Columbian exposition
- 1888 presidential campaign badge



The second booklet depicts 5 different lighthouses and was issued on 12 June 2003:

- Cape Lookout Light, North Carolina
- Old Cape Henry Light, Virginia
- Morris Is Light, South Carolina
- Hillsboro Inlet Light, Florida
- Tybee Island Light, Georgia



New Zealand

On 2 July 2003 New Zealand issued 6 cards to mark the Centenary of New Zealand Rugby. They were sold as maximum cards for \$12.

