

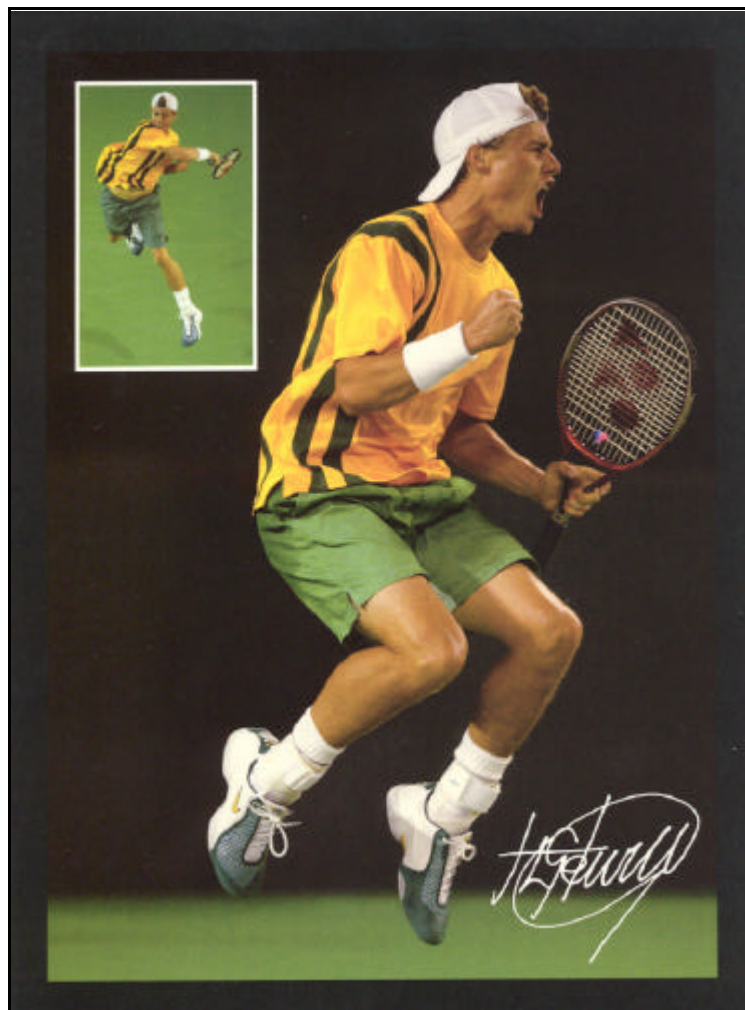
# *POSTAL STATIONERY*

## *COLLECTOR*

**Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia**

**Volume 10 No 1: Issue No 37**

**May 2004**



## ***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.

### **OFFICE BEARERS:**

CONVENOR: Ian McMahon, PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608  
SECRETARY Judy Kennett, PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462.  
Email: jkennett@tpg.com.au  
TREASURER John Crowsley, PO Box 2124, Ascot QLD 4007.  
Email: j.crowsley@uq.net.au

### **STATE COORDINATORS**

QLD Bernie Beston, PO Box 470, Kippa Ring, Qld, 4021  
SA Martin Walker, PO Box 247, Torrensville Plaza, SA 5031  
WA Ray Todd, PO Box 158, Dunsborough, WA 6281  
NSW Bernie Doherty, PO Box 18, Waratah NSW  
TAS Malcolm Groom, 225 Warwick Street, West Hobart Tas  
VIC John Sinfield, PO Box 548, Heathmont, Vic 3135.  
ACT Ian McMahon, PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608  
NZ Barry Scott, P.O. Box 24498 Manners Street Wellington 6034,  
New Zealand  
NZ Norman Banfield, 14 Rata Rd, Raumati Beach Wellington New  
Zealand

Web page: <http://www.canberrastamps.org/>

### ***Postal Stationery Collector***

Editor: Ian McMahon

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.

## CONTENTS

	Page
<i>From the Editor</i>	2
<i>Classifying Privately Overprinted, Stamped-To-Order, &amp; Printed-To-Private-Order Victorian Colonial Newspaper Wrappers</i> John K. Courtis	4
<i>A Revealing Page</i> Judy Kennett	13
<i>Postal Stationery: Items of Character</i> Bernie Beston	16
<i>PSSA Forum: New Australian Pictorial Postcards and PPEs</i>	17
<i>Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery</i> Ian McMahon	21
<i>Literature</i> Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon	22
<i>Book Review: British India Postal Stationery</i> Paul Xavier	24
<i>Book Review: Queensland Postal Notes 1880-1966</i> Ian McMahon	25
<i>From the Secretary</i>	26
<i>Commonwealth PTPO Lettersheets</i>	27
<i>New Issues</i>	28



*PSSA prize Australasian Challenge*

**FROM THE EDITOR**

**CANBERRA STAMPSHOW 2004: THE AUSTRALASIAN CHALLENGE**

*Canberra Stampshow 2004* was held at the Hellenic Club of Canberra, Matilda Street, Phillip (Woden) from 13 to 15 March, 2004. It was a modified National Exhibition organised by the Philatelic Society of Canberra and hosted the Australasian Challenge. The Challenge included seven postal stationery exhibits:

Michael Blinman	New South Wales - Lettersheets, Envelopes, Postcards and Wrappers	Large Vermeil
Darryl J Fuller	Leeward Islands Postal Stationery: QV to KGV	Large Gold & Special Prize Vermeil
Philip Levine	Gold Coast Postal Stationery	Large Silver
John MacDonnell	Finland postal cards 1930-1998	Large Vermeil
Barry Scott	Australia Pre-Printed Envelopes of the George V Era 1913-1938	Large Vermeil
Raymond Todd	The Postal Cards of Chile 1871-1910	Large Vermeil
Boon-Swee Yen	Straits Settlements	Vermeil

The PSSA prize (a Chinese Porcelain Vase circa 1830) was awarded to Darryl Fuller.



**HONG KONG 2004 STAMP EXPO**

Hong Kong 2004 Stamp Expo (17th Asian International Stamp Exhibition) was held at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) from 30 January to 3 February 2004. The Postal Stationery Class had 14 exhibits. In addition the one-frame class included a postal stationery exhibit. Australian/New Zealand results were:

Derek Pocock	Nicaragua: Postal Stationery to 1924	Large Vermeil
Boon-Swee Yen	Straits Settlements	Vermeil
Ian McMahon	Postal Stationery of Canada issued during the Reign of King George VI	Vermeil
Barry Scott	Australian PTPO Envelopes: George V	Large Vermeil and Felicitations
Michel Roland	Postal Stationery of Occupied Belgium (1914-1918)	Silver

May 2004

***REVISED LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY***

This Listing covers Australian non-denominated stationery including prepaid envelopes, prepaid postcards, express post and courier post envelopes and satchels, prepaid parcel labels, boxes and satchels and prepaid EMS stationery.

It consolidates the listings which have appeared in each issue of the Postal Stationery Collector, the Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia. The listing has been updated to early 2004.

The Listing runs to 44 pages and is stapled with some illustrations and is available to members from Judy Kennett, PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462 Australia for \$10 plus postage (\$1.45 Australia, \$5 for postage overseas). Cheques should be made payable to the Postal Stationery Society of Australia.

Credit card payments (Bankcard, Mastercard, Visa) will be accepted (please note that credit card payments will be processed through the Queensland Philatelic Council).

***CONTEMPORARY POSTAL STATIONERY COMPETITION***

The PSSA and the APF are sponsoring a Contemporary Postal Stationery Competition to promote the exhibiting and collecting of post-1970 postal stationery.

Your first opportunity to enter the competition will be Swan River Stamp Show 2004 that will be held 9-12 September 2004. Entries close 31 May 2004.

For more information please contact David Collyer, PO Box 201 Gladesville NSW 1675.

**REQUEST FOR EXCHANGE**

Bandung 12 February 2004

Dear Madam

I am looking for used postal stationery (clear cancellation, not FDI or CTO) from Australia or other countries with topic bird, mammal, scouts and Christmas.

I will send in return mint Indonesian postal stationery. Please send me an email if you would like to exchange and let me know your address.

Yours sincerely

Sugianto  
PO Box 1356, Bandung 40013. INDONESIA  
Email: [sgnt1356@hotmail.com](mailto:sgnt1356@hotmail.com)

***CLASSIFYING PRIVATELY OVERPRINTED, STAMPED-TO-ORDER, & PRINTED-TO-PRIVATE-ORDER VICTORIAN COLONIAL NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS***

Professor John K. Curtis  
Email: [acapjajc@cityu.edu.hk](mailto:acapjajc@cityu.edu.hk)

**Classifying Overprinting**

With regard to newspaper wrappers issued by the Australian Colony of Victoria, a three-way categorization is a convenient approach to types bearing additional printing. There are wrappers bearing private printing that was added *after* the post office imprinted the official indicia, there are those bearing private printing added *before* the post office imprinted the indicia, and there are those printed by the post office *on behalf of* special customers. For the purposes of exposition these three kinds are: Privately Overprinted (A), Stamped-to-Order (B), and Printed-to-Private-Order (C). There is confusion in the literature about the nomenclature stamped-to-order (Kellow 1996) and printed-to-private-order (PTPO) (Stieg 2001) for both terms seem to be used interchangeably. The difference arose when Huggins (1970) shifted his terminology from PTPO to stamped-to-order to take account of printing not done by the government (Schumann & Menuz (2001)). The aims of the paper are to demonstrate the underlying meanings of the three terms using flow charts, and to determine how the types can be differentiated through analysis. The distinctions should allow more accurate write-up and referencing of postal stationery exhibits, collections, papers, books, auction and other catalogues, etc.

Type A wrappers are normal post office issues, purchased over the counter in uncut sheets of four or eight, and then later privately printed with additional firm-specific details. Sheets so printed are then used by the firm for mailing purposes. The risk associated with this approach is one of security, for wrappers bearing indicia collected from the post office were potentially liable to pilferage as were postage stamps. Sheets “lost” through printer’s waste, or inspection or transit, would be of limited private use as wrappers. The security concern lay not in the wrapper as such, but in its indicia. The indicia could be cut from the “spoiled” or mislaid sheets, and then used subsequently in lieu of regular postage stamps. Until Commonwealth regulations came into force, the pasting of a cut-out indicia on an envelope was not illegal. (For a discussion on cut-outs refer to Brennan (2001)).

Type B wrappers occur when the firm first employs a printer to undertake a printing contract specifying the private information to be printed on the sheets. The extra printing will be arranged to comply with two rows of four tête-bêche imprints, and conform in size with postal regulations for wrappers. The printing could be the firm’s name and address but might also contain other information such as a newspaper masthead or title of the enclosure. The paper used for printing could be of the firm’s own choice or it may have been obtained from official postal sources. The sequence is that after the private printer has prepared the sheets as per the firm’s specifications, these uncut sheets are then delivered to the post office for stamping with the indicia. After application, the sheets are collected from the post office and paid for at the normal wrapper rates.

Type C wrappers arise when a firm approaches the post office with a Print(ed) to Private Order. The customer provides specifications about the dimensions of the wrapper, details about the text and its location, and number of copies required. The post office will use its own printing facilities (for example, the Government Printer) for printing of indicia and additional items such as advertising, text, lines, and logos. The customer may or may not provide different light-weight or extra durable strength paper. When the sheets have been printed and cut to size according to the customer’s specifications, the order is then paid. All

copies ordered are handed over to the customer for private use and none retained for sale to the general public. The PTPO is a direct and private contract between customer and post office. Each of these three types is now explained in more detail.

### Privately Overprinted

The underlying question is whether it is possible to classify each type of wrapper *without any other knowledge* about the nature of the commercial enterprise printed thereon? Do the wrappers possess any unique characteristics that enable them to be differentiated? One obvious difference is the use or absence of thin/thick border lines together with separation marks. Government printed wrappers issued by the post office *normally* included borders and serrations. They could be bought at face value in uncut sheets of four or eight and then taken to a printer for private printing of firm name, details of enclosure, etc. These types of wrappers are what are referred to as privately overprinted.

A simple technique for thinking about each classification of wrapper is to examine the sequence of events via a flow chart. With regard to privately overprinted wrappers the flow proceeds from (1) purchase of sheets of four or eight from post office to (2) commercial enterprise customer and then subsequent delivery to (3) customer's private printer for overprinting of firm-specific details; after completion, delivery back to (4) the same commercial enterprise customer, and then finally (5) mail usage to addressee. This flow is depicted in Illustration 1.

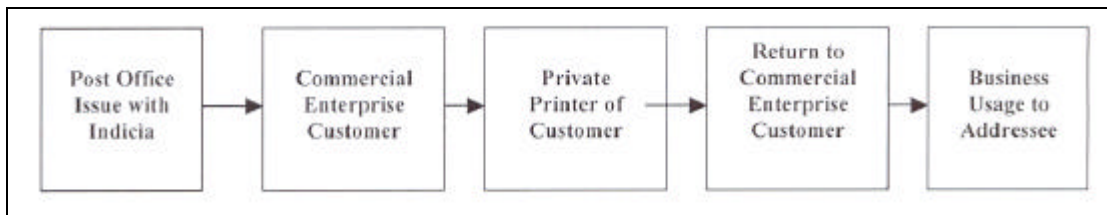


Illustration 1 Privately Overprinted Flow

A wrapper privately overprinted will be distinguishable by the presence of border lines and serrations. After purchase in uncut sheets, they were then delivered to a private printer for overprinting of firm-specific data. (In the case of newspapers bearing their own name on the wrapper, the printing was most likely to have been done in-house using their own equipment and staff). Once completed they were used commercially to mail all manner of printed matter, including price lists, statements, circulars, catalogues and newspapers to clients and customers. Such wrappers that have survived are type A private overprinted *after* postal indicia imprinted by the government printer, and distinguishable by the presence of a border lines on both sides or on one side only. The border line was to locate serrations and facilitate separation in post offices. It would be unacceptable to the public if counter clerks had had to take the time to cut individual wrappers from the sheet, and especially without the assistance of guidelines. Sheets were of demy folio size. This size specification is important because it translates to four side-by-side wrappers each of approximately 4.5" wide (and 11.75" long). Hence, a second distinguishing characteristic of a Type A wrapper is that its width falls within the expectation of about 4.5" – noticeably shorter or wider than this could make the wrapper eligible as a Type C which is discussed later. An example of a Type A wrapper is shown as Figure 1.



Figure 1: Type A: Post Office Issue with Border Lines

When examining this *Mornington Standard* wrapper, how is it possible to judge that it is more likely to be a Type A than a Type C? What analysis can be employed to determine whether the extra printing was performed after the indicia was applied and not as a result of a simultaneous process together with the indicia? Independent print runs by Government printer and private printer would likely reveal small misalignments in printing juxtapositions, especially because the printing was undertaken in separate locations with different printing presses and personnel. Hence, we can ascertain useful clues through an inspection of the juxtaposition of the underlined text to the indicia. For example, in Figure 1, an extension of the thicker line beneath *Frankston* would cut the indicia at the bottom right hand corner. Expressed another way, the horizontal lines above and below *Mornington Standard* are not on the same horizontal plane as the top and bottom of the indicia. Moreover, a vertical line drawn to join the top and bottom bars at the right (near the indicia) is not parallel to the vertical line of the left side of the indicia – the gap increases the further south the vertical lines are drawn. These imperfections in juxtaposition are a *prima facie* case that two independent printers produced the final wrapper and that it is therefore more likely to be a Type A.

A second example in Figure 2 shows *The Spectator* etc. with extra text, address and double underlining. The misalignment can be seen by extending a horizontal line beneath the indicia, and a horizontal line drawn across the tops of the letters in *The Spectator*. Eventually the two lines will meet. They are not parallel which is what one might expect if the government printer had set up the type and indicia for printing in one pass. Further, a horizontal line across the top of *The Spectator* extended left to the first thin vertical line of the border is at an angle of  $89^\circ$ , not a right angle of  $90^\circ$ . However, a horizontal line extended along the double underlines and a horizontal line joining the tops of *The Spectator* is parallel to one another, being 19mm apart. It is contended that a government printing would likely reflect more precision in layout of firm details vis-à-vis the indicia. That misalignment occurs suggests two independent printings and hence a Type A wrapper is the more likely



classification. The analysis of measurements discussed here is shown in Figure 3. What is important is not the measurements per se, but the process of analysis of the printing vis-à-vis the indicia.

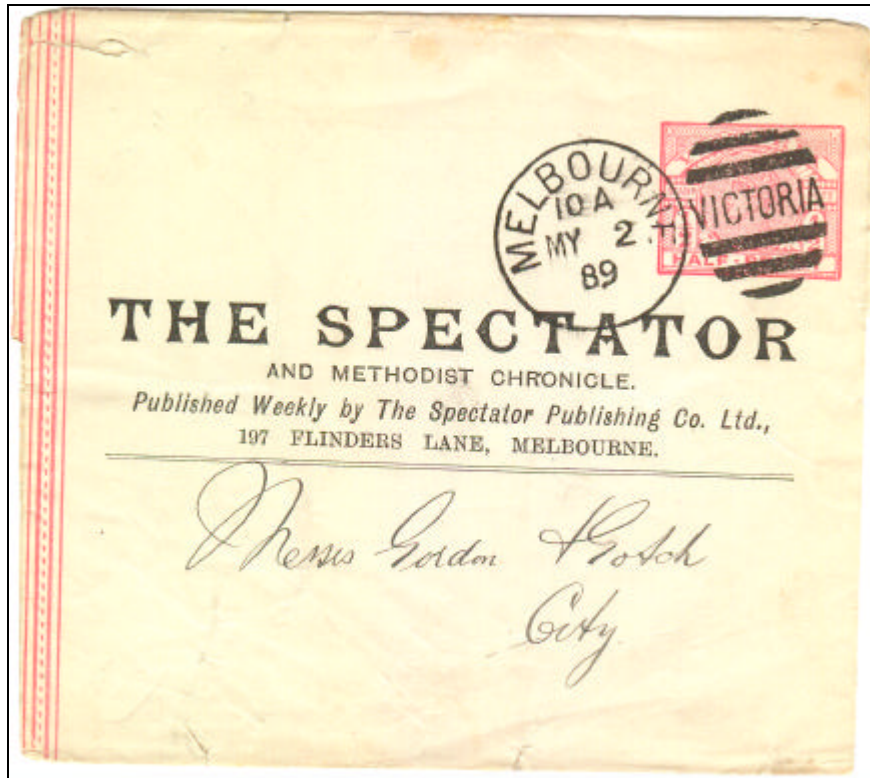


Figure 2: Type A: Single Border Line, Misaligned Juxtaposition

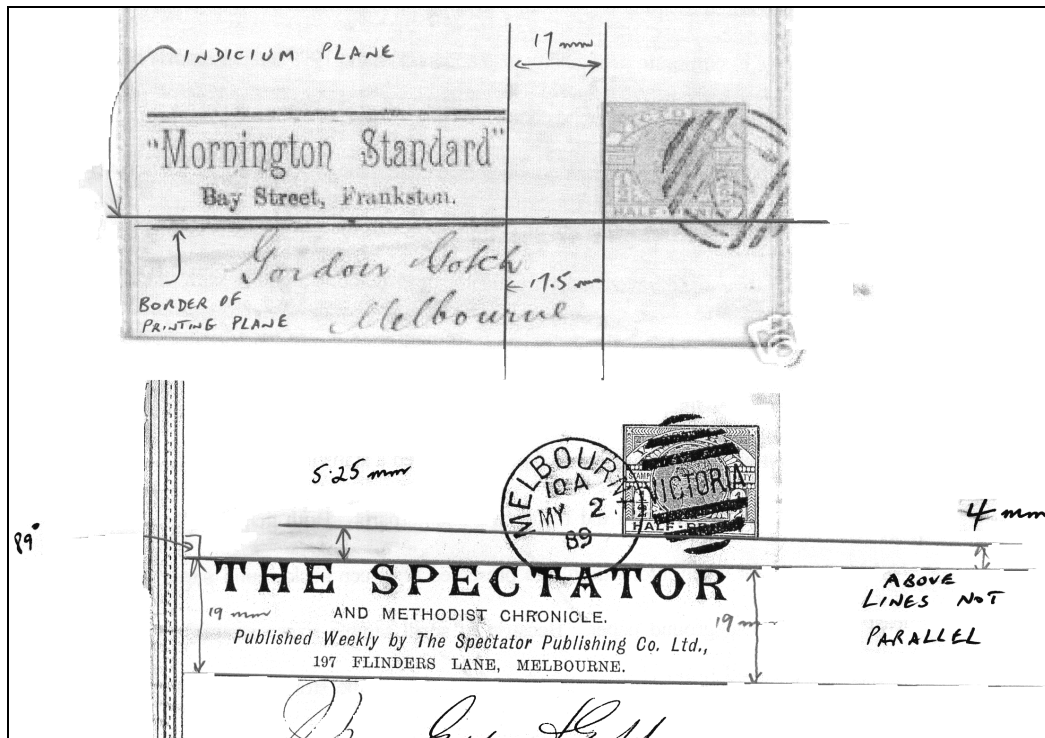


Figure 3: Measurement Analysis of Type A Wrappers

### Stamped-to-Order

A second type of wrapper is that which arises as a consequence of the reversal of the order of the private overprinting. The postal stationery of the commercial enterprise is submitted first to its private printer, and after firm-specific information is added, it is then returned to the enterprise as printed sheets in demy folio size. These sheets are then taken to the post office for the addition of the indicia. The pre-printed information is not located in the area reserved for the printing of the indicia. The flow chart sequence across six stages is shown in Illustration 2.

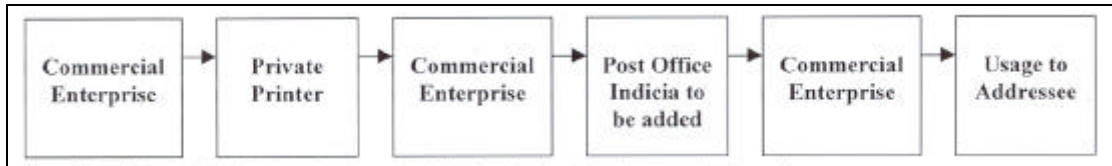


Figure 2 Stamped-to-Order Flow

The distinguishing feature of wrappers of this kind is that they show no borders. They were printed on private stationery stock or blank postal authority paper and supplied to the post office in quantities of no less than 480 sheets in demy folio size. On the basis of width alone it would not normally be possible to distinguish between Type A and B wrappers, because both are subject to the sheet size constraints of demy folio. Uncut sheets, first privately overprinted, and then printed with the indicia, had no borders to guide the commercial enterprise where to guillotine. The three vertical guillotining cuts on a demy folio sheet, done by the commercial enterprise (or the post office on behalf of the customer) could differ by a few millimetres relative to the right hand edge of the indicia, but still be within a tolerable range of overall width of about 4.5". An example of a probable Stamped-to-Order wrapper used by wool brokers, Goldsbrough, Mort & Co. and cancelled Melbourne FE 26 97 is shown in Figure 4. As can be seen in the illustration, this borderless wrapper has a width of 102mm and a 5mm gap between indicia and right hand edge.



Figure 4: Type B: Indicia Applied After Private Printing

By using the same kind of basic geometry as shown in Figure 3, the plane of the indicia is not identical to that of the Goldsbrough, Mort address plate. Although the misalignment is small, that it exists at all is some evidence that two separate printing processes occurred. The top and bottom lines of the address plate planes are parallel. Measurements are shown in Figure 5. The likelihood of the separate printing processes suggests this wrapper is not a Type C.

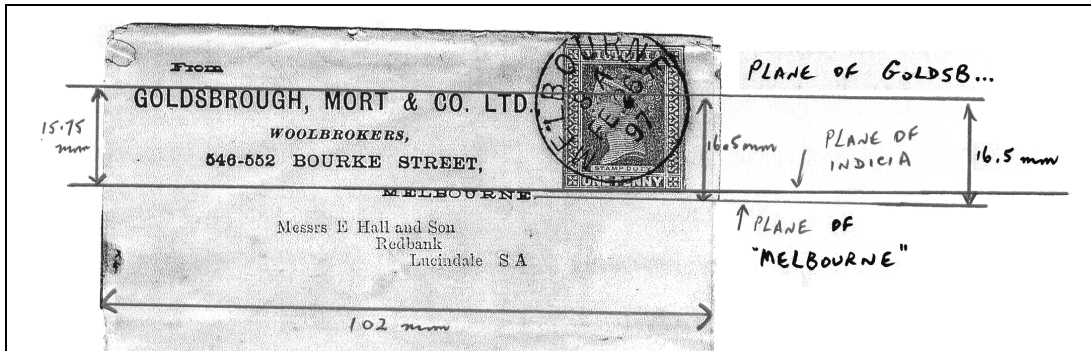


Figure 5: Indicia and Address Plate Plane Extensions

It may be useful to compile a tentative listing of wrappers known to have been stamped to order, albeit they are normally listed in the literature as PTPO. Collectors aware of other varieties of business enterprises printed on Victorian wrappers are invited to add to the list. Table 1 is based on PTPO stationery listed in the *Postal Stationery Collector* (1996, 1997), Stieg (1977) and other sources.

As an intellectual exercise it is interesting to test the theory of Type B borderless wrappers for the colony of Victoria against two examples which show no private printing. These are illustrated as Figures 6A and 6B.



A



B

Figure 6: Borderless Victorian Wrappers without Private Printing

**Table 1: Stamped-to-Order or PTPO Victorian and Commonwealth Wrappers  
– All Inclusive periods\***

<b>Indicia</b>	<b>Business or other Name on Wrapper</b>
Queen Victoria 1878 1d green	Norwich Union Fire Office
Queen Victoria 1886 ½d grey-violet	Ferguson and Mitchell Wilder & Co.
Queen Victoria 1886 1d green	New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency
Queen Victoria 1887 ½d carmine	Weekly Wool & Station Produce Report Wilder & Co. The Spectator and Methodist Chronicle
Queen Victoria 1895 1d blue	Goldsbrough, Mort & Co. Ltd.
These have been listed by Stieg as seen but no details have appeared in the literature.	The Kyneton Guardian The Shearer's Record Daily Shipping Gazette The Australian Stamp Collector and Philatelic Adviser Bendigo Advertiser St Arnaud Mercury
Kangaroo & map 1d red	W. H. Higgins Pty. Ltd. (bulb catalogue) The Mercury
Kangaroo & map 2d grey	The Tasmanian Mail
Kangaroo & map 1d green	Wallace McGee Pty Ltd
George V sideface 1d green "OS" solid (Official)	Victorian Education Department
George V sideface 1d red "OS" dotted (Official)	Victorian Education Department
George V sideface 1d purple (Official)	Deputy Commissioner of Maternity Allowances
George V sideface 1½d brown (Official)	Victorian Education Department
George V sideface 1d green "OS" solid (Official)	Victorian Education Department
George V sideface 2 brown	Illustrated Tasmanian Mail
George VI oval die 1½d green	Victorian Education Department
George VI round die 3d green	Victorian Education Department
Queen Elizabeth II 2½d indigo	Sydney Stock Exchange
Queen Elizabeth II 2½d indigo	South British Insurance
Queen Elizabeth II 2½d indigo	Mercury Newspapers
Queen Elizabeth II 5d dark blue	Sydney Stock Exchange
Queen Elizabeth II 5d light blue	Sydney Stock Exchange
Queen Elizabeth II 5d orange	Sydney Stock Exchange

\* Confirmation is needed as to whether each of these is a borderless wrapper.

With respect to the Fergusson & Mitchell yellow-orange wrapper shown in Figure 6A with cancellation Melbourne OC 10 95, Kellow (1990) and Stieg (2001) make no reference to a borderless issue. Kellow says that this colour was issued 19 September 1894, and that almost one year later on 10 September 1895 the wrapper was issued pre-gummed. Stieg speaks of double border lines with rouletting on cream wire wove ungummed and gummed paper. The silence of these two experts on a borderless issue of the yellow-orange ½d implies Figure 6A may be a pseudo-Type B wrapper even without the appearance of private overprinting. The nature of the paper might suggest also that this was the case.

The uprated bantam shown in Figure 6B is the re-engraved issue of 17 Jan. 1901. With regard to this wrapper, even though the cds is not legible, the pale green issue of 1909 on light to medium manila was on borderless paper without rouletting. All previous issues of the bantam were with double or single thick borders and rouletting (Stieg). This issue was printed from a plate of 12 impressions cut down to single wrappers for sale at post offices. In mid-1910, the width was increased from 108-110mm to 130-133mm (Kellow, pp. 357-8). The moral of this story is that it is necessary to be aware of some of the production details before jumping to conclusions that a borderless wrapper inevitably qualifies as a Type B.

### Printed-To-Private Order

Before the nature of the flows between parties can be examined, it is necessary to consider the difference in nomenclature between this and the Stamped-to-Order Type B already discussed. Almost all of the literature on the topic of PTPO employs nomenclature which more accurately relates to the meaning of Stamped-to-Order. However, in the interests of explaining the third type of flow, a distinction can be drawn between Types B and C. The commercial enterprise places an order with the post office for wrappers to be printed and cut of specified size, but also for other details to be added about the firm such as name, address and so forth. The post office printer fills the customer's order presumably in one printing process. The critical difference with this approach is that the commercial enterprise relies upon the post office (or more aptly the government printer) to furnish the relevant paper and *all* of the printing based on the customer's needs. The customer has no call for of an outside printing firm, but uses the government resources instead. The completed order is collected by the customer and then used in routine mailings. The flow that relates to PTPO is shown in Illustration 3.

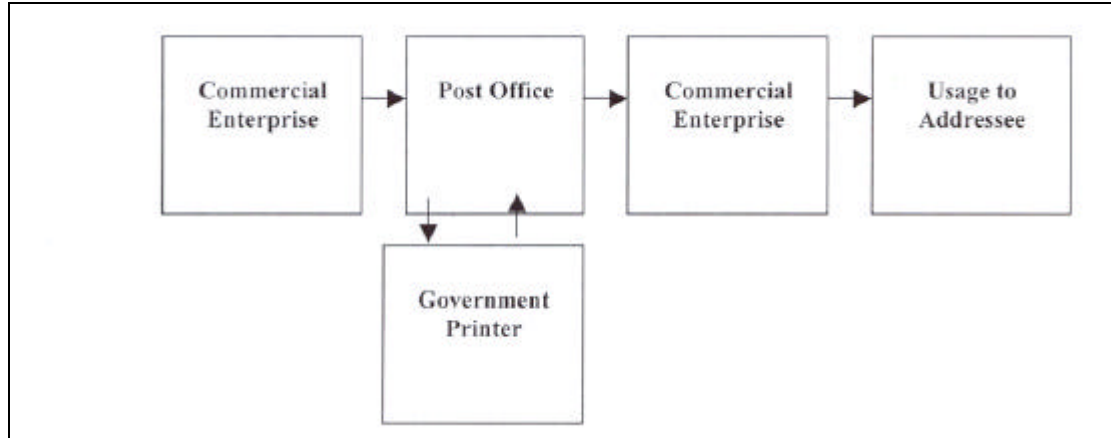


Illustration 3: Printed-To-Private-Order Flows

### Conclusion

A motivation in writing this paper was to try and tease out some criteria by which to differentiate whether private overprinting on Victorian wrappers was undertaken before or after the official indicia was added. The paper is exploratory in that it has attempted to explain *normal* cases. To the extent that the presence of borders indicates the purchase of official postal stationery paper, *ceteris paribus*, the wrapper is a Type A. The additional firm-specific information is added by a private printer after the wrapper was purchased. This generalisation seems to be reasonable and is a good initial identifier. A borderless wrapper cut to the expected width dimensions is a Type B; if measurement of additional details vis-à-vis the indicia show misalignments then Type B is confirmed.

Confusion can arise because of the nomenclature of Stamped-to-Order and Privately-Printed-to-Order. It is not purely an issue of semantics, but rather of accepting a fundamental difference in the nature of the order with the postal authorities. If the government is being asked to add the indicia only then they are stamping the customers paper to convert it into legitimate postal stationery. In other words, they are stamping it to a customer order. The customer then takes it to their printer (or prints it in-house) for additional details. Alternatively, if the government is responding to a customer order to print indicia and extra text, etc., they are then undertaking a private printing contract, or printing to private order. The difference between Types B and C is especially apparent when the width (and kind of paper) differs from normal (hence Type C) and there are demonstrable printing misalignments (hence Type B).

While this trichotomy is a convenient way of thinking about the procedural flow from start to finish, any single wrapper bearing extra firm-specific information could still potentially fit any of the three types. A wrapper with borders, within the demy folio size limits, and with extra text, mastheads, etc. might have resulted from a commercial enterprise's order with the postal authorities. Such a wrapper would then be a Type C and not a Type A. Likewise, a borderless wrapper bearing private printing could be a Type B or a Type C. Misalignment of the firm-specific information and indicia planes can help eliminate Type C and thereby narrow choice of A and B under normal circumstances to the presence or absence of borders. However, classification reliability will be improved with corroborating source document evidence about the identity of firms involved in these kinds of transactions.

## **References**

- Arundel, Richard (2000), *Advertising Rings*, Richard Arundel Publications, Woking, pp. 39.
- Beston, Bernie (1999), Queensland Printed to Private Order Stationery, *Postal Stationery Collector*, Vol. 5 No. 3, pp. 68-72.
- Brennan, Derek (2001), Use of Postal Stationery Cut-Outs – More Examples, *Postal Stationery Collector*, Vol. 7 No. 3, issue 27, pp. 68-73.
- Huggins Alan. (1970), *British Postal Stationery*, Great Britain Philatelic Society, London,
- Kellow, Geoff (1990), *The Stamps of Victoria*, B & K Philatelic Publishing, Melbourne, Stamped-To-Order Wrappers, p. 358.
- McMahon, Ian et al. (1996, 1997), Updated Listing of Commonwealth of Australia Printed-to-Private Order Stationery, *Supplement to the Postal Stationery Collector*, August, pp. 1-15, Feb. pp. 21-23.
- Schumann S. & Menuz, W. (2001), Australia's Printed to Private Order Envelopes, *Postal Stationery*, Vol. 3, No. 3, May-June, pp. 36-48.
- Stieg, Carl L. (2001), *Victoria Postal Stationery 1869-1917*, Triad Publication, Weston, "Printed-to-Private-Order Stationery", pp. 163-218.
- Stieg, Carl L. (1977), *The Postal Stationery of Victoria – Wrappers*, Oceania Philatelic Society, June 25, p. 9.

**A REVEALING PAGE**

Judy Kennett

A page with the items shown in Figure 1 has puzzled me for a long time. It has two 1871 Hungarian typographed envelopes, a 3-kr green and a 10-kr blue, with perforations around each stamps design and in the top left hand corner as well. Each stamp area is has on the lower left hand side a tiny 'Faux'. Across the top of the page is printed in French 'Hungary 1871 – original envelopes used to produce the 3 and 10 kreutzer lithographed [stamps]'.



*Figure 1. Items from the page from the Fournier folio (reduced)*

I sent photocopies of the page to a Hungarian contact in the USA who has a great interest in postal stationery, especially the early issues. He sent back an email, obviously very excited by what the page had revealed. It was evidence of how a forger had produced fake stamps of an 1871 Hungarian issue from stamped envelopes issued at the same time to offer to unwary collectors. It seems that the scam must have worked in many cases.

To go back to the beginning of the story, the design of the indicia printed on the 1871 series of Hungarian stationery envelopes (H&G 1-4, Michel U1-U4) was the same as that used for the 1871 lithographed stamps (Michel 1-6, SG 2-7). The envelopes sold in the post offices, however, were produced using a typographic printing method. Only small quantities of lithographed envelopes were produced, and they have long been great rarities.

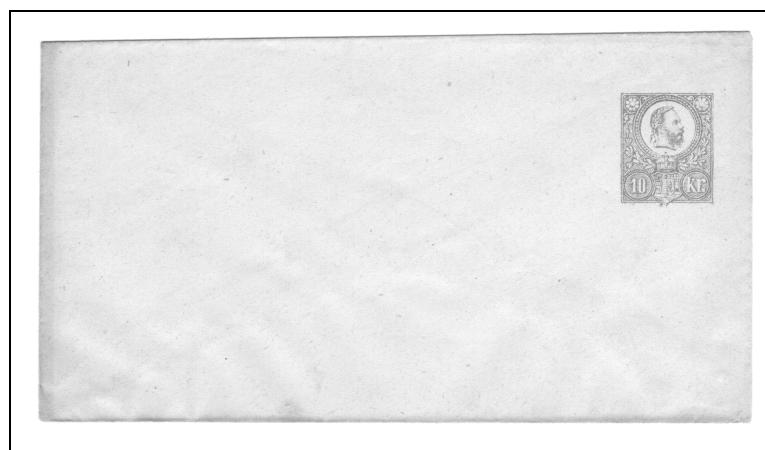
The lithographed stamps were soon replaced by an engraved issue (Michel 8-13, SG 8-13).

Some denominations of the lithographed issue, especially the 3-kr green (Michel 2, SG 3), are scarce and very hard to find. It probably did not take long before forgers were attracted to using the relatively inexpensive stamped envelopes with the same design to produce highly priced, genuine looking 'lithographed' stamps by perforating the indicia of the envelopes.

The higher the catalogue value of a stamp, the more attractive it becomes to forgers. The colours of the 3-kr green (Fig 2) and 10-kr blue (Fig 3) postal stationery envelopes are similar (but not identical) to the colours of the stamps of the same denominations. It proved fairly easy to fake the 3-kr and 10-kr 'lithographed' stamps. Unused 3-kr and 10-kr stationery envelopes were easy to obtain (they are plentiful even today), and the paper thickness was about the same as that on which the genuine lithographs were printed. The paper used for the envelopes was without watermark, like the stamps. All that was needed was the right tool to add the perforations.



*Figure 2. 3-kr green envelope (H&G 1, Michel U1)*



*Figure 3. 10-kr blue envelope (H&G 3, Michel U3)*

It is noted that copies of the 2-kr postal stationery card (H&G 3, Michel P3) were used to make copies of the 2-kr 'lithograph' stamps. Once again the colours of both the lithographed and the engraved issues and the stamp areas of the cards were similar, but not identical. In the case of the stationery card, however, it was necessary for the paper stock to be thinned before the 'stamp' was ready to be offered to collectors.

We might ask about colour differences between the lithographed and engraved issues, and the stamp areas on the envelopes. The 3-kr lithographed stamp, the 3-kr engraved stamp and the 3-kr stamped envelopes were printed in three different shades of green, each shade being a characteristic of the printing process. This applies also to the two 10-kr issues, lithographed



and engraved, and the 10-kr envelope. The differences in the green shades of the lithographed and the engraved stamps are easy to distinguish if both stamps are side by side. But an unwary collector offered a 3-kr green, perhaps at an attractive price, might be in too great a hurry to make comparisons. The 10-kr blue lithograph is not as expensive a stamp as the 3-kr green, but it must still have been well worthwhile for forgers to 'punch' copies from 10-kr envelopes.

Of course, the counterfeit 'lithographs' do not have the characteristic flaws in the printing stone that identify types and sheet positions on genuine copies, but inexperienced collectors wanting to fill a space in their albums would not be searching for these distinguishing features.

In Figure 1, the two envelopes are pasted to the page, and cannot be removed without damaging them. However, when we look at them, we can get some idea how the forgers worked with their perforating punch. It can be assumed that the perforations on the lefthand sides were done for practice. The 3-kr envelope received an off-centre punch on the stamp design, while the perforations on the 10-kr envelope are 'right on target'. Most copies of the first lithographed issue (all six denominations) were crudely perforated and often are off-centre, so the forger wisely attempted to produce a copy similarly perforated. The gauge used definitely does not resemble the large hole  $9 \frac{1}{4} \times 9 \frac{1}{2}$  harrow perforations found on the original lithographed stamps, but it was probably good enough to deceive many collectors.

There was no indication in the postal bid sale where this page was offered what the source might be, but after further research I found a clue. This suggests that it might likely be from one of the Fournier folios.

Francois Fournier, the master forger, died in Geneva, and after his death a group called the Honourable Gentlemen of L'Union Philatelique de Geneve obtained the stamps and proofs left in his studio. In 1928, as a service to philately, albums containing examples of Fournier's work were produced. No doubt this was intended to demonstrate his skills, and serve to warn collectors. For this purpose, each indicia was stamped 'Faux' [fake] as we see on these envelopes. There were only 480 such archival folios made, and the earlier editions were highly complete, with examples over the whole range of Fournier's work. The folios were arranged in country order, and pages devoted to a single country, like my sample, occasionally turn up in auctions overseas.

It seems strange, in this era of information freely and readily available, that the knowledge of this method used by forgers in the past had slipped out of general consciousness. We should not be too surprised, though, because it happens in philately as well as in other fields that published information often disappears out of sight as time goes by. Here's some information that has been brought out once again.

*This article has been adapted from 'Counterfeit 1871 'lithographed' stamps made from stamped envelopes', by Judy Kennett, Emmerich Vamos, and Csaba L Kohalmi. It was published in The News of Hungarian Philately Volume 35 No 1 January-March 2004 pp 8-9, and approval has been sought and obtained from the Editor of the journal. Emmerich Vamos and Csaba Kohalmi supplied the information about the lithographed first issues of Hungary.*

#### References:

##### Stamps:

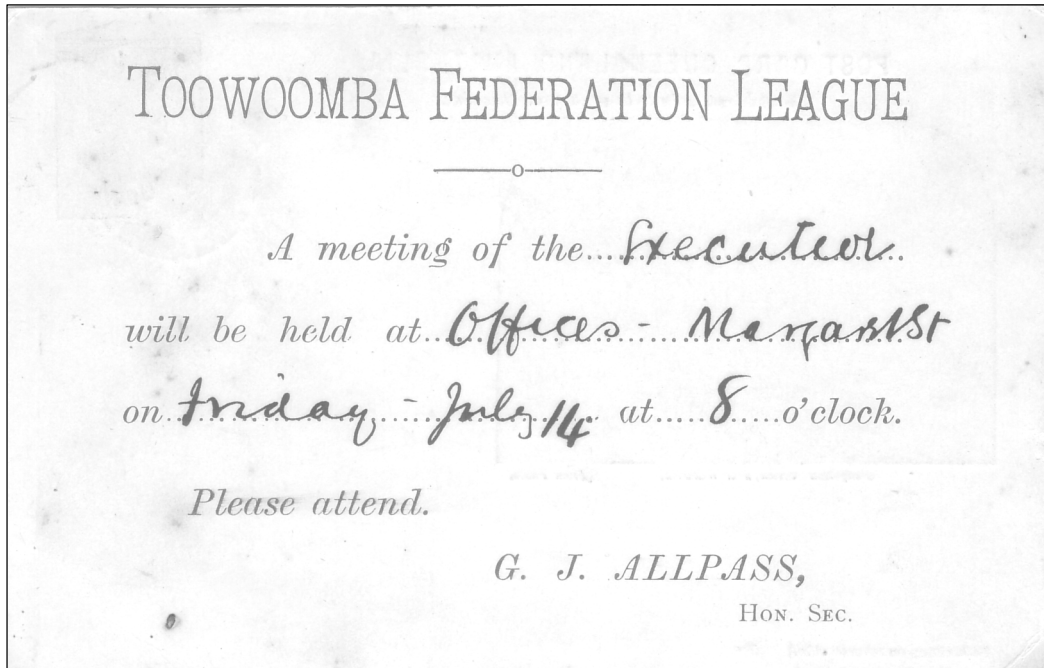
Michel: *Ost-Europa 2002-2003 Band 4 K – W*  
Stanley Gibbons: *Austria-Hungary Part 2 5<sup>th</sup> edition*

##### Postal Stationery:

Higgins & Gage: *Volume H*  
Michel: *Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa Ost 1994-95*

**POSTAL STATIONERY: ITEMS OF CHARACTER**

Bernie Beston



The growth of Social Class will remove from the available source of Postal Stationery items such as this, which have both a social and philatelic content. Undoubtedly, the printing of the Notice was privately performed after the card was purchased. From a stationery collector's viewpoint, the reverse is irrelevant except as to note the reason for the communication.



1898 Queensland 1d Viewcard

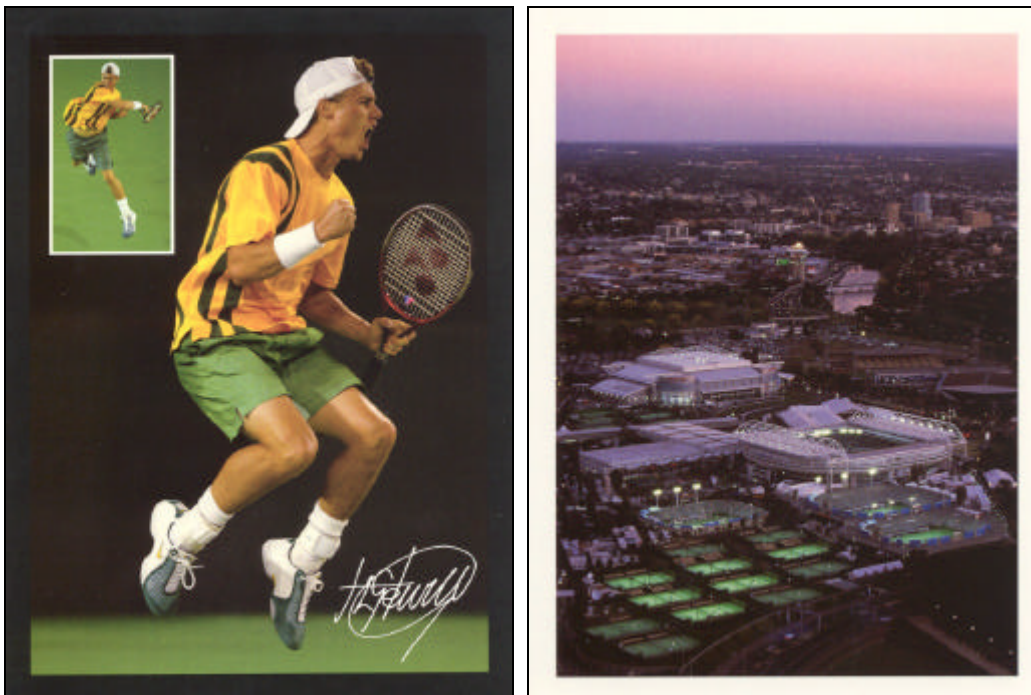
**PSSA FORUM: NEW AUSTRALIAN PICTORIAL POSTCARDS AND PPES**

Compiled from contributions by PSSA Members

**Tennis Open Postcards**

Australia Post continues to challenge postcard collectors with unannounced new prepaid postcards. The information in this article has been compiled from the contributions of many PSSA members including Martin Walker, John Sinfield, Mark Diserio, David Collyer and Ian McMahon.

Two new postcards were issued by Australia Post for the Australian Open in January. One card depicts Lleyton Hewitt and the other tennis stadia in Melbourne. Part proceeds of the Hewitt card are going to charity. Martin Walker advises that the date of issue of both cards has been determined as 8 January and that is the date the Adelaide GPO has cancelled cards. The cards have been reasonably common in Victoria but limited in other states. Martin Walker reports that the total supply for Adelaide GPO was 50 of each while the Canberra GPO apparently received none at all while the Canberra suburban post office of Belconnen received 10 of each.



John Sinfield reports a poster advertising the Hewitt cards approx 82 x 58cm:

*It replicates the issued card with the heading "Limited edition Lleyton Hewitt postcard available at selected postal outlets" At base, wording reads "Lleyton Hewitt will donate his entire proceeds from the sale of the limited edition postcards to Special Olympics Australia". I obtained this from my local Heathmont PO (a small sub-agency). Although receiving the advertising poster, Heathmont PO carried no card stock. Since I am quite friendly with postmaster there, on about 20 January I requested he order in 20 copies for me. Initial PO supply department response was that no cards were currently on hand (presumably all surplus stock had been sent to the temporary PO at Melbourne Park during the Australian Open tennis championships) and my order would be met on 23 February (I have no idea of the*

significance of this date). Then on 2 February, following further advice from PO supply dept, the Heathmont PM left the attached note in my box! With surplus supply still available during the finals of the tennis, I find it difficult to believe my order could not be filled, and this surely is another example of extremely poor marketing by Australia Post!!!

There was some informal advice from a PO employee that preprinted reverse message card had been supplied for Hewitt, but none have been sighted. It is also rumoured that Hewitt is not presently responding to fan mail! Can any member throw further light onto such cards?











### Postcard News

Australia Post has now created a 'Postcard' section on their web Stamp Shop at [http://www.auspost.com.au/philatelic/stamps/stampshop\\_1.asp?product\\_type=5](http://www.auspost.com.au/philatelic/stamps/stampshop_1.asp?product_type=5). This site lists most of the currently available prepaid postcards.

John Sinfield has provided samples of four Australia Post product brochures (which appeared during 2002/2003) issued to various postmasters to enable order of card stock. Only one of them bears a date (September 2003).



**PRODUCT CATALOGUE ORDER SHEET**  
**POSTCARDS \$1.20 EACH PLEASE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

1040 DENVER BURGLES WA 	1041 PORT OF TOWNS WA 
1042 LAURENT NT 	1043 MT SODERNT NT 
1044 COASTALION ROCK NT 	1045 TONAL BATHS SWEDEN HELGOLAND WC 
1046 PHILIP ISLAND VIC 	1047 HELGOLAND PARK WC 


PTO

**PRODUCT CATALOGUE ORDER SHEET**  
**POSTCARDS \$1.20 EACH PLEASE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

1050 DAMPIANS VIC 	1051 EXETER OPEN HOUSE NSW 
1052 STONEY HARBOR AT CLAYTON NSW 	1053 NATIONAL GARDENS OF AUSTRALIA ACT 
1054 UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND 	1055 POTTES 
1056 WACCA QLD 	1057 HONEY SPINELLA 

PTD

**PRODUCT CATALOGUE ORDER SHEET**  
**POSTCARDS \$1.20 EACH PLEASE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

1058 QMS September 2003 BARRAMUNDI DELTAS NSW 	1059 QMS CANNON COAST QLD 
1060 QMS MORNING STAR QLD 	1061 QMS PROVIDENCE POINT QLD 
1062 QMS MILNE BAY TROPICAL COAST QLD 	








PTO

**PRODUCT CATALOGUE ORDER SHEET**  
**POSTCARDS \$1.20 EACH PLEASE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**


1063 QMS September 2003 WINDSOR PT QLD 	1064 QLD MELBOURNE MARKET VIC 
1065 QLD MORNING STAR QLD 	1066 VIC SPYGLASS TOWER VIC 
1067 QLD MILNE BAY QLD 	1068 VIC TERRACE HILL VIC 
1069 QLD FRANKS MOUNTAIN QLD 	1070 VIC WINDSOR MOUNTAIN VIC 

PTD

**PRODUCT CATALOGUE ORDER SHEET**  
**POSTCARDS \$1.20 EACH PLEASE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

1072 NSW BYRON BAY NSW 	1073 NSW WOLLONGONG NSW 	1074 NSW LEIGH HOOKS ISLAND NSW 
1075 VIC MELBOURNE E-COMM CENTRE VIC 		
1076 VIC MELBOURNE AQUARIUM VIC 		
1077 VIC WINDING MARRA VALLEY VIC 	1078 VIC FLINDERS STREET EASTERN VIC 	

**PRODUCT CATALOGUE ORDER SHEET**  
**POSTCARDS \$1.20 EACH PLEASE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE**

1079 VIC LUNA PARK VIC 	1080 VIC DOLTE BRIDGE VIC 
1081 VIC KORACKI NT 	1082 QLD YARRA PENINSULA QLD 
1083 QLD GOLD COAST QLD 	1084 QLD FRASER ISLAND QLD 
1085 NSW MURKETT MUR NSW 	1086 NSW OLINDLA NSW 

## PPEs

David Collyer reports the following details concerning the white-fronted Torres Strait Art PPEs:

*Postal Stationery Collector* of February 2004, p.113, notes a special printing of the Torres Strait Art DL-Window face PPE where there appears to be no blue overlay on the front of the envelope giving a white appearance. After checking a large sample of envelopes none of the white face envelopes have been seen without company overprint. The following is a list of companies that have used the 'white face' printing:

DL Window Face stock			
Artline Kitchens, Narellan NSW 2567	Green	Lithographed	10/2003 (1)
Australian Solenoid, Ashfield NSW 1800	Black	Lithographed	10-11/2003 (5)
Compensation Solicitors P K Simpson, Sydney NSW	Black	Lithographed	10/2003 (3)
Denta Vision, Castle Hill NSW 2154	Black	Lithographed	10/2003 (2)
Excel Hydraulics, Smithfield NSW 2164	Black	Lithographed	12/2003 (4)
Fishburn Watson O'Brien Solicitors, Coffs Harbour NSW 2450	Black	Lithographed	10/2003 (1)
Norply, Kyogle NSW 2474	Green & Gold	Lithographed	11-12/2003 (2)
DL Plain Face stock			
Cylde Agriculture, Bourke NSW 2840	Black	Lithographed	11/2003 (1)

All 'White face' envelopes are from the printing 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10, but the 'Blue face' stock has the same printing numbers.

The following companies are known on both the 'white face' printing and the 'Blue face' printing:

Australian Solenoid, Compensation Solicitors P K Simpson, Denta Vision, Fishburn Watson O'Brien Solicitors, Australian Solenoid on the 'Blue face' printing is more heavily inked, the last zero of 1800 is shaved to the right. The 1000 series postcode was introduced in Sydney in April 1998 for Post box addresses. Denta Vision has a redesigned logo between the two printings.

The earliest date for the 'Blue face' printing as a Printed to Private Order item is June 2003 where as the earliest date for the 'White face' printing is October 2003 and it is only recorded as Printed to Private Order items. Both versions come from the first printing of the issue 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10. Out of seven company's using the 'White face' printing three are also known using the 'Blue face' printing.

Was also interested in Bernie Beston's article *Retailing Postal Stationery in Australia*. I have seen the price labels on the rear but can not recollect seeing them on the front of stationery. The most common marking is the *Paid* handstamp to indicate that an item has been paid for at the service counter. Sometimes these markings, which are normally on the back, have been applied on the front. A less common form of marking is security tagging. This occurred mainly in South Australia and took a number of forms, mainly radio tags like the ones used in Video shops.

**LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY**

Ian McMahon

**Postcards**

		13 April 2004 (\$1.25)	Royal Tour Jubilee Maximum card
January 2004 (\$1.20) (\$1.20)	Australian Open Lleyton Hewitt Tennis Stadium	4 May 2004 Maximum cards (-)	Rainforest Butterflies Cruiser
23 January 2004 Maximum cards (-) (-) (Set price: \$2.50)	Australian Legends Dame Joan Sutherland Performing	(-) (-) (-) (Set price: \$5.90)	Daintree Rainforest Red Lacewing Blue-Banded Eggfly
3 February 2004 Maximum cards (-) (-) (-) (-) (Set price: \$6.00)	Tasmania 200 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Shell necklace Cheshunt House Mt Wellington SW Tasmania	18 May 2004 Maximum cards (-) (-) (-) (-) (Set price: \$6.25)	Australian Innovations Polymer Banknotes Baby Safety Capsule Black Box Flight Recorder Ultrasound Imaging Racecam
13 February 2004 Maximum cards (-) (-) (-) (-) (Set price: \$6.45)	50 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Mawson Station Naming ceremony Mawson Station Living Caravan Auster Penguin Rookery	2004 (-)	Change to barcode label: one self-adhesive tab. 3 kg satchel
2 March 2004 Maximum cards (-) (-) (-) (-) (-) (Set price: \$6.25)	Landmark Bridges Ross Bridge Lockyer Creek Bridge Sydney Harbour Bridge Birkenhead Bridge Bolte Bridge	Code numbers seen: SV, MN, BN	
16 March 2004 (\$1.25)	Celebrate 2004 Maximum card		
30 March 2004 Maximum cards (-) (-) (-) (-) (Set price: \$5.00)	Renewable Energy Biomass Hydro Solar Wind		

**Express Post Envelopes**



**PTPO Envelopes**

2001?  
(-)  
Envelope for Easy Photo.

Indigenous Art Exchange  
C5 window

**LITERATURE**

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon

**FROM OUR CONTEMPORIES**

**Postal Stationery January/February 2004**

- New ERP/EKU's for Postal Cards S4ab and S58-2
- Trinidad & Tobago Issues Prepaid Envelopes
- Leeward Islands - The 'Size F' Envelope
- The First USA Envelope Issue Revisited
- Rediscovering the 42 Perf Grant Letter Sheet
- Mafia Island Overprints
- Searching the UPSS Website
- Postal Stationery of Georgia
- Correction to Canal Zone Article in Last Issue
- Bidder Specimen Family Update
- Shoebox and Stationery Forum (South Australia Wrapper; Envelope Paste-Ups; Australian Printed to Private Order; A Response Regarding Unlisted Official Envelopes; Card with Undecipherable Message; Costa Rica Stationery Album; Special Indian Stationery)
- Literature Reviews (Plusbrief Katalog Deutschland, 2nd Ed.)

**Postal Stationery March/April 2004**

- The Story of the House of Nesbitt
- Geo. F Nesbitt & Co - Subcontractor to the American Bank Note Company
- Joint Issue Postal Stationery
- Shoebox and Stationery Forum (New Italian Handbook; Leeward Islands Size F Envelopes; New Postal Stationery Book; Card with Secret Message; UPSS Literature; Additions to Article; Gibraltar Wrapper - New Discovery), U.S. Postal Card Auction Sale Topics
- Literature Reviews (Postcards of Hitler's Germany; The Nile Post; Paraguay Postal Stationery Catalogue)

**The Postal Stationery Society Journal Vol 12 No 1 February 2004**

- Great Britain postage rates prepaid by postal stationery Part 2.
- Military aerogrammes, with special focus on UN Military aerogrammes.
- House of Commons stationery Part 2.
- De la Rue schedule of prices 1905.
- Great Britain Queen Victoria registration die with florets and a 'numeral' – an update

**L'Entier Postal No 66 Decembre 2003**

- Tunisia – an airmail postcard (1942).
- Non-denominated interzone cards (Iris design) with adhesive stamps.
- Unissued essays of the prepaid reply card for prisoners (1941).



### **L'Intero Postale No 86 Inverno (Winter) 2004**

- Once again – the 1.20 lire 'mask' on an overprinted card (1945).
- Postal stationery with mechanical franking: cards and lettercards with 'private' imprints.
- More on the 1.50 lire charge (used on cards – 1944).
- Give me a card and I'll see what I can do!

### **Postal Stationery Notes March 2004**

- Electricity advertising on PTPO envelopes
- Canadian Date Coded Envelopes
- 47c Eagle envelope reprint
- Department of Agriculture Reply Cards
- Meteorological Envelopes

### **BNA Topics 2003 Third Quarter**

- Canadian automotive opinion forum envelopes used for bulk postage

### **ACCC Buletin February 2004**

- J B Cooke's correspondence: Cost of embossing envelopes and Cost of producing newspaper wrappers

### **Gibbons Stamp Monthly April 2004**

- Commonwealth Postal Stationery 2002-2003

### ***The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana***

*The Postal stationery of Bechuanalands and Botswana* by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson is to be published in April 2004.

The retail price of the book will be £50 pounds, plus postage and packing (no indication of postage given for overseas orders). It will be obtainable from British Philatelic Trust, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6PT.

This hard-bound book of about 190 pages is the result of many years of research in existing collections, archives and other sources, and will fill the gap in the existing literature.

The book is divided into seven chapters that describe in great detail the stamped and unstamped stationery of British Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Botswana. The individual chapters that cover the postcards, newspaper wrappers, registration envelopes, aerogrammes and express mail envelopes each contain an extensively annotated catalogue of all stationery positively known to exist. Other chapters cover 'specimen' marked stationery and known essays and proofs.

The book is comprehensively illustrated and lists more than 200 different items, including major varieties, more than 40 different 'specimens' and 50 essays and proofs. Each listed item is given a 'BBS Number' and this new numbering system is cross-referenced to previous listings.

**BOOK REVIEW: BRITISH INDIA POSTAL STATIONERY**

Paul Xavier

**Author/title:** Derek Lang. **British India Postal Stationery** (*An illustrated history and listing of postal stationery issued in India up to Independence in 1947*) (ISBN 09527177-7-8). Published and available from the Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund, c/o Mr Robert Johnson, Osborne Clarke, 50 Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol BS14HE, Great Britain. Cost is £25, plus postage and handling. Sterling notes only accepted. Web access and email contact is also available. Website address is [www.rossitertrust.com](http://www.rossitertrust.com). Email address is :rossiter@blueyonder.co.uk. This work has also been reviewed in the **London Philatelist** (10/98).

**Technical details:** The work was published in 1997, in soft-bound format, on quarto size paper. Illustrations are in black and white. The book consists of 222 pages, with an introduction of 7 pages, explaining the background to the work.

**Research process:** The process of research has been outlined in the introduction. It appears to be quite extensive. The author has consulted the De La Rue records held in the National Postal Museum (London); the Post Office archives (London), and Robson Lowe records (London). Additionally, a wide range of experienced collectors in the field were also consulted. These included – Francis A. Raven, F.M.Cowen, Basil Cheverton, Ajeet Singhee, P. Gupta, E.G.Oehme and D.C Padgham.

**Contents:** Content is organised by type of stationery issued during the four reigns (Queen Victoria to King George VI), to pre independence (1947). Arrangement within each stationery type is chronological.

There is extensive cross referencing to the Jain and Higgins and Gage catalogues. Quantities printed, place and method of production are provided (where data has been available), varieties are listed and in some cases illustrated. A scarcity guide is also provided in the appendix, together with a list of terminology.

Table 1 outlines the areas covered in the work.

**Table 1 – Contents**

<b>Stationery category</b>	<b>Sub category</b>	<b>Cross reference</b>
<i>Postcards</i>	Inland, International, Airmail, Service, Forces and Postal Service.	Jain and Higgins and Gage
<i>Envelopes</i>	Inland, International Airmail, Registration, Official (Service) and Forces.	Jain and Higgins and Gage
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	Newspaper wrappers, Letter sheets (Victorian and Air Letters), Airgraphs and Telegraph Forms	Jain and Higgins and Gage

Source - *British India Postal Stationery* (1997)

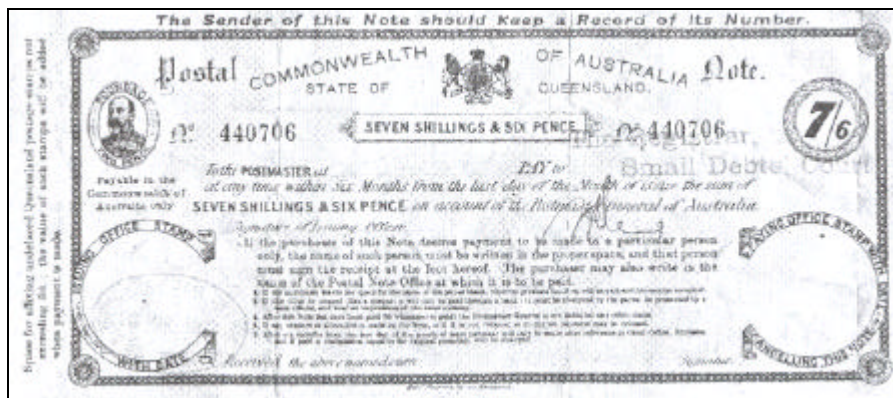
**Comment:** A thoroughly researched, comprehensive work that should be used in conjunction with Jain. A useful starting point for further specialisation.

**BOOK REVIEW: QUEENSLAND POSTAL NOTES 1880-1966 BY DAVE ELSMORE**

Ian McMahon

Readers of the *PSC* will understand that the postal notes of the Australian colonies are very much a poorly known and poorly studied area of Australian postal stationery. Queensland issues in particular have been poorly documented, especially the issues from 1891 onwards. Some details have been published, for example, the articles by Craig Chappell and Ken Scudder in the *PSC* during 1998-2000 (see bibliography).

*Queensland Postal Notes 1880-1966* considerably extends our knowledge of Queensland Postal Notes with details of a second Chalon issue in 1887 with a watermark 'QUEENSLAND POSTAL NOTE', much further information about the 1891 Sideface issue, details of a second Sideface Issue in 1893 with 'New South Wales' added to the places in which the Note could be redeemed (only a partial note has been recorded from this issue) and many further details about the 1911 King Edward VII issue. Some of the issues listed have not previously been recorded.



Also included is information about the uniform Commonwealth series from 1912 until 1966. The Notes sold in Queensland were overprinted or inscribed 'Queensland' or, from 1949, 'Q'LD'. The 'postal orders' issued from 1 June 1966 are not covered. The information on these issues is also relevant to the Commonwealth postal notes used in other states.

The Queensland Post Card and Postal Note Act of 1880 is reproduced at the front of the Book. The listings include a rarity rating for each issue related to recent auction realizations. Estimated prices for the Queensland issues up to 1911 range from \$100 to \$1500.



All in all a very useful publication, both for postal stationery collectors as well as banknote collectors interested in postal notes, well researched and easy to use.

The Book is A5 40 pages, illustrated in black and white and saddle-stitched. It is available from the author at PO Box 66 Springwood Qld 4127 for A\$15.00 plus postage (Australia \$1 Overseas \$3.50).

### **Bibliography**

Queensland Postal Notes Craig Chappell *PSC* November 1998 pg 67, Further Information *PSC* February 1999 pg 108

Queensland Postal Notes Ken Scudder *PSC* February 1999 pg 110, Watermark on Queensland Postal Notes *PSC* August 1999 pg 36

Postal Notes [Commonwealth] Ian McMahon *PSC* November 2000 pg 78

### ***FROM THE SECRETARY***

#### **Meeting at Canberra Stampshow 2004**

The Society met on Sunday 14 March 2004. A report on the meeting will appear in the August issue of *Postal Stationery Collector*.

The PSSA prize for the best exhibit in the National Postal Stationery class in Australasian Challenge II was awarded to Michael Blinman for his 'New South Wales – Lettersheets, Envelopes, Postcards and Wrappers'.

#### **Next Meeting – Swan River Stampshow 2004**

Members are reminded that this exhibition will take place at the Passenger Terminal, Fremantle WA on 9-12 September 2004. The Society has asked for a meeting slot in the program. This will be a full National exhibition, and is the first at which exhibitors can enter the Contemporary Postal Stationery Competition. For further information on the Competition, please see the 'Guidelines' published in the February 2004 issue of the journal.

The time and place of the PSSA meeting will be advertised to members in an email message sent out closer to the event.

#### **Journal exchange**

The Society has recently commenced an exchange of journals with the Australian Cover Society (ACS) Inc. The Secretary will be holding the copies of the ACS journal. Please contact her if you wish at any time to access information published in the ACS journal.

#### **Publicity for PSSA**

The Secretary has prepared reviews of the December 2002 issue of the *Listing of Australian non-denominated and flat rate postal stationery*, and sent them to the Society of Australasian Specialists / Oceania and the Postal Stationery Society [UK] for publication in their journals.

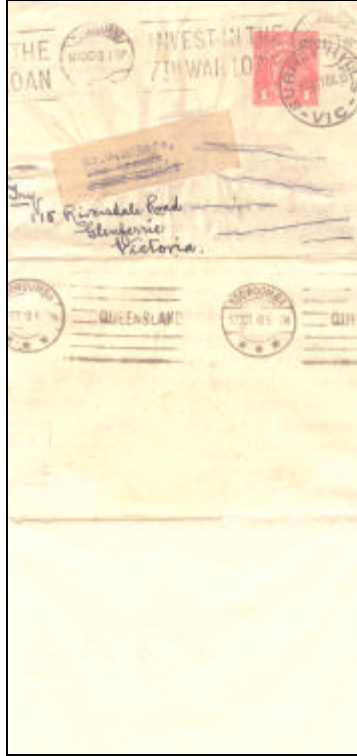
#### **New Issue of 'Listing'**

Ian McMahon has produced a new version of the 'Listing', dated December 2003. For information on how to order a copy, please see the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

May 2004

**COMMONWEALTH PTPO LETTERSHEETS**

Illustrated below, courtesy of Steve Schumann, is a PTPO lettersheet with a 1d King George V sideface stamp. The lettersheet includes a letter from Mr R M Orchard, the Minister in charge of recruiting during the First World War. The letter requests the recipient to read the information provided and consider putting their name forward for a recruiting ballot.



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.  
September, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I most earnestly request you to read carefully the pamphlet which the Director-General of Recruiting is sending you by this mail. It shows why our Empire is at war, and will prove to you beyond possibility of doubt that our quarrel is just and righteous, and was forced upon us by Germany despite the manifold efforts and sacrifices we had made for peace. We were driven to take up arms by her malignant aggression, by our knowledge that our very life depended on checking her lust for world dominion, and by the solemn obligation which forced us to succour stricken Belgium and sorely-menaced France. By every tie of duty, honour, and interest, Australia's quarrel was, and is, the quarrel of Britain and the Empire. The pamphlet shows in close detail what Australia has gained before and since the war through participation in the great Commonwealth of British Nations. To-day, the Empire needs every man it can get if it is to win this War and preserve itself from the menace of a fresh war, which may easily mean its downfall and enslavement of Australia.

I solemnly urge you to read the pamphlet through, and if you are convinced by its reasoning and appeal, to submit your name for the voluntary Recruiting Ballot, and give your country a chance of choosing you for active service.

Yours sincerely,  
*R. M. Orchard.*  
Minister in charge of Recruiting.

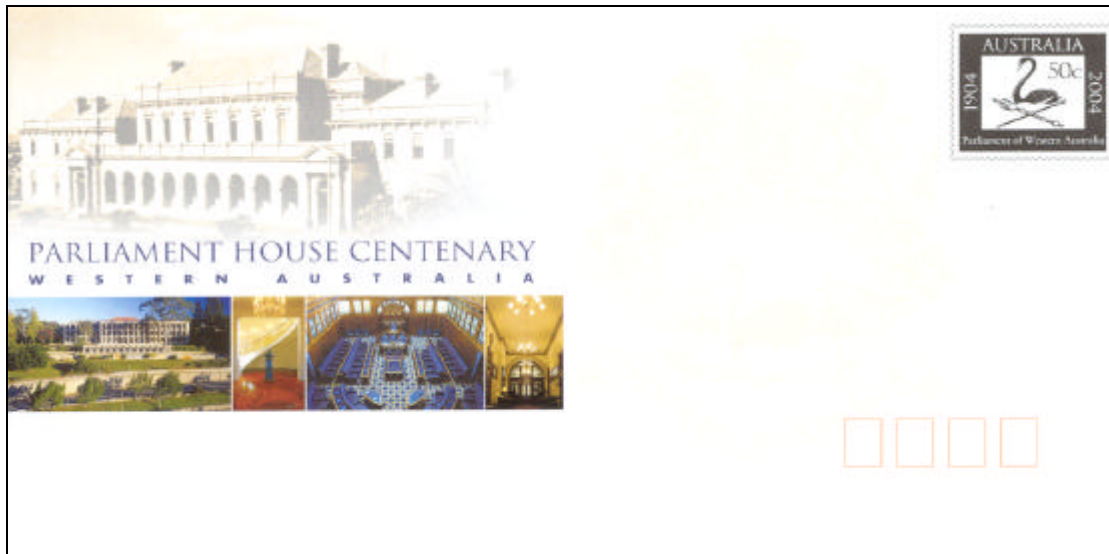
**NEW ISSUES**

**Australia**

A new PTPO C5 window envelope from the Indigenous Art Exchange issue has come to light for 'Easy Photos', a Southport based film processing company. As was the case for some of the National Photos' envelopes it is precancelled.



Australia Post issued a 50c PSE for the centenary of the Western Australian Parliament House on 2 January 2004. The PSE was designed by Symone Lamber and printed by lithography by PMP Australia.



**Year of the Monkey**

2004 is the Year of the Monkey. Many countries have produced Year of the Monkey envelopes and postcards. Canada Post issued a set of two cards, the front of one and the reverse of the other are shown here. The cards show two scenes from the classic Chinese tale *Journey to the West*.



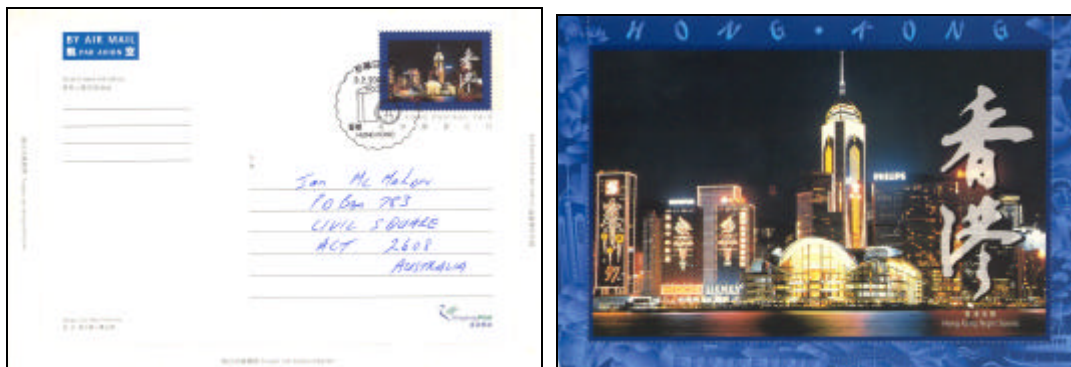
### Fiji

In 2003, Fiji issued a South Pacific Games post card.



### Hong Kong

Illustrated below is a Hong Kong lettercard depicting a night view of the City.



### New Caledonia

New Caledonia issued two 'cardboard' pre-paid envelopes for postage of up to 100g to France and its overseas territories in 2003. The envelopes depict a whale and the Coast River.

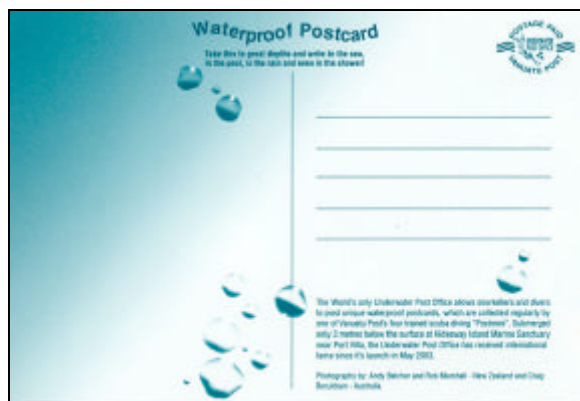


**Registered Express Post envelope.**

Express Post envelopes are not often seen used with other Australia Post services. However, illustrated below is a registered express post envelope used by Australia Post itself.

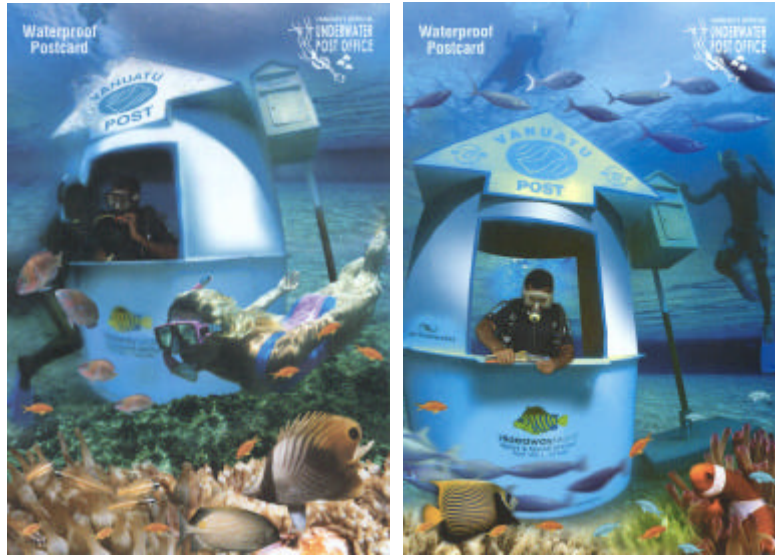


**Vanuatu**



Vanuatu has issued two new postcards for use at its Underwater Post Office. These cards depict views of the Post Office and as with previous cards are intended to be cancelled with an embossed canceller.





**Ireland**

Illustrated below is an Irish postcard issued for the 2003 Stampede Cow Parade.



**USA**

24 March 2004 the USA issued a postal card commemorating the Columbia University.



**New Zealand: Pete's Post Envelopes**

Examining a small selection of Pete's Post pre-paid envelopes revealed quite a range of variation. All of the envelopes depicted a gold fern leaf.

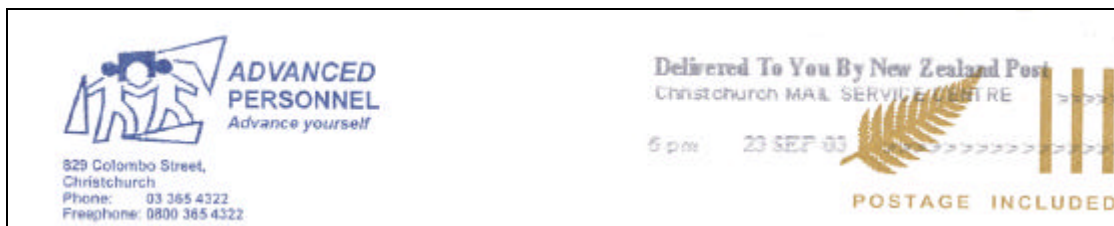
The Group included a range of private firms address corners as illustrated below.

The envelopes exist in window and non-window forms.

In addition examples exist with and without reference on the reverse to the use of recycled paper, with different sizes of the Pete's Post logo on the front and with rouletting on one side of the envelope with text instructing that the envelope should be opened using the rouletting.



*Envelope with address corner for New Zealand Ceiling and Drywall Supplies with rouletting at right.*



An arrangement between Pete's Post and New Zealand Post enable the envelopes to be posted in any New Zealand Post letterbox and as indicated by the postmarks delivered by the New Zealand Post.

