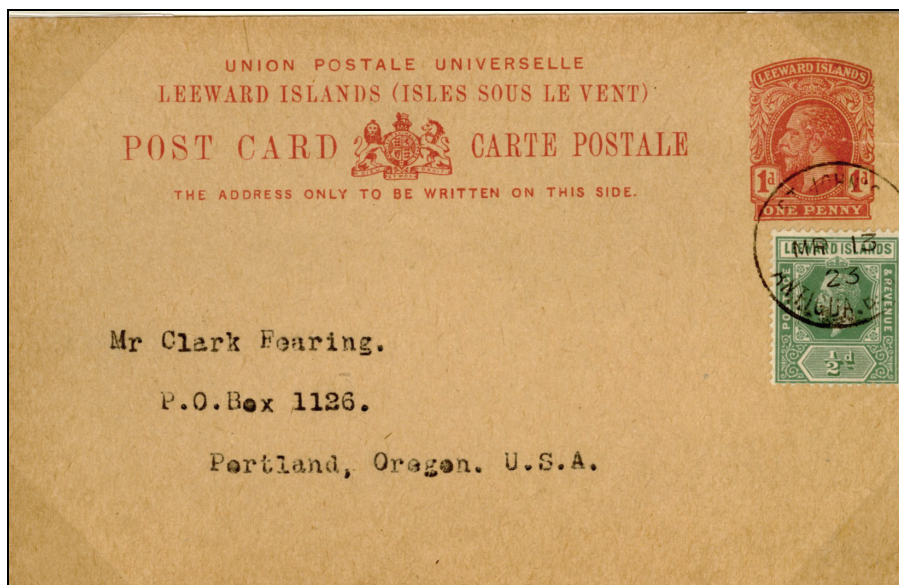


# POSTAL STATIONERY

## COLLECTOR

Volume 16 No 4: Issue No 64

February 2011



## ***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 2011 has been set at \$35 (Australia) and \$50 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$40). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

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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 be submitted electronically. Email the Editor at [ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com](mailto:ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com) for instructions. Illustrations should be good quality scans. Book reviews, news items, information on new issues and members classifieds are also welcome. Letters to the Editor and comments on articles published are encouraged.

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### POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR: SALE OF BACK ISSUES

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia has been publishing its journal *Postal Stationery Collector* since May 1995. It is distributed to financial members four times each year, in February, May, August and November. The Society has always maintained a stock of back issues, which are for sale to both members and non-members.

#### Description

Issues 1- 9 were produced as photocopies in A4 format, with corner staples, and are available only in that form. They are for sale at \$4.00 each, which includes postage in Australia. Airmail postage to overseas countries is an additional charge.

Issues 10 - 45 are available as original copies, in A4 format and saddle stapled, at \$5 each. This includes postage in Australia, but airmail postage to overseas destinations is extra. Current issues No 46 onwards, are available as original copies, in A4 format and saddle stapled, at \$6 each. This includes postage in Australia, but airmail postage to overseas destinations is extra. Reductions will be available on orders of five (5) copies or more.

#### Payment

Payment is to be made to the Postal Stationery Society of Australia. In Australia, payment can be made either by cheque (made payable to the PSSA) or by credit card (Visa or Mastercard accepted). For overseas buyers, payment is by credit card. Where payment is by credit card, the transaction will be processed by the Queensland Philatelic Council.

#### Enquiries

Enquiries re price and availability are to be made either by mail to the Secretary at PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462 AUSTRALIA or enquire by email to [jkennett@tpg.com.au](mailto:jkennett@tpg.com.au)

**FROM THE EDITOR**

***Mandurah 2010***

Mandurah 2010 was a modified national exhibition held from 19-21 November 2010 at Mandurah (near Perth) which included seven postal stationery exhibits as part of the Australasian Challenge (a competitive challenge between teams from the Australian states, the Australian Capital Territory and the North and South Islands of New Zealand) and a one-frame competition.

Gloria Bradley	Switzerland – National Day Pre-Stamped Postal Cards	Vermeil
Gary Brown	South African Airletters / Aerogrammes till 1961	Gold
Malcolm D Groom	Tasmanian Embossed Postal Stationery	Gold
Derek A Pocock	The Post Seebeck Issues of Nicaragua, 1900-1924	Vermeil
Michel Roland	Postal Stationery of Belgium 1871-1893	Large Vermeil
John D Wilson	Lettercards of New Zealand	Large Vermeil
Paul Yap	Ceylon: Victorian Postal Stationery	Gold
One-frame Exhibits		
Erica Genge	British Prisoner of War Post: 1941-45	Vermeil
Barry Scott	Australian WWI Military Envelopes and Letter Cards	Gold
Barry Scott	New Zealand Prisoner of War Air Letter Cards	Gold

***Joburg 2010***

Joburg 2010 was a FIAP Exhibition held at Johannesburg, South Africa from 27-31 October 2010.

John Sinfield	Postal Stationery of the Panama Republic to 1940	Large Gold
Ross Duberal	Fiji to 1954	Large Vermeil
Erica Genge	The Early Years of British Air Letters	Vermeil
Barry Scott	Australian WWI Military Envelopes and Lettercards 1916-19	88 (One frame)

***Palmpex 2010***

Palmpex 2010 was a New Zealand National Exhibition held at Palmerston North from 12-14 November 2010. There was a small postal stationery class of 5 exhibits.

D John Wilson	<i>Lettercards of New Zealand</i>	Large Vermeil
Alistair Gow	<i>Great Britain Registered Postal Stationery 1878-1923</i>	Vermeil
Tony Jones	<i>Edward VII Postal Stationery of New Zealand</i>	Large Vermeil
Paul Yap	<i>Ceylon: Victorian Postal Stationery</i>	Gold +SP
Lionel Savins	<i>Postal Stationery of New Zealand 1935-1967</i>	Large Silver
One frame exhibits		
Tony Jones	<i>Queen Elizabeth II Registered Postal Stationery</i>	Emerald
Clace Schwabe	<i>Correspondence of the Armies of the French Republic: Official Military Exempt Postal cards 1914-18</i>	Emerald

**Vale Nita Wilson, MAP, FRPSL**

PSSA member, Nita Wilson, passed away in December 2010. Nita was a founding member of the PSSA with a strong interest in aerogrammes especially Australian aerogrammes including private permit aerogrammes.

Besides her membership in PSSA she was a giant of philately in New South Wales and her influence on the hobby in that state will be felt for many years to come. Nita was a member of many other clubs including the St George Philatelic Society (serving terms as President and Vice president and becoming an Honorary Life Member of the Society) as well as the Australian Commonwealth Collectors Club, the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club, the Earlwood and District Philatelic Society, the Royal Philatelic Society of London and the British Society of Australian Philatelists. She was awarded the honour of being named a Fellow of both of these Societies.

In 1971, the Philatelic Association of NSW was formed and Nita was appointed as one of the officers of the inaugural Executive and was Treasurer of the Association from 1976-2005. During her time with PHILAS, she

became involved in the Exhibitions held in the State, and was the Treasurer for Sydpex 80, which was held at Sydney Town Hall. In 1981, Nita was awarded the PHILAS Medal for services to philately in NSW, and her work on a National level was recognised when the Australian Philatelic Federation awarded her a Member of the Australian Philatelic Order in 1996.

She was a great lady, a great philatelist and a great friend to many people. She will be sorely missed by those who knew her.

### ***Postal Stationery Commission***

The January 2011 newsletter of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission is now available. The contents of the newsletter includes: Commission Meeting 2010, Planned Activities, Is This Postal Stationery?, Judging Guide, New FIP Board Responsibilities, News from the Delegates, Future International Exhibitions, Treatment – Part 4, Literature Reviews, PS Exhibits at Indipex 2011, The UK PS Society, The Bureau, The Commission Delegates, FIP Jurors and Team Leaders, Postal Stationery Exhibit Results and Revision of Guidelines – Proposal. The newsletter can be viewed at <http://www.postalstationery.org/pdf/2011JanNewsletter.pdf>.

The 2010 Postal Stationery Commission Meeting was held on 7 October 2010 in conjunction with the FIP exhibition Portugal 2010 in Lisbon. The meeting included a discussion of the proposed update of the PS guidelines, discussions on the definition of postal stationery and whether specific types of postal material are to be regarded as postal stationery or not, a presentation by Lars Engelbrecht on judging postal stationery including a judging exercise on the exhibits “Brazilian Postal Cards 1880-1920” and “Czechoslovakia – Double Post Cards in Postal Use from 1918 to 1939”. PSSA member Ray Todd was made an Honorary Member of the Commission in recognition of his many years of invaluable advice, council and support of the Postal Stationery Commission.

The Commission planned activities for 2011 and 2012 include:

1. Updating the PS Guidelines
2. Newsletters: Continue to send out newsletters to all delegates and FIP PS jurors.
3. Website: Continue to develop the PS Commission website: Adding a new section on the definition of postal stationery, more exhibit examples, all international (FIP & Continental) exhibit results etc.
4. Seminars: Continue to give seminars on postal stationery exhibiting and judging with specific emphasis on the revised guidelines.
5. Team Leader Seminar: Introduction of a seminar geared toward PS team leaders and potential PS team leaders.
6. Presentations: Update the PowerPoint Presentation on exhibiting and judging according to the revised guidelines and probably divide the presentations into two or three with different emphasis.
7. Bureau Members: Some current members have indicated they will not be a candidate for another term, and we would like to identify future Bureau members who would be active workers for the Commission.
8. Administration: Keep up to date lists of delegates, qualified presenters of FIP PS seminars and FIP jurors. All will be published in the newsletter.
9. Awards database: Update the PS exhibit results database and publish the results in the newsletter
10. FIP member countries without a delegate: Continue to contact member countries with PS exhibits and request that they appoint a delegate.
11. National activity reports: Gather from each delegate and publish them in the newsletter
12. Bureau meetings: Prior to the next general commission meeting

### ***Bernie Beston appointed to FIP Board***

I would like to congratulate PSSA member Bernie Beston on his appointment to the FIP Board.

### ***2011: THE CENTENARY OF THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH POSTAL STATIONERY***



1911 marks the centenary of the first Commonwealth postcards and lettercards which were issued in 1911 and depicted the ‘full-face’ portrait of King George V. I would like the May issue of the Postal Stationery Collector to be a special Centenary of Commonwealth stationery issue, if you have something to contribute please email me.

Australia Post has announced the release of a set of definitive PPEs on 8 February to mark the centenary. The design of the PPEs is based on the lettercard illustrations (see the January/February Stamp Bulletin).

***RECENT POSTAL STATIONERY FROM HUNGARY***

Judy Kennett

**Introduction**

Hungarian Postal Administrations, under their different titles, have been involved with issuing postal stationery regularly since 1867, when the Austrian administration, which was then the dominant partner, issued the first postal card for use in both countries. The first purely Hungarian card was issued in 1869, and the first Hungarian postal stationery envelope in 1871. It bore an image of the Hapsburg Emperor Franz Josef. The Hungarian postal administration dispensed with images of monarchs on their postal stationery in 1874, and have maintained that tradition ever since.

There was a gap with issuing envelopes between 1922 and 1949, and then the first post-war envelope came out. I've been told by a collector friend that envelopes have been issued regularly ever since.

**The 2007 postage paid envelopes**

These envelopes came from this friend in the UK. They were a 'give away' in a subscription to a Hungarian philatelic journal. He has been able to send me some information about the Hungarian mail processing system, which helps with understanding the text on the envelopes.

They were issued on 16 July 2007 as NVI (no value indicated) envelopes so it would not be necessary to replace them when postal rates changed. This is stated on the backs of the domestic examples and is translated on the backs of the foreign examples.

The set consists of five envelopes – three for domestic use and two for foreign use. The domestic envelopes are: one for ordinary mail (green design), one for 'Prioritaire' mail (this includes airmail, which is how most mail is carried now) with design in blue, and one for registered mail, with the design in pale maroon. These are the same size as our DL envelopes.

The two larger format envelopes correspond with our A5 size, and are for International use. One is for sending to other countries in Europe (design in gold) and the other for sending to countries outside Europe (design in mauve). On these envelopes the headings on the fronts and the text on the backs are translated into English.

Stamp designs are basically the same; the ornamental post horn emblem of Magyar Posta with the bands on the left hand side indicating the purpose. The envelope design includes a map of Hungary for domestic postage, a map of Europe for the 'continental use' envelope, and a map of the Western Hemisphere for the 'world wide use' envelope.

It seems likely that the barcodes on the backs contain pricing information. The instructions on the backs of the envelopes state that they can be posted in ordinary posting boxes. My UK advisor tells me that he believes that the Hungarian sorting system would read the postcodes from the addresses and print them on the front with a system of vertical bars.

Registered domestic mail would be separated at point of posting, as would foreign destination mail, which would be forwarded to a central point for dispatch. This for Hungary is believed to be in Budapest.



*Domestic envelope – normal postage: Design incorporates a map of Hungary*

*Description Paper white outside, grey inside, design and text, green*

*Dimensions 22mm x 11mm*

*Translation of text Felado = sender Belfoldre = domestic 'A boritek ....'*

= 'postage is included [in the price of the envelope]

*Instructions on back of domestic envelopes The text on the left hand side gives instructions for addressing the envelope, including elements required in the address, and properly sealing the envelope.*

*The text on the right hand side gives visual directions in the three boxes:*

*Box 1 – may be posted in a letter collection box, and will be treated as ordinary mail*

*Box 2 – letter is exempt from weight restrictions and may be posted when sealed securely*

*Box 3 – ruined or damaged envelopes will be exchanged upon request*

*Text below says: The price of the envelope includes pre-paid postage. We placed a non-denominated stamp on the front. Its validity is unlimited and it does not require additional postage when rates are changed.*



*Domestic envelope – priority postage*

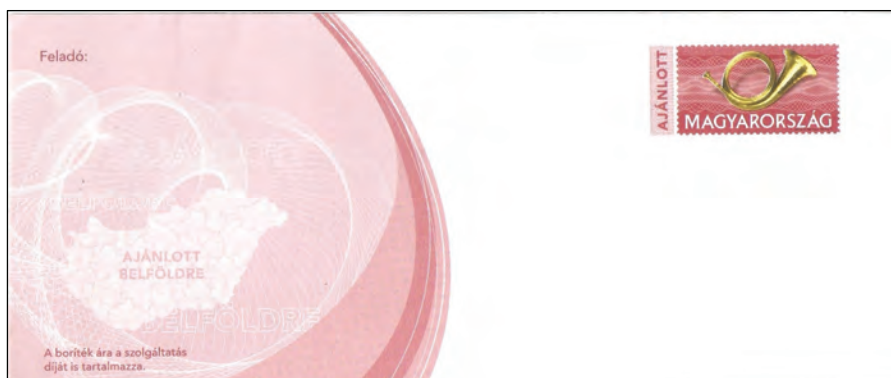
*Description Paper white outside, grey inside, design including text, blue*

*Translation of text*

*Felado = sender*

*Belfoldre = domestic*

*Elsobbsegi = priority*



*Domestic envelope – registered postage*

*Description Paper white outside, grey inside, design including text, red*

*Translation of text*

*Ajanlott = registered*

*Belfoldre = domestic*

*Felado = sender*

## Postal Stationery Collector

*International priority envelope for use  
in Europe*

*Design incorporates map of Europe*



*International priority envelope for use  
outside Europe*

*Design incorporates map of the Western  
hemisphere*

*Instructions on back of  
international envelopes*

### Description

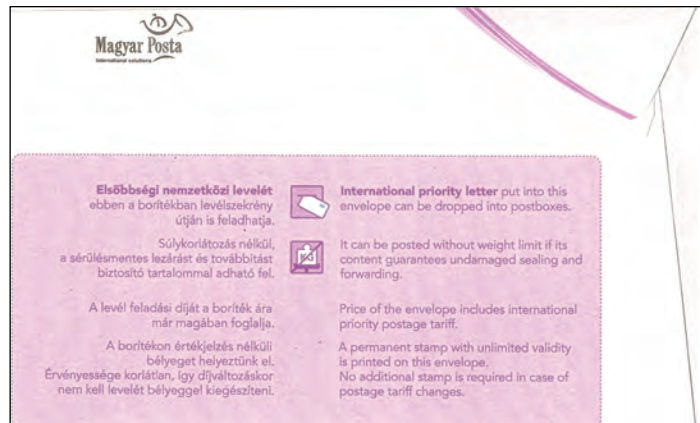
*Paper white outside, grey inside,  
design including text, yellow or  
purple*

### Dimensions

*23 mm x 16.2 mm*

### Text

*Hungarian on left hand side,  
English translation on right Only  
two boxes, no guarantee of  
replacement for damaged envelope*



## Acknowledgement

My thanks go to David Williams of the UK for his advice about Hungarian postal arrangements.

## Conclusion

It seems that these pre-paid postage envelopes were experimental. There had not been any issued previously, and as far as David is aware, none have been issued since then.



## **LEEWARD ISLANDS POSTAL STATIONERY RARITY GUIDE**

Darryl Fuller

Following my success at London 2010 I thought it might be useful to provide an overview of the postal stationery of the Leeward Islands based on my 35 years collecting experience and my contact with others who collect Leeward Island postal stationery.

### **Survival Rates**

This overview will compare mint and used as well as discuss types of usage, when looking at rarity. As with all postal stationery, there is not necessarily a correlation between numbers issued and rarity, because many factors affect survival rates, however, I have provided numbers issued for each item based on Michael Oliver's listing in "*Leeward Islands: Notes for Philatelists*"<sup>1</sup>. However, it is worth discussing what impacts on survival rates. The two main factors that come to mind are the type of stationery and when it was issued. One other factor that comes into play with at least one item of Leeward Island stationery is where it was issued.

As most collectors will be aware, stationery was popular and collected in the Queen Victoria and early Edwardian eras. As such, its survival is generally much higher in these reigns, although some stationery from the end of the Edwardian era is an exception. Certainly for most British Commonwealth countries it is recognised that King George V and King George VI stationery is much harder to find, particularly used. While there are exceptions, for small island nations such as the Leeward Islands, this is very true as the volume of stationery issued fell over the period QV to KGVI. In the Queen Elizabeth era this changes somewhat because of aerogrammes but certainly QEII postcards can be hard to find used, although the Leeward Islands Federation issued no QEII stationery.

**Postcards** – I would provide a guesstimate of survival rates of postcards as varying from about one in a hundred or better in the QV era to as low as one in 400 by the KGVI era. This is commercial usage, not philatelic usage. Postcards were more likely to be kept because they contained messages of either a commercial or personal nature. This implies that there should be hundreds of QV 1d postcards available used through to only one or two copies of, say the KGV reply paid cards, commercially used. This accords well with the numbers known as discussed below.

**Envelopes** – Again the survival rate of envelopes falls off over the period QV to KGVI, although perhaps not as dramatically as with postcards. Two factors that affect envelopes are additional postage and the fact that the contained letter could be removed. These two factors have opposite effects which has meant, I believe, that survival rates for QV envelopes are lower on average than with QV postcards. Hence I would guess that survival rates for Leeward Island envelopes vary from 1 in 200 to about 1 in 400 for KGVI, and even this figure may be a too optimistic. Survival of envelopes in the KGV era is slightly higher than might be expected because mail order firms like Montgomery Ward and Groves & Lindley kept the bulk of their mail (thankfully). Further, the introduction of airmail in 1929 meant that additional postage was required and hence the envelopes were more likely to be kept by collectors. Again, these guesstimates accord well with known survival rates of at least 1-200 for QV envelopes to only a few for some of the printings for the KGVI envelopes.

**Registered Envelopes** – The survival rates of registered envelopes is often higher on average than other stationery types in the same period. This is due, I believe, to the nature of what such envelopes contained. They often contained important commercial papers or financial instruments where the date of posting might be important, hence they appear to have been kept by many companies and eventually made their way to the collector market. They also, often contained stamps, and were also

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<sup>1</sup> "*Leeward Islands: Notes for Philatelists*", Michael Oliver, BWISC, 2000

kept by the collectors that received them. One other issue affecting the survival rates of registered envelopes is their size. Larger envelopes tend to have lower survival rates, to the point where the largest are virtually unknown. Thus size G registered envelopes would appear to survive at about one in 200 and slowly taper off over time to about one in 400 at worst by KGVI. However, the survival rate of the larger sizes is lower than this, and may be as low as one in 1000, despite a reasonable level of actual usage.

**Newspaper Wrappers** – These were used and discarded and it shows from the numbers that have survived. In general, the wrappers were quite dull in design, made of lower quality paper and their only use was to ensure a newspaper or other papers were delivered. They tend to be battered in transit and torn off and discarded on receipt - hence their low survival rate. This is despite the fact they were used in large quantities in all reigns. For the Leeward Islands even in the KGVI era, the wrapper was the piece of stationery with the highest printing numbers and usage, but try and find it used. I believe that in terms of commercial usage the wrappers have survived at the rate of 1 in a 500 for QV and KEVII but this falls dramatically to about one in 5,000 for both KGV and KGVI. The only reason that QV ½d wrappers are relatively common is that they were used in vast quantities and comprised 35% of all of the Leeward Island stationery printed.

### **Specimen Stationery**

There are 42 different items of Leeward stationery overprinted Specimen by De La Rue and it is possible, over time, to put together a complete collection. Those items that were overprinted specimen are indicated in the tables of stationery. Of the specimen stationery, the King George VI items sell for slightly higher prices mainly due to higher demand and a perception that they are scarcer, in part because Higgins & Gage does not list them all. Of all the stationery items overprinted specimen only the 1915 KGV one penny postcard is a little more difficult than the rest to obtain, in my experience.

### **Numbers Issued**

It is interesting to compare the number of stamps issued in a reign with that of the stationery (Table 1). For Queen Victoria there were 22,560 copies of the 5/- stamp printed which is similar to the number of 1d envelopes (140 x 82mm) printed but the 5/- is a scarce stamp used. There were 1.1 million ½d Queen Victoria stamps issued which is about five times as many as the ½d wrapper (and more than the total of all the stationery issued). Both of which are easy to find. Now move forward to the KGVI stamps and stationery. There were just under 1.4 million KGVI ½d stamps issued (in both colours) compared with 14,400 wrappers a multiple of about 97, but the ½d wrapper is many thousands of times harder to find than the ½d stamp. Certainly in terms of value the ratio is at least 10,000 to one for the wrapper. When you do comparisons like this you begin to appreciate the scarcity of the KGVI stationery.

### **Postcards**

Queen Victoria – None of the Queen Victoria post cards (1d red, 1½d brown, 1d+1d and 1½d+1½d reply cards) are hard to get mint, although after 120 years condition is a bit of an issue with many. The QV 1d red postcard is probably the easiest item of Leeward stationery to obtain used. Most interest in this card is in usage to unusual destinations and I have recorded a variety of such usages. One usage of the QV 1d card that I have not recorded is a local or inter-island usage prior to 1 January 1893. Prior to this date, the 1d card was for local use either within the island, for those of the Leeward Islands with inland mail, or for use to other islands in the Federation. Such a usage would be a rarity if found.

The 1½d card was the overseas rate but ceased to be needed from 1 January 1893 when a universal 1d postcard rate came into use. Therefore for correct usage of the 1½d card, it must be used prior to 1 January 1893. These are little harder to find but usage after this date, much of it apparently non-philatelic, is also found.

Table 1

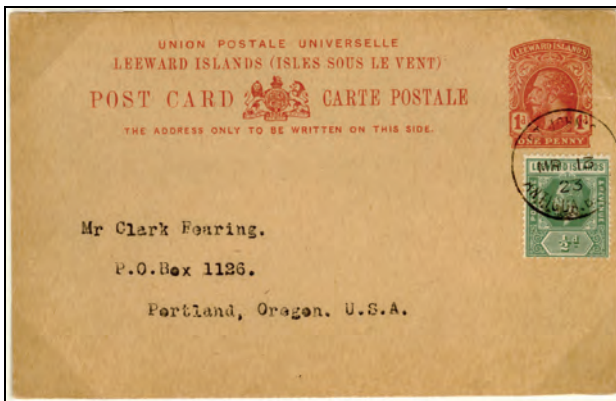
Issued	Type	No Printed	Issued	Type	No Printed
<b>Postcards</b>			Nov 1938	1d Red (133x108)	3,175
Nov 1890	1d Red	30,450		1d Red (150x90mm)*	4,225
	1½d Brown	4,290		1½d Chestnut (133x108)	3,250
	1d+1d Red	3,234		1½d Chestnut (150x90mm)*	5,400
	1½d½d Brown	3,324	<b>Registered Envelopes</b>		
Nov 1902	½d Green	13,510	Jun 1891	2d Blue (size G)**	7,425
	1d Red	7,452		2d Blue (size H2)**	2,000
	1d+1d Red	2,870	Nov 1902	2d Blue (size G)**	3,800
Sep 1915	1d Red	1,836		2d Blue (size H2)**	2,300
Jul 1927	½d Green	5,032	May 1905	2d Blue (size G)	3,050
	1d Violet	2,040	Aug 1910	2d Blue (size H2)	500
	1½d Red	2,004	May 1913	2d Blue (size G)	3,497
	½d+½d Green	1,002		2d Blue (size H2)	3,460
	1d+1d Violet	1,002	Jul 1922	2d Blue (size F)	307
	1½d+1½d Red	1,002	Feb 1927	3d Blue (size G)	10,706
May 1931	1d Red	6,396		3d Blue (size H2)	6,950
Nov 1938	½d Green	2,472	Apr 1929	3d Blue (size F)	4,750
	1d Red	3,256		3d Blue (size K)	1,131
<b>Envelopes</b>			Nov 1938	3d Blue (size F)	1,550
Jun 1891	1d Pink (140x82mm)	25,200		3d Blue (size G)	3,125
	1d Pink (121x95mm)	30,384		3d Blue (size H2)	2,545
	2½d Blue (140x82mm)	20,232		3d Blue (size K)	1,550
	2½d Blue (121x95mm)	20,280	<b>Wrappers</b>		
Nov 1902	1d Pink (121x95mm)	14,688	Nov 1890	½d Green	223,320
	2½d Blue (121x95mm)	4,320		1d Red	35,688
Apr 1927	1d Violet (133x108mm)	5,000	Nov 1902	½d Green	64,040
	1½d Red (ditto)	10,000		1d Red	13,224
Sep 1928	1d Red (ditto) *	5,000	Aug 1913	½d Green	28,879
	1½d chestnut (ditto)	36,475	Feb 1927	¼d Brown	25,440
Apr 1929	1d Red (ditto)	30,700	Nov 1938	½d Green	14,400
Apr 1934	1d Red (150x90mm)*	5,325	* airmail type envelope lined		
	1½d Chestnut (150x90mm)*	5,350	** Flap on reverse		

Of the two reply cards, again the 1d+1d is not too hard to find used, but correct usage of the reply halves are great rarities. I have only recorded one correct usage of the 1d reply half and have noted one other possible copy, but I have not confirmed this. As to the 1½d+1½d card I have only recorded one correct usages of this card within period (December 1890 to 31 December 1892) and to my knowledge no reply halves used correctly are recorded. There appears to be moderate usage of the 1½d message half after 1 January 1893 and much of it commercial in nature which is hard to explain.

King Edward VII – Three KEVII postcards were issued, a small local rate ½d card, a 1d postcard and

a 1d+1d reply paid card. They are all relatively easy to get mint but the 1d and 1d+1d cards were printed on card that tends to age quite badly. Many of these cards have turned quite brown, almost a burnt look, and have become brittle. Certainly used cards in good condition are the exception rather than the rule. Both the ½d and 1d cards are not too difficult to find used, although there is much philatelic usage of the 1d card used to German dealers. Similarly the bulk of usage of the 1d+1d reply paid card is philatelic and it is much harder to find commercially used. Demand does not appear to have been high for this reply paid card. I have no record of a correctly used reply half and such usage would be a rarity if it exists.

King George V – Following the death of KEVII it took some time before the Leeward Islands issued any KGV postcards, probably because demand for stationery was not high and there were sufficient stocks of both Federal and Presidential issues. In 1915 there was small one-off printing of a 1d red KGV postcard in an unusual design. As stated above, this card overprinted specimen is a little more difficult than most to get, but does turn up occasionally. It is not overly common mint but again turns up about as often mint as it does specimen. Although theoretically in use for 11 years it saw little use. It was also issued at a time when stationery was less collected than in the previous few decades, so even philatelic usage is rare. I have only recorded one used copies of this card (see Figure 1) and possibly one other. My example appears to be philatelic usage, as it does not have a message on it. This card is certainly a great rarity used and any copy used commercially in period would be most desirable.



*Figure 1 1915 KGV 1d Postcard -  
only recorded used copy*



*Figure 2 1927 KGV 1d Postcard -  
the only recorded commercially used copy*

In 1926 the Leeward Islands issued a set of six postcards comprising new larger cards with a reversion to the keyplate design. These comprised a ½d, 1d, and 1½d single cards as well as ½d+½d, 1d+1d, and 1½d+1½d reply paid cards. The printing numbers for all these cards are quite low. All of these can be found mint with not too much difficulty although they are far less common than their QV and KEVII counterparts. These cards saw little use with the exception of the ½d card. However all six are found philatelically used to the German dealer Beckhaus and the French dealer Schoeller. This philatelic usage comprises the bulk of all know usage of these cards.

The single ½d card had three (?) printings and appears to have seen a moderate level of usage over the period 1926 to 1938. However, of the five or six non-philatelic usages I have recorded all are uprated to pay the prevailing international card rate. This card was produced for local usage and obviously saw a reasonable level of such usage, however, I have no record of any surviving copies of local usage. The 1d card you would expect to find used as it was the rate to British Commonwealth countries and the USA until July 1928 and from that date was the international rate to all countries. Yet despite this I have only recorded two commercial usages of this card. Figure 2 illustrates a commercial usage to Germany from Antigua, and I also have a note of a probable commercial usage from Montserrat, but this may be addressed to the well-know philatelist Harry Huber. The 1½d card was the international rate to foreign countries (not British Commonwealth or USA) from its issue in

1926 to 1 July 1928. Given that this card had a correct period of use of only 20 months, it is not surprising that no commercial usage of this card has been recorded to date. All known usage is to Beckhaus and Schoeller.

Given the above usage for the single cards, it is not surprising that the three reply paid cards are even rarer. If nothing else, with printings of 1,002 of each you would be lucky to have one or two survive. As it turns out, there is only one known commercial usage of any of these cards, as shown in Figure 3. It is the message half of the ½d+½d card sent to England. It is the wrong rate and the sender should have used the 1d+1d postcard. However, the card was not taxed and gives the impression that the reply half may have been used back. We can only hope it turns up one day. Of the other two cards only examples used to Schoeller and Beckhaus are recorded.

The final KGV card was a 1d red postcard in the same size and design that was issued to comply with the UPU colour scheme. This card saw much more use than its predecessor, due I believe, to the introduction of airmail and greater tourism in the islands. It is about as common mint as used, but is not what I would call an easy card to get and is the sort of item I would buy if I saw a used copy. I have records of about 8 or more commercial usages, but I only recall seeing one used to Beckhaus or Schoeller, but more may exist.



Figure 3 1927 KGV ½d+½d Message half - the only recorded commercially used copy



Figure 4 1938 KGV 1d Postcard - only non-uprated example recorded

King George VI – A ½d and 1d postcard were issued for KGV with a reversion to the 1915 postcard design. As with all Leeward Island material, the KGV stationery is the most sought after, although, if the stationery was as popular as the stamps prices would be astronomical. These are not the easiest of cards to find mint and they tend to be about as common mint as overprinted specimen. There was one printing of the ½d postcard and two of the 1d postcard, yet the 1d is by far the rarer used. I have no record of any philatelic usage of these cards and all usage appears to be commercial. The sale of Michael Oliver's Leeward Islands stamps and stationery had six used copies of the ½d postcard which sold in the £150-350 range. You would think, given this, that they were popular but not hard to get, but by my count this was a large percentage of all known used copies. I have four used copies and these make up the total of 10 or so that I have recorded used. There are almost certainly more out there and they appear to have survived at higher rates than one would expect with KGV stationery, but they are still very difficult to find.

The 1d postcard is a different story which appears to have seen greater use than the ½d, since two printings were required, yet few are known used. Indeed, the Oliver sale had no used copies, nor did the sale of Eric Yendall's Leeward Island KGV stationery, which was the best holding of KGV stationery I have seen for sale. I have recorded only four used copies and only one of these is used at the 1d postcard rate (Figure 4). The other three have all been uprated, mostly for airmail use.

## Envelopes

Queen Victoria – There were two values of envelope printed a 1d pink and 2½d blue with an embossed indicium. They come in two sizes (140x78mm and 120x94mm). None of these is scarce mint or used but only one size of each was overprinted specimen. The 140x78mm size for the 1d and the and 120x94mm size for the 2½d. Because these envelopes often look quite attractive dealers often have higher prices on these envelopes than one might expect given that none are overly scarce. I have seen many copies of each over the years and I have even attempted to get them used in each island, although this is harder for the Virgin Islands.

King Edward VII – Only two envelopes were issued in this reign, a 1d pink and 2½d blue in a similar embossed design as Queen Victoria. However, each was only issued in one size – 120x94mm. These are not too difficult to find mint or specimen. There were two printings of the 1d which are easily identified as the first printing of the 1d and only printing of the 2½d are both on a non-surfaced paper, whereas the later 1d printing is on a smooth paper. The second printing of the 1d was in 1910 and are a little harder find mint. The second printing of the 1d are definitely scarce as a number appear to have been destroyed in 1924<sup>2</sup> The 2½d is far harder to get used as it was only used to foreign countries, and had to compete with the individual islands own 2½d envelopes. (add illustration of 2½d)

King George V – Demand for envelopes must have been low (and the individual islands were issuing their own envelopes) because no KGV envelopes were produced until 1926 when a 1d violet and a 1½d red envelope were issued. They turn up mint but are not always easy to find. Condition is usually quite good for mint and they appear to have been bought by a few collectors. In used condition, both are found philatelically used but commercially used there is a significant difference between the two. The 1½d red, being the overseas rate is not too hard to find, often to English firms like Groves and Lindley. The 1d violet is far rarer used commercially and I have only seen three commercial usages (Figure 5) and have a record of possibly one other but no firm details. Even philatelically used this envelope is hard to find.



Figure 5 1926 KGV 1d Envelope - one of three commercially used examples recorded



Figure 6 1934 KGV 1d Airmail Envelope - one of two used examples recorded

In 1929 the story becomes more complicated when two new envelopes were issued, a 1½d chestnut and a 1d red on a blue lined envelope. Both turn up mint but the 1d is not common. Used, the 1½d chestnut is very easy to find and is one of the most common of the KGV stationery items in used condition. The 1d envelope is, again, a different story as this envelope appears to have been issued in anticipation of airmail services, but didn't see much use this way. This envelope is quite rare used and I have recorded one used commercially and possibly one other. I don't recall it being found used philatelically either. In 1930 a new 1d red envelope was issued on B quality paper the same as the 1½d. This envelope saw a lot of use and is not hard to find used. Mint, however, it is quite rare and

<sup>2</sup> Huber, Harry "Leewards Philatelic Bonfires, 1924" *Jamaica Philatelist* Vol 11, page 63 June 1935

to date I have recorded only 5 copies in two different types, and rate this envelope rare mint. This is the first of the major anomalies where an item is relatively common used, was issued in relatively large quantities but is seldom found mint. It doesn't exist overprinted specimen either. The second 1d and the 1½d envelopes exist printed on two different envelopes, the major difference being the envelope knife. Of the two types the second 1½d is rare mint, both 1ds are rare mint, but used are found in about equal numbers with the first type being slightly more common.

In 1934 the Leeward Islands issued two new "airmail" type envelopes in a new size printed on security lined pelure paper. The values were a 1d red and a 1½d chestnut. Despite the reasonable number printed, just over 5,000 of each, these envelopes are great rarities. I have only recorded one of each mint, two of the 1d used (plus a cutout used) and 4 of the 1½d used. An example of the 1d used is illustrated in Figure 6. Why these two envelopes are so rare is not known, but when you consider that the 1d envelope (the local rate) was hardly likely to be sent by airmail to anywhere within the Leeward Islands, it is not a complete surprise.

King George VI – There were four different KGV envelopes issued with a number of subtypes<sup>3</sup>. There were a 1d red and a 1½d chestnut envelope, the same size and paper, thick off-white paper, as the KGV envelopes. These envelopes had two printings each but are not overly common. Mint they are quite difficult to get, especially in good condition as they are very prone to 'rust'. Any of these envelopes that have gone to the islands has some level of rust from a few spots to severe. Perfect mint copies are virtually impossible to find, and are not easy in any reasonable condition. Used they are quite scarce also and I have recorded five of the 1d used and 6-7 of the 1½d, with virtually all usage being in Antigua. Eric Yendall had copies of the 1d uprated and used in St Kitts and Montserrat but these are the first I have recorded used outside of Antigua.



Figure 7 1938 KGV 1½d Envelope on "Aberdeen Opaque" paper - the only used example recorded

The other two KGV envelopes are the same size and style of the 1934 KGV airmail envelopes. There are two subtypes of the 1d and five of the 1½d. The 1d and 1½d both come with a blue interior from the first printing, and are the same as the envelopes with a specimen overprint. None of the KGV envelopes is easy to get mint, but these two from the first printing do turn up occasionally. Used they are not overly common and I have probably seen about 6-7 of each used. Both envelopes come with black interiors, one subtype for the 1d and four for the 1½d. Again, none of these are common either mint or used but do turn up with the first reprint of the 1d and the second of the 1½d (on the same stock envelope) being the easiest to find. The first reprint of the 1½d I have only recorded one used and one mint and similarly for the third reprint of the 1½d I have only seen one mint and one used. There is also a (probable unrecorded) late printing of the 1½d which uses a very different envelope with an image of a Scotty dog and ABERDEEN OPAQUE under one flap instead of the words ALL BRITISH. This was originally known only from a used copy (Figure 7) but I have now recorded at least 7 mint copies, but still only the single used copy.

**To be continued**

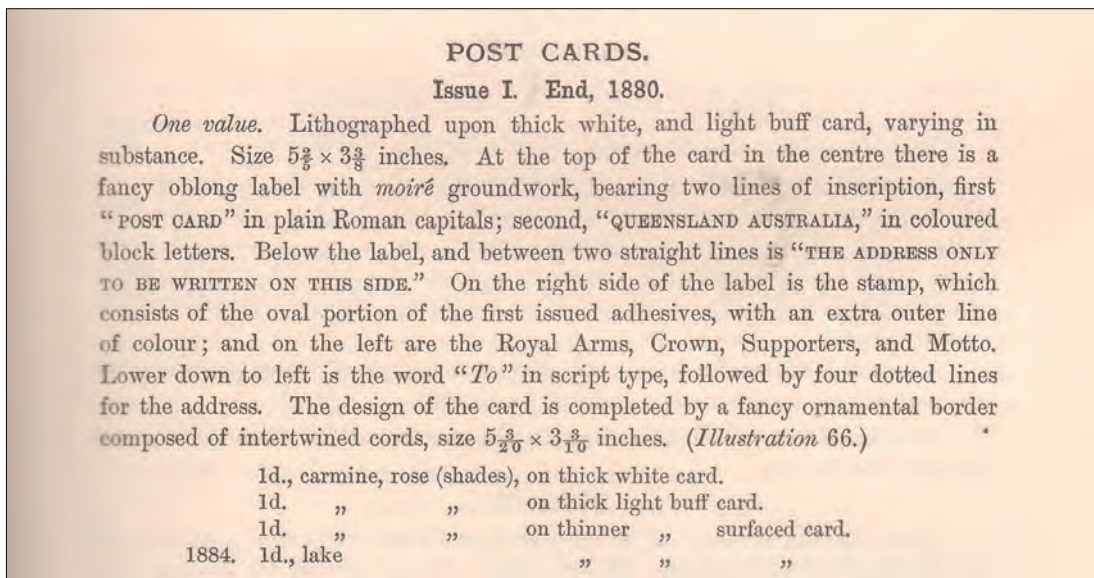
<sup>3</sup> Fuller, D.J. "Leeward Island Postal Stationery: the KGV Airmail Envelopes", *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, 34, 71-74, 1994

**QUEENSLAND: THE FIRST POST CARD**

Bernie Beston, FAP, FRPSL

The first Post Card was issued in Queensland on 1880. It was printed by the Government Lithographic Branch of the Queensland Government Printer. The stamp was taken from the Perkins Bacon Chalon Head Portrait of Queen Victoria which had been used for the 1860 1d stamp issue. Government Engraver William Knight prepared a copper transfer for the purpose, and the surrounds were from a standard border design held in the office, and most likely of American origin. The other engraving work was probably also that of William Knight, but no records have survived. This was their first effort at printing any type of postal stationery, and certainly the first post card. The card stock would have been sourced locally, most likely from Webster & Co, Brisbane Stationers whose supplies came from London. Again, there are no records of who their likely suppliers were or what specifications for the card, if any, were issued to Webster's. The stated colour for the printing was carmine.

The first philatelic reference to the card occurred in the 1887 Philatelic Society of London Book, *The Postage Stamps, Envelopes and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania*. No mention is made of the colour of the printing



Any collector seeking to collect these cards would invariably seek out the standard reference catalogue of Higgins & Gage Postal Stationery Catalogue [H&G], and then if available at their Philatelic Library, The Postal Stationery of Queensland by Phil Colas. Until I was in my late 30's I was unaware that H& G was by and large a revised reprinting of the Senf Brothers earlier catalogues.

When in London for this year's World Stamp Exhibition, I enjoyed a day at the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and as usual with such visits browsed their Journals and catalogues. In a locked cabinet in the basement I perused a copy of George H. Watson's Post Card and Letter Card Catalogue 1891. My camera ran out of battery at this time, so I was not able to get another copy until October this year. This led me to comparing the various colour and other details of such listings. We never know the source of the information contained in a catalogue. Probably this is major defect in their compilation should the data be challenged at a later time.

This card is listed as variously being printed in 1880 in colours of Carmine, Rose-red, Vermillion, Red to Orange; and by Senf as not printed until 1881. Clearly they cannot all be correct.

Most possibly the passage of time, and the various card stocks make current identification even more difficult for the collector. If card stock were in small quantities, it may have necessitated the printing of the cards in small batches, resulting in the stopping and restarting of the machines, possibly at different times, and therefore resulting in various slight colour changes from time to time as the inks were changes or rematched. None of this accounts for the wide disparity of information contained in the reasonably contemporary postal stationery catalogues.

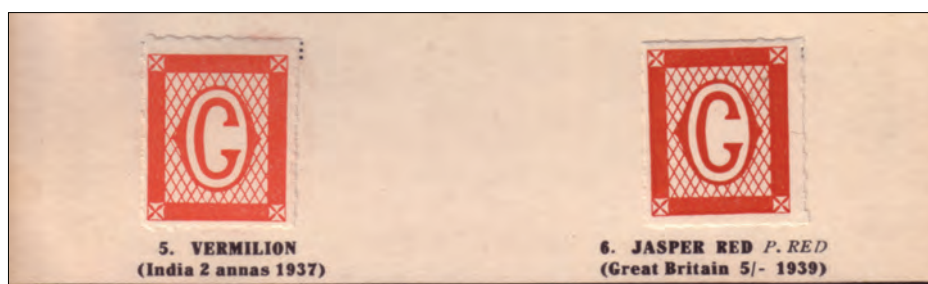


I thus prepared the attached chart listing the various colours recorded in the major catalogues. Moens was of no assistance as he lists the card in only one colour. And I did not have access to a Scotts at the time of writing, it being in my Queensland Library. One might also have recourse to the colour charts available from Dealers. Such charts remember are prepared for the identification of stamps not stationery. The current Stanley Gibbons lists the colours of Lake, Carmine-lake, Carmine, Rose, Vermilion, Pink, Salmon plus various intermediate colours and combinations of colour.

The colours shown here are taken from the Colour Chart of The Smith Press, New Malden, Surrey England.

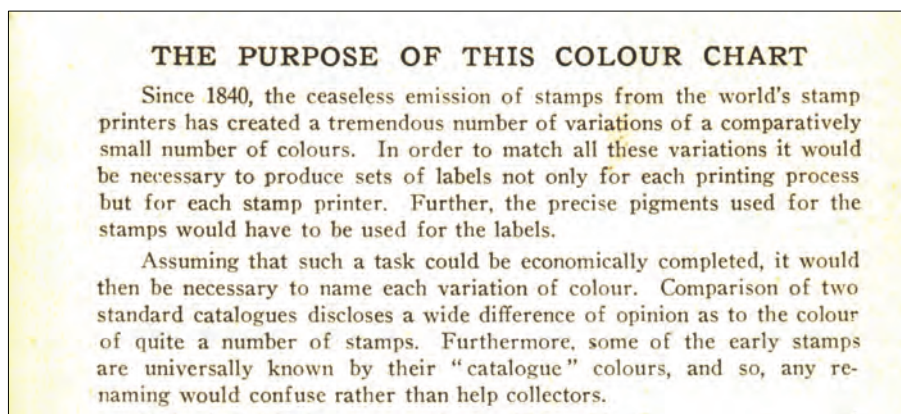


*Carmine colour and its close association with scarlet and crimson*



*Vermilion colour and its close association with Jasper Red (a colour I have never heard of before)*

*The notes to this colour chart are quite informative although intended for stamp identification.*



## Catalogues

George H. Watson's Post Card and Letter Card Catalogue 1891, 36 Broad Street, New York, USA.

Gebruder Senfs postwertzeichen-katalog 1914, Leipzig, Germany.

Stanley Gibbons Limited Priced Catalogue of the Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers of the World, 391, Strand, London, England

Robson Lowe, Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, 50 Pall Mall, London, England.

[\*\* Borders size ]

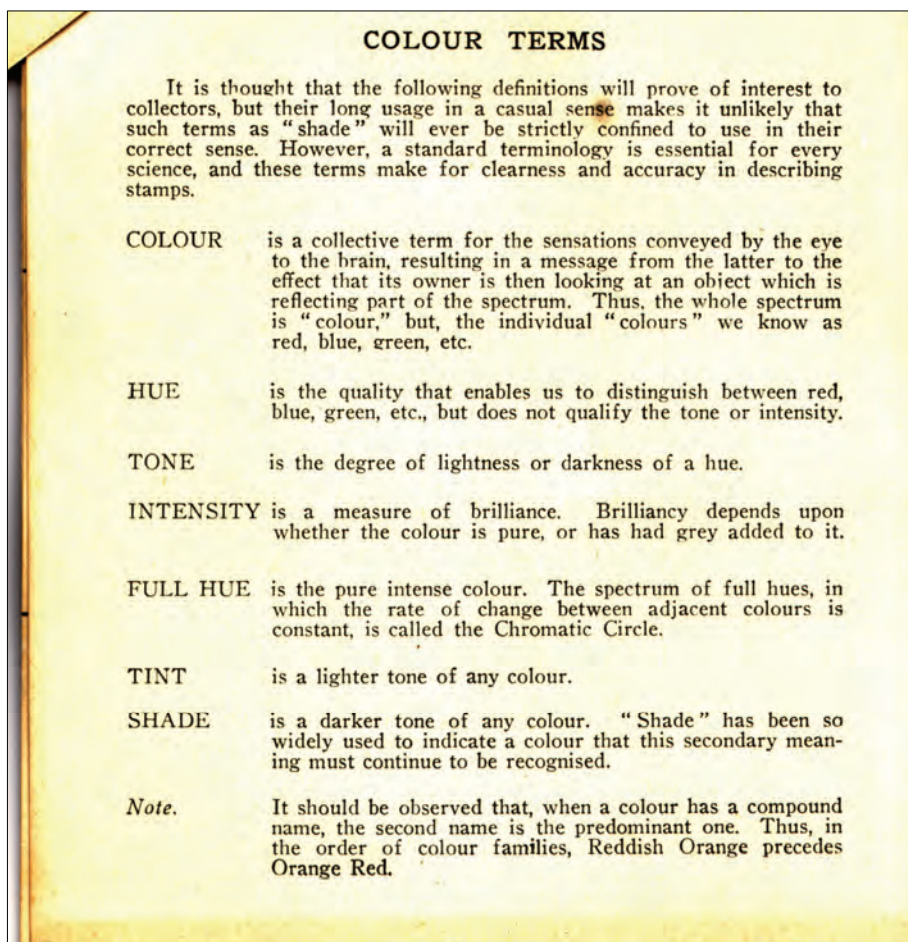
Queensland Postal Stationery, Phil Collas, 1979.

QUEENSLAND 1880 POST CARD CATALOGUE CHART

Catalogue	Year	colour	Paper stock	Paper thickness	Max Size
Watson <sup>1</sup>	1880	Carmine	Rough buff	Thick	
	1880	Carmine	White	Thick	
	1882	Pale vermillion	Smooth buff	Thin	
	1882	Carmine	Smooth buff	Thin	
	1885	Pink	Smooth buff	Thin	
	1885	Pink	Pale buff/nearly white	-----	
	1889	Pale pink	Creamy	-----	
Senf <sup>2</sup>	1881	Rot	-----	-----	
		Lachsrot	-----	-----	
		Karmin	-----	-----	
	1885	Lilarot	-----	-----	
	1886	Lilarosa	-----	-----	
Stanley Gibbons <sup>3</sup>	1880-85	Rose-red	Buff	-----	
		Bright-red	White	-----	
		Rose-red	Pale buff	-----	
		Lilac-rose	Buff	-----	
Higgins & Gage <sup>4</sup>	1880	Vermillion	Cream to buff	-----	138-140 x 92-95
		Orange	Cream to buff	-----	138-140 x 92-95
		Salmon	Cream to buff	-----	138-140 x 92-95
	1881/86	Carmine	White	-----	138-140 x 92-95
		Lilac red	White to buff	-----	138-140 x 92-95
		Lilac red	White to buff	-----	147-150 x 95-102
Robson Lowe	1880	Red to orange	Buff	-----	35/8 x 5½
		Lake red	Buff [Specimen only]	-----	35/8 x 5½
	1881	Carmine	White	131 x 83 **	35/8 x 5½
		Reddish-lilac	White	132 x 85 **	37/8 x 57/8
	1886	Lilac-red	Buff	-----	35/8 x 5½
Collas <sup>6</sup>	1880	Carmine	Cream/Buff	Thin	150 x 100
		Rose	Cream/Buff	Thin	150 x 100
		Salmon	Cream/Buff	Thin	150 x 100
		Vermillion	Cream/Buff	Thin	150 x 100
		Orange	Cream/Buff	Thin	150 x 100
	1882	Lake	White/Pale Buff	Thick	141 x 96
		Rose	White/Pale buff	Thick	141 x 96
	1885	Pink	White/Pale Buff	Thin	150 x 100
		Rose	White/Pale Buff	Thin	150 x 100
		Salmon	White/Pale Buff	Thin	150 x 100
	Lilac Red	White/Pale Buff	Thin	150 x 100	

Legend ----- Not recorded in Catalogue

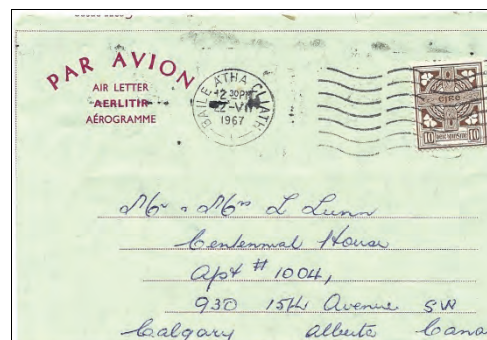
Used dated cards used prior to 1887 are not common. Even then, a late usage does not signify the date of release by the Post Office. More work is yet to be done of these issues.



**UK AND IRELAND, AND CHINA**

I have illustrated below a UK PTPO wrapper for W H Smith and Co and an Irish formular aerogramme. The wrapper is 31 cm wide (14.5 cm high as folded) and has 3d and 2 ½ d Queen Elizabeth II impressed stamps.

Ireland, like New Zealand, issued formular aerogrammes. An example with a 10d adhesive affixed used to Canada in 1967 is shown below as well as an envelope for 2011 from China



**AUSTRALIAN 10D JET IN RECTANGLE BI-COLOURED DEFINITIVE AEROGRAMME**

Alan Gory

Figure 1 shows an Australian A-9 10-pence Jet in Rectangle bi-coloured definitive aerogramme, issued on 8 April 1959. This aerogramme has a two-line admonition, on the back panel: *NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED / IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED AEROGRAMME WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL* (11 mm apart).

The aerogramme was sent on 17 August 1959 to Fraulein Marianne Hansmann, Kronberg, Germany. It is postmarked with a slogan cancellation, *ADELAIDE/ 10 AM 17 AUG 1959/ SOUTH AUST.* In addition it is handstamped with the instructional marking, *ENCLOSURE/ TRANSMITTED BY ORDINARY MAIL.* The printed *By Air Mail. Par Avion* is scored through manually in pencil.

The contents written in German refer to enclosed photographs. The Post Office Guide (1952) states that *an Airletter found to contain an enclosure or having an attachment will not be given air transmission but will be despatched by surface mail.*

From 28 July 1960 the admonition on the aerogramme back panel was changed to: *IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE ATTACHED THIS FORM MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIRMAIL LETTERS.* The Post Office Guide (1967) states that *Aerogrammes which contain enclosures or have attachments affixed thereto will be treated as insufficiently prepaid ordinary air mail letters and either*

*surcharged or diverted to surface mail according to the extent of underpayment.* Before the amendment of the admonition in July 1960 aerogrammes with enclosures could be sent at an unintended discounted rate, for example, if an aerogramme to Germany contained photographs and weighed more than one ounce the surface foreign postage rate of 1/1 would have applied compared to the actual 10d postage paid.



**DESTINATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN COLONIES WRAPPERS:  
COMMONPLACE & SCARCE**

(Part 2)

Dr John K. Courtis, acapjajc@cityu.edu.hk

**Victoria**

Victoria clearly dominates the number of extant post office wrappers that have been listed for sale. A few months ago I received a stern email from Robin Linke reminding me that an eBay-focused analysis is incomplete without taking into consideration wrappers that have appeared in his sales and those of Prestige (and others). I agree that the analysis would be more comprehensive if we had this additional detail and perhaps someone with access to runs of Australian catalogue sales could supply wrapper survival and destination information from these sources.

As shown in Table 6, domestic destinations comprise just over two-thirds of the extant wrappers from Victoria, and of the 158 Melbourne destinations Gordon & Gotch clearly dominate as the leading recipient accounting for 25% of the total. On the other hand, 29 suburban and country destinations within Victoria are also noted, giving a wide coverage to any collector seeking to develop a collection along these lines.

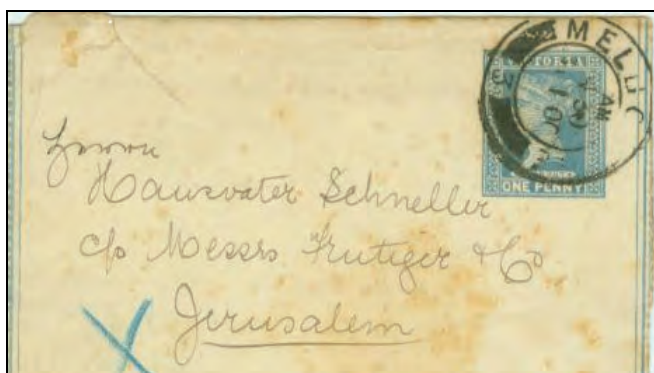
Within the domestic destinations, undoubtedly Pangyabour must rank as one of the scarcest, because neither Kevin nor I have yet been able to track down this Victorian destination. The wrapper originated from Hamilton and Kevin thinks may have been sent to a small farming community, bearing perhaps the name of the property.

Of the 117 overseas destinations, 75 (64%) were sent to London, with almost all addressed to one of the advertising agencies such as Clark, Son & Platt, Hendy and Co. and Gordon & Gotch, or to "Professor" Holloway which was actually Holloway's pills and ointments (Courtis, 2003). Germany was the next most commonplace destination, and then another eight countries: USA, Switzerland, Scotland, Argentina, France, New Zealand, Singapore and Holland. In addition there were four scarce and arguably exotic destinations and these are shown as Figure 5: Jerusalem (Israel), Suva (Fiji), Bundarawela, Ceylon and Allahabad, India, the addresses of which have appeared on later issues.

**Table 6: Summary of Victoria Wrapper Destinations**

H&G	Domestic Destinations	Overseas Destinations	No.
2	Ceres (Victoria)		1
4	Melbourne (2); Ceres	Moudon (Switzerland); Michigan (USA)	5
5	Melbourne; Ceres (2)		3
6	Ceres	London	2
7	Melbourne; Ceres	Peterborough (England)	3
11	Melbourne (6); Brighton (Vict); Ceres		8
12	Melbourne (4)		4
13	Sydney	London (2)	3
14	Middle Park (Vic); Yarra Glen (Vic)	London (3); Munchen	6
15	Melbourne (71); Ceres; Sydney (2); Bendigo; Ballarat; Port Fairy (Vic); Albury (NSW); Hochkirch (4); Wagga Wagga (NSW); Sandhurst (Vic); Pangyabour (Vic, not listed in Campell)	London (30); Bremen; Sachsen (Germany); Chasso Switzerland	118
16	Melbourne (2); Adelaide. Bendigo	London (3); Hamburg	8
17	Melbourne (58); Sydney (4); Adelaide (2); Perth; Brisbane (2); Ballarat (8); Forth (Tasmania); Geelong (Vic); Toorak (Vic); Springhurst (Vic) (2); Stawell (Vic); Kiata (Vic); Barrapoort (Vic)	London (15); Westminster (England); Edinburgh (Scotland); Gleiwitz ober/Schlesien (Germany)	101
18	Melbourne; Adelaide; Brisbane (2)	London (13); Bradford (England); Chicago; Buenos Aires; Basel (Switzerland); Geneva; Jerusalem (Israel); Gers (France); Gottingen (Germany); Dortmund (Germany)	26
19	Melbourne (9); Sydney (5); St Kilda;	London; New York	21

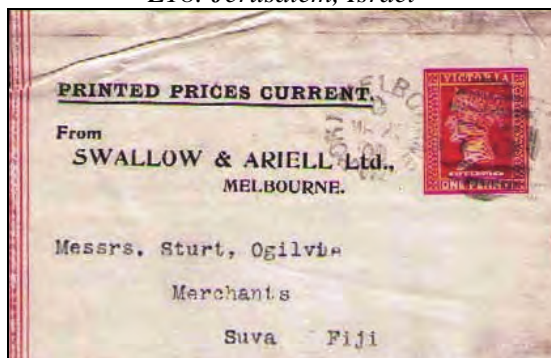
	Hochkirch (2); Dimboola (Vic); Wodonga (Vic)		
20	Sydney	London; Suva (Fiji)	3
21	Sydney (2); Manly (NSW); Ormiston (Qld)	London	5
23	Sydney; Melbourne; East Melbourne; Carlton (Vic); Edenhope (Vic); Yarram (Vic); Pyrmont (NSW)	London (2); Birmingham (England); Glauchau (Germany)	11
24	Sydney	London; Peterborough (UK) (3); Napier; Nelson (New Zealand); Singapore; Essen (Germany); Bandarawela (Ceylon)	10
25	Melbourne (2); Windsor (Vic); Footscray (Vic); Launceston (Tasmania); Hochkirch; Southern Cross (Vic); Yudnamunta (SA)	London (3); Essex (England); Cumberland (England); Otago (New Zealand); Buenos Aires	15
26	Winchelsea (Vic); Geelong (Vic); Clarence River (NSW)	Amsterdam (Holland); Allahabad (India)	5
27	Sydney; Hamilton (Vic); Carisbrook (Vic)	Battersea (England); Tunbridge Wells (England)	5
	<b>246 wrappers (68%)</b>	<b>117 wrappers (32%)</b>	<b>363</b>



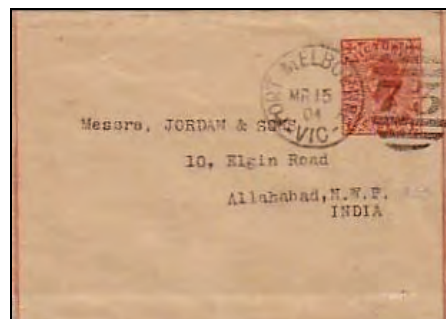
E18: Jerusalem, Israel



E24: Bandarawela, Ceylon



E20: Suva, Fiji



E26: Allahabad, North West Frontier, India

Figure 5: Scarce Victorian Wrapper Destinations

### Western Australia

It is disappointing to write about Western Australia for there are so few examples listed on eBay. Here is a case where Robin Linke's sale catalogues might provide additional information. Based on the two meager examples in the database, both are Perth city destinations. Why no other post office wrappers from this colony have surfaced on eBay over such a lengthy collection period remains a perplexing mystery. One explanation might be tied to a lack of need for such wrappers during periods when there was free postage for newspapers. More research is needed on this point.

Table 7: Summary of Western Australia Wrapper Destinations

H&G	Domestic Destinations	Overseas Destinations	No.
2	Perth		1
3	Perth		1
	<b>2 wrappers</b>		<b>2</b>

### Overall Summaries

Taking all Australian colonies collectively, Tables 8 and 9 show in detail the domestic and overseas destinations and the frequency of appearance of each. The four capital cities, for example, have accounted for 368 or 68% of the 541 domestic destinations. The remaining 173 wrappers were sent to 88 different destinations from NSW (15), Vic (32), SA (25), Q'land (11), Tas (3) and WA (2). Postal stationery collectors and postal historians who are interested in a particular region might find this list useful in identifying whether or not there have been any extant incoming wrappers. Moreover, non-capital city addresses are scarcer and an exhibit including these (69) one-of-a-kind domestic destinations should carry more impact in the eyes of jurors.

Small concentrations can be found for the following: Broken Hill 6, Ballarat 9, Ceres 8, Hochkirch 11, Monarto 19, Wellington 11 and Gympie 7. The eight Ceres wrappers were all to either Mrs. or Mr. D. H. Hill of Elderbank (near Geelong), presumably sent by Mr. Hill, the first president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria (Courtis 2004b). Wrappers addressed to Wellington (South Australia) were all addressed to Allan MacFarlane, Wellington Lodge, a wealthy pastoralist whose files and personal effects were disposed of by the surviving family. (I contacted the family some years ago to ask for more detailed information, but none were forthcoming). The Monarto, South Australia wrappers were sent to The Head Teacher or to the Postmaster. Monarto is now an outer suburb of Murray Bridge but was once funded to become a satellite city. Hochkirch is an area in south western Victoria near the foot of the Grampians and is a wine growing area. Mark adds the following information: "it was renamed Tarrington during WWI and was home to a stamp dealer around 1900, and later was the base for Pastor Nickel, the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia, after he left South Australia because of anti-German laws/sentiment in that State in WWI. There is much postal stationery due to Pastor Nickel and Pastor Graebner, both possibly from the USA". However, of the three named recipients noted on the wrappers bearing this destination, none are to these Pastors. Likewise, there were multiple Gympie recipients. The Free Library and Mechanics Institute account for the concentration of Ballarat wrappers, most probably coming onto the market as a result of a major clean-out of old files.

**Table 8: Overall Summary of Within Colony Destinations**

Domestic Destinations		Domestic Destinations	
<b>New South Wales:</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>South Australia:</b>	<b>86</b>
Sydney	59	Adelaide	29
Albury	1	Baroota	1
Balldale	1	Bowden	1
Bathurst	1	Bugle Ranges	1
Blaney	1	Burra	1
Broken Hill	6	Echunga (Riggs Hat)	1
Bungendore	1	Friedrichswalde	1
Chatswood	1	Kent Town	4
Clarence River	1	Kooringa	1
Manly	1	Largs Bay	1
Newcastle	2	Leighton	1
Pymont	1	Mannum	1
Tenterfield	1	Monarto	19
Wagga Wagga	1	Murray River	1
Willoughby	1	North Adelaide	1
Wollongong	1	North Terrace	1
<b>Victoria:</b>	<b>300</b>	Norwood	1
Melbourne	256	Nuriootpa	1
Ballarat	9	Port Douglas	1
Barrapoort	1	Port Lincoln	1
Bendigo	5	Port Wakefield	2
Carisbrook	1	Rheinthal	1
Carlton	1	Tanunda	1
Ceres	8	Thebarton	1
Dimboola	1	Wellington	11

East Melbourne	1	Yudnamunta	1
Edenhope	1	<b>Queensland:</b>	<b>44</b>
Fitzroy	1	Brisbane	24
Footscray	1	Bundaberg	2
Geelong	2	Cunnamalla	1
Hamilton	1	Gympie	7
Hochkirch	11	Herberton	1
Kiata	1	Kangaroo Point	1
Kyabram	1	Laura	1
Middle Brighton	2	Maryborough	2
Middle Park	1	Nundah	1
Pangyabour	1	Ormiston	2
Port Fairy	1	Toowoomba	1
Preston	1	Warwick	1
Sandhurst	1	<b>Tasmania:</b>	<b>5</b>
Southern Cross	1	Hobart	3
Springhurst	2	Launceston	1
St. Kilda	1	Forth	1
Stawell	1	<b>Western Australia:</b>	<b>6</b>
Toorak	1	Perth	5
Winchelsea	1	Gingin	1
Windsor	1		
Wodonga	1		
Yarra Glen	1		
Yarram	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>

Overseas destinations as shown in Table 9 comprise 29 postal entities of which England and Germany dominate with 267 or 75% of overseas wrappers. Of these, London is the single most prolific destination accounting for almost half of all wrappers sent outside the colonies, and the primary reason for this was explained earlier. Other than London, there were 15 destinations within England, two in Scotland and one in Ireland. The second most common destinations were within Germany: Berlin, Leipzig, Bremen and Hamburg accounting for 59%. There were 25 other destinations in Germany of which 23 are one-of-a-kind. Next in commonplace were 18 wrappers to the USA, spread over 12 destinations, and 13 wrappers to New Zealand, spread over eight destinations. Switzerland was next with seven wrappers each to one-of-a-kind destination.

An analysis of the remaining 42 wrappers reveal that they are spread evenly over 22 countries, of which half are one-of-a-kind destinations, all of which are arguably scarce. It is a moot point as to whether a wrapper sent to Dar es Salaam, German East Africa is scarcer than a wrapper sent to Rabaul, German New Guinea or Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Some collectors would prioritize a scarce destination by the furthest distance from the colonies, which might make Toronto the scarcest. Others might prioritize on the basis of the size of the English speaking population, which might make Sandakan, North Borneo or Agaun, New Guinea the scarcest. This kind of ranking is purely arbitrary. What is useful is the list itself as a benchmark of extant wrapper destinations against which new finds can be assessed. An exhibit that could include some of these more exotic destinations must surely impress jurors.

**Table 9: Overall Summary of Overseas Destinations outside of the Colonies**

Overseas Destinations		Overseas Destinations	
<b>Germany:</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>England:</b>	<b>192</b>
Alfeld a/d Leine	1	London	173
Altmark	1	Battersea	1
Baden-Baden	2	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1
Berlin	21	Birmingham	1
Bremen	9	Bradford	1
Cassel	1	Cumberland	1
Dortmund	1	Essex	1
Essen	1	Herts	1



Forst	1	Liverpool	2
Frienberg am Neckar	1	Peterborough	4
Glauchau	1	Sussex	1
Gleiwitz ober/Schlesien	1	Tunbridge Wells	1
Gottingen	1	Westminster	1
Hamburg	6	Wigan	1
Hamelin-on-the-Weser	6	Winchester	1
Hanover	1	Yorkshire	1
Hessen-Kassel	1	<b>Scotland:</b>	<b>4</b>
Hohe	1	Edinburgh	1
Liepzig	8	Glasgow	3
Limbach	1	<b>Ireland: Belfast</b>	<b>1</b>
Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein	1		
Munchin (Munich)	1	<b>New Zealand:</b>	<b>13</b>
Rudolstadt	1	Auckland	2
Sachsen	1	Dunedin	2
Schleswig	1	Napier	1
Stuttgart	1	Nelson	1
Wachenheim	1	Otago	1
Wiesbaden	1	Wellington	2
Witzenhausen	1	Whangarei	3
<b>USA:</b>	<b>18</b>	Wanganui	1
Boston	2		
Chicago	2	<b>Switzerland:</b>	<b>7</b>
Colorado	1	Basel	1
Delaware	1	Chasso	1
Denver	1	Chaux-de-Fonds	1
Michigan	1	Geneva	1
New Jersey	1	Frieburg	1
New York	3	Moudon	1
Philadelphia	1	Zurich	1
Portland(Oregon)	1		
Washington	3	<b>German East Africa: Dar es Salaam</b>	<b>2</b>
Wisconsin	1	<b>German New Guinea: Rabaul</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Argentina: Buenos Aires</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Holland: Amsterdam</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Austria:</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>India:</b>	<b>4</b>
Bohemia	1	Allahabad	1
Vienna	1	Cachar	1
<b>Belgium: Railway Station</b>	<b>1</b>	Haipur	1
<b>Canada: Toronto</b>	<b>1</b>	Northen Tipperah	1
<b>Ceylon:</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Israel: Jerusalem</b>	<b>1</b>
Bandarawela	1	<b>Java: Batavia</b>	<b>2</b>
Colombo	1	<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Egypt: Cairo</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>New Guinea: Agaun</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Fiji: Suva</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>North Borneo: Sandakan</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Finland: Kuopio</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Prussia</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>France:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Straits Settlements: Singapore</b>	<b>3</b>
Gers	1	<b>Sweden: Stockholm</b>	<b>1</b>
Paris	3	<b>Tonga: Nuku'alofa</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>Total: 47 + 61 + 115 + 14 + 117 =</b>	<b>354</b>

## Conclusions

What do we now know from this analysis that we did not know before?

- Over a period of seven years the Internet international market has listed for sale 895 different readable Australian colonies wrappers, representing an average of about ten per month.
- The domestic/overseas destination proportions are 60-40.
- Victoria and South Australia wrappers dominate, accounting for 70% of those extant.

- Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide account for 68% of domestic destinations.
- The remaining 173 wrappers were sent to 88 domestic destinations including suburbs.
- Some destination concentrations are identifiable of which most can be explained.
- England and Germany account for 75% of overseas destinations. (Malcolm Hammersley believes an explanation why there are so many extant wrappers to these destinations is tied to emerging postal stationery collecting at that time in European countries).
- London dominates as an overseas destination accounting for 49% of the total.
- Overseas destinations can be traced to 29 countries.
- A small subset of 42 wrappers can be traced to 22 countries.
- One-of-a-kind overseas destinations account for 11 wrappers.

Again I should like to express my thanks to Kevin O'Connor, Mark Diserio and Allan Gory for their helpful comments on an earlier draft. The relationship between wrapper usage, demographic trends, population growth and letter postage rates would form an interesting postgraduate study.

### PSSA FORUM

#### Alannah and Madeline Foundation Postcards



Has anyone seen the postcards depicted in this newspaper advertisement apparently included in the Alannah and Madeline Foundation's Buddy Bags provided to children in need?

#### Formular international airmail, registered and courier products.

Australia Post sells a group of international envelopes, satchels, boxes and registered padded bags which it refers to as 'prepaid' products but which could probably more correctly be described as formular stationery.

These stationery items require the sender to purchase and affix a label indicating payment of postage at a post office counter. All of the products must be handed over the post office counter with appropriate identification to comply with international airmail security regulations. The cost of postage varies depending on the destination. Australia Post uses four zones: Zone A (New Zealand), Zone B (Asia Pacific), Zone C (USA/Canada/Middle East) and Zone D (Rest of World)



**Prepaid Express Courier International Products**

Description	Zone	Price (per unit)	Price (per Unit, Pack of 5)
500g Envelope	Zone A	\$35.45	\$31.95
Size: 39cm x 29cm	Zone B	\$37.90	\$34.20
	Zone C	\$42.45	\$38.25
	Zone D	\$45.45	\$40.95
1kg Envelope	Zone A	\$41.95	\$37.35
36.8cm x 25.8cm x 3.8cm	Zone B	\$46.45	\$41.85
	Zone C	\$52.45	\$47.25
	Zone D	\$55.95	\$50.40
500g Satchel	Zone A	\$43.70	\$39.35
35.5cm x 23.5cm	Zone B	\$46.20	\$41.60
	Zone C	\$50.70	\$45.65
	Zone D	\$53.70	\$48.35
1kg Satchel	Zone A	\$49.70	\$44.75
39cm x 28.5cm	Zone B	\$54.70	\$49.25
	Zone C	\$60.70	\$54.65
	Zone D	\$64.20	\$57.80
2kg Satchel	Zone A	\$57.70	\$51.95
40.5cm x 34cm	Zone B	\$64.70	\$58.25

Description	Zone	Price (per unit)	Price (per Unit, Pack of 5)
	Zone C	\$73.20	\$65.90
	Zone D	\$81.20	\$73.10
3kg Satchel	Zone A	\$66.70	\$60.05
49cm x 38cm	Zone B	\$78.70	\$70.85
	Zone C	\$91.70	\$82.55
	Zone D	\$100.20	\$90.20
5kg Box	Zone A	\$85.70	\$77.15
44cm x 14cm x 31cm	Zone B	\$102.70	\$92.45
	Zone C	\$122.70	\$110.45
	Zone D	\$141.70	\$127.55
10kg Box	Zone A	\$132.70	\$119.45
41cm x 26.5cm x 30cm	Zone B	\$167.70	\$150.95
	Zone C	\$207.70	\$186.95
	Zone D	\$241.70	\$217.55
20kg Box	Zone A	\$226.70	\$204.05
50cm x 35 cm x 44cm	Zone B	\$297.70	\$267.95
	Zone C	\$377.70	\$339.95
	Zone D	\$441.70	\$397.55



**Express Post International Parcels**

Description	Zone	Unit Price	Unit Price per 5 Pack
2kg Satchel	Zone A	\$38.65	\$38.10
40.5cm x 34cm	Zone B	\$48.25	\$47.70
	Zone C	\$57.45	\$56.90
	Zone D	\$71.85	\$71.30
3kg Satchel	Zone A	\$46.65	\$46.10
49cm x 38cm	Zone B	\$58.65	\$58.10
	Zone C	\$72.35	\$71.80
	Zone D	\$91.75	\$91.20
5kg Box	Zone A	\$62.65	\$62.10
44cm x 14cm x 31cm	Zone B	\$79.45	\$78.90
	Zone C	\$102.15	\$101.60
	Zone D	\$131.55	\$131.00
10kg Box	Zone A	\$102.65	\$102.10
41cm x 26.5cm x 30cm	Zone B	\$131.45	\$130.90
	Zone C	\$176.65	\$176.10

Description	Zone	Unit Price	Unit Price per 5 Pack
	Zone D	\$231.05	\$230.50
20kg Box	Zone A	\$182.65	\$182.10
50cm x 35 cm x 44cm	Zone B	\$235.45	\$234.90
	Zone C	\$325.65	\$325.10
	Zone D	\$430.05	\$429.50

**Registered Post International Parcel prepaid padded bags**

500g	Zone A	\$15.85	\$15.30
34 x 24cm	Zone B	\$18.25	\$17.70
	Zone C	\$20.55	\$20.00
	Zone D	\$24.15	\$23.60
1kg	Zone A	\$23.45	\$22.90
38 x 26.5cm	Zone B	\$28.25	\$27.70
	Zone C	\$32.85	\$32.30
	Zone D	\$40.05	\$39.50

Christmas 2010 pre-stamped envelopes aerogramme



In recent years Australia Post has issued packs of Christmas cards including pre-stamped envelopes. This year five envelopes were issued: Mickey and Friends, Princess, Toy Story 3, generic envelope in gold depicting a snowflake and a generic envelope in red showing a Christmas tree. The envelopes were sold in packs of eight with Christmas cards for \$9.99. The gold envelope was found in packs of cards entitled Ribbons and Bows Christmas card set and Illustrated Christmas card set while the red envelope was found in Purrfect Greetings, Nostalgic Christmas, Warmest Wishes and Ho Ho Ho card sets. The Princess and Toy Story envelopes were issued together in the one pack. The issue dates are given in the Philatelic Bulletin for the generic Christmas envelopes and 28 September for the Mickey, Princess and Toy Story envelopes.

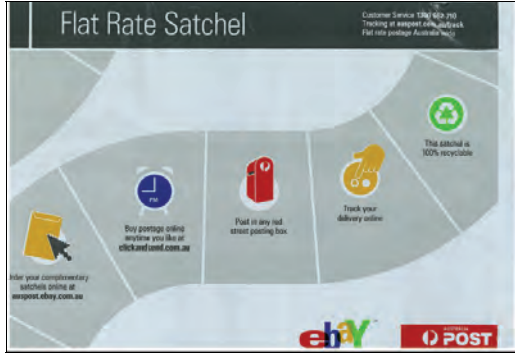
Baby Memento 1911 pre-stamped envelope



A stamped envelope was issued in November 2010 for use with a card (*Baby Memento 2011*) intended to be used to send congratulations on the birth of a new baby. An “embroidered badge that can be sewn onto a baby’s blanket” was also included in the \$9.95 price.

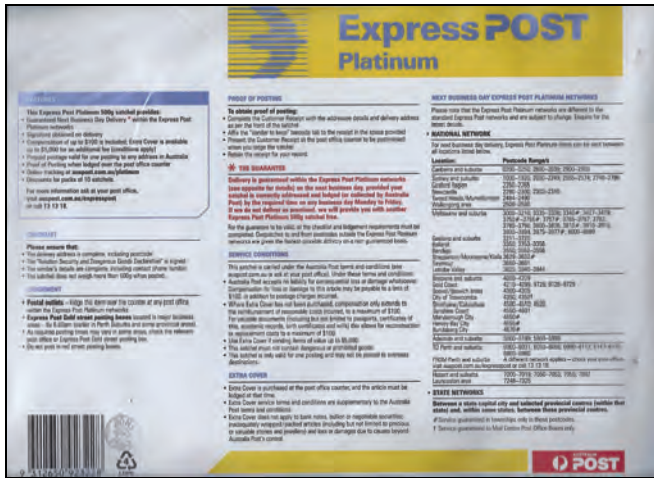
**Ebay Parcel Post satchel**

Australia Post and eBay have partnered to provide co-branded 500g and 3kg satchels available exclusively to eBay members with flat-rate pricing. The launch of the new 'eBay' satchel follows the roll-out of Australia Post's Click & Send service to the eBay community, enabling online sellers to organise labeling, tracking, pick-up and delivery of goods online.



**Express Post**

Most Express Post Platinum satchels have a ‘national’ text on the reverse outlining the service provided. Satchels sold in WA, however, have a WA specific text on the reverse. Also illustrated below is a current label for Express Post parcels.



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

Ian McMahon

**Postcards**

18 October 2010 Mary MacKillop  
Maximum cards  
(\$1.35) Mary MacKillop

26 October 2010 Macquarie Island  
Maximum cards  
(-) Pleurophyllum hookeri  
Flower  
(-) Southern Elephant Seal  
(-) Caroline Cove  
(-) Mawson Point Stacks  
(Set price: \$6.60)

26 October 2010 Kingfishers  
Maximum cards  
(-) Red-backed Kingfisher  
(-) Sacred Kingfisher  
(-) Blue-winged Kookaburra  
(-) Yellow-billed Kingfisher  
(Set price: \$9.60)

1 November 2010 150<sup>th</sup> Melbourne Cup  
Maximum cards  
(-) 150th Melbourne Cup  
(-) Carbine 1890  
(-) Phar Lap 1930  
(-) Saintly 1996  
(Set price: \$5.40)

1 November 2010 Dear Santa  
Maximum cards  
(-) Little girl writing a letter  
(-) Santa reading a letter  
(Set price: \$2.60)

1 November 2010 Christmas  
Maximum cards  
(-) Madonna and child  
(-) Angel and shepherds  
(Set price: \$3.35)

11 January 2011 Lunar New Year  
(\$1.50) Year of the Rabbit

**Aerogramme**

1 November 2010 Christmas  
(1.30) Madonna and Child

**Envelopes**

1-28 September 2010 Christmas  
(-) Mickey and Friends (28 September)  
(-) Princess (28 September)  
(-) Toy Story 3 (28 September)  
(-) snowflake (gold)  
(-) Christmas tree (red)

Note: These envelopes were sold in packs of eight with Christmas cards for \$9.99. While I was able to obtain copies from the Philatelic Bureau they didn't seem widely available at Postshops and the issue date is that quoted in the Stamp Bulletin.

November 2010 Baby Memento 2011  
(\$9.95) Congratulations envelope  
Note: These envelopes were sold with a card and "embroidered badge that can be sewn onto a baby's blanket" for \$9.95.

11 January 2011 Lunar New Year: Year of the Rabbit  
(\$0.70) Domestic  
(\$2.50) International

**Express Post**

September 2010 (?) Express Post Platinum satchels with a bar code with 12 numerals  
(\$12.30) 500g  
(\$16.30) 3 kg

Note: Most states seem to sell satchels with a generic 'National' text. WA satchels have a WA specific text.

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**UPDATED ONLINE LISTING OF  
AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED AND  
FLAT RATE POSTAL STATIONERY**

The Society's online catalogue is located on our website [www.postalstationeryaustralia.com](http://www.postalstationeryaustralia.com) and brings together the listings from the various issues of the PSC. The listing has now been updated covering issues until November 2010.

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**FROM THE SECRETARY**

**New member**

We welcome as a new member Pieter Koster (NSW), whose interest is postcards and lettercards of the Australian colonies / states, and of the Commonwealth up to the end of King George V. Used only.

**Resignation**

Emil Minaar of South Africa has decided to resign from the PSSA.

**New email address for Treasurer**

John Crowsley has advised that his email address will be changing in January. It will become [j.crowsley@uqconnect.net](mailto:j.crowsley@uqconnect.net).

**Meeting of the PSSA at Mandurah 2010**

The Society met at the show on Sunday 21 November 2010. Ian McMahon chaired the meeting, and his report appears elsewhere in this issue.

**Meeting at Sydney Stamp Expo 2011**

Sydney Stamp Expo 2011 is a full national philatelic exhibition. It will be held at the Royal Randwick Racecourse from 31 March to 3 April 2011. The Society has applied for a meeting slot at the exhibition, and members will be advised of the date and the time by email prior to the event [the unconfirmed date is Sunday 3 April 2011 from 1-2.30pm].

**Sale of back issues of Postal Stationery Collector**

A price list for back issues of the journal appears elsewhere in this issue. It also appears on the Society website [www.postalstationeryaustralia.com](http://www.postalstationeryaustralia.com). We still hold spare copies of most issues, and enquiries to the Secretary about availability are most welcome.

**POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA MEETING 12.30 pm MANDURAH 20 November 2010**

**Present:** Ray Todd, John Dibiase, Ross Wood, Ross Duberal, Jan Gane, Dave Gane (visitor), Darryl Fuller, Gloria Bradley, Ian McMahon (Chair), Gary Brown, Malcolm Groom, Erica Genge, Barry Scott, Mike Rhodes

**Apologies:** Judy Kennett

**Displays:**

Elsa Todd Australian Registered Envelopes: Ray Todd presented the display covering the Kangaroo and GV sideface registered envelopes including details of the envelope producers and printers.

John Dibiase: WA Registered Envelopes

Gloria Bradley: Recent issues of Swiss stationery including Greetings from Basel, World Circus, Centenary of Kunsthaus Zurich and the Lucerne Exhibition for the Centenary of National Day

Ross Wood: Korea greetings postcards and modern Czech postcard.

**Other Business**

Australian PS Catalogues: There was a brief discussion of the Australian States and Commonwealth postal stationery catalogues. Ray Todd commented that it was important not to allow the Australian States project to fade away.

FIP Postal Stationery Commission Meeting: There was a brief discussion on the PS Commission Meeting and the proposed changes to the exhibiting rules. These have not yet been approved and it is expected that a revised version will be discussed in Qatar in 2012.

Collecting Interests: Members present briefly described their stationery collecting interests.

*My thanks to Ray Todd, Jeff Trinidad, Glen Stafford and all who helped with the arrangements for the meeting and to those who brought material for display.*

**LITERATURE**

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon

**From our contemporaries**

**The Informer Vol 75 No 1 January 2011**

- Tasmania's private pictorial letter cards, and semi-official souvenir letter cards from Launceston
- Fiji's first imprinted air letter printer's proof

**Sydney Views November 2010**

- Very Early Generic Registered Envelopes (UK, NSW, QLD) by John Bell
- NSW Registered Envelopes: The Foolscap Envelopes of 1889 by John Bell

**The Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 18  
No 4 November 2010**

- Annual General meeting 30 October 2010
- Illustrated and advertising postal stationery in the period up to the First World War – QV postcards Part 2
- GB postal stationery news – includes new issues, registration envelopes – Forces issues, stamped to order lettercards and newspaper wrappers
- A British stamped to order envelope discovery (Wayne Menuz)
- Uprated postcards [1875-1879]
- The 1944-48 Palestine air letter sheet
- Notes from the Editor's desk includes a GB private advertising letter sheet, and a note on an Austrian parcel card and usage of same [the major catalogues do not treat these as postal stationery]

**L'Entier Postal No 85 Octobre 2010**

- The Daguin canceller on postal stationery of Monaco

**Pacifica January 2010**

- Post Fiji Postage Prepaid Envelopes

**Postal Stationery November-December 2010**

- The Digital Future of the UPSS
- U.S. Postal Card Catalog Addendum #1
- RF Fakes, Frauds, Fabrications and Forgeries on U.S. Stamped
- Stationery - An Additional Look
- Zanzibar Overprinted Half Anna Indian Postal Stationery
- Envelope
- On Folded and Mailed Airgraph Forms
- U.S.A. 19th Century Column
- U.S.A. 20th/21st Century Column
- Bogus Chinese Card
- SHOEBOX & STATIONERY FORUM:
- Ascher Stationery Catalog
- Waterlow Sample Cards from Uruguay
- Liberia Stationery Cut Square?
- Cuba S2 with Missing Grommet
- New ERP for USA Official Card 01a
- Japanese Card with Unusual USA Censor Mark
- USA Card S96 with Misplaced Tagging
- Turkish Trial Color Postcard
- Reprint Request Cards
- French Military Post Card
- USA Military Cards
- USA Card S8 Cracked Plate
- Indian Philately Web Site

**Gibbon Stamp Monthly September 2010**

- The Cut-Out Man (Herbert Weston (aka Victor Marsh) – well known for his use of postal stationery cutouts
- Postal Stationery Matters (London 2010, South African and Western Australian stationery).

**Gibbon Stamp Monthly January 2011**

- Malaya and the Colour Scheme of the Universal Postal Union – Part 1 [including implications for stationery].

**Philately From Australia December 2010**

- Christmas Island Registered Envelopes 1959-74

**Ganzsachensammler November 2010**

- Postcard carried by Balloon
- Private stationery of Ofenfabrik Sursee
- New mail receipts
- 1939 National Swiss Exhibition postcard
- Addendum to Kihm –Keller's article
- PK ZNR. 1: Striking Druckzufälligkeit
- Report on autumn meeting in Lucerne
- Report on the Regional meeting in Chur

- Grant Letter Card Gumming
- Mint USA Card S26a Cracked Plate
- Seeing Catalog Numbers and Valuations
- Vandmaerke Krone i danske helsagskonvolutter
- United Nations Postal Stationery 1952-1984
- Catalogue Mondial des Coupons-Response, Tome 1, Histoire, types, generalites, Pays de "A: a "H"
- Precanceled Postal Cards 1874-1961
- Locally Printed Forces Air Mail Letter Cards of East Africa in World War 11
- Malaysia and the Federation of Malaya - Their Stamps and Postal Stationery, Vol. 2
- Die lokalen Not-Ganzsachen der amerikanischen und englischen Zone aus P900 bis P905
- Western Express (magazine)
- Ceylon/Sri Lanka Postal Stationery, Part 11, Postal Cards, Letter Cards, Letter Sheets, Wrappers, P.T.P.O. Wrappers
- Handbuch der Schweizer Postkarten
- Selected British Forces Aerograms from the Thomas A. Matthews Collection, Part 12
- Unverified USA Envelopes



**Reviews**

**London Philatelist Vol 119 No 1381, pages 396 and 399**

**Catalogue des entiers prêt-a-poster de France et Monaco** [Catalogue of ready-to-post stationery of France and Monaco] by Jean Storch, Bertrand Sinais and Agnes Monottoli, published 2004 by Editions Bernard Sinais, soft bound, 503p, colour illus. Price and availability from the publisher, 7 Rue de Chateaudun, 75009 Paris, France. This very useful catalogue covers all types of modern pre-stamped postal stationery, and pays attention to the many illustrations. The reviewer says that thematic collectors will find it a useful resource.

**Directory of overprinted British postal orders**, by Dr John M Gledhill, published 2010 by Postal Order Society and Great Britain Overprints Society, soft bound, 136p, illus. Available from the author in UK. Email: [mgstamps@jgledhill.me.uk](mailto:mgstamps@jgledhill.me.uk) . The reviewer states that this book provides the first analysis of British postal orders which were overprinted for use in 70 administrations within the British Empire or Commonwealth between 1905 and the mid-1980s. Dr Gledhill has analysed over 800 overprinted postal orders that have come on to the market since 2005 or are in the collections of members of specialist societies. The book also includes an introduction describing the changes in printers of British postal orders, and the effects on the types of overprints applied to them.

**Australasian Stamp Catalogue 31<sup>st</sup> Edition** Published by Seven Seas Stamps 352 Pages, softbound, stationery illustrated in either black and white or colour. Contains Australia, AAT, Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands [adhesive] stamps, FDCs, packs, year books, plus postal stationery of these areas to June 2010. \$49.50 from the publishers or from your local stamp dealer. The Australasian Stamp Catalogue remains the only 'current' catalogue of Australian Commonwealth stationery and as such is used by many collectors (especially collectors new to collecting Australian stationery) and dealers.

The listings in this issue are similar to that in the last edition with some price changes and the inclusion of some new issues. The coverage of the listings remains patchy, for example, the postcard listings covers postcards up to 1988 in a simplified listing while from 1990 the listing includes a limited range of the postcards issued by Australia Post. Postcards which are also maximum cards are listed under the 'maximum cards' heading but most of the other post 1990 postcards are not listed. There appears to be no particular logic to the postcards that have been included in the listing. Specialised stationery such as express, courier and parcel post stationery, modern registered envelopes and many others are not included in the listings.

There has been no improvement in the illustrations with some items being illustrated in black and white and most not at all. This makes the use of the listings, especially the envelopes, wrappers and wartime issues quite difficult as is differentiating between the different headings and text of postcards, lettercards and registered envelopes. The aerogramme listing issues to the end of 1982 have illustrations in black and white. Coloured illustrations begin with A63-66 (1983). Prices are given for FDI rather than for 'used'. This can be quite misleading. The Post Office used to sell aerogrammes cancelled first day, so in many cases these will be quite common, but what about genuine commercial usage? The illustrations of aerogramme designs on p 263 show to A163, then go directly to A174 (seahorse). A164 to A173 are not illustrated (they are butterfly aerogrammes and International envelopes, Christmas 2003 and Christmas 2004). Newspaper wrappers are not illustrated and not priced used. It can be difficult to identify them accurately without some illustrations as a guide, especially the early issues with different wording.

The stationery listing in this Catalogue remains important but need to be used with an understanding that many items are not listed and this is clearly a case where there is a reason to keep earlier editions of the catalogue for illustrations, listings and additional information which have since been removed.

**Michel Ganzsachen Europa 2010/11 Bd.1 West: Westliches Europa ab 1960 and Bd. 2 Ost: Östliches Europa ab 1960 Paperback, in German, priced in Euros, [www.michel.de](http://www.michel.de) €78.00**

Michel has for many years published postal stationery catalogues for West and East Europe. About two years ago they decided to replace these catalogues with a catalogue covering the stationery of all European countries (except for Germany which is covered by a separate catalogue) up to 1960, Michel: Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa bis 1960. This catalogue was reviewed in the February 2009 issue of *PSC*. To cover the issues after 1960, Michel has released Michel Ganzsachen Europa 2010/11 catalogue in two volumes, volume 1 covering western Europe and volume 2 eastern Europe.

Volume 1 includes Albania, Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gibraltar, UK (including the Channel Islands), Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Kosovo, Croatia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Portugal, San Marino . Sweden, Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Vatican

and UN (Vienna and Geneva). Other European countries are covered in Volume 2. Germany is in a separate volume.

The catalogues, as is usual for Michel, are organised by the design of the indicium and then by stationery type (ie postcards, lettercards, envelopes etc) rather than by stationery type as is the case with most other catalogues. This can take a while to get use to. It works quite well for the older issues when designs stayed in use for a long period (eg the Danish posthorn) but is quite difficult when you have many commemorative issues. Older editions of these catalogues had a stamp design index to help but while this has been retained with this edition the index is not illustrated. The new edition of the West Europe catalogue includes Kosovo for the first time, with a single postal stationery item. Numerous new issues, with many revisions to the text including additional information on postal stationery sizes and quantities and some catalogue number changes. There have also been some significant price increases for some items. As with past catalogues the coverage and pricing is a little patchy, however, the catalogues are important in providing an up to date listing of the stationery of so many different countries.

### NEW ISSUES

#### South Africa and Portugal

Courtesy of Gary Brown I illustrate below a range of current postal stationery from South Africa and Portugal. From South Africa the current aerogramme depicting an Egret and a range of pictorial postcards. From Portugal two postcards including a postcard marking the centenary of the Republic.

