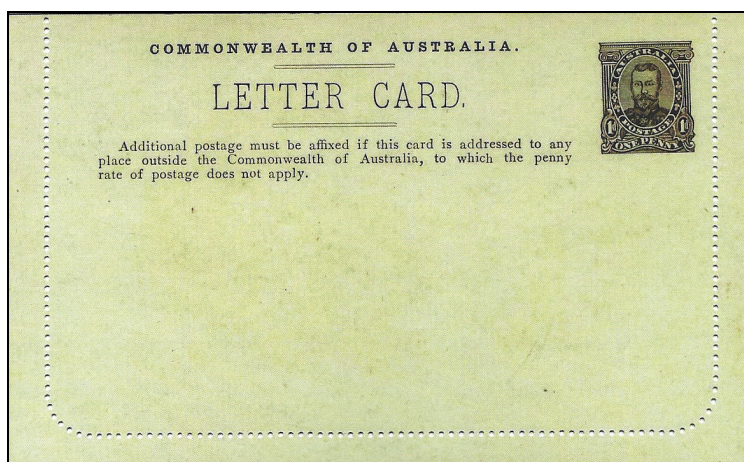
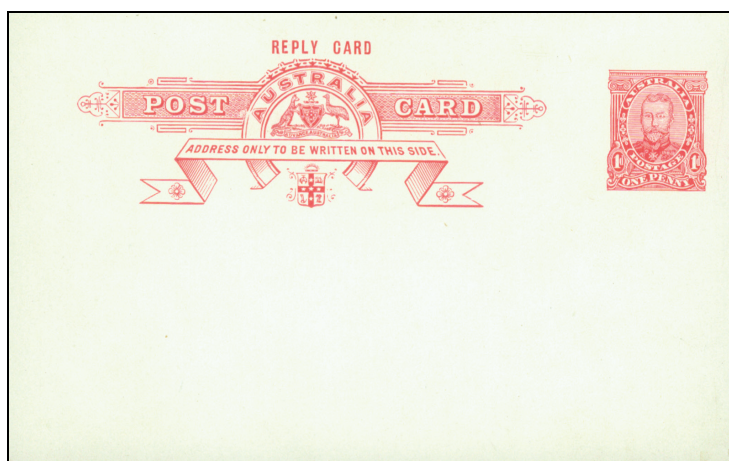


POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

Volume 17 No 1: Issue No 65

May 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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Postal Stationery Collector

Editor: Ian McMahon

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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

FROM THE EDITOR

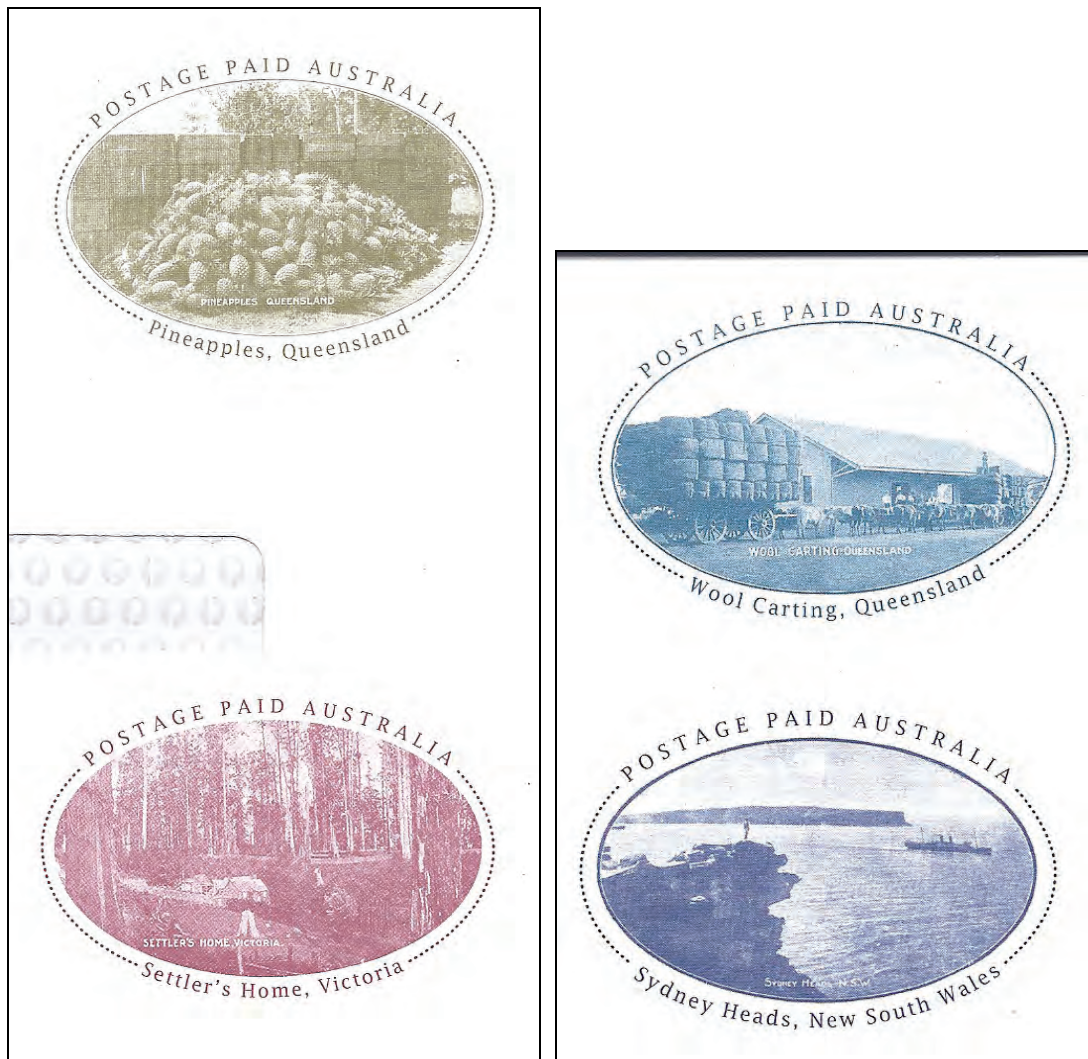
Centenary of Australian Commonwealth Postal Stationery

April 2011 marks the centenary of the issue of the first Australian Commonwealth postal stationery. It is fitting therefore that this issue of *PSC* is dedicated to the King George V full-face stationery issues and includes articles by Mark Diserio and Wayne Menuz on these issues.

To mark the centenary Australia Post issued a set of 7 PPEs on 8 February 2011 depicting views from the reverse of some of the King George V full-face lettercards. The views shown are:

- B4 \$3.20 Harvesting WA
- C4 \$2.70 River Murray SA
- C5 \$1.40 Wool Carting QLD
- DL 70c Sydney Heads NSW
- DL window 70c Settler's Home VIC
- C6 70c Hounville TAS
- C6 window 70c Pineapples QLD

The envelopes were designed by Jo Mure and printed by lithography by GEON, Tasmania





Indipex 2011

Indipex 2011 was a FIP exhibition held in New Delhi. The stationery class included 20 exhibits with PSSA member Steve Schumann receiving a Large Gold for his exhibit of New Zealand while Kurt Kimmel received a Large Gold and Special Prize for his exhibit of Ceylon.

Ian McMahon Envelopes and Postcards of Canada Gold

Sydney Stamp Expo 2011

Sydney Stamp Expo 2011 was a full national exhibition held at the Royal Randwick Racecourse in Sydney from Thursday 31 March 2011 to Sunday 3 April 2011. The Exhibition included nine stationery exhibits:

Bernard Beston	Ecuador - The Postal Stationery	Gold
John K Courtis	Great Britain Post Office Wrappers	Vermeil
Gloria Bradley	Switzerland - National Day Pre-stamped Postal Cards	Vermeil
Patrick Flanagan	Southern Rhodesia Field Marshal Postal Stationery	Vermeil
Erica Genge	The Early Years of British Airletters	Large Vermeil
Anthony Scott	Air Letters to Aerogrammes	Vermeil
John Sinfield	Australia's Pre-Decimal Postcards	Large Gold & Felicitations
Dingle Smith	Specimen and Reprint Postal Stationery of New South Wales	Large Vermeil
Elsa Todd	The Registered Envelopes of Australia to George V	Vermeil

Congratulations to John Sinfield on winning the Grand Prix National for his exhibit of Australian postcards, a magnificent exhibit including many of the very rare PTPO postcards. Congratulations to Bernie Beston on winning the PSSA Prize for his exhibit of Ecuador.

PSSA member Barbara Bartsch won the Australia Post Cup with her exhibit Electronic Mail 1984-1995.

To mark the Centenary of Commonwealth Postal Stationery the exhibition included a display of the 1911 postcards and lettercards from the Australia Post archives including a range of archival items. The exhibition catalogue, palmares and dinner menu featured full-face stationery on their covers.

SOME AUSTRALIAN POST OFFICE ISSUED CARDS

Wayne Menuz

There are many rare to unique items of Commonwealth of Australia postal stationery. Most of these are examples of Stamped to Order (STO, also called PTPO) items that were never sold over the Post Office counters to the public. Instead, these STO issues were prepared by private users, usually commercial firms, who sent their own paper to the government printers to have it stamped with the appropriate letterpress or embossed die. Some of today's STO rarities were made in miniscule quantities. Others achieved their exalted status because their survival rates were almost nil, often because they were printed matter rate stationery, i.e., "junk mail".

Regular post office issues, on the other hand, were normally issued in large quantities and their survival rates are relatively high, and thus, there are not many extreme rarities in this group. There are a few exceptions, and in this article we explore some of them.



Australia first issue post card, H&G 1, ASC P1, commercially used May 28 1912 from Adelaide, displaying classic features of a Relief Printing Double Strike.

The first item is a rather ordinary looking example of the first post card the Commonwealth of Australia, issued April 1911. Let us first review the creation of this issue.

The general shape of the central formular portion had been previously prepared by the printer J. B. Cooke for South Australia post cards. When he relocated from Adelaide, South Australia to Melbourne, Victoria to become the Commonwealth's printer, he continued to produce S. Australia's postal stationery.

After the financial consolidation effective January 1, 1911, Cooke was finally able to reduce the number of electros he had to carry in inventory by printing a card that would be used throughout Australia. It employed a full-face stamp design of King George V that was engraved by Samuel Reading. It is the first Commonwealth postal item issue except for the 1902 postage due stamps.

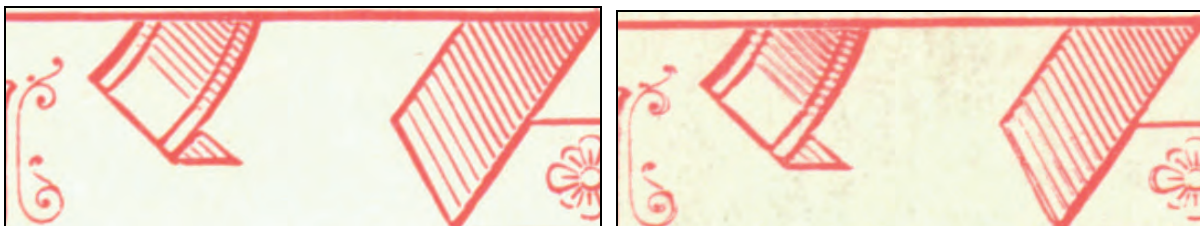
The formular part was taken from the S. A. card by merely replacing SOUTH AUSTRALIA with AUSTRALIA, and replacing the British coat of arms with that of the new Commonwealth.



South Australia H&G 3 printed by J. B. Cooke in Adelaide in sheets of 36 – size 130x90mm.

The plate was made by producing electros for the formular coat of arms portion from a master zinc line block that had been prepared photographically and by stamp electros from Reading's master die. A total of 32 of each would have been locked into a printer's chase, which then would constitute a relief (also called "letterpress") printing plate. The process of making the electros would have entailed placing a soft lead mould block over a master die, and striking it under great force with a plunger. This would transfer the design into the lead, which would then be faced with zinc to provide a hard printing surface. This process would have been repeated 32 times to produce 64 clichés for each of the two card portions.

If in the striking process the collar, surrounding the lead block and the plunger, is a bit larger than the lead mould, or if the base shifts slightly, a "double strike" can be caused by the bouncing of the plunger that hits the lead mould a second time slightly shifted from the first strike. The result is the duplication of some of the relief lines. When that mould is made into a zinc coated cliché and placed into one of the 32 positions on the plate, all impressions from that position will show the doubling of those lines.

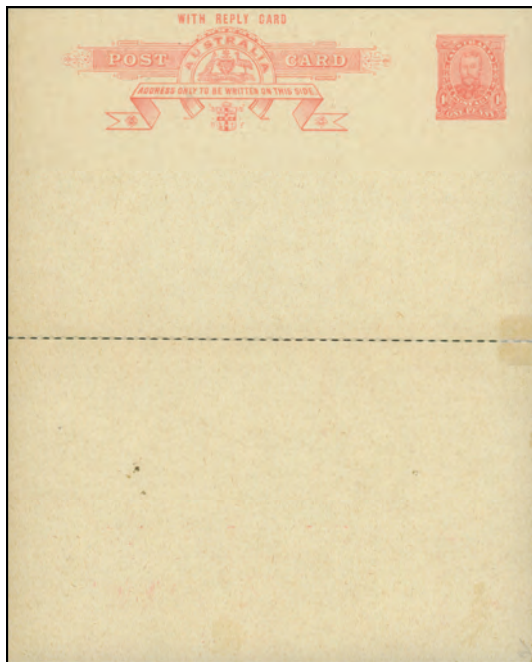


Above are enlargements of the scroll to the right of the Australian coat of arms of a normal card (left) and the card shown on previous page (right). The lower example clearly shows doubling of many lines, especially evident in the diagonal lines, but also seen in the flower pedal at right and the arabesque lines at left.

The enlargements below of the central coat of arms portions show the normal at left and the double strike card at right. The letters in AUSTRALIA have doubling to their right side lines on the double strike card. Additionally, the top spandrel has weak semicircles, which could mean the lead slug was slightly tilted when first stuck with the plunger such that it struck the master die at an angle. Then the plunger continuing its travel downwards would have caused the lead mould to slip so as to be level, and that caused the second strike.



I have examined perhaps hundreds of examples of the first issue card, and this is the only example I have found. I have not found any reference to it in the scanty literature that exists about this card. There certainly must be more copies residing undetected in collectors' collections as one would have been produced from each sheet of 32 cards. I suspect the variety was noticed early by Cooke, and he replaced the defective cliché.

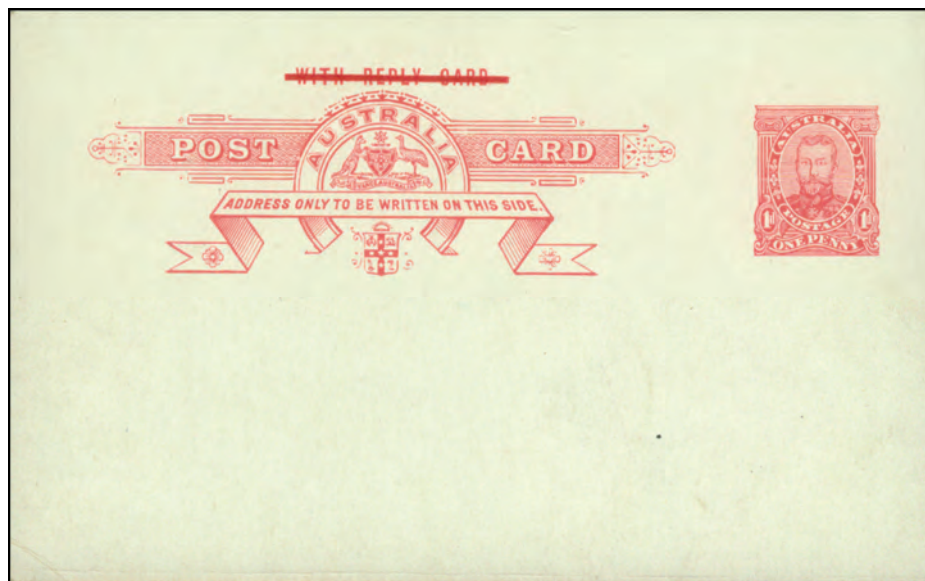


The next item is well known as it is listed in Ascher, H&G and the ASC catalogs. It is the reply card companion to the first issue Australian post card, and it incorporates the same design with the addition of "WITH REPLY CARD" and "REPLY CARD" above the coat of arms. The message and reply cards are printed on opposite sides, and are rouletted in between. A total of 13,440 were printed.

The example shown above illustrates the card stock, which is a glossy white on one side and an unsurfaced buff on the other. The above example has the message side printed on the white and the reply on the buff side, but I have seen an example printed the other way. While it has been suggested that this card was issued in one or two post offices, there is no evidence that it ever was. At the time, the individual states' post offices had an overabundance of their own reply cards, and they would have had no reason to order any of the new Commonwealth issues from Melbourne. There are none that are known used. I believe that the four or five copies in collectors' hands today all came from post office archives. In any case, it is one of the most sought after items of Australian post cards.

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This brings us to the next item. As noted in John Sinfield's article "1917 Reply Obliterated Postcards" in the March 2002 issue of *Philately from Australia*, the Australian Postmaster General, due to poor public demand .decided in October 1916 to discontinue the supply of reply postcards, and ordered all remaining stocks of the individual states' reply cards to be sent to the government printer in Melbourne. These returned reply cards, as well as the unissued Australian reply cards, were separated, and each half was overprinted to obliterate all references to "reply card". These cards were subsequently reissued as single cards. This was at a time when the stocks of suitable cardboard for producing post cards was running low because it had previously been obtained from Great Britain, and supplies dried up because of World War I. The quantities of reply cards where noted in John Sinfield's article, and their H&G catalog numbers for those that they list are shown in the following table. The last two columns record the number of examples known to exist today.

	H&G	Quantity	Known M Half	Known R Half
New S. Wales		380	0	0
Queensland		3,014	0	2
S. Australia		9,180	2	0
Tasmania	14, 14a	6,820	12+	16+
Victoria	33,33a, 34,34a	3,188	22+	24+
W. Australia		750	7+	0
Australia	8A,8B, 8C,8D	3,978	2	0

The H&G stock, which emanated primarily from the Dr. Walton Mitchell collection, did contain one example of the unissued Australian reply card. However the H&G listing for the Australian overprinted reply card is a theoretical one, as the editor, Edward Fladung, had no access to any example, and based his listing solely on reports of the existence of overprinted cards. He therefore assigned four numbers, one each for the message and the reply card on the white side, and one each on the buff stock. As noted in the table, only two examples of the overprinted message card are known, the mint example above, and one used.

Editor's note: This article is jointly published with *Postal Stationery*, Journal of the United Postal Stationery Society.

**...AND THE PENNY DROPPED!
THE STORY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN STAMP IMPRESSION
– THE SO-CALLED KGV “FULL FACE” DESIGN.**

Mark Diserio¹

The Brusden-White catalogue² under the heading “1910 FIRST REJECTED COMMONWEALTH DESIGN” states:

The end of the “book-keeping” period on 13 October 1910 removed a major obstacle to the introduction of a uniform stamp issue. On that date the stamps of each of the Australian States became interchangeable and could be used Australia-wide. Soon after, the Stamp Printer took steps to provide a 1d Commonwealth stamp, apparently intending to issue it during June 1911, the month of George V’s coronation. Archival records concerning this proposal are scant. Samuel Reading was commissioned to engrave a design embodying a full-face portrait of King George V. This letterpress die was completed early in January 1911, but was immediately rejected on the grounds that the portrait was not considered good enough. Steps were then taken to secure a suitable design by means of a public competition. The 1d full-face design was not discarded, however, being adopted for postcards and lettercards which made their first appearance in March/April 1911. Die proofs of this design have hitherto been considered postal stationery proofs, but are in fact proofs of the first official uniform Commonwealth essay.

This is not the correct version of events. The *Full Face* design was instigated for a uniform post card proposed by John Bradley Cooke the Commonwealth Stamp Printer (recently re-located from Adelaide to Melbourne) as this article will demonstrate.



Rectangular card with rounded corners bearing Essay and Scott 306

Lot 609 at Harmer’s July 8th, 1999 auction of Collections, Foreign Countries, Great Britain and British Commonwealth was described as:

¹ This article originally appeared in *Philately from Australia* and is reprinted here with permission and some minor changes.

² 1st Edition published by Brusden-White, Suite 22, 89-97 Jones Street, Ultimo, New South Wales, 2007.

609E Handpainted Essay with “AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH”, WITH “1d.” and “ONE PENNY” at foot, Lincoln’s head, taken from a United States 5c. stuck in centre, also three other essays from various unknown artists (Photo-Plate 21).

The reference to Lincoln is to the portrait of Abraham Lincoln from the US 5c definitive series of 1902 (Scott 304). Above this essay was an example of a used Martha Washington from the same series (Scott 306), which has since been removed by its current owner.

When I had the privilege of being shown this piece, it immediately occurred to me (as it had to its current owner) that this was an essay for what was to become Australia’s first “stamp”.

The Design

The essay appears to be based on elements of several of the definitive series of 1902 of the United States.

The value in words is similar to the 5c Lincoln (Scott 304). The oval border is similar to the 8c Martha Washington (Scott 306). The column supports from the 6c Garfield (Scott 305) and the \$5 Marshall (Scott 313), although the columns are now Doric, not Corinthian or Roman. The crenellation at the top is similar to that of the 15c Clay (Scott 308), \$1 Farragut (Scott 311), \$2 Madison (Scott 312) and \$5 Marshall (Scott 313). The essay’s colour is similar to the 5c Lincoln.



Examples of Lincoln, Garfield, Martha Washington, Henry Clay, David G Farragut, Madison and Marshall from U S series of 1902

The final design as issued, differs from the Essay in several important as well as minor respects. “Australia” replaces “Australian Commonwealth” and “Postage” has been added to the bottom of the oval border. Various elements such as the column scrolls, flourishes around the 1d values and bottom scroll protrude from the imaginary rectangular border.



Example of issued Full Face design

Authenticity of item

I have no doubt about the authenticity of this item as the nature of the artwork is similar to the original artwork in the Australia Post Archives relating to the Victoria £1 stamp, engraved by Samuel Reading and based on a photograph by W S Stuart. Dr Geoff Kellow states³: “It is a composite essay with a hand painted frame and printed head pasted on...”.

What is the story behind this essay?

Our story starts on 24 September 1909, when John Bradley Cooke, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury Department with a suggestion to reduce the costs of the issue of post cards for the States of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. Cooke wrote:

I beg to report that in printing post cards for Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, I have to use 96 electrotype blocks, whereas 32 would be all that would be required if one uniform design were adopted. At present the post card issued in each of these States is of a different size, and printed with a different color ink.

I am not aware of there being any reason why one design should not be used for all the three States, or the whole C'wealth seeing that a post card, purchased in any one State, would doubtless be used in that State; therefore, I recommend the accompanying design, with the alterations suggested, as a suitable one for the purpose.

The stamp is from the original die of the Victorian £2 stamp, which will never be required again; the electrotype plate taken from it in this office will be sufficient to print all the £2 stamps required by Victoria for the next 10 years. The other portion is from the South Australian post card design, which I recommend be altered to suit.

If the suggestion is adopted it will be necessary for the engraver to remove the figure “2” in the top corners, substituting the figure “1” in place thereof, also the words “Pounds” will have to be deleted, “Penny” being substituted therefore; the words “Two Pounds” to be removed, and “One Penny” inserted in its place, thus making it a One Penny stamp, in the general design, the words “Australia” will be substituted for “South Australia” and in the stamp the word “Victoria” will be removed, and I would suggest that “Australia” be inserted.

I would suggest that the cards for the three States be of uniform size of 3½” x 5½”, the maximum allowed by the regulation. Also, that red ink be used in printing the cards.

If this is approved it will greatly simplify the printing of the post cards, seeing that 32 electros will be required whereas 96 are in use at present.

Cooke was subsequently informed by the authorities that it wasn't possible to give effect to his suggestion until the expiration of the “book-keeping period”.⁴

On 15 February 1910, Cooke again wrote to the Commonwealth Treasury Secretary⁵: saying:

I respectfully suggest that the difficulty might be overcome by printing the name of

³ *Stamps of Victoria*, page 313.

⁴ For an explanation see *Australian Postage Stamps The Early Federal Period 1901 to 1912-13* Australian Post Office Chapter 2 “Early Legislation and its Effects” pages 8 and 9.

⁵ Australian Archives ACT CRS A571 Item 13/8148.

May 2011

the State in which the card is to be issued under the letterpress part of the design, so that it would appear on the face of the card for which State it is to be used.

I would respectfully point out, that a saving of quite £50 will be effected if the design can be used as suggested, thus avoiding the expense of cutting a fresh design.



Cooke's rough proof for the proposed Commonwealth post card

Cooke's suggestion was on 17 February 1910 referred to the Postmaster-General's Department by Jas R Collins, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury Department for consideration. Cooke's proposal was subsequently adopted by the Postmaster-General's Department and Treasury was apparently informed on 5 April 1910.

On 14 April 1910, Cooke wrote to Allen⁶ saying

Herewith I beg to submit for your approval a requisition for the necessary alterations to the Victorian £2 stamp die, and the South Australian postal card die, to enable me to use them for one complete design for the future C'wealth post cards printed for me for the three States for which I now print, vide Memo from the P.M.G.'s Department G1986/10.

Hand written notations on the archival document indicate that the request was approved by Allen on 15 April 1910, but that the requisition was withdrawn three days later. No reason for this action can be ascertained from the records. As King Edward VII did not die until 6 May 1910, this cannot be the explanation.⁷

⁶ Australian Archives ACT CRS A571 Item 10/3991.

⁷ Dr Geoff Kellow advises that the Strong Room Register of the issue of printing instruments (RBA NP-IS-1) indicates that the £2 die was taken from the strong room on 14 April 1910. The die was returned to the strong room on 20 April 1910. The entry for 23 April 1910 states steel die under conversion to 1d. It was returned to the strong room on 17 May 1910.

Cooke wrote again to the Commonwealth Treasury Secretary on 9 May 1910⁸ saying:

I beg to report that some months ago, instructions were given for this office to take the necessary steps to issue a C'wealth Post Card, the stamp of which was to have the head of the late lamented King on it.

Thinking it to be unwise to proceed with the same, I have stopped the engraver who was working on it, and I ask to be allowed to proceed with the work, and to be authorised to get a die cut of the present reigning King in place of the one already approved.

The archival records do not hold a response to Cooke's letter dated 9 May 1910. On 18 August 1910 Cooke wrote to Allen⁹:

Herewith I beg to submit proofs of uniform post cards, as approved by the Secretary Postmaster-General Department in his communication dated April 5th, 1910.

The die for the stamp has been cut in this office, and I think, is a fair specimen of engraving.

The size is the same as the British stamp, and is the size suggested by the late "Stamp Board", and can be used for the Commonwealth 1d. stamp, if required.

As will be seen, the name of the State in which the card is to be sold, will be printed thereon, thus avoiding any confusion in the finances.



Example of Cooke's rough proofs for post cards for Victoria

⁸ Australian Archives ACT CRS A571 Item 10/8148.

⁹ Australian Archives ACT CRS A571 Item 10/8148.



Examples of Cooke's rough proof for post cards for Western Australia and South Australia

The Acting Secretary noted on 7 September 1910: "So far as the likeness of the King is concerned, the stamp is in my opinion, anything but a creditable production."¹⁰

Allen referred Cooke's request to the Secretary of the Postmaster-General's Department on 2 September 1910. Justinian Oxenham the PMG Department's Acting Secretary responded to the Commonwealth Treasury Secretary on 21 September 1910¹¹ asking:

... whether your Department approves of a uniform stamp for the Commonwealth being introduced as from 1st January next. If so, it would appear advisable to allow the matter of the postcards to remain over until then, when the same design of card

¹⁰ The reference for this source has been lost by the writer.

¹¹ Australian Archives ACT CRS A571 Item 10/8148.

could be used throughout the Commonwealth and there will be no necessity for the name of the State to appear thereon.

Allen had noted on the document in his hand on 7 October 1910: "Say that as far as the Treasury is concerned, a uniform stamp could be introduced at any time it not being necessary that the Revenue collected in the various States should be separately shown ask what shall be done about the postcards."

Oxenham wrote to Allen on 20 October 1910¹²:

With reference to your memorandum of the 14th instant, No. 10/11674, covering the attached papers containing proofs of a uniform postcard submitted by the Commonwealth Stamp Printer, I have the honor to ask if you will kindly advise me whether it is proposed to use the same coat of arms in this instance as has been approved by the Postmaster-General in the case of postal notes.

A handwritten note on the document dated 22 October 1910 and approved by Allen states: "Reply that the new design of the Coat of Arms recently approved by the Treasurer will be used."

On 21 November 1910, Oxenham wrote to Allen informing him of the Postmaster-General's approval to use the uniform design of postcard suggested by the Commonwealth Stamp Printer except for New South Wales and Queensland. For those two States, it was suggested that "New South Wales and Queensland being printed there as at present but from electros furnished by the Commonwealth Stamp Printer."¹³

On 17 December 1910, Cooke wrote to the Commonwealth Treasury Secretary stating:

We shall have ample accommodation to print the cards for the whole of the Commonwealth when we move into the new office, which will be within a month, and I submit that it is only fair to the office that we should do so, seeing that the suggestion originated with us.

All that we shall require in the way of machinery is another cutting machine at about £120, which is very much needed at present....¹⁴

This correspondence also contains Cooke's idea (based on the South Australian Pictorial Cards) of printing small illustrations of Australian architecture and scenery on half of the address side. On 24 December 1910 Charles E Frazer, Minister acting for the Treasurer approved the printing being done in Melbourne and authorised the purchase of a cutting machine.

Production of *Full Face* electros

Richard Peck in the ACCC Bulletin¹⁵ provides archival information about the production of *Full Face* electros as follows:

¹² Australian Archives ACT CRS A571 Item 10/8148.

¹³ At this time the Commonwealth Stamp Printer was only responsible for the production of post cards for Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. The government printers in New South Wales and Queensland were responsible for the production of those States' postal stationery. The Tasmanian government printer continued to print post cards only at Hobart.

¹⁴ Cooke is referring to the imminent move of the Commonwealth Stamp Printer and Commonwealth Note Printer to the King's Warehouse in the Flinders Street extension from the Victorian Government Printing Office then in East Melbourne.

¹⁵ R C Peck "The Production of Early Australian Commonwealth Postage Stamps – the Archival Story", ACCC Bulletin, October 1984, page 145 (based on Richard Peck's research of RBA NP-IS-2).

Folio 71	10/01/1911	1 steel die KGV intended for post cards (S Reading)		
	18/01/1911	½d	40 electros	
		1d	40 electros	
	12/01/1911 [?]	1d	2 electros	
	15/03/1911	1d	48 electros wrappers/cards	(4 later destroyed)
	08/03/1911 [?]	1d	44 electros wrappers/cards	
	10/03/1911	1d	2 electros	
	12/03/1911	4d	10 electros	
	21/05/1911	1d	14 electros	

The following destructions were recorded:

Folio 77	06/11/1912	1d	120 electros	
		1d	16 electros	

The following were later recorded as also being destroyed:

Folio 87	02/01/1913 [this should read 02/07/1913]	½d	4 electros	
		1d	1 steel die (S Reading) 260 electros	
		4d	10 electros	

Of course, the original *Full Face* steel die must have been produced before August 1910 when Cooke forwarded his proofs to the authorities.

These records on their face lend support to references in Ascher¹⁶ to the following stationery items which have never been seen by collectors:

Streibänder

1911 König Georgs von vorn. *Sämisch*.

1. ½d Penny grün
2. 1Penny rosa

...

Einschreibeumschläge.

... Brustbild König Georgs nach vorn, Flachdruck. Rückseitig 2, vorderseitig oben 3, unten 5 Textzeilen. Vordere Schrift rot, hintere d'orange.

Seitenklappen gezähut, Klappe rechts rund. a

1. 4 p. dunkelorange, *weiß* III

Dr Geoff Kellow in discussion with me about the evidence in Peck's ACCC article supporting the Ascher listings, states that the references to electro values other than 1d are problematic. This arises because there are no entries in the printing instrument records relating to the manufacture of a ½d or a 4d *Full Face* working die, from which such electros, if they existed, could have been prepared. In the absence of any known example of a ½d or a 1d *Full Face* wrapper, or a 4d *Full Face* registration envelope, this presents a compelling argument against their existence.

¹⁶ Dr Ascher *Grosser Gazanthen-Katalog*.

Non adoption of *Full Face* Design

Original file papers extracted from files by Phil Collas in the 1950s and retained as part of the National Philatelic Collection and made available to me by Richard Breckon Australia Post's Philatelic Historian, provide a new explanation about why the Reading *Full Face* design was not adopted for adhesive stamp production.

On 17 March 1911, Lord Harcourt, the British Secretary State for the Colonies wrote a confidential communication to the then Australian Governor-General, The Rt Hon the Earl of Dudley saying:

I have the honor to request that your Excellency will inform your Ministers that in connection with the issue of new postage stamps rendered necessary by the accession of his Majesty King George V, His Majesty has expressed the hope that if the self-governing Dominions adopt a design on which the head of His Majesty appears they will use the design approved by him for the stamps of the United Kingdom.

2. *I enclose a copy of the design approved for the United Kingdom but I should be glad if in laying it before your ministers you will inform them that the design should not be made public in any way before the new stamps are issued in this Country which will probably not be before next June.*
3. *A copy of the design has been communicated to the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia.*

By 27 April 1911, the contents of Harcourt's confidential communication had been passed on to the Postmaster-General's Department for a reply. On 1 May 1911, the Secretary of the Postmaster-General's Department, Justinian Oxenham had prepared a response to be used by the Acting Prime Minister William Morris Hughes to respond to the Governor-General. Hughes' confidential reply to the Governor-General was dispatched on 2 May 1911. It stated that:

...effect will be given by the Government of the Commonwealth to the wish expressed by His Majesty that if the self-governing Dominions adopt a design on which his head appears, the design approved by him for the stamps of the United Kingdom may be used.

2. *It may be mentioned that postcards were recently issued in some of the States of the Commonwealth bearing a design on which the head of His Majesty appears, but this design will be superseded by that of the Commonwealth stamps when the latter have been decided upon. The cards in question were intended to be issued bearing a design, part of which was the head of His late Majesty. At the time of the decease of King Edward these were almost ready for issue and as they were urgently required, a stamp on which the head of King George V appears was substituted for that bearing the head of the late King.¹⁷*

The final irony of the saga of the *Full Face* design is that like in Australia¹⁸, the introduction of the initial likeness of King George V into postal use in the United Kingdom aroused a storm of criticism from the public on artistic and other grounds. This led to the original "Downey" head effigy being discarded in favour of a new design of the king's head in profile, taken from the design of the coronation medal by the Australian, Sir Bertram Mackennal.

¹⁷ While the communication only mentions the recent issue of post cards, the Commonwealth Stamp Printer had also issued letter cards using the *Full Face* stamp for distribution to all States except New South Wales and Queensland and for Coronation post cards for distribution to all States. For further information see: John Sinfield "The 1911 Coronation Post Cards", *Philately from Australia* June 1998, page 49 and "Variations in the 1911 Full Face Lettercards", *Philately from Australia* September 2000, page 58.

¹⁸ See Sinfield "Variations in the 1911 Full Face Lettercards" at page 58 for examples of the criticism.

LEEWARD ISLANDS POSTAL STATIONERY RARITY GUIDE (PART 2)

Darryl Fuller

Continued from the February 2011 issue of PSC

Registered Envelopes

Queen Victoria – There were two registered envelopes issued for Queen Victoria, a size G and a H2. The size G is relatively easy to mint or used but is getting harder to find mint in good condition. The H2 is quite a scarce envelope however, with only one printing and a large number remaindered. Despite the number remaindered it is very hard to find mint in good condition, and any copies seen in fine condition are worth buying. Used it is also quite rare and when I started writing this article a few years ago I had recorded 3 commercially used copies plus another 2-3 cut-down copies. Since then the Paul Larsen and Rob Wynstra collections have come up for sale and added another 7-8 used copies to the tally. I have not seen a copy used to a German dealer for the size H2 either.

King Edward VII – In 1902, as part of the general issue of stationery for KEVII, two registered envelopes were issued, a size G and H2. Both have the flap with the indicium on the reverse of the envelope, the same as the QV envelopes. Neither of the registered envelopes is easy to find mint but they are around, with the larger H2 being scarcer. The size G used is a lot scarcer than I would have expected and I have only seen about 5 copies used commercially. It may have been that this envelope was collected more mint than used. The H2 I have also recorded about 6 commercially used copies, but they do turn up now and again and are no harder to get than the size G. In 1905 the size G was reprinted with the indicium on the flap on the front of the envelope. This envelope saw a reasonable level of use and turns up more frequently used than its predecessor. It is not easy to find mint but does turn up in dealer stocks. Finally in 1910 the H2 was re-issued with the flap on the flap. This was a very small printing of only 500 envelopes and is a very rare envelope mint or used. I have only recorded three mint copies and the same number used. Of the three used copies, the two I have actually owned were both used well into the KGV era and both had multiple ½d stamps on them (see figure 8). Both looked slightly philatelic but were not to any philatelist I had seen before. The third copy was a slightly cutdown example but I have not actually seen it. By any standard this is one of the rarest items of Leeward Island stationery.

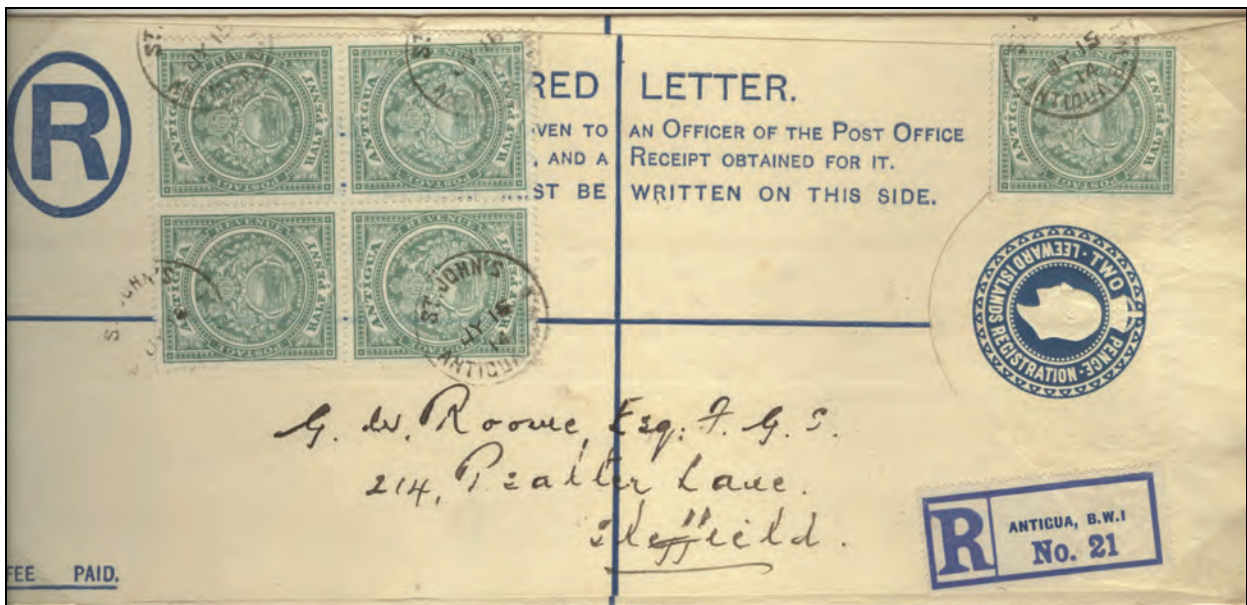


Figure 8 1910 KEVII 2d Registered Envelope - one of three used recorded

King George V – The first items of stationery issued for the new king were two registered envelopes (and a newspaper wrapper) in 1913, being size G and H2. Used they are not too hard to get and I have seen a fair number of used copies of each, although the H2 is slightly less common. Mint the story is very different. The H2 is not hard to find mint and turns up in collections and dealer stocks. The size G mint is the second anomaly in Leeward Island stationery as it is easy to find used (and specimen) and had a number of printings over many years. Yet despite this, I have only recorded two mint copies. It is missing from every dealer's stock and every collection I have viewed. This envelope is truly rare mint and all I can suggest is that it slipped into use and was overlooked by collectors. In 1922 there a printing of a size F registered envelope, the first time this size had been issued. It was a very small printing of 307 and all them were sent to the Virgin Islands. It has always been considered rare and is quite hard to find used. However, its survival rate has been relatively high and I have recorded at least eight used copies, including one philatelic usage to the German dealer Kiderlen. This is a very high survival rate and I believe it occurred because all usage is from the Virgin Islands and people kept such esoteric use. Mint, however, this envelope is very rare and I have only recorded two mint copies. This is not surprising and I doubt, given the low printing number, that many more are hidden out there.

In 1926, as part of the general issue of stationery, and because registration had increased from 2d to 3d in 1922, two new registered envelopes were issued. They were a size G and H2. Both are fairly easy to get mint. The size G is also very easy to get used and is one of the most common of the KGV stationery items. The H2 is also fairly easy to get used. In 1929 two new sizes were issued, a size F and the large size K. The size F is a little harder to find mint whilst the size K is quite scarce mint, due to its size. I have only seen or recorded 5-6 mint copies of the K. Used the size F is not too hard to find although it is nowhere near as easy as the G and H2 sizes. As to the size K used, I have no record of a used copy. There is also a variety of the size F with a small L in "THIS LETTER MUST..." on the front of the envelope. This variety also exists on the size F LGVI envelope where all the copies have this variety. It also exists on a number of other Colonies' size F envelopes. I believe it is quite rare on the Leeward Island KGV envelope as it is likely that it only occurred on the last printing of 550 envelopes in February 1938. I have only seen one example used (Figure 9).



Figure 9 1929 KGV Size F Registered Envelope with small L in text

King George VI – Four sizes of registered envelope were issued for the new king, sizes F, G, H2, and K. These envelopes are not easy to find mint although the G and H2 do turn up occasionally. The

size F only had one printing and is much harder to find mint than specimen. I have only seen about 5 copies mint, and is what I would call quite tricky to find. Once again the size K is quite scarce mint and I have only recorded 4 mint copies to date. It is the fourth hardest registered envelope to find mint, with the size F not far behind. The size G and H2 used are not too difficult to find used and I would have seen at least 15 used copies of the size G. The H2 is a little harder but does turn up. Once again the size F is a very tricky envelope to find used and I have only recorded 4 copies used. I have recorded three used copies of the size K envelope – two used philatelically and the other used to the well known philatelist Aguillar but cutdown about an inch. All are in my own collection.

Newspaper Wrappers

Queen Victoria – A ½d green and a 1d red wrapper were issued for QV and both are easy to get mint, although many are poorly folded. The ½d wrapper was widely used and accounts for a large percentage of all Leeward Island stationery used. It had multiple printings and obviously many newspapers and other papers were sent. The 1d wrapper is a little harder to find used and a large number were remaindered. It would appear that people using these wrappers bought large quantities of the ½d wrapper and uprated them as required rather than buying the 1d wrapper, as can be seen by the large number of ½d wrappers uprated by one ½d stamp.

King Edward VII – Again a ½d green and a 1d red wrapper were issued for KEVII. Both are fairly easy to find mint but collectors should note that the ½d value comes in both a rough and a smooth paper, the latter being slightly harder to find. In used condition the ½d wrapper is fairly common, but the 1d is not nearly as common. It saw a lot less use and in fact had the lowest printing of any wrapper. This was caused, in part, by the issue of wrappers for the individual islands.

King George V – One of the first items of stationery issued for the new king was a ½d green wrapper. This wrapper was heavily used and comes in at least two distinct paper types. It is not common mint but does turn up and shouldn't be too hard to find. Used is very rare, although does exist philatelically used to Beckhaus. Commercially used I have seen only two copies which is surprising given the number used (Figure 10). Even at worst with a survival rate of 1 in 10,000 or less I would have expected to see 4-5 copies. This, like all the KGV and KGVII Leeward Island wrappers is rare used.

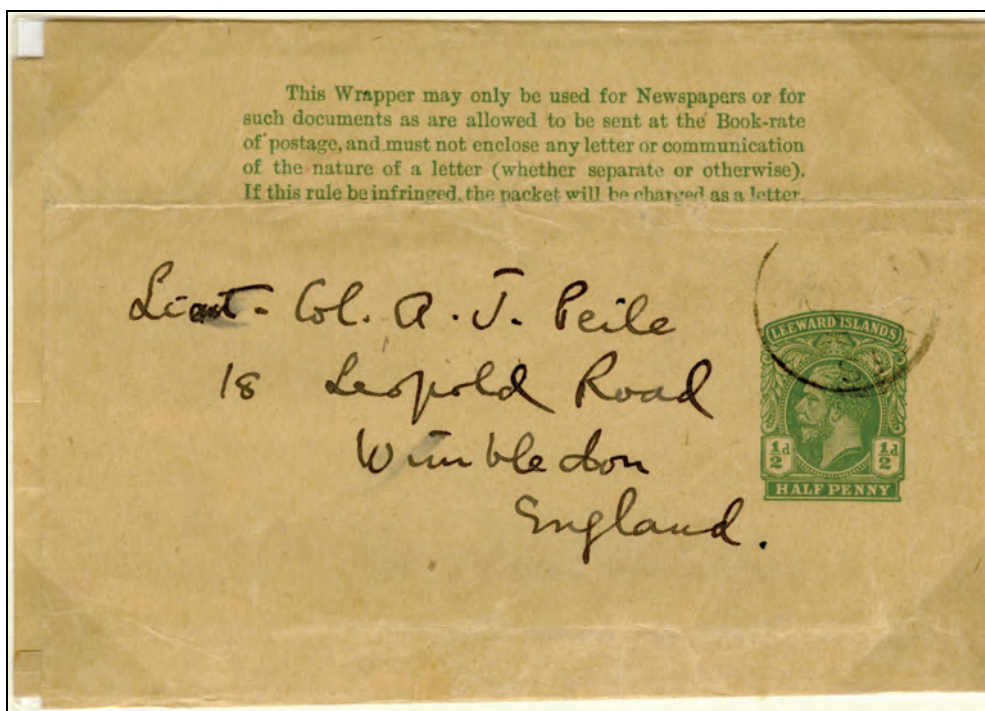


Figure 10 1913 KGV ½d Wrapper used - one of only two recorded used

In 1909 a local wrapper rate of ¼d was introduced but no wrapper of this rate was produced until 1927. There were two printings of this wrapper but I have not seen enough copies to differentiate them. It is not overly common mint but does turn up occasionally and like many of the later wrappers is found overprinted specimen just as often as it is mint. This wrapper is a great rarity used and it took me many years to find even a philatelically used copy. I have seen a couple of copies uprated by ¼d and sent to Beckhaus or Schoeller, but even these are scarce. I have only seen two other commercially used copies. One a local use in Antigua and the other sent to the USA, not uprated, but also not taxed and is illustrated in Figure 11.

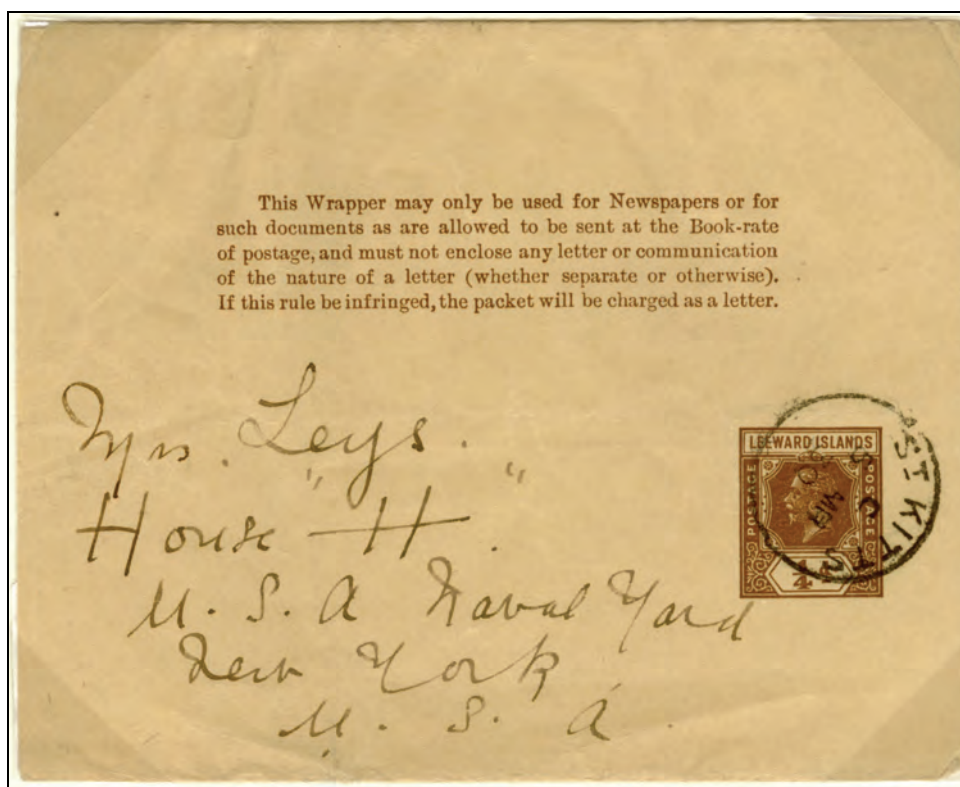


Figure 11 1927 ¼d Wrapper untaxed use to the USA - one of two commercially used examples recorded

King George VI – Only one wrapper was issued for KGVI, a ½d green that had the second smallest printing of a wrapper but was the largest printing of any KGVI stationery item. There were three printings and there are three distinct paper types, including a quite poor quality paper used during WWII. These wrappers are not common mint and a set of the three paper types would be tricky to put together. Used they are great rarities and to date I have only recorded three used copies (see Figure 12) and a large part copy. Some years ago I thought I had purchased another used copy but it disappeared in transit and I have no evidence that it ever existed.

Summary

When putting together a collection of Leeward Islands stationery there are a number of key items. For the postcards, the first KGV postcard used, any commercial usage of the 1926 postcards and the 1d KGVI used are the key items. For the envelopes the key mint items are the 1929 1d red KGV envelope, the 1934 'airmail' envelopes, the KGVI envelopes on normal paper in good condition and some of the subtypes of the 'airmail' envelopes. Used the key envelopes are the KGV 1926 1d violet, the 1928 1d red, the 1934 KGV 'airmail' envelopes' and most of the KGVI envelopes. For the registered envelopes the key items mint are the KEVII 1910 size H2, the 1913 KGV size G, the 1922 KGV size F, the 1938 KGVI size K and to a slightly lesser extent the QV size H2, the KGV size K and the KGVI size F. Used the key registered envelopes are the QV size H2, the KEVII 1910 size

H2, the KGV 1922 size F, the 1928 (?) KGV size K, the KGV size F and the KGV size K. Of the wrappers, any KGV or KGV size F wrapper used is important and the KEVII 1d is not easy.



Fig. 12 1938 KGVI 1/2d Wrapper - one of three used examples recorded

GREETINGS FROM CHAPEL STREET OVERPRINTED POSTCARDS

Frank Pauer has discovered further 'Greetings From' postcards, this time from Chapel St in Melbourne.

The cards known to have been overprinted are:

Kangaroo (lying on ground) Little Penguins Kookaburra Female koala with young Eastern Grey Kangaroos (4 kangaroos bounding) Platypus Australian Animals Sydney Harbour Bridge (fireworks)	Mangles Kangaroo Paw Sydney Harbour at Dusk Koala Female kangaroo with joey (standing) Melbourne City Skyline from Southbank The Twelve Apostles The Arts Centre, Melbourne Koala (sitting in tree)
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INDIPEX WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION 2011

Bernie Beston, FRPSL, FAP.

Indipex 2011 was held in New Delhi 12-18 February 2011. I was on the Indipex Jury as Vice- President, Team Leader for Postal Stationery and Apprentice Team Leader for Maximaphily. The other members of the Postal Stationery Team were Ajeet Singhee (India) and Alexander Ilyushin (Russia). I have been a FIP Juror for both classes since 1984. India was my first overseas World Philatelic Exhibition for Juror assignment in just on 12 years. My fellow Aussie Juror was Geoff Kellow, who judged the Literature entries and then doubled up in the Expert Group. Charles Bromser was the Australian Commissioner and David Loe was the Commissioner from New Zealand.

There was a Bulletin [in English] each day, from day one. The first day Bulletin depicted a set of 5 postal stationery items, each overprinted with the Indipex Logo (Fig. 1 for Mother Teresa Aerogramme). It took me five days to find out that these items had been issued some years before, and were not therefore available. No dealer at the Exhibition had any for sale. There was a good mix of both local and International dealers, and Postal Administrations at Indipex. Even New Zealand Post and Pitcairn Island Post had individual stands. Greenland Post had a sell out of their stock. But as usual no Postal Administration had any postal stationery stocks for sale. However, because of customs procedures (and charges no doubt) almost all of the foreign dealers had no stock. As for the locals, most items were overpriced, damaged or in unexhibitable condition. I bought an Inland Letter Card with a forged SPECIMEN overprint from one dealer [Fig.2]. I also managed to buy a number of India postal stationery items from either the GPO, Pragati Maidan Fairground Complex Post Office, or the Sansad Marg Head Post Office next to the National Postal Museum. The Museum was shown on a 2010 Miniature Sheet (Fig.3). The current definitive 50p Postcard is sold in sheets of 8, with serrated edging for separating (Fig. 4). A visit to the Postal Museum was not one of my better ideas. Guess what! It was closed for the duration of the Exhibition. There was a rival Dealers Bourse for the first three days of the Show opposite the Exhibition grounds, but my Jury duties prevented me from attending. Some of these dealers did attend on the grass footpath outside the show one afternoon [before being hunted off by the Exhibition organisers]. Most of these were from other Indian Cities, including one from the Congo. And here I managed to buy some nice items, all reasonably priced, including an Aden George VI Post Card. Can anyone say how the 4 Annas rate is calculated (Fig. 5)? The current registered envelopes come complete with wrapper band (Fig.6). This practice has long ceased in major issuing authorities. Buses were needed to get to and from the Exhibition, some 30 minute's walk from the Lalit Hotel, the official Exhibition Hotel. The evening bus rarely came on time, if at all, so taxis were frequently a necessity. Living in Adelaide where 90% of taxi drivers are from the Sub Continent, I did not find bargaining over the fare a problem or an issue that so many other visitors found so frustrating and loathed. On occasions, I found the walk back to the Hotel refreshing and very pleasant.

There were 23 Postal Stationery Exhibits including one from Australia. In addition there were three One Frame exhibits judged by the Team. The standard, as we have now come to expect, was high. One major problem was the layout of the frames. Many frames were not in their number sequence, with for example one frame here and four frames there. Plus exhibits from Germany, Finland and Denmark were held up in Customs until almost the close of the extended judging period. This was not the fault of Customs or the Organising Committee. It just shows the sheer folly of Air freighting exhibits to an Exhibition when the Commissioner is present at the Exhibition and could easily have carried them with him/her. In a later edition of this Journal I shall have some more comments to give on the problems with many exhibits, even those awarded Gold or higher medals. Your Editor was awarded a well earned Gold Medal for his Canada Postal Stationery. Congratulations Ian.

Without exception the Indian collectors were warm and welcoming; and very generous with advice and hospitality. It was the Government Organisers who let the side down in so many many ways. It must be the first Exhibition I have attended where there has been no Palmars at the Award Banquet. But at least, unlike the Portugal Palmars, the Indipex Palmars was a truly sumptuous affair in the luxurious Taj Palace Hotel, with fine food, plenty of it, all edible (unlike Lisbon) and absolutely delicious. Even the Indian wine was great, at least after the first three or four glasses. And there was spirits for the more hardened drinkers. The quality of service here and at the Imperial Hotel where the Indian Actresses stamps were launched, was absolutely World Class. These were experiences not to be forgotten. And the image of the Taj Mahal (Jury/ Commissioner Outing) whilst the purpose of a long and tiring day, is always a magnificent sight. So there were many many positives from the Organisers, and one should not dwell on the shortcomings too much. Plus during the Show, some of the visiting Aussies even managed to find a few not half decent watering holes. And whilst many visitors were ill, I was saved from such duress, until I came home and picked up an equally vicious Adelaide bug.

So, in spite of some difficulties, it was a great and memorable Show with lots of fun.

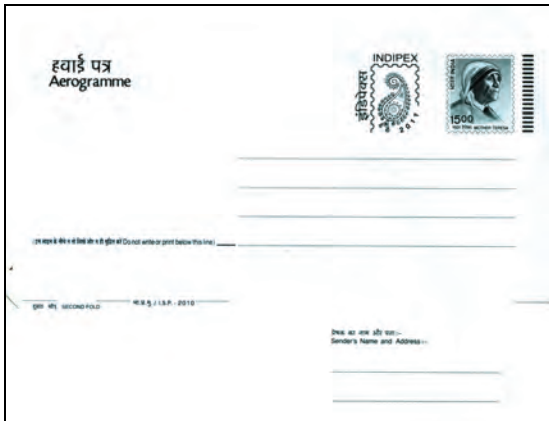


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

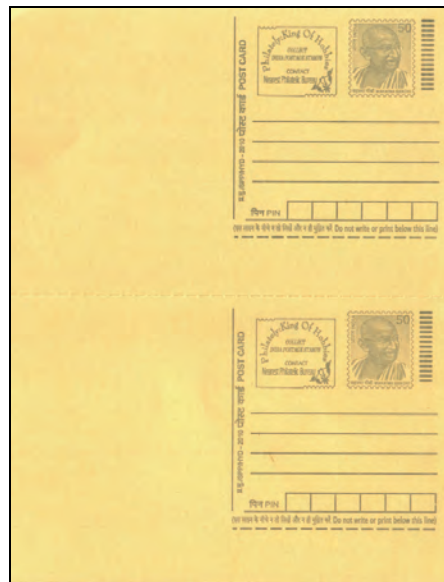


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

IS THIS POSTAL STATIONERY?

Gary Brown

Like many of you I received the email Postal Stationery Commission Letter – January 2011 recently.

There was on page 27, the following definitions of Postal Stationery items, 1.3.1 and Not Accepted as Postal Stationery, 1.4.1.

Although not strictly falling within the definition of Postal Stationery set out in 1, the following are also accepted forms of Postal Stationery:

1.3.1 Formula stationery.

A number of countries issued so called "formula" items which were sold to the public bearing adhesive stamps, as fore-runners to the issue of postal stationery items with impressed stamps. These formula items can be included in postal stationery exhibits.

1.3.2 Non value indicators.

More recently a growing number of Postal Administrations have introduced postal stationery which, while sold to the public at a specific price, merely indicates that a particular service/postage rate has been prepaid without indication of value - termed "non value indicators" (NVI). Such material is of course appropriately included in exhibits of postal stationery.

1.3.3 Telegraph Forms can be exhibited as postal stationery.

1.3.4 Money Orders/Postal Orders/Postal Notes can be exhibited as either postal stationery or revenues.

1.3.5 International Reply Coupons have traditionally been accepted as part of postal stationery and can be exhibited in this class.

1.4 Not accepted as Postal Stationery

1.4.1 Unstamped formula items (others than those mentioned in 1.3.1), unstamped military stationery, unstamped postal administration stationery, (DENMARK) official franks, meter post impressions and privately generated 'Postage Paid Impressions' are all considered outside the definition and should not be exhibited in the postal stationery class.

I have a particular problem with some items I have which by the below definitions are said NOT to be postal Stationery, and yet the only difference with the items is that they have had a Meter Mark applied by the Post Office rather than in 1.3.1 "formula" items which were sold to the public bearing adhesive stamps.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Air Mail Letter Cards and Airgraphs.

Airgraphs were first used in KUT from October 1941 and the early forms had a space on the back in the top right corner, allowing for stamps to be affixed. Also in 1941 it should be noted that a number of South African stamps [5c/1d; 10c/3d; 20c/6d; 70c/1/-] were overprinted due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from London.



It is recorded that there were over 7 million airgraphs dispatched from Nairobi and coupled with the introduction of formular Air Mail Letter Cards in October 1942, the various Army Post Offices did not have sufficient stamps to cope with the Airgraph and Air Mail Letter Card fees.

Therefore the Head Army Post Office in Nairobi were supplied with a Remington Meter franking machine. It was used for imprinting Formula Military Air Letter Sheets. At this time, instructions to the printers were that the back of the forms were to have no wording to allow for the Meter Mark to be applied prior to selling them.

May 2011

These airgraphs from early 1943 were sold at 30 cents with imprint. None were issued to the respective Army post offices without the imprint. From late 1944 the fee was reduced to 25 cents.

My question is what is the difference between the above and the formular Air Mail Letter Cards with stamps on them. None, both were available only over the counter and could not be sold without correct franking.

As there are only a few countries that issued Postal Stationery Airgraphs, these are a very important part of the story of these types.

A NOTE OF CAUTION

Peter Bamert

I thought that the following note would be of interest to postal stationery collectors of New Zealand. I recently bought some mint postal stationery from a dealer in Switzerland. He stored them for years in cheap old fashioned plastic sleeves. I was astonished to see that the sleeve of one of the ca. 25 different postal stationeries I bought showed some discoloration of the color of the 1 ½ d brown QEII Printed Matter postal card of 1955 postal card. It therefore seems that the brown color used by the printer of this postal card can be damaged by plastic sleeves which are not acid free. (Fig 1 and 2)

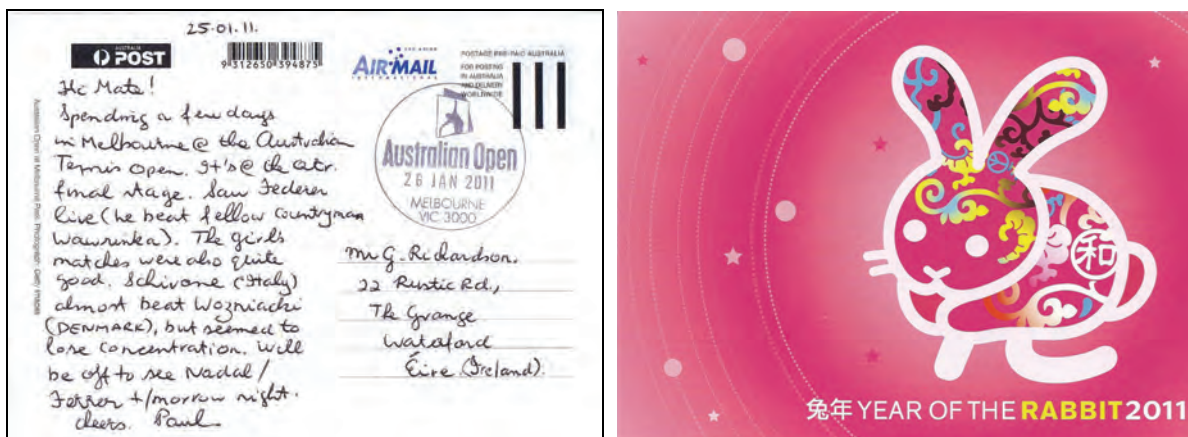


PSSA FORUM

Australian Open Postcards

Australia Post issued two postcards in January for the Australian Open in Melbourne for sale at the post office at the Open. Thanks to Christopher de Haer, Paul Xavier and Mark Diserio for bringing this to my attention. Mark writes *My enquiry at the Melbourne GPO paid off. I have purchased a quantity of each of the new cards. Codes are 394875 and 394905. They were produced at the request of the Melbourne GPO who run the PO at the tennis.*





Year of the Rabbit

As has been the custom for some years, Australia Post issued a prepaid postcard and domestic and international PPEs for the Lunar New Year – Year of the Rabbit on 11 January 2011 selling for \$1.60, 70c and \$2.50 respectively. The envelopes were designed by Rachelle Flynn, Australia Post and printed by lithography by GEON, Tasmania.



Floral Festivals aerogramme and international stamped envelopes

Australia Post issued an aerogramme and three international stamped envelopes on 8 March 2011 depicting flowers which feature in flower festivals in different cities in Australia. They were designed by Adam Crapp and printed by lithography by GEON Tasmania. The three envelopes were sold as a pack for \$14.55 while the aerogramme was sold for \$1.30.

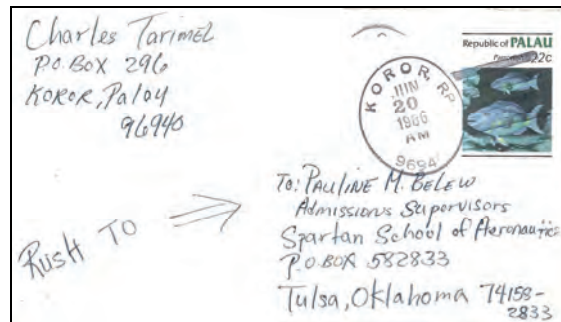
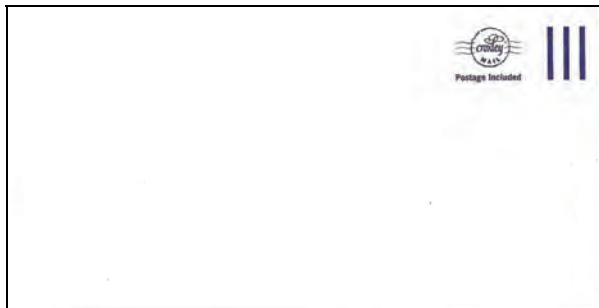
International and Express Post rate increase

Australia Post increased a range of express post and international postage rates on 4 April 2011 resulting in increased prices in a range of stationery items. New prices are:

- Aerogrammes \$1.35
- Registered Post International 130 x 240mm (500g) \$12.60 250 x 353mm (500g) \$20.50
- Prepaid Air Mail Envelopes DL \$2.55 C5 \$4.90 C4 \$7.50
- Express Post International C5 \$13.40 B4 \$19.50
- Express Post satchels 500g \$8.80 3kg \$12.00 5kg \$19.90 3kg large* Pack of 10 \$138.00 5kg large* Pack of 10 \$192.00 *sold only in packs of 10
- Express Post envelopes DL \$4.80 C5 \$4.80 B4 \$6.10
- Express Post Platinum satchels 500g \$12.80 3kg \$16.90

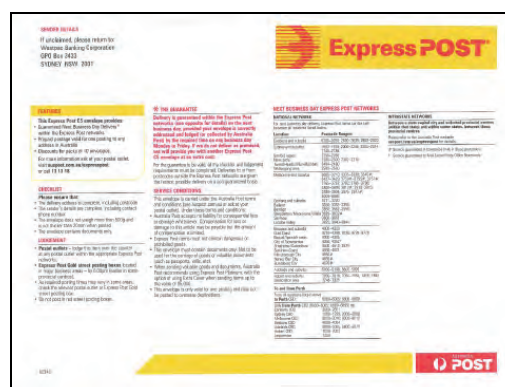
Palau, New Zealand and a misfolded Australian PSE

Steve Szirinsky has provided the illustration of a used Palau stamped envelope, Tony Luckhurst a copy of a Croxley Mail stamped envelope from New Zealand and from David Smitham a misfolded Australian endangered mammals PSE.



PTPO Express Post Envelope

Mark Diserio reports I received some documents from Westpac which arrived in a window C5 express post envelope. I attach scans of front and back. I had not seen one of these before. I imagine other companies may use similar, including the bigger size envelope.



LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Postcards

January 2011 Australian Open
(\$1.60) Australian Open at Melbourne park
(\$1.60) Melbourne Park Tennis Centre

18 January 2011 Special Occasions Love
Maximum cards
(-) Rose
(-) Hearts
(Set price: \$2.70)

20 January 2011 Legends: Trailblazers
Maximum cards
(-) Eva Cox
(-) Elizabeth Evatt
(-) Germaine Greer
(-) Anne Summers
(Set price: \$5.40)

15 February 2011 Centenary of International Women's Day
Maximum cards
(\$1.35) International Women's Day

22 February 2011 Air Force Aviation
Maximum cards
(-) F-111
(-) F/A-18F
(-) Wedgetail
(-) C-17
(Set price: \$8.40)

8 March 2011 Floral Festivals
Maximum cards
(-) Gerbera
(-) Jacaranda
(-) Australian Everlasting
(-) Violet
(-) Tulip
(Set price: \$6.75)

22 March 2011 Floral Festivals
Maximum cards
(-) A bunch of flowers
(-) Camellias
(-) Fruit and flowers
(-) Still Life, Zinnias
(-) A cottage bunch
(Set price: \$6.75)

5 April 2011 Queen's 85th Birthday
Maximum cards
(-) Brian Dunlop portrait
(-) Rolf Harris portrait
(Set price: \$4.30)

March 2011 Sydney Stamp Expo 2011
(\$1.60) ANZAC Bridge and Sydney city skyline
(\$1.60) ANZAC Bridge Statue
Overprinted Sydney Stamp Expo 2011 and drawing of ANZAC Bridge
(\$1.60) ANZAC Bridge and Sydney city skyline
(\$1.60) ANZAC Bridge Statue
Note: These cards also existed numbered for sale by the organizing committee of Sydney Stamp Expo 2011.

Envelopes

8 February 2011 100 years of Australian Commonwealth Postal Stationery
(\$3.20) B4 Harvesting WA
(\$2.70) C4 River Murray SA
(\$1.40) C5 Wool Carting QLD
(\$0.70) DL Sydney Heads NSW
(\$0.70) DL window Settler's Home
(\$0.70) C6 Hounville TAS
(\$0.70) C6 window Pineapples QLD

8 March 2011 Floral Festivals International Envelopes
(\$2.50) Tulip DL
(\$4.75) Gerbera C5
(\$7.30) Violet C4

Aerogramme

8 March 2011 Floral Festivals
(\$1.30) Jacaranda

Express Post

2011 PTPO envelope for Westpac
(-) window C5 envelope

POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

Updated Online Listing of Australian non-denominated and flat rate postal stationery

The Society's online catalogue is located on the PSSA website www.postalstationeryaustralia.com and brings together the listings from the various issues of the PSC and has now been updated covering issues until November 2010.

SECRETARY'S REPORT APRIL 2010 – MARCH 2011

Meetings

The Society met three times during the past year, as follows:

At Canberra Stampshow 2010 on 14 March 2010: a report on this meeting appeared in *Postal Stationery Collector* May 2010, pages 27-28.

A breakfast meeting was shared with the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australia at Adelaide Stampex 2010 on 21 August 2010; a report appeared in *Postal Stationery Collector* November 2010, page 87.

There was also a meeting at Mandurah 2010 on 20 November 2010; a report appeared in *Postal Stationery Collector* February 2011, page 125.

Thank you

Our thanks go to Martin Walker for organising the breakfast and the displays at Adelaide, and to Ray Todd and to Glen Stafford for organising the displays and the meeting at Mandurah, our first at a regional show.

Membership

This currently stands at 61 in Australia and 26 overseas.

Resignations

These have been received from Emil Minaar (South Africa), Raymond Price (Victoria, formerly South Australia) and Andy Jansen (South Australia).

Postal Stationery Collector

The journal continues to appear regularly, thanks to the efforts of Editor Ian McMahon and his contributors. It remains our chief means of communication, and is most valuable to the continued life of the Society. Please continue to support the journal by sending contributions to Ian on any aspect of postal stationery, Australian or foreign, old, twentieth century or contemporary.

PSSA Prize

At Canberra Stampshow 2010 the PSSA Prize was awarded to John Sinfield for his excellent exhibit of Panama postal stationery. He was awarded a Large Gold medal and a Special Prize. The Society has donated a prize for the best postal stationery exhibit at Sydney Stamp Expo 2011.

PSSA website

Jeff and Yvette Trinidad continue with the work of updating and maintaining the webpage. The *Online Listing of Australian Non-Denominated and Flat Rate Postal Stationery* is now available on the webpage, updated to November 2010. Covers and contents pages from current issues of the journal can also be found there.

Australian Colonies / States Postal Stationery Catalogue Project

Work continues on the catalogues for New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania. Work on a catalogue of South Australian postal stationery should commence this year.

Brusden-White's Australian Commonwealth Postal Stationery Catalogue

Editor Geoff Kellow reports that the preparation of the catalogue is now almost complete. We look forward to the forthcoming announcement of a publication date.

Australasian Stamp Catalogue

The 31st Edition of this catalogue was published in October 2010. The stationery listing in this catalogue remains important but needs to be used with an understanding that many items, and specialised types of postal stationery, are not included. A review of the catalogue appeared in *Postal Stationery Collector* Issue No 64 February 2011.

Judith Kennett
Secretary
March 2011

LITERATURE

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon

From our contemporaries

**The Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 19
No 1 February 2011**

- Refining a name [early airletters of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan]
- A new discovery – illustrated registration envelopes [overprinted by a stamp dealer]
- Postal stationery for a purpose: Part 1- Transmission for conveyance by a specific means or route - surface mail
- British Empire 3d postcard for Australia, New Zealand and Fiji CP25 1889 – 1d brown CP15 1883 after joining the UPU
- Crown Official Paid stationery
- GB postal stationery news – includes special delivery response envelope, new items reported
- Gibbons Stamp Monthly Archive Edition
- Illustrated and advertising postal stationery in the period up to the First World War – QV postcards Part 3
- GB aerogrammes with printed code number

L'Entier Postal No 86 Decembre 2010

- Cancelled postal stationery: a gold mine for searchers [exotic destinations]
- The Daguin canceller on the postal stationery of Monaco [second part]
- A bouquet of varieties [mis-perforations on French postal stationery]
- PAPs made-to-measure: some new issues, including a Pere Noel PAP

Postal Stationery Jan-Feb 2011

- What should be listed in a U.S. Postal Stationery Catalog?
- 2010 USA Postal Card Issues
- Post Coach Indicum Envelopes of Bulgaria
- The Discovery of the Blue Paper Envelope (UC6a/ AM28) – A Once in a Lifetime Experience
- U.S.A. 19th Century Column
- Exhibitions & Awards Column
- U.S.A. 20th/21st Century Column
- Japanese Card with Unusual USA Censor Mark
- Personalized Postal Stationery
- Full Sheets of SI and S2?
- USA Returned Aerogram
- Overprinted Bolivia Envelope
- USA Postal Card S63e Variety?

Australian Journal of Philately No 114 December 2010

- Belgian postcard to New Zealand 1899
- New Zealand World War 2 lettersheets
- Receipted delivery [with a range of Australian postage paid stationery] by our member Richard Peck

Gibbon Stamp Monthly April 2011

- [UK] Victorian Stamped to Order Envelopes
- The Flowers and Animal Definitives of Malaysia 1979-1986 [includes postcards, envelopes and aerogrammes]

Sydney Views February 2011

- Printing of Lettercards in Melbourne 1901-1911 by Geoff Kellow
- NSW Lettercards, Printings by Lithography by John Bell
- NSW Official Envelopes A New Embossed Seal

New Zealand Stamp Collector December 2010

An Unusual KGVI 2d Social Size Envelope

Papua Post 4/2010

- Papua New Guinea Registered Envelopes

Papua Post 1/2011

- Papua New Guinea 2005 Aerogrammes

Postal Stationery Mar-April 2011

- Census of US Postal Cards Showing New York Exchange
- Office Postmarks Until 1879
- U.S.A. 19th Century Column
- Exhibitions & Awards Column
- U.S.A. 20th/21st Century Column
- 2010 USA Postal Card Correction
- Boy Scout Stamp Collecting Merit Badge
- Netherlands Pseudo Stationery from the USA
- Meaning of "Reverse Die Cut"
- Linn's Reads Postal Stationery
- Grant Letter Sheet (Card) Gumming
- Non-denominated Stationery to Foreign Countries?
- A New USA Multiple Ad Postal Card?
- USA Card overprinted Saipan Mariana Is
- Two Unlisted GB STO Cards

- Unlisted Romanian Stationery
- Afghanistan Reply Card?
- One more "Troy Bilt" Card
- St. Pierre-Miquelon Lettercard
- UPSS Possessions Catalog Wins Award
- Another Locally Surcharged USA Postal Card
- US Envelope Knife 106 vs. Knife 116
- Puerto Rico Overprinted Post Cards
- Early TV Memories Error Alert
- Market Report
- August 23, 1886 - The First Day of Sale for the 2-cent Grant Letter Card
- Counterfeit and Bogus Stationery

Reviews

London Philatelist Vol 120 No 1382 January-February 2011

Malaya postal stationery 1937 to 1947 being the issues current in 1937 and all subsequent issues including those of the Japanese occupation and BMA periods, edited by Susan McEwan, published by the Malaya Study Group, 2008. VI+93p, in full colour, soft bound. For price and p&p outside UK, please contact Bill Pain, 1 Woodfield Grove, Streatham, London SW 16 1LR UK.

The reviewer calls this book an excellent example of a combined study by members of the MSG. It is highly recommended to postal stationery enthusiasts, KG VI specialists and any collector of Malaya.

Switzerland Postal Stationery Handbook: Postcards by Martin Baer, published by the Swiss Postal Stationery Collector's Society.

After four years of intensive work, Martin Baer has produced the first part of the Swiss Postal Stationery Handbook covering postcards, the most extensive section of the Handbook.

The English introduction to the Handbook can be found at http://www.mbtaxcards.ch/download/PK-Handbuch_eng.pdf while example pages can be found at <http://www.mbtaxcards.ch/download/PKHandbuch.pdf>

Martin encourages all collectors to inform him of any postcards not yet listed and of any errors. He can be contacted at Martin Baer, Hagenholzstrasse 25, CH-8302 Klotten or by Email to: mbtaxcards@gmx.ch.

Marin Baer received the "litterature price 2010" from the Swiss Foundation for the promotion of philately.

NEW ISSUES

Canada

Canada has issued a number of new postcards including a set depicting baby animals, a pair for the Year of the rabbit, a pair for Black History Month, a pair depicting daffodils and the first of a series of postcards for each astrological sign which are being issued each month in 2011.



Postal Stationery Collector

