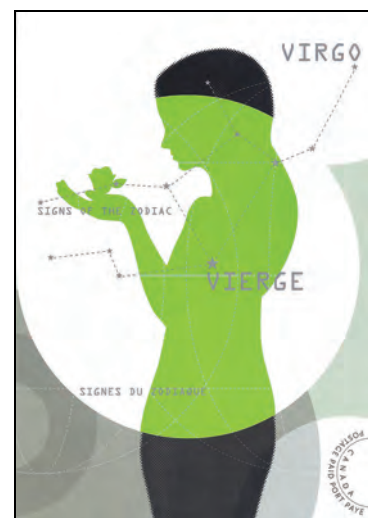
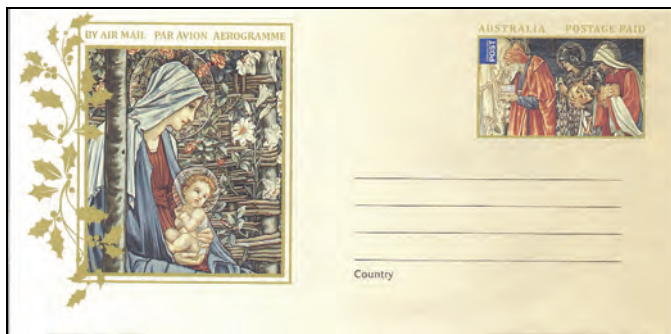
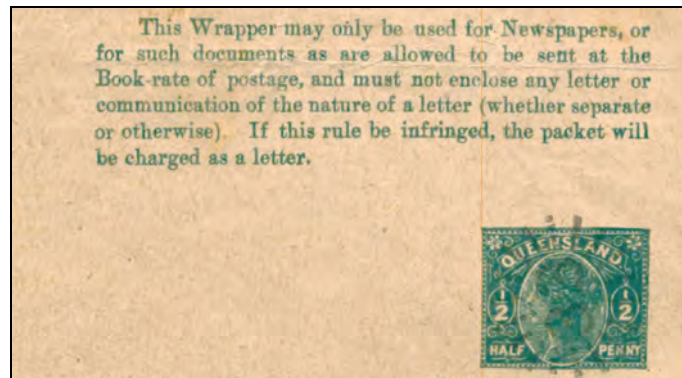


POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

Volume 19 No 1: Issue No 73

February 2013



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 the Editor or one of the Sub-Editors. Articles on any postal stationery topic are welcomed and should be submitted electronically. Email the Editor at for instructions. Illustrations should be good quality scans. Book reviews, news items, information on new issues and member's classifieds are also welcome. Letters to the Editor and comments on articles published are encouraged.

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FROM THE EDITOR

Exhibition Results

The National one-frame exhibition, Hobart 2012, was held in Hobart, Tasmania on 16 -18 November 2012. The exhibition included four postal stationery exhibits:

Martin Walker	Hong Kong Aerogrammes	73 S
Michel Roland	Papua New Guinea Aerogrammes to Independence	76 V
Bernard Beston	Victoria -The First Lettercard	86 G
Philip Levine	Gold Coast Airletters	88 G

Besides national exhibitions, Australia also holds state-level (or regional) exhibitions. One recent such exhibition was Swan River Stamp Show, held in Perth, Western Australia, on 20-21 October 2012. There were two postal stationery exhibits:

Glen Stafford	Siam Postal Cards	80 G	SP
John DiBiase	Australian Commonwealth Registered Letter Postal Stationery	67 S	

There were five postal stationery exhibits at the New Zealand National Exhibition, BlenPex 2012, which was held in Blenheim New Zealand on 12 - 14 October 2012:

Glen Stafford	Nicaraguan Postal Stationery ((The Seebeck era)	83 LV	SP
Paul Barsdell	Indo – China Postal Stationery	78 V	
Ian McMahon	Queensland 1880 - 1912	82 LV	
Alastair Gow	Great Britain Registered Postal Stationery 1878-1923	78 V	
Harold Waite	Post Office Advertising Lettercards 1926-1958	67 S	



FIP Postal Stationery Commission January Newsletter

The January 2012 issue of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter is now available and available from the Commission website www.postalstationery.org. The newsletter includes Commission Report 2012, Status on Commission Projects, Rarity Statements in PS Exhibits, Future International Exhibitions, Postcards from Mobile Apps, Seminar Hand-out, Postal Stationery Exhibit Results, Exhibiting Postal Stationery, News from the Delegates, Commission Meeting 2013, The Bureau, The

Commission Delegates, FIP Jurors and Team Leaders.

Back Issues of Postal Stationery Collector On-Line and Index

Back issues of the PSC are now available to members from the PSSA's website <http://www.postalstationeryaustralia.com/>. All issues from No 42 (May 2005) are available on the site as pdf files in colour. In addition earlier issues are available but in most cases are in black and white. The back issues are accessed by clicking on the Members link on the PSSA home page. A logon and password is needed. If you are interested in accessing the back issues please contact the Editor on ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com. Also the Index of the PSC prepared by Derek Brennan was featured in a previous issue. Please contact me if you are interested in reviewing a copy.

PSC Sub-Editors

Thanks to Mark Diserio for his articles as sub-editor for Australian Commonwealth. As the Australian Commonwealth sub-editor, Mark would be pleased to receive comments, information illustrations etc, to be included in the PSC. He would also be prepared to edit any suitable articles before they go to the Editor. His email is mydis@ozemail.com.au. Additional sub-editors are required including for New Zealand. If you are interested in such a role please contact me with ideas for the area you would be interested in.

Centenary of Kangaroo and Map Stationery

To mark the centenary of the Kangaroo and Map design I am hoping to have the Kangaroo and Map design stationery as the theme of the May 2013 issue of PSC. Let me know if you would like to contribute.

Ray Kelly, FAP

Former PSSA member, Ray Kelly, passed away on 24th November 2012 in Tewantin. A celebratory service was held there on 27th November 2012. Ray was born in 1927 in Melbourne and began collecting stamps in the mid-late 1930's. He became Chief Draftsman with the Australasian Petroleum Co in Port Moresby and was a resident of Papua from 1949 to 1958. He joined the Papuan Philatelic Society in its foundation year – 1954 and held various positions with that Society including secretary in 1958, president and was editor of *PPS Stamp News*. He also authored numerous articles on PNG philately and received that society's Award of Merit in 1976 for services to society.



Ray formed key collections in several areas including traditional Papua, Port Phillip District Postal History, Papua-New Guinea Airmails, and Advertising by Post. His stationery interests included the Havelock-Fosters postcard of Victoria and Denmark Postcards (which won a gold medal and special prize at Fremantle Stampshow 1997). Ray was a tireless worker for philately with his service to the hobby covering a broad spectrum of philately: President of the Australasian Stamp Dealers Association, President of the Australian Philatelic Federation, administration of clubs, State and National level teaching, training, philatelic study and research while forming several distinguished philatelic collections, together with judging and exhibiting. He was heavily involved in the management of many philatelic exhibitions including being President of Stampshow Melbourne 1991 and Melbourne 96 and a committee member of Australia 99. He conducted the first Judge's Critique session at a national exhibition in Canberra. Ray has also published many articles on a wide range on philatelic subjects. He was made a fellow of the Australian Philatelic Order in 1998.

Ray was a long standing member of the PSSA contributing articles to the PSC. He published a book, *Victoria: The 1895 Havelock-Foster's Postcard* (published by Brusden-White, 2007), on the interesting saga of the Havelock-Foster's postcard of Victoria, an attempt by the Victorian post office to introduce advertising on postcards which resulted in a considerable outcry. His most recent contributions to the PSC commented on the Papua New Guinea prepaid postcards, reflecting his continued interest in Papua and New Guinea. Other articles in PSC included *Denmark: The Postcard Essays of 1871 and The 1883 New South Wales Reply Paid Postcards*.

My own experiences of Ray come from his involvement with judging and exhibitions and in particular from the experience of being his assistant when he was Commissioner to Pacific 97 in San Francisco. With Ray's passing we have lost a stalwart of the philatelic world, someone who contributed enormously to all aspects of the hobby and who had an exceptional level of philatelic knowledge.

THE 1891 QUEENSLAND ½D GREEN NEWSPAPER WRAPPER

Jan Kosniowski

This study is based on the author's collection of 457 copies of the Queensland 1891 ½d green newspaper wrapper (H&G E1) and scans of 67 copies of the wrapper kindly provided by Alan Griffiths from his collection.

Two different printing processes are noted, four different text settings and eight different images for the indicium, giving rise to a total of twenty different settings of this newspaper wrapper, known at the present time.

Date of Issue

Moschkau (1885), Moen (1893), Gibbons (1897), (1900), Bright (1914), Ascher (1928) and H&G (1966) all give the date of issue as 1892. Collas (1979) and Bakker (2006) give the date of issue as 25 November 1891. Griffiths (2011) states that the wrappers were placed on sale on 25 November 1891 and were valid for postal use from 1 January 1892.

Printing Processes

None of the publications prior to 1979 mention any method of printing. Collas and Bakker state that the wrappers were produced in a surface-printed operation. (The term "surface-printed", commonly used in philately, is ambiguous as it means either letterpress or lithography, that are two very different printing processes.) Examination of the wrappers shows that, in fact, two different printing processes were used to produce these newspaper wrappers. Most of the wrappers were found to have been printed by lithography. A small number of these wrappers were found which were printed by letterpress.

Size of Wrapper

Moschkau state two sizes for the wrapper 130mm x 285mm and 122mm x 297mm

Moen gives the size as 128mm x 229mm (229mm is most probably a printing error for 292mm).

Ascher gives the size as 125mm - 140mm x 290mm - 300mm.

Higgins & Gage gives the same size as Ascher.

Collas mentions that he has a wrapper which is 120½mm wide in addition to the range stated by H&G.

There are no records to indicate how many wrappers were actually printed on a sheet. No multiple copies of the wrapper are known. The most common sheet size for printing at the time was the Imperial "Royal" size, 20 inches x 25 inches (508mm x 635mm). The observed size of the wrappers suggests that they were printed eight copies on a sheet of Royal size paper. There is wide variation in sizes suggesting that the printers did not make any effort to keep the size consistent.

Chamfered / Square Corners

These wrappers were issued with both chamfered and square corners. Wrappers with chamfered top corners are recorded as being first issued on 5 December 1892, both wrappers were then issued concurrently. The majority of the wrapper in this study were cut square corner. As the number of wrappers with chamfered corners was so small no check was made to see if the same settings occur on both types.

Paper

The following papers have been recorded in previous literature

- Moschkau - yellowish
- Moen - manila.
- Gibbons - manila laid (1897); or manila (1900).
- Bright - lemon; buff laid; buff (thick); or deep buff (thick).
- Ascher - buff smooth inside; buff rough inside; or yellow green.
- H&G - various types and shades of buff paper

The wrappers in this study were found to be more or less buff in colour, no copies have been seen that could be described as lemon or yellow green (the passage of time has no doubt affected the colour of

the paper). The following distinct types of paper were noted:

- Vertically or Horizontally Laid
- Wove smooth front and rough inside
- Wove smooth front and smooth inside
- Thin wove

Specimen

Collas records that a Specimen handstamp is known to exist on this wrapper. No copies have been seen by the author to date.

Colour of Printing

Collas states that the colours which have been recorded are emerald green, dark green and yellow green. No attempt was made to classify the colours in this study. These stated colours are consistent with those in this study.

Printing Quantities

No details are available as to quantities printed. Collas states that during the period 1898 to 1903 about 2 million ½d wrappers were used annually. In all probability the usage around 1892 to 1895 was more or less the same. Therefore it is considered safe to assume that at least 6 million of these wrappers were probably printed in the three year period that these wrappers were in production.

Width, depth and position of text block

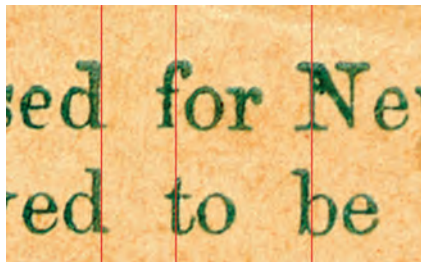
Collas states that the initial issue was 77mm wide and later settings were 76mm and 76½mm wide. Copies in this study had widths ranging from 75½mm to 77½mm. Clear postmarks are scarce on these wrappers making it very difficult to check this.

Collas gives 2 sizes for text depth 19½mm and 20½mm - it is not stated if this measure includes the descender (it is presumed not). Excluding descenders, copies were found with 19¼mm, 19½mm, 19¾mm, 20¼mm and 20½mm text depth.

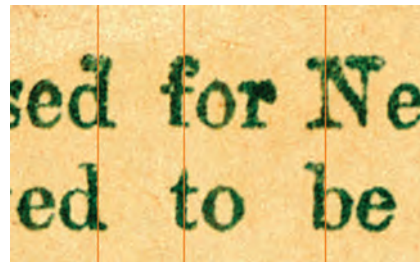
Colas gives 4 different distances of text to indicium - 10½mm, 11mm, 11½mm, and 13½mm. Copies were found at 8 different distances ranging from 9mm to 27mm.

Text Settings

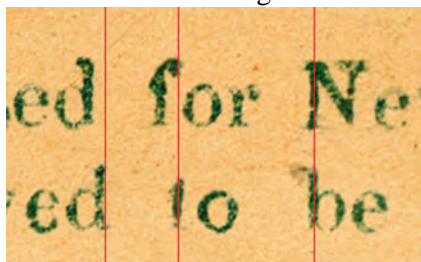
Bakker mentions that “at least 2 different settings exist” of the text block; no more details are given. This study has identified 4 different settings of the text block (illustrated here at 400%). The first guide line is on the right edge of the lower “d”; the second guide line is through the point of the “t”; and the third guide line is through the vertical line in the “N”.



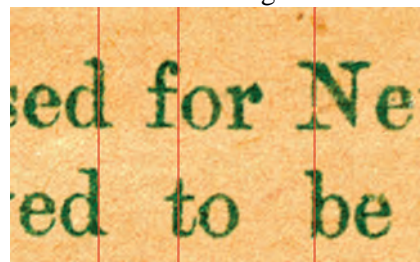
Text Setting s1



Text Setting s2



Text Setting s3



Text Setting s4

They are best differentiated by examining the central portion of the first two lines of text and noting the alignment between the letters. Vertical red guide lines have been added, in the illustrations, to aid identification of the different text settings. Other differences also exist in addition to those shown.

Indicium

The electrotype used for the indicium on the wrappers was the same as that used for the printing of the ½d stamp. Colas states that “Four sub-types are equally evident here..”, referring to the four types described by Robson Lowe for the Queensland 1890 ½d stamp. Robson Lowe described the four types thus:

- Type I. The top left petal of the left rosette without dot or each petal has a single dot.
- Type II. A white ring over the first “E” of “QUEENSLAND” - a similar ring to right of the left hand “1” of the fraction “½”.
- Type III. Three dots in the lower left petal of the left rosette.
- Type IV. This same petal has usually only two dots; the second “N” of “QUEENSLAND” has a break in the right limb, the portion above this being much narrower than the normal lettering.

Apart from Type II, with the white ring above E, it has not been possible to identify the other Robson Lowe types in any of the wrappers in this study.

This study has identified eight different stamp images that were used. Indicia e1 and e2 are known on letterpress printings and lithographic printings, the other five indicia on lithographic printings only. Indicia e2 and e4 both have the ring over the “E” of QUEENSLAND, however the top left corner is distinctly different and there are also other minor differences. Indicia e3, e5 and e6 are very similar. In both case it could be the same electro at different stages in its life, suggesting that there were perhaps only four electros to start. Or it could be that the different electros were produced from the same master copper engraving. The eight different indicia are illustrated here at 300% of original size:



e1 - top left corner cut at angle



e2 - top left and right corner cut at an angle, circle above E



e3 - top left corner with a “hook”, break in white oval surround of the right ½ (some copies only)



e4 - circle above E; top corners less pronounced angles that in e2



e5 - top left and bottom right corners jutting out



e6 - left border widens at lower half



e7 - very wide left border, pronounced kink in border at top



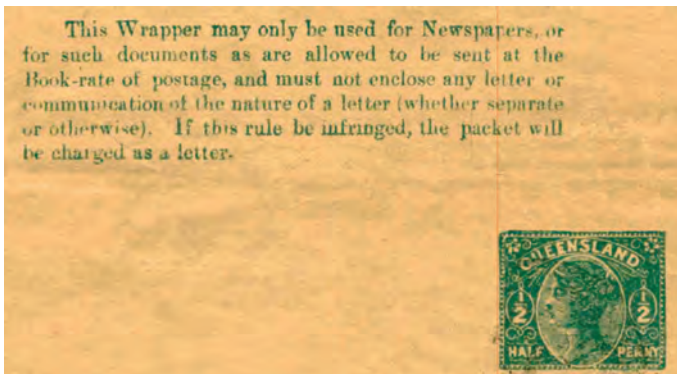
e8 - slight angle top left, bottom right border wider

The four text settings combined with eight different indicia in different positions and stretching of the transfer paper has resulted in at least twenty settings for the wrapper (including the letterpress printing) which are now described below.

The Different Settings

For ease of identification these are listed in ascending order of the distance from the left edge of the indicium to the right side of the text. The indicium can be found in eight different positions relative to the text, illustrated below with red guide lines. It is very much easier to note where the vertical goes through which character then to measure the offset. Using a straight edge of something simple, like a business card, has been found to be adequate to identify the different settings (even on poor quality scans). In the majority of cases identification of the indicium is not necessary, only the text setting and position need to be identified. Only settings Q10 and Q19 are the same apart from the indicia.

1. Vertical through the right side of “k” (position k_r)

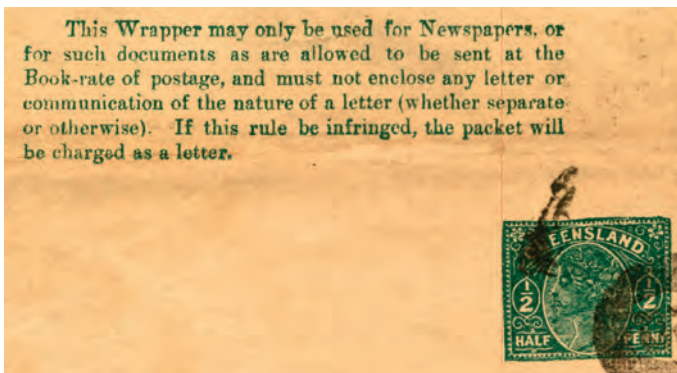


ged, the packet

Setting Q15

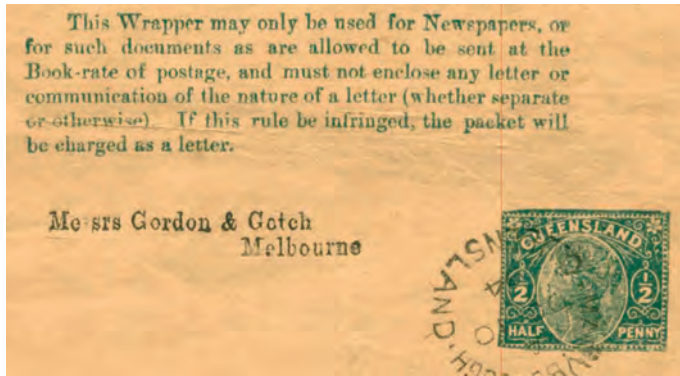
Printed Lithograph; text setting s1; indicium e1; 5th line of text to indicium = 13½mm; end of text to left of indicium = 9mm; width of text = 75½mm; depth of text = 19¼mm

The missing dot over the “i” in first word “This” has been touched up on the litho stone.



Setting Q17

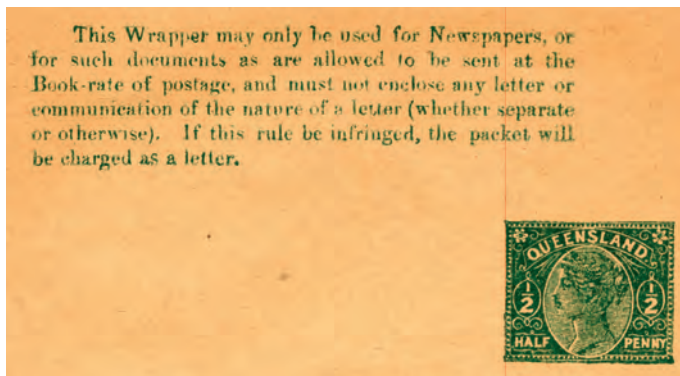
Printed Lithograph; text setting s2; indicium e7; 5th line of text to indicium = 12mm; end of text to left of indicium = 9mm; width of text = 75¼mm; depth of text = 19½mm



Setting Q14

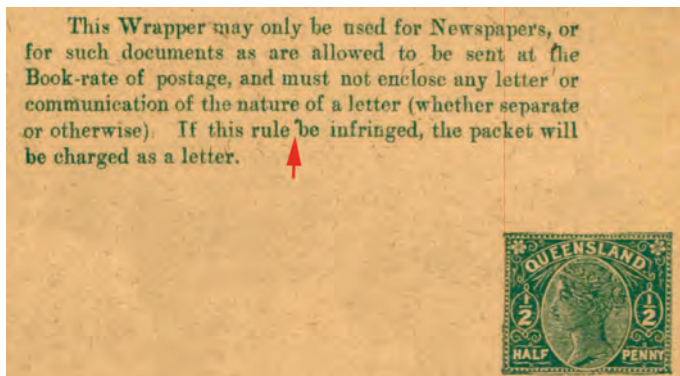
Printed Lithograph; text setting s3; indicium e2; 5th line of text to indicium = 11¼mm; end of text to left of indicium = 9mm; width of text = 76mm; depth of text = 19¼mm

2. Vertical through the left side of “k” (position k_1)



Setting Q3

Printed Lithograph; text setting s3; indicium e5; 5th line of text to indicium = 11¼mm; end of text to left of indicium = 9½mm; width of text = 75½mm; depth of text = 19½mm

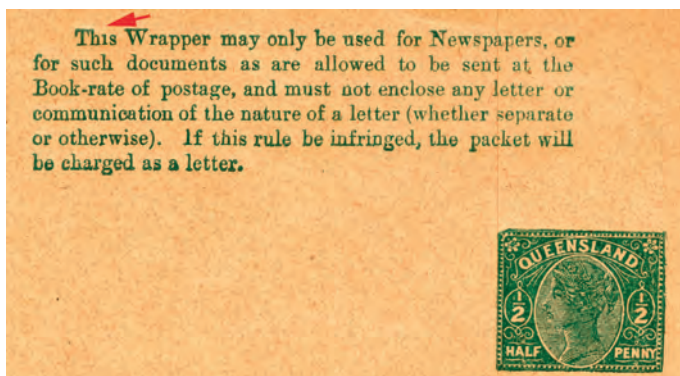


Settings Q12

Printed Lithograph; text setting s4; indicium e4; 5th line of text to indicium = 13½mm; end of text to left of indicium = 10¼mm; width of text = 77½mm; depth of text = 20½mm

Four copies of this setting have been seen with a dot before “be” in 5th line, two other copies seen without a dot

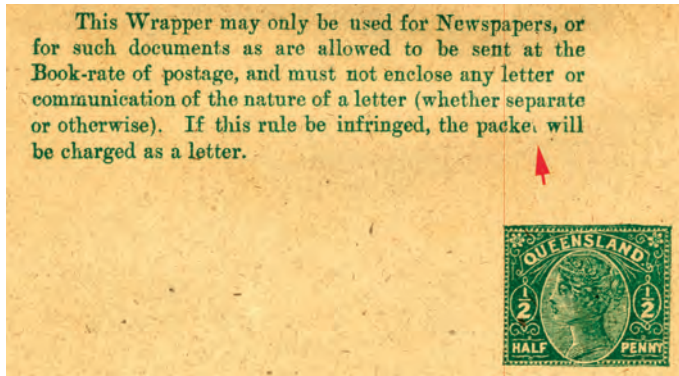
3. Vertical through “c” (position c)



Setting Q1

Printed Letterpress; text setting s1; indicium e1; 5th line of text to indicium = 11½mm; end of text to left of indicium = 10½mm; width of text = 75½mm; depth of text = 19¾mm

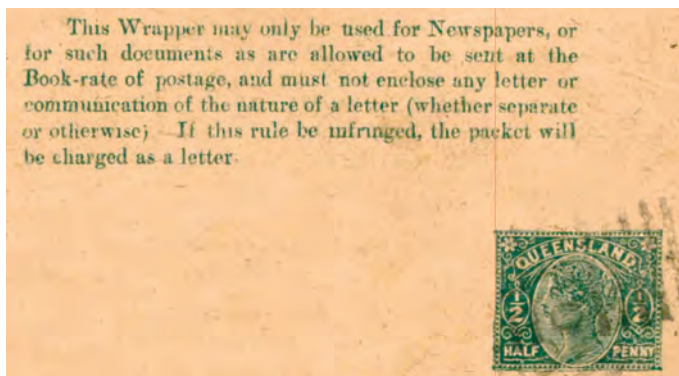
Missing dot over “i” in first word “This”



Setting Q2

Printed Lithograph; text setting s4; indicium e4; 5th line of text to indicium = 13mm; end of text to left of indicium = 11¼mm; width of text = 77mm; depth of text = 20¼mm

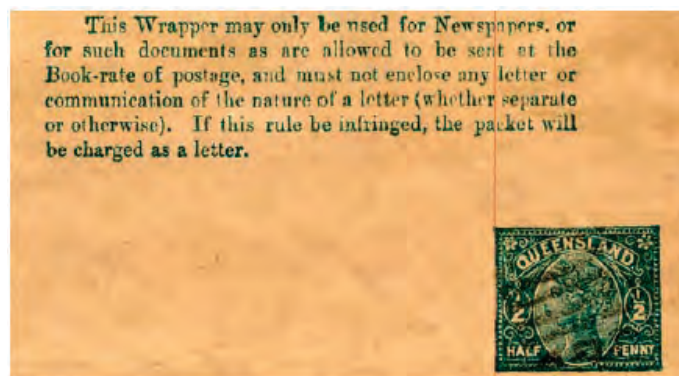
All examples seen of this setting have a truncated “t” in “packet”.



Settings Q16

Printed Lithograph; text setting s4; indicium e3; 5th line of text to indicium = 13mm; end of text to left of indicium = 11¼mm; width of text = 77mm; depth of text = 20¼mm

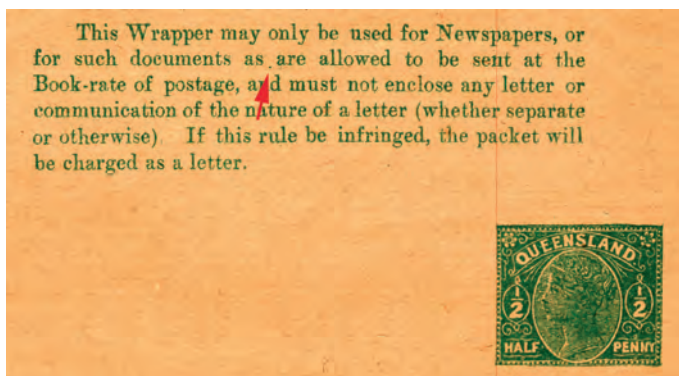
4. Vertical between the “a” & the “c” (position ac)



ged, the packet

Setting Q13

Printed Lithograph; text setting s3; indicium e6; 5th line of text to indicium = 13¾mm; end of text to left of indicium = 11¾mm; width of text = 76mm; depth of text = 19½mm



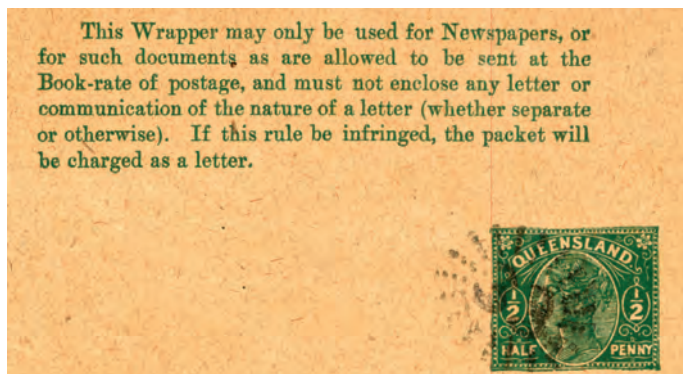
Settings Q4 / Q5 / Q6 / Q7

Printed Lithograph; text setting s4; indicium e4; 5th line of text to indicium = 11¼mm; end of text to left of indicium = 12¼mm; width of text = 76mm / 76½mm / 77mm / 77½mm; depth of text = 20½mm

On all of these settings the right hand of the text is always exactly the same in relation to the indicium. Comparing the text on these 4 settings one can only conclude that stretching has occurred - as described elsewhere. All wrappers of these four settings have a dot below “as are”. In late printings

this dot is barely visible and eventually disappears, presumably due to wear and tear. This variety was previously noted by Louis E Bradbury (1864-1950) in his collection now with The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

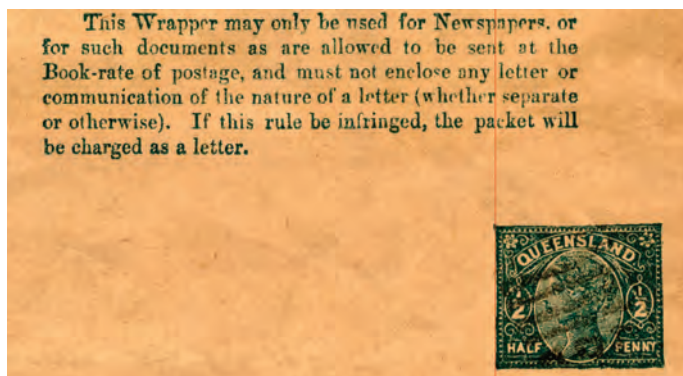
5. Vertical between the “p” & the “a” (position pa)



ged, the packet

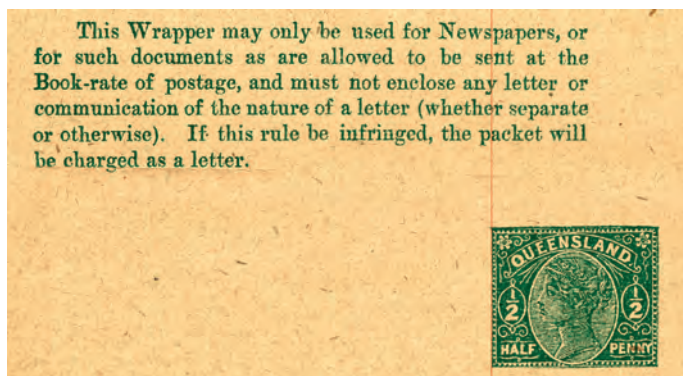
Setting Q10

Printed Lithograph; text setting s4; indicium e3; 5th line of text to indicium = 12mm; end of text to left of indicium = 13½mm; width of text = 77mm; depth of text = 20¼mm



Setting Q18

Printed Lithograph; text setting s2; indicium e7; 5th line of text to indicium = 13½mm; end of text to left of indicium = 13mm; width of text = 75¼mm; depth of text = 19¾mm

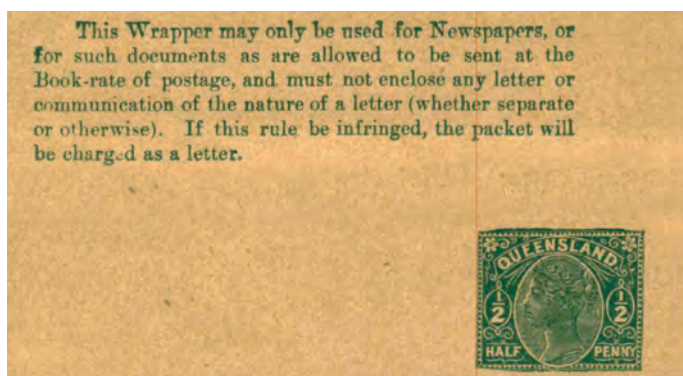


Setting Q19

Printed Lithograph; text setting s4; indicium e4; 5th line of text to indicium = 12mm; end of text to left of indicium = 13½mm; width of text = 77¼mm; depth of text = 20¼mm

This setting is very similar to Q10, the only difference being the indicium which is e4 (with circle above E)

6. Vertical through the left side of “p” (position p)

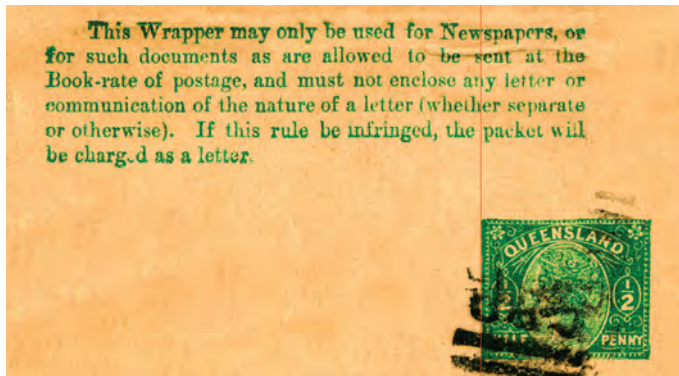


ged, the packet

Setting Q11

Printed Letterpress; text setting s2; indicium e2; 5th line of text to indicium = 13mm; end of text to left of indicium = 12½mm; width of text = 75½mm; depth of text = 19¼mm

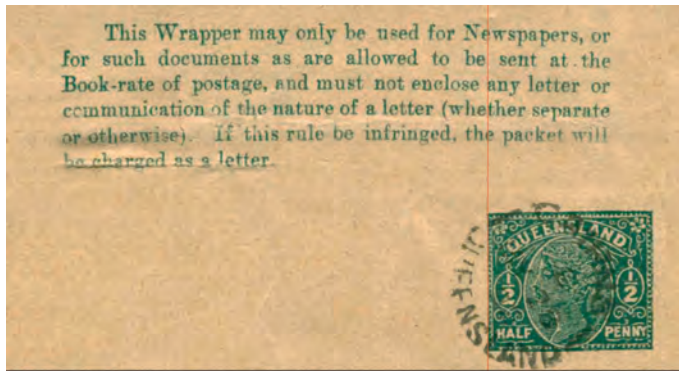
7. Vertical between “e” and “p” (position ep)



ged, the packet

Setting Q20
Printed Lithograph; text setting s2;
indiciu e8; 5th line of text to indicium
= 11½mm; end of text to left of
indiciu = 14½mm; width of text =
75¼mm; depth of text = 19½mm

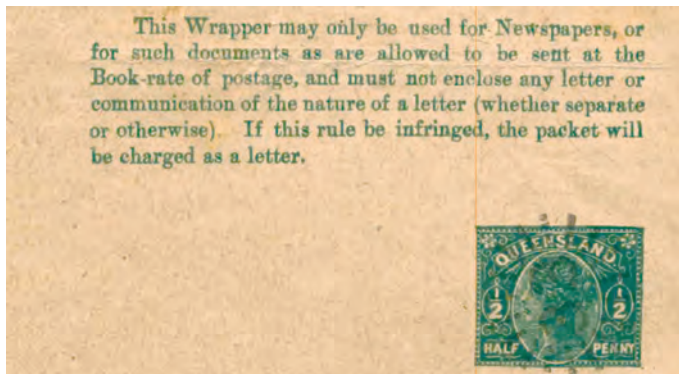
8. Vertical through “e” (position e)



ged, the packet

Setting Q9
Printed Lithograph; text setting s4;
indiciu e4; 5th line of text to indicium
= 10mm; end of text to left of indicium
= 17mm; width of text = 77mm; depth
of text = 20¼mm

9. Vertical through the left side of “d” (position d)



ged, the packet

Setting Q8
Printed Lithograph; text setting s4;
indiciu e4; 5th line of text to indicium
= 12½mm; end of text to left of
indiciu = 27mm; width of text =
77¼mm; depth of text = 20½mm

John Curtis and Alan Griffiths both record a setting where the right hand edge of the text is in line with the right hand edge of the indicium. Curtis (2004) records one item as being in the collection of Bernie Beston. Two copies are in Alan Griffiths' collection, one of which is shown above.

Table 1 - Quantities

A summary of the quantities found of each setting for each type of paper in the authors collection, JK, are shown below. Only the totals of each setting from Alan Griffiths' collection, AG, are shown.

Table 1 Quantities of Each Type

	Rough Inside	Smooth Inside	Thin	Horz Laid	Vert Laid	JK	AG	Total
Q1		7				7	2	9
Q2	2					2	1	3
Q3	1					1	2	3
Q4	5			1		6	3	9
Q5	84	10	1	25	1	121	18	139
Q6	46	6	1	251		304	21	325
Q7				7		7	3	10
Q8						0	2	2
Q9						0	1	1
Q10	1		2			3	1	4
Q11	1					1	1	2
Q12						0	6	6
Q13	1					1	2	3
Q14						0	1	1
Q15						0	1	1
Q16						0	1	1
Q17	1					1	0	1
Q18	1					1	0	1
Q19	1					1	1	2
Q20	1					1	0	1
	146	23	3	284	1	457	67	524

Table 2 - Characteristics of the different settings (dimensions in mm)

position	setting	text	indicium	5th line	line end	width	Depth	notes
k_r	Q15	s1	e1	13½	9	75½	19¼	dot over "i" touched up
k_r	Q17	s2	e7	12	9	75¼	19½	
k_r	Q14	s3	e2	11¼	9	76	19¼	
k_l	Q3	s3	e5	11¼	9½	75½	19½	
k_l	Q12	s4	e4	13½	10¼	77½	20½	dot before "be" on some copies
c	Q1	s1	e1	11½	10½	75½	19¾	letterpress, missing dot over "i"
c	Q2	s4	e4	13	11½	77	20¼	truncated "t"
c	Q16	s4	e3	13	11¼	77	20¼	
ac	Q13	s3	e6	13¾	11½	76	19½	
ac	Q4	s4	e4	11¼	12¼	76	20½	dot below "as are" on most copies
ac	Q5	s4	e4	11¼	12¼	76½	20½	dot below "as are" on most copies
ac	Q6	s4	e4	11¼	12¼	77	20½	dot below "as are" on most copies
ac	Q7	s4	e4	11¼	12¼	77½	20½	dot below "as are" on most copies
pa	Q10	s4	e3	12	13½	77	20¼	
pa	Q18	s2	e7	13½	13	75¼	19¾	
pa	Q19	s4	e4	12	13½	77¼	20¼	
p	Q11	s2	e2	13	12½	75½	19¼	letterpress
pe	Q20	s2	e8	11½	14½	75¼	19½	
e	Q9	s4	e4	10	17	77	20¼	
d	Q8	s4	e4	12½	27	77¼	20½	

(position = position of vertical guide line to text, k_r = right side of k, k_l = left side of k, c = through c, ac = between a and c, etc; 5th line = distance between 5th line and indicium; line end = distance from line end to left side of indicium; width = width of text; Depth = height of text excluding descenders)

Observations / Conclusions

The usual method to produce a lithographic stone was by transferring the image to the stone using a transfer paper. The lithographic stone has to be at least the same size as the paper being printed on. A lithographic stone was good for about 30,000 impressions. With eight wrappers to a sheet this would have given a maximum printing of about 240,000 wrappers from a stone.

The image, in this cases the text and the indicium, would have been printed onto transfer paper using a letterpress machine. With only eight copies being required for one stone the letterpress machine could have been set up, with the type and electros, to print one, two or four copies onto transfer paper (as there are only four text settings known). From the fact that text setting s1 has been found only used once, text setting s2 twice, text setting s3 three times and text setting s4 nine times suggests that all three possible modes were used. (The two letterpress settings and settings Q5 and Q6 are excluded from this count.)

The normal way of transferring multiple images to a stone was to create a "patch up" by pasting in position all the transfer sheets onto a single sheet of paper. This "patch up" was then carefully laid on the stone in position. The simplest way was to patch up the eight images head to head, in tête-bêche formation, but it is also possible they could also have done it in a different way.

To make the transfer onto the stone the transfer paper had to be dampened with water so that the transfer ink, on the transfer paper, transferred to the lithographic stone. This process sometimes resulted in the image, which was being transferred, being stretched; resulting in different "settings" on a stone, such as appear to be the case in the group Q4 to Q7.

Once an image has been transferred to a stone and prepared for printing it is no longer possible to replace it. To remove an image, or part of it, requires grinding off up to 1mm of the stone and polishing it. Any image placed in the "hollow area" would not print. So any major error could only be corrected by re-grinding the whole stone, polishing and starting again. The only editing that is possible is to touch up any minor errors as, for example, on setting Q15 where a missing dot over the i has been added. Erasing any unwanted marks in what should be a blank area is also possible.

The observed total of the two most common settings, Q5 and Q6, is 91% of the total which could not have been printed from one stone. Enough copies must have been printed on transfer paper of these setting to produce perhaps as many as 20 or more lithographic stones. All the other settings would appear to come from single lithographic stones. The fact that there are nine different settings with text setting s4 suggests that at least 9 other stones were prepared and used to print wrappers with the less common settings.

In most printing works the normal procedure with type used for the text was for it to be redistributed after a job was printed. In this instance four different settings of the text were produced and reused several times. Furthermore setting s4 is also known used with the second Queensland wrapper, (H&G E2), issued in 1895.

In all probability other settings of this wrapper exist, still to be found. Like many of the examples identified by this study they are very scarce and I am looking forward to hearing from anyone who may find any.

The numbering used in this paper is purely arbitrary, numbers were allocated as this work progressed and items identified. Differences in the colours of the illustrated wrappers are due more to the fact that different scanners were used than to any difference in reality.

Appreciation

I wish to especially thank Alan Griffiths for his help, support and willingness to share his collection to make this project possible.

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Editor’s Note: This article has been simultaneously published by the *PSC* and *Postal Stationery*, the Journal of the United Postal Stationery Society (UPSS) based in the USA.

2012 SANTA POSTCARD

Ian McMahon

This year’s postcard from Santa is illustrated below. It was used by Australia Post to respond to children who had deposited letters to Santa in the box located at Australia Post outlets.



Illustrated below is a used example of an international express post envelope.



ILLUSTRATED HUNGARIAN POSTAL CARDS FROM 1931
(or glimpses of Hungarian Post Office practice)

Judy Kennett

In September 1931 the Hungarian Post Office issued a set of 12 illustrated postal stationery cards in two denominations and colours, 16 filler dark blue and 20 filler magenta. The catalogue references are Higgins & Gage PC 90 and 91 and Michel P 94 and 95. The 16f cards were intended for domestic use and for postings to neighbouring countries to which a concession rate applied, and the 20f were intended for postings to foreign countries.

The cards were withdrawn from service on 31 December 1936, and unused stock was sent back to Post Office headquarters. Subsequently, the surplus 20f red cards were put to use for Post Office publicity, with the stamp design cancelled with a heavy diagonal black cross.

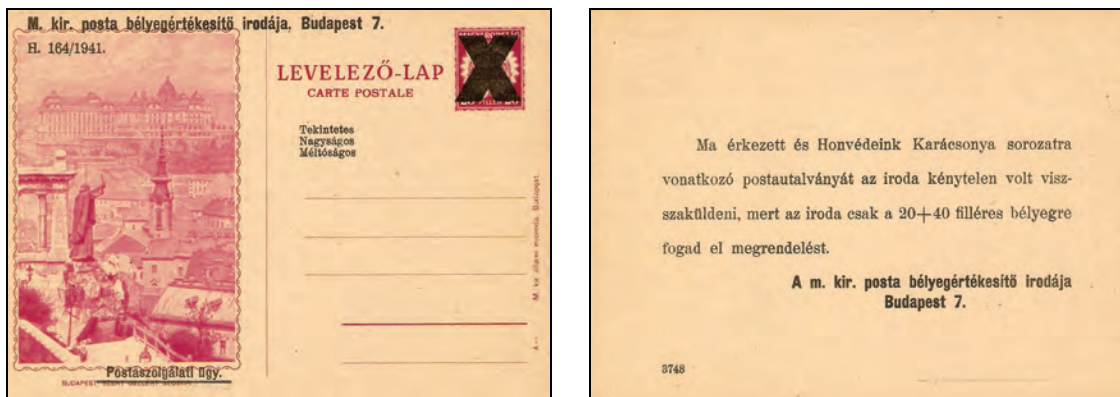


Figure 1

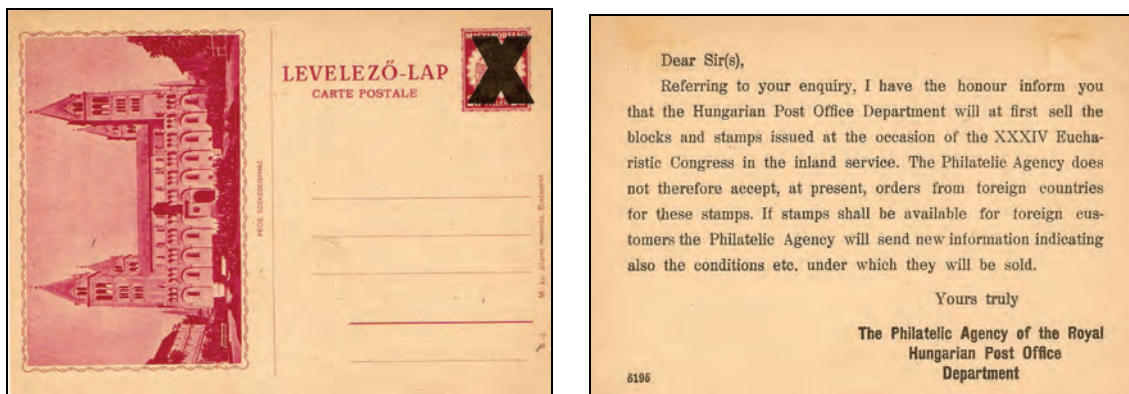


Figure 2

These annulled cards are listed in the Hungarian postal stationery catalogue, but not in either Higgins & Gage or in Michel. This may be because they are considered non-denominated postal stationery, or simply because they are quite hard to find. Two examples of one particular card were illustrated in recent issues of two journals produced by the Hungarian societies of the UK and the USA. These had been sent in response to enquiries about the disposal of surplus stocks of postal stationery. A message on the backs was translated, and proved to be information about how to obtain 5 kg packs of used parcel cards from the period January-May 1932. It seems likely that much of this stock would have eventually reached collectors.

Two of these annulled postal stationery cards from my collection are illustrated. Figure 1 shows a card

with the front printed ready for use and on the back a message in Hungarian about the forthcoming issue on 1 December 1941 of a special stamp with a surcharge for Christmas gifts for soldiers.

Figure 2 shows a card with nothing on the front but printed on the back a message in English about the disposal of stamps and blocks from a special commemorative issue of 1938. Local demand was to be satisfied first, and then enquiries would be invited from other sources. If this was the usual Hungarian post office practice for the disposal of stocks of surplus stamps, it probably helps to account for the large amount of unused material from pre-WW2 that is still available even now.

This material was used to illustrate a note with different text that will be published in Stamps of Hungary No190, September 2012. The Editor has given permission for this.

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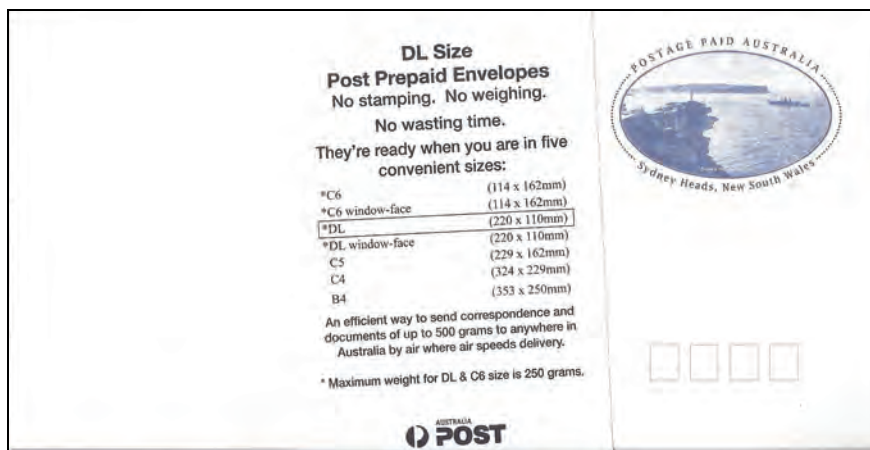
1. Higgins & Gage, *World postal stationery catalog, Volume H*.
2. *Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa Ost 2004/05*, Schwananberger Verlag, Munchen 2004.
3. *Stamps of Hungary: the quarterly magazine of the Hungarian Philatelic Society of Great Britain*, No 189, June 2012, page 28.
4. *The News of Hungarian Philately*, Society for Hungarian Philately, Vol 43 No 2, April – June 2012, pages 12-13.

CENTENARY OF POSTAL STATIONERY PRE STAMPED ENVELOPES - Update

Mark Diserio

Since the original article appeared in the *PSC* November 2012 issue (pages 67 and 68) I have received feedback from one member. As a result, I am able to report additional PSEs. The newly-reported envelopes are shown with a ✓✓ in the table. I have also made a couple of deletions. As always, I welcome further contributions to update the information and to keep it accurate.

Centenary postal stationery pre stamped envelopes - updated											
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	NIL
C6	✓	✓			✓				✓✓	✓	
C6 window	✓				✓		✓				
DL	✓		✓			✓	✓✓				
DL window	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓		✓✓		
C5	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓	
B5	✓	✓✓		✓	✓			✓✓			✓
B4	✓				✓		✓✓		✓		



Vended DL envelope

During 2012, Australia Post has placed a number of vending machines into certain retail outlets, including at the Head Office post office in Bourke Street, Melbourne. One of the products available for sale from the machine is a pack of 10 DL size Post Paid Envelopes. Currently, the machines I have seen, are still vending Centenary PPEs. The DL size being vended is the original first issue in that it has a line of numbers only under the flap – with none of the numbers highlighted. This only occurred on the DL size in the first issue. The other sizes in the first issue had the number 10 highlighted.

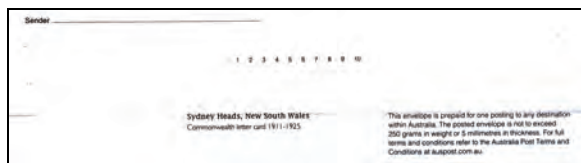


Figure showing line of numbers under the flap as for the Botanic series C5 and DL sizes

Vending Machine showing DL envelope pack at bottom right

YEAR OF THE SNAKE POSTCARDS AND ENVELOPES

The annual lunar New Year envelopes and postcards were issued by Australia on 8 January 2013. A postcard (\$1.60), DL domestic envelope (\$0.70) and international airmail envelope (\$2.65) were issued.

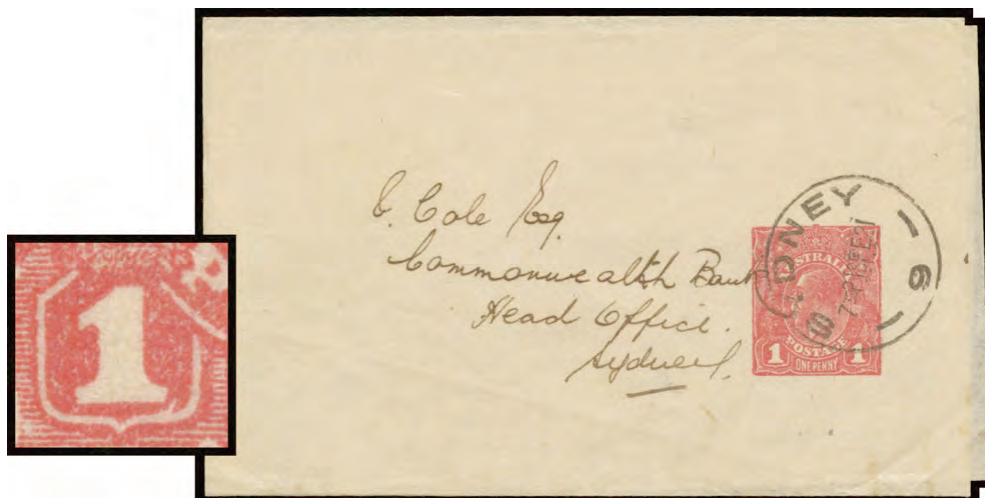
The Snake is the sixth sign in the Chinese zodiac and it symbolises wisdom, caution and romance. The stationery feature the calligraphic symbol for the Snake and its pictorial derivation showing the development of the Chinese character for the Snake, shown fully on the cachet for the domestic envelope, the way it is derived from its pictorial representation on the cachet of the international envelope and the postcard and both representations in the stamps on the envelopes. The designs were done by Dani Poon, see http://www.swinburne.edu.au/alumni/alumni_news/alumni_news_032009/stamp_of_approval.htm.



AUSTRALIA - KGV DIE 2 ELECTROS ON WRAPPERS

Mark Diserio

I was prompted to write this article following the illustration (see immediately below) of lot 569 in Prestige Philately's Auction 177.¹ The lot was part of the Andy Jansen holding of Australian postal stationery and comprised one of about 200 lots of his stationery in the sale.



The wrapper was stamped with a KGV 1d red die 2 electro and was postmarked with a Sydney CDS on 18 February 1921. It was described as "A superb example of this very rare item." It was passed in the room but appears to have sold afterwards according to the prices realized list. In my experience, this is indeed a rare item, with possibly no more than 8 in existence and not often seen. I recall that one example was sold by Macray Watson Auctions in 1992 (see further below). Another example, which once belonged to Keith Freebairn, also exists and must have come from the same original source as Jansen's and is used earlier on 17 September 1920 (see illustration immediately below).



Enlargement to show spur

Two further examples of the 1d red die 2 electro, but cancelled in Melbourne on 12 February 1921 and 24 June 1921 and for a different user, were auctioned in 1996, respectively as lot 397 in the Australian Stamp & Coin Company postal bid sale on 7 October 1996 and lot 271 at Charles Leski & Associates Auction 134, 28 August 1996. Below is an illustration of the latter example.

¹ Friday, 7 December 2012



Enlargement to show spur

One further example machine cancelled at Sydney on 22 April 1921 was lot 416 in Millennium Philatelic Auctions sale on 20 April 2011.²



Proving use for the Sydney Stock Exchange

This example was all the more remarkable as it still holds its contents, proving it was stamped-to-order for the Stock Exchange of Sydney, which appears to be the major source of the majority of the 1d red die 2 examples still in existence (apart from the 2 wrappers used in Melbourne referred to above).

The existence of the die 2 electro on postal stationery is well known and was explained by the Rev JCW Brown in 1959.

While practically nothing has been written about the use of the 1d red die 2 electro on wrappers, a little more has been written about the use of the die 2 electro in green on Post Office issued wrappers. No example of the 1d die 2 electro in green has been reported on wrappers stamped-to-order, although it could exist - in theory.

The 1d die 2 electro in green was used on issues of the Post Office wrapper with the heading 'NEWSPAPER ONLY' from 1924 to about 1927. Harold Charles did not refer to the use of this die, he stated that "The 1d. green followed and Dies I and III were used".³

² This example had previously been offered by Stanley Gibbons/Mourbray in Sydney not long before

³ 'Harold Charles' (better known as Charles Faucett) "Postal Newswrappers of Australia" *Australian Stamp Monthly* 1 November 1952, page 581.

The first report appears to be that of Brown who had been shown an example by A.M. Leitch in 1959. Brown wrote:

“It was not until 1929 that steel plates were used for printing the stamps on wrappers. Until then both Die 1 and Die 3 electros were in use, and there is no reason why an odd Die 2 stationery electro should not have survived into at least 1924. Such Die 2 electros had been used at an earlier date not only for envelopes but also for postcards and lettercards”.⁴

Brown went on to acknowledge the existence of cut out of the 1d. red die 2 on a wrapper owned by Col. F.V. Thompson.⁵ Brown stated that both the 1d. red and green examples could have been chance flaws although he did not think so.

Nothing further seems to have emerged until Leitch produced his own article for *Philately From Australia*⁶ entitled “Australian Geo. V 1d. Green, Die 2 on Newspapers”. After recounting the story as earlier told by Brown, Leitch wrote:

“In the meantime the search has continued and I have acquired two more copies- another mint entire and a cut-out. There was a fourth copy, on a mint entire, offered in the Australian Stamp Monthly by a Melbourne dealer a few years ago. Now a correspondent in Adelaide has sent me another on a mint entire. This makes five clear examples and must definitely establish this variety.”

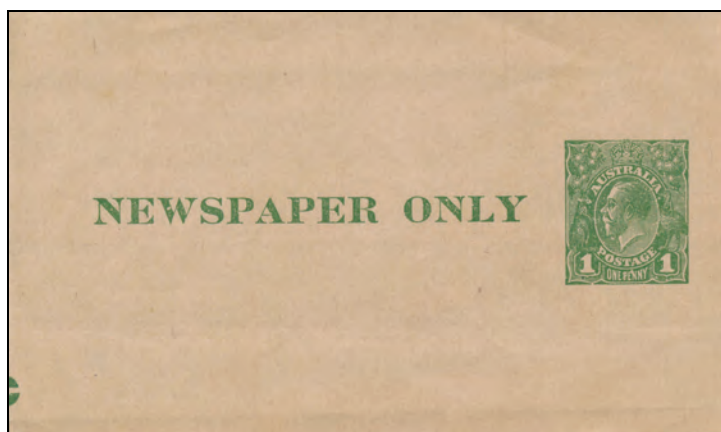
The Leitch Sale⁷ had two examples: lot 361 “1924 KGV 1d green Die 2 unused. (1)”; and lot 362 “- as before but showing a partial ‘screw’ head variety. (1)”. I believe these wrappers were acquired by Freebairn and they are illustrated below.



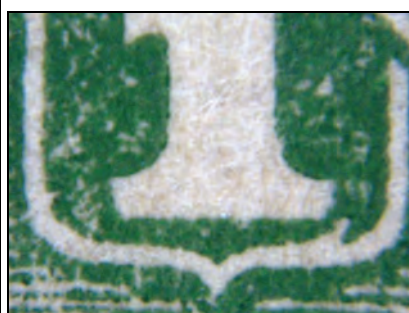
Vertical ribbed paper



Enlargement to show spur



Smooth paper, part screw head at bottom left



Enlargement to show spur

⁴ *Philately From Australia*, Vol. XI, No. 2, June 1959, pp 33-34.

⁵ Gary Watson, Melbourne, 30 March 1987, lot 641 “1915 KGV 1d red Die II...cut-out - weep!! - fine used. Rare”; which was passed in. This item reappeared in Gary Watson Mail Bids Sale No 41, 2 December 1987, as lot 1672 and was again passed in. Current whereabouts unknown.

⁶ Vol. XXI, No. 1, March 1969, p. 5.

⁷ Webster-F&G Pty Ltd, Hobart, 17 June 1978.

Other reported sales of 1d KGV die 2 wrappers (red and green), which I have noted (and there will be others) include:

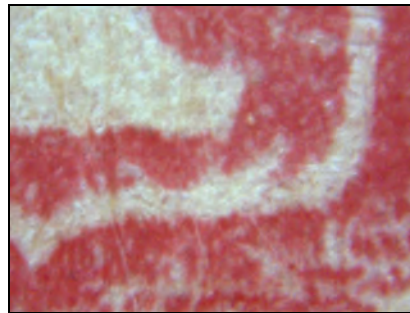
- P.J. Downie Public Stamp Auction No 204, 28 August 1980, lot 354 “Geo V 1d red Die II, wrapper complete. Few minor wrinkles but the rarest item of all C’wealth stationery, U.”
- The *Carl Steig collection* Gary Watson, Melbourne, 25 February 1985 lot 941 “1918 1d red die II...used in 1920, poor condition...rare [This issue has been called ‘the rarest piece of Commonwealth Postal Stationery’]” and lot 949 “1923 1d green Die II..., fine unused”.
- The Gary Watson Mail Bids Sale No 41 Melbourne, 2 December 1987 lot 1673 “1923 1d green Die II... on vertical laid stock, very fine unused”.
- Macray Watson Auction Melbourne, 14 July, 1992 lot 716 “1918 KGV 1d red Die II..., fine used at Sydney in 1921 [The first fine! used copy we have seen]” and lot 719 “1923 KGV 1d green Die II... on vertically laid paper, fine unused”.⁸
- Rodney A Perry Auction Galleries Melbourne, 23 April, 1994 lot 363 “1923 KGV 1d green die II...used in S.A., scarce”.
- Prestige Philately Auction 177 lot 571 “ ‘NEWSPAPER ONLY’ 1d green *Die 2* on wrapper Vertical Laid Paper, unused. Very scarce.”

Existence on the Post Office issue?

There is speculation that the die 2 electro exists on Post Office issued 1d red wrappers. While I have never seen an example (as the 1d red die 2 wrappers illustrated in this article are demonstrably stamped-to-order⁹), I do possess a cut out of a 1d die 2 in red which appears to be on the same distinct paper stock as was used on the Post Office wrapper with the heading ‘NEWSPAPER ONLY’ which was issued in about 1921. The cut out is postmarked 28 February 1922, possibly from Bendigo and was used with an adhesive which has been removed.



Cut out from a possible PO issue



Enlargement

However, until an entire is reported and verified, the existence of such a wrapper must remain speculative. As always, I ask anyone with such an example to report it so that its existence can be shared with other interested students.

The existence of the die 2 electro on postal stationery

Brown first discussed the use of the 1d die 2 in an article in the *Australian Stamp Monthly*¹⁰ as follows:

...if we are specialists there is at least one later series we cannot well afford to ignore – the envelopes, post cards, letter cards, and newspaper wrappers which bear the same stamp as the adhesive 1d., King George V., surface printed.

During the first year or two of this stamp’s currency the so-called ‘die 2’ frequently appeared on the corresponding postal stationery. This lead early students of Commonwealth to assume that ‘die 2’ was a special stationery die, and for a number of years it was known accordingly as ‘the stationery die’. It is generally agreed today that it was not a separate die at all. Its presence on postal stationery constitutes a problem of very considerable interest and some complexity.

Brown later expanded upon his study of the use of die 2 on envelopes.¹¹

⁸ These were part of the *Keith Freebairn Collection*.

⁹ The 1d red die 2 wrappers used in Sydney are all for the Stock Exchange of Sydney as confirmed by the Gibbons’ proving example and additionally given the nature of the addressees. The examples used in Melbourne are on a paper stock not used for Post Office wrappers and are used after October 1920 when the Printer was directed to add the admonition ‘NEWSPAPER ONLY’ to post office issued wrappers printed after that date.

¹⁰ September 1952, page 469.

¹¹ In “Trail of Commonwealth” *Philately From Australia* June 1955, pages 34 and 35.

So long as the King George V 1d. Die 2 was believed to be an actual second die its appearance on postal stationery presented no problem. It was in fact known as the "stationery die." With the acceptance of the belief, however, that Die 2 was no more than a roller flaw on one of the four 1d. steel plates, its presence on postal stationery became puzzling. It was Mr A. A. Rosenblum, in 1948, who suggested the explanation that electros for stamping stationery may have been grown on a wax mould taken from a portion of Pane II containing some Die 2 units.

There would, in fact, have been nothing new or surprising in such a procedure, the closest parallel being found in New Zealand, where the electros used in stamping the first envelopes were grown on wax impressions taken from the plates of the pictorial issue of 1900. The interesting feature of the New Zealand case is that the impressions for the ½d. electros were taken from the top left corner of Plate I, and included stamp Row 1, No. 4, which shows a decided re-entry. The ½d. envelopes therefore can be found with and without this re-entry, just as the Commonwealth K.G.V 1d. red envelope can be found both Die 1 and Die 2. There can be little doubt that this was the procedure followed in 1914 for the first Georgan side-face stationery stamps. The taking of the mould from one of the left plates is moreover quite understandable, since these two plates were not in use for the first, July, 1914, printing of the adhesives. Two questions remain, however. How many units were included in the mould? And from what portion of the pane was the mould taken?

It will probably never be possible to answer these questions with certainty, since we do not know whether a further mould might not have been taken from the plates. Nor do we know how soon a working steel 1d. die (which would naturally be Die 1) was made for striking lead moulds. Such a die was soon manufactured for the 4d. adhesive, issued 6.1.15, and for the ½d. and 5d. values issued in the following month."

Brown then in his article discussed his study of the stationery electros used¹² and then drew two conclusions:

First, the suggestion that these Die 2 electros were grown on a mould taken from Pane II is the only one to meet the facts. Secondly, if only one mould was taken from the plates it must have been taken from the upper left corner of Pane II, and must have been at least four stamps wide and at least three stamps deep.

An important document about the issue of King George postal stationery (which Brown would not have had knowledge about), is a Memorandum dated 20 July 1914 from the PMG Department's Secretary to the Treasury Secretary headed "1d. Letter Cards, Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers - proposal to use new King's Head stamp thereon."¹³ It states:

With reference to your memorandum of the 15th instant, on the above-mentioned subject, I am to inform you that the Postmaster General has approved of the use of the new King's Head stamp on 1d letter cards, envelopes, post cards and wrappers.

A handwritten note on the Memorandum (apparently dated 27 July 1914) to the Stamp Printer from the Treasury Secretary says "Referred. The die may be handed to the Note Printer for production of the blocks." The CSP has added to the Memorandum a further typed note (dated 29 July 1914) stating "Returned to the Secretary Commonwealth Treasury. Since writing my report of the 8th July, I find we can make the blocks ourselves, which has been done, consequently it will not be necessary to obtain the assistance of the Australian Note Printer."

In my view, the existence of the die 2 electro on Australian postal stationery is in part due to the enmity which existed between Cooke and Harrison and Cooke's desire to go about his business with the least amount of reliance on Harrison that he could.

Rosenblum's original suggestion that Cooke had produced the electros from wax moulds taken from a portion of Pane 2 fits the philatelic evidence and is consistent with what little records exist. It also explains the differences in the spurs between the several die 2 electros illustrated in this article.

Brown commenced a modest collection of stationery cut outs to study this further but never got around to publishing anything about them, possibly distracted by his interest in orchids and later prevented from doing so by failing eyesight. However, I pay tribute to Brown's pioneering contribution to this interesting aspect of Australian stationery.

Next issue

In the next issue, I will cover the stamping-to-order of envelopes for the special Permit Mail rate which

¹² "Trail of Commonwealth" *Philately From Australia* June 1955, pages 34 and 35. This may also form the basis of a future article

¹³ Australian Archives ACT CRS A 571 Item 14/14012

commenced in 1932.

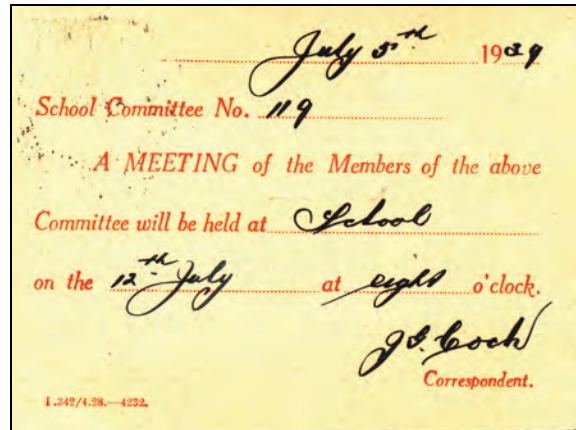
KGV 1D GREEN DIE 3 ELECTRO - OS POST CARDS

Mark Diserio

I don't know if the die 3 electro has previously been reported in the 1d green value on OS post cards before. The THREEHALFPENCE on 1d die 3 was not known to me before seeing lot 535 in the Prestige Philately Auction 177 on 7 December 2012. The 1d green die 3 electro is also known on an Education Department wrapper as well as on the post card.



1d die 3 electro



Back of card

The die 3 electro is easily detected because of the distinctive narrow 'O' with a straight right side.



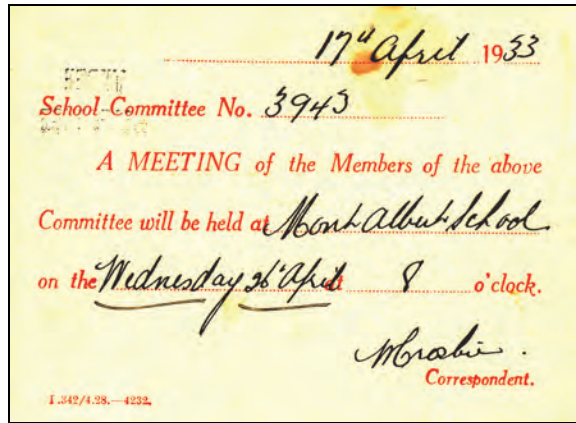
'O' on die 3 electro



'O' on die 1 electro



1 1/2d on 1d die 3 electro



Back of card

NEW ZEALAND NOTES

Ian McMahon

New Zealand: The Hobbit Postcards

New Zealand issued pre-paid postcards in conjunction with their three Lord of the Rings stamp issues (the cards were also sold as maximum cards). For the Hobbit, New Zealand has also issued a set of 6 postcards. Unlike the earlier issues the cards do not have a pre-paid indicium including bars and a design of one of the characters from the films but are simply inscribed *Prepaid postage from New Zealand to anywhere in the world*. Apparently the Post Office felt that this was not sufficient and sold the cards with a \$1.90 adhesive stamp attached.



New Zealand: Pre-paid Satchels and Padded Envelopes

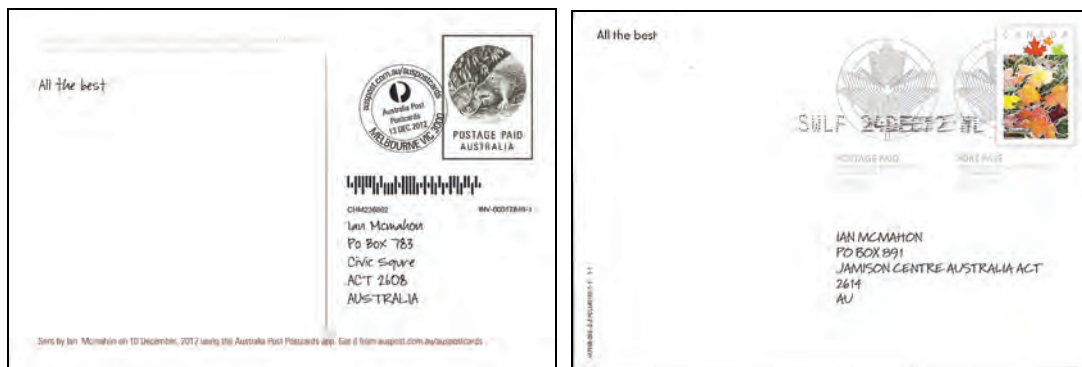
The current range of pre-paid plastic satchels and padded satchels sold in New Zealand have a very utilitarian design with a boxed value: Size 1 (DL) \$3, Size 2 (A5) \$4, Size 3 (A4) \$5, Size 4 (foolscap) \$6, Size 5 (Lineflow) \$8, Size 3 bubble \$6, and Size 4 bubble \$7. They prepay up to 3 kg. The satchels are meant to be used only in New Zealand. An unstamped range is also available (which can be used overseas).



INTERNET AND MOBILE APP POSTCARDS

Ian McMahon

The Australia Post postcard from its mobile App is now slightly different – with the ‘postmark’ on a slight angle. In addition a new app has been released which enables the selection of themes borders on the reverse of the card. Canada Post’s internet postcard now has a maple leaf design rather than flag design previous used.



25,000 IMAGES OF USED POST OFFICE WRAPPERS: COLLECTION, ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

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

It took 110 consecutive months from September 2003 to hand-collect a database of 25,000 different images of worldwide postal stationery post office used wrappers. Mint and specimen wrappers were not included in the database. The purposes of this paper are to describe the data collection process, to analyse the composition of the database, to make some observations about wrappers based on this large sample, and to speculate about the collecting future of this aspect of postal stationery.

Data Gathering Process

It might be worthwhile to explain in detail how the data has been gathered. The steps are straightforward and could be followed by others to collect images of other areas of postal stationery and other philatelic fields. At the outset it must be stated that eBay is not the only Internet site from which data could be collected. There are several eBay sites, but the main one is the USA site which was used primarily in this exercise. If daily data collection is to be more than a passing fad it is necessary to consider the time that can be devoted to the exercise. Experience has taught me that at least 30 minutes a day should be allocated to the tasks of collecting wrapper images and undertaking file management which includes the removal of duplicated images.

It is important initially to set up a search engine on eBay for the topic of interest, such as wrappers and identify the category Stamps within which the search is to take place. It is preferable not to search for 'newspaper wrappers' but simply 'wrappers' because listing headers typically use only the single word. When the search is accessed then click on 'newly listed' to gather images listed since the last time the search was opened – in my case once each 24 hours.

Images are collected by using the Microsoft function 'Save As'. The image is tagged with a caption: the name of the postal entity/country and the Higgins and Gage normal post office listing "E" or printed-to-private order "KE" catalogue number and the listing price; for example, Australia E20 15.00. These captioned images are saved one at a time into a folder dedicated to images. Microsoft automatically alphabetizes the images by captioned postal entity and E number, namely, Algeria to Zanzibar. The images can be opened in extra-large icon format in a window and any duplications deleted. Duplication happens frequently because sellers relist unsold items either at the end of the auction period or some weeks later. All background colours used by the seller when scanning the wrappers are cropped out so that the focus is exclusively on the wrappers.

When the collection folder has reached an approximate count of 500 different wrappers these images are first saved for backup on a USB and then dragged and dropped into larger image folders on the hard disk which have been accumulating wrappers since Sept. 2003. For example, images from the "A" countries such as Antigua, Argentina, Australia, Austria are moved to the A scan folder, B countries to B, C countries to C and so forth. The letter "G" is given special attention because it contains Germany and Great Britain as well as other postal entities. GB is kept separate in seven folders because of the high quantity of listings of GB wrappers and because this postal entity is the focus of analysis for much of my other work. In addition, a special "Holding Scans" folder is used for images of the Australian Colonies because the contents of that folder are used for an ongoing accumulative census analysis every two or three years. The images that have been collected into 19 working folders comprise the database of 25,000 different wrappers. Once a year these scan folders are saved to an external hard drive as backup.

The database has been compiled from single image listings except for a few judiciously selected multiple image listings. Some listings with the images of two or more wrappers, with one appearing above the other, can be easily cropped using the cropping tool under the Picture tab. If necessary these images can be resized also under the same tab. Some dealers will list multiple wrappers that show only the indicium or are too small to crop sensibly with readable addressee details and postmarks. Hence, more used wrappers have been listed during the 110 months than is shown in the database but were not included because of clarity and readability issues accompanying multiple images in the listings.

Caveats about the Database

This is undoubtedly the largest single database of worldwide wrappers in existence. While there are advanced collectors of wrappers, the largest known collection to me comprises a little over 16,000 actual wrappers and an estimated 25% of these are included in the virtual reality database. Given the size of the database and the fact that it has been collected by hand systematically for a continuous period of 110 months adds to the legitimacy of its content and analysis.

One important caveat is that as a generalization eBay does not always attract the high-priced top-end and elusive items that find their way to the traditional philatelic auction houses or are sold directly by dealers to known collectors. These elusive wrappers do not bias the database because they are small in number. These 25,000

images are a reliable proxy of what has been listed on the international market. It is a comprehensive sample and it covers an unbroken and lengthy collection period.

Observations from the Sample

A number of general observations can be made from the sample. The number and range of extant wrappers found on eBay is a tiny proportion of the number of wrappers printed and used. Notwithstanding, the range of extant used wrappers is surprisingly broad considering the low survival rates of wrappers in general. When leading catalogues ceased to include postal stationery towards the end of the 19th century, collector interest waned in this area of postal stationery collecting. Thousands of postal stationery items were reduced to indicia cutouts. Wrapper entires were essentially banished to back-of-the-book and very little literature appeared for a century dedicated to wrappers. In recent years, however, there has been resurgence in postal stationery interest and now there is a growing literature from single country postal stationery collectors.

Even though in absolute numbers 25,000 extant wrappers seem considerable, there is significant variability in the frequency of appearance between postal countries and types issued. For example, large quantities can be found of GB E9 (1,208), USA E28 (615), Russia E3 (478) and South Australia E3 (225). Just these four wrapper types account for 2,526 or 10% of the database. What explanation can be given for the domination of these four types? The dates of issue and usage are roughly within the decade 1889-1898 which anecdotally coincides with the period of peak wrapper usage. An extension of this study would be to prove this conjecture by analysing the database to develop a profile of annual usage of wrappers for each of the entities/countries in the Appendix and overall.

With regard to breadth of extant issues, on the one hand, there are post office issues across 35 of the 120 postal entities where no example has been recorded in the database and these are listed in Table 1. Ignoring KE numbers, 107 post office types have not appeared and this approximates to less than .05% of the total E numbers issued. The wrappers so identified in Table 1 could possibly be considered rare in the sense that they have not appeared as used examples in over nine years from this Internet source. On the other hand, one striking observation is that of the 1,715 types listed overall (see the Appendix) there have been a considerable number of different types listed for sale over the collection period.

Table 1: "E" & "KE" Numbers not appearing in the Database

Algeria 4, 7, 8, 9, 10	Cuba 4, 6	Hungary 2a	South West Africa 1-4, 6-9
Argentina 49, 51, 75	Denmark 24a, 35	Indian States: Nabha 2; Travancore 2, 3a	Switzerland 31
Australia 7, 13, 14	East Africa & Uganda 3, 4, 5	Mexico 3a, 4a, 10b, 13a, 14a, 18, 22, 30	Syria 1
Austria KE10, 11, 16, 17, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 59, 60, 61, 64-69	Far Eastern Republic 4	Monaco 7, 11	Tasmania KE5, 8-11
Barbados 7	France 13, 14	Morocco Agencies 9, 11	Transvaal 6, 7, 8
Bermuda 4, 9E,	GB KE20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 30, 34, 35, 37, 40-44, 46-50, 52-58, 60-63, 65-77, 79, 80, 82-84, 86-89, 91-99, 103, 104; see note beneath Appendix	Nicaragua 25, 29, 30	Ukraine: Kiev 1, 2, 3; Kharkov 1, 2; Poltava 1, 2
British Bechuanaland 6	Grenada 14	Persia 1, 2a	USA 2-4, 18, 25
British East Africa 1, 2	Honduras 2-4, 15	Peru 6	Victoria 1, 22(?)
Ceylon 16, 17, 23	Hong Kong 4	South Africa 4	

The flow of wrappers listed on eBay has not shown any signs of decline. Indeed, the rate of listing has increased by 60% in the last three years over previous periods. This increase signals a growing awareness by the philatelic community of the Internet as a reliable and constant source of postal stationery wrappers. More sellers are turning to the eBay auction site to market their wrappers. In other words, the growing popularity and size of the eBay international market is like a magnet in attracting wrappers for listing. It is a perfect forum for the sale of wrappers because it is an inexpensive marketing strategy for sellers that enables them to advertise and illustrate what they have available for sale. Sellers possess greater confidence in the likelihood of selling the item through the Internet than through their street front store. This improved confidence in turn means that there is an upward trajectory of dealers' buying wrappers from deceased estates, collectors and others because of a greater expectation of being able to sell them on profitably.

The quantity and mix of the sample demonstrates the power of the Internet and its responsiveness to market supply and demand. Sellers have access to an international market of philatelists who are able to connect to the Internet. Buyers do not need to expend travel and accommodation costs and time in tracking down a wanted

wrapper in Hungary, or in Chile, or in Natal and elsewhere. Collecting via the Internet identifies what is available from the nooks and crannies of the world and is a timely and cost-effective way of filling Want lists (Courtis 2012).

The database enables research to be conducted into the estimation of survival rates, unusual destinations, postage due calculations, postmark and auxiliary markings, early-late usage, some printing varieties, private printing and stamped-to-order examples, thematics, specimens, registration usage, and so forth. There are some limitations regarding postmark studies from wrappers because of the difficulty in reading poorly struck markings; in these cases a study of the actual wrappers is preferred.

The database covers 120 postal entities and a summary of how the 25,000 wrappers are distributed across these entities is shown in the Appendix. The ten most/least prolific countries/entities with extant wrappers are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Countries with Most/Least Appearance of Used Wrappers

Ten Countries with Most Appearance		Ten Entities with Least Appearance	
Country or Postal Entity	Frequency of Appearance	Postal Entity	Frequency of Appearance
Great Britain	4838	Far Eastern Republic	0
Argentina	2051	Indian States - Nabha	0
USA	1873	Iraq – British Occupation	0
Switzerland	1570	Malaya	0
Austria	1278	Panama	0
Russia	829	Syria	0
Brazil	747	Montserrat	1
Denmark	640	Nyasaland Protectorate	1
Victoria	572	Samos	1
Cape of Good Hope	537	Straits Settlements	1
Total	14,935		4
= 59.7% of Total 25,033			

The Future

No one has a crystal ball into what will happen in the future and so comments here are speculative. One scenario is that the collecting of wrappers may well be on the cusp of a transformation. Once upon a time wrappers might have been perceived to be the poor cousin of postal stationery. While the present collector base is small vis-à-vis other areas of philately, nevertheless, it is poised to take off. There is some evidence that collectors in general are affected by economic conditions and that when the Stock Market is volatile or falling, less collectors are buying, i.e., the depth of the collector market seems to ebb and flow according to economic conditions (Courtis 2011).

One of the main impediments to wrapper collecting has been a lack of dedicated and publicised literature about this subject over the past half century. The worldwide collector has for the most part necessarily relied upon the Higgins and Gage catalogues to identify wrappers and to use that catalogue as a collection checklist. The literature is about to change in this regard for a catalogue of worldwide post office postal stationery wrappers has been in preparation for the past few years by Jan Kosniowski, a respected senior UK collector of wrappers. He has employed many sources to compile a comprehensive and scholarly catalogue that in addition to the standard post office types includes a listing of all known stamped-to-order types and Post Office wrappers bearing private printing. The catalogue, in full colour, will be in excess of 500 pages. This catalogue will be an invaluable self-contained single source and will replace reliance on the several sections of H&G.

While catalogue values should go some way towards reflecting relative scarcity of different countries and their issues, the content of the Appendix should serve as a useful supplement in being able to differentiate between “common” and other countries.

References

- Courtis John K. (2012), An Analysis of the Internationalism of eBay as a Market for Post Office Newspaper Wrappers, *Philately from Australia*, September (reprinted with missing section December), pp. 75-80.
- Courtis John K. (2011), A Macro Analysis of the Internet Market for Used Post Office Newspaper Wrappers, *Philately from Australia*, Vol. LXIII, No. 2, June, pp. 61-66.

Appendix: Quantities in Database & Number of Types per Postal Entities Issuing Wrappers¹

Postal Entity	Number issued (H&G)	Quantity in Database	Postal Entity	Number issued (H&G)	Quantity in Database
Algeria	12	12	Japan	5	117
Antigua	2	15	Leeward Islands	8	70
Argentina	94	2051	Levant (British)	3	6

February 2013

Australia	31	386	Liberia	1	10
Austria	86	1278	Malaya	1	0
Barbados	13	72	Malta	3	56
Bavaria	11	147	Mauritius	7	186
Belize ^a	4	7	Mexico	64	397
Bermuda	18	239	Monaco	15	67
Bolivia	2	21	Montenegro	13	160
Brazil	22	747	Montserrat	2	1
British Bechuanaland	7	47	Morocco Agencies Br	13	112
British Central Africa	1	26	Morocco Ag. German	1	5
British East Africa	4	19	Natal	4	265
British Guiana	9	432	Newfoundland	6	22
Br. Honduras ^a	7	24	New South Wales	12	132
Br. South Africa Co.	3	23	New Zealand	32	343
Canada	48	446	Nicaragua	30	43
Cape of Good Hope	9	537	Norfolk Island ^a	1	5
Cayman Islands	1	3	Nyasaland Protector.	2	1
Ceylon	26	456	Orange River Colony	2	32
Chile	2	113	Palestine	2	33
China: Chefoo	1	22	Panama	2	0
China: Foochow	1	3	Paraguay	1	89
China: Shanghai	8	63	Persia	11	30
Cilicia	3	6	Peru	7	32
Colombia	2	4	Philippines	4	17
Costa Rica	2	48	Puerto Rico	1	3
Cuba	6	12	Queensland	10	344
Cyprus	24	343	Romania	7	250
Denmark	48	640	Russia	6	829
Dominica	3	14	Russia used in China	2	5
Dominican Republic	4	15	St. Kitts-Nevis	2	4
East Africa Uganda	5	15	St. Lucia	7	25
Ecuador	4	21	St. Vincent	5	47
Egypt	12	373	Salvador	28	9
Far Eastern Republic	4	0	Samos	1	1
Fiji (includes OHMS)	1	27	Sierra Leone	4	3
Finland	2	36	South Africa	11	73
France	17	368	South Australia	15	444
French Colonies	5	23	South West Africa	9	2
Germany	19	437	Southern Rhodesia	4	3
Germany PO Abroad	6	254	Spain	1	3
Gibraltar	14	214	Straits Settlements	1	1
Great Britain	*807	4838	Sudan	5	23
Greece	4	7	Switzerland	54	1570
Grenada	15	44	Syria	2	0
Guatemala	4	98	Tahiti	2	21
Guyana	1	2	Tasmania	17	46
Heligoland	3	21	Transvaal	10	122
Honduras	16	7	Trinidad	6	387
Hong Kong	4	31	Trinidad & Tobago	7	60
Hungary	2	50	Turkey	8	59
India	3	231	Ukraine	11	3
India in Burma	3	40	Uruguay	3	14
India in Zanzibar	2	16	USA	50	1873
Indian States: Nabha	2	0	Victoria	28	572
India: Travencore	4	20	Western Australia	6	6
Iraq British Occup.	1	0	Wurttemberg	11	84
Ireland	12	45	Zanzibar	13	159
Jamaica	15	268	TOTALS	1,715	25,033

¹ This Appendix is an updating of a similar Table that appeared in *Postal Stationery Collector*, September 2008; this updating almost doubles the earlier reported figures.

* This is an indicative number because counting the ESC numbers of GB is very complex.

^a British Honduras became Belize; they are given separate status because H&G assigns numbers to each entity; the Norfolk Island wrapper was issued later than publication of the H&G postal stationery catalogue.

PSSA FORUM

Ian McMahon (with assistance from other PSSA members)

Floral Airmail Envelopes

In the last issue of PSE, Mark Diserio and David Collyer commented on the printing numbers under the flaps of the Centenary of Australia stamped envelopes. The current floral airmail envelopes also have similar numbers under the flaps. The DL envelope (Tulip) can be found with '1' or with '2' coloured yellow and with no coloured square. The latter envelope is self-adhesive. The C5 envelope (Gerbera) can be found with '1' or '2' coloured yellow (the latter also has darker blue printing and other differences) and the C4 envelope (Violet) was originally issued with '10' coloured yellow but was later issued without numbers under the flap. The shades of these envelopes are also different. No doubt others exist.



Solar Eclipse PSE and barcodes on PSEs

On 16 October, Australia issued a PSE to mark a solar eclipse. On 14 November 2012, a total eclipse of the Sun was visible in the skies over a narrow strip of land in northern Australia. The Cairns and Great Barrier Reef regions will offer the best vantage point for those planning to witness the event as it happens. The PSE is denominated 60c and sold for 70 c. The mint and FDI envelopes are recorded as different products on the Australia Post system and as a result have different barcodes as shown below. Strictly speaking then, as the FDI PSE is not available mint (as is the case for the current Canadian commemorative envelopes), does it meet the definition of postal stationery?



The practice of Australia Post using different barcodes on mint and FDI PSEs goes back to at least 2002 with many, but not all, PSEs since then having different barcodes. The following table lists some of the PSEs with different barcodes as well as some of those where they have the same barcode. I note that this list is not complete and represents just a quick survey. All of the PSEs with different barcodes are denominated (one exception is the Lions 'prestige' FDC which has a different barcode) while those with the same barcodes are be 'Postage Paid' (including the PPE definitive envelopes) except that denominated PSEs up to 2001 seem to have the same barcode. Can anyone indicate when this practice commenced – 2001-02? Does anyone know how Australia Post decides whether a PSE (other than the definitive issues) should be issued as a denominated or postage paid envelope?

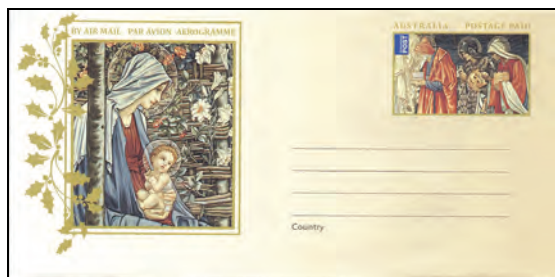
PSEs with different barcodes for mint and FDI	PSEs with the same barcode for mint and FDI
Battle for Australia (2002)	2001 Goodwill Games (2001)
University of Sydney (2002)	Centenary of Gold (2001)
Centenary of the Goldfields (2003)	Scouts (2008)
Centenary of the first special postmark (2005)	Vision Australia (2008)
IY Microcredit (2005)	Expo 88 (2008)
Parliament of Victoria (2005)	IY Astronomy (2009)
Mater Hospitals (2006)	View (2010)
8 hour day (2006)	Mary MacKillop (2010)
Tasmania Parliament (2006)	Ipswich (2010)
Australia's trades (2005, set of 4, all the mint)	National Service Memorial (2010)NSW Justices

envelopes have the same barcode, all the FDI envelopes another barcode) Australian Society of Microbiology (2009) IY Natural Fibres (2009)	Association (2011) Cooperatives (2012) PPE definitive envelopes
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2012 Christmas Aerogramme

Australia Post issued the usual Christmas aerogramme selling for \$1.60 on 1 November 2012 depicting the adoration of the Magi designed by Jo Mure. The design is based on the Adoration of the Magi, a wool and silk tapestry in the Art Gallery of South Australia. The tapestry shows three richly garbed magi, or kings, offering their gifts of myrrh, frankincense and gold to the Christ child. The Virgin and Child are seated on a mound of hay within the manger, while Joseph, pausing from his labour of wood chopping, witnesses the reverential scene. An attendant angel appears in the background, with the illuminating star held in his hands. All around there is a profusion of flowers, including the lily, rose, iris, periwinkle, pansy and snowdrop, which are all acknowledged as symbols of the Virgin. The Adelaide tapestry was woven between 1900 and 1902 at the Merton Abbey Mills in London, England, and was the sixth of 10 versions. It was expressly commissioned by the Adelaide collector, The Hon. (later Sir) George Brookman, and was acquired by the gallery in 1917.

There are two versions of the aerogrammes with different barcodes. One version appears to have been used for philatelic stock (sold at post offices in plastic packets and by the philatelic bureau) and the other version for general sale at post offices (if you post office stocked them). A quick check of older aerogrammes was unable to find any earlier aerogrammes where this had been the case. Can anyone comment on where this has occurred with aerogrammes before? It has been done with booklets for many years.



sales stock



philatelic stock

LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Postcards

9 October 2012 Sporting Legends
 (-) Susie O'Neil
 (-) Sydney 2000 Olympics
 (Set price: \$2.70)

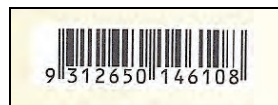
16 October 2012 The Australian Ballet 50 Years
 (-) Solitary Dancers
 (-) Pas de Deux
 (Set price: \$2.70)

1 November 2012 Christmas
 (-) Virgin and Child
 (-) Adoration of the Magi
 (-) Reindeer
 (-) Gifts
 (-) Bell
 (Set price: \$7.60)

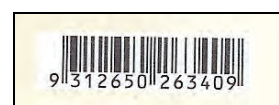
1 November 2012 Lawn Bowls
 (-) Women
 (-) Men
 (Set price: \$3.30)

8 January 2013 Year of the Snake
 (\$1.60) Year of the Snake

Aerogrammes
 1 November 2012 Christmas
 (\$1.60) Philatelic Barcode
 (\$1.60) Sales Stock Barcode



sales stock



philatelic stock

Envelopes

Late 2012 Floral international envelopes, DL envelope now self-adhesive
 (\$2.65) DL
 Note: The original issue of the DL had a gummed flap. (The other sizes were self-adhesive)

8 January 2013 Year of the Snake
 (\$0.70) Domestic
 (\$2.65) International

FROM THE SECRETARY

Membership

Thank you to those members who have already paid their subscriptions for 2013. Prompt payment is appreciated, and relieves both the Treasurer and the Secretary from work and from angst. For the subscription rates for 2013, please see inside the front cover of the November 2012 issue of *Postal Stationery Collector*.

Death of Raymond Kelly

Our former member Raymond (Ray) Kelly of Tewantin (Qld) and formerly of Melbourne passed away on Saturday 24 November 2012, after a long illness. Ray was a Foundation member of the PSSA, a stalwart of the philately of Papua New Guinea, and a well-known dealer in Melbourne at Macray Auctions (later Macray Watson). An obituary appears elsewhere in this issue.

Honour to Arthur Gray

It was announced in *London Philatelist* December 2012 our member Arthur Gray had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (FRPSL).

PSSA meeting at Australia 2013

The Society will have a meeting at the Exhibition. It has been set for 2.00 -3.45pm on Tuesday 14 May, in Meeting Room 2 at the Exhibition venue. This will be an opportunity to meet with overseas members, and with postal stationery collectors from other countries who will be exhibiting in Melbourne, or coming to judge, or to attend the meeting of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission. All interested collectors are welcome to attend this gathering.

Postal Stationery Commission meeting at Australia 2013

It will follow immediately after the PSSA meeting, and is set for 3.45 – 5.00pm in the same Meeting Room. All PSSA members will be welcome to attend.

PSSA support for Australia 2013

As a Society, we have agreed to support the Exhibition by providing funds for a prize in the Postal Stationery Class, and by donating a sum to be put towards the costs of equipping the rooms that will be used for meetings. As individuals we can support Australia 2013 by joining either the Supporters' Club or the Patrons' Club. For more information on these clubs, see the Exhibition website www.australia2013.com.au. We can also support the Exhibition by volunteering to help with running the event use the online form at www.australia2013.com.au/the-event-volunteers. Please plan to attend Australia 2013. We look forward to seeing many members there.

National One Frame Exhibition (2013)

The National 1 Frame Exhibition for 2013 is being held in Brisbane at the Brisbane Table Tennis Association Centre, 86 Green Tce., Windsor on 21-22 September 2013. Further details for the exhibition including the prospectus and application form for exhibitors are also available at the website: <http://www.qpc.asn.au/events/stampshow2013.html>.

LITERATURE

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon

From our contemporaries

The Postal Stationery Journal [UK] Vol 20 No 4 November 2012

- Postal Stationery Society's 21st anniversary celebrations [to be held in 2013]
- Annual General Meeting 27th October 2012 (office bearers' reports, elections)
- Victoria advertising lettersheets
- GB postal stationery news (Envelopes – STO and Official issues, Postcards STO issues)
- Illustrated and advertising postal stationery in the period up to the First World War- QV wrappers Part 2
- Revenues on GB stationery
- Military airletters – 70 years apart

L'Entier Postal [France] No 91 Octobre 2012

- Cancelled postal stationeries: a gold mine for searchers (3rd part)

- Ready to post envelopes for business and for responses
- Nicaragua: postal stationeries that completely deceive (by our member Edy Pockele)

Der Ganzsachensammler June 2012

- Bally's Stamped-to-Private-Order Postal Envelopes
- National Day cards - idea and effect
- Imitation and formular stationery

BSAP Bulletin October 2012

- Andrew Hordern 5/10 Food Parcel Label
- Australia 5d POW lettersheet

The Kiwi September 2012

- [New Zealand] PTPO Envelopes: Allied Finance Ltd 1938 to 1940

The Informer October 2012

Solomon Islands Semi-private OHMS Aerogramme

Postal Stationery September-October 2012

- Expanding the Space on a Swiss Postal Card
- Southern Rhodesia King George V "Admiral" Letter Card
- An 1881 North Bridgton, Maine Precancel
- 19th Century Envelopes, The Postal Rate Reduction of 1883
- 20th Century Envelopes, What is a die anyway? Envelope die nomenclature Postal Cards, Digital Colour Postmarks
- The Mystery of the 1942 Burma Moulmein Triangle
- USA Post Card S63 Varieties Revisted
- EFO Forensics - How did that happen?
- Color and Other Varieties of the 34~ Eagle Envelope U646
- Elusive British Lettercard
- USA Exhibition Cards
- USA Specimen Envelopes

- Errata in Previous Issue
- Philippine Unlisted Envelopes
- 21 st Century Envelope Catalog Corrections
- Great Britain STO Envelopes Found
- USA Card UX7 with Flaw
- Australia Sports Postal Cards
- LITERATURE REVIEWS: Riickblick auf die Ganssachen der DDR Dauerserie "Walter Ulbricht", (North) Korean Stamp Catalogue 2012, Postal Orders & Savings Certificates of Pakistan & British India, Pre-printed Postal Stationery of New Zealand Printing & Stationery Department' USA Fake Boxed 6~ Air Mail Surcharges' USA Envelope with Manuscript Surcharge

Aerogrammes – Communications of Yesteryear

<http://www.oldafricamagazine.com/blog/aerogrammes-communications-yesteryear>

A touching account of aerogramme use in East Africa in the 1950s.

Reviews

The London Philatelist Vol 121No 1401 December 2012

The Sower, a common little French stamp, by Ashley Lawrence published 2012 by France and Colonies Philatelic Society [UK], price £39. 50 plus p&p, available from the publisher R N Broadhurst, email stock@fcp.org.uk . This book on a popular French issue is written in English, and consists of 256 pages with over 500 photos in full colour. There is a chapter devoted to the postal stationery of the issue, as well as appendices containing an index and catalogue identification tables, an account of the main printing processes, and a glossary of technical terms.

The International Reply Coupon which is released in Japan, by Toshiyuki Shimizu published 2012 by Narumi Co. Ltd, price 3,800 JAP Yen, available from the publisher, email nrm@narumi-stamp.jp website www.narumi-stamp.jp Although this book is entirely in Japanese, it should prove useful to those who collect this area. It covers the inception and development of the international reply coupon, and does contain colour illustrations.

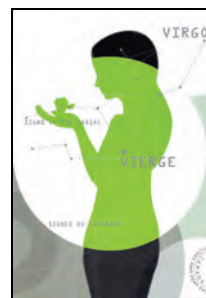
Neuer Ganssachen-Katalog: Privatganssachen DDR by Karl-Heinz Gopfert and Norbert Sehler

A catalogue of the private stationery of East Germany, now in its third edition. The new edition is in a small handier format and includes a range of new information and revised prices. The catalogue is produced by the BGSV (Berlin Postal Stationery Society), has about 220 pages and over 1000 illustrations. Available from BGSV for 25,00 € plus shipping from PSSA member Norbert Sehler, Kreuznacher Str 20, 14197 Berlin Germany. Email: bgsv@bgsv.de. Also available is a catalogue of the private stationery of West Berlin.

Neuer Ganssachen-Katalog: Aerogramme Afrika 2012 by Klaus Muller and Norbert Sehler

Nearly 20 years has passed since the last edition of the catalogue of African aerogrammes and an update this clearly needed. The catalogue has 276 pages and contains over 600 illustrations in black and white. Available for 28,00 € plus shipping from Norbert Sehler (see address above).

NEW ISSUES



Canada, Philippines, Belgium, China, Trinidad and Tobago

Canada Post has issued prepaid postcards depicting Canadian Football teams as well as continuing their series of star sign postcards (see above). Hong Kong has issued four postcards depicting Hong Kong Delicacies including the sumptuous lobster dish shown below.



The Philippines has issued a series of postcards for the martyrdom of Jose Rizal while Belgium has issued three new Change of Address cards in Flemish, German and French.



Steve Zirinsky has provided an image of a recent Trinidad and Tobago stamped envelope.



A UK lettersheet, a Chinese stamped envelope and a Chinese postcard for the 2012 Year of Cooperatives are illustrated below. The UK lettersheet, known as Postnotes, was issued about 1982 with the style proving very unpopular.



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



AUSTRALIA 2013 WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION CENTENARY OF KANGAROO STAMPS

Australia 2013 World Stamp Exhibition will be held at the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne on 10-15 May 2013. The exhibition is subtitled Centenary of Kangaroo Stamps and is a celebration of the first Commonwealth stamp design. It is also a FIP World stamp exhibition. Information on many of the features and the events planned for the Exhibition is available on the Australia 2013 website www.Australia2013.com

Individuals can support the Exhibition by joining either the Patrons' or the Supporters' Clubs. The cost of becoming a Patron of 2013 is \$500, but some very useful benefits apply. Individuals can also become members of the Supporters' Club for \$100.

Details of the benefits of each, and online application forms for the Patrons' and Supporters' Clubs can be found on the Exhibition website.

Volunteering at the Exhibition

There is an online form on the website where individuals can 'sign up' to help with the running of the Exhibition. Please see 'Expression of interest in being a volunteer' at www.australia2013.com.au/the-event-volunteers .

If you plan to visit the Exhibition, please volunteer some time to help.

