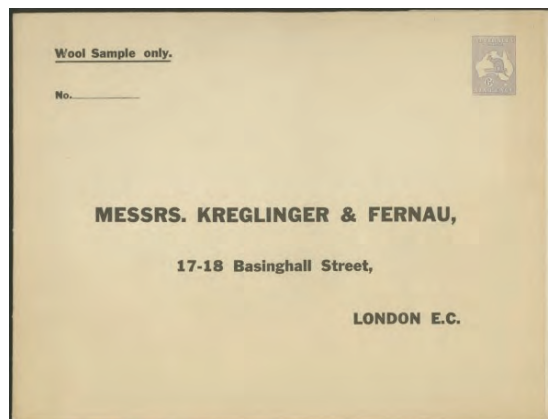
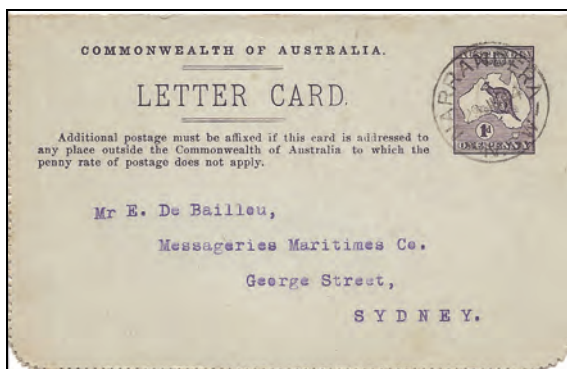
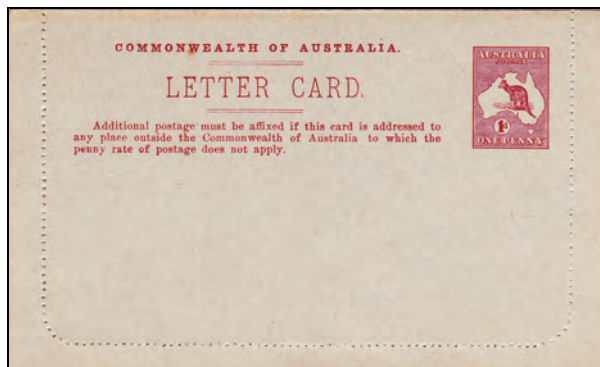


# POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

Volume 19 No 2: Issue No 74

May 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 2013 has been set at \$40 (Australia) and \$55 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$45). 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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**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 published four times each year, in February, May, August and November. The Society maintains a stock of back issues, which are for sale to both members and non-members. 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. Issues 10 – present are available as original copies, in A4 format and saddle stapled, at \$5 each (issues 10-45) and issues No 46 onwards \$6 each. Prices include postage in Australia, but airmail postage overseas is extra. Reductions will be available on orders of five (5) copies or more. In Australia, payment can be made either by cheque (made payable to the PSSA) or by credit card (Visa or Mastercard). For overseas buyers, payment is by credit card. Credit card payments will be processed by the Queensland Philatelic Council. Enquiries to the Secretary at PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462 AUSTRALIA Email [jkennett@tpg.com.au](mailto:jkennett@tpg.com.au)

**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. Ultimately the aim is to have all back issues available on-line. 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](mailto:ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com). A draft Index of the PSC has been prepared by Derek Brennan. Please contact me if you are interested in reviewing a copy.

**FROM THE EDITOR**

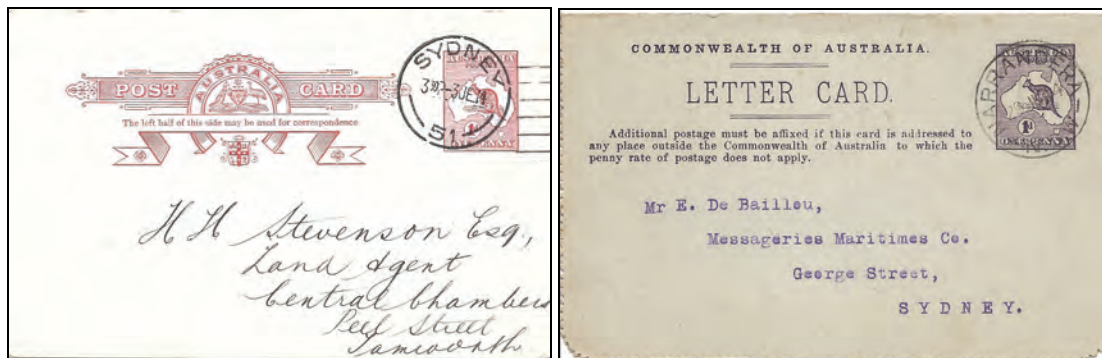
**Australia 2013**

By the time you read there will only be a few weeks until Australia 2013. Prepare now to visit the exhibition which will include over 3300 frames of top quality exhibits as well as over 90 dealer stands. PSSA members who will have stands include Steve Zirinsky from the USA and Steve Hamilton. The Exhibition will include over 40 exhibits of postal stationery covering the whole world:

BESTON Bernard	Queensland - The Postal Stationery
BESTON Bernard	British Guiana - The Postal Stationery
BLINMAN Michael	New South Wales Postal Stationery
COURTIS John K	Newspaper Wrappers of Great Britain
DISERIO Mark	Australia Pre-decimal Postal Wrappers
FULLER Darryl	Leeward Islands Postal Stationery
GRIFFIN Tony	Postal & Letter Card Development in the Austro-Hungarian Empire
LEVINE Philip	Gold Coast Postal Stationery
SCOTT Anthony	Air Letters to Aerogrammes
SINFIELD John	Scenic Lettercards of Australia
ZHU Langshi	Stamped Letter Sheets and Envelopes of P.R.China
CHEN Yu-An	Chinese Imperial Postal Cards and Letter Sheets
DIEZ Dario	National Cubiertas of the United States of Colombia 1865-1886
NOVAKOVIC Damir	Postal Stationery of the Kingdom of the S.H.S. and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia
PALENCIA Leonardo	Enteros Postales de Cuba S XIX
LAUTH Willy	Postal Stationery of The Danish West Indies 1877-1917
TAITTO Pekka	Wurttemberg-Ganzsachen 1862-1920
DESAI Aditya	Indian Postal Stationery
HANDOYO Jusak Johan	The Netherlands Indies King Willem III Sides Faces
NOVIANDI Gita	Postal Cards of Dutch East Indies 1874-1932
ZON Fadli	The Netherlands Indies Postal Stationery 1874-1942
AHMAD Ghias	Postal Stationery of British India 1856-1947
ANDO Gensei	The Japanese Foreign Mail Postcards
IWASAKI Zenta	Postcards of Manchukuo
SUGIHARA Masaki	U.P.U. Post Cards of Japan 1877-1940
BALGAMWALA M. Arif	Postal Stationery of British India overprinted Pakistan 1947-49
SAVOIU Emanoil	Romanian Postal Stationery 1858-1918
STREBULAYEV Alexei	Postal Stationery for city post of Saint-Petersburg and Moscow 1845-1868
AL-KILANI Ahmed Hani	Egyptian Postal Stationery
STEPANOVIC Zoran	The Postal Stationery of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1920-1941
PIRC Igor	Postal Stationery on Slovenian Territory 1861-1945
FERRER Arturo	México. Postal Stationery "Mulitas" Issue
FERRER Arturo	Argentina. Postal Stationery "Ribadavia" Issue
LAIZ Ángel	Philippines, Postal Stationery. Spanish Colonial Period
DAUN Lennart	1890 until 1942 - The second period of Postal Stationery in Sweden
HANMAN Keith	Sierra Leone Postal Stationery 1880 to 1955
HUGGINS Alan	Great Britain - The Early Embossed Postal Stationery Issues
SARGENT Neil	Great Britain Queen Victoria Stamped-to-Order Envelopes 1855-1901
TUKKER Willem	Australia Pre-Decimal Airletters and Aerogrammes
VAN DOOREMALEN Hans	USA - The Foreign Postal Card of 1879
KRAMER George	Postal Stationery of the Western Express Companies
NUTIK-NOGID Claire	Postal Stationery of the British Control of Palestine 1917-1948
SCHUMANN Stephen	New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940

**Centenary of Kangaroo and Map Stationery**

2013 marks the centenary of the Kangaroo and map stationery (postcards, lettercards, wrappers, registered envelopes, PTPO and official stationery) which replaced the King George full-face stationery issued from 1911.





## KANGAROO AND MAP CLICHÉS USED FOR POSTAL STATIONERY

Geoff Kellow

The Kangaroo and Map stamps of Australian Commonwealth were on issue from 1913, with 15 denominations ranging from ½d to £2. Many of these denominations were gradually replaced by George V Sideface designs (the 6d and 1/- by the 1932 6d Kookaburra and 1/- Lyrebird stamps), but the 9d, 5/-, 10/- and £1 were only replaced by new George VI designs (the £2 being withdrawn in 1938), while the 2/- continued until 1948 before eventual replacement by the 2/- Aboriginal Art design.

All the Kangaroo stamps, with the exception of the 2/- from the redrawn die of 1946, were printed from plates which ultimately derived from the single steel die with interchangeable value plugs engraved by Samuel Reading in 1912. Likewise, all the stamp units for printing postal stationery were (ultimately) derived from this same die. Denominations of ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d and 6d were used for printing various types of stationery.

The exact method used in the preparation of the Kangaroo plates has not been conclusively demonstrated, although this writer some years ago put forward the theory that the original die was not used for stamping the very large number of lead moulds required for all the printing plates, but that rather secondary dies (or blocks) were made which acted as intermediates in the production of plates for each denomination.

Although apparently not noted at the time of issue, it was discovered that the Kangaroo die existed in various states, and that these states could be followed chronologically, corresponding to the date of manufacture of the various plates. The four Die States that are well-known and recognised by all collectors have been designated as Dies 1, 2, 2A and 2B, a nomenclature that is not especially logical, but now well-entrenched. The occurrence of these Die States on postal stationery has not been studied very thoroughly, although the existence of the same denominated stationery with differing die states was first pointed out to collectors by Rev. J.C.W. Brown in *Philately from Australia* in 1955.

The subject of this paper is to provide a more detailed record of these Kangaroo Die States on stationery. A reasonable degree of certainty can be reached in many cases, based on an analysis of the records of the Note Printing Branch held at the Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney.

### THE DIE STATES

Of the four recognised die states, Die 2B does not occur on postal stationery and will be considered no further here. However, more importantly, there is a Die State that precedes Die I, that remained unrecognised because it does not occur on the adhesive stamps, although it is quite common on stationery. In order to retain the current nomenclature, it is necessary to call this state the Original Die. The characteristics of the four die states which will be discussed here are as follows:



**Original Die.** This is the pristine state of the die, which can be considered “perfect” and shows no frame or shading line breaks.



**Die 1.** Shows (a) a break in the inner left frame line at the level of the top of the words of value; and (b) a break in the second shading line from bottom, 2mm from the inner right frame. Both these breaks are small and may to some extent fill in on heavily inked impressions.



**Die 2.** Shows the inner left frame complete, but (b) the break in the second shading line from bottom, 2mm from the inner right frame remains.



**Die 2A.** The (b) shading line break persists. In addition, there is a break in the inner left frame opposite Broome on the map. The extent of this break is variable. The illustration shows the advanced state found on the 2d and 4d stationery; on the 6d Die 2A units the break is usually confined to the inner frame line.

### Kangaroo Printing Instruments

The sequence of flaws would seem to suggest that Die 2 should precede Die 1. In fact, Die 2 both precedes and follows Die 1. To understand the chronology of the Die States, and their occurrence on postal stationery, it is necessary to consider the Kangaroo printing instruments that were manufactured. It is only after analysing all the printing plates used for the adhesives that a complete understanding of the postal stationery is enabled. RBA NP-IS-2 is a register listing all the printing instruments manufactured in the period under review. It is most useful to list all these instruments in chronological order, the date being that on which the instrument was first placed in the strongroom. There is every reason to believe that this date is very soon after manufacture. Only those denominations for which stationery was printed are considered here, the other values being of no relevance; also the 3d and 6d replacement Die 2B plates are omitted as being outside the period of interest.

Date	Denomination	Instrument	Annotation	Die State
26.7.1912	1d	1	electro	Orig
15.8.1912	1d	120	electros 'for proofs for PMG' (altered to 52)	Orig
30.10.1912	½d	240	electros	1
11.11.1912	1d	480	electros	1 and 2
14.11.1912	1d	100	electros altered to 20 'spoilt in course of manufacture'	1
21.11.1912	2d	240	electros	1
29.11.1912	2½d	240	electros	2
2.12.1912	3d	240	electros	1 and 2
6.12.1912	½d	28	electros altered to 24, then to 22	2
6.12.1912	4d	240	electros	2
11.12.1912	6d	240	electros	2
31.1.1913	1d	240	electros	2
8.2.1913	4d	12	electros	2
18.4.1913	2d	6	electros	2A
29.10.1913	4d	20	electros	2A
14.11.1913	6d	4	electros	2A
7.4.1914	1d	240	electros	2A
10.6.1914	1d	120	electros	2A
4.3.1916	6d	3	electros	2
13.1.1917	3d	4	electros	1
10.6.1918	2d	120	electros	2A
27.2.1919	2½d	1	electro	2
30.11.1921	2½d	3	electros	2?

The single 1d electro made on 26 July 1912 was presumably for proofing purposes. As far as is known it was never used for printing and is not relevant to this discussion.

There are a large number of entries which are multiples of 120 and these, of course, are immediately identifiable as being the 120-on printing plates for the adhesives. The entries for smaller numbers of electros must be for other purposes, and printing of postal stationery is the most likely use.

The following is this writer's analysis of the above listing with reference to the various Die States:

**Original Die.** The 120 1d electros dated 15 August 1912 represent the first Kangaroo printing plate manufactured, but the entry is annotated 'for proofs for PMG'. This comment, together with the date of manufacture, makes it quite certain that these electros were used to print small quantities of the 1d Kangaroo in various colours for submission to the Postmaster-General to select the colours of the various denominations. These colour trials are extremely rare, but a small number survive, and in every case the Die State is that of the Original Die. Many of these colour trials show white flaws on various parts of the design, and it is believed that the electros, although intended as the first 1d printing plate, were rejected, but considered usable for proofing. There is some official support for the idea that proofs were pulled from blocks of four electros, and that 17 such blocks were used. Following this use these blocks were destroyed, leaving 52 of the original 120 electros, as indicated in the annotation. These 52 electros represent the only source of 1d electros in the Original Die State.

**Die 1.** The next electros listed were the two plates for the ½d, placed into the strongroom on 30 October 1912. These are Die 1, as are three of the following four 1d plates (11 November 1912), two 2d plates (21 November 1912) and the greater part (225 clichés out of 240) of the two 3d plates (2 December 1912).

The four 1d plates of 11 November 1912 are Plates A, B, C and D, of which Plates A, B and C are Die 1. Plate D is Die 2, and the likely explanation for this is that it was manufactured before the two ½d plates. The sequence of events was thus:

- (i) The Die 2 break under 'Y' of 'PENNY' occurred prior to the manufacture of Plate D.
- (ii) Following its completion, and before manufacture of the ½d plates, the additional Die 1 break in inner left frame occurred.

It follows that the 100 1d electros delivered to the strongroom on 14 November 1912 were also Die 1. The quantity is altered to 20 with the notation '*spoilt in course of manufacture*', so 80 electros were apparently defective.

**Die 2.** The 1d Plate D is Die 2, as noted above. Towards the end of the manufacture of the 3d plates, the Die 1 break in the inner left frame was repaired, and subsequent electros struck from the die therefore reverted to Die 2. The two 2½d Plates (29 November 1912) are Die 2 and therefore were manufactured after the 3d plates. Then follow the 4d and 6d plates and a further pair of 1d plates (Plates E and F). Under this scheme, therefore, the 28 ½d electros delivered 6 December 1912 are Die 2, and it will be subsequently shown that the 12 4d delivered to the strongroom on 8 February 1912 are also Die 2.

**Die 2A.** The next electros manufactured are six 2d delivered to the strongroom on 18 April 1913. Prior to this the die must have sustained the left frame breaks opposite Broome and these electros are Die 2A. The subsequent electros manufactured - 20 4d, 4 6d, and three 1d plates (Plates G, H, K) are also Die 2A. One each of the 2d and 6d electros was used for the famous Die 2A substitutions in the stamp plates. The replacement 2d plate delivered 10 June 1918 is also Die 2A.

This leaves only the four 3d electros delivered 13 January 1917, and four 2½d electros delivered 27 February 1919 (one) and 30 November 1921 (three). It will be shown that the 3d are Die 1, and the 2½d are Die 2. These electros were derived from the stamp plates are discussed further below when dealing with this stationery.

### **Destructions of Instruments**

Before dealing with the actual stationery, it is necessary to provide a list of destructions of the various Kangaroo printing electros, which is essential to an understanding of the sequence of die states used for the stationery. These destructions are derived from NPA-IS-2 and NPA-a4-14:

## Postal Stationery Collector

Denomination	Date	Instrument
½d	2.7.1913	4 electros
½d	30.6.1914	2 electros
½d	14.8.1917	22 electros
1d	2.7.1913	240 electros
		20 electros
	30.6.1914	52 electros
		20 electros
		240 electros
		184 electros
	14.8.1917	176 electros
	26.1.1922	480 electros
2d	14.8.1917	2 electros
	26.1.1922	240 electros
	?.?.1922	4 electros
		120 electros
2½d	30.6.1925	240 electros
	?.?.1925	4 electros
3d	30.6.1925	240 electros
	?.?.1925	4 electros
4d	2.7.1913	10 electros
	30.6.1914	5 electros
	14.8.1917	17 electros
	26.1.1922	240 electros
6d	14.8.1917	1 electro
	By 10.6.1918	1 electro
	?.?.1925	240 electros

### ½d Stationery

The 28 ½d electros placed into the strongroom on 30 October 1912 were the only ones available for stationery use, and therefore all ½d stationery is Die 1. The only Post Office stationery bearing the ½d Kangaroo were newspaper wrappers. These were printed in sheets of 12, and it is likely that 12 electros were permanently held in a forme for this purpose. There were ten printings between December 1912 and November 1914 totalling over 9 million wrappers. The printing on wrappers is often indistinct, and the Die 1 break can be hard to detect.

The ½d Kangaroo was also used for stamped-to-order stationery, comprising envelopes, postcards, wrappers and lettersheets. The other 16 electros were available for these periodic printings. A further register exists (NP-IS-1) showing the issue of electros from the strongroom for the purposes of making these printings. A detailed analysis of this record is beyond the scope of this article, but it might be noted that the number of entries for the ½d indicate that not all the electros manufactured were used for printing.

The electros were destroyed on three separate dates, but only four of these during the currency of the design.

### 1d Stationery

The only 1d electros specifically available for stationery printing are the 68 electros in the Original Die state (placed in the strongroom 15 August 1912), and the 20 Die 1 electros (placed in the strongroom 14 November 1912). All other electros manufactured comprised 120-on plates for adhesive stamp printing. The philatelic evidence is that 1d postal stationery can be found in the Original Die, Die 1 and Die 2. An explanation is therefore required for the existence of Die 2 stationery.



The only possible source for Die 2 clichés is from the Die 2 printing plates. There were three of these, designated philatelically as Plates D E and F. Plate D is one of the plates placed into the strongroom on 11 November 1912, and Plates E and F were placed into the strongroom on 31 January 1913. Although it is beyond the scope of this article, it is possible from strongroom register records to follow the use of these plates. It has been deduced that at the end of January 1913 Plates A (a Die 1 plate) and D were retired and returned to the strongroom, to be replaced by Plates E and F (which joined the other two Die 1 plates, B and C in the printing room). It seems certain that prior to its placement in the strongroom, Plate D was partially (or wholly) cut into single clichés for use in postal stationery printing, and that some of these clichés were almost immediately used.

The question arises whether the same procedure was also carried out on the Die 1 Plate A. There is proof that this was indeed the case. The 1d Kangaroo Die 1 postcard is known showing a scratch on the stamp impression that is identical to a flaw on the adhesive stamp which has been plates as Plate A, Right Pane, No. 24. The 20 Die 1 clichés of November 1912 were thus supplemented with further Die 1 clichés from Plate A.

It is not known how many clichés taken from Plates A and D were actually used for stationery printing, but the number is probably quite considerable.

The only destruction of 1d electros in 1913 was on 2 July 1913 when 240 + 20 electros were destroyed. An analysis of the use of the printing plates shows that the only two plates that could have been destroyed at this time were Plates A and D. These did not then exist as continuous 120-on plates, and the entry should be read as meaning that 260 electros were destroyed; these would have consisted of the unwanted portions of plates A and D, plus other unserviceable single electros from the earlier creations (including Original Die).

Large quantities of 1d stationery were required, especially envelopes and lettercards, and to a much lesser extent postcards and wrappers. For this reason it is probable that sets of electros were reserved for the printing formes for postcards and lettercards; these required 32 and 12 electros respectively. All four of these classes of stationery are found with the Original Die, and since only 52 Original Die electros were available, this would mean that there were only ten electros left for printing envelopes and wrappers. Envelopes were printed singly, but wrappers were in formes of 12, so it is apparent that some electros from the postcard or lettercard forme would be needed. A more detailed discussion of the Die States found on the various types of stationery follows.

**Envelopes.** The Post Office envelopes are found on the Original Die, Die 1 and Die 2. Stamped-to-order envelopes are also found in the same three die states. No patterns of dates of use of the various die states have been researched, but the earliest envelopes must have been Original Die and Die 1. However, Die 2 could have come into use as early as February 1913.

**Postcards.** The first 1d Kangaroo postcard, on white surfaced stock, was issued in January 1913. This was printed from a 32-on forme, and the clichés were all Original Die. All printings during 1913 were made from this forme.

Some time in 1914 (the exact date is uncertain) the 1d Kangaroo postcard appeared on buff unsurfaced stock. This is found with both Dies 1 and 2. there is no archival evidence for the use of a 32-on forme during 1914, and it is thought that this new postcard board was of smaller dimensions requiring a smaller plate; there is some archival evidence that it was 10-on. This new printing forme must have been a composite one, comprising both Die 1 and Die 2 clichés, although the numbers of each requires further research.

The first order for stamped-to-order postcards was delivered into stock on 10 January 1913. S.t.o. postcards are found in Dies 1 and 2, but have so far not been recorded with Original Die. Die 1 is seen more frequently than Die 2.

**Lettercards.** The lettercards are the most complex of the 1d stationery. It is believed that the components of a lettercard - the stamp cliché, the text and the view were clamped together as a single unit and that these units remained associated with each other unless it was necessary to replace one of the components due to damage or wear. There was considerable movement of these lettercard units into and out of the printing formes as various views were required. Thus different views are associated

with specific Die States, and these moved in and out of the printing formes as required. The printing formes were therefore usually composite ones with a mixture of Die States.

The first Kangaroo lettercard printing was made in November-December 1912, although not delivered into stock until early January 1913. All Kangaroo lettercards were printed from 12-on formes, and it is fairly certain that the first forme comprised entirely Original Die electros. Original Die lettercards are found used throughout 1913, and early 1914, and it seems fairly certain, therefore that Original Die electros were included in most if not all formes used for lettercard printing (there were seven separate printings, the last being in June-July 1914).

Die 2 lettercards are recorded with dates of use in February 1913, which corresponds to their inclusion in the printing forme used for the second lettercard printing in February-April 1913. the use of Die 2 during 1913 seems to be associated with three particular views, but greater use of Die 2 was made during 1914.

The use of Die 1 in lettercard printing formes seems to be restricted to 1914, the earliest date seen being 10 January 1914. Twelve different views are recorded with Die 1 electros, but this figure is a coincidence, and does not infer a printing forme comprising only Die 1. The Die 1 electros were distributed through the two formes used for 1914 printings.

**Wrappers.** There were only two printings of the Post Office 1d Kangaroo wrapper, both during 1913. These were printed from a forme of 12, and although it can be somewhat difficult to discern the die state, it seems certain that all the electros in this forme were Original Die. As already noted, there were insufficient electros in this die state to permit standing printing formes for postcards, lettercards and wrappers, so some electros for the wrapper forme must have been taken from the postcard or lettercard formes.

There was also a single printing of 35,000 stamped-to-order wrappers in April 1913. Only one example of this wrapper is recorded, and the illustration available is of insufficient quality to permit the die state to be identified.

**Lettersheets.** Stamped-to-order lettersheets are known for one user (Roberts & Co. in Tasmania). The few recorded examples use an Original Die electro, which may be indicative of a single electro being used for the only order.

**Official Stationery.** For stamped-to-order stationery for use by Government Departments, several electros were modified by drilling 'OS' in colourless dots in the upper portion of the design. Four such electros have been identified, differing in the number of dots in the letters and/or the placement of the dots in relation to the design. Two of these electros are Original Die, and the other two are Die I. At the present time, all four electros are recorded used on official postcards and envelopes, and one of the Original Die electros is known on the very rare stamped-to-order lettersheets.

## **2d Stationery (Dies 2 and 2A)**

The 2d Kangaroo was used mostly for STO envelopes, and also for a few printings of STO wrappers.

Six single 2d electros were placed into the strongroom on 18 April 1913. These must have been manufactured somewhat earlier, as the first 2d STO envelope order was despatched on 26 February. These electros must be Die 2A since (i) the earliest known 2d envelopes are in this state; and (ii) one of the electros was later used (in 1916) as a substitution in Plate 1, this being the famous Die 2A substituted cliché. These 2d electros were the first ones in this die state; the following 4d and 6d electros, and three 1d plates were also Die 2A, as was a new 2d printing plate (Plate 3) made in 1918 to replace Plate 1.

These were the only 2d single electros manufactured for postal stationery use, but STO envelopes exist from Die 1. The only possible source for these electros is one of the stamp plates. Plate 1 (which contained the substituted cliché) was last used in December 1916; for the next printing in March 1918 it was replaced by Plate 3. However, Plate 1 was not destroyed until 1922. It could therefore have been cut up and single electros from it used for stationery printing. An early date for Die 1 stationery has not been seen, but should not be before 1917.



*Die 2A from envelope*



*Die 2A with 'OS' in colourless dots*

The stock records show that there were 66 separate orders for 2d STO envelopes up to the end of October 1918, when the war tax rendered the rate obsolete. Of these orders, 51 were before June 1916 and must be Die 2A. The final 15 orders are from 22 June 1917 on, and could be either Die 1 or Die 2A. (Note that in August 1917 two electros were destroyed. These are most likely the excised unit from Plate 1 and one Die 2A electro; with the Die 2A unit inserted in Plate 1, only four Die 2A electros were available after this date).

There were only four printings of 2d STO wrappers. Using the same argument as for the envelopes, the first two orders must be Die 2A, and the last two could be either Die 1 or Die 2A. However, Die 1 has yet to be recorded.

There was also a single printing of 2d STO envelopes for the Department of Customs in Victoria in March 1917, for which a 2d electro with drilled 'OS' was used. The cliché used for this printing was Die 2A.

### **2½d Stationery (Die 2)**

The 2½d Kangaroo was first used to print STO envelopes in February 1919, and further printings were made up to August 1920. Only one complete envelope is recorded, along with a few cut-outs. On receiving the first order for stationery of this denomination, no single electros existed to perform the printing. Rather than use the master die to produce new electros, the Stamp Printer chose to utilise the stamp plates. These were issued from the strongroom between 31 January and 18 March 1919, dates which do not correspond to any printing of 2½d stamps. A wax mould was taken of a portion of one of the plates and used to grow four electros for use with the first and any future orders for 2½d stationery. One 2½d electro was placed into the strongroom on 27 February 1919. This is Die 2 (it must be if it was derived from the stamp plates), and was used to print the first order (despatched on 14 February 1919) prior to being placed into the strongroom. A total of 12,152 2½d envelopes were printed.

Proof that the procedure described here was followed to produce this single electro derives from (i) there was no issue of the master die from the strongroom at this time; (ii) even if this was an omission from the records, use of the master die would have resulted in the production of a 2½d Die 2A electro, according to the chronology of die states; and (iii) the issue of the printing plates at the appropriate time, and when no stamp printing was made, clinches the argument.

The 2½d was also used for three orders for STO wrappers between April and November 1921. No complete wrapper is known, and only a very few cut-outs. The first two orders, in April and July 1921 for 1,000 each, must have been printed using the single electro made in 1919, and so are Die 2. A final printing of 484 wrappers was despatched on 9 November 1921. This corresponds to the placement into the strongroom of three further 2½d electros on 30 November. These were presumably manufactured in response to the receipt of this final order because the 1919 electro was now damaged or considered in some way unserviceable for any further printing. Unfortunately, there are no

available archival records to show whether it was the Kangaroo master die or the 2½d printing plates issued at this time to enable the preparation of new single electros. The former is preferred, on the basis that a cut-out has been seen on which the final years date is '2' (thus 1922) and therefore possible from this final order; this impression is Die 2.

### **3d Stationery (Die 2)**

The 3d Kangaroo was used only for seven small orders of STO envelopes, probably all for S. Cooke Pty. Ltd. of Melbourne between 1917 and 1921.

The 3d electros were created in an identical manner to the 2½d one just described. When the first order was received for a 3d envelope there were no single 3d electros existed to impress the envelopes. The Stamp Printer chose to use the stamp printing plates to derive the necessary electros, and between 3 and 9 January 1917 the two 3d plates were issued from the strongroom. These dates do not correspond to a printing of the adhesive stamps. From a wax mould taken of a portion of one of the plates four 3d electros were grown. The same proof of the use of this technique applies as for the 2½d, viz. (i) there was no issue of the master die from the strongroom at this time; (ii) use of the master die would have resulted in the production of 3d Die 2A electros; and (iii) the issue of the printing plates at the appropriate time, and when no stamp printing was required.

The four 3d electros were placed into the strongroom on 13 January 1917. Prior to this, one of these was used to execute the first order, of 75 envelopes which was delivered into stock on 12 January 1917. There were six further printings of 3d envelopes, totalling only 1,845.

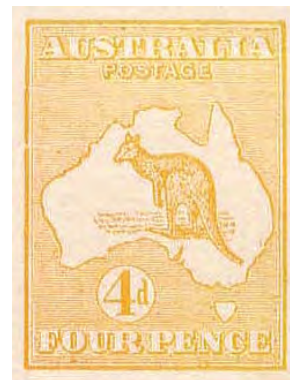
### **4d Stationery (Die 2 and Die 2A)**

The 4d Kangaroo was used for registration envelopes. Apart from the post Office envelopes, there is a record of a single STO order for 4d envelopes, almost certainly also for registered use. However, no example of this envelope, (even in cut-out form) is known, so no more can be said of this here.

The Printing Instrument Register shows the manufacture of two separate groups of 4d single electros - 12 placed into the strongroom on 8 February 1913 (Die 2) and 20 more on 30 October 1913 (Die 2A). This is reflected in the various printings of registration envelopes.



*Die 2*



*Die 2A*

The first printing of small (146 x 88mm) registration envelopes was made in February 1913 and shows text at top with boxed 'REGISTERED' below. A single electro was issued from the strongroom between 13 February and 17 April 1913 for this printing. There are no archival records which provide precise details of the individual printing of registration envelopes, although all printing must have been completed by the time the electro was returned to the strongroom. The electro used must be one of those manufactured in February 1913, and this is confirmed by the philatelic evidence - all registration envelopes of this type are Die 2.

The next printing made was of the large registration envelope (230 x 110mm). for this the layout was changed, with 'REGISTERED LETTER' at top and text below. The first deliveries from stock of this envelope began on 2 May 1913, and the printing was probably made in the preceding month, using

the same single electro as had been used for the small envelope. This was the only printing of the large envelope, which therefore exists only Die 2.

When a new printing of small registration envelopes became necessary in May 1913 the layout was altered to match that of the large envelope. There are indications that four printings of this envelope were made - the first in May 1913 for which no corresponding issue of an electro for printing can be traced. Later printings in October and December 1913 and April 1914 are each matched by the issue of single 4d electros for printing. This time period covers the production of the second group of 4d electros (Die 2A) in October 1913). Nevertheless, no Die 2A examples of this registration envelope are known, so all the printing electros used were Die 2. It may be that after manufacture of the Die 2A electros, the left frame break, which is prominent on these 4d electros, was considered too prominent and the electros were placed to one side. They were not, however, destroyed.

For the last two printings of the 4d Kangaroo registration envelope, a further change was made to the text, the words 'Price Fourpence Half-penny, Including Cost of Envelope' being added under 'REGISTERED LETTER'. The first printing was made in June 1914, and a second followed in October. There are two setting of the text, which may represent the two printings. The two printings are matched by the issue of single 4d electros from the strongroom. In each case, however, the electros used were Die 2A. If there had been a decision made not to use those electros, it had been forgotten by the time the order for this envelope was received. Die 2A thus occurs only on the final type of 4d registration envelopes. Of a total printing of 340,740 small 4d Kangaroo registration envelope, only 78,720 were Die 2A.

#### **6d Stationery (Die 2 and Die 2A)**

The story of the 6d Kangaroo stationery is an interesting one. The 6d printed in blue was used for STO envelopes in 1916, and again in 1920. Printed in brown, it was again used on envelopes in 1929.

Reference to the list of Kangaroo electros manufactured shows that on 14 November 1913 four single 6d electros were placed into stock. These had been manufactured using the master die and were Die 2A (the steel die having been in this state since April 1913). These electros had been made, not for postal stationery use, but for repairing one of the stamp plates. This involved the substitution of the well-known 'retouched E' variety of the last unit of Plate 1 with one of these new units, thus introducing a Die 2A unit (the substituted cliché) into a Die 2 plate.

The Die 2A flaw seems to have been rather variable, sometimes appearing only as a break in the inner left frame, and other times as a complete break through inner and outer frames. In August 1917 one electro was destroyed, and by June 1918 a further electro had also been destroyed. This is interpreted as meaning the excised 'retouched E' unit and one of the single electros (possibly one damaged when attempting substitution, or otherwise a defective one).

There were two orders for 6d blue STO envelopes, one for 1,741 to NSW in November 1916, and a second for 100 envelopes in December 1920 to Victoria. The first can be equated with the well-known 'Wool Sample' envelopes, which are Die 2; of the second no example is recorded and nothing further can be said.

The November 1916 order coincides with the manufacture of three further single envelopes, placed into the strongroom on 4 November. These are actually described in the register as 'for embossing', but there is no such thing as 6d embossed dies, and the notation just signifies the purpose to which the electros were intended, ie stamping stationery. Four electros were actually already in stock at this time, of which two were 'good' (the two others being destroyed subsequently as noted). If one of these two electros had been used for the 'Wool' envelopes, then these would be Die 2A, not Die 2. Either the existence of the Die 2A electros was forgotten, or these were considered unsatisfactory for use. The three new electros placed into stock in November 1916 correspond to the issue of the 6d stamp plates from the strongroom plates on 3 and 4 November 1916. The electros were thus manufactured via a wax mould (similar to the 2½d and 3d examples) and provide the Die 2 units used for printing the 'Wool' envelopes. One electro was issued from the strongroom between 4 and 15 November 1916 for this purpose.



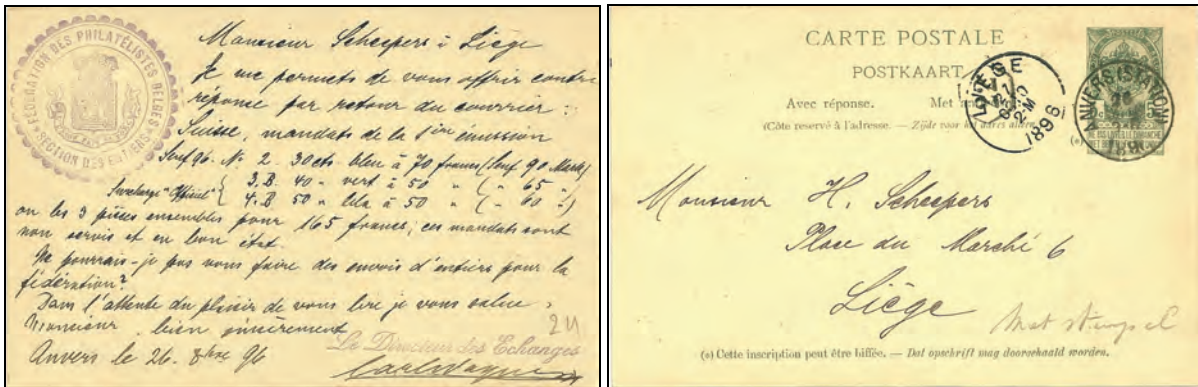


6d brown electro showing apparent retouch in area of Die 2A flaw

The stock book records no further printings of 6d stationery up to the time it ends in mid-1928. In the following year, however, the 6d Kangaroo was printed in brown (the new colour for the stamp since December 1923) on large envelopes used for posting sale catalogues for Foy & Gibson in Melbourne. Two examples are known, as well as a few cut-outs, dated in March 1929. The electro used on all of these is very interesting. In the area of the Die 2A flaw it shows obvious evidence of retouching of the inner and outer left frames and adjacent shading. The electro is therefore apparently one of the two remaining from those manufactured in November 1913, which has been retouched prior to use. The three perfectly good Die 2 electros were still in stock, and there seems no reason why one of these could not have been used, but that did not happen.

**SECTION DES ENTIERS OF THE FÉDÉRATION DES PHILATELISTES BELGES**

Our Belgian member, Edy Pockelé, has sent in an early postcard used by a postal stationery collector in Belgium who was a member of the postal stationery section of the Belgian Philatelic Federation. On the card illustrated you can see a rubber stamp of the “Section des Entiers” of the Belgian “Fédération des Philatelistes Belges”. The card was sent 27 Oct 1896 and from the text we read that the writer asks the addressee if he can enter postal stationery for the federation, meaning there was a circulation service in operation or even an auction. The society no longer exists and Edy does not know of the location of its archives.



**WEST INDIAN STATIONERY**

Courtesy of Steve Zirinsky an Antigua and Barbuda aerogramme and a postcard from Bermuda are illustrated below.



**KANGAROO & MAP COMMONWEALTH USED POST OFFICE & PRIVATE POSTAL  
STATIONERY WRAPPERS**

Dr John K. Courtis, [acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk](mailto:acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk)

After the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act came into effect from December 1901 all colonial types of stamps and stationery stamps continued in use after Federation, they became de facto Commonwealth issues. The first issue of Australian Commonwealth post office letterpress wrappers occurred on 2 January 1913. This was a green ½d kangaroo facing left on a white map of Australia and was modeled on Edwin Arnold's 1911 prize-winning design of "Baldy". The wrapper bore no additional printing apart from the indicium and was issued for use within Australia. It became available to the public most likely on 16 January 1913. The dimensions of the wrapper are 133x290mm on shiny thin buff. Official records of the quantity issued are difficult to trace but imputation based on the 1d red quantities suggests that about 1,688,400 were issued of the ½d green.

The second Commonwealth wrapper to be issued was the 1d red for overseas use. The first State to receive the new 1d red kangaroo was Queensland on 23 January 1913. Western Australia was the final state to receive its supply on 1 July 1914. A total of 84,420 1d red was issued.

This theme-issue of the *Postal Stationery Collector* is a convenient opportunity to review the status quo of extant and known used post office kangaroo and map post office postal stationery wrappers. The purposes of the paper are to analyze the kangaroo and map wrappers that have been listed on the eBay internet market between Sept. 2003 and January 2013, i.e., a period of 113 consecutive months, to illustrate and discuss three uncommon usages of post office examples as well as two non-post office wrappers bearing private printing, and to analyze actual eBay sale transactions of these wrappers. Collectors with additional information, especially based on non-eBay sales, are invited to add their knowledge in future issues.

The author's databases of more than 25,000 images of used post office postal stationery wrappers, 2,800 non-post office private stationery wrappers, and 9,850 actual sales transactions collected from the Internet are used as the basis for this review. The databases are large; they have been hand-collected on an almost daily basis, and they are a credible proxy of what activity has occurred on the International market for almost the past decade. Moreover, as far as the author is aware they are the only databases of their kind in the world. Nevertheless, the usual caveat applies, namely, that the Internet does not cover all markets for philatelic material. What appears for sale on the USA eBay auction site, while comprehensive, may exclude some of the high-end and elusive material sold via traditional philatelic auction houses or directly by dealers to known collectors.

**Wrapper Demographics**

Of the 25,000 images in the database there were 21 only of the used ½d green kangaroo and map and three only of the 1d red. Expressed in other ways, these quantities represent a listing rate of one per five months or so for the ½d green and one per three years for the 1d red, or frequencies of appearance of approximately one per 1000 listings for the green and one per 8,000 listings for the red. These kangaroo and map wrappers are uncommon and in the case of the 1d red, quite scarce. If the numbers issued are in the vicinity of 1.6 million and 84,000 for the ½d green and 1d red respectively, then on the basis of evidence of extant wrappers as per the databases the survival rates are about 1:75,000 and 1:28,000. Obviously more examples of each type are in existence so these rates are likely to show some improvement as more evidence comes to light. However, the low survival rates do suggest that used examples of these wrappers are elusive. This is not surprising considering the rough treatment afforded to wrappers by the recipients of mailed newspapers and other printed matter.

A census of these 24 wrappers is recorded in the Appendix. It must be noted that reading detail from Internet images is not always as accurate as when examining actual wrappers and this is especially so for postmark information when inking is incomplete. Notwithstanding, an analysis of the census detail indicates the following demographics: for the ½d type 11 were mailed to domestic locations – South Australia (6), News South Wales and Victoria (2 each) and Western Australia (1) – and ten were mailed to locations out of Australia – Germany, New Zealand and USA (3 each) and Austria (1). All of the three 1d wrappers were mailed to destinations out of Australia: Switzerland, USA and

Samoa. Overall, six wrappers were uprated, five ½d and one 1d. Of the readable postmarks 11 mailing locations were noted: Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, North Melbourne, Williamstown, Sydney, Broken Hill, Adelaide, Mt. Barker, Brisbane and Shelford.

Three wrappers are notable for comment: private printing, postage due markings, and O.H.M.S. handstamp. These are shown in Figure 1. The first is a printed-to-private-order 4-line inscribed *PAMPHLET ONLY// From// BAGOT, SHAKES & LEWIS, LIMITED// ADELAIDE*. This firm was established on 6 November 1888. Its members included John Lewis, William Lister, James Shakes, and George Wallwall Bagot. It became a large pastoral firm with company premises in King William Street, Adelaide, and branches in many towns. The company was purchased by Goldsbrough, Mort and Company in June 1924 and went into liquidation in December that year (ANU Archives). This example is the only known recorded extant copy of this PTPO wrapper, and given its scarcity it is surprising to note that it sold for a modest \$21.62.

The wrapper with postage due markings was shortpaid ½d as 1d was the correct rate for overseas. The short payment was taxed at double deficiency, hence ½d x 2 = 1d tax = 10 centimes (T 10 in blue crayon applied at Broken Hill or Sydney) = 2 US cents (black handstamp T COLLECT// 2 (in blue crayon) cents applied upon arrival in the USA, and was paid with a carmine lake 2c US postage due adhesive applied on the flap (probably J53 issued in 1914). The pencil 2½ refers to the number of ounces, i.e., the weight was within the first weight scale of 4 oz.

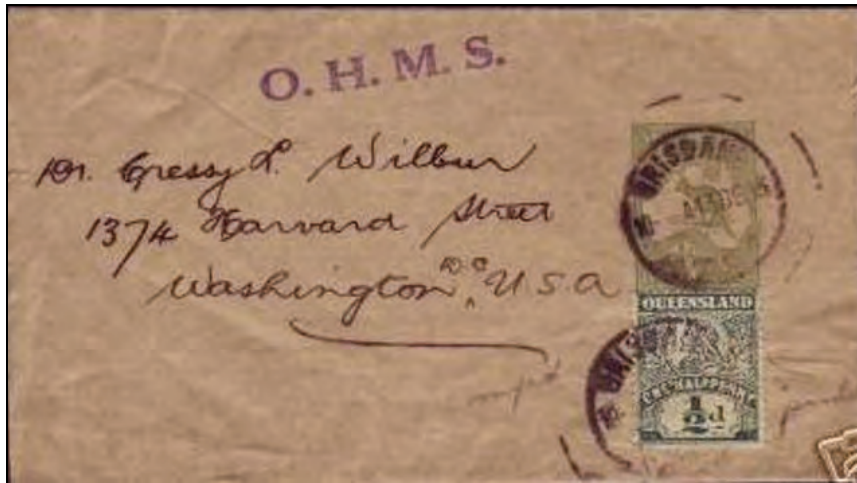
There was a second postage due wrapper (not illustrated), namely one addressed to Dunedin, New Zealand with a black circular handstamp MORE TO PAY 1D. As explained above, the correct overseas postage was 1d; the wrapper was shortpaid by ½d, taxed double deficiency, hence 1d as marked. Ironically two wrappers to Mr. Blumhardt, Kuno, Whangarei were allowed to pass through the system at the ½d rate from Adelaide without being taxed for being shortpaid.

The O.H.M.S. handstamp on a wrapper sent from Brisbane to the USA attracted a great deal of buyer interest and 12 different bidders were active in bidding the price to an astonishing \$482.50. This is a rare example of such a handstamped marking on a Commonwealth wrapper. However, a note of caution should be added here; there is nothing to prove unequivocally that this seriffed handstamp is a genuine official marking emanating from a government department. The wrapper was not sold together with its contents. OHMS examples from Colonies and non-post office wrappers normally have OHMS pre-printed.



Figure 1: Extraordinary Examples of ½d green





### Private Wrappers

There is little in the postal stationery literature on private non-post office wrappers, most likely because the FIP definition of a postal stationery item requires the presence of a denominated post office indicium. Private wrappers tend to fall within to the postal history class, but in order to cover the kangaroo and map usage as thoroughly as possible, an exception is made here and the two illustrations of private wrappers are included. The database of worldwide private wrappers comprises 2,800 images. Only two examples of Australian wrappers with kangaroo and map stamps were observed: *North Broken Hill Limited* and a Dated Auction Catalogue from the stamp dealer firm of *H. R. Harmer Australia Pty. Ltd.* and these are shown as Figure 2.

The North Broken Hill wrapper is postmarked cds MELBOURNE 8 12.15A- 9MR15 VICTORIA on 3d green adhesive and addressed to Edinburgh, Scotland. The Harmer wrapper to Nairobi, Kenya (Colony) was sent at the airmail rate of 2/6 and paid with a pair of 1929 9d purple kangaroo and map stamps plus a pair of 1946 3½d blue Mitchell plus 1942 4d green koala plus 1936 1d green KGV all tied with a pair of cds SYDNEY AIR 2-P 23 OC 50.



Figure 2: Examples of Private Wrappers bearing Kangaroo & Map Stamps

**Sales Transactions**

The database of eBay sales transactions contains 19 observations of the ½d green but none of the 1d red. These three 1d red images were checked and two had been listed and (presumably) sold before the realized sales database was commenced. The third 1d red in the census is a front only; it was listed at \$30 and may have sold at this level but it does not appear in the database. The OHMS wrapper is a statistical outlier at 14 times the average price of the other sales and has been excluded from the mean calculation to avoid distortion. The mean realized price of 18 of the ½d green wrappers is about \$30 with a range of \$6.51 to \$70.06; a ranked array of realized prices is shown in Table 1.

There were ten different sellers of these 19 ½d wrappers; they were located in Australia, UK, Canada, USA and Hungary. The number of different bidders is less straight forward to calculate because of eBay’s change in policy regarding the revealing of bidder identities. The best estimate is between 25-30 different bidders while the number of winning bidders is estimated to be 9-14. These numbers imply that the collector base for kangaroo and map Commonwealth post office postal stationery wrappers is quite small.

**Table1: Realized Prices of ½d green Wrapper Sept. 2006 – January 2013**

<b>Ranked Array of Realized Sales (USD)</b>	<b>Mean Price</b>	<b>No. of Bidders</b>	<b>No of Sellers</b>
6.51; 9.99; 10.45; 10.50; 11.50; 12.50; 19.99; 21.62; 27.00; 27.59; 28.03, 28.44; 35.00; 48.00; 52.50; 54.60; 69.00; 70.06; 428.50 (OHMS handstamp)	30.18 excluding outlier	About 25-30	10

**Conclusion**

This is an eBay-based study and therefore does not capture the presence and sales of kangaroo and map wrappers that have appeared on the philatelic market from non-eBay sources. However, it does reflect what has appeared for sale on this Internet market over almost a decade. There were 21 of the ½d type and three of the 1d type listed for sale on eBay since September 2003. The frequency of appearance was about one ½d wrapper per five months and one 1d wrapper per three years. Survival rates, on the evidence contained in the database of 25,000 images is that the ½d wrapper is 1:75,000 issued and the 1d wrapper 1:28,000. These rates will improve as more copies come to light.

Three ½d wrappers stood out for especial mention: an OHMS handstamp that reflected a strong collector interest with 12 different active bidders; postage due with markings and US postage due adhesives; a printed-to-private-order wrapper for the pastoral firm of *Bagot, Shakes & Lewis*, Adelaide. One 1d wrapper was to an uncommon destination: Apia, Samoa.

Two non-post office private wrappers bearing kangaroo and map adhesives were identified in that category of database: *North Broken Hill Limited* and the stamp dealer firm of *H. R. Harmer Australia Pty. Ltd.*

The highest recorded sales price was for the OHMS ½d wrapper at \$428.50. The database contained 19 sales of ½d with a mean price of \$30.18 (ignoring the statistical outlier). The size of the collector market is in the vicinity of 25-30 with 9-14 winning bidders.

The overall impression from this analysis is that the kangaroo and map post office postal stationery wrappers are elusive, at least with regard to the Internet site eBay. The survival rate for these wrappers based on the available evidence is surprisingly low awarding them a rating of scarce, especially the 1d red.

**Appendix: Census of 24 Kangaroo & Map Used PO Wrappers Listed on eBay September 2003 – January 2013.**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Address Details</b>	<b>Postmark Details</b>	<b>Other</b>
½d	Miss Prossor, “Esperanzo”, Mooroopna (Vic).	cds Geelong 3 4 14 Victoria	
½d	J. Blau Esq., Messrs. Julius Blau & Sons, Clarence Street, Sydney	cds Sydney 8 V 13 12.30AM & identifier 18	



½d	Post Office, Monarto (SA)	cds Mt. Barker 4.30P 25 NO 13 Sth Australia	
½d	Post Office, Monarto	cds Mt. Barker 10.15 P 2 JA13 Sth Australia	
½d	Post Office, Monarto	cds Mt. Barker 7-P 23 AP 14 Sth Australia	
½d	Post Office, Monarto	cds Mt. Barker 4.30P 10 FE 13 Sth Australia	
½d	Post Office, Monarto	cds Mt. Barker 5 P 21 JA 14 Sth Australia	
½d	Bouchal Esq., Sec. Anthem(?) Society, Vienna (street address added in red)	cds Sydney unreadable date B	Uprated ½d green kangaroo
½d	M. Beyer, Optician & Philatelist, Chapel Street, South Yarra, Victoria	s/l repeated VICTORIA Melbourne 8 APR 13 4.30PM	
½d	Mrs. C. Hirsch, 30 Sanger St., Waren, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany	Pair cds North Melbourne 6P 22 DE 13 VIC	Uprated 1d rose kangaroo
½d	W. Waddington, Experiment Farms, Bomen, NSW	cds unreadable date 10 12 13 NSW	
½d	Mr. (name defaced & illegible) Esq., Rothemunstr 6/III by Eibl, Munchen, Germany	Pair cds Ipswich date unreadable 14 Queensland	Uprated but stamp missing
½d	Mr N. Blumhardt, Kuno, Whangarei, NZ	Double-ring cds 9 OC 9 11.15M 13 South Aus.	Typed address label
½d	Mr N. Blumhardt, Kuno, Whangarei, NZ	Double-ring cds Adelaide 2 JA 27 5.45P 15 Sth Australia	Typed address label
½d	Messrs. Fenwich Bros, Dunedin, New Zealand	s/l cancel repeated Sydney AU 1 6.15P NSW 1913	Circular More to Pay 1d handstamp
½d	W. R. Richards Esq., c/o Griff Richards Esq., P.O. Box 123, Kalgoorlie, W.A.	cds Brisbane 30 JA 14 Queensland	Address typed
½d	Gibney's Hotel, Steiglitz	cds Ballarat 1 12 13 Vic	
½d	Miss Ella Bradley, c/o Mrs. Sheeley, West Water St., Elmira, New York, USA Via Frisco	cds unreadable 7-letters w/..MER..VIC	Uprated ½d emerald KGV
½d	Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, 1374 Harvard Street, Washington, D.C., USA	Pair cds Brisbane 10 A 13 DE 13	Handstamped OHMS, uprated 1899 ½d QV blue green Queensland
½d	Mr. W. G. Robb, Rock Falls, Illinois, U. S. America. Annotated "Newspaper only from E.W.C."	cds Broken Hill unreadable date 6- ?? 13 NSW	T10 2 in blue crayon; handstamped T Collect ... cents & USA 2c Due on flap
½d	Mr. A. L. Dawer, Dudley Ave., Prospect	Double-ring Adelaide FE 15 1.15PM 15 Sth – 2 - Aust	PTPO: Pamphlet Only from Bagot, Shakes & Lewis, Limited, Adelaide
1d	Herr F. Salzmann, 34 Justice, Berne, Switzerland, Europe	Open circular Shelford JA 26 15 Victoria	
1d	Professor W. K. Davis, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass, US	cds Williamstown 2.15A 30 OC 14	Handwritten <i>H. T. Turner, Survey Egypt,</i>

	America (Manuscript <i>Printed matter</i> )		lower left corner
1d	Mr. Haseel Christoph, "Villa Dresen" Apia (Samoa) (manuscript " <i>Printed matter</i> ") above address Note; Front only	cds on adhesive unreadable details apart from 13	Blue crayon cross cancel on indicium; uprated 1d red kangaroo & map; purple merchant mark on flap ?To C. This?

My thanks to Allan Gory for reading and commenting on an earlier draft.



1/2d wrapper used in the UK with UK adhesive stamp added to pay postage [Ed]

**FRENCH AEROGRAMMES**

Following on from a recent article on French aerogrammes, illustrated below are four aerogrammes used in France. Firstly a 3.30 fr aerogramme used in 1984 in St Pierre and Miquelon which used French stamps from 1976 to 1986. The other three aerogrammes are British strike mail aerogrammes used in France during Royal Mail strikes in 1974, one with a Mulready caricature. With printed strike stamps, the aerogrammes qualify as 'cinderella' stationery or local stationery (depending on your view of the legitimacy of the services).



**STAMPED-TO-ORDER FOR THE PERMIT MAIL RATE**

Mark Diserio

**Introduction of the permit mail rate**

On 1 October 1932, the permit mail service was introduced. Essentially, the service allowed second class mail matter to be sent closed to inspection but at the relevant mail matter rate plus ½d per item. From 1 October 1932, this meant most items cost 1½d. At this time the current 1½d stamp was brown. During the 1939-40 financial year the conditions were modified to allow printed matter and patterns, samples and merchandise to be sent without an accompanying printed circular letter.

**Initial teething problems**

Shortly after the introduction of the permit mail rate it became evident to the postal authorities that some officers had not made themselves conversant with its conditions and steps were taken to advise officers of the conditions allowing second class mail matter to be sealed against inspection.<sup>1</sup> The relevant advice explained that envelopes posted in accordance with the relevant provisions bear on the address side, the letters PMG – P., together with a letter indicating the capital city in which the permit was issued, the permit number and the month and year of issue. This last requirement was not strictly adhered to and appears to have been modified during the currency of the service.

**Quantities of permit mail<sup>2</sup>**

Financial Year	Number of permit holders	Number of articles posted
1933-34	308	1,570,305
1934-35	342	2,070,715
1935-36	410	2,810,162
1936-37	460	3,402,732
1937-38	488	3,448,897
1938-39	559	4,017,183
1939-40	565	3,753,263
1940-41	497	3,515,855
1941-42	407	2,390,566
1942-43	362	1,932,952
1943-44	346	2,311,493
1944-45	394	3,582,252
1945-46	390	2,447,603
1946-47	408	3,320,216
1947-48	421	3,297,054
1948-49	495	3,619,055
1949-50	365	4,054,650
1950-51	358	3,800,224
1951-52	308	1,479,364

**End of scheme**

The drop off in the numbers of items posted under the scheme in 1951-52 was explained by a note in the 1951-52 Annual Report stating “*As the combined postage and permit mail fee is now equivalent to the minimum postage rate for letters, the decrease in this class of mail is probably due to items weighing under 1 ounce being posted as letters.*”

**Quantities of stamped-to-order items**

According to available records, the following issues of stamped-to-order envelopes were made in the relevant periods. The 1½d rate represented the permit mail rate for the first weight step for much second class mail matter.

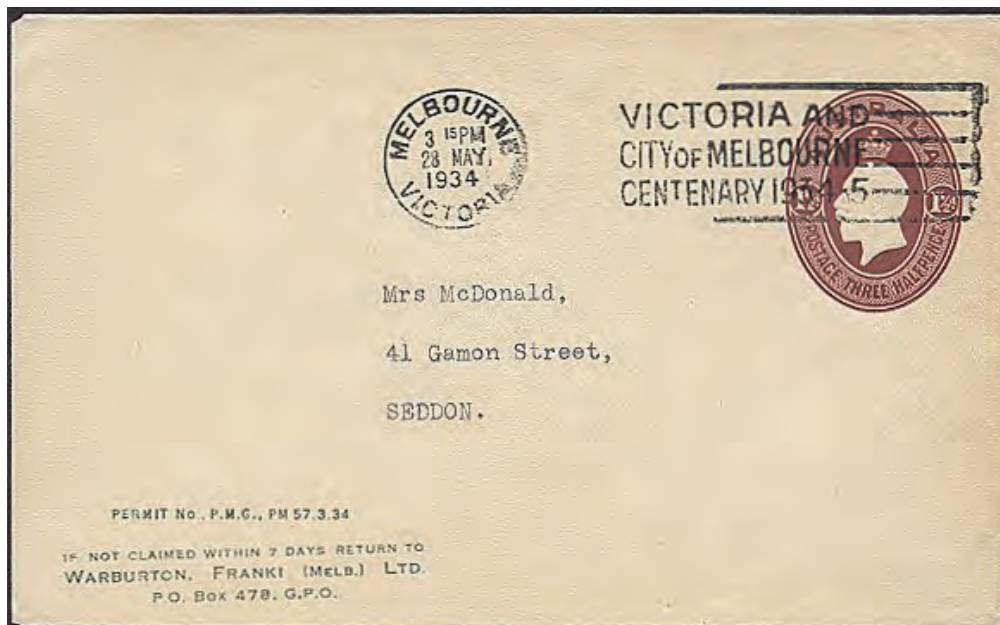
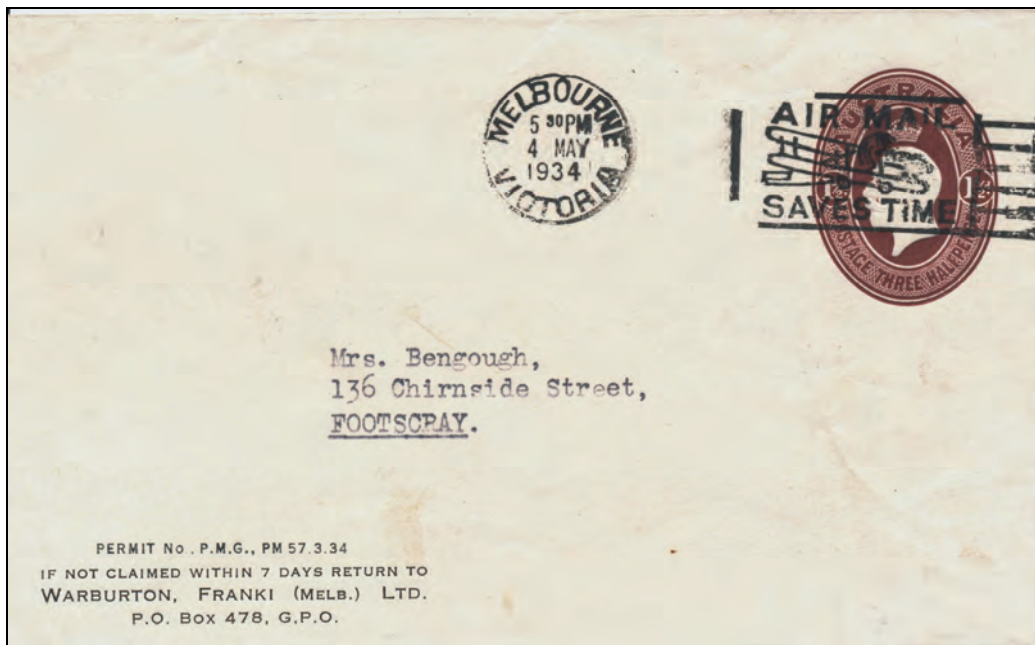
<sup>1</sup> David Collyer “Permit Mail – a question of nomenclature” *ACCC Bulletin* December 2009, pages 114 – 117, Article No. 3460.

<sup>2</sup> Same source as above.

Issues of 1½d STO envelopes	
Financial year	Number
1933-1934	5,214
1934-1935	11,413
1935-1936	20,750
1936-1937	Nil
1937-1938	24,653
1938-1939	Nil
1939-1940	21,943
1940-1941	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,973</b>

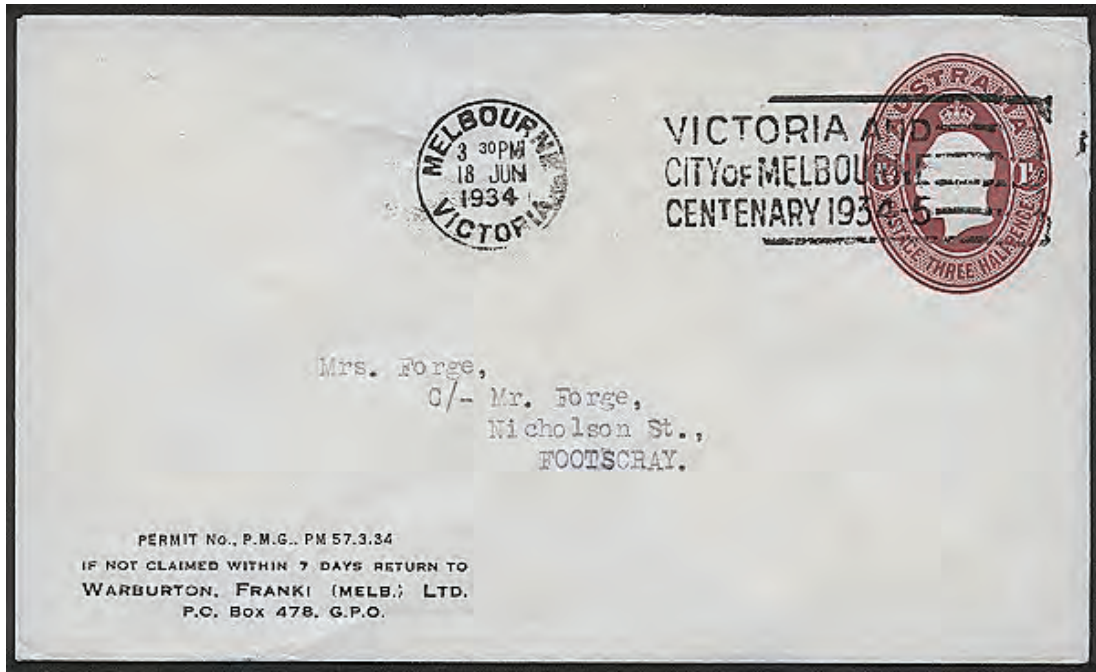
**KGV 1½d brown**

The three copies known stamped to order at the permit rate of 1½d in brown, indicate that the permit mail rate was at least utilised in the KGV period by Warburton, Franki (Melb.) Ltd.



*These envelopes show that the permit was issued in Melbourne, was the 57<sup>th</sup> permit issued and was issued in March 1934.*





**KGVI 1½d brown should exist but not seen**

Given that 24,653 envelopes were stamped in the 1937-38 financial year, we cannot be certain if some of these may have been stamped with the KGVI 1½d die in brown. No such example is currently known. However, even if all of these envelopes were issued before November/December 1937, when the KGVI embossing dies came into use, we know that because a further 21,943 envelopes were stamped 1½d in the 1939-40 financial year that these envelopes must have been embossed with the KGVI 1½d die, which would have been in brown.

**KGVI 2d bright violet**

Following the introduction of war postage of ½d per item from 1 December 1941, the permit rate increased to 2d. The 2d stamp became bright violet.

The *Regulations* allowed printed matter to be forwarded under sealed cover at the printed matter rate of 1½d plus a ½d fee per item, still a saving of ½d per article over the letter rate. The envelopes (shown below) were used by bookmakers to forward details of racing events and gambling information. Known issues of 2d envelopes from 1947-48 to 1950-51 are:

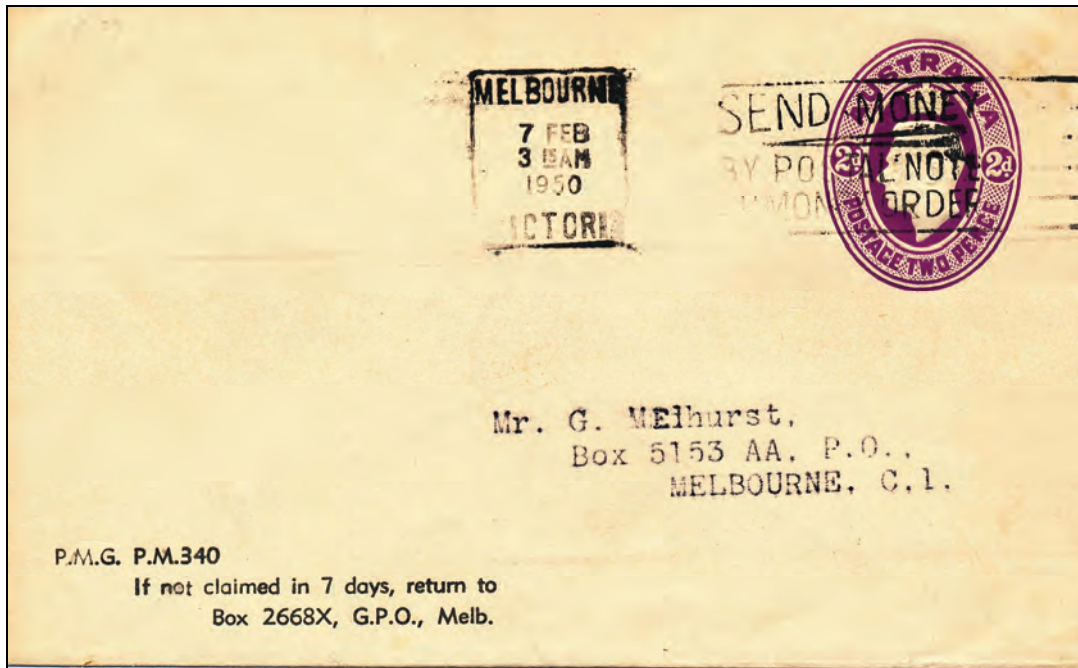
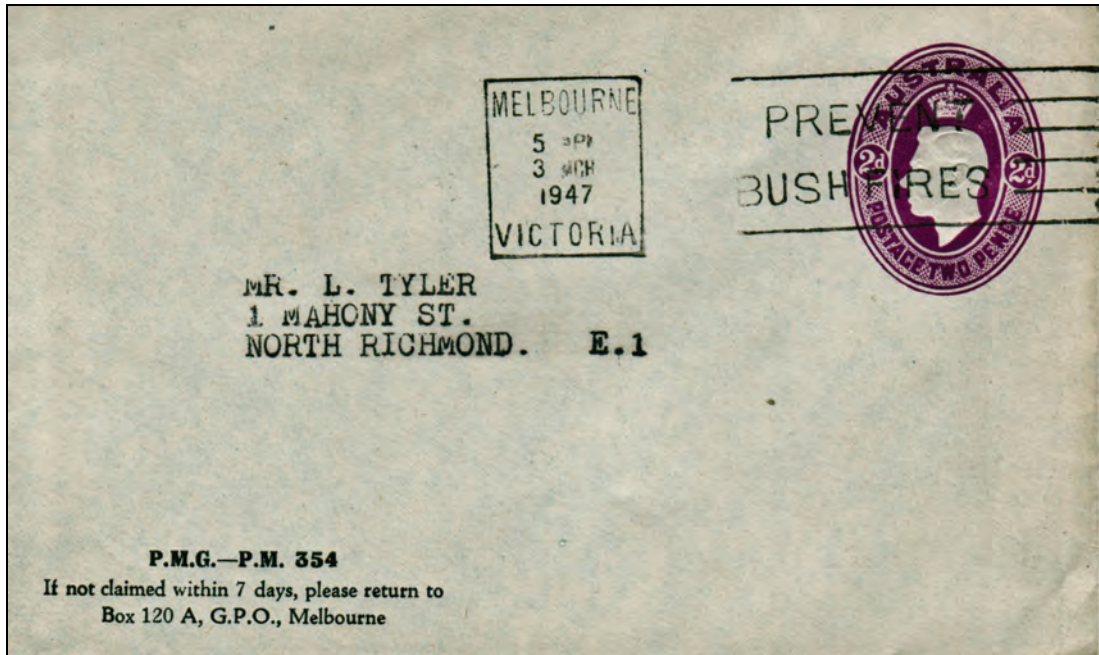
<b>Issues of 2d bright violet STO envelopes</b>	
<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1945-1946	Not known <sup>3</sup>
1946-1947	Not known <sup>4</sup>
1947-1948	492 193
1948-1949	324 939
1949-1950	210 583
1950-1951	Not known <sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The printing records do not indicate any printings of stamped-to-order stationery during the 1945-46 financial year. This is contrary to the philatelic evidence, including 2d violet stamped-to-order envelopes used during February 1946.

<sup>4</sup> Records for the 1946-1947 financial year have not been seen.

<sup>5</sup> The several postage rates were changed from 1 December 1950. As a result, the 2d became green. The total number of 2d embossed envelopes was 4,380,669. One cannot distinguish between the quantities of 2d bright violet embossings made for the permit rate from 2d green embossings made for the second class mail matter rate in the 1950-1951 financial year.





*Envelope used by a yet to be identified business, but likely to be another Turf Commission Agent*

**Example of the contents of one permit system mailing**

Below is shown the entire contents (4 items) of a 2d permit envelope used by Roy Robbins to a prospective “punter” on 7 August 1947.

**LATEST INFORMATION**



**AUSTRALIAN STEEPLE**

3 Miles and a Half Run Sat., August 9, 1947

33	Aussigg	...	...	9	0
25	Biblical	...	...	9	7
9	Boondale	...	...	10	7
5	Don Gypsy	...	...	9	10
16	Foxard	...	...	9	3
2	Formidable	...	...	10	6
12	Gold Rein	...	...	9	0
12	High Flash	...	...	9	9
25	Krallis	...	...	10	7
50	Kindervale	...	...	9	2
20	Leicester Square	...	...	9	9
16	Nantilla	...	...	10	5
16	Parentena	...	...	9	9
16	Quixotic	...	...	11	7
16	Tente	...	...	11	10
25	Wangaratta	...	...	10	2


**FINAL ACCEPTORS**

**WIN & PLACE      START GUARANTEED**

Prices Subject to Market Alterations

**WIN & PLACE**

No. 18      7.8.47



**MINIMUM 10/-**

**NO START GIVEN**

This information for use on Government Licensed Racecourses Only.

Amount in Squares to One.

**CAULFIELD CUP.**

(One Mile and a Half. Run Saturday, October 18)

WIN	PLACE	14	20	25	40	50	66
150	330	500	600	1000	1500		
400	500	800	1000	1500	2000		
500	800	1000	1500	2000	2500		
600	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000		
1000	1500	2000	3000	4000	4000		
1250	2000	3000	4000	6000	10000		
2500	3000	5000	6000	10000	12500		
3000	5000	6000	8000	12500	20000		
5000	7000	8000	10000	15000	25000		
6000	8000	15000	20000	30000	40000		

Reduced in size from 398 mm x 325 mm

**RING**

**MU 1402**

**MU 5333**

**Cent. 3788**

**ROY ROBBINS**

TURF COMMISSION AGENT  
V.R.C., V.A.T.C. Paddock  
Member of VICTORIAN CLUB, and  
TATTERSALLS CLUB, MELBOURNE

Box 120A, G.P.O., Melbourne

\_\_\_\_\_ 19

Dear Sir,

Please procure for me at the next race meeting, as under:-

AMT.	ODDS	HORSES	RACES	DATE

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Reduced in size from 165 mm x 108 mm

**KGVI 2½d red & 2½d red for the permit and airmail rate**

The quantity of 2½d KGVI plus 2½d KGVI envelopes stamped-to-order is not known as the available records show no entry for 5d. The value may have been accounted for as part of the 5,098,451 stamped-to-order 2½d envelopes in the 1947-1948 financial year. The 5d rate represents the 2d permit rate and 3d airmail rate for an article not exceeding half an ounce. Each of the envelopes known is used by Roy Robbins Turf Commission Agent. Envelopes are known postmarked on 11 August, 15 September and 13 October 1947.





**KGVI 2d violet stamped after 1 Dec 1950 rate rise**

New postal rates came into effect on 1 December 1950 as a consequence of the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1950*. The new rate for second class mail matter was 2d. Prior to this date, the 2d embossed die was in bright violet as for the 2d adhesive stamp and was mainly used on stationery embossed at the “permit” rate. The colour changes envisaged by the postal authorities as a consequence of the rate changes included the 2d bright violet becoming green. However, the new 2d green adhesive stamp was not issued until 28 February 1951. The embossing of the 2d die on an obvious second class mail envelope used after 1 December 1950 may be explained by the NPB continuing to emboss requests for 2d in the colour of the 2d adhesives that were still being issued, until the matter was clarified with the Department. Examples of stationery stamped-to-order with the 2d die in green are known used in December 1950 (and also for Harris, Scarfe, Limited), so it may be reasonably presumed that use of the 2d die in bright violet *after* 1 December 1950 was restricted to a very small number of requests.



*One of a small number of second class mail matter envelopes stamped-to-order 2d in bright violet after the 1 December 1950 rate increase for the second class mail matter rate. There may be other users to be discovered.*

**PSSA FORUM**

Ian McMahon (with assistance from other PSSA members)

**Changes to Australia Post Services and Stationery 8 April 2013**

Australia Post made a number of changes to its services as well as increasing most postage rates (other than the domestic letter rate) on 8 April 2013. These changes were accompanied by new design stationery as well as a change to the stationery available. Some of these changes are outlined here but a further report on the implementation of the changes will be made in the next issue of *PSC*. In addition Australia Post adopted a new logo late last year and that change is also being reflected in the new stationery. The new logo has already appeared on stationery, for example, the 2013 Lunar New Year postcards.

A number of stationery items are expected to be withdrawn including the oversize 3 kg and 5 kg express post satchels and the C5 international airmail envelope. The latter envelope is being withdrawn due to recent increases in international postage rates and the change to the second weight rate to 50-250 grams removing an intermediate weight rate for letters weighing 50-125g. In addition new stationery products are expected and will be reported on in the next issue of *PSC*. These are likely to include stationery for a new courier service: Courier Post Medium 3kg satchel (310mm x 405mm) 3kg \$ 34.95.

Prices for aerogrammes and pre-paid postcards rise to \$1.70 each and international reply coupons to \$3.40. Prices for international airmail envelopes rise to \$2.90 (DL) and \$7.90 (C4). Note that the cost of a prepaid envelope to post the *PSC* overseas is now \$7.90. The prices for pre-paid international express envelopes rise to \$15.35 (DL) and \$22.95 (B4). International registered envelopes rise to \$14.40 (DL) and \$22.10 (C4). The prices for the range of ‘formular’ stationery including the Pack and Track satchels and the international express post satchels and EMS envelopes and satchels and registered parcel bags also increase.

**New Express Post Envelopes and Stationery**

The new design express post envelopes and stationery are illustrated below. Although reports suggested that the new stationery were meant to be issued on 8 April, the first reports began appearing about 10 March 2013 in various states from a number of PSSA members. It has been reported that the new stationery entered the Australia Post tracking system in Queensland on 13 March. All of the new express post stationery were available in Canberra by 2 April, although you would have needed to have visited at least four post offices to find all of them. I obtained my first new 500g satchel on 12 March in Canberra.



The new stationery has a simpler design, incorporates the new Australia Post logo but surprisingly has no indication that the stationery is prepaid. Despite this the cost does include postage. The express post envelopes are now described as small (DL), medium (C5) and Large (B4). The new satchel prices are:

Satchels (mm)	Max wt	Charge per item	per 10	per 100
Small (220 x 353)	500g	\$10.55	\$100.25	\$923.50
Medium (310 x 405)	3kg	\$14.80	\$140.60	\$1295.00
Large (435 x 510)	5kg	\$23.60	\$224.20	\$2065.00



**New Parcel Post Satchels**

A new range of parcel post satchels in a similar format to the new express post stationery also appeared in April, being available in Canberra from 2 April:

Satchels (mm)	Max wt	Charge per item	per 10	per 100
Small (220 x 353)	500g	\$8.25	\$78.40	\$722.00
Medium (310 x 405)	3kg	\$13.40	\$127.30	\$1172.50
Large (435 x 510)	5kg	\$16.70	\$158.65	\$1461.50



**Centenary of Canberra**

12 March 2013 marked the centenary of the founding of Canberra as the capital of Australia. To mark the occasion Australia Post released two pre-paid cards in the form of maximum cards depicting Parliament House and the National Portrait Gallery and a third pre-paid postcard in a larger white framed format. The back of the cards show the new Australia Post logo.

**Australia 2013**

The daily and season tickets to Australia 2013 will be in the form of prepaid postcards as was done for Australia 2013. Copies can be purchased at the exhibition and at some post offices.





**150 Years of Australian South Sea Islanders**

A 60c PSE (sold for 70c) was issued on 1 March 2013 to mark the 150th anniversary of the arrival of the first South Sea Islanders in Queensland in 1863. Australian South Sea Islanders are the Australian-born descendants of more than 62,000 people who came from many Western Pacific islands, some kidnapped or 'blackbirded'. Most were brought to Queensland to provide cheap labour for the growing sugar industry. Between 1906 and 1908, many were deported under Commonwealth legislation. The descendants of those who remained have retained their identity as a distinct cultural group and have made a significant contribution to the cultural life of Australia. The envelope design uses two images of the South Sea Islanders recruited for the Queensland sugar plantations and a detail from a 19th century map of the Queensland coastline (courtesy of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping). The envelope was designed by Simone Sakinofsky and printed by lithography by A&G Envelopes. The FDC and mint PSEs had different barcodes. As the FDC was not issued as a mint envelope, does it meet the definition of postal stationery?



*Mint envelope*



*FDC*



**International Express Post Envelopes**

The international express post envelopes have been issued in the format with boxes on the front showing the maximum weight and thickness. The C5 envelope is shown below along with a used example of the old format for comparison and the B\$ envelope above. The issue date is unknown.



**2013 Stawell Gift Postcard**

A postcard has been issued for the 2013 Stawell Gift and is illustrated below. The design of the card is based on entries submitted by primary school children in Stawell. The card was distributed in the Stawell area.



**Collapse of Geon Printers**

Chris de Haer reports that GEON Printers (who have printed Australian postal stationery for decades, previously known as Mercury Walsh based in Tasmania) went into receivership in February 2013. Australia Post has recently moved to using A&G Envelopes to print their stationery. For more info: <http://www.proprint.com.au/News/334570,bought-out-by-geon-printers-lament-group8217s-collapse.aspx>.

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

Ian McMahan

**Express Post**

2013 (?) International Express Post Envelopes with boxes with weight and thickness  
 (\$14.05) Small envelope  
 (\$20.45) Envelope

Addenda: The 3kg oversized express post satchel was also issued in this format.

March-April 2013 New Design  
 (\$5.55) Small envelope  
 (\$5.80) Medium Envelope  
 (\$6.95) Large envelope  
 (\$9.85) Small Satchel

(\$13.95) Medium Satchel  
 (\$22.25) Large Satchel  
 Note: The prices given are those applicable when the stationery first appeared on sale.

**Parcel Post**

April 2013 New Design  
 (\$7.85) Small Satchel  
 (\$12.50) Medium Satchel  
 (\$15.90) Large Satchel

Note: The prices given are those applicable when the stationery first appeared on sale.

**Postcards**

18 January 2013 Australia Legends

Maximum cards

- (-) Paul Kelly
- (-) Kylie Minogue
- (-) Ian 'Molly' Meldrum
- (-) Olivia Newton-John
- (-) John Farnham
- (-) INXS
- (-) AC/DC
- (-) Cold Chisel
- (-) Men at Work
- (-) The Seekers

(Set price: \$13.50)

5 February 2013 Greetings

Maximum cards

- (-) Gumleaves
- (-) Australia Globe Blue
- (-) Australia Globe Red
- (-) Love
- (-) Orchid
- (-) Wedding

(Set price: \$8.70)

12 February 2013 Surfing Australia

Maximum cards

- (-) Beach beauties
- (-) Surf pilgrimage
- (-) Pro surfing

(Set price: \$5.40)

19 February 2013 Top Dogs

Maximum cards

- (-) Miniature Schnauzer
- (-) Miniature Dachshund
- (-) Pug
- (-) Australian Terrier
- (-) Cavalier Kings Charles
- (-) Spaniel

(Set price: \$6.75)

5 March 2013 Centenary of Canberra

(\$1.60)

Parliament House

Maximum cards

- (-) Parliament House
- (-) National Portrait Gallery

(Set price: \$4.45)

March 2013 Stawell Gift 2013

(-) Stawell Gift 2013

12 March 2013 AAT Mountains

Maximum cards

- (-) Mt Parsons
- (-) Mawson Escapement
- (-) South Masson Range
- (-) David Range

(Set price: \$7.20)

19 March 2013 National Gallery of Australia

Maximum cards

- (-) Eugene Von Guerard
- (-) Hans Heysen
- (-) Arthur Streeton
- (-) John Glover
- (-) Nicholas Chevalier

(Set price: \$6.75)

2 April 2013 Bush Babies II

Maximum cards

- (-) Eugene Von Guerard
- (-) Hans Heysen
- (-) Arthur Streeton
- (-) John Glover
- (-) Nicholas Chevalier

(Set price: \$20.90)

9 April 2013 Diamond Jubilee Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II

Maximum cards

- (-) Gold State Coach
- (-) Cecil Beaton photograph

(Set price: \$4.70)

**FROM THE SECRETARY**

**Membership**

Robert (Bob) Shoemaker of the USA has re-joined the Society. His interests are Australian aerogrammes and Australian military stationery of World War 2. There are two articles by him in the current issue of *The Informer*; please contact me on [jkennett@tpg.com.au](mailto:jkennett@tpg.com.au) if you'd like a copy of either of these articles. Bob can be reached by email on [rbshoem@aol.com](mailto:rbshoem@aol.com).

**PSSA meeting at Australia 2013**

The Society will be meeting at the exhibition at 2.00 – 3.45pm on Tuesday 14 May 2013. 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 are coming to judge, or to attend the meeting of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission. All interested collectors are welcome to attend this meeting. At this time, arranged items for the meeting include talks by Steve Schumann and Martin Walker. Further details will be included in a 'meeting reminder' email to be sent to all members in April. Note the new website for Australia 2013 <http://worldstampexpo.com.au/>.

**Postal Stationery exhibits at Australia 2013**

There are 43 postal stationery exhibits accepted for Australia 2013, and ten of these are from Australian exhibitors. Member Willem Tucker of the Netherlands is showing his Australian aerogrammes. Member Steve

Schumann of the USA is showing his New Zealand, and will be speaking at the PSSA meeting. There are two Youth postal stationery exhibits.

**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. The Chairman of the Commission, Lars Engelbrecht, will be present, and talks will be given by John Sinfield on Kangaroo and Map postal stationery, Mike Smith (UK) on Orange Free State stationery, plus others. Visitors expected for the meeting include Wayne Menuz (USA), the Editor of the UPSS journal *Postal Stationery*, and a long-time collector of Australian and colonies stationery and Malcolm Hammersley from Hong Kong. All PSSA members are most welcome to stay for the Postal Stationery Commission meeting.

**National One-Frame Exhibition 2013**

The National One frame exhibition for 2013 is being held at the Brisbane Table Tennis Association Centre, 86 Green Terrace, Windsor, on 21-22 September. Further details for the exhibition including the prospectus and the application form for exhibitors are available at the website [www.qpc.asn.au/events/stampshow2013.html](http://www.qpc.asn.au/events/stampshow2013.html). The Commissioner / Contact for entries is Philip Levine, who can be contacted on [bullo9@hotmail.com](mailto:bullo9@hotmail.com).

**Upper Hutt 2013 Stampshow**

This New Zealand Specialised Exhibition will be held at 836 Fergusson Drive, Upper Hutt, on 13 – 15 September. The Commissioner / Contact for entries is Glen Stafford, who can be contacted at [stafford@southwest.com.au](mailto:stafford@southwest.com.au).

**Last word** - we look forward to seeing many of you at the Royal Exhibition Centre during 10 – 15 May. And don't forget about the PSSA meeting on 14 May at 2.00pm!

**LITERATURE**

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahan

**From our contemporaries**

**The Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 21 No 1 January 2013**

- Merchant and related senders' handstamps on GB wrappers (by our member John Courtis)
- The illustrated stationery of 'William Brown' stamp dealer
- GB postal stationery news: envelopes – STO issues, and other discoveries
- Illustrated and advertising postal stationery in the period up to the First World War – QV additions

**L'Entier Postal [France] No 92 Mars 2013**

- Some new usages of postal stationery
- Postal stationery with value declared
- Cancelled postal stationery, a gold mine for researchers, 4<sup>th</sup> part: stationery taxed in France
- Still more about new ready-to-post stationery

**L'Intero Postale [Italy] Nos 114/115 2012**

- Romafil 12-14 October 2012 – results of the exhibition, points and medal levels
- Three sources: Democracy, Italy at work and the Syracuse stamp design
- Packet bands for postal cards
- Cardboard stationery (an economy measure?)
- Postal stationery sent to an authorised address (with cost of service met by special stamps)
- A postal card sent to the Falkland Islands in 1887
- Ready-to-post in Belgium: new and different formats offered by the Post Office
- New issues from the Italian area in 2012
- Visiting the Web – the address for UFI is [www.ufi-italia.it](http://www.ufi-italia.it)
- UFI Special Monograph No 4 2012: Italian postal stationery with commemorative overprints of the Philatelic Association

**The Asia Pacific Exhibitor Vol 26 No 1 Whole Number 95 February 2013**

- Obituary: Raymond John Kelly (1926-2012) (by our member Paul Xavier)
- The attractions of Australia 2013 (by our member Dingle Smith)
- Registration and associated services [illustrated with used registration envelopes of KGV, KGVII and QEII]
- Rarity statements in postal stationery exhibits (by our member Lars Engelbrecht)

**The Informer Vol 77 No 2 Whole No 680 April 2013**

- Queensland money order system: the early years
- The 1944 Kangaroo air mail service (a Christmas airletter, by our member Bob Shoemaker)



- Special Australian POW cover used in 1943 (also by Bob Shoemaker)
- Correction to Solomon Islands semi-private aerogramme article (see Oct 2012 *Informer*)

**Philately from Australia** December 2012

- Burrinjuck Dam and Australian scenic lettercards (by our member John Sinfield)

**Postal Stationery** Vol. 55, No.1, Whole No 388. January-February 2013

The January-February 2013 issue of Postal Stationery is a special issue of 160 pages to mark the 400<sup>th</sup> issue of Postal Stationery. While the current issue is numbered 3888 it was preceded by 12 issues of the Journal Covers and Postal Stationery from which the journal Postal Stationery was split off. The issue begins with a 30 page article, *A Philatelic Journey*, by the editor, PSSA member Wayne Menuz, on his personal reflections on postal stationery collecting and collectors – a fascinating read.

- USA Postal Cards: Location of a Surcharge
- The 1892-1898 Postal Cards of Cuba - New Discoveries,
- Salesmen's Postal Cards
- 19th Century Envelopes, High Denomination Envelopes
- Sailboat issue
- Cards in the Spanish American War Period, Part 2 of 3 -Puerto Rico
- 20th Century Envelopes
- Postal Stationery of the Ottoman Empire
- The Postal Stationery of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates
- China Card Ran # 149
- Adhesive Stamp Production Samples
- Postal Cards Made into Booklets
- USA Envelope "Additional Postage Paid
- USA Envelopes Issues September 1887
- USA 19th Century Envelope Catalog
- Another Variety of the "Troy Built" Card
- Earliest New Year Greetings on a Post Card
- New Type of USA Purple Martin Envelope
- Newly Discovered G.B, Compound Envelope
- SA Postal Cards - 2012 Issues
- The Order of Production of the Columbian Envelopes of 1893 by Wing Type
- Used Full-Face McKinley Cards
- Hyderabad 19th Century Envelopes
- Variations in the 1920's USA Envelope Surcharges
- Rum, Roses and the Envelopes of Puerto Rico,
- Colombia Telegraph Cards
- USA Postal Stationery History in the National Archives,
- Bulgarian Postal Bons (IIOIJJ;EHCKII EOHb)
- A U.S. House of Representatives Pioneer Picture Postal Card
- Two-color 1890 Postal Cards of Nicaragua
- Indian ½ Anna Envelope
- USA Envelope Die 88a
- Literature Reviews: Postal Stationery of Ireland; Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog, Aerogramme Afrika, Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog, Privatganzsachen DDR, Las Mejores Colecciones Espafiolas de Enteros Postales, La Emisión de Tarjetas Enteros Postales de Peru Habilitadas en 1902 para Nuevos Valores, Catalogue des Entiers Postaux du Maroc, Catalogue of Estonian Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery, Table of *Postal Stationery* Numbering
- Collecting Corner Cards

**Der Ganzsachensammler** February 2013

- Expanding the space on a Swiss Postal Card
- Swiss World Cultural and Natural Heritage on picture postcards
- It started with 2 dead
- Koller's Hand-Made Postal Card Receipts

**Gibbons Stamp Monthly** March 2013

- Postal Stationery Matters (A stamp in two bits, You have kindly promised to give blood, Irish book post for the blind)

**Die Ganzsachen Irlands/ Postal Stationery of Ireland** by Otto Jung 2012 published by FAI [German Society of Irish Philately] 254 pages, softbound, A4.

The Jung catalogue of Irish postal stationery has been the 'bible' for many years. The 2012 edition is now in colour and in an A4 format. It covers the envelopes, postcards, lettercards, wrappers, aerogrammes, telegram forms and registered envelopes issued by the Republic of Ireland from 1922 until 2012. PTPO stationery are not included as these are covered in a companion volume *Irish Postal Stationery Stamped to Order*. The catalogue is bilingual in German and English. It is very well-illustrated and detailed and easy to use. Non-denominated stationery and St Patrick's Day cards are included. Priced in Euros. Available for €42 plus postage.

*Irish Postal Stationery Stamped to Order* by Otto Jung Handbook and catalogue with valuations in Euro; bilingual German / English; with 300 illustrations; format softbound A5; 170 pages; paper back; price €12,50.

Both books are available from FAI Eckart Schulze, Moorkamp 19, D-31789 Hameln Germany E-Mail: ladyflori@web.de website: [http://www.fai-germany.de/engl/literatur\\_schriften.html](http://www.fai-germany.de/engl/literatur_schriften.html)

NEW ISSUES

Canada

Canada Post's recent postcard issues include postcards for the Year of the Snake, magnolias and additional postcards in their astrology series.



Canada has issued 4 'write-me-back' packs each containing two matching blank notecards a pre-paid envelope and a smaller pre-paid envelope for the reply. The packs each sold for \$3.99. The four designs were Canada Geese, green frog, ladybird beetle and purple flower. An unusual way to pay for a reply – *Nothing says your're hoping for a response – or expecting one – quite like sending a rely card and its envelope. That's the simple idea behind the Write me back notecards from Canada Post.*



Hong Kong

Hong Kong has recently issued a set of postcards for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the issue of Hong Kong stamps and a set of lettercards for the Year of the Snake.





## **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 <http://worldstampexpo.com.au/>.

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](http://www.australia2013.com.au/the-event-volunteers).

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





# Signature Series



## AUSTRALIA COLONIES

The fine collection of New South Wales, formed by John Bell (NSW), and the extensive balance of his Tasmania, is to be sold at Public Auction in Melbourne in early-May 2013



The deluxe full-colour catalogue will be posted to you **FREE** on request

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