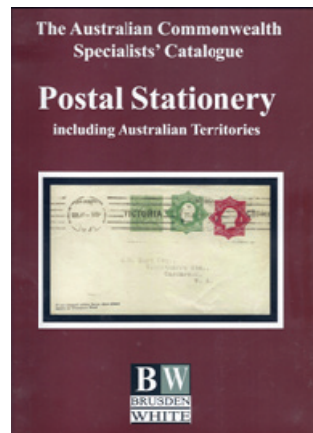


POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

Volume 19 No 3: Issue No 75

August 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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INDEX TO POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

The Index to Postal Stationery collector has been updated to the end of Volume 18, 2012 and is now ready for publication. It runs to about 120 A4 pages. It will be published in two formats:

1. Paper copies. These will not be bound, but will be issued as loose sheets in plastic wrapping. Members will then have to choose how to house their copy.
2. Electronic copies on CD.

It is expected that costs for the paper and CD versions will be:

1. Paper copies - \$20 each in Australia, which includes packing and postage (Overseas postage extra)
2. Electronic (CD) copies - \$8 each in Australia, which includes packing and postage (Overseas postage extra)

Ordering copies:

Pre-publication orders are now being taken. Please contact the Secretary, Judy Kennett, stating clearly whether you want paper or electronic copy. Email: jkennett@tpg.com.au Post: PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462 AUSTRALIA

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the third issue of the *Postal Stationery Collector* for 2013. 2013 has proved to be a busy year with Australia 2013 in Melbourne and its great array of postal stationery exhibits not to mention the range of new postal stationery issued by Australia Post as well as a new postal stationery catalogue for pre-decimal Australian Commonwealth.

Australia 2013 World Stamp Exhibition

Australia 2013 had a very strong stationery class with 42 exhibits as well as two Youth postal stationery exhibits. In the Literature class there was an excellent catalogue *Catálogo Especializado de Enteros Postales de España, Colonias y Dependencias* by A. Laiz which was awarded a gold medal. In particular it was great to see

Postal Stationery Collector

many outstanding exhibits by PSSA members including four large gold and three gold exhibits as well as exhibits being shown at an international exhibition for the first time.



Philip Levine receiving his Gold medal



John Sinfield receiving his Large Gold medal

BESTON Bernard	Queensland - The Postal Stationery	95	LG	
BESTON Bernard	British Guiana - The Postal Stationery	92	G	
BLINMAN Michael	New South Wales Postal Stationery	93	G	SP
COURTIS John K	Newspaper Wrappers of Great Britain	77	LS	
DISERIO Mark	Australia Pre-decimal Postal Wrappers	85	LV	
FULLER Darryl	Leeward Islands Postal Stationery	95	LG	
GRIFFIN Tony	Postal & Letter Card Development in the Austro-Hungarian Empire	82	V	
LEVINE Philip	Gold Coast Postal Stationery	91	G	
SCOTT Anthony	Air Letters to Aerogrammes	80	V	
SINFIELD John	Scenic Lettercards of Australia	95	LG	
ZHU Langshi	Stamped Letter Sheets and Envelopes of P.R.China	88	LV	
CHEN Yu-An	Chinese Imperial Postal Cards and Letter Sheets	95	LG	
DIEZ Dario	National Cubiertas of the United States of Colombia 1865-1886	88	LV	
NOVAKOVIC Damir	Postal Stationery of the Kingdoms of the S.H.S. and Yugoslavia	80	V	
PALENCIA Leonardo	Enteros Postales de Cuba S XIX	81	V	
LAUTH Willy	Postal Stationery of The Danish West Indies 1877-1917	95	LG	
TAITTO Pekka	Wurttemberg-Ganzsachen 1862-1920	78	LS	
DESAI Aditya	Indian Postal Stationery	76	LS	
HANDOYO Jusak Johan	The Netherlands Indies King Willem III Sides Faces	80	V	
NOVIANDI Gita	Postal Cards of Dutch East Indies 1874-1932	82	V	
ZON Fadli	The Netherlands Indies Postal Stationery 1874-1942	82	V	
AHMAD Ghias	Postal Stationery of British India 1856-1947	80	V	
ANDO Gensei	The Japanese Foreign Mail Postcards	85	LV	
IWASAKI Zenta	Postcards of Manchukuo	83	V	
SUGIHARA Masaki	U.P.U. Post Cards of Japan 1877-1940	91	G	
BALGAMWALA Arif	Postal Stationery of British India overprinted Pakistan	88	LV	
STREBULAYEV A	Postal Stationery for city post of Saint-Petersburg and Moscow 1845-1868	93	G	SP
AL-KILANI A H	Egyptian Postal Stationery	83	V	
STEPANOVIC Zoran	The Postal Stationery of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia	85	LV	
PIRC Igor	Postal Stationery on Slovenian Territory 1861-1945	80	V	
FERRER Arturo	México. Postal Stationery "Mulitas" Issue	90	G	
FERRER Arturo	Argentina. Postal Stationery "Ribadavia" Issue	90	G	
LAIZ Ángel	Philippines, Postal Stationery. Spanish Colonial Period	84	V	
DAUN Lennart	1890 until 1942 - The second period of Postal Stationery in Sweden	91	G	
HANMAN Keith	Sierra Leone Postal Stationery 1880 to 1955	90	G	
HUGGINS Alan	Great Britain - The Early Embossed Postal Stationery Issues	96	LG	SP
SARGENT Neil	Great Britain Queen Victoria Stamped-to-Order Envelopes	90	G	
TUKKER Willem	Australia Pre-Decimal Airletters and Aerogrammes	80	V	
VAN DOOREMALEN H	USA - The Foreign Postal Card of 1879	82	V	
KRAMER George	Postal Stationery of the Western Express Companies	91	G	
NUTIK-NOGID Claire	Postal Stationery of the British Control of Palestine 1917-1948	81	V	
SCHUMANN Stephen	New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1940	96	LG	
RODRIGUEZ J C	Postal Stationery of México, "Serie Mulitas" (Youth)	85	LV	SP
KHOR Jessie Jia Yun	Postal Stationery - Malaya 1945-1965 (Youth)	75	LS	
EDIFIL, S.A. (Author: A. Laiz)	Catálogo Especializado de Enteros Postales de España, Colonias y Dependencias	92	G	

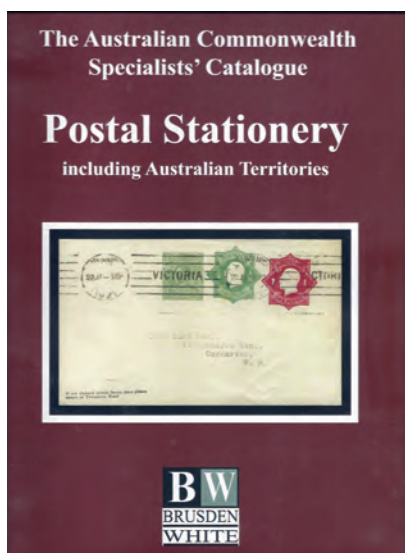


Australia 2013 Judges: Emil Minnaar, Mike Smith, Reinoso Juan, Malcolm Hammersley and Ian McMahon

South Australia Meeting

Last year we discussed ideas about promoting the Society by organising some special regional meetings. The first of these has been organized by Martin Walker. There was a special meeting of the Postal Stationery Society in South Australia hosted by the Philatelic Society of South Australia at their meeting on Tuesday 16 July.

BOOK REVIEW: THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH SPECIALISTS' CATALOGUE: POSTAL STATIONERY INCLUDING AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES GEOFFREY KELLOW (EDITOR) PUBLISHED BY BRUSDEN WHITE.



The collecting of Australian Commonwealth stationery has been seriously handicapped by the lack of an up-to-date comprehensive catalogue. This has now, at least for the pre-decimal issues, been remedied by the publication of this Catalogue. The Catalogue covers the pre-decimal issues from 1911 until 1965. The demand for the Catalogue was shown at Australia 2013 with the initial print run of 100 selling early at the Exhibition. A further print run has been made and at the time of writing copies were available.

As the title suggests this is a specialised catalogue. It has been thoroughly researched using archival records as well as with information provided from collectors of Australian postal stationery including many members of the PSSA. The listings include information on the background to each issue, the postage rates, essays, proofs, specimens, quantities issued and major varieties. The listing for the first issue postcard, for example, includes information on essays for the issue, the background to the issue, the design and printing, quantity used, major varieties, and examples overprinted OHMS.

Some of the highlights of the Catalogue include:

- a detailed listing of the 1911 coronation postcards including the various sub-types.
- a detailed listing of the 1911-1925 lettercards with scenic views. This is a very complex group of lettercards with a number of stamp designs (George V full-face, Kangaroo and Map and George V sideface). The listing makes sense of this complex group and includes illustrations of all of the known views and a detailed listing of the various paper types.
- PTPO lettercards including the issues for Reid Brothers in Adelaide
- an array of PTPO lettersheets
- the envelope section covering post office issues, official issues and PTPO issues. The introductory notes cover a brief table of the basic letter rates, envelope stocks and sizes and indicia types. The listings include information on proofs, essays, stamp dies, paper types, and knives.
- An amazing variety of PTPO envelopes are listed by stamp die

Registered envelopes (including PTPO envelopes), parcel labels and wrappers are also listed. Aerogrammes are listed including specimen and official issues.

The pre-decimal issues of New Guinea (GRI overprints), Papua, Papua New Guinea and Christmas Island are covered. The forular stationery issued for use in the Australian territories and, in some cases, for the British Solomon Islands and New Hebrides, are covered in some detail.

The Catalogue has been carefully priced. No doubt as a result of the publication of the Catalogue dealers will re-price their stock, in many cases substantially upward but downwards in the case of some of the more common items.

This catalogue is a tremendous work of scholarship on the part of the Editor as well as all of the contributors. It highlights the breadth of Australian stationery which is not apparent from the simplified listings we have had to date and draws attention to the sheer variety of PTPO stationery as well as the complexity of the early stationery issues such as the lettercards. The Catalogue will serve as the handbook for pre-decimal Commonwealth stationery for many years to come. We look forward to someone tackling the Decimal Commonwealth issues as well as the remaining state issues; the lack of a catalogue continues to hamper the collection of these areas.

A4, loose leaf, 402 pages, with 4 ring binder. Illustrated in colour. Available from Brusden White for \$225 plus postage.

PRODUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN EMBOSSED ENVELOPES

Mark Diserio

During January 1980, one of our members, John Sinfield, wrote to the then Australian Postal Commission (APC) seeking information relating to the production of embossed envelopes (which by then had been superseded by surface printed pre-paid envelopes). John's enquiry was referred by the APC to the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) and then onto its Note Issue Department (NID). Over a year later, when the NID's research into the matters raised had been completed, it provided a three page memorandum setting out the information which had been requested. John has kindly permitted this memorandum to be reproduced in the *Postal Stationery Collector* for the benefit of interested collectors of this material. With the other demands on John's time since seeking this information, his proposed treatise on the embossed prepaid Australia Post Envelopes never eventuated and his international gold medal collection of Australian envelopes was sold in 2004. John has most recently drawn on his vast knowledge of the subject as one of the consulting editors to the Postal Stationery section of the *Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue*, which was released to critical acclaim at Australia 2013.

The RBA memorandum deals with the information under the following headings:

- Embossing Dies - General;
- The Embossing Dies (18c and 20c Values);
- The Embossing Machines; and
- The Envelopes.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT EMBOSSED ENVELOPES

Embossing Dies - General

Due to old records being destroyed we are unable to state how many dies were manufactured. However, from our enquiries it is our understanding that embossing dies were first manufactured in 1928 by the Commonwealth Bank Note Printing Branch, Fitzroy, Melbourne.

The original die was cut and sunk into tempered die steel, completely by hand engraving techniques, thus the Sovereign's Head, etc. is a third dimensional die in character. The die was progressively proofed in wax by the engraver until the likeness of the portrait was obtained by judicial hand engraving.

The detail of work on the original die is as follows:

- (a) The Sovereign's Head.
- (b) The circular lines outlining the lettering, etc. (Note: No lettering or values on original dies).

On completion of the original steel die, it was then Heat Treated by a Cyanide Heat Treatment process and quenched in oil, which made the die hard and tough. After hardening the die was hand cleaned and polished to a satin finish. It was then placed in what is known as a Transfer Press to create a counterpart to the recess die, in relief around a 3" cylinder. The cylinder is turned from carbon steel and fitted with a high tensile taper mandrel of 1" in diameter which is then thrust into a cylinder under hydraulic pressure. At this point the cylinder has been turned and highly polished and is then ready for transferring the image from off the die to the cylinder. To do this, the cylinder is placed in the Transfer Press on top of the hardened original die, and the press then applies pressure against the mandrel in the cylinder and also rolls the cylinder back and forth across the face of the original die. Gradually the image in the original die transfers to the soft steel cylinder in relief, and is cold formed without heat stress relief.

Having completed the soft steel cylinder it is then also subject to Cyanide Heat Treatment, which makes it as hard as the original die.

Steel for a secondary die is then cut to size and placed in the Transfer Press with the hardened cylinder on top of it, ready for applied pressure and rolling. The relief image of the cylinder is then transferred into the secondary die in recess, and becomes the same as the original die. It is this secondary die that is used to insert the lettering and value by hand engraving techniques.

Having finished the engraving of the value, etc. the secondary die is then Heat Treated and a new soft steel cylinder is then made from it and Heat Treated also. This second cylinder is used to transfer the new embossing dies.

Polished plate steel 6 mm thick is then prepared in strip form, and is placed in the Transfer Press, but this time the cylinder is hard, thus reversing the image back to recess from the cylinder. Each subsequent embossing die is individually rolled into the plate steel, machined down to individual dies, and also Heat Treated so as to resist wear on the printing press.



In 1975 it was decided that because of the frequency of changing the value on the embossed envelopes, we would produce electro deposited embossing dies. This was undertaken by still using the original hand engraved die; a number of plastic impressions were pressed from it and then chemically silvered, thus making them conductive to electricity which in turn made them receptive to electroplating. They were then plated with nickel and backed with copper.

Once completed they were machined to size and the value hand engraved direct into each individual die and then chrome plated so as to resist wear on the press.

Steel dies did become worn (rounded on the surface) and this wear did effect the ink image on the paper. On rare occasions the die would crack when the steel was too hard, through heat treatment.

Electro Deposited Dies wore even faster than steel dies, but the printing runs were not long enough to establish the number of impressions possible.

All worn or cracked dies have been destroyed therefore we are unable to fulfil your requests of photographs.

During printing no dies were used hot. However pressure was important as the envelope paper needed to be pressed into the die, but we are unable to give precise details of printing pressure, as an approximation twice normal letterpress pressure was used.

However to understand the process it must be realised that the embossing die is one of a pair.

The female die is the printing instrument with details of the design in recess and the male die is made up from layers of gummed paper formed into a spongy mass with the highest level corresponding with the deepest section of the female die. Before the gum has time to dry the machine is brought onto the impression and the recessed details are reproduced on the spongy mass (in relief). When the mass dries it becomes the male die.

During the printing process the male die enters the female die with the envelope between and thus the paper is embossed.

Therefore the clarity of embossment depends more upon the care taken to produce the male die than upon printing pressure.

The Embossing Dies (18c and 20c Values)

The 18c values were made by the Electro Deposition process and initially there were six dies then two extra dies were added at a later date.

The 20c values were also made by the Electro Deposition process and three dies were made initially with one extra added at a later date.

All dies produced by the Note Printing Branch have been made locally at Fitzroy, Melbourne from 1928 - 1978.

The Embossing Machines

The following Heidelberg Platen Letterpress embossing machines were used at Fitzroy:

Size	Purchase Date	Disposal Date
10" x 15"	24/8/54	During 1979
10" x 15"	14/9/60	During 1979
10" x 15"	22/7/60	During 1979
13" X 18"	19/7/65	During 1979

These machines were automatic and the smaller machines fed two envelopes at a time (3,000 i.p.h.) while the larger machine fed three envelopes at a time (2,500 i.p.h.). Records do not permit us to detail earlier machines.

The Envelopes

The envelope specification was not very rigid, but certain parameters were set down for:

- Paper thickness - 120 microns
- Substance - 180 gsm
- Bursting Strength - not less than 170 kpa

The paper used was manufactured from APM and quotations for envelopes were obtained through the Tender Board and the successful tenderer selected by the Reserve Bank of Australia. Tenders for packet size and banker's size envelopes were called for and selected separately.

From our records the following companies were among those which supplied envelopes:

- Spicer Cowan
- G.W. Robinson
- Fred Hosking
- H.A. Jones
- J. Dickinson & Co.

The numerals on the reverse of the envelope referred to the particular tender under which the envelopes were supplied.

The Bank has no details on envelope manufacturing machines and we suggest you contact one of the suppliers mentioned above.

We trust that the information we have supplied will be of benefit to your treatise on the embossed prepaid Australia Post Envelopes.

Note Issue Department
Reserve Bank of Australia
Fitzroy, Vic.
30 April 1981

NEW ZEALAND 80c KOWHAI ENVELOPE

Ian McMahan

The New Zealand 80c Kowhai envelope was issued in June 1999. It is a large size envelope (325 mm x 230 mm) and was used until replaced by a 90c envelope of the same design in February 2001.

Figure 1 shows a normal example of the stamp imprinted on the envelope. Figure 2 shows an example of the envelope with all colours missing except for mauve. Figure 3-5 showing the envelope in various stages of incompleteness. Figures 7 and 8 show the envelope with all colours present but Figure 7 has a faint doubling of

the black while Figure 8, besides being badly registered shows three impressions of the black colour (Figure 9).



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

**POSTAL CARDS OF 1894 BEGIN PERIOD OF INFERIOR PRODUCTION VALUES
CARDS WITH 'HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO.' IMPRINT ARE NEW DESIGNS, NOT
REPRINTS**

Michael Schreiber

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The Panic of 1893 (the financial crisis of February to November 1893) began a major economic depression in the United States that lasted through 1898. The financial panic began when the overbuilt railroads and their banking partners began to fail as the economy slowed. Bankruptcies and receiverships multiplied. Even the relatively small Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company of New York City had to be reorganized. The Hamilton firm retrenched, and changes it made in production values affected the stamps and postal stationery produced for Nicaragua and other countries of Latin America.

The issued 1894 cards (planned and manufactured in 1893) are the last postal cards of Nicaragua to be printed in two colors. The issue includes the vermilion and blue 2-centavo single card and double card, both printed on an uninviting dark blue stock that seems more suitable for the bridge tickets that were Hamilton's primary product. Starting with the 1895 postal card issue, Hamilton reverted to the single-color printing it had used for Nicaragua's 1892 cards. Later it repeated designs or major parts of designs in the 1897 and 1899 issues, which re-employed what had been issued respectively in 1896 and 1898.



Figure 1. The 1894 postal cards of Nicaragua are inscribed at the bottom "HAMILTON BANK NOTE ENG. & PTG. Co. NEW YORK." This article explains other characteristics of the issued cards.

Figure 2. New versions of the postal cards of 1894 are inscribed "HAMILTON BANK NOTE Co. NEW YORK." The article describes other differences in the new versions, which are not known used.

Production details

Figure 1 pictures the issued 2-centavo and 3-centavo Allegory of Victory single cards of 1894. Each is inscribed at the bottom "HAMILTON BANK NOTE ENG. & PTG. Co. NEW YORK." The 2-

centavo card is printed in vermilion, with blue (or green) for the underprint. The underprint pictures a stylized scene on a tropical lake, perhaps Lake Managua. The dark blue hue of the 2-centavo card is printed only on the surface of both sides. It appears to be printed because it seems too thin to be a laminate. The dark blue card does not wear well, and corner rounding and edge chipping that reveal the underlying buff stock are common on used cards.

The 3-centavo card is printed in dark blue and green on buff stock. The buff stock reveals that the underprint on the 3c card is green, whereas the dark blue stock of the 2-centavo card distorts what the hue is. It could be a blue or a green. The cards are printed by lithography, either stone lithography or metal lithography, and the printed designs are smooth to the touch.

No preproduction material is documented for the 1894 postal cards. The border, banner and imprinted stamp designs of the issued cards are based on engravings, probably relief engravings. Details of the imprinted stamps appear to match the corresponding details of the recess-engraved adhesive stamps, but on the soft cards the inks saturated the paper more than the inks of the adhesive stamps did.

New design

Figure 2 pictures two other single cards, one 2-centavo and one 3-centavo. Each is a new design. The new-design cards have been known for many decades, probably for a century or more. They are not known used. No one knows when they were created, but it could have been in 1893 or 1894, or it could have been in 1897 when 1896 cards with modified designs probably were manufactured and when similar modified 1897 cards actually were manufactured. The literature sometimes has referred to the new-design cards as reprints, but they are not reprints. The cards are entirely new issues that use revised designs laid down on new printing bases (plates or stones). The new issue also includes 2-centavo + 2-centavo and 3-centavo + 3-centavo double cards. They are pictured on pages that follow.

As Figure 2 shows, the new-design 1894 cards are inscribed "HAMILTON BANK NOTE Co. NEW YORK." This difference is the most obvious one for the new cards, and at first glance, it is easy to overlook the many other changes in the designs. The panel holding the new name is 2.8 mm high. On the issued card, the panel is 3.0 mm high. The lake-scene underprints of both new denominations exhibit a strengthened and bolder contrast compared to that of the issued cards.



Figure 3. The positions of the 2-centavo imprinted stamps vary slightly. For the issued printing (left), the imprinted stamp is set 1 millimeter closer to the top border and 2 mm further from the left border than the imprinted stamp of the new design (right).

As Figure 3 shows, the imprinted stamps of the issued card and the new design are placed in different locations within the frames. In the issued card, the imprinted stamp is placed approximately 1 millimeter closer to the top border of flowers and approximately 2 mm further from the right border of flowers. The close-up images picture the same cards pictured in Figures 1 and 2. The left and right parts of Figure 3 are aligned with the top borders of flowers horizontal and with the central dots of the

flowers at the same level.

This positioning shows that the new-design imprint is positioned further from the top border flowers. Figure 3 also shows that the height of the new-design imprinted stamp is slightly greater than the height of the issued-card imprinted stamp. This is difficult to see in the vermilion ink on the dark blue card, and the height difference could be from ink bleed, but Figure 5 clearly shows the same differences in the 3-centavo cards. Figure 3 also suggests that both imprinted stamps are out of square, specifically that their right sides are elongated. The difference that is easiest to see is the placement of the imprinted stamp relative to the right vertical border of flowers.

Figure 4 pictures the lower-right corners of the same two cards. The two parts of Figure 4 are aligned on the address lines, and the printed image of the new-design card is approximately 2 millimeters taller. The difference in height appears real, but it could be from shrinkage of card stock or ink bleed or both.



Figure 4. The right vertical border of the issued printing (left) ends with a complete ornament. In the new design (right), the same ornament is incomplete where it meets the corner ornament. The printed image of the new-design card is approximately 2 mm taller.

In Figure 4, note the bottom flowers in the right vertical borders. On the issued card, the flower is complete. On the new-design card, the flower is missing its bottom petals where it meets the corner ornament. In the upper-left vertical border (not shown), the top flowers mimic the same differences. So it appears that the craftsmen who made the new master image could have used the same side and bottom horizontal flowers (right and bottom) and flipped and turned the flowers for the left side and the top horizontal.



Figure 5. The 3-centavo imprint of the issued card (left) also is set closer to the top and further from the right border. The new design (right) is tilted down at the right, is noticeably out of square and is 0.4 millimeter taller than the original imprinted stamp.

Figure 5 pictures the two stamp corners of the 3-centavo cards shown in Figures 1 and 2. The two parts of Figure 5 are aligned with the top borders of the flowers horizontal and with the central dots of the flowers at the same level. The imprinted stamp of the issued card is closer to the top border of flowers but is farther from the right border of flowers. The tip of the banner (visible at the left edge of each section of Figure 5) also points to different areas of each imprint. In the issued design, it points to the “UPU.” On the new one, it points above the “UPU.” Figure 5 shows that both the imprint of the issued card and that of the new design are slightly out of square (right sides are longer) and that the new imprint is tilted down slightly to the right and that the new imprint is approximately 0.4 mm taller than the issued one.

Figure 6 pictures the lower-right corners of the same cards shown in Figures 1 and 2 and Figure 5. Again the respective bottom flower ornaments of the right vertical border are complete on the issued card but are missing the bottom petals on the new design where the vertical border meets the corner ornament. The two sections of Figure 6 are aligned horizontally on the address lines, and the new design is approximately 1 mm taller than the issued design.



Figure 6. The lower-right corners of the 3-centavo cards match the respective corners of the 2-centavo cards. The blue petals of the flower-like ornaments in the bottom borders also vary in size.



Figure 7. The word “CENTAVOS” is completely re-engraved on the new printing (right). Other parts of the imprinted stamp of the new card show minor variations that are not conclusive. The blue fleck above the “GU” of “NICARAGUA” occurs on all issued cards.

Figure 7 pictures close-ups of sections of the two imprinted 3-centavo stamps. The two sections are aligned horizontally at the tops of the oval inscribed around the word “CORREOS.” The close-ups emphasize how both imprints are out of square (elongated on their right sides) and how the new design is tilted to the right and is longer than the issued design.

Red guidelines show how the new design sags ever more to the right going from top to bottom. Above CORREOS the images align. At the shoulders of the shield border around the vignette, the design begins to sag. And at the bottom panels supporting the words “NICARAGUA” and “CENTAVOS,” the designs are even more off of the horizontal.

The close-ups show that the words “CENTAVOS” and “CORREOS” are completely re-engraved. The entire imprinted stamp could have been re-engraved for the new design, but if it were re-engraved, then the closeness and quality of the new design to the issued design are remarkable.

It also is possible that both imprinted stamps are transfers from the same master die. The transfer for the new-design imprint could have been touched up or otherwise modified and new panels could have been added for the words “CENTAVOS” and “CORREOS.”

Message-reply cards



Figure 8. The issued 2-centavo + 2-centavo card. The legend “CONTESTACION PAGADA” is printed vertically on each half.

Figure 9. The new-design 2-centavo + 2-centavo card. The landscape underprint shows more prominently on the new cards.

The message-reply cards are oriented head to head and are perforated gauge 5.9, the same gauge of perforation that Hamilton used since 1892 on other message-reply cards of Nicaragua. Figures 8 and 9 picture the issued and the new-design 2-centavo + 2-centavo cards, and Figures 10 and 11 picture the issued and the new-design 3-centavo + 3-centavo cards. The issued cards are Figures 8 and 10.

The 1894 double cards are fragile. If folded, they should be left folded. If a card needs to be opened for display, it should not be refolded. Refolding risks breaking the perforations and separating the halves.

For both denominations, each half card bears the inscription CONTESTACION PAGADA (reply paid) reading down inside the right border. The placement of the imprinted stamp on each double card is the same as on the respective single card. On each half card, oriented for normal reading, the top-left and bottom-right flower-like ornaments in the side borders are the same as on the single cards.

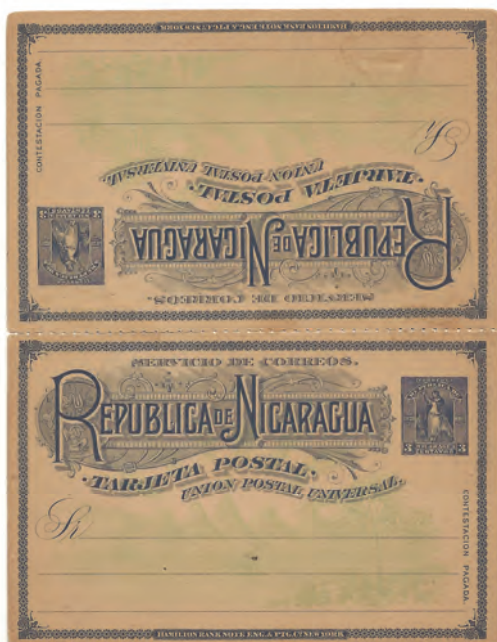


Figure 10. The issued 3-centavo + 3-centavo card. The legend "CONTESTACION PAGADA" is printed vertically on each half.



Figure 11. The new-design 3-centavo + 3-centavo card. Borders of each half card are the same as those of the new 3c single card.

Dimensions of cards

The printed area of the issued 2c single card measures approximately 134.9 millimeters (top) to 135.2 mm (bottom) by 86.0 mm to 86.2 mm (either side). That of the new-design 2c card measures approximately 133.8 mm (top) to 134.2 mm (bottom) by 85.8 mm (either side). These dimensions are based on measuring multiple cards at the outer edges of the corner ornaments with a film-based Linn's Multi-Gauge and a magnifying glass.

The printed area of each half of the issued 2c+2c message-reply card measures approximately 134.8 mm (top) to 135.0 mm (bottom) by 86.0 mm (either side). That of each half of the new-design 2c+2c card measures approximately 134.0 mm (top) to 134.8 mm (bottom) by 85.5 (left) mm to 86.0 mm (right).

The printed area of the issued 3c single card measures approximately 134.9 millimeters (top) to 135.0 mm (bottom) by 86.0 mm (either side). That of the new-design 3c card measures approximately 134.1 mm (top and bottom) by 85.9 mm (either side).

The printed area of each half of the issued 3c+3c card measures approximately 134.8 mm (top) and 135.0 mm (bottom) by 86.0 mm (either side). That of each half of the new-design 3c+3c card measures approximately 134.2 mm (top) to 134.5 mm (bottom) by 85.9 mm (left) to 86.0 mm (right).

The trim dimensions of the issued 2c single card measure approximately 142.5 mm to 144.1 mm by 91.3 mm to 93.2 mm (5½ inches by 3 5/16 inches). Those of the new-design 2c card measure approximately 142.1 mm by 93.2 mm.

The trim dimensions of the issued 3c single card measure approximately 142.2 mm to 142.8 mm by 94.0 mm (5 9/16 inches by 3 5/16 inches). Those of the new-design 3c card measure approximately 142.2 mm to 142.8 mm by 94.0 mm.

The trim dimensions of the issued 2c+2c double card are approximately 143.0 mm by approximately 185.1 mm to 186.0 mm (5½ inches by 7 5/32 inches), with approximately 6.0 mm to 6.5 mm between the facing borders. Those of the new-design 2c+2c card are approximately 141.5 mm to 142.0 mm by 184.2 mm to 184.6 mm, with approximately 7.0 mm to 7.5 mm between the facing borders.

The trim dimensions of the issued 3c+3c double card are approximately 142.6 mm by approximately 184.5 mm (5 9/16 inches by 7 3/32 inches), with approximately 5.7 mm to 6.7 mm between the facing

borders. Those of the new-design 3c+3c card measure approximately 142.3 mm to 143.0 mm by 185.2 mm to 185.6 mm, with approximately 7.2 mm between the borders.

Examples of used cards

Figure 12 and Figure 13 picture used examples of the 2c and 3c single cards. Figure 14 and Figure 15 show used examples of halves of double cards. Any used half card of 1894 is scarce (probably fewer than 10 of each denomination). Intact used double cards of 1894 are rare. The Ho collection includes an intact 1894 3c+3c card postmarked at Jinotega and addressed in pencil to Max Pintus, Managua, Hotel Lupone. This same name and address are known to have been added by typewriting to favor-canceled Numeral wrappers of 1897.



Figure 12. Single 2c card postmarked April 8, 1894, at Leon.



Figure 13. Single 3c card mailed from Leon to Liege, Belgium.



Figure 14. Uprated 2c+2c half card from Granada to Germany.



Figure 15. Half of a 3c+3c card sent from Matagalpa to Germany.

CHINA 2013 CALENDAR WITH POSTCARDS

PSSA member, David Lu, has provided the 2013 calendar shown below which includes four postcards at the bottom of the calendar. The illustration below shows the calendar and its reverse (which shows the 'front' of the postcards) and two similar postcards privately printed by David.



10,000 WRAPPER SALE TRANSACTIONS: AN ANALYSIS

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

Setting the Scene

Each morning I hand-collect data from the Internet relating to the previous 24 hours of post office postal stationery used wrapper sales on eBay. This addiction (affliction?) has been ongoing since March 2006. As the database has now reached 10,000 sale transactions it seems an appropriate time to analyse what has happened over this period of seven years. The information should be of use to collectors and sellers interested in knowing what wrappers have sold, and by deduction what have not sold on this increasingly popular auction site. This is an eBay-based analysis grounded on a unique database collected over a lengthy period. Similar studies could be undertaken by interested others of additional Internet philatelic sites as well as for sales by the traditional philatelic auction firms for a more robust awareness of this area of postal stationery.

The daily data collection identifies the country and H&G “E” or “KE” catalogue number per transaction as well as the listing price, realized price, number of bidders, bidder identifications, seller and country of seller. In total there are seven columns of data collected per transaction. These data are collected into a table in WORD format until they reach 500 transactions. The file is then emailed to a helpful assistant who converts the information into Excel format and alphabetizes the transactions by country and arranges them by H&G numbers. The paper is based on several Excel files covering transactions 1 to 10,000.

What particular information would be of interest and use to collectors and others regarding these sales? Being aware of past sales prices for each type of wrapper would be useful to those seeking to buy and to those placing listing prices. The variability of realized prices is at times quite astonishing. Moreover, there are instances where a dealer will list a wrapper at many multiples above what most collectors would consider to be a normal realization figure. Knowledge of what has happened over the past seven years may help to give more focus in pricing and bidding.

Also of interest is to determine the frequency of appearance of different E and KE numbers per country. Those that have never appeared, or have appeared rarely can be determined also. It is difficult to pin down survival rates for different types of wrappers and hence an awareness of relative frequency of appearance might be a suitable proxy of scarcity and some basis for determining values. There are 120 countries/postal entities that have issued post office postal stationery wrappers and there are approximately 1,715 different E and KE wrapper types. Of these types, ignoring KE numbers for the moment, 107 E types have never been listed for auction (Courtis, 2013) and five countries have never appeared in the listings or sales. It is not realistic to present all 10,000 transactions. In order to make the data more manageable and understandable the average realized price will be presented for each wrapper type as well as the number of sales of that type. This summary appears as an Appendix.

It must be remembered that this is an eBay-based study and relates to actual sales of used post office postal stationery wrappers. While the eBay philatelic community is sizable and growing, there are other Internet philatelic market sites and many dealers and philatelic auction houses worldwide. The prices obtained in these other venues may differ from eBay prices.

Damn Statistics

The “devil is in the detail”, a remark heard a few years ago from a builder repairing walls of a house seriously damaged by white ants over a lengthy period. The Appendix has an intimidating appearance but is actually quite simple to read and understand. The “E” and “KE” numbers are the Higgins & Gage postal stationery catalogue numbers with international recognition. The number following the post office postal stationery wrapper type is the mean or average realized price of used wrappers based on eBay sales since March 2006, i.e., seven years. The next number to the mean prefixed by a dash refers to the number of sales of that type. For example, Australia E18 reads 25.59-28. The mean realized price of that PO type is USD25.59 based on 28 sales. Likewise the method of interpretation is the same for any other item in the Appendix. Any H&G number missing indicates that that item in used condition was not sold on eBay during the past seven years.

Some remarks are necessary to explain the mean as a measure of central tendency. To report all 10,000 transactions, one at a time, would be too frightening to contemplate and of little use to those interested in historical price behaviour. To better grasp what has happened some summary statistic is needed and that requires a consideration of what is an appropriate measure of central tendency. The choices are mean, mode or median. The mean is the arithmetic average of the realized prices. The mode is the figure that appears the most

number of times, while the median is the middle figure of an array when sales are assembled from lowest to highest prices. One can argue about which of these measures is the most representative to accurately reflect what has happened. Ideally there should be two figures – the measure of central tendency and the variability of the distribution of prices. For example, and to use the Australian E18 example as mentioned above, the list of prices in chronological order of occurrence since March 2006 in USD are as follows: 5.50, 6.00, 5.50, 6.46, 7.16, 9.38, 7.45, 16.50, 11.57, 7.39, 34.36, 4.99, 10.49, 124.50, 5.24, 8.00, 16.12, 26.89, 7.09, 8.51, 15.00, 22.00, 9.99, 9.99, 20.50, 45.00, 246.50, 15.50. This is the raw data. In examining these data the first thing that springs to mind is that there are a couple of errors; the 124.50 and 246.50 must surely be incorrect. That is the rub, for they are not errors but instances of collectors bidding high prices to obtain examples of exhibition quality pieces displaying unusual markings, uncommon destinations, private printing or some other feature. This raises the awkward question as to whether they should be included in a measure of central tendency.

Without seeking to extend this argument into the philosophical world of the statistician it is important to note that the jury is still out on this issue of whether or not such “outliers” should be included. On the one hand they distort the mean figure, but then this can go either way for there are some examples in the 10,000 sales where sellers have foolishly listed wrappers for 1 cent and a sale occurring at that figure. The opposing point of view says that all observations should be captured and not handpicked bits to suit a mean calculation.

To skirt the potential unreliability of the mean other measures of central tendency use the mode or median, but these measures require that the raw data be first reorganized into an array of lowest to highest prices such as: 4.99, 5.24, 5.50, 5.50, 6.00, 6.46, 7.09, 7.16, 7.39, 7.45, 8.00, 8.51, 9.38, 9.99, 9.99, 10.49, 11.59, 15.00, 15.50, 16.12, 16.50, 20.50, 22.00, 26.89, 34.36, 45.00, 124.50, 246.50. The mode is the figure that appears the most number of times. But in this example there are two contenders: 5.50 and 9.99 but no dominant number. Neither of these figures is much of an improvement over the mean. The median is the middle value of the array and this is 9.99. Some would argue that the most representative value of this evidence of historical behaviour is 9.99, being both the median and modal values. For this example the mean is 25.59 or 2.5 times more than the median and mode. So which is right? There is no compelling right answer; it is really a point of view. What we need is a quick grasp of what has happened in order to guide listing and buyer prices. With an army of clerical support it would be possible to calculate all three measures for each listed type of wrapper, but within a cost-benefit framework the mean was the only practical figure calculable and I might add that took a labour-intensive couple of weeks. As an aside, all sales in GB pounds or Euros were converted to USD at arbitrary rates of 1.6 and 1.3 respectively.

Another useful statistic would be a measure of variability of the distribution of the list of raw data. Variability measures the extent to which the prices jump around or depart from the average price. If all the numbers are close to the mean then that is a reliable statistic. If all the numbers bounce around with highs and lows from the mean then the mean is less representative and reliable. The smaller the bouncing the better and this measure of bounciness are called coefficients of variation. The smaller the coefficient or tighter the distribution the more reliable is the mean. That is all well and good and technically this statistic could be calculated but the Appendix is already formidable, daunting and intimidating – and dull. Moreover, we are not dealing with a sheep station here. The prices of wrappers within the big scheme of philately are modest so a measure of variability might be ideal for the purists but for those who seek a guide to prices the average is offered, with all its strengths and limitations.

The Big Picture

Buyers spent \$140,000 over seven years on used wrappers bought on eBay so the yearly market size is small. Ten countries represent just over 50% of total sales revenue and 55% of the total number of sales. Clearly the dominant country is GB with \$26,565 or close to 20% or one-fifth of total sales. These ten countries make up more than half of all sales transactions and these countries are shown as Table 1. Perhaps of more interest are those countries with very few instances of wrappers appearing on the market and these too are shown in the Table. There was one sale recorded for each of these lowest sale countries/postal entities.

Table 1: Top/Lowest Ten Countries in USD & Total Sales

Highest Countries	Total \$ Sales	Total Sales	Lowest Countries	Total \$ Sales	Total Sales
Great Britain	25,565	2,150	Far East Republic	573	1
USA	11,984	712	Russia Used in China	259	1
Australia	6,919	229	Cilicia	200	1
Denmark	4,648	392	Samos	199	1
Argentina	3,968	512	Syria	154	1

Austria	3,920	447	Nyasaland Protectorate	63	1
Russia	3,572	295	Guyana	54	1
Victoria	3,480	271	Spain	37	1
Switzerland	3,329	360	Montserrat	18	1
Canada	3,171	192	Germany: Morocco Agencies	10	1
	71,495	5,560		1567	10

Another feature of the data in the Appendix is the quantity that sold for each Post Office wrapper type. With regard to the Australian E18 example above, for example, there were 28 wrapper types sold. Perhaps equally of interest is that no sales were recorded for five Australian types: E2, E5, E7, E13 and E27. In a more generic vein, what has not appeared at all on eBay or has appeared only in small quantities can signal the more elusive items to sellers and buyers alike. The frequency of appearance of each type can serve as a proxy of relative scarcity. Jurors can use the information in the Appendix to better assess the veracity of any claims of scarcity. The ½c orange E27 of Argentina, for example, with ornamental “S” in POSTAL has never appeared in used condition, and while it is scarce it is not expensive. Its counterpart the 1c blue E28 sold for \$9.99 with only one listing and sale in seven years and this is shown as Figure 1. Similar scarce items can be detected for other countries. One other aspect of these incidences of frequency is that buyers can adjust their pricing expectations accordingly. The first issue of GB rarely comes onto the eBay market and only two used examples have been recorded with an average realized price of \$76.68. Compare this quantity to the GB E9 type with 441 recorded cases and an average realized price of \$11.04.



Figure 1: Argentina E28 with Ornamental “S” versus plain S in POSTAL



Figure 2: GB Wrapper with Private Printing Added

One question that might puzzle collectors is why is there such variability in realized prices, or expressed another way, what features of a wrapper would induce collectors to bid high prices? A wrapper’s condition is important with clearly readable postmarking and no creases and tears. (Personally I feel that a wrapper that has demonstrated yeoman service in the face of rough treatment should be treated with appropriate respect). A large collector base for the wrappers of some countries can have a bearing also on higher prices achieved.

During the course of preparing the Appendix the author noted the reasons for the higher priced items: the addition of private printing, registration usage, postage due, uncommon destinations, rare upratings, census and train markings, consular handstamps, ship markings, missent, special delivery, unusual postmarks, and OHMS handstamps, to name but some.

By far the most common reason why premium bids occur is when a wrapper reveals uncommon private printing, with an additional loading paid for one with an illustration. Often referred to as Printed-to-Private-Order, or Stamped-to-Order in the case of GB, these are wrappers where the stamped paper, either client private paper or Post Office stock is lodged with a printer and an example of additional printing is shown as Figure 2. The example of *James Evans & Co. Foundry Engineers* shows many illustrations of their products. Within the Appendix it can be noted that this is one of the 227 examples of KE4 GB wrappers that sold with an average price of \$15.28. Had the wrapper not been torn across (and subsequently repaired) it would have sold for far more than \$26.

Unusual markings can capture the interest of buyers and result in premiums. Auxiliary markings such as “More to Pay”, “Too Late”, Census marks, consular handstamps, postmark rarity, early or first day of issue dates, printing and colour varieties, paper types, and missent are examples. Registered wrappers command a premium also, especially when showing adhesives used to pay the extra charge and an etiquette of the sender’s post office

location. Postage due wrappers are popular to demonstrate underpaid usage for higher weight scales and certain destinations. Perfinned initials on wrappers are sought after too with both postal stationery collectors and perfin collectors. Uncommon overseas destinations for wrappers, named ship to be used, large upratings, special delivery markings, certain adhesives, train postmarks, mixed franking, and from time-to-time the appearance of handstamped O.H.M.S. are cases where premiums have been paid. Another category is the use of double or multiple wrappers to send an enclosure. Romania listings sometimes have up to six uncut wrappers as one item; similar cases have been observed for Switzerland, New Zealand and Bavaria.

At the end of the day, however, a big factor in the level of realized prices is due to the size of the collector base and the enthusiasm of bidders for a particular wrapper during the listing period. A scarce wrapper listed at \$200 only needs one buyer. On the other hand, there are cases where wrappers have been listed at \$0.99 and have risen to several hundred dollars because the “market” recognizes this to be a rare appearance of this wrapper in used condition. Russia overprinted Far Eastern Republic is a case in point where a sole case of this wrapper was listed at \$0.99 and seven dedicated and spirited different bidders caused the realized price to end at \$573.

As a generalization, country collectors tend to pay higher premiums for items that help to achieve “completeness”. Postal stationery collectors seek varieties as well as instances of illustrations and private printing. Postal history collectors look for auxiliary markings, different upratings and unusual destinations in order to satisfy rate and route write-ups. Stamp collectors seeking examples of stamps used on cover sometimes find high catalogue stamps on wrappers. The point is that the collector market for wrappers is philatelically heterogeneous and variable in size depending upon what is on offer.

One further matter of interest is the distribution of realized prices. A summary of the 9,622 realized prices in the Appendix that were able to be coded is shown in Table 2. It can be seen that 56% of sales transactions were less than USD10 and another 22% between USD10.01 and USD20. In other words, when the total number of sales is considered, approximately 80% of all sales transactions are lower than \$20. Note, however, that this Table represents the overall distribution of all coded sales. The distribution of some countries, for example, Russia, GBs stamped-to-order group, Montenegro, Turkey, Sudan and British Bechuanaland would be biased towards the upper (more expensive) end of the overall distribution. Argentina, Bavaria and Natal, for example, would be biased towards the lower (less expensive) end of the distribution.

Table 2: Sales Revenue by Ranges

Range in USD	Percentage of Sales (rounded)
\$100 and above	1
50-99.99	2
20-49.99	19
10-19.99	22
5-9.99	24
1-4.99	26
Less than \$1	6

Conclusion

Data on 10,000 eBay used postal stationery post office sale transactions hand-collected daily from March 2006 to February 2013 is a large corpus of evidence about sales behaviour and realized prices. Covering 114 countries/postal entities and a little over 900 post office types, the analysis identified the ten countries with the highest volume of sales and the ten countries that scarcely showed up on the radar. The top ten countries accounted for 55% of total sales and a little over half of the total revenue. That means that 104 countries/postal entities account for the remaining 45% of total sales and 49% of sales revenue.

Each sales transaction was matched to country and H&G catalogue number and a comprehensive analysis is summarized in the Appendix. This formidable listing, a sea of numbers, is intimidating at first sight, but is actually simple to understand. After selecting a country and the H&G number of interest, the mean realized price for that item is shown together with the number of sales of that E or KE type. The Appendix, therefore, is a condensed catalogue of actual price behaviour of all used post office wrappers sold on eBay during the seven year data collection period. Dealers can access this information as a guide to pricing outcomes and wrapper collectors of all genres can form expectations of what is a fair sum to pay for ordinary wrappers.

[The Appendix will be published in the next issue of PSC.]

Reference

Courtis John K. (2013), 25,000 Images of Used Post Office Wrappers: Collection, Analysis and Interpretation, *The Postal Stationery Collector*, Issue 73, February, pp. 24-27.

PSSA FORUM

Ian McMahon (with assistance from other PSSA members)

Changes to Australia Post Services and Stationery 8 April 2013

Further to the information provided in the last issue of the PSC, the satchel for a new courier service (Courier Post Medium 3kg satchel (310mm x 405mm) \$34.95) turned out to be a 'formular' satchel ie it required a counter label paying the postage to be affixed to the satchel (as shown in the illustration). The satchel had to be packed in the post office and returned to the counter for posting. The postage paid delivery in the city of posting with the service only available in major cities (including Canberra).



AUSTRALIA 2013

Australia 2013 saw a range of postcards produced by Australia Post associated with the exhibition and with adhesive stamp issues launched at the exhibition.

Australia 2013 Tickets

As mentioned in the last issue of PSC, the daily and season tickets to Australia 2013 were in the form of prepaid postcards depicting one of the Kangaroo and Map stamps. There were two versions of the daily ticket which shows the £1 blue and brown Kangaroo and Map stamp and sold for \$10. The first had the opening times on the reverse for the first day as 11 am to 6 pm while the second has the opening times as 12 Noon to 6 pm. In addition the second version has the text “for further information go to www.worldstampexpo.com.au”. The reprint was needed due to a late change in the proposed opening times by Australia 2013. The first version was sold at some (mainly Victorian) post offices while the second version was sold at the Exhibition as well as few post offices.

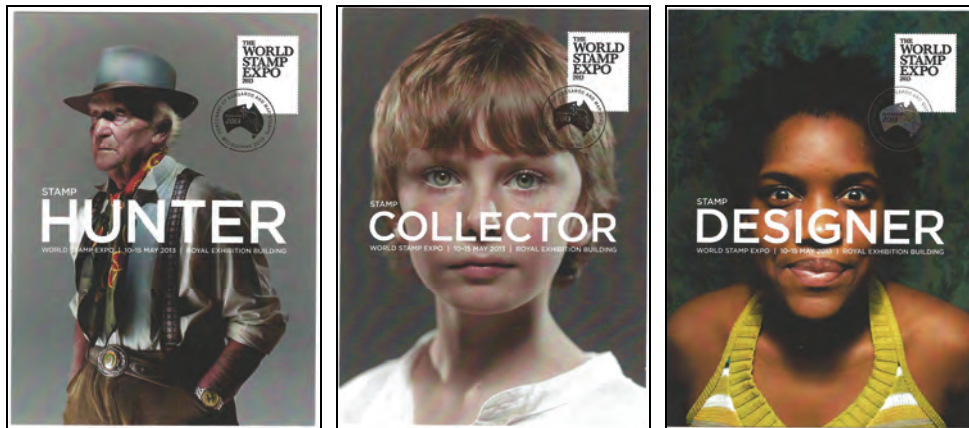


There was also a season pass showing the 10/- Kangaroo and Map stamp which was sold at the Exhibition for \$35 and an A2013 Team Pass showing the 5/- Kangaroo and Map stamp which was distributed after the Exhibition to volunteers.



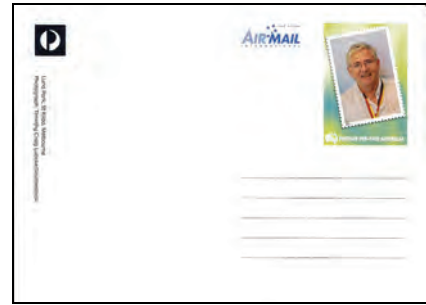
Australia 2013 Promotional Postcards

Five pre-paid postcards were produced by Australia Post marketing and used for publicity purposes. They were distributed by the usual free postcard distribution points (cafes, railway stations, museums etc). A PSSA member found one card on the counter at the 24/7 Exhibition Street post office. After the show they asked the counter staff and was told they had girls (not PO staff) in the foyer giving the cards to customers in the few days before the show. The cards were based on the theme of the marketing campaign for the Exhibition undertaken by Australia Post.



Personalised Postcards

Personalised postcards were available at the Australia Post stand. The postcards were sold as pack of 6 for \$12. Purchasers could have their photo included in the stamp on the postcard. The postcards were printed at the Exhibition by McKellar Renown Press. The 'live' printing was done on a Fuji Xerox Color 1000. McKellar has had an eight-year relationship with Australia Post producing adhesive stamps. The postcards depicted the Royal Exhibition Building, City Circle Tram, Luna Park St Kilda, Melbourne city skyline, Melbourne skyline, and Flinders St Station. The stamp on the postcard could be printed in either horizontal or vertical format. Some lucky people apparently got some uncut sheets of the personalised postcards by retrieving them from the bins after the show.



'Daily' Postcards

A set of 6 postcards were available at Australia 2013 based on the daily themes of the Exhibition:

- Day 1 Kangaroo & Map Day
- Day 2 Banknote Centenary Day

- Day 3 Mother's Day
- Day 4 Australia Post Day
- Day 5 King George V Day
- Day 6 Awards Day



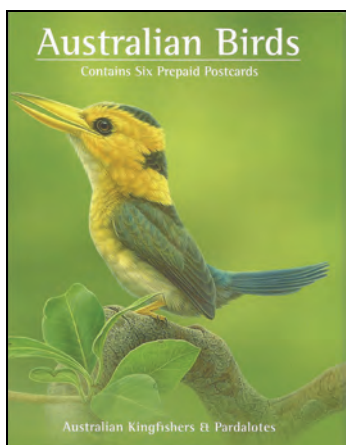
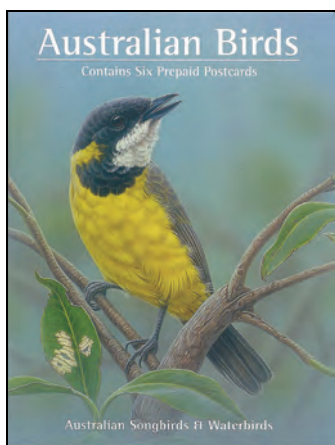
The Kangaroo & Map Biscuit Tin Postcard

Australia Post began selling a biscuit tin with the \$10 Kangaroo and Map stamp on the lid for \$9.95 at the Exhibition. The tin included shortbread biscuits as well as a prepaid postcard. PSSA members report that tins sold at the Exhibition included the maxi card issued for the \$10 Kangaroo and Map stamp (which was sold separately for \$10.75). Other tins including those sold at post offices outside the Exhibition included a postcard showing a composite design of the Kangaroo and Map stamps which as far as we know was only issued in the tin.



AUSTRALIAN BIRDS POSTCARD FOLDERS

Two postcard folders were issued in conjunction with the pardalotes issue, officially on 11 May 2013. Each folder included six postcards and was sold for \$9.95. The postcard folders were on sale at Australia 2013 on 10 May, the day before the actual issue date.





The Kingfishers and Pardalotes pack included postcard depicting Forty-spotted pardalote, Spotted Pardalote, Yellow-billed Kingfisher, Striated Pardalote, Sacred Kingfisher and Red-backed Kingfisher. The Songbirds and Waterbirds pack included Radjah Shelduck, Scarlet Honeyeater, Mangrove Golden Whistler, Australian Shelduck, Plumed Whistling Duck and Green Catbird. All the designs were based on illustrations by the bird artist, Christopher Pope.

PARDALOTES, WATERBIRDS, KINGFISHERS AND SONGBIRDS PSES

A set of five PSEs were issued on 11 May 2013 in conjunction with the pardalote stamp issue. The envelopes depicted the Green Catbird, Yellow-billed Kingfisher, Australian Shelduck, Spotted Pardalote and Red-browed Pardalote. The illustrations on the envelopes were done by Christopher Pope and the envelopes designed by Lisa Christensen. Sold singly for 70c or as a set in a plastic wallet for \$3.50.



THE PRESENTATION TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL BANNER TO THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CORPS OF TRANSPORT PSES

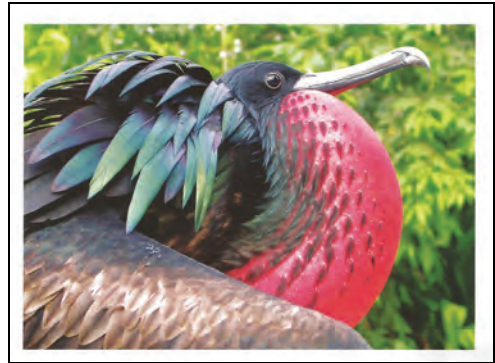
A 60c PSE was issued on 28 May to commemorate the Presentation to the Princess Royal Banner to the Royal Australian Corps of Transport on 1 June 2013. Designed by John White. Mint and FDI envelopes had different barcodes. The mint envelope had the barcode '9312650615970' and the FDI envelope '9312650616106'.



CHRISTMAS ISLAND VIEW POSTCARDS

PSSA members visiting Australia 2103 reported the sale of seven postcards with Christmas Island views at the GPO post office in Melbourne. The postcards have the following views on the reverse:

- 60129 - Golden Bosunbird
- 60130 - Great Frigatebird
- 60131 - Pink Anemonefish
- 60132 - Christmas Island Reef Crab
- 60133 - Christmas Island Reef Crab near a waterfall
- 60134 - Christmas Island Red Crabs, Ethel Beach
- 60135 - Migration of Christmas Island Red Crab





BLACK CAVIAR POSTCARD

A prepaid postcard was issued as a ‘maximum card’ in conjunction with the adhesive stamp issue launched at Australia 2013. In addition a prepaid postcard was issued with a printed image of the adhesive stamp.

BOTANIC GARDENS PSEs

The C5, C6 and DL size envelopes of the Botanic Gardens envelopes have the bottom flap rouletted.

LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Postcards

February 2013 Australia 2013 World Stamp Exhibition Ticket (\$10) Daily Pass

Note: Price included entry to Australia 2013 on one day of the Exhibition. Sold at selected post offices (mainly in Victoria). Entry times on reverse: “Open Times: 10 May 11 am to 6 pm”

23 April 2013 Botanic Gardens Maximum cards

- (-) Tasmania
- (-) ACT
- (-) New South Wales
- (-) Northern Territory
- (-) Victoria

(Set price: \$6.75)

May 2013 Christmas Island Views

- (\$1.60) Golden Bosunbird
- (\$1.60) Great Frigatebird
- (\$1.60) Pink Anemonefish
- (\$1.60) Christmas Island Reef Crab
- (\$1.60) Christmas Island Reef Crab near a waterfall
- (\$1.60) Christmas Island Red Crabs, Ethel Beach
- (\$1.60) Migration of Christmas Island Red Crab

May 2013 Australia 2013 World Stamp Exhibition promotional cards

- (-) Designer
- (-) Collector
- (-) Hunter
- (-) Lover
- (-) Trader

Note: Used for promotional purposes. Given away to customers at selected Melbourne locations.

10 May 2013 Australia 2013 World Stamp Exhibition tickets

- (\$10) Daily Pass (see Note 1)
- (\$35) Season Pass (see Note2)
- (-) Team Pass (see Note 3)

Note 1: Price included entry to Australia 2013 on one day of the Exhibition. Entry times on reverse: “Open Times: 10 May 12 noon to 6 pm”. On sale at some post offices before the Exhibition.

Note 2: Price included entry to Australia 2013 on all days of the Exhibition.

Note 3: Provided to Australia 2013 volunteers after the Exhibition.

10 May 2013 Kangaroo & Map Biscuit Tin Postcard (-) Kangaroo & Map stamps composite postcard.

Note: Sold in the Kangaroo & Map Biscuit Tin with shortbread biscuits for \$9.95.

10 May 2013 Australia 2013 “Daily” Postcards

- (\$1.60) Day 1: Kangaroo & Map Day
- (\$1.60) Day2: Banknote Centenary Day
- (\$1.60) Day 3 Mother’s Day
- (\$1.60) Day 4: Australia Post Day
- (\$1.60) Day 5: King George V Day
- (\$1.60) Day 6: Awards Day

10 May 2013 Australia 2013 World Stamp Exhibition Personalised Postcards

- (-) Royal Exhibition Building
- (-) City Circle Tram
- (-) Luna Park St Kilda
- (-) Melbourne city skyline
- (-) Melbourne skyline
- (-) Flinders St Station

(Set price: \$12)

Note: Exists with the stamp in either horizontal or vertical format.

Postal Stationery Collector

10 May 2013 Centenary of the Kangaroo & Map Stamps (\$10.75) Kangaroo & Map stamp die.	11 May 2013 Songbirds and Waterbirds (-) Radjah Shelduck (-) Scarlet Honeyeater (-) Mangrove Golden Whistler (-) Australian Shelduck (-) Plumed Whistling Duck (-) Green Catbird
10 May 2013 Battle of Beersheba Maximum cards (-) Australian Light Horseman Statue. (-) Images of Australian Light Horseman. (Set price: \$4.70)	Sold in a folder for \$9.95 11 May 2013 Kingfishers and Pardalotes (-) Forty-spotted pardalote (-) Spotted Pardalote (-) Yellow-billed Kingfisher (-) Striated Pardalote (-) Sacred Kingfisher (-) Red-backed Kingfisher
10 May 2013 Black Caviar (\$1.35) maximum card (\$1.60) postcard	Sold in a folder for \$9.95
11 May 2013 Centenary of the first Commonwealth Banknote Maximum cards (-) Judith Denman and the first banknote (-) Coat of Arms. (Set price: \$4.70)	11 June 2013 Government Houses Maximum cards (-) South Australia (-) Western Australia (-) Tasmania (-) New South Wales (Set price: \$5.40)
11 May 2013 Pardalotes Maximum cards (-) Forty-spotted pardalote (-) Spotted Pardalote (-) Red-browed Pardalote (-) Striated Pardalote (Set price: \$9.60)	Envelopes 11 May 2013 Pardalotes, Kingfisher, Waterfowl and Songbirds (\$0.70) Green Catbird (\$0.70) Yellow-billed Kingfisher (\$0.70) Australian Shelduck (\$0.70) Spotted Pardalote (\$0.70) Red-browed Pardalote
	Note: Also sold as a set in a plastic wallet for \$3.50.

FROM THE SECRETARY

Membership

At Australia 2013 we signed up a new member, Michael (Mike) Smith of UK. Mike's collecting interest is the postal stationery of Southern Africa. He was awarded the PSSA Prize at Indonesia 2012 for his exhibit The Postal Stationery of the Orange Free State. Welcome to the PSSA, Mike.

PSSA meeting at Australia 2013

The Society met at the exhibition on Tuesday 14 May. It was a well-attended meeting with a number of visitors, including Members of the Board and delegates to the FIP Postal Stationery Commission. A report of the PSSA meeting appears elsewhere in this issue of PSC.

Postal Stationery Commission meeting at Australia 2013

This followed the PSSA meeting, and a number of members stayed to listen. A feature was a talk by John Sinfield on early Australian Commonwealth postal stationery, leading to the Kangaroo and Map stationery of 1913. There is a brief report of this meeting, which includes information about the aims of the Commission, and about the projects being undertaken by its members, appears elsewhere in this issue of PSC.

PSSA Prize at Australia 2013

The Postal Stationery class at the exhibition was a very strong one (see results at the front of this issue of PSC), and there were three Large Gold medals and three Special Prizes awarded. The PSSA Prize was among the Special Prizes.

Regional meeting of PSSA in South Australia

Martin Walker advises that the special meeting of the PSSA in South Australia will be hosted by the Philatelic Society of South Australia at their meeting on Tuesday 16 July 2013. Martin is seeking displays from Michael Blinman and Bernie Beston. Information packs about the PSSA will be available at the meeting.

Index to Postal Stationery Collector

An advertisement with information for ordering personal copies of the Index appears elsewhere in this issue of PSC. Members are urged to respond as soon as possible so we will have an accurate count of the numbers of copies needed. Please send responses to the Secretary, preferably by email on jkennett@tpg.com.au, or by mail to PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462.

Pacific Stamps – price list 2013 – 2014

This issue of the Pacific Islands Price List Vol 1 contains postal stationery for some South Pacific Islands listed, including Norfolk Island and PNG. These include aerogrammes and prestamped envelopes, where issued. Any enquiries should be sent to info@pacificstamps.com.au.

National One-Frame Exhibition 2013

The National One-Frame exhibition for 2013 will be held in Brisbane on 21–22 September. Entries close on 19 July 2013. The Commissioner and Contact for entries and further information is Philip Levine, who can be contacted on bullo9@hotmail.com.

It was great to meet so many members at Australia 2013, some had volunteered to work, others were visiting the dealers, and others were inspecting the new Brusden-White Australian Commonwealth Postal Stationery catalogue. The general consensus is that it is a wonderful document, of high quality, that will give a shot-in-the-arm to the collecting of Australian and territories postal stationery. Every collector of Commonwealth postal stationery should have access to a copy, either a personal one, or one held in his or her local philatelic library.

Australia 2013 was an event not to be missed!

Judy Kennett

REPORT OF MEETING AT AUSTRALIA 2013 Tuesday 14 May 2013 2.15pm – 3.30pm

Welcome: Ian McMahon opened the meeting at 1.45pm.

Attendance and Apologies: 19 members and visitors were present. Apologies were received from N Banfield, D Collyer, M Diserio, J Crowsley, G Bradley, P Guerin, R Duberal, B Parker, C De Haer, S Schumann, S Zirinsky. A new member, Michael Smith (UK) was announced.

Business: Reports from the Treasurer and the Secretary were presented and circulated to the meeting.

Postal Stationery Collector

A Sub-Editor is sought to write about and report on New Zealand postal stationery matters. It was suggested that Gerard Carlin, who was present, might undertake this task.

Publication of Index to Postal Stationery Collector

It was announced that the Index, which Derek Brennan has been preparing, is almost ready for publication. It will be available in the following formats:

- A small number of paper copies to be produced, according to demand from members;
- Copies to be available on CD;
- Later the Index will be mounted on the open section of the PSSA website.

Some quotes have been obtained, and it is estimated that the costs might be:

Paper copies \$20 each in Australia, which includes p & p, overseas current airmail rate extra

CD copies \$8 each in Australia, which includes p & p, overseas current airmail rate extra

It was noted from a show of hands that there was considerable interest in paper copies, not so much in a CD version.

Small Society auction

John Sinfield reiterated his interest in running a small auction, to be sent out periodically with the journal. It was decided that a trial auction would be advertised to members through the journal, and John has agreed to run the trial.

Guides to the postal stationery of the Australian colonies

Derek Brennan has been working on a format for guides to the postal stationery of the colonies, which would be a first step to the production of a catalogue for each colony. These guides will feature good quality colour illustrations, a suggested new numbering system, and current valuations. Work so far has concentrated on a guide for New South Wales, which is poorly documented at present. A number of sample pages were passed around the meeting.

Brusden-White Catalogue: Postal Stationery 1911-1966 (including Australian Territories)

Dr Geoffrey Kellow, the Editor of this publication, was present at the meeting. Ian McMahon briefly spoke about the catalogue, and congratulated him on behalf of the membership for a publication that was long-awaited, of high quality, and would have a lasting effect on the collection of Australian Commonwealth postal stationery.

Postal Stationery Collector

The meeting applauded Dr Kellow.

Displays:

A display of unusual New Zealand King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II items was provided by Steve Schumann (USA). He was unable to be present, but sent photocopies of the sheets. Ian McMahon introduced the display. Items included a range of essays and proofs of the QEII dies, scarce PTPO stationery, errors in stationery and a unique KGVI lettercard.

Martin Walker introduced a display based on three entries from an Aerogramme Challenge that was run by the South Australian Philatelic Council in 2012, and coordinated by Martin and Bernie Beston.

Seven collectors took up the challenge which was to make up a single frame of 16 sheets using aerogrammes issued by a country of their choice. Martin brought three entries:

- ‘Australia’ by Linda Welden (winner of the challenge),
- ‘Papua New Guinea’ by Michel Roland, and
- ‘Hong Kong’ by Martin Walker

Martin reported that the Challenge entries were all taken up and completed in a remarkably short time. It was conceived in late 2011, approved in early 2012, launched in May 2012 and the competition was judged in October 2012. He also reported that the Challenge attracted interest from exhibitors interstate but they were precluded from entering as the SAPC Congress is largely an inter-club competition for members of South Australian societies affiliated to the State Council. Martin showed a copy of the ‘invitation’ to the Challenge, which is in the style of an aerogramme.

With the interest shown in the challenge Martin believed this could be a good promotion for a future National One-Frame Competition. He proposed that the PSSA should consider sponsoring a National Aerogramme Challenge at the next One-Frame Exhibition after this year’s Brisbane Show. It was agreed that the PSSA would sponsor the Challenge, and provide a special prize.

Closing:

Ian McMahon closed the meeting, and it was immediately followed by a meeting of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission.

Treasurer’s Report to the Australia 2013 Meeting

Income/Expense by Category 1/01/2012 through 31/12/2012 (in Aus. Dollars)		Finances as at 30 April 2013		
Category Description	1/01/2012- 31/12/2012			
INCOME		Current account:	\$	267.61
2011 Memberships	2,045.00	ETFPOS credit	\$	775.00
2012 Memberships	1,020.00	Investment		\$19,390.67
2013 Memberships	1,760.00	Total		\$20,433.28
Bank Interest	966.52			
PSSA Journal Sales	292.00			
TOTAL INCOME	6,103.52			
EXPENSES				
Bank Fee	22.50			
Other Expenses	150.00			
Postage-Mailout	900.80			
Print Journal	2,984.51			
Prize	188.00			
Service Charge	102.25			
Stationery	83.20			
Taxes				
Other Taxes	458.00			
TOTAL TAXES	458.00			
TOTAL EXPENSES	4,889.26			
OVERALL TOTAL	1,214.26			

As of this date there are 10 members who are still unfinancial for 2013			
Reviewing the End of Year (Calendar) totals they were:-			
	2012	2011	2010
Current a/c	\$ 2,114.41	\$ 1,428.52	\$ 4,563.06
Term Deposit	\$ 19,107.02	\$ 18,578.65	\$ 14,799.29
Total	\$ 21,221.43	\$ 20,007.17	\$ 19,362.35

With the introduction of colour printing it was anticipated that membership fees would have to rise by about \$10 to cover the extra costs involved. A change of printer provided some relief and all fees were raised by \$5 for the current year.

Fees established were to cover the cost of printing, envelope and postage			
		Original cost p.a.	Present cost p.a.
Australia	\$40	\$35.20	\$35.20
NZ/AP	\$45	\$43.60	\$49.00
Overseas	\$55	\$49.20	\$56.20

Unfortunately Australia Post have increased Overseas Postage rates twice since the 2013 fees were set and it will be necessary to review the fees again at the end of the year. Expenses to be covered are exhibition entrance fees, provision of trophies for National Exhibitions, incidental stationery, website fee and postage costs mainly for the secretary. The investment is held as a reserve for the future production of the proposed State Postal Stationery catalogues and interest on the term deposit is the only other source of income

John Crowsley, Hon. Treasurer

Brief notes on the meeting of the Postal Stationery Commission

Present: Lars Engelbrecht (Chairman), Ian McMahon (Secretary), Mike Smith (FEPA Member), M Arif Balmgawala (Member) and Juan Reinoso Leon (Member), as well as Commission Delegates and visitors.

New Guidelines for exhibiting and judging postal stationery

The Commission has been working on these for four years. Following some revisions, they were approved by the Commission at its meeting in Jakarta in June 2012, and will go to the FIP Board at its next meeting. The Chairman remarked that translators will be needed for languages other than English.

The main focus for the Commission

The Chairman enumerated the three facets on which the Commission will concentrate, which are to increase the

numbers of collectors and exhibitors of postal stationery, to support the improvement of postal stationery exhibits, and to support the training of jurors in postal stationery.

Projects for 2012 – 2016

Six different projects, and the members responsible for them, have been identified.

Project 1: Communication

Project 2: Is this postal stationery?

Project 3: Article series: Attracting collectors and exhibitors

Project 4: Cooperation with the specialized Postal Stationery societies

Project 5: Seminars and presentations

Project 6: Exhibiting leaflet

Display by John Sinfield (Australia)

John Sinfield gave a display to the meeting of early Commonwealth of Australia stationery, including the King George V sideface issues and their development as well as the Kangaroo and Map stationery.

Display by Michael Smith (UK)

The gathering then enjoyed Mike's exhibit of the postal stationery of the Orange Free State, which was awarded 95 points, Large Gold and a Special prize at Indonesia 2012, June 2012.

Closing:

The Chairman closed the meeting, and thanked those attending.



Martin Walker at the PSSA meeting



Lars Engelbrecht addressing the Commission meeting

LITERATURE

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahan

From our contemporaries

The Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 21 No 2 May 2013

- Secretary's notes May 2013
- March meeting report (includes members' displays)
- The Postal Stationery of East Africa [Part 1]
- GB postal stationery news: new items reported
- One sheet competition – winning entry (George V ½d card uprated with George VI 1d blue)
- Illustrated and advertising postal stationery in the period up to the First World War: QV additions, Pt 2
- Notes from the Editor's desk

The Asia Pacific Exhibitor Vol 26 No 3 May 2013

- To (Re)fold or Not to (Re)fold Wrappers – that is the question (by our member John Courtis)

The Informer Vol 77 No 3 Whole No 681 July 2013

- The DOT and the DASH – two varieties of the 1950 King George VI aerogramme (by our member Bob Shoemaker)
- Letter to the Editor : 1944 Kangaroo Air Letter (see *The Informer* April 2013)
- Letter to the Editor : Red Cross POW letter (see *The Informer* April 2013)
- The 1944 Kangaroo Air Mail Service – further comments (by our member Jerome Kasper)

The London Philatelist Vol 122, No 1404, April 2013

- Manual Prix de Vente Surcharge on Postal Stationery from Madagascar

Gibbons Stamp Monthly June 2013

- Postal Stationery Matters (Perforated UK postcards, Diamond Jubilee postcards, Festival of Britain aerogramme); 2011-12 Foreign Postal Stationery

Gibbons Stamp Monthly July 2013

The July issue marks the 21st anniversary of the [UK] Postal Stationery Society with a range of articles on postal stationery.

- The Postal Stationery Society
- Around the World for a Penny – British Foreign Rate Postcards 1892-1917
- Belgian Postal Stationery: The Sunday Label
- Collecting Mauritius Postal Stationery
- 2011-12 Foreign Postal Stationery
- Postal Stationery Matters
- 2011-12 Foreign Postal Stationery

BNA Topics Second Quarter 2013

- Defacement of printed postal stationery and headings

Reviews

The London Philatelist Vol 122, No 1405, May 2013: Liberian Postal Stationery by Robert E Shoemaker, published 2012 by UPSS. Softbound, colour ill, price \$US69.00 + p&p, available from the Publisher, PO Box 3982, Chester VA 23831, USA, website: www.upss.org.

The reviewer describes this work as the ‘most comprehensive treatment of the postal stationery of Liberia published to date, and a major addition to postal stationery literature’. It covers the entire period from 1882 – c1999, is profusely illustrated in colour, and includes a rarity guide for issued items. There is a separate section on essays, colour trials, proofs and specimens. There is also useful cross-reference tabulation, setting out the classification numbers used by previous authors of works on this subject.

The Specimen Stamps of Victoria by Geoffrey Kellow, Russell Turner and William McCredie published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria

This book covers the specimen adhesive stamps of Victoria, however, it also covers specimen overprints on postal stationery with many stationery specimens being listed and illustrated. While some specimen overprints were used on both adhesive stamps as well as postal stationery, the book includes a chapter on those overprints which were only used on stationery. It also includes a listing of the CTO stationery distributed to the UPU.

112 pages, hard cover, illustrated in colour with bibliography. Available from the RPSV.

Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog Europa ab 1960 (Teil 2) [Postal Stationery of East Europe after 1960]



The long-awaited sequel to the postal stationery catalog Europe East and West to 1960 (published in 2008) and the postal stationery catalog of Western Europe from 1960, part 1 (published in 2010) has finally appeared some 18 months after the original publication date. Part 2 covers the postal stationery of East Europe (including Greece, Cyprus and Turkey). Unfortunately, unlike Part 1 which includes the postal stationery from 1960, the printed version of Part 2 only includes the postal stationery issued since the last edition of the Michel East Europe Postal Stationery catalogue published in 2004-2005 ie from about 2002-2003. Thus the printed catalogue requires that the user has a copy of the 2004-2005 catalogue and when used with its companion volumes leaves a gap from 1960-2002. This gap is filled to some extent by the CD included with the catalogue which includes listings for the period 1960-2012. I can only assume that Michel adopted this format to save printing costs but it has resulted in a clumsy format which will leave users of the 2008-2010 parts of the catalogue

disappointed. You can print out the post-1960 catalogue from the CD or use the catalogue on your computer.

The Catalogue includes a comprehensive revision of Belarus, the listing of over 2000 new items and price increases in many areas, especially Russia and the Soviet Union. 318 pages plus a CD with 1041 pages. The paper catalogue is in colour and soft bound. The CD is in black and white (earlier listings) and colour. RRP 78,—€ May also be available from Vera Trinder or the Book Depository.

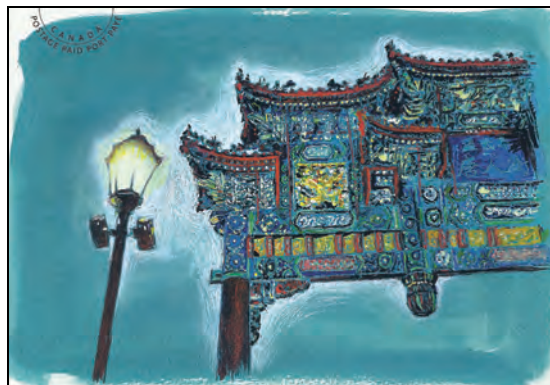
Optimizing Your Postal Stationery Exhibit: Philatelic Summit Paper #4 by Lars Engelbrecht

The 2nd Philatelic Summit was held in Malmö, Sweden in 2012. Five papers were published from the Summit dealing with exhibiting and competitive philately. This Paper includes a discussion of the definition of postal stationery, what can be exhibited and the judging criteria. It also covers the Treatment of Postal Stationery Exhibits and writing up the exhibit including discussions of the title page, using headlines, selecting items and rarity statements. Lars draws on pages from his own Large Gold exhibit of Denmark to illustrate aspects of the discussion. 54 pages, soft bound, illustrated in colour. The price for the Paper is EURO 25 Shipping outside Sweden EURO 6 see http://www.postiljonen.se/Seminar%20Papers_eng.htm.

NEW ISSUES

Canada

Canada Post's recent postcard issues include postcards showing 'Canadian Flags' in various unusual situations, Chinatown gates and Canadian photography.



Korea

Illustrated below are two cards from a set depicting various sports for the Korean 2012 philatelic exhibition, three postcards from a set depicting Korean postmen over the years and a postcard for Australia 2013.



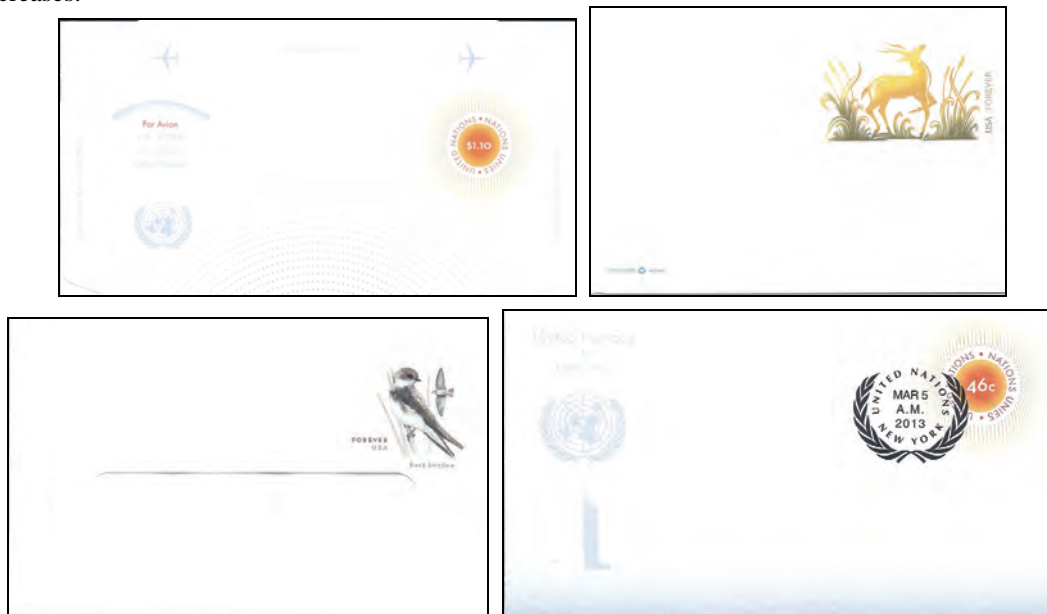
China

From National Geographic is an envelope from China which has been up-rated by a meter and used to send out subscription notices to people in Australia.



US and UN

The US and the New York Office of the UN have issued a range of new stationery for the March 2013 postal rate increases.



ADVERTISING IN THE POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

Advertising in the PSC is welcome. Advertising rates are:

Full Page \$150 a page

Half Page \$80

Quarter page \$50

Please contact the Editor ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com .

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.

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 including postage in Australia (overseas postage 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

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. Where payment is by credit card, the transaction will be processed by the Queensland Philatelic Council.

Enquiries

Enquiries to the Secretary at PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462 AUSTRALIA Email jkennett@tpg.com.au

