

POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

Volume 20 No 3: Issue No 79

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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 2014 has been set at \$40 (Australia) and \$60 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$50). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

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Postal Stationery Collector

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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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CONTENTS

<i>From the Editor</i>	65
<i>Queen Elizabeth II Pre-Decimal Post Cards</i>	68
Mark Diserio	
<i>An Exciting New Discovery</i>	75
Gary Watson	
<i>No Denomination 'Official' Aerogramme Under By Air Mail • Par Avion Jet Silhouette.</i>	76
Allan Gory	
<i>Exhibiting Australian Aerogrammes</i>	78
Ed Wolf	
<i>Query on Seychelles Stationery</i>	80
Edgard Pockelé	
<i>Privilege Envelopes Used By Australian Soldiers During World War II</i>	81
Glen Stafford	
<i>Miscellanea</i>	84
<i>"Clustering": An Introduction to Incidences and Implications</i>	85
John Courtis	
<i>PSSA Forum</i>	89
<i>Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery</i>	
Ian McMahon	92
<i>From the Secretary</i>	93
<i>Literature</i>	
Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon	93
<i>From our contemporaries</i>	
<i>Reviews</i>	
<i>New Issues</i>	96

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the August 2014 issue of the *Postal Stationery Collector*.

There has been much discussion recently about what is postal stationery. The basic definition is that postal stationery is stationery on which there is impressed a postage stamp. Postal stationery collecting (and exhibiting) is, therefore, the collection and study of impressed postage stamps.

In most cases the impressed stamp is recognizable as a postage stamp with a denomination and is often similar in design to the adhesive stamps of the same period. In other cases the stamp is less easily recognised, the Mulreadys being a case in point, but they usually include a notion to the effect that the price of the stationery includes payment of an amount of postage or that a specific postal service has been prepaid. In modern times the difficulty in identifying postal stationery has become greater because of the proliferation of 'postage paid' imprints which can be difficult to tell from bulk, account or permit mail and similar imprints. Postal stationery when bought at a post office includes a postage value and, generally, can be posted in a letterbox with that value being recognised as paying a postal service. This is not the case for permit mail which needs to be lodged at a post office and the postage paid (either immediately or on account).

Although the *Postal Stationery Collector* is primarily concerned with postal stationery ie impressed postage stamps, I do include from time to time articles on unstamped stationery including unstamped aerogrammes, postcards and registered envelopes. I do so because many of these items are forerunners of postal stationery, are produced by postal administrations often using the same printers as used for postal stationery or are in other ways part of the story of related postal stationery. In addition I have included articles on unstamped stationery because many readers of the *PSC* have broader interests that encompass these items. In that vein I have included an article in this issue of Australia's World War II honour envelopes.

FIP Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter May 2014

The May 2014 Newsletter is now available. Contents include details of the Commission Meeting in Korea, Modern Philately Guidelines, News from the Delegates, Is It Postal Stationery?, Future International Exhibitions, The Bureau, The Commission Delegates, FIP Jurors and Team Leaders and the 2013-14 Report to the Congress. If you would like to be emailed a copy please email me.

The Commission is holding a meeting during PhilaKorea 2014. As part of the commission meeting there will also be a FIP seminar on postal stationery exhibiting and judging. The meeting will be held on 10 August from 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm, Convention & Exhibition Center, 159 Samseong dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-731, Korea - Hall A, Meeting Room 2. The meeting will include a report on the status of the last two years of work of the Postal Stationery Commission and plans for the next two years followed by the seminar and a presentation on stationery. If you are attending PhilaKorea please come along.

Centenary of the Introduction of King George V Sideface Stationery



1914 marks the centenary of the first issues of stationery stamped with the King George V sideface stamp. According to the *Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue, Postal Stationery* the first lettercards impressed with the design were printed in July 1914 from electros prepared from the original die produced by Perkins Bacon. The design was used for lettercards, postcards (from 1915), envelopes (1915-16), wrappers (from 1915) and registration envelopes (from 1915) as well as stamped to order

stationery and official issues. The design was eventually replaced by designs depicting King George VI.

The centenary of the adhesive stamps was commemorated by an issue of adhesive stamps. A 'medallion' cover issued as part of this issue included design elements based on the postcard issues.



Modern Philately Guidelines By: Peter McCann, Director FIP

FIP has published the following on the modern philately class which can include postal stationery exhibits.

Modern Philately sometimes recently referred to as an experimental 'Promotional Class' has as its primary objective the encouragement of collectors of recent or modern philatelic material and to exhibit this at the highest level in FIP. Also to demonstrate to Postal Administrations that there is an extensive body of philatelists who collect and study the material issued by them in the past 20 years, i.e., approximately 1991 to the present.

The FIP Board is now making this class available at all FIP World and Specialized Exhibitions for such modern exhibits that comply with the special regulations (SREVs) for the Traditional, Postal History, and **Postal Stationery** Classes. It is planned that Aerophilately, Thematic and Revenue will also be subjects for Modern Philately in the near future.

Qualifying exhibits for Modern Philately must contain philatelic material issued by postal authorities within approximately the last 20 years. Stamp series or philatelic topics which were substantially issued after 1991 are qualified as topics for the Modern Philately exhibits. However, there is meant to be some latitude in the dates of the material shown and there is not an arbitrary limit that material issued before 1991 cannot be shown as long as the majority of the exhibit fits the criteria of Modern Philately.

Modern Philately exhibits will be judged according to the respective SREVs currently in force for the above-mentioned classes with the points awarded as follow: Presentation 5 points, Treatment (25) & Importance (5) 30 points, Knowledge & Research 35 points, Condition (10) & Rarity (20) 30 points, Difficulty of Acquisition (10 points) Total 100 points. The distribution of points available recognize that Modern Philatelic material is worthy of study and in many instances is difficult to acquire, treat and present as the short passage of time since their issue has not provided an accurate or precise indication of importance or rarity.

FIP Medals will be awarded to the appropriate exhibits and they will be recorded in the FIP Awards records. A Certificate of Participation will be given to exhibits attaining less than 60 points.

For the foreseeable future, acceptance of entries into the Modern Philately category at FIP World and Specialized Exhibitions will be based on the recommendation of national commissioners and at the discretion of Exhibition Organizing Committees. Exhibitors are entitled to apply for 3 or 5 frames per exhibit. Acceptance of any entries in the Modern Philately category will not preclude acceptances of entries in any other Class. All other requirements of the Exhibition IREX will apply.

Questions and Answers:

Q: What is the difference between Modern Philately and Promotional Class?

A Nothing – they are essentially the same thing. Modern Philately is the most recent and final name for the category of showing modern philatelic issues in a shorter format of 3-5 frames.

Q: Why do Modern Philately exhibits receive FIP Medals and Open Philately and One Frame Exhibits do not?

A: The subjects of Modern Philately exhibits are actually a segment of the already established Classes of Traditional, Postal History, and Postal Stationery formal Classes with their own SREVs. The other two categories are quite different in the content material and scope of the actual exhibits.

Q: Will the Modern Philately category ever become its own separate Class?

A: No, as the exhibits are actually Traditional, Postal History, and Postal Stationery material judged under these SREVs, the Modern Philately exhibits can be judged by the accredited FIP Jurors from these Classes.

Q: Can modern philately exhibits receive Large Gold awards?

A: Because of the brevity and recent time frame of the exhibits, the development and importance of the exhibits are restricted thus not allowing for the demanding nature of achieving a Large Gold award.

Q: Why have yet another category of exhibits?

A: There is a demand for showing more recent philatelic material that can be recognized as such at the international level. Much of this demand comes from newer exhibitors and Federations that are just now starting to develop FIP level exhibitors.

Q: Can a stamp series that was first issued in 1985 and is still used today be exhibited in Modern Philately?

A: Modern Philately exhibits emphasize material issued in the last 20 years or so. However, this is not meant to be a rigid time rule and if the majority of the material falls inside the 20 year period, it can be shown.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II PRE-DECIMAL POST CARDS

Mark Diserio

Outline

This article looks at the development and use of the Queen Elizabeth II post office and stamped-to-order (STO) post cards in the pre-decimal period (from 1953 to 1966).

The article deals with the cards in chronological order and as follows

1. The development of the stamp design and printing details
2. 3d die 1 post office post card and 3d STO
3. 3d die 2 post office post card
4. 4d (re-valued) post office post cards (both dies) and second class mail matter use at the 3½d rate
5. STO at 4d and 5d rates

Catalogue references are to *The Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue*, Section 12, Postal Stationery published by Brusden-White, 2013 (BW).

Introduction

With the accession of Queen Elizabeth II a new 3d steel die was made for the 3d post card based on a Dorothy Wilding photograph. The new die was engraved before mid-1953. The engraver is not known.

Students are well aware of two 'dies' in the stamp design used in printing post office cards. The original design in use from 1 July 1953 to 1956 is designated 'die 1' and the design from 1956 to 1 July 1959 (when the cards were withdrawn from sale) is designated as 'die 2'. The reason for the change in design is not currently understood as the available records have not been discovered. However interested readers are referred to the exhibitors' article in the *Postal Stationery Collector* about the similar change to wrappers.¹ Lettercards were also redesigned.



Photographic proof
showing white space between
nose and cheek and hollow
neck



Original design (die 1)
showing continuous lines
between nose and cheek and
hollow neck

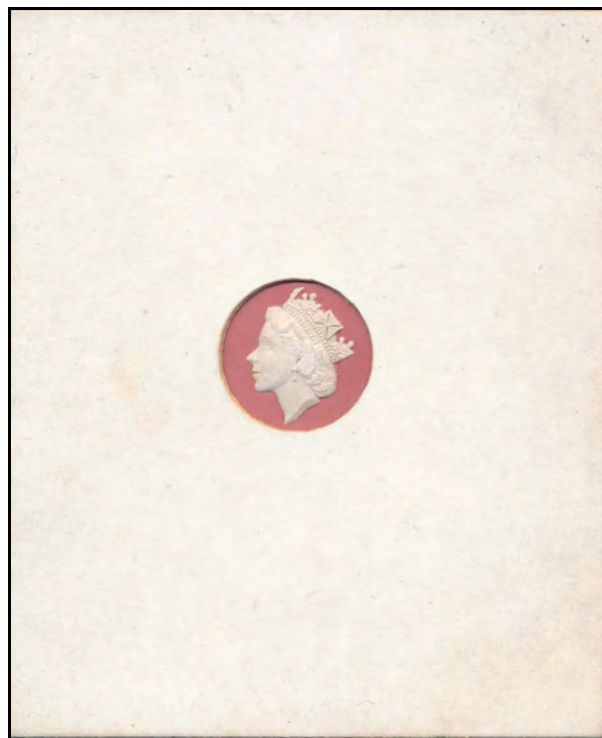
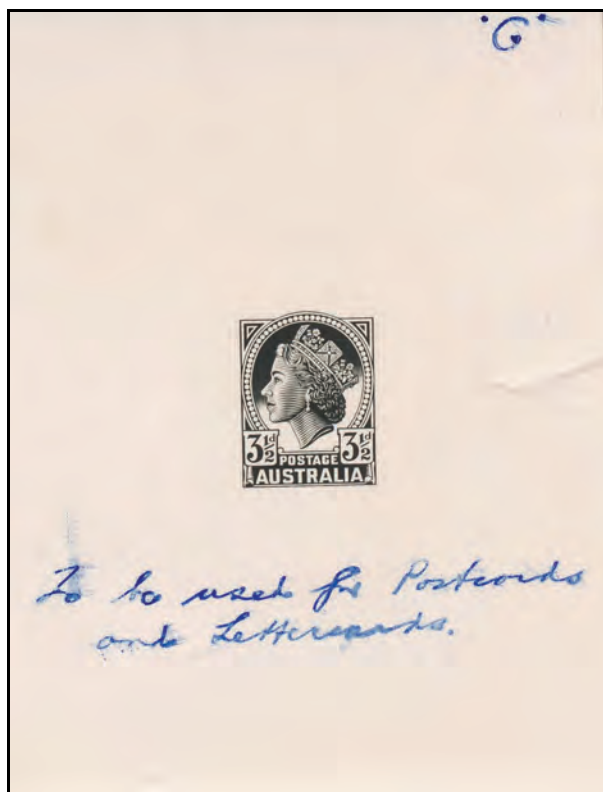


Modified design (die 2)
showing white space between
nose and cheek and solid neck

According to research undertaken by Dr G Kellow² the cards were printed from a 30-on plate from a copper block derived from the steel die. Records indicate that there were 3 printings from the die 1 forme in June and December 1953 and June 1955. At an unknown later date (but thought to be in the first quarter of 1956), the steel die was re-engraved to create die 2 and a new printing forme manufactured, which was utilised for at least one printing. A total of 2,115,411 3d cards were delivered to the Department. The initial 3d die 1 cards were printed on a thick cream board. Initial die 2 cards were printed on the same stock and then on a thinner and whiter board. All die 2 re-valued 4d cards are on this thinner and whiter card.

¹ August 2006, Volume 12, Issue 46, p47.

² *The Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue*, Section 12, Postal Stationery, at p36.



Photographic proof of the adopted design (BW)

Proof of embossed head used for post office envelopes and STO items including postcards BW

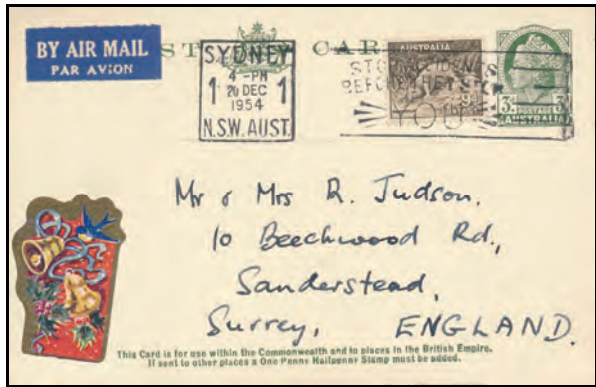
The photographic proof was made at the Note Printing Branch and was part of a series of proofs developed for letterpress printing of post office post cards, lettercards and wrappers. The embossed head of QEII was manufactured after internal Departmental consideration and discussion with the Stamp Advisory Committee who desired that proofs of the embossed head be submitted for consideration before finally approving the completed embossed design. The embossed dies were manufactured to emboss post office envelopes and registered envelopes and for stamping private stationery to order.



3d die 1 card Overprinted SPECIMEN (79 x 12mm) for UPU distribution (BW P75w), about 400 were so printed.



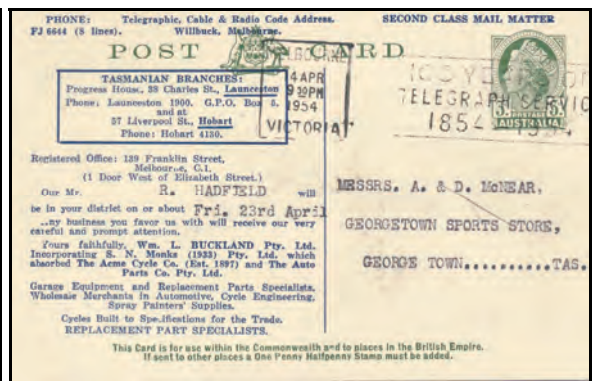
Die 1 card (BW P75). With FDI cancellation of 1 July 1953 (BW P75y) and appropriate overprint made by Arthur Bergin.



Die 1 card (BW P75). Airmail Christmas greetings to the UK on 20 December 1954.

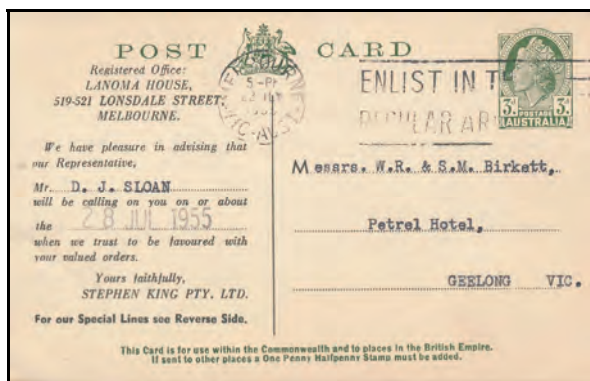


Die 1 card (BW P75). Mis-guillotined card (BW P75c).



Die 1 card (BW P75). Used 4 April 1954 by Wm L Buckland Pty Ltd (incorporating several other businesses) and curiously indicating 'SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER', which was not a material concern at this time.

The post office 3d card sold at its face value making it attractive to commercial users and probably explaining the apparent scarcity of users who had their cards STO, which incurred a stamping fee in addition to the cost of the card. Illustrated below is a rare use of a 3d STO card (BW PS32) for Charles Birks & Co Limited advising of the shipping of goods by rail to the addressee on 3 November 1955. The other known users are Elder Smith & Co and Stewarts & Lloyd (Aust) Pty Ltd.



Post office 3d die 1 card (BW P75) utilised by Stephen King Pty Ltd to indicate a visit from its representative as well as showcasing a list of its products on the reverse.



Rare use of a 3d STO card (BW PS32) for Charles Birks & Co Limited advising of the shipping of goods by rail to the addressee on 3 November 1955.

The rate for post cards increased from 3d to 4d (the same as the letter rate) from 1 October 1956. Re-valued cards were not issued until 12 June 1957, when the Department adopted the method used by the US post Office of printing a message on the card indicating it had been re-valued.³ The Printer also deleted the admonition at the base of the card.



Unused card (BW P77), thought to be unique.



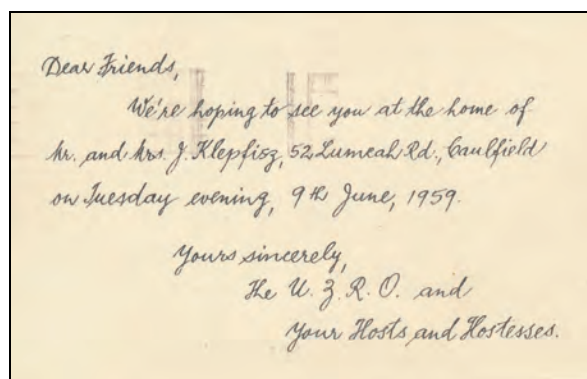
Used (BW P77) on 29 November 1960 at the overseas surface rate of 8d to a foreign country. This is one of two or three examples recorded.

Re-valued die 1 cards (BW P77): As far as known, postal cards were not returned to the NPB from post offices to be re-valued (as had been the earlier practice), thus the existence of die 1 cards which have been re-valued must be the result of a very small number of the 3d die 1 cards remaining in stock at the NPB. An unused card (BW P77) is illustrated above and thought to be unique. Given the later dates of use seen of the re-valued die 1 cards compared to the re-valued die 2 cards, it is suggested that they may have been distributed by the NBP closer to the date of withdrawal of the cards and as a way of minimising the need to destroy them after 30 June 1959, when the cards were discontinued.

³ See for example *Scott* UC 10-13 (1946), UC 19 and 20 (1951) and UC 21-23 (1952).



Re-valued die 1 card (BW P77). Used 7 June 1959 to avid postal stationery collector Walter Gronich (explaining its retention). This example is also notable in missing the full stop after 4d.



Reverse side showing message. One of two cards recorded with this message on the back. The other was sent to stamp dealer F H Feibes.



Re-valued die 2 card. Overprinted SPECIMEN (79x12mm) in red for UPU distribution (BW P78w). About 400 were so printed.



Re-valued die 2 card. CTO with the CDS of the Sydney GPO of the FDI on 12 June 1957 (BW P78y).

Initially the re-valued cards were placed on sale at the General Post Offices and Philatelic Sections in each state capital. They only became generally available elsewhere after stocks of the 3d cards were sold. Over the period from 1957 to 30 June 1959, when they were discontinued due to decreased demand, 304,367 cards were distributed by the NPB.



Re-valued die 2 card (BW P78). Rare usage as a reply post card on 24 July 1957 from Dania Florida, as permitted in accordance with the conventions of the UPU and the relevant Postal Rules (referred to on the sticker). US 6c adhesive added to pay the additional airmail fee.



Re-valued die 2 card (BW P78). With fake OS NSW perforation. This card was never so legitimately perforated and bears no departmental message on the reverse. A warning about these cards was made by John Sinfield in the Postal Stationery Collector.⁴

⁴ November 2004, Volume 10, Issue 39, pages 76 to 82, at p82.



3d die 2 card (BW P76) uprated with adhesive to the 4d post card rate after 1 October 1956. On thick cream card similar to the die 1 cards (BW P75) and presumably using residual stock and used on 27 July 1957.



3d die 2 cards (BW P76) uprated with adhesive to the 4d post card rate after 1 October 1956. On thin white stock and used on 6 December 1957.



Rare usage of 3d die 1 post card (BW P75) uprated with a 1/2d adhesive to pay the second class mail matter rate in the period 1 October 1956 to 1 October 1959. The reverse was used to advise of the forthcoming visit of a representative from Watson Victor Limited (distributors of medical, surgical and scientific equipment).



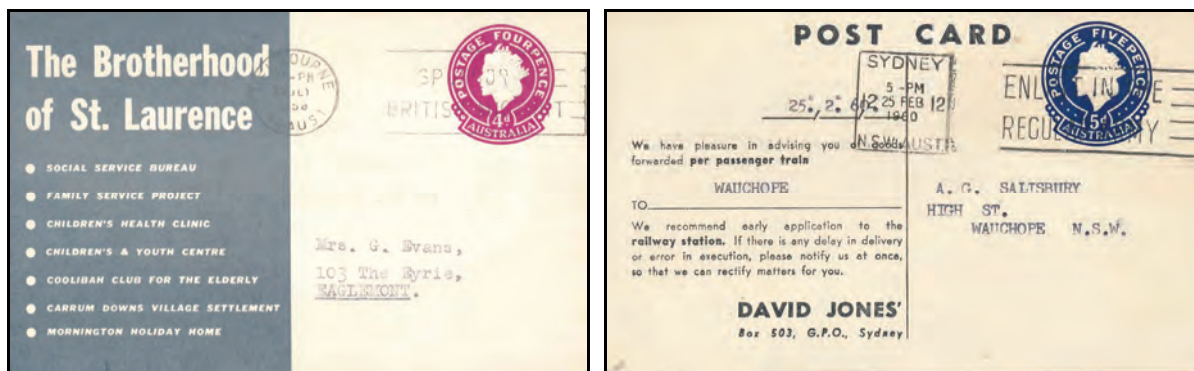
Post card (BW PS33) for Goldsborough, Mort & Coy Limited

STO cards

As has been stated earlier, the rate for post cards increased on 1 October 1956 from 3½d to 4d. At this time any request for a stamped-to-order post card at 3½d or 4d would have been met by embossing with the larger QEII embossed die. The Department advised in February 1957⁵ that it had been decided to reduce the size of the 3½d and 4d designs slightly. Thus, it is possible that some orders for stamped-to-order post cards made in the period October 1956 to February 1957 may have been embossed with the larger dies, although none are presently recorded.

Shown above is post card (BW PS33) for Goldsborough, Mort & Coy Limited, initially STO with the 3½d value (small die) to pay the second class mail matter rate which still existed from 1 October 1956 to 1 October 1959 is shown above. The card was printed to advise delivery of superphosphate by rail and used on 27 April 1961, when the rate was 5d for most types of mail matter, including a post card whether with or without a printed message. The bared numeral diamond canceller 261 was initially allocated to Attamurra in 1867 and was later used at Mount Gambier as a 'killer' (as illustrated above) to cancel stamps which had missed cancellation at the place of posting. The only other user known is Howard Electrical & Radio Company. Shown below is 4d plum STO (BW PS34).

⁵ *Philatelic Bulletin*, 22, February 1957, p3.



4d plum STO (BW PS34) and used on 25 July 1958. The reverse was a pre-printed thank you and could have been forwarded at the 3½d second class mail matter rate until 1 October 1959. The other recorded user is WR Carpenter Holdings.

5d dark blue STO (BW P35) and used on 25 February 1960. From 1 October 1959 the rate for all postal cards became 5d (the same as for letters). The reverse bears an advertisement for David Jones' girls school tunics. The card exits as it was addressed to well-known philatelist Alan Salisbury. Bennett & Fisher Ltd is the only other recorded user.

From 1 October 1959 the rate for all postal cards became 5d (the same as for letters). Card produced for David Jones shown above. Bennett & Fisher Ltd is the only other recorded user.

5d subsequent changes of colour. The change from dark to light blue was made as a consequence of the difficulty of reading hand cancelations on dark blue embossed mail matter, particularly post office envelopes.⁶ Currently, Drug Houses of Australia Ltd, Public Library of Victoria and Polish Philatelic Society of Australia are the other known users for this value and colour.

The change in the colour of the impression from light blue to red was associated the introduction of luminescent material (Helecon) into the ink used to print Australian postage stamps during 1965. The other recorded user in this colour is Drug Houses of Australia.



In light blue (BW PS36), used 28 July 1964.

In red (BWPS37), used 27 January 1966.

⁶ See *Postal Stationery Collector*, February 2014, Volume 20. Issue 77, p10.

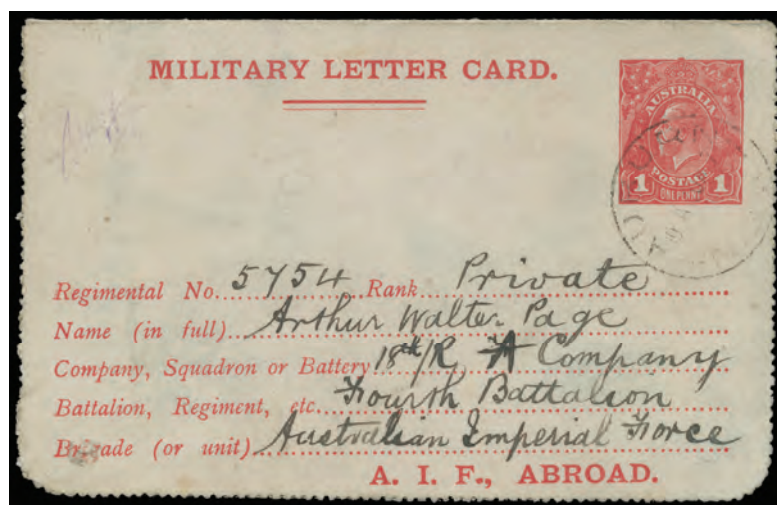
AN EXCITING NEW DISCOVERY

Gary Watson, FRPSV, FBSAP

I have had a professional interest in postal stationery since the early-1980s. My involvement with Australian Commonwealth stationery was cemented when the late Colonel Carl Stieg asked me to market his extensive collection, which became part of my first public auction, in February 1985.

Since those early days, there are two issues that have constantly eluded me, despite my radar always being on for them. The first is a used example of the 1922 2d scarlet Postal Card paying the correct overseas postcard rate. To this date not a single example has surfaced.

The second item to have perpetually eluded me, and which I was regularly informed did not exist, is a used example of either of the so-called 1d Military Letter Cards from World War I. That search has finally borne fruit.



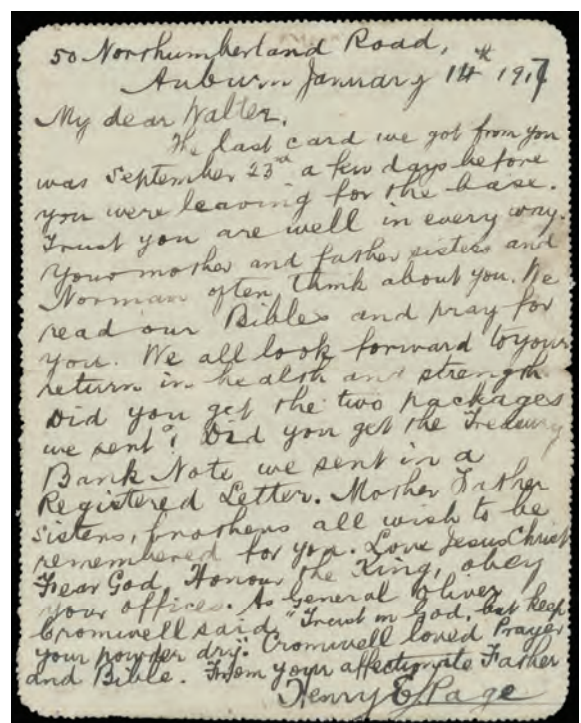
English collector Tony Finlayson recently consigned his extensive collection of Australian World War I military mail for auction. Flicking through the pages, I came across a comprehensive range of the Military Envelopes, both unused and used. On the last page of the section was the almost mythical used Letter Card...with Tony's marvelously understated comment "Used examples are very difficult to find".

You're telling me!

Two versions of the Military Letter Card were issued. The first had six address lines and the legend 'AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE' at the base. The second version was completely reset, with five address line and abbreviated legend 'AIF, ABROAD'.

The Finlayson card is the second issue BW #LCM2, unpriced used, with the comment "No used example has been recorded". The letter within is headed "50 Northumberland Road/Auburn January 14th 1917", which is confirmed by the postmark 'AUBURN/14JA17/NSW'. The card is addressed to a Private with the Fourth Battalion of the AIF.

The letter within is from the soldier's "affectionate



father Henry E Page”. He asks “Did you get the two packages we sent? Did you get the Treasury Bank Note we sent in a Registered Letter? Love Jesus Christ, Fear God, Honour the King, obey your offices [sic]...”

According to research by our vendor, Arthur Walter Page would have departed Sydney with the 18th Reinforcements aboard the SS “Kyarra” (Troopship A55) on 3rd June 1916. The ship travelled via the Cape of Good Hope, arriving at Southampton exactly two months later, on 3rd August.

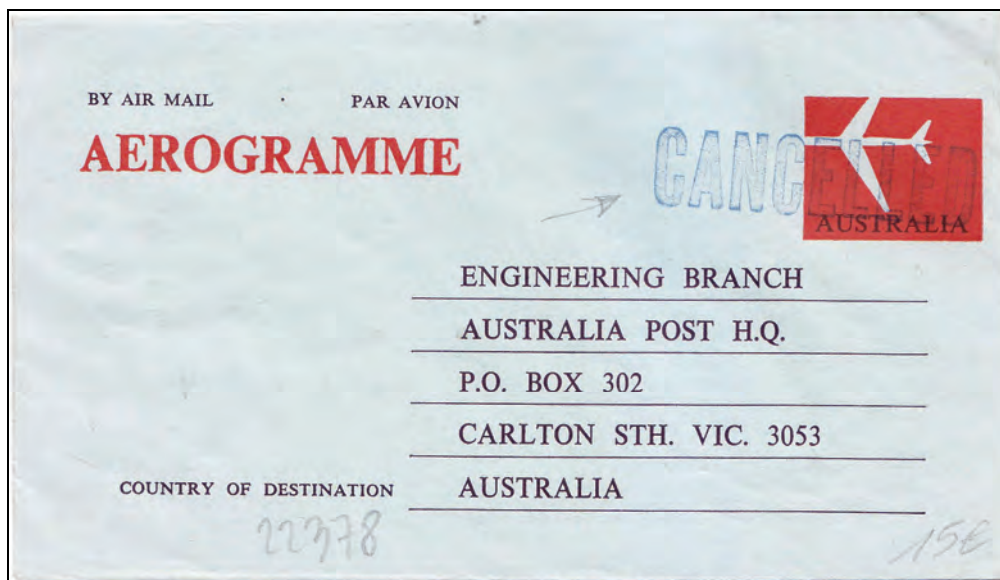
Sadly he was killed on 15th April 1917, probably during a German counter-offensive at Boursies near Lagnicourt, in northern France.

Of both issues of the Military Letter Card combined, more than 83,000 were printed. It is quite astonishing then that it has taken just shy of one hundred years for the first used example to surface. This wonderful and apparently unique used Letter Card will be offered by Prestige Philately at auction in November 2014. The catalogue will be sent free of charge on request.

***NO DENOMINATION ‘OFFICIAL’ AEROGRAMME UNDER BY AIR MAIL • PAR AVION
JET SILHOUETTE***

Allan Gory

The aerogramme illustrated below, c.1976 No denomination ‘OFFICIAL’ AEROGRAMME under BY AIR MAIL • PAR AVION Jet Silhouette, was a recent, serendipitous purchase on an internet auction. To my knowledge this aerogramme is unique. As such a detailed description is warranted. The addressee and sender is the ‘ENGINEERING BRANCH / AUSTRALIA POST H.Q. / P.O. BOX 302 / CARLTON STH. VIC. 3053 / AUSTRALIA.’

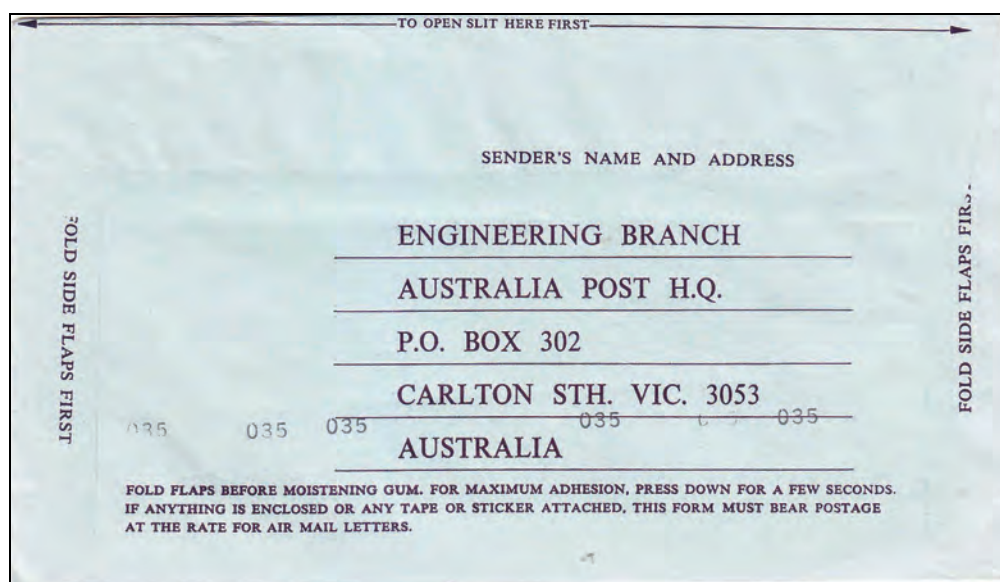


1. The indicium ‘Jet Silhouette’ design was used between October 1968 and 1980 for a series of definitive aerogrammes with different denominations, a Christmas commemorative and an official type. The indicium rectangle, width 31mm is less than the larger stamp impression width 37mm on all of the other aerogrammes.

The nose of the jet is truncated and ‘AUSTRALIA’ is centred. ‘AUSTRALIA’ is in the same font and has the same dimensions of all the Jet Silhouette aerogrammes.

2. The indicium and 'AEROGRAMME' notation is in distinctive orange-red. The bright luminescence of both the indicium and 'AEROGRAMME' under ultra violet light together with an 'afterglow' are indicative of the presence of heleon ink. Heleon ink was incorporated in all Jet Silhouette forms. The incorporation of fluorescent heleon was for OCR (Optical Character Recognition) that enabled letters to be faced, cancelled and sorted mechanically.

3. The format is a vertical alignment of three panels (sealed width =174mm), and three sealing flaps. The sealing flaps are located to the left, right and top of the front panel.



4. The printing of all the legends, including the sender and address details, on both front and rear panels is in purple ink. The positioning and juxtaposition of 'BY AIR MAIL. PAR AVION' and 'AEROGRAMME' is identical to the December 1975, 25 cent denominated definitive aerogramme. This format is not unique to the 25 cent definitive however both this 'official' type and the definitive type have all the legends printed in the same purple colour ink.

The legends differ somewhat from all other Jet Silhouette types; the top sealing flap (w=33mm) has 'SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS' printed on the flap. In addition the two side flaps have 'FOLD SIDE FLAPS FIRST' reading downward on the left flap and upwards on the right flap. Other legend differences are evident.

5. The aerogramme is 'postmarked' 'CANCELLED' (56 x 14mm) in thick Roman letters sans serif, stamped in violet. Other aerogrammes are extant with 'CANCELLED' but used for specimen purposes and not sent through the post.

6. The rear panel has the number '35' stamped (or printed from a sorting machine) several times, in almost a straight line. What is the significance of this repeated number '35' notation?

This aerogramme is difficult to define as it cannot be classified within the accepted, definitive, commemorative, stampless or official, categories.

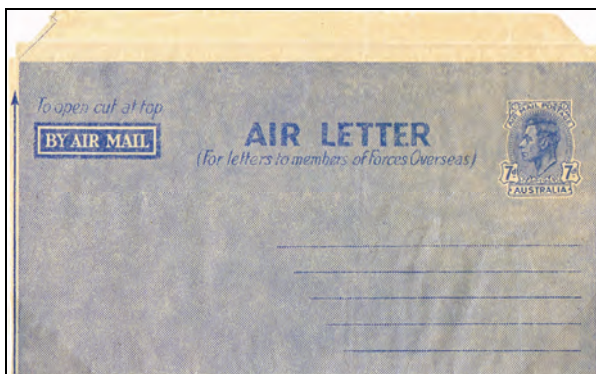
The Australia Post Engineering Branch sender/addressee might suggest a 'test letter' function for the implementation and continuing development of OCR mail sorting technology.

EXHIBITING AUSTRALIAN AEROGRAMMES

Ed Wolf

At the Melbourne Australia 2013 World Stamp Exhibition there were two entries in the Postal Stationery section dealing with Australian aerogrammes. One was entered by an Australian entrant, the other by one from the United Kingdom. What struck me about the results was firstly that apparently aerogrammes are considered passé. I reached that conclusion because of the 44 entries in the class, both entries only beat three other entrants. In terms of the score, the exhibits were judged to be of equal value at 80 points although they differed in their approach.

I studied these two entries to determine what I could do to my collection of forms to add to the exhibiting scene. Over the past 40 years I had been putting away interesting aerogrammes but had always baulked at the idea of exhibiting them because it seemed to me that almost anyone could collect the same items.



Australia's first stamped airletter for public use



QANTAS publicity Airletter 13 December 1944

The main difficulty to me was in presentation. How do you make the same sized gray or blue forms stand out to make them attractive? The choice of paper colour was my first step. I chose "Sand" rather than white so as to make the items stand out. Secondly I tried to find items that had some form of colourful attachment so that the entire frame was not a blur of blue. As a third step I highlighted the better items by giving them a red border leaving the ordinary items with a black one. Lastly I used boxes to record the philatelic facts rather than lines of text.

In the main I show two items per page although for the mint copies I prefer to lay them out one to a page. The use of "Forerunners" appears to be regarded differently by different judges. When I first exhibited my aerogrammes as a 3 frame exhibit I used 5 pages of forerunners and was told that this was excessive. My forerunners were the 1933 Iraqi prototype aerogramme, then a British Defence Force Lettersheet of 1938 followed by Airmail letter cards with some variations then Airgraphs. I have since been informed that the inclusion of unstamped Airgraphs is unacceptable as they are not a postal stationery item.

For my latest foray in the realm of exhibiting at Canberra 2014, I reduced the number of forerunners to three pages which with a title page thus occupied the entire top line of the first frame. My exhibit is now a 5 frame one so the ratio of forerunners to the rest of the exhibit has changed considerably.

It was fortunate that in the last few years a number of major exhibits of aerogrammes have been broken up and I was in the happy position to obtain a number of outstanding items at a good price. These have now been incorporated in my overall collection and have lifted the exhibit quite a lot.

As I am also an aerophilatelist a number of aerophilatelic items have been included in my entry. It is not well known that aerogrammes were recorded as being used on a number of first flights. Such aerogrammes bear additional cachets and sometimes text overprints on a normal aerogrammes and thus

provide the item with more visual appeal. In addition on a number of occasions additional stamps had to be added to make up the postal rate and in this way I was able to have the colour component of the entry improved. I also discovered that I had items that were not recorded in the Airmail catalogue and this is pointed out using boxes.



Airletter carried on First Flights Australia-Canada and Australia-Netherlands New Guinea

The inclusion of specimen overprinted forms also added some colour as the large red SPECIMEN printed diagonally across the form certainly lifts the item out of the ordinary. It is not well known that the number of specimens produced is approximately 400 in every case and that these were then distributed to the UPU member countries. That begs the question how many are available to philatelists? The answer actually is mostly NONE.

One thing related to me was that Specimens when exhibited should precede mint copies as they were the first items seen by the authorities. This will mean that I have to alter the sequence of my exhibit the next time I enter it in order to keep the judges on side.



Aerogramme overprinted 'SPECIMEN'

Aerogramme from the crash of the BOAC Constellation 'Belfast' at Singapore on 13 March 1954

I have emphasised the visual aspects of the exhibit because that is what attracts the viewer (and the judge). If all the shown items are the same colour and format the viewer will soon tire of it and move on to more exciting examples.

The exhibit is in chronological order which has the disadvantage of not being able to necessarily place a prominent item in a prominent position. In my case it meant that my 1945 Qantas Christmas form, which has the Kangaroo printed on the writing area, landed on the bottom row of the first frame in the left most position. It took some effort on the part of the judges to find this item which they considered essential in an exhibition of this kind.

By adding a number of printing flaws including a spectacular paper fold, the depth of the collection was increased.

The other problem with aerogrammes is of course that it is virtually impossible to maintain a balance

throughout the entry. The bulk of the interest in the field is in the early period to just after the end of WWII. Thereafter it becomes difficult to make it interesting. For this reason I stop at the end of 1960 although a case could be made for continuing on to the end of the predecimal period by adding 3 more frames. Unfortunately thereafter the items become common place and the collectors and the public have little interest in them.

The hope is that more collectors enter the field of Australian Aerogrammes so that the judges begin to realise that it is a legitimate area of study and thus raise their point allocation to be level with the other Postal Stationery entries.

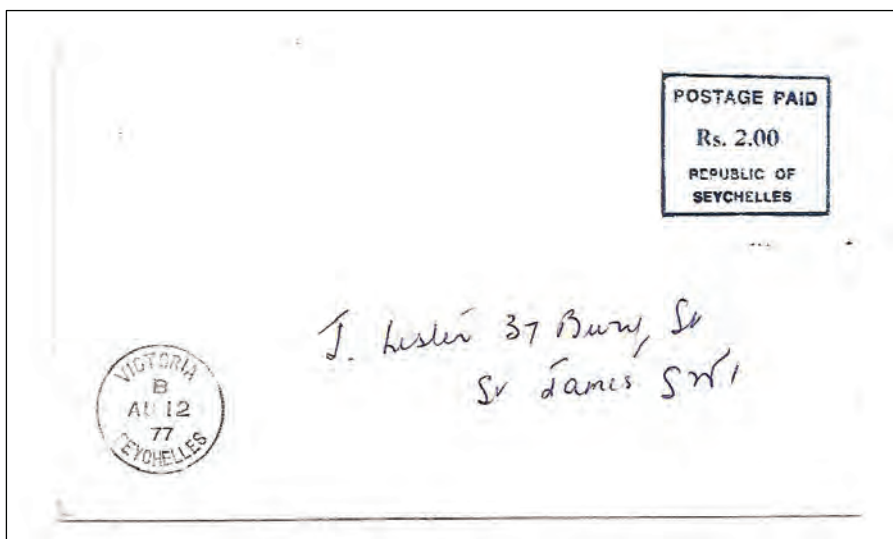


Miscut 10d aerogramme

QUERY ON SEYCHELLES STATIONERY

Edgard Pockelé

I found a weird envelope in a box of odds & ends (paid 50 cents). In the top right corner there is a (rubber?) stamped value indication and in the left bottom corner one sees a print of the steel post office handstamp dated AU 12 77.



The handwritten name and address is of no importance and probably written on later.

Has anyone ever seen such an envelope and is it indeed postal stationery? Was it sold to the public by the Seychelles post office?

One internet reference states: *Seychelles Postal Stationery. 1977 provisional Postal Stationery in eight different denominations. Though obviously Philatelic still they are*

very scarce.

If anyone can help please email the Editor.

PRIVILEGE ENVELOPES USED BY AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS DURING WORLD WAR II

Glen Stafford

During my visit to the Jakarta World Stamp Championship and Exhibition 2012, I attended an FIP seminar by Ross A. Towle titled 'What is postal stationery and what is not'. Before I attended this seminar, I was very convinced that I could tell the difference between what and what was not a postal stationery item. However, after attending Ross's excellent presentation, I became far less certain.

I am currently working on a one frame exhibit about Australian Privilege Envelopes from WWII and I am reasonably confident that the items in my exhibit are not postal stationery items, but I believe that they will be of interest to PSSA members as military stationery items.

Privilege Envelopes of WWII

Privilege Envelopes were introduced to Australian troops while serving in the Middle East during World War II. Australian troops in the field were issued with the Privilege Envelopes for transmission of their correspondence. When the AIF reached the Middle East it did not carry a stock of envelopes for the troops and therefore drew its requirements from the British Army stationery depot in Palestine. The troops were first supplied with Privilege Envelopes, known as stationery item A.F. W3078, 'On Active Service' (O.A.S.) envelopes or Green envelopes, which had been printed for the British military.

Similar in style to envelopes used during World War I, up to three addressed and open letters could be enclosed. The envelopes were normally distributed to the troops once each month. However, supplies were frequently unavailable so when they did arrive, were sometimes distributed two or three per individual to make up for the delay.



*British type 1 printed Privilege Envelope
Used by Australian soldier in the Middle East*

That particular type of Privilege Envelope used an 'honour' system because it was not subject to Unit censorship (but was not immune to Base censorship). Users were required to sign the envelope as abiding by censorship guidelines.

A number of different printings of British envelopes were used by Australian troops, with the major distinguishing aspects being the form number and other references printed on the top left and right

corners of the front of each envelope. In most cases the respective British printers were also identified by abbreviations placed in the top left corner of the front. British Privilege Envelopes used by Australian soldiers can be easily identified by the Australian address, censor cachets and the field postmarks.

With the exception of the Royal Australian Navy issues, the printing colour can be broadly described as green - Navy issues used black ink. There is a great variety of colour shades evident for both print colours. The paper varied in thickness and quality, while the paper colour varied from fawn to buff and brown. Many of the variations are possibly due to wartime supply limitations, but I shall not attempt to describe all of the variations here. This article focuses on the major distinguishing aspects provided by the form number and other references printed on the front of the envelope.

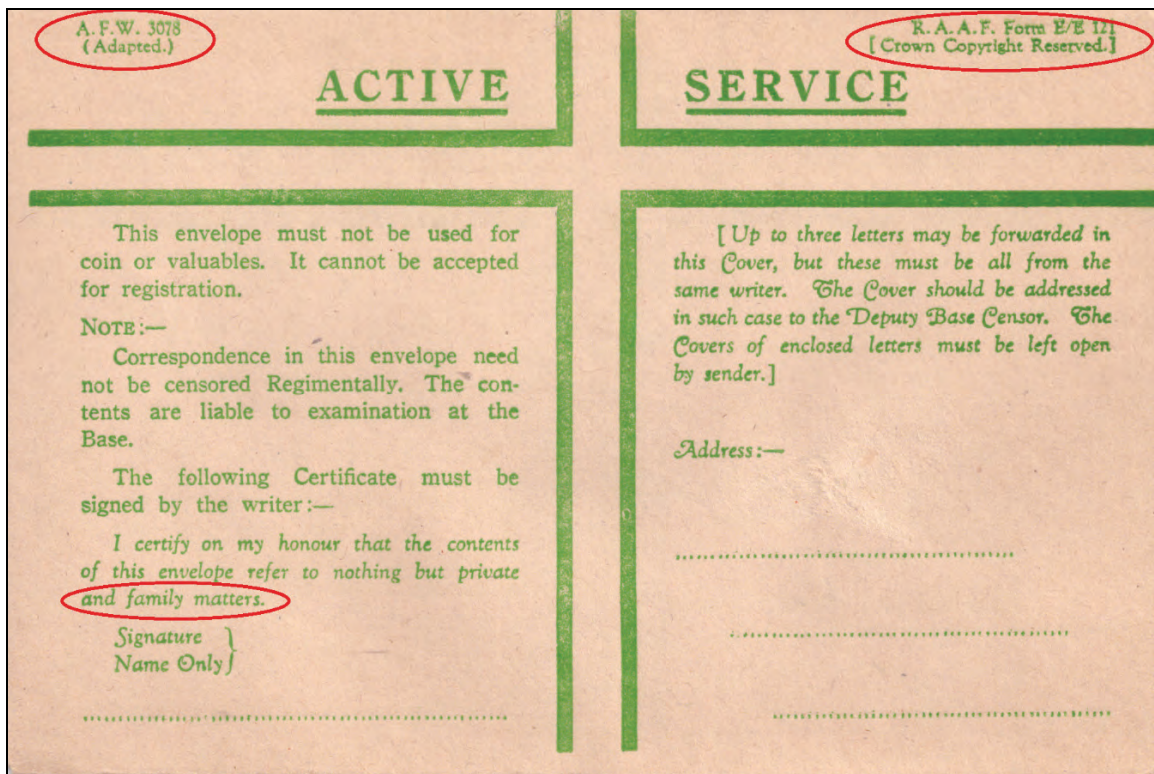
By late 1940 an Australian-printed form for Privilege Envelopes became available. Those are immediately identifiable by the different form reference: "A.F. W 3078" with "(Adapted)" immediately below. Collas indicates that very little usage has been seen from Malaya and, possibly, none from Britain. He also noted that remaining supplies of at least one type of the British envelopes and all remaining stocks of the Australian types were brought back to Australia for use by returned AIF soldiers.

Types of Privilege Envelopes

The descriptions below are taken from Carl L. Stieg's article on Australian "ACTIVE SERVICE" Envelopes. I have modified his numbering system and some of the descriptions to more accurately define the differences.

The following areas on the front of the envelopes are used as identifiers to distinguish between different types of envelopes:

- The wording on the upper left corner;
- The wording on the upper right corner;
- The last line of description on the left side; and
- Any other variations.


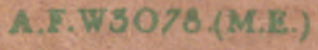
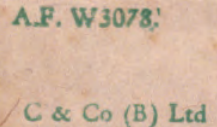

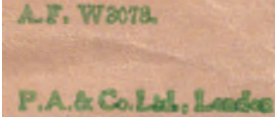


Australian type 12 Privilege Envelope
Red ovals indicating regions of variation

On the rear of the envelope:

- Top or side open envelopes;
- Rounded or squared flaps on the envelopes.

A total of sixteen different envelopes were used by Australian troops, which can be divided into three groups, as follows.

Group 1				
British envelopes used in the Middle East				
1	A.F. W3078			Top opening envelope
2	A.F. W3078 (M.E.)			Top opening envelope
3	A.F. W3078 C & Co (B) Ltd			Top opening envelope
4	A.F. W3078 J.D. & Co., Apsley			Top opening envelope
5	A.F. W3078 P.A. & Co. Ltd., London			Top opening envelope
Group 2				
Australian envelopes similar to above				
6	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted)	Crown Copyright Reserved	“and family matters”	Top opening envelope
7	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted)	Crown Copyright Reserved	“but private and family matters”	End opening envelope
8	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted)	Crown Copyright Reserved	“but private and family matters”	Top opening envelope
9	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted)	Crown Copyright Reserved	“private and family matters”	Top opening envelope
10	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted)	Revised July 1943 Crown Copyright Reserved	“do NOT refer to any matters of a military nature.” “FOR USE ONLY BY MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES”	Top opening envelope
11	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted)	Crown Copyright Reserved	“family matters”	Top opening envelope
12	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted) RAAF Form EE 121	Crown Copyright Reserved	“but private and family matters”	Top opening envelope
13	A.F. W. 3078 (Adapted) RAAF Form EE 121	Crown Copyright Reserved	“and family matters”	Top opening envelope
Group 3				
Royal Australian Navy envelopes				
14	AS 1324	Crown Copyright Reserved	“private and family matters”	Top opening envelope
15	AS 1324	Crown Copyright Reserved	“private and family matters”	End opening envelope Bottom flap fully rounded
16	AS 1324	Crown Copyright Reserved	“private and family matters”	End opening envelope Bottom flap squared

All of the British types, Australian types 6 to 9, 12 and 13 plus the Royal Australian Navy types were approximately 152mm x 103mm, which was large enough to hold three addressed and open standard envelopes of 149mm x 90mm. This size might have proven unsatisfactory because the revised versions (types 10 and 11) were issued in 1943 in a larger size of 165mm x 92mm. The text and general design features were otherwise unaltered.

These are very interesting Military Stationery items which still requires more research. If you have additional information about these items that you would like to share with me, please email me on stafford@southwest.com.au

Many thanks to my wife Jo for patiently reading, interpreting and 'adjusting' my article.
Post script from wife: some would call it 'nit picking'.

References

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| The Postal History of Australian Army during WW2: | P. Collas |
| History of the Australian Military Postal Service 1914-1950: | Edward B. Proud |
| ACCC Article Australian "Active Service" Envelopes: | Carl L. Stieg |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA | |
| The Forces, Prisoner of War and Censor Mail: | B Haynes and B Pope |

MISCELLANEA

Stationery Bands

Many items of stationery have been circulated to post offices using paper bands. Such items are an interesting addition to any collection (although most of the recent Australian bands are plain without printing). Illustrated below are two bands from Ireland used to hold 10 envelopes. One is surcharged for a new postal rate.



Illustrated above is a privately produced envelope from a new PSSA member marking the World Soccer Cup 2014 Group B including Australia.

“CLUSTERING”: AN INTRODUCTION TO INCIDENCES AND IMPLICATIONS

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

The term “clustering” does not appear in the philatelic lexicon. For the purposes of this paper, and with regard to post office postal stationery wrappers, clustering is defined as the appearance of groups of extant wrappers addressed to the same recipient or, in selected cases, addressed by an individual in the same handwriting. Its observance arises when a group of wrappers addressed to the same person or organization has become obvious on the philatelic market, with each wrapper appearing for sale usually one-at-a-time over a period. A form of clustering with regard to covers is frequently referred to as the “correspondence of ...” and can relate to army-type letters to family, love letters, family correspondence, missionaries, settlers in other countries, ship voyages, company correspondence, and so forth.

The reasons why this topic is important are threefold. Clustering has an impact on the quantity of non-clustered or residual extant wrappers of an entity and therefore it has a bearing on scarcity. For example, if there are 40 extant wrappers of country A and 15 of these are addressed to the same individual or organization, then there are 25 wrappers of a non-clustered type. The argument is that it is more difficult to find and acquire non-clustered type wrappers, but more satisfying to do so. In a well-ordered market there should be some relationship between supply and price. Hence, the second reason why clustering should be considered is because, all things being equal, it can be hypothesized that clustered-type wrappers should command a lower price because they are relatively more plentiful. Purist collectors seeking examples of wrappers for display or exhibiting would, again all things being equal, prefer to seek out the non-clustered types because they are more difficult to locate and obtain. There are a not insignificant number of cases where clustering is the result of philatelic-inspiration. Hence, the third reason why clustering should be noted is because dealers frequently do not realize they possess such wrappers and are thereby unable to present full disclosure of the wrapper’s provenance. The question is whether a potential buyer would bid at certain levels if it was known that the wrapper was one of a cluster. These are all empirical questions that await research.

The purpose of the paper is to introduce examples of the incidence of clustering of both kinds, i.e. addressed to the same recipient and addressed in the same hand. It is an introduction to the topic because a thorough analysis would require an up-to-date census of extant wrappers per entity. The author’s computer database of wrapper images hand-collected daily over a little more than a decade has reached 32,000 images. During the last several years the author has undertaken a little over 40 country-specific studies of these wrappers, but preparation of a census is limited to those countries with only a few extant examples. Austria, for example, has over 1,600 examples of extant wrappers in the database making a census impractical. Moreover, non-English speaking countries have many addresses in other languages also making the preparation of a census very difficult. However, in the process of searching through the image files for one reason or another, enough examples of clustering have been identified to present evidence about the presence of the phenomenon.

How do these clustered wrappers make their appearance on the philatelic market? There are several answers to this question. There are journals devoted to ephemera and there is a journal entitled *Cinderella Philately*. From time-to-time these journals relate stories about how items were saved from destruction. There are, in fact, individuals who seek out circumstances where companies are culling their archives and files of unwanted documents. These individuals salvage what they think they can sell to dealers. In more generic vein, documents held beyond the statute of limitations or requirements of the Companies and Taxation Acts incur storage costs and take up space. Disposal of unwanted documents is a routine part of file maintenance. When sifting through this paper, those covers, stamps, receipts, letterheads and wrappers that can be sold are removed from destruction, sold to dealers, and in due course make their way onto different markets. eBay is a perfect forum for selling such items, including wrappers.

Not all clusters relate to companies. There are clusters of wrappers addressed to individuals, clergy, schools, museums, libraries and clusters written in distinctive hand by individuals or handstamped from particular senders. Many of these clusters arise from estate clearances, shifting residence, retirement, and so forth. There are a surprising number of extant wrappers addressed to clergy. There are also large clusters of newspaper wrappers with an advertising connection.

Bermuda

There are at least two clusters of extant wrappers within the eBay database of Bermuda: wrappers addressed to Mrs. A. Booker, St. George’s, a small time dealer and very active philatelic collector, and the per favour cancellations addressed to “Bowie” (in what appears to be pencil) at a range of Bermuda locations: Bailey Bridge, Crawl, Devonshire South, Flatts, Hamilton, Harrington Sound, Ireland Island, Mansgrove Bay, Paget, St Georges, Somerset Bridge, Southampton and Warwick. Together these two clusters account for 28% of the 298 extant wrappers of Bermuda in the database (Courtis 2014). An example of each is shown as Figure 1.



Figure 1: Mrs. Booker and Bowie Wrappers of Bermuda

British Bechuanaland

There are three individuals that dominate the number of extant wrappers of British Bechuanaland. H. Röchling, Van Straaten and Paul Kinderlin account for 51% of those listed on eBay. As there are only 43 extant examples overall, the absolute number of non-clustered wrappers is only around 20 cases. It is believed these three individuals were collectors who arranged for pre-addressed postal stationery items to be sent to their addresses. Paul Kinderlin's name appears also on the wrappers of other countries. The H. Röchling wrappers account for 12 cases or 28% of the total and all are addressed in the same hand with the address appearing in same general layout. The Röchling and Van Straaten wrappers are shown as Figure 2.

For the decade or so before the end of the C19th German philatelists were avid collectors of postal stationery mint and used. For many Empire Colonies it was virtually impossible to obtain used postal stationery. German collectors therefore enlisted the help of dealers or fellow philatelists to obtain 'per favour' postmarked items, or they sent mint postal stationery items under cover to be returned postmarked, the Van Straaten pre-addressed wrappers being a perfect case in point.

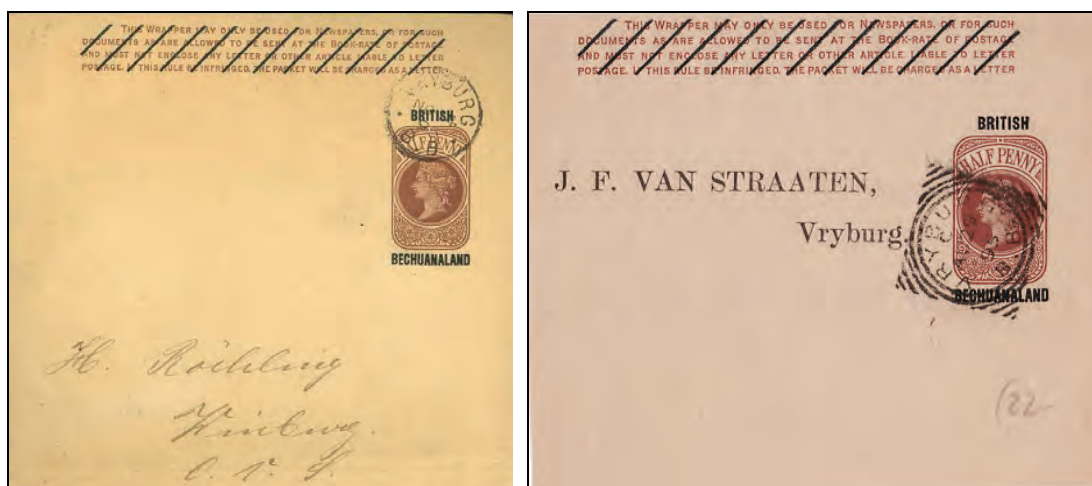


Figure 2: Röchling and Van Straaten Wrappers of British Bechuanaland

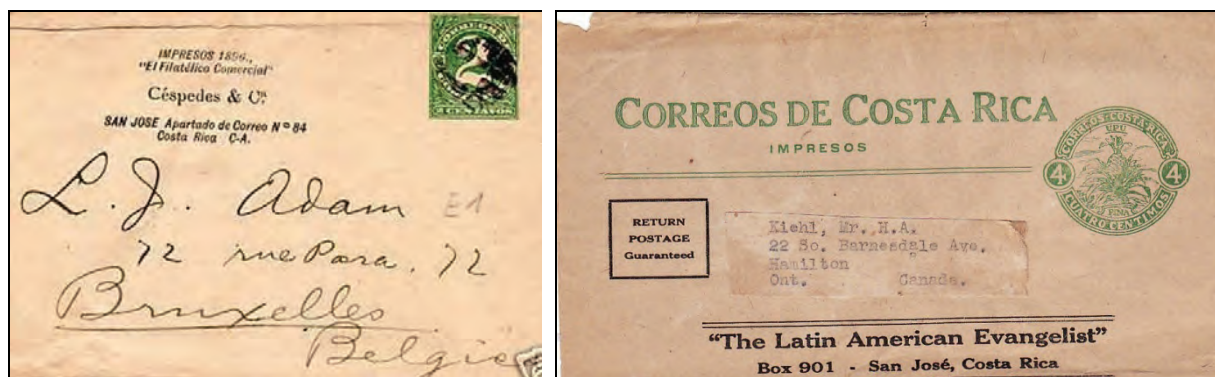


Figure 3: El Filatélico Comercial & Latin American Evangelist of Costa Rica

Costa Rica

There are two clusters of the wrappers of Costa Rica accounting for 21 or 37% of the 56 extant examples. The

first is “*El Filatélico Comercial*” San José and Céspedes & Co. while the second is “*The Latin American Evangelist*”, Box 901 - San Jose, Costa Rica. Both clusters refer to wrappers bearing private printing and these are shown as Figure 3.

Gibraltar

A different kind of clustering occurs with the wrappers of Horace P. Schott. These wrappers are easily identifiable because of their somewhat grandiose addresses to consular and other personages but especially because they are written in a most idiosyncratic lettering script. Horace P. Schott was the Austro-Hungarian Consul based in Gibraltar. His correspondence was prolific and he addressed postcards and wrappers in a very distinctive writing style. The percentage of Schott wrappers is 21% of those in the database. Clustering in this context means that the wrappers were all addressed by the same person. Why so many of these wrappers have surfaced on the eBay market is likely due to their distinctive appearance, but Mr. Schott may have been a collector and with a mechanism in place whereby postal stationery sent to others was then returned to him (Courtis 2011). Examples of his addressed wrapper style are shown in Figure 4. There are other countries too with Horace P. Schott addressed correspondence.

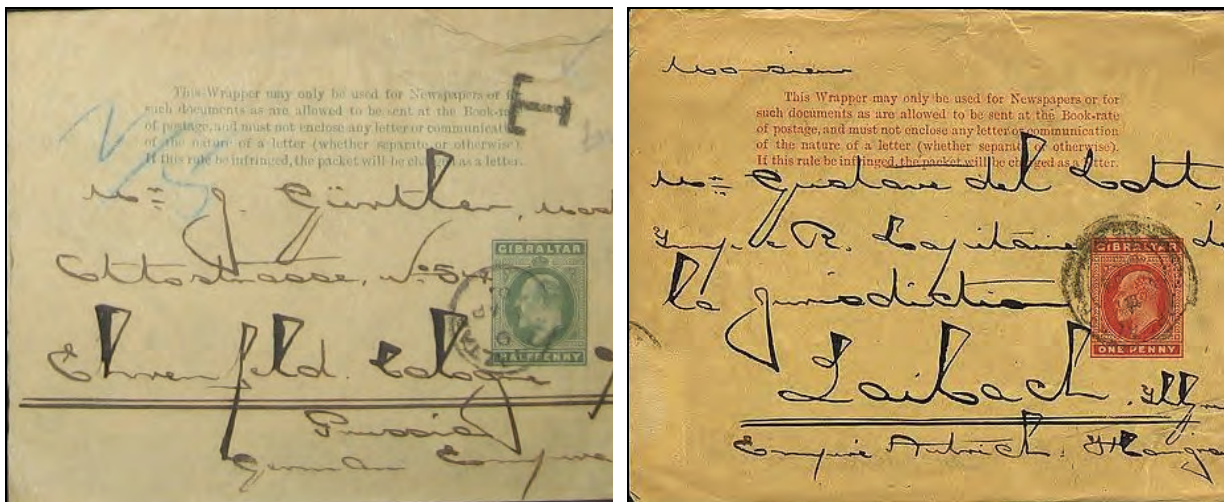


Figure 4: Horace P. Schott Wrappers of Gibraltar

Chile

There are 73 wrappers of Chile in the database. Of these there are 20 or 27% from two clusters: the newspaper bearing private printing *El Mercurio* and from registered pre-addressed wrappers to *Ernesto Parade, Santiago*. One question not yet addressed is at what percentage are clusters significant? In other words, if clusters are 10% of the total is this significant? Determining what is a significant percentage is subjective and open to debate, but where one-quarter of extant wrappers arise from two clusters the phenomenon appears to be present. These two clusters are shown as Figure 5.



Figure 5: *El Mercurio* and *Ernesto Parade* Wrappers of Chile

British Honduras/Belize

When the number of extant wrappers of a country is low it is feasible to prepare a census. There were 24 wrappers of British Honduras and eight of Belize. One of the advantages of a census is that it reveals insights into clusters that may not be obvious otherwise. Such is the case here with two identifiable clusters. With regard to British Honduras, there are six wrappers addressed to the clergy at St. John's College, Belize City. These wrappers are likely to have escaped destruction when College archival files were dissipated. While the absolute number is small, six wrappers represent 25% of the total.

With regard to Belize, five wrappers were addressed to Colonel and Mrs. George Buell, Presbyterian Home, South Carolina, USA during the period March 1986 to April 1987. Colonel Buell is mentioned as a commander of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) formed in 1933 for the jobless, although his connection with Belize is unknown. While the absolute number is small, these five wrappers to the same person in the USA represent 62% of the extant wrappers of Belize. These two clusters are shown as Figure 6.



Figure 6: St. John's College & Colonel George Buell Wrappers –Br. Honduras/Belize

Cape of Good Hope

The *Cape Argus* masthead newspaper wrappers of Cape of Good Hope are quite prolific with 83 copies out of a database population of 634. For Cape of Good Hope 'Argus' wrappers one may draw a conclusion that Argus was the major user of Post Office newspaper wrappers. This conclusion could be surmised for other clusters. The important distinction here though is that extant Argus wrappers show multiple addressees as opposed to a single addressee, private or commercial, that kept wrappers intact and collected over a long period. While this amount of 83 is only 13%, nevertheless, the absolute number of these wrappers is high and represents a listing rate of approximately one per six weeks. There are many variations of the masthead, but as a cluster these *Cape Argus* wrappers are plentiful (Courtis 2000). Two examples are shown as Figure 7.

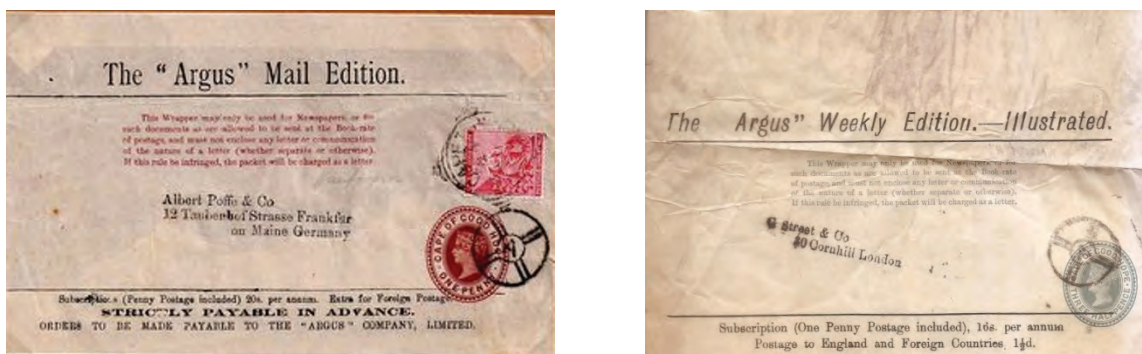


Figure 7: Cape Argus Mastheads of Cape of Good Hope

To be continued

PSSA FORUM

Ian McMahon (with assistance from other PSSA members)

Pictorial Postcards

Collectors of modern Australian pre-paid postcards have faced many challenges with many new cards appearing unannounced and often with limited availability. The latest surprise began in May with the discovery of an Uluru card at a Canberra post office which was the same design as the pictorial card issued some 12 years ago but without a printed image of the \$20 Uluru adhesive stamp on the reverse. A search of other post office in Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide and elsewhere turned up a range of other cards which had also been reissued without the stamp image. The cards were generally those which appeal to tourists, the pictorial cards and wildlife cards issued around 2002-2008 and have the same barcode as the original cards. The table below shows the cards recorded to date.

Name	Number	First issued with stamp on photo	Nominal FDI of original card
Common brushtail possum	9312650 164881	45c	15 Nov 2002
Kookaburra	9312650 164874	70c	2 Sep 2002
Eight refurbished W-class trams etc	9312650 173241	41c	1 Sep 2003
Tasmanian devil	9312650 165031	\$2 International	1 Oct 2002
Baby koala	9312650 164928	\$1	2 Sep 2002
Uluru	9312650 164843	\$20 International	2 Sep 2002
Eastern Grey Kangaroos (4) aka Bounding kangaroos	9312650 164898	45c	2 Sep 2002
Salamanca Place	9312650 360757	\$1.65	8 Sep 2008
Surfers Paradise	9312650 167639	45c	
City view from St Kilda	34024		
Platypus	9312650 345402	40c	
Young Red Kanga	9312650 165055	45c	
Windmill in canola crop	9312650 184063	50c	1 Sep 2005
Sleeping Koala	9312650 164911	45c	
Female Koala with young	9312650 164935	45c	
Sydney Harbour Bridge	9312650 349875	\$1.95 international	8 May 2007
Koala Phascolarctos cinereus	9312650 186494	\$1.20 international	
Yarra River & Melb Skyline	9312650 340308	50c	
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	16489		
Female Roo with joey	9312650 165048	\$1 international	
National Library of Australia	9312650 163952	\$2.20 international	
Rottneest Is.	9312650 349622	30c international	



Australia Post appears to have realised that having a printed stamp image on the reverse of the cards is not essential, especially for cards targeted at tourists and the general public, and indeed can be an impediment to their sale. The cards can be confused with 'maximum cards' with some customers perhaps thinking that a \$20 printed image of a stamp meant that the card would cost over \$20. There has been a recent trend to produce cards without a stamp image, for example, the recent Victorian regional, Christmas Island and Coco Keeling Island cards. There was also a series of wildlife cards issued in 2012 including Kangaroos near Coffs Harbour, Koala in Tree, Lounging Koala, Penguin in nest, Penguin and Joey in pouch card. These cards are still on sale and should not be confused with the newly reissued cards.



State Floral Emblem

Cards depicting the Waratah and the Sturt's Desert Pea were issued on 24 March 2014 in conjunction with the 70c state floral emblem adhesive stamps.



More Victorian Regional Cards

Six additional Victorian regional cards were listed in the May-June Philatelic Bulletin and have since become available for sale on the Australia Post website:

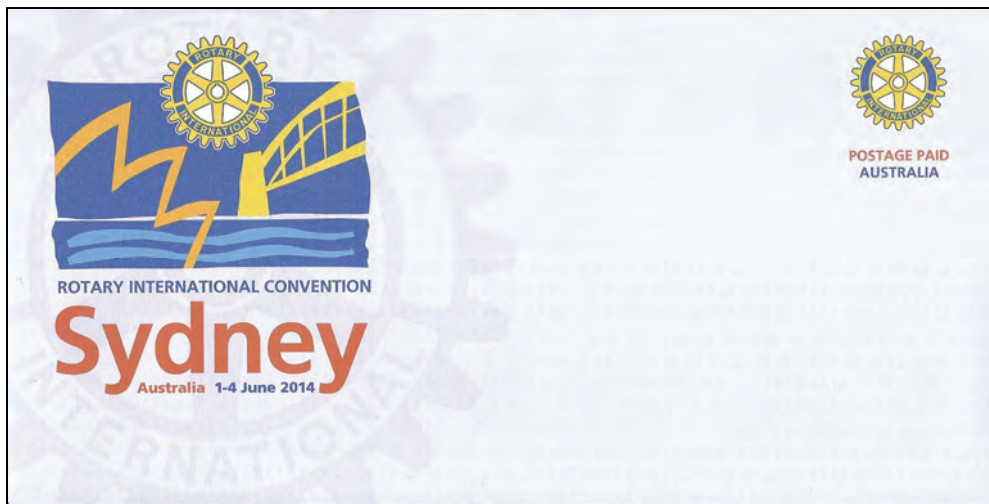
- 65834 Dromana
- 65831 Rye/Sorrento Back Beach
- 65830 Searoad Ferry from Queenscliff to Sorrento
- 65833 Yabby Lake Vineyard, Tuerong
- 65832 Bathing Boxes, Mornington Peninsula
- 65825 Frankston



International Rotary Convention and Baby Keepsake 2014 envelopes

Australia issued a pre-paid envelope on 30 May 2014 to mark the International Rotary Convention in Sydney taking place from 1-4 June 2014. The envelope sold for \$0.85.

Earlier in the year Australia issued a Baby Keepsake 2014 comprising a 'coin card' and a prepaid envelope. The keepsake sells for \$16.95. The envelope is inscribed *Welcome Baby!*



LISTING OF AUSTRALIAN NON-DENOMINATED POSTAL STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Postcards		(-)	Hearts
Corrigenda: Replace the entry on Legends of Cooking with:		(-)	Wedding rings
		(-)	Engagement rings
17 January 2014 Legends of Cooking		(Set price: \$15.20)	
Maximum cards		22 April 2014 Centenary of WWI 1914	
(-)	Margaret Fulton	Maximum cards	
(-)	Stephanie Alexander	(-)	War declared
(-)	Maggie Beer	(-)	Australians in action
(-)	Neil Perry	(-)	Troops depart
(-)	Kylie Kwong	(-)	Baby Mobile
(Set price: \$6.75)		(-)	Training
24 March 2014 Floral Emblems		(-)	Our boys
(\$1.60)	Sturt's Desert Pea	(Set price: \$7.25)	
(\$1.60)	Waratah		
8 April 2014 Queen's Birthday		6 May 2014 Australian Red Cross Centenary	
Maximum cards		(\$1.80)	Australian Red Cross
(-)	Queen Elizabeth	13 May 2014 Bush Ballads	
(-)	The Queen at Royal Ascot	Maximum cards	
(Set price: \$4.80)		(-)	Clancy of the Overflow
May 2014 Earlier pictorial and wildlife postcards reissued without a printed image of a stamp on the reverse.		(-)	The Man From Snowy River
		(-)	Waltzing Matilda
		(-)	Mulga Bill's Bicycle
(\$1.80)	Salamanca Place	(Set price: \$5.80)	
(\$1.80)	Common brushtail possum	3 June 2014 G20 Leaders Summit	
(\$1.80)	Kookaburra	(\$1.80)	G20 Summit
(\$1.80)	W-class trams	June 2014 Victorian Regional Postcards	
(\$1.80)	Tasmanian devil	(\$1.80)	Rye Beach
(\$1.80)	Baby koala	(\$1.80)	Bathing Boxes Mornington
(\$1.80)	Uluru	(\$1.80)	Searoad Ferry Queenscliff to Sorrento
(\$1.80)	Eastern Grey Kangaroo (aka bounding kangaroos)	(\$1.80)	Dromana
(\$1.80)	Surfers Paradise	(\$1.80)	Yabby Lake Vineyard
(\$1.80)	City view from St Kilda	(\$1.80)	Tuerong
(\$1.80)	Platypus	(\$1.80)	Frankston
(\$1.80)	Sydney Harbour Bridge	17 June 2014 100 th Anniversary King George V	
(\$1.80)	Yarra River & Skyline	sideface adhesive stamps	
(\$1.80)	National Library of Australia	Maximum cards	
(\$1.80)	Young Red Kangaroo	(-)	Souvenir of the Blue Mountains
(\$1.80)	Sleeping Koala	(-)	Rose series postcard
(\$1.80)	Windmill in canola crop	(-)	Farmers and Settler's Association cover
(\$1.80)	Emerald Lake	(-)	2d KGV stamped envelope
(\$1.80)	Rottnest Is	(Set price: \$5.80)	
(\$1.80)	Olinda Falls		
(\$1.80)	Female Kangaroo with joey	Envelopes	
(\$1.80)	Female Koala with young	March 2014 Baby Keepsake Envelope 2014	
(\$1.80)	Koala Phascolarctos cinereus	(-)	Welcome Baby!
15 April 2014 Special Occasions		Note: Sold with Baby Keepsake card and coin 2014 for \$16.95	
Maximum cards		30 May 2014 International Rotary Convention	
(-)	Red Rose	(\$0.85)	International Rotary Convention
(-)	Balloons		
(-)	Fireworks		
(-)	Baby Mobile		
(-)	Champagne glasses		
(-)	Blue map		
(-)	Red Map		

August 2014

FROM THE SECRETARY

Judy Kennett

Membership

We welcome as a new member Peter Fink of Rickenbach, Switzerland. He gives as his interests Christmas aerogrammes and Prisoner of War aerogrammes, both in the World War 2 period.

Peter hasn't given an email address; would any member who wishes to make contact with him please ask me for his postal address? He sent his application on a web produced aerogramme, which is illustrated elsewhere in this issue of PSC.

Lars Engelbrecht at the Royal Philatelic Society, London

On 10 April 2014 our Danish member Lars Engelbrecht displayed his Large Gold winning exhibit of 'Denmark Postal Stationery: The Bicoloured Issues 1871-1905' to the RPSL. The brochure for the event will be available for download from the Royal's website www.rpsl.org.uk/events_displays.asp

PSSA meeting at Stampex 2014, Adelaide

This exhibition will be held at the Drill Hall, Torrens Parade Ground, King William Road, Adelaide on 10-12 October 2014. It will be a half-National exhibition and the National Postal Stationery class will be offered there. PSSA has a meeting slot on Sunday 12 October, 12 noon - 1pm, in the RSL Room. We hope that many members and visitors will be able to come along.

For further information about Stampex 2014, visit www.adelaidestampex.com, or contact the Secretary, Linda Welden on lindaw3456@gmail.com.

Anzac Sydney Exhibition 2015

It has been announced that there will be a full National Exhibition (all classes) in suburban Sydney from 16-19 April 2015. The venue will be the Johnny Warren Sports Centre in Penshurst Park. No other information is available at this time.

LITERATURE

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon

From our contemporaries

The Postal Stationery Society [UK] Vol 22 No 2 May 2014

- A pair of Official paid air mail lettercards 1941
- March 2014 meeting report and One Sheet Competition
- Discoveries of GB post office wrappers (WP15) without chamfering: evidence of two users, by our member John Courtis
- GB post office newspaper wrapper (WP16) with private chamfering
- GB postal stationery news – new discoveries
- British Levant – the usage of reply paid post cards
- The postal stationery of East Africa: Part 4

Australian Journal of Philately No 128 June 2014

- Who invented the aerogramme? [Major Gumbley in Iraq and R B Jackson in Siam]

The Asia Pacific Exhibitor Vol 27 No 2 May 2014

- The colour scheme of the Universal Postal Union and its effect on postal stationery cards issued by the Federated Malay States

The Bulletin [Queensland Card Collectors Society]

- Earliest Postal Cards

Postal Stationery Commission newsletter No 11 May 2014

- Modern philately guidelines
- Report of PSSA meeting at Canberra Stampshow 2014
- Is it postal stationery? Northern Nigeria formular registered envelopes

Canadian Philatelist May/June 2014

Perspectives on Social History Three Early Canada Postcards

Postal Stationery Vol. 56, No.2, Whole No 395. March-April 2014

- Fakes & Forgeries of the 1876 Centennial Envelopes
- Albert Daggett - Postal Card Printer
- Indian Postal Stationery Used in Pakistan
- 19th Century Envelopes, Demonetization of stamps and envelopes in 1861
- 21st Century Envelopes, USA New Issues
- Postal Cards, MR5h - Missing Footnote(s) Re-Booted
- Norway Official Letter Sheet
- 1886 USA Envelope Bidder's Specimens
- Liberian Waterlow Sample Card
- Bulk Mail Stationery
- San Jose Pseudo Stationery
- Unlisted Official Cards of India
- USA Pseudo Post Card
- Unlisted Great Britain STO Label and Post Card
- Historical Catalog of U.S. Postal Card Essays and Proofs 2014 Edition
- US Postal Cards: Multiple and Extended Impressions
- Collectability and a First Issue Postal Card
- Esperanto, English and French Text on Austrian View Cards,
- Hand Overprint on China Bank of Communications Commemorative Card
- Market Report & Counterfeit and Bogus Report
- Table of *Postal Stationery* Numbering
- Rare Showcase, Ecuador, Postal Money Orders Back Cover

Postal Stationery Vol. 56, No.3, Whole No 396. May-June 2014

- Overprinted Stationery of the Imperial British East Africa Company, 1895
- When Does 1~ Postage Cover a 3~ Rate?
- 19th Century Envelopes, Die 75A, Paper for 1886 Contract
- 21 st Century Envelopes, Unannounced New Stationery
- Postal Cards, New Tree PC, S63 EFO, MR51 Used, SA3a Used ERP,
- Don't be Fooled, Card Value Perspective
- Exhibitions & Awards
- Great Britain Souvenir Sheet Stationery
- USA Albino Card
- Stanley Gibbons 1894 Stationery Price List
- UPSS Publications in Loose-Leaf Format
- Hungarian Stamp Honored Stationery
- St. Pierre & Miquelon Envelope
- Austrian View Card Settings
- Listing of Back Cover Rare Stationery
- Costa Rica Reply Card
- Great Britain 1922 Rate Reduction
- Kissinger's Philatelic Pseudo Post Card
- Suggestions to Improve the UPSS
- Unlisted Greek Envelope
- Text Errors on Hungarian Cards
- USA Envelope Catalog Updates
- Ghana Aerograms
- Notice to American Citizens
- Counterfeit or Promotional Items?
- Tasmania's Embossed Platypus used as Postage: Stamp Duty? or Curiosity? or Postal Stationery?
- Market Report & Counterfeit and Bogus Report
- Ashbrook Cup Award
- LITERATURE REVIEWS: UPU MR Cards to/from Iran in 1969
- Rare Showcase, Venezuela Card

Gibbons Stamp Monthly May 2014

- Postal Stationery Matters (Perforated UK postcards, Diamond Jubilee postcards, Festival of Britain aerogramme)
- 2012–13 Commonwealth Postal Stationery

Gibbons Stamp Monthly June 2014

- 2012–13 Foreign Postal Stationery

Gibbons Stamp Monthly July 2014

- 2012–13 Foreign Postal Stationery

Ganzsachensammler May 2014

- An unknown image map of the national exhibition 1914
- The private postcards of the "Fete Canto Vaudoise de Gymnastique" of 1911 in Payerne
- Swiss Post pioneers the "vignette postal card" in 1923
- Yes - No - Yes: What is true now?
- Addendum to article on the frontier crossing postcards of Germany and Switzerland

Reviews

The Postal Stationery Society [UK] Vol 22 No 2 May 2014

Great Britain: the 1840 prepaid Parliamentary Envelopes, by Alan Huggins and Edward Klempka, published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London in 2013.

This book is a detailed study of the Parliamentary Envelopes issued on 16 January 1840 for use by Members of

Parliament, shortly after the introduction of the uniform penny post. As a forerunner of the Mulready envelopes and letter sheets, these envelopes are an important step in the evolution of GB postal stationery. It's described by the reviewer as a very necessary reference book for collectors of GB postal stationery.

The London Philatelist Vol 123 No 1416 June 2014

Afghanistan 1934 – 1973: a specialised catalogue and Afghanistan 1973 – 2014: a specialised catalogue, by Robert Jack, published in 2014 by the author. Available from the author email: robajack@aol.com . 32 pounds 50 each plus postage.

These books are third and fourth volumes in a quartet by the same author. Each has colour illustrations. The first contains an excellent listing of the postal stationery cards and envelopes (described as 'elusive'), and the second has a full listing of the postal stationery for the latter period. All are scarce, and seemingly unobtainable by visitors.

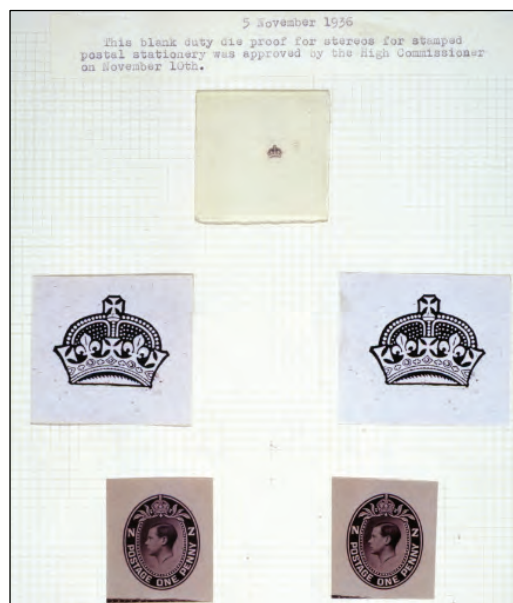
The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Volume X Edited by B G Vincent Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand

Chapter XIV of Volume X (contributed by A Tunnicliffe) updates the postal stationery coverage provided in Volume IX (which covered the traditional stationery) as well as postal stationery covered in Volume VIII (which covered many 'non-traditional' stationery items) to about the end of 2009. The Chapter covers new issues of CourierPost envelopes, EasyTrak and Ready to Go Envelopes, International Express and Economy Courier Envelopes, International 'postage included envelopes', registered post envelopes, change of address postcards, datestamp service postcards, PSEs, Handibags, Christmas 'Quick Cards' postcards, Christmas postcards, stamped postcards sold as maximum cards, prepaid parcel post envelopes, stamped envelopes, community post envelopes and a variety of other stationery types. The Chapter also provides a listing of New Zealand Reply Coupons as well as section updating earlier stationery listings provided in Chapter IX. The chapter provides the only consolidated listing of recent New Zealand postal stationery and as such is a valuable contribution to an area which is probably under-reported.

Classic Stamps: Classics Stamps has been offering the New Zealand POW Aerogrammes collection of Barry Scott. Highlights included the 6th Issue (GA.6a) with double overprint and the 7th Issue (GA.7a) with inverted overprint.

The De La Rue Collection Edited by Frank Walton
Published by the RPSL

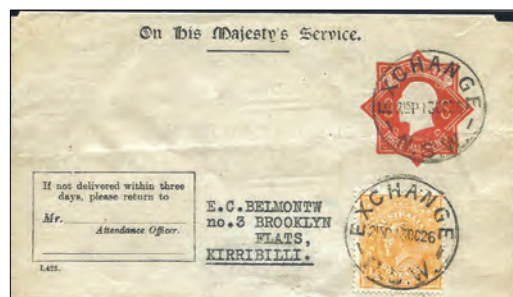
De La Rue created a display for their Centenary in 1955, consisting of material from their archives. This was supplemented with some pages during the 1960s. 35mm films were taken of some of these pages that were given to Robson Lowe at the time of dispersal of the material and these were subsequently inherited by Spink, who generously allowed RPSL to digitise these films as an eBook in pdf format. The RPSL has now published the collection in printed form by subscription. While the Collection is primarily related to adhesive stamps, there are a number of interesting stationery items illustrated including King Edward VIII essays for New Zealand stationery and proofs of a Newfoundland postcard.



Auctions

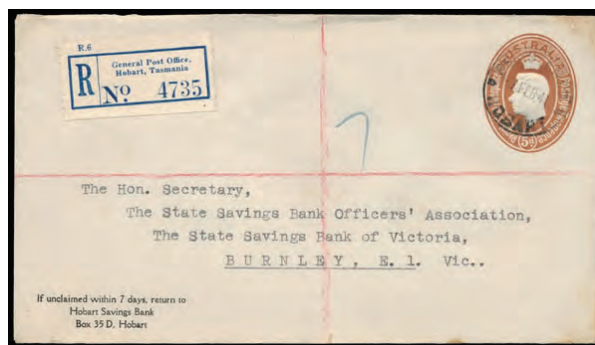
Phoenix Auction No 30 5 July 2014: About 145 lots of Australian postal stationery including 1½d octagonal (with postage) with 'OS' in the design, the first example recorded, 1½d on 2d orange KGV lettercard (used), 1924(?) 1½d Red KGV 'Star' Embossed Victoria Education Department and 1950-51(?) 3d Green KGV Crowned Oval Embossed BW #LSS13 for Education Department

Ebay: The Queensland registration envelope (shown below), used to the USA with Acknowledgement of Receipt sold for over \$224.





Prestige Philately Auction 2 May 2014: Contained 12 items of Australian postal stationery including KGVI 5½d STO registration envelope for Hobart Savings Bank, 1928 Sideface 2d brown + 3d blue cutout and Official cutouts 1918 Sideface 1d red with 'OS' of Dots + ½d green with Solid 'OS' BW #EO5, and 1920 Sideface 1½d black-brown + ½d green both with Solid 'OS' BW #EO8.



NEW ISSUES

Canada

Recent Canadian postcard issues include further cards in the 'baby animals' series, roses (23 April 2014), Royal Ontario Museum (issued 14 April 2014) and UNESCO world heritage sites in Canada (31 March 2014).



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

BACK ISSUES OF POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR ON-LINE

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.

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

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.

Description: Issues 1- 9 were produced as photocopies in A4 format, with corner staples, and are available only in that form at \$4.00 each including postage in Australia. Airmail postage to overseas countries is additional. 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. Credit card payments 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

