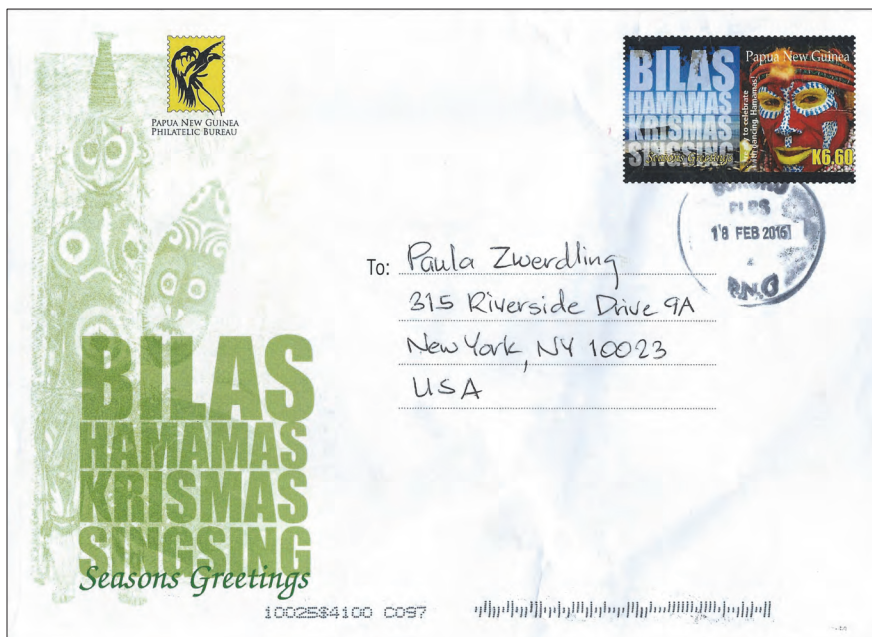
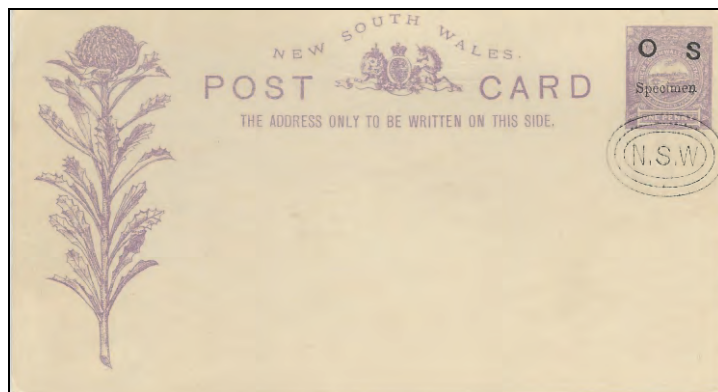


# POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

Volume 22 No 2: Issue No 86

May 2016



## ***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 2016 has been set at \$50 (Australia) and \$70 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$60). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

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

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**FROM THE EDITOR**

**Seven Nations Challenge 2016, London (International Level) 17 to 20 February 2016**

|               |   |      |    |
|---------------|---|------|----|
| John Sinfield | Panama Republic Postal Stationery to 1940 | Gold | 93 |
|---------------|---|------|----|

**Canberra Stampshow 2016 18-20 March 2016**



This year's National level Postal Stationery Competition was held at Canberra Stampshow 2016, a Half-National Exhibition held in Canberra from 18-20 March 2016. There were 13 national-level exhibits as well as a Youth exhibit and a State-level exhibit. The competition included a rerun of the Great Australasian Stationery Challenge (GASC) for entries of postal stationery issued post-war. There were 7 GASC entries. The Award for the



Best Postal Stationery was awarded to Nancy Gray for her exhibit of King George V envelopes while the PSSA prize for the best GASC entry was won by Ross Duberal.

Pictures: Nancy Gray receiving the award for the best Postal Stationery Exhibit (left) PSSA prize (right)

|                        |   |               |         |
|------------------------|---|---------------|---------|
| Behruz Nassre-Esfahani | Persia - Nasser-eddin Shah Qajar Postal Stationery issued 1876-1893 | Gold          | 87      |
| Glen Stafford          | Nicaraguan Postal Stationery - The Seebeck Era                      | Large Gold    | 91      |
| Nancy Gray             | The King George V Envelopes of Australia                            | Large Gold    | 92 SP F |
| Ross A Towle           | U.S. 1907-1919 2c Oval Die-stamped Envelopes                        | Large Vermeil | 83      |
| Glen Stafford          | Thailand Postcard Postal Stationery                                 | Vermeil       | 75      |
| Ed Wolf                | Pre-decimal Australian Airletters and Aerogrammes                   | Vermeil       | 77      |
| Anthony Scott          | Air Letters to Aerogrammes  | Large Silver  | 71      |
| <b>GASC</b>            |   |               |         |
| Bernard Beston         | Guyana Postal Stationery  | Vermeil       | 75      |
| Derek A Pocock         | The Postal Stationery of Bangladesh                                 | Vermeil       | 75      |
| Geoffrey Kellow        | The Air Letters of Sierra Leone 1944-1971                           | Vermeil       | 79      |
| Ross Duberal           | Fiji  | Large Vermeil | 80 SP   |
| Gary Watson            | The Aerogrammes of Eastern Arabia                                   | Vermeil       | 76      |

## Postal Stationery Collector

|                          |  |               |    |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|----|
| Joan Orr<br>Youth        | Peoples Republic of China New Year         | Vermeil       | 76 |
| Alexandra Parry<br>State | Australian Animals on Prestamped Envelopes | Large Vermeil | 84 |
| Paul A Xavier            | Fiji - Airmail Lettercards and Aerogrammes | Large Vermeil | 74 |



*PSSA Meeting, Canberra Stampshow 2016*

### Lars Engelbrecht to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists



PSSA member, Lars Engelbrecht, from Denmark is to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Lars has researched the postal stationery of Denmark in depth and written a considerable number of articles about this in both national and international journals. He has attained FIP Large Gold medals for the Postal Stationery exhibit: *Denmark - The Bicoloured Issue of 1871- 1905* and FIP Gold for *Danish Postal Stationery Essays*. He is an FIP juror and team leader, has been Chairman of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission since 2012, and editor of the FIP Postal Stationery Commission newsletter since 2008. He has given numerous seminars on exhibiting and judging, and took the initiative for FIP jury team leader training in 2015.

### **FROM THE SECRETARY**

Judy Kennett

**Membership:** At this date, eleven members from 2015 are not financial. The Treasurer and the Secretary thank all those members who have paid their subscriptions to date.

**Death of member:** We have been advised that our member Pieter Koster (Sydney) passed away recently.

### **Canberra Stampshow 2016**

It was held from 18-20 March at the Hellenic Club of Canberra, Woden ACT. The National Postal Stationery class was offered, and a feature of the event was the Great Australasian Stationery Challenge (GASC) Reprise. PSSA met at the show on Sunday 20 March, and a report on the meeting appears elsewhere in this issue of the journal. The PSSA Prize was awarded in the GASC to Ross Duberal for his exhibit of Fiji postal stationery, including airletters and aerogrammes. The prize for the National Postal Stationery class was awarded to Nancy Gray for the King George V envelopes of Australia. Congratulations to them both!

### **Note from the Treasurer**

The bank now requires that that the name of the Society (Postal Stationery Society of Australia) is written out in full on all cheques made out to the Society. Cheques using abbreviated forms, eg PSSA, will not be accepted for deposit. In addition, all payments using credit cards or EFTPOS must now include the CCV (Security) number with the card number and date of expiry.

### **Melbourne 2017**

This will be an FIAP Regional Exhibition, and will be held at the Caulfield Racecourse on 30 March to 2 April 2017. It has been suggested that there should be an FIP Postal Stationery Commission meeting / seminar. There will be more information in future issues of *APF News*.

### **Plea from the Secretary**

Yet another small society to which I belonged has been dissolved, because volunteers could not be found to act as Secretary or Treasurer or as Editor of the journal. This is a worldwide problem, not only in the philatelic world. If a call goes out in the PSSA for help for the office bearers, please offer assistance. Even if you feel that you cannot carry out all the tasks of a position, don't hang back. It is often possible to package administrative work so it can be carried out cooperatively.



**FROM A BOX OF BITS AND PIECE AT A CLUB OPEN DAY.**

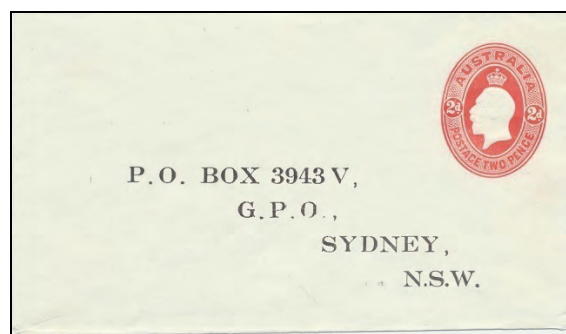
Joan Orr

At a recent Club Day I purchased a box of bits and pieces. In there was this piece of stamped-to-order 2d red King George VI + 1d. Green Queen Elizabeth Letterpress wrapper which is WS23 in the ACSC Postal Stationery Catalogue. Under Note: it is stated "Three entire wrappers are recorded from the Victorian user with a printed return address of box 1271L G.P.O. Melbourne, but the actual user is not known. As recorded recipients are medical practitioners, it is speculated that the wrapper was used to forward medical samples. There are also several cut-outs recorded.....". This piece is not addressed to a medical practitioner but to Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Aust) Ltd.,.....NVILLE. N.S.W. which may change the above speculation. A close scrutiny of the date, which is unclear, appears to be sometime in 1938.



A second item from the box is a 2d King George V envelope. Recording this may extend everyone's knowledge about users of the particular embossed dies. This is the same company as the illustrated item ES40 1921-1022 1d. red King George V 'star' embossed with POSTAGE in the Brusden White Postal Stationery Catalogue. This one is a 2d. red 'star' embossed KGV with POSTAGE used on May 5 1922 from Sydney to Bullahdellah in NSW. There is a flaw on the *h* of *within* in the return address.

A third item is a 1930 – 37 King George V embossed oval Die I (centre of crown clear) small size envelope, for inclusion in larger envelopes when a reply was requested. Usage was for letter rate in Australia and the British Empire. I do not know who the owner of P.O. Box 3943 V at G.P.O. Sydney was at this time. Perhaps someone else knows the answer to this?



**AUSTRALIAN REGISTRATION ENVELOPES – MORE INFORMATION ABOUT BW RE11 PAPER STOCK**

Mark Diserio

Since writing my article in *Postal Stationery Collector* on this topic (Vol 21, No 4: Issue No 84 [Nov 2015] p102), I came across a copy of an archival document previously given to me by Dr Geoff Kellow some while back. This is a copy letter from the then Australian Note and Stamp Printer (Thomas Harrison) relating to a requisition of M G Casing paper from A Cowan & Sons (Melbourne) as a replacement paper for the temporary registration envelopes currently being made within the branch pending the renegotiation of price and the subsequent supply of further fabric-lined envelopes from Messrs De La Rue, London.

For the interest of collectors I set out the letter in full. The Cowan paper replaced the Middows paper then in use by the Printer until the arrival of further envelopes from De La Rue, such as BW RE12.

July 15th 1921.

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board,  
G.P.O. Buildings,  
Spencer Street,  
Melbourne.

Further to my letter of the 12th instant relative to the obtaining of supplies of Registration envelopes, I have now to submit a requisition on Messrs A. Cowan and Sons, Melbourne, for the supply of eighteen (18) reams of M.G. Casing paper as quoted by them in reply to our enquiries for a suitable substitute paper pending the arrival of supplies from De La Rue, London, as recommended by me.

2. The quantity asked for will cut sufficient envelopes to supply us for about three months by which time it is hoped De La Rue will have delivered here portion at least of the 250,000 now recommended to be ordered.

3. As the supply of these envelopes to the Postal Department must be maintained, and we are dependent on the quantity now requisitioned for to do so, I shall be glad if you will give this matter immediate attention.

Australian Note and Stamp Printer.

***BRUSDEN AND WHITE ACSC POSTAL STATIONERY UPDATE***

Mark Diserio

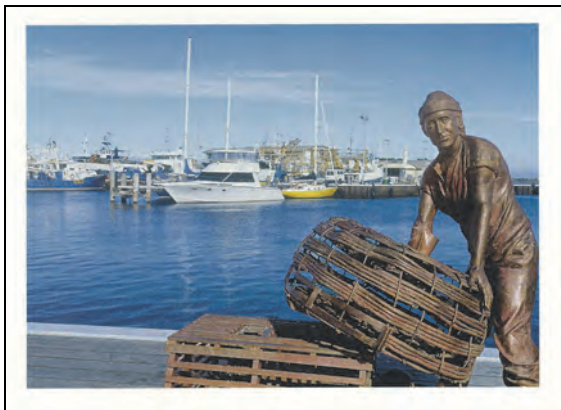
For BW **ES 80**, there are now 4 recorded.

1. John Sinfield sale (2004)
2. Stephen Schumann sale (April 2006) and illustrated in BW
3. Philas sale (March 2014) and now
4. Example used January 1947 (sale 2016).

Also, a member reports another unused example of BW **PS 33** for Goldsborough, Mort & Co (SA). This now brings this user to 2 unused and one used now recorded.

***REVISED PICTORIAL POSTCARDS***

Illustrated below are the Fremantle Wharf and Maria Island revised pictorial cards.



***EXCITING NEW DISCOVERY OF KANGAROO 2½d STAMPED TO ORDER ENVELOPE***

Gary Watson FRPSV

The “Australian Commonwealth Specialists’ Catalogue: Postal Stationery” records that 2½d Kangaroo STO Envelopes were issued in 1919 and 1920, and that there were 14 orders for a total of only 12,152 units. It is no surprise that examples from each of the 14 requisitions would be extremely rare but one might have expected a reasonable number of 2½d Envelopes to have survived.

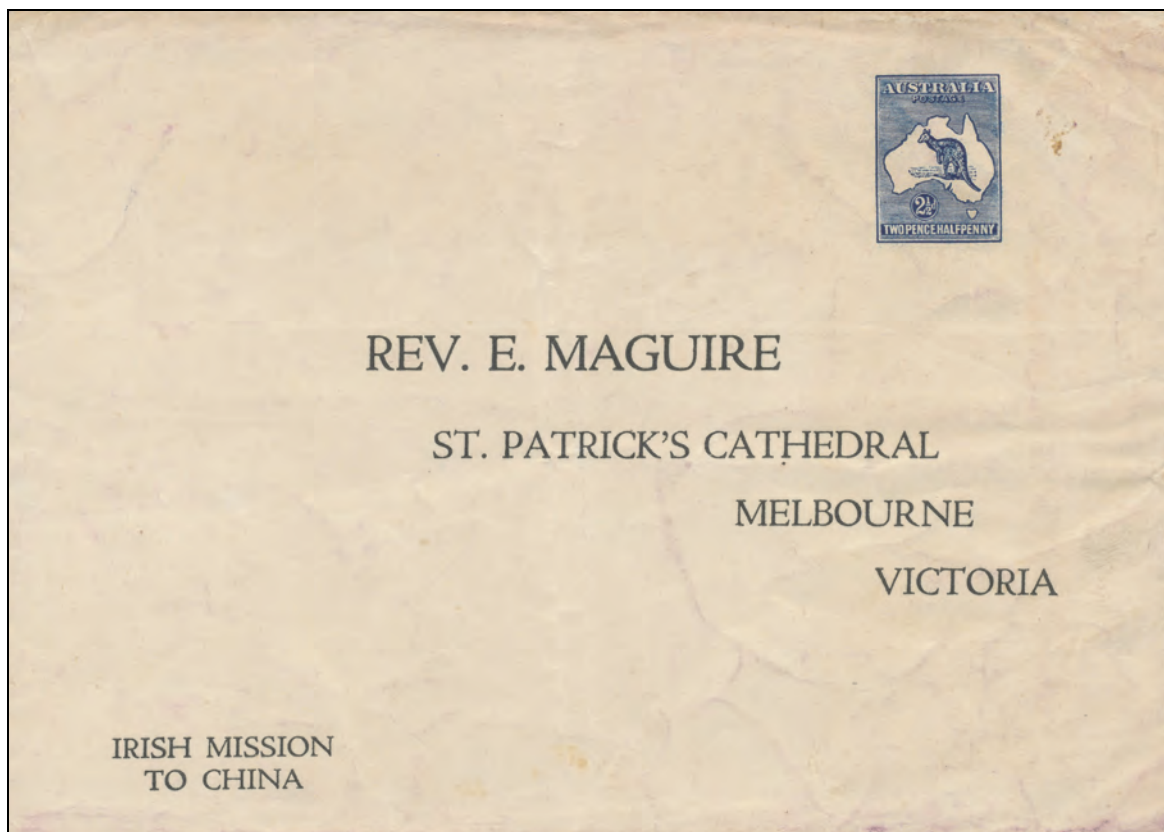
In fact, as recorded in the catalogue, only one example from one of these orders has been found. This is a long envelope for the *South British Insurance Company Ltd*, used at Hobart on 20<sup>th</sup> October 1919. Priced in the catalogue at \$7500, this exceptional item was sold on 20th November 2004 by *Prestige Philately* as part of the remarkable collection of Australian Envelopes formed by John Sinfield from Melbourne.

Now, almost twelve years later, a second 2½d Envelope has surfaced. With pre-printed Melbourne address and imprint of the *Irish Mission to China* - only the second user to be identified - it is the first unused example of this denomination to be discovered.

The envelope is of an unusual size 180x128mm on cream wove stock, with the sealing flap at right.

Interestingly, the catalogue also notes that there were no requisitions at all for 2½d Envelopes during the 2½d foreign letter rate period. This means that the only use for 2½d Envelopes was for double the domestic letter rate of 1d, plus ½d War Tax, that was introduced on 28<sup>th</sup> October 1918, only two weeks before the end of World War I. This is borne out by the fact that both the *South British Insurance* issue and the new discovery have Australian addresses. [NB: the War Tax was charged per article, not per rate-step.]

The *Irish Mission to China* envelope will be offered in Mossgreen’s auction scheduled for 23<sup>rd</sup> &/or 24<sup>th</sup> May 2016, with an estimate of \$5000. Readers who are not current Mossgreen clients are invited to contact Romani Benjamin on (03) 9508 8853 or by email to [romani.benjamin@mossgreen.com.au](mailto:romani.benjamin@mossgreen.com.au) to request a complimentary copy of the catalogue.



[Gary Watson is a long-time member of the postal stationery societies in Australia, Great Britain and the United States, and is widely regarded as an authority on the Postal Stationery of Australia and Colonies. Formerly the proprietor of *Prestige Philately*, he is now Head of Philately & Numismatics for *Mossgreen Auctions* in Armadale, Melbourne.]



***SPECIMEN POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES:  
BACKGROUND & GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE***

D I Smith

Readers will be only too well aware that for many of the Australian States the standard catalogue listings for postal stationery are those by Ascher (1925) and Higgins & Gage (H & G, 1984) although neither have been updated many years. For specialised collectors this presents the potential for finding undescribed items, correcting the dates of issue and the like. However one aspect of the philately of the Australian States that has been the subject of only scant attention is the study of specimen overprints, a topic not listed by Ascher or H & G. The aims of this account are to review what is available with an emphasis on recently published material and perhaps hopefully to spur action to further remedy this deficiency.

**What are specimens and what was the role of the UPU?**

A short definition of a 'specimen' is '...a proof or issued item which has been preserved as a sample for which it has been defaced to prevent its postal use'. For many stamp issuing nations the dominant use of specimen material was for transmission to the Universal Postal Union (hereafter UPU). Indeed, all too often items of Australian States postal stationery are advertised as 'UPU specimens' when they were produced for quite different purposes.

The UPU was founded in 1875 and from an early stage required member nations to submit examples of stamps and postal stationery to its headquarters in Berne. The UPU then forwarded sets of this material to its member nations throughout the world. When the material submitted was marked 'specimen' or with other forms of cancellation it is correctly termed a 'UPU specimen'. In some cases the material submitted comprises mint material without any form of marking and it is impossible to recognise such material as a UPU specimen unless, as happened in some instances, the receiving nation added an additional marking on receipt of the material from Berne. There was never a formal UPU regulation that material submitted should have additional markings and this was often the case for the Australia States and later for the Australian Commonwealth.

The study of specimens of any kind was largely ignored in the philatelic literature for many years. For the British Colonies the first comprehensive study of UPU specimens was a series of articles by Marcus Samuel in the British magazine *Stamp Collecting*, see Samuel (1964/65). Samuel (1976) later extended this work to include specimen stamps for the Crown Colonies for the period 1857-1948. This was followed by the publication of *UPU Specimen Stamps* by James Bendon (Bendon, 1988) and this rapidly became the standard reference for such markings. This is now replaced by *UPU Specimen Stamps 1878-1961*, Bendon (2015). This is an extensively revised account with several hundred coloured illustrations and is a 'must have' text for all serious philatelists. However, none of these earlier works dealt with specimen postal stationery but they do provide detailed accounts of UPU regulations and procedures most of which also apply to postal stationery. Also many of the specimen markings illustrated for use on postage stamps were also used on postal stationery items.

Less well known in Australia is the work undertaken by Bendon in putting together, in electronic form, a listing of UPU postal stationery specimen markings. The aim of this, in collaboration with postal stationery specialists worldwide, is to provide a basic listing for every UPU member country of the specimen markings used on postal stationery sent to Berne. The listing was first available on the web in about the year 2005 and as additional material was submitted it was added to the listing. In about 2014 Bendon passed this material and the maintenance of the web site to the United Postal Stationery Society and it can be consulted on [www.upss/upustationery](http://www.upss/upustationery) (UPSS, 2016). The current contact for additional material is Wayne Menuz on [upss-ed@pabel.net](mailto:upss-ed@pabel.net). The list is not available in paper printed form.

A total of some 160 UPU member nations are represented in the current listing with about 20 nations yet to be added. Of those missing five are Australian States; namely New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria.

In part this is due to the complexity of Australian States specimen markings but it remains a sad reflection of the willingness of Australian-based collectors to contribute to this important co-operative compilation of world postal stationery.

On a personal note I was contacted by James Bendon several years ago to provide the listing for Jamaica which I did. In the correspondence I asked if he intended in his projected re-issue of *UPU Specimen Stamps* to include



the Australian States which in Bendon (1988) had only brief mention. He replied that he would be delighted to include the Australian States in both his listings of specimen stamps and postal stationery and could I assist by suggesting the names of suitable contributors. This I did but left Bendon to contact those suggested.

The Western Australia contribution for postal stationery was promptly provided by Brian Pope and John Dibiase and more recently that for the Australian Commonwealth by Geoff Kellow. In the correspondence with Bendon I mentioned that John Bell would be the most appropriate person to deal with New South Wales. John then changed his own research priorities and published an informative article (Bell, 2009a) devoted to the postal stationery sent by New South Wales to the UPU. Prior to his death in 2012, John with some minor help from me, provided a draft of the summary table needed for the Bendon web site. The final version of this table was never completed and as a suitable tribute to John I reproduce a slightly modified form the table he prepared see Table 1. This also conveniently acts as an example of the information given on the UPSS web site. I intend to send the same table for inclusion on the UPSS website!

### **Problems with Australia Specimen markings**

A wide variety of specimen markings are known to have been used on the postal stationery of the Australian States. Each State acted in an individual and often idiosyncratic manner and unlike many other UPU member nations specimen material was employed for a range of presentational purposes which on occasion included sale to collectors at a discount to the face value. This contrasts to the postal stationery issued by many other British colonies which were printed in the UK with the specimen overprinted examples sent, via the Colonial Office, direct to the UPU. There is therefore often a marked similarity between the UPU specimen overprints for many of the British Commonwealth postal authorities. The first classification of these markings was by Samuel (1976) and this together with later modifications, is reproduced in Bendon (2015).

The classifications used for the specimen markings on the postal stationery of the Australian States vary from State to State and those listed on the UPSS web site are based upon the most recent comprehensive listing available. Where no such classification exists the problem of what to submit to [www.upss](http://www.upss) is very real. It should be added that an advantage of a web-based site allows others to query and to add to any provisional listing.

There are further problems, technically 'Australasia' including the Australian States became a full member of the UPU on 1 October 1891. However in 1889 the UPU invited '...British Colonies that were not yet members of the Union [the UPU], although they adhered to the terms of the new constitution' to submit material. This is discussed in Samuel (1964/65) and the States all individually sent material to the UPU in the later months of 1889 and these sendings included postal stationery. There is some evidence for even earlier sendings.

The Australian Colonies were relatively late members of the UPU, for example Jamaica and other British West Indian islands joined in 1876 and Labuan and Singapore in 1877. For the period from 1 October 1891 to 1 October 1907, when the Commonwealth of Australia replaced the six Australian colonies, the situation as even more complex. After Federation in 1901 the individual States continued to send material to the UPU and this included the newly issued Australian Commonwealth postage due stamps. There were attempts by the Postmaster-Generals of each of the States to agree on what form of markings should be added to specimen material sent to the UPU but this did not produce a uniform approach, for more discussion on this topic see Smith (2016, in press).

Bell (2009) pointed out that the key to what was sent to the UPU lies ultimately with checking what was received in Berne and subsequently sent to member nations. The problem is that few of the UPU collections still remain intact and possible pilfering and the addition of material not sent by the UPU complicate the picture.

Despite all these problems and caveats it is heartening to report that several recently published studies provide new information for individual States on the production of specimen postal stationery.

### **New South Wales and the UPU**

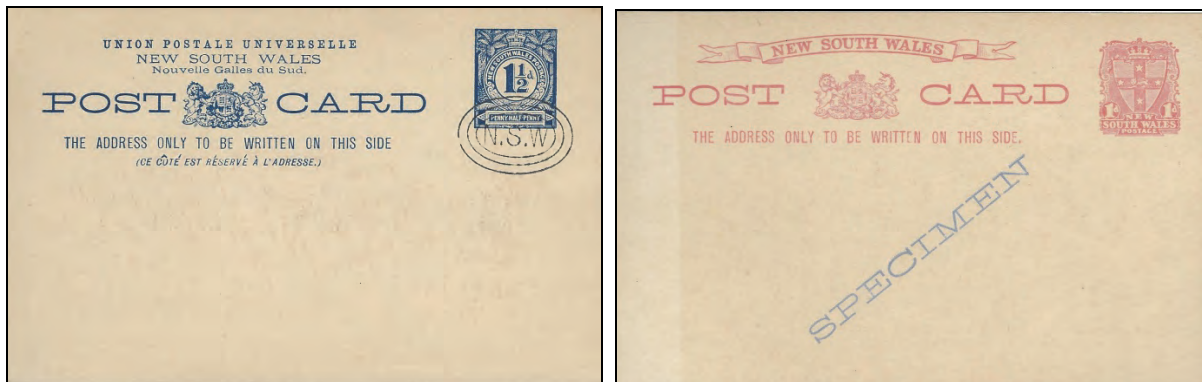
Table 1, previously unpublished, is based on the publication by John Bell (2009a) that describes in detail the background to the postal stationery sent to the UPU by New South Wales. New South Wales is unique among the Australian States in that detailed printing records are available from 1870 to January 1896. For that period the dates and the numbers of items overprinted 'specimen' are known. The normal procedure was to print 'specimen' directly onto postal stationery or postage items. This contrasted to most other States who used handstamps to apply the markings. Unfortunately the type of specimen overprint used is not given in the

printing records although an accompanying manuscript note for August 1889 indicates that on that occasion totally unmarked items, postal stationery and postage, were printed solely for despatch to the UPU.

The numbers of each item required to be sent to the UPU during the period 1887 to 1907 are known, for details see Bendon (2015). The UPU set the number at 345 in 1885, raised it to 730 on 1 July 1892, subsequently reduced to 726 in 1899 and 716 in 1900.

Bell used these figures to determine which printings of specimen postal stationery were in sufficient numbers for despatch to the UPU. Smaller printings are assumed to have been used for other purposes. All items with a specimen overprint that exceeded the UPU requirement are listed in Table 1. The detailed printed records cease in early 1896 and after that date detailed information of the number of specimen postal stationery items is lacking although there are some associated notes in other archival material.

Table 1 includes some issues of postal stationery, marked 'NK' for which specimen examples are unknown. The UPSS world listing has little choice but to use the H & G catalogue reference to describe the postal stationery material. This has shortcomings and where the year of issue of issue has been revised that date is given in Table 1.



*Figure 1. NSW View Card c1899, 1½d HG 23, c.1899, specimen CTO cancel triple oval NSW, sent to UPU.*

*Figure 2. NSW View Card, c1899, 1d HG 19, with specimen B24 (only known in pale blue), not sent to UPU.*

The use of 'specimen' overprints for New South Wales postal stationery ceased in about 1897 with the Record Reign postcards (HG 19 & 20) and envelopes (HG B7 & B8). This accords with the situation for specimen postage stamps, although the 2/6d Lyre Bird stamp of 1902 is an exception. View post cards (1899?) and the ½d wrapper (HG E10) are known in UPU collections cancelled with a hand stamped 'NSW' in a triple oval, a 1½d View Card with this form of cancel is shown in Figure 1.

It is now established that the Views cards with this CTO cancellation were held, prior to their sale, in the UPU collection in Berne. However to further complicate these later stages the View post cards were overprinted with specimen type B24 in blue, a particularly large cancel only seen on the View Cards, see Figure 2 for a 1d View card with this cancel. It is thought unlikely that these were sent to the UPU.

The later period of UPU sendings from the Australian States poses a number of yet unanswered questions and different approaches were taken by individual States. For example, Tasmania and New South appear to be the only States that never used hand held datestamps to cancel specimen items sent to UPU. Bell (2009a) and Smith (2016, in press) discuss these differences in respect to various memoranda and discussions between the Postmasters-Generals of the States during this time. The work of Bell on this topic is especially noteworthy in part because of the availability of the printing records in New South Wales.

Table 1. New South Wales Postal Stationery &amp; the UPU

| Class                        | H&G                      | Date of Issue   | Value       | Description     | Specimen         | Notes      | British Library |     |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----|
| <b>Postcards</b>             | 6                        | 29.08.89        | 1d          | Centennial 1    | No opt.          | y          |                 |     |
|                              | 7                        | 29.08.89        | 2d          | Jubilee         | No opt.          | y          |                 |     |
|                              | 8                        | 29.08.89        | 3d          | Jubilee         | No opt.          | y          |                 |     |
|                              | 9                        | 22.03.92        | 1d          | Centennial 2    | B19              | y          | Yes             |     |
|                              | 10                       | 21.04.91        | 2d          | Jubilee         | No opt.          | y          |                 |     |
|                              | 12                       | 29.08.89        | 1d + 1d     | Centennial      | No opt.          | y          |                 |     |
|                              | 12                       | 22.03.92        | 1d + 1d     | Centennial      | B19              |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | 13                       | 22.03.92        | 1½d         | First Type      | B19              |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | 14                       | 22.03.92        | 1½d + 1½d   | First Type      | B19              |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | 16                       | 06.08.95        | 1½d         | Amended Design1 | B11              |            |                 |     |
|                              | 17                       | Sept. 1896      | 1d          | Centennial 3    | B23              | y          |                 |     |
|                              | 18                       | Mar. 1896       | 1½d         | Amended Design2 | B11              |            |                 |     |
|                              | 19                       | 1897?           | 1d          | Shield          | B23              |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | 20                       | 1897?           | 1d + 1d     | Shield          | B23              |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | 19a,b,c                  | 1899?           | 1d          | With View       | CTO              | q          |                 |     |
|                              | 23a,b                    | 1899?           | 1½d         | With View       | CTO              | q          |                 |     |
|                              | 24                       | c1901           | 1d + 1d     | Amended Design  | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 26                       | c1902           | 1d + 1d     | Amended Design  | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 27                       | 1904            | 1d          | 5 line text     | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 28                       | 1905            | 1d          | 6 line text     | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 29                       | 1905            | 1d + 1d     | 6 line text     | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 30                       | 1906            | 1d          | C/wealth type   | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 31                       | 1906            | 1½          | C/wealth type   | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 32                       | 1906            | 1d + 1d     | C/wealth type   | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 33                       | 1906            | 1½d+1½d     | C/wealth type   | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 34                       | 1908            | 1d          | US Fleet        | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | 35                       | 1908            | 1½d         | US Fleet        | NK               | z          |                 |     |
|                              | <b>Official Postcard</b> | D4              | Oct. 1892   | 1d              | Centennial 2     | B19        |                 |     |
|                              | <b>Lettercard</b>        | A1              | 30.08. 94   | 1½d             | First Type       | B21a       | y               | Yes |
|                              |                          | A3              | 14.10.95    | 1½d             | Slate & White    | B21        | y               |     |
|                              |                          | A4              | 14.10.95    | 1½d             | Slate & Pink     | B21        | y               |     |
|                              |                          | A5              | Aug.1896    | 1½d             | obliterated text | B11        | y               |     |
|                              |                          | A6              | Dec. 1896   | 1½d             | 4 line text      | B23        | y               | Yes |
|                              |                          | <b>Envelope</b> | B4          | 29.08.89        | 1d               | Centennial | NO opt          | y   |
|                              | B5                       |                 | 29.08.89    | 2d              | Centennial       | NO opt     | y               |     |
| B4                           | 22.03.92                 |                 | 1d          | Centennial      | B19              |            |                 |     |
| B5                           | 22.03.92                 |                 | 2d          | Centennial      | B19              |            |                 |     |
| B6                           | July 1892                |                 | ½d          | Queen's head    | NK               | z          |                 |     |
| B7                           | 1897                     |                 | 1d          | Shield          | B23              |            |                 |     |
| B7                           | 1897                     |                 | 2d          | Record Reign    | B23              |            |                 |     |
| <b>Official Envelope</b>     | DB13                     |                 | 30.08.94    | 4d              | Capt. Cook       | B21a       |                 |     |
| <b>Registered Envelope</b>   | C5/C5a                   | 29.08.89        | 4d          | Queen's Head    | No Opt           |            |                 |     |
|                              | C10                      | 22.03.92        | 3d          | Queen's Head    | B19              |            |                 |     |
| <b>Official Reg Envelope</b> | DC3a or b.               | 22.03.92        | 6d          | Queen's Head    | B19              |            |                 |     |
|                              | DC1 or a.                | Dec. 1892       | 5d          | Capt. Cook      | B19              |            |                 |     |
| <b>Wrapper</b>               | E4                       | 29.08.89        | 1d (violet) | Centennial      | No opt.          | y          |                 |     |
|                              | E6                       | 08.08.92        | ½d (grey)   | De La Rue       | B19              |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | E9                       | 1897?           | 1d (red)    | Shield          | B19              |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | E10                      | 1899?           | ½d (green)  | De La Rue       | CTO              | q          | Yes             |     |
| <b>Telegram Forms</b>        | H1                       | 30.0.94         | 6d          | De La Rue       | B21a             |            | Yes             |     |
|                              | H2                       | 30.0.94         | 1/-         | De La Rue       | B21a             |            | Yes             |     |

Notes:


The specimen cancellations are those of Bell (2007a) with 'Bell T' numbers converted to 'B' numbers.

All are printed horizontally on the impressed stamps; all are in black except for the 1/- Telegram Form (HG H2) which is in red.

De La Rue De La Rue design – head of Queen Victoria

- y Definitely sent to UPU
- z Possibly sent to UPU
- q CTO cancel in triple ovals
- NK Never overprinted specimen, could have been sent in unmarked mint condition.

**Overprint Types**

| Type<br>Bell | Type<br>Butler | Image   | Scale of<br>Image | Dimensions                    |
|--------------|----------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bell T 11    | 15             | Specimen  | x 2.0             | 11½ mm long                   |
| Bell T 19    | 4              | SPECIMEN  | x 2.0             | 13¼ x 1¼ mm                   |
| Bell T 21    | 17             | Specimen  | x 2.0             | 13½ mm long                   |
| Bell T 21a   | '17'           | Specimen.   | x 2.0             | 13½ mm long<br>plus full stop |
| Bell T 23    | 19             | Specimen  | x 2.0             | 16 mm long                    |
| CTO NSW      |                |  | x 1.0             | 26 x 18 mm                    |

All opts are printed horizontally on the impressed stamps

**Bell Specimen Type**

- B11 Bell T11 Lower case letters, 11.5mm long.
- B19 Bell T19 Roman capitals, 13.25mm long.
- B21 Bell T21 Lower case letters, 13.5mm long
- B21a Bell T21a As B21 but with full stop.
- B23 Bell T13 Lower case letters, 16mm long.
- CTO NSW NSW in three triple ovals. 26 x 18mm.

**Australian States & Specimen Markings**

The discussion above focuses on the use of specimen markings on material sent to the UPU. For specimen postage stamps the new study by Bendon (2015) provides a comprehensive account but it does not include a consideration of postal stationery. For postal stationery the UPSS web site listing is a major new contribution notwithstanding the absence of material for many of the Australian States. However, the studies by Bendon do not attempt to cover specimen markings that are unrelated to the requirements of the UPU. In part this is because for many British Commonwealth postal administrations non-UPU specimen markings for postal stationery or postage stamps are relatively sparse except for those related to printing proofs and archives. The Australian States stand out as a major exception and specimen markings were produced on numerous occasions and used for all kinds of presentation purposes including occasional sale to collectors at a discount to the face value. The remainder of this account attempts to give guidance to the literature that describes the full range of specimen markings on postal stationery for those States where such studies exist.

For Australian Commonwealth postal stationery Kellow (2013) provides an excellent illustrated and comprehensive account, a summary of which is given on the UPSS web site.

**New South Wales**

Basset Hull (1911) contains an appendix devoted to specimen markings although there is no mention of use on postal stationery items. A total of nine specimen types are recognised plus a single 'reprint'. This was expanded to 19 markings, 18 specimens and 1 reprint, by Hutson (1960). His classification divided the overprints onto various groups based on capital or lower case letters and roman or sans serif fonts. Butler, in a series of articles in the London Philatelist for 1967, provides what was close to a fully comprehensive account of the specimen markings for New South Wales postage stamps, probably the first such listing for any Australian State. This expanded the number of specimen markings still further but incorporated the additions into the original Hutson nomenclature. In an appendix, Butler (1967) added an outline classification for postal stationery which he acknowledged was a first draft. His account of specimen postage stamps has, except for minor amendments, remained the standard reference for such material. Smith and Druce (1988) expanded the draft outlined by



Butler by adding several new specimen markings which are only to be found in postal stationery. These were classified by extending still further the Hutson/Butler numbering system. The pattern of most of these early attempts to classify specimen markings is similar for other Australian States in that the focus was on postage stamps with little or no reference to postal stationery.

Bell (2007a) produced a completely new classification. This consists of 26 types of specimen markings including the reprint mentioned above, plus two sub-types. The 'reprint' cancel was only used on one item of New South Wales stationery, the 1892 registered envelopes: this is illustrated in Figure 3. Specimen B1 used in 1855 on the essays for the unissued envelopes represents the first use of specimen markings on any item of postal stationery from the Australian States. Specimen B1 used in 1855 on the essays for the unissued envelopes represents the first use of specimen markings on any item of postal stationery from the Australian States, the 6d envelope is shown in Figure 4.

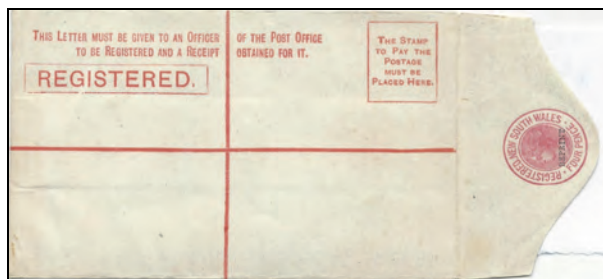


Figure 3. NSW, 1892, 4d Registered HG C5a, specimen type B18. Only NSW postal stationery item cancelled Reprint'. Not sent to the UPU.



Figure 4. NSW, 1865, Unissued 6d essay, specimen type B1, the first Australian States postal stationery item with a specimen overprint.

The Bell classification fulfils three significant criteria.

1. It is comprehensive and it is unlikely than any additional types will be added.
2. It is applicable to both postage stamps and postal stationery.
3. It is arranged in chronological sequence of the period of use of the specimen type.

Criterion 2 is important as many of the markings are known used on both stamps and postal stationery. Criterion 3, based on Bell's assiduous research into the New South Wales printing records, is much more useful than those based solely on the type of font used for the specimen overprint.

It is strongly recommended that the Bell classification of New South Wales specimens is adopted by all users, including dealers, as the best mean of describing postal stationery items. John Bell's modesty was such that he did not propose that users of his classification should use the notation B1, B2 etc but it would be a suitable tribute to his research in this field if it was adopted. The use of the specimen markings on New South Wales postal stationery ceased about 1899/1900 although for postage stamps occasional use continued until 1903.

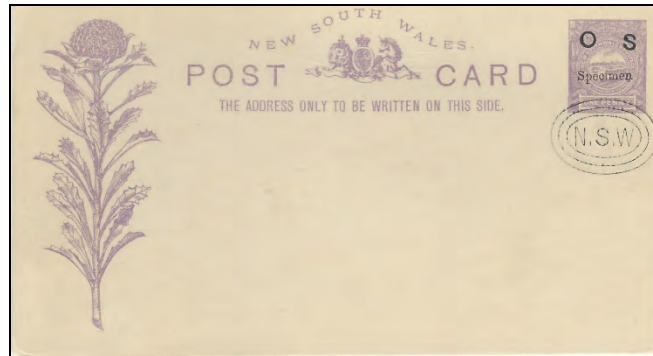
The classification together with background information is presented in Bell (2007c). To locate details of the specimen overprints used for individual classes of postal stationery is a more difficult task. In some cases the information is given in separate articles written by Bell, all of which were published in *Sydney Views* and are related to specific issues of postal stationery. A summary guide to those that mention specimen markings includes:

- Post Cards: Bell (2008), Kowald (2015).
- Registered Envelopes: Bell (2007b).
- Official Registered: Bell (2007a).
- Lettercards: Bell (2009b) & Bell (2011).
- Wrappers: Bell (2008a & b).

For some classes of postal stationery the information assembled by Bell is yet to be published. It is hoped that in the not too distant future a consolidated text for the stationery of New South Wales will be published which will include information on all issues of specimen postal stationery; in part this will be based on unpublished material assembled by Bell.

All of the specimen markings on New South Wales postal stationery, except for those on the OS items discussed below, were printed by the Government Printer and the 'dates of issue' refer to the date the overprinted material was passed to the Post Office. A sub-set of the markings, not included in Bell's classification are those cancelled with a NSW in triple ovals obliterator applied using a handstamp, for examples see Figures 1 and 5. These were

added by the Post Office and not by the Government Printer and as a result there is no detailed information on the numbers so treated. These are known to have been used on the Views Cards and ½d wrapper sent to the UPU at about the time the use of printed specimen postal stationery items ceased.



*Figure 5 1895 HGD4a Triple oval NSW CTO, also with specimen Type B22. The NSW cancel was applied in July 1895 to obsolete sets for sale to collectors. In response to criticism they were withdrawn on 31 May 1886.*

#### Sale of obsolete material

For the Australian States the sale of 'specimen' postal stationery to the public is known but rarely are the details well documented. An example from New South Wales serves to illustrate the problems that can arise. This is related to the disposal of the redundant stock of postal stationery and postage stamps overprinted 'OS' (On Service) for use by a variety of government departments and agencies. The decision to abandon the use of OS overprinted stamps and postal stationery was gazetted in December 1894, from 1 January 1895 official government correspondence would be in envelopes marked 'OHMS' (On Her Majesty's Service). OS stamps and stationery were introduced on 1 January 1880 and the Gazette announcement of 15 December 1879 states that '... under no pretext whatsoever will these stamps be purchased by, or exchanged for, other Postage Stamps at the Post Office'. As was usual with most Gazette announcements postal stationery was not specifically mentioned but there is no doubt that the same rules applied as for adhesive postage stamps.

Bassett Hull (1911, p322) reports that:

'...some collectors and dealers having expressed a desire to purchase these remainders, authority was obtained to sell them over the stamp sales counter at face value, on a distinct understanding that they were not to be available for postage'.

To meet this request the Gazette announced in 22 July 1895 that 12 denominations of the OS postage stamps would be placed on sale, and a single item of postal stationery, the 1d OS post card.

Bassett Hull comments:

'...that the supply did not contain sufficient varieties to meet the demands of collectors who clamoured for the obsolete types, and especially [those] with red overprints. With desire to meet this demand, the Department determined to reprint such varieties as were not then in stock, and furnish them to collectors. The face value of a complete series was nearly £6, and as this price would be beyond the reach of most collectors, and as the audit regulations forbade the sale of uncanceled stamps at less than face value, it was decided to obliterate the stamps with an undated cancelling mark, consisting of the letters N.S.W. in three concentric ovals, and to sell the sets at £2 each. One thousand sets were printed, and all were cancelled. Nine hundred sets bore the above-described obliteration, and 100 were cancelled with G.P.O. in three concentric values for gratis distribution to other postal administrations'.

The sets included eleven stamped envelopes and four post cards; the latter included the first OS postal stationery item, the 1d red card, issued on 31 August 1880. All of the postal stationery items are known either cancelled with the NSW or GPO markings in concentric ovals. The cards were provided by the Government Printer but the NSW and GPO handstamps were all added after delivery to the General Post Office.

However this was not end of the story as the following quote from Bassett Hull makes very clear.

'It is unnecessary for me to advert at any length to the storm of indignation which was raised by the philatelic journals at this action of the New South Wales Department. Suffice it to say that after 158 of the 900 sets were sold, and fifty of the 100 official sets were distributed, it was decided to discontinue the sale of these sets'.

The Gazette of 18 March 1886 formally announced that the sale of the sets was to be discontinued.

Bassett Hull (p324) concludes the OS specimen saga by reporting that:

'...The remaining £2 sets were burnt, and the balance of the gratis sets were surcharged 'Specimen' in addition to the G.P.O. markings'.

The specimen cancels were applied using a handstamp at the GPO, how they were distributed is unclear. Bell also assumed that the remaining stock of OS postal stationery overprinted with triple oval NSW cancel was destroyed. This is not the case as a number of the OS postal stationery items cancelled NSW have been seen with the same 'specimen' surcharge as used on the GPO triple oval envelopes. It is considered likely that all the available NSW OS postal stationery items were so overprinted. An example is illustrated in Figure 5. How they were distributed is unknown.

This account of the sale of the remaindered and overprinted OS postal stationery items is not necessarily typical of the sale of discounted postal stationery items for other Australian States postal stationery but it does illustrate the willingness of the postal authorities to meet collector interest. Bassett Hull (1911, p.323) succinctly sums up the situation as:

'However much, as philatelists, we may deplore the reprinting of these stamps [and associated postal stationery!], we have only our fellow hobbyists to blame, for had it not been for the demands of certain collectors, and their suggestions, the series would never have been prepared'.

*to be continued*

### NEW ISSUES

#### Canada

Canada issued two postcards to mark the Year of the Monkey.



#### Switzerland

PSA member Peter Fink has provided a copy of an aerogramme he has had printed for Sania Mirza's victory at the Australian Open.

Gloria Bradley has provided illustrations of two postal cards issued by Switzerland.



**“THE 1961 QEII LETTERSHEET OF AUSTRALIA – OFFICIAL USE” A REVISIT**

Mark Diserio

In the May 2009 issue of the *Postal Stationery Collector* (Vol 15 No 1, Issue No 57, p13), Joan Orr and Andy Jansen expanded on a previous article that Joan had written on this topic for the February 1999 issue (Vol 4, No 4, Issue No 16, p117). Courtesy of Richard Breckon (Australia Post Philatelic Archives) I am able to add some more information to these previous articles.

As we know, the Post Office utilised the 1961 letter-sheet with additional printing for campaigns in May 1961 and April/May 1962 to reduce the incidence of underpaid mail.

The information found in the Australia Post National Philatelic Collection for these issues states  
*Departmental Campaign to reduce incidence of underpaid mail. Introduced during May, 1961. 26,700 letter-sheets were specially overprinted.*

The National Philatelic Collection would appear to support the fact that the letter-sheets were used in all six states. The reference to the quantity printed is ambiguous. If the number stated is only for the first campaign, then the number overprinted for the second campaign is not known. Otherwise the number overprinted relates to both campaigns, so we don't know the actual number used in each campaign.

There were noticeable differences in the overprinting and messaging, depending on which state the letter-sheet was to be used. Most notably, the letter-sheet was signed with a facsimile of the signature of the Director, Posts and Telegraphs for the relevant state and in most instances a reference was made to whom enquiries could be directed about rates and in the second campaign about extra copies of the enclosed rates card.

In summary, the signatories and contacts for the letter-sheets for the two campaigns were:

|            | <b>1st Campaign 1961</b><br>Signatory (Director Posts and Telegraphs) | Contact name (with appropriate telephone number) provided in the text | <b>2nd Campaign 1962</b><br>Signatory (Director Posts and Telegraphs) | Contact name (with appropriate telephone number) provided in the text |
|------------|---|---|---|---|
| <b>NSW</b> | J.R. Hutchison  | Mr H. Hough   | J.R. Hutchison  | Local postmaster  |
| <b>Vic</b> | G.N. Smith  | No name given   | G.N. Smith  | No name but telephone number provided                                 |
| <b>Qld</b> | E.C.A. Brown  | Mr G.T. O'Brien   | B.J. O'Brien  | Local postmaster  |
| <b>SA</b>  | J.R. O'Sullivan   | Mr E.J. McLoughlin  | J.R. O'Sullivan   | Local postmaster  |
| <b>WA</b>  | J.A. Cousens  | Mr W.O. Jones   | J.A. Cousens  | Mr W.O. Jones   |
| <b>Tas</b> | E. Lane   | Mr W. Stone   | R. Gilson   | Local postmaster  |

Joan and Andy analysed the known usages of these letter-sheets and indicated 22 were then known. They also commented that none were used in Adelaide or Canberra. Canberra would have fallen into the NSW region for relevant purposes.

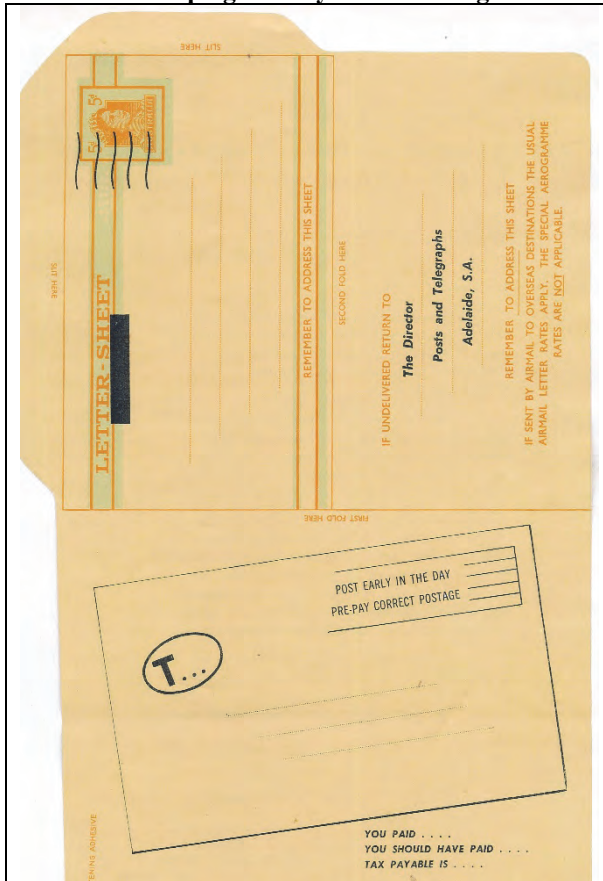
Use of the letter-sheets outside of the state capital cities is rare but usages have been recorded at Devonport (Tas) on 3 April 1962, Geelong (Vic) on 5 April 1962 and Port Kembla (NSW) on 18 May 1962. No doubt other examples of such use remain to be recorded.

The fact that no letter-sheets are known from Adelaide is indeed a mystery. With the likes of collectors of the stature of Andy Jansen, Keith Freebairn and others of the Postal Stationery and Postal History of Australia (based in South Australia), that none are recorded questions their use. However, examples of both can be found in the National Philatelic Collection and there is no indication that they were not used in South Australia.

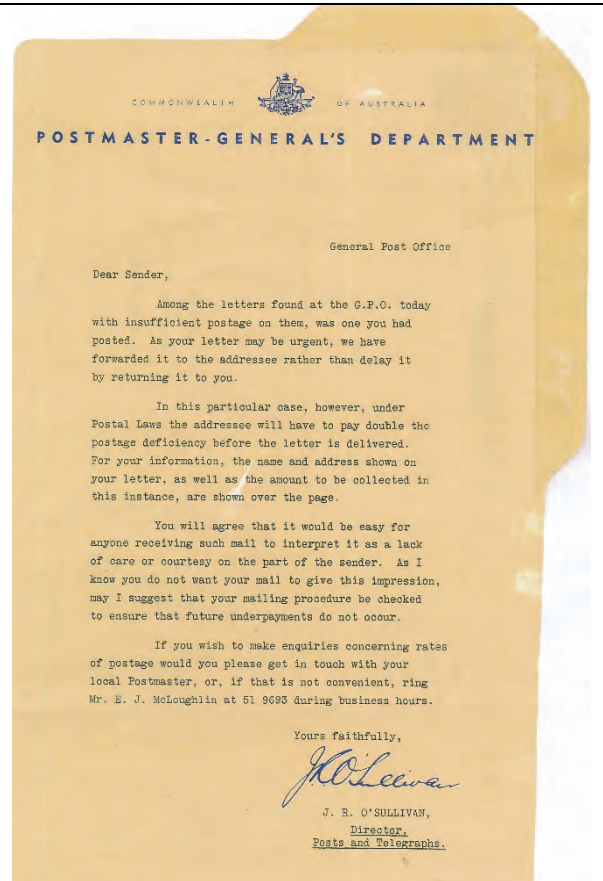
Illustrations of the letter-sheets below are a combination of the National Philatelic Collection (indicated by 'NPC') and those in the hands of collectors. The scans are approximately 40% of the original size. The colour variation in the illustrations is due to differences in the original scanned sources and not because of paper differences between examples.



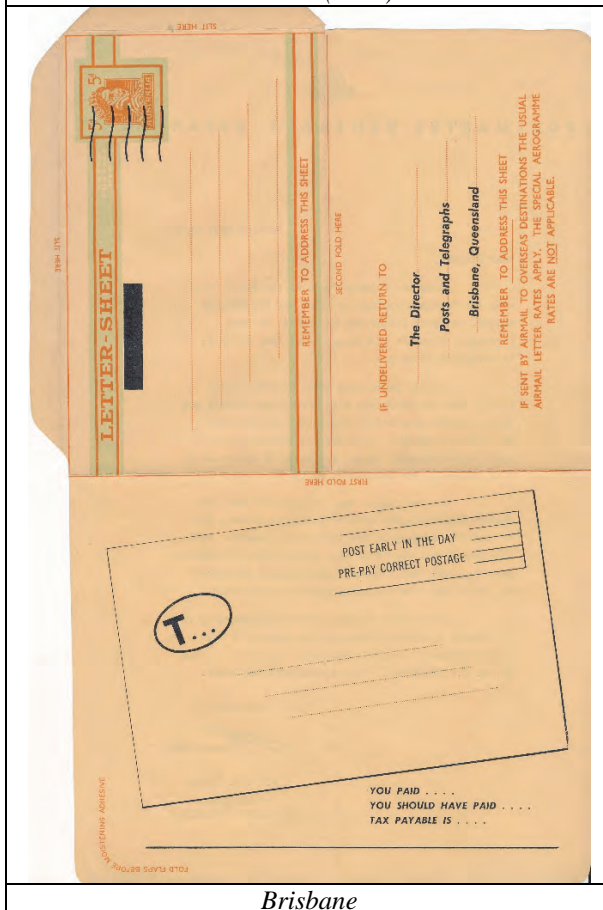
The First Campaign – May 1961 showing the 'front' and 'back' of the letter-sheet



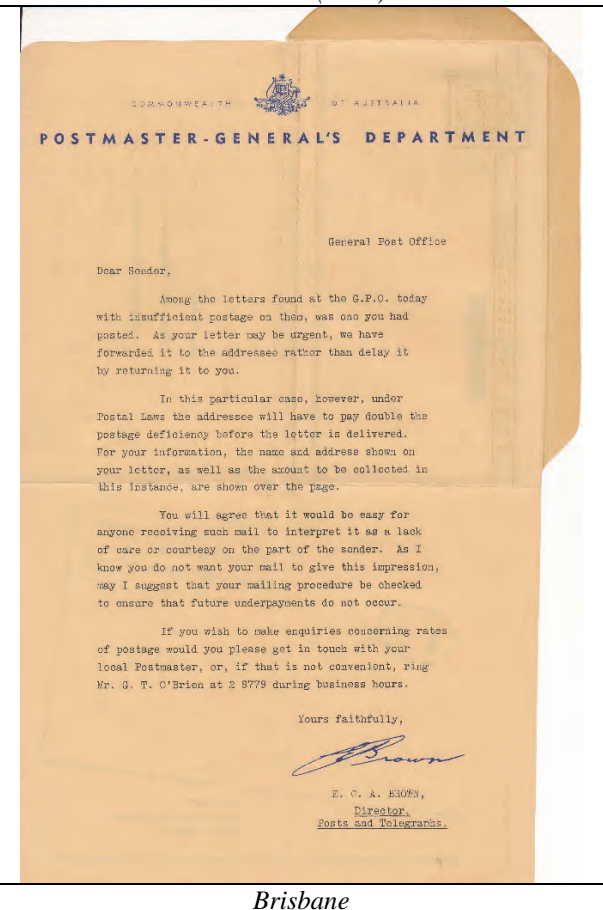
Adelaide (NPC)



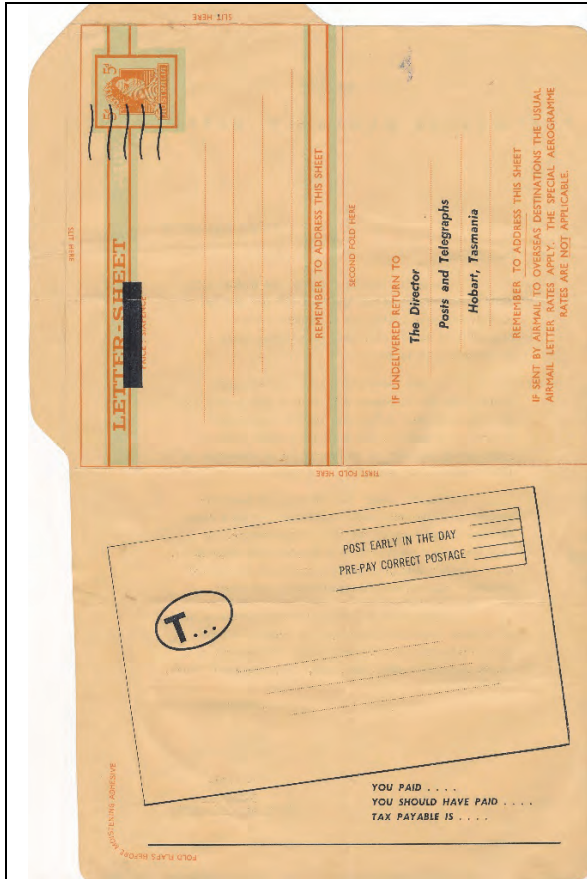
Adelaide (NPC)



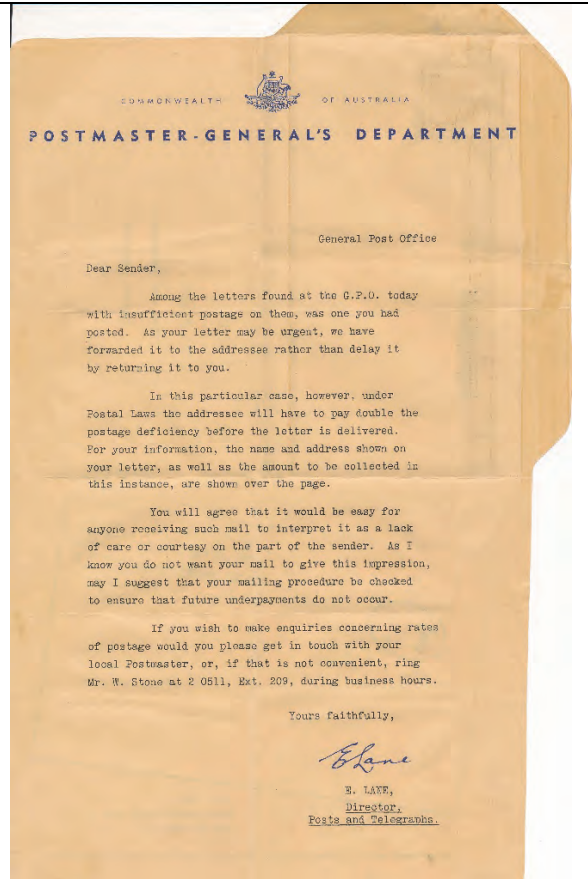
Brisbane



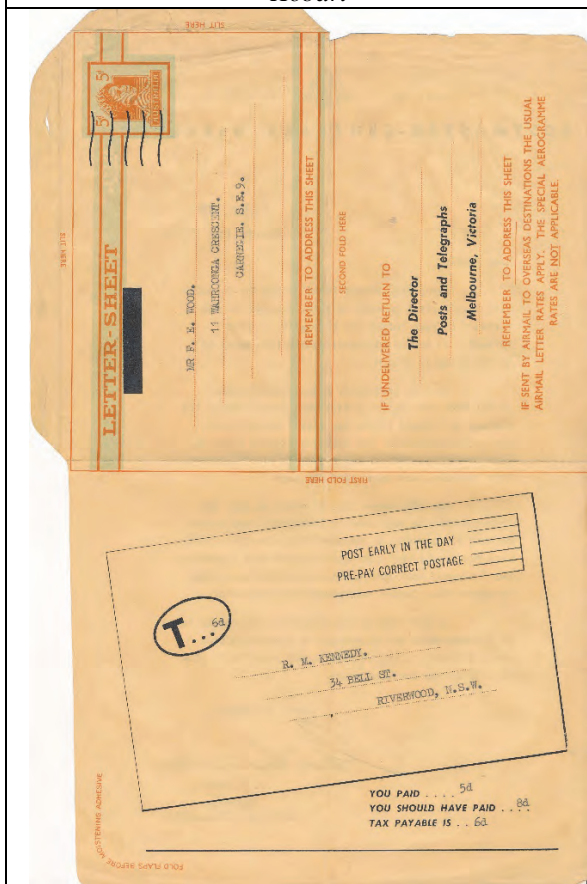
Brisbane



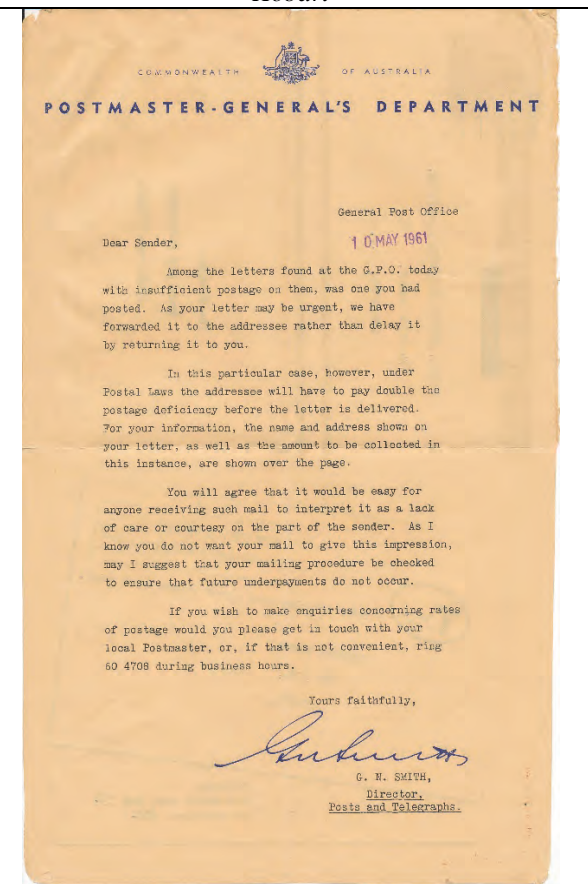
Hobart



Hobart

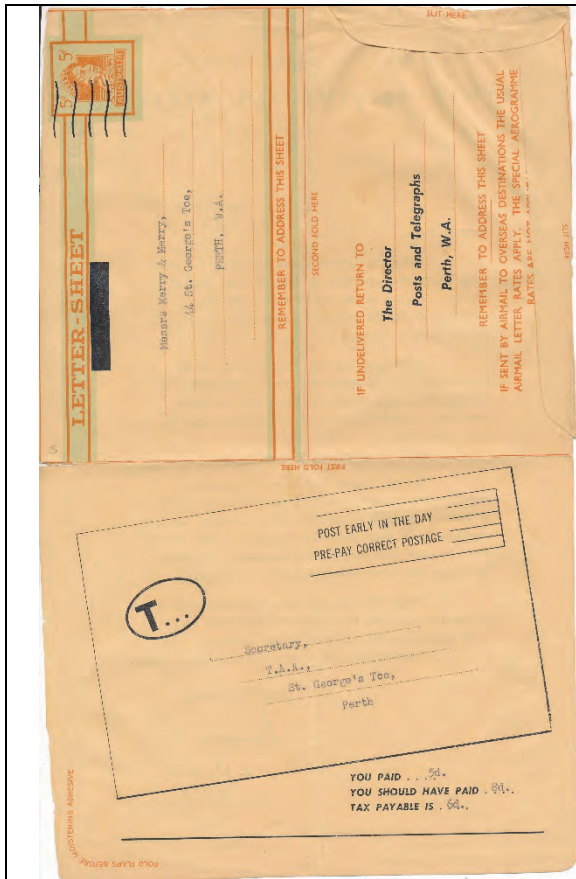


Melbourne

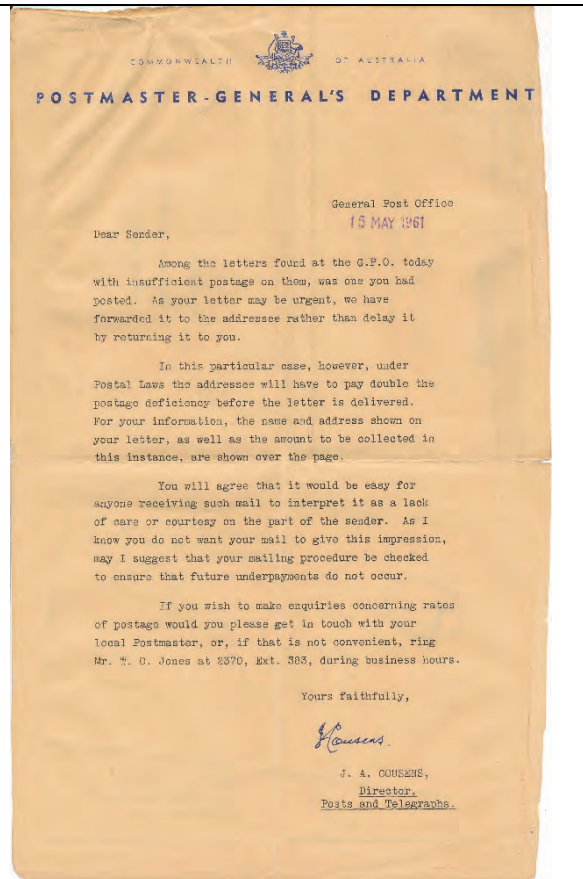


Melbourne

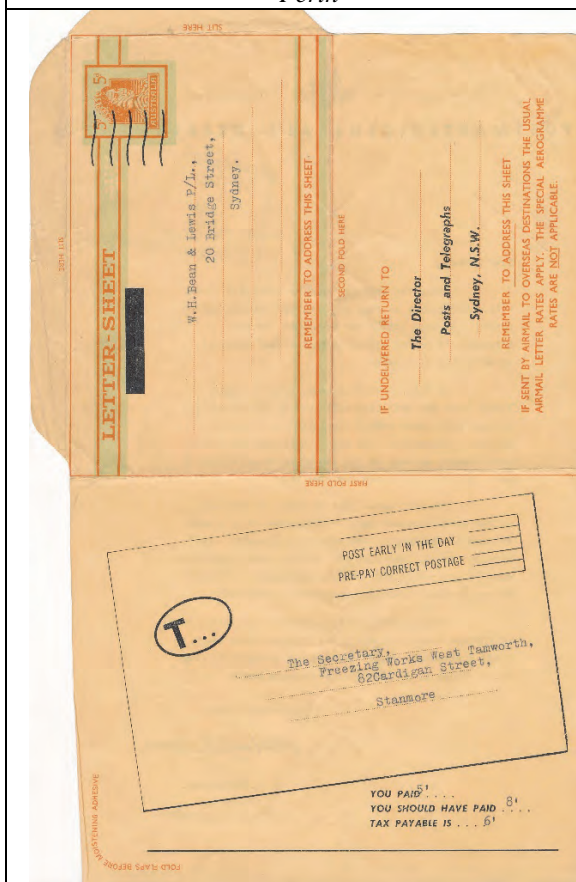




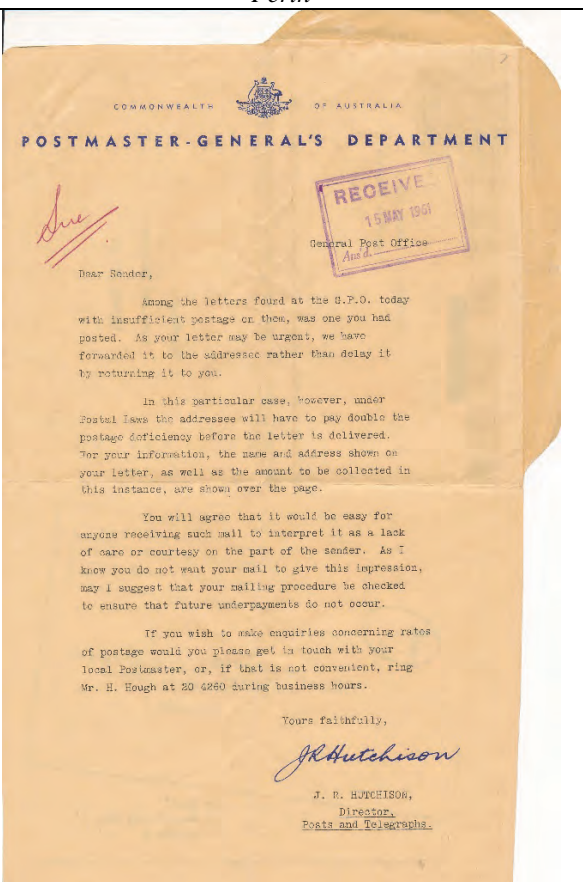
Perth



Perth

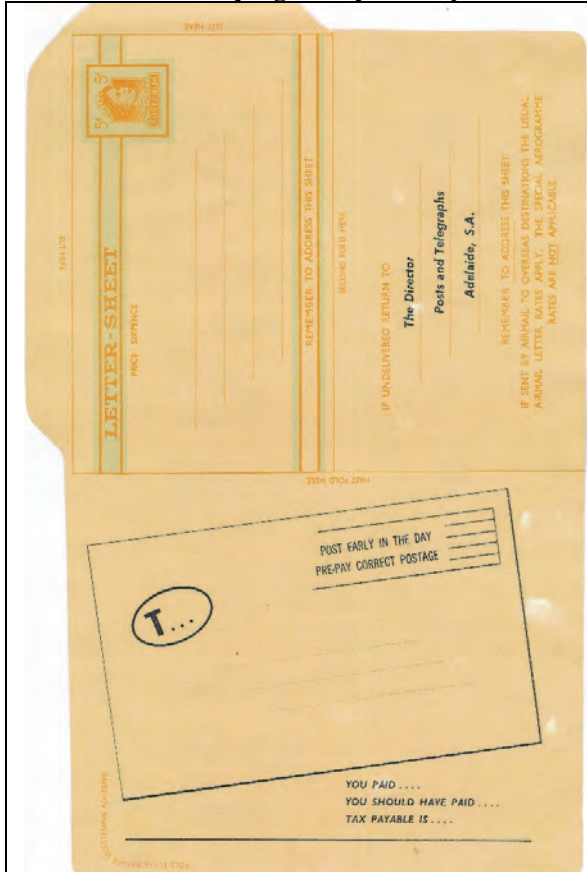


Sydney

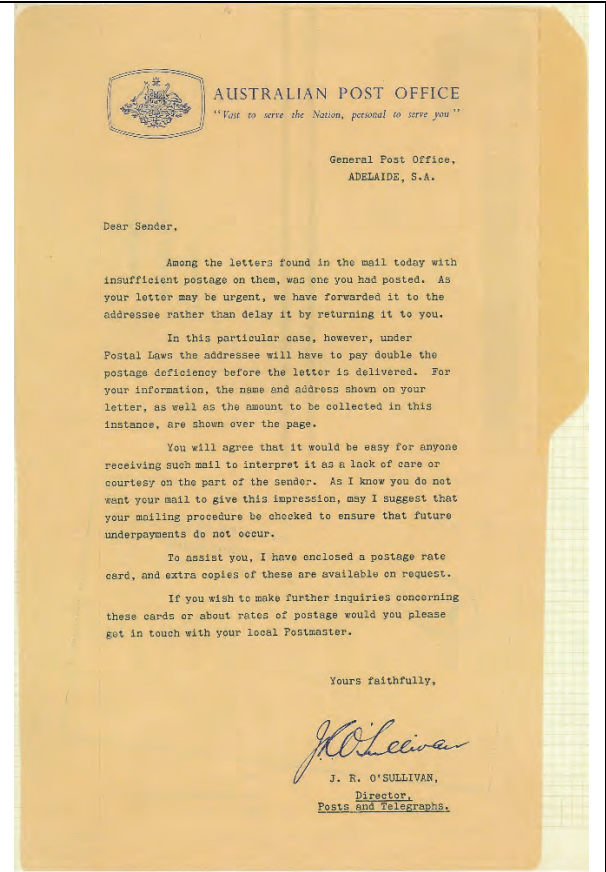


Sydney

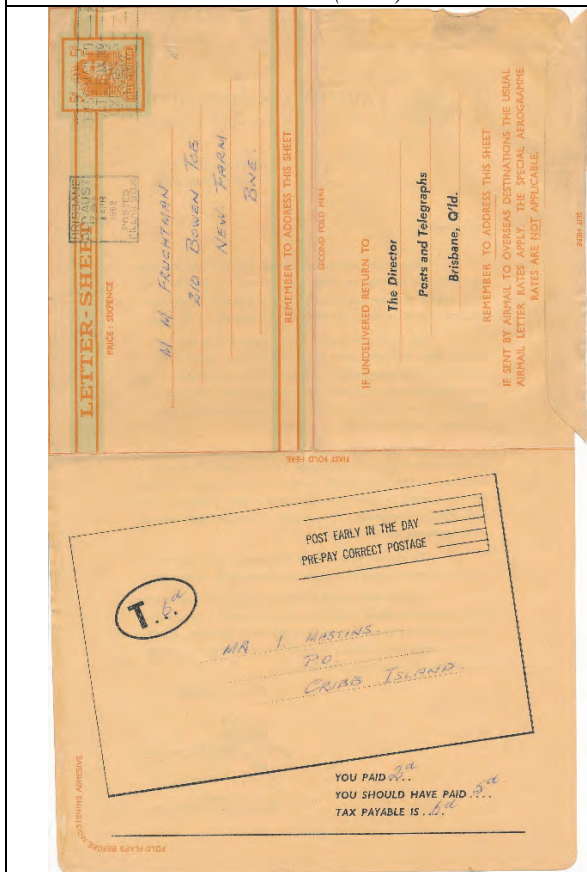
The Second Campaign – April/May 1962



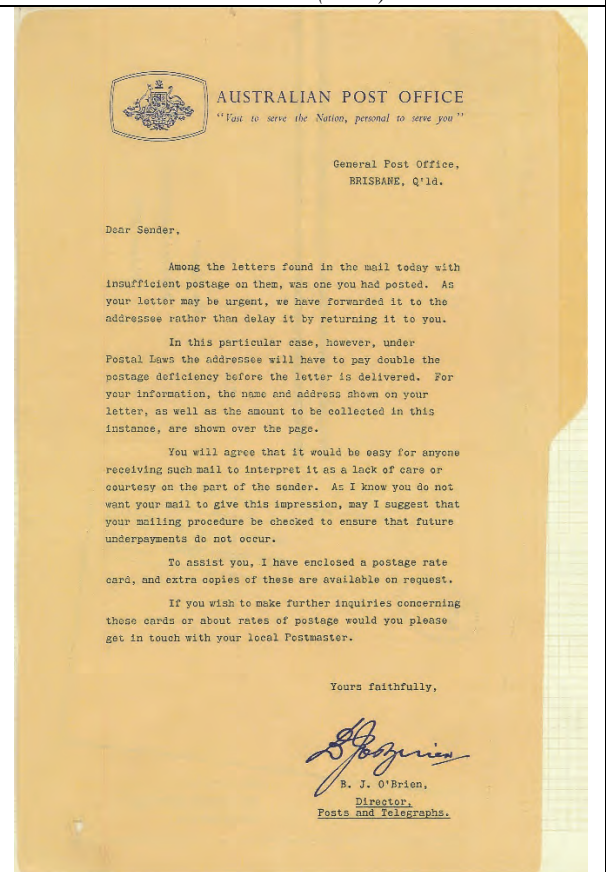
Adelaide (NPC)



Adelaide (NPC)

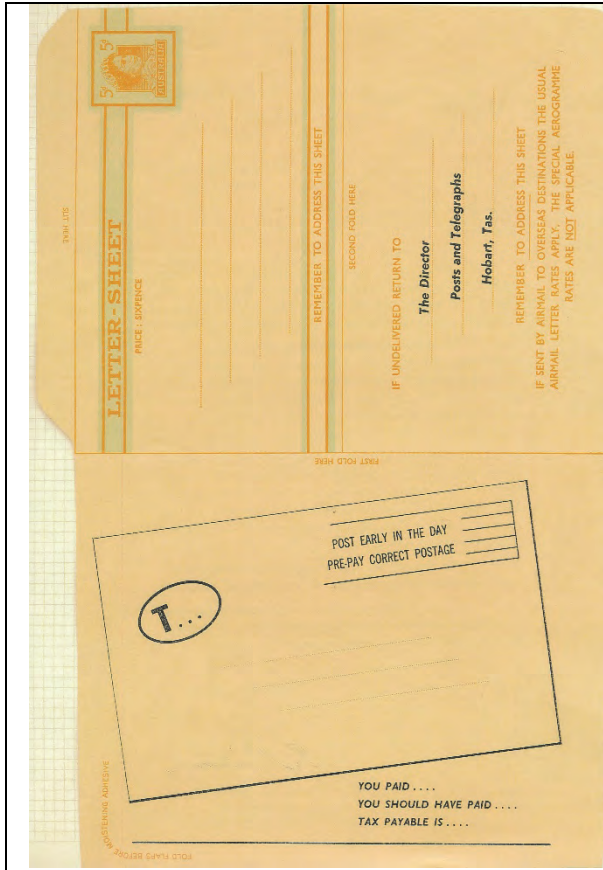


Brisbane

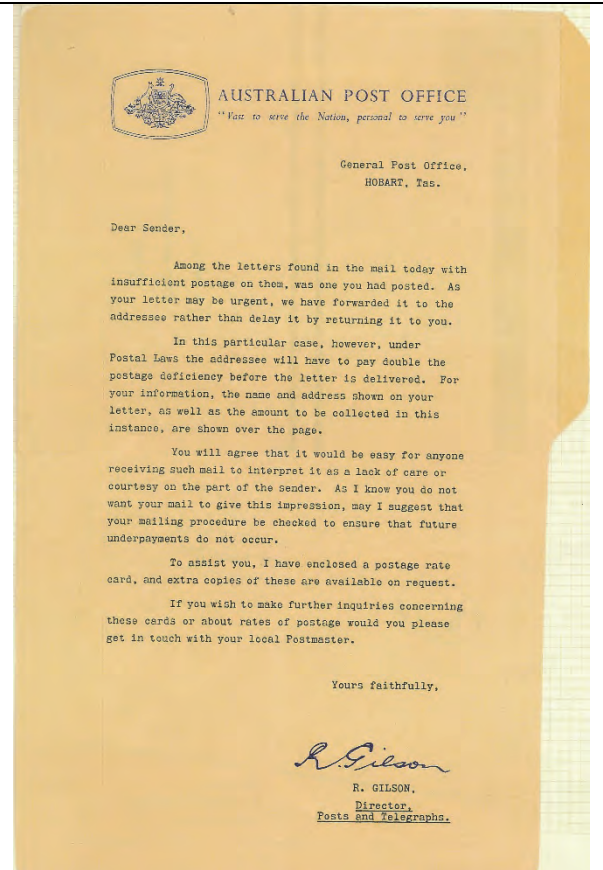


Brisbane (NPC)

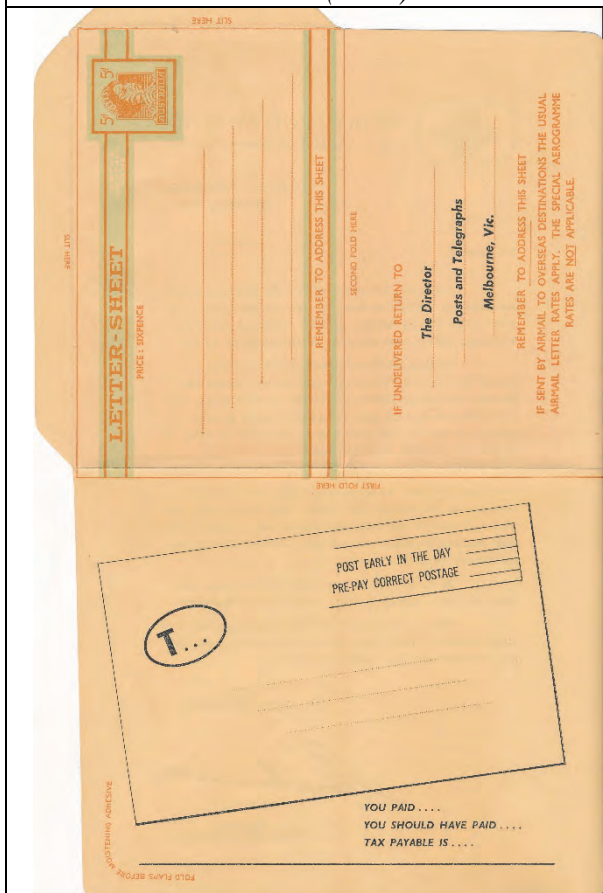




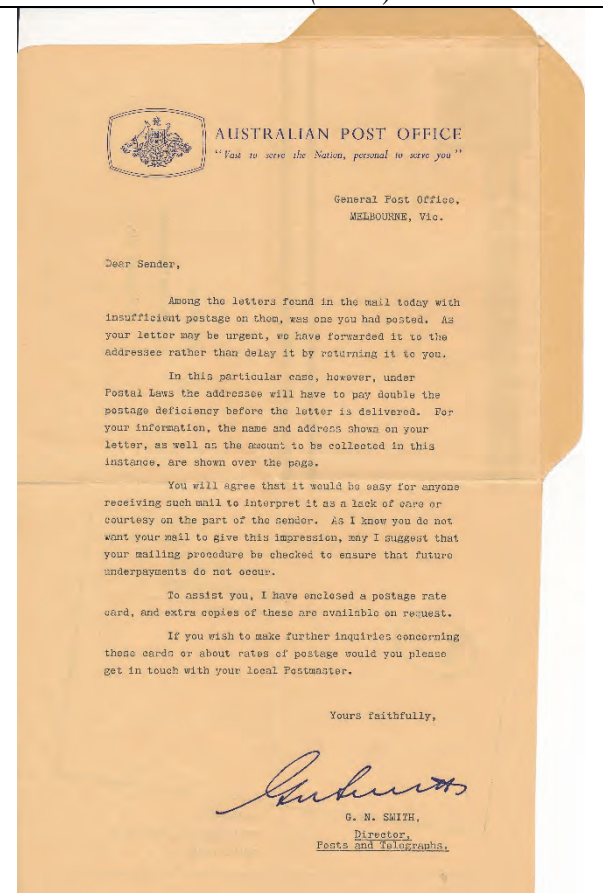
Hobart (NPC)



Hobart (NPC)



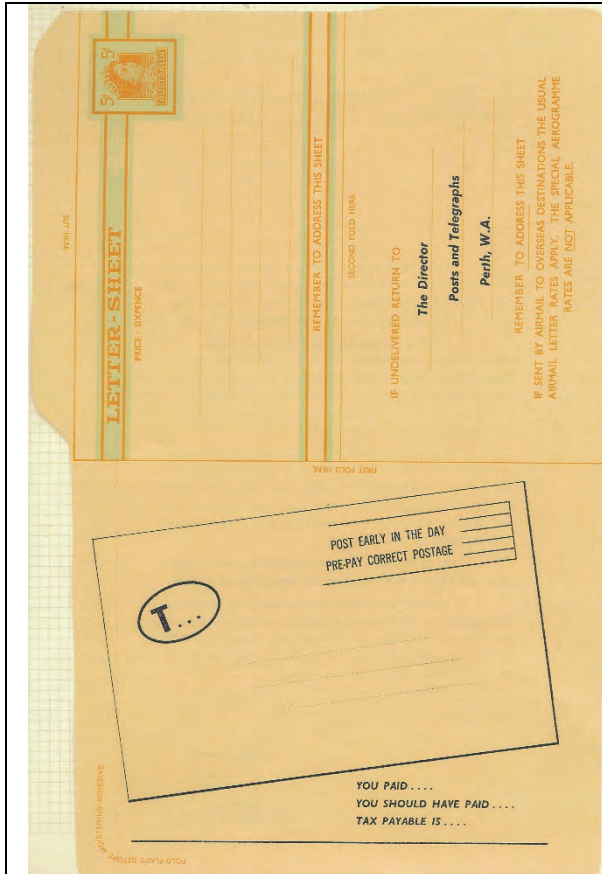
Melbourne



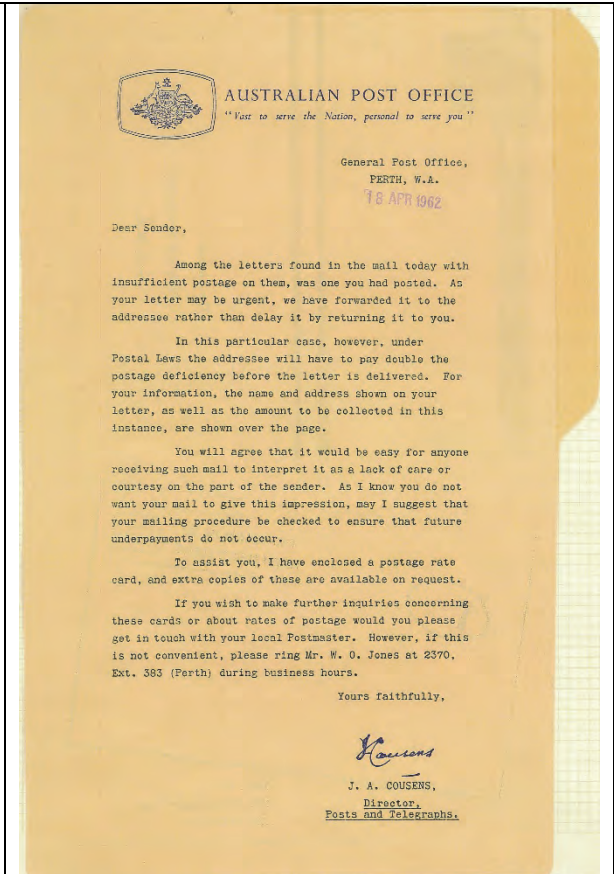
Melbourne



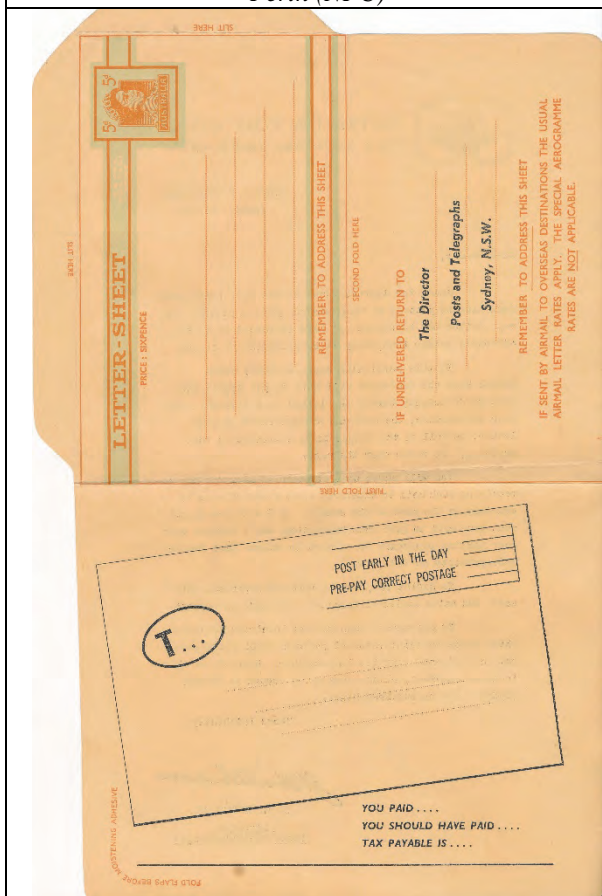
Postal Stationery Collector



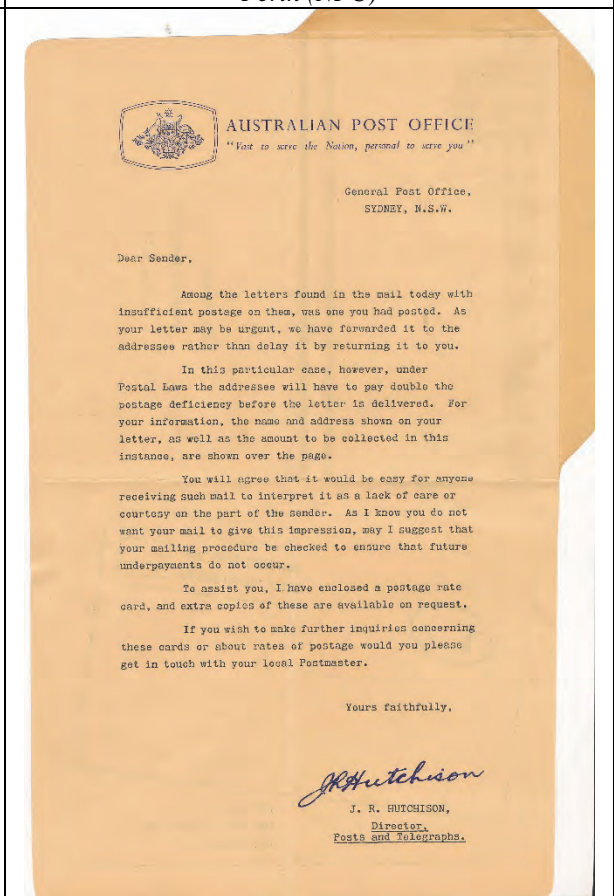
Perth (NPC)



Perth (NPC)



Sydney



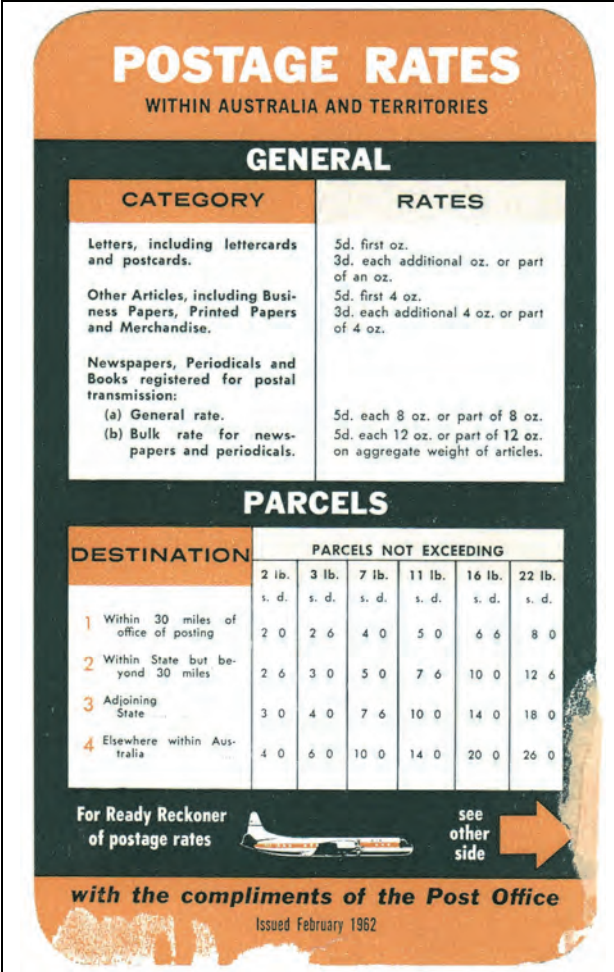
Sydney

Apart from the obvious change in the heading (and related printing) of the letter-sheet from the Postmaster-General's Department to the Australian Post Office, the Second Campaign letter-sheets show slight differences in the placement of the return addresses and the use of contractions for Queensland, Tasmania and Queensland, as well as the obvious lack of a pre-cancel and the non-obliteration of the selling price.

These last two characteristics of the first campaign letter-sheets drew comments from some philatelists that they should not be given catalogue status in the Brusden-White Stationery Catalogue, as they did not meet the relevant definition of postal stationery. In the result, the BW editor has "noted" both campaign letter-sheets in the catalogue consistent with previous catalogue listings and because of their popularity with collectors.

The BW catalogue currently notes that used examples of letter-sheets from both campaigns are not known from South Australia and no second campaign letter-sheet is currently known used in Western Australia.

The Second Campaign letter-sheet enclosed a postage rates card as referred to in the text. Such a card is illustrated below





**POSTAGE RATES**  
WITHIN AUSTRALIA AND TERRITORIES

**GENERAL**

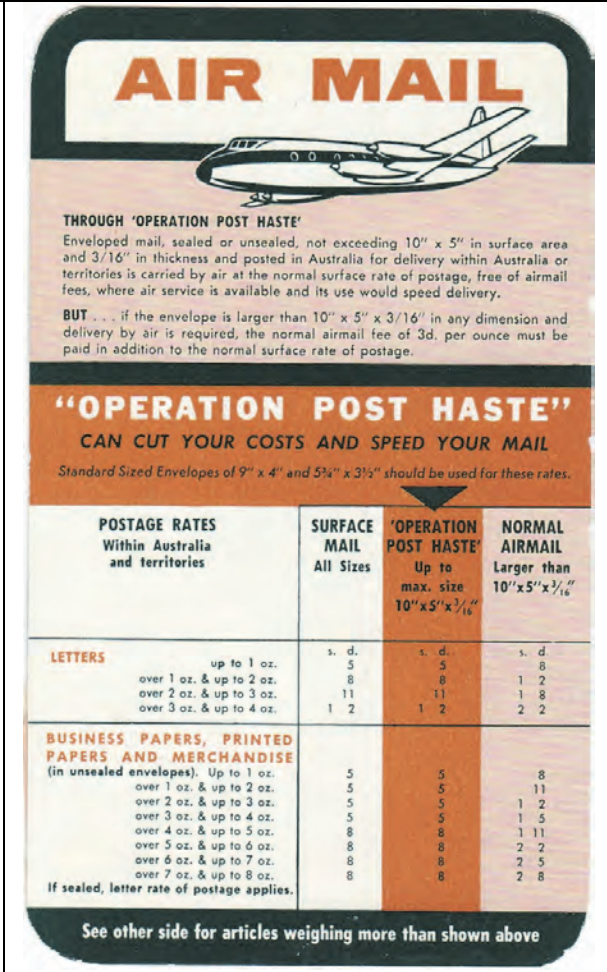
| CATEGORY   | RATES  |
|--|--|
| Letters, including lettercards and postcards.                              | 5d. first oz.<br>3d. each additional oz. or part of an oz.         |
| Other Articles, including Business Papers, Printed Papers and Merchandise. | 5d. first 4 oz.<br>3d. each additional 4 oz. or part of 4 oz.      |
| Newspapers, Periodicals and Books registered for postal transmission:      |  |
| (a) General rate.  | 5d. each 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.                                    |
| (b) Bulk rate for newspapers and periodicals.                              | 5d. each 12 oz. or part of 12 oz. on aggregate weight of articles. |

**PARCELS**

| DESTINATION                            | PARCELS NOT EXCEEDING |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | 2 lb.                 | 3 lb.     | 7 lb.     | 11 lb.    | 16 lb.    | 22 lb.    |
| 1 Within 30 miles of office of posting | s. d. 2 0             | s. d. 2 6 | s. d. 4 0 | s. d. 5 0 | s. d. 6 6 | s. d. 8 0 |
| 2 Within State but beyond 30 miles     | 2 6                   | 3 0       | 5 0       | 7 6       | 10 0      | 12 6      |
| 3 Adjoining State                      | 3 0                   | 4 0       | 7 6       | 10 0      | 14 0      | 18 0      |
| 4 Elsewhere within Australia           | 4 0                   | 6 0       | 10 0      | 14 0      | 20 0      | 26 0      |

For Ready Reckoner of postage rates  see other side 

with the compliments of the Post Office  
Issued February 1962



**AIR MAIL**

**THROUGH 'OPERATION POST HASTE'**  
Enveloped mail, sealed or unsealed, not exceeding 10" x 5" in surface area and 3/16" in thickness and posted in Australia for delivery within Australia or territories is carried by air at the normal surface rate of postage, free of airmail fees, where air service is available and its use would speed delivery.  
**BUT** . . . if the envelope is larger than 10" x 5" x 3/16" in any dimension and delivery by air is required, the normal airmail fee of 3d. per ounce must be paid in addition to the normal surface rate of postage.

**"OPERATION POST HASTE"**  
CAN CUT YOUR COSTS AND SPEED YOUR MAIL  
Standard Sized Envelopes of 9" x 4" and 5 1/4" x 3 1/2" should be used for these rates.

| POSTAGE RATES<br>Within Australia and territories  | SURFACE MAIL<br>All Sizes | 'OPERATION POST HASTE'<br>Up to max. size 10" x 5" x 3/16" | NORMAL AIRMAIL<br>Larger than 10" x 5" x 3/16" |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| <b>LETTERS</b>   |                           |  |  |
| up to 1 oz.  | s. d. 5                   | s. d. 5  | s. d. 8  |
| over 1 oz. & up to 2 oz.   | 8                         | 8  | 1 2  |
| over 2 oz. & up to 3 oz.   | 11                        | 11   | 1 8  |
| over 3 oz. & up to 4 oz.   | 1 2                       | 1 2  | 2 2  |
| <b>BUSINESS PAPERS, PRINTED PAPERS AND MERCHANDISE</b><br>(in unsealed envelopes). Up to 1 oz. | 5                         | 5  | 8  |
| over 1 oz. & up to 2 oz.   | 5                         | 5  | 11   |
| over 2 oz. & up to 3 oz.   | 5                         | 5  | 1 2  |
| over 3 oz. & up to 4 oz.   | 5                         | 5  | 1 5  |
| over 4 oz. & up to 5 oz.   | 8                         | 8  | 1 11   |
| over 5 oz. & up to 6 oz.   | 8                         | 8  | 2 2  |
| over 6 oz. & up to 7 oz.   | 8                         | 8  | 2 5  |
| over 7 oz. & up to 8 oz.   | 8                         | 8  | 2 8  |
| If sealed, letter rate of postage applies.   |                           |  |  |

See other side for articles weighing more than shown above

Front

Back



**BATES, HENDY & CO. AND CLARKE, SON & PLATT, ADVERTISING AGENTS:  
COLONIAL TENTACLES AS EVIDENCED BY EXTANT POST OFFICE WRAPPERS**

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

The high proportion of extant post office postal stationery newspaper wrappers bearing a connection with advertising agencies has been examined since 2003 (Courtis 2003, 2004). More recently, an Australian Colonies study found that 32% of 533 extant wrappers had a connection with advertising (Courtis 2014). Of these, 34 wrappers were addressed to Bates, Hendy & Co. and 75 wrappers to Clarke, Son & Platte. That a relationship exists between newspaper wrappers and advertising connections has been firmly established. The purposes of this paper are twofold: to add further evidence about this connection by examining the extant wrappers of the two London-based advertising agencies, Bates, Hendy & Co. and Clarke, Son & Platte, and to provide an alternative explanation for why there are extant wrappers from these agencies.

Newspapers were an especially important part of early colonial life in shaping political opinion, providing news items, reporting on sporting events, and advertising merchandise. London clients saw lucrative markets for their wares in city and larger country areas in overseas colonies and engaged advertising agencies to place advertisements in newspapers in these locales for their products. In prior analysis (Courtis 2003,2004) it was speculated that clients needed evidence that the advertisement actually appeared in these newspapers. A simple solution was for these country or city newspapers to send a copy of the newspaper (or relevant part thereof) containing the advertisement to the client’s representative. It was suggested that the wrapper, addressed and dated may have become part of the documentary proof that the advertisement appeared as ordered. These wrappers are now more than 100 years old. Somewhere along the way at least some of these archival files have been dissipated and wrappers so identified have been salvaged from destruction. These wrappers have subsequently found their way onto the philatelic market via a diverse range of dealers (Courtis 2014).


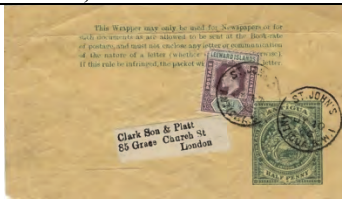
Two of the major London-based advertising agencies were Bates, Hendy & Co. and Clarke, Son & Platt. Bates, Hendy, and Co. was a firm of publishers, advertising agents, and foreign and colonial agents located at 81 Cannon Street, London. They were also agents for colonial newspapers. The wording “publishing and advertising contractors” can be found on their address details. Clarke, Son & Platt, 85 Gracechurch St., London also showed “Advertising Agency” as part of their address on some wrappers.

**Evidence from Sample**

The author’s database of images of used post office postal stationery wrappers has reached 36,000. These have been hand-collected daily since September 2003 mostly from eBay Internet listings. These images have been examined for instances of address details of the two advertising agencies of Messrs. Bates (B) and Messrs. Clarke (C). In addition to the 109 wrappers addressed to these firms from three Australian colonies, 51 wrappers were found for 11 countries for each of these two agencies. Six countries are common to both lists: Antigua, Cape of Good Hope, Grenada, India used in Burma, Leeward Islands and Trinidad. There are five countries unique to B (Argentina, Ceylon, Dominica, St. Lucia and Transvaal) and five countries unique to C (British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, British Honduras, India and St. Vincent) thereby making a total of 16 different countries plus three Australian Colonies: Queensland, South Australia and Victoria. An example of wrappers from each of these 19 postal entities is shown in Figure 1.

The author searched the database images of several other countries without success. For example, Barbados, Bermuda, Malta, Gibraltar, Canada, Zanzibar, South Africa, Natal, Cyprus, Jamaica, Newfoundland, New Zealand, New South Wales and Orange River Colony. It does not follow, however, that wrappers addressed to Bates Hendy & Co. and Clarke, Son & Platt do not exist from these places. The philatelic market place is larger than the eBay Internet site, and wrappers addressed to these advertising agencies (contractors) could have been sold via on other outlets.

**Figure 1: Examples of Wrappers addressed to Bates et al and Clarke et al**

| <b>Wrapper Image</b>  | <b>Philatelic Detail</b>   | <b>Wrapper Image</b>   | <b>Philatelic Detail</b>  |
|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Bates, Hendy &amp; Co.</b>   |  | <b>Clarke, Son &amp; Platt</b>   |   |
|  | Antigua E1 issued 1903<br>Uprated 1902 ½d violet & green King Edward VII (Sc20), pair cds St. John’s Antigua, date ? |  | Antigua E1 issued 1903<br>Uprated 1902 ½d violet & green King Edward VII (Sc20), pair cds St. John’s Antigua JY 10 05 |



|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | <p>Argentina E22 issued 1896</p> <p>cds Buenos Aires 7AM ABO 5 1901</p>   |  | <p>British Bechuanaland E4 issued 1886</p> <p>Barred obliterator</p>  |
|  | <p>Cape of Good Hope E2 issued 1882</p> <p>Uitenhage numeral barrel cancel 41B</p>                                |  | <p>British Guiana E2 issued 1884</p> <p>Pair cds Georgetown JA 22 1896 B. Guiana</p>  |
|  | <p>Ceylon E5 issued 1893</p> <p>Uprated pair 1903 2c orange brown King Edward VII (Sc166), d/r Colombo date ?</p> |  | <p>British Honduras E3 issued 1924</p> <p>cds Belize 2-AM JA 27 24 British Honduras</p>   |
|  | <p>Dominica E1 issued 1903</p> <p>cds unreadable details</p>  |  | <p>Cape of Good Hope E1 issued 1882</p> <p>Uprated 1/2d 1886 grey black Hope &amp; symbols of Colony (Sc41), 3-strikes cds Dordrecht FE 16 93</p> |
|  | <p>Grenada E6 issued 1902</p> <p>cds St. George's, 23 8 0? Grenada</p>  |  | <p>Grenada E1 issued 1886</p> <p>cds Grenada 93</p>   |
|  | <p>India Used in Burma issued 1895</p> <p>Date-bridge Rangoon 3 JL 01</p>   |  | <p>India Used in Burma Issued 1895</p> <p>Date-bridge Rangoon 12 OC 96</p>  |
|  | <p>Leeward Islands E1 issued 1891</p> <p>cds Dominica NO 21 95</p>  |  | <p>India E1 issued 1895</p> <p>cds Calcutta 28 JL 97 Wellesley Street</p>   |

Postal Stationery Collector

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | <p>St. Lucia E4 issued 1905</p> <p>Numeral duplex<br/>Castries FE 2 ? St. Lucia &amp; numeral A11</p>                                  |  | <p>Leeward Islands E2 issued 1891</p> <p>Numeral duplex St Kitts MY 31 92 and numeral A12</p>                                     |
|  | <p>Transvaal E10 issued 1902</p> <p>Date-bridge Leerust 15 JY 03</p>   |  | <p>St. Vincent E1 issued 1893</p> <p>Pair cds Kingston A JU 12 96 St. Vincent</p>   |
|  | <p>Trinidad E1 issued 1884</p> <p>cds Port of Spain date unreadable</p>  |  | <p>Trinidad E2 issued 1884</p> <p>cds NO 25 97 other details unreadable</p>   |
|  | <p>Queensland E2a issued 1895</p> <p>Uprated 1897 1d red Queen Victoria (Sc113), cds details unreadable</p>                            |  | <p>Queensland E2 issued 1892</p> <p>Uprated 1895 ½d green Queen Victoria (Sc103), pair GPO between horizontal bars</p>            |
|  | <p>Victoria E16 issued 1890</p> <p>Duplex numeral Buninyong JN 2 93 &amp; numeral 23</p>   |  | <p>Victoria E15 issued 1887</p> <p>Uprated 1886 ½d rose Queen Victoria (Sc160), pair cds Sandhurst JE 10 90</p>                   |
|  | <p>South Australia E3 issued 1885</p> <p>Uprated 1883 ½d chocolate brown Queen Victoria bantam (Sc76), pair void cds Adelaide S.A.</p> |  | <p>South Australia E3 issued</p> <p>Uprated 1883 ½d chocolate brown Queen Victoria bantam (Sc76), pair void cds Adelaide S.A.</p> |

Analysis of Results

A total of 160 wrappers were identified as having been addressed to these two advertising agencies: 52 to Bates Hendy and 108 to Clarke, Son & Platt. A total of 19 countries/postal entities are represented and these can be categorized into regional groups. For Bates Hendy there are Caribbean countries (Antigua, Dominican, Grenada, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia and Trinidad); South Africa (Cape of Good Hope and Transvaal); India used in Burma and Ceylon; and Australia (Queensland, Victoria and South Australia). The unexpected



connection is Argentina which is the only non-Commonwealth country. For Clarke, Son & Platt there are similar groupings: Caribbean countries (Antigua, Grenada, Leeward Islands, St. Vincent and Trinidad); South America (British Guiana); South Africa (British Bechuanaland, Cape of Good Hope); India and India used in Burma: Central America (British Honduras); and Australia (Queensland, Victoria and South Australia).

London clients were opportunistic in desiring to establish a foothold in emerging colonial markets where the readership of newspapers could be expected to identify with the merchandise of England. This attempt to capture consumer interest explains why extant wrappers can be found for 18 British Commonwealth entities, plus Argentina. The actual range of countries involved may be much larger and wrappers from other Colonies may yet appear in time on the eBay market. The tentacles of these advertising agencies spread out to four continents: Africa, Australia, Asia and South America, as well as Central America and especially the Caribbean colonies.

One explanation about this spread is that each of these agencies specialized to some extent in placing advertisements for clients in particular countries. For example, there is prima facie evidence that Transvaal is associated with the Bates agency while British Bechuanaland is associated with the Clarke agency. With regard to Central and South American colonies there is the possibility that the Clarke agency had made some entry into the expatriate newspaper readership markets in British Honduras and British Guiana. Ceylon and Bates are associated while India and Clarke are associated. What appears on the surface to be exclusive relationships might disappear if larger wrapper sample sizes were available for examination. While Dominica and Bates are associated, the sample size is small with only 14 extant examples in the database; likewise for St. Lucia (Bates) with 37 examples and St. Vincent (Clarke) with 53 examples. Argentina, by contrast had 2,606 examples for examination.

The wrappers themselves reveal interesting insights. The most common address for Bates Hendy & Co. is given as 81 Cannon Street (London). Inspection of the 14 cases reveals three other addresses have appeared: 4 Old Jewry, 4 Budge Row and 37 Walbrook (all London). An explanation is that these other addresses were sub-agencies acting on behalf of the major agency or that different offices specialized in an overseas region. The Cape of Good Hope wrapper was addressed to 4 Jewry, while the India used in Burma wrapper was addressed to 4 Budge Row. Leeward Islands, Transvaal and Victoria were addressed to 37 Walbrook.

With regard to Clarke, Son & Platt, 13 of the 14 addresses are to 85 Gracechurch St., London. The British Honduras wrapper, dated 1924, shows an address of Southampton House, 317 High Holborn, London, WC. The readable dates from the other wrappers range from 1890 to 1896. There is a 28 year gap between 1896 and 1924. Did this advertising contractor move from Gracechurch Street?

### Newspaper Evidence

The connection between extant wrappers and advertising in newspapers seems fairly conclusive and there is a large corpus of wrappers addressed to Bates, Hendy & Co. and Clarke, Son & Platt from diverse parts of the world. There are too many wrappers addressed to these firms without some compelling explanation. One piece of vital evidence is the appearance of actual advertisements in colonial newspapers explaining the role of these agencies. Selected examples are shown as Figure 2.

The first advertisement appeared in a New Zealand paper, the *West Coast Times*, 3 September 1889. Messrs. Clarke Son & Platt “receive advertisements in England for insertion in this paper”. Although no wrappers from New Zealand bearing the Clarke address have yet appeared in the database there is a likelihood they can in due course. In fact there is no reason why advertising could not be accepted for insertion in newspapers they did not sell. It would have been nonsensical that all colonial newspapers were sold in London.

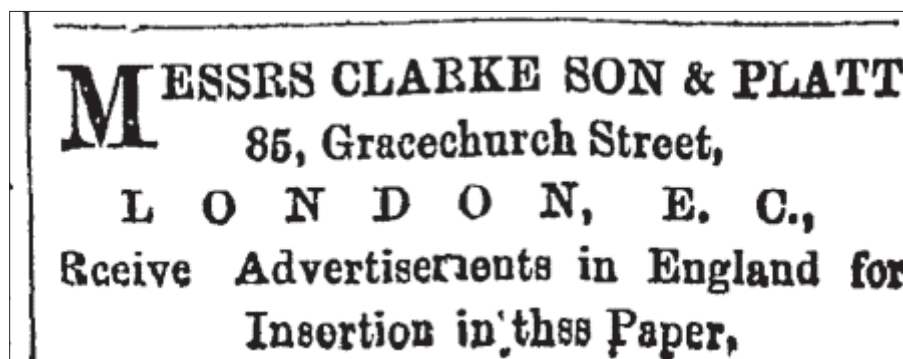


Figure 2a: Colonial Newspaper Advertisements Noting the Role of Clarke Son & Platt

The second advertisement appeared in the *South Australian Weekly Chronicle*, 31 December 1887. It advertises that three named newspapers will

be on sale by agents, of which both Bates and Clarke are noted as foreign agents. It concludes with the statement that “advertisements intended for insertion in these journals will be received at any of the above

offices. Files may be referred to daily". Two messages are contained in this advertisement: (a) these newspapers can be purchased at the London offices of Bates and Clarke and (b) clients wishing to have advertisements placed in these papers can lodge copy at the offices of Bates and Clarke. The second message has already been dealt with thoroughly.

The first message places a new interpretation on how these newspapers were used by clients and potential clients. Instead of the agency taking the onus to provide proof that client advertisements appeared, the papers were made available for sale. The client was able to buy various newspapers, check their own advertisements and select those papers which appeared to be most suitable to advertise their particular merchandise. Clearly these agencies had the contacts and commercial trust of the ad placers and ad receivers plus the ability to run accounts and transfer money. That files may be referred to daily suggest there was a constant updating of papers as ships arrived from various places delivering more recent papers. The use of the word "files" and not papers or journals could mean cutouts of advertisements in addition to the complete paper.

Previously the argument that had been posited was that wrappers were part of the source documentation with dated postmark and these were retained in the agency files. However, this interpretation can now be questioned in light of these newspaper insertions. Annual subscriptions were offered for colonial papers (e.g., *The Advertiser* £2.12.6) which would then be placed on sale at several offices, including those of Bates and Clarke. If all colonial newspapers were placed on sale in this way, clients could then select those that best reflected their target markets. Wrappers from newspapers received were incidental in finding their way into the agency files as older dated copies of newspapers were stored. In some cases the newspaper may not have been removed from the wrapper if there was no current or potential client interest. This incidental filing argument as opposed to the systemic and purposive filing of source documentation argument might explain the lack of continuity in extant wrapper postmark dates.

If all wrappers received had been filed by all these advertising agencies there should be some continuity in postmark dates from various regions. As wrappers came on the philatelic market, then over a decade of eBay listings, it would be reasonable to expect continuity in postmark data regarding both the place of origin and the dates. This is not what has been found and reported (Courtis 2010-11). There are many cases where a sole wrapper exists from a country town. Even in those cases where there are several wrappers from the same town, their postmark dates can jump several years. There are also many cases where there are no wrappers from several country towns. There is no persuasive evidence that every wrapper received by these agencies was filed. The more reasonable scenario is that wrappers found their way into the filing system irregularly and that the underlying reason they are extant has more to do with being salvaged when bulky newspaper archives were culled.

**Business Notices.**

**T**HE **A**DVERTISER, the **C**HRONICLE, and the **E**XPRESS will in future be on SALE by the undernoted AGENTS, or will be forwarded to any address in Europe or America at the following

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM,  
including postage :-

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| <b>THE ADVERTISER</b> ... | ... 52s. 6d. |
| <b>THE CHRONICLE</b> ...  | ... 20s. 4d. |
| <b>THE EXPRESS</b> ...    | ... 46s. 6d. |

SPECIAL LONDON OFFICE : 140, Fleet-street, E.C.

FOREIGN AGENTS :

LONDON.

**GEO. STREET & CO.**, 30, Cornhill, E.C.  
**F. ALGAB**, 11 and 12, Clement's lane, Lombard street.  
**BATES, HENDY, & CO.**, 37, Walbrook, E.C.  
**GOBDON & GOTCH**, 54, Bride-street, E.C.  
**CLARKE, SON, & PLATT**, 85, Gracechurch-street  
**F. H. PHILLIPS**, 131, Fleet-street, E.C.  
**R. WATSON**, 150, Fleet-street, E.C.  
**AGENCE MITCHELL**, 98, Cheapside.  
**C. MITCHELL & CO.**, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street E.C.

**H. BELL**, 109, Fleet-street, E.C.  
**T. B. BROWNE**, 150, Queen Victoria street.  
**WATKINS & OSMOND**, 62, Ludgate Hill.  
**REYNELL & CO.**, 44, Chancery-lane.

MANCHESTER.

**W. H. SMITH & SON**, 1, New Brown-street.

PARIS.

**AGENCE HAVAS**, 8, Place de la Bourse.

AMERICA.

**E. N. ERICKSON**, No. 98 and 99, Temple Court, New York.  
**H. P. HUBBARD**, Newhaven, U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in these Journals will be received at any of the above offices. Files may be referred to daily. L1422

Left: Figure 2b: Colonial Newspaper Advertisements Noting the Role of Bates and Clarke

**Conclusion**

Connections or links might better depict the reach to overseas colonies of the London advertising agencies of Bates, Hendy & Co. and Clarke, Son and Platt, although the term "tentacles" is more gripping. The direct association between the high proportion of extant newspaper wrappers and the incidence of advertising in colonial newspapers has been well documented over the past decade or so. This study adds to the evidence by examining wrappers addressed to Bates, Hendy & Co. and Clarke, Son and Platt sent from British Commonwealth colonies (and elsewhere). From a study of several thousand wrapper images it was found that 160 wrappers were addressed to these two agencies. The places represented by these wrappers encompass 19 countries and postal entities that are located in four continents, as well as the Caribbean and Central America.

Colonial newspaper insertions about the role of these agencies have shed new light into what occurred. The distances involved between London and the locations where advertising occurred are large. There was a need for agencies to organize the insertion of advertising copy in newspapers published in these distant nooks and crannies, and for

the agencies to subsequently make available evidence to their London-based clients that the advertisements actually appeared in these publications. Exactly why it was thought necessary to retain some of these wrappers is still open to interpretation although it appears to have been irregular rather than purposive in motive.



### References

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### Acknowledgement

Allan Gory and I have long debated the true reason why so many extant colonial wrappers bear advertising addresses. The connection with advertising is well-established and the evidence is over-whelming. The underlying motive why wrappers were retained by these agencies remains a matter for discussion. As usual I thank Allan most sincerely for his challenging insights into this area of postal stationery, for his willingness to read and comment on earlier drafts and for bringing relevant Internet sites to my attention.

### PSSA FORUM

Ian McMahon (with assistance from other PSSA members)

#### Papua New Guinea Christmas Envelopes

From Steve Zirinsky are two further Christmas envelopes from Papua New Guinea used in February 2016, a K1.45 domestic rate envelope and a K6.60 international rate envelope.



#### Terra Australis Stamped Envelopes and Year of the Monkey Postcard and envelopes

The Terra Australis envelopes were designed by Sharon Rodziewicz Australia Post Design Studio and printed by A & G envelopes on 'Postponed Recycled Precision Carbon Neutral AG High Bright' paper' by Offset lithography.

The annual Lunar New Year postcard and envelopes were issued on 3 February 2016. They are based on the stamp designs of Dani Poon with product design by Sharon Rodziewicz.



#### Greetings From Nimbin Cards

From Alan MacNaught are three cards overprinted Greetings from Nimbin. The cards are:

- Tasmanian devil 9312650 165031
- Common brushtail possum 9312650 164881
- Each night at sunset 9312650 177546.

They were presumably produced in 2009 at the same time as the other Greetings from cards but were still available at Nimbin in 2013. The relevance of Fairy Penguins and Tasmanian Devils to Nimbin is unclear.

## Postal Stationery Collector



### Australia Post internal survey postcards

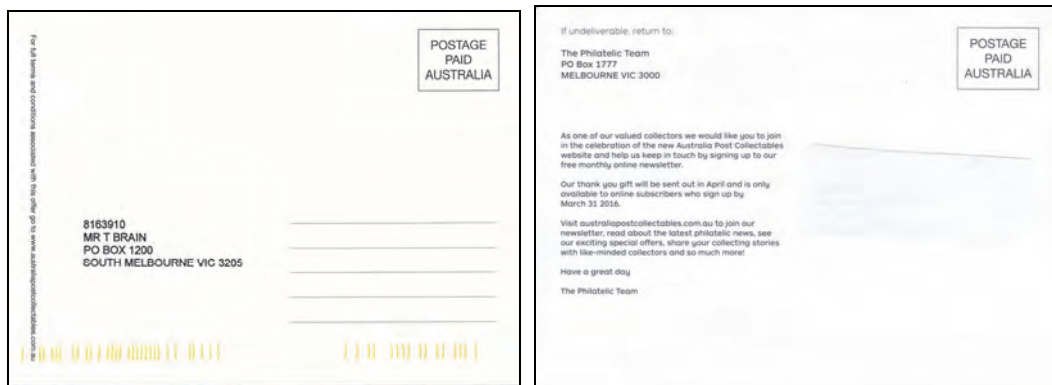
Courtesy of Richard Breckon, Martin Walker circulated two Australia Post internal survey postcards with an 'Official Mail' imprint at the PSSA meeting at Canberra. The first invited staff to "tell us about a time when you have demonstrated being safe everywhere" and the second inviting staff to be part of "our upcoming travel campaign Get set to Jet Set".



### Australia Post Time is Running Out Postcards

To promote its new electronic newsletter, Australia Post sent out a postcard to people on its mailing list with the slogan, time is running out. Unfortunately many (most?) of the postcards had a mismatch of the addressee and the address. The postcards sent to overseas addresses had a printed air mail 'sticker' so there are two versions of the card.

Alan McNaughton advised that a second mailout was undertaken, presumably with the addresses now corrected. The postcards however differed from those of the original mailout. There could also be an airmail version of the new one, but it seems as if the first overseas version was correctly addressed, so who knows?



*Original Card*

*Card from Second Mailout*



Alan McNaughton reports that the postcard, “Kangaroos near Coffs Harbour” Bar Code 9 312650 etc exists with both a glossy finish and with a matt finish. He checked all of the cards with no stamps illustrated on the front and this was the only one that appears like this.

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

Ian McMahon

**Postcards**

|   |  |  |                            |
|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| 25 January 2016 Love to Celebrate                   |  | 9 February 2016 50 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Decimal Currency |                            |
| Maximum cards                                       |  | Maximum card   |                            |
| (-) Balloons  |  | (\$2.20)   | Coat of Arms from \$1 note |
| (-) Sky Sand Water                                  |  | ? 2016 Revised Pictorial Postcard                                |                            |
| (-) Wattle  |  | Maximum cards  |                            |
| (-) Eucalypt  |  | (-)  | Fremantle Wharf            |
| (-) Handprints                                      |  | 1 March 2016 Aussie Alphabets                                    |                            |
| (-) Cake  |  | Maximum cards  |                            |
| (-) Champagne Flutes                                |  | (-)  | N                          |
| (-) White Roses                                     |  | (-)  | Q                          |
| (-) Red Rose  |  | (-)  | S                          |
| (-) Wedding Rings                                   |  | (-)  | V                          |
| (Set price: \$18.50)                                |  | (-)  | W                          |
| 3 February 2016 Year of the Monkey                  |  | (Set price: \$8.75)  |                            |
| (\$2.20) Year of the Monkey                         |  | 15 March 2016 Australian Bridges                                 |                            |
| 21 January 2016 Australian Legends of Single Tennis |  | Maximum cards  |                            |
| Maximum cards                                       |  | (-)  | Gladesdale Bridge          |
| (-) Pat Cash  |  | (-)  | Story Bridge               |
| (-) Evonne Goolagong Crawley                        |  | (-)  | Tasman Bridge              |
| (-) Ashley Cooper                                   |  | (Set price: \$5.25)  |                            |
| (-) Roy Emerson                                     |  | <b>Envelopes</b>   |                            |
| (-) Neale Fraser                                    |  | 3 February 2016 Year of the Monkey                               |                            |
| (-) John Newcombe                                   |  | (\$1.20)   | Domestic Rate DL           |
| (-) Pat Rafter                                      |  | (\$3.05)   | International Rate DL      |
| (-) Tony Roche                                      |  |  |                            |
| (-) Ken Rosewell                                    |  |  |                            |
| (-) Frank Sedgman                                   |  |  |                            |
| (-) Fred Stolle                                     |  |  |                            |
| (-) Lleyton Hewitt                                  |  |  |                            |
| (Set price: \$21)                                   |  |  |                            |

**LITERATURE**

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon

**From our contemporaries**

**The Postal Stationery Society Journal [UK] Vol 24 No 1 February 2016**

- Chairman’s Chat: Postal stationery cut-outs
- World War 1 German stationery with a donation to the Red Cross Part 1
- Advertising stationery – Swiss Federal Railways
- GB postal stationery news – new items reported, incl. POW postcards, Forces issue air mail letter sheets, 1944 Christmas Greetings airgraph form, essays
- The registered envelopes of Turkey

- Book review: The Mulready postal stationery, its genesis, production and usage, by A Huggins and A Holyoake.

***L'Intero Postale* No 124**

- Emergency frankings on postcards in 1944
- A curious tariff: 6 lire for foreign postage in 1944
- The postcard and the service 'Con assegno' (cash on delivery)

***Australian Journal of Philately* No 135 March 2016**

- Russian stationery envelope sent registered from Russian-occupied Poland to Melbourne in March 1940 – its adventures
- Two Victorian 1d postcards used in 1894, on country business

***The News of Hungarian Philately* October – December 2015**

- Tax notice forms of Hungary 1884 – 1933 (a special-use postal stationery form)

***ACCC Bulletin* December 2015**

- 1989 National Park Prepaid Envelopes

***Ganzsachensammler* February 2016**

- Swiss Perfins catalog
- Original photos of postbuses on view cards (Part 2)
- ZNr 133z Postcard

***Canadian Philatelist* March/April 2016**

- The Evolution of Postal Stationery [including the AQ lettersheets, the Cavallini, Billets de Port Paye and the Mulreadys but not the NSW lettersheets.]

***Gibbons Stamp Monthly* March 2016**

- British Postal Stationery Cut-Outs and Stamp Dealer Mail
- The Postal Stationery of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates
- Postal Stationery Matters (aerogrammes and wrappers with something extra)

***Postal Stationery* Vol. 58 No.1, Whole No. 406 January-February 2016**

- U.S. Stamped Envelope Master Dies and Hubs in the Postmaster
- General Collection
- The 1892 Surcharged Cards of Tobago
- The Postal Cards of Finland
- The Day Albert Daggett Helped Carry the President Across the Street
- UPSS Envelope Catalogs Updates, Dan Undersander
- 19th Century Envelopes, The 5¢ Garfield Envelopes of 1882
- Postal Cards, Business use of Coated U. S. Postal Cards
- New USA Postal Card Local Surcharge
- USA Service Suspended Card
- Philippines Card Overprinted 0 B
- Chinese Stationery for Sale
- Portuguese UPU Specimens
- Yugoslavia Post Card Printer's Waste
- India Manuscript Specimen Card,
- Great Britain Envelope Error
- USA Multiple Ad Letter Sheet
- US Postal Card Sub-Agency
- Miscut US Postal Cards - Errors?
- 2015 USA Postal Card Issues
- MY FAVOURITE, John Jennison, British reduced value card
- USA Cards S I and S2, Richard Rhoads
- USA Inverted Surcharge Card S45-5d
- Latvia Essay Post Card
- USA Wrapper with Mystery Symbol
- Rare Showcase, Norfolk Islands Envelope

***REPORT OF PSSA MEETING AT CANBERRA STAMPSHOW 2016***

**Sunday 20 March 2016 12 noon to 1.30pm**

**Welcome:** Ian McMahan opened the meeting at 12 noon.

**Attendance and Apologies:** 15 members present. Apologies were received from N Banfield, D Collyer, J Crowsley, and M Drury.

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



**Comments on Treasurer's report:** Noted that at this time 13 members were not financial. The Treasurer also reported that the bank now required that the name of the Society be written out in full on all cheques. All payments using credit cards or Eftpos must now include the card's CCV number.

**Comments on Secretary's report:** The Secretary reported that there had been no further progress on the index to Postal Stationery Collector. It was now complete to the end of Volume 20, but an introduction and a 'How-to-use' note were required.

Most issues of Postal Stationery Collector are still available as pdfs on the website. Recent issues are not available, because there has been no maintenance done for some time.

It was noted that postal stationery purchased by the late Arthur Gray was showing at Canberra 2016 in an exhibit entered under his wife's name. Geoff Kellow felt that this exhibit would probably be a 'one-off'.

**PSSA website:** Ian McMahon reported that Peter Allan, the webmaster of the APF, was developing a new version for PSSA. It is not yet available. Once we have the site up authorised members will be able to make changes. Glen Stafford suggested that we encourage members to make changes and contribute by offering a course in Wordpress.

**Results for exhibits:** The PSSA Prize was offered in the Great Australasian Stationery Challenge (GASC) class and was awarded to Ross Duberal for his 'Fiji'. The meeting gave Ross a round of applause for his effort. The prize for the National Postal Stationery class was awarded to Nancy Gray for 'The King George V envelopes of Australia'.

**Melbourne 2017:** The dates now set for Melbourne 2017 are 30 March to 2 April. Glen Stafford suggested that there should be an FIP Postal Stationery meeting / seminar which the PSSA might sponsor. Ian McMahon will follow up on these suggestions.

**Other business:** Re States catalogues: Ian McMahon reported that Dingle Smith and Peter Kowald were working on the New South Wales catalogue. Peter is working on an article about NSW railway cards to update John Bell's article.

Martin Walker reported on the South Australian catalogue. He will start with the postal note issues, and noted that there was a proposal about producing a Commonwealth postal note catalogue. He also mentioned a worldwide catalogue of International Reply Coupons by Hunter? He distributed some recent Australia Post official postcards.

**Displays:** These were one-frame exhibits prepared by members for the Newcastle One-frame National exhibition held 31 October – 1 November 2015. Four were foreign aerogrammes, plus Philip Levine's Queen Victoria prestamped envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope.

We saw first John Crowsley's 'Norway Aerograms 1948-1988' which included an example which had been provided to the UPU for distribution to UPU members and was originally provided to Queensland. It was mentioned that there were collections of postal stationery sent to the UPU lodged in each State. Joan Orr confirmed that the Queensland archive was now with the Queensland Philatelic Council.

John Dibiase introduced 'Aerogrammes of Afghanistan'. He showed the first issue, and described the designs of the stamps and dimensions in different periods. He obtained the material chiefly from eBay.

Glen Stafford introduced 'Singapore aerogrammes'. These were from the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth period.

Martin Walker spoke to 'Airletters and aerogrammes of Burma'. He noted that it was a 'hard' area to collect. The first issues had been those of the British Army, but Burma issued their own after World War 2. Most were produced by Indian and Pakistani security firms. He also showed what happened after there was a change in the currency after 1952. The aerogrammes are not well documented.

Philip Levine described his Queen Victoria prestamped envelopes. They were all produced by de la Rue. Some were uprated for overseas postage, including one registered.

Martin Walker also showed a one-frame exhibit of aerogrammes of Hong Kong. These were all produced by McCorquodale in UK. He noted that in design and dimensions Hong Kong followed UK practice.

**Catalogue of International Reply Coupons:** Martin Walker also commented on a catalogue of International Reply Coupons, Catalogue Mondial des Coupons-Réponse- Tome 1, Histoire, types, généralités, Payes de "A" à "H". Information on the catalogue can be found at PSC November 2010 page 90.

**Close:** Ian thanked all those who had contributed material. Ross Duberal, on behalf of the meeting, then thanked Ian for his work with *Postal Stationery Collector*.

The meeting closed at 1.30pm

Judith Kennett, Secretary

## **SECRETARY'S REPORT March 2015 – March 2016**

### **Meeting**

PSSA met once during 2015, at Sydney Stamp Expo 2015 on Saturday 18 April.

### **Membership of PSSA**

This stands at 62 in Australia and 27 overseas. At this time, 16 members from 2015 are currently not financial.

**Death of Arthur Gray:** Arthur Gray, a great collector and exhibitor of Australian Commonwealth stamps, passed away on 22 May 2015. While he included little (if any) postal stationery in his exhibits, he was a member of PSSA and in recent years had begun actively collecting Commonwealth postal stationery.

**Subscriptions for 2016**

It was found necessary at the end of 2015 to increase subscriptions across the membership by \$5. This was brought about once again by increases in the costs of printing the journal, and two rises in postal rates, for overseas postage in October 2015, and for domestic postage in January 2016. We continue to look for economies in expenses associated with the journal.

**Postal Stationery Collector**

The journal continues to appear regularly, thanks to the efforts of Editor Ian McMahon and the contributors. We would like more advertising in the journal, and invite members to contact either the Editor or the Secretary to discuss pricing for multiple appearances (two, three or four times) over a 12 month period.

**Index for Postal Stationery Collector**

Due to the compiler's other commitments, there has not been any progress with this project.

**Online access to back issues of Postal Stationery Collector**

Back issues are presently available to members on the protected section of the website [www.postalstationeryaustralia.com](http://www.postalstationeryaustralia.com). A password, obtainable from the Coordinator Ian McMahon, is necessary to access this part of the website. All issues from No 42 (May 2005) are available as pdf files in colour. Earlier issues are available, but in most cases are in black and white.

**Paper copy of back issues of Postal Stationery Collector**

The Society continues to maintain stocks of back issues of the journal, though some can now be supplied only as photocopies. Advertisements about obtaining back issues appear in current issues of the journal. Please contact the Secretary to enquire about availability.

**PSSA Prize at exhibitions**

At Sydney Stamp Expo 2015, the Prize was awarded to Andrew Cheung of Hong Kong for 'Imperial Russian Postal Stationery – used in China'.

At NORPEX 2015, Newcastle One-frame exhibition, PSSA sponsored a section for postal stationery, concentrating on aerogrammes. The Prize was awarded to our member Joan Orr for 'Papua & New Guinea pre-decimal airletters and aerogrammes'.

**Development of PSSA website**

The website has not had any maintenance done since the end of 2014. Late in 2015, a proposal for re-developing the website was received, which was examined and accepted. The Coordinator has been advised that a 'draft' version should be available for testing in April 2016.

**Looking forward to 2017**

It has been announced that an FIAP international stamp exhibition will be held in Melbourne during 2017. To be called Melbourne 2017, it will be held at the Caulfield Racecourse on 6-9 April, and will incorporate Royalpex 125, a non-competitive exhibition, which will mark 125 years of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. There should be some wonderful postal stationery in the frames, and we hope that the PSSA will be able to hold a meeting there.

Judy Kennett, Secretary, March 2016

**Treasurer's Report – John Crowsley Hon Treasurer**

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Finances as at 14 March 2016  |             |
| Current account:  | \$ 2,421.59 |
| Payments to be banked   | \$ 50.00    |
| Credit in EFTPOS  | \$ 740.00   |
| Term Deposit  | \$16,498.74 |
| Total   | \$19,710.33 |
| As of this date there are 15 members still unfinancial for 2016. Some payments may be received at the Canberra Exhibition.  |             |
| Regarding payments it should be noted that cheques must be made out correctly to 'Postal Stationery Society of Australia' in full. 'PSSA' is not accepted. Credit card payment details must always include expiry date and CCV. As from yesterday the EFTPOS equipment will no longer process any off-line transactions without the CCV.  |             |
| The present level of membership fees is just covering the major expense associated with the production and mailing of 'The Postal Stationery Collector'. Postage increases directly affect this cost. The only other income received is from bank term deposits, currently at low rates of interest and any sales of back issues of PSC. Other recurring expenses are from bank charges, exhibition entrance fees, provision of trophies for National Exhibitions, website costs, book purchases, incidental stationery 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. |             |

### **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](mailto: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](mailto:ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com).

### **INDEX TO POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR**

The Index to Postal Stationery collector has been updated to the end of Volume 20, 2014 and is now almost 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](mailto:jkennett@tpg.com.au) Post: PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462 AUSTRALIA

### **PSSA WEBMASTER**

**The Society is in urgent need of a Webmaster. Potentially our website could be a great mechanism for promoting the Society and postal stationery collecting as well as a means for greater value to our members,**

**Please contact me if you are interested**

**Ian McMahon [ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com](mailto: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.

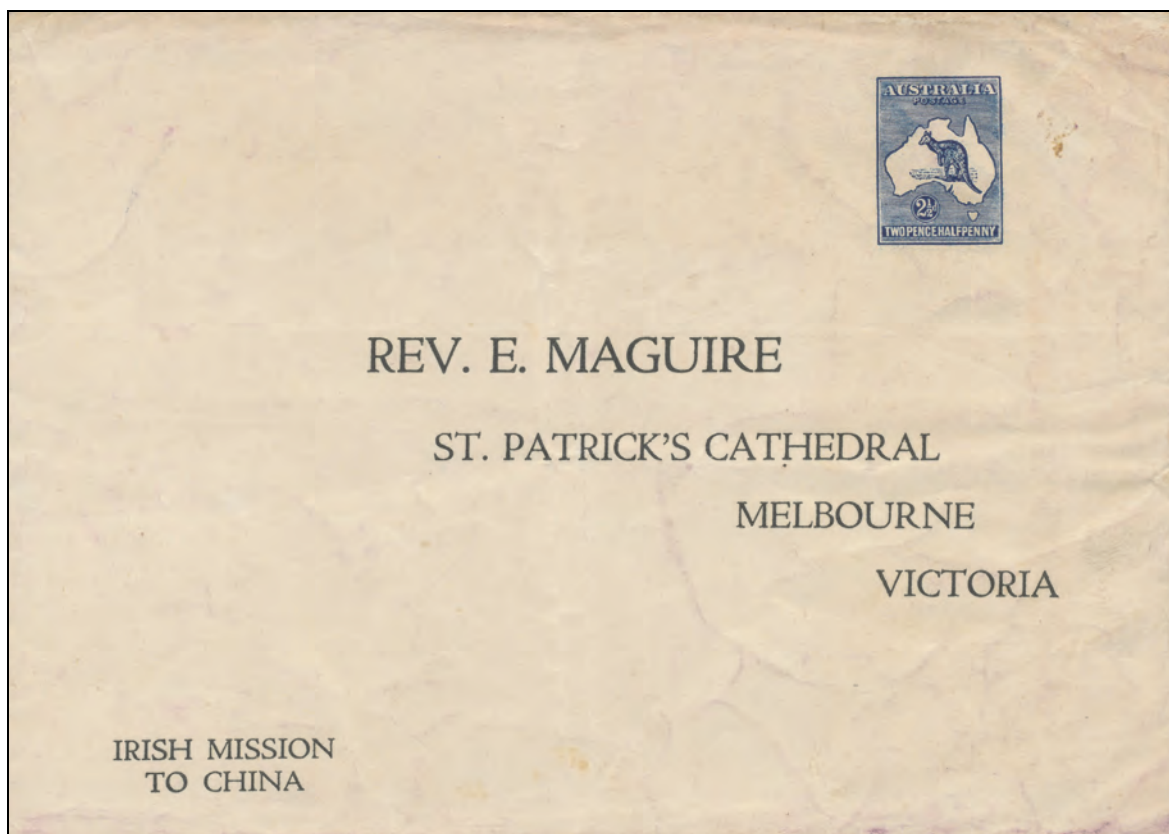
**Description:** Issues 1- 9 were produced as photocopies in A4 format, with corner staples, and are available only in that form at \$4.00. Issues 10 onwards are available as original copies, in A4 format and saddle stapled, at \$5 each (10-45) or \$6 each (46 onwards). All prices include postage in Australia, but overseas airmail postage is extra. Reductions on orders of five (5) copies or more.

**Payment:** In Australia, payment can be made either by cheque (made payable to the Postal Stationery Society of Australia (written in full) or by credit card (Visa or Mastercard, include CSV details). 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](mailto:jkennett@tpg.com.au)



*2½ d KANGAROO & MAP PTPO ENVELOPE FOR THE IRISH MISSION TO CHINA*



**CATHOLIC MISSION TO CHINA.**

Speaking at St. Patrick's Cathedral after Vespers on Sunday evening, Father Peter O'Brien announced that an appeal on behalf of the Irish National Mission to China, would be launched at the Cathedral on Sunday, and gave particulars of the new work.

Three years ago the Bishops of China made an appeal to the Irish people to take up missionary work in China, where only one of every 200 is a Christian. In response to this, 40 priests immediately volunteered for the work. From public subscriptions a seminary was established in Galway, where 45 men are now studying, while more than 300 applicants for admission have had to be refused.

The Rev. Dr. E. Maguire, D.D., who was a professor of Theology at All Hallows' College, and the Rev. J. Galvin, arrived in Australia last week, and by invitation of the hierarchy, will appeal for funds for the mission. The two priests are at present the guests of Archbishop Mannix at "Raheen," Kew, and will begin their appeal next Sunday. Archbishop Mannix has already handed them a cheque for £100.

The actual work of the mission will begin as soon as the territorial limits of the new mission are assigned by officials at the Vatican. Heavy expense will be incurred in establishing schools, hospitals, orphanages, dispensaries and churches, and, as the work is held to be a national one, all members of the Irish race are being urged to subscribe to it. Father Galvin has already spent some time in America, where an organisation to support the mission has been founded.

*From Geelong Advertiser (Vic. : 1859 - 1926), Tuesday 20 January 1920, page 5; sourced through Trove*