

# POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR

Volume 25 No 1: Issue No 97

February 2019



## ***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 2019 has been set at \$55 (Australia) and \$75 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$65). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

### **OFFICE BEARERS:**

CONVENOR: Ian McMahon, PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608  
Email: [ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com](mailto:ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com)

SECRETARY: Judy Kennett, PO Box 16, Ulmarra NSW 2462  
Email: [jkennett5@tpg.com.au](mailto:jkennett5@tpg.com.au)

TREASURER: John Crowsley, PO Box 2296, Keperra Qld 4054  
Email: [jcrowsley@iprimus.com.au](mailto:jcrowsley@iprimus.com.au)

### **STATE AND NEW ZEALAND COORDINATORS:**

ACT Ian McMahon, PO Box 783, Civic Square ACT 2608  
Email: [ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com](mailto:ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com)

NSW Bernie Doherty, PO Box 18, Waratah NSW 2298  
Email: [bjdoh@bigpond.net.au](mailto:bjdoh@bigpond.net.au)

NSW (Sydney area) David Collyer, PO Box 201, Gladesville NSW 1675  
Email: [d\\_collyer30@hotmail.com](mailto:d_collyer30@hotmail.com)

QLD Joan Orr, 7 Mizzen St, Manly West Qld 4179  
Email: [jorrad35@bigpond.com](mailto:jorrad35@bigpond.com)

SA Martin Walker, PO Box 2508, Gawler, South Australia 5118.  
Email: [saphilatelists@gmail.com](mailto:saphilatelists@gmail.com)

TAS Malcolm Groom, PO Box 3071, West Hobart Tas 7000  
Email: [mgroom@internode.on.net](mailto:mgroom@internode.on.net)

VIC Mark Diserio PO Box 1200 SOUTH MELBOURNE Vic 3205  
Email: [mdiserio@landers.com.au](mailto:mdiserio@landers.com.au)

WA Ray Todd, PO Box 158, Dunsborough WA 6281  
Email: [retodd@netserv.net.au](mailto:retodd@netserv.net.au)

New Zealand Norman Banfield, 14 Rata Road, Raumati Beach 5032  
Email: [normanb@xtra.co.nz](mailto:normanb@xtra.co.nz)

Web page: <http://www.postalstationeryaustralia.com/>

### ***Postal Stationery Collector***

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

Sub-Editor Australian Commonwealth Stationery Mark Diserio [mvdiss@ozemail.com.au](mailto:mvdiss@ozemail.com.au)

Sub-Editor Australian States Bernie Beston

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 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.

**COPYRIGHT:** The copyright of the contents of the *Postal Stationery Collector* is held by the Postal Stationery Society of Australia. Items may be reproduced only with the written consent of the Editor.

ISSN 1324-2105

ISSN 2207-6859 (Online)

**POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTOR**  
**Volume 25 No 1: Issue No 97 February 2019**

**CONTENTS**

<i>From the Editor</i>	1
<i>From the Secretary</i>	3
<i>Correspondence</i>	4
<i>New Discoveries and Auction News: Queensland and Australia</i>	
Ian McMahon	4
<i>Australia 1965 A23 V Jet Aerogramme Missing "M" In "Form"</i>	
Frank Pauer	5
<i>UPU Circular with Details of the 1890 'Seebeck' Postal Stationery</i>	
Glen Stafford	6
<i>New Issues</i>	8
<i>Queensland Pastoral Supplies Pty Ltd Printed to Private Order Stationery.</i>	
Joan Orr	9
<i>The Postal Stationery of Paraguay 1881-1928</i>	
Raymond Todd	11
<i>Types Of 15-Vinar Chain-breaker Postal Cards</i>	
Igor Pirc	15
<i>Christmas Island 1980 33c Aerogramme</i>	
Ian McMahon	23
<i>Does Size Matter: An Examination of Imprints on Wrappers</i>	
John Courtis	26
<i>PSSA Forum</i>	30
<i>Listing of Australian Non-Denominated Postal Stationery</i>	
Ian McMahon	31
<i>Literature</i>	
Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon	31

**FROM THE EDITOR**

***Display at the RPSL***

PSSA members, Raymond Todd and Glen Stafford, were part of a joint display at the RPSL on 4 October 2018. Ray showed The Postal Stationery of Paraguay and Glen Nicaragua Postal Stationery from the Seebeck Period. Included in this issue is an extract from the handout for Ray's display on Paraguay Postal Stationery.

***Armistice Stamp Show 2018, Dunedin New Zealand***

The Armistice Stamp Show 2018 was a full New Zealand National Exhibition run by the Dunedin Philatelic Society and held at the More FM Arena, Edgar Centre, Portsmouth Drive, Dunedin on 9-11 November 2018. The Exhibition only included a few exhibits of postal stationery including *Great Britain Registered Postal Stationery 1878-1923* by Alistair Gow which was awarded a Large Vermeil and *Netherlands Issue Fur Collar Postcards 1899-1927* by Alex Nuijten (Vermeil) in the Postal Stationery Class, *Australian 7c Magenta Prestamped Envelope Usage* by Peter Tozer (Silver) in the Adult Development Class, *The Ten New Zealand Lettercard Postal Rates from Queen Victoria to King George VI* by Tony Thackery in the Jury Class and *King George V 1½d lettercards Bock Dies I and II New Zealand 1916-20* by Alastair Watson (Vermeil) in the One Frame Class.

***Sharjah Stamp Exhibition 2018 13 – 17 Nov 2018***

There were three Australian postal stationery entries in this UAE National exhibition:

Gary Brown	Postal Stationery of Natal	88	LV
Frank Pauer	Australian Aerogrammes to 1980 - the Note Printing Branch Era	86	LV
Lionel Savins	The Department of Education Postcards of New Zealand 1927 -1971	84	V

***Exfil 2018 FIAF Exhibition, Santiago, Chile***

*Exfil 2018* was a FIAF Exhibition held in Santiago, Chile from 9-12 October 2018. Australia was invited to participate in the exhibition and there was one Australian postal stationery exhibit:

Ian McMahon	Queensland Postal Stationery	83	V
-------------	------------------------------	----	---

***Thailand 2018 Postal Stationery Competition***

Thailand 2018 World Stamp Exhibition was held in Bangkok from 28 November to 3 December 2018. There were 20 exhibits in the postal stationery competition covering material from a wide range of countries as well as five one-frame and 13 Youth postal stationery exhibits. Jaiswal Sandeep's exhibit of *British India - Queen Victoria Postal Stationery* and Alexey Strebulaev's *Postal Stationery for City Posts of St Petersburg and Moscow* won Large Gold medals while Gold medals were awarded to *Postal Cards Issued by the Republic of China in Taiwan* (Lin Chang-Long), and *The First Postal Stationery Issues of Independent Finland 1917-1929* (Jussi Tuori). Australian resident, Mohammed Islam, won a Large Vermeil medal for *Postal Stationery of Bangladesh 1971-2000* while Steve Schumann (USA) displayed a one-frame exhibit of New Zealand POW airletters which received 90 points as well as having his New Zealand Postal Stationery exhibit in the Championship Class.

**Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo 2019**

The next national postal stationery competition will take place at Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo 2019 which will be held from 13th June to 16th June 2019 at the Hurstville Aquatic Leisure Centre, Sydney. The closing date for entries is 23rd February 2019. Further information can be found at <http://ssce.philas.org.au/>.

**Bunbury 2019**

Bunbury 2019 is the National One-Frame completion (including postal stationery) which will be held in Bunbury on 20-21 July 2019. Entries close 1 April 2019. Further information at <http://www.wapc.org.au/bunbury-2019/>.

**Aeropex 2019**

Aeropex is a specialised air mail national exhibition to be held in Adelaide on 6-8 December 2019. Entries can include air mail related postal stationery and a number of overseas countries have been invited to participate. <https://apf.org.au/philatelic-exhibition-timetable/>

**China 2019 and Singpex 2019**

Internationally postal stationery exhibitors will be able to enter China 2019 a world philatelic exhibition to be held in Wuhan, China from 16 - 20 June 2019. Further information can be found at <http://apf.org.au/philatelic-exhibition-timetable/>. There will also be a postal stationery class at the Asian exhibition, Singpex 2019 to be held in Singapore from 31 July to 4 August 2019.



*Thailand 2018 Postal Stationery Jury (right) including (from left) Alfred Kunz, Alexander Ilyushin, Nikola Ljubicic, Ajeet Singhee and Malcolm Hammersley*



**FIP Postal Stationery Commission, Meeting and Workshop at Thailand 2019**

Lars Engelbrecht and Ian McMahon presented the seminar *How To Develop Your Postal Stationery Exhibit* at Thailand 2018. The seminar was attended by about 70 people and received many favourable comments. If you would like to receive a copy of the presentation please email me.

The presentation included discussion of:

- the idea and purpose of the exhibit
- the material available
- the story in the exhibit
- practical advice

Much of the discussion was based on the exhibit strategies of the two presenters.



*Lars Engelbrecht presenting the Postal Stationery Seminar*

*Attendees at the Postal Stationery Seminar*

**FIP Postal Stationery Commission Newsletter January 2019**

- FIP Jury Academy
- Commission Meeting at Thailand 2018
- Christmas Island Aerogrammes 1971-1975
- Results from Recent Exhibitions

- PS Commission Facebook Page
- Commission Seminar at Thailand 2018
- Postal Stationery Workshop at Stockholm 2019
- News from the Delegates
- Focus Areas 2016-2020
- Future International Exhibitions
- Literature
- The Bureau
- The Commission Delegates
- FIP Jurors and Team Leaders

#### FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION FACEBOOK PAGE

- THE FIP POSTAL STATIONERY COMMISSION HAS LAUNCHED A FACEBOOK PAGE
- IT CURRENTLY HAS 80 MEMBERS
- IT WILL BE UPDATED WITH NEWS ON EXHIBITING AND JUDGING POSTAL STATIONERY
- YOU ARE ALL INVITED TO JOIN THE PAGE – SEARCH ON FACEBOOK FOR: "FIP POSTAL STATIONERY"
- PLEASE USE THE PAGE TO SHARE PHOTOS, COMMENTS AND ASK QUESTIONS

#### FROM THE SECRETARY

##### Membership

We welcome as a new member Peter Tozer from New Zealand. Peter's interest is in decimal Australian postal stationery envelopes, both embossed and pictorial designs.

We also welcome the members of the Philatelic Society of Tasmania. They have joined in order that their library will regularly receive copies of *Postal Stationery Collector*.

##### Subscriptions rates for 2019

The Treasurer has recommended that each of the Society's rates be increased by \$5 for 2019. They will be set at \$55 (Australia), \$65 (New Zealand) and \$75 overseas (excluding New Zealand). All prices are in Australian dollars. Overseas airmail rate increased on 1 October 2018.

Thank you to all those members who have paid their subscriptions promptly.

##### Death of Dr Derek Pocock (WA)

Derek was a Foundation Member of PSSA in 1995, and remained a member for many years. He passed away after a short illness on 17 November 2018, and a memorial gathering was held in Kings Park, Perth on Monday 26 November.

Derek will be greatly missed by his family, and by his philatelic friends in WA and Australia. There is a splendid memorial article about Derek by Glen Stafford in *APF News November 2018*.

##### Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo 13-16 June 2019

This is a full National Level multi-frame exhibition. It will include all FIP and APF classes, as well as incorporating The Australasian (Philatelic) Challenge and the Picture Postcard Challenge. It will be held at the Hurstville Aquatic Leisure Centre, Hurstville NSW. We hope that PSSA will meet at some stage of the Exhibition.

At this time, the Exhibition Prospectus and Entry form can be downloaded from the PHILAS website [www.philas.org.au](http://www.philas.org.au). There is further information about Sydney 2019 on the website. Please direct enquiries about Sydney 2019 to the Public Relations Officer, John Sadler on [jpsadler@bigpond.com.au](mailto:jpsadler@bigpond.com.au)

Please note that entries for exhibits close on 23 February 2019.



##### Further contributions from overseas members

From Peter Fink (Switzerland) we have a specially-produced private aerogramme for 175 years of the 'bull's eye' stamps issue of Brazil, and Christmas greetings from Peter and his family.

From May and David Lu

(PRC) there is a card with greetings for Christmas and the New Year.



##### Contacts from PSSA website

Two contact messages have come recently. One from an Australian who has been overwhelmed at being left with two large boxes of Australian postal stationery envelopes to sort, a mixture of mint and used (chiefly mint), and not in any order. He asked if we could offer any advice about methods of disposal available to him.

The second was from an American postal stationery collector who has decided to 'work' on his Australian stationery. He was seeking information on an available catalogue of all types of Australian postal stationery, but didn't indicate if he was aware of the division between States and Colonies issues, and the stationery of the Australian Commonwealth. It was necessary to point out to him that the current catalogue covers only the period from 1911 to the end of the Note printing Branch period. Bibliographic information to enable him to locate a copy of the current catalogue was sent to him.

Good wishes to all members for a satisfying collecting year in 2019. We hope some of you will be able to attend Sydney 2019.

##### How members can help the Society

One suggestion: please ensure that the Secretary and the Treasurer are promptly advised of any changes in contact information, email or postal addresses. An email message is the most efficient way to do this. Our email addresses are:

Secretary, Judy Kennett: [jkennett5@tpg.com.au](mailto:jkennett5@tpg.com.au) Treasurer, John Crowsley: [jcrowsley@iprimus.com.au](mailto:jcrowsley@iprimus.com.au)

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**Postcards – Official Postal Stationery**

In 2017, in order to raise funds, Postcards were prepared by the Organising Committee of the 2021 International Exhibition to be held in Cape Town. In 2018 Postcards were prepared with the assistance of the Post Office to make them an official Postal Stationery issue by adding a pre-printed indicium of Standardised Postage. (Note: only a limited number of these sets have been printed). Again, the postcards depict original artwork by Mrs. Julia Birkhead (widow of the late Harry Birkhead). The cards are sold in packs of 10 designs, depicting indigenous birds and small animals.



The original watercolours by this renowned artist were generously donated by her and were sold on auction, in aid of funds for the 2021 Exhibition, during October 2018 at the South Africa National Stamp Show.

Orders can also be placed with Emil Minnaar by Email: [Emil@Minnaar.org](mailto:Emil@Minnaar.org). The selling price is R215 (local-South Africa) and US \$20 (Foreign) including postage and packaging. Payment may be made by EFT to the account of: Philatelic Federation of South Africa – Standard Bank – Branch Code: 012442 Account number: 023 304 669 or by PayPal account: [kiongacollector@gmail.com](mailto:kiongacollector@gmail.com).

Emil Minnaar

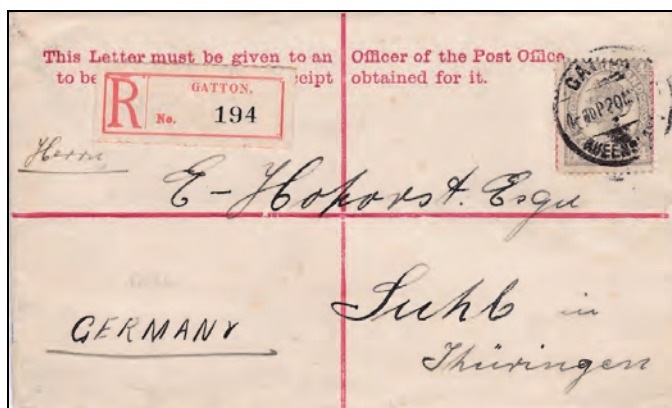
**NEW DISCOVERIES AND AUCTION NEWS: QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA**

Ian McMahon

**Queensland 1912 3d Registered Envelope**

In the February 2018 PSC, Gary Watson reported on the auction sale of mint, CTO and used examples of the 1912 Queensland King Edward VII 3d Registered Envelope, commenting that only two used copies had been recorded. Another used example of this envelope has now been recorded by Henk Godthelp on the Queensland Stamp Collecting group on Facebook. The envelope has been used from Gatton on 20 May 1913 to Germany with the addition of a 4d adhesive stamp. Unlike the earlier Queensland registered envelopes, the flap with the imprinted 3d registration stamp folds to the back of the envelope (Figure 6). Figure 7 shows the ‘front’ of the envelope with the address and the 4d adhesive stamp.

The Queensland Stamp Collecting group page is an active Facebook group about Queensland stamp collecting covering all aspects of Queensland stamps, revenues, railways, postmarks, postal history, postal stationery, proofs, essays, and errors. Its goal is to make the site a good reference source for collectors. If you are interested in Queensland it’s well worth a visit <https://www.facebook.com/groups/490246201113260/>.

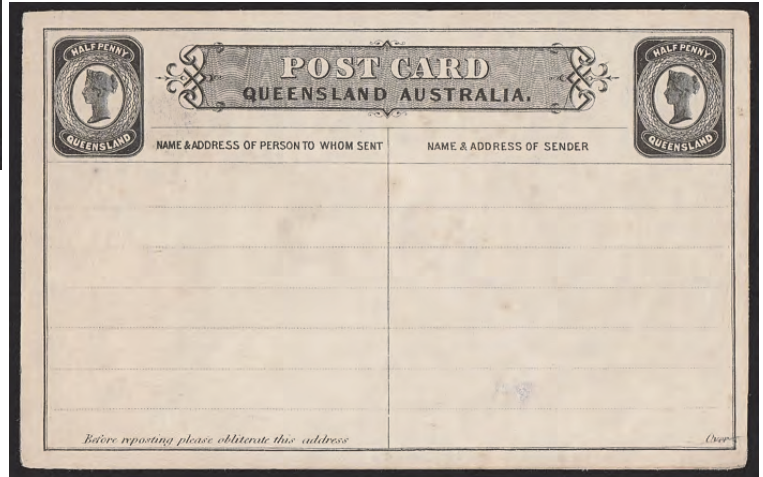


**Unique Australia King George V Sideface PTPO Parcel Label Sold for \$16,000**

A unique newly-discovered Australian Commonwealth postal stationery item was sold at the 25 October 2018 Status International auction for \$16,000!. The King George V sideface parcel label with impressed 3d blue and 2d red-brown stamps, is unique having been previously only known as cutouts. The Postal Stationery volume of the *Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue* (ACSC) lists the parcel label as PL1 on the basis of the cut outs. The Catalogue states that they were produced for Foy and Gibson of Melbourne presumable to post out their mail catalogues at the magazine rate of 5d for a magazine weighing 16-20 ounces. The description in the Status International catalogue reads: 'Parcel Label: 1928 KGV 2d brown & 3d blue, & uprated KGV 1d on gummed label affixed to card. With



decorative border of book on a lectern in brown, as illustrated in ACSC for ES11 confirms user as Foy & Gibson Melbourne with 'Melbourne 3 OC 28' cds, to Albury. Overall VFU for a parcel label, sm tear at LL & sl tones of little consequence as this is the known example! ACSC PL1 listed & unpriced as previously known only as a cut-out. UNIQUE. Very important item of Australian Postal Stationery'. A similar parcel label cut-out (also thought to have been used by Foy & Gibson) is known with the positioning of the 3d and 2d stamps reversed.

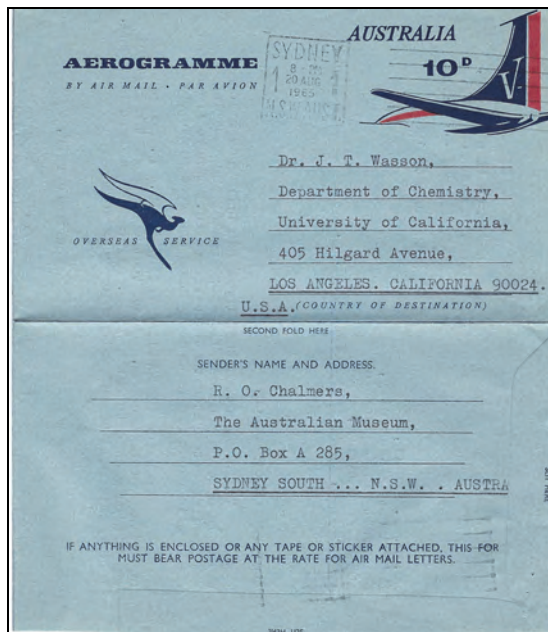
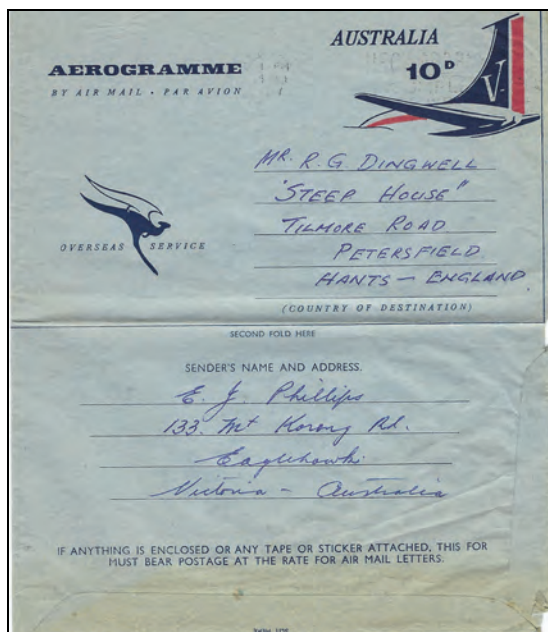
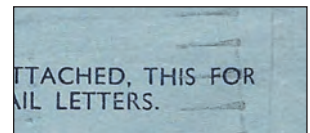


Another item of note from the same auction was a Queensland essay for a reply postcard which sold for \$3,400. The essay was described as '1880s QV 1/2d+1/2d black ESSAY for special single Reply card with 2 stamp imprints & divided front & back for 2 addresses & 2 messages. F-VF UN. Extremely rare with only a couple known.'

**AUSTRALIA 1965 A23 V JET AEROGRAMME MISSING "M" IN "FORM"**

Frank Pauer

I thought that the PSC readers would want to know about a new aerogramme discovery that I have found. Attached is an unlisted variety of the 1965 A23 V Jet missing "M" in "FORM" in the instructions on the back of the aerogramme. As I was putting together my Aerogramme exhibit for Newcastle 2018, I came across the 1965 dated aerogramme missing the "M" and on further checking my stock of aerogrammes came across the 1967 dated one. I mentioned this to Martin Walker and he found a third example. So there could be more out there.



**UPU CIRCULAR WITH DETAILS OF THE 1890 'SEEBECK' POSTAL STATIONERY**

Glen Stafford

**Unique discovery**

If I am not on the Jury or am Commissioner for an International Stamp Exhibition (meaning that I am not there to perform other duties), I start my time by looking at all the exhibits. Along the way, I often discuss various aspects of an exhibit with fellow exhibitors. By day three, I start looking at the dealers' booths and hope the mob has left me something to buy.

Having entered the FIP World Stamp Exhibition in Bangkok, Thailand (28<sup>th</sup> November to 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2018), and looked at many of the 2500 frames, I made an interesting discovery of a UPU circular among some dealer items.

Many dealers are aware of my Nicaraguan interests, so they often bring along that material for me to peruse (and hopefully purchase). At this exhibition, Jorge Castillo Vazquez from Castle Rock Stamps sent me a message to say that he had some interesting Nicaraguan items for me to look at. This included a Paquebot cover from the Seebeck period, a 1924 cover with the 400<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the founding of Leon and Granada commemorative stamps and an internal flight cover. All of which I bought.

Jorge also had a collection of Nicaraguan Stationery specimens; but I already had those items. However, at the end of the collection was a two-page circular from the UPU that grabbed my attention, so I had to purchase it.

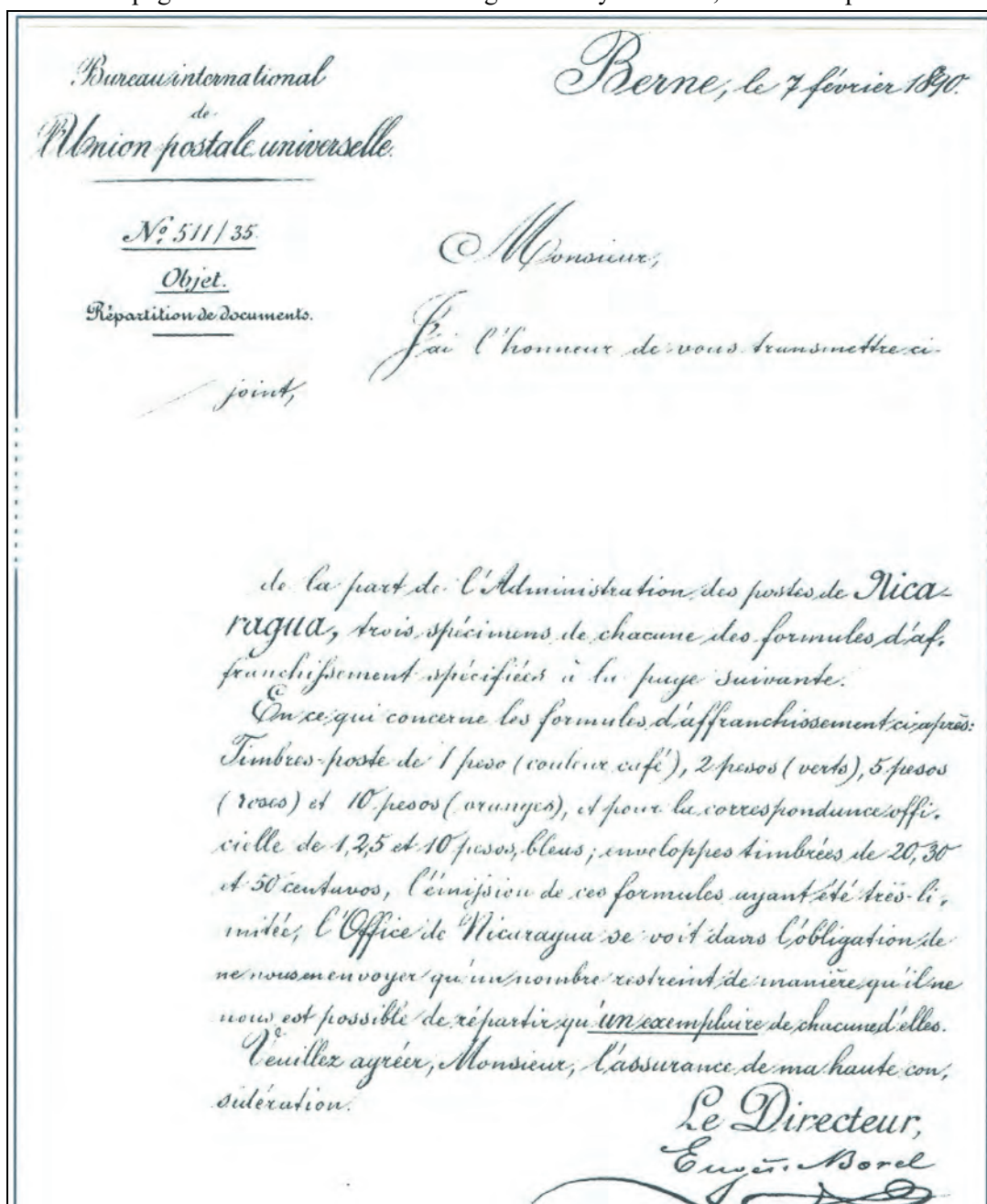


Figure 1



**UPU Circular No. 511/35**

This circular had been prepared in a beautiful manuscript and then printed for the UPU nations. Dated Berne (Switzerland) 7 February 1890, it is headed Bureau International, the Universal Postal Union, Circular No. 511/35. This international Bureau Circular contains details of the 1890 'Seebeck' Postage stamps, Official stamps and Postal Stationery received from the Nicaraguan postal administration for distribution. The Circular (Figure 1) states (in French) that due to the very limited number of examples supplied only one rather than three examples of the higher denominations of stamps and envelopes was being distributed to each of the UPU Nations (77 signed up Nations). From the list supplied by the circular; the follow stationery items were supplied to each UPU country (Figure 2):

- Three each of 5c and 10c envelopes,
- Three each of 2c, 2c + 2c, 3c and 3c + 3c postal cards,
- Three each of 1c, 2c and 4c wrappers, and
- Only one each of the high values envelopes 20c, 30c and 50c.

*Détail des formules d'affranchissement  
de la République de Nicaragua.*

3	spécimens de timbres-poste	de 1 centavo (brun de lienne).
3	—	2 centavos (vermillon).
3	—	5 — (bleu foncé).
3	—	10 — (gris).
3	—	20 — (rouge).
3	—	50 — (pourpre).
3	—	cartes postales simples 2 — p. le service intérieur.
3	—	avec réponse payée 2+2
3	—	simples 3 — extérieur.
3	—	avec réponse payée 3+3
3	—	d'enveloppes timbrées 5 —
3	—	10 —
3	—	de bandes timbrées 1 centavo.
3	—	2 centavos.
3	—	4 —
3	—	timbres-poste 1 centavo bleu p. la correspondance officielle.
3	—	2 —
3	—	5 —
3	—	10 —
3	—	20 —
3	—	50 —
1	—	1 peso (couleur café).
1	—	2 pesos (vert).
1	—	5 — (rose).
1	—	10 — (orange).
1	—	1 peso
1	—	2 pesos
1	—	5 —
1	—	10 —
1	—	d'enveloppes timbrées 20 centavos.
1	—	30 —
1	—	50 —

Figure 2

Seebeck signed a contract with Nicaragua's Director of Postal Affairs on the 4<sup>th</sup> May 1889 for Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company to supply their annual quota of postal stationery – postcards, reply cards, envelopes and newspaper wrappers - for the next ten years. The design would be changed every year or two on the 1<sup>st</sup> January, with one design for all values. All postal stationery was to be engraved on steel with the highest quality artistic workmanship. The designs would then be transferred to flat lithographic stones or plates. This contract would supply the following postal stationery numbers (Figures 3 and 4 at right):

- 2c Postal Card 30,000
- 2c + 2c Reply Card 10,000
- 3c Postal Card 20,000
- 3c + 3c Reply Card 10,000
- 5c envelope 100,000
- 10c envelope 20,000
- 20c envelope 500
- 30c envelope 500
- 50c envelope 500
- 1c Newspaper Wrapper 5,000
- 2c Newspaper Wrapper 10,000
- 4c Newspaper Wrapper 5,000

The low numbers of Business envelopes (20c, 30c & 50c) is possibly the main reason for limiting the number of examples sent to the UPU nations. Very few of the business envelopes have been recorded by the Nicaraguan Study Group, which suggests that the stock of 77 pieces for the UPU nations was taken directly from these low numbers.

The reasons for me to publish this circular are twofold:

1. To bring this information to the collecting public and
2. To encourage collectors to attend shows to buy items rather than relying on eBay for all of their purchases. You never know what a dealer has in his Back of the Book (BOB) items.

Happy collecting.

**NEW ISSUES**

**Canada**

Canada issued a set of five postcards on 20 August 2018 for \$12.50 depicting Canadian birds on, as the third series in this issue. The cards depicted the Steller's Jay, Whooping Crane, Snowy Owl, Black-capped Chickadee, and Canada Geese. The cards were printed by Canadian Bank Note Co.



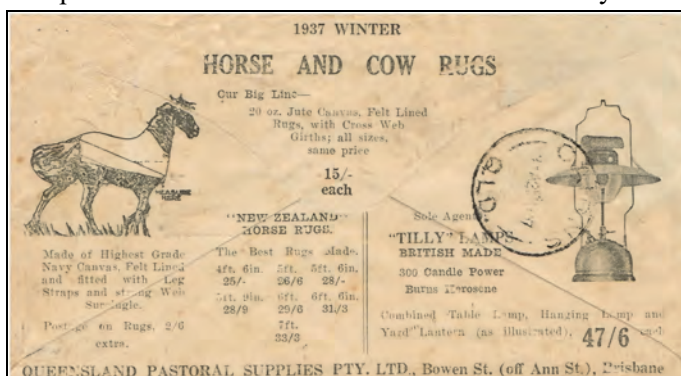
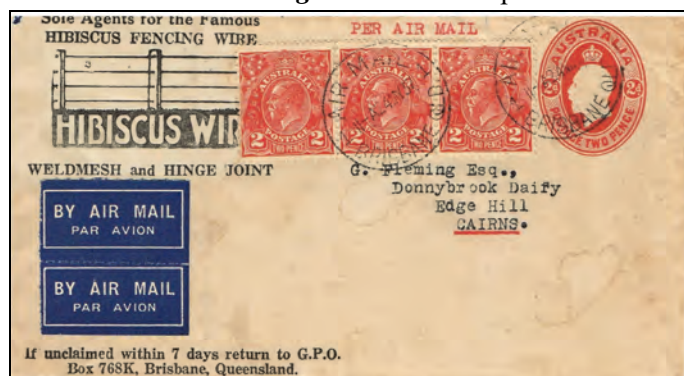
**QUEENSLAND PASTORAL SUPPLIES PTY LTD PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER STATIONERY.**

Joan Orr

A Brisbane business, which according to a report in the Daily Mail of Brisbane on Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> July 1922, started about 1912 and formed into a Limited Company in 1919. The firm, as the name implies, serviced the pastoral industry with all manner of goods necessary for the 'Man on the Land'. Catalogues were sent out monthly.

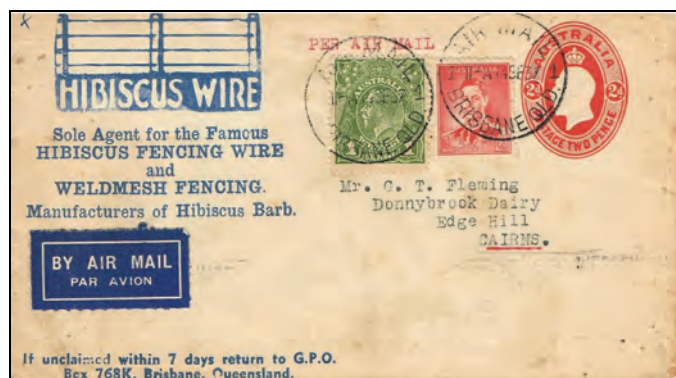
They were sole distributors for Hibiscus brand products; all the leading lines were stocked, chief of which was barbed wire. They were the largest importers of this fencing wire and I am illustrating their stationery pertaining to this product up until decimal currency 14<sup>th</sup> February 1966.

Earliest I have with this advertising is a King George V oval embossed die (red stye in eye) on cream paper with blue interior. **Black advertising**. Sealed rate 2d per 2ozs + airmail 3d per half oz x 2 = 8d. airmail to Cairns 24<sup>th</sup> May 1937.



The back of this envelope carries advertising for a number of products giving prices and their physical address which was Bowen Street, (off Ann St), Brisbane, and is also printed in **black**. Size 16.5 X 9.25cms.

Later in 1937 a new printing advertising Hibiscus wire and re-iterating QPS's status as sole agents was issued, still at the 2d. per 2ozs rate. This time the details were in **blue**. 3d added for airmail rate also to Cairns. 14<sup>th</sup> September 1937.



The back carries further advertising in **blue** stressing their involvement in fencing products amongst others.

From now on until after the second world war e.g. King George VI period, all my covers are plain with just the 'unclaimed' notation at lower left as on the GV envelopes. Perhaps as a conservation method to save ink during war time?

Advertising was resumed in 1947, but not about fencing wire as problems still existed re the importation of this product due to steel shortages from use during the war effort. A copy of the Cloncurry Pastoral News of 14<sup>th</sup> November 1952 advised that QPS was now able to supply wire products as per pre-war, however I do not have any GVI envelopes advertising wire from this time.

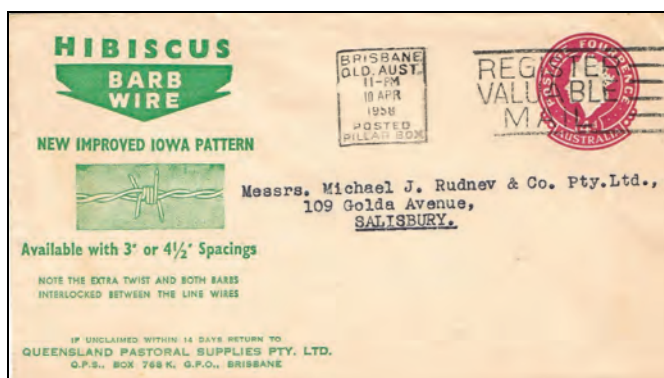
The next envelopes advertising wire were on Queen Elizabeth II issues and not until 1956 – 1959 issues.

4d plum 'small' die QIIE (1956 – 1959) is the next to have advertising for Hibiscus Barb Wire. This time in **green** with added information about the product and changes to the *unclaimed* admonition at lower left.

Size as previous. Sealed rate 4d up to 1oz. Posted on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1957 to Madang T.N. Guinea with 3d added for airmail. **Note the folds on the barb** in the green rectangle.



Plain back with top opening flap.



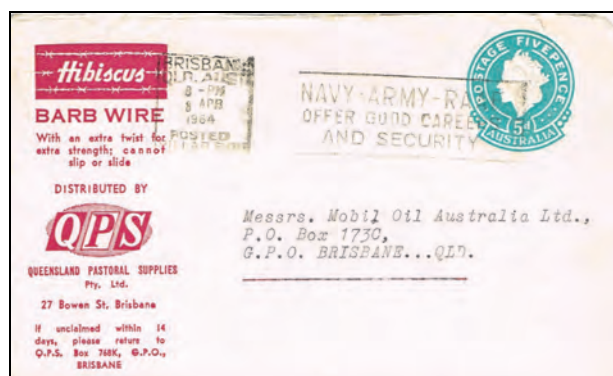
The back is plain, as previous, with top opening flap. Same size.

It is possible to find varieties of printing and design on all types of Postal Stationery and these are no different. A further printing of this 4d plum envelope local use 10<sup>th</sup> April 1958 has the **barb in the rectangle reversed**.

1<sup>st</sup> October 1959 new postal rates increased the letter rate to 5d and the reduced printed matter rate was abolished. From this date to July 1960 was the official date range for the Queen Elizabeth II 5d. dark blue 'small' die. One printing incorporating wire advertising appears to have been made for QPS during this time. **Blue printing was used incorporating the first rectangular design of the previous green advertisements.** Size slightly smaller. 16.5 X 9cm. Posted to Normanby a suburb of Brisbane 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1960. Late use for this die.



Plain back with top opening flap.



Text on the reverse in plum states: "QPS AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST WIRE DISTRIBUTORS/ We stock every type of fencing material."

The colour of the 5d embossed stamp was changed to light blue in 1960 possibly due to difficulties when trying to read postmarks on the dark die. The new colour was in use from 1<sup>st</sup> October 1959 – 14 February 1966.

### AUSTRALIA POST CENTENARY OF THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE

An Official Posting With the compliments of the Australian Post Office commemorating the Centenary of the Overland Telegraph Line from Adelaide to Darwin on 22 AUG 1972. The item says it all.



February 2019

## THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF PARAGUAY 1881-1928

Raymond Todd

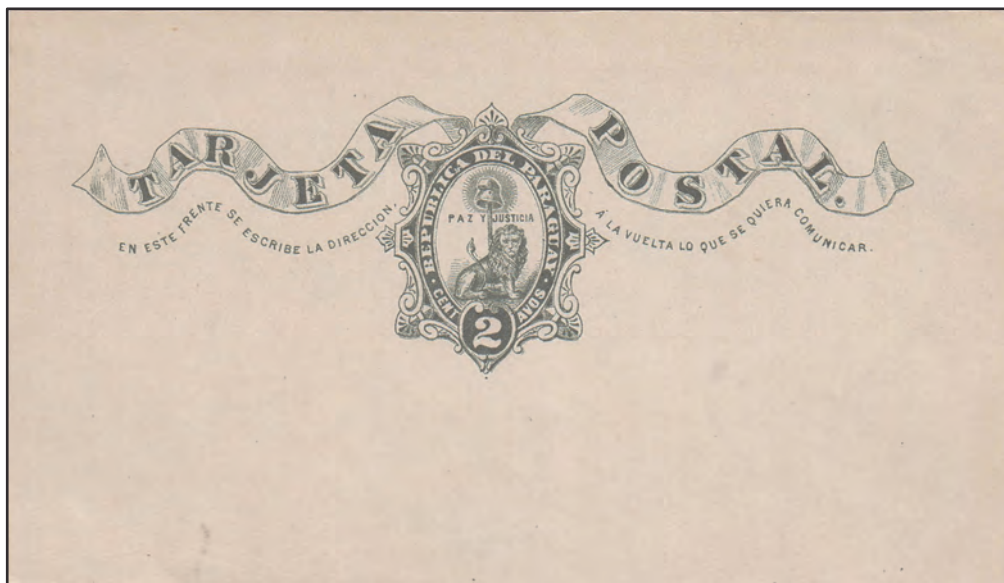
Paraguay is a land locked republic in central South America; the main access to the outside world at the time that Postal Stationery was first issued and until the mid 1920s was by the river system to Buenos Aires. Accordingly, all external mails also went by river steamers. There are two great rivers in Paraguay – the Paraguay River and the Parana River; these eventually feed into the grand Plata River which brought the mails to Buenos Aires. Some mails from the river postal system are shown in this exhibit identified by their postal markings.

Paraguay joined the U.P.U. on 1 July 1881 and as such was obliged to issue Postal Stationery initially in the form of postal cards – this issue was followed by envelope and wrapper issues in 1887 and finally letter cards in 1891. No further postal stationery was produced by Paraguay until the 1980s.

### The Postal Cards

The initial issue of postal cards was issued either in late 1881 or early in 1882 and were lithographed by Roberto Lange of Buenos Aires; the initial values were 2 c for domestic use and 3 c for foreign use. Reply cards were produced but there appears to have been a major misunderstanding as instead of producing cards of 2c + 2c and 3c + 3c Lange produced cards of 4c + 4c and 6c + 6c. Counterfeits of these reply cards are quite common. These reply cards were later surcharged as 2c + 2c on 4c + 4c and 3c + 3c on 6c + 6c. Only one copy of either of these cards has survived.

The next issue of postal cards was issued in 1884 and consisted of a 2c domestic card and a 3c foreign card. They were produced by Guillermo Kraft of Buenos Aires.



*Proof in green*



*Pull of incomplete Indicia of the central design with the ribbon but with no value or lettering.  
Printed on reverse of mapping paper at Roberto Lange's works in Buenos Aires*



1884 issue postal card of 15 October 1888 from San Bernardino to Asuncion

The subsequent issue of postal cards was in 1896 when cards printed by Giesecke & Devrient of Leipzig produced a 2c domestic card and a 4c foreign card together with 2c + 2c and 4c + 4c reply cards.

The final issue of postal cards was in 1927 when a single card of 70c was produced in both yellow and blue. This was probably produced at the Government Printing works in Asuncion.

### The Envelopes

In 1887 Paraguay issued their first envelopes but prior to this date in 1879 the Buenos Aires printer Roberto Lange produced essays for envelopes both in reales and centavos, after having similar essays for stamps rejected by the Paraguay authorities. The only two known of these essays are in the display.



Essay of 10 reales in black on white wove paper

The first issue of the envelopes occurred in 1887 when a blue 5c envelope for domestic use was produced by Giesecke and Devrient. It is known with an OFICIAL overprint.



22 July 1895 – Asuncion to Bocholt, Germany – added 55c in adhesives to pay for registration 40c and A/R fee 15c (Re-registered in Germany at Cologne)

The 1892 issue of the envelopes consisted of a surcharge on the 1887 issue of 15c to commemorate Columbus discovery of America. Correctly used, these are quite scarce.

The 1896 issue of envelopes were again printed in Leipzig and consisted of two values viz. 5c and 10c, again for domestic and foreign postage.

In 1927 Paraguay issued a P 1.50 envelope which showed a map which did not reflect the true northern border of the country but included the Chaco Boreal region which was part of Bolivia. This disputed territory was the basis of the Chaco War of 1932-1935 although incidents occurred as early as 1928. In effect at the truce the disputed lands were given to Paraguay although Bolivia was granted a corridor to the Paraguay River.



Proof of the Peso 1.50 indicia

## Letter Cards

Paraguay first issued Letter Cards in 1891 printed in Leipzig with two values viz. 2c and 3c; both are known overprinted OFICIAL.

The next issue of letter cards was in 1896 again printed in Leipzig. Reminders of these cards were used in 1901 as post free New Year's Greetings from the Post Office.

The final issue of lettercards was in 1900/01 when the South American Bank Note Company produced a series of four scenic cards. This issue was intended to celebrate the new century. Two of 2c and two of 4c. These attractive

cards were popular more so when it was discovered that one of the 2c cards had the view of a 4c card on the reverse.

*The 1901  
turn of  
the  
century  
lettercard*



### Wrappers

Wrappers were introduced in 1887 just one value – the domestic rate allowed for a 50 gram rate of 2c. Generally, the rate was doubled for foreign destinations.

*1892 – Colonia Nueva  
Germania to Sachsen,  
Germany.*

*Added adhesives to  
pay for foreign rate*



A series of Socialist colonies were established by well-meaning Elisabeth Nietzsche, sister of the philosopher, after encouragement from Paraguay with free land. Most eventually failed. An item from the Australian Colony is shown in the exhibit.

*10 July 1895 –  
Argentina Post  
– River Boat Mail to  
Buenos Aires – franked  
6c.*

*A 200 gram mailing as the  
rate was 2c for 50 grams –  
2c underpaid;  
hence taxed*





## TYPES OF 15-VINAR CHAINBREAKER POSTAL CARDS

Igor Pirc

The Chainbreaker stamps and postal cards are the first "Slovenian issues". They were issued at the beginning of the year 1919 by the Postal Directorate in Ljubljana and came to be used in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes until end of April 1921.

### Introduction

The aim of the present study of 15-vinar postal cards is to share the data and knowledge we have accumulated in the past years both by researching various postal history sources and studying the available postal cards. The questions we focused upon – and sought answers to – included printing plates, the size of printer's sheets, types and varieties of postal cards, printing houses and printed copies, dates of issue.

The highlight of Chainbreaker postal cards is no doubt the first one, the red 10-vinar. It came into use on February 13, 1919. It was printed on four different kinds of paper with eight different types on two printer's sheets each containing four postal cards. The eight types were defined by Per Friis Mortensen in 2004 and later by Bojan Kranjc. The two available printer's sheets (printer's waste) confirm their findings.

The 10-vinar rate for postal cards remained unchanged until June 30, 1919. A new rate of 15 vinar came into force on July 1, 1919. Accordingly, the postal administration instructed post offices to uprate their 10-vinar postal cards by affixing a 5-vinar stamp to them and selling them like that. Stocks of printed 10-vinar postal cards must have been considerable, since they continued to be widely used until spring 1920, and in isolated cases even later. Bojan Kranjc offered a thorough analysis of 10-vinar postal cards in his article *Prve verigarske dopisnice [The first 'Chainbreaker' postal cards]*, published in the Ljubljana Philatelic Society's *Filatelistični zbornik* No XXV/2015.

By the spring of 1920 the stocks of 10-vinar postal cards had evidently begun to dwindle and the postal administration ordered the printing of new 15-vinar postal cards in blue.

### 1. Printing, printed copies, printing houses

It seems evident that the 15-vinar postal cards were printed in a short period from the end of March to the beginning of May 1920. This may be concluded from the dates of first use of the individual types detailed below (by way of comparison, three million 15-para postal cards were printed in just 25 days). The official date of issue is not known, but clearly they were printed before the date of first use, which collectors know to be April 10, 1920 with a CELJE postmark.

The "lifespan" of the 15-vinar postal card without additional franking stamps was from 10 April to 15 May 1920. In May 1920 the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes introduced a single currency for the entire country: the dinar. The exchange rate was set at 1 dinar = 4 krona (1 : 4). Therefore, From May 16, 1920 onwards post offices were required to affix three 15-vinar stamps (or other combinations such as one 30-vinar stamp and one 15-vinar stamp) to the recently printed stocks of 15-vinar postal cards, in order to reach the new 60-vinar (15-para) rate.

These postal cards remained in widespread use from April to October 1920, while later use is rarer, since a 15-para postal card came into use in as early as June 1920 (first known date of use June 12, 1920, postmark BREŽICE).

No records exist regarding the printed number of 15-vinar postal cards. Chainbreaker postal cards were printed at printing houses in Ljubljana using the letterpress process. Numerous references state that postal cards were printed by Dragotin Hrovatin printing house, which operated out of the first building on the right in the courtyard of Oražnov Dom, the hall of residence for medical students at number 12, Wolf street. The "A2" control book of the Ljubljana Postal Directorate only contains an official record for the 15-para postal card (a print run of 189,897 sheets of 16 postal cards each, printed by Hrovatin between May 21 and June 14, 1920).

Although no official data exist for the printing of 10-vinar and 15-vinar postal cards, postal history researchers also attribute the printing of these two postal cards to Dragotin Hrovatin printing house.\* (Sources about printing houses)

Sources about printing houses

In his unpublished handbook on Chainbreaker stamps, written in German in 1950, Avgust Jug mentions the printing of postal cards twice, stating that the 10-vinar and 15-vinar postal cards were printed by Horvat & Co. in Ljubljana and that the 15-para postal cards were printed by Hrovatin's printing house in Ljubljana.

There is no mention of a printing house called Horvat & Co. in the archives for the years 1907–1923 and it is likely that this was a misstatement on Jug's part.

The second source is Janko Tavzes, an employee of the Ljubljana Postal Directorate from the end of the First World War, who later became its director. His article on the history of the Slovene postage stamp is therefore the account of someone who was witness of the events. His article, prepared for a postal workers' workshop in 1956, covers the period from the end of the First World War until the end of the occupation in 1945.

Like Avgust Jug and later researchers, Tavzes mentions postal stationery only incidentally. On page 18 of his article he states:

*Along with postage stamps, this category includes postal stationery on which stamps are imprinted. These include postal cards, money orders and parcel cards. Because postage increased rapidly, there were many editions of these. As well as by the Jugoslovanska Tiskarna printing house, these items were also printed by Hrovatin printing house in Ljubljana. Payment slips were printed by both Blasnik and Jugoslovanska Tiskarna.*

In the light of the above, and taking into account the fact that printing postal cards is technologically simpler than producing postage stamps, it is therefore quite natural that local printers should have been commissioned to produce both stamps and postal cards, particularly in view of the fact that the stamps were needed immediately upon creation of the new state and were put into circulation in early 1919. Linking together Jug's statements and Tavzes's report, we may conclude that postal cards were printed by Hrovatin and perhaps also at the Jugoslovanska Tiskarna, assuming that the latter did not only print money orders and parcel cards.

Paper: Postal cards were printed on two types of paper: on a brownish yellow-buff cardboard with a thickness of around 2.00–2.50 mm and on a grey-buff cardboard with a thickness of 1.00–2.00 mm.

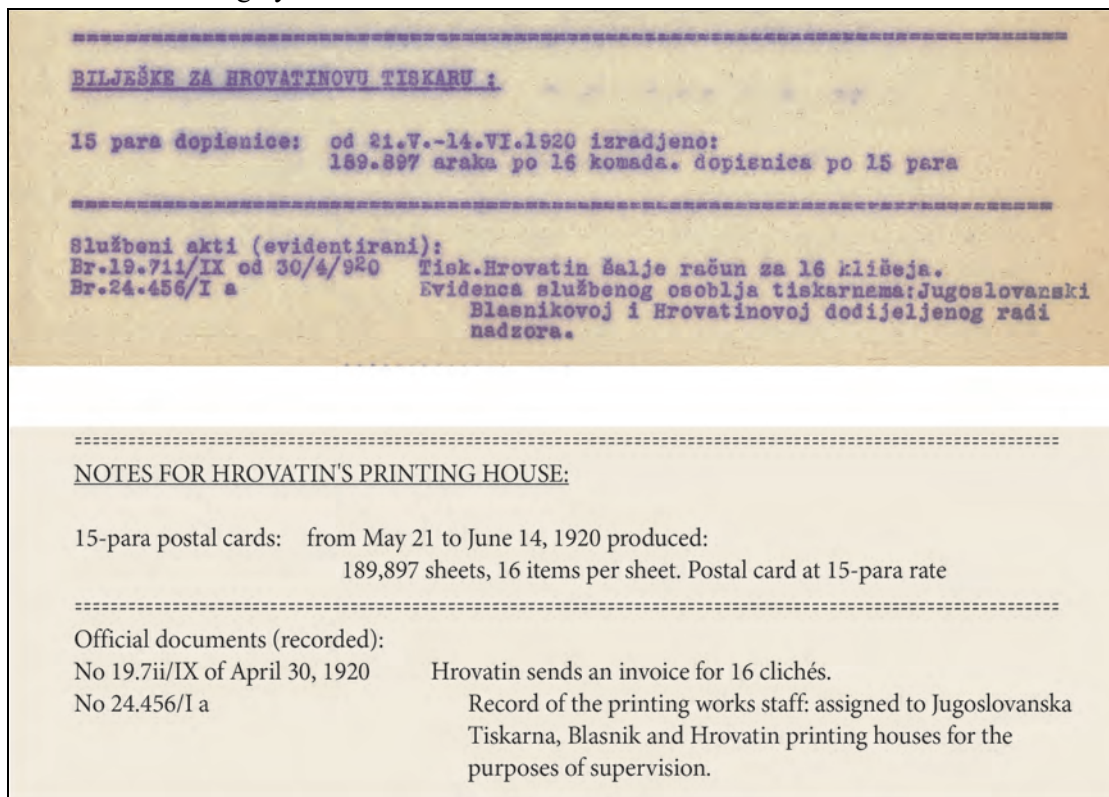
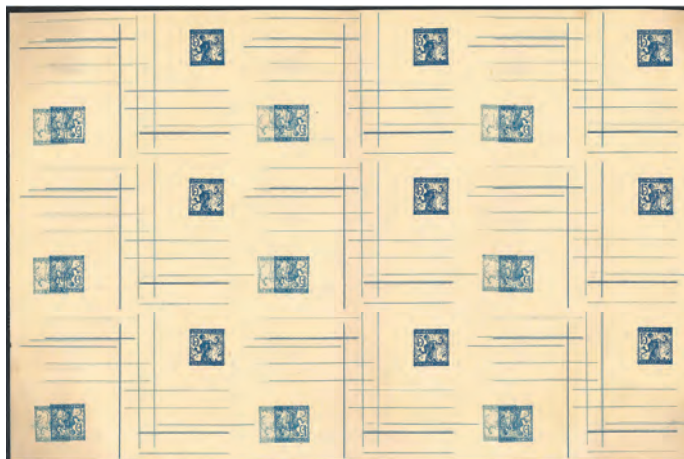


Figure 1: Transcription by Veselič from the "A2" control book

## 2. Types of printing plates and printer's sheet

No information is available on the size of the printer's sheet. All we have is the information from Veselič's transcription of "Control Book 2A" that 16 clichés were ordered for the 15-para postal card (i.e. not the vinar postal card).

On the other hand, the Postal and Telecommunications Museum in Polhov Gradec does have a sheet of nine postal cards – an item of printer's waste (Figure 2) and a reconstruction of an identical sheet is in the collection of B. Kranjc. Whether this is part of a larger sheet or a number 1 postal sheet remains an open question (Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** Printer's sheet with nine postal cards (printer's waste; PTT Museum, Polhov Gradec)

Type I	Type II	Type III
Type IV	Type V	Type VI
Type VII	Type VIII	Type IX

**Figure 3:** Position of postal cards on a sheet, as presented below

On the basis of the available printer's sheet with nine postal cards, it was possible to determine the first nine types of clichés. An examination of the available 15-vinar postal cards from all the different issues confirmed these types and provided further seven types (numbered 10 to 16), which are described below:

### Types of printing plates I-XVI



Type I

Bottom right "V" ornament tilted towards left.  
Left arm of left "V" extends over the wavy white line.



Type II

Right arm of right "V" touches the margin.

Left "V" is narrower

Coloured crescent above the letters PЖ in ДРЖАВА.



Type III

Right "V" has a dash in the white field.

Left "V" has a white dash parallel to its right arm.



Type IV

Bottom right "V" tilted to the right.

Top left "V" extends with a white dash into the wheat ears.

White cross in the lower part of the left wheat ears.



Type V

Coloured crescent above the letter P in ДРЖАВА.

Bottom right "V" placed too high.

Short letter R in DRŽAVA.



Type VI

Teardrop mark below top left "V" and flawed wheat ears.

Bottom right "V" curves left.

Two small dots to the right of slave's hip.



Type VII

Bottom right “V” has a coloured dash above its juncture of legs.  
Pattern of wheat ears different in top right and left parts.



Type VIII

Broken wavy line above the letters R and Ž in DRŽAVA.  
Horizontal white dash rightwards below the top left “V”.



Type IX

Two dots instead of a caron on the letter Ž in DRŽAVA.  
Vertical dash (chimney) above the second S in SHS.



Type X

Deformed letter Ž in DRŽAVA.  
Top left “V” has a shorter leg and below it there is a dash  
Two breaks in the line of the chainbreaker’s torso on the left side.



Type XI

Bottom left “V” deformed.  
Bottom right “V” inclined.



Type XII

Bottom part of the last letter C in CXC (top right) broken. "V" has white spot at the juncture of legs.  
Coloured crescent below the second S in SHS.



Type XIII

Top right "V" incomplete (smudged), double dash to the left below it.  
Bottom right "V" too broad.  
Top left "V" has the left leg shorter and the wheat ears touch the outer edge.



Type XIV

Coloured dash below the letters DR in DRŽAVA.  
Both lower "V" ornaments very pointed.  
Coloured dot above the second letter C in CXC and the top right "V".



Type XV

Bottom right "V" placed too high up.  
Bottom left "V" tilted to the right.  
White dot above the top left "V" and the letter Д in ДРЖАВА.



Type XVI

Bottom right "V" placed too high up.  
Bottom left "V" tilted to the right.  
No white dot above the top left "V" and the letter Д in ДРЖАВА.

The cliché for printing the entire postal card includes, in addition to the stamp imprint, dividing lines and address lines. Depending on the thickness of the fourth (bottom) address line, we have two main types: Type A – with a thin line – and Type B – with a thick line. The horizontal lines and the vertical dividing line are broken or joined together in some places, which enables an in-depth research.

Because they were cut by hand, the size of postal cards varies within a range of 130–140 mm x 87–93 mm.

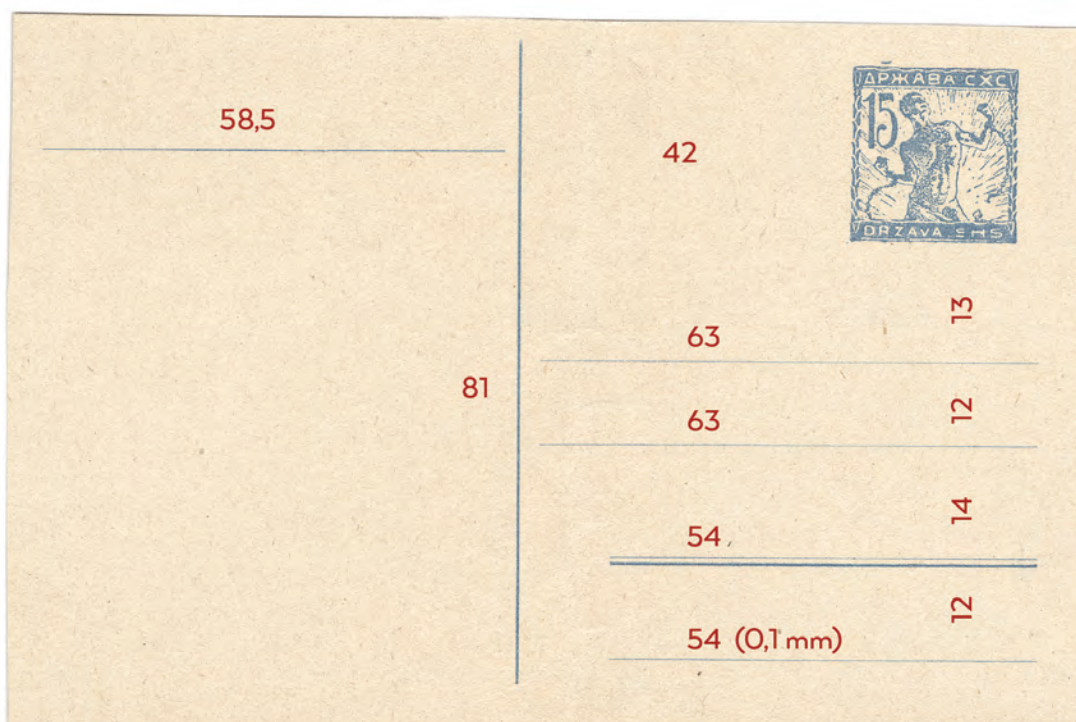


Figure 3: Postal card type A (thin fourth address line), all in mm

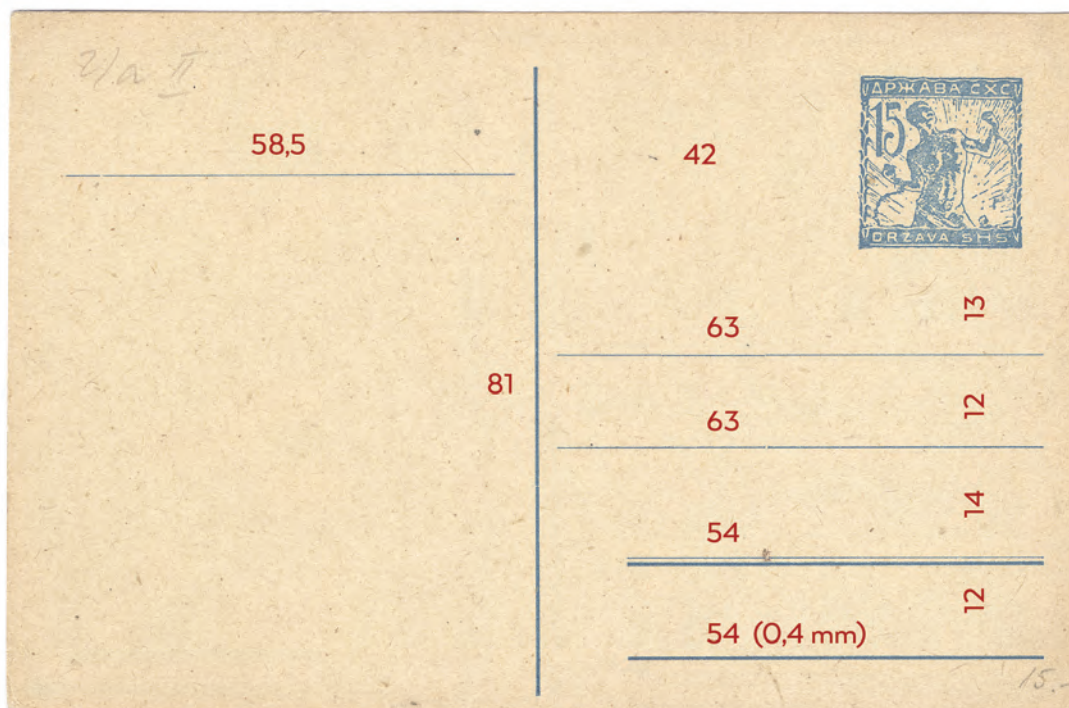


Figure 4: Postal card type B (thick fourth address line), all in mm

### 3. Most probably printing forms

On the basis of the 16 identified types, colour and thickness of the card, print colour and the two types of the fourth address line, we propose a classification of the postal cards discussed in this paper into the following printing forms:

1. First print

Brownish yellow-buff *cardboard, high or low gloss, thickness 2.20 mm to 2.50 mm* – thin fourth address line – Type A. Printing colour: light to dark blue or slate blue.

The postal card was printed in early April 1920. Its first known use is April 10, 1920. Types: I–IX, XIII, XVI (11 different types).

On the basis of the analysis of broken lines among the address ones, we assume that two different printing forms (sheets) were set:

1.1 for types I–IX

1.2 for types XIII and XVI and seven of the first nine types (I, II, IV, V, VI, VIII, IX)

2 Second print

Brownish yellow-buff *cardboard, high or low gloss, thickness 1.78 mm to 2.36 mm* – thick fourth address line – Type B. Printing colour: light to dark blue or slate blue.

The postal card was printed in early April 1920. Earliest use May 1, 1920. Types: I, III, V, VI, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV (nine different types).

3. Third print

*Grey-buff cardboard, very high gloss, gleaming finish, thinner, 1.18 mm to 1.90 mm*, – thin fourth address line – Type A. Printing colour: light to dark blue or slate blue.

The postal card was printed in early April and/or May 1920. Its first known use is May 7, 1920. Types: I, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XII (nine different types).

4. Conclusion

On the basis of the above findings, we assume that postal cards were first printed from printing forme 1.1 – a sheet containing nine postal cards (which were the first to come onto the market) – after which for some reason a new printer's sheet was set (form 1.2), in which seven plates of types I–IX plus types XIII and XVI were used, along with a new arrangement of lines.

A detailed examination of the breaks in the horizontal and vertical lines provides additional types that indirectly confirm this assumption. A more detailed presentation would, however, be too extensive for this report.

Despite the availability of two identical printer's sheets (one of them printer's waste and the other a reconstruction of a cut printer's sheet), it will be possible to claim with certainty that there were printer sheets containing nine postal cards only after further research. The biggest contribution to clarifying this issue will come from the findings regarding three other surviving printer sheets – another sheet with a thin line, a sheet with a thick line and a sheet on smooth grey paper.

I would like to thank my fellow contributors at the Chainbreakers 100 symposium for providing postal cards for analysis, in particular Andrew Waters for the remarkable quantity provided and Per Friis Mortensen for his definition of the eight types. Basic research carried out by Bojan Kranjc represents the basis of the classification presented here.

**Bibliography:**

*Uradni list poštnega in brzojavnega ravnateljstva za slovensko ozemlje* (“Official Gazette of the Postal and Telegraph Directorate for Slovenian Territory”), Vol I, No 13. Ljubljana, 8 July 1919.

August Jug, *Handbuch und Spezialkatalog über die Briefmarken-Ausgaben 1919/21 von Ljubljana (Slowenien)*, unpublished typescript, Maribor 1950.

Janko Tavzes: *Zgodovina slovenske poštne znamke* [“History of the Slovenian Postage Stamp”] (1956), Archives of the Republic of Slovenia.

Bojan Kranjc, *Prve “verigarske” dopisnice* [“The first 'Chainbreaker' postal cards”], *Filatelistični zbornik FD Ljubljana*, No XXV/2015.

Bojan Kranjc, *Raziskava 15-vinarskih dopisnic* [“Study of 15-Vinar Postal Cards”], unpublished study.



**Igor Pirc** (b. 1946) is vice president of the Slovenian Philatelic Association (having served as president from 2006 to 2012), an accredited FIP juror for postal stationery, a member of the Ljubljana Philatelic Society, RPSL (London) and the Kärntner Philatelistenklub (Klagenfurt), Slovenia's representative on the Alps Adriatic Philately working group (and its president from 2005 to 2008) and the secretary (and president 2012–2014) of the Balkanfila working group. Email: ipirc711@gmail.com



February 2019

## **CHRISTMAS ISLAND 1980 33C AEROGRAMME**

Ian McMahon

In 1975 Christmas Island issued a 25c aerogramme (*PSC* May 2010) which depicted a jet over a globe in the stamp area and the sun over the sea and palm trees on the left-hand side of the form. In late 1979, the Postmaster of Christmas Island realised that the stocks of the 25c aerogramme would soon be exhausted and began the process of producing a new aerogramme.

### **Aerogramme Design Competition**

The Stamp Advisory Committee decided that rather than using the same design as the 25c aerogramme, a competition would be conducted with all local residents being eligible to prepare and submit designs. To this end, the Postmaster of Christmas Island, G Verco, wrote to the Principal of the Christmas Island Area School asking them to inform their students of the competition and its guidelines:

- Two designs are required, one to appear on the left-hand side of the Aerogramme the other is for the stamp
- The two designs need not necessarily be the same subject
- Designs can be prepared in either black and white or colour
- The designs should have some association with Christmas Island eg scenes, trees, wildlife etc
- Size of designs should be approximately: General design 8-10 x 8-10 cm Stamp Design 5 x 3 cm
- There is no need to show any denomination on the stamp design
- All designs submitted should bear the student's name and class number
- Designs need to be provided by 3 pm Friday 7 December 1979
- A current aerogramme was provided as a sample.

In all 73 entries were received in the competition. The Stamp Advisory Committee agreed that while no designs, as submitted, were suitable, the design submitted by Ng Teo Hui had 'good concept' and was selected as the basis for the stamp imprint. She was awarded \$25 for her entry and provided with a free copy of the new aerogramme when it was issued.. The final nine designs were placed on display at the Philatelic Bureau.

### **Designing a New Aerogramme**

On 2 January 1980, the Postmaster wrote to the Crown Agents in London advising that the current stocks of aerogrammes will only be sufficient to cover the next twelve months. As the aerogramme had already been reprinted once and the denomination was now out of step with the current postal rates, it had been decided to design and print a new aerogramme. At the Stamp Advisory Committee meeting of 28 December 1979, the Committee had agreed on a new design with the pictorial portion being a locality map of South East Asia showing the location of Christmas Island while the stamp imprint would show a 'shape' of the island with a Boeing 727 aircraft similar to a recent Nauru stamp which was enclosed.

For the locality map the Postmaster enclosed two samples; the map on a FDC with the 'Comberford' map used for the Famous Visitors' series and the map on an information booklet which had been used for the Ship series presentation folder. The Committee agreed that either map could be used on the aerogramme with the following minor changes:

- Comberford Map: If this map is used Christmas Island should be more prominent and Borneo should be named.
- Information Booklet: If this map is used only the left-hand half of the map should appear as shown.

The final design of the map should be elongated. The denomination of the aerogramme could not be advised at this stage as the postmaster was awaiting advice from Australia Post on possible increased postal charges, writing to Australia Post on 27 November 1979 requesting advice on the denomination.

As Christmas Island required the new aerogramme ready for use by early October 1980, the Postmaster requested that Crown Agents engage an artist to prepare the necessary designs as quickly as possible. Three colours should be three as the blue paper would be the fourth colour. Quantities to be printed were to be advised with the return of the approved artwork.

On 8 January 1980, Australia Post replied saying that it will advise the aerogramme rate once it had been approved as a rate increase was anticipated and suggested holding-off on printing the aerogramme until the new rate had been approved. The Australian Philatelic Bureau would require 4,000 mint and 1,000 CTO copies of the new aerogramme. The Australian aerogramme rate was increased to 33c on 1 April 1980 so the value shown on the aerogramme was 33c.

On 26 January 1980, the Crown Agents advised (by telex) against using the Comberford map as it relied 'on colours for effect' and queried what was meant by the 'elongation' of the design. In addition, a 'photo of [the] island from [a] similar view to [the] Nauru stamp' was required as the map provided 'gave no indication of hills' etc and confirmation was sought of the inclusion of the words 'Christmas Island Indian Ocean 6798' [on the sender's address panel] which

had been typed on the sample provided. They also queried whether the Boeing 727 in the design needed to bear a particular livery. The postmaster replied on 29 January (again by telex) that the aircraft should not show any particular livery, confirmed the text CHRISTMAS ISLAND INDIAN OCEAN 6798 should be added to the sender's address panel on the reverse of the aerogramme, confirmed that only the outline of the island should be shown in the stamp area with the aircraft flying over the island (noting that if the artist wishes to portray more than island outline then they should portray the map as it appears on the Famous Visitors presentation pack but omit locality) and explaining that by 'elongate the map' he meant that the size of the sample map should be increased so that it takes up as much room as the pictorial design on the sample aerogramme include wording. The designer of the aerogramme was Tony Theobald, a British stamp designer.

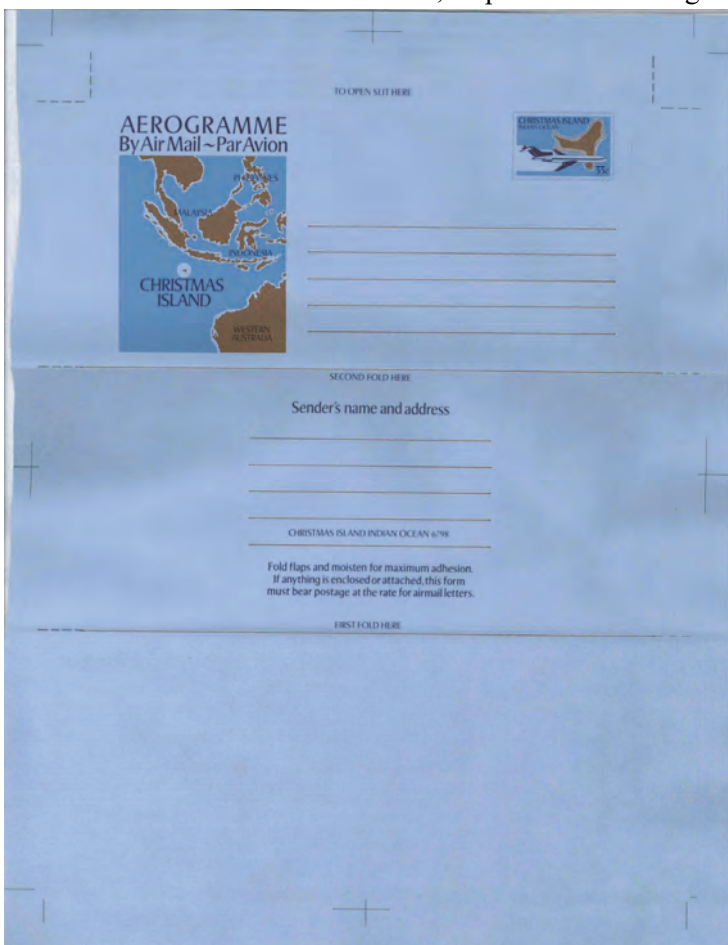
The Crown Agents advised on 13 April 1980 that the aerogramme artwork had been approved and they were ready to commence production and asked for advice on the quantities.

### Production of the New Aerogramme

On 14 April 1980, the Postmaster advised the Crown Agents that the quantities required were 12,000 (including 1,000 to be CTO for Australia Post) for Christmas Island and 4,000 for the Australian Philatelic Bureau. In determining the number needed for local sales the Postmaster took account of rate changes every 2-3 years meaning he should order no more than 3 years supply and average past sales making two calculations: 13,068 rounded up to 14,000 based on 363 per month based on average sales over the period 1974-1980 (3 April 1974 to 13 August 1975 6,250, 27 October 1975 to 16 February 1977 (7,000), 10 February 1978 to 12 February 1980 7,100) and 11,000 based on average sales of only 296 per month over the period 1978-80. He decided to go with lower figure of 11,000 plus 1,000 to be CTO for the Australian Philatelic Bureau who also had asked for 4,000 mint for a total of 16,000. The Crown Agents ordered a further 800 for their own sales.

The Crown Agents then sought tenders (including paper but not air freight) for the printing of the aerogrammes which came back on 20 June 1980 as:

- Enschede £2,714, dispatch date 20 August
- McCorquodale £830, dispatch date 11 August
- Moore and Matthes £2726, dispatch date 14 August



They advised the Postmaster that they had awarded the contract to McCorquodale and were expecting proofs in a week. Not surprisingly, the Postmaster telexed back on 23 June 1980 "Tender from McCorquodale pounds 830 seems excessively low please confirm figure". The Crown Agents replied on 24 June 1980 that 'price correct agree price very low hence we double checked when tender received seems high turnover enable such low price". The Crown Agents sent a more detailed reply on 25 June 1980 accompanied by a proof of the 33c aerogramme:

*As advised in my cable of 19 June, I have no hesitation in awarding the printing of the above items to McCorquodale. I was not surprised that this printer won the tender, but was only surprised at how low their price was. It seems that by specialisation, McCorquodale have virtually a monopoly in the stamped-aerogramme market, since their prices are kept low, but their quality is invariably good. You will be able to judge the quality of their printing from the accompanying proof [left], which I have approved subject to: a. Removal of registration mark approximately 1cm to the right of the stamp. b. Ensuring that only those areas on the Island Map which appear solid on the artwork are actually printed solid (there should be two different grades of shading). Apart from these two faults, which are admittedly rather careless, I consider that the overall effect is very good. In fact, the Managing Director went*

*out of his way to comment favourably on the design which Tony Theobald has produced. I hope very much that you agree with these comments.*

The Postmaster replied on 7 July saying

*The proof of the new aerogramme together with your letter arrived on 2 July. I have shown the proof to numerous of the locals and all comments made have been most favourable. I agree with your comments that the quality of printing is very good, considering the unexpectedly low cost of McCorquodale's quote, we will certainly get value for money. I look forward to receiving supplies of the aerogramme in the not too distant future. The aerogramme will be released for sale on Monday 6 October 1980. This release data will be published in our Newsletter 4/80, copies of which I will forward to you when they are received from the Printer.*



The Crown Agents advised that the aerogramme had been dispatched on BA009 on 16 August 1980 in 2 cases. The cost of the aerogrammes was £829.92 . The postmaster advised the Australian Philatelic Bureau (on 2 September 1980) and the Crown Agents (on 8 September 1980) that the issue date of the 33c aerogramme was set as 6 October 1980 and confirmed that he had sent them 1,000 and 200 CTO aerogrammes respectively. He also advised the local Philatelic Bureau that a suitable display of the aerogramme should be set up at the philatelic bureau and two copies of the aerogramme were needed for a display at the local post office. The Crown Agents advised on 3 December 1980 that all reference material used for the production of the aerogramme had been returned except for 3 pieces of finished artwork which were retained for the life of the aerogramme to compare printing quality against the artwork.

On 7 October 1980, the Postmaster wrote to Miss Ng Teo Hui: *You will no doubt recall that the entry you submitted for the aerogramme design competition was selected and your design in part has been incorporated in the new Aerogramme. I have enclosed one new aerogramme which I would like you to accept*

*with my compliments.* He also wrote to Mr William Speldewinde of Canberra: *You will no doubt recall that during our discussions in the design stage you suggested that the words Christmas Island Indian Ocean 6798 be incorporated on the aerogramme and this in fact has been done. I have enclosed one new aerogramme*

In April 1981 the Crown Agents requested a further supply of 100 CTO and 400 mint aerogrammes for their own sales. These were duly provided by the Postmaster.

The aerogramme was printed '4-up' with the positions distinguishable by the length of the brown 'line under 'FIRST FOLD HERE' (Ref: Barnes 1995).

### 1982 Reprint

By November 1981, a reprint of the 33c aerogramme was needed with the Postmaster writing to the Crown Agents requesting advice on the cost of printing a further 4,000 aerogrammes. The Crown Agents replied on 20 January 1982, that McCorquodale had advised that the aerogrammes would cost £186.40 per thousand or £745.60 for 4,000. The Postmaster advised the Crown Agents on 4 February 1982 to proceed with the order. McCorquodale provided 4,500 aerogrammes which the Crown Agents accepted and agreed to pay for 400 of the additional aerogrammes as the contract allowed for the 'normal trade tolerance' of a 10% overrun. The total price to Christmas Island was, therefore, £820.16. The Crown Agents advised the Postmaster on 22 March 1982 that the aerogrammes had been sent by air freight. The reprint was released on 15 April 1982 and can be identified as the blue of the sea on the panel at left is significantly deeper (Ref: Barnes 1995).

### References

NAA File N16 P1975/47

*Aerogrammes of Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)* Rufous Barnes Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain 1995

**DOES SIZE MATTER: AN EXAMINATION OF IMPRINTS ON WRAPPERS**

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

Twenty years ago, the late Harry Dagnall wrote about the design and shape of postal stationery imprints. With regard to the first GB design issued on 1 October 1870 he states: “*the halfpenny die introduced...for stamping postal stationery newspaper and book post wrappers was considerably taller than the other rectangular stamps. Why? The answer can be obtained from **the evidence of annotations on the essays and trials for this stamp**. Namely to allow an adequate area of stamp to be cancelled when the wrapper was folded around a newspaper. With a stamp of normal size, if the wrapper were folded across the stamp so that half of the stamp were at the front and the other half behind, cancelling would be difficult. With the larger stamp, however, there would always be a larger area to cancel, howsoever the wrapper was folded*” (Dagnall 1994) (emphasis added).

In other words, the large vertical imprint 19x30mm compared with the smaller 19.5x16mm dimensions of the halfpenny adhesive improved the likelihood that it would be cancelled. The larger size was an important consideration when thousands of such wrappers were being stamped under time pressure to meet daily newspaper delivery schedules.

Assuming the logic of using this larger stamp, design is correct then there should be some evidence to support cancellation occurring on part of the imprint when poor folding of wrappers took place. If the expectation was that members of the public were inept in folding wrappers then there should be some examples of where this occurred. There should also be some evidence that other countries adopted larger imprints for their wrappers for much the same reason as GB. The purpose of this paper is to seek evidence on both counts to test whether the logic was justified.

**Poor Folding**

The author examined 5,714 images of used postal stationery post office GB wrappers in his computer database and notably almost every fold was above the imprint. Indeed, most examples were folded well above the imprint and the cancellation was clear. Examples of poor folding were few and far between. For the large imprint design logic to hold we should expect to see examples of poor folding, especially in the earlier post office issues when usage inexperience was at its highest. No example of poor folding was observed in the extant examples of the first decade of use although this could be due in part to a very low survival rate that was not helped by thin weak paper used for wrappers.

Taken overall, while there were cases of the fold being located exactly at the top of the imprint, only a few examples of poor folding - in a Dagnall sense - were identified and the worst ten examples of these are shown in Figure 1. Ten bad examples out of 5,714 images definitely does not signal an endemic problem of poor folding by the public and hardly constitutes support for the logic of the larger size imprint. This is all the more surprising as unlike air letters and aerogrammes there are no fold marks to indicate the preferred folding position that would ensure the imprint was fully revealed for cancellation.

Poor folding might have occurred to maximize the space for addressee details or resulted from the need for space for sender printed details such as stamped-to-order. In either case the imprint would not have been a primary consideration. However, the evidence shown in Figure 1 does not support either explanation. There is adequate space for addressee details below the imprint and in one case (E14) addressee details were included in the space above the imprint to the flap. In the four stamped-to-order examples addressee details are positioned below the private printing and the poor folding seems to be more of carelessness or an accident.

**Use of Larger Imprints**

Although GB was not the first country to introduce newspaper wrappers it is tempting to think that it was influential in how its colonies and other countries perceived this aspect of post office postal stationery. If the logic of using a larger vertical imprint in order to facilitate cancellation was a genuine concern then the expectation would be that at least some other countries would have followed suit. Given that approximately 120 countries/postal entities issued post office postal stationery wrappers, and that upwards of 1,400 different types of post office wrappers have been issued, the questions raised are how many countries issued wrappers with large imprints and how many types do they represent? Of those countries that did use larger imprints is there any evidence that they did so to facilitate cancellations?

Contenders for the large vertical imprint contest are Barbados E2 and E3 (using H&G catalogue numbers) (21x29mm), British Bechuanaland E3 and E7 (19x38mm, being overprints on GB E8 and E9), Belize E3 (27x40mm), British South Africa Company E1 (19x30mm), Ceylon E1, E2, E3 and E4 (18-19x26-27mm), Guyana E2 (30x38mm), Heligoland E1, E2 and E3 (38x41mm), India E1, E2 and E3 (22x32-34mm) (also with overprints for use in Burma and Zanzibar – not shown), Morocco Agencies E6 (19x30mm), British Levant E12 (19x30mm), Newfoundland E1, E2 and E3 (19x26mm), and Trinidad E1 (19x26mm), E2 and E3 (21x29mm). This eclectic group of countries/postal entities and types is hardly compelling evidence that larger imprints were widespread. These types with larger imprints are shown as Figure 2.

There were also two printed-to-private-order issues of Austria with large vertical imprints, KE54 and KE55 with catalogue entries for KE56 and KE57 being their counterpart prepaid overprints. These were issued in 1920, some 48 years after the first issue in 1872. They could hardly have been issued to facilitate cancellations especially as their counterparts KE56 and KE57 were already pre-cancelled.

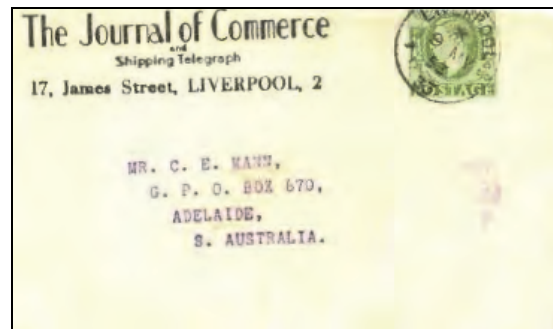
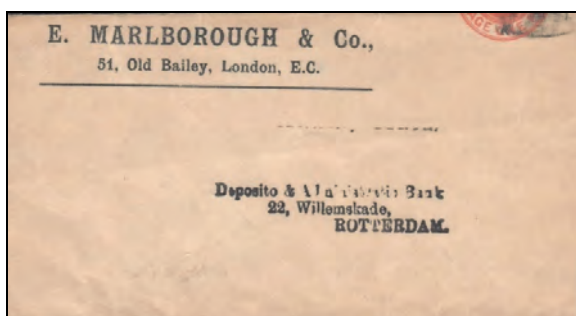
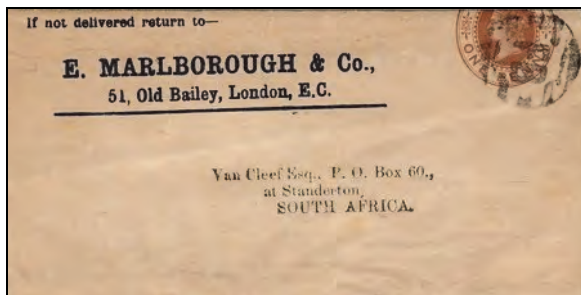
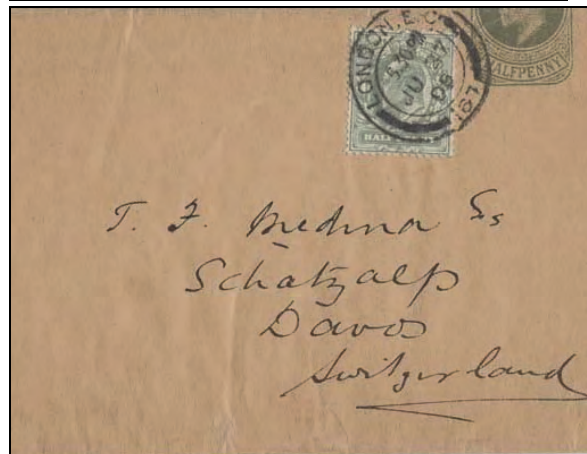
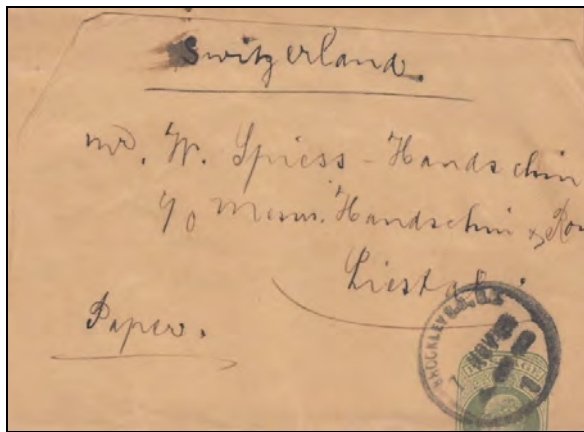
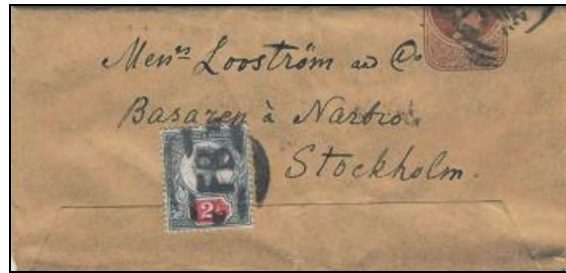
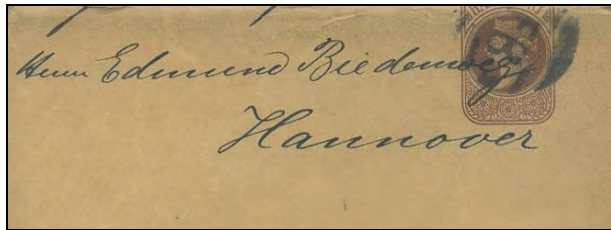
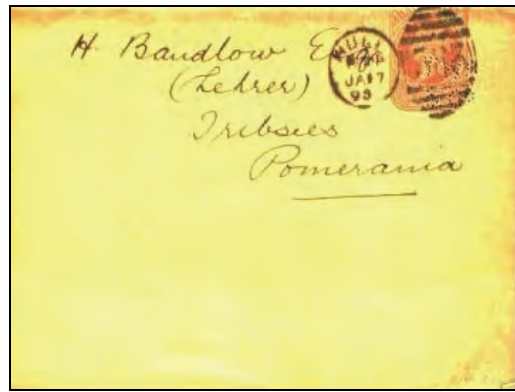
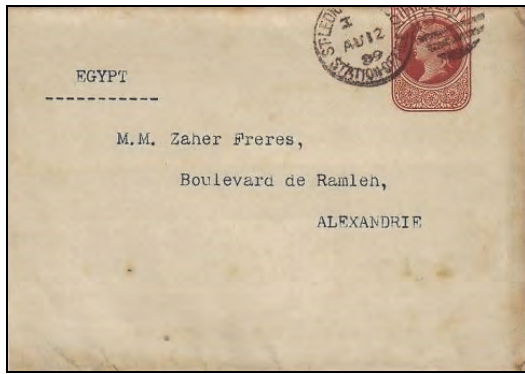
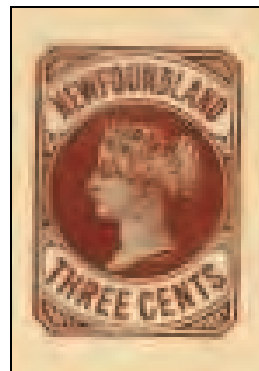


Figure 1: Examples of Poor Folding



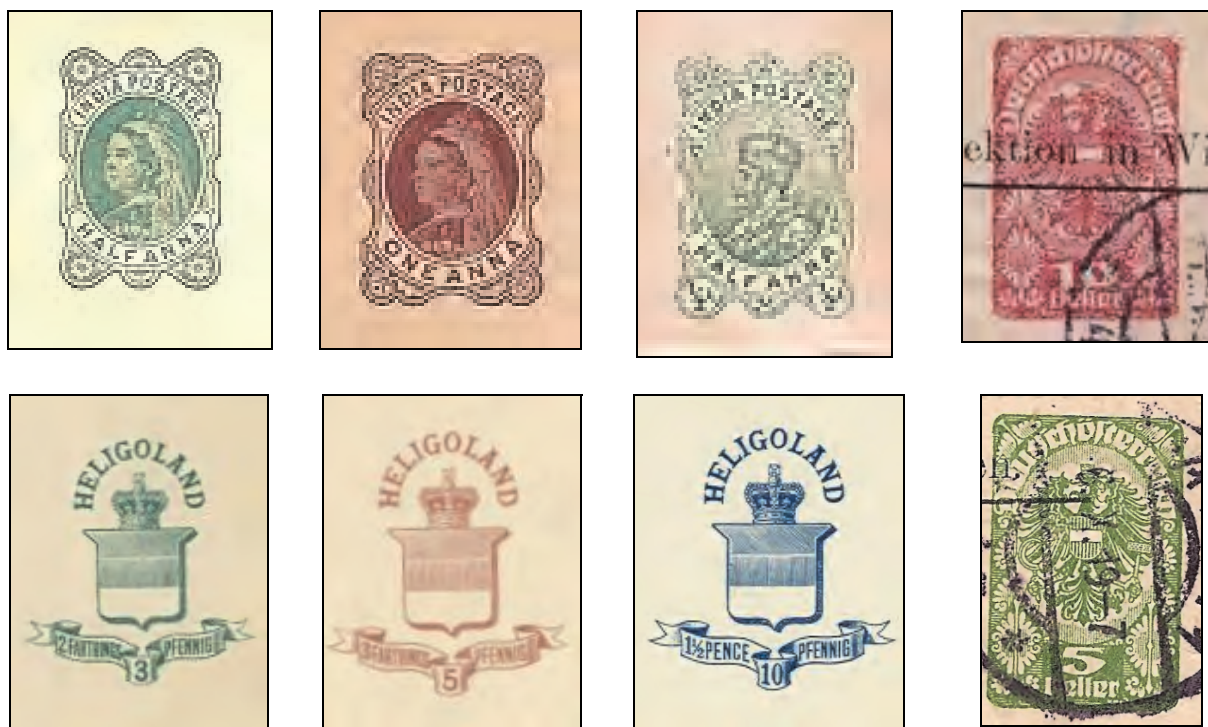


Figure 2: Countries with Larger Imprint Types

The three GB colonies Barbados, Ceylon, and Trinidad and the Dominion of British North America's Newfoundland are similar in design. This similarity, however, has more to do with De la Rue using key plates to produce wrappers with lower printing costs, a common practice for Colonies. It is hard to imagine that the larger vertical imprints were selected in order to facilitate cancellation, especially as the quantity of wrappers used was only a small fraction of those used by GB. British Bechuanaland and Morocco Agencies did not have their own design, but used GB wrappers overprinted with their postal entity names. Again, it is hard to imagine that the motivation was to facilitate cancelling. Belize's issue of circa 1980 with 10c shell appeared 60 years after the first issues of British Honduras, the former name. The large size was merely a fortuitous design as the quantities used by the public would have been minimal and cancellation not as issue. The British South Africa Company wrapper imprint is distinct and likely reflects the company's coat of arms. It was issued to meet a small demand and only ten extant examples appear in the database. There is no obvious support for the argument that the larger imprint was a deliberate attempt to facilitate cancellation.

The three wrapper imprints from India are unique, bold, and large and follow the original head used by De la Rue on the post cards of India (Lang 1978). There is some similarity with GB imprints in the use of rosettes in circles, but the choice of the Angeli portrait of Queen Victoria differs from that used on the imprints of Barbados, Ceylon, Newfoundland and Trinidad. The King George V E3 wrapper follows the frame design of E1. The Guyana imprint issued in 1971 is quite large at 27x40mm, but pales behind Heligoland's 38x41mm which has the dubious distinction of being the largest imprint albeit the design is atypical compared with the rectangular design of other imprints. These three Heligoland imprints issued in 1878 were issued also to meet a small demand with one example each of E1 and E3 in the database and 20 examples of E2. These wrappers were open at the top and hence the imprint could not have been designed with poor horizontal folding in mind nor was there a need to ensure the imprint was observable for cancellation given the small demand for these wrappers.

### Conclusion

Taken overall, there is no compelling evidence that the entities that chose to use these larger imprints did so for any reason connected to the GB Dagnall story. Moreover, there is no compelling evidence that the use of larger imprints was widespread during the earlier issues of post office postal stationery wrappers, or that they were adopted across many entities and over the life of wrapper usage. In short, the benevolent choice of larger GB imprints to assist postal workers in cancelling vast quantities under time pressures appears in hindsight to have been erroneous.

### Reference

Dagnall Harry, (1994), More Thoughts on Design, *The GB Journal*, Vol. 32, Sept. - Oct. 1994, pp. 73-75.  
Lang Derek (1978), *A Guide to the Postal Stationery of India 1856-1977*, India Study Circle for Philately, Hampshire, England, Section 3, Part 2.

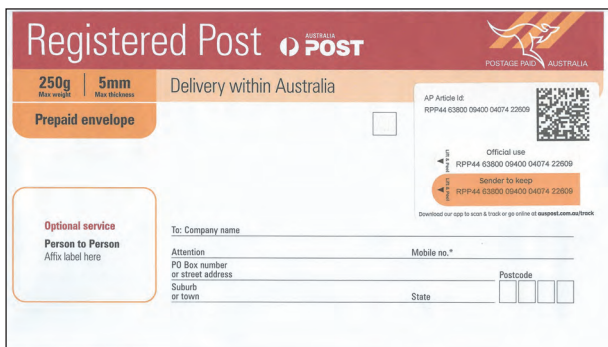
PSSA FORUM

Ian McMahon (with assistance from other PSSA members)

Centenary of WWI Postcard Collection



Australia Post issued a set of 25 postcards to mark the Centenary of World War I on 5 November 2018. The set was sold in an album for \$99 with production limited to 200 and also included adhesive postage stamps issued to commemorate World War I. The stamped postcards depict World War I related illustration such as John Monash, Charles Bean (Australia's Official War Correspondent), Matron Wilson, enlisting, the Light Horse, soldiers on the front in Europe and armistice celebrations. The postcards use the same design as stamped postcards issued by Australia Post from 2014 to 2018 but are in a larger format and are not defaced with a cancelled adhesive stamp attached to the picture side. The postcards differ from those issued in ANZAC biscuit tins by not having a white border and with some, in addition, being sepia toned rather than in black and white.



Registered Envelopes, Express Post and Parcel Post Envelopes and Satchels with QR codes

From about July 2018, the barcodes on the labels on parcel post satchels, express post envelopes and satchels and registered envelopes have slowly been replaced by labels with a QR code. Martin Walker commented that "EVERY one received at Gawler has black texta circle drawn around the code. And I mean EVERY one!"





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

Ian McMahon

**Postcards**

23 October 2018 100 Years of Repatriation

- (-) Robert Semple
- (-) Major Alec Weaver

(Set price: \$3.50)

25 September 2018 Lighthouses

Maximum cards

- (-) Hornby
- (-) Robertson's Point
- (-) Macquarie

(Set price: \$5.25)

1 November 2018 Christmas 2018

Maximum cards

- (-) Jingle Bells
- (-) Glad Tidings
- (-) Noel
- (-) Madonna and Child
- (-) Angels

(Set price: \$10)

5 November 2018 WWI Postcard Collection

- (-) Australian Submarine AE2
- (-) Volunteers Queuing to Enlist
- (-) Three unknown Australian Soldiers
- (-) AIF 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Battalions, Egypt
- (-) Embarkation for New Guinea from Sydney
- (-) 1<sup>st</sup> Divisional HQ Staff come ashore at ANZAC Cove
- (-) LCPC Albert Jacka VC
- (-) Australians in a trench taken at Lone Pine
- (-) Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick
- (-) 3<sup>rd</sup> Field Artillery Brigade
- (-) Vote "no" button
- (-) 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian Division
- (-) Soldiers in Bois Grenier
- (-) Australian Machine Gunners
- (-) Matron Grace Wilson
- (-) Soldier Writing a letter

- (-) Bristol Fighters
- (-) Field artillery brigade
- (-) CEW C Bean
- (-) 2<sup>nd</sup> Light Horse Brigade
- (-) Volunteers sort and pack items
- (-) John Monash
- (-) Lt Downes MC 29<sup>th</sup> Battalion
- (-) Women rejoicing
- (-) Sapper Arthur Findon Dunbar
- (-) French Children at Villers Bretonneux

Issued as a set of 25 cards for \$99 based on the same designs as the 2014-18 maximum cards but in a larger format. Where similar cards issued in ANZAC biscuit tins, these cards differ by not having a white border. Some also sepia toned.

8 January 2019 Lunar New Year – Year of the Pig  
(\$2.20) Year of the Pig

**Envelopes**

8 January 2019 Lunar New Year – Year of the Pig  
(\$1.25) Domestic  
(\$3.25) Domestic

**Parcel Post**

July 2018 Issue with QR code on Label  
(\$8.55) 500g  
(\$11.55) 1 kg  
(\$14.55) 3 kg  
(\$17.65) 5 kg

**Express Post**

July 2018 Issue with QR code on Label  
(\$1.25) DL Envelope  
(\$3.25) Domestic  
(\$11.55) 500g  
(\$14.55) 1 kg  
(\$17.30) 3 kg  
(\$24.90) 5 kg

**Registered Envelopes**

July 2018 Issue with QR code on Label  
(\$5.20) DL Envelope  
(\$6.90) B4

**LITERATURE**

Judy Kennett and Ian McMahon

**FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES**

**The Postal Stationery Society Journal Vol 26 No 4 Nov 2018**

- Minutes of the AGM October 2018
- GB Provisional labels revising Compensation Rates
- Essays for Insurance Compensation labels and text on registration envelopes
- GB Postal Stationery News – previously unrecorded items listed

**Australian Journal of Philately No 146 December 2018**

- Postcards of Jaipur (a former Indian State) 1912-41
- Wartime stationery – honour envelopes and airletters used by NZ Forces in the Middle East
- Types of postmarks used on Post Office postal stationery wrappers of South Australia (by our member John Courtis)
- Christmas airgraph from the Middle East to NZ 1943

**Die Ganssache 2/2018**

- Alexander Treichel and Erich Stenger – two philatelists who lead a double life
- Use of Czechoslovakian and Germany postal stationery in the so-called Sudeten crisis
- Austrian Postcards used for advertising purposes
- Berlin Postcards P1 and P3 and the Berlin Blockade
- Prepaid Envelopes from 2000
- New literature
- New Issues

**Die Ganssachensammler [Switzerland] November 2018**

- New Information on the Tubli Envelopes No 21, 22h and 24 h
- *Der Ganssachen-Sammler 1912-1913*
- *Schweizer Ganssachen-Handbuch 1846-1906* [Swiss Postal Stationery Handbook 1846-1906]

**Postal Stationery Vol. 60 No. 6, Whole No. 423 Nov-Dec 2018**

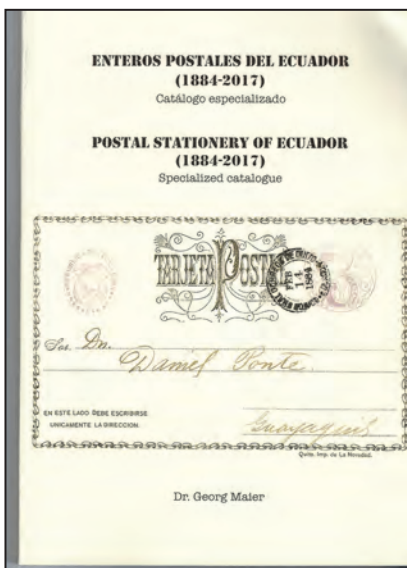
- Luxembourg Postal Payment Demand Envelopes
- Don't Believe Everything You Read
- A New Purcell Envelope? A late use of a turned cover
- International Message-Reply Card MR18
- New Printing of the Historical Catalog of U.S. Postal Card Essays and Proofs
- Portuguese Letter Sheet with Multiple Advertising
- Costa Rica Envelopes for Official Use
- Hungary Post Card Overprinted ULTRAMAR
- Costa Rica Post Cards with Printed Pictures
- Tasmania Registration Envelope Indicia Colors
- Australia KGV1 5½d Registration Envelope Flap Locations
- Australia Envelope with Printing Omitted
- US Postal Cards S625-S634
- French "Telegraph" Indicia
- US Surcharged Postal Card S44-46
- Oil Rivers Error
- Why Did It Take the Potter Printing Press Company 25 Years to Get a Working Bander?
- South Africa Aerogram Facsimile
- Austria 1952 – The Displaced View
- UPSS Auction 2018 A2
- Market Report & Counterfeit and Bogus Report
- Seychelles Reply Card with Surcharge Error
- US Surcharged Postal Card S44-12
- Essay of a Portuguese Post Card?
- Jamaica Post Card in Unlisted Color
- The "Chocolate" S7 US Postal Card

**Postal Stationery Vol. 61 No. 1, Whole No. 424 Jan-Feb 2019**

- Dubai and Montserrat Stationery Produced in Lebanon, Part 1,
- U.S. Postal Card Paper, Part 1 of 2
- Plate Making for Official View Cards - the Crux of the Matter
- New Airmail Service Test Delivery Envelope
- Envelopes, Wrappers, etc. Changes in new 19th Century Catalog; Envelope with paper lining
- Netherlands Indies Wartime Post Cards, Bryant E Korn
- The BSAC Admiral ½d Stationery Newspaper Wrapper – More Questions than Answers...an Update,
- US Envelope Die 81 on Oriental Buff in Unlisted Size?
- Costa Rica Post Cards with Printed Pictures,
- Ceylon unlisted George VI wrappers
- Turkey Post Card H&G 45
- German States Envelopes and Cutouts
- Guatemala's and Queensland's First Reply Cards
- Israel Essay Aerogram
- US Postal Card UX105/S122 with Albino Printing
- Bussahir Envelope Die Proof
- "Typewriter" Card from West Germany
- Watermarks on US Postal Card S1
- Portuguese Ad Stationery, and a Postal Note
- The Universal Postal Union.
- US Stationery Envelope to be Issued
- Archive of Auction Sales
- The Saga of the Portokort in Sweden 1993-2001
- The McKinley Erasure Cards.
- Largest and Smallest Indicia
- LITERATURE REVIEWS: Privatganzsachen Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Umschläge 1987-1997
- Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Postal Stationery Card Used in The Liberated Area and New China
- Les Cartes Correspondance Du Grand-Duché De Luxembourg, Postkarten formulare
- Western Ukrainian Stationery Printer's Proofs
- Market Report & Counterfeit and Bogus Report
- Tahiti and French Oceania
- US Aerogram Used in Australia
- Varieties of US Postal Cards S45 and S121

**Postal Stationery Notes [BNAPS] October 2018**

- PCF Corner
- Veiling House Cards
- Printings of the Railway Advice Flimsy Forms
- Unlisted Varieties of Hospital for Sick Children KEVII postcards



**Enteros Postales Del Ecuador (1884-2017) / Postal Stationery of Ecuador (1884-2017) by Georg Maher**

Georg Maher has produced an excellent catalogue of Ecuadorian postal stationery. The catalogue is in both Spanish and English with the entire catalogue produced in both languages, making the catalogue accessible to a wide range of readers. The Catalogue includes general notes as well as sections on postal cards, lettercards, envelopes, aerogrammes, wrappers, view cards and proofs and specimens. Information is included on the printer and quantity printing as well as paper stocks, watermarks and varieties. For the view cards, the many different views are illustrated. The Catalogue is 195 pages (the first 98 pages (except for the Table of Contents) in Spanish and the remainder in English. The Table of Contents is in both languages. The Catalogue is well illustrated in colour with the illustrations reproduced in both the Spanish and English texts. It is priced in US dollars. It was published by the Municipalidad de Santiago de Guayaquil and the Ecuador Philatelic Study Group.

### **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 WEB CONTENT MANAGER**

**The Society would benefit greatly from a web content manager. 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 [jkennett5@tpg.com.au](mailto:jkennett5@tpg.com.au)

