

Postal Stationery



Figure 1 Reverse of [Queensland] Department of Public Instruction Postcard showing 'A Suburban School'



Figure 2 1d STO Postcard for the [Queensland] Department of Public Instruction

Welcome to the postal stationery column for August 2018. This month's column looks at the Queensland Department of Public Instruction Postcards, New Zealand 1932 Revalued Postal Stationery and new issues including pictorial prepaid postcards and a stamped envelope for the 90th anniversary of the first Trans-Pacific Flight.

Queensland Department of Public Instruction postcards,

Recently on Ebay, a Queensland postal stationery postcard sold for \$1,136, a result which may have been a surprise to the seller. The postcard was a 1d Queen Victoria postcard stamped to order for the [Queensland] Department of Public Instruction Bris-

bane with a printed form on the front and a black and white picture of 'A Metropolitan School' on the reverse.

The Department of Public Instruction in Queensland in Brisbane used postcards to provide acknowledgements and advice to schools on the receipt and progress of correspondence between the schools and the Department including acknowledge of work requests and requests for equipment as well as advice as to the progress or outcome of such requests. The cards appear to have been used from the late 1910s until the mid 1930s. The cards used before 1920 have the printed name of Mr J D Story (after whom the Story Bridge across the Brisbane River was named), Under Secretary of the Department, on the form.



Figure 3 Australian Wildlife Prepaid Postcard



Figure 4 Australian War Memorial Prepaid Postcard

Ian McMahon



Figure 5 Stamped Envelope for the 90th Anniversary of the First Trans-Pacific Flight

The picture sides of these cards show black and white views of government schools and related topics (Figure 1). The style of the views is similar to the black and white views used by the Queensland Intelligence and Tourist Bureau. Many of the views are rather unattractive. While the number of views on these cards is not known the following have been reported:

1. A Metropolitan School.
2. A Suburban School.
3. A Country School.
4. A State Rural School.
5. A Country School Garden.
6. A School Garden.
7. A Country School Swimming Pool.
8. A Country School Swimming Pool Different View.
9. Welcoming The Itinerant Teacher.
10. Travelling School – Dental Clinic

For most of the time they were used, the post-cards were unstamped, and not postal stationery. However, around 1910-1911 some of the cards were stamped with the 1d Queen Victoria stamp with numerals in four corners (Figure 2). Less than



Figure 6 1d King George V 'Field Marshal' postcard with Doubled 'HALFPENNY' Handstamp



Figure 7 1d King George V 'Field Marshal' postcard overprinted 'FOURPENNY' instead of 'HALFPENNY' in error.



Figures 8 1/2d + 1/2d King George V Postcard with 'HALFPENNY' Handstamp Doubled

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Figure 9 1/2d King George V ('Postage and Revenue') + 1/2d King George V ('Postage') postcard with 'HALFPENNY' Handstamp

ten of these postal stationery postcards have been reported with a number of different views. Not all of the views reported on the unstamped cards have been seen on the postal stationery cards.

New Pictorial Pre-Paid Postcards

In June 2018, Australia Post issued 24 new pictorial pre-paid postcards. The new postcards included pictures of koalas and Australian wildlife (Figure 3) and views of Canberra (Figure 4), Warrnambool, Bendigo, Kalgoorlie, Broome and Tasmania.

First Trans-Pacific Flight 90th Anniversary postage-paid envelope

On 13 May 2018, Australia issued a stamped envelope (Figure 5) for the 90th Anniversary of the



Figure 10 1/2d King Edward VII + 1/2d King George V separated reply card (reply portion) with 'HALFPENNY' Handstamp

First Trans-Pacific Flight. Charles Kingsford Smith ("Smithy") and Charles Ulm, made the first historic flight across the Pacific on a second-hand Fokker plane, the Southern Cross, leaving from Oakland, California for Hawaii on 31 May 1928 and arriving in Brisbane on 9 June 1928. The envelope was designed by Jason Watts (Australia Post) with the illustration by Arthur Leydin. The stamp is similar in design to the 1978 18c Australian Aviator adhesive stamps featuring Charles Kingsford Smith ("Smithy") and Charles Ulm but with both men appearing on the stamp.

New Zealand 1932 Revalued Postal Stationery Postcards

Most of us are used to increasing postage rates but back in 1932 New Zealand decreased its postage



Figure 11 1/2d King George V postcard with added 1/2d adhesive stamp with 'HALFPENNY' Handstamp



Figure 11 1/2d King George V postcard with added 1/2d adhesive stamp with 'HALFPENNY' Handstamp

Ian McMahon

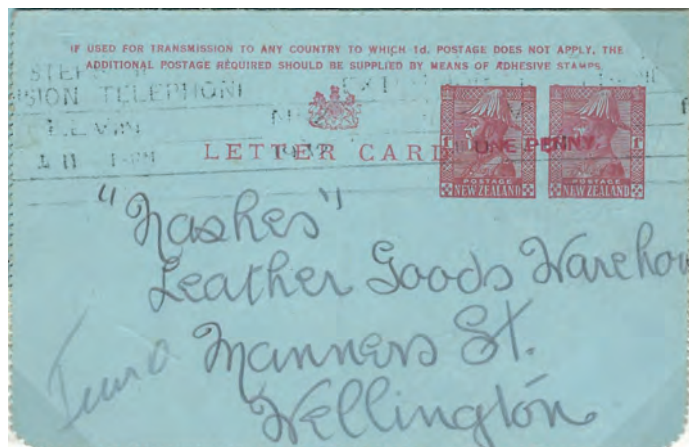


Figure 13 1d + 1d King George V Lettercard Revalued 'ONE PENNY'.

rates with the postcard rate going from 1d to ½d, the letter rate going from 2d to 1d and the registered mail rate from 6d to 4d.

This decrease came after the postage rate for postcards had been increased from ½d to 1d only 14 months before hand on 1 March 1931 with a new 1d postcard stamped with the 1d King George V 'Field Marshal' design being issued in July 1931. In addition, the then current ½d King George V postcard was revalued by imprinting a second King George V stamp to the left of the first stamp with separated ½d King Edward VII reply cards were similarly treated.

The decision to reduce the rate back to ½d from 1 June 1932 was made with insufficient time for new ½d postcards to be produced with large stocks of 1d postcards being held by the Post Office and by the general public, especially businesses. Bulk stocks of the 1d King George V Admiral postcards were returned to the Government Printing Office and over-printed 'HALF PENNY' in type in black but these were not available until late June.

The Post Office decided to allow major post office to revalue existing stocks of 1d postcards with a handstamp 'HALFPENNY'. The handstamp was intended to be in blue but it can also be found in purple, red, black and green. The most common postcard revalued was the 1d King George V 'Field Marshal' postcard. Handstamp varieties such as the handstamp inverted or doubled are known (Figure 6) and in addition a few examples are known over-printed 'FOURPENCE' instead of 'HALFPENNY' (Figure 7) using a handstamp intended for use to



Figure 14 1d King George V Lettercard with two added ½d Adhesive Stamps Revalued with two 'HALFPENNY' Handstamps

revaluing registered envelopes.

Provisional ½d + ½d postcards issued during 1931-1932 (Figures 8 and 9) including the ½d + ½d King Edward VII + King George V separated reply

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Figure 15 1d King George V Envelope with Added 1d Adhesive Stamp Revalued with 'ONE PENNY' Handstamp

cards (Figure 10) were also revalued with the handstamp covering both stamps. Pre-1931 ½d King George V postcards which had an added ½d adhesive stamp were also revalued with the handstamp covering both the imprinted stamp and the adhesive stamp (Figure 11).

Given the quantity of 1d stamped postcards held by businesses, many of which were printed with the firms' advertising, return addresses and forms, the Post Office decided to allow the handstamping of these postcards at major post office, revaluing the postcards to ½d and providing a refund of the postage that had been paid. Not surprisingly some of the cards submitted for revaluing were old postcards such as 1d 1915 Dominion postcards (with vignette fully shaded) with printing for Taupiri Coal Mines Ltd, of Huntly and the 1932 1d/1½d King George V postcards printed for Samuels & Kelly Ltd Wellington.

Stocks of 2d lettercards were revalued 'ONE PENNY' in a similar pattern to the postcards with the 1931 2d yellow King George V lettercards (Figure 12), the 1d + 1d King George V Field Marshall lettercards (Figure 13) and the 1d King George V Field Marshall lettercards with an added 1d adhesive being revalued by handstamp and the 2d lettercards being revalued with a printed overprint. Figure 14 shows a 1d King George V Field Marshall lettercard with two ½d adhesive stamps revalued by two



Figure 16 2d King George V Envelope Issued in Error without 'ONE PENNY' Overprint

'HALFPENNY' handstamps.

A small number of 1d King George V envelopes with an added 1d adhesive stamp were also overprinted 'ONE PENNY' (Figure 15). 2d King George V envelopes had been prepared for use but not issued and were overprinted in type. A few examples are known without the overprint (Figure 16).

6d Registered envelopes and 4d registered envelopes with an added 2d adhesive (Figure 17) were revalued by a 'FOURPENCE' handstamp while the 6d envelope was also revalued using a printed overprint.

The 1932 revaluations are an interesting issue with many varieties and many very scarce items. To read more about these fascinating issues please consult Volume 9 of the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand* (published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand) and *The 1932 Provisionals of NZ* by Robert Samuel.

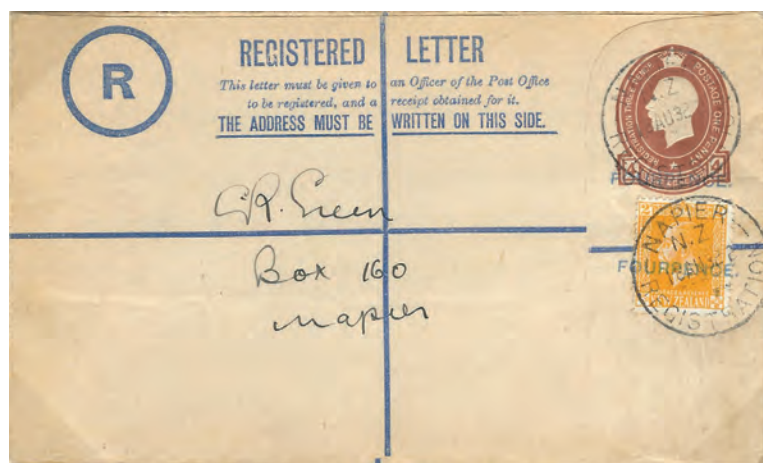


Figure 17 4d King George V Registered Envelope with an Added 2d Adhesive Stamp Revalued with 'FOURPENCE' Handstamp

Postal Stationery

Welcome to the postal stationery column for September 2018. This month's column looks at postal notes (also known as postal orders), a record price for an Australian pictorial lettercard and the Bicentenary of Parramatta Female Factory stamped envelope.

Postal Notes

Sending cash through the mail has always been risky. Post offices around the world have helped their customers by selling money orders since the nineteenth century, and Australia Post still does so. The early money order system in the Australasian colonies allowed the transfer of money from one post office to another with security being provided by the separate transmission of an Advice from the office of issue to the office of payment confirming details of the transaction. The amount of the money order was entered by hand at the time of issue.

Queensland was the first Australasian colony to issue postal notes, doing so in 1880 with the United Kingdom following in 1881. The purpose of their issue was to reduce the cost of sending relatively small amounts of money through the mail. Postal notes (also known as postal orders) were sold in fixed denominations at a post office and could be

sent to the recipient who would cash the postal note at their post office. They were regarded as a more trusted method of payment than a cheque and were useful for people who did not have a cheque ac-



Figure 1 Queensland 10/- Specimen 'Chalon Head' Postal Note

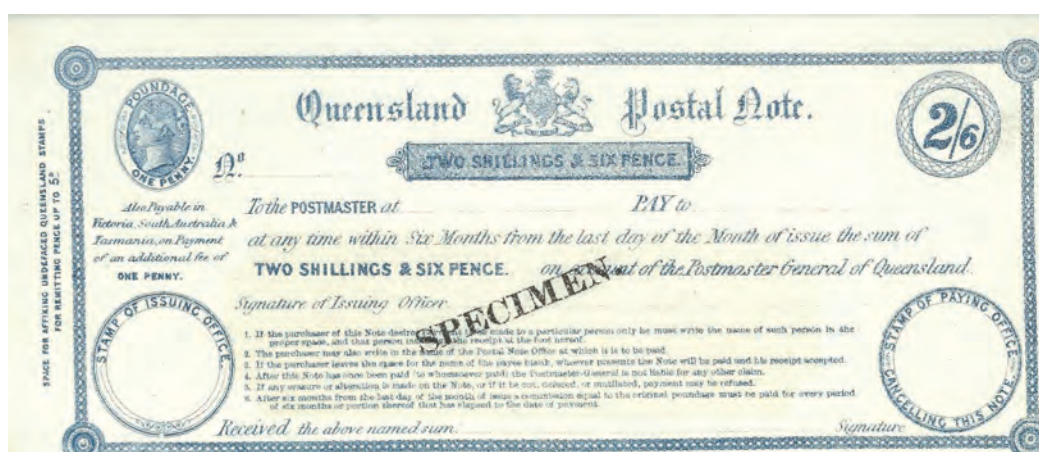


Figure 2 Queensland 2/6 Specimen 'Sideface' Postal Note

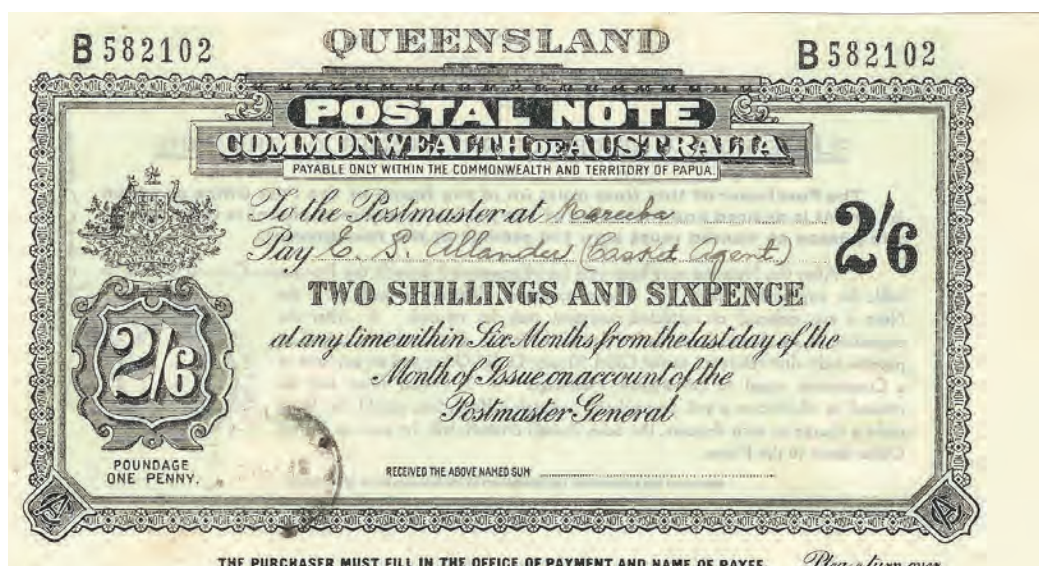


Figure 3 Australian 2/6 Postal Note Issued in Queensland in 1948

Ian McMahon

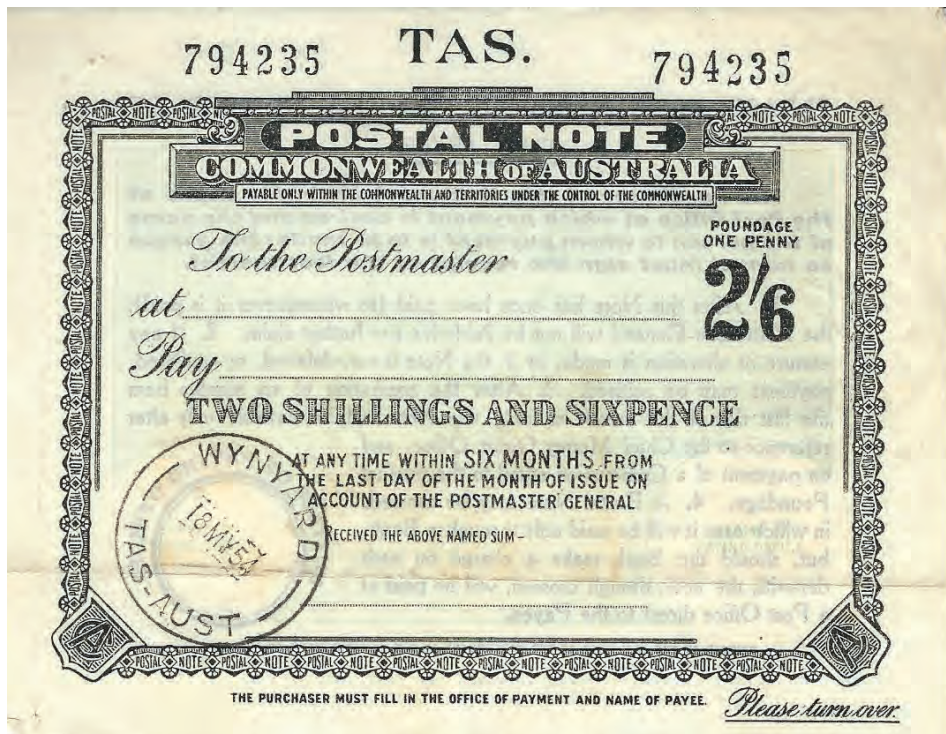


Figure 4 Australian 2/6 Postal Note Issued in Tasmania in 1954



Figure 5 Australian \$2 Postal Order Issued in South Australia in 1975



Figure 6 Papua New Guinea 15t Postal Order Issued in 1975

count. The money order service continued to be available for amounts greater than that available in postal notes.

Postal notes issued by post offices were sold to customers upon payment of a fee for the service. Payment of the fee charged by the post office was often indicated by an impressed fee stamp and such postal notes are regarded as postal stationery.

All of the Australian colonies and New Zealand issued postal notes. Queensland first postal notes (Figure 1) were issued in denominations of 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- with an imprinted fee stamp of 1/2d, 1d, 2d and 3d respectively. The stamp depicted the Chalon Head portrait of Queen Victoria and was inscribed 'fee stamp'. The Chalon Head design was replaced with a Queen Victoria 'sideface' design in 1891 (Figure 2) with the fee now referred to as 'poundage'. Under the legislation establishing the postal note service, postal notes were numbered with a distinctive number; had the cash value and a fee stamp printed on the front, were to be signed by a person authorised by the Postmaster-General, were sold at any post office at its face value plus the amount of the fee, and were payable to the bearer, on demand, at approved post offices. The post office selling the postal note was required to obliterate the fee-stamp on the note while the post of-

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fice cashing the note was to cancel it with a 'Paid' handstamp. The purchaser of a postal note could cross a note so that it had to be paid through a bank.

Common designs for Australian postal notes across all states were issued in about 1912. Early Commonwealth of Australia postal notes had the state printed at the top of the postal note (Figures 3 and 4). The fee stamp has been replaced by a simple statement of the fee to be paid which is referred to as 'poundage'. Postal notes denominated in decimal currency were issued in 1966 but were replaced by notes inscribed 'postal orders' after only a few months. The decimal postal notes are very scarce. Decimal postal orders had the state indicated by the first letter of the serial number, for example, N for New South Wales, Q for Queensland and V for Victoria (Figure 5). Decimal postal orders of a similar design to the Australian postal orders were issued by Papua New Guinea (Figure 6) and the Solomon Islands (Figure 7).

New Zealand used both local postal notes

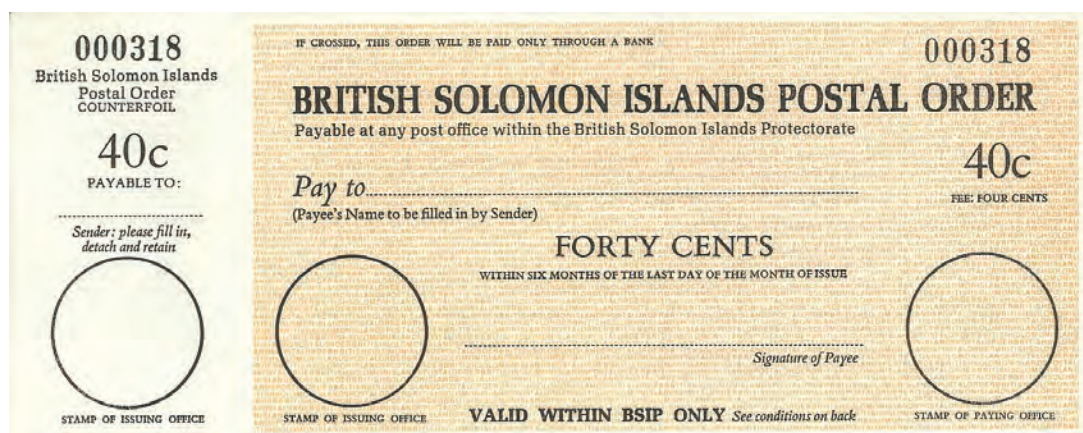


Figure 7 British Solomon Islands 40c Postal Order



Figure 8 New Zealand 10c Postal Note Issued 1979



Figure 9 2/6 King George VI British Postal Note Overprinted for Sale in New Zealand with Value Increased by the Addition of a 4d Adhesive Stamp

Ian McMahon

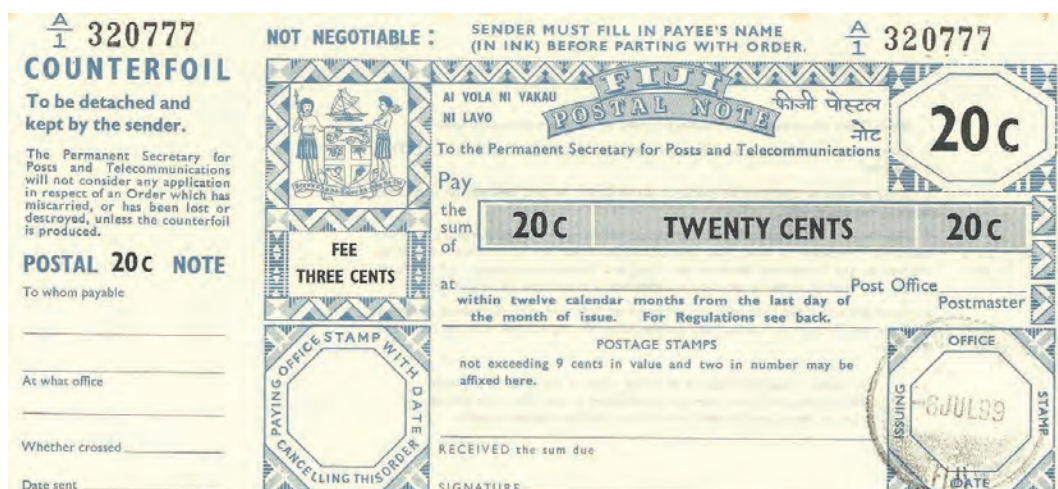


Figure 10 Fiji 20c Postal Note Issued 1999

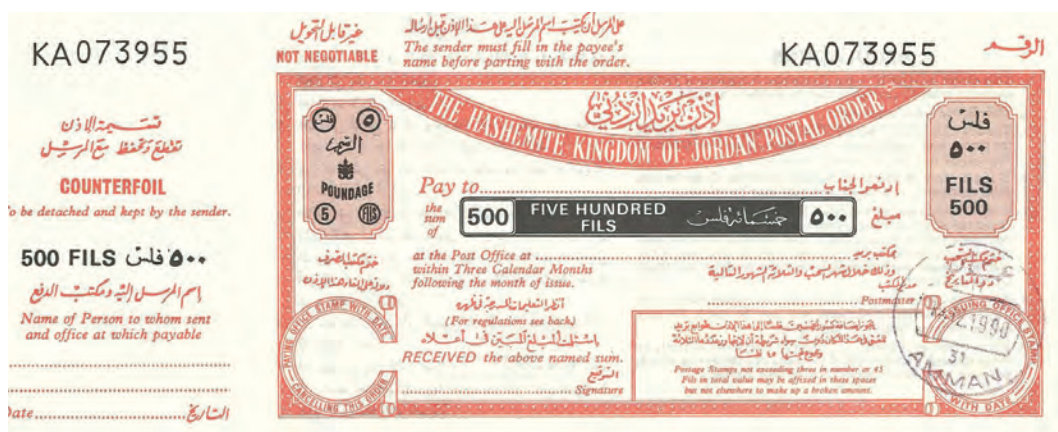


Figure 11 Jordan 500 fils Postal Order Issued 1990 with 5 Fils Fee Stamp



Figure 12 Italy 4L Postal Order Cancelled with 'ANNULLATO' Handstamp

(Figure 8) as well as British postal notes. Figure 9 shows a British postal note sold in New Zealand which could be exchanged in the United Kingdom. This postal note also shows the common

practice of converting a postal note to an intermediate value by the addition of an adhesive stamp. The stamp paying the fee ('poundage') depicts King George VI and has been overprinted 2d, the fee payable in New Zealand.

Many countries issued postal notes, including the UK (from 1 January 1881) and most British Commonwealth countries (Figure 10) and colonies as well as USA, France and about 30 other countries (Figures 11 and 12).

Postal notes provide an interesting collecting area which appeals to both philatelic (postal stationery and revenue stamp collectors) and numismatic collectors. They pose special challenges as mint postal notes were not meant to be available, most people cashed their postal notes and postal notes which had been cashed were intended to be destroyed by the post office. There is a society dedicated to their collection, the Postal Order Society <http://postalordersociety.blogspot.com/>. The Society publishes the *Postal Order News* which is currently edited by Ross Pratley from Australia.

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Bicentenary of Parramatta Female Factory stamped envelope

Australia Post issued a stamped envelope selling for \$1.25 to mark the bicentenary of the Parramatta Female Factory (Figure 13) on 5 July 2018. This envelope marks the 200th anniversary of Governor Macquarie laying the foundation stone for Australia's first purpose-built "female factory" on 9 July 1818. Francis Greenway designed the building based on workhouses and prisons in Britain and Europe. The envelope was designed by John White with the cover images by Augustus Earle. The portraits are of Anne Dunne, Emma Mayner and daughters, and Susannah Watson.

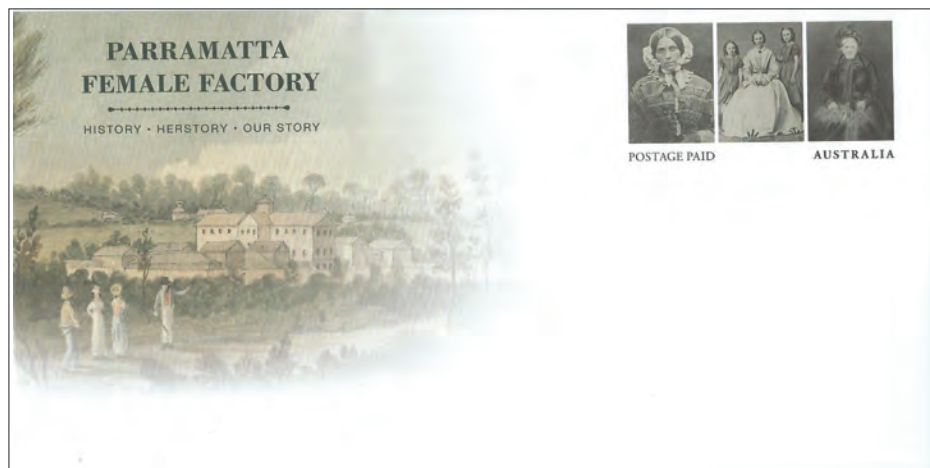


Figure 13 Parramatta Female Factory Stamped Envelope

Record Price for Scenic Letter Card

At the first Abacus auction on Saturday 19th May, a very fine used example of a KGV 1½d scarlet Letter Card ACSC #LC57 (Figure 14), catalogued at \$250,



Figure 14 KGV 1½d Scarlet Letter Card with the View "BURRINJUCK DAM"



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sold for \$4,720, which is a world record price for any Australian scenic letter card.

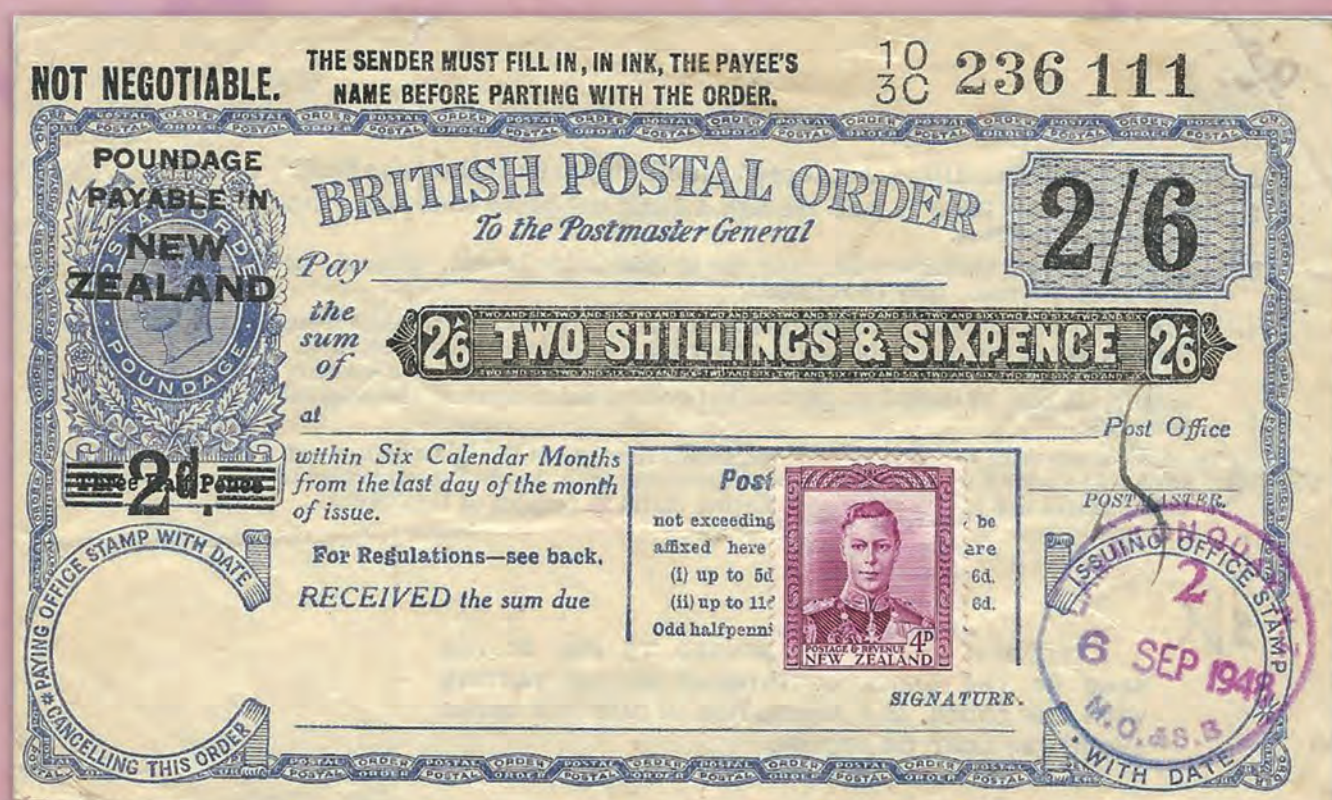
Only three examples of this issue with the view "BURRINJUCK DAM", showing flood waters pouring over the dam wall, have been recorded. All have been used. Described as having "a couple of insignificant blemishes", the example offered by Abacus is believed to be the finest of the three.

The card is postally used but has no message within. However, it presents as entirely commercial, being addressed to a furniture warehouse. It is expected that the letter card contained a cheque or money order in payment for supply of furniture.

STAMP NEWS

AUSTRALASIA

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Postal Stationery

Welcome to the postal stationery column for October 2018. This month's column provides an overview of postal stationery which has been defaced by the post office or printers for use as 'specimens'.

Specimen Postal Stationery

Post office administrations have often had the need for samples of their postal stationery, for example, to send to the UPU for distribution to UPU members or for presentation purposes. Printers of postal stationery often had similar needs to provide samples of their work to post offices and for other marketing purposes.

In order to ensure that the samples produced could not be used for postage and to preserve the revenue of the post office, these samples could be either overprinted 'SPECIMEN' or cancelled in some other manner, for example, with a 'Cancelled' handstamp or a postmark. In English speaking countries 'SPECIMEN' was often used with the equivalent in other languages, for example, 'Muestra' (Spanish) or ULTRAMAR (Portuguese), being used in other countries.

Members of the UPU were required to send copies of their postal stationery to the UPU for distribution to other members of the UPU. A set was also retained in the UPU reference library. Many countries overprinted such postal stationery with a 'SPECIMEN' overprint. Figure 1 shows a Fiji ½d King Edward VII postcard with a 'SPECIMEN' overprint while Figure 2 shows a Queensland 2d Queen Victoria Sideface postcard with a 'SPECIMEN' handstamp, one of four postcards sent from Queensland to the UPU in 1889, two years before it became a member



Figure 1 ½d Fiji King Edward VII Postcard Overprinted 'SPECIMEN' for UPU Distribution

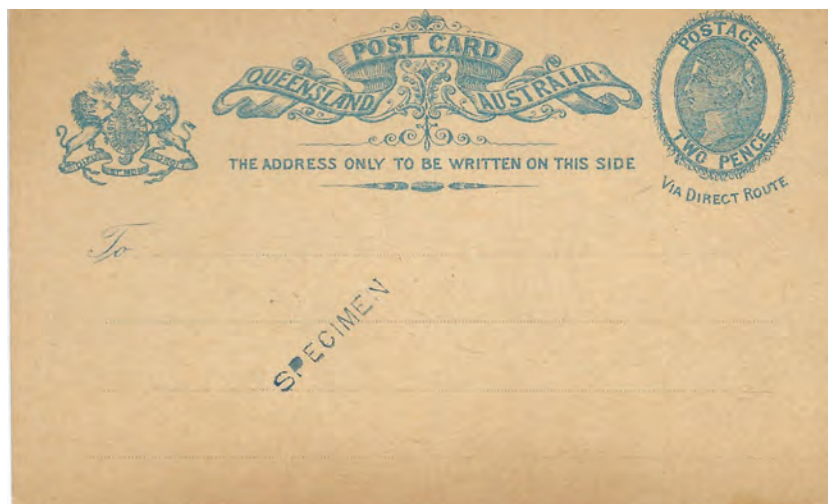


Figure 2 2d Queensland Queen Victoria Sideface Postcard Overprinted 'SPECIMEN' for UPU Distribution



Figure 3 4d Australia QEII Stamped Envelope Overprinted 'SPECIMEN' for UPU Distribution

Ian McMahon



Figure 4 1d Queensland Queen Victoria Sideface Postcard Cancelled-to-order in 1891.

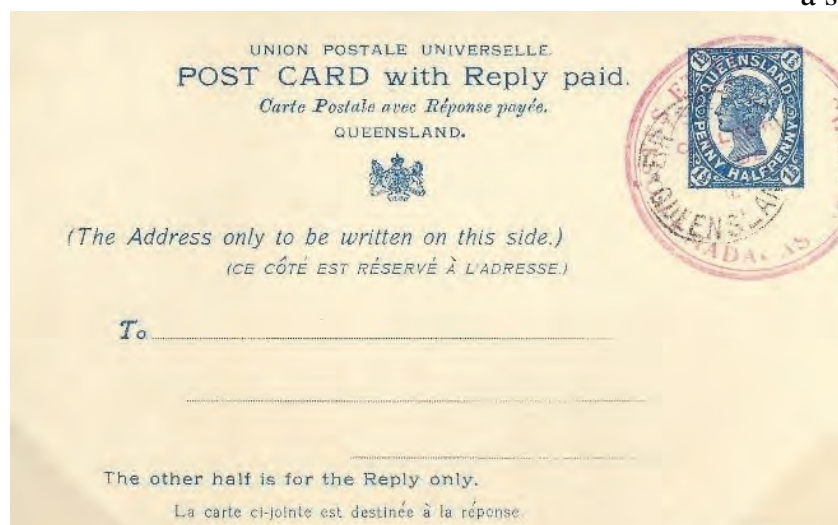


Figure 5 Queensland 1911 Queen Victoria 1½d + 1½d Reply Postcard with a Receiving Cancel from Madagascar

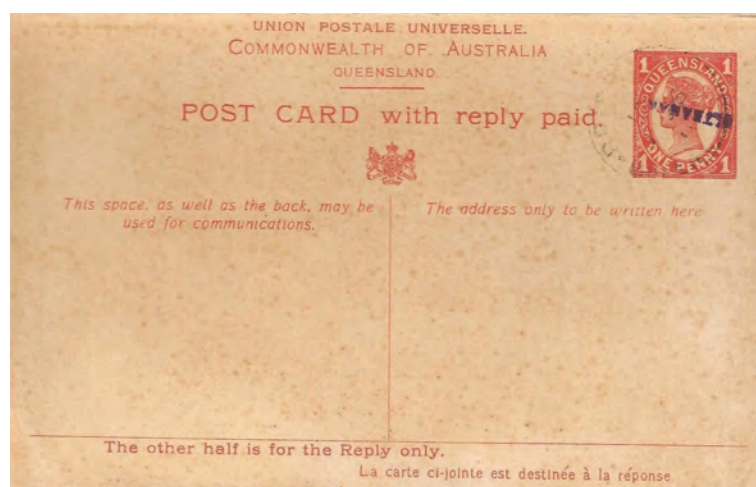


Figure 6 Queensland 1911 Queen Victoria 1d + 1d Reply Postcard Overprinted 'ULTRAMAR'

and Figure 3 an Australian 4d stamped envelope overprinted 'SPECIMEN' for UPU Distribution.

Not all countries overprinted their postal stationery sent to the UPU 'SPECIMEN' or the equivalent in another language. Some countries, for example, Canada and New Zealand sent mint postal stationery, while others, including at times Australia and states, sent CTO postal stationery (Figure 4).

Some UPU members receiving sample postal stationery from other countries either applied a 'receiving cancellation' or a specimen overprint. Figure 5 shows a

Queensland 1911 Queen Victoria 1½d + 1½d reply postcard with a receiving cancel from Madagascar (note that the postcard had been CTO by Queensland with a Brisbane postmark dated 'JY 26 11'). Figure 6 shows a Queensland postcard distributed to one of the Portuguese colonies overprinted 'ULTRAMAR'.

Information on UPU postal stationery specimens can be found at the United Postal Stationery Society [USA] website <http://www.upss.org/upuspecimens/index.php>. This site provides a detailed listing of worldwide UPU specimen stationery and is derived from the website created by James Bendon, who wrote the definitive handbook *UPU Specimen Stamps 1878-1961*. Both the website and James Bendon's book are essential references to anyone interested in UPU specimen postal stationery.

Besides UPU distribution, postal authorities also used sample postal stationery for a variety of other purposes such as internal distribution to postmasters of new issues, reference purposes, for presentation to politicians and others, for sale to collectors at less than face value, training purposes and for

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distribution to news organisations and other marketing purposes.

A CTO example of the Queensland 1913 registration envelope is shown in Figure 7. This envelope was originally from the Australia Post Archive but was sold to the public in an Australia Post archive sale.

Some of the Australian States produced a large number of specimen postal stationery for presentation and other purposes. Collectors interested in Australia States specimen postal stationery should consult Dingle's Smith review of this topic, *Specimen Postal Stationery of The Australian States: Background & Guide to The Literature*, published in the May and August 2016 issues of *Postal Stationery*, the Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia.

Both Australia and New Zealand have used postal stationery for training purposes cancelled in various ways which for New Zealand this included black lines or a handstamp reading 'Specimen' for Training Purposes'. In an article in the November 2017 issue of the *Postal Stationery Collector*, Mark Diserio and the late John Sinfield discuss postal stationery hand stamped 'SPECIMEN ONLY' and 'SPECIMEN' included in the Australian Post Office mailing course information provided for postal courses for mailing room staff of private business and government organisations conducted

Figure 9 Aerogramme Cancelled at the GPO Melbourne in 1991 and with a 'TEST MAIL' Cancel

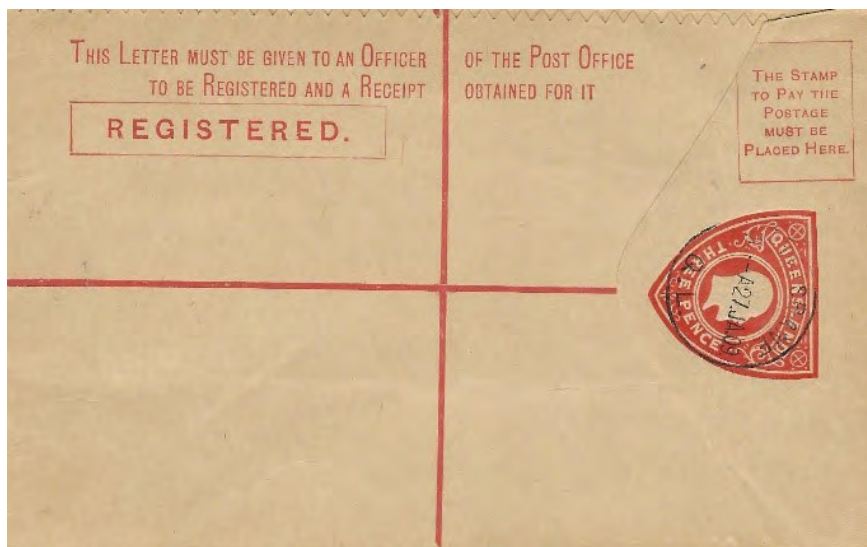


Figure 7 3d Queensland King Edward VII Registered Envelope Cancelled-to-order in Melbourne 1913.

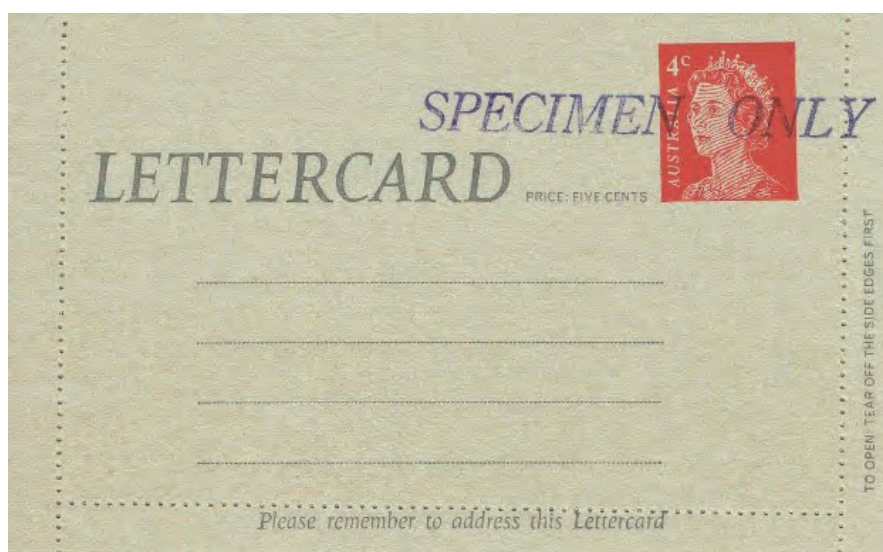


Figure 8 4c Australia QEII Lettercard Overprinted 'SPECIMEN ONLY' From a Post Office Training Course



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Figure 10 2d Australia King George VI Envelope Overprinted 'SPECIMEN' From a Post Office Display



Figure 12 Mauritius 9d Envelope Overprinted 'CANCELLED'

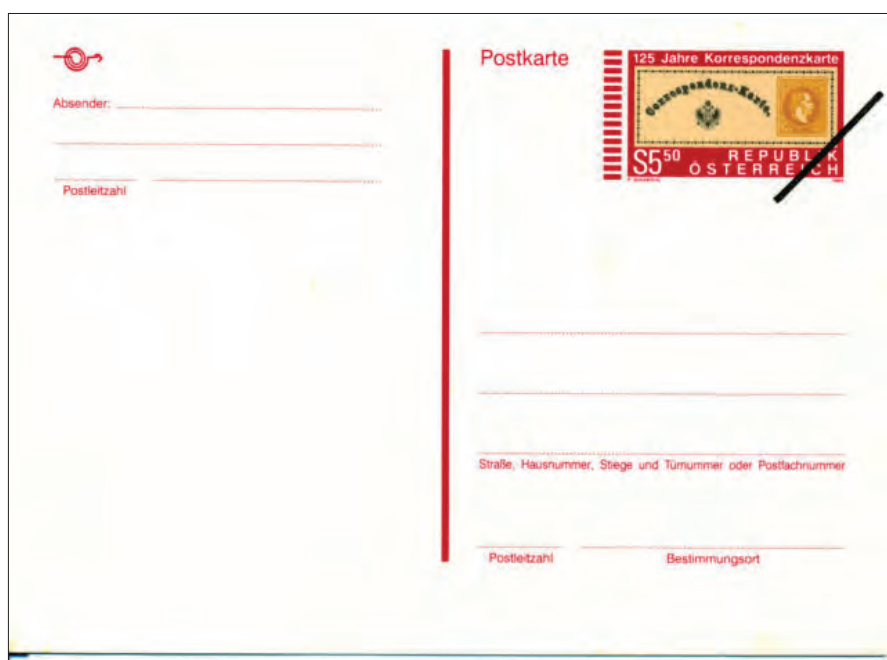


Figure 11 Austria Postcard Defaced by a Diagonal Black Line for Publicity Purposes

by the Australian Post Office during the mid-1960s in Melbourne. Figure 8 shows a 4c Queen Elizabeth II lettercard overprinted 'SPECIMEN ONLY' from one of these courses.

Specimen postal stationery were also used on some occasions for mail testing purposes. Figure 9 shows an aerogramme cancelled at the GPO Melbourne 25SE91 with a 'TEST MAIL' cancel.

On a number of occasions Australian post offices had displays of postal stationery currently on sale with the stationery items overprinted 'SPECIMEN'. Examples of these can be found in the ACSC Postal Stationery Catalogue, for example, EP36 (7)w, 2d red King George V envelope, which the Catalogue describes as "One example is recorded of EP37(7) w. This formed part of a display of current stamps and stationery at the Melbourne GPO (and possibly other Melbourne city post offices)." Figure 10 shows an example of a 2d King George VI stamped envelope with the SPECIMEN handstamp (EP40(2)w). Collectors interested in Commonwealth pre-decimal postal stationery will find this cata-

logue a valuable reference.

Austria was one country that provided samples of postal stationery to philatelic news organisations with the stationery being defaced by a diagonal black line (Figure 11).

Examples of specimens prepared for sale to collectors include remainders of Mauritius which were overprinted 'CANCELLED' (Figure

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12) following the change to decimal currency in 1878, and stationery then current in Australia which were protected prior to sale at a discount to collectors. The Italian Post Office sold high denomination postal money orders to collectors at nominal prices after they had been demonetized by handstamping them “ANNULATO” (Figure 13). Australia issued a number of aerogrammes for official use (Figure 14). Examples of some of these overprinted ‘Specimen’ were sold to collectors.

As part of the printing process, printers would often produce proofs and essays and keep samples of the finished product as well as using samples for marketing purposes. Printers, could, for example, be required to provide samples of past work when bidding for new contracts. In some cases, these were also overprinted ‘Specimen’ or cancelled in some other manner. Figure 15 shows a 10c Canada aerogramme proof with a printer’s ‘SPECIMEN’ overprint.

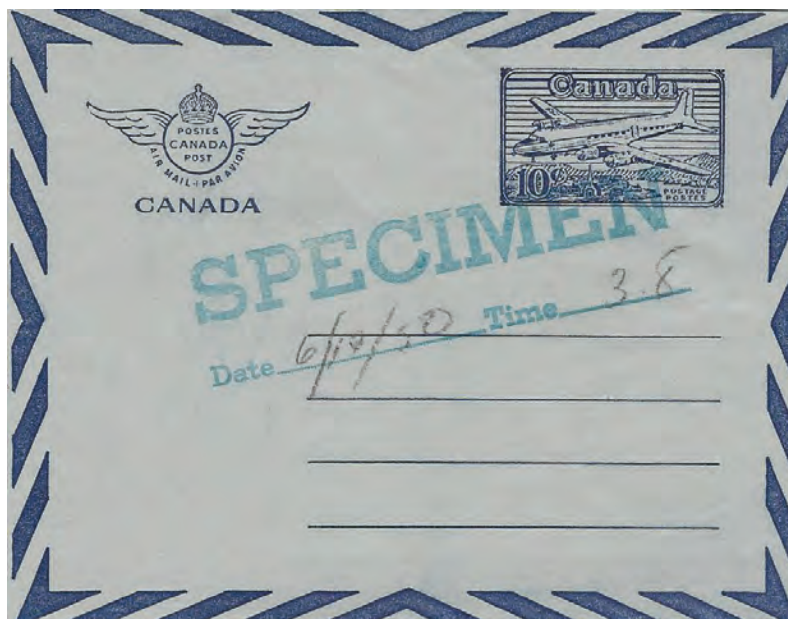
As you can see from this brief overview, specimen postal stationery is an interesting and surprisingly challenging field for collectors with part of the challenge being determining the purpose of the specimen overprint or other cancellation.

Above right: Figure 14 Australia Official Aerogramme Overprinted ‘Specimen’ For Sale to Collectors

Right: Figure 15 10c Canada Aerogramme Proof with a Printer’s ‘SPECIMEN’ Overprint



Figure 13 Italy 8 Lira Postal Order Handstamped “ANNULATO”



Postal Stationery

Welcome to the postal stationery column for November 2018. This month's column looks at a new postal stationery issue and new pictorial postcards from Australia Post, Machin Postal Stationery and news from postal stationery competitions at recent exhibitions.

Domestic Postage with Tracking

Australia Post introduced two new postal stationery envelopes in August 2018 (Figure 1). The new envelopes are for a 'Domestic letter with tracking' Service and come in DL and C4 sizes selling for \$2.20 and \$5.25 respectively with discounts for bulk purchases. The new service is being trialed from 20 August 2018 to 31 January 2019 at a limited number of post offices and includes delivery and tracking. The service provides the same tracking as articles sent by Registered Post with the key difference being a scan on delivery rather than a signature on delivery.

Pictorial Postcards

Three new pictorial cards depicting views of Brisbane (Figure 2), Melbourne and Sydney were issued on 25 September 2018. The Sydney postcard with a view of the Sydney Harbour Bridge on the reverse (Figure 3) commemorates the Invictus Games, an international sports event for wounded or injured armed services personnel and veterans held in Sydney from 20-27 October 2018.

UK Machin Postal Stationery

The Queen Elizabeth II adhesive stamps of the United Kingdom depicting a sculpted profile of the Queen designed by Arnold Machin have been immensely popular with collectors of adhesive stamps since their introduction on 5 June 1967.

The portrait has also been extensively used on postal stationery and the collection of UK Machin postal stationery has much to offer the collector. Given its use over fifty years, Machin postal stationery has encompassed many changes and innovations in stamp printing and postal services.

Postcards using the Machin Head design were



Figure 1 'Domestic With Tracking' Stamped Envelope



Figure 2 Reverse of Stamped Postcard with View of Brisbane



Figure 4 4d Vermillion Chalon Head in Rectangular Border



Figure 3 Stamped Postcard with View of Sydney Harbour on Reverse Issued for the Invictus Games

Ian McMahon



Figure 5 2½p Postcard With Chalon Head in Octagonal Border



Figure 8 23p + 6½p Registered Envelope Used to Australia



Figure 6 8p Lettercard With Chalon Head in Octagonal Border



Figure 7 3p + ½p Envelope With Embossed Chalon Head in Octagonal Border

first issued on 16 September 1968. The portrait was in a rectangular frame with the denomination underneath and "POSTAGE" on the left and right (Figure 4). The original issue comprised 4d sepia single cards and 4d+4d sepia reply cards. The 4d sepia postcards with no phosphor bands were replaced by 4d vermilion postcards with a single phosphor band in 1970. Following the introduction of decimal currency in 1971, the design was changed to a Machin Head portrait in an octagonal frame (Figure 5). Decimal postcards were originally issued in 2½p denomination but due to postage rate increases were issued in eight denominations up to 12p in the period 1971-1980 with either 1 or two phosphor bands. No decimal reply cards were issued due to the extremely low demand for reply cards.

4d and 5d lettercards were issued for the 2nd class (1969) and 1st class (1968) mail services respectively and used a design similar to the 4d postcards. The 5d lettercards exist with either no phosphor bands or two phosphor bands. The first printings were by letterpress while later printings were done by photogravure. Decimal currency lettercards were first issued as 2½d lettercards in 1971 with many changes in denomination up to 14p (Figure 6) over the period 1971-1981. The 3p, 3½p, 7p and 10p lettercards exist with either one or two phosphor bands.

Envelopes with the Machin Head design were first issued on 7 October 1969 to pay the 5d first class mail rate. The impressed stamp had the Machin Head in an octagonal frame and were embossed and had 2 phosphor bands. A 4d envelope for 2nd class mail was issued in 1970 while decimal currency envelopes were issued in 1971. In 1974 the embossed stamp design on envelopes was replaced by a letterpress design. 3p,

Postal Stationery

7p and 10p envelopes were issued with either one or two phosphor bands as the postage rates changed. The period 1971-1982 saw many postage rate increases which together with the envelopes being issued for 1st and second class mail services resulting in 16 different denominations being issued from 1971 to 1982. In 1973 the 3p embossed envelope was revalued to 3½p by overprinting with a double ring with ½p in the centre and 'POSTAGE PAID EXTRA' (Figure 7).

Registered envelopes with the Machin Head design were issued to cover the postage and registration fee in 1970, with decimal currency envelopes being issued in 1971. The first issues used the embossed octagonal design (Figure 8) with later issues produced by letterpress. Three sizes were issued for the inland rate (G, H, K). As for the other class of stationery the many postage rate increases from 1971-1984 resulted in many different denominations of registered envelopes. 3/- and 15p registered envelopes were issued in 1970 and 1971 for the international use. From 1971-1984 a series of registered envelopes were issued for use to members of the armed forces overseas (Figure 9) at reduced rates. These are inscribed 'FORCES OVERSEAS'.

In 1982 Lettersheets were issued which were known as 'Postnotes' in the UK. These lettersheets had a Machin Head design but were non-denominated with the stamp inscribed 'Post Paid' (Figure 10). This design was extended to envelopes in 1983 (Figure 11) but was replaced by a 'Post Paid' design with the Machin Head in an octagonal border in 1991 and to a Machin Head design without order but surrounded by 'POSTAGE PAID' arranged in a circle around the portrait in 1995 with 'either '1st' or '2nd' on the right indication the postage service paid (Figure 12). The current stamped envelopes sold by Royal Mail are essentially of this design. Registered envelopes were issued with non-denominated stamps from 1993.

Aerogrammes using the Machin Head design (Figure 13) were not issued until 1972 when a 6½p aerogramme was issued with an unframed Machin Head and the value. This design was used until 1981. Aerogrammes with a non-denominated stamp were issued from 1988 and include a wide variety of commemorative and Christmas aerogrammes including issues with text in Welsh (Figure 14) and Scottish.

The British Post Office provided a PTPO service using Machin Head designed impressed stamps which was extensively used. A wide variety of postcards,

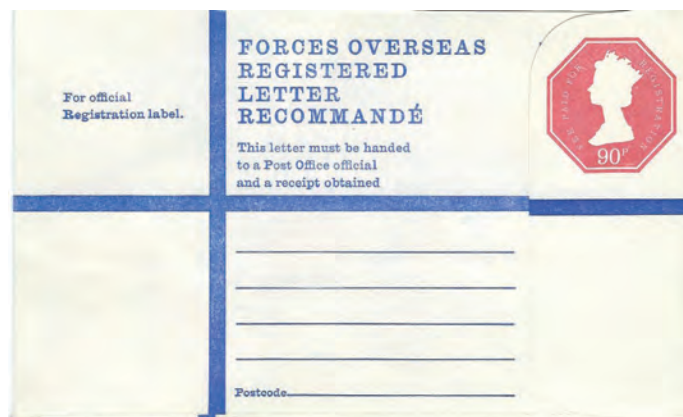


Figure 9 90p Forces Registered Envelope



Figure 10 Non-denominated Machin 'Postnote' Lettersheet

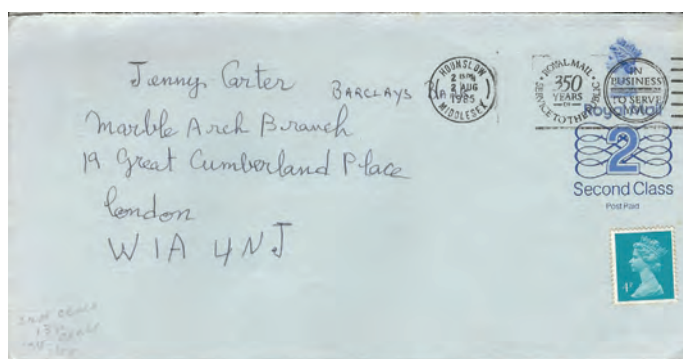


Figure 11 1983 Non-denominated Machin Envelope with Service Indicator for 2nd Class Mail



Figure 12 Non-denominated Machin Envelope with Circular Design for 2nd Class Mail Used From 1995 to the Present

Ian McMahon

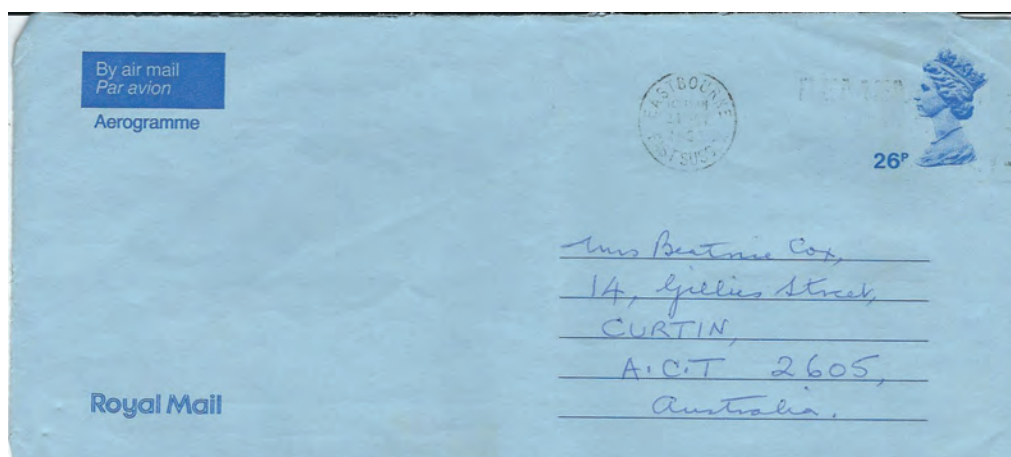


Figure 13 1984 26p Machin Aerogramme



Figure 14 1998 The Snow Spider Aerogramme with text in Welsh and a non-denominated Machin Stamp



Figure 15 Private Order Envelope for the Comet Science Group

envelopes, lettercards, registered envelopes, wrappers and labels (many philatelically inspired) as well as some aerogrammes (Figure 15), certificates of posting and other stationery have been stamped-to-order with Machin Head design stamps. In 1987, the British Post Office introduced a service which provided envelopes to customer's

design with company message and logo with a non-denominated stamp (Figure 16).

Machin Head non-denominated stamps have also been used on a wide variety of other postal stationery including plastic 'Mail Pack' envelopes, Registered Plus Envelopes, Guaranteed Delivery envelopes (Figure 17) and House of Commons envelopes (Figure 18) and air mail postcards (Figure 19).

I hope this quick overview provides you with an idea of the scope of UK Machin

postal stationery. The range of postal stationery types and over 50 years of use mean that these issues provide considerable scope for an interesting collection.

MACAO 2018

Macao 2018, the 35th Asian International Stamp Exhibition, was held from 21 to 24 September 2018 in Macau (Figure 20). The Exhibition included 21 postal stationery exhibits including two one-frame exhibits and two Youth exhibits. Three Gold medals were awarded including one to an Australian exhibitor, Bernard Beston, for his exhibit *Ecuador – The Postal Stationery 1884-1938*. Other Australian exhibitors were Tony Griffin who received a Large Vermeil for *Postal and Lettercard Development in the Austro-Hungarian Empire* and Ian McMahon who received a Vermeil for *Post Bands and*



Figure 16 4p PTPO Aerogramme

Postal Stationery

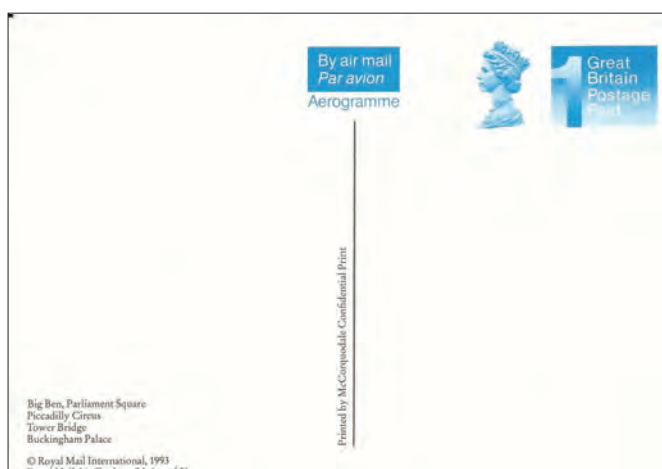


Figure 19 1993 Airmail Postcard

Wrappers of Canada. The Postal Stationery volume of the Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue received a Gold medal in the Literature Class while the Postal Stationery Society of Australia's Journal, the *Postal Stationery Collector* received a Vermeil, a high award at an international exhibition for a Society journal.

Thailand 2018

The next FIP exhibition with a postal stationery class will be THAILAND 2018 World Stamp Exhibition



Figure 20 Postal Stationery Class, MACAO 2018



Figure 17 Guaranteed Delivery Envelope with non-denominated Machin Stamp



Figure 18 Machin Envelope for the House of Commons

which will be held from 28 November to 3 December 2018 at the Royal Paragon Hall Exhibition & Convention Center, Bangkok, Thailand. THAILAND 2018 will host the FIP Congress and will include a Postal Stationery Commission meeting. The Postal Stationery Commission meeting will be held from 3 pm to 5 pm on 30 November 2018. There will also, no doubt, be a strong postal stationery class.

Armistice Stampshow 2018

For postal stationery collectors in New Zealand there will be a postal stationery class at the Armistice Stamp Show 2018, to be held at the More FM Arena in Dunedin on 9-11 November 2018 at the More FM Arena.

Postal Stationery

Welcome to the postal stationery column for December 2018. This month's column looks at a new discovery in King George V PTPO postal stationery and New Zealand's Auckland Exhibition postcards.

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

A unique 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 (Figure 1) 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*



Figure 1 King George V Sideface PTPO Parcel Label For Foy and Gibson

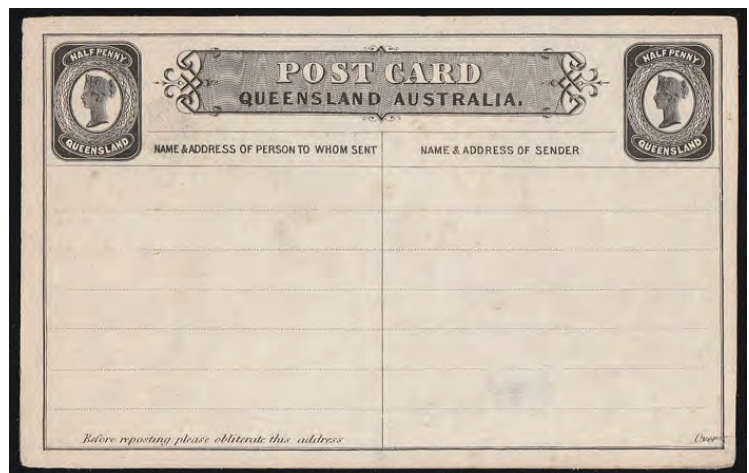


Figure 2 Queensland 1880s Essay for Reply Postcard



Figure 4 Roma Heroes Avenue Postcard



Figure 3 Beautiful City Adelaide Postcard

Ian McMahon



Figure 5 1/2d King Edward VII Postcard for the Auckland Exhibition



Figure 6 1d Dominion Postcard for the Auckland Exhibition

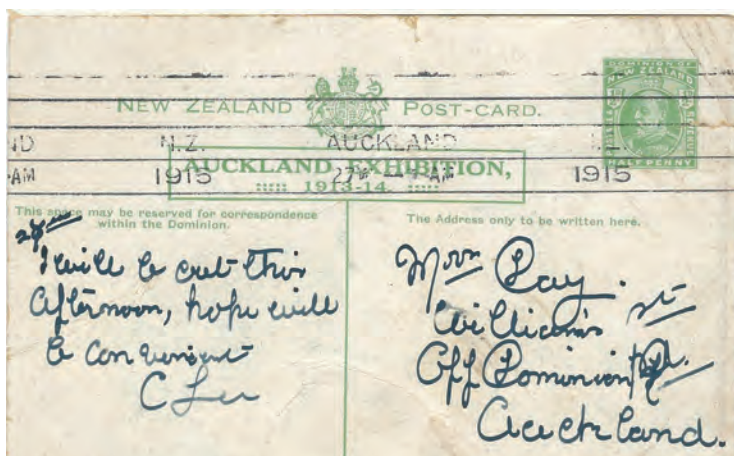


Figure 7 1/2d Auckland Exhibition Postcard Used Locally in Auckland



Figure 8 1d Auckland Exhibition Postcard Used to England

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 (Figure 2) 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.'

Pictorial Stamped Postcards

In the November column I mentioned the Melbourne and Brisbane Beautiful City stamped postcards but forgot to mention the Adelaide postcard (Figure 3). In addition, I now illustrated the Roma Heroes Avenue postcard (Figure 4).

Auckland Exhibition Postcards

In 1913-14, New Zealand held a World Fair at Auckland. The Auckland Industrial, Agricultural and Mining Exhibition was opened on 1 December 1913 by George Elliot, the chairman of the Exhibition in the presence of the New Zealand Prime Minister, William Massey, and Auckland's mayor. The Exhibition was held in the Auckland Domain and ran until 18 April 1914. Exhibition

Postal Stationery

buildings included a concert hall, art gallery, machinery court, palace of industries and exhibition tower while the Exhibition's entertainment area included a water chute, toboggans, a figure 8 railway and a tea room. Earlier New Zealand fairs included a world fair held in 1898 in Auckland and the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition.

The Exhibition took place when postcards were a popular means of communication and many unstamped postcards related to the Exhibition were produced by private producers.

The New Zealand Post Office issued a series of postcards in conjunction with the Exhibition. Both ½d and 1d postcards were issued stamped with ½d King Edward VII and 1d Dominion stamps respectively and inscribed 'AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1913-14'. Figure 5 shows the front of a ½d postcard while Figure 6 shows the front of a 1d postcard. The ½d postcard paid the domestic postcard rate (Figure 7 shows a ½d postcard used locally in Auckland) while the 1d postcard was for 'correspondence throughout the British Dominions' (Figure 8 shows a 1d postcard used to England).

The reverse of the postcards had views of Auckland or the Auckland Exhibition on the reverse.

Twenty different views are known:

- FISH-PONDS AND ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION
- AUCKLAND DOMAIN, SHOWING HOSPITAL
- CHIEF POST OFFICE (BUILDING ON LEFT), AUCKLAND
- YACHTS ON THE AUCKLAND HARBOUR



RANGITOTO, HARBOUR AND CITY FROM EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.



QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.



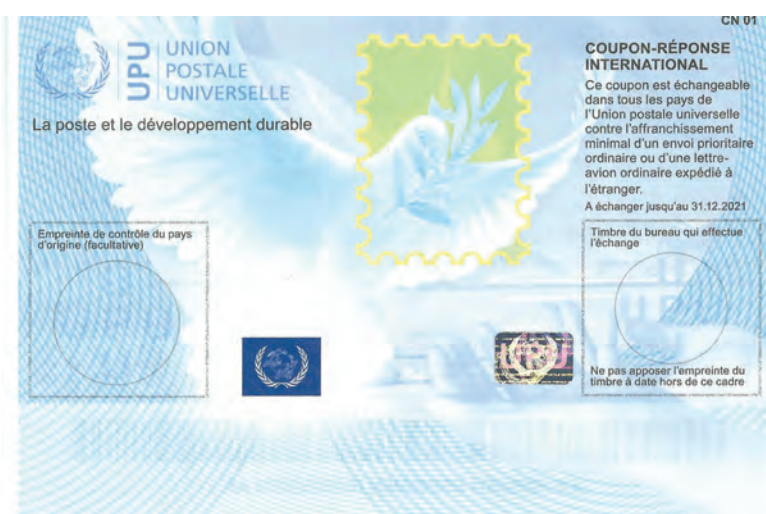
THE AQUARIUM AND GOVERNMENT COURT, AUCKLAND EXHIBITION.

Figure 9 RANGITOTO, HARBOUR AND CITY FROM EXHIBITION BUILDINGS View on Reverse of ½d Postcard in Black

Figure 10 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND View on Reverse of ½d Postcard in Black

Figure 11 THE AQUARIUM AND GOVERNMENT COURT, AUCKLAND EXHIBITION View on Reverse of 1d Postcard in purple brown

Ian McMahon



Dieser Schein kann in allen Mitgliedsländern des Weltpostvereins eingelöst werden. Sein Wert entspricht dem Mindestentgelt für den Versand einer gewöhnlichen Vorrangsendung oder eines gewöhnlichen Luftpostbriefes nach dem Ausland.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for the minimum postage for an unregistered priority item or an unregistered letter sent by air to a foreign country.

هذه القسيمة قابلة للاستبدال في كل بلد من بلدان الاتحاد البريدي العالمي مقابل التخليص الأدنى على بعثة عادية ذات أولوية أو رسالة عادية مرسلة إلى الخارج.

本券可在万国邮联各会员国兑换寄往国外一件平常优先函件或一封航空平信所需的最低邮资凭证。

Este cupón podrá canjearse en todos los países de la Unión Postal Universal por el franqueo mínimo de un envío prioritario ordinario o de una carta-avión ordinaria expedida al extranjero.

Этот купон обменивается во всех странах Всемирного почтового союза на почтовые марки, представляющие минимальную стоимость оплаты простого приоритетного отправления или простого авиаписьма, отправляемого за границу.

Gültig bis 31. Dezember 2021 / حتى ٣١ ديسمبر ٢٠٢١ / Pude carjarse hasta el 31.12.2021 / Must be exchanged by 31.12.2021 / 必須於2021年12月31日前兌換 / Passagere oboare
pp. 31.12.2021 / Gültig bis 31. Dezember 2021 / حتى ٣١ ديسمبر ٢٠٢١ / Pude carjarse hasta el 31.12.2021 / Must be exchanged by 31.12.2021 / 必須於2021年12月31日前兌換 / Passagere
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XX 20180901 SPECIMEN 0000232 074 AA

- CUSTOMS STREET, AUCKLAND
- CHIEF POST OFFICE, QUEEN STREET, FROM FERRY BUILDINGS
- QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND
- AUCKLAND HARBOUR FROM GRAFTON BRIDGE
- GENERAL VIEW OF EXHIBITION FROM FISH-PONDS
- ALBERT PARK, AUCKLAND, SHOWING GUNS WHICH WERE IN ACTION AT WATERLOO
- REMUERA AND AUCKLAND HARBOUR FROM ONE TREE HILL
- CORNER OF SHELLEY BEACH, AUCKLAND
- THE AQUARIUM AND GOVERNMENT COURT, AUCKLAND EXHIBITION
- VICTORIA STREET, LOOKING WEST
- MAIN ENTRANCE TO AUCKLAND EXHIBITION
- RANGITOTO, HARBOUR AND CITY FROM EXHIBITION BUILDINGS
- KIOSK, AUCKLAND EXHIBITION
- AUCKLAND HARBOUR
- SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW, AUCKLAND
- AUCKLAND CITY AND HARBOUR FROM GRAFTON BRIDGE

The postcards are believed to have been issued on the first day of the Exhibition, 1 December, 1913. 40,800 ½d postcards and 20,400 1d postcards were available for issue. The views are found in three different colours, black, purple brown, and greenish blue. The ½d postcards normally have the view in black (Figures 9 and 10), while the usual colour for the 1d postcard is purple brown (Figure 11). Both cards can be found with the view in greenish blue (Figure 12), the ½d card can be found with the view in purple brown (the normal colour of the 1d postcard) and the 1d postcard with the view in black (the normal colour of the ½d postcard).

Some of the Auckland Exhibition postcards were dispensed from slot machines which had been obtained by the

Figure 12 THE AQUARIUM AND GOVERNMENT COURT, AUCKLAND EXHIBITION View on Reverse of 1d Postcard in greenish blue

Figure 13 specimen IRC with a UPU flag and a barcode on the reverse including the word SPECIMEN

Figure 14 Reverse of Specimen IRC With Barcode On The Reverse Including The Word SPECIMEN

Postal Stationery

New Zealand Pot Office in 1910, from Mills Novelty Company, Chicago. At least two of these machines were installed at the Auckland Exhibition, one for ½d postcards, the other for 1d postcards. The cards were sold from vending machines at the face value of the stamps, without any premium for the card itself. Cards sold through the slot machine appear to have been a slightly smaller size than cards sold over the post office counter.

UPU International Reply Coupon Specimen

The UPU had a stand at the recent Asian International Exhibition, Macao 2018. At the stand they were selling a small selection of the current Istanbul IRCs from countries that included Burundi, Slovakia (110th anniversary IRC as well as the 'regular' issue), Moldova and Luxembourg. In addition, they were selling a specimen IRC with a UPU flag (Figure 13) and a barcode on the reverse (Figure 14) including the word 'SPECIMEN' and an (unstamped) postcard

with the design on the reverse showing the Istanbul IRC. The French Polynesia stand at the Exhibition was selling IRCs from France (both commemorative and 'regular' Istanbul design IRCs) as well as the current French Community reply coupon (Figure 15).



Figure 15 Current French Community Reply Coupon

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Postal Stationery

Welcome to the postal stationery column for April 2019. This month's column looks at stamped parcel cards (lesser known area of postal stationery), New Zealand datestamp post-cards and a New Zealand King George V envelope error.

Parcel Cards

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) introduced regulations for the international exchange of parcels on October 1, 1881, although some countries including the USA and the UK did not initially sign the agreement which included a simplified rate scheme for parcels. One feature of the agreement was the introduction of standardised parcel cards (or despatch notes) known by the UPU as *bulletins d'expédition*.

Parcel cards are forms attached to parcels or sent separately with details of weight, postage paid (and to be collected), addresses of sender and recipient and preferred routing. The forms have a space on the reverse for the recipient to sign the form, which is then returned to the country of origin. The UPU regulations set a standard layout for the forms. European countries in particular made considerable use of the forms. Parcel cards may travel with the parcel and be delivered at the same time, or they may indicate to the recipient that a parcel is ready to be collected from their local post office. They could also be used to record additional services such as insurance. In many countries, stamps would be added to the form to pay for postage, insurance and, in the country of delivery, customs charges.

Top to bottom: Figure 1 Italy 50c King Umberto I Parcel Card

Figure 2 Italy 160L 'Italia' Parcel Card

Figure 3 Italy 200L 'Italia' Parcel Card

Ian McMahon

Some countries issued parcel cards with an imprinted stamp which covered part of the parcel charge. They often added adhesive stamps to pay for additional postage or fees for special services.

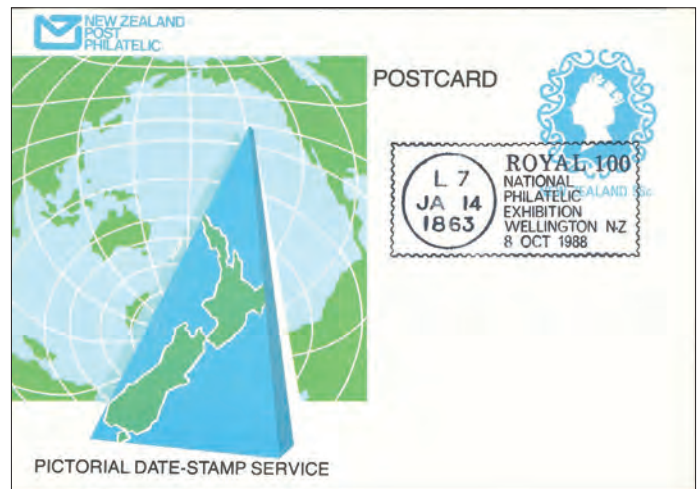
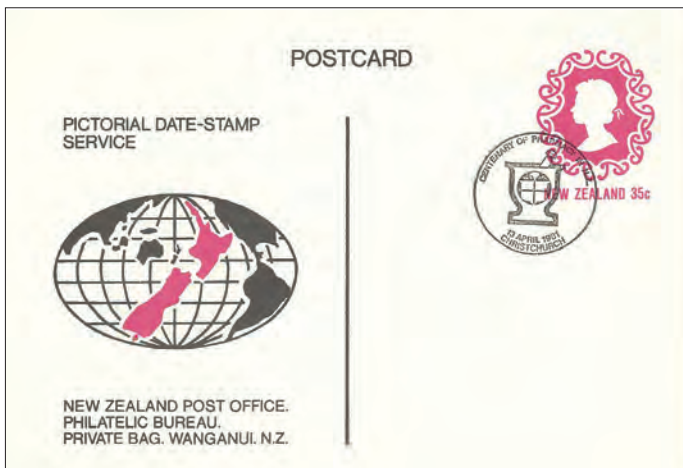
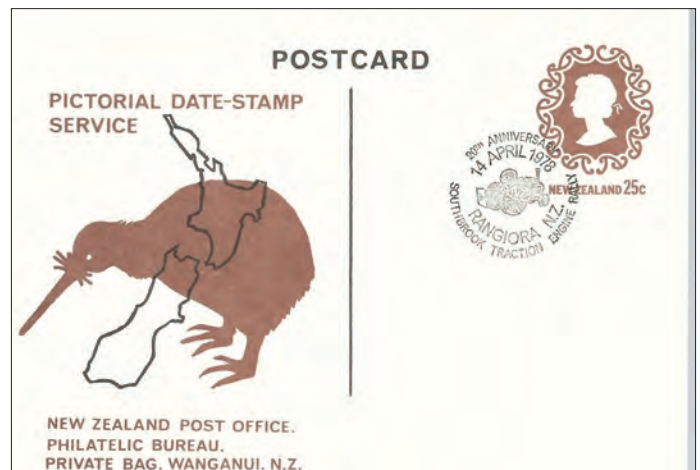
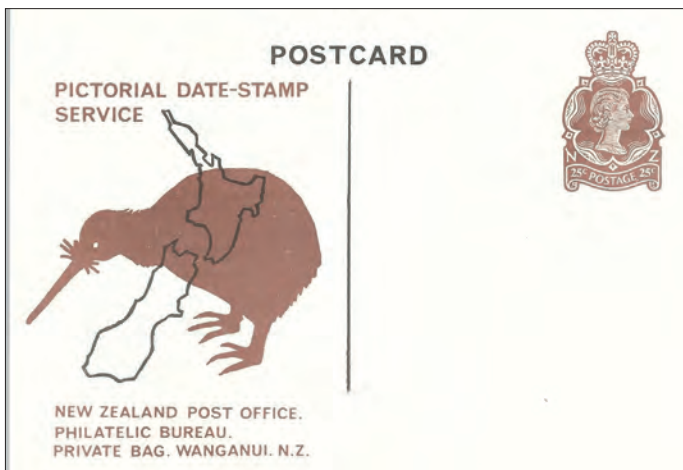
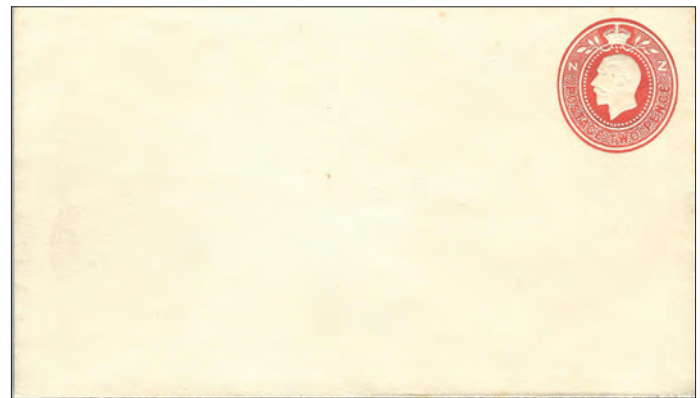
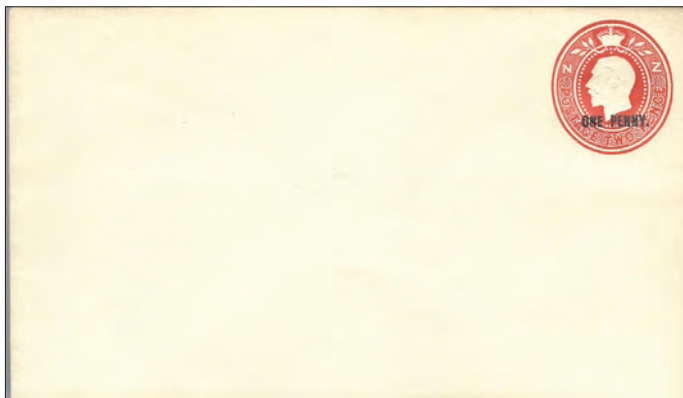
Italy, for example, introduced stamped parcel cards in 1888 and has been a prolific user of this class of postal stationery. The first issues depicted King Umberto I with Figure 1 showing a 50c parcel card used in 1888. Figure 2 shows a 160L brown parcel card used in 1955 to accompany a parcel sent to South Africa. An additional 1465L in adhesive parcel stamps has been added. Italian adhesive parcel stamps are issued in two parts with one part affixed to the parcel card and the other used as a receipt. Figure 3 shows a 200L parcel card used to Belgium in 1954 with an additional 470L in adhesive stamps added.

Austria commenced issuing stamped parcel cards in 1882. Some parcel cards they issued, such as the one illustrated in Figure 4 dating from about 1905, have an imprinted revenue stamp rather than a postage stamp. The 10h revenue stamp paid for a flat rate tax on the documentation involved in transferring goods and not for postage. Another parcel card stamped with a documentary revenue stamp is the 10h parcel card from Hungary shown in Figure 5.

Australia did not use stamped

Figure 4 Austria Parcel Card with 10h Impressed Revenue Stamp
Figure 5 Hungary Parcel Card with 10h Impressed Revenue Stamp
Figure 6 Australia Unstamped Parcel Card Used in 1974

Postal Stationery



L-R from top: Figure 7 New Zealand 1932 King George V 1d/2d Stamped Envelope

Figure 8 New Zealand 1932 King George V 1d/2d Stamped Envelope With Overprint Omitted

Figure 9 1976 New Zealand 25c Queen Elizabeth II Figure 10 1977 25c Queen Elizabeth II Datestamp Postcard

Figure 11 1981 35c Stylized Map Datestamp Postcard

Figure 12 1987 55c Datestamp Postcard

(postal stationery) parcel cards but did use unstamped parcel cards, which compared with those of many other countries are relatively uncommon.

Figure 6 shows an Australian unstamped parcel card ('despatch note') used to Spain in 1974. One reason why some of the European parcel cards are more common is that cards returned to the post office were sold to collectors after being kept for an appropriate period.

New Zealand 1932 King George V 1d on 2d Embossed Envelope

The New Zealand Post Office increased the in-

Ian McMahon

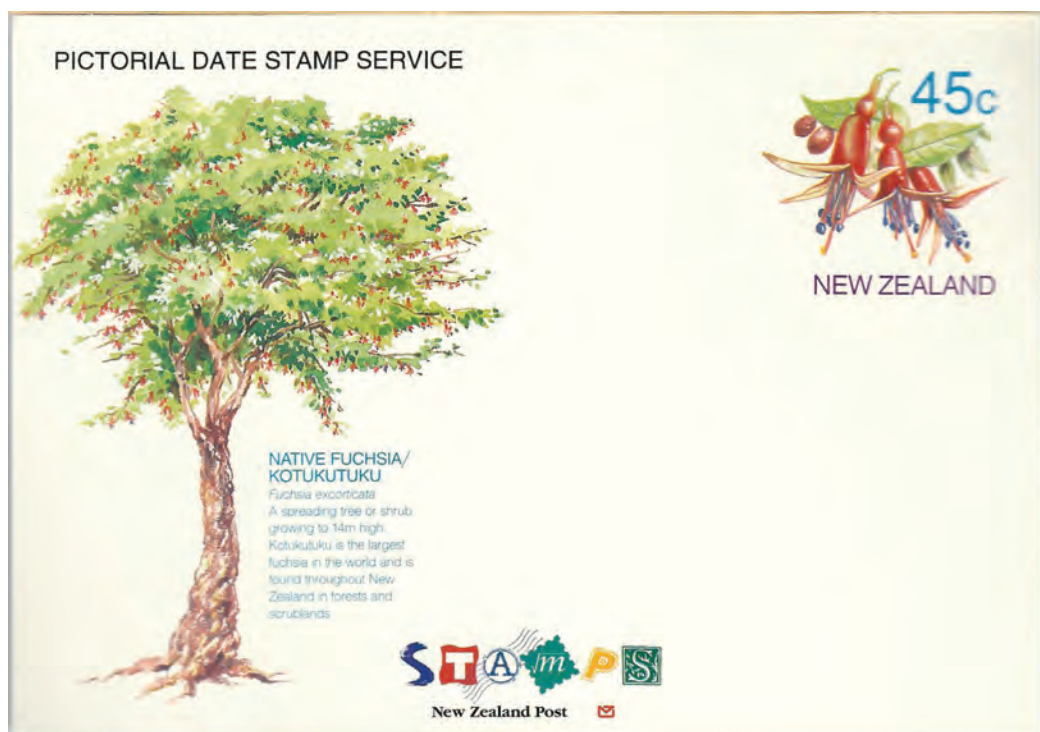


Figure 13 1991 45c Fuchsia Datestamp Postcard

Figure 14 50c Stewart Island Kiwi Datestamp Postcard

ternal letter rate from 1d to 2d on 1 March 1931. They then commissioned the engraving of a 2d King George V embossed die. This die was produced by W Bock of Wellington in 1931 and used

to produce 2d envelopes. Before the envelopes could be released, however, the Post Office decided to reduce the internal letter rate back to 1d on 1 June 1932. As a result, the 2d envelopes were no longer required. Rather than waste the envelopes the Post Office revalued them by overprinting the 2d envelopes “ONE PENNY” in black (Figure 7) with 1,093,366 envelopes being overprinted at the Government Printing Office between 1932 and 1934.

The 2d envelopes were not intentionally issued without the overprint, however, a few of the envelopes were inadvertently issued with the overprint omitted (Figure 8).

New Zealand Pictorial Datestamp Service Postcards

Since 1976, New Zealand has issued special postcards for its pictorial date-stamp service. This service provided collectors of pictorial postmarks with impressions of temporary and

commemorative postmarks on special postcards which were pre-printed with a stamp which included the fee charged for the service. Postmark collectors could have a standing order for such

Postal Stationery



Figure 15 \$1.20c Stewart Island Kiwi Datestamp Postcard

postmarks with examples supplied on these cards. The first card was a 25c brown Queen Elizabeth II card (Figure 9). The card was originally made available only as part of the postmark service and not sold mint. This policy was later changed so that a small number of mint cards were sold to postal stationery collectors. The card included the description 'Pictorial Date-Stamp Service' and a cachet depicting a Kiwi and a map of New Zealand.

In 1977 the original card was replaced with a new design, again 25c brown Queen Elizabeth II (Figure 10). This card was replaced in 1978 with a card with a smaller stamp of similar design. The backs of the cards had a printed promotional message about New Zealand stamps.

From 1 April 1981 the fee for the datestamp service increased to 35c and a new card was issued with a 35c carmine stamp and a cachet depicting a stylized map (Figure 11). On 15 December 1982, a redesigned card was issued with a new globe and map of New Zealand. The card now bore the logo of New Zealand Post

Philatelic and bore a 35c imprinted stamp. Following postal rate increases in 1985 a 40c blue card was issued with a redesigned stamp imprint. This was followed in 1986 and 1987 by 45c and 55c blue cards reflecting further postal rate increases (Figure 12). A new postcard was issued on 1 June 1990 depicting the fuchsia flower. The 55c stamp covered the 40c postal rate and the 15c postmark fee. In August 1991 the 55c card was replaced by a 45c card in a similar design (Figure 13).

The value shown represented the postal rate only, with the 15c fee the card sold for 60c. On 30 August 1992 the card issued with the new logo "New Zealand Post stamps and collectibles". The card was further modified on 31 August 1994 with the logo shifted to the top left corner. On 2 October 1995, a new 40c card was issued as a result of the decrease in postage rates. A new 40c card was issued on 1 January 1999 depicting the Karo Shrub.

In 2004 a postcard design featuring the Stewart Island Kiwi designed by Maggie Atkinson was introduced with the postcard being denominated 45c. Since then, in response to increases in the charge for the service, the postcards have been issued in 50c (2007, Figure 14), 60c, 70c, 80c and \$1 denominations, all in a similar design. On the \$1 postcard the attribution of the design to Maggie Atkinson has been removed. The reverse of all postcards includes a description of the special postmark service. A \$1.20 datestamp postcard (Figure 15) was issued in late 2018.

Postal Stationery

Welcome to the postal stationery column for March 2019. This month's column looks at the first Australian new issues of 2019, Canadian Hydro Private Order Post Cards and forthcoming exhibitions with a postal stationery class.

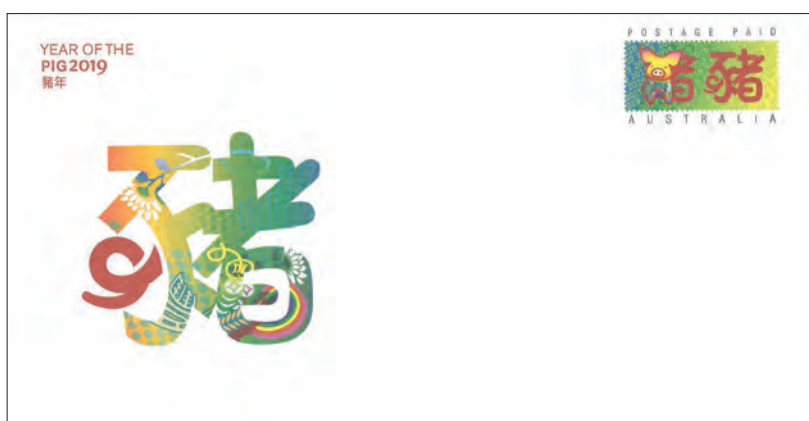
Postal Stationery for the Lunar New Year 2019

On 8 January 2019, Australia Post issued their annual Lunar New Year postal stationery for the Year of the Pig, the 12th and final sign of the Chinese Zodiac. The issue included a stamped postcard (Figure 1) and domestic and international rate stamped envelopes (Figures 2 and 3). This issue concludes the 12-year series of Lunar New Year postal stationery issues designed by graphic artist Dani Poon. The postcard sold for \$2.20 and prepays postage worldwide while the domestic and international envelopes sold for \$1.25 and \$3.35 respectively. The stamp area for the envelopes incorporate the Chinese calligraphic character for the Pig.

Stamped Envelope for the 70th Anniversary of Australian Citizenship

A stamped envelope, selling for \$1.25, with a depiction of the Australian floral emblem, the wattle, and with the 70th Anniversary of Australian Citizenship logo in the stamp area was issued on 8 January 2019 for the 70th Anniversary of Australian Citizenship (Figure 4).

Before 1949, there was no Australian citizenship with Australians being British subjects. The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948*, which came into force on 26 January 1949, created the concept of Australian na-



Right top to bottom:

Figure 1 Year of the Pig 2019 Postcard

Figure 2 Year of the Pig 2019 Domestic Stamped Envelope

Figure 3 Year of the Pig 2019 International Stamped Envelope

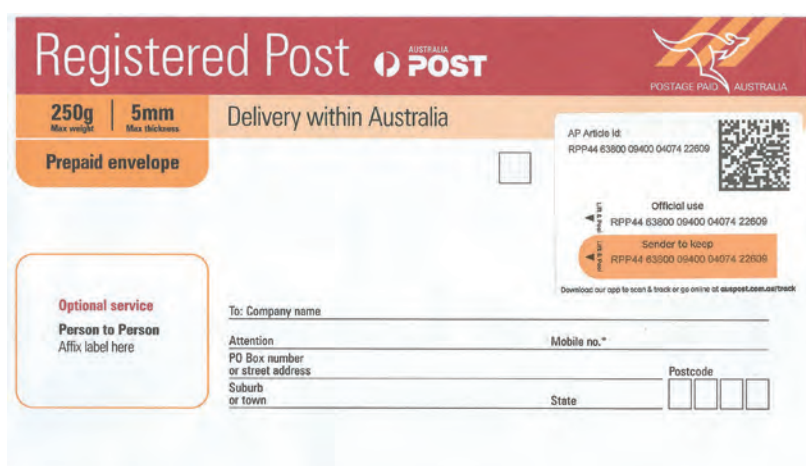
Figure 4 70th Anniversary of Australian Citizenship Stamped Envelope

Ian McMahon



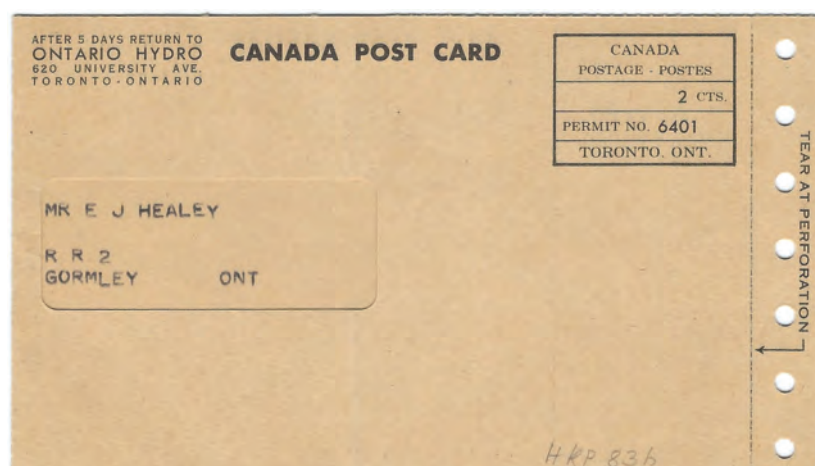
tionality. Since then Australia has welcomed more than five million migrants as citizens.

A second version of the envelope (Figure 5) was issued and sold as a 'postal numismatic cover'. This envelope differs in having a hole cut in the cover for a \$1 Perth Mint coin, a different barcode, the price of \$19.95 and the text *2019 Issue 05 This postal and numismatic cover is limited to 5,000 printed on the reverse*. The envelope was not sold mint.



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 (Figure 6) have slowly been replaced by labels with a QR code.



Canadian Ontario Hydro Private Order Post Cards

Canadian stationery is notable for the number and diversity of its private order stationery. One prominent user of private order stationery was Ontario Hydro, the supplier of electricity throughout the Province of Ontario. Much of the power generation in the Province was originally produced by the hydroelectric power stations at Niagara Falls, hence the name Ontario Hydro (a source of much confusion to a new settler who might expect Ontario Hydro to be a supplier of water).

Ontario Hydro used private order reply cards as meter reading cards. The message part of the card was either a 'postage paid' im-



Left top to bottom:

Figure 5 70th Anniversary of Australian Citizenship PNC Stamped Envelope

Figure 6 2018 Registered Envelope with QR Code on the Label

Figure 7 2c QEII Karsh Reply Postcard with a Permit Imprint on the Message Card.

Figure 8 4c + 4c Karsh Ontario Hydro reply postcard

Postal Stationery

print (Figure 7) or a stamped card as shown in Figure 8. Cards were issued impressed with stamps from the King George VI (Figure 9), Queen Elizabeth II (Karsh (Figure 10) and Cameo issues), the Centennial and the Fisher issues (early 1980s). In some cases, the stamp dies have the letters 'HEPC' printed adjacent to the stamp (Figure 11).

The King George VI issues and the first QEII issue were in the usual reply card format and joined at the top, however, later cards had the reply halves of the cards attached on the left of the card and were rouletted on all four sides. The postcards were produced by Moore Business Forms using dies supplied by the Post Office. The stamp dies used show some variation. In some cases, they were the same dies as used for the regular postcards while in other cases the dies used were those used for stamping envelopes.

The reply cards had meter faces printed on the cards (Figure 11). Customers read their own meter and marked the readings of the meter on the reply card and mailed them back to Ontario Hydro as shown in the example. Instructions were printed on the backs of the cards (Figures 12 and 13). The 7c Centennial postcard (Figure 11) has the following instructions on the reverse (Figure 14):

As our meter reading costs affect your service rates, we appreciate your help in trying to control these costs by returning your meter reading to us by postcard. Normally cards should be completed and returned within 7 days in order to avoid estimated bills. However, if your card is marked with the computer abbreviation for 'residential intermittent occupancy' (RES INTERMT OCCPCy) - see inside on the left - complete and return by the Labour Day Weekend. If your property is vacant, mark the card accordingly and return as soon as possible. Return postage is prepaid.

The reference to residential intermittent oc-

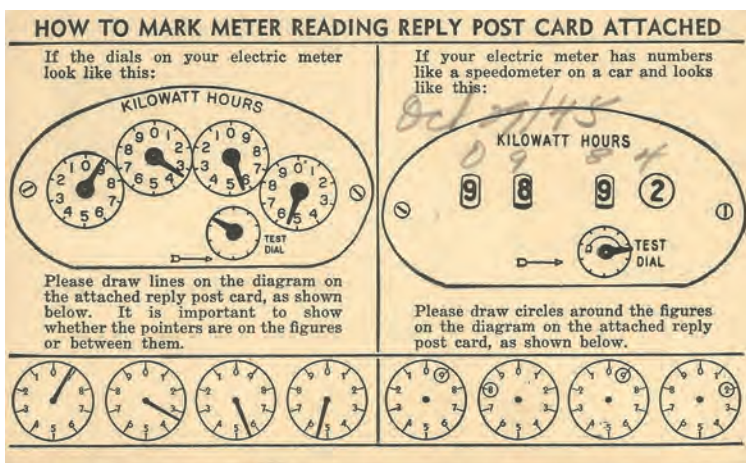
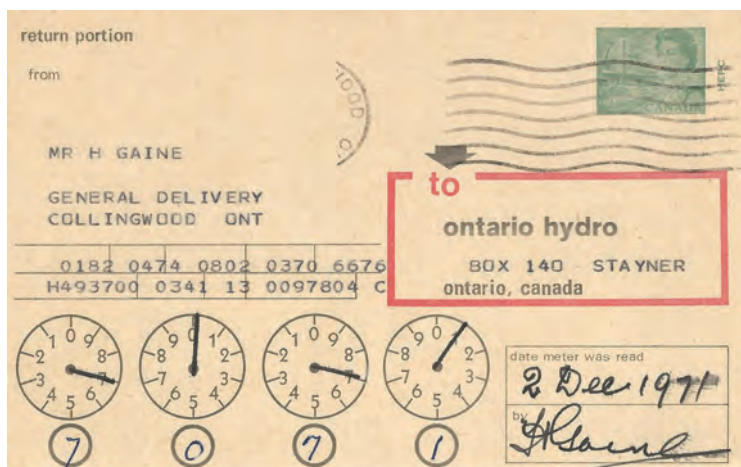
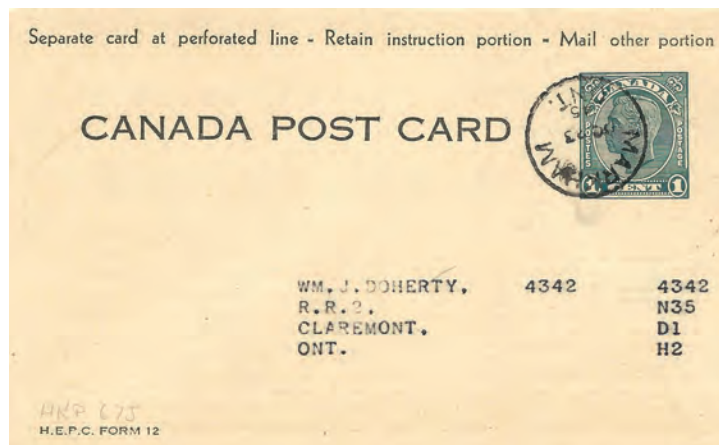
Right top to bottom:

Figure 9 King George VI 1c Ontario Hydro Message Card

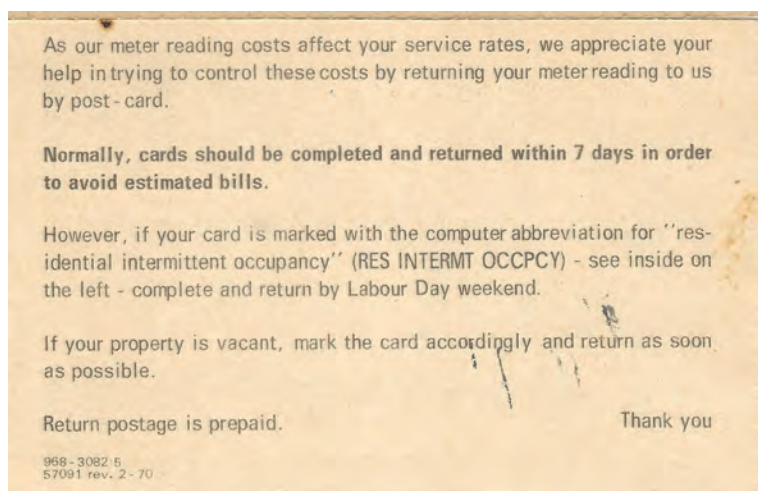
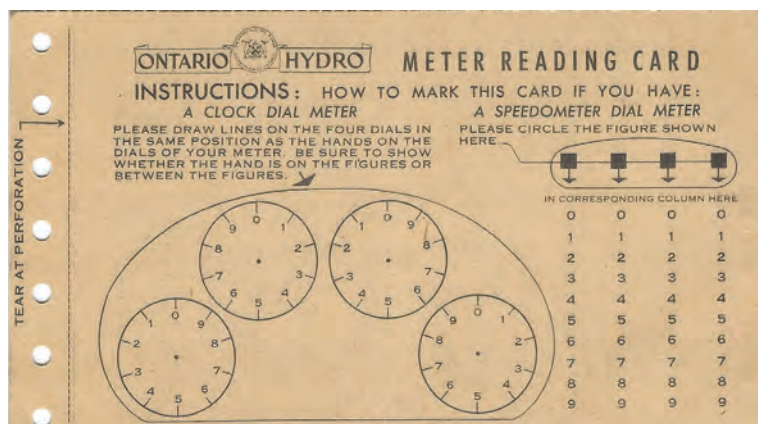
Figure 10 QEII 2c Karsh Ontario Hydro Reply Card

Figure 11 7c Centennial Reply Card

Figure 12 Instructions on the Reverse of King George VI Ontario Hydro Message Card.



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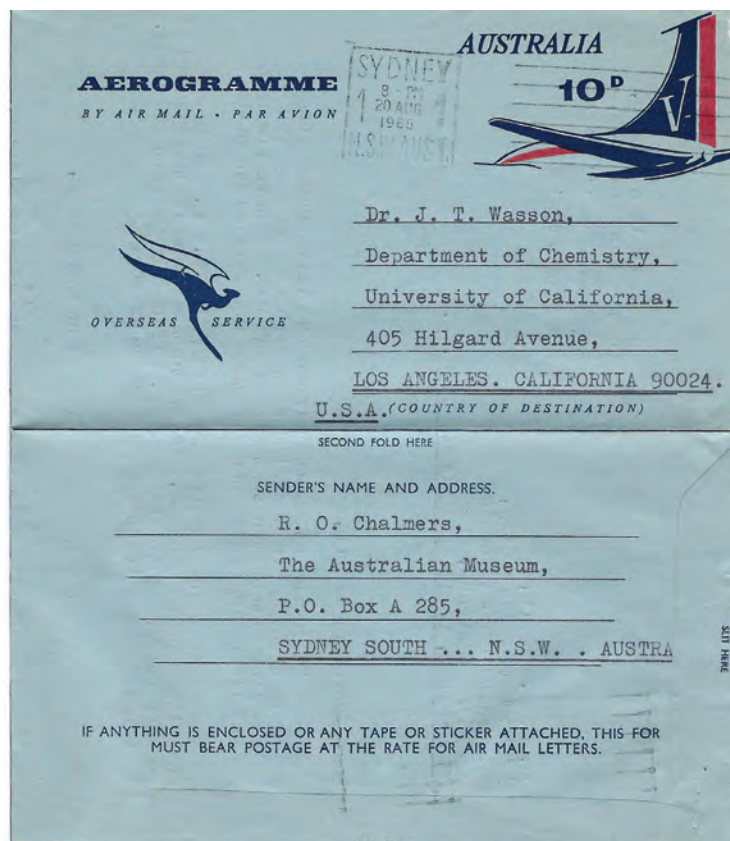
cupancy refers to the Canadian equivalent of the Australian beach house. Many Canadians have a summer holiday house beside one of the many lakes in the Ontarian countryside. Many of these are only occupied on weekends or summer holidays. Many are inaccessible in the winter due to the snow.

New Australian Aerogramme Error

Mark Diserio has reported a new aerogramme discovery, an unlisted variety of the 1965 A23 V Jet missing "M" in "FORM" in the instructions on the back of the aerogramme (Figure 15).

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. Further information can be found at <http://ssce.philas.org.au/>. The Postal Stationery Society of Australia is planning to hold a meeting at the Exhibition.



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/>

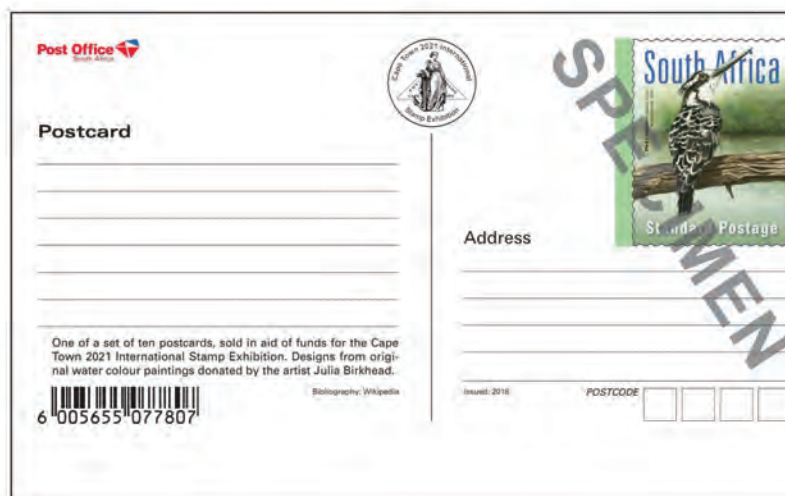
Left top to bottom:

Figure 13 Instructions on the Reverse of QEII Karsh Ontario Hydro Message Card.

Figure 14 Instructions on the Reverse of 7c Centennial Ontario Hydro Message Card.

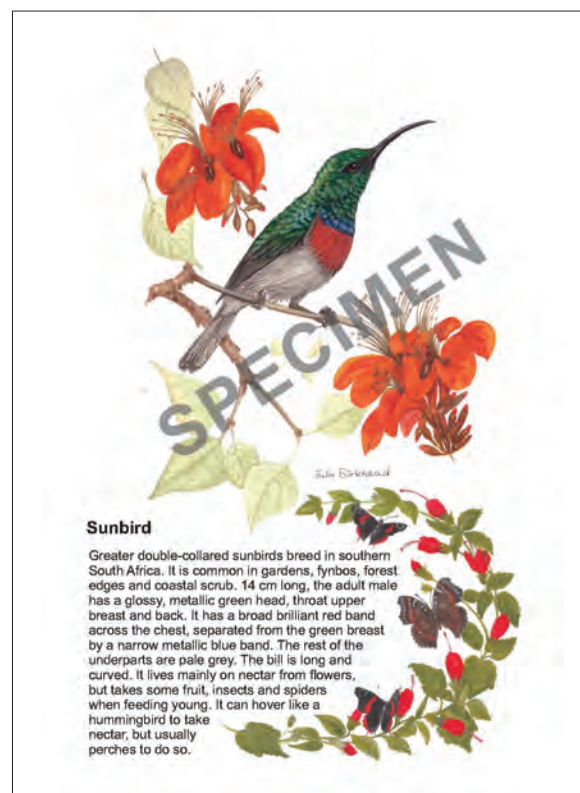
Figure 15 10d V Jet Aerogramme with Missing 'M' in 'FORM'

Postal Stationery



Above: Figure 16 Front of Cape Town 2021 Postcard

Right: Figure 17 Reverse of Cape Town 2021 Postcard



China 2019 and Singapex 2019

Internationally, there will be a postal stationery class at 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, Singapex 2019 to be held in Singapore from 31 July to 4 August 2019.

Postcards for Cape Town 2021 International Stamp Exhibition

In 2017, in order to raise funds, unstamped 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 (Figure 16). 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 (Figure 17) 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. For further information on the

postcards please contact Emil Minnaar (Email: Emil@Minnaar.org).

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.

Postal Stationery

Welcome to the first postal stationery column for 2019. This month's column looks at the Centenary of World War I postcards from Australia, USA postal card booklets, the postal stationery results at Armistice Stamp Show 2018 and information on the postal stationery competitions available to exhibitors in 2019.

Centenary of WWI Postcard Collection

Australia Post issued a set of 20 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 (Figure 1) depict World War I related illustration such as John Monash, Charles Bean (Australia's Official War Correspondent, Figure 2), Matron Wilson (Figure 3), enlisting, the Light Horse, soldiers on the front in Europe and armistice celebrations. The postcards use the same design as stamped postcards



Figure 1 Stamped Postcard Commemorating World War I



Figure 2 Charles Bean



Figure 3 Matron Grace Wilson



Figure 4 Postal Card Booklet' for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta

Ian McMahon



Figure 5 Postcard and tab with 23c Stamp Showing a Carving of a Women Holding A 24-Star American Flag From The 2003 Old Glory Booklet



Figure 7 Cover of An Art of Disney Romance Postcard Booklet



Figure 8 Postcard With 24c Impressed Stamp Depicting Mickey And Minnie Mouse



Figure 6 Carving of a Women Holding a 24-Star American Flag on Reverse of a Postcard from The Old Glory Booklet

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.

Postcard Booklets of the United States

In 1989 the US Post Office began issuing stamped postcards with multicoloured views on the reverse with the issue of a postcard with a view of the White House on the reverse and a 15c stamp also featuring the White House on the front of the card. This was followed closely by a Jefferson Memorial postcard. Other stamped picture postcards were issued in 1992 for the America's Cup and in 1993 for the Holocaust

Postal Stationery



Figure 9 Reverse of the 24c Postcard Depicting Mickey And Minnie Mouse.

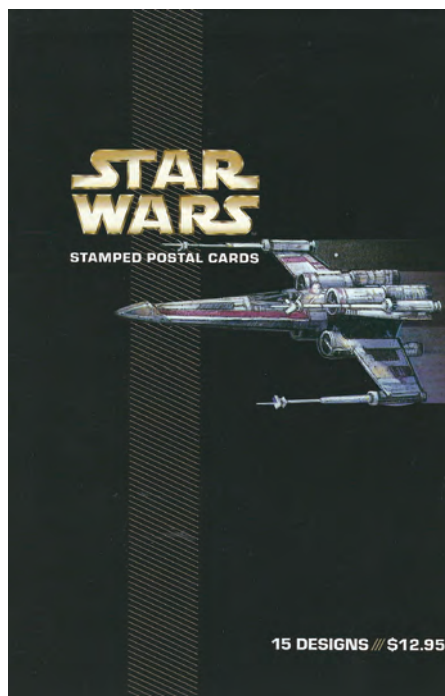


Figure 10 Star Wars Postcard Booklet



Figure 11 Back Cover of The Star Wars Postcard Booklet Showing Images Of The Characters And Spacecraft Depicted On The Postcards

Memorial. All of these were produced by the US Government.

In 1994 the US Post Office introduced a marketing strategy of producing stamped postcards (called postal cards in the US) with multicoloured views on the reverse in sets of cards where the design of the stamp on the front of the card was the same as the design on the reverse (or an adaption of the design) with 'USA' and the denomination. The design of the sets was often used for both an adhesive stamp and the postcard issue. From 1994, the 'picture postal cards' were produced by private contractors and usually printed by two runs through the presses with the picture side printed first followed by the stamp side. As these postcards were produced using an acrylic finish on the picture side, they were subject to damage when passing through high speed cancelling machines. As a result, undamaged commercial used postcards can be hard to find.

These sets were issued as 'packets' of postcards (such as the 1994 issue of Legends of the West postcards), as sheets or as booklets.

In 1996 a set of 20 cards were issued as a 'postal card booklet' (Figure 4) for the 1996 Olympic Games (The Centennial Olympic Games). The 22c

postcards depicted athletes from twenty different sports on both the 22c stamps and the reverse. The stamps on the postcards are similar in design to the 32c adhesive stamps issued at the same time for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

The postcards were bound into the booklets with a rouletted tab enabling the buyer to easily detach the postcard from the booklet. Figure 5 shows a postcard with tab showing a carving of a woman holding a 24-star American flag (Figure 6) from the 2003 Old Glory booklet. 37c adhesive stamps were also issued in the same design.

Figure 7 shows the cover of an Art of Disney Romance postcard booklet issued in 2006 while Figures 8 and 9 show the front and reverse of a 24c postcard from the booklet depicting Mickey and Minnie Mouse. 39c adhesive stamps were also issued in the same design.

Sometimes the reverse of the booklet showed illustration of the picture backs of each of the postcards. The Star Wars booklet (Figure 10) published in 2007 is an example with the back of the booklet showing the Star Wars characters and spacecraft

Ian McMahon



Figure 12 Marvel Comics Super Heroes Postcard Booklet



Figure 13 Back Cover of The Marvel Comics Super Heroes Postcard Booklet



Figure 14 Daffy Duck Postcard Booklet

illustrated on the postcards (Figure 11). Figure 12 shows the cover of the Marvel Super Heroes postcard booklet with Figure 13 showing the back cover of the booklet with images of the super heroes depicted on the postcards including Spiderman, the Hulk and the X-Men.

The topics shown for the booklets were designed to appeal to the public with an emphasis on scenic views, cartoon, TV and movie characters, sports, trains, animals and cars. Some of the topics which have been issued as postcard booklets are Endangered Species (1996), Classic Movie Monsters (1997), cartoon characters such as Sylvester and Tweety (1998), Daffy Duck (1999, Figure 14), Wile E Coyote and Road Runner (Figure 15, 2000) and Porky Pig (2001), Ballet (1998), Tropical Birds (1998, Figure 16), 20th Century Trains (1999, Figure 17), Adoption (2000), Legends of Baseball (2000), Baseball's Legendary Playing Fields (2001), Baseball Sluggers (2006), the USA Flag ('Old Glory', 2003), Southeastern Lighthouses (2003), Pacific Coast Lighthouses (2007), Golf Coast Lighthouses (2009), The Art of Disney: Friendship (2004) Celebration (2005) Romance (2006), Magic (2007),

Imagination (2008), Art of the American Indian (2004), Cloudscapes (2004), Sporty Cars of the 1950s (2005), Let's Dance (2005), DC Comic Book Super Heroes (2006), Star Wars (2007), Marvel Comics Super Heroes (2007), Tail Fins and Chrome (2008), Early Television Memories (2009), Cowboys (2010), Scenic American Landscapes (2010, 2012) and Pixar (Send a Hello 2011, Mail a Hello 2012).

The postcard booklets were sold at major post offices and through the philatelic bureau. In 1999 I visited Hawaii and tried to buy the Sylvester and Tweety postcard booklet from one of Honolulu's post offices. The postal clerk was adamant that such cards had never been issued, having a 20c stamp on the postcard in the same design as the internal rate adhesive stamp would just never happen as it would confuse customers.

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

Postal Stationery



Figure 15 Wile E Coyote and Road Runner Postcard Booklet

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 Pre-stamped 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.

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



Figure 16 Tropical Birds Postcard Booklet

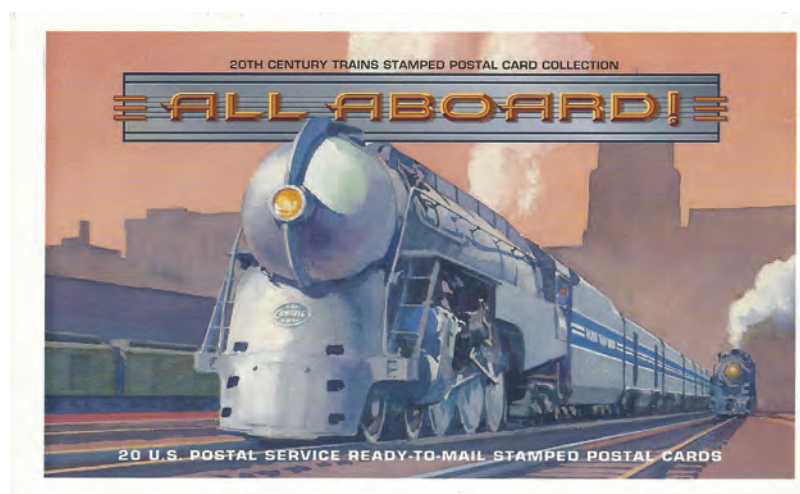


Figure 17 20th Century Trains Postcard Booklet

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/>.

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.

Postal Stationery

Welcome to the postal stationery column for February 2019. This month's column looks at genesis of the first Christmas Island aerogrammes, the postal stationery competition at Thailand 2018 and a new report of a Queensland Registered Envelope.

Christmas Island Aerogrammes 1971-1975

Most postal stationery collectors have little knowledge of the work that is involved in producing a new issue of postal stationery. Some appreciation of this work can be obtained by viewing the files held by the National Archives of Australia. In this article I discuss the production of Christmas Island aerogrammes over the period 1971-1975 based on the archival records (NAA File N16 P1972/47). The genesis of the aerogrammes demonstrates the difficulties imposed by the slow communications between Christmas Island and the UK (email is so much quicker) and the tensions between philatelic and post office requirements. It is also interesting to note the scale of the philatelic sales of the aerogrammes.

The first Christmas Island aerogramme was issued on 17 May 1971 and was of a plain design with the stamp area depicting the value and name of the territory (Christmas Island Indian Ocean) with an orange background (Figure 1). 7,000 were printed

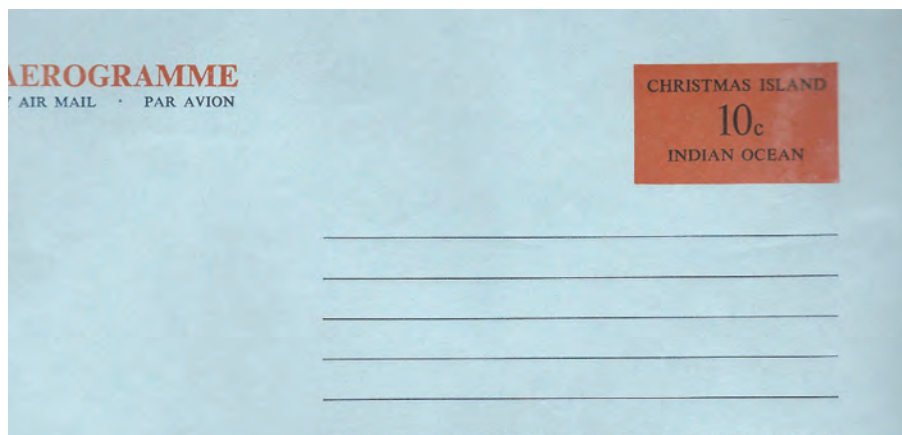


Figure 1 Christmas Island 10c Aerogramme

by the Note Printing Branch in Australia. As a result of the postal rate increase in 1 October 1971 the aerogramme had to have an additional 2c in postage added and an order was placed for a replacement 12c aerogramme.

On 22 October 1971, the Christmas Island Postmaster (Mr R Stone) wrote to the Official Secretary at Government House requesting advice as to the expected arrival date of the new 12c aerogrammes so that he could advertise an issue date for the aerogramme. He noted that the Post Office had been unable to advertise an issue date for the 10c aerogramme and that many clients had been disappointed at being unable to obtain first day of issue cancellations on the aerogramme as a result.

He also suggested that the new aerogramme be advertised in the next newsletter, with an issue date of 5 June 1972. His also requested that as supplies of the 10c aerogramme might not last until the new

aerogramme was issued that the Australian Post Office be requested to return any surplus 10c aerogrammes to Christmas Island.

The 12c aerogramme was duly advertised in the Christmas Island Post Office Newsletter of 19 February 1972 with an issue date of 5 June 1972. The first day postmarker was available for use on the aerogramme provided orders were received before the date of issue (it was not the practice at the time to back-date first day cancellations). The newsletter also advised that

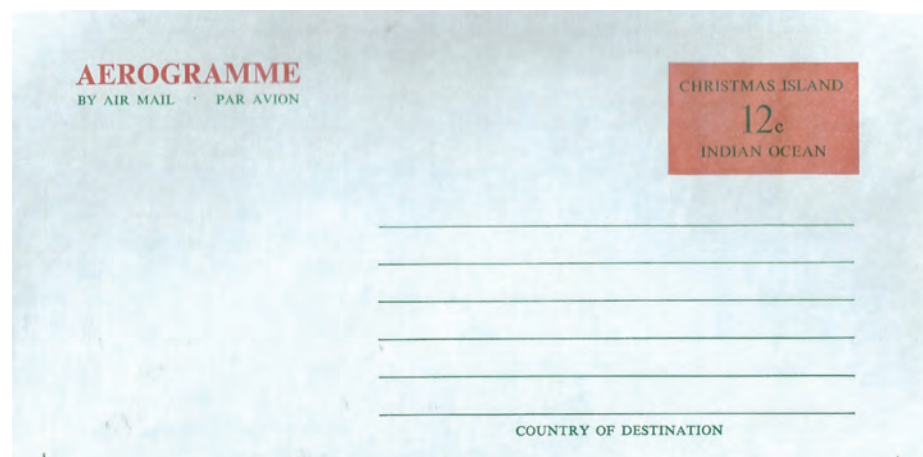


Figure 2 Christmas Island 12c Aerogramme

Ian McMahon

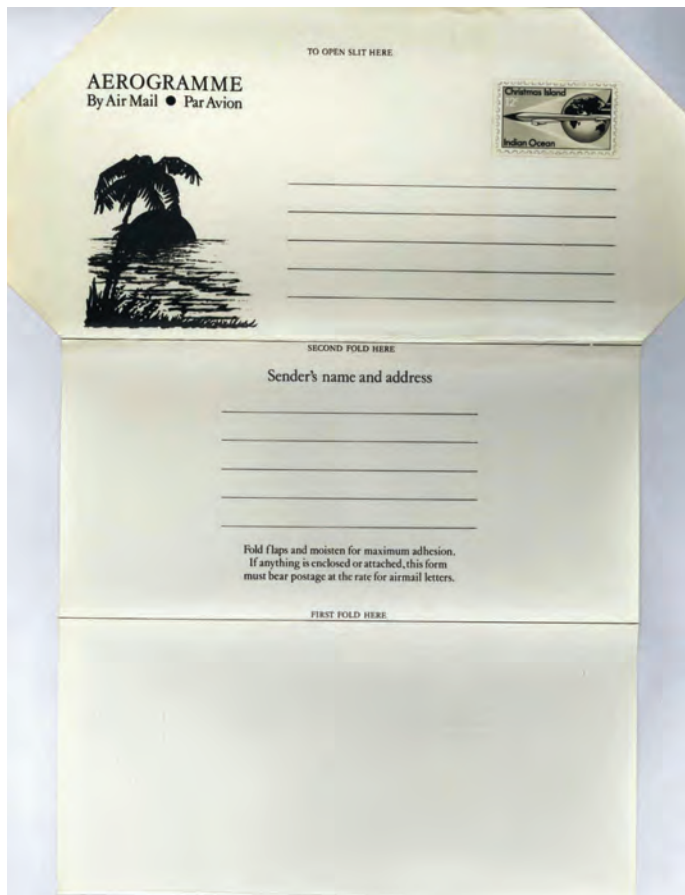


Figure 3 Proof of Christmas Island Aerogramme Denominated 12c Produced by Harrison and Sons

the 10c aerogramme would be withdrawn on 4 June 1972. The 12c aerogramme was the same design as the 10c aerogramme (Figure 2).

Besides being sold at the Christmas Island Post Office, supplies were retained by the Australian Post Office for philatelic sales and some were also sent to the Crown Agents (200 mint and 20 FDC). By 4 September 1972 580 aerogrammes had been sold at the post office and 1,620 through philatelic sales.

On 21 February 1973 the Postmaster wrote to the Note Printing Branch advising that supplies of the 12c aerogramme were low and ordering a further 10,000 aerogrammes which were expected to last for two years with the design remaining the same.

On the same day he also wrote to Harrison and Sons (Harrison) in London who had written to the Post Office on 10 November 1971 advising that they were able to print aerogramme forms with a very simple stamp design or with decorative panels depicting varied facets of the Territory. The Postmaster indicated that Christmas Island had just made an



Figure 4 Christmas Island 14c Aerogramme

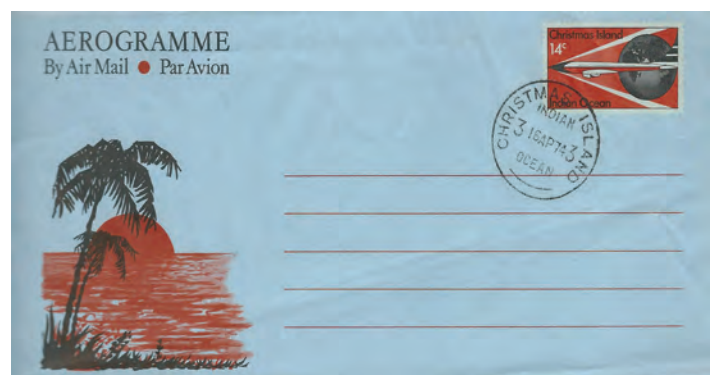


Figure 5 14c Aerogramme Postmarked 16 Apr 74, the First Day of Issue

order of additional aerogrammes to the Note Printing Branch due to the low stock levels of the 12c aerogrammes and because he didn't have an alternative design or quote. While he indicated to Harrison and Sons that he had ordered a supply from the Note Printing Branch and was not at this stage ordering aerogrammes from them, he asked them to prepare some designs and provide a quote for printing approximately 10,000 aerogrammes.

Harrison replied on 15 May 1973 with two rough designs for the aerogramme, two rough designs for the stamp and with a quote for £422.75 pounds for producing the finished artwork, three printing plates, paper and for printing 10,000 aerogrammes. Printing would be in three colours, by lithography, punched to shape 317 mm x 240 mm, with tropical gummed flaps.

Christmas Island was sufficiently impressed by the designs that the order with the Note Printing Branch was immediately cancelled. The cancellation was confirmed by the Department of Territories in a telegram dated on 8 June 1973 indicating that the cancellation was without charge, presumably be-

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cause the Note Printing Branch had not yet commenced work. On 18 June 1973 the Administrator wrote to Harrison advising that they were impressed with the designs and that he had cancelled the order with the Note Printing Branch.

One of the two designs provided by Harrison was based on two Golden Bosun Birds (tropic-birds) in flight with a vertical stamp while the other depicted coconut trees with a horizontal stamp depicting an aircraft.

While the administrator (F Evatt) originally favoured the design featuring the bosun birds, the Postmaster was able to persuade him that the other design was preferable as the bosun bird 'had been over used in the past as a symbol for Christmas Island'.

The Administrator wrote to Harrison on 11 July 1973 advising that that Christmas Island had selected the design with the coconut trees and the horizontal stamp design provided a number of changes were made. These included changes to the positions of the instructional markings and the removal of a flower design on the middle fold as well as the use of a darker shade of blue. The letter also requested a copy of the amended design before the work proceeded and asked if an issue date of 4 February 1974 could be achieved. Harrison provided three photo-blocks of the amended design in a letter dated 1 October 1973 along with a sample of a Malaysian aerogramme recently produced by them as an example of the paper and gum to be used. They also advised that they could not guarantee supply of the aerogrammes by the proposed issue date.



Figure 6 Reverse of 1912 Queensland Registered Envelope Showing Imprinted 3d Registration Stamp

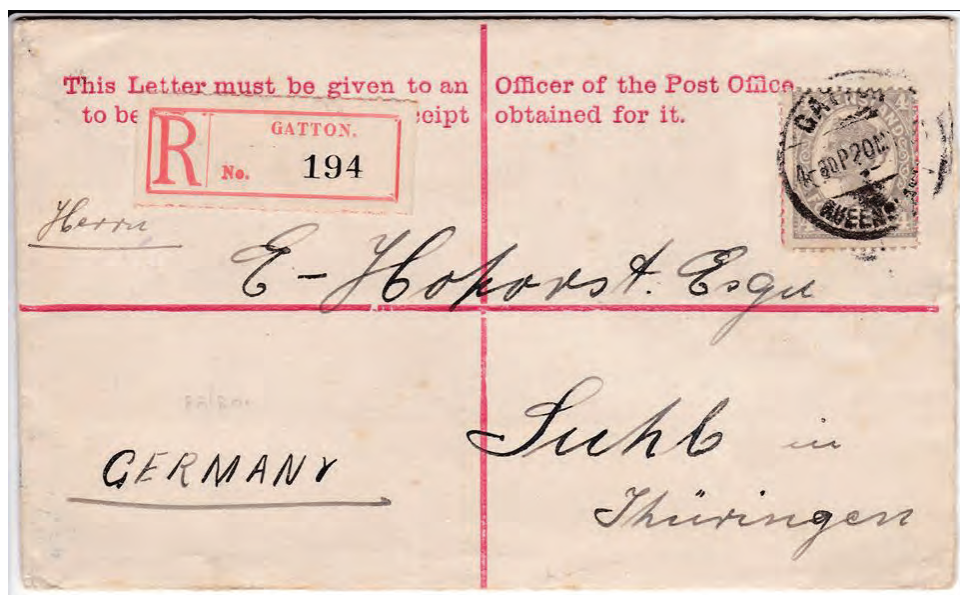


Figure 7 Front of 1912 Queensland Registered Envelope used from Gatton to Germany in 1913

A cable was duly sent to Harrison accepting the designs but advising that the postage rate needed to be changed to 14c due to a postage rate increase in October 1973 (Figure 3 shows a proof of the design denominated 12c). The administrator also asked that the Crown Agents approve the colour proofs before printing commenced and sought advice on when Harrison could guarantee delivery. The Post Office decided that the issue date would be set once they had advice from Harrison as to the date on which

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*Figure 8 Thailand 2018
Postal Stationery Jury*

they could guarantee supply of the aerogrammes.

Harrison replied on 28 November 1973 with a copy of a proof of the aerogramme which was accepted by the Administration subject to the Crown Agent's response although one member of the Philatelic Committee commented "I can't say that I like the red washy sea and the round dome in the background. Could be an oasis in a desert". Harrison was advised of the acceptance on 28 December 1973 and asked to provide a further six proofs for publicity purposes. The Crown Agents wrote on 11 December 1973 advising that the design should be approved subject to the removal of the red on the wing of the aircraft and requesting 350 mint and 50 aerogrammes cancelled on the first day of issue. This recommendation was accepted by the Administrator on 31 December 1973.

In a letter dated 2 January 1974 the Administrator confirmed the approval subject to the change suggested by the Crown Agents and asked that 350 aerogrammes be provided directly to the Crown Agents, 3,000 directly to the Australian Philatelic Bureau and 6,650 to the Island.

16 January 1974 Christmas Island issued a news release advising that a 14c aerogramme would be issued as a result of the October 1973 postal rates increase and should be available in 2-3 months. In addition, it advised that the 12c aerogramme would be sold with additional 2c stamp until sold out which

was expected to occur within the next 4 weeks.

In a letter dated 2 January 1974 Harrison confirmed that they had commenced work on printing the aerogrammes. This was followed by a letter dated 25 January 1974 confirming that the aerogrammes would be ready for dispatch by 1 March 1974 and asking whether the aerogrammes should be air freighted or should be sent by sea mail.

Given that supplies of the 12c aerogramme were by this time almost exhausted and that the Postmaster was keen to have the new aerogrammes issued as soon as possible, Christmas Island replied on 6 February 1974 requesting that the 3,000 aerogrammes for the Australian Philatelic Bureau be air-freighted to Melbourne and the 6,650 aerogrammes for the Island be air freighted to Singapore to the Australian High Commission with a request for forwarding to Christmas Island. The issue date was then set at 16 April 1974.

The Administrator wrote to the Australian Postmaster General on 7 February 1974 advising of the issue of the new aerogramme, its issue date, that 3,000 aerogrammes would be sent by air freight directly to Melbourne and including a description "Blue is the overall colour of the aerogramme with black palm trees and a red sunset featured on the front page. The value is printed in stamp form containing a modern aircraft in flight and in the background is a global map.' The letter also requested that the APO withdraw any stocks of the 12c aerogramme on 16 April 1974, destroy them and provide a certificate of destruction.

The new aerogramme was announced in the Christmas Island Post Office's newsletter of 11 February 1974 which included details of the issue date, a description and details of how to obtain First Day cancellations (requests for first day cancellations

Postal Stationery

were to be honoured up until 19 April 1974). It also advised of the expected exhaustion of supplies of the 12c aerogramme in March 1974. On 2 April 1974 the Australian Philatelic Bureau advised that the Christmas Island press statement had arrived too late to make Stamp Preview No 2 which contained details of the April issues.

On 19 February 1974 Harrison wrote enclosing the 6 proofs requested by Christmas Island with the aerogrammes (Figure 4) arriving in Christmas Island on 3 April 1974. The packing slip indicated that 6,644 aerogrammes had been included. Harrison returned the artwork to Christmas Island on 5 April 1974 and the first design on 3 April 1974. On 2 April 1974 Christmas Island forwarded 1,000 CTO aerogrammes (Figure 5) to the Australian Philatelic Bureau while 30 were sent to the Crown Agents on 3 April 1975.

Queensland 1912 3d Registered Envelope

In the Postal Stationery Column in the December 2017 issue of the Australasian Stamp News, I 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/>.

Thailand 2018 Postal Stationery Competition

Thailand 2018 World Stamp Exhibition (Figures 8 and 9) 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 as well as having his New Zealand Postal Stationery exhibit in the Championship Class.



Figure 9 Audience Waiting