

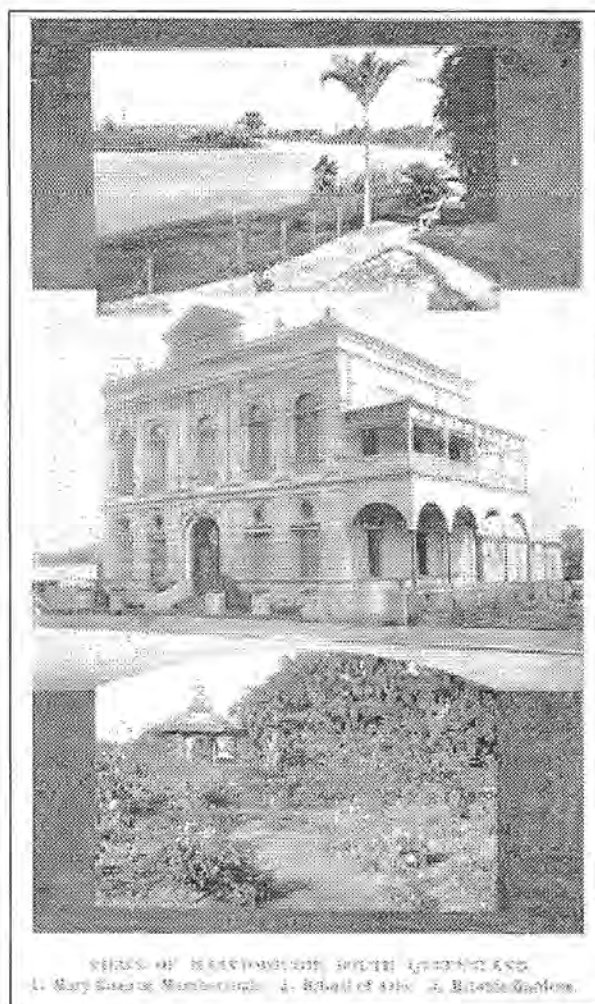
1910 QUEENSLAND SCENIC POSTCARDS

John Sinfield

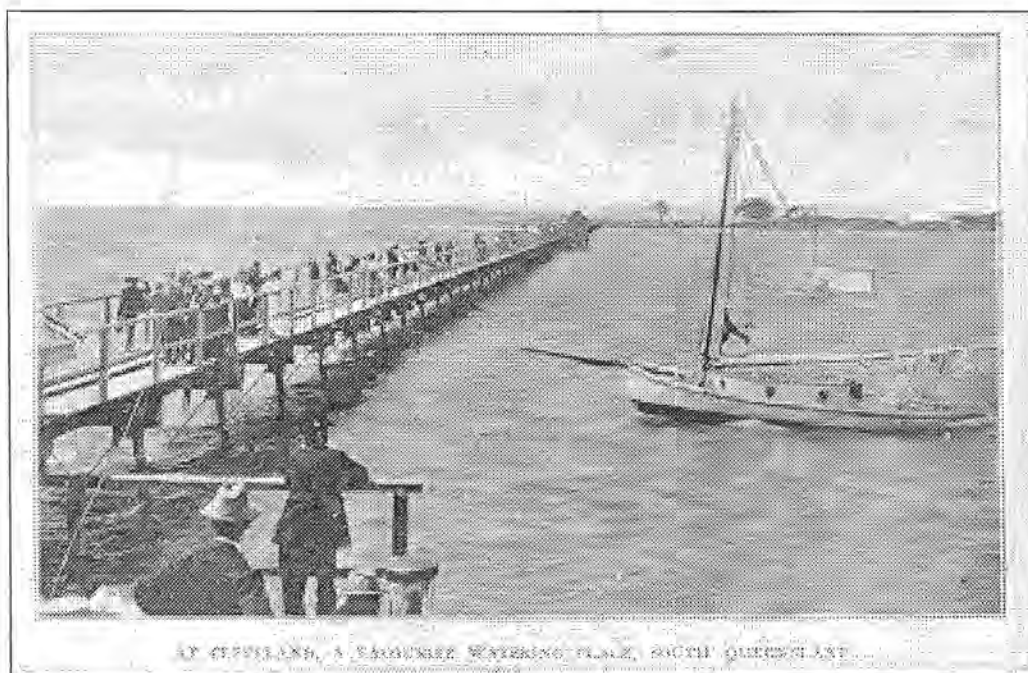
In my FIP Postal Stationery seminar presentation during Australia 99, I made passing reference to the series of 1910 Queensland scenic postcards, the text of which read: "Another 1d scenic card issue, and a scarce one not well known to collectors, occurred in Queensland in October 1910. Many views on their original 1898 scenic issues had become outdated, and Brisbane Central Post Office administration was keen to modernise. Adopted style was similar to private pictorial cards, with the entire reverse featuring a black and white photograph. Card front was printed in red, with central dividing line to separate address and correspondence. Stamp was of the 1897 Bradbury Wilkinson Queen Victoria design. In an unusual precedence for cards, an imprint "A.J. Cumming, Govt. Printer" was added, no doubt to distinguish this government issue from the host of private cards then in circulation. Print run appears to be quite small, and by early 1911 the reverse pictures and front dividing line were both removed because of public complaint of lack of correspondence area. Higgins and Gage list nine different views, and in 1979 Phil Collas advised of 12. In the ensuing 20 years Bernie Beston has further studied this issue, and now records 29 scenes. Probably, in time we will determine that 32 views were provided, since this would fit in with the plate printing format."

In PSC No.12, member Peter Guerin pictured one viewcard not listed by Collas, hence prompting me to submit this article as an update to the 1979 Collas listing. In strict alphabetical order, and with Bernie's permission, I have itemised below the entire 29 Beston views now recorded. Peter will note that the card to which he referred is included as scene No. 6, and that there are indeed 17 different cards additional to the Collas listing. Are any readers able to fill the gap for all or some of the apparently missing three views? Illustrations originally listed by Collas are asterisked below, but it would seem that his advised "Wallangarra Railway Station" photograph used for a proof of these cards, was not actually included among the issued scenes (or is it perhaps one of the still unrecorded three?).

1. A Dairy Herd, West Moreton, South Queensland
2. A Duck Pond, Botanic Gardens, Brisbane (*)
3. Alice Street, Brisbane, Southern Australia (*sic*)
4. At Cleveland, a favourite watering place, South Queensland
5. Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, from Parliament House
6. Brisbane River, showing shipping at South Brisbane wharves
7. Bundaberg from the water tower, South Queensland (*)
8. Bush House, Botanic Gardens, Rockhampton, Central Queensland
9. Country Road, North Queensland
10. Hauling Timber, Neurum Creek, South Queensland (*)
11. Interior of North Queensland Caves (*)
12. Irvine Bank: a thriving mining centre, North Queensland (Oxley Library)
13. Isis Sugar Mills, near Childers, South Queensland
14. Kamerunga State Nursery, near Cairns, North Queensland (*)
15. Main Avenue, Queensland University, Brisbane (*)
16. Mary River at Maryborough, North Coast Railway, South Queensland (*)
17. Neil Street, Toowoomba, Darling Downs, South Queensland



Views of Maryborough, South Queensland



At Cleveland, a favourite watering place, South Queensland

18. On a Queensland Sheep Station (*)
19. Scene on the Maroochy River, South Queensland (*) (#)
20. Scene on the Upper Johnstone River, North Queensland
21. Stoney Creek Falls, Cairns Railway, half flood
22. Sugar-cane, near Bundaberg, South Queensland (*)
23. Surf Bathing, Emu Park, Central Queensland
24. View of Gympie, North Coast Railway, South Queensland
25. View on the Maroochy River, Southern Queensland (#)
26. Views of Cairns, North Queensland
27. Views of Maryborough, South Queensland (*)
28. Views of Townsville, North Queensland (*)
29. Whitsunday Passage

(#) Cards 19 and 25 are similarly labelled, but show entirely different photographs.

AUSTRALIAN RARITIES: BISECTED QUEENSLAND REPLY POSTCARDS

John Sinfield

I have previously referred in PSC to both South Australian and Commonwealth bisected and "reply" obliterated postcards of 1917. This article illustrates similar modifications to Queensland's 1d+1d State double reply cards, which had been printed by the Queensland Government Printer, and issued there mid 1911. Unlike most State double cards, these were merely folded and not perforated between.

By late 1916 stock still remained on hand of earlier State and Commonwealth double reply postcards (and lettercards). Such forms were not popular with the public and sales were minimal. Prevailing wartime conditions now prevented the import of foreign board, and local manufacturers could not keep up full supply necessary to accommodate postcard printing. By the end of that year, after a stationery stocktake in all State printing offices, Cooke had received formal approval to have all residual State (and Commonwealth) reply cards sent to him in Melbourne. His intention was to bisect the cards and obliterate all "reply" references, then return the cards to the original State of issue to be placed on sale as ordinary single 1d cards. This occurred between February and April 1917 with all residual State (with the probable exception of NSW) and 1911 Commonwealth reply cards.

At the end of 1916, Brisbane Central Post Office held a small quantity of unsold 1911 1d+1d red and 1½d+1½d blue UPU foreign rate cards. The latter were inappropriate for Cooke's intentions, but the 1d+1d cards were sent to Melbourne for Cooke to bisect and bar out "reply" references. A total of 3,030 modified single cards were returned to Brisbane in March 1917, from where they were distributed for sale throughout the State. Where are these cards now? Survival is certainly minimal, and to my knowledge only two "outer" and one "reply" portions still exist. Fig. 1 illustrates the outer card, and Fig. 2 the modified reply portion. One unfortunate aspect of these very rare "reply" obliterated items, is the ease to forge, and collectors should take utmost care if intending to purchase such rare (and expensive) cards. I would strongly recommend any proposed acquisition to be submitted for expertisation, and the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria can assist in this regard.



Fig. 1 - unused outer card bearing red obliteration of "WITH REPLY PAID" (in header) and "THE OTHER HALF IS FOR THE REPLY ONLY" (at base). Apparently Cooke did not consider it necessary to obscure the French reply reference, which in fact was an error in the original card design, since 1d rate was intended only for inland or British Empire usage, and not for UPU foreign rate. A precautionary RPSV certificate of genuiness has been issued for this card.

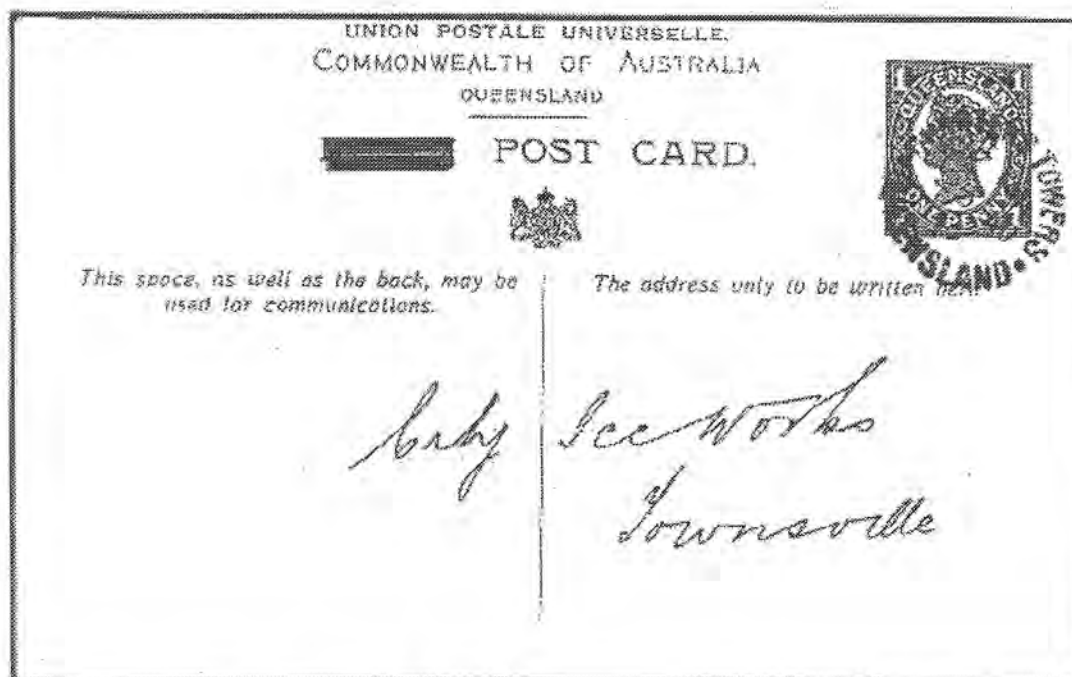


Fig. 2 - reply half rurally used 25.8.1917 from Charters Towers to Townsville. "REPLY" in header has been obliterated by use of two abutting 2mm thick red bars. Reverse of card has been preprinted with sales representative's appointment advice for druggist, Elliott Bros, who were large users of privately stamped to order stationery. At this stage this card remains a unique item. In 1995 it sold at a MacRay Watson auction for \$5,500 – then a record price for an Australian stationery piece, but in 1999 easily superseded by several Western Australian items.

AND NOW THERE ARE THIRTY...

John Sinfield

One of the principal aims of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia is the sharing of knowledge among interested collectors. It is therefore always most satisfying when responses arrive to articles appearing in *PSC*. Over the past couple of months I have received informative communications from some members, for which I am very grateful.



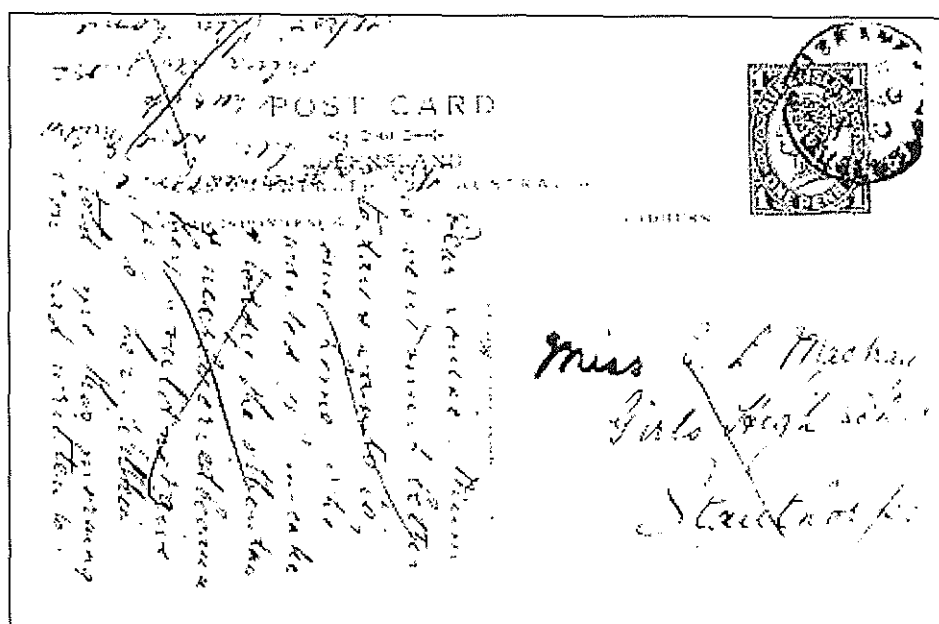
Our UK member, and regular *PSC* advertiser, Malcolm Lacey has added one extra 1910 Queensland postcard scene to the twenty-nine listed in *PSC* 18. This view is "*The Barron Falls in flood (660ft high)*" which is illustrated from a copy Malcolm made of the card which he had in his possession some twelve months ago. This particular item was postally used in Queensland on 30 November 1910 from Brisbane to Stanthorpe. Alphabetically this would now slot into the listing as view No. 24, and brings the recorded scenes to thirty, with perhaps only two more to go!

In *PSC* 16 I illustrated Harrison's initial 1918 1d Australian postcard without "Three Halfpence" rate upgrade overprint. Concurrently with going to press, Rodney Perry's Melbourne auction offered a further used copy (1918 Christmas wishes from Adelaide), and German member Peter Steinkamp advised of yet another held by him which was used (also with ½d adhesive) in Sydney in 1919.

USA member Wayne Menuz followed this up by notifying me of a 1d mint copy in his collection, which unlike the unused example in my article, is not endorsed for archival purposes.

Total score for this card now tallies to three used (all with ½d stamp) and two mint (one manually endorsed for State archives). Unfortunately Australian archives do not differentiate between postcard types when recording printings/dispatches, and as at least four copies of this 1d card were circulated from the Post Office (apart from seven archival printer's examples), it would seem that a small issue might have occurred late 1918.

It is now less likely that these may be overprint omitted examples as my speculation surmised. My sincere thanks to Malcolm, Peter and Wayne for their most helpful input. I would urge other members to please contribute similarly, as is this the only way our Society can continue to update and record more accurate stationery details for posterity.



QUEENSLAND PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER STATIONERY

Bernie Beston

Queensland printed to private order stationery has always fascinated me, not the least because no official records or any published data are available.

A substantial quantity of this material was supplied to the order of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, whose headquarters were at Rockhampton, Central Queensland.

Like most stationery of a larger size, including H2 and K sizes, the survival rate is routinely low. This stationery is no exception. However, in the past six months I have managed to acquire five new pieces to add to this story.

In July, I purchased an envelope with the stamp in vermilion, size 280 mm x 121 mm, from an English dealer. It is inscribed Printed Matter Only in the top left corner.

I already held three such envelopes, each of which have the 1d stamp impression of 1895 (SG 210), with the figure '1' in lower corners only:

1. one mint,
2. one used to Rockhampton (6 July 1897) (Figure 1)
3. one used to Germany (9 Dec 1896) (Figure 2).

The new item was addressed to London and was printed with the stamp type with the figure '1' in all four corners (SG232 of 1897) and dated 9 July 1901 (Figure 3). This envelope has not previously been recorded.

November 1999

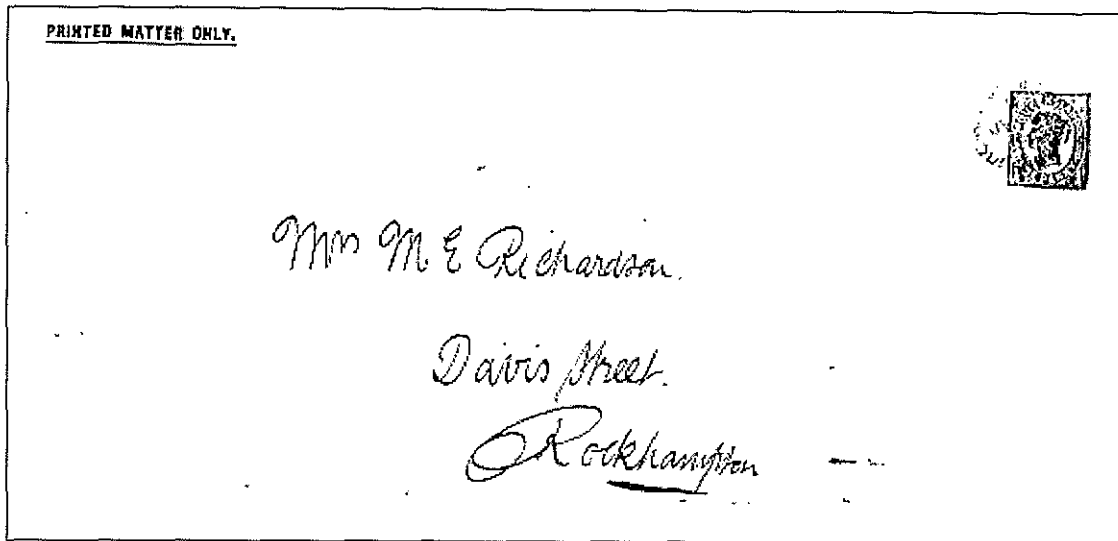


Figure 1

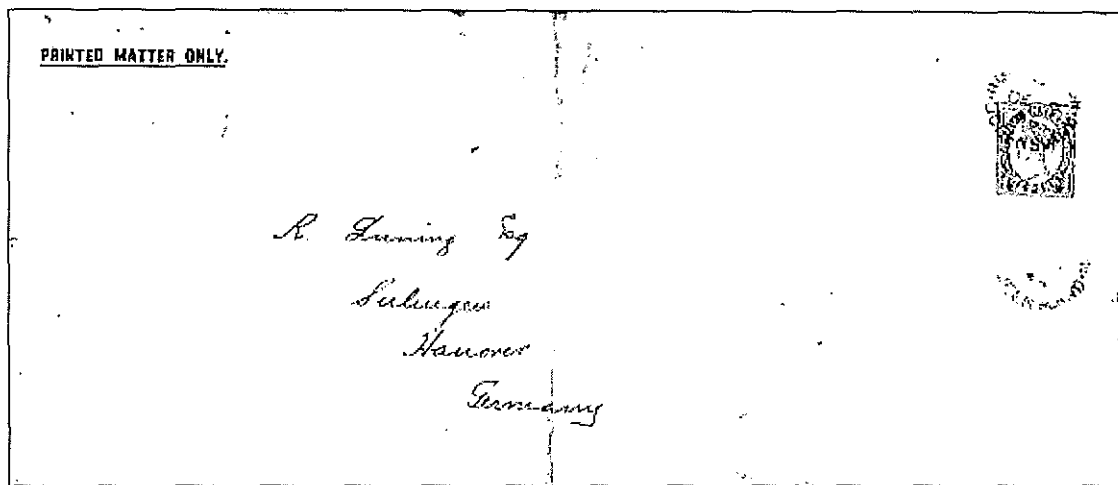


Figure 2

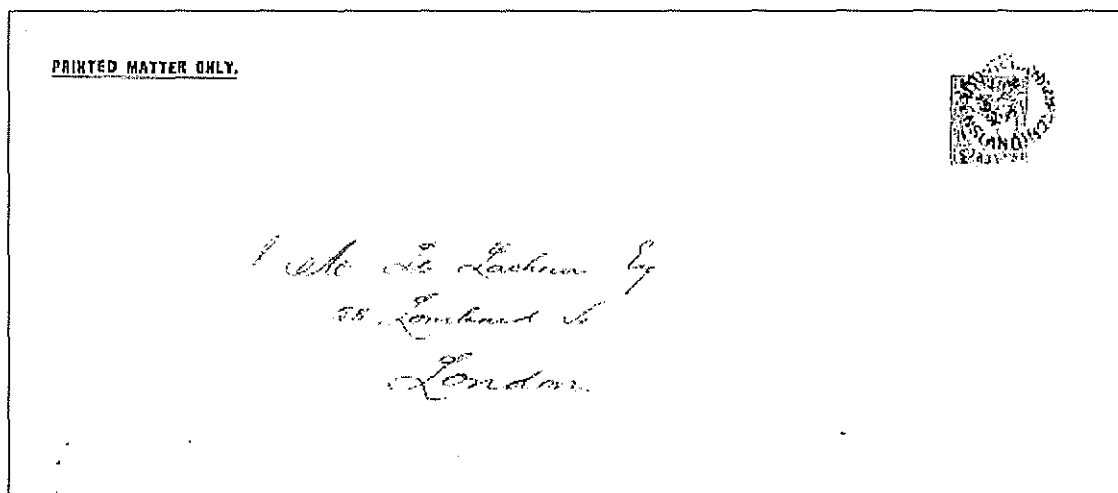


Figure 3

All envelopes have a flap with the embossed name of **MOUNT MORGAN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED-ROCKHAMPTON** in an oval format (Figure 4).



Figure 4

Robin Linke offered a lot of Queensland Postal Stationery in his August 1999 Auction. I was interested in the volume of Queensland wrappers on offer in this Lot and hence my bid. The bid being successful, I acquired not only a large volume of wrappers for study purposes, but also a 1d envelope (Figure 5) sized 143 mm x 129 mm with the stamp in vermilion, and the figure '1' in all four corners (SG 232 of 1897). The left of the envelope is torn, but like the larger format envelope is hitherto unrecorded. This envelope has the identical Mount Morgan Imprint and the words Printed Matter Only in the top left corner.

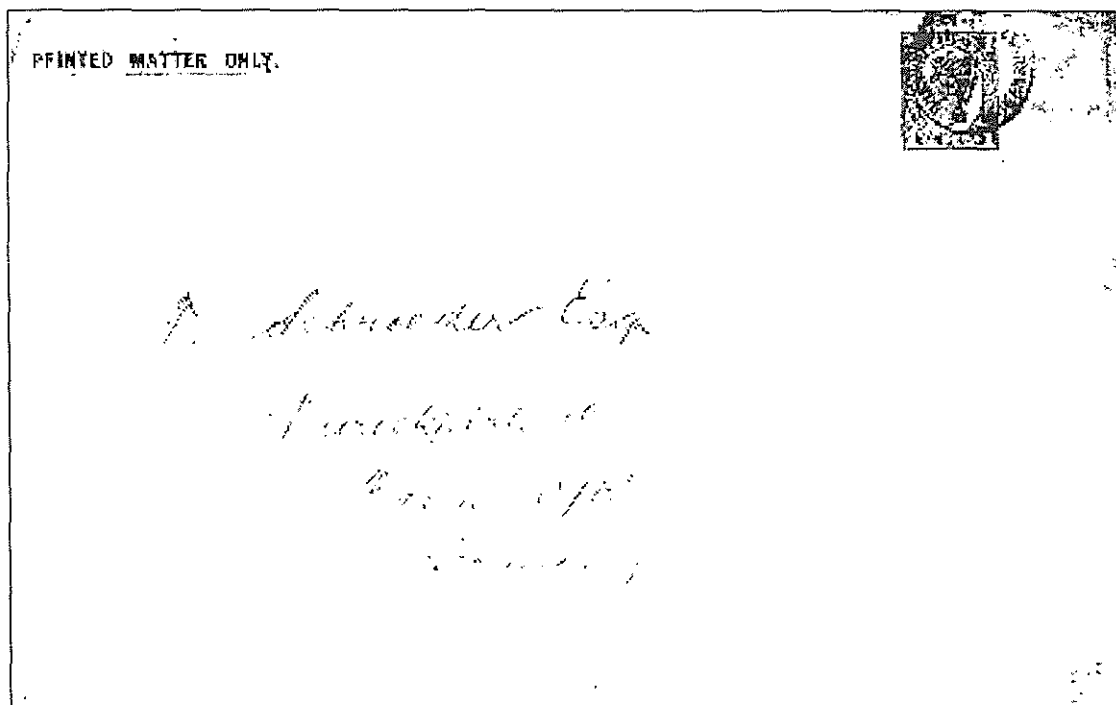


Figure 5

This envelope is also recorded with 1d red (SG 187 of 1890, no numerals), dated 8 August 1896 addressed to Rockhampton; and with 1d orange dated December 1896 (Figure 6).

In philately the acquisition of new material is either a feast or a famine. The feast continued. Craig Chappell (new Brisbane Auction House) offered some stationery cut outs in his August Auction. These are double impressions of the 1d value in vermilion with the figure '1' in all four corners, of the 1897 stamp format.

November 1999

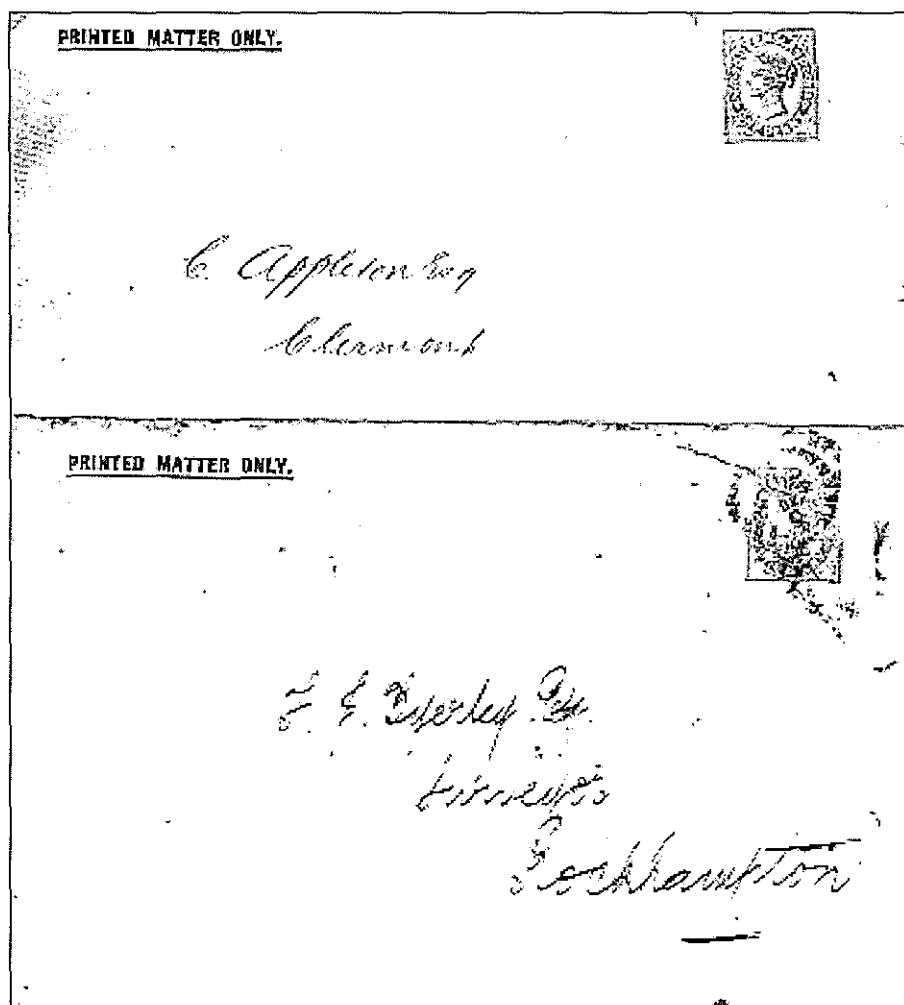
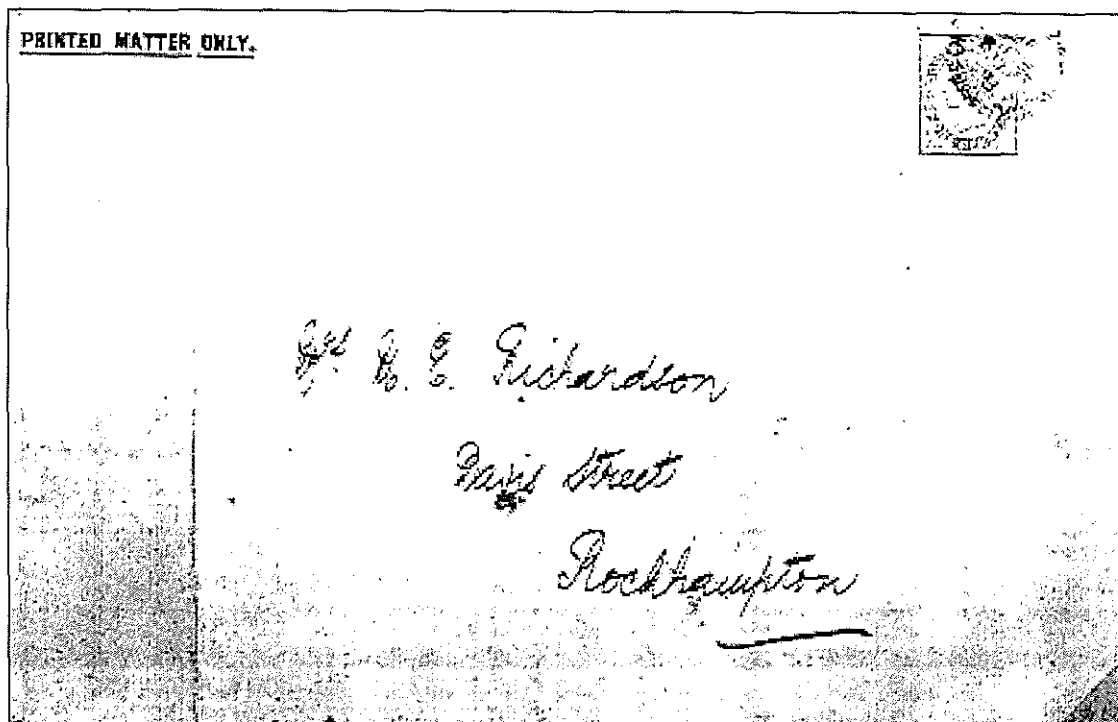


Figure 6

I already had one such piece acquired many, many years ago (Figure 7). These two new finds (Figure 8) are from two entirely different printings, as is evident by the position of the stamps in relation to each other. I have not seen a full envelope but would welcome reports from other collectors. I suspect that they are from a large size envelope of the Mount Morgan Mining Company. All cutouts are postmarked at Rockhampton in 1904.

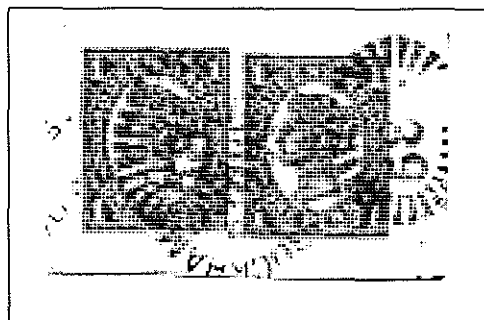


Figure 7

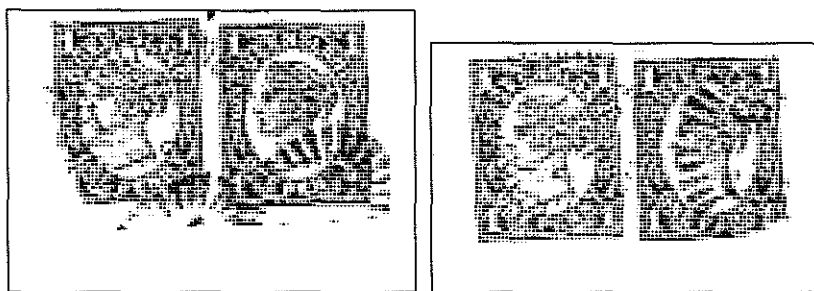


Figure 8

And lastly, an item from that well known German Dealer from Stuttgart, Chris Gartner. At Australia 99, after the completion of my Jury work, I looked at his States stock, but not in optimism as a number of collectors had already bragged to me about their purchases of Queensland.

Well, here I found a folded copy of the large format (128 mm X 123mm) envelope with figure 1 in lower corner only, and from the Mount Morgan Mining Company. No doubt its poor condition had saved it from prior purchase by others. It is from a different printing with the stamp impression being 42 mm from the right (Figure 9) as against other copies which are 29mm, 47mm, and 46 mm from the right side of the envelope.

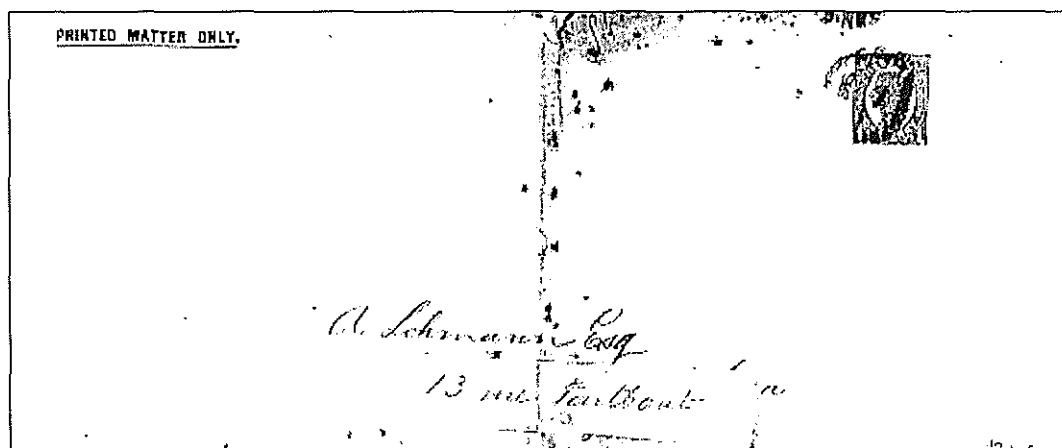


Figure 9

**THE 'HANDPAINTING' CARDS FOR QUEENSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES AND
TASMANIA**

Brian Pope APR

Some twenty years ago I located files in the National Australian Archives in Melbourne which dealt with post cards for the various States. (MP 341, boxes 97 and 98 variously). I made summarised notes and some verbatim transcriptions on all the States although my primary interest was Western Australia. The information on handpainting cards for that State was published in Pope and Thomas (1982) where the card is classified as PC 17. Since then, the handpainting cards for South Australia and Victoria have been identified although a contemporary handpainted example from any State is yet to be recorded. The archival record for Queensland is revealing and there are some clues for the other two States.

Queensland

According to Collas (1979) there were no more than four different issues in the relevant period, namely H&G 17, 18, 19 and 19A. Three of these can be eliminated on practical grounds. The scenic card, H&G 19A, is obviously out, and I suggest that H&G 18 can be eliminated because usage continued well into 1911 and H&G 17 can also be eliminated because the printing base was only produced in 1911 and usage continued until supplanted by the first Commonwealth card. That leaves H&G 19 as the only candidate. The archival record supports this identification.

On 17 December 1908, all States were requested to report on the desirability of providing official post cards suitable for handpainting 'on white cardboard *when cards are being again printed*'. [emphasis added]. The emphasised words reveal that there was no intention of having a national uniform issue date and that the project was low priority. The cards were to have a rough or "matte" surface.

Brisbane replied, on 29 January 1909, that the Government Printer had submitted 'samples of white card-board (printed and plain) the extra cost of which per 100 will be as follows

Sample	1	1/9d
"	2	1/6d
"	3	9d'

The printed samples bore the scene 'Botanic Gardens, Brisbane' and a dull red-brown 1d stamp impression, pen cancelled with a diagonal cross. The report went on to say that,

as we have a large supply of the buff coloured post cards on hand, and a large supply of the same card on order, I would like an early reply as to whether you intend to adopt the white card, so that I can cancel the balance of the contract. The attached samples have been tested for handpainting by our Artist with satisfactory results...[samples herewith]...inform you that over 750,000 penny post cards were issued...last year. If adopted the increased cost will be No 1 £65 12s 6d; No 2 £56 5s 0d; No 3 £28 2s 6d.

Brisbane was not alone in thinking that the annual supply was to be made suitable for handpainting. A General Memorandum on 15 April 1909, however, authorised Brisbane to supply white postcards, size 5½ x 3½ inches, suitable for handpainting, to the value of £30 (7200 cards). There was still confusion elsewhere about what was intended and this particular instruction was formally cancelled and then reinstated one week later.

On 25 November 1909, four packets of 60 cards were issued to each of 15 'principal post offices'. For discussion purposes here, it is assumed that the GPO was one of the fifteen. In June 1910 Brisbane advised Melbourne that there was minimal demand for their handpainting cards and on 18 August 1910, Brisbane asked if any more 'white matte surface post cards [should] be made?'. On 10 October 1910, the Assistant Secretary recommended that the issue of handpainting cards be discontinued. By 15 December 1910, the GPO had 1440 remaining on hand. By 6 January 1911, Bundaberg had sold 120 cards and would not need any more for some months. There was some demand only at Dalby, Toowoomba and Cairns and the latter office requisitioned more cards as a precaution. On 20 January 1911 cards were recalled from Cairns (960), Mt Morgan (180), Gympie (120), Rockhampton (120) and Bowen (120). A General Memorandum on 1 April 1911 advised all States that no further handpainting cards were to be obtained.

A *notional* distribution and sales of handpainting cards in Queensland can be deduced from these figures.

		Issued	Sales	Returns	Stock 7200
25-11-09	Bundaberg	240	120	*120	
	Dalby	240	*240	*nil	
	Toowoomba	240	*240	*nil	
	Cairns (1st)	240	*240	*nil	
	Mt Morgan	240	60	180	
	Gympie	240	120	120	
	Rockhampton	240	120	120	
	Bowen	240	120	120	
	Principal PO (a)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (b)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (c)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (d)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (e)	240	*60	*180	
	Principal PO (f)	240	*60	*180	
	GPO	*2400	*960	1440	
	Cairns (2nd)	960	*nil	960	
Undistributed					480
Total	*	6720	*2580	*4140	6720

Note:* = estimate

Thus the handpainting cards were on sale in Queensland for about fourteen months with an estimated 2580 being sold, leaving an estimated 4620 unsold held in January 1911. A General Memorandum on 5 February 1913 instructed any State with handpainting stock still on hand to try and clear them by advertising their availability. Brisbane did not reply immediately but a summary prepared in Melbourne on 20 November 1913 showed that no handpainting cards were held by Brisbane.

A handpainting card ideally required the whole of one side for artwork and therefore some space on the other side was required for correspondence. Australia had approved the transmission of picture postcards with the obverse divided by a vertical line restricting correspondence to the left side and the address to the right side, as early as January 1905. (Cook, 1986, 27). Furthermore, a Circular Memorandum on 14 July 1906 had advised that Post Card regulations had been approved and that it was now permissible to use the back and the left half for correspondence. Although the handpainting cards produced by Cooke for Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia lacked a designated space for correspondence I suggest that Cumming in Brisbane avoided the problem on his

handpainting cards by producing a divided obverse in the manner of picture post cards and the recent 1908 Fleet Cards. The resulting printing base for the obverse is, I suggest, that with the imprint 'A.J.CUMMING, GOVT. PRINTER' reading upwards to the right of a dividing rule, namely H&G 19, issued on or about 25 November 1909.

The size of this printing base is not known but it was probably 4-on or 8-on. When it was decided to produce a new series of full-size scenic cards in September 1910, Cumming presumably expanded this small obverse printing base to 32-on to produce H&G 19A which Collas (1979, 47) records from 12 November 1910. Sinfield (1999, 53) lists 29 of the potential 32 views. The file had no record of the withdrawn cards, H&G 19, being destroyed and it is likely that they were re-issued with a scenic view, in which case they would be virtually identical to H&G 19A.

Whilst all this was going on, Cooke was working towards having general purpose post cards in Australia made from white stock in the standard UPU size, (5½ x 3½ inches), and with correspondence restricted to the reverse. Approval for Brisbane to adopt white stock was given on 17 October 1910. The 32-on obverse printing base used for H&G 19A was modified by removing the words CORRESPONDENCE and ADDRESS, the Cumming imprint and the vertical rule. This produced H&G 18 which Collas records from December 1910, by which time the handpainting cards were about to be withdrawn. The removal of ADDRESS was probably in error and it was subsequently reinstated to produce H&G 17 which Collas records from 2 June 1911.

If this general explanation is correct, we have the following sequence of post cards.

W	Obverse divided, handpainting	H&G 19	Issued	25-11-09
X	Obverse divided, with scene	H&G 19A	Known	12-11-10
Y	Obverse undivided	H&G 18	Known	??-12-10
Z	Obverse undivided, ADDRESS	H&G 17	Known	2-06-11

Comments on this scenario are invited. Ideally, they should come from those with evidence and arguments to the contrary and, equally importantly, from those who agree. Apart from that, it is imperative that earliest dates be reported because those given have not been revised for 20 years. Please indicate if dated identifiable cut-outs are being cited.

New South Wales

Sydney received all the General Memoranda mentioned above and on 23 December 1908 reported that

So far as is known there has been no demand...I suggest £50 worth might be printed as an experiment...if no demand...they could be used as ordinary post cards. A further order for post cards will be placed with the Government Printer in about three weeks.

It was suggested that a supply be obtained and that the public be notified, through the Press, when the cards were ready. The extra cost was estimated as 2/- per 1000. On 19 February 1909 Sydney sent a sample of 'the only stock board stated by the Government Printer to be available for the printing of white Post Cards with a rough or "matte" surface. Extra cost 2/- per 1000. On 15 April 1909, Sydney was directed to obtain £50 (12000 cards). On 20 May 1909 Sydney requested the return of the sample sent on 19 February. On 14 July 1910, Sydney advised that about 8000 cards were still on hand.

On 13 October 1913, Sydney advised that a notice had been inserted in the *Monthly Circular* and a memo had been sent to Post Offices asking for the value of stock held with the following result. I have added the number of cards represented by the totals.

Distributor	£33 0s 0d	7920
Sales Clerk	14s 6d	174
Alexandria	10s 0d	120
Blackheath	10s 0d	120
Bourke	19s 5d	233
Cooma	14s 6d	174
Edgecliffe	10s 0d	120
Hay	£1 10s 0d	360
Mosman's Bay	10s 0d	120
Nowra	10s 0d	120
Total held	£39 8s 5d	9461
Total sales	£10 11s 7d	2539
Reconciliation	£50 0s 0d	12000

Sydney commented that only £10 11s 7d [2539 cards] had been sold in four years and that a number of Postmasters reported no demand. This suggests that the cards went on sale around October 1909. On 14 October 1913, DPMG Young recommended that the cards be called in and destroyed. On 19 November 1913, Sydney was told to sell the remainder as ordinary post cards. Sydney replied on 27 November 1913 that

the absorbent nature of the paper of which these cards are made renders them unsuitable for writing on, and, but for this fact, their sale as ordinary post cards would have been suggested by the Office. I shall be glad if the cards may, therefore, be called in and destroyed as proposed in my memorandum of 13th ult.

Melbourne replied on 22 December 1913 and pointed out that the cards would still be acceptable for copying press or typewritten stencil work and that they should be sold. There is no indication on the file if this directive was followed. Handpainting sales seem to have been greatest at Cooma and the GPO. If the stock used really was absorbent, then this should be apparent on any cards with handwriting on them.

Tasmania

Hobart responded to the initial memorandum on 6 January 1909.

Practise here is to use Buff, new supply just ordered. No white of suggested quality available. Funds available for 200 sheets allowing about 10000 being printed and steps are being taken to procure same and on its receipt a supply of Post Cards on White Card Board will be obtained.

On 9 March 1909, Hobart responded to a telegram from Melbourne dated 5 March re the extra cost involved by saying that quotations could not be obtained in Hobart. The Government Printer in Melbourne had advised that stock could be obtained from J. Spicer and Sons who have been asked about it.

On 22 March, Hobart advised that Spicers had submitted a sample 'but same is not suitable, not having a rough or matte surface suitable for handpainting...further inquiries are being made.' On 15 April 1909, Hobart was authorised to obtain £20 [4800 cards].

On 13 July 1910, Hobart reported 'nil' demand and, on 14 February 1913, advised that no stock was on hand. Given the difficulty in getting suitable stock and the lack of detail in the Hobart replies, I

wonder if Tasmania might be the only State that did not introduce handpainting cards!

References

- Collas, P. (1979). *Queensland Postal Stationery*. Hawthorn Press, Melbourne.
Cook, D. (1986). *Picture Postcards in Australia 1898-1920*. Pioneer Design Studio, Lilydale.
Pope, B. and Thomas, P. (1982). *Western Australia: The Postal Stationery to 1914*. WASG, Perth.
Sinfield, J. (1999). '1910 Queensland Scenic Postcards'. *Postal Stationery Collector*, August 53-55.

HANDPAINTED POSTAL CARDS: QUEENSLAND

Bernie Beston

The contribution to the story of Queensland postal stationery cards by Brian Pope is interesting. Neither Phil Collas nor Carl Steig, at the time of writing of the handbook had ever sighted a copy of H & G 19 (Figure 1) neither mint nor used. If the sales figure of this card was only 2,580 it is not surprising.

Until reading Pope's article I had always assumed that the catalogue was in error and that this particular card was a proof, similar to 18B (Figure 2). The earliest date of use of H & G 18 is 28 December, 1910 (Figure 3) and the latest date 4 July 1911. The earliest date of use of its successor, H & G 17 is the 27 July 1911 and the latest date of use 1 March 1913 (Figure 4). Phil Collas had a card dated 2 June 1911, which predates my copy by a month earlier.

Brian's theory that recalled cards may have been reused with one or more of the views for the 1911 cards is interesting, but is contrary to the evidence. Whilst H & G 18 is found on both cream and white stock, my only copy of H& G 19 is on a cream stock, identical to 18B, whilst all copies of the H & G 19A are on white or off-white card.

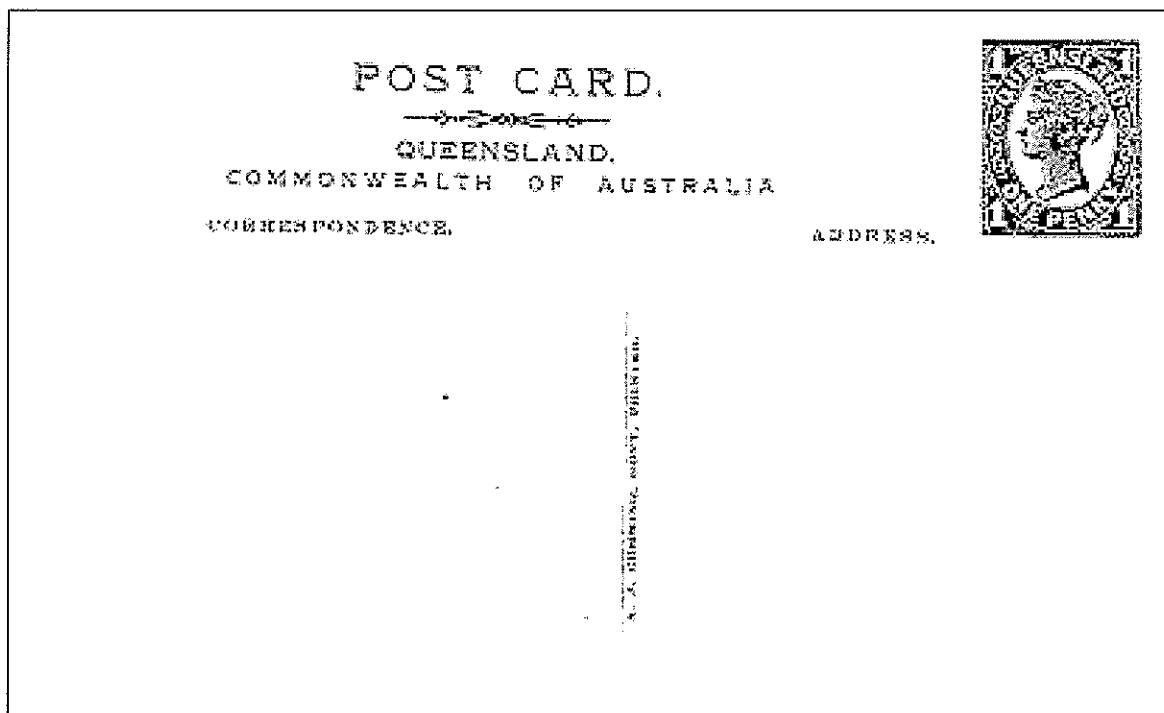


Figure 1

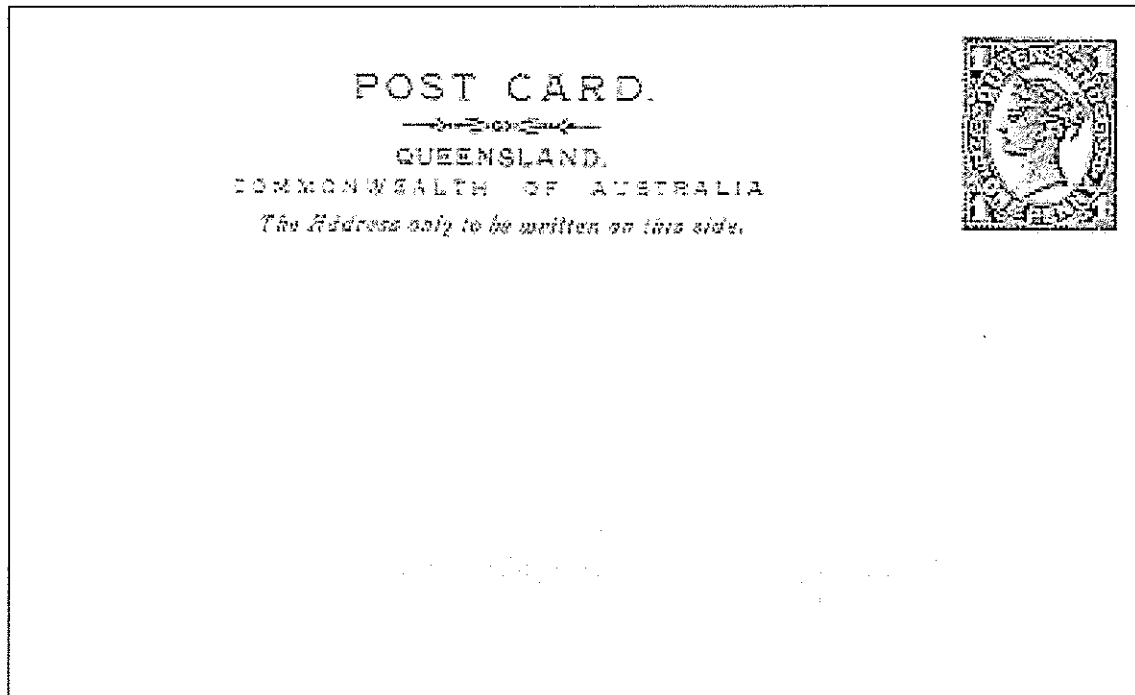


Figure 2

If the cards supplied were not white mat, this may account for the complete absence of any Queensland hand painted cards with painting, or even used copies without painting. Messrs Campbell, Steig and Caillard all held the view that the handpainting card seemed to be H & G 17 (page 270, *Queensland Postal History*).

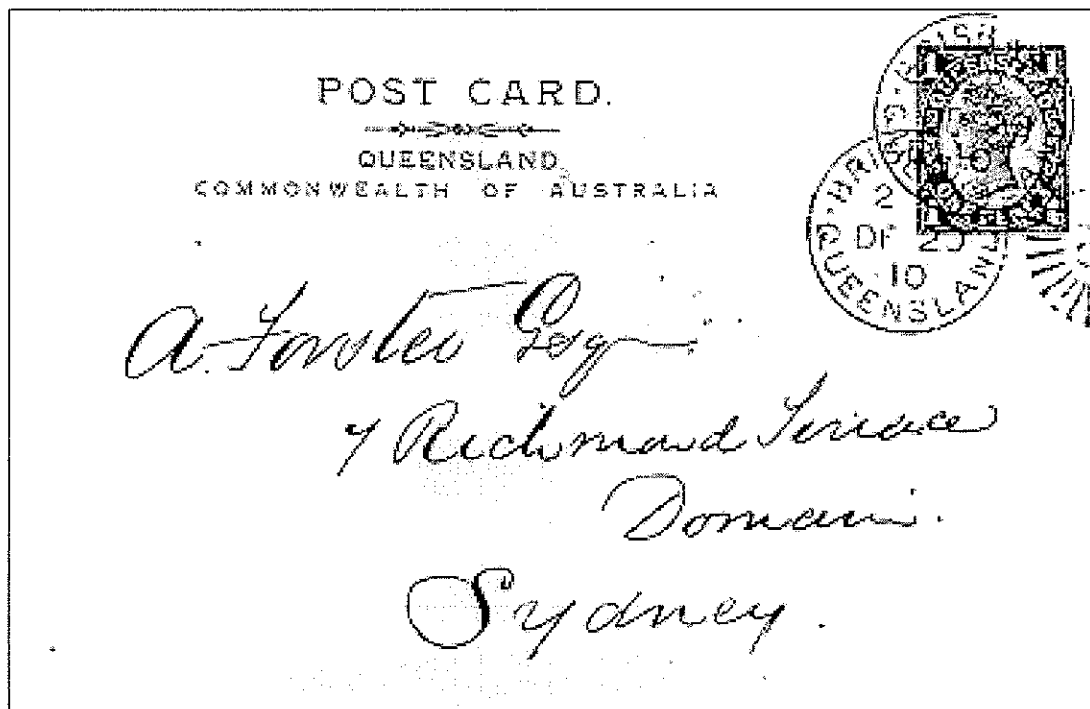


Figure 3

Since the very first Queensland Postal Card, these cards were commonly used by merchants and others, to advertise their services or the impending arrival of a sales representative. The Queensland

National Bank and Alfred Shaw & Co were by far the most prolific users of these stationeries by way of overprinting. Unless the Postal Authorities publicised the intended purpose of the card (ie. for handpainting), it is likely that they received the same treatment as any other card. No doubt the ultimate test would be the evidence of one or more cards.

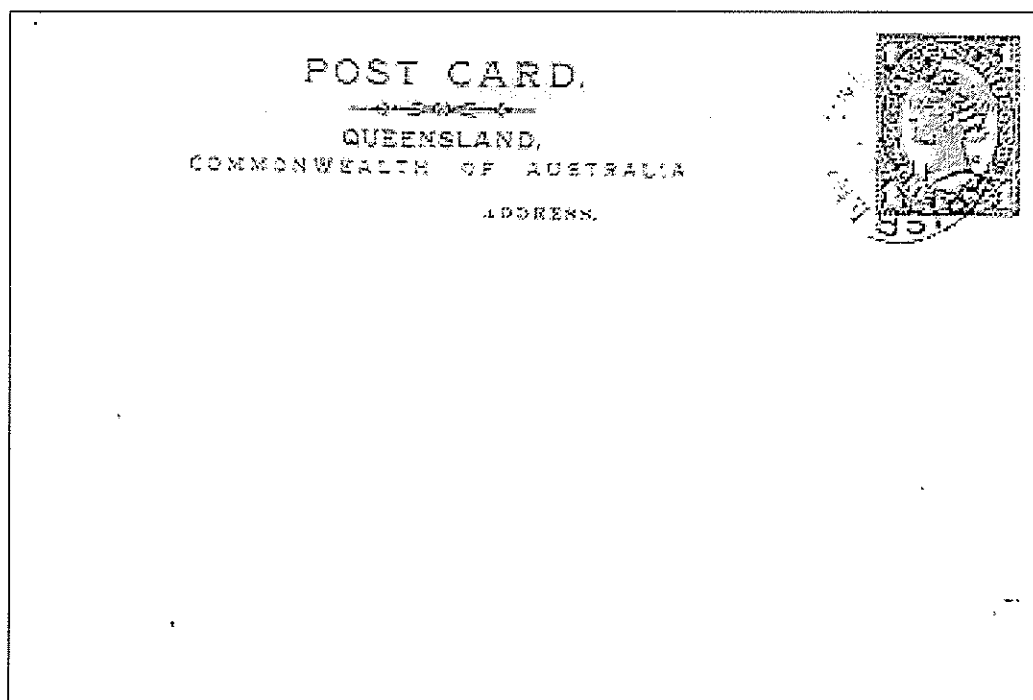


Figure 4

LITERATURE

From our contemporaries

Postal Stationery September-October 1999
Cut Squares (Miscellaneous announcements)
Membership List

Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of Peru by Herbert Moll.

Published by the United Postal Stationery Society [USA], this new catalogue covers the envelopes, post cards, lettercards and wrappers issued by Peru and is well-illustrated with covers showing rates and usages. It represents the first updating of the listing of Peru stationery for many years. The book has over 100 pages and is available from the UPSS Central Office PO Box 1116 Thousand Oaks California USA 91358 for \$US15 plus postage.

Postage Stamps Of New Zealand Volume IX

At the PSSA meeting in Adelaide in November, member Robert Samuel advised that the next volume of the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, which he is editing, will cover postal stationery. The Volume should appear in early 2000.

Contributions to the next issue of the Journal close with the editor on 31 March 2000.

PLEASE CONTRIBUTE!

POSTAL STATIONERY

COLLECTOR

Journal of the Postal Stationery Society of Australia

Volume 6 No 1: Issue No 21

May 2000



THE POSTAL STATIONERY SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA

The Postal Stationery Society of Australia has been established to encourage the collecting of postal stationery in Australia and New Zealand and to provide a forum for postal stationery collectors to maintain contact with other stationery collectors and to learn more about their hobby.

The Society is not based in any particular city or state and plans to hold meetings at national and state level exhibitions. Subscription rate for 1999 has been set at \$25 (Australia) and \$40 (Overseas excluding New Zealand which is \$30). For further information please contact the Convenor, Secretary or your State Coordinator. Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary.

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Postal Stationery Collector

Editor: Ian McMahon

Contributions to the Postal Stationery Collector should be sent to Ian McMahon, PO Box 783 Civic Square ACT 2608. Articles on any postal stationery topic are welcomed and, if possible should also be submitted on 3.5 inch MSDOS disks in any word processing format (Word for Windows preferred). Illustrations should be good quality photocopies. Book reviews, news items, information on new issues and members classifieds are also welcome. Letters to the Editor and comments on articles published are encouraged.

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FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the first issue of Volume 6 of the *PSC*.

In this issue we continue John Sinfield's article on Australian postcards. The instalment in this issue deals with the interesting early federal period when separate issues for each of the states continued to be issued. In addition Bernie Beston provides details of another three views on the Queensland 1910 pictorial postcards. The third part of Martin Walker and Craig Chappell's article on Australia Post's unstamped postcards also appears in this issue.

VICTORIA 2000 or GASC REVISITED

The Victorian Philatelic Council has for decades conducted an annual *VPC Congress*. Last year the Annual VPC Congress was upgraded to a State Philatelic Exhibition [*Victoria 1999*] for the first time. This year's State Philatelic Exhibition *VICTORIA 2000* will include all classes at a State level as last year, however, in addition a National Postal Stationery Class will be included, as there will be no full National Exhibition this year.

This will be the only opportunity to exhibit National Class Postal Stationery in Australia before October 2001. It is hoped that Postal Stationery collectors will avail themselves of this chance to exhibit this year. Many of the *GASCERS* hopefully will seize the opportunity to give their upgraded GASC entries an airing after a three-year lay-off. Perhaps, the *VICTORIA 2000 Exhibition* will come to be known as *GASC REVISITED*.

VICTORIA 2000 will be held at Melbourne Park [National Tennis Centre] from 20-22 October 2000. Copies of the prospectus and entry form can be obtained from the Secretary, Victorian Philatelic Council, GPO Box 9800, Melbourne, Vic 3001, or contact John MacDonnell by e-mail at JohnMacDonnell@Bigpond.com for e-mailed copies. Entries close 31 August 2000. Please note that 15-sheet frames will be used at *VICTORIA 2000*. Frame fees are set at \$20 per frame.

CANBERRA STAMP SHOW 2000

Canberra Stampshow 2000 (the 11th National Philatelic Convention) was held at Dickson College Canberra on 18-20 March 2000. The Exhibition was a full state level exhibition with five national classes, including the finale of the French Challenge. The Exhibition had only one state-level postal stationery exhibit, A J Lyon's *New Zealand Postal Stationery Postcards, Queen Victoria to George V* which won a Silver-Bronze medal. PSSA did, however, hold a meeting at the show which was attended by about a dozen members. Details of the meeting are given in the Secretary's column. Linda Lee won a free membership of the PSSA as one of the French Challenge prizes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BEPHILA 2001

The year 2001 will mark the 100th anniversary of our Society, Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein. On the occasion of this jubilee we are organising BEPHILA 2001, the annual Exhibition of the Federation of Berlin Philatelic Societies.



Although this Exhibition will not be purely devoted to postal stationery exhibits, postal stationery will constitute

May 2000

a major part. In addition to a special non-competitive show of postal stationery we offer the opportunity to all Postal Stationery Societies and Study Groups from Germany, Europe and Overseas to present themselves with displays of four frames each.

Therefore, we cordially invite the Postal Stationery Society of Australia to participate in BEPHILA 2001. We should also be delighted to welcome members of the PSSA in Berlin where an appropriate 'world meeting' of postal stationery collectors can take place. We should be pleased to answer further questions and to be of any help to you. Hoping to hear from you in the near future.

Norbert Sehler

Note: Norbert Sehler has also offered us the opportunity to send a short history of the PSSA to him for inclusion in the September/October 2000 issue of 'Die Ganzsache', together with a copy of our new application for membership form.

APF Article and States Catalogue

I was pleased to read the postal stationery article in APF News October 1999 and any publicity for this part of the hobby is a good thing. I think there are several additions you could have made to the article which would facilitate the bridging of the very *large* gap between somebody being interested in starting out and the established specialist collector. This problem is exacerbated in the area of postal stationery because of the lack of information.

An excellent introductory book which I stock for \$20 is "*A Collectors Guide to Postal Stationery*" by Peter Van Gelder. There are I believe, several other Australian societies namely The Printed Collectibles Club based in South Australia and also the Postal History and Postal Stationery Society of Australia, which I think is also based in Adelaide. By far the biggest problem for the beginner is the lack of catalogues. I think the Higgins and Gage catalogue was done up until 1967, Kessler's ends (I believe) in 1961, and of course Ascher was published beyond living memory!

This leads me to the importance to the beginner of easily accessible information, especially for Australia. I think it would be a good idea to write to the editor of the Australasian Stamp Catalogue to continue to place pressure on him to update the listings. If enough people write then the current appalling situation in relation to the stationery listing in the catalogue may be rectified.

There is also the importance of listing dealers who stock postal stationery. This is probably the biggest problem faced by the beginner, in that they do not know who to contact in order to start collecting. Very often a dealers list of stationery will be the catalyst in encouraging them to make the actual decision to begin. In my own case I have a comprehensive listing of Australia and Australian Territories in my current price list, and I also have a considerable listing in the January 2000 Postal Bid sale. There may be other dealers with similar lists, although I haven't to date found any in Australia, but there of course auction houses who do specialise in stationery.

I recall some brief correspondence with the Postal Stationery Society newsletter regarding the development of a postal stationery listing of the Australian Colonies and States to 1912 in loose leaf format. I remember that I had volunteered to assist in the Western Australian section but was told that this was being undertaken by somebody else. To date there is no information about what is happening. I think a major contribution can be made in this area, particularly as we are approaching the centenary of federation.

Also a simplified listing may find favour with the editor of the Australasian Stamp Catalogue and I know that Ernest Weiner was looking for a listing of postal stationery to go into the Comprehensive Colour Catalogue of Australian Stamps. The inclusion of these types of catalogues will do more to stimulate collecting of stationery than anything else I can think of.

Robin Linke

1910 QUEENSLAND POSTAL VIEW CARDS

Bernie Beston

In the August Edition, John Sinfield was able to update my old list of these elusive cards and to make some hypotheses. In the November issue he was able, with help from Malcolm Lacey, to add another to the list.

I am now able to add another three cards to the list making a new total of 33 views. Regrettably this demolishes the argument of John that there were probably 32 views printed on the one plate. It is now more probable that the cards were printed in groups of 17 or 18 and that a total of 34 or 36 different views exist. This does not include the possible existence of any proofs or essays made before a full printing. We do know that the 1898 chocolate cards were printed in groups of 18 with one of the views being printed twice (Parliament House Card, Exhibit of Ron Butler at Australia 99).



Figure 1 Barron Falls -Half Flood. Total height, 800ft

The three ' new ' views are:

31. IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, BRISBANE.
32. Mount Morgan, Revenue for the last year £901,838; Expenditure £673,622.
33. Barron Falls -Half Flood. Total height, 800ft.

Any more discoveries please?

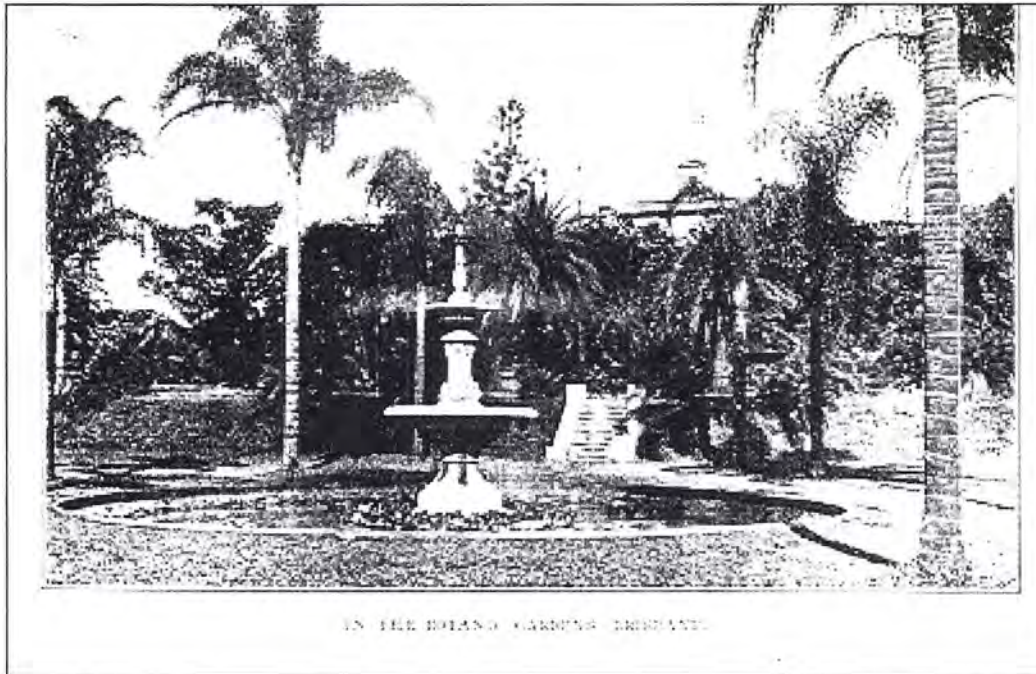


Figure 2 IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, BRISBANE.

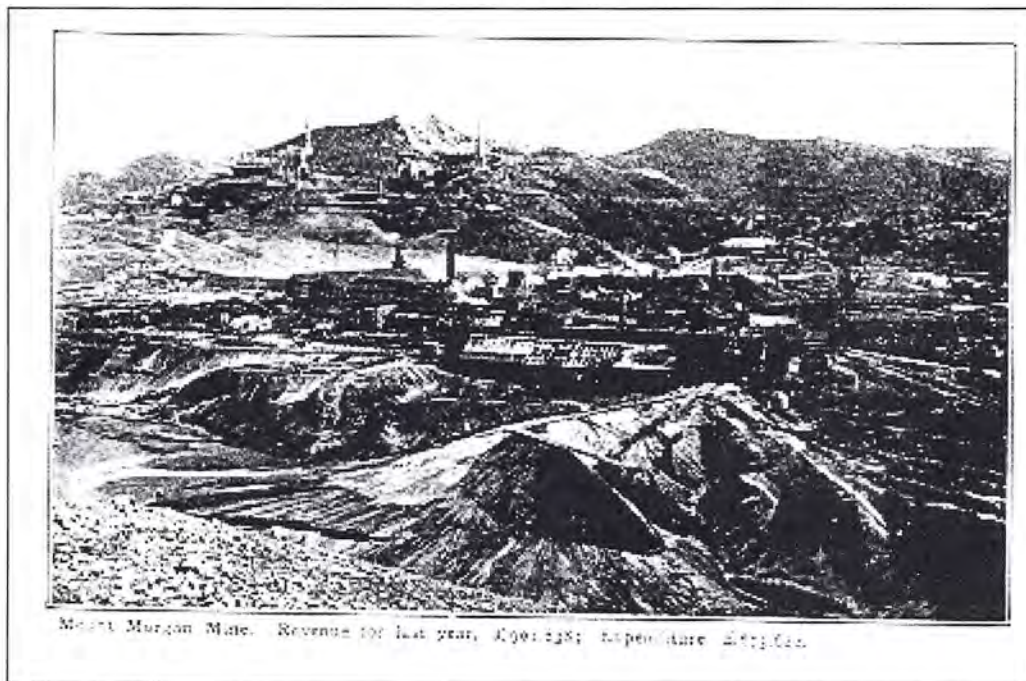


Figure 3 Mount Morgan, Revenue for the last year £901,838; Expenditure £673,622.

An interesting addition to this story is the postcards printed for use by the Department of Public Instruction, with a black and white view on the reverse. These were generally not postal stationery but had a square box printed for the stamp on the upper right, with the word STAMP printed in the box (Figures 4-8). All the printing, on both sides of the card, is in black. The number of views is not known, but I have recorded the following views:

1. A METROPOLITAN SCHOOL.
2. A COUNTRY SCHOOL GARDEN.

Postal Stationery Collector

3. A COUNTRY SCHOOL SWIMMING POOL.
4. A COUNTRY SCHOOL.
5. A SUBURBAN SCHOOL.
6. WELCOMING THE ITINERANT TEACHER.

One card is known with the stamp box overprinted with the 1d vermilion stamp, identical to the 1910 cards. This was the same treatment given to the American Fleet Cards of 1908. This card has the view "A Country School Garden" and is dated 29 September 1913 (Figure 9).

Similar Post Cards (but not Postal Cards, as yet anyway) exist for the General Traffic Manager's Office, Queensland Railways; and Office of the Comptroller of Stores, Queensland Railways (Figures 10 and 11).

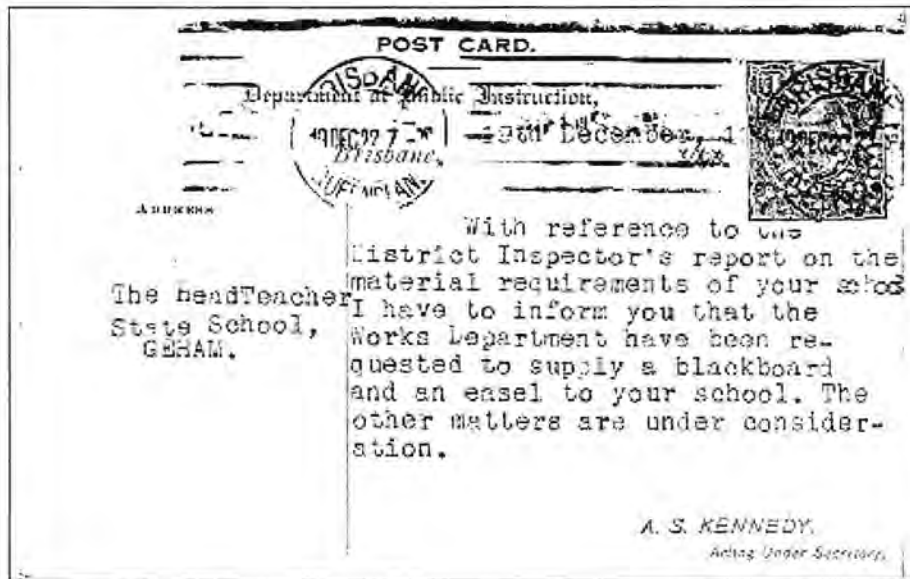


Figure 4

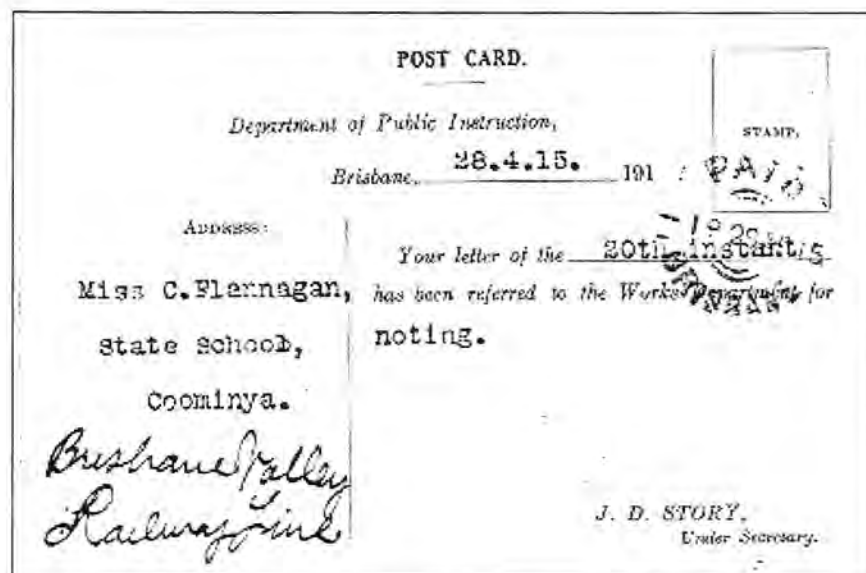


Figure 5

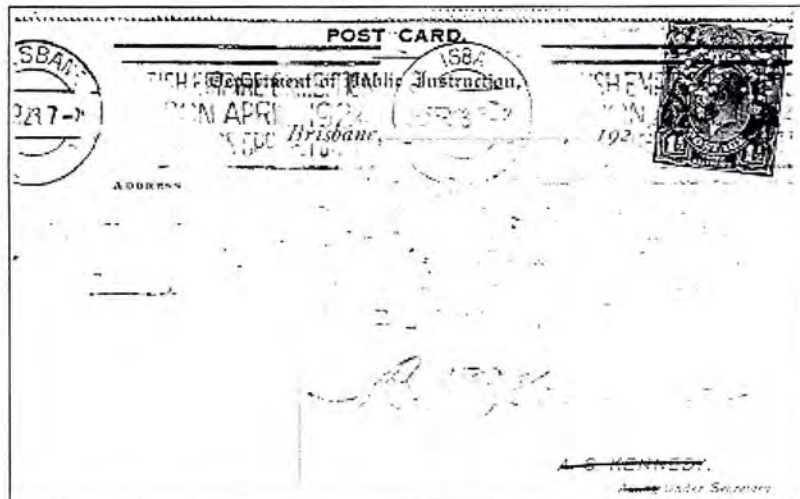


Figure 6

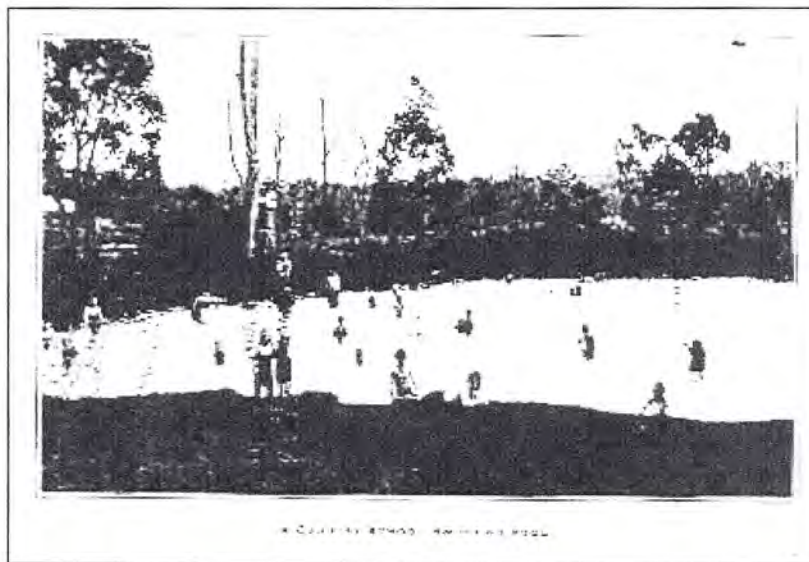


Figure 7

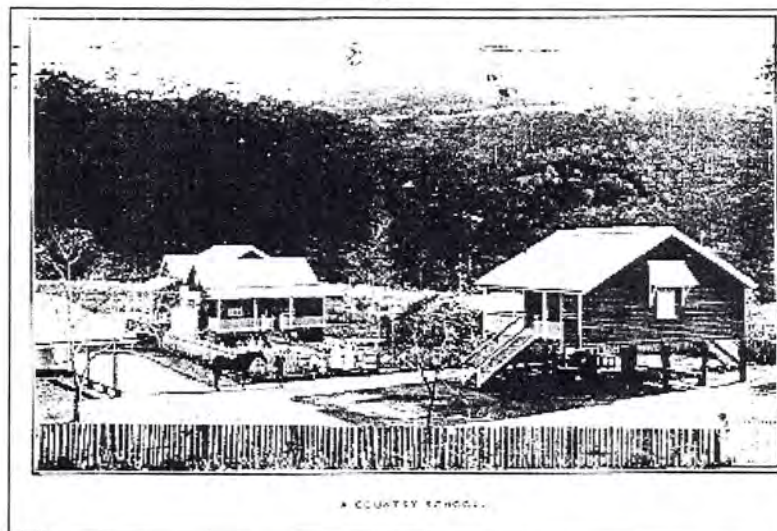


Figure 8

Postal Stationery Collector

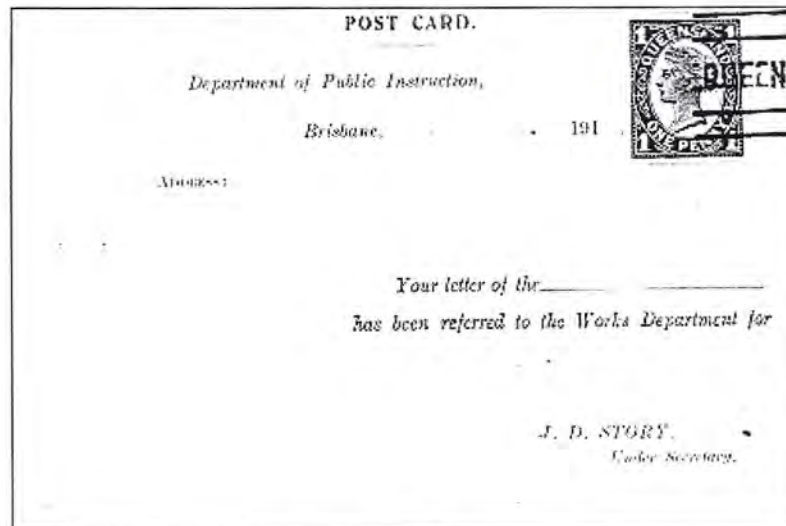


Figure 9

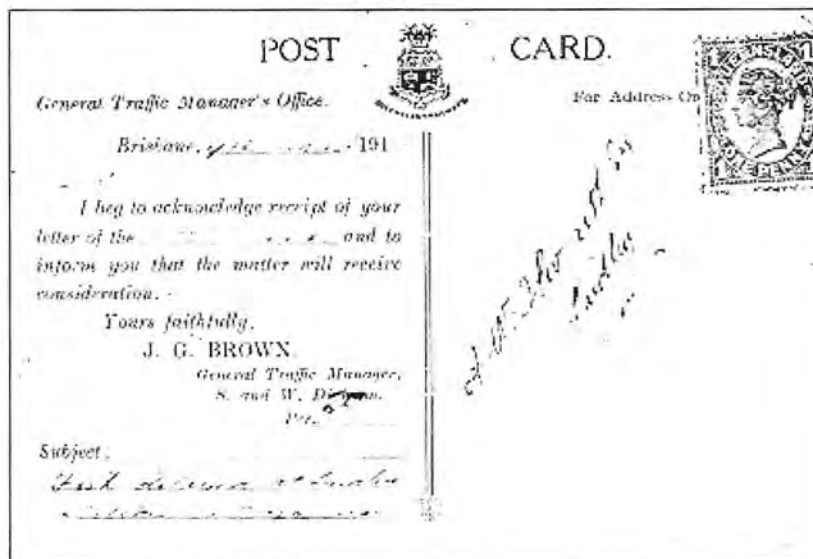


Figure 10

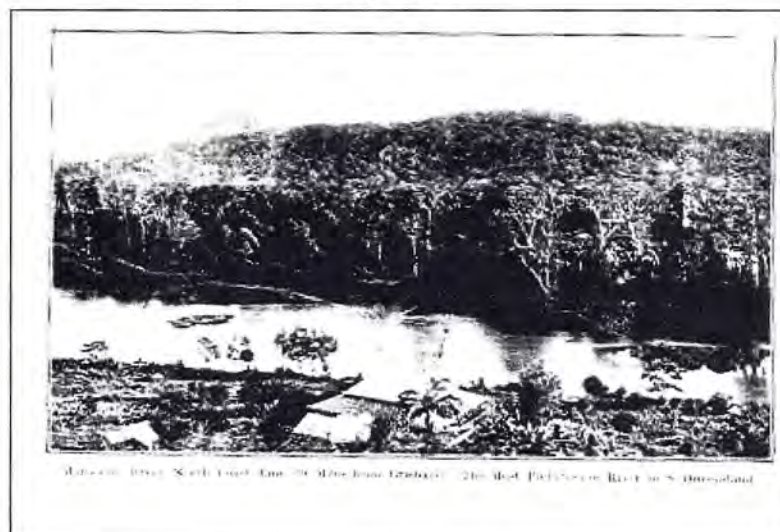


Figure 11

AUSTRALIAN POSTCARDS - FROM COLONIES TO COMMONWEALTH

John Sinfield

Federation (1901-1911)

The original British settlements in Australia had developed into six separate colonies which had few contacts with each other since their only means of early communication was by sailing ship. With the development of road, rail and telegraph links, work began in 1891 to federate the six colonies into one single Commonwealth. Queen Victoria's Governor General, the Earl of Hopetoun arrived in Melbourne in December 1900 and appointed Edmund Barton as Prime Minister. A new federated cabinet was sworn in 1 January 1901 and under Section 69 of the Constitution their duty became to take over certain colonial departments.

One such department was Posts and Telegraphs, which was federated on 1 March 1901 with headquarters in Melbourne and responsibility to the Treasury Department. Senator James Drake of Queensland had been appointed Postmaster General on 5 February and the following 28th all six colonial Postmasters-General resigned. A permanent Post Office staff of six was appointed with Robert Scott as Secretary and on 16 November the initial Commonwealth Post and Telegraphs Act was passed to come into effect on 30 June 1902.

The obvious result should have been the immediate issue of Commonwealth stamps and stationery, but like the previous German Empire and the concurrent Union of South Africa this was delayed many years. There was no single cause for postponement but rather a series of interconnected practical or political problems.

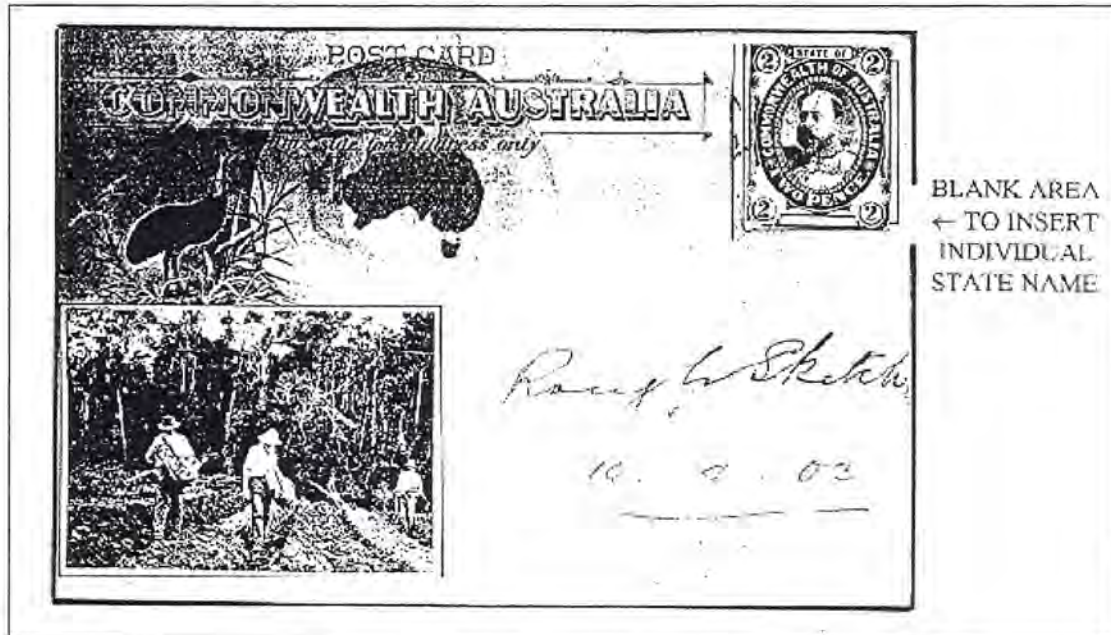


Figure 1 Vaughan's 1903 Lithographed essay of Commonwealth Scenic card.

One major obstacle was the "bookkeeping" clauses of the Constitution whereby the Commonwealth collected postal revenue but passed Post Office profits to the originating State. For accounting purposes separate State stamps and stationery needed to be retained. It was not until 13 October 1910 that this clause was rescinded. Drake however believed he could overcome the problem and in February 1901 set about to issue a uniform stamp. He was thwarted by Tasmania who claimed (and it turned out falsely) that incoming Tattersall's mail would rob that State of rightful income and the

Tattersalls case long remained in the public mind.

Some State stationery print runs were for as few as just 500 units and were prohibitively expensive. Drake thus turned his attention to postcards where the existing uneconomical system required 192 plate impressions (ie 32-on for each of six States). In August 1903 he planned a series of 12 pictorial postcards for each State and had the Queensland Government Printer, Mr G A Vaughan, proof a lithographed illustrated postcard headed "Commonwealth Australia" to which a King Edward VII stamp was added with a blank tablet to insert each specific State name. The scheme did not proceed. It may well have progressed further except shortly thereafter Drake's party was voted from office and the new Postmaster General entirely shelved the notion. The reasons for deferral of action were complex: a succession of government changes created nine different Postmasters General to 1910; few politicians showed interest in stamps - and none at all in stationery; postal services were run down and Treasury failed to supply sufficient funds for effective operations; there was great State and Union rivalry as to where and by whom stamps and stationery would be printed since no one office had sufficient equipment although the New South Wales Government Printing Office was the best equipped; and the public were undecided as to whether Commonwealth stamps should feature the British (and Australian) monarch or some other more localised symbol. The bookkeeping clauses continued to be followed until their eventual withdrawal in 1910.

The Federal Government insisted that all stamps now be printed in Australia so that in 1902 both Tasmania and Western Australia transferred their stamp printing to the Victorian Government Printer in East Melbourne and it was finally decided that this was the preferred location for stamp printing. This was a Treasury decision and they had custody of stamp plates and dies and were conveniently located nearby. J. B. Cooke, who was in effect the only specialised stamp printer employed by the Post Office, had Treasury support and was offered a promotion (without salary increase) to the position of Commonwealth Stamp Printer. This was subject to relocating to Melbourne which occurred on 9th March 1909 accompanied by two of his Adelaide staff, one printing press and two perforating machines. Meanwhile the other States continued full responsibility for their own issues and a variety of postcard changes occurred, not the least of which was dated from 1 June 1905 when Britain entered a further card concession rate with Australia for the exchange of cards at the 1d postal rate instead of the 1½d UPU rate. All States were affected in some way. Tasmania revalued their 1½d reply cards to 1d other States appropriately modified their card headings, Western Australia initially by provisional overstriking *"also available for United Kingdom without extra postage"*.

Western Australia experienced some minor difficulties with their stamp and stationery printings being carried out in Melbourne. New values were needed and since no appropriate black swan impressions were available Mr Brain, the Victorian government printer, had altered Victorian designs by substituting "WEST AUSTRALIA". For postal stationery 1½d, 2d and 3d were involved (and adhesive stamp values exceeding 2/-). This abbreviated name format prompted the WA Premier's May 1903 complaint that the name of his State was incorrect! Brain mutely blamed space limitations and offered modification to ""STN" but at a cost of £7 for each value. Victoria's inappropriate compromise was rejected by Perth and stamps and stationery continued with an incorrect spelling of State name. The Victorian printer was also hesitant to supply ½d town rate postcards. WA was the only State where this discount operated and, since Melbourne could not be convinced to print the cards, the Perth authorities quietly withdrew the card in February 1903 although the ½d town card discount still remained a gazetted rate in WA until 1 May 1911 when the Uniform Commonwealth 1d Postage legislation was enacted.

Although Queen Victoria had died in 1901 just three States proceeded with King Edward issues (Victoria: £1 & £2 stamps; Queensland: 3d registered envelopes; Tasmania: 1d postcards and ½d & 1d wrappers) but only Tasmania with a change of monarch on 1904/06 1d postcards, albeit these were printed in Melbourne. State stamp impressions continued but commencing from 1906 all postcard issues for New South Wales and Queensland were headed "Commonwealth of Australia". Victoria,

Tasmania and Western Australia (all Melbourne printed cards) did not adopt such a heading.



Figure 2 Western Australia 1912 Melbourne Print 1½d Foreign Rate Card

Three colourful postcard series of this period are worthy of specific mention and each bear the "Commonwealth of Australia" reference on front. The first came about from a government invitation (much to British Colonial Office vexation) for a visit in August/September 1908 of the United States naval fleet of sixteen warships and supporting vessels which called in at Sydney, Melbourne and Albany. To commemorate this historic event the Australian Post Office arranged the printing of 75 000 colourful cards by the Government Printer Sydney. The stamp impressions (except for NSW SA and Qld) were added by the Government Printer Melbourne. All states issued an omnibus 1d card and New South Wales and Victoria also made available a 1½d card which was the rate at which American sailors could mail the card home. Only the Melbourne printed Victorian design differed by featuring the Melbourne GPO building. Issued numbers were extremely small - WA = 10,000; Qld = 6,000; SA = 4,500; Tas = 2,000 - and these are among the scarcer of these States' postcards. New South Wales and Victoria between them received the balance of printing and their cards are more plentiful with a few stampless presentation copies existing for both States.

The second card was the 1909 South Australian 1d scenic series consisting of 22 views printed in Adelaide and 18 in Melbourne giving an overall total of 28 different scenes. Both printings were by Cooke, either prior to, or following, his Adelaide/Melbourne relocation. The two printings are most easily identified in that the October 1909 Melbourne reissue bears no fullstop after "Australia" although there are other slight differences as well. Plates were 16-on. Specific scenes added from the 1908 Adelaide Livestock Show had a small print run and are quite scarce. Cards are printed in only one colour but an extremely wide range was used since Cooke wished to increase public appeal and is quoted with- the statement that different card colours would have no philatelic repercussions as "*philatelists do not save postal stationery*"!

It was deemed appropriate to honour the August/September 1908 visit to Australia of the USA naval fleet. A colourful card was provided by the Government Printer, Sydney to which current 1d or 1½d stamps of each State were separately printed (mainly in Melbourne). Only the Victorian cards were of different design, and these were wholly printed and stamped by the Victorian Government Printer.

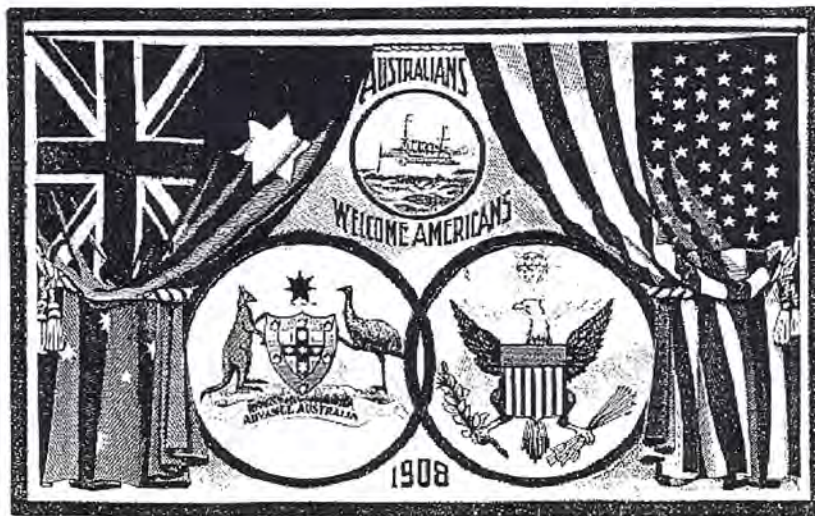


Queensland fleet card
commercially mailed in
Brisbane 7 Sept. 1908



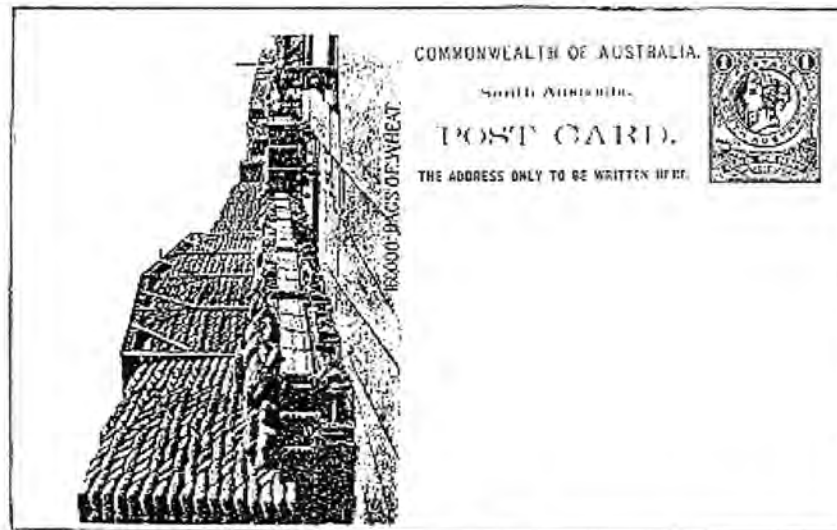
The Address only is to be written on this side.

Victorian 1½d card:
Despite the fleet also calling at Albany, WA, only Victoria and New South Wales provided 1½d cards, this being rate for Americans to mail cards back home.



The multicoloured reverse depicted American and Australian flags and arms, around the inscription "Australians Welcome Americans 1908". Victorian design (flags on reverse) was by B.F. Magnus.

Figure 3 1908 US Fleet Omnibus Commemorative Postcards



**Printings of the
28 Different Views**

	Adelaide Printing 500,000 Issued	Melbourne Printing 248,800 Issued
Adelaide Railway Station		x
Anglican Cathedral (St Peters)	x	x
Bridge over Hindmarsh River		x
Carting Far North (Camels)		x
Carting Far North (Bullocks)		x
Champion Shorthorn	x	
Circulating Library Adelaide	x	x
Clarendon (Adelaide Hills)	x	x
(Commonwealth) Savings Bank	x	x
Dairy Farm, near Adelaide	x	
Dam Sinking	x	
Fat Bullocks	x	
Government Butter Factory		x
Hill River, Prize Merino Ram	x	
Hindley Street	x	x
Kookaburra	x	x
160,000 Bags of Wheat	x	
On the Murray (P.S. "Ruby")	x	x
Palm House Botanic Gardens	x	x
Phosphate Quarry (St. Kitts)	x	
Prince Alfred College	x	x
Poultry Farm (Roseworthy)	x	
Rundle Street	x	x
School of Mines, Adelaide		x
Stack of Wheat	x	
View of Southern Railway	x	x
World's Record, 1,992lbs Dressed	x	
Wool Carting	x	x
	22	18

Two scarce Adelaide printings. Above, *160,000 Bags of Wheat* (with stop following Australia.), and below, the scarcest of all the 28 scenes, *Champion Shorthorn* which is the exception to the stop rule - only in this one instance has the Adelaide printing no full stop following Australia.

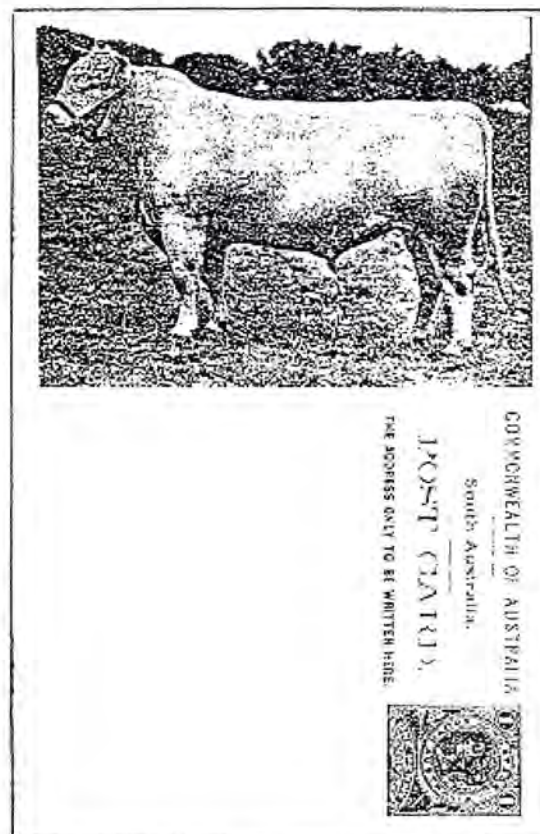


Figure 4 South Australia 1909 1d scenic viewcard series

Postal Stationery Collector

Another 1d scenic card issue, and a scarce one not well known to collectors, occurred in Queensland in October 1910. Many views on their original 1898 scenic issues had become outdated and Brisbane Central Post Office administration was keen to modernise. The adopted style was similar to the private pictorial cards with the entire reverse featuring a black and white photograph. The card front was printed in red with a central dividing line to separate address and correspondence. The stamp was of the 1897 Bradbury Wilkinson Queen Victoria design. In an unusual precedence for cards an imprint "A.J. Cumming Govt. Printer" was added, no doubt to distinguish this government issue from the host of private cards then in circulation.

The print run appears to be quite small and by early 1911 the reverse pictures and front dividing line were both removed because of public complaint of lack of correspondence area. Higgins and Gage list nine different views and in 1979 Phil Collas advised of 12. In the ensuing 20 years Bernie Beston has further studied this issue and now records 33 scenes.

EXAMPLE OF LATE USAGE

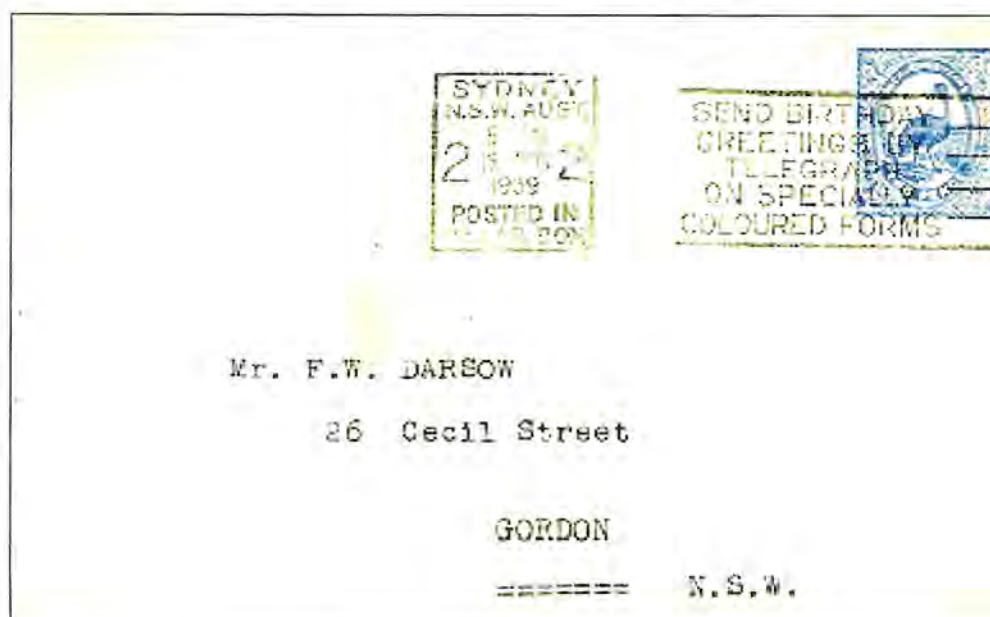
Judy Kennett

The New South Wales postal stationery envelope illustrated below was found in a dealer's book at Canberra Stampshow 2000.

It took my eye for two reasons. Firstly I have a collector correspondent in the UK who is interested in the 'posted in pillar box' slogan cancels that were used in main post offices in Brisbane Sydney and Perth during the 1930s and 1940s.

Secondly I have a collector friend who has a secondary interest in telegraph stamps, stationery (particularly stationery either with added adhesives or with embossed stamps) and telegraphic cancellations.

I was so busy looking at the slogan cancel that some time had passed before I realised that this was a piece of Australian States postal stationery, and in remarkably good condition for its age. The paper is scarcely toned, but there are staple holes and a small tear on the left- hand side of the envelope.



QUEENSLAND 1910 POSTAL CARDS

Bernie Beston

In 1998, I received a request from an English Dealer to comment on the likely dates of issue of two variants of a Queensland Postal Card, and the relative scarcity of both items. When asked to respond to a question, it is remarkable how the human mind finds the time, and the scholarship, to respond. Respond, when such response or debate has never really occurred before.

The 1901-1915 Commonwealth stationery period is undoubtedly the most fascinating of all Australian philately. Here we have the issues of six postal authorities, each issuing their own stamps and stationery, coexisting with a National (or should that be Federal) postal regime.

Yet, very little has been written about this early period with respect to the use of stationery and its continuous need and requirement. Material is not always plentiful, but it is about. John Sinfield has delved into the Federal arena, but little is reported, except in Higgins and Gage and other early catalogues, on the state issues. I hope this article will encourage others to write about specific cards of the other states and to comment on the cards in this short article.

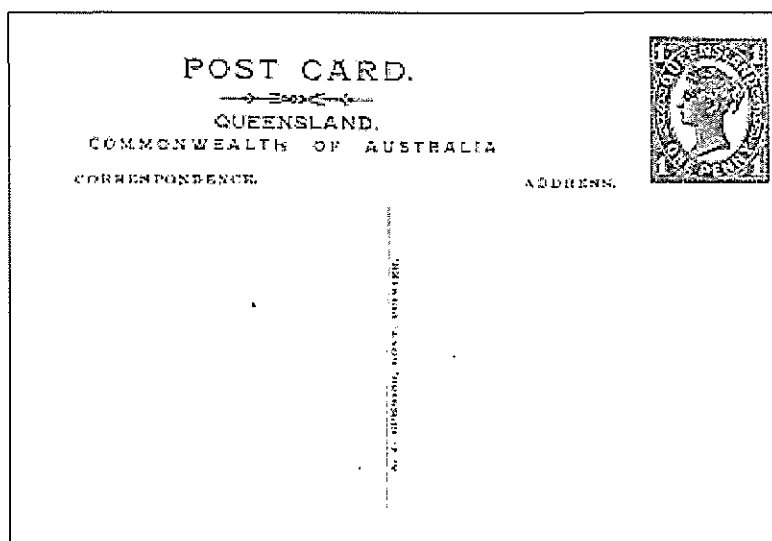


Figure 1

In 1910 the Queensland Postal Department issued a series of one penny postal cards with black and white views on the reverse. A total of 33 different views have been recorded (*PSC* May 2000). Collas proffered that these were issued at least as early as October or November 1910 (*H&G*19a). The volume of such cards on the market, either mint or used is small. The total quantity of cards discovered ranges from two cards of some views, to a minimum of fifty cards for other views. Again, Collas proffers the point, that they were unpopular because "the space provided for the written communication was wholly inadequate". One wonders as to the correctness of that opinion when it is considered that these cards offered no less a space for writing than that offered by picture postcards of which millions were sent around the World and which were highly popular.

The scenes on these cards were no less popular than the Tourist and Intelligence cards which received widespread usage and ran to well over five hundred different views. Ernie Goleby is currently working on a manuscript to upgrade our knowledge of these.

In any event three new cards were produced in 1910. Higgins and Gage recorded them as follows:

1910	17 with address
1911	18 without address
1911	19 with imprint

It is interesting to note that Higgins and Gage recorded the view cards as issued in 1911. On the evidence of examples seen, this is clearly not correct. The range of usage dates seen by me ranges from 1910 to 1913. Collas stated that neither he nor Carl Steig had seen a copy of H&G19 (Figure 1). It is possible that this card is either an essay or one of the view cards which had escaped the printing of the view. In either case, it is the scarcest of all the 1910 cards.

Collas does however record H&G 18 (Figure 2), but lists its date of issue (based on a postmarked copy) at least by December, 1910. Type 18 cards are on a cream stock. The thickness of the card varies from 0.24 mm to 0.33 mm and the length of the card varies from 135 mm to 140 mm. The Queensland National Bank Limited used these cards extensively in their branch network. The wide postmarked usage (Gatton, Brisbane, Allora, Ipswich, Charters Towers) indicates a substantial printing of this card. One of the cards is known with an added halfpence George V stamp to uprate the card to the foreign penny halfpenny rate. As the Commonwealth did not issue a penny halfpenny card until 1920, it is doubtful if these were officially sold thus. All examples of the penny card, except the substantial volume used by the bank, are dated December, 1910.

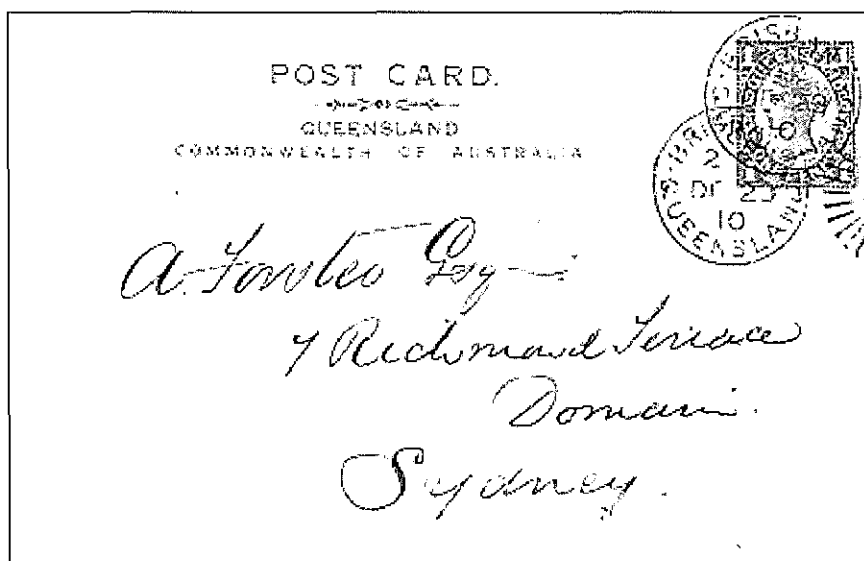


Figure 2

With respect to H&G17 (Figure 3) , Collas repeats the error of Higgins and Gage by recording the date of issue as 1911. Collas divided the cards into three different types. He recorded these as:

- (a) the "A" of "ADDRESS" is below the space between the "o" and "f" of "of" in the expression "Commonwealth of Australia".
- (b) the "A" of "ADDRESS" is below the "f" of "of".
- (c) shows the "A" of "ADDRESS" below the "o" of "of"

In addition to these variants, it should be noted that the space between the word "Address"

and the words "Commonwealth of Australia" vary from between 3.5mm to 6.5 mm. The cards with the earlier postmarks (viz 1910) received the narrower settings (3.5 - 4.5 mm) and the later dated cards 1911 to 1912 recorded the wider settings (4 - 6.5 mm). Similarly, I have noticed that the 1910 card has a thickness ranging from 0.27 - 0.30 mm, whereas those cards used from 1911 to 1912 vary between 0.36mm and 0.41mm.

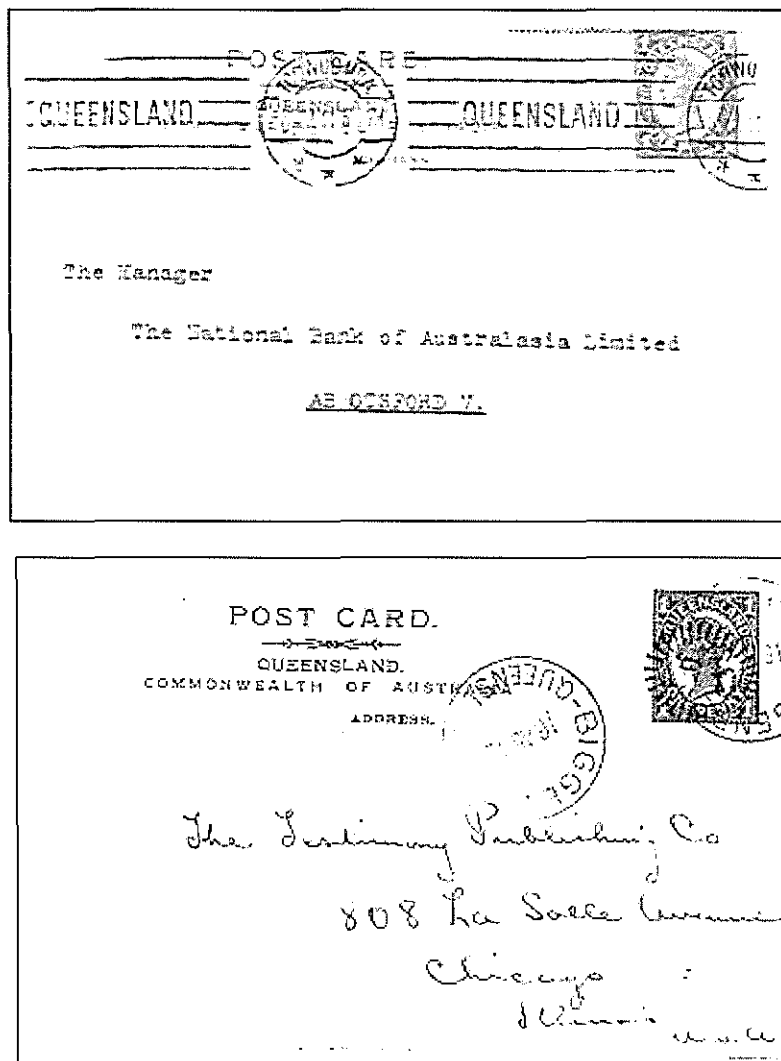


Figure 3

Cards of types (a) & (c) were found by Collas to have been printed on the reverse (privately) in Esperanto. Unless a separate printing was made for this purpose, the use of so many cards would have contributed to a shortage of the unoverprinted cards for public use. This may well account for their relative shortage.

I have an example of a thick card H & G 17, Collas type (a) uprated to penny halfpenny foreign rate to Germany, 20th August, 1910. Obviously, there was a need for a penny halfpenny card for a foreign use as the penny halfpenny rate had been introduced by the Commonwealth as early as 1 March, 1901. Whilst the view cards of 1910 either proved unpopular or unprofitable or were discontinued for political or unknown reasons, there is no doubt that there did exist a demand for foreign rate penny halfpenny cards.

It is interesting that both types of thick and thin card are recorded for types (a) & (b). The Commonwealth Postal Rates were standardised across Australia from 1 May, 1911. As the

first Commonwealth Cards were issued in this year, it is reasonable to presume that state administrations would only issue cards after 1910 in exceptional circumstances. H & G 17(b) is recorded used at Brisbane in 1912 with the stamp impression perforated "0.S".

One further card (Figure 4) may have been issued but only two mint copies have been recorded. It bears the words, in script: "The address only to be written on this side" underneath "Postcard". "Queensland - Commonwealth of Australia". Until a used copy is discovered, we can only assume this item to be a proof.

One further card was issued by the Postal Administration in 1910. Although similar to these cards, it was printed in the New South Wales card format and was printed in Sydney New South Wales by the New South Wales Government Printer. The word "Stamp" is printed where the stamp impression is then superimposed, this being performed by the Queensland Government Printer.

We know that Sydney printed a total of 75,000 cards, of which 26,000 were sent to Brisbane. Contrary to what Collas believed this card is quite common, even used. No doubt its issue, connected with such a unique and significant event as the visit of 16 American war ships at that time, plus the resultant publicity (and even the connection with similar or identical issues from all other states except Victoria) and of course its vivid colour, made it a popular and common purchase. Of course, the fact that it was once considered to be quite scarce, and its uniqueness may have pushed up the price. This in itself may have contributed to more supplies or stocks of the card coming onto the market than would otherwise have been the case. Non-collectors would have no qualms about destroying or discarding a creamy white card with no scene. This is not the case with a brightly coloured card commemorating a visit of a foreign war ship. I estimate that at least 100 copies have survived.

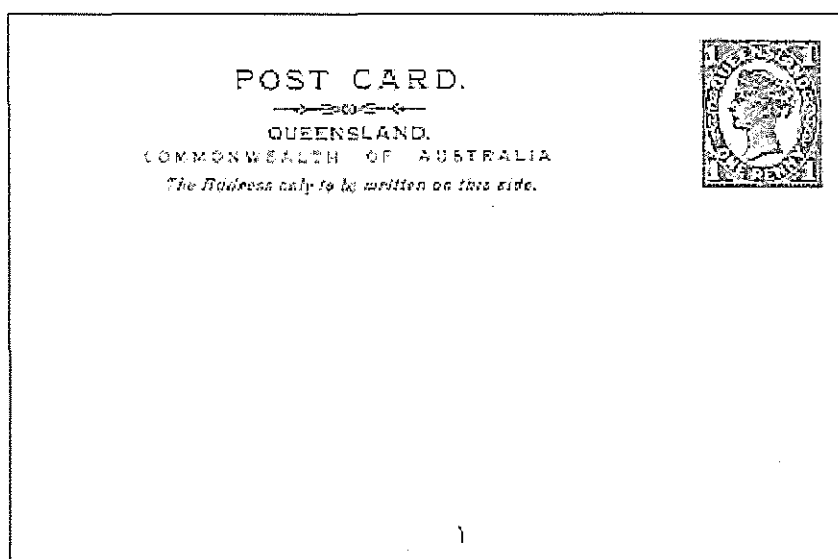


Figure 4

Also of interest are the reply cards shown in Figure 5. Although relatively common mint, these cards are difficult to find used. A PTPO card for Alfred Shaw and Co is shown in Figure 6. These cards are very scarce and this is the only copy known to me. The Official postcard shown in Figure 7 is perforated "OS" and was possibly printed for use by the Department of Public Lands.

August 2000

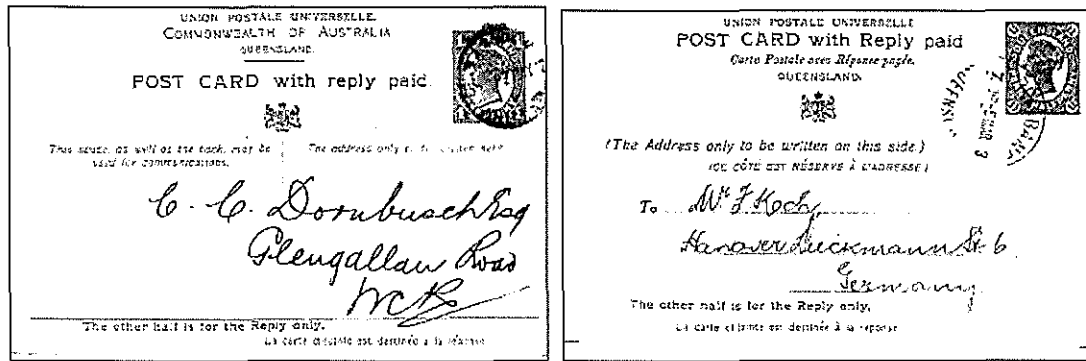


Figure 5

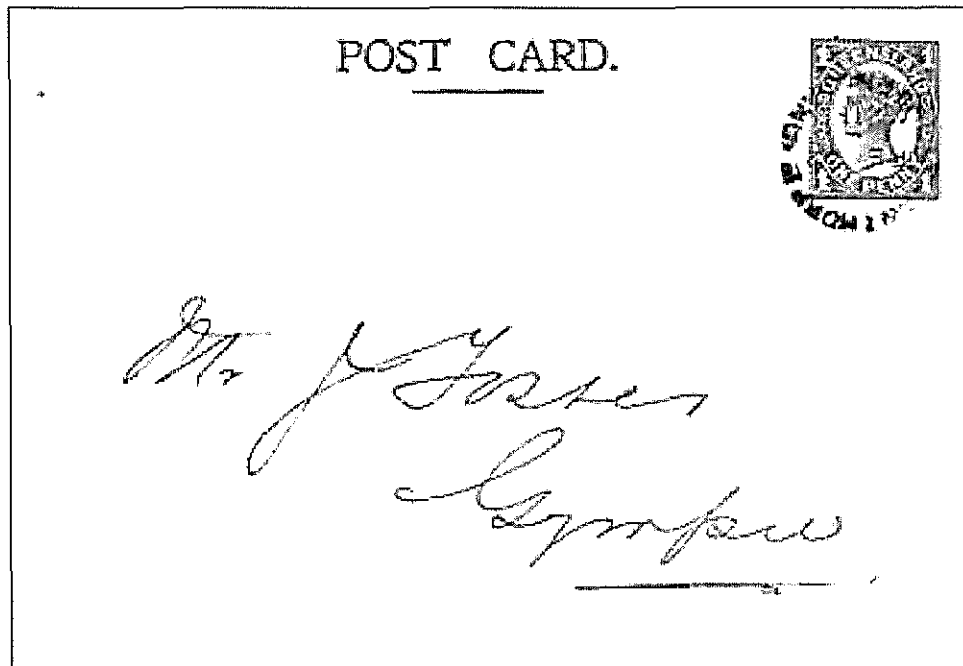


Figure 6

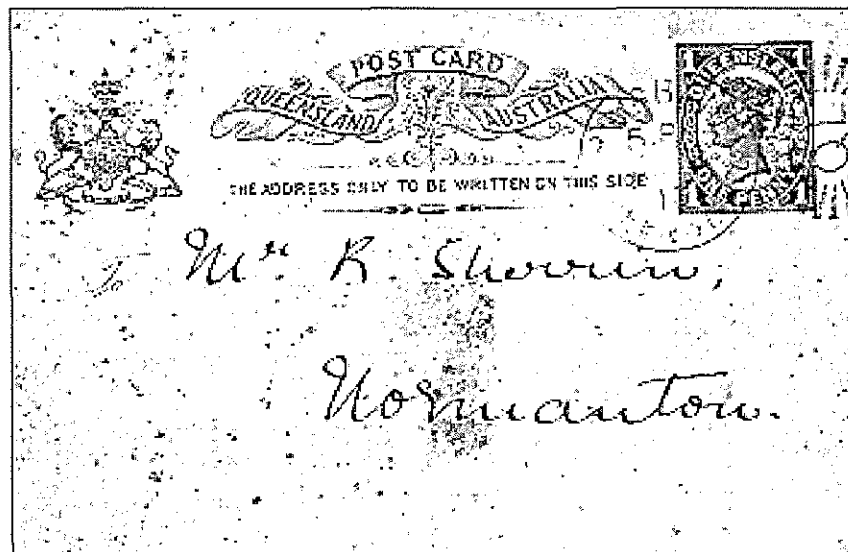


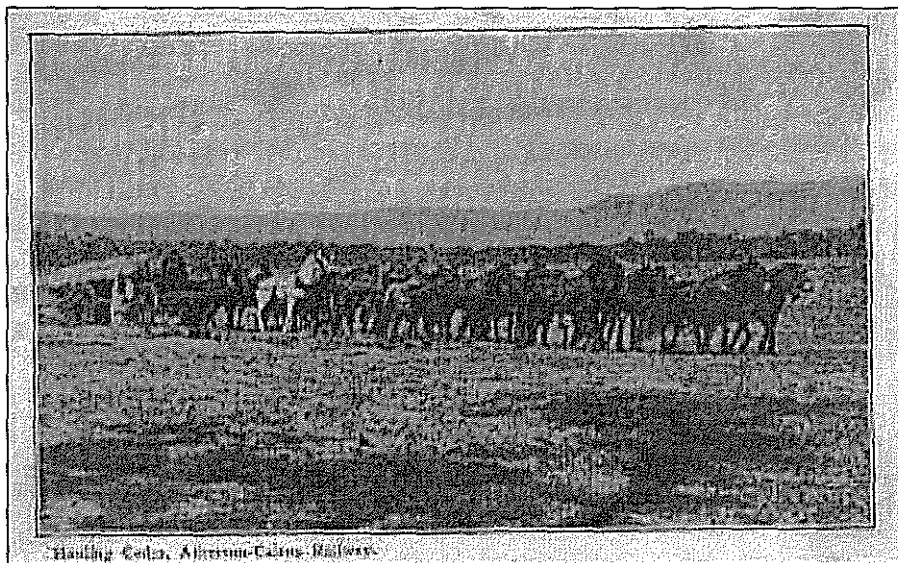
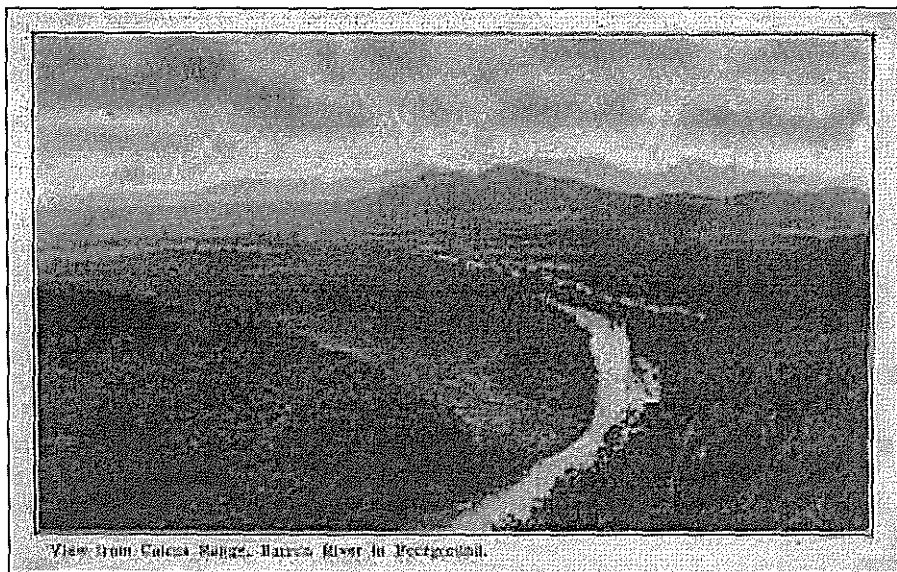
Figure 7

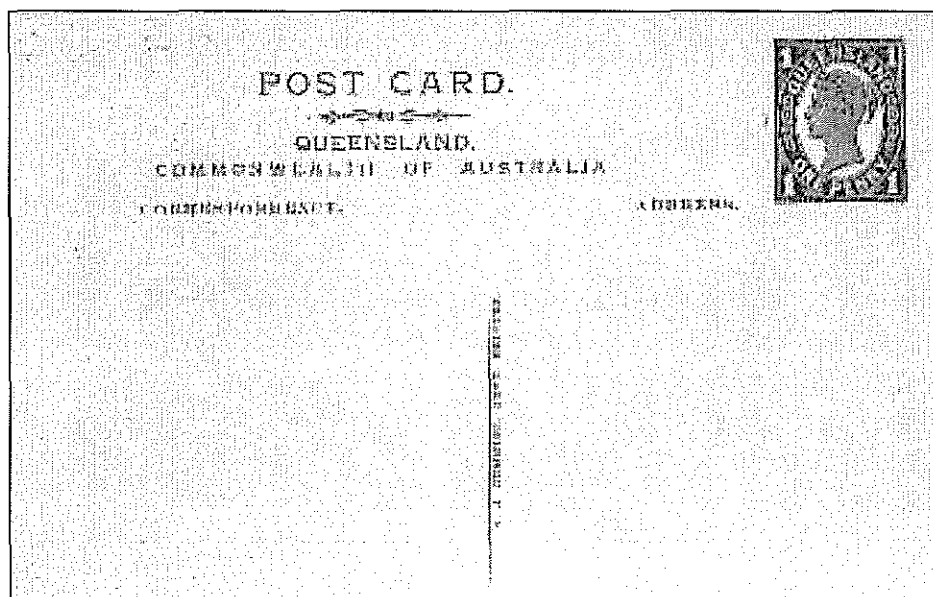
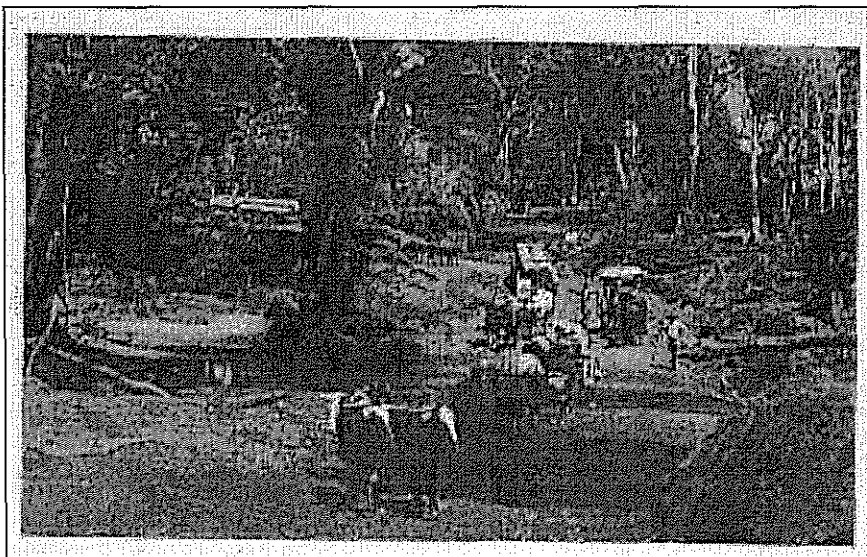
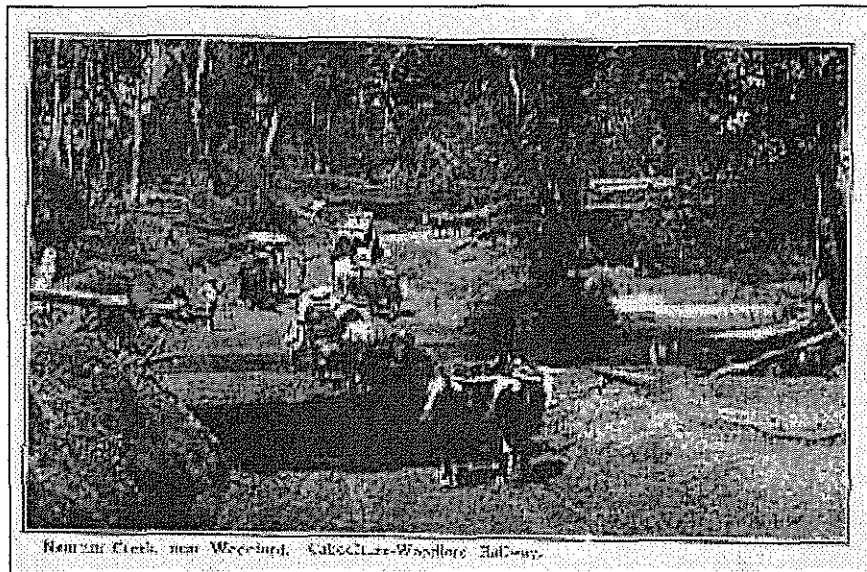
AUCTION NEWS: NEW QUEENSLAND VIEW CARDS

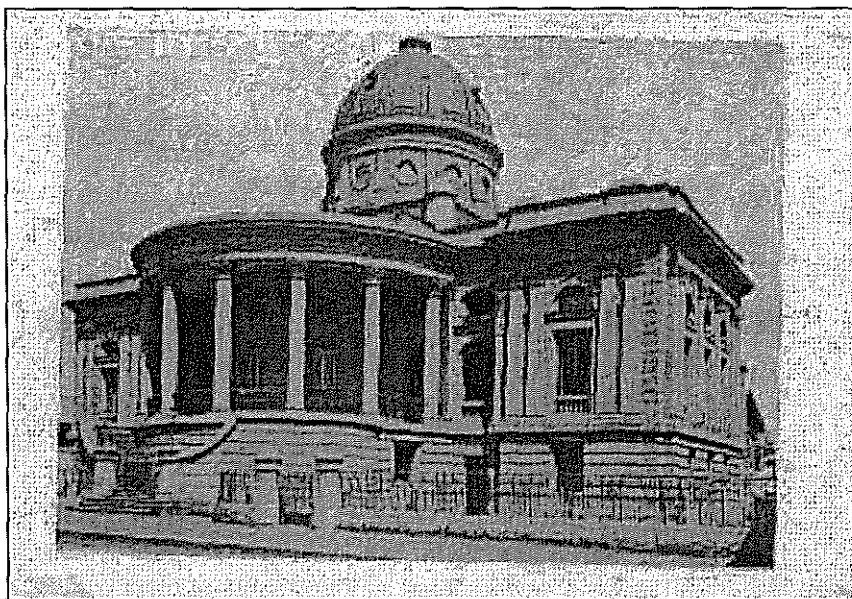
Recently six Queensland 1d postcards with views on the reverse were sold on Ebay. Five of the cards depicted views which had not been previously reported. The views (and their Ebay realisation in Australian dollars) were:

- View from Cairns Range: Barron River In Foreground. (\$335)
- Hauling Cedar, Atherton-Cairns Railway (two copies: \$355 and \$373)
- Neurum Creek, near Woodford, Caboolture-Woodford Railway (shows bullock dray) (\$370)
- Untitled, same view as above but reversed and coloured (\$816)
- Untitled, Customs House, coloured (\$760)

Bernie Beston will write in more detail about these cards and other recent Queensland discoveries in the next issue.







TREASURER'S REPORT

Net Worth Report As of 28/03/03 (in Aus. Dollars)

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Accounts	
PSSA	8,650.79
TOTAL Cash and Bank Accounts	8,650.79
TOTAL ASSETS	8,650.79
LIABILITIES	0.00
OVERALL TOTAL	8,650.79

Cash Flow Report

1/07/02 Through 28/03/03 (in \$s)

Category Description

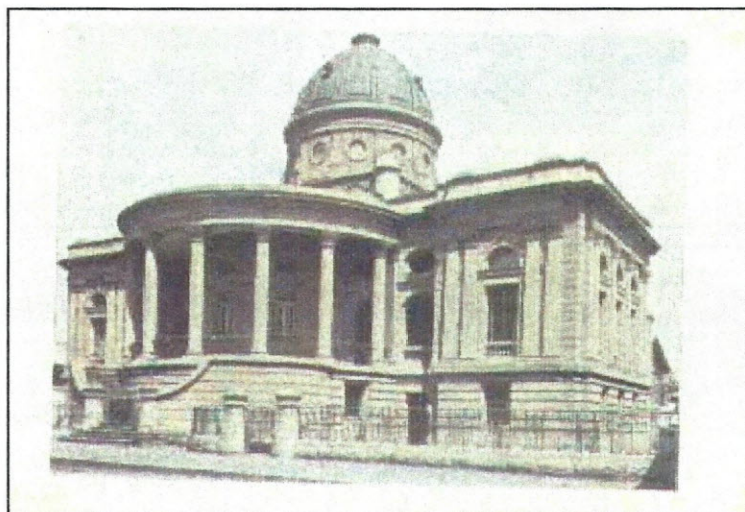
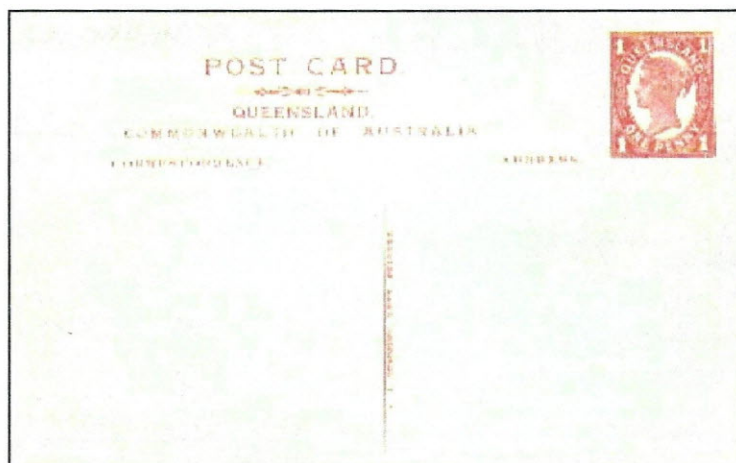
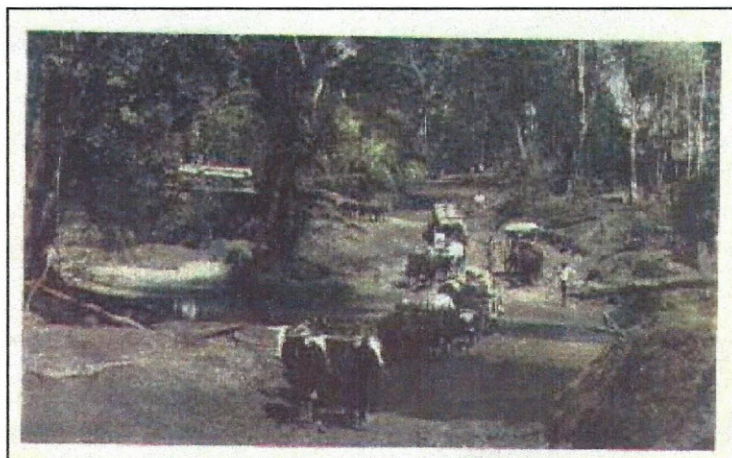
INFLOWS

2002 Memberships	180.00
2003 Memberships	2,113.20
Bank Interest	0.29
Other Income	25.00
Postal Stationery Catalogue	891.92
PSSA Journal Sales	127.50
TOTAL INFLOWS	3,337.91

OUTFLOWS

Bank charges	9.00
Book	93.00
Entry fees	50.00
Govt. Tax	10.50
Postage-Mailout	574.48
Print Journal	1,316.37
Prize	150.00
Service Charge	167.25
TOTAL OUTFLOWS	2,370.60
OVERALL TOTAL	967.31

August 2003



1910 QUEENSLAND VIEW CARDS – NEW DISCOVERIES

Bernie Beston

In May this year a number of Lots were offered at a Sydney Commercial Auction House. They included items from the Estate of the late Dr. L. Abramovich, who died many years ago. He was a New South Wales Medical practitioner and prominent Sydney collector, well known for his Australian Commonwealth collection.

Some of these items were later offered on ebay and included some hitherto unrecorded view cards described here. When John Sinfield wrote about these Cards¹ he stated that:

“Probably, in time we will determine that 32 Views were provided, since this would fit in with the plate printing format.”

At that time (August 1999) 29 different views had been recorded, plus one card, which had the same description but an alternate View, and was likely a replacement picture.

John reported an additional Card², and I updated the list to 33 by May 2000³.

The new discoveries are

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 34. | View from Cairns Range, Barron River in Foreground | (Figure 1) |
| 35. | Hauling Cedar, Atherton- Cairns Railway | (Figure 2) |
| 36. | Neurum Creek, near Woodford, Caboolture-Woodford Railway | (Figure 4) |

View No. 34 is in the brown/white stock, which was previously thought to be a proof. It is now more likely that it was from a trial on an alternate card stock, which was replaced by the more commonly known white stock. This has now been recorded on at least 5 different views.

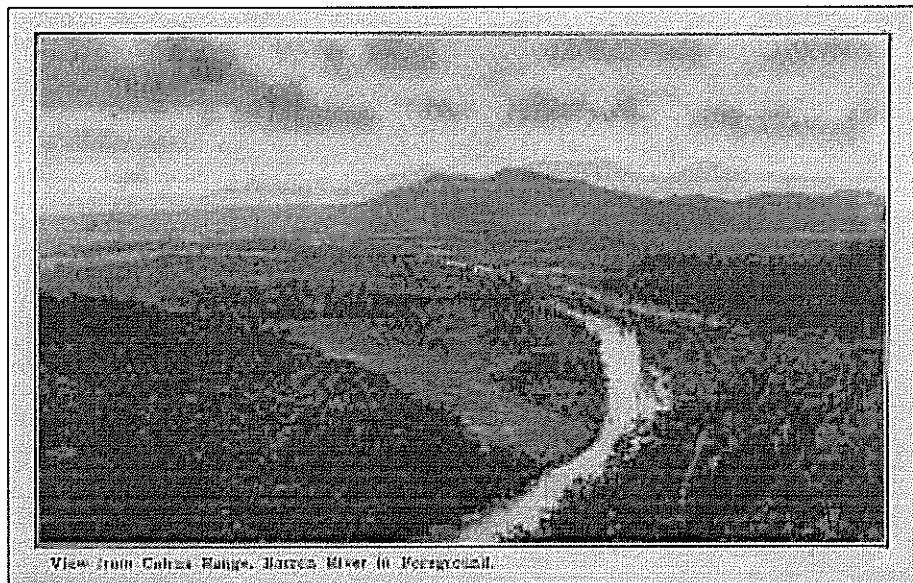


Figure 1

¹ Postal Stationery Collector August 1999.

² Postal Stationery Collector November 1999.

³ Postal Stationery Collector May 2000.

View No 35 was in both the brown/white stock and white stock. The clarity of the View in the white stock was very obvious, and the improved reproduction on this card type may account for the replacement of the card.

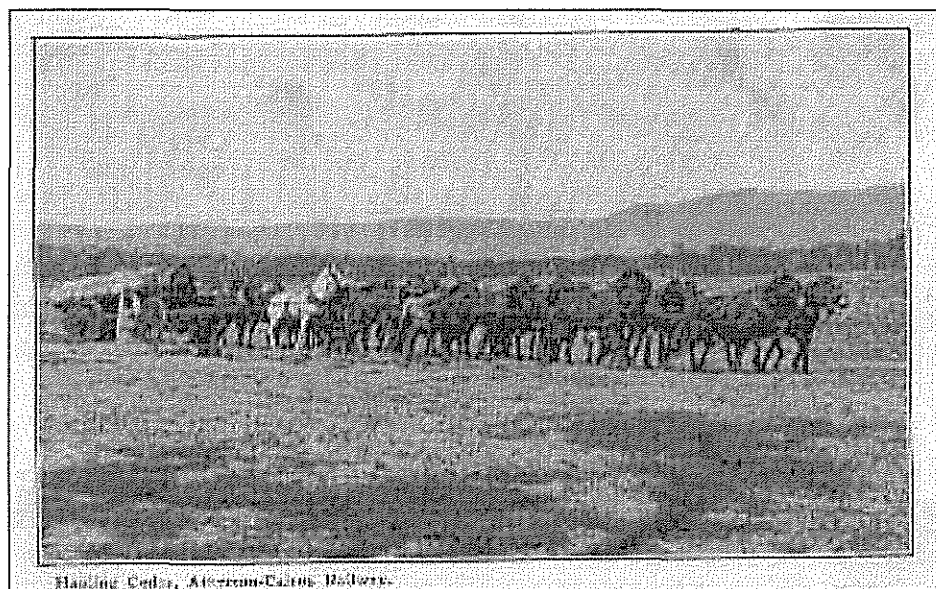


Figure 2

View No 36 created a real sensation amongst Queensland Postal stationery collectors, as it was in full colour (Figure 3). This is identical to the colour views common to the Tourist and Intelligence Bureau Cards. But this view is unknown to me either in black and white or colour from that series. The view has no caption, and the scene is in reverse of the issued card.

The same View in black and white (Figure 4) in the find has the view in the correct position, but with the caption reading as above "Neurum Creek, near Woodford, Caboolture-Woodford Railway". This is at variance with the known black and white Card, which reads "Hauling Timber, Neurum Creek, South Queensland (No. 10) (Figure 5)"

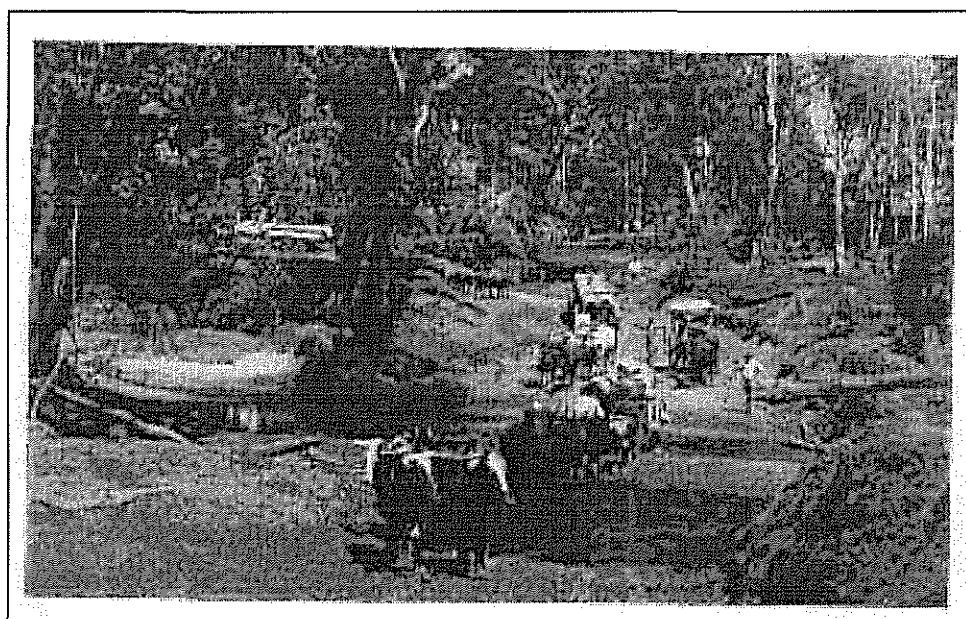


Figure 3

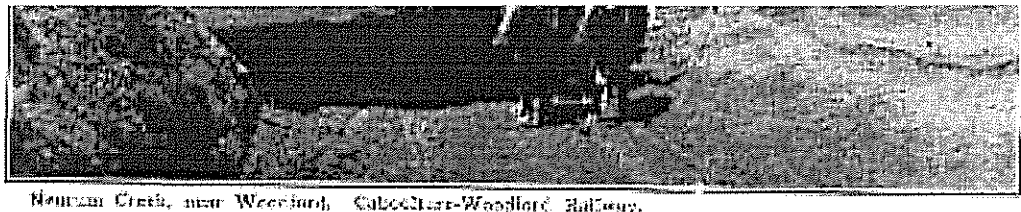
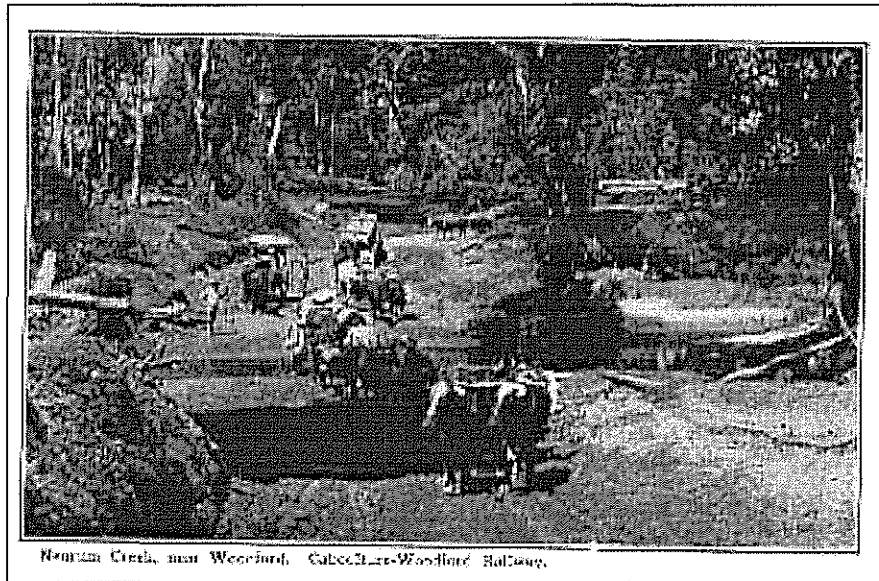


Figure 4

The additional card in the find is also in full colour and is a view of the Rockhampton Custom House (Figure 6). This view is not known in the Tourist and Intelligence Bureau Cards series. Both of the Views, like all views, were taken from the photographs supplied by the Tourist Bureau and generally attributed to the Artist/ Photographer H. W. Mobsby. Many of these were recorded in Books of photographs published by the Bureau in the 1907/17 period. The Customs House is shown in a Picture of the Views of Rockhampton, in black and white (Figure 7) Both of these coloured cards are mint as are all of the new b/w view cards.

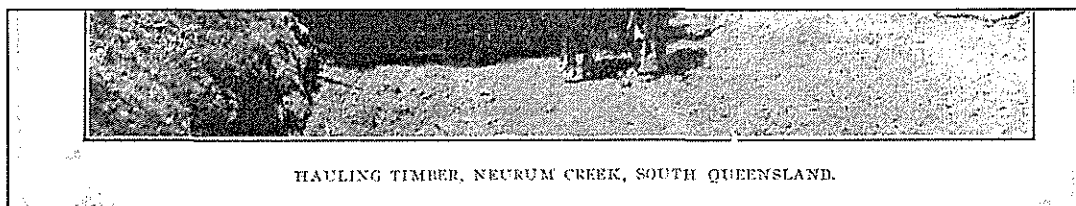


Figure 5 The known Hauling Timber caption

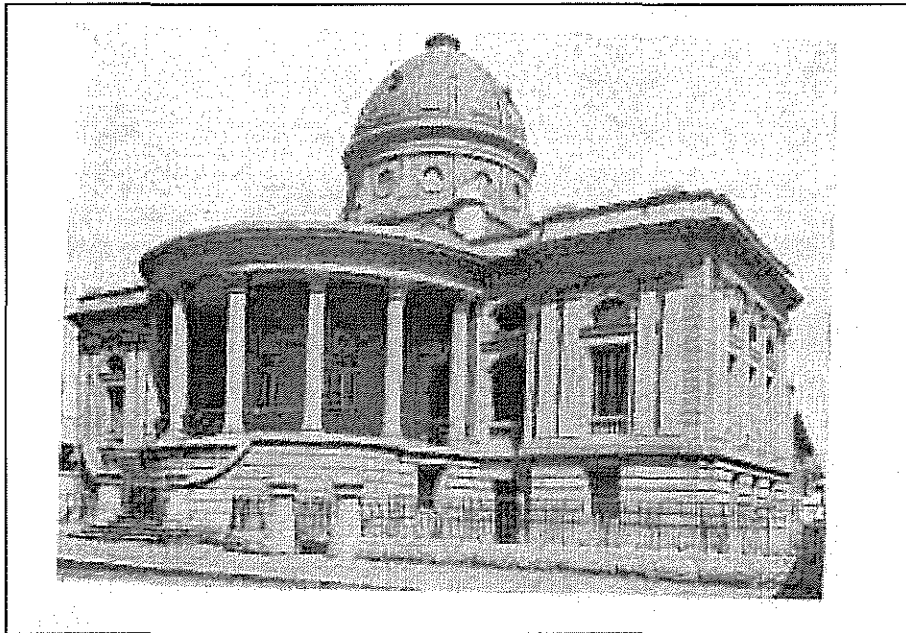
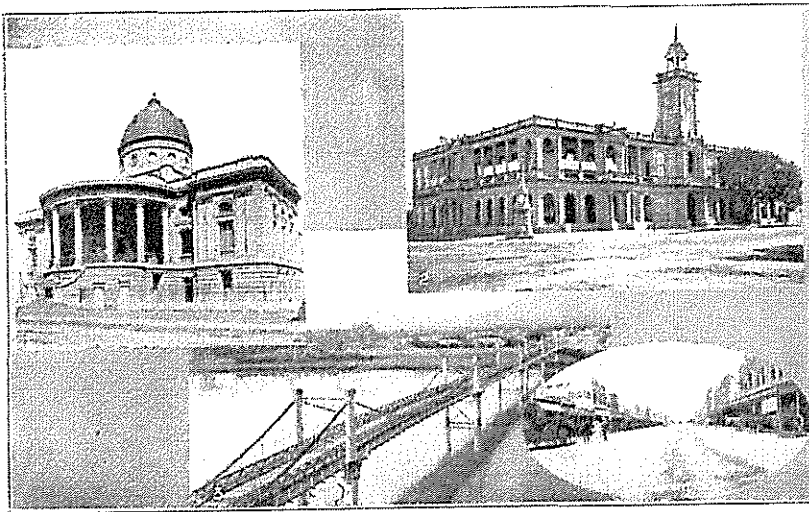


Figure 6

The export value of Queensland's pastoral products in 1909 was £8,276,598.



VIEWS OF ROCKHAMPTON, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND:
1. Customs House. 2. Post Office. 3. Pittarby Bridge. 4. East Street.

Figure 7 Views of Rockhampton

The question is whether these new coloured cards were accidentally produced on the wrong preprinted stamped card stock or were the trials for public sale. And it is unlikely that only two cards were printed, so there should exist somewhere at least another 14 or 16 cards, depending on the plate being either 16 or 18 up. Genuinely issued used cards would of course create another story.

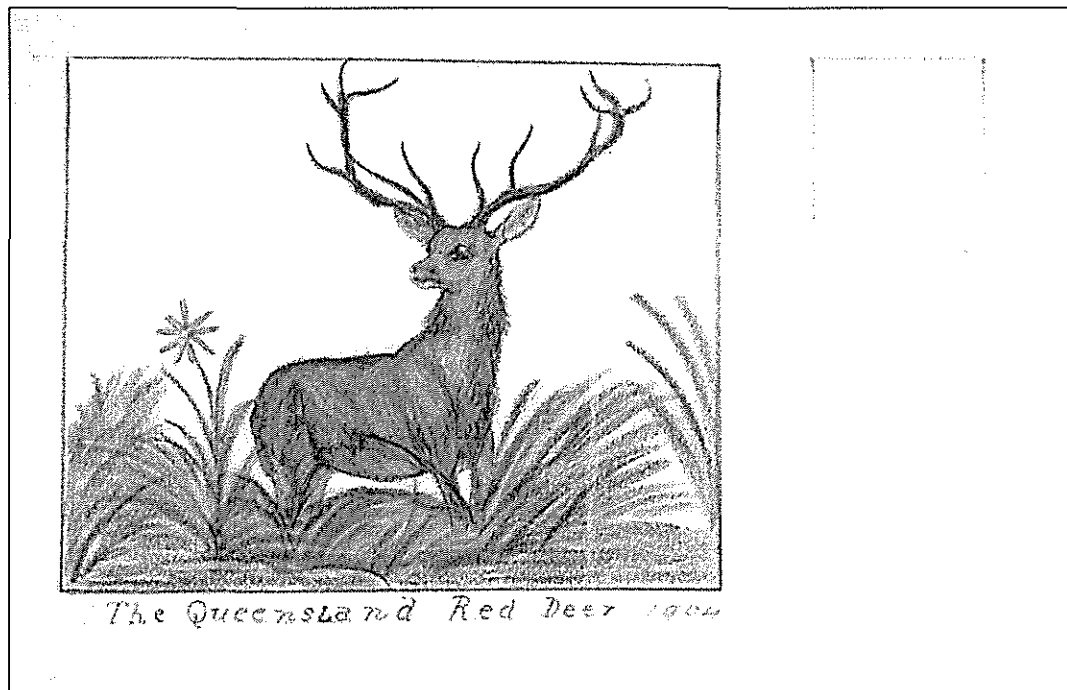
Editor's Note

As Bernie Beston has indicated, Dr Abramovich was a well-known Sydney collector of Australian Commonwealth material and a frequent author of articles in the Bulletin of the Australian Commonwealth Collector's Club.

Besides the Queensland cards described above, Dr Abramovich's collection included many interesting Australian Commonwealth stationery essays, including essays from a 1904 competition to design a Commonwealth postcard.

An article in the April 1983 issue of the Bulletin of the Commonwealth Collectors Club of NSW reported that the March 1983 PHILAS Auction included the following items from his collection:

1. Postcard addressed to the "Hon Drake – Postmaster General", endorsed on the reverse 'an idea for new postcard'.
2. Essay prepared by Vaughan, the Queensland Government Printer, using the Vaughan stamp essay and a view of timber-cutting in the lower left hand corner.
3. Two essays prepared by the SA Government printer with Commonwealth 1d 'stamps' and South Australia in the heading.
4. Essay for a pictorial postcard with view of Princes Bridge Melbourne on reverse.
5. Essay from the 1904 Australia-wide competition submitted by Miss Brennan of Brisbane depicting a Queensland Red Deer (G04/560)
6. Hand-painted essay from Fitzroy, Victoria (G04/4173)
7. Two essays by the artist Eden depicting the River Torrens and a Swagman's Bush Scene.
8. Three different Specimen 4d orange King George V registered envelopes
9. OHMS Specimen 4d orange King George V registered envelope
10. Sample of De La Rue registered envelope stock



Miss Brennan's entry into the 1904 Australia-wide competition

May 2007

QUEENSLAND PTPO AND POST OFFICE OFFICIAL ENVELOPES

Peter Guerin

I would like to show some items of Queensland stationery not previously seen by me.

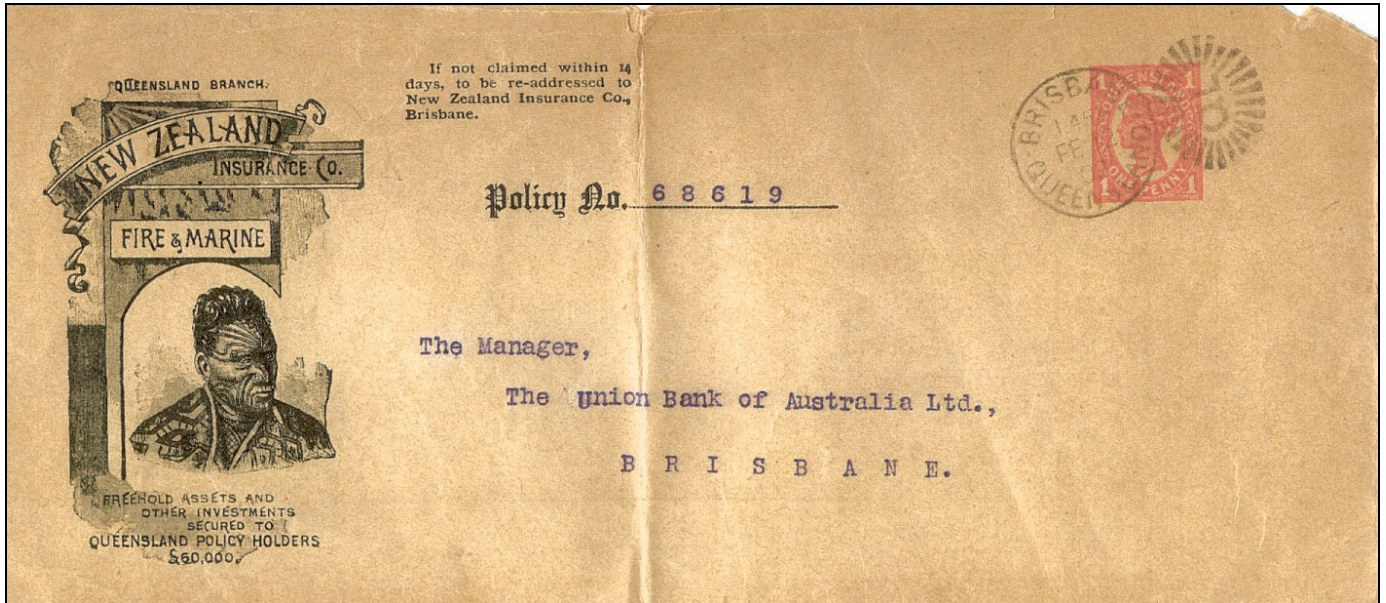


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a 1d red stamp with figures in four corners imprinted on a cover for NZ Insurance Co depicting a Maori at left on a long format envelope 240 x 108 mm, postmarked Brisbane FE 12 02. I have both 1d and 2d normal size envelopes like this, but have never seen another long format envelope.

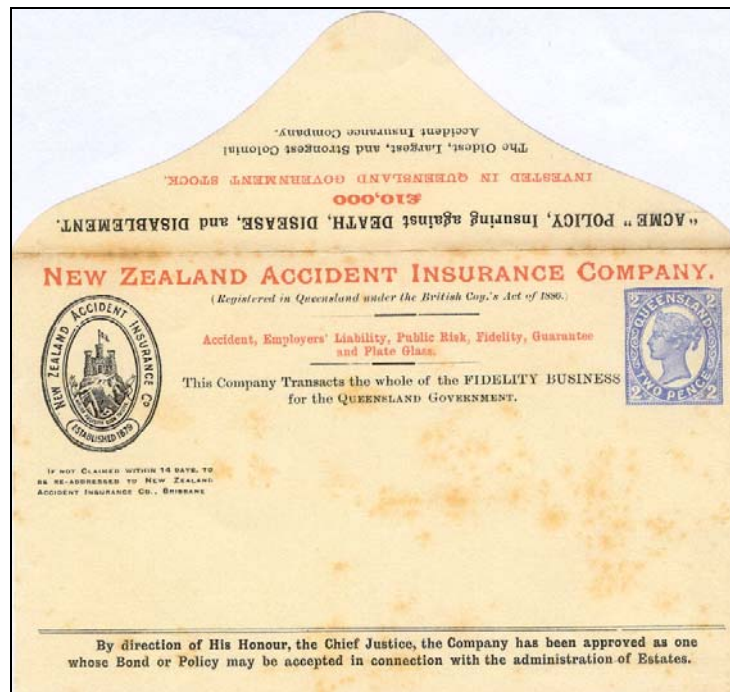


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a 2d envelope for NZ Accident Insurance Co and I also have a similar envelope with a 1d stamp, both unused but unfortunately rather toned. Figure 3 shows the same user on a large 280 x 118 mm envelope postmarked Brisbane MR 12 03.

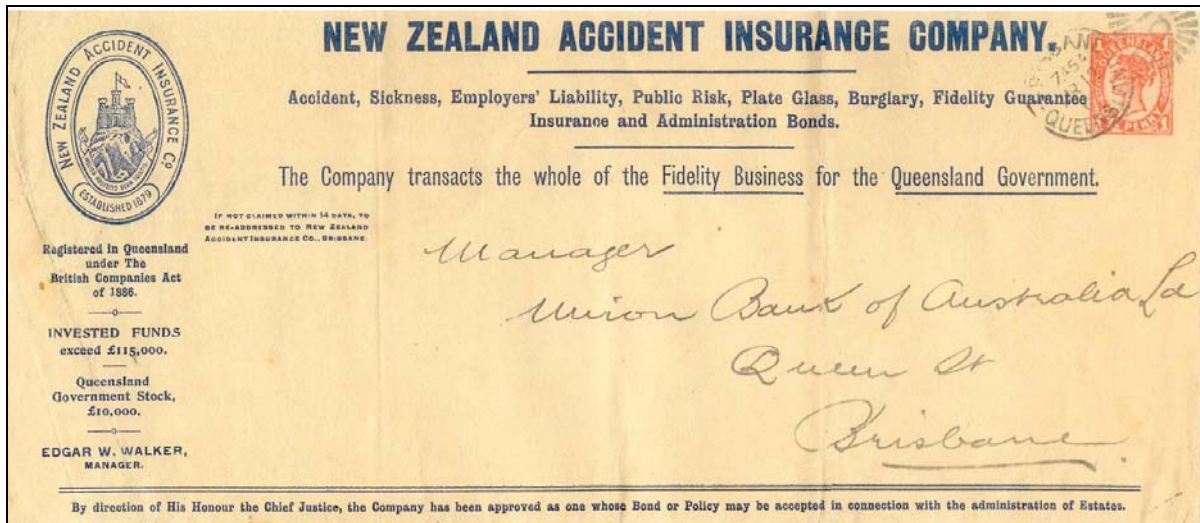


Figure 3

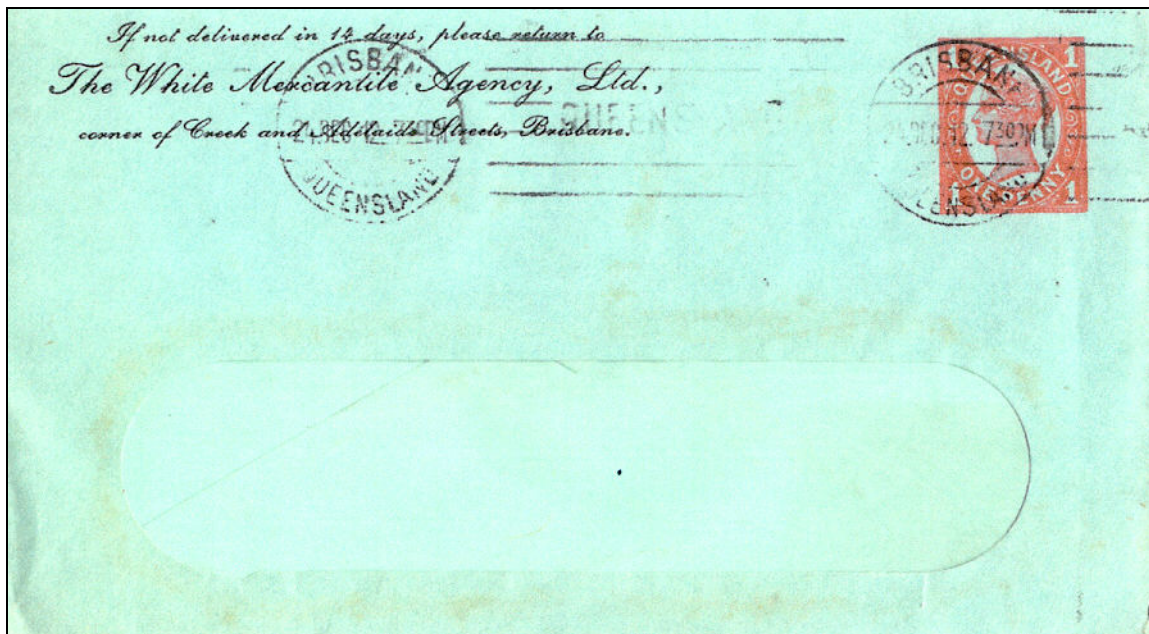


Figure 4

Figure 4 is a 1d red with figures in four corners imprinted on a blue-green window envelope for the White Mercantile Agency Ltd, postmarked Brisbane 24 Dec 12, size 152 x 86 mm.

Next in response to Bernie Beston's article in the November 1999 issue of *PSC*, I will discuss the various Mt Morgan Gold Mining Company envelopes I have or have seen.



Figure 5

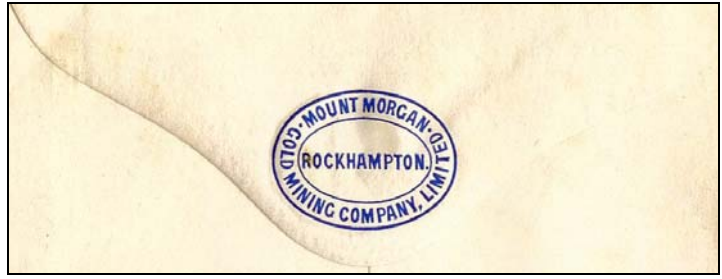


Figure 6

Figures 5 and 6 show the two different flap logos found on these envelopes with either 'Limited' or "Rockhampton" in the centre of the logo. Referring to Bernie's article on the Printed Matter Only envelopes, he illustrated one 280 x 121 mm stamped 1d with figures in two corners. I have a similar envelope to Amsterdam postmarked JY6 1897 but with the 'Limited' flap (Figure 5) logo not 'Rockhampton' (Figure 6) as Bernie's had. Of the envelopes impressed with stamps with no corner figures, I have or have recorded one in salmon-red 288 x 120 mm and 3 in orange in sizes 288 x 120 mm, 192 x 124 mm and 194 x 125 mm postmarked Dec 95 to July 96, all with 'Limited' flaps.

There are ten envelopes stamped with the 1d stamp figures in four corners, postmarked Dec 97 to Dec 01 in sizes 192 x 127 mm, 194 x 121 mm, 228 x 122 mm, 287 x 120 mm with various different flap shapes, 3 with the 'Rockhampton' and 7 with the 'Limited' logo. [I think some of the sizes given by Bernie may be in error as his pictures would seem to indicate the 143 x 129 mm should be 193 x 129 mm and his Figure 9 should be of the 280 x 122 mm type. I also note that the stamp imprint is anywhere from 9 to 39 mm from the edge and from 9 to 24 mm from the top, only two the same and none at the distances noted by Bernie.]



Figure 7



Figure 8

Now to the 2d blue types. Figures 7 and 8 show the two different dies found. Figures 7 and 8 show the two different dies found, Figure 7 with short top bar on the second 'E' of Queensland, the most obvious difference with many other minor differences, Figure 8 long top bar. These are both on Mt Morgan envelopes with 'Limited' flaps. Of maybe 40 2d envelopes seen only four had the short E type, all for Mt Morgan, postmarked July to November 1898, while the other type seen were postmarked March 1886 to Fe 1905. The 1886 date I assume to be an error of postmark with two seen with this identical postmark, should be 1896?. These dates indicate that both dies were in use at the same time.

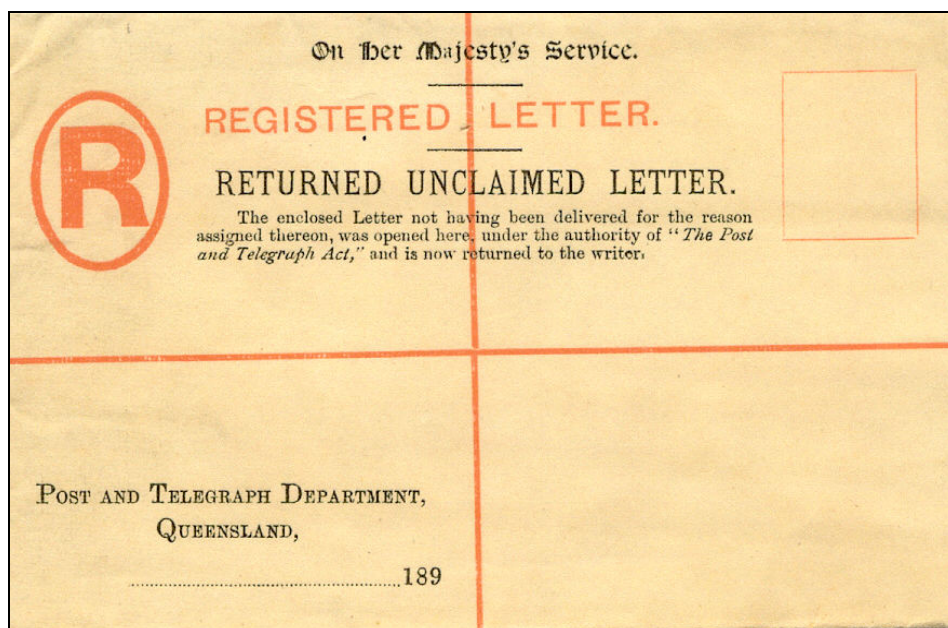


Figure 9

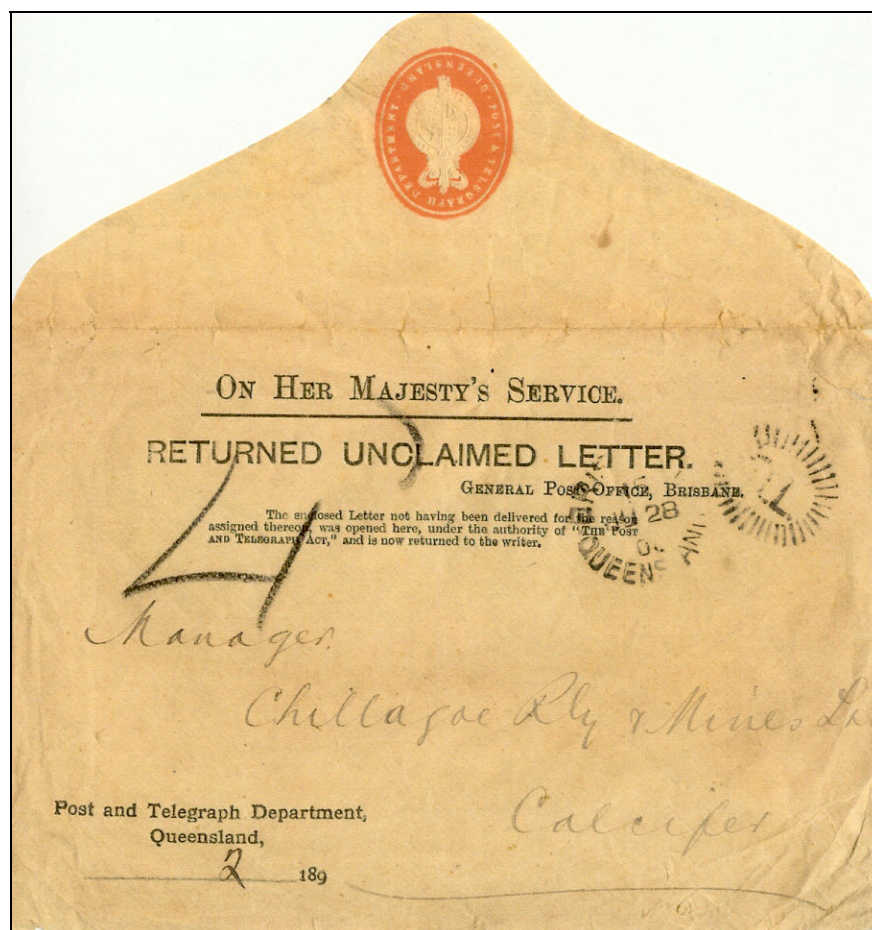


Figure 10

May 2007

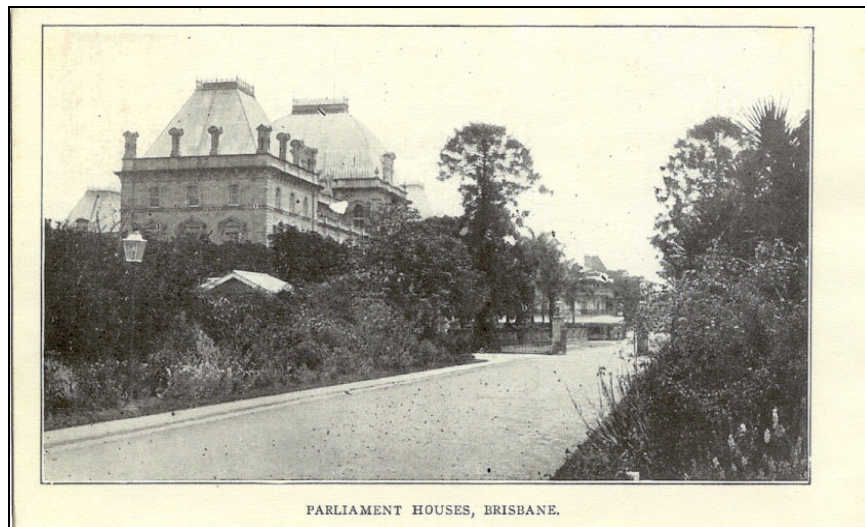
Moving on to other forms of stationery, Figure 9 shows a lovely unused linen lined OHMS formular registered envelope from the 1890s inscribed 'Returned Unclaimed Letter'. Figure 10 is an envelope for a similar, but unregistered use, with Brisbane postmark JU 28 1900.

ANOTHER QUEENSLAND 1910 POSTCARD VIEW!

Peter Guerin

As I noted at the PSSA meeting at Pacific Explorer in April 2005, I have another Queensland 1910 view card not previously seen . It is titled "Parliament Houses, Brisbane".

I would like to take this opportunity to comment on Bernie Beston's article in the November 2003 issue of PSC showing four new views. He did not allocate a number to the Custom's House view – it would be No 37. He has also omitted the new view I illustrated in the November 2000 issue of PSC titled "Horseshow Bend Gympie, North Coast Railway, South Queensland". Thus with my latest find, the total is now actually 39, although I am sure Bernie has discovered more!



Parliament Houses, Brisbane



Horseshow Bend Gympie, North Coast Railway, South Queensland.

Postal Stationery Collector

Ed's note: the list of these cards is now:

1. A Dairy Herd, West Moreton, South Queensland
2. A Duck Pond, Botanic Gardens, Brisbane (*)
3. Alice Street, Brisbane, Southern Australia (*sic*)
4. At Cleveland, a favourite watering place, South Queensland
5. Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, from Parliament House
6. Brisbane River, showing shipping at South Brisbane wharves
7. Bundaberg from the water tower, South Queensland (*)
8. Bush House, Botanic Gardens, Rockhampton, Central Queensland
9. Country Road, North Queensland
10. Hauling Timber, Neurum Creek, South Queensland (*)
11. Interior of North Queensland Caves (*)
12. Irvine Bank: a thriving mining centre, North Queensland (Oxley Library)
13. Isis Sugar Mills, near Childers, South Queensland
14. Kamerunga State Nursery, near Cairns, North Queensland (*)
15. Main Avenue, Queensland University, Brisbane (*)
16. Mary River at Maryborough, North Coast Railway, South Queensland (*)
17. Neil Street, Toowoomba, Darling Downs, South Queensland
18. On a Queensland Sheep Station (*)
19. Scene on the Maroochy River, South Queensland (*) (#)
20. Scene on the Upper Johnstone River, North Queensland
21. Stoney Creek Falls, Cairns Railway, half flood
22. Sugar-cane, near Bundaberg, South Queensland (*)
23. Surf Bathing, Emu Park, Central Queensland
24. View of Gympie, North Coast Railway, South Queensland
25. View on the Maroochy River, Southern Queensland (#)
26. Views of Cairns, North Queensland
27. Views of Maryborough, South Queensland (*)
28. Views of Townsville, North Queensland (*)
29. Whitsunday Passage
30. The Barron Falls in flood (660 ft high)
31. IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS, BRISBANE.
32. Mount Morgan, Revenue for the last year £901,838; Expenditure £673,622.
33. Barron Falls -Half Flood. Total height, 800ft.
34. View from Cairns Range, Barron River in Foreground
35. Hauling Cedar, Atherton-Cairns Railway
36. Neurum Creek near Woodford, Caboolture-Woodford Railway
37. Parliament Houses, Brisbane
38. Horseshow Bend Gympie, North Coast Railway, South Queensland

*reported by Collas

#similar captions but different views

In addition there are two colour views (proofs?):

- No caption – view as number 36 but reversed
- Rockhampton Customs House

1910 QUEENSLAND 1D PRINTERS IMPRINT CARD

Bernie Beston, FAP, FRPSL.

Queensland issued five 1d postal cards imprinted with the 1d red stamp of Queen Victoria (SG21) in the 1910/11 period.

1. October 1910 series of cards with Views on reverse (H & G 19); vertical Imprint on face A.J.CUMMING, GOVT. PRINTER.
2. 1910 single card with Imprint but without the View on reverse.
3. December 1910 single card without imprint or the words ADDRESS.
4. October 1910 single card without imprint now with the word ADDRESS.
5. September 1910 single card without imprint with the words:
The Address only to be written on this side

Phil Collis in Queensland Postal Stationery (The Hawthorn Press) at p.48 stated that with reference to # 2 "Neither Carl Steig nor I have ever encountered such a card ". The card was also recorded in the 1914 Catalogue of Senfs Brothers. Since that publication in 1898 I have seen no more than four such unused cards. But having never sighted a used card, it seemed possible that the card was one of either:

- (a) A proof of an unissued card
- (b) A freak of the 1d View card where the sheet of paper stock did not pass through the Press when printing the reverse view side.
- (c) A card prepared for issue without view and issued as such



Figure 1

It is quite plausible that (b) was a process, or lack of it, that would have been quite simple to miss. I have now acquired a used copy of this card posted at Warwick on 29 December 1910 (Figure 1).

It is therefore now unlikely that the few mint copies known are Proofs.

Whether the card was intended for sale without the view or is an aberration of a sheet that was only printed on one side as per (b) remains unknown. But another used example [preferably from a Post Office other than Warwick] would at the very least indicate that this card was distributed with other card stocks.

The # 5 card was for many years in the same position, i.e. unknown used. That is until a used copy dated 29 September 1910 [Gatton] was discovered (Figure 2). This card was recorded by both Senfs Brothers (1914 Catalogue) and the 1924 Berlin postal stationery catalogue.



Figure 2

To date these are the only two used copies respectively of these two cards. If any member has any other used copies, even cancelled to order; or addressed to any of Senfs Brothers, Bichel, Kinderlen or Beckhaus, I would be grateful for the information.

NEW REPORTS AND QUERIES

Steve Zirinsky provides illustrations of

- A Fiji official stationery envelope used for mailing personalised stamps
- A used copy of a Papua New Guinea 2 Kina PSE for the 30th Anniversary of Independence with a 'Domestic Post' overprint.
- A PSE from Burma (Myanmar). Steve wonders if there is much information on this item or possibly whether he is the first to report it
- An Australian GVI Specimen envelope (does anyone have a full listing of Australian Specimen stationery and the purposes for which they were used?).

February 2010

1910 QUEENSLAND 1d POST CARD

Bernie Beston FAP. F.R.P.S.L.

In the last Postal Stationery Journal the pending auction by Prestige Philatelic Auctions on 24 October 2009 of four Queensland 1910 proofs cards was disclosed. The four cards were identical except for the colour of the ink and the stamp indicia. Three of the cards had the stamps indicia of the 1910 View cards (Figure 1); and the fourth card had the same stamp as the other 1910-1914 period, namely SG 21 (Figure 2). This was the stamp indicia used in the issued card.

Prestige Philately's 24 October 2009 auction contains a number of remarkable stationery lots. Lots 270-273 are four newly discovered essays of Queensland postcards. The essays have headings similar to the Commonwealth period pictorial postcards. The lots are estimated at \$2,000 to \$2,500 each. Three have the 1d die similar to that used for the pictorial postcards (in black, red and brown) while the other has a 1d stamp with numerals in four corners.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Less than 10 of such issued cards have been recorded, and only one used card. Were it not for the discovery of the only known used copy (Figure 3) the few mint copies known would tend to the theory that the card was never issued. Why then has only one card been discovered, and it addressed to a well known New Zealand Stamp Dealer. The answer may well lie in the newly discovered card (Figure 4) offered in a bundle of generally tatty cards and wrappers in the Phoenix Auction Sale of 28 November 2009. It is an unpostmarked card (without any message on reverse) addressed to:

*A. Cupples Esq.
Colonial Mutual Life Society
28 Elizabeth Street
SYDNEY*

No name of the sender appears on the card. Could it be that a limited number of these cards were issued pending the takeover of the postal services by the Commonwealth, but a large quantity were purchased by the Brisbane Branch of the Colonial Mutual Life Society or by one of its Queensland Agents for communications to its Sydney office. If any member has another used copy of this card I would be pleased to hear from him/her. Better still, a card to the same Sydney address but with the stamp indicia cancelled.



Figure 3

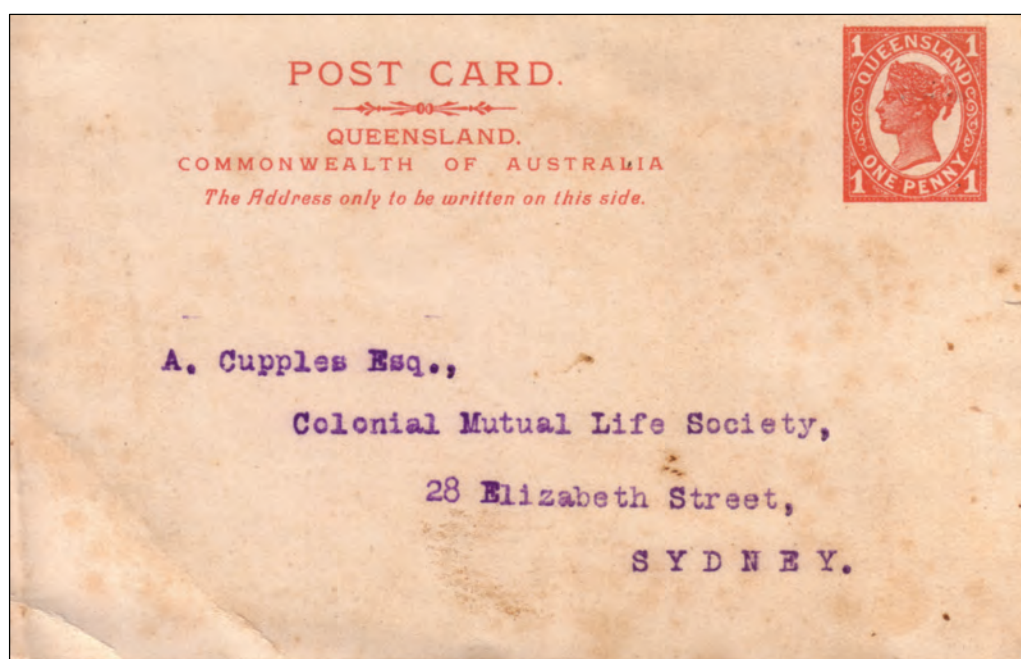


Figure 4

PRESTIGE PHILATELY 24 OCTOBER 2009 AUCTION RESULTS

Prestige Philately's 24 October 2009 auction contained the essays discussed above as Lots 270-273 which were estimated at \$2,000 to \$2,500 each. Three have the 1d die similar to that used for the pictorial postcards (in black, red and brown) while the other has a 1d stamp with numerals in four corners. The lots realized: Lot 270 \$4,200.00, Lot 271 \$2,400.00, Lot 272 \$3,800.00 and Lot 273 \$2,900.00.

February 2010

A NEW QUEENSLAND POSTAL CARD

Gary Watson

Recently, while trawling through a box of mullock from a deceased retail dealer's estate, I came across a postcard with a black & white photo captioned "A SUBURBAN SCHOOL". While this is a singularly unappealing view, I instantly recognised the format and caption as of the type used for the 1910 1d scenic Postal Cards of Queensland, and thought I had discovered a previously unrecorded view in that series.

Imagine my surprise, then, to flip over the card and be confronted by a beast I had not previously handled. My hunch that this was a Queensland item proved to be correct. However, the printed heading and text showed it to be a Printed to Private Order (PTPO) issue for that State's Department of Public Instruction (or Education Department).

I have since learned that Bernie Beston has hitherto recorded three similar cards but that the new discovery is, indeed, a previously unrecorded view. [See *PSC* May 2000 pages 4-8 Ed.]

This issue is remarkable for a number of factors. Firstly, neither the *Higgins & Gage Catalogue*, nor Phil Collas in his textbook on Queensland Postal Stationery, recorded **any** PTPO Postal Cards from Queensland.

Secondly, reminiscent of the 1908 American Fleet issues for all States except Victoria, the word 'STAMP' is printed on the card underneath the 1d red stamp impression.

Thirdly, and peculiarly, the partly printed message is on the right-hand two thirds of the face of the card, while the space for the address is at the left! This was contrary to the postal regulations.

The purpose of the card was to advise a correspondent of the receipt by the Education Department of his letter and of it being forwarded to the Works Department for attention. It is expected that many thousands of these cards would have been printed, and used.

However, to date only four examples have been identified. Clearly there was a series of cards with different views, but one can only speculate as to how many there were. (My guess is that there would have been at least a dozen.)

The year of issue is also unknown. The printed header indicates that they were in use by at least 1910. This example was used in 1912. Were there subsequent similar Kangaroo or KGV issues? Indeed, were there earlier Queensland issues?

This item poses more questions than it answers. But it proves that new postal stationery discoveries can still be made, even 100 or so years on, and that they can materialise in the most unlikely of places.

The card was offered at auction by Prestige Philately on 5th December 2009, with an estimate of \$1,500, a figure that reflects more the few blemishes than the undoubted rarity of this exciting new discovery. The card realized \$2,100.



originals.” Of course we now know from Dr Kellow’s studies that the lettercards yield at least 10 clichés with the possibility of more and that 332 single electros were produced, although we can only speculate as to the total number of die 2s. How many different clichés were used on stationery is a worthy challenge and one which I welcome other interested readers to take on.

THE 1910 1D QUEENSLAND POSTAL VIEW CARD

Bernie Beston

A set of view cards were issued in 1910 by Queensland bearing a 1d red value [figure in all four corners] with a black and white view on the reverse (Figure 1). There is no certainty as to the authors of the photographs use for these cards. However it is presumed from the information at the time that many if not all of these cards were the work of the Tourist and Intelligence Bureau Photographer, Henry William Mobsby (1859 – 1933). Henry William Mobsby was born on 17 Aug 1859 at Hove, Sussex, England, and came to Queensland in 1883 with the landscape artist Isaac Walter Jenner, whose daughter, Mary Ellen, he later married. Mobsby had studied art and design at the South Kensington School of Arts and at the School of Art, Brighton. He had diplomas and certificates from the London Chamber of Commerce, the City and Guilds Institute, the Cripplegate Institute and the South Kensington School of Arts. In 1899, he was also appointed to the Chief Secretary’s Department and the Intelligence and Tourist Bureau. Mobsby’s photography gained international distinction and he officially represented Queensland at the Franco-British Exhibition in London in 1908, the Panama Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 (where he took a motion picture certificate course), the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924, and the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition in Dunedin in 1925 and 1926. Mobsby gave many lectures on Queensland, its history, products, scenery, buildings, etc., illustrated by lantern slides. During 1908 and 1909 Henry traveled to England where he was the State representative to London for the Franco-British Exhibition and as such he supervised the construction of the layout, designed trophies and selected the colour scheme of the state’s exhibit within the Australian Pavilion. He won the grand prix for his photography. After the Exhibition finished Henry remained in England exhibiting Queensland products. Henry was awarded a silver medal for photography at the P.P.I.E. and he gained a diploma in photography and certificate of efficiency in motion picture work while in San Francisco.

Although their publisher is unknown, three series of topographical postcards issued in Queensland, namely the Shell series, the Special Series and the Coloured Shell Series are closely connected and some of the views they feature are based on Henry’s photographic work. The Coloured Shell series postcards date from around 1905 and number over 150. The postcard from that series featuring the Intelligence and Tourism Bureau (ITB), Henry’s employer, is definitely from his hand. Other postcards in the series are known to be based on the work of photographers Poul C. Poulsen who had a studio in Queen St, Brisbane and Arthur Edwin Urry of Maryborough. No doubt these were given out and sold at the exhibition as an advertising aid for Queensland. It appears Henry also carried Coloured Shell series postcards to the exhibition as well as examples with his notations on them made at the exhibition exist. Given the many hundreds of views issued by the ITB, Henry would easily be the most prolifically represented photographer on postcards in Queensland.

A series of real photographic postcards of Queensland scenes bear Henry’s name as the photographer although they do not contain any publisher’s credits. The Intelligence and Tourism Bureau produced many hundreds of postcards based on Henry’s photographs and amongst these was a series produced for the Franco-British Exhibition (this title being printed on the reverse of the card).



Figure 1



*Figure 2 View “Isis Sugar Mill, near Childers”
is one of the recorded Views for the 1d card*

Henry travelled widely throughout Queensland and his photography of industry and scenes graced many of the publications issued by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Railways and they were also

utilized for postcards produced by the Department of Intelligence and Tourism and their own various publications. His photographs and writing frequently appeared in the pages of the “Queensland Agricultural Journal”. The information is recorded by the University of Queensland and in the Blog of “Early Photographers of Queensland”. This Blog directly attributes Mobsby as the source of the Views for the Tourist and Intelligence Bureau cards. Much more research needs to be done in the University Archive and in copies of the Agricultural Journal.

Some year ago I purchased in Prahran two booklets of Queensland views, one attributed to the Tourist and Intelligence Bureau (Figure 3); the other without a cover but most likely from the same source (Figure 4).

In addition the Fryer Library in The University of Queensland has holdings of the personal effects, various photographs and photographic records and letters of the late Henry Mobsby. These include two albums of views which that recorded as follows:

Album 1: Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, Brisbane, ‘Queensland Views of Rosewood & Stanley Districts’ [cover title], photograph album, oblong royal octavo, original full green morocco titled and ruled in gilt, marbled endpapers with the bookplate of Walter Steffens, 12 card board album leaves with a printed pictorial first page and 31 mounted photographs of various sizes taken by H.W. Mobsby. Many of the photographs in this album appear in the ‘Rosewood and Fassifern Queensland’ booklet prepared by the Queensland Intelligence and Tourist Bureau in 1908. Photographs [1907-1908] [captions as in album]:

1) A Grazing Scene in the Rosewood District [size: 20 x 15 cm]	16) Farm at Fernvale [size: 20 x 15 cm]
2) A Grazing Scene in the Rosewood District [size: 20 x 15 cm]	17) Bullock Team Hauling Timber at Lowood [size: 20 x 15 cm]
3) A Farm Scene in the Rosewood District [size: 20 x 12 cm]	18) Scene at Lowood [size: 20 x 15 cm]
4) A Scene in the Rosewood District [size: 20 x 12 cm]	19) Hauling Timber to Lowood Railway Station [size: 20 x 15 cm]
5) Marburg Township (Farming District) [size: 20 x 12 cm]	20) A View of the Upper Brisbane River [size: 20 x 15 cm]
6) A View of Marburg (Farming District) [size: 20 x 12 cm]	21) Lake Clarendon [size: 20 x 12 cm]
7) Butter Factory at Marburg [size: 20 x 12 cm]	22) A Farm Scene near Lowood [size: 20 x 12 cm]
8) Sugar Cane Growing at Marburg [size: 20 x 12 cm]	23) A View near Prinzlau [size: 20 x 12 cm]
9) Delivering Sugar Cane to the Mill at Marburg [size: 20 x 15 cm]	24) Prinzlau [size: 20 x 12 cm]
10) Carting Sugar Cane to Mill at Marburg [size: 20 x 15 cm]	25) View of Esk from Mount Esk [size: 20 x 12 cm]
11) Smith’s Residence at Marburg [size: 20 x 15 cm]	26) Cressbrook Condensed Milk Factory [size: 20 x 12 cm]
12) A Farming Scene near Marburg [size: 20 x 15 cm]	27) Gutteridge’s Vineyard at Belle Vue [size: 20 x 15 cm]
13) Sugar Mill near Marburg [size: 20 x 12 cm]	28) Butter Factory near Esk [size: 20 x 12 cm]
14) Farming near Marburg [size: 20 x 12 cm]	29) Saw Mill near Esk [size: 20 x 12 cm]
15) A Scene near Fernvale [size: 20 x 15 cm]	30) A View on the Upper Brisbane River near Caloonbah [size: 20 x 15 cm]
	31) Dairy Cattle Watering on the Upper Brisbane River [size: 20 x 15 cm]

These Views are different in size to the Booklets I have in my possession.

Album 2: Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, Brisbane, ‘Queensland Views of Central District’ [cover title], photograph album, oblong royal octavo, original full green morocco titled and ruled in gilt, marbled endpapers with bookplate of Walter Steffens, 12 card board album leaves with a printed pictorial first page and 32 mounted photographs of various sizes taken by H.W. Mobsby. Many of the photographs in this album appear in the Railway Department’s booklet ‘Tours in the Central. Photographs [1907-1908] [captions as in album]:

1) Grasmere Station [size: 19 x 13 cm]	13) Leichhardt’s Tree, Marmadilla Station [size: 20 x 15 cm]
2) Aramara [size: 11 x 15 cm]	14) Leichhardt’s Tree, Branch of Nogoa, Comet and McKenzie Rivers [size: 20 x 15 cm]
3) Stagman Bore [size: 11 x 15 cm]	15) Main Street, Barcaldine [size: 20 x 12.5 cm]
4) Main Street, Clermont [size: 20 x 15 cm]	16) Main Street, Charleville [size: 20 x 12.5 cm]
5) Lagoon, Clermont [size: 20 x 15 cm]	17) Westbourne Wool Scour [size: 20 x 12.5 cm]
6) Peak Downs Copper Mines, Clermont [19.5 x 13.5 cm]	18) Alice River, Barcaldine [size: 11 x 15 cm]
7) Peak Downs, Clermont [size: 19.5 x 13.5 cm]	19) Westbourne Wool Scour [size: 20 x 15 cm]
8) Lagoon, Clermont [size: 20 x 15 cm]	20) Westbourne Wool Scour [size: 20 x 15 cm]
9) A Milking Station, C.Q., M.E. Coys Dairy [25 x 7 cm]	21) Rodney Downs [size: 20 x 12.5 cm]
10) Mines near Clermont [size: 25 x 7 cm]	22) Saltern Creek Station [size: 20 x 12.5 cm]
11) Nogoa River [size: 20 x 15 cm]	23) Rodney Downs [size: 20 x 15 cm]
12) Source of Nogoa, Comet and McKenzie Rivers [20 x 15 cm]	24) Vegetables, Rodney Downs [size: 20 x 15 cm]

Note: These Views are the same size as those in the complete Booklet I have in my possession.

The Incomplete Booklet (185 mm X 120 mm) has the following views. The Views are not numbered and are printed on 80 gsm gloss paper. Each description is in upper case. Each page includes a promotional text advertising the then virtues of Queensland.

1. BRISBANE FROM THE OBSERVATORY	37. SHEARING SHEEP AT JIMBOUR, SOUTH QUEENSLAND
2. QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY, BRISBANE	38. LUCH-TIME IN THE BUSH: "BOILING THE BILLY"
3. PETRIE'S BIGHT, SHOWING CUSTOMS HOUSE	39. WOOL TEAMS AT CHARLEVILLE, SOUTH-WEST QUEENSLAND
4. CUTTING LUCERNE AT BROOKFIELD, NEAR BRISBANE	40. A 20- BUNCH OF BANANAS, BUDERIM MOUNTAIN, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND
5. BRISBANE STREET, IPSWICH, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	41. PINEAPPLE GROWING AT WOOMBYE, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND
6. HILLING POTATOES, LAIDELY, SOUTH QUEENMSLAND	42. PINEAPPLE FOR MARKET, WOOMBYE, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND
7. VIEWS OF TOOWOOMBA, DARLING DOWNS, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	43. VIEW OF GYMPIE, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND
8. MARGARET STREET, TOOWOOMBA, DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	44. VIEWS OF MARYBOROUGH, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **
9. BOTANIC GARDENS, TOOWOOMBA, DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	45. A CROP OF RED KAFFIR CORN, BIGGENDEN, SOUTH QUEENSLAND
10. HARVEST SCENES ON THE FAMOUS DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	46. ISIS SUGAR MILL, CHILDERS, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **
11. WARWICK , DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	47. BOURBON STREET, BUNDABWERG, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND
12. GRAPES GROWING AT STANTHORPE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	48. SUGAR-CANE GROWING NEAR BUNDABERG, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **
13. SHEARING SHEEP AT JIMBOUR, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	49. VIEW OF GLASDSTONE HARBOUR, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
14. LUCH-TIME IN THE BUSH: "BOILING THE BILLY"	50. ROCKHAMPTON, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
15. WOOL TEAMS AT CHARLEVILLE, SOUTH-WEST QUEENSLAND	51. VIEWS OF ROCKHAMPTON, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
16. A 20- BUNCH OF BANANAS, BUDERIM MOUNTAIN, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	52. AVENUE IN THE BOTANIC, ROCKHAMPTON, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
17. PINEAPPLE GROWING AT WOOMBYE, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	53. MOUNT MORGAN, ROCKHAMPTON, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
18. PINEAPPLE FOR MARKET, WOOMBYE, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	54. VIEWS OF MACKAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND
19. VIEW OF GYMPIE, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	55. THE FAMOUR WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE, NORTH QUEENSLAND
20. VIEWS OF MARYBOROUGH, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **	56. YACHTING IN BOWEN HARBOUR, NORTH QUEENSLAND
21. A CROP OF RED KAFFIR CORN, BIGGENDEN, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	57. VIEWS OF TOWNSVILLE, NORTH QUEENSLAND **
22. ISIS SUGAR MILL, CHILDERS, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **	58. FLINDERS STREET, TOWNSVILLE, NORTH QUEENSLAND
23. BOURBON STREET, BUNDABWERG, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	59. A VIEW OF CHARTERS TOWERS, NORTH QUEENSLAND
24. SUGAR-CANE GROWING NEAR BUNDABERG, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **	60. THE PICTURESQUE HINCHINBROOK PASSAGE, NORTH QUEENSLAND
25. BRISBANE FROM THE OBSERVATORY	61. FISHER'S FALLS, NEAR GERALDTON, NORTH QUEENSLAND
26. QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY, BRISBANE	62. VIEWS OF CAIRNS, NORTH QUEENSLAND **
27. PETRIE'S BIGHT, SHOWING CUSTOMS HOUSE	63. KAMERUNGA STATE NURSERY, NEAR CAIRNS, NORTH QUEENSLAND **
28. CUTTING LUCERNE AT BROOKFIELD, NEAR BRISBANE	64. STONY CREEK FALLS, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND **
29. BRISBANE STREET, IPSWICH, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	65. BARRON FALLS, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND
30. HILLING POTATOES, LAIDELY, SOUTH QUEENMSLAND	66. SURPRISE CREEK, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND
31. VIEWS OF TOOWOOMBA, DARLING DOWNS, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	67. VIEW FROM A TUNNEL, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND
32. MARGARET STREET, TOOWOOMBA, DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	68. MAIZE – GROWING AT ATHERTON CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND
33. BOTANIC GARDENS, TOOWOOMBA, DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	69. VIEW OF COOKTOWN (SHOWING CAPTAIN COOK'S MONUMENT), NORTH
34. HARVEST SCENES ON THE FAMOUS DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	

35. WARWICK , DARLING DOWNS , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	QUEENSLAND
36. GRAPES GROWING AT STANTHORPE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	70. A QUEENSLAND DAIRY HERD, SOUTH QUEENSLAND
	71. ON A QUEENSLAND SHEEP STATION **
	72. A QUEENSLAND ARTESIAN BORE: DEPTH 2908 FT: FLOW, 750,000 GALLONS PER DAY

The seven views marked with ** were also used for the 1d postal card.



Figure 3 Complete Booklet



Figure 4 Front View of Booklet with Front page removed. Shows View "Brisbane from the Observatory"

The complete Booklet (Figure 4, 205 mm x 125 mm, "Third Edition 1914") has the following views. These Views are numbered and are also printed on 80- gsm gloss paper. Each description is in upper case. Each page includes a promotional text advertising the then virtues of Queensland.

1. BRISBANE FROM THE OBSERVATORY, LOOKING WEST	39. SCENES NEAR BUNDABERG: (1) Bingera Sugar Mill; (2) Millaquin Refinery
2. QUEENS STREET, BRISBANE, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST	40. VIEW OF GLADSTONE HARBOUR, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
3. CITY, BRISBANE REACH, BRISBANE	41. EAST STREET, ROCKHAMPTON, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
4. TYPICAL QUEENSLAND STATE SCHOOL	42. PALM AVENUE, BOTANICAL GARDENS, ROCKHAMPTON, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
5. BRISBANE BOYS' GRAMMER SCHOOL	43. VIEWS OF ROCKHAMPTON, C.Q.: (1) Isle of Palms; (2) Alexandra Bridge
6. QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY, BRISBANE	44. C.Q. M. E. COMPANY WORKS, LAKES CREEK, ROCKHAMPTON: (1) Cooperage; (2) Tinnmaking Department
7. SANDGATE - THE BRIGHTON OF QUEENSLAND	45. MOUNT MORGAN GOLD AND COPPER MINE, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
8. PINEAPPLE FARMS, REDLAND BAY, NEAR BRISBANE	46. CLIMBING MOUNT MORGAN, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND - THE RACK RAILWAY
9. GENERAL VIEW OF IPSWICH, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	47. OSTRICH FARMING, GARFIELD STATION, JERICHO, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
10. INTERIOR OF RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, IPSWICH, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	48. WASHING AND PICKING SAPPHIRES, ANAKIE, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
11. FARM VIEW IN THE MARBURG DISTRICT, SHOWING PERRY'S KNOB, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	49. MAIN STREET, BARCOLDINE, CENTRAL-WESTERN QUEENSLAND
12. HEREFORD CATTLE ON COOCHIN COOCHIN STATION, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	50. EAGLE STREET, LONGREACH, CENTRAL QUEENSLAND
13. QUEENSLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GATTON, S.Q. : (1) Tossing Lucerne; (2) View of Main Buildings	51. VIEWS OF MACKAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND: (1) Sydney Street; (2) Post Office
14. STREET SCENES, TOOWOOMBA, S.Q.: (1) Margaret Street and Post Office; (2) Herries Street	52. PIONEER RIVER AT MARION SUGAR MILL, MACKAY DISTRICT, NORTH QUEENSLAND
15. VIEW OF MAIN RANGE, TOOWOOMBA, SOUTH QUEENSLAND	53. VIEW FROM LINDEMAN ISLAND, WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE, NORTH QUEENSLAND
16. LIFE AND INDUSTRY ON THE DARLING DOWNS, S.Q.; (1) Wheat Scene; (2) Hilling potatoes at Killarney	54. VIEWS OF BOWEN, NORTH QUEENSLAND: (1) General View of Town; (2) Harbour and Jetty
17. VIEW OF WARWICK, DARLING DOWNS, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	55. PREPARING TO MUSTER CATTLE, STRATHMORE STATION, BOWEN DISTRICT, NORTH QUEENSLAND
18. GENERAL VIEW OF STANTHORPE, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	
19. IRRIGATED TOBACCO LAND AT TEXAS, , SOUTH QUEENSLAND	
20. CUNNINGHAM STREET, DALBY (LOOKING	

<p>EAST) , , SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>21. SCENES NEAR ROMA, MARANO DISTRICT, W.Q.: (1) Wheat in Stook; (2) Vineyards</p> <p>22. MCDOWALL STREET, ROMA, WEST QUEENSLAND</p> <p>23. SHEEP YARDED FOR SHAERING, CLAVERTON STATION, WEST QUEENSLAND</p> <p>24. WOOL TEAMS APPROACHING RAIL HEAD, CHARLEVILLE, WEST QUEENSLAND</p> <p>25. TYPES OF ARTESUIAN BORS, WEST QUEENSLAND</p> <p>26. SCENE ON WIDE BAY, NORTH COAST LINE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>27. MAROOCHY RIVER, NORTH COAST LINE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **</p> <p>28. OVERLOOKING WOOMBYE, NORTH COAST LINE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>29. TYPICAL SCENES ON BLACKALL RANGES, S.Q. : (1) Citrus Orchard (2) Pineapple Plantation</p> <p>30. BANANA GROVE, BUDERIM MOUNTAIN, NORTH COAST LINE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>31. OUTSIDE DEVIL'S KITCHEN, NOOSA HEADS, NORTH COAST LINE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>32. GENRAL VIEW OF GYMPIE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>33. COURT HOUSE GYMPIE, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>34. GENRAL VIEW OF MARYBOROUGH, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>35. SCENES AT MARYBOROUGH,S.Q. : (1) Mary River: (2) Bandstand, Public Gardens **</p> <p>36. CATTLE ON TAABINGA RESUMPTION, BURNETT DISTRICT, SOUTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>37. ISIS SUGAR MILL, CHILDERS, NORTH COAST RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEENSLAND **</p> <p>38. VIEWS OF BUNDABERG, S.Q.: (1) Looking Towards North Bundaberg; (2) Bourbong Street, Looking West</p>	<p>56. VIEWS OF TOWNSVILLE, NORTH QUEENSLAD: (1) The Strand; (2) Shipping at Jetty ***</p> <p>57. GENERAL VIEW OF TOWNSVILLE, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>58. GENERAL VIEW OF CHARTERS TOWERS, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>59. CATTLE AT BURLEIGH STATION, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>60. THE FAMILY GROUP, IN THE PICTURESQUE HINCHINBROOK CHANNEL, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>61. HAYCOCK ISLAND, HINCHINBROOK PASSAGE, NORTHJ QUEENSLAND</p> <p>62. TULLY FALLS NEAR HERBERTON, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>63. THE STRAND, CAIRNS, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>64. VANILLA CULTIVATION, KAMERUNGA STATE NURSERY, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>65. STONY CREEK FALLS AND BRIDGE, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>66. THE WORLD-RENOWNED BARON FALLS, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>67. BARRON GORGE, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>68. LAKE BARRINE, NEAR YUNGABARRA, CAIRNS RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>69. FALLING CROW'S FOOT ELM, ATHERTON DISTRICT, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>70. SCENE ON GALLIAT CREEK, CAIRNS-MULGHRAVE RAILWAY, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>71. ENDEAVOUR RIVER, COOKTOWN, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p> <p>72. PEARLING FLEET, THURSDAY ISLAND, NORTH QUEENSLAND</p>
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The three views marked with ** were also used for the 1d postal card. The Townsville view marked*** has two of the scenes issued on a 1d card.

Early this year I acquired another Text which was published by the Queensland Railways Department. Titled "Album of Views in Queensland Wide Bay & Burnett Districts" it is in a much larger format, measuring 29 cm X 22 cm). It contains 19 views, but none of the views in the Booklet were re-produced for the 1d card. Two of the Views do appear on a version of the Tourist and Intelligence Bureau cards.

AEROGRAMME WITH MISSING COLOURS

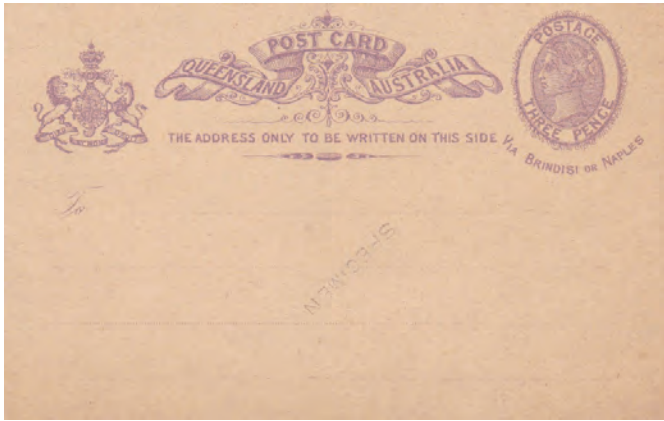
Colour errors on stationery can be quite spectacular. Illustrated below is the front and reverse of a Canadian 30c aerogramme with the blue colour omitted. The resulting aerogramme is missing 'Canada 30' and the address lines while on the reverse the illustration is very red.



QUEENSLAND 1904 1d REPLY CARD

Bernie Beston, FAP, FRPSL

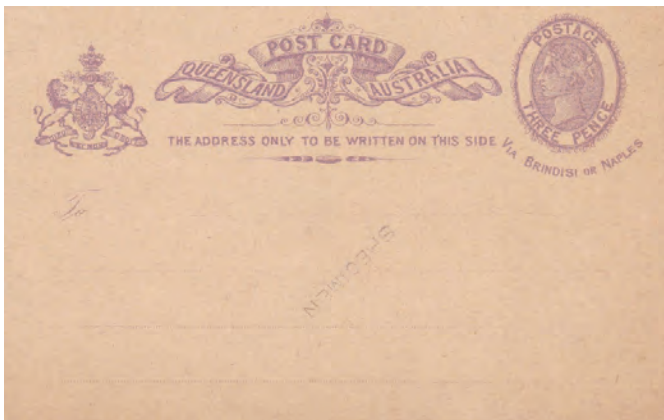
The recent acquisition of two used Reply halves of this Reply Card triggered my re-visiting this scarce Reply Card. This was the final card in a set of cards first issued on 20 December 1888 for 1d, 2d and 3d values and 14 October 1891 for the 1d Reply Card.



1d value SPECIMEN



2d value SPECIMEN



3d value SPECIMEN



1d Reply Card - Reverse Reply half
Reduced Format

Bill Walton has identified the four 1d Reply Card variants as follows:

- 1891 H & G 7 Opaque yellowish buff card, address lines dotted, perf 6, REPLY 10 mm.
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- 1899 H & G 7 Thinner somewhat translucent yellowish cream card, address lines long dashes, perf 10, REPLY 10+ mm.
- 1904 H & G 13 Light buff card, address lines short dashes, Perf 6, REPLY 6 mm.

All cards measure 88-89 mm X 132mm except the 1904 card which measured 89 mm X 126 mm.

Phil Collas wrote in Chapter 8 of his Queensland Postal Stationery (1979), Page 44:

The card closely resembles that of 1891..... With, however, the word "REPLY" reset in small type, now being 6.5 mm long as compared with the same word, 10 mm, in the 1891 card. Additionally, the address admonition was reset in finer type than before. The positions of the main components were the same as the 1891 card.

Only 5 used copies have now been recorded; and unused or mint copies are almost as rare. I have always doubted the issue date of 1904 for which Phil gave no source except Higgins and Gage. My doubts were without foundation as evidenced by a used card dated May 1904 held by Bill Walton (Figure 1).



Fig 1. Brisbane to Holland uprated to 1½d. Reduced format.

The sender indicates that these cards are readily available. Surprisingly, she has completed the reply section but the recipient kept the card intact and did not return. I'd say regrettably so, as no Queensland Reply Cards of any printing are recorded used outside Queensland.

I have only seen one other front half used which was sent to Franz Pospischil, a noted a postal stationery collector, in Austria in 1909 (Fig 2). Interestingly, both cards are uprated to the 1½d rate and used to foreign destinations.

Figure 2 (right) Brisbane 18 February 1909. No message on reverse. Reply Half attached

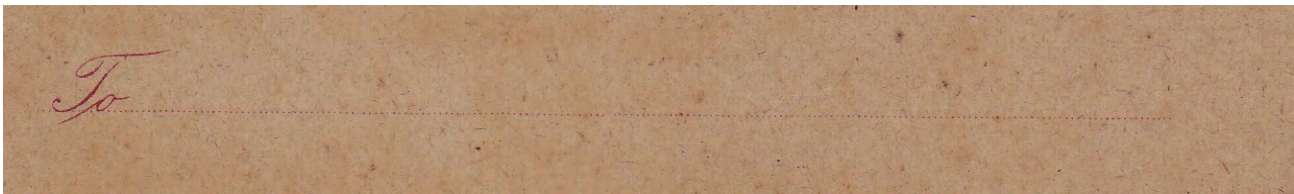


One might wonder how is it possible to distinguish the card when only the Front half is available. The length of the heading at 112 mm is the same as the 1891 card also. The variance of distance from the Coat of Arms to the other part of the design in each card is:

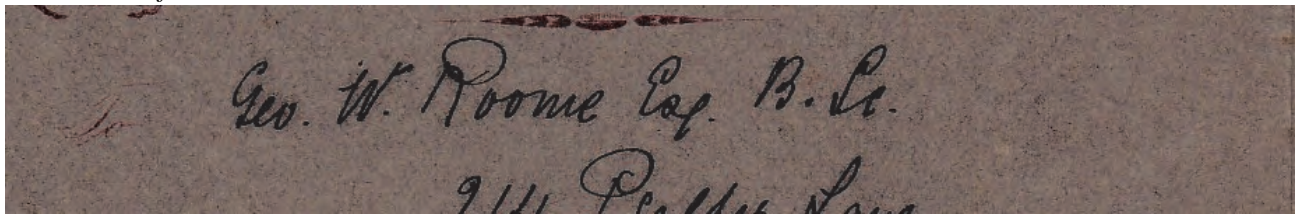
- 1891 4 mm
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For reasons, we do not fathom there are 4 distinct types of address lines used for each card:

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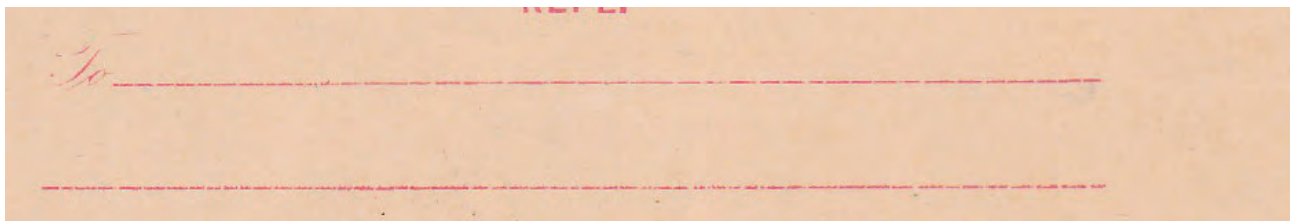


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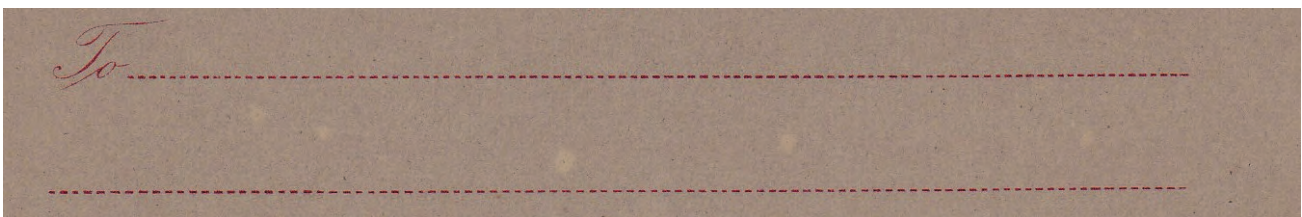


1899

1892 Small faint dotted lines but which generally do not register



1899 Fuzzy long dashes not clearly separated



1904 Clear short dashes

The main distinguishing feature of this card is the size of the word REPLY on the return half. The font of the word REPLY is identical with that of the 1891 1½d Reply card (Figure 3) both of which measure 6.5 mm X 10 mm.

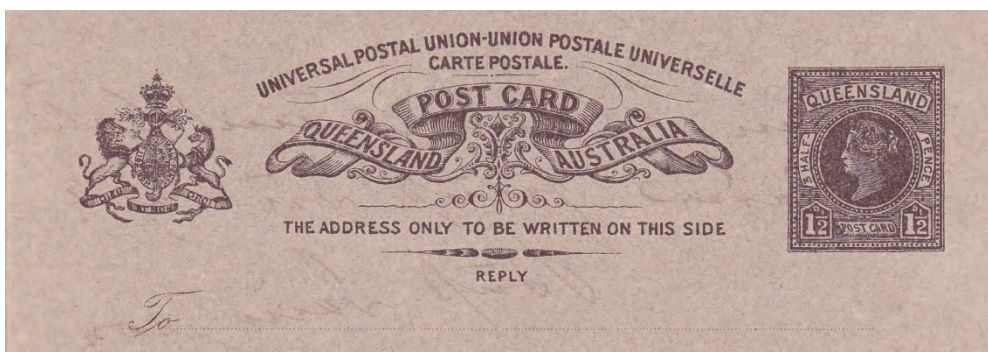


Figure 3 REPLY in 1891 1½d Reply Card

The card is described in both Senf and Higgins & Gage and allocated 13. Higgins & Gage list the price at US\$22.50 well above the prices quoted for the earlier Reply cards. I would suggest that this is an early indication of its rarity. These are the only two known front cards so used. None of the standard Dealer addressees (cards to Senf Brothers, Paul Kiderlen or Otto Bichel) have been recorded. Three Reply halves are now recorded.

The first Reply Half came up for sale on Ebay some years ago and most likely was from the Estate of the late Nita Wilson, a well-known Sydney Collector. No record of this card has been kept. Perhaps some reader might have it and show us the copy. The date of use is also unrecorded.

The two new discoveries are dated 1905 and 1911, the latter being an extremely late usage for a card issued in 1904.

- Brisbane to Austria 1905 being uprated to 1½d for overseas postcard rate to a UPU country (Figure 4)
- Hattonvale to Southern Nigeria 1911 sent at the 1d UPU Printed Matter rate (Figure 5)



Figure 4 Brisbane to Austria 12 November 1905 uprated to 1½d; A philatelic use most likely addressed to a Dealer or a collector?

The card used at Hattonvale is the first example I have seen of any Queensland postal stationery item endorsed “Printed Matter Rate”. The Printed matter rate for this period was 1d per 2 ounces¹. This rate was fixed by the Universal Postal Union. The rate was however intended for letter mail not Postcards (except visiting cards or address cards)², as evidenced by reference to a maximum weight for the reduced payment of 1d. The rate for postcards to a foreign country would otherwise have been 1½d. In my opinion, the card ought to have been taxed, as postcards did not fall within the definition as defined by the UPU.

Bill Walton disagrees with my view on the applicability of the Printed Matter Rate to Postcards. He cites the use of such cards by the Canadian Pacific Railways from Montreal who sent monthly statements of earnings and expenses to Shareholders to many countries such as France and Belgium, and these were printed on the back of the current 1¢ postal stationery card, not the 2¢ UPU card. These cards entered the mail stream as printed matter not as postcards.

The card is dated only a few days before the Commonwealth of Australia took control of domestic mail rates on 1 May 1911, following the cessation of the “Book Keeping” clause. Mail to Nigeria from Colonial Australia or later in any period, is almost non-existent. The Reply half is addressed to an Edgar Hetebrugge at Yola, Southern Nigeria. Yola is a small town in South Eastern Nigeria close to the Cameroons border, and 493 kilometres from Nigerian Capital, Abuja. The card is postmarked Garua, Kamerun which might indicate a possible delivery via the Cameroons (German) postal system. Both Cities are situated on the Banue River. However, Martin Bratzel³, a noted Cameroons postal historian has a more likely scenario.

¹ Queensland Postal Rates and Charges, 1932-1913, H.M. Campbell, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L. p 83;

² Tasmania Postal Guide, No. 20 July 1900 at p 27.

³ Martin Bratzel is a regular contributor to CAMEO Journal of the West Africa Study Circle; The Journal of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society; and co-author with R.Y. Maddocks of The Postmarks and Postal History of the Cameroons under British Administration 1916-1961

“When the post card arrived at Yola, Herr Hetebrügge was probably at Garua. If so, his employer -- L. Pagenstecher & Co. -- and the postal authorities would have known this, so, as a matter of course, they placed the post card in the mail bag for forwarding via courier along the Benue River to Garua. Upon arrival at Garua, the Garua postmark was applied, and the postal agent likely knew where Hetebrügge was, so it was delivered. There were few Europeans in that part of Africa at that time and they all knew pretty much who was where and when. Hence, in this case, unusual, but re-addressing the post card was probably deemed not necessary, especially for someone who maintained two residences -- Yola and Garua -- and worked for a well-known company. The total European population for Garua at that time was approximately 30, almost all of whom were with the 7th Company of the Schutztruppe⁴”.

Simon Heap, a collector of Nigeria, provided the following additional information:

During the French administration of Cameroun, an official postal connection existed between Garoua and Yola along the Benoue River, having been reported by an arrêté dated February 15, 1923. It probably existed earlier, as official notifications / authorizations by the Cameroun PTT regarding routes were occasionally after the fact. Exchanges were once weekly in each direction. If I recall, there was a similar connection during the prior German administration. In any event, I doubt that the card could have circumvented the Yola post office, if for no other reason than that there was no alternative route / no other cross-border connection to have been followed anywhere along the border between Kamerun and Nigeria in 1910-11 -- the card had to go through Yola -- unless the card avoided Nigeria altogether and went via Douala which, considering the address on the card, was in my opinion unlikely. As it was, the card was in transit for a bit more than three months. Snail mail indeed, but speedy for the time.

Southern Nigeria was created in 1906 with the amalgamation of Lagos to the recently combined Northern and Southern Nigeria, to become officially “The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria”.

The card is not in the best of condition but I doubt we shall ever find another such card or letter to Nigeria in 1911. The recording of this Reply Card in the Senf Brothers Catalogues is a sure indication that other such cards, at least used to Germany, should exist. Just how many cards were destroyed during WWII in either London or Germany is unknown.

However, I could find no reference to it in the contemporary Australian Journal for 1904, The Australian Philatelist. Phil Collas reported the issue number for the 1891 Reply Card at 200; and for the 1892 Reply Card at 9,600. But he had no records for the 1904 reply card. Given the reports that the 1891 reply card had sold poorly, it is very likely that stocks of both the 1892 card and the 1899 card remained on sale in 1904. Just why this variant was issued is anyone’s guess.

Many 1d Reply Card types are found with added ½d adhesives on the face and the Reply half. This leads to the conclusion that these stamps were applied by postal clerks at or prior to sale. There is however no evidence to suggest that they were deliberately broken up and sold as single cards. Or if a clerk would sell a half card upon request. The location of such ½d stamps is not uniform. I would certainly welcome reports of any other usages of this Reply Card.



Figure 5 Hattonvale to Nigeria 25 April 1911 endorsed
PRINTED MATTER ONLY

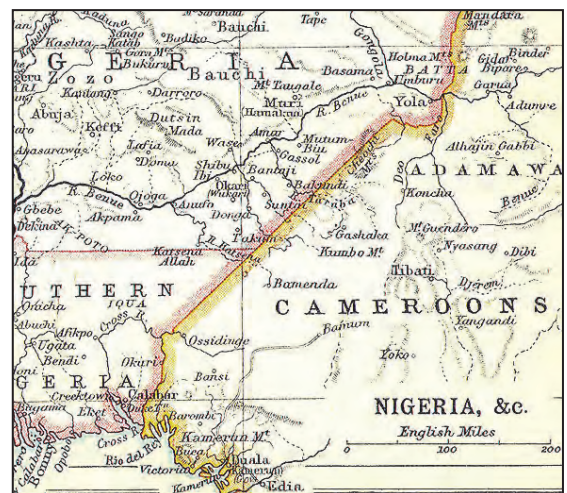


Figure 6. Yola and Garua on Benue River, a Niger
Tributary.

⁴ The Schutztruppe was the Germany Empire Colonial Military Command

Hattonvale is located in the Lockyer Valley about 72 kilometres west of Brisbane. Hattonvale, like much of the fertile Lockyer Valley, was settled by German settlers from the 1870's. It was in 1911 a small rural hamlet. Today it is on the fringe of Ipswich urban development, with its own Cathedral of the Apostolic Church (the Congregation comprised of settlers and their descendants from Central Germany who migrated in 1880's). Both the sender and the recipient are likely to have been acquainted. And it would not be surprising if neither of them knew that this was a new printing of the 1d Reply Card.



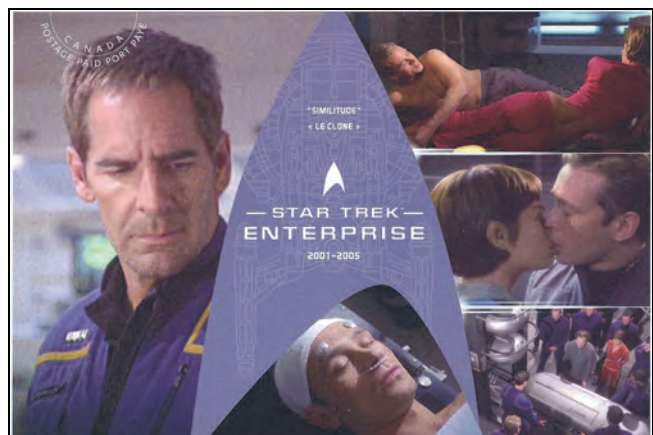
Edgar Hetebrugge was obviously a postal stationery collector as evidence by this contemporary Chile postal stationery envelope dated in the same period of receipt. Note that this cover (Figure 7) [and another Mexican envelope sighted by me and one by Bretzel] are addressed to Garua, Kamerun. This supports the theory of Martin Bretzel.

Figure 7 (left) Valparaíso, Chile to Garua, Kamerun 1911

I am indebted to Martin Walker and Marty Bratzel for their assistance with this article. I gratefully acknowledge valuable contribution to the content and the proof readings of this article by Bill Walton.

CANADA STAR TREK POSTCARDS

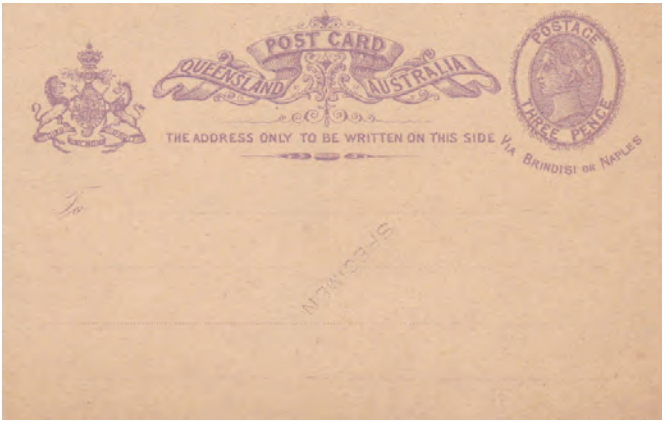
Canada issued their second series of Star Trek postcards on 27 April 2017 in a set of five postcards for \$11.95. The five cards show Admiral Kirk, Captain Picard, Captain Sisko, Captain Janeway and Captain Archer.



QUEENSLAND 1904 1d REPLY CARD

Bernie Beston, FAP, FRPSL

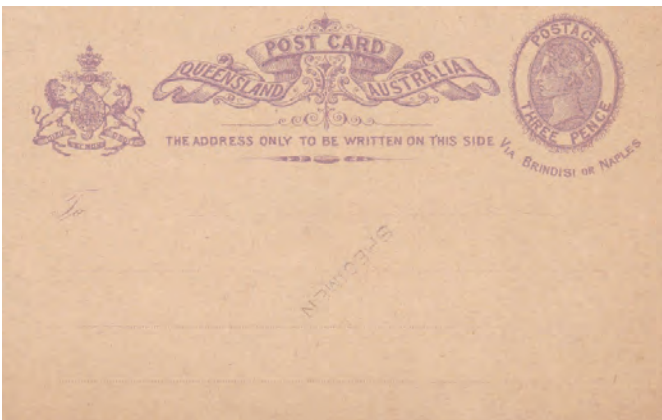
The recent acquisition of two used Reply halves of this Reply Card triggered my re-visiting this scarce Reply Card. This was the final card in a set of cards first issued on 20 December 1888 for 1d, 2d and 3d values and 14 October 1891 for the 1d Reply Card.



1d value SPECIMEN



2d value SPECIMEN



3d value SPECIMEN



1d Reply Card - Reverse Reply half
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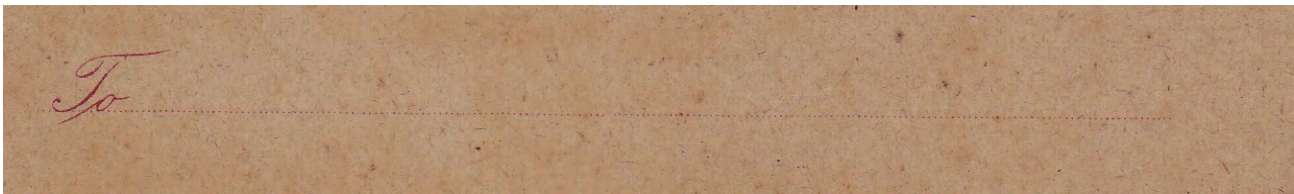


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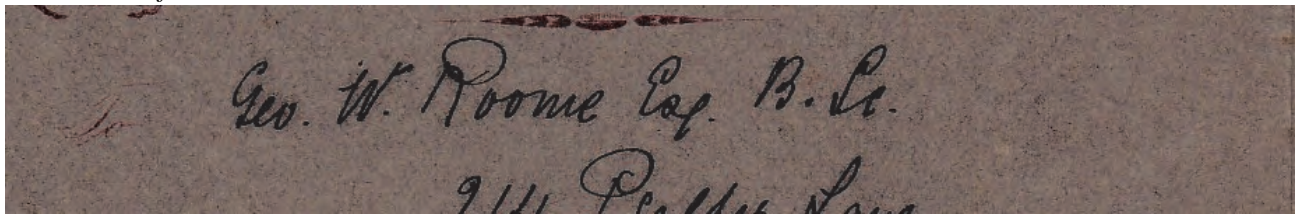
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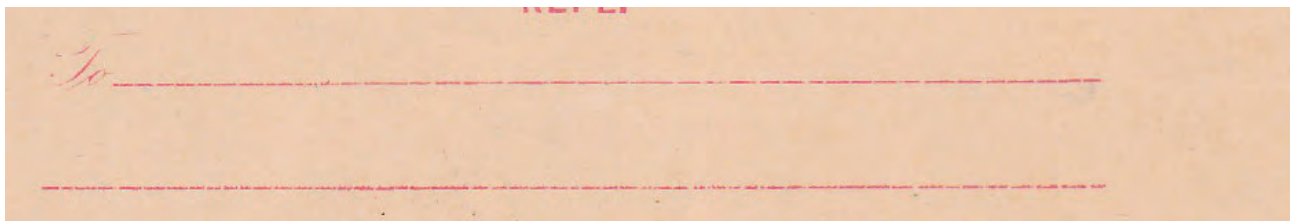


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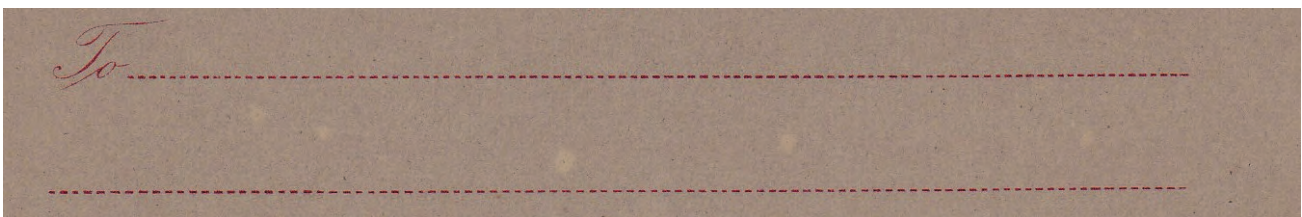


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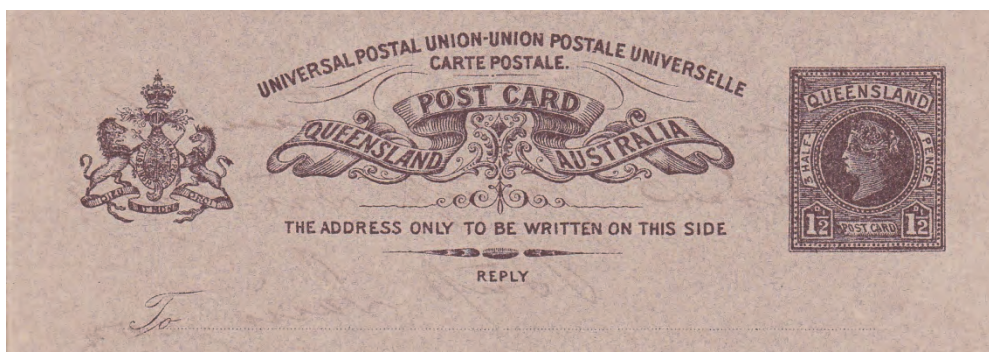


Figure 3 REPLY in 1891 1½d Reply Card

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Figure 5 Hattonvale to Nigeria 25 April 1911 endorsed
PRINTED MATTER ONLY

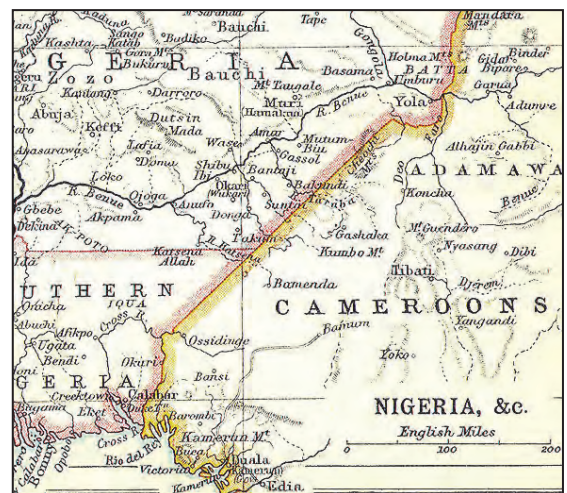


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Figure 7 (left) Valparaíso, Chile to Garua, Kamerun 1911

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CANADA STAR TREK POSTCARDS

Canada issued their second series of Star Trek postcards on 27 April 2017 in a set of five postcards for \$11.95. The five cards show Admiral Kirk, Captain Picard, Captain Sisko, Captain Janeway and Captain Archer.

