

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

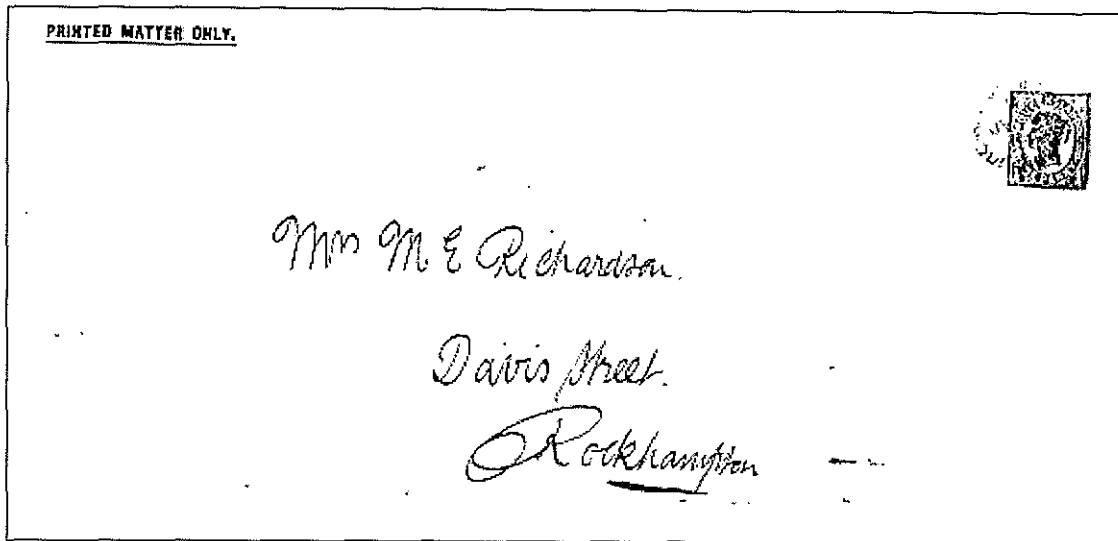


Figure 1

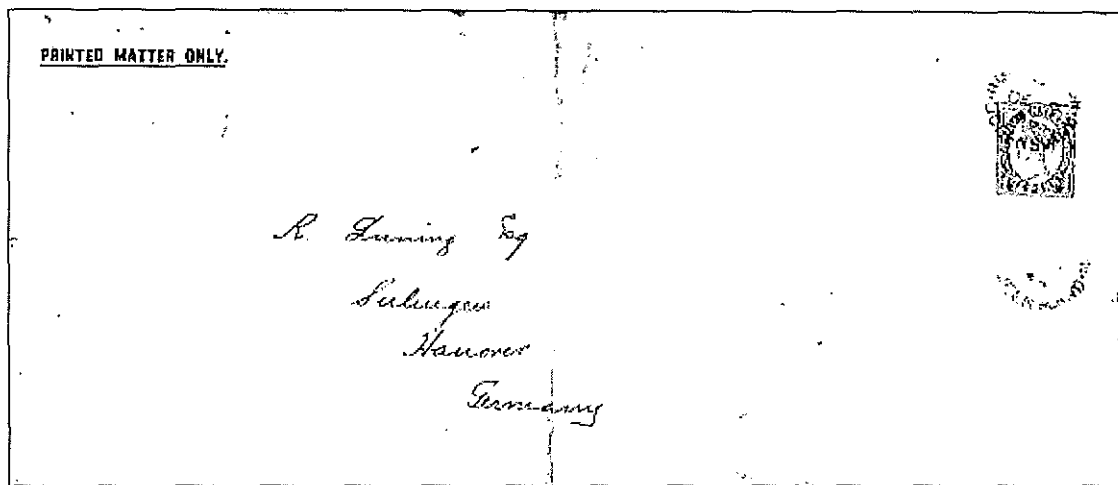


Figure 2

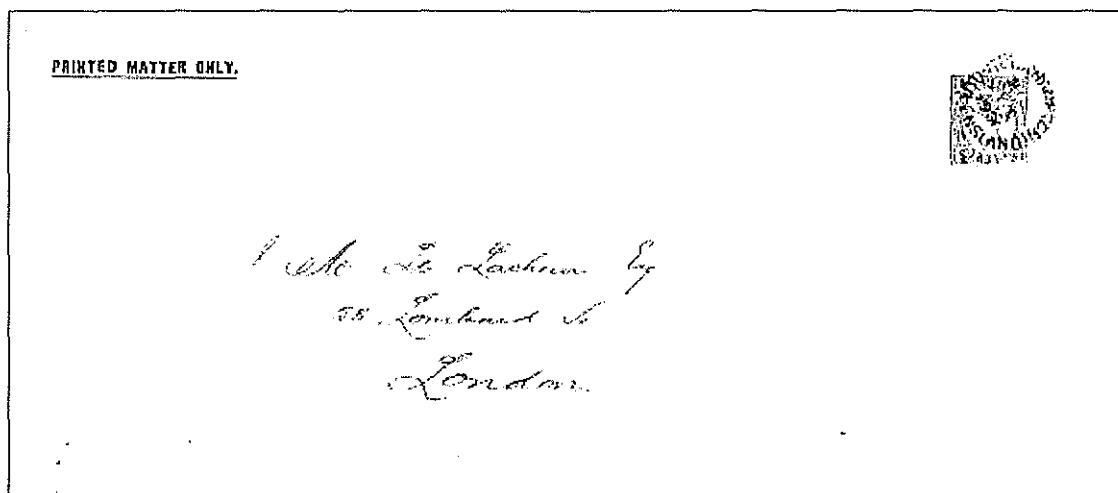


Figure 3

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.

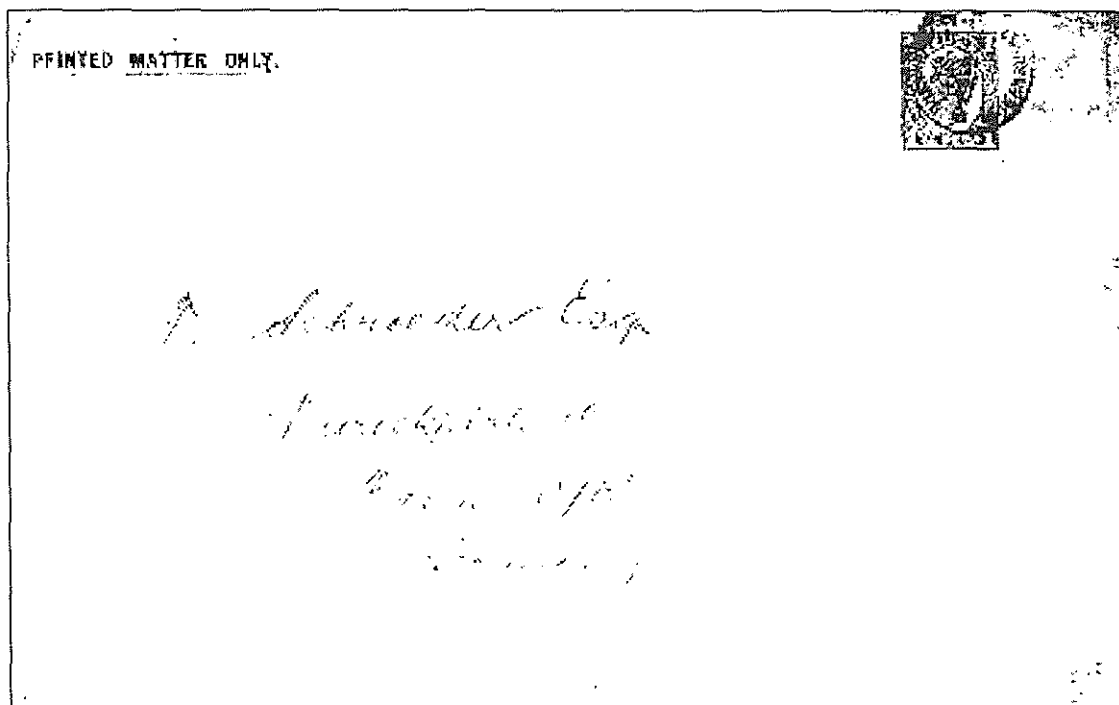


Figure 5

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

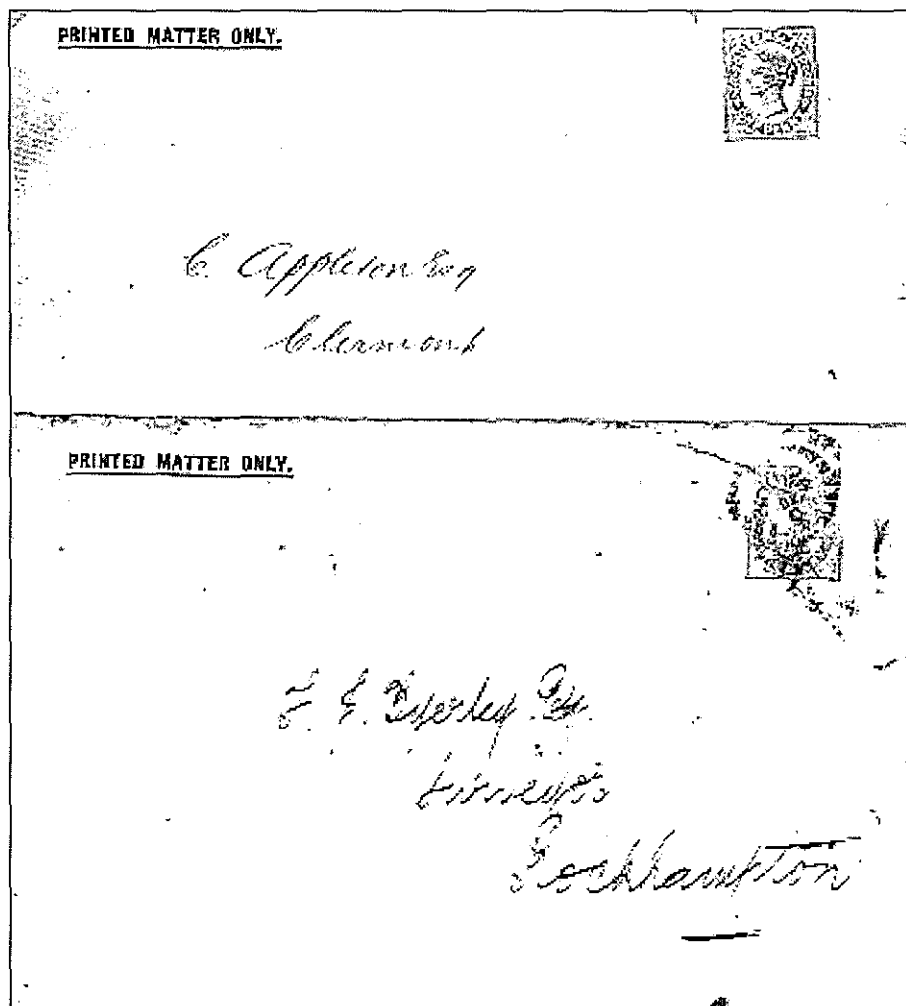
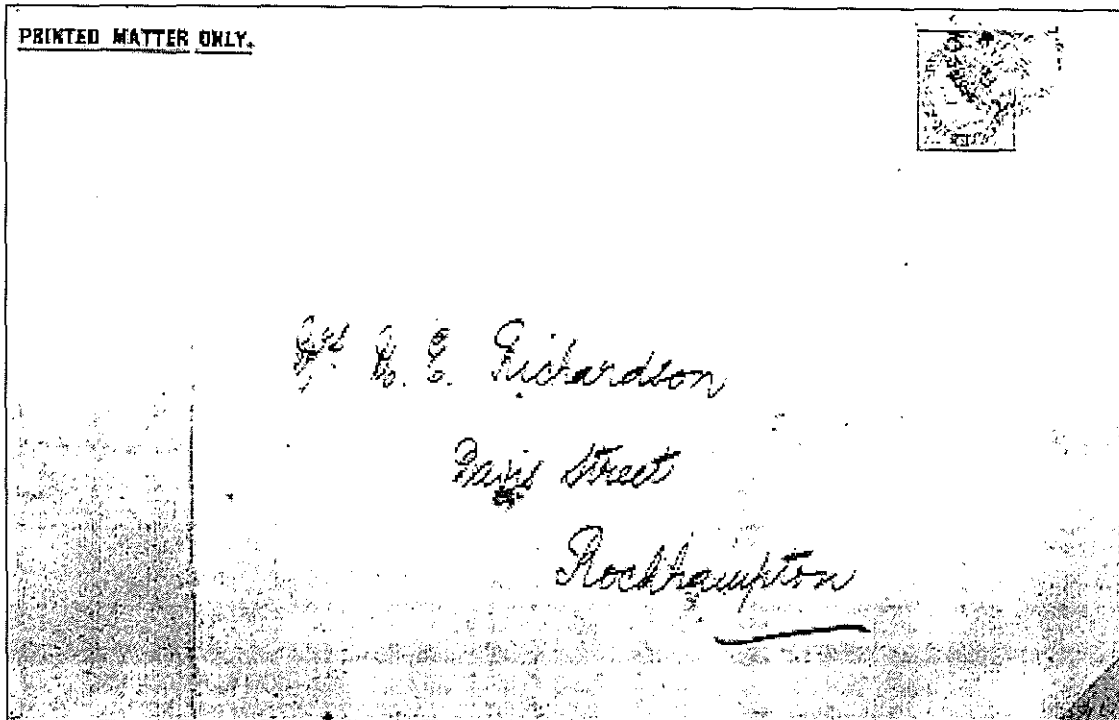


Figure 6

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.

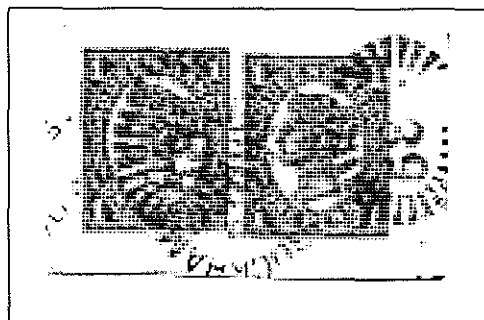


Figure 7

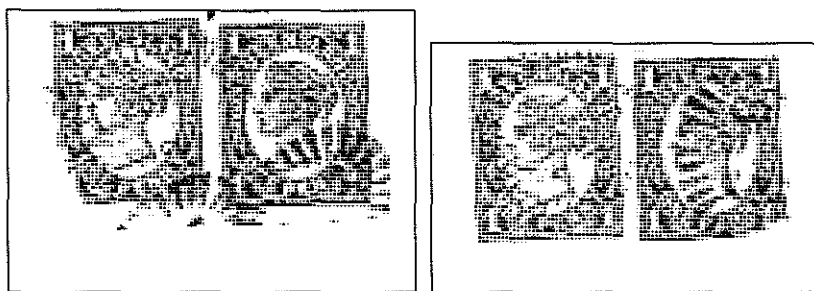


Figure 8

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.

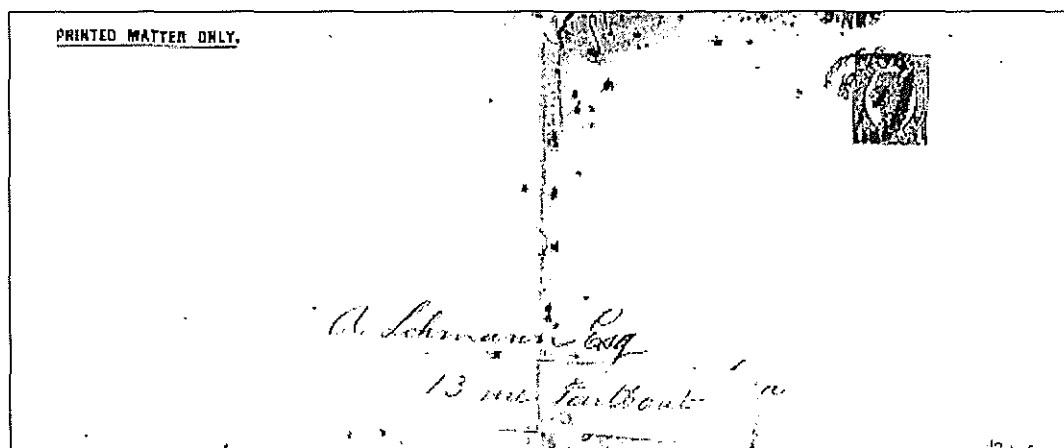


Figure 9

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.

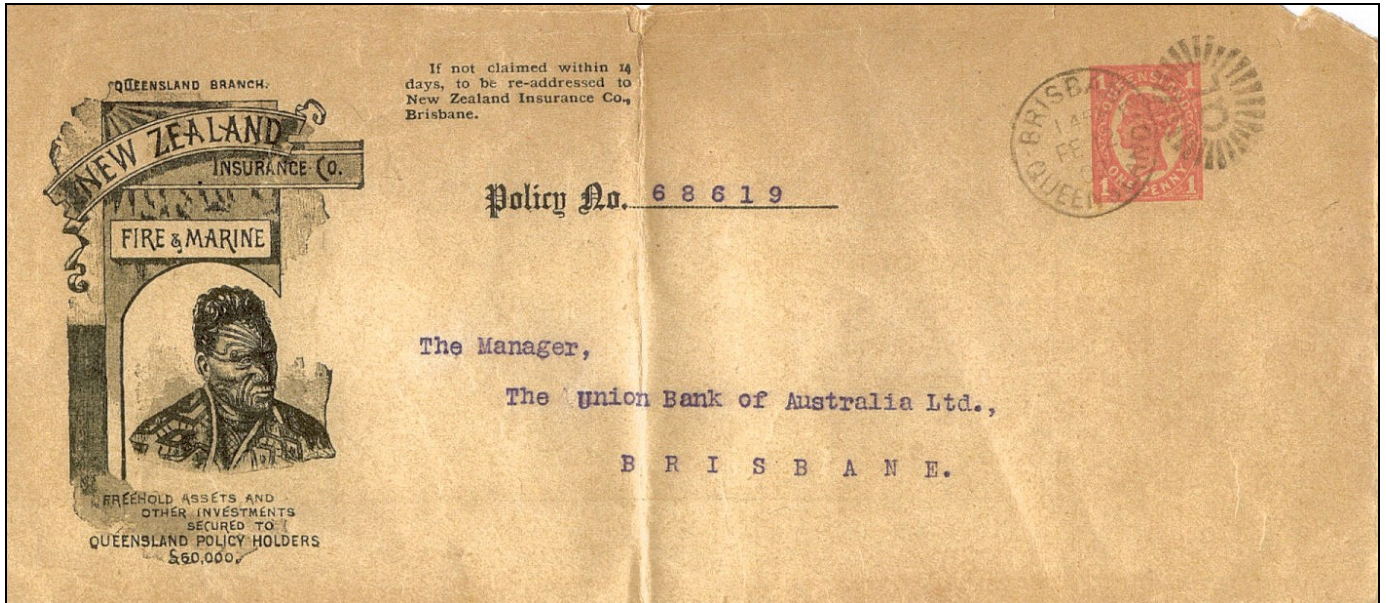


Figure 1

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.

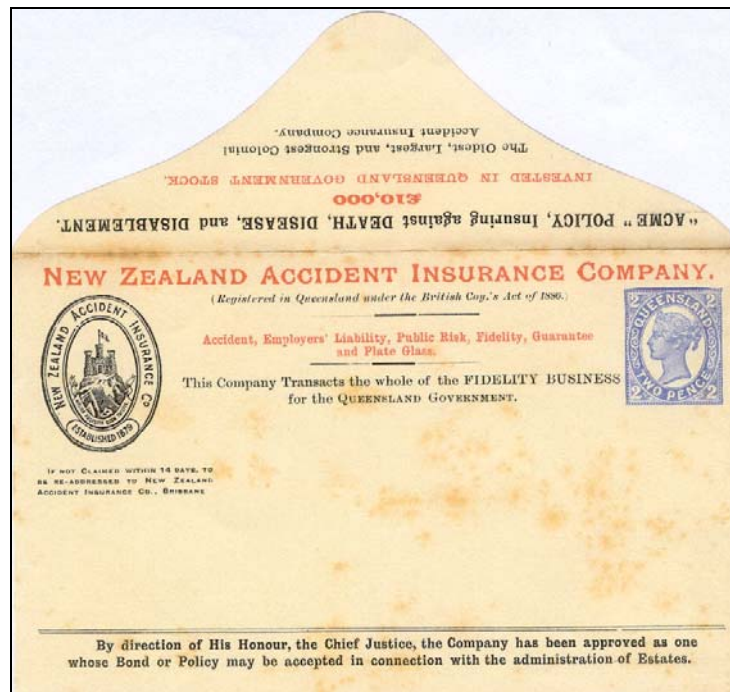


Figure 2

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.

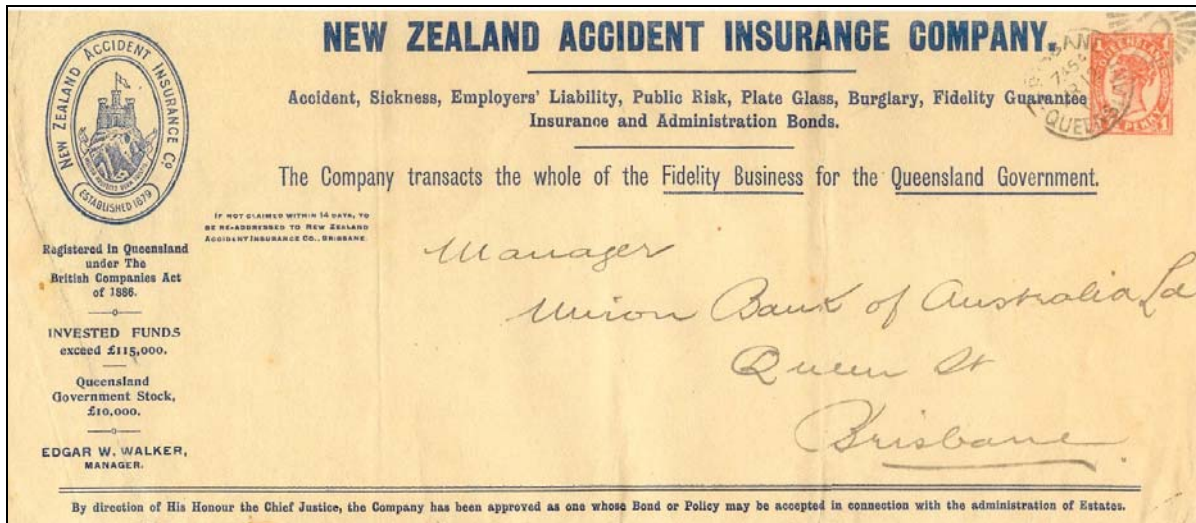


Figure 3

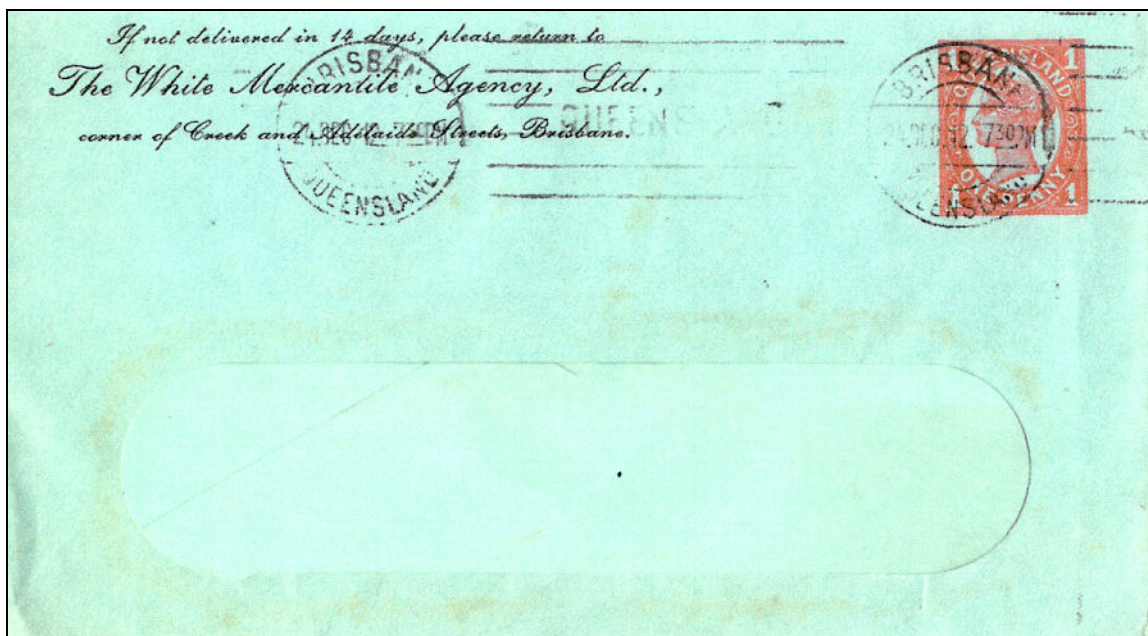


Figure 4

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.

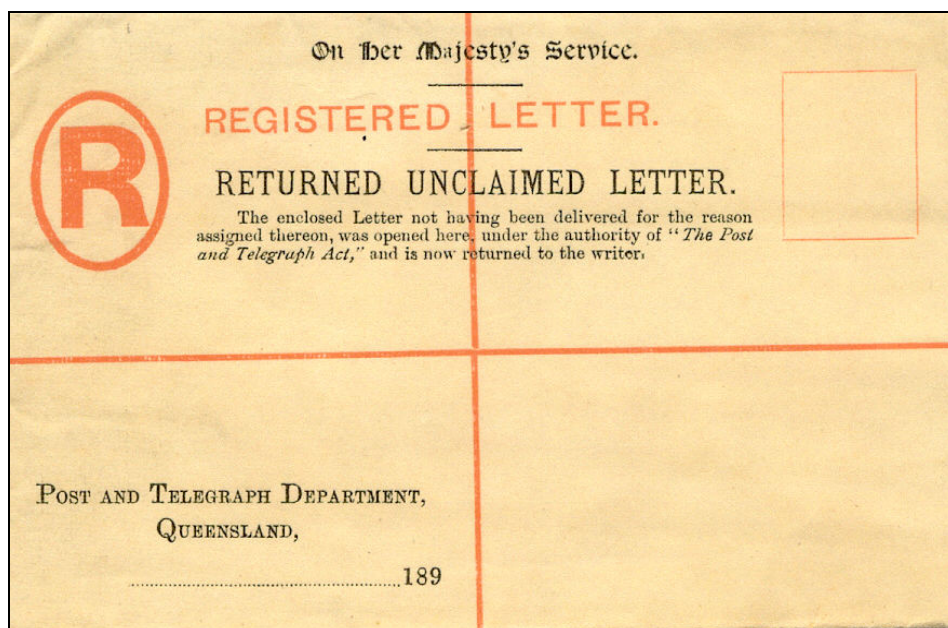


Figure 9

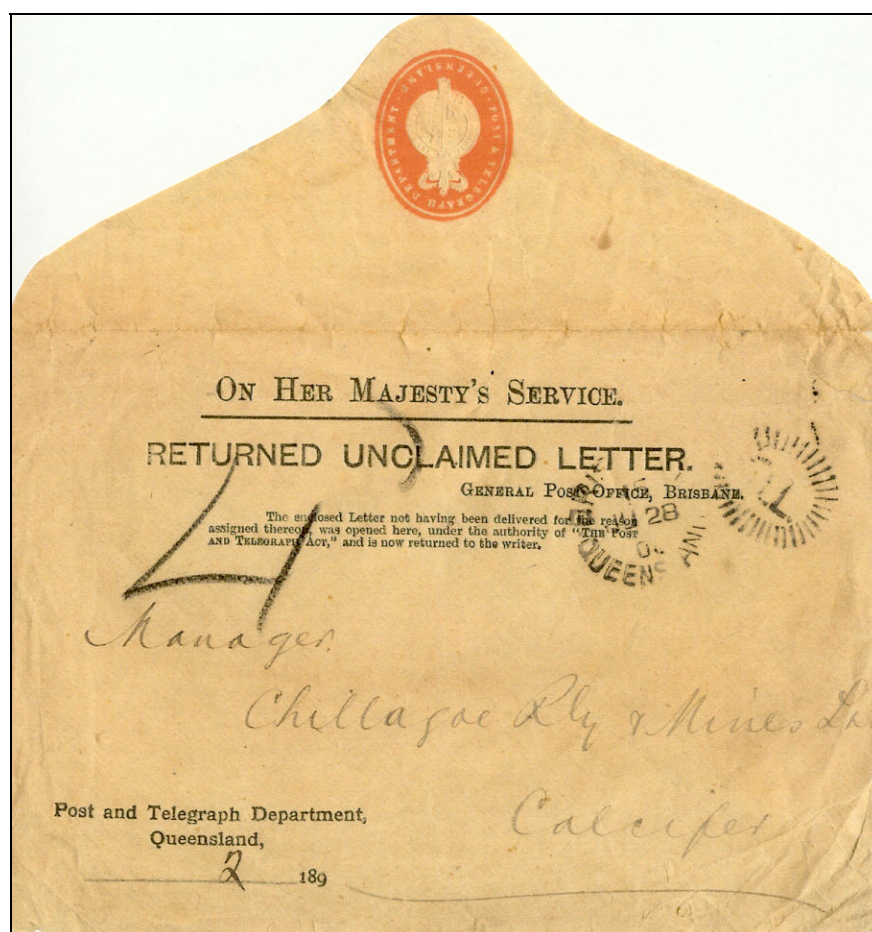


Figure 10

May 2007

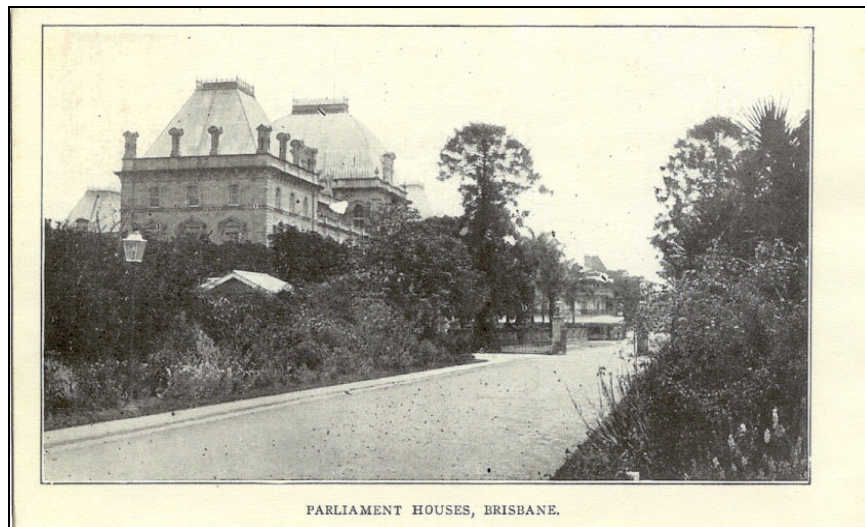
Moving on to other forms of stationery, Figure 9 shows a lovely unused linen lined OHMS formular registered envelope from the 1890s inscribed 'Returned Unclaimed Letter'. Figure 10 is an envelope for a similar, but unregistered use, with Brisbane postmark JU 28 1900.

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.

As noted earlier my plain unused and this used example have the second impression in a different position to that shown by Stieg suggesting that there were two different doubleton printings. My two examples having near identical placement suggest that they were printed during the same run, but the added text on one suggests two different orders with single ½ d in error were made and subsequently uprated at the same time and that illustrated by Stieg is another printing.

Of course if these were printed in sheets, some or all positions in the sheet might have stamps differently spaced but I am fairly certain all I have seen have the impressions the same as my two shown here and Stieg states no full sheets are known but until now no used or with printed text were known either.

**MOUNT MORGAN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED
PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER ENVELOPES**

Bernie Beston FAP, FRPSL.

We are indebted to Peter Guerin for these updates on the above series of envelopes and those of the New Zealand Insurance Company. Whilst I have in my possession the NZI 2d envelope (Fig. 2) as described by Peter in the May 2007 issue of *PSC* (Issue No 49), I had not previously seen the 2d NZI envelope [Fig. 3] (118 mm X 220 mm [or Legal Size as the Americans name this size])

For the Mount Morgan types with the differing embossed Logo on the flap I set out below my information of what I have seen. I have renamed these Type 1 (Peter's Figure 5) and Type 2 (Peter's Figure 6).



Type 1



Type 2

Issue Date	Value	Stamp Type	Size - mm	Embossed Logo	Length of Words*
1895	1d Orange	Void Oval	124 X 193	Type 1	46 mm
1895	1d pale vermillion	Void Oval	143 X 220	Type 1	46 mm
1898	1d pale vermillion	Figures in four corners	143 X 220	Type 1	47 mm
1895	1d Orange	Void Oval	123 X 180	Type 1	46 mm
1896	1d Vermillion	Figures in lower corners only	123 X 280	Type 1	46 mm
1904	1d pale vermillion	Figures in four corners	143 X 220	Type 2	50 mm
1905	1d vermillion	Figures in four corners	143 X 220	Type 2	38 mm
1897	1d Vermillion	Figures in four corners	124 X 280	Type 2	46 mm
1895	2d Blue	Void Oval	90 X 146	Type 1 [Bankers envelope Flap]	No Text
1895	2d blue	Figures in four corners	90 X 146	Type 1 [envelope flap]	No Text

* The larger envelopes are printed on the front **PRINTED MATTER ONLY**.

Unfortunately we have no knowledge of the name of the manufacturer of any of these envelopes. The records of the Company held at the University of Central Queensland shed no light as to who was their printer or envelope supplier. It is probable that they were sourced from England by Webster & Co, Brisbane.

Regrettably I have not found any further Views for the 1910 1d red cards. Have we reached the end of the road on these? I doubt it.

I do lament that the Society is not hearing form students of any of the other states postal stationery, nor for the Commonwealth for that matter. Very little has been written regarding any of these subjects of recent times, and I would encourage collectors to put pen to paper for our Editor and for the benefit of other members; And more especially for their own knowledge.

GUYANA 8¢ POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPE

Bernie Beston MAP, FRPSL.

For some years I gave been searching for a used copy of the 1973 8¢ green postal stationery envelope (Figure 1). Even unused it is quite scarce, although I must admit neither Guyana stamps nor its postal stationery have a huge following. In March this year I purchased from an American dealer listed on www.Delcampe.com (the French Internet site) what purported to be an unaddressed First Day Cover with the added franking of 17¢ dated 1 March 1984 (Figure 2). Whilst waiting for its arrival I obtained from its rival EBay, two similar envelopes both dated 23 March 1987 (Figures 3 & 4). All three envelopes arrived in the mail within days of each other. The stamps saw me scurrying for my Scotts and Stanley Gibbons Catalogues. Scotts described the two adhesive stamps as being issued in 1984 and being unissued stamps surcharged 17¢. No month is given or the purposes of their issue. Gibbons on the other hand has a very interesting note below the issue date of Jan 1984: *Nos 1222/3 were intended for use on 8c postal stationery envelopes to uprate them to the new price of 25c.*



Figure 1

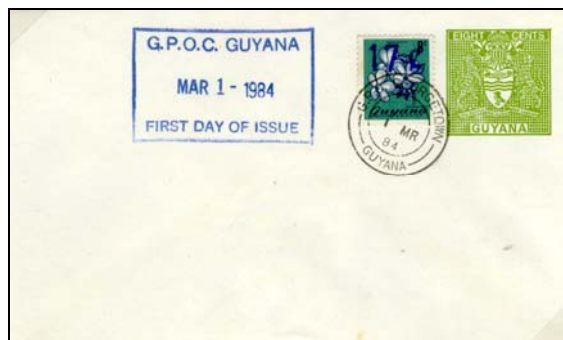


Figure 2



Figure 3

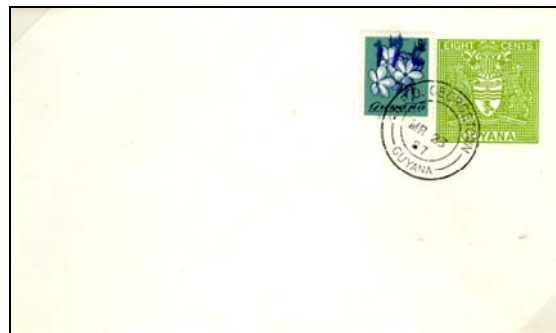


Figure 4

This information supports the stamps affixed to the three envelopes I had purchased. Of course the FDC is really a misnomer, as the envelope was issued in 1973. But the issue of the stamps specifically for the uprating of the stationery envelopes must be a first as far as I am aware. The 17c stamps are surcharges on previously unissued stamps and were printed together, *se-tenant*, in vertical pairs throughout the coil.

And in this instance exhibiting the actual mint stamps in se-tenant coil pairs in a postal stationery Exhibit would be justified. I am yet to track down a postally used copy of either the uprated envelope or the original envelope.

**QUEENSLAND:
THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY & NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER ENVELOPES**

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

From 25 September 1895 envelopes could be submitted to the Electric Telegraphs Office, Brisbane for impressing with 1d or 2d stamps of the current stamp design. The fee was 3d per 1,000 envelopes, plus the postage impressed on the envelope. The minimum quantity was 500 envelopes. The authority for this process is found in the Queensland Post & Telegraph Act 1891, well prior to Federation in 1901.

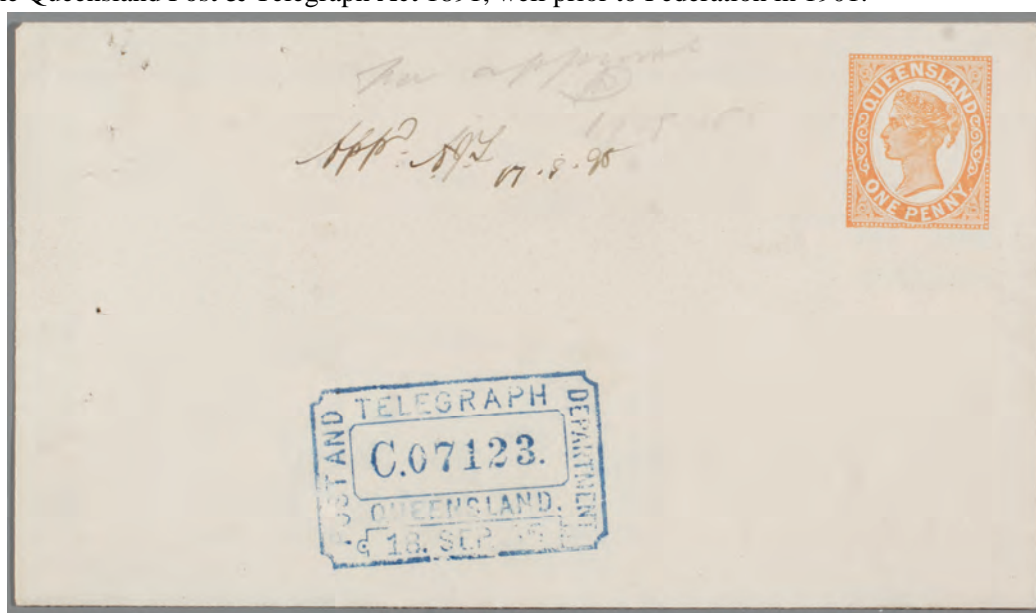


Figure 1

Envelope approved by Queensland Post and Telegraph Department 17 September 1895.

1d

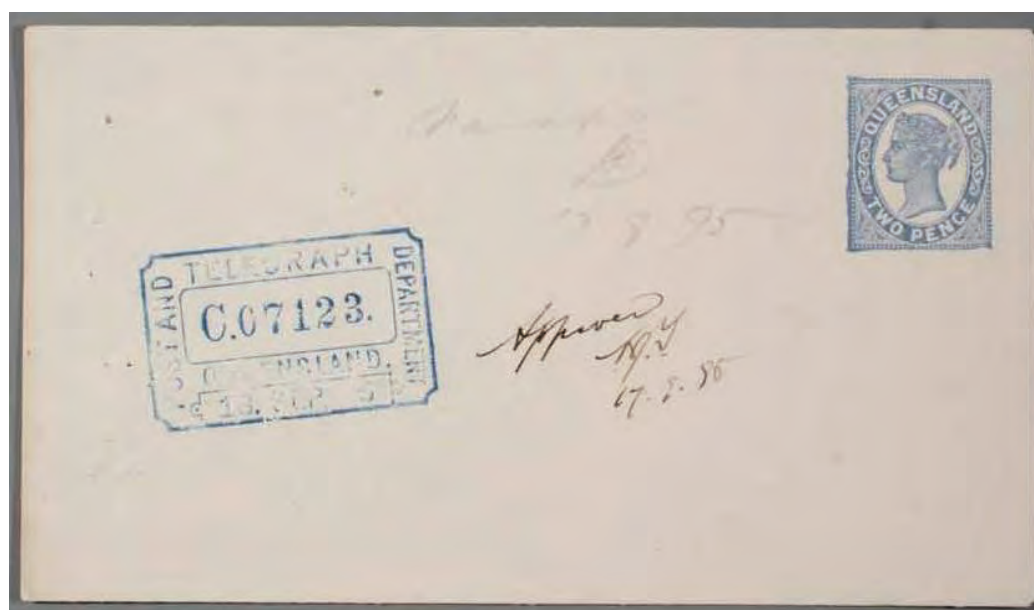


Figure 2 2d Envelope approved by Queensland Post and Telegraph Department 17 September 1895.

Following the Post & Telegraph Act 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia continued the facility of imprinting stamps on envelopes and cards supplied by the public, subject to certain conditions. But this authority did not occur until the provisional Regulations to the Post and Telegraph 1901 (Cth) were gazetted on 28 April 1904. The rate charged for such service was now fixed at 2/- per thousand, quite some considerable increase from the Colonial charge.

Examples of this system can be seen by the approved designs held in Australia Post Archive, Melbourne. (Figures 1 & 2)

The New Zealand Insurance Company and the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company were two of only a small number of firms who available themselves of this facility in Queensland.

The New Zealand Insurance Company was founded in Auckland, New Zealand in 1859 following the disastrous fire in that city in 1858. It was New Zealand's first underwriting company, Fire and Marine Insurance being its main activities. It opened branches in Australia during the 1860's in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Launceston. Additional offices were opened across the world during the first 40 years of operation. In Australia additional branches were opened in Maryborough (1891), Townsville (1907), and Rockhampton (1908). The one Agency operated in Rockhampton as early as 1898 for both the New Zealand Insurance Company and the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company with Mr. G.W. Greenish as Manager.

The New Zealand Accident Insurance Company was founded in 1879 with its head office in Auckland. This company by 1900 was the oldest and premier accident insurer in New Zealand and had an extensive business throughout Australia and New Zealand specialising in indemnity, plate glass, burglary, fidelity guarantee and other similar forms of insurance. Extensive records of the New Zealand Insurance Company survive in the Invercargill Library. Unfortunately, this is not the case for the New Accident Insurance Company whose records were pooled with the larger corporation and are now unavailable except for what may be held in the Invercargill Library records.

In 1905 the New Zealand Insurance Company acquired the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company.

I have attempted to list all the known types recorded to date. This listing does not profess to be the final analysis of the issued envelopes. Indeed, as will be seen there is conjecture on the existence of designs, sizes and values of envelopes which have not yet been recorded. No doubt there may be more envelopes not yet *discovered*.

In my view US collectors have long been too hung up on knives and envelope manufacturers. Australians I believe have concentrated excessively on usage and postal rates, to the exclusion of the underlying considerations of the manufacture of the envelopes. Both groups got it wrong. Both the usage and manufacture are important aspects of postal stationery, and should be highlighted equally. No doubt in Queensland, the paucity of official records and other archival records have ushered Queensland collectors down this path. The wanton destruction of Queensland Government Printer records by Queensland Public Servants have needlessly prevented further research and information. This knowledge can never be replaced.

The catalogue numbers used in this article are the preliminary numbers which will be allocated in the proposed Queensland Postal Stationery Catalogue.

Sands & McDougall, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOKBINDERS, ARTISTS and ENGRAVERS.

724

Neu

ALPHABETICAL.

New

Neumann J. G., farmer, Murray Bridge
Neumann J. W., farmer, Blumberg
Neumann Jas, farmer, Tailen Bend
Neumann, Mrs F., farmer, Mecklenberg,
Rosenthal

Neumann Mrs L., farmer, Blumberg
Neumann R. P. G., farmer, Charleston
Neumann W., farmer, Palmer
Neumann Wilhelm, store assistant, Sedan
Neville Chas, chemist, 195 Jeffcott st, N.A.
Neville Eli, North rd, Prospect
Neville Mrs J., 13 Chapel st, Norwood
Neville Mrs M. J., 47 East ter
Neville Mrs W., dairy, Burnside
Neville Rev Chas (Pres), Naracoorte
Neville Stephen, farmer, Blyth, Kybunga
Neville Stephen R., farmer, Kybunga
Neville W. J., strkpr, Westbury st, Hackney
Neville Wm, wd trnr, Kenilworth rd, Park
Neville Wm, slsmn, Dequetteville ter, K.T.
Nevin T., teacher, Mallala

Nevin Very Rev Archpriest (R.C.), West ter
New Gilbert, engndrvr, 123 Whitmore sq W.
New Market Hotel—Mrs R. V. Pulsford,
159 North and West ter

Newmarket Hotel—A. G. Heise, Com-
mercial rd, Port Adelaide
Newmarket Shoeing Forge—Aug Faehr-
mann, Grenfell st east

NEW SOUTH WALES, BANK OF—W. E. Frazer,
manager, King William st (see advt)
New York and Havana Cigar Co of S.A.—
G. P. Collins, mgr, off Leigh st

NEW YORK IMPORT COMPANY
(R. Ferguson & Co)—J. H. M. Davidson,
mgr, 34 King William street. Edison
Phonographs and Records, Electric Fans
and Novelties, Bath Cabinets, Carborun-
dum. The Yost Typewriter, The Empire
Typewriter, The Angelus Piano Player, &c.
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE Co—G. T. Lee,
res sec., No. 2 Unity chambers, Currie st
NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS Co—H. Muecke
and Co, agents, Lipson st, P.A.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY

(FIRE AND MARINE).

Capital : £1,000,000

Funds Exceed
£700,000.

Annual Income :
£425,000.

LOSSES PAID EXCEED
£4,000,000.



South Australian Branch : Ware Chambers,
112 King William st—**Louis E. Wilson,**
Manager **Telephone No. 589**
NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE
AGENCY Co LTD—Strachan, Cheadle & Co,
agents, Mutual Provident buildings, 19
King William st

NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.



W. Torrance
Paterson, mgr,
Alfred Chmbrs,
Currie street,
Claims paid,
£295,000. Un-
limited lia-
bility. Work-
men's Compen-
sation Act In-
surance. Public
Risk, Plate
Glass, Guarant-
tee and Accident

Policies at lowest current rates

Telephone No. 763

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co,
Royal Mail line of Steamers trading
monthly from New Zealand via Rio de
Janeiro and Teneriffe to London—George
Wills & Co, Adelaide agents, Grenfell st

Newberry Fredk, Mount Barker

Newberry Jasper, blkcr, Wongyarra, Melrose

NEWBERRY A. K., Member Pharma-
ceutical Society, Dispensing Chemist, 66
Rundle st, Adelaide, opposite Hamburg
Hotel **Telephone No. 14**
And at 96 Kent terrace, Norwood

Telephone No. 1122

Newbery H. F., Kensington rd, Kens

Newbery Jasper, blocker, Bangor, Wirrabara

Newbery Jno, carpenter, Eliza st, Gilberton

Newbery Jno H., carter, Millicent

Newbery Robt, erpnr and bldr, Payneham
rd, Stepney

Newbery W. J., drpr, Hewitt av, Rose Park

Newbold Alfred, farmer, Burks, Scales Bay

Newbold B. G., farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold B. W., farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold Chas, farmer, Warooka, Y.P.

Newbold Geo, farmer, Wattle Flat, Yankalilla

Newbold Geo, farmer, Burks, Scales Bay

Newbold J., Normanville

Newbold Jno, farmer, Warooka, Y.P.

Newbold Jno, farmer, Telowie

Newbold Mrs Jane, farmer, Bullaparinga,
Delamere

Newbold Mrs M. J. C., dairy, Warooka

Newbold Robt, farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold R. G., farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold W. C., tchr, Black Rock

Newbold Wm, farmer, Calca

Newbon Geo, farmer, Streaky Bay

Newbon Mrs C. W., storekeeper, North rd,
Nailsworth

Newbould J. A. C., clerk court, Port Pirie

Newbould Rev W. H. (Cong), Truro

Newcomb F. H., gardener, Marden

Newcombe Alf, woodcarter, Blackwood

Newcombe C. J., putr, Clyde st, Parkside

Newcombe Fred, woodcarter, Upper Sturt

UPSTAIRS at SANDS & McDOUGALL'S
For LEATHER GOODS.

New Zealand Insurance Company envelopes

1902 Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

Both 1d and 2d values are known. The 1d in both mint and used; and the 2d in used condition. The Advertising panel to the left of the envelope features King Tawhiao I (The Maori King of the Waikato from 1860 to 1894) set within an ornate border/archway all printed in black together with the words: *Freehold assets and other investments secured to Queensland Policy holders, £60,000.*



Figure 3 1d - The first envelope printed for New Zealand Insurance Company Design Type 1



Figure 4 2d - The first envelope printed for New Zealand Insurance Company Design Type 2

The flightless New Zealand bird, the Kiwi, was the Company's emblem so just why King Tawhiao's image was shown in the advertisements remains a mystery. The Company's Adelaide office in the Ware Chambers at 112 Rundle Street displayed a street plate bearing the same representation of King Tawhiao. The plaque along with the building have long since been destroyed. And the Company's advertising in South Australia featured prominently an identical portrait of the King. No other Australian Colonial or State Branch, or any of the New Zealand Branches included this Logo in its advertising. I have not had access to any records to ascertain what was the position in the rest of the world where this company had offices.

Both envelopes are endorsed "FIRE & MARINE." The stamp designs are S.G. 21 for the 1d (Figure 3); and the 2d (Figure 4). The Return admonition reads: *If not claimed within 14 days, to be re-addressed to New Zealand Insurance Co., Brisbane.* Two different Logo Designs are known, the variance being in the bar of the "A's" of "ZEALAND"; and the density of shading behind the design. [Figure 5]

1902	E30	1d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife A	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt.
1905	E31	1d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife B	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.
1902	E32	2d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife A	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10 pt.
1904	E33	2d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife B	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.



Type A



Type B

Figure 5

The first and second printings have different manufacturing compositions (i.e. knives).

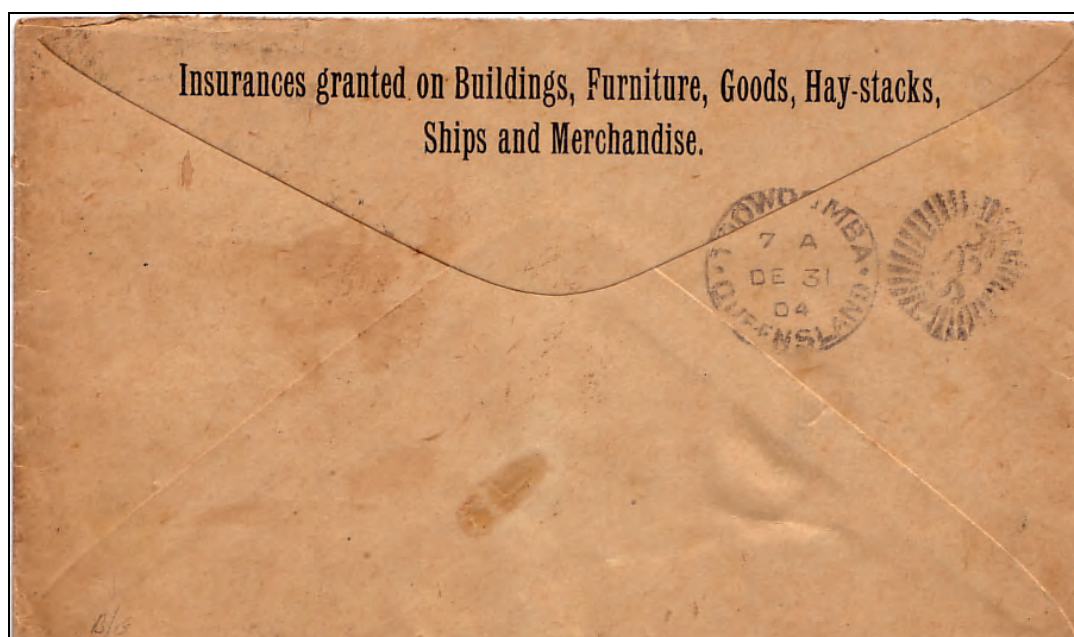


Figure 6 Knife A

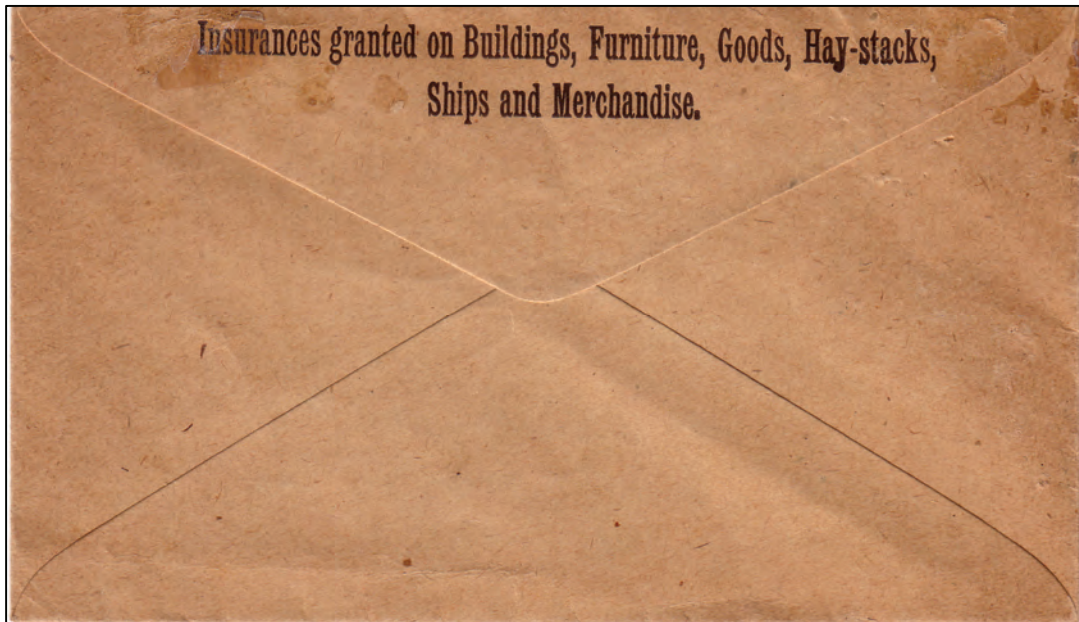


Figure 7 Knife B

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side reading: *Insurances granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise.* This wording is common for all types and values for this issue.

Larger size envelopes measuring 124 mm x 109 mm for 1d value; and 129 mm x 109 mm for 2d value (known as legal size in the USA) are known. Two different knives are recorded, but there is no advertising on the reverse side of these larger envelope.

1902	E34	1d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife C	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt.
1905	E35	1d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife D	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.
1902	E36	2d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife C	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10 pt. #
1904	E37	2d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife D	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.

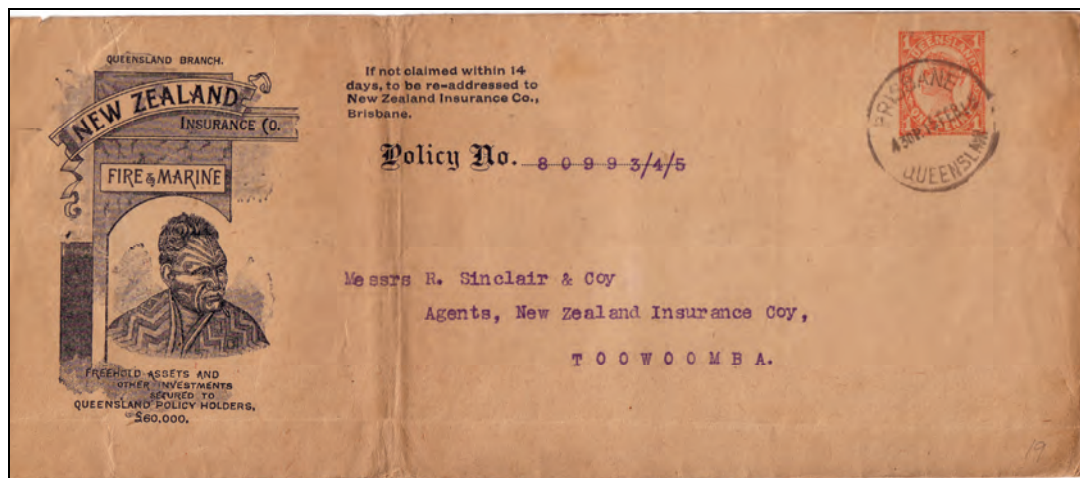


Figure 8 1d – Printed for New Zealand Insurance Company, Queensland. Design Type 1

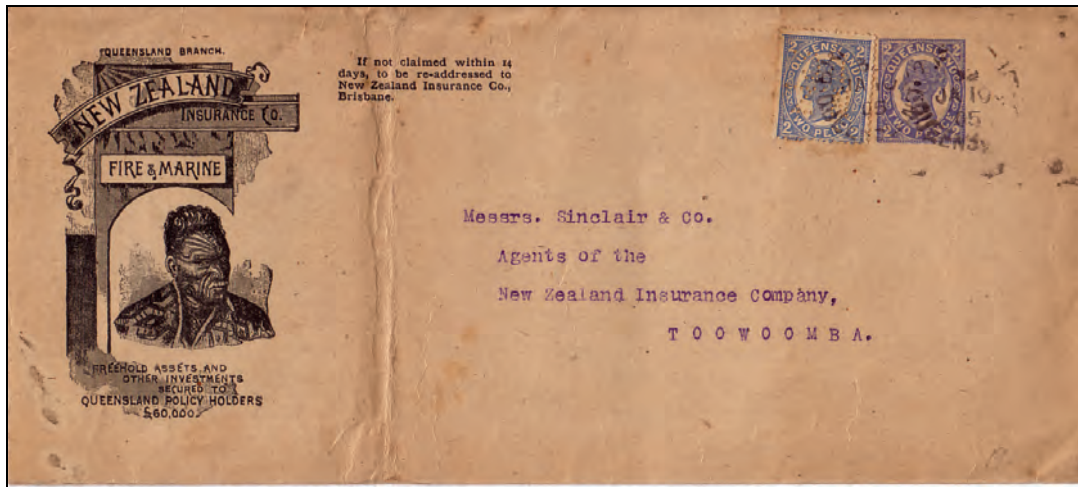


Figure 9 2d – Printed for New Zealand Insurance Company, Queensland. Design Type 2



Figure 10 Legal Sizes 1d and 2d with Knives C & D

1906 Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

A new slightly varied design was issued in 1906 where the words “FIRE & MARINE are now amended to “FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT”. The design is otherwise Type 1, and the knife is Knife A. In all other respects the Logo is identical to E30. This envelope was doubtless issued after the amalgamation of the two Insurance Companies in 1905, and hence the assumption of accident insurance by the combined Group is reflected in the altered wording.

1906 E38 1d manila paper mat paper Knife A Type 1 Return admonition 35 mm; font 6pt.

November 2009

The advertising on the reverse side has been altered to read

Indemnities issued to Employers under all Statutes, and Insurances Granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks Ships and Merchandise.

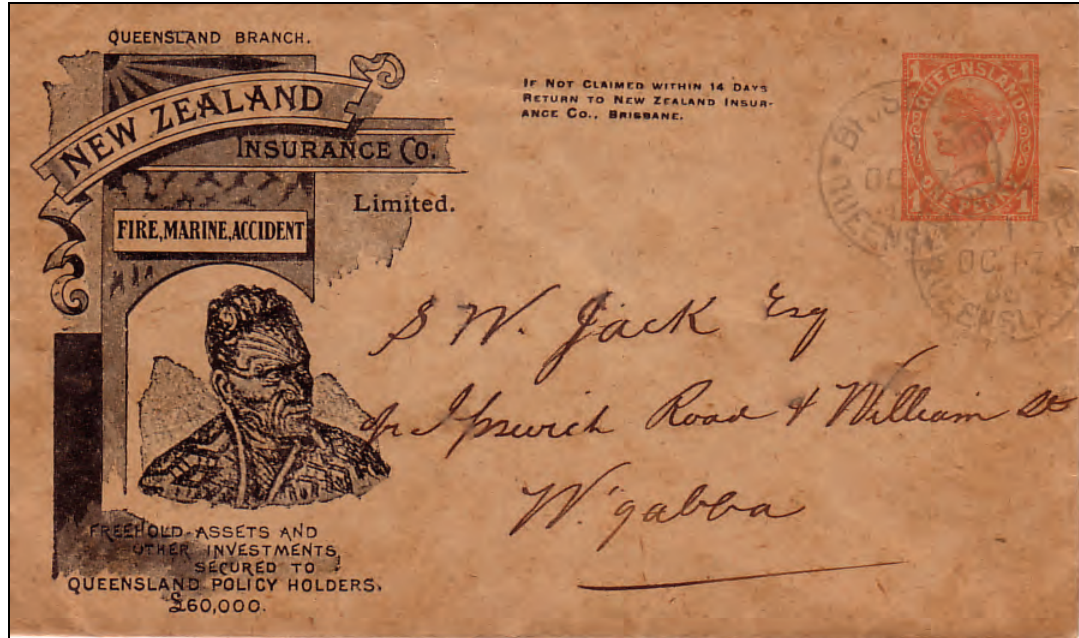


Figure 11 1d 1906 New Design with new wording Fire, Marine, Accident.

1908 Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

In 1908 a pair of envelopes with a new design was issued for both values of 1d (Figure 12) and 2d (Figure 13) envelopes. The advertising panel is again endorsed *FIRE MARINE AND ACCIDENT* and reads: *Investments in Queensland including freehold properties exceed £75,000.*

The knife for 1d value for this envelope varies from both of its predecessors and is curved and described as Type E.

E39	1d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife E	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt
E40	2d	Manila paper	mat paper	Knife A	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt. #
E41	1d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife E	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt #
E42	2d	Manila paper	gloss paper	Knife A	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.

The Return admonition now reads:

If not claimed within 14 days, return to New Zealand Insurance Coy., Ltd., Brisbane.

The 2d value is known both with and without the return admonition.



Figure 12 1d 1908 New design for combined company

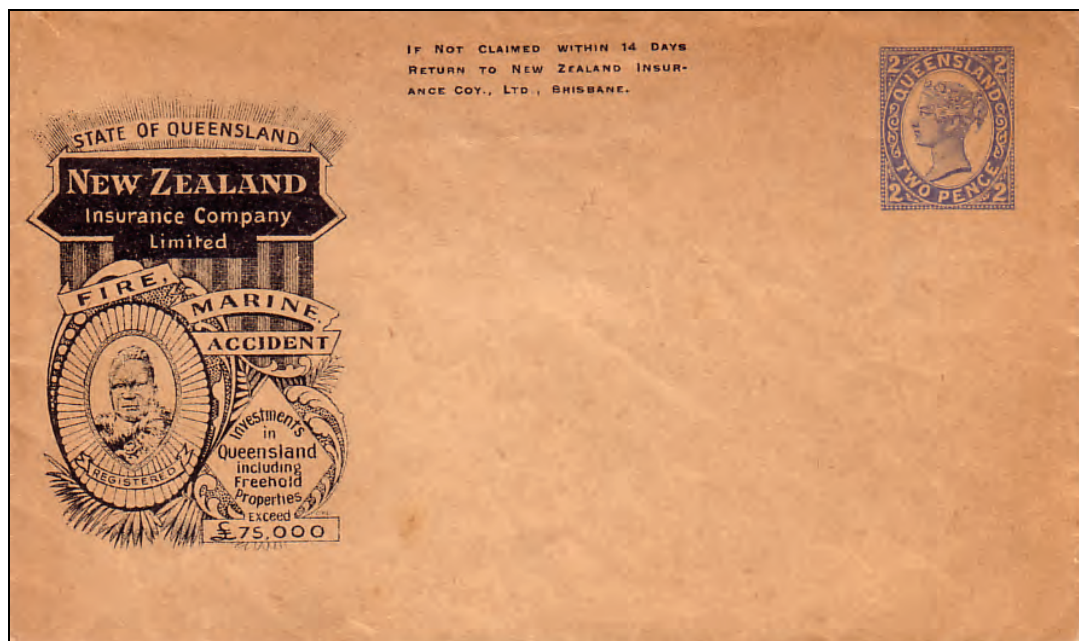


Figure 13 2d 1908 New design

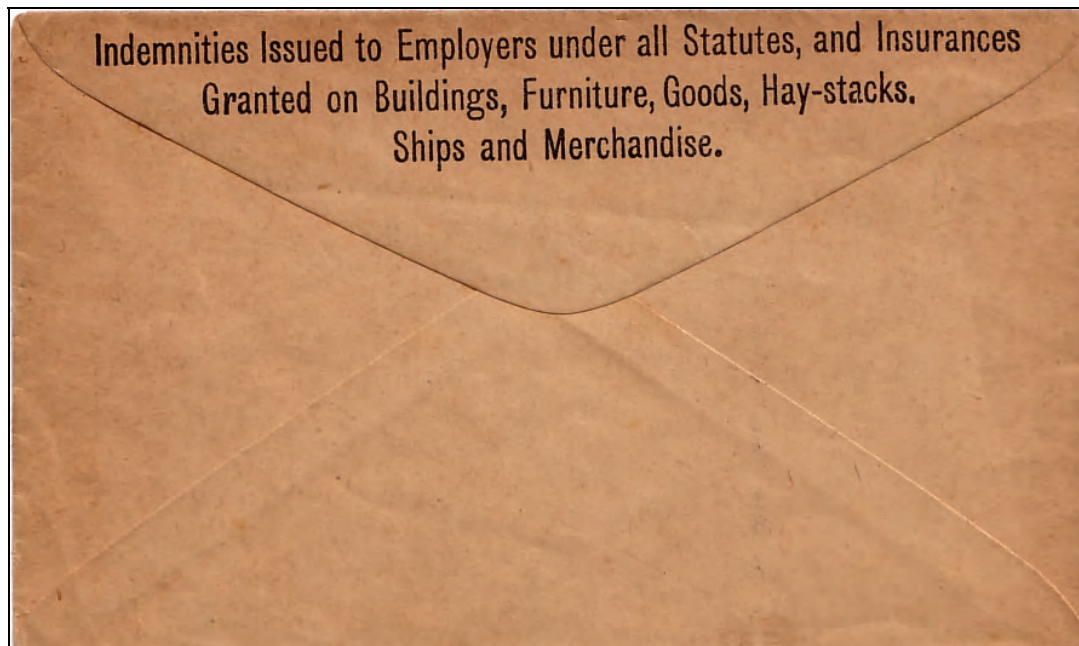


Figure 14 Knife A on 1908 envelope with new wording on reverse

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side, for the 1d and 2d reading: *Indemnities Issued to Employers under all Statutes, and Insurances Granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise*. And for the 2d also reading: *Insurances granted on Buildings, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise*.

This is the same reverse wording as the 1902 envelopes. No large size of this envelope design has been recorded.

1910 New Design Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

Figure15 New Maori King Design

New Logo with varied Maori King Portrait within the same border/archway as for the first issue (E30). The 2d value has not yet been sighted, but is presumed to exist.

E43	1d	manilla paper	mat finish	Knife A #
E44	2d	manilla paper	mat finish	Knife A

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side reading (Figure16): *Indemnities Issued to Employers under all Statutes, and Insurances Granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise*.

But these words are printed in a smaller font than before. This design is not yet recorded in the 1d for this size; nor in the large legal size format.



Figure 15 New Maori King Design

New Zealand Accident Insurance Company 1905 New Design Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

The design features the Company's then Logo of a Castle Tower within oval surrounds, all printed in dark blue. The 1d has not been recorded but is presumed to exist.

Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

E45 1d white paper mat finish Knife C #

E46 2d white paper mat finish Knife C

The 1d value has not yet been recorded.

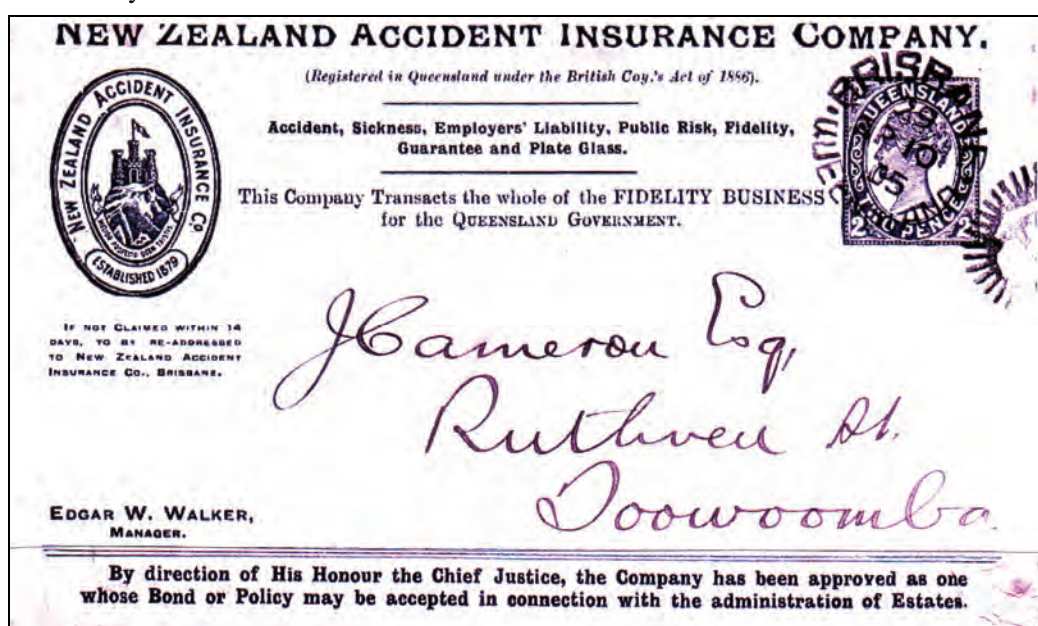


Figure 16 1905 2d New Zealand Accident Insurance envelope

November 2009

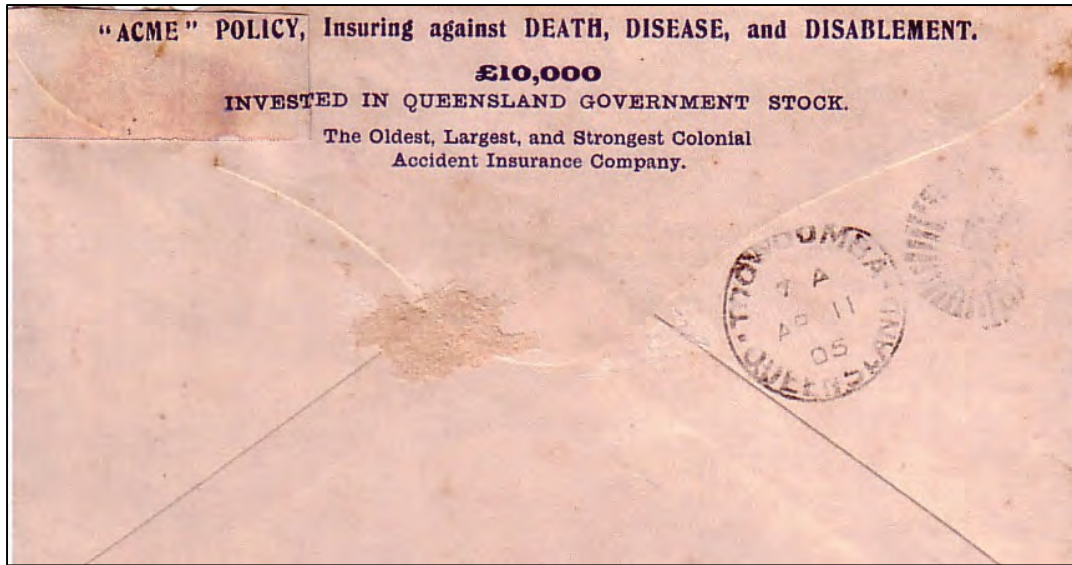


Figure 17 Reverse 1905 New Zealand Accident Insurance envelope

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side reading (Figure18):

*"ACME" POLICY, Insuring against DEATH, DISEASE and DISABLEMENT.
£10,000
INVESTED IN QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT STOCK
The Oldest, Largest and Strongest Colonial
Accident Insurance Company*

The earliest recorded date for the 2d value is 26 January 1905.

Size (114 mm X 109 mm)

E47 1d white paper mat finish

E48 2d white paper mat finish C #



Figure 18 1905 1d New Zealand Accident Insurance envelope Legal Format

I do not know what knife was used on this envelope. The 2d value has not yet been recorded. As the Company was taken over in November 1905, these envelopes must have had a very short life.

No information exists that identifies the envelope manufacturer or the printer of any of these envelopes. This catalogue listing records a possible 19 different values and designs/papers. There may yet be more to discover. Whilst some Companies continued to use printed to Private order envelopes in their business after the introduction of Commonwealth stamps (e.g. Vacuum Oil Company, Mount Morgan Gold Mining Limited), this was not the case with NZI.

Interestingly enough both Companies perforated their stamp stock. A listing of the New Zealand Insurance Company perfins in the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Rooms in Wellington includes a record of an extensive range of such perfins on Queensland stamps, the majority being postally used. Brisbane, Maryborough and Rockhampton are noted towns of use.

Many of the envelopes are damaged in some way, but the paucity of survivors necessitates the study of all such envelopes. Members from New South Wales and Victoria are invited to share their research of similar such stationery from their states and former Colonies.

The New Zealand Insurance Company survives to this day in Australia and New Zealand as a part of the CGU Insurance Group.

The author acknowledges the use of the archival envelopes Figure 1 & 2 and are used with permission. Australia Post has Copyright to these envelopes. # Envelopes marked thus have not been sighted by the Author, and their existence is yet to be confirmed.

References:

The South Australian State Library, Adelaide, Australia
The New Zealand National Library, Wellington, New Zealand
The New Zealand Government Archives, Wellington, New Zealand
The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Library, Wellington, New Zealand
Bold Century, The New Zealand Insurance Company Limited 1859-1959
Australia Post Archives, Melbourne, Australia
The Adelaide City Council Archive, Adelaide, Australia
Invercargill City Library, Invercargill, New Zealand
George Stewart, Invercargill, New Zealand
Wise's Post Office Directories for Australia Colonies and States, and New Zealand
Pugh's Queensland Almanacs, Brisbane, Australia
Queensland State Library; Oxley Memorial Library, Brisbane, Australia
South Australian, Queensland and Commonwealth Statutes, Rules and Regulations
Peter Guerin, Sydney, Australia

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

In *Stamp News* April 1977 was the following note:

The postal history auction held by City Stamp Auctions, in association with Australia Square Stamps, Australia Square NSW on 30 November 1976, proved to be a great success. Two thousand lots of tremendous variety were offered, and many record prices realised. Some of the more interesting lots [postal stationery extracted] were sold as follows:

A complete set of Queensland 1898 pictorial postcards all struck with Brisbane date stamp (est. \$100) realised \$210.

1915 KGV 1d Red Die II, fine used wrapper struck with Sydney No 9 date stamp (est. \$25) realised \$45.

1968 Australian ECAFE aerogramme, mint with light vertical crease (est. \$15) realised \$19.

Judy Kennett

May 2002

QUEENSLAND STATIONERY

Peter Guerin

After a recent article in *PSC* I thought I would show examples of items which I haven't seen referred to before.

Postcards

I have a variety of a 1d H&G 15 card with a view of Parliament House used on 2 April 1908. The third line of text, Commonwealth of Australia, is only 57 mm long whereas on all others cards of this type that I have it is 60 mm. The view is also slightly recut, showing less at the base and more at the right.

I have found the following cards with 'Specimen' handstamps:

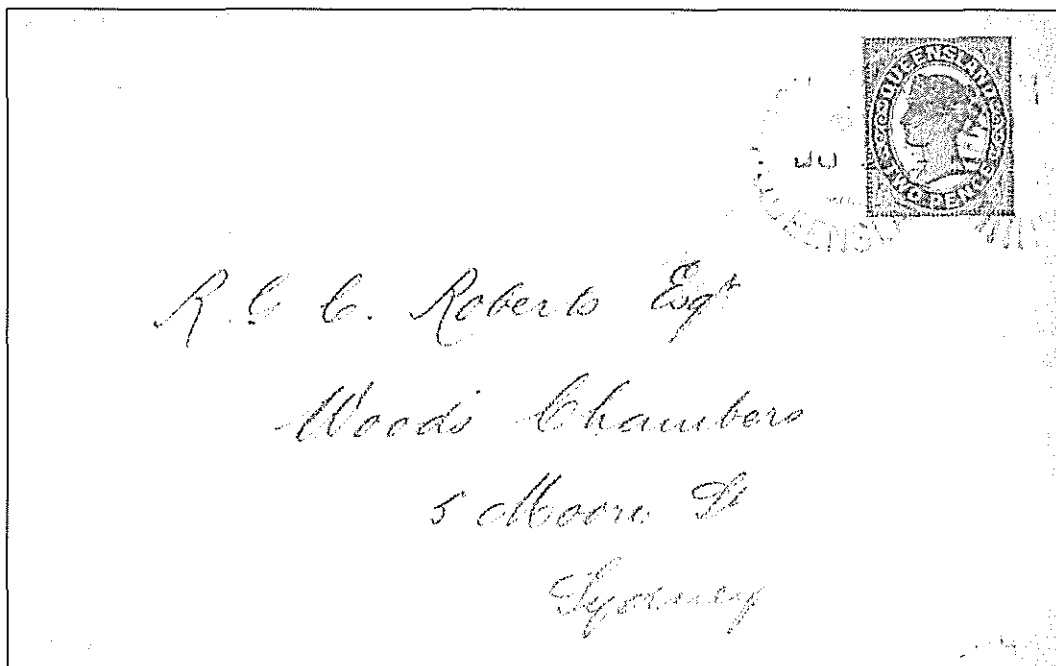
- H&G 1 and 2 (red on cream) with sans-serif capitals 15½ mm x 2 mm,
- H&G 3 (lake shades) also sans-serif capitals but 21 mm x 2¼ mm, and
- 2d and 3d H&G 5 and 6 with the same larger type.

Registered envelopes

I have only one copy CTO 27 Jan 09 which is much earlier than the 1910 date in Collas. I have also seen another with this date.

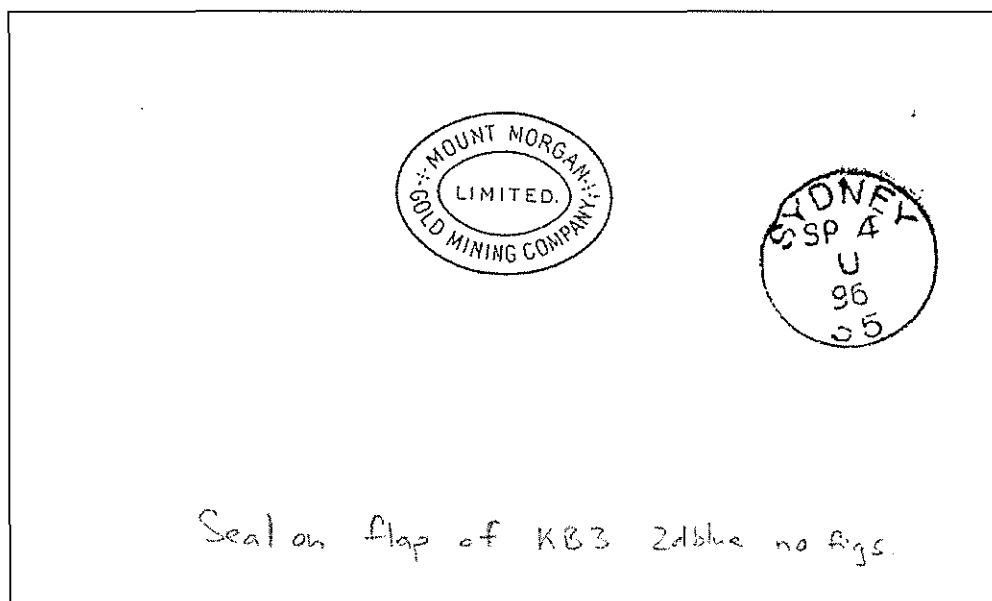
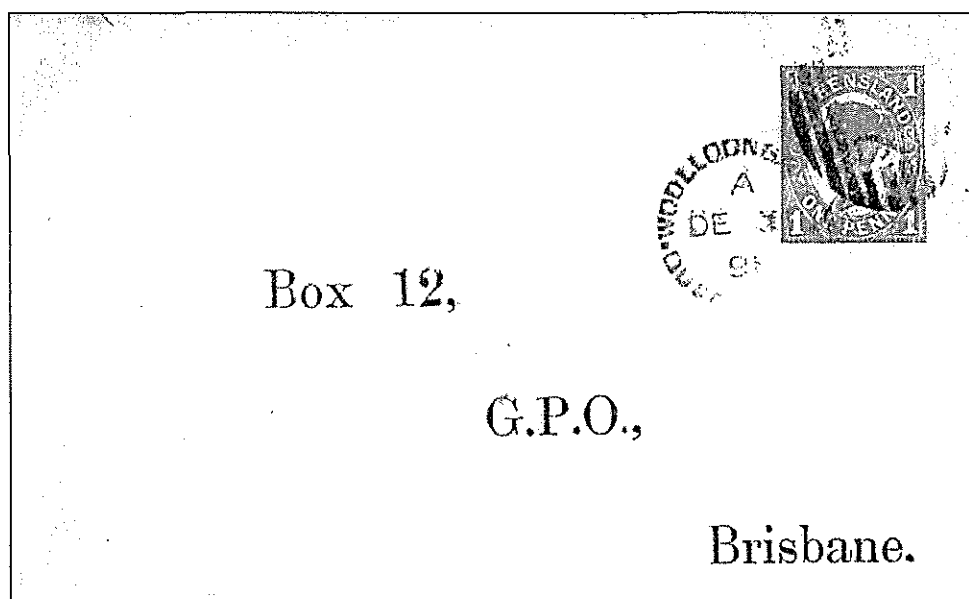
PTPO Envelopes

Envelopes with no user details: I have never seen H&G KB1. I have examples of H&G KB2 and KB3 (1d red and 2d blue) each on white envelopes with the manufacturer's embossed imprint under the flap for 'R S Hews & Co Stationers & Printers Brisbane' and on blue and dark orange-buff envelopes. The only used examples I have are on buff envelopes; 1d used 15 Feb 1904, 2d 23 Jan 1903. The 1d red with figures in lower corners only (unlisted in H&G) I have impressed on grey-blue stock while I have envelopes impressed with stamps with figures in all corners: 1d red on cream used 20 May 1912, 2d mint and used 16 July 1900 (on a larger 147 x 90 mm sized envelope).

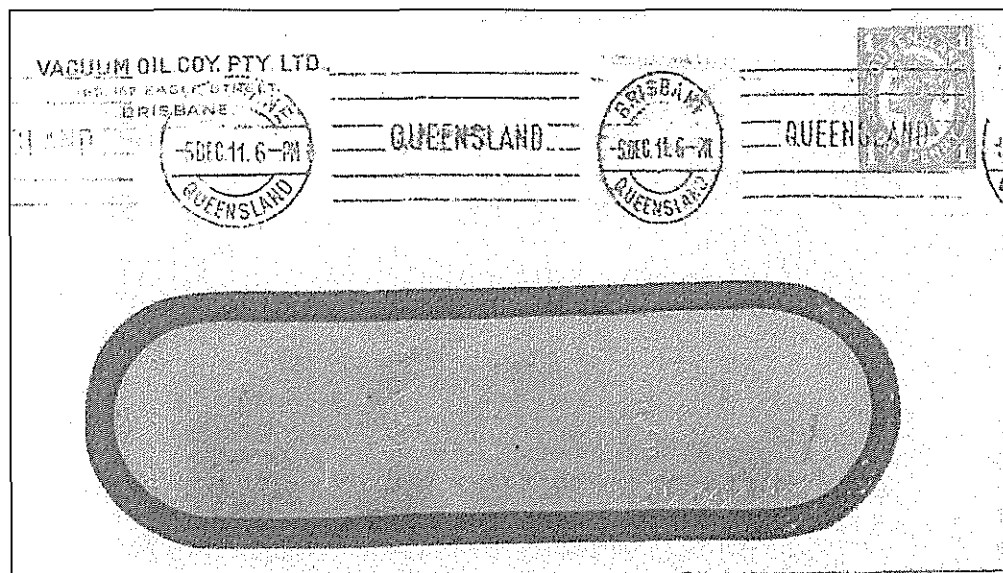
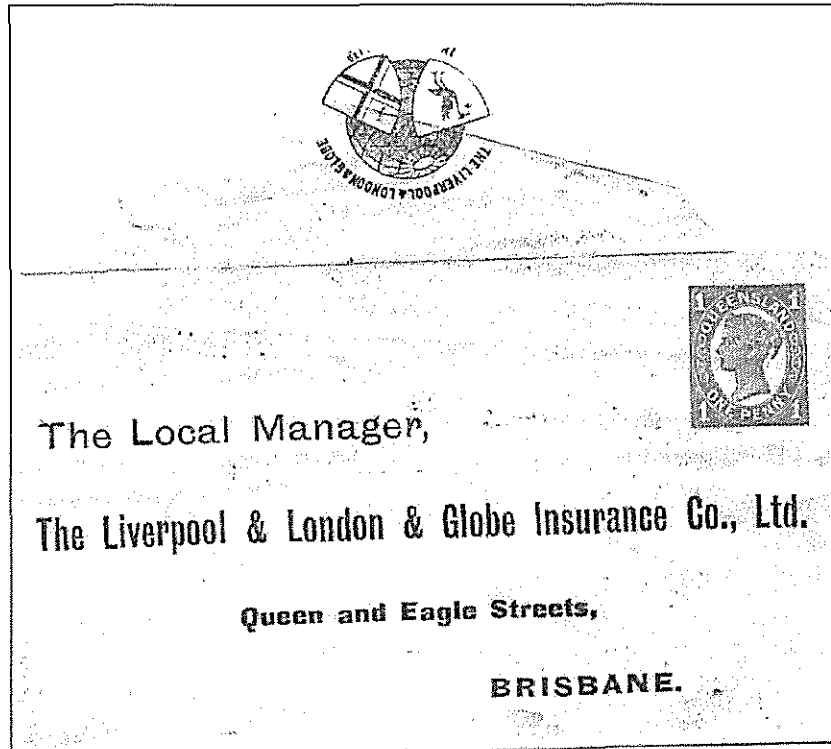


Envelopes with user details: I have two examples of H&G KB3 (2d blue, no figures in corners), both 147 x 90 mm but with different knives, with Mt Morgan logo on the flap. These are different to those shown by Bernie Beston in the November 1999 issue of *PSC*. One has an embossed imprint under the flap for "Watson Ferguson & Co Brisbane" while both are used from Rockhampton to Sydney June and September 1896.

I have two examples of H&G KB4 (1d red, four figures), one as shown addressed to "Box 12 GPO Brisbane" with 'Hews Co' imprint and the other addressed to The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co Ltd with "Sapsford & Co Stationery etc Brisbane" imprint. In addition I have another two envelopes for the Vacuum Oil Co, both on identical gray-green Transo brand window envelopes with dark green window frame and text. The first, used 5 Dec 1911, has dark red stamp imprint and "Made in the USA" under the flap with "Southern Sales Ltd, Head Office, Sydney" at the base all in black. The second has a vermilion stamp (postmark date not visible) with green imprint under flap "Pat Aug 9 1904". Finally I have a front only of H&G KB5 (2d blue, four figures) used 2 Nov 1897 from Rockhampton to the same addressee as my other Mt Morgan types leading me to assume that this may also be for Mt Morgan.



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Lettercards



Queensland Queensland, Queensland,



With regard to lettercards, there are many variations in the arms on the reverse as well as different stamp dies which are not listed in H&G or Collas. These variations are described in detail in William Walton's article in *Philately from Australia*, September, December 1988. The differences in the arms and in the stamp dies are quite marked as shown in the illustrations. As a result the listings in H&G and Collas cannot be relied on and anyone interested in these lettercards should consult Walton's article.

QUEENSLAND POSTAL STATIONERY RE-VISITED

Bernie Beston

PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER

1/2d ENVELOPE

A 1/2d envelope measuring 137 mm x 80 mm Printed to Private Order is not a common Queensland stationery item, nor is it a rarity. I have recorded it used with the addition of an 1/2d adhesive stamp at Brisbane on 17 August 1903 (Fig. 1); and on 17 January 1916 at Melbourne (Fig. 2). And I am sure that more of these exist. There is a suggestion that these were the brainchild of a noted philatelist of the time, Samuel Dalby. In excess of 20 mint copies are known.

Each usage indicates that the envelope was being used other than for the purpose for which it was stamped. And why was an envelope produced for a non existing 1/2d postal rate anyway? The postage rates of 1/2d from 1891 to 1900 covered the following items:

INLAND and INTERCOLONIAL

Newspapers	1/2d per 10 oz inland; per 2 oz intercolonial.
Magazines	1/2d per 2 oz for inland or intercolonial.

After 1901 and Federation, newspapers could still be carried for 1/2d subject to restrictions on the weight. After 1901 there was little change to the rate, except a continuation of the 1/2d rate

May 2002

for 2 oz for inland, Intercolonial, New Zealand and Pacific mail for printed matter from 1 May 1911. It is difficult to argue that an envelope of this size could have been intended for printed matter. One would have thought that a larger envelope would have been ordered if this was to be its purpose. The existence of the item used well prior to 1911 also disputes this theory.

So, the question is who knows something that I don't know?

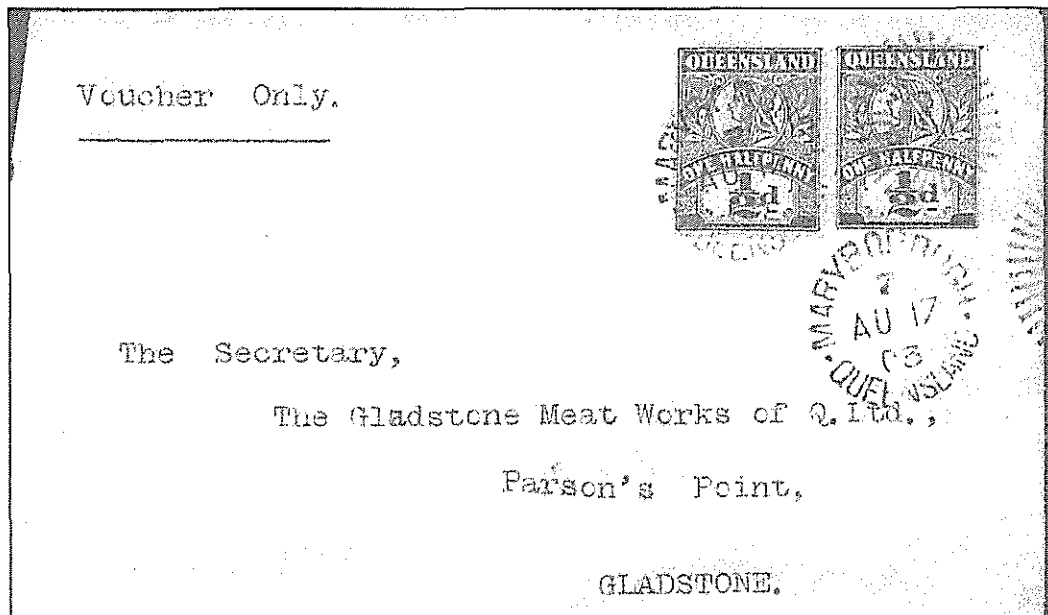


Fig. 1 Envelope with added 1/2d stamp used Maryborough to Gladstone 17 August 1903

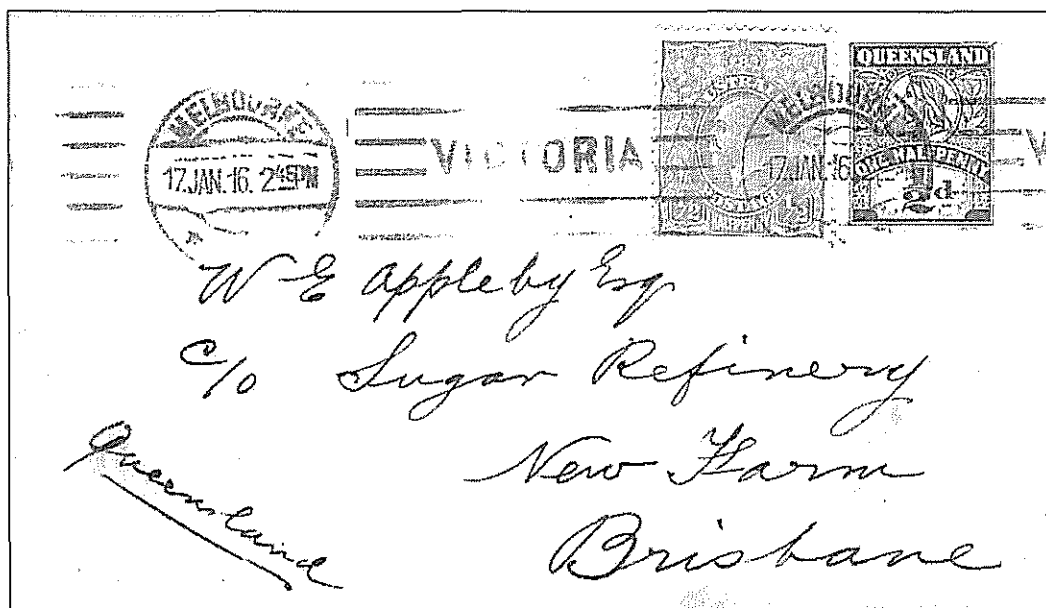
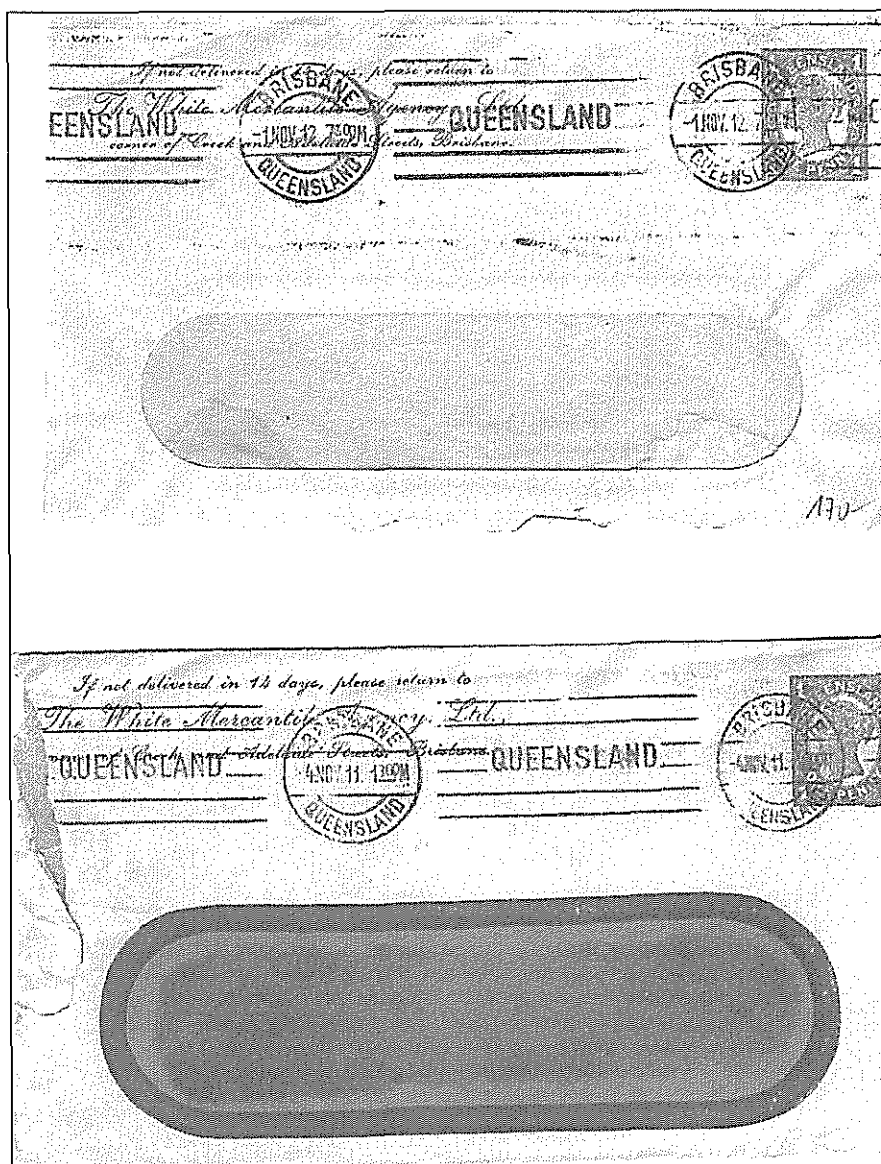


Fig. 2 Used from Melbourne to New Farm an inner Brisbane suburb 17 January 1916.



1d WINDOW FACE ENVELOPE

Three types of window face envelopes printed to Private Order have been known up till now:

Blue Paper

1. The White Mercantile Agency Ltd. 89 mm x 152 mm used at Brisbane 15 January 1913.
2. The White Mercantile Agency Ltd. 89 mm x 152 mm used at Brisbane
3. Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd. 92 mm x 166 mm used at Brisbane 3 February 1913.

White Paper

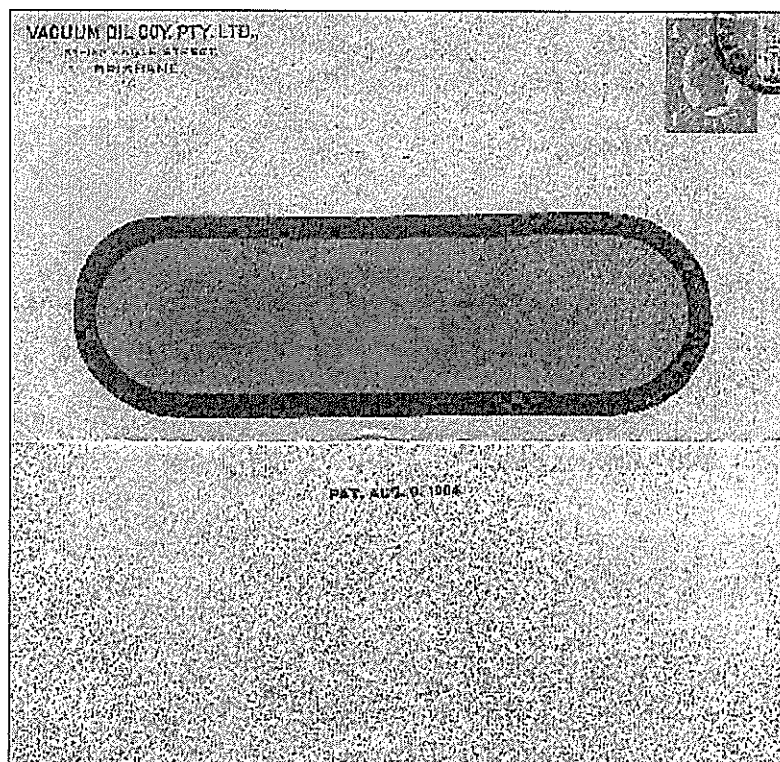
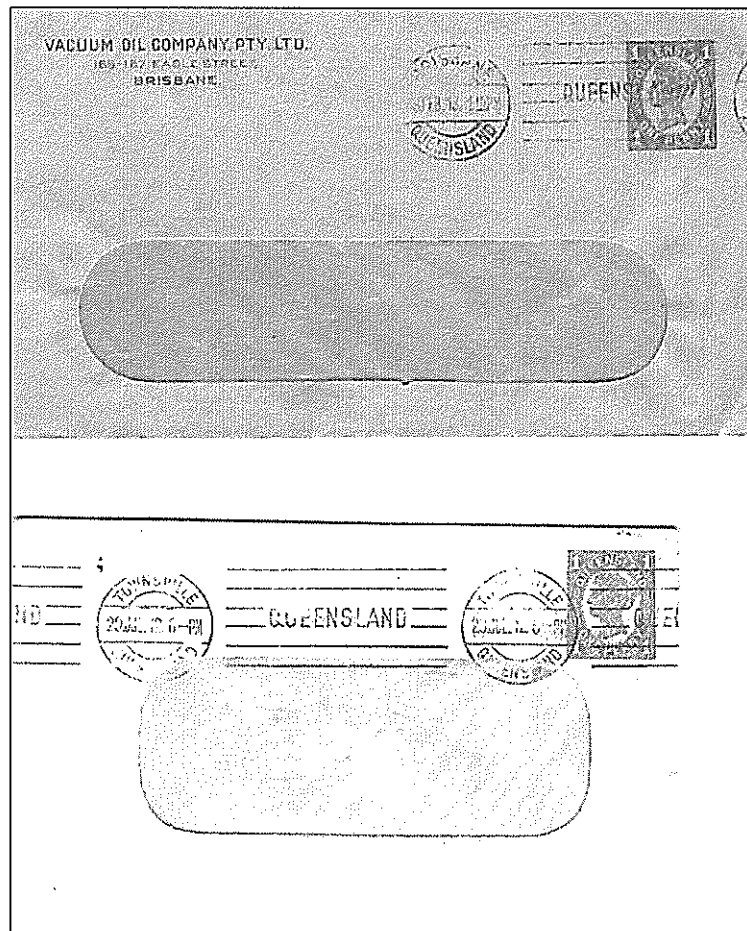
4. Cummings & Campbell Limited. 89 mm x 145 mm used at Townsville 29 June 1912

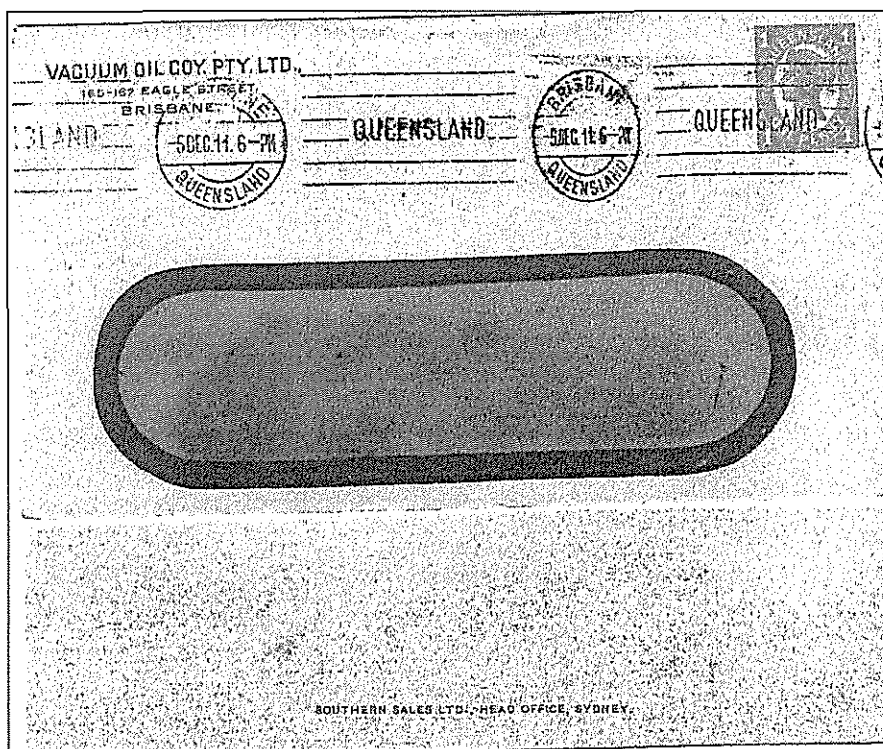
Now a number of new previously unrecorded envelopes can be added, thanks to recent acquisition at Belgica World Stamp Exhibition, Brussels and two other items discovered by Sydney collector Peter Guerin.

5. The White Mercantile Agency Ltd. 92 mm x 165 mm used at Brisbane 4 November 1911
6. Vacuum Oil Coy. Pty. Ltd. 92 mm x 166 mm used at Brisbane 5 December 1911
7. Vacuum Oil Coy. Pty. Ltd. 92 mm x 166 mm used at Brisbane on unknown date

May 2002

All of the Vacuum Oil envelopes are on green paper, with raised green ink. To date, no unused examples of any of these envelopes have been found.





QUEENSLAND FORMULA ENVELOPE

Hugh Campbell first recorded this item used at Bundaberg on the 19 November 1888. It was sold by the Post Office from 2 October 1879, having been part of a consignment of 5,000 purchased from McCorquodale & Co by the Postal Administration. Their sale price was $\frac{1}{2}$ d each. As there was no stamp impression, this envelope can only be regarded as a forerunner. Sometime in 1883 they were withdrawn from sale, and therefore their recorded use is extremely rare. The numbers sold are not recorded, but mint copies are not uncommon (Fig.3). This leads to the suspicion that mint copies were later sold to collectors by the Postal Authority.

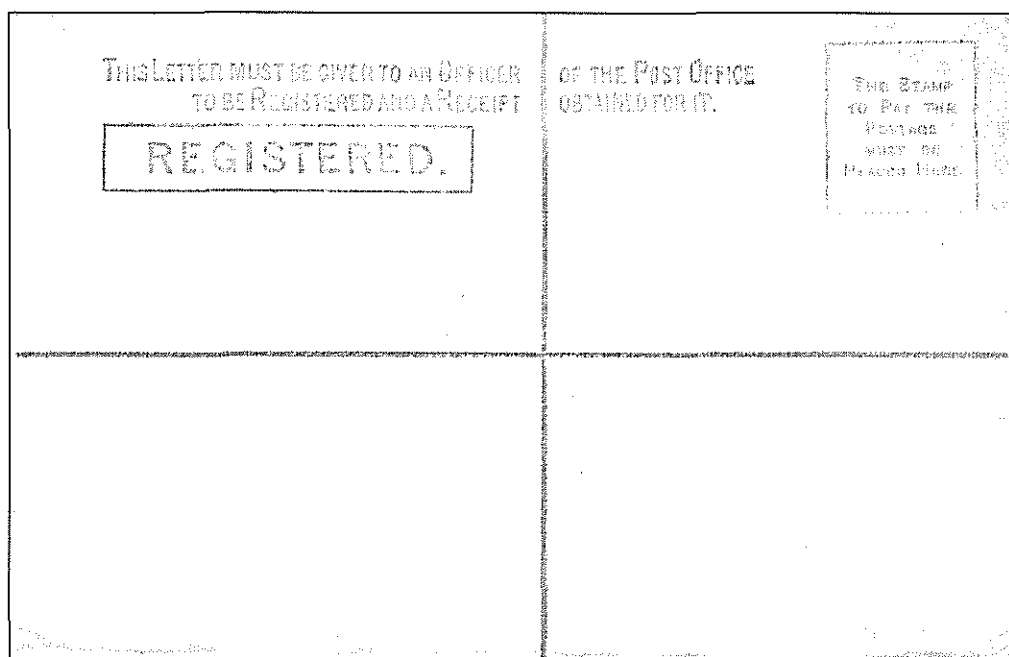


Fig.3 Mint Formula Registered Envelope 154 mm x 97 mm.



Fig.4 Bundaberg 19 November 1888; 4d registration and 1/6 double weight.

At the time of his Book "The Postal History of Queensland" (1990), this copy recorded by Hugh (Fig.4) was the only known used example. Melbourne Dealer and collector, Gary Watson in Philately from Australia (December 1983). Much to my delight, I later acquired a second copy used at Townsville on 1 March 1884 (Fig.5).

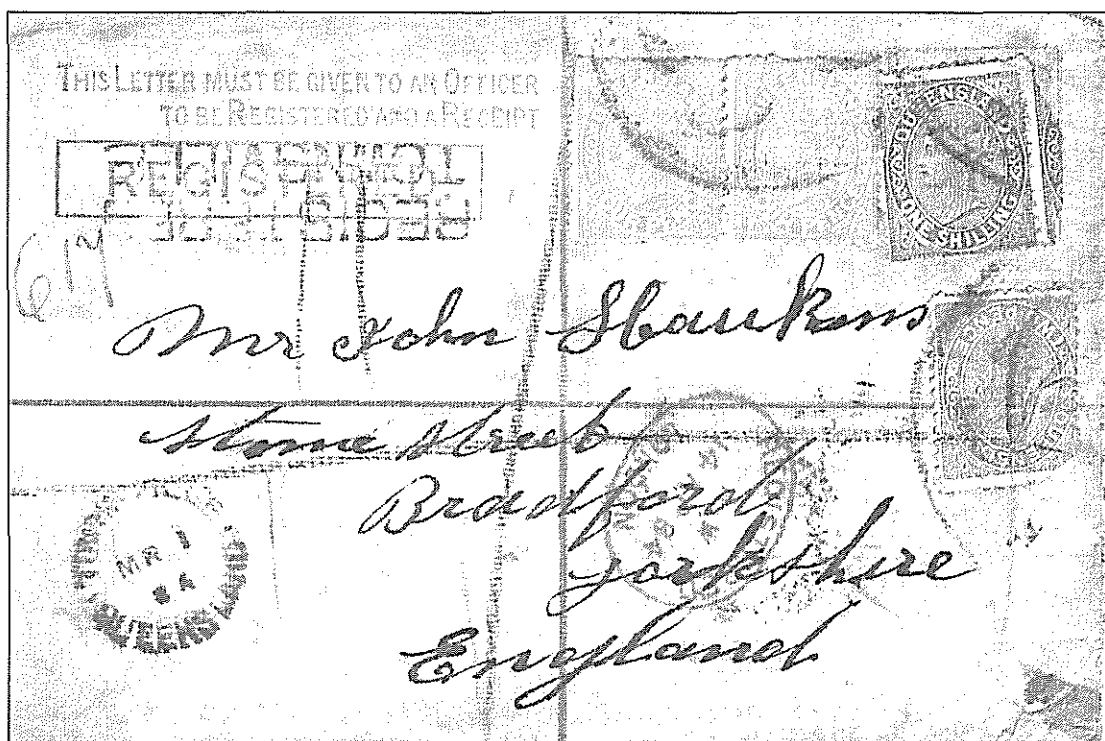


Fig. 5 1884 Formula Registered used at Townsville Also 1/10 postage and registration.

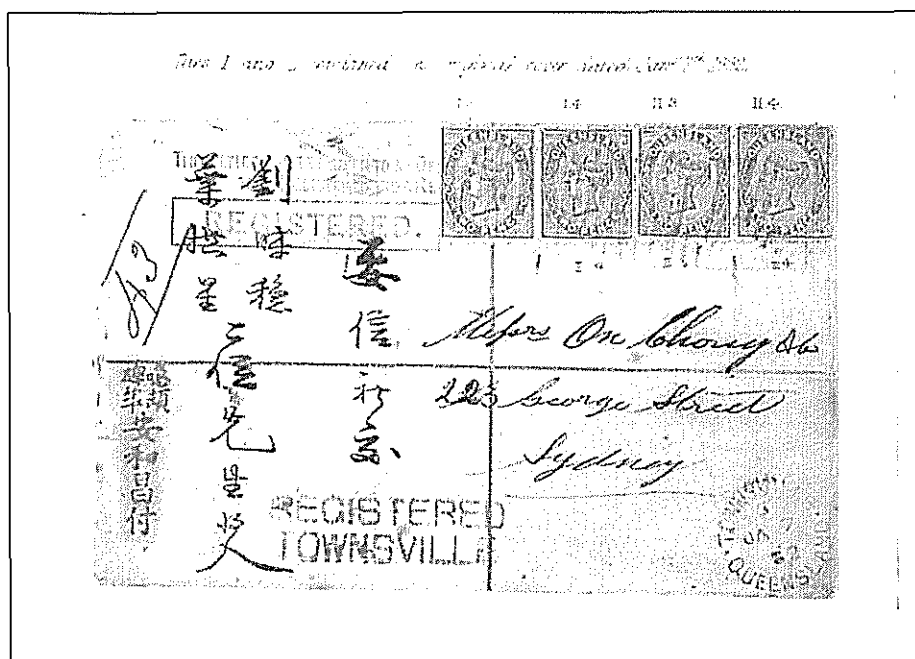


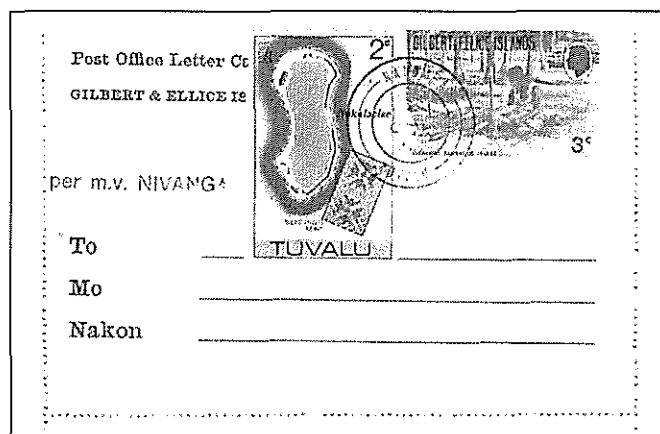
Fig.6 Townsville 7 January 1882; 4d registration and 2d letter rate to N.S.W. with Whites original annotation and its emphasis on the stamps used.

Now a further copy has come to my attention. It is in the White Collection at the Mitchell Library in Sydney. This too is used at Townville and on a much earlier date of 7 January 1882 (Fig.4). Interestingly, this is the only copy used to an Australian address, the other two being sent to Austria and London respectively. The peculiar aspect is that this copy has been right under our noses for over a hundred years, but never reported (to my knowledge) by Sydney collectors.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Peter Guerin

In my Feb 2001 PSC Article on NSW OS perfins I noted missing perfin holes and John Sinfield elaborated on this in May 2001 PSC, but made no mention of a later occurrence of missing holes. He did show both types in the colour liftout pages however. The first type he highlighted on a 1½d red and the second type is visible on the 1d green and 1d green card – missing second hole in 'N' – both my KGVI cards have this variety. On another matter I too recently came across a Gilbert and Ellice lettercard – this one apparently unlike all other mentioned as it has been uprated with a Tuvalu 2c stamp and then CTO 10 NO 76 and handstamped 'per MV Nivanga'. If anyone is interested in this item it is available from PSSA dealer member Steve Hamilton of Hamilton's for Stamps in Woy Woy NSW.

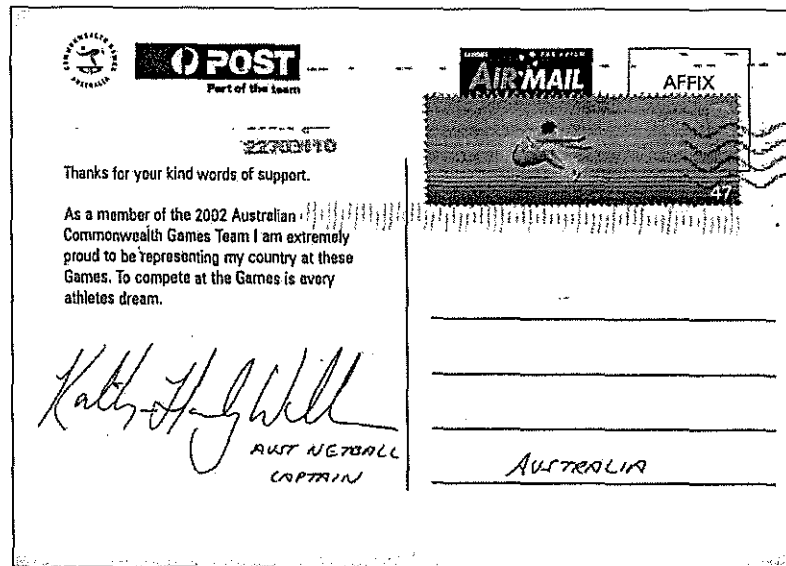


QUEENSLAND'S LAST REGISTERED ENVELOPE

Ian McMahon

The last Queensland registered envelope was issued in 1912 and was produced in Melbourne using envelopes of the same type as that used for the registered envelopes of other states. The envelope differs from earlier Queensland registered envelope in being of smaller size and having the stamp embossed on a flap that folds to the reverse of the envelope. The envelope is less common than the earlier issues and only a few used copies are known. An additional example is illustrated below used in Brisbane in 1913 by W H Robinson, a Brisbane stamp dealer, with two 1d kangaroo and map stamps paying the postage to Melbourne.





QUEENSLAND FORMULAR REGISTERED ENVELOPE

Bernie Beston and Ian McMahon

On the 14 September 2002, one of three known Queensland Formular Registered envelopes Size G (see the May 2002 issue of *PSC*) was sold at a Melbourne Auction for \$7,000 plus buyer's premium. At this time, it was not only the highest price paid for a piece of Queensland Postal Stationery, but evidenced the rarity of the piece and its provenance as being the first such used item publicly recorded. Another Formular Registered envelopes, in size H2, sold at the same Auction for \$9,000, plus buyer's premium. Both came from the collection of the late Hugh Campbell, however, the H2 envelope cannot be regarded as a Queensland issue, as it was not sold by the Post Office. Likely both registered envelopes were sold to off shore collectors.

Now, less than two months after that event, a truly remarkable situation has occurred. Two more Size G Formular Registered envelopes have come onto the market. Fortunately, both copies have been acquired by Australian collectors, and returned to this country from foreign hands.

The first is used to Sierra Leone on 12 June 1889. It is the earliest known item of Postal History and the first item of Postal Stationery recorded to that destination from Queensland [Figure 1]. It is also the latest recorded use of the envelope. The Envelope was posted from Bundaberg, at the 7d postage rate and 6d for registration. It appears to have been sent via Torres Strait and the direct route to the United Kingdom, and thence to Freetown receiving backstamps at Plymouth (28 July 1889), Liverpool (registered oval 29 July 1889) and Freetown (14 August 1889). This is consistent with the envelope having been carried on the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer, *Merkara*, which left Brisbane on 12 June 1889 and unloaded its mail in England on 28 July 1889.

The second is used to Austria on 23 November 1888. It has the earliest known recorded use on cover of the 1882 2/6 high value [Figure2] plus a 1d adhesive. Again this cover is used from Bundaberg.

This means that of the five used envelopes now recorded; three were used at Bundaberg and two at Townsville. As the issue was officially withdrawn from sale sometime in 1884, their late use from these two official Post Offices would indicate that some stock was not returned to the Distributor of stamps but kept in stock at the office and sold later. No records exist as to the policy or directions of the Postmaster General [or the Post Master at the Brisbane G.P.O.] as to stock returns, if any, at this time. Both of the new discoveries came from different sources, one from Germany and the other from England.

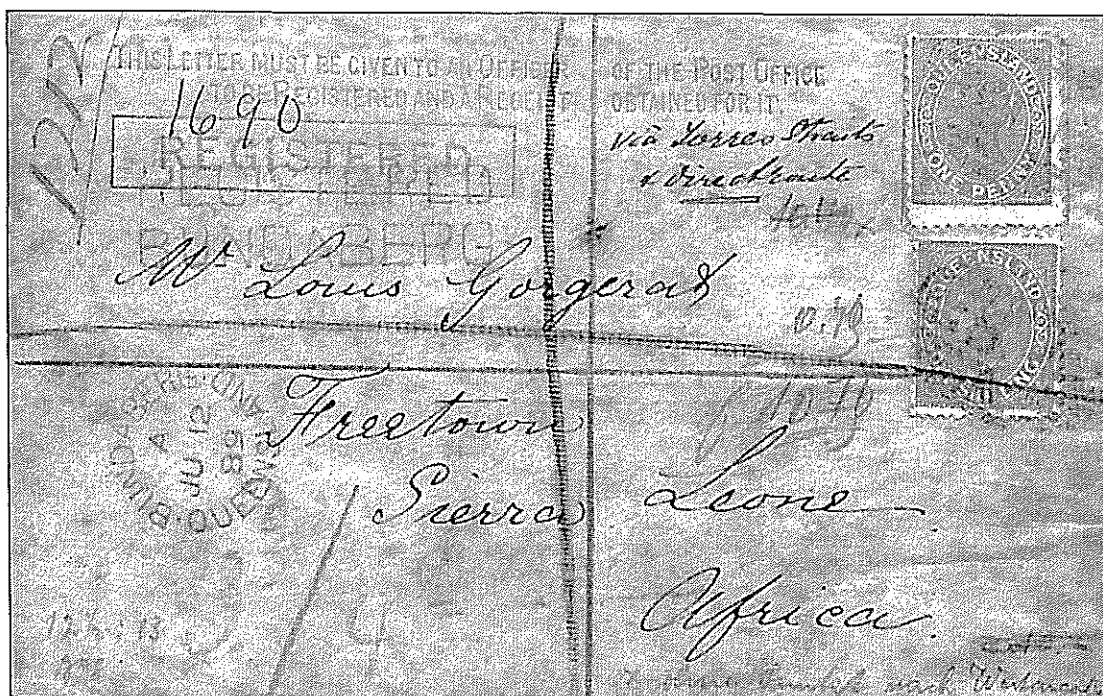


Figure 1 Bundaberg to Sierra Leone 12 June 1889

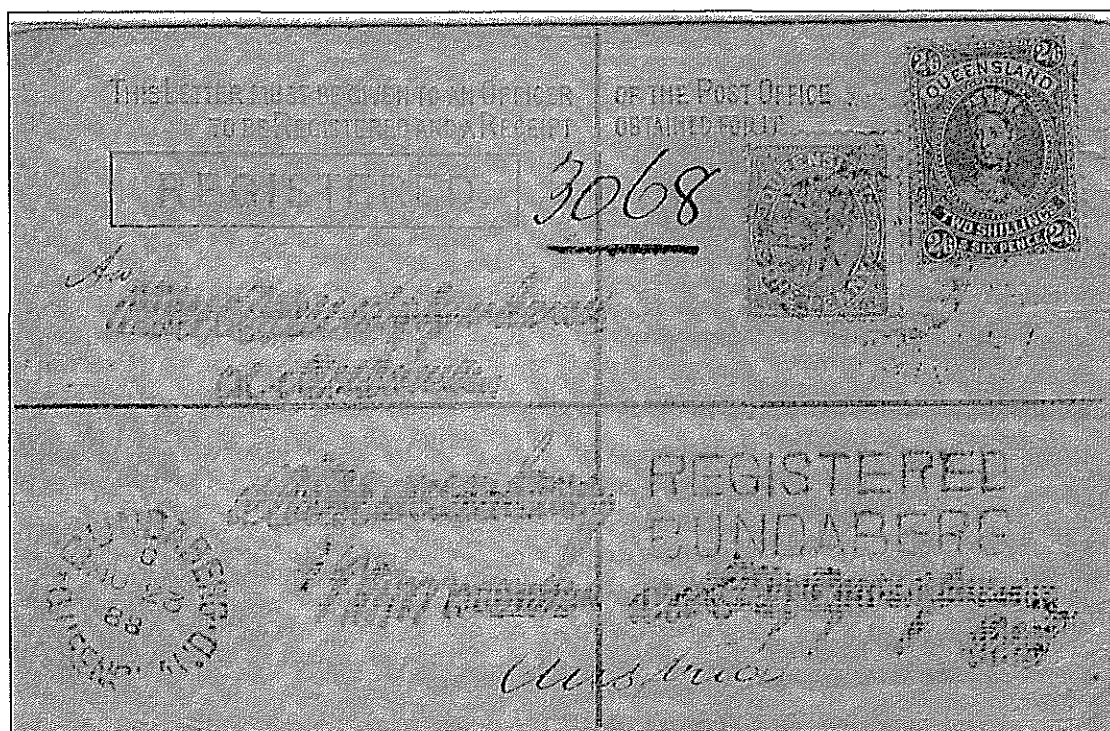
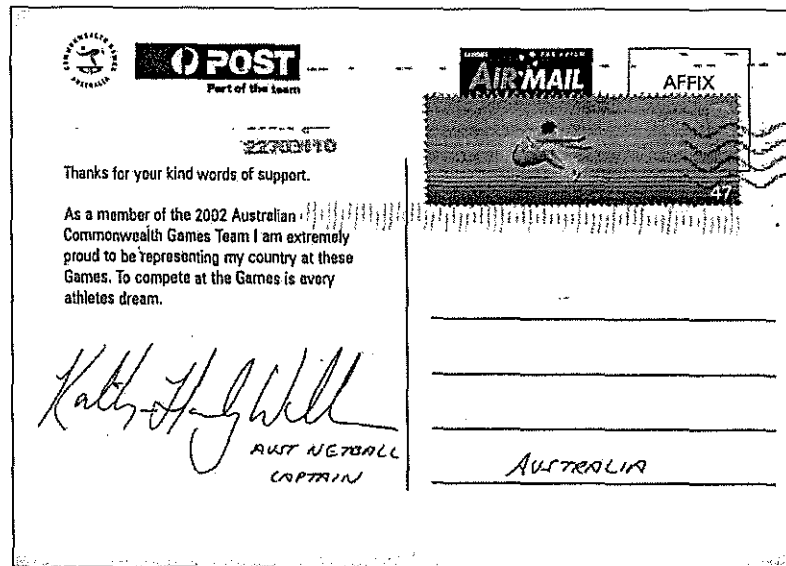


Figure 2 Bundaberg to Austria 23 November 1888.



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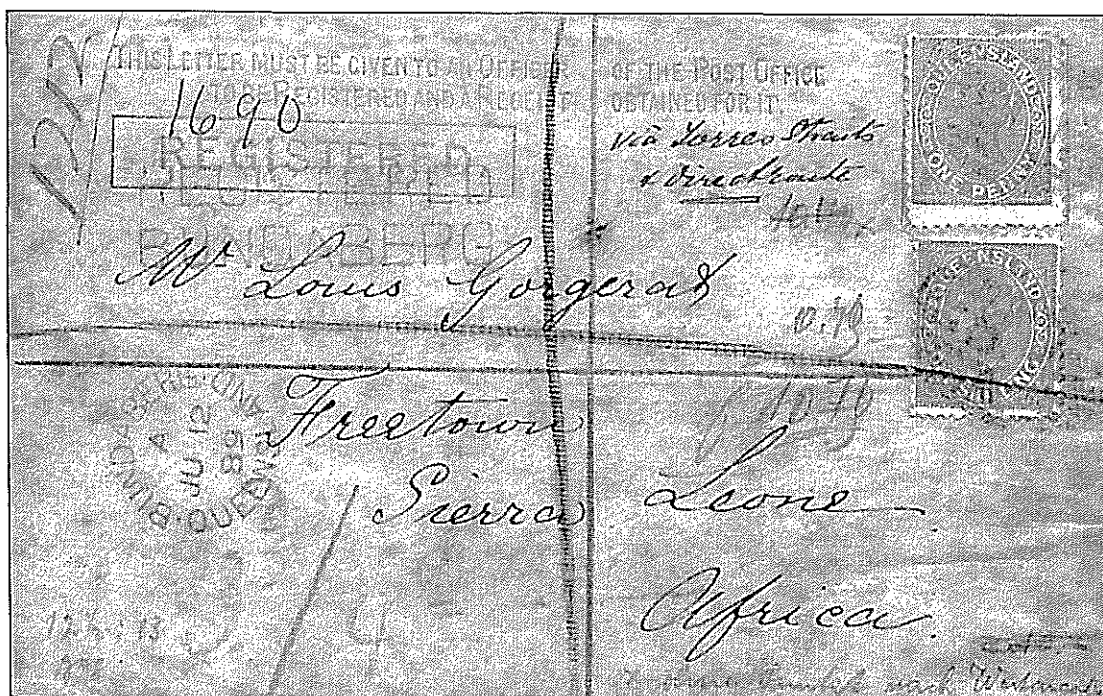


Figure 1 Bundaberg to Sierra Leone 12 June 1889

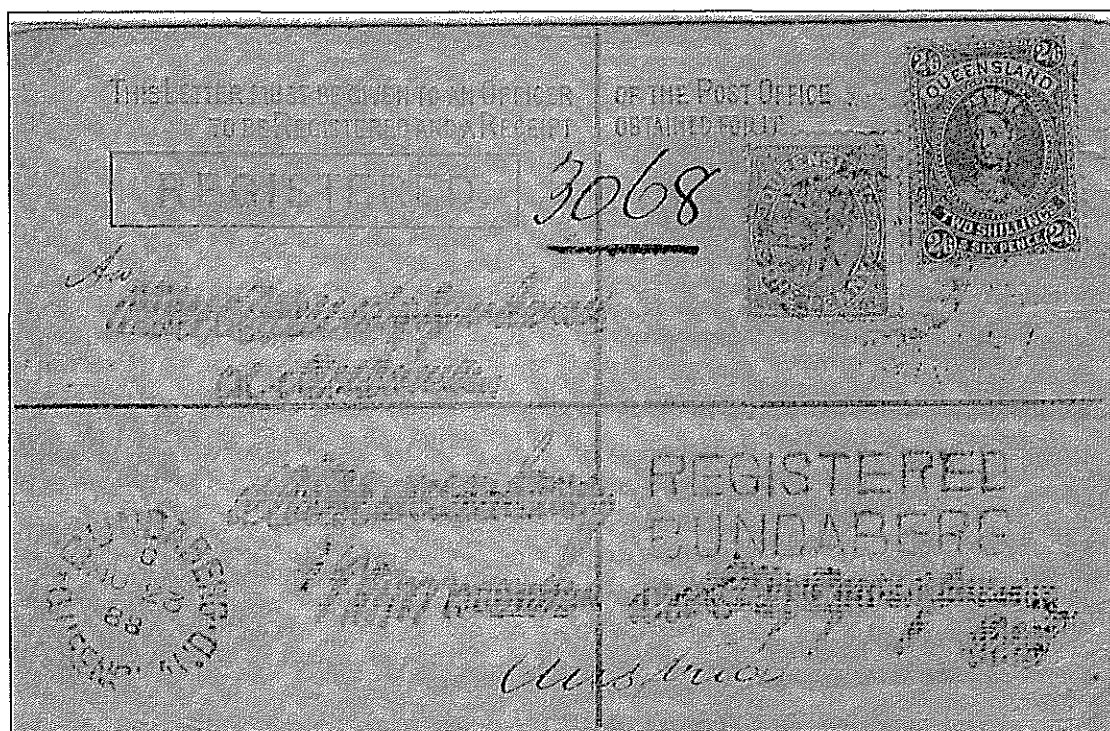
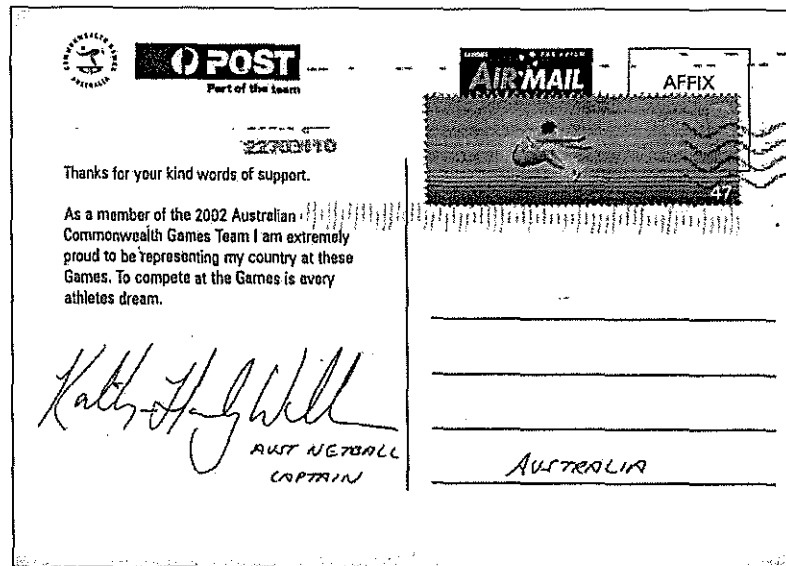


Figure 2 Bundaberg to Austria 23 November 1888.



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Bernie Beston and Ian McMahon

On the 14 September 2002, one of three known Queensland Formular Registered envelopes Size G (see the May 2002 issue of *PSC*) was sold at a Melbourne Auction for \$7,000 plus buyer's premium. At this time, it was not only the highest price paid for a piece of Queensland Postal Stationery, but evidenced the rarity of the piece and its provenance as being the first such used item publicly recorded. Another Formular Registered envelopes, in size H2, sold at the same Auction for \$9,000, plus buyer's premium. Both came from the collection of the late Hugh Campbell, however, the H2 envelope cannot be regarded as a Queensland issue, as it was not sold by the Post Office. Likely both registered envelopes were sold to off shore collectors.

Now, less than two months after that event, a truly remarkable situation has occurred. Two more Size G Formular Registered envelopes have come onto the market. Fortunately, both copies have been acquired by Australian collectors, and returned to this country from foreign hands.

The first is used to Sierra Leone on 12 June 1889. It is the earliest known item of Postal History and the first item of Postal Stationery recorded to that destination from Queensland [Figure 1]. It is also the latest recorded use of the envelope. The Envelope was posted from Bundaberg, at the 7d postage rate and 6d for registration. It appears to have been sent via Torres Strait and the direct route to the United Kingdom, and thence to Freetown receiving backstamps at Plymouth (28 July 1889), Liverpool (registered oval 29 July 1889) and Freetown (14 August 1889). This is consistent with the envelope having been carried on the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer, *Merkara*, which left Brisbane on 12 June 1889 and unloaded its mail in England on 28 July 1889.

The second is used to Austria on 23 November 1888. It has the earliest known recorded use on cover of the 1882 2/6 high value [Figure2] plus a 1d adhesive. Again this cover is used from Bundaberg.

This means that of the five used envelopes now recorded; three were used at Bundaberg and two at Townsville. As the issue was officially withdrawn from sale sometime in 1884, their late use from these two official Post Offices would indicate that some stock was not returned to the Distributor of stamps but kept in stock at the office and sold later. No records exist as to the policy or directions of the Postmaster General [or the Post Master at the Brisbane G.P.O.] as to stock returns, if any, at this time. Both of the new discoveries came from different sources, one from Germany and the other from England.

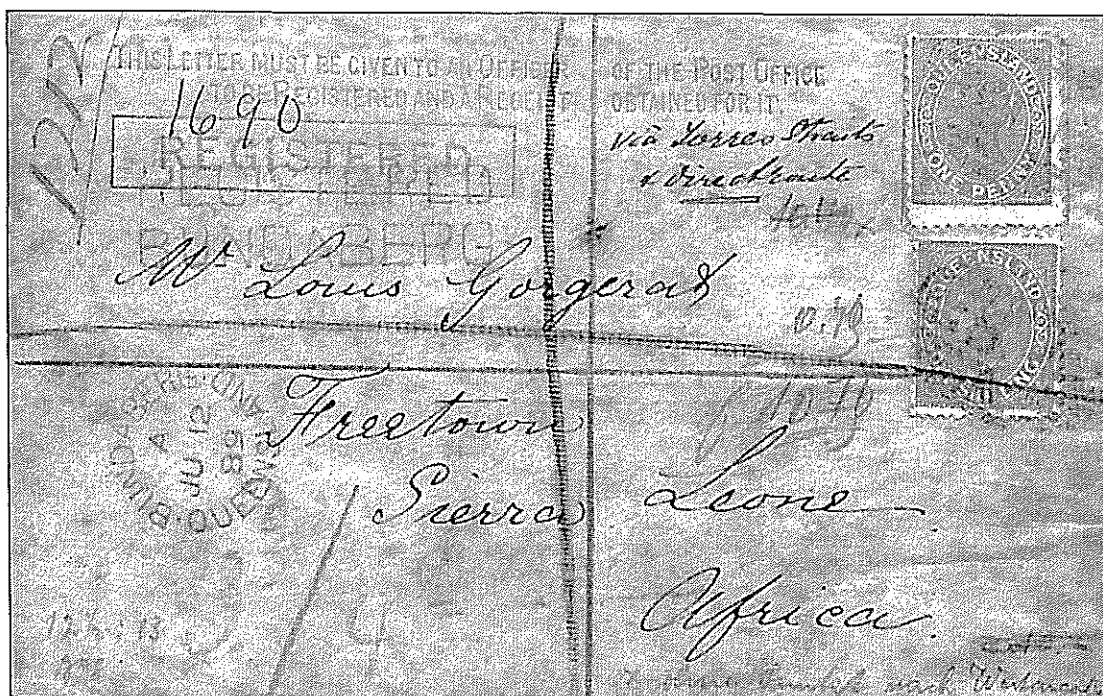


Figure 1 Bundaberg to Sierra Leone 12 June 1889

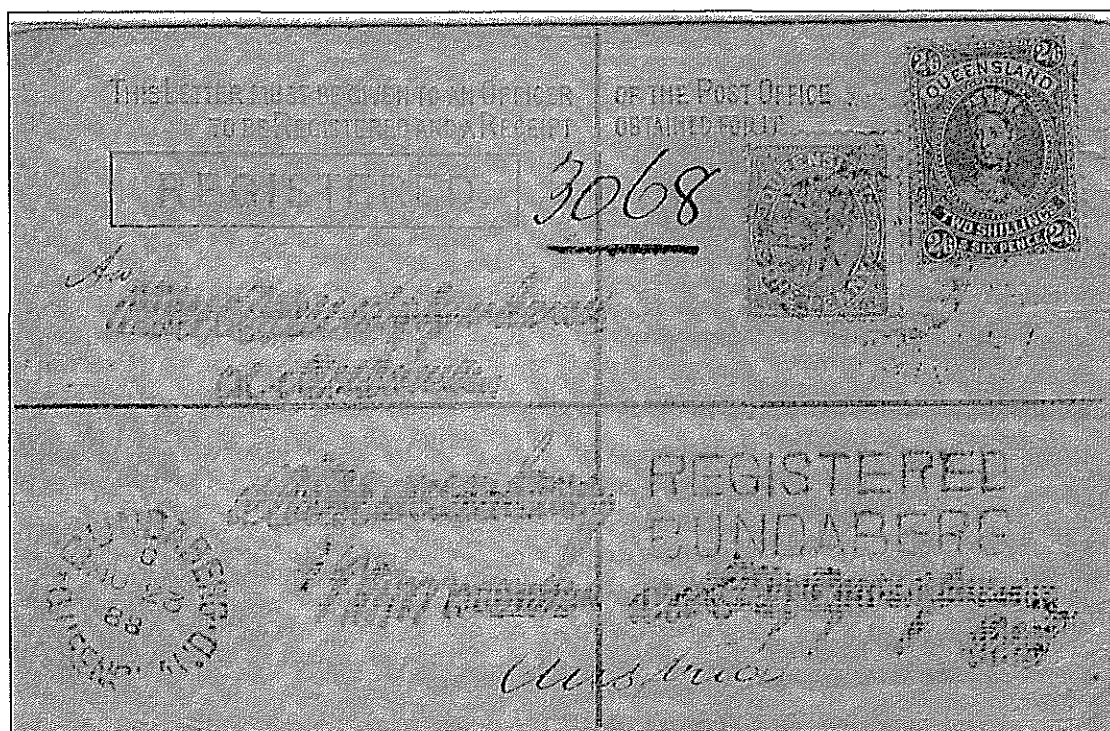


Figure 2 Bundaberg to Austria 23 November 1888.

QUEENSLAND POSTAL NOTES

Craig Chappell

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT 1880

From the *POSTMASTER-GENERAL's Report to Parliament* for the year ending 1880 (pp 12,13).

Postal Notes

During the last session of Parliament an Act was passed authorising the issue of Postal Notes and Post Cards.

The Postal note system is intended to facilitate the remittance of small sums of money and, although not superseding the Money order system, yet it will probably prevent the extension thereof to places where only a small amount of business would be transacted.

The absence of a copy of the Bill and Regulations introduced into the Imperial Parliament rendered it necessary to frame a Bill and Regulations without any precedent for a guide, but it is believed that, for the present at all events, the arrangements made will be ample for the requirements of the Colony.

This is I believe, the first place in the British Dominions where the system has been inaugurated.

Postal Notes consist of four classes:

- (1.) The shilling note, printed with green ink, and bearing a half-penny fee stamp. (This note backed by a Telegraph form which, when filled up with a message of ten words, will be received at any Telegraph Office, and transmitted to any station within the colony as a paid telegram.)
- (2.) The half-crown note, printed with red ink, and bearing a penny fee stamp.
- (3.) The five-shilling note, printed with blue ink, and bearing a two-penny fee stamp.
- (4.) The ten-shilling note, printed with lilac ink, and bearing a three-penny fee stamp.

How Numbered And Signed

Every Postal Note issued is numbered with a distinctive number, and signed by the issuing officer appointed by the Postmaster-General in that behalf.

Every Postal Note, except when crossed, is payable to the bearer on demand.

When additional security is desired for remittance purposes, the lawful owner of the Postal Note may write or stamp across its face, between two transverse lines, the name of any bank, firm, or person to whom he desires the payment to be made.

Postal Stationery Collector

A Postal Note so crossed to a bank or firm is not payable by the Postmaster-General (or transferable) until it has been endorsed or stamped by some person duly authorised by such bank or firm; or, when crossed to any person, until it has been endorsed by such person.

Every Postal Note will be payable to the bearer, or to its lawful endorser if crossed, on presentation, within the usual banking hours, at: -

The General Post Office, Brisbane.

The post office in each of the undermentioned towns namely, at

Ipswich, Toowoomba, Warwick, Dalby, Roma, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Blackall, Aramac, Clermont, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Charters Towers, Cooktown, Gympie, Stanthorpe;

and at other such post offices as may be hereafter appointed by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, from time to time.

Notes Examined Before Payment

When a Postal Note is presented for payment the postmaster must carefully examine the same and, if it be crossed, see that it is properly endorsed.

Payment Refused In Certain Cases

A postmaster may refuse payment of a Postal Note: -

If, having been crossed, it is not endorsed, and presented by any person not authorised to endorse the same, or not being the person in whose favour it was crossed.

If the paying officer has reason to believe the endorsement to be a forgery, or made by an unauthorised person.

If the note is so soiled or mutilated that any signature thereon has become undecipherable.

Provided that in every such case the postmaster shall immediately report to the Under-Secretary by telegraph that he has refused payment of such note.

Postal Notes are sold at the following offices, viz: -

Allora	Cooktown	Mackay	St. George
Aramac	Copperfield	Maryborough	St. Lawrence
Banana	Cunnamulla	Maryborough	Sandgate
Beenleigh	Dalby	Maytown	Southport
Blackwater	Drayton	Mitchell	Stanthorpe
Bowen	Emerald	Mount Esk	Surat
Brisbane (Head Office)	Fernvale	Muttaburra	Tambo
Bundaberg	Gayndah	Nanango	Taroom
Caboolture	Georgetown	Nerang Creek	Tewantin
Cairns	Gladstone	Normanton	Thornsbrough
Cambooya	Goondiwindi	Oxley	Toowoomba

Cardwell	Gympie	Port Douglas	Toowong
Charleville	Inglewood	Ravenswood	Townsville
Charters Towers	Ipswich	Reidsville	Warwick
Clermont	Kingsborough	Rockhampton	Withersfield
Cleveland	Leyburn	Roma	Yengarie

Other selling offices may be appointed from time to time.

In November last a circular letter was addressed to the postal authorities of the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand, enclosing copies of "The Postal Note Act" and Regulations, with specimens of the Postal Notes, and intimating that under section 9 of the Act provision was made for the extension of the system to other places, and that the Postmaster General would be happy to enter into negotiations for reciprocal arrangements with all or any of the Australian Colonies under the section referred to. The only reply received was from Western Australia.

Postal Notes were sold at Brisbane from the 1st November, and at other offices from the 1st December last.

The sales to the 31 December, 1880, were as follows:-

	s.	d.	
Value	10	0	216
	5	0	171
	2	6	159
	1	0	478
			1024

Cash value, £194 10s.6d.; value of fee stamp, £5 15s.8d.

The notes paid were:-

	s.	d.	
Value	10	0	129
	5	0	76
	2	6	64
	1	0	154
			423

Cash value, £99 4s.

THE POSTAL NOTE ISSUES

Three design series of Postal Notes are known - "Small Chalons" (4 values). "Victoria Sideface" (7 known values) and "Edward VII" (1 known value). From the preceding Postmaster-General's report, the issued denominations and date of issue of the first issue are apparent. However, knowledge of latter issues remains thin.

1880 "Small Chalon" Design

Issue Date: 01 November 1880.

Postal Stationery Collector

Paper: Thick paper of a very similar texture to the "Beer Duty" paper.

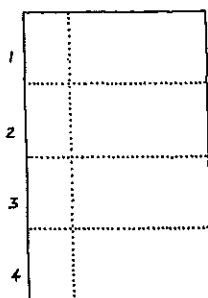
Watermark: The following illustration shows the half of the single vertical watermark discernible from the Postal Note examples seen. It is probably "ELECTORAL ... QUEENSLAND".

ELECTOR
QUEEN

Partial Watermark

Printing: Lithography - by the Lithographic Office, Treasury, Brisbane.
The "FEE STAMP" would be a lithographic transfer from one of the "Perkins Bacon" plates (or a derivative). The Notes were printed in a vertical format of one column of four.

Perforation: 12.2 to 12.3 Line, "Hughes & Kimber" machine.



Printed Form: Sheets of 4 (vertical)

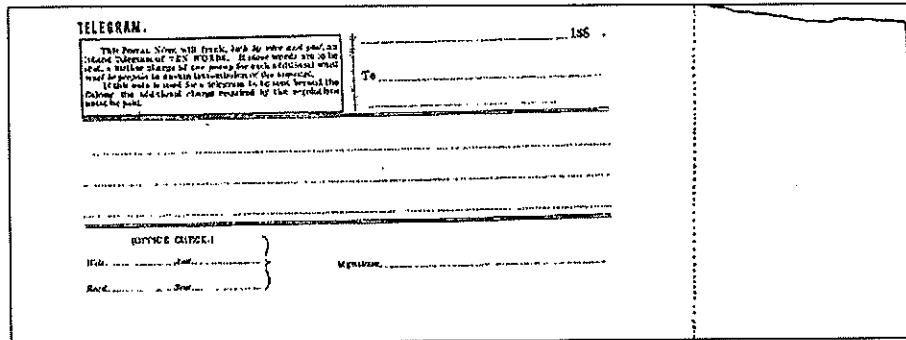
Specimen: All illustrated examples have been handstruck twice with two different types of "SPECIMEN". Type 1 (15mm x 2mm) is similar to that used on contemporary adhesive stamps. Type 2 is 75 mm x 16 mm.

SPECIMEN

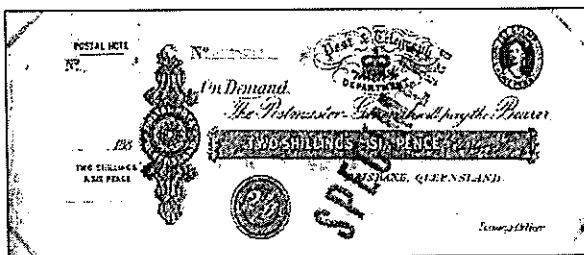
Type 1

SPECIMEN.

Type 2



Front and reverse of 1880 One Shilling green.



2/6 Rose



5/- blue



10/- violet.

"Sideface" Design

Issue Date: Unkown

Paper: Thin

Watermark: Multiple "QUEENSLAND POSTAL NOTE"; horizontal at vertical intervals

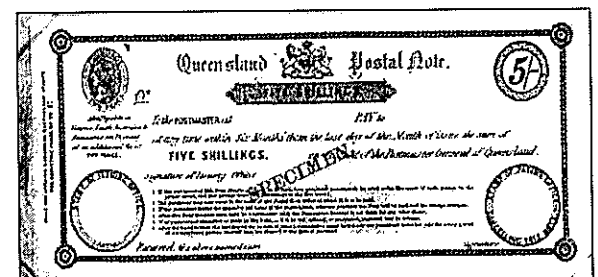
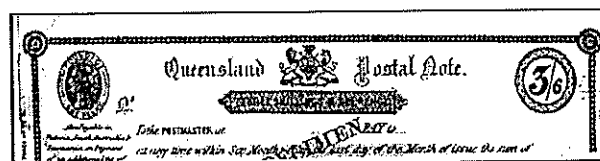
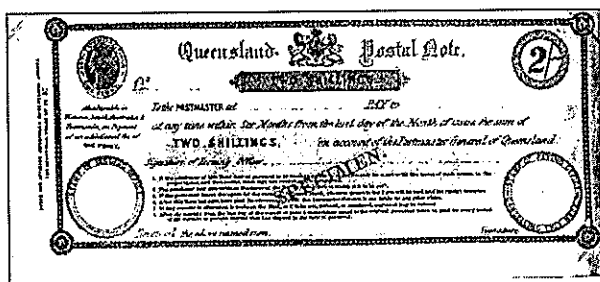
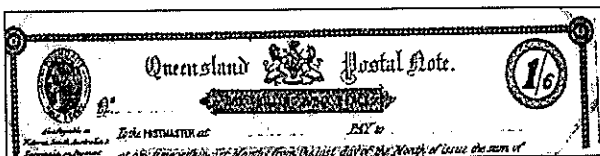
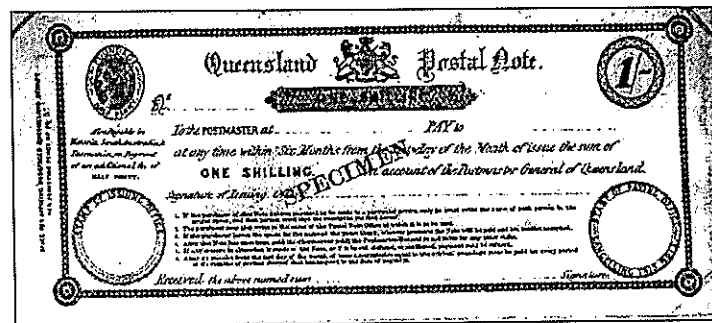
of 82mm.

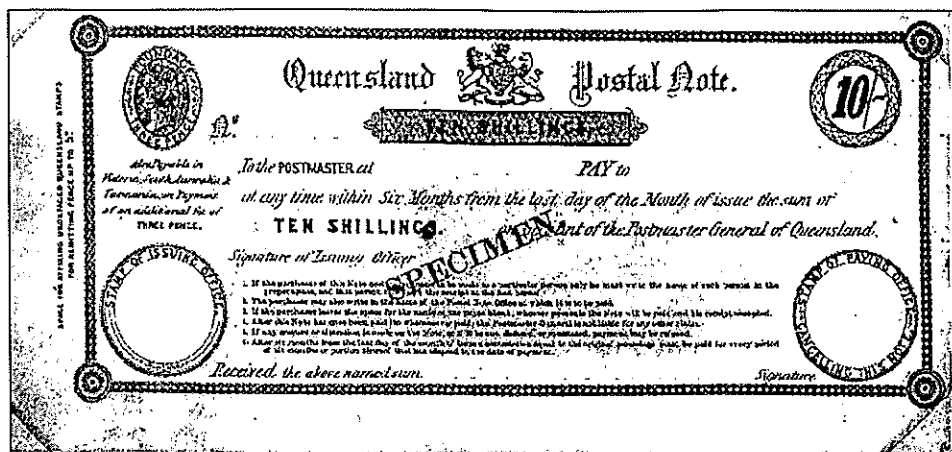
QUEENSLAND
POSTAL NOTE

Known Denominations: Seven different denominations are illustrated 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 3/6, 4/-, 4/6, 5/- and 10/-- although from the nature of the progression of these denominations it would seem that at least 2/6 and 3/- would probably also exist.

Printing: Lithography by the Lithographic Office, Treasury, Brisbane. The "Poundage" stamp would be a lithographic transfer from one of the typographic moulds for sheet stamps. Printing format is unknown. All values are printed in Blue with a central Orange under-printed panel. All illustrated examples, except the used butt, are handstruck "SPECIMEN" in black.

SPECIMEN.





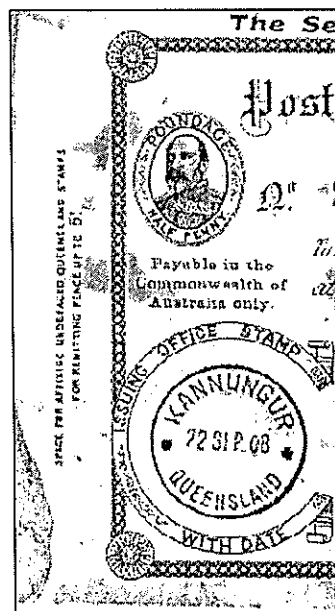
Sideface postal notes, denominations 1/- to 10/-

"Edward VII" Design

The illustrated Postal Note butt issued at Kannungur is the only known example of an Edward VII design. The Half Penny Poundage would probably indicate a denomination of One Shilling or One Shilling and Six Pence. The Poundage stamp's design is similar to the contemporary Stamp Duty design.



Used butt, 2/- or 2/6



Used butt 1/- or 1/6.

Acknowledgment: The illustrations of the used butts have been kindly provided by Dave Elsmore.

Originally published in *The Mail*, the Journal of the Philatelic Society of Queensland, April 1998. Reprinted with permission. Subscription is \$20 pa and subscription information is available from the Secretary, Queensland Philatelic Society, 18 Coolcrest St, Wynnum.

QUEENSLAND LETTER CARDS

Bernie Beston

When the first 2d Letter Cards were issued in Queensland on 1 June 1895, they were perforated in a continuous line (Fig. 1). This work was carried out by the Government Printing Office. Phil Collas (Queensland Postal Stationery) reported that this procedure was performed on the C machine, (the triple-cutter 12.5 Buncle Machine). According to Basset Hull (The Stamps of Queensland, Pages 34-35), there is uncertainty as to which machine was used to perforate the Letter Cards of 1895. It may have been that supplied by Messrs. Buncle & Co, Melbourne (C machine) or Hughes and Kimber, London. Unfortunately, the emphasis of collectors at this time was on stamp perforations, not on stationery perforations.

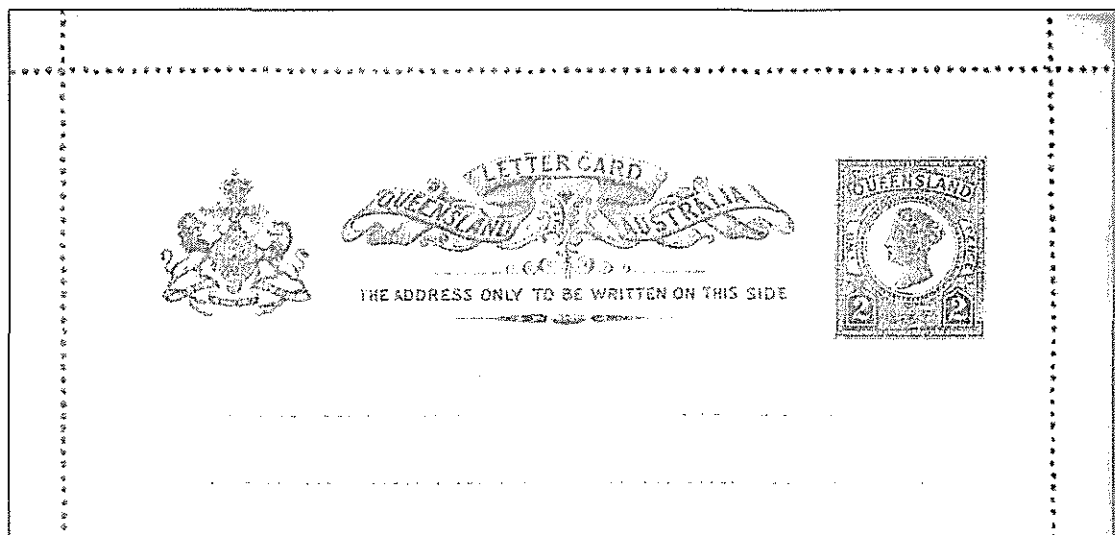


Figure 1 May 1911 Letter Card Continuous Perforation 12

These may have been eagerly sought after by collectors, as Victoria had had a 1½d Card on issue even prior to its joining the Universal Postal Union. Queensland did not however have the legislative authority under the Postal Act of 1871 to issue Letter Cards. And when it did issue one, it was at the 2d rate and not 1½d as in Victoria. The earliest recorded use is 2 June 1895 to Germany. An interesting Card used from Ipswich on 27 June 1895 and addressed to Tasmania was recently shown to me by Ben Kaufman (Figure 2).

In Basset Hull's listing of the then perforating machines, he lists the machines as;

- 5(a) Vertical triple cutter or comb machine, gauging about 12¾.
- 6. Single-line machine with every third perforation missing used for Letter Cards.

There were apparently complaints regarding the ease with which these continuous perforated Cards could be opened, and it was decided to remove every third pin, so as to make the card more secure from accidental opening. This created the so-called "paired" perforation or as William Walton referred to it in his definitive work published in *Philately from Australia* (1990), "interrupted" (Figure 3).

Collas suggests that this new procedure was done at least as early as October 1895, the year of the Card's' issue. The earliest date of use recorded by Walton is October 1895 and by myself 4 November 1895.

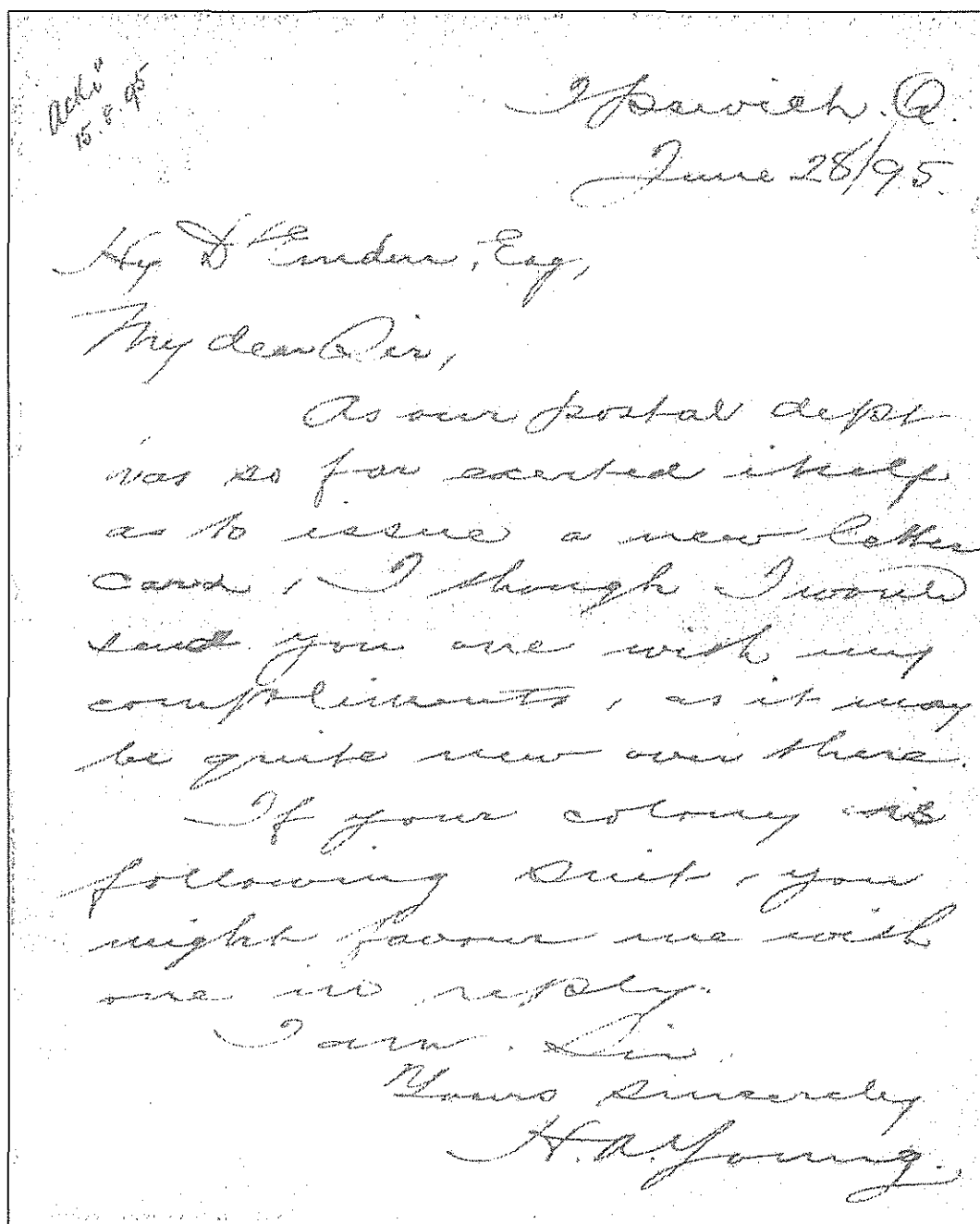


Figure 2 1895 Card 27 June 1895 to Hobart, Tasmania

This procedure was confirmed in contemporary Philatelic Journals. For example, by L.L.R. Hausberg who included Numbers 5(a) & 6 when listing the 6 Perforating Machines then held by the Government Printer in an article in *The Australian Philatelist* of 1 March 1911. This was a time of considerable debate regarding the introduction of a New perforating Machine by the Government Printer in 1911 and the difficulties encountered by its introduction (at least from a collector's viewpoint) because of the myriad of combination perforations it produced (See Rev. James Mursell, *Australian Stamp Journal*, 10 January 1913). It was at this time that the peculiar perforations on Queensland stamps, of all shapes, sizes and combinations, were produced.

However a study of the Letter Cards issued in this period reveals that not all paired

perforated cards were completely paired perforated.

The following Cards have been reported with a single perforation hole only on the left & right vertical perforation, and on the top & bottom perforation. The position of this single perforation varies on many of the cards, but its presence is significantly constant, being in at least 30% of the Blue Green Cards/White Cards of 1895 (Figure 4) and 10% of the later 1903 Cards.

1895 Walton Numbers 3 & 4 on both white and bluish green paper.

1903 Walton Number 9a on white paper.

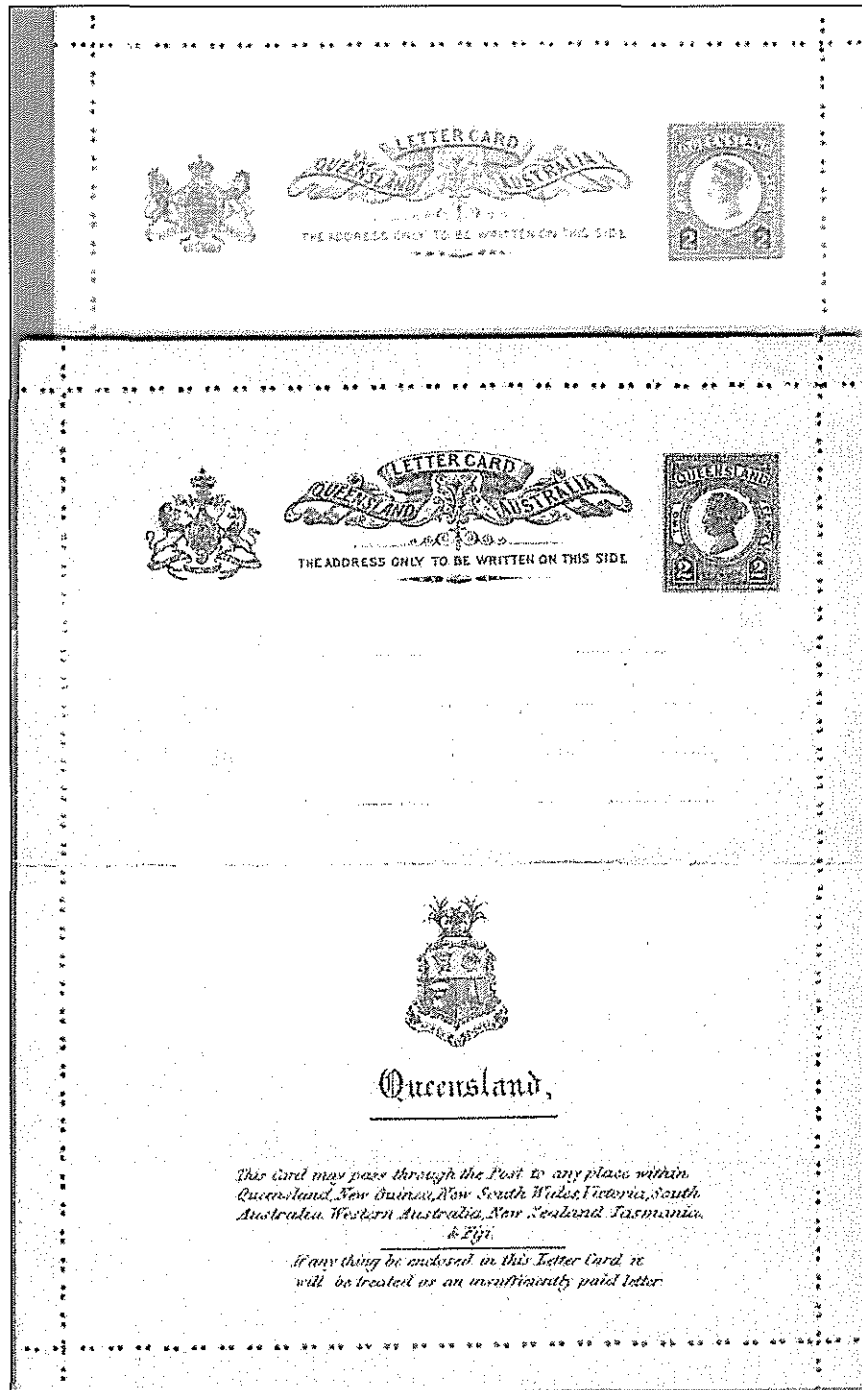


Figure 3 Paired Perforation Card issued October 1895

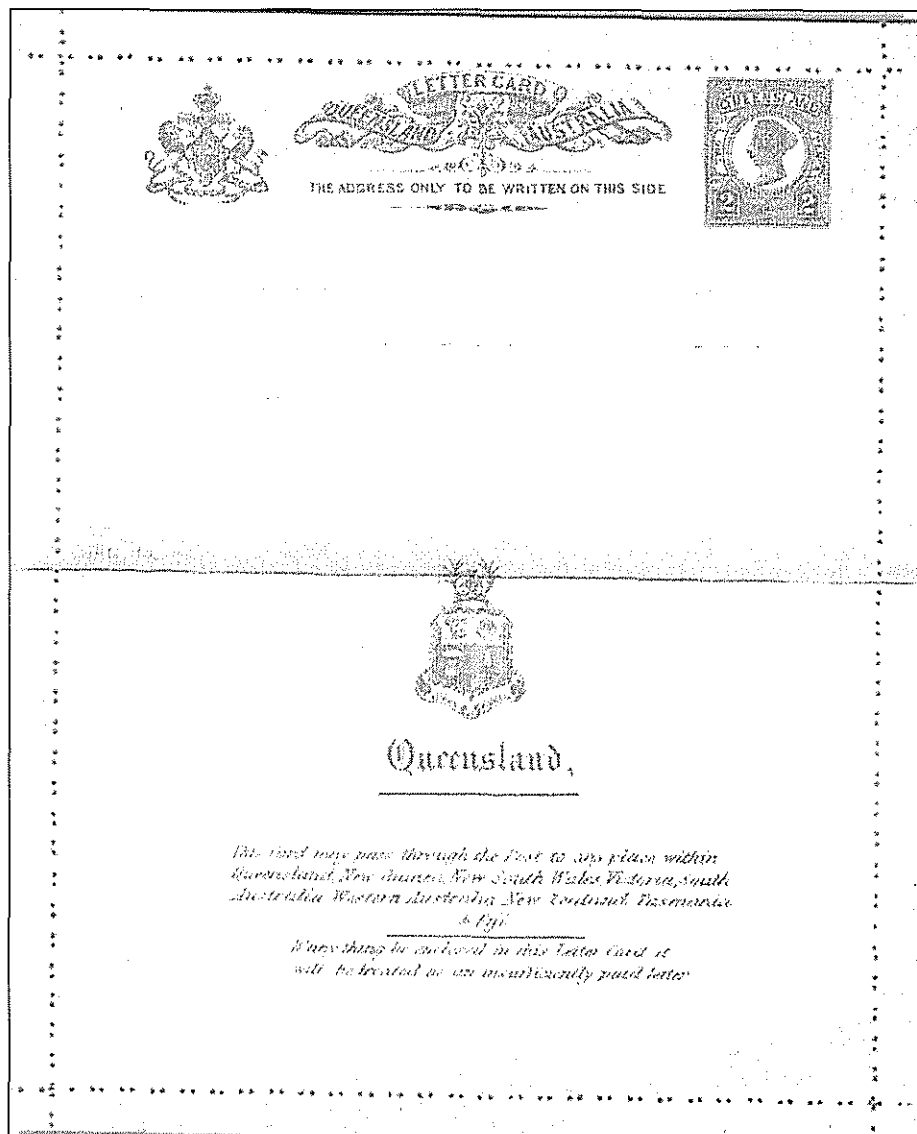


Figure 4 Paired Perforated 1895 2d Letter Card with single pin showing.

The interesting thing is why this variant does not occur on all Cards. There can be only two explanations. One is that two different Perforating Machines were used. Or the pins were pulled out and reinstated in the machine at the conclusion of each batch of cards being perforated. And in this way, human error occurred on some occasions. Bear in mind that this machine was still being used to perforate stamps, and no stamps are known with paired perforations. And perhaps errors occurred from time to time in perforating the cards, which went unnoticed at the time, or was considered unimportant enough to re-perforate the Cards. The cards were not always inserted into the machine at the same position, and hence the error occurs at various positions of the perforated line (Figure 5)

Basset Hull lists the perforations of the Reply Card and Letter- cards thus.

1899	Reply postcard	Perforated 10 regular
1902	Letter-cards	Perforated 10, 10½.
1902	Letter-cards	Perforated 12 with one pin in every three removed
1903	Letter-cards	Perforated 12 with one pin in every three removed
1904	Reply Postcard	Perforated 12

1911 The Letter cards perforated 10, 10½ by the special machine (referred to as the K machine)

Basset Hull adds further to the confusion by his comments (Page 42):

We notice that a single line machine, gauging 10, 10½ was available for perforating letter-cards in 1902, and that later in that year it was, presumably, no longer available. From then onwards, we find the machine again in use, with one pin in three removed in 1902 and 1903, until 1911 when the letter card machine (proper) had been installed.

His statement that the C machine, with the line of pins intact, was used for the first issue of letter-cards in June 1895 does indicate that the C machine was used for all of the early letter-cards.

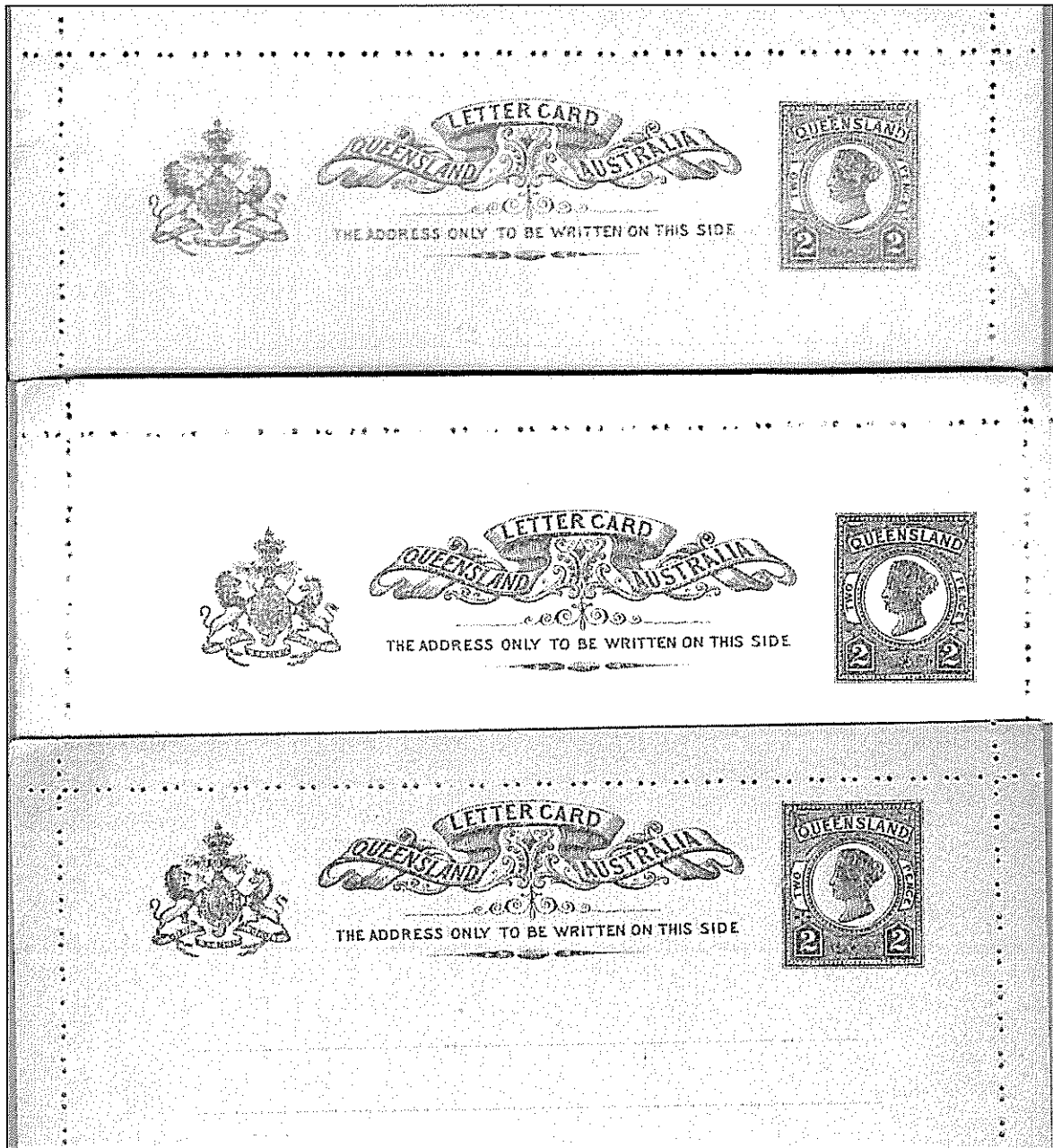


Figure 5 1895 Bluish Green Lettercards showing different positions of the additional pin.

1911 1d LETTER CARD

In all cards known to date, the perforations on these cards concluded at a junction within the cards where the vertical perforations met the horizontal perforations (Figure 6).

Neither Dalby, nor Basset Hull, nor Phil Collas reported any such aberration or varying to the perforations of this card.

Samuel Dalby wrote in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Vol XXIII (Page 136) 20 July 1913:

Thirdly, there are two short and perfectly straight lines of punches for perforating letter cards. One line used for the side of the cards is 160 mm, long consisting of 83 pins gauging 10 to 10½; the other line is 125 mm in length, consists of 76 pins gauging 12, and is used for the tops and bottoms of letter cards...

Reference having been made to the 'curves' of the letter-card machine, it may be emphasised that these do not occur on the Queensland machine, as neither cards nor perforations had rounded corners with the recently used machine, if the perforation of the letter cards were carefully done, the end and side lines met at acute angles well within the corners of the card, and did not intersect each other, as was formerly the case when a long line of punches was used.

In his comments on this article, Basset Hull writing about events in 1911 (Page 41) says,

From this context, it is clear that this letter-card machine had only been recently introduced, and this fits with the issue of a letter-card, and also a reply letter-card, in 1911, these being the first Queensland issues in which the perforations did not cross at the corner. It is noted that in both these cards, the perforation gauges 10, 10½ throughout, and that the 12 perforation had not been used for the tops and bottoms of the cards.

Now a new Card has been discovered in a Swedish Dealer's stock at the Hafnia World Stamp Exhibition, with the perforation extending to the edge as in all of the 2d Cards (Figure 7).

This new card is in mint condition, and because of its similarity to the other cards would to most casual eyes, have gone unnoticed. When searching for more examples, the search is considerably hindered by the fact that generally only unused copies are relevant as most used cards have had the edge torn off, and hence are indistinguishable from the standard card. The perforations of this new Card are 10½.

Basset Hull makes an interesting remark on Page 55

The only letter-cards which did not cross at the corners were perforated 10, 10½ throughout. These were from the K machine introduced in 1911. In May 1911 this machine was selected for conversion to a comb for use with sheets of postage stamps. It is unknown whether the amended version of the machine (referred to as K1) was ever used again for the perforation of letter-cards.

As I have a Card postmarked 22 May 1911, this K machine must have been in use for an extremely short period. If any more cards were required to be perforated, then the earlier C machine or another machine would have to have been brought into use for this purpose. Dated copies of this new Card would be most helpful.

William Walton's research found that this 1d Card existed in two types. Either perforated 10 X 10 or 12 X 10 with only ordinary perforations (i.e. continuous). This is contrary to the propositions of both Basset Hull and Samuel Dalby, so it seems that the contemporaries of the time were not always correct in their reporting of the true facts. And now we find that this card was not only printed in two perforations but with two different perforations layouts.

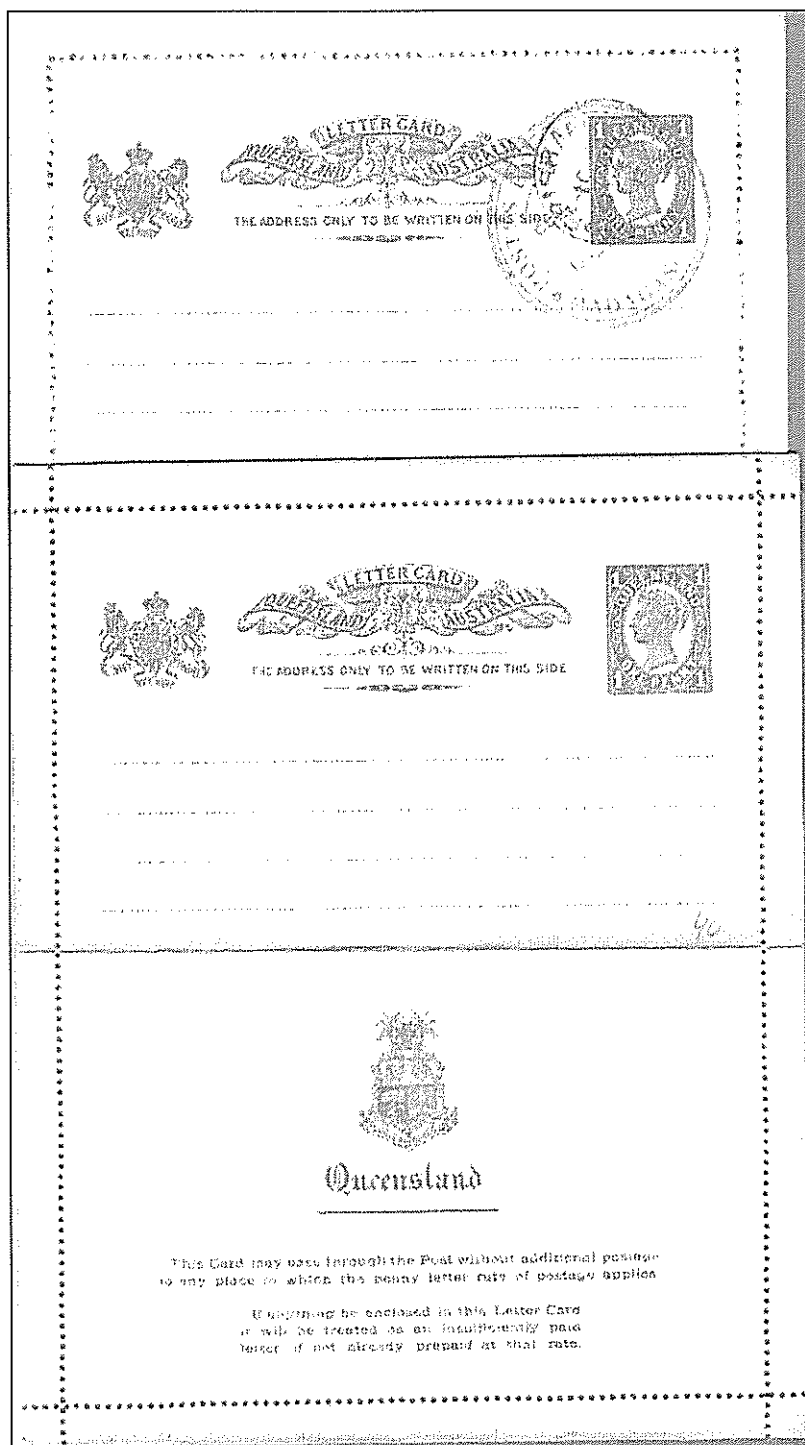


Figure 6 1d Letter Card with perforated corners forming a rectangle.
Figure 7 1d Letter Card with perforations extended to the edge of the Card.

May 2002

QUEENSLAND STATIONERY

Peter Guerin

After a recent article in *PSC* I thought I would show examples of items which I haven't seen referred to before.

Postcards

I have a variety of a 1d H&G 15 card with a view of Parliament House used on 2 April 1908. The third line of text, Commonwealth of Australia, is only 57 mm long whereas on all others cards of this type that I have it is 60 mm. The view is also slightly recut, showing less at the base and more at the right.

I have found the following cards with 'Specimen' handstamps:

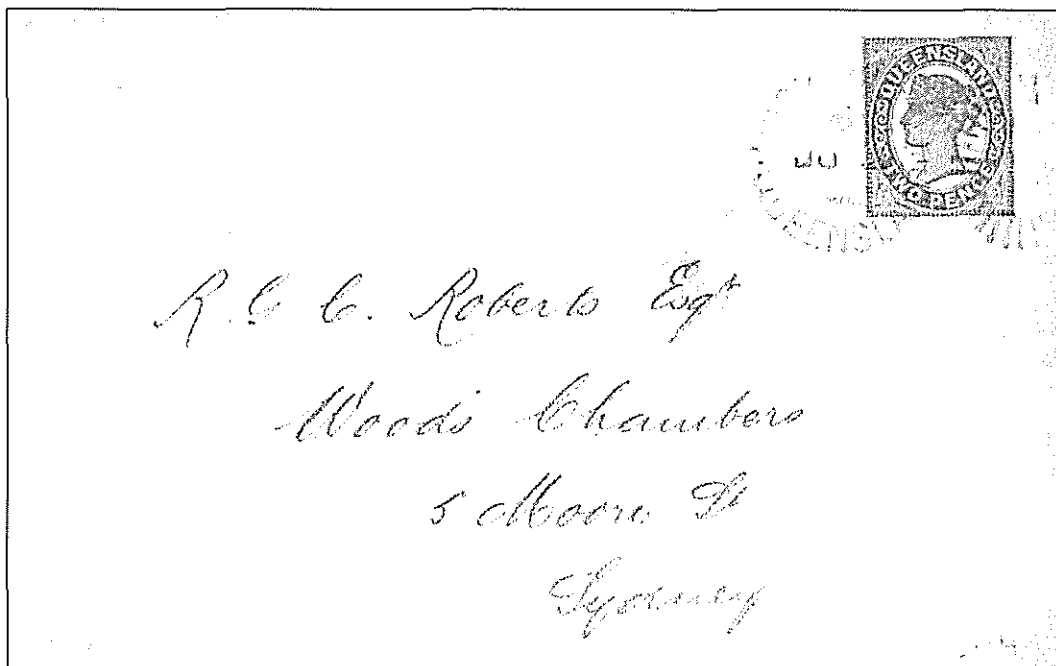
- H&G 1 and 2 (red on cream) with sans-serif capitals 15½ mm x 2 mm,
- H&G 3 (lake shades) also sans-serif capitals but 21 mm x 2¼ mm, and
- 2d and 3d H&G 5 and 6 with the same larger type.

Registered envelopes

I have only one copy CTO 27 Jan 09 which is much earlier than the 1910 date in Collas. I have also seen another with this date.

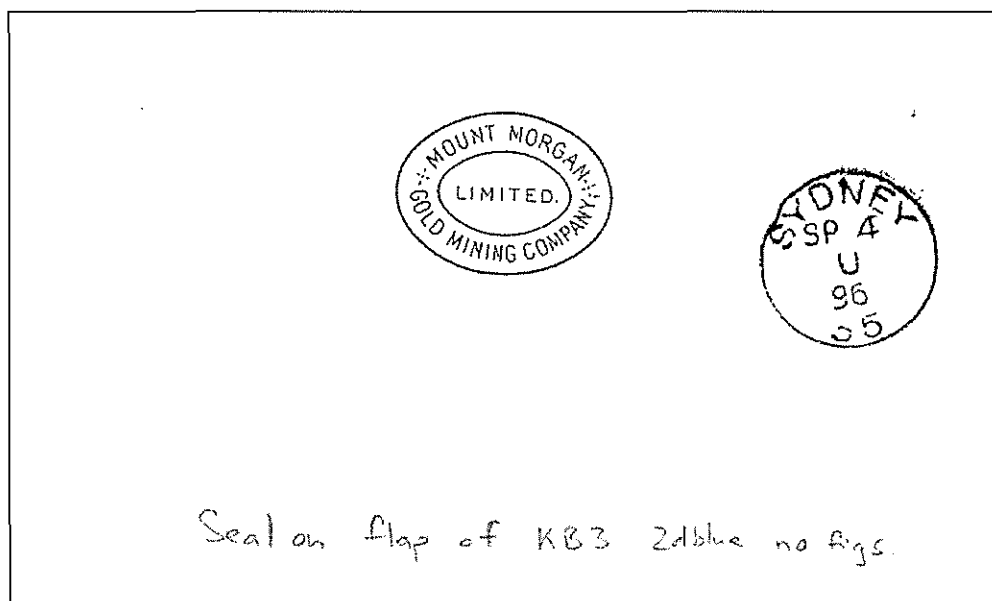
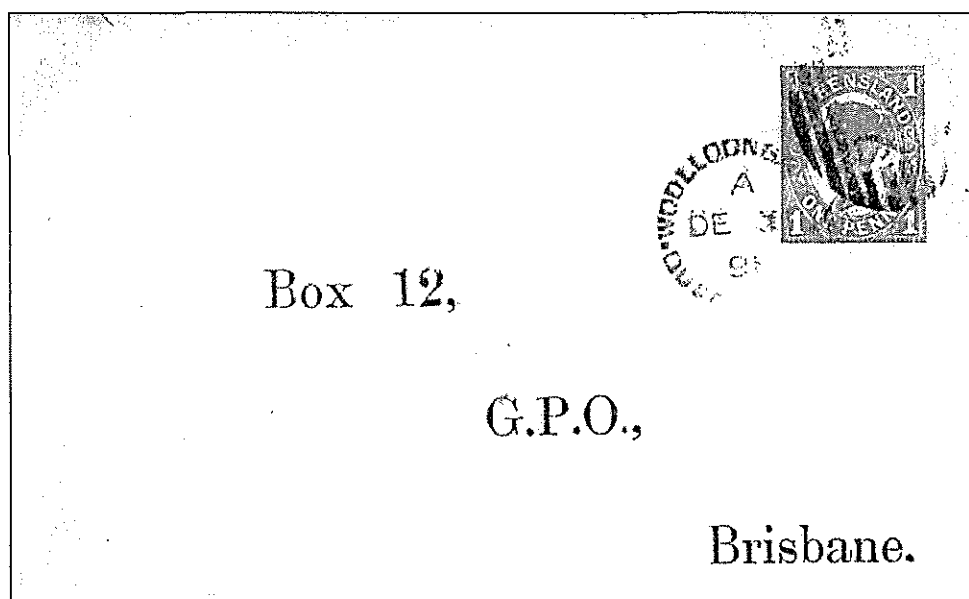
PTPO Envelopes

Envelopes with no user details: I have never seen H&G KB1. I have examples of H&G KB2 and KB3 (1d red and 2d blue) each on white envelopes with the manufacturer's embossed imprint under the flap for 'R S Hews & Co Stationers & Printers Brisbane' and on blue and dark orange-buff envelopes. The only used examples I have are on buff envelopes; 1d used 15 Feb 1904, 2d 23 Jan 1903. The 1d red with figures in lower corners only (unlisted in H&G) I have impressed on grey-blue stock while I have envelopes impressed with stamps with figures in all corners: 1d red on cream used 20 May 1912, 2d mint and used 16 July 1900 (on a larger 147 x 90 mm sized envelope).

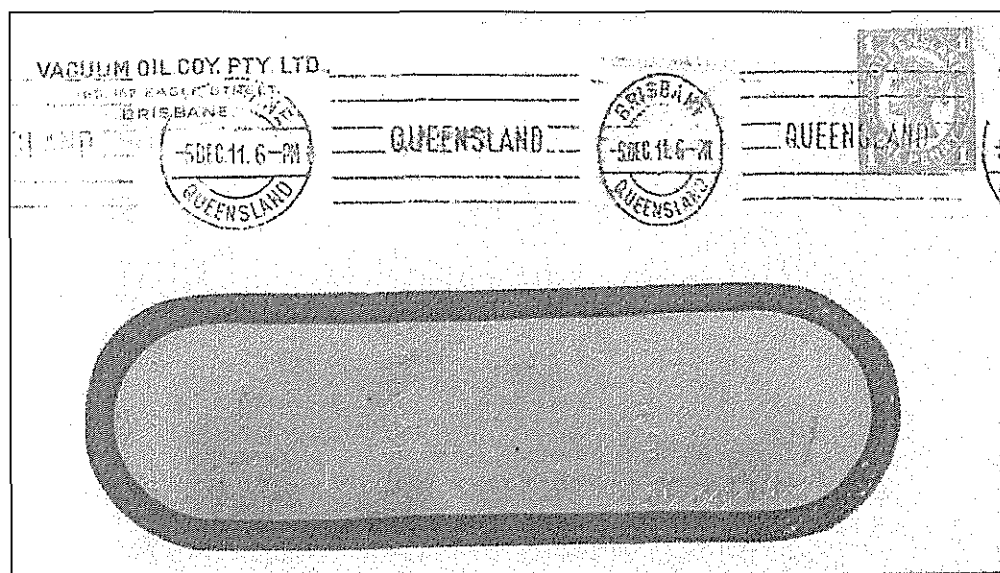


Envelopes with user details: I have two examples of H&G KB3 (2d blue, no figures in corners), both 147 x 90 mm but with different knives, with Mt Morgan logo on the flap. These are different to those shown by Bernie Beston in the November 1999 issue of *PSC*. One has an embossed imprint under the flap for "Watson Ferguson & Co Brisbane" while both are used from Rockhampton to Sydney June and September 1896.

I have two examples of H&G KB4 (1d red, four figures), one as shown addressed to "Box 12 GPO Brisbane" with 'Hews Co' imprint and the other addressed to The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co Ltd with "Sapsford & Co Stationery etc Brisbane" imprint. In addition I have another two envelopes for the Vacuum Oil Co, both on identical gray-green Transo brand window envelopes with dark green window frame and text. The first, used 5 Dec 1911, has dark red stamp imprint and "Made in the USA" under the flap with "Southern Sales Ltd, Head Office, Sydney" at the base all in black. The second has a vermilion stamp (postmark date not visible) with green imprint under flap "Pat Aug 9 1904". Finally I have a front only of H&G KB5 (2d blue, four figures) used 2 Nov 1897 from Rockhampton to the same addressee as my other Mt Morgan types leading me to assume that this may also be for Mt Morgan.



May 2002



Lettercards





With regard to lettercards, there are many variations in the arms on the reverse as well as different stamp dies which are not listed in H&G or Collas. These variations are described in detail in William Walton's article in *Philately from Australia*, September, December 1988. The differences in the arms and in the stamp dies are quite marked as shown in the illustrations. As a result the listings in H&G and Collas cannot be relied on and anyone interested in these lettercards should consult Walton's article.

QUEENSLAND POSTAL STATIONERY RE-VISITED

Bernie Beston

PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER

½d ENVELOPE

A ½d envelope measuring 137 mm x 80 mm Printed to Private Order is not a common Queensland stationery item, nor is it a rarity. I have recorded it used with the addition of an ½d adhesive stamp at Brisbane on 17 August 1903 (Fig. 1); and on 17 January 1916 at Melbourne (Fig. 2). And I am sure that more of these exist. There is a suggestion that these were the brainchild of a noted philatelist of the time, Samuel Dalby. In excess of 20 mint copies are known.

Each usage indicates that the envelope was being used other than for the purpose for which it was stamped. And why was an envelope produced for a non existing ½d postal rate anyway? The postage rates of ½d from 1891 to 1900 covered the following items:

INLAND and INTERCOLONIAL

Newspapers	½d per 10 oz inland; per 2 oz intercolonial.
Magazines	½d per 2 oz for inland or intercolonial.

After 1901 and Federation, newspapers could still be carried for ½d subject to restrictions on the weight. After 1901 there was little change to the rate, except a continuation of the ½d rate

May 2002

for 2 oz for inland, Intercolonial, New Zealand and Pacific mail for printed matter from 1 May 1911. It is difficult to argue that an envelope of this size could have been intended for printed matter. One would have thought that a larger envelope would have been ordered if this was to be its purpose. The existence of the item used well prior to 1911 also disputes this theory.

So, the question is who knows something that I don't know?

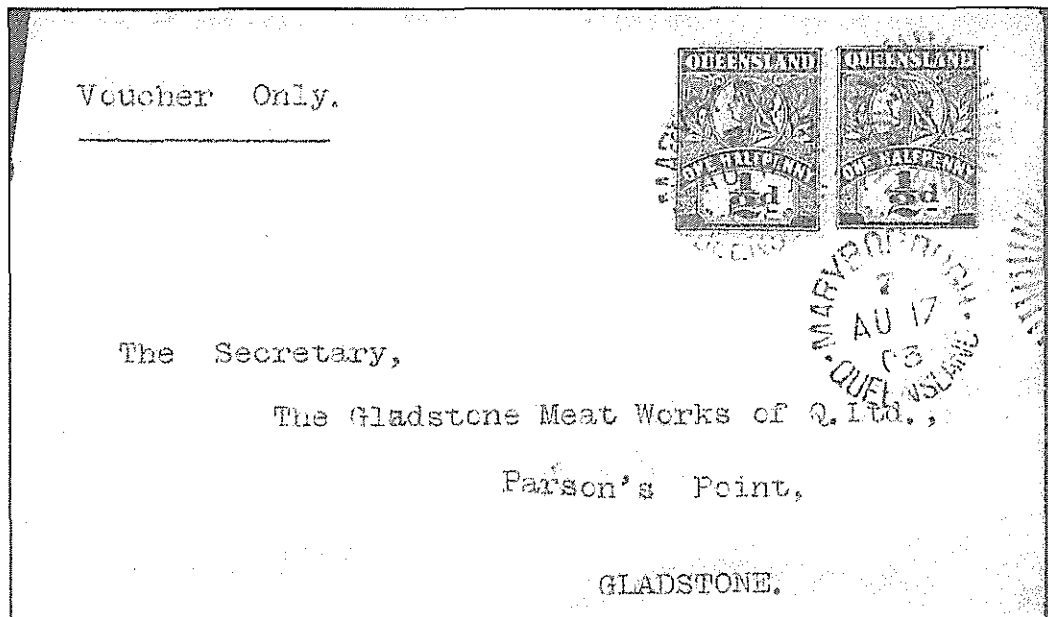


Fig. 1 Envelope with added 1/2d stamp used Maryborough to Gladstone 17 August 1903

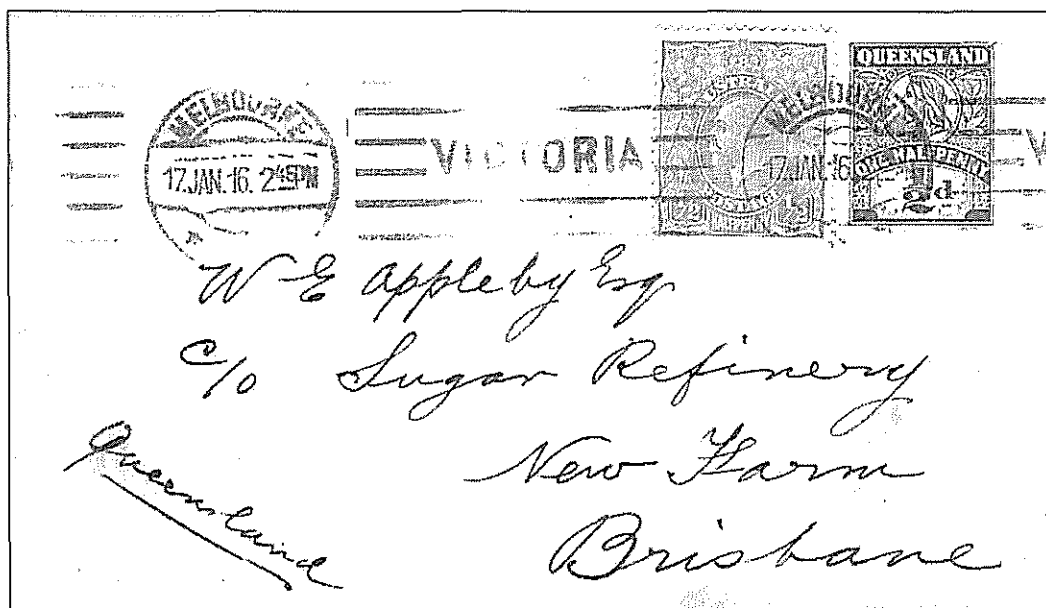
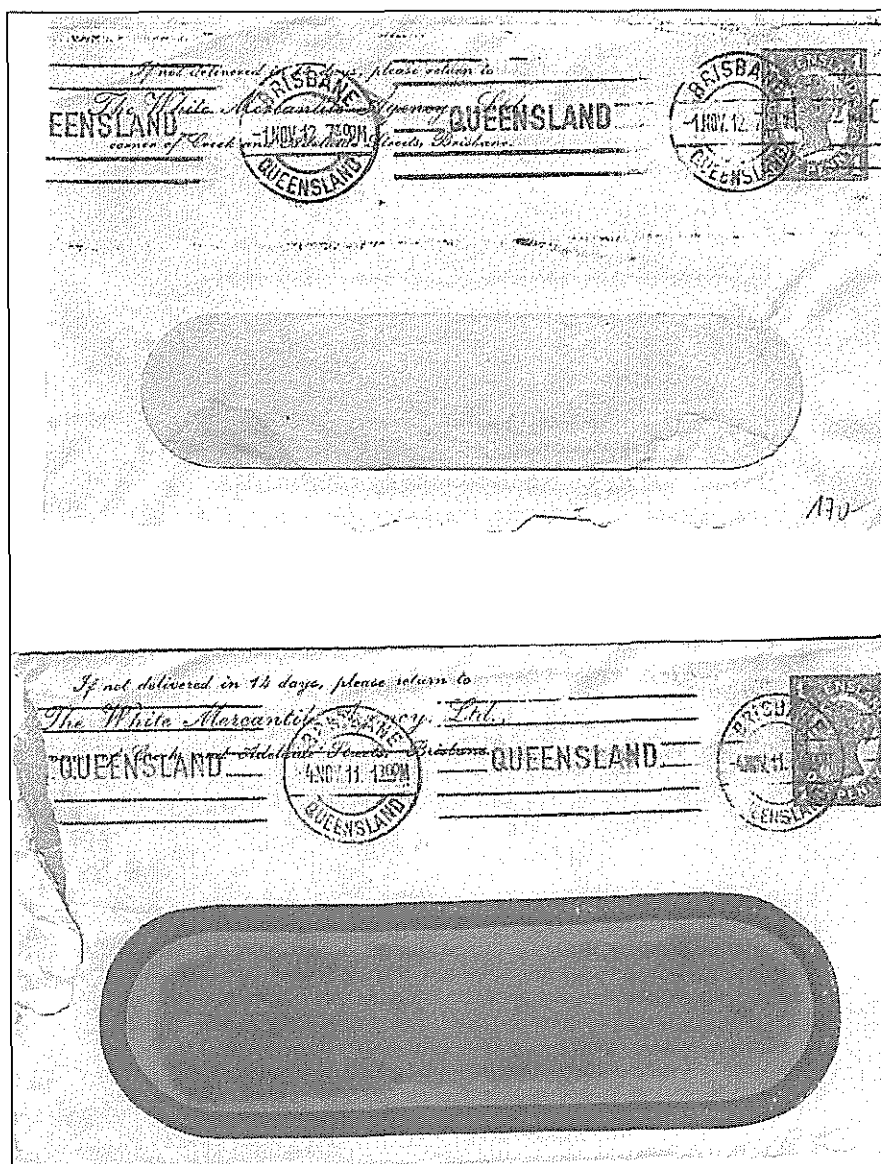


Fig. 2 Used from Melbourne to New Farm an inner Brisbane suburb 17 January 1916.



1d WINDOW FACE ENVELOPE

Three types of window face envelopes printed to Private Order have been known up till now:

Blue Paper

1. The White Mercantile Agency Ltd. 89 mm x 152 mm used at Brisbane 15 January 1913.
2. The White Mercantile Agency Ltd. 89 mm x 152 mm used at Brisbane
3. Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd. 92 mm x 166 mm used at Brisbane 3 February 1913.

White Paper

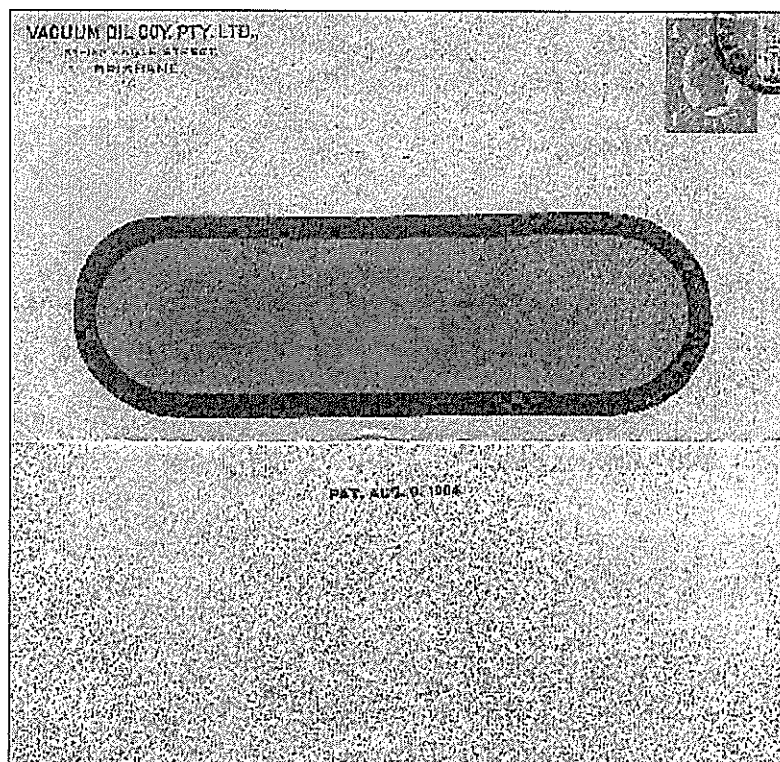
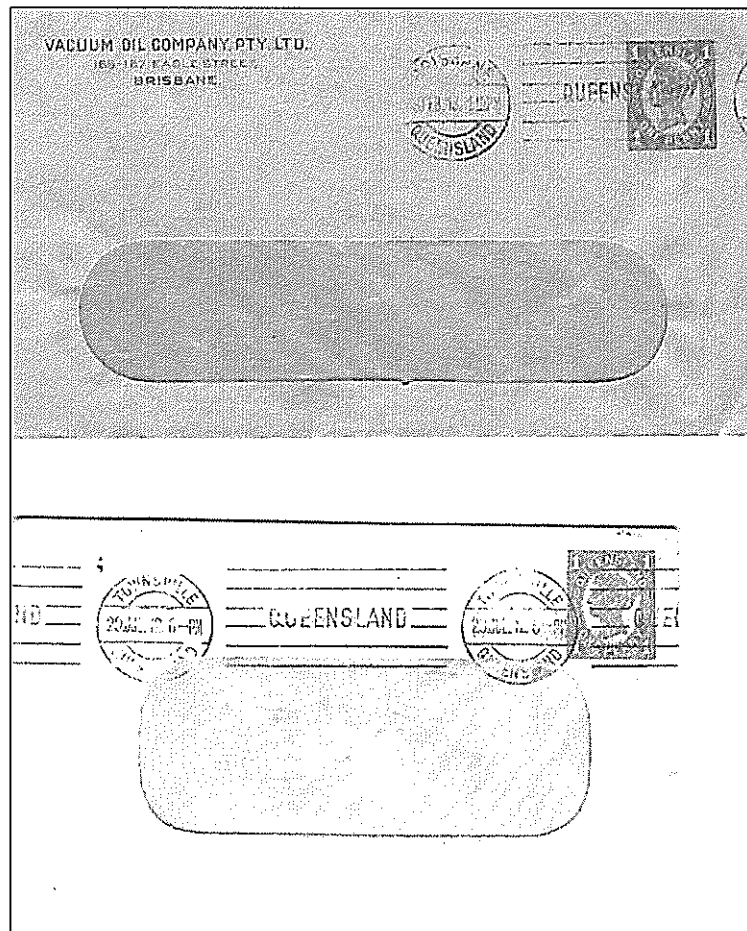
4. Cummings & Campbell Limited. 89 mm x 145 mm used at Townsville 29 June 1912

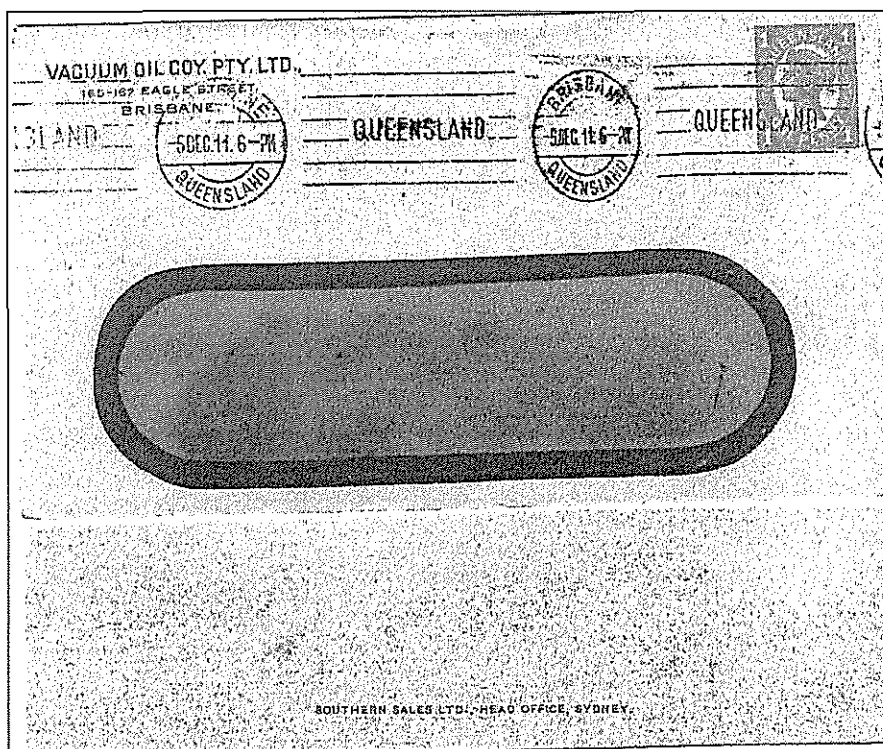
Now a number of new previously unrecorded envelopes can be added, thanks to recent acquisition at Belgica World Stamp Exhibition, Brussels and two other items discovered by Sydney collector Peter Guerin.

5. The White Mercantile Agency Ltd. 92 mm x 165 mm used at Brisbane 4 November 1911
6. Vacuum Oil Coy. Pty. Ltd. 92 mm x 166 mm used at Brisbane 5 December 1911
7. Vacuum Oil Coy. Pty. Ltd. 92 mm x 166 mm used at Brisbane on unknown date

May 2002

All of the Vacuum Oil envelopes are on green paper, with raised green ink. To date, no unused examples of any of these envelopes have been found.





QUEENSLAND FORMULA ENVELOPE

Hugh Campbell first recorded this item used at Bundaberg on the 19 November 1888. It was sold by the Post Office from 2 October 1879, having been part of a consignment of 5,000 purchased from McCorquodale & Co by the Postal Administration. Their sale price was ½d each. As there was no stamp impression, this envelope can only be regarded as a forerunner. Sometime in 1883 they were withdrawn from sale, and therefore their recorded use is extremely rare. The numbers sold are not recorded, but mint copies are not uncommon (Fig.3). This leads to the suspicion that mint copies were later sold to collectors by the Postal Authority.

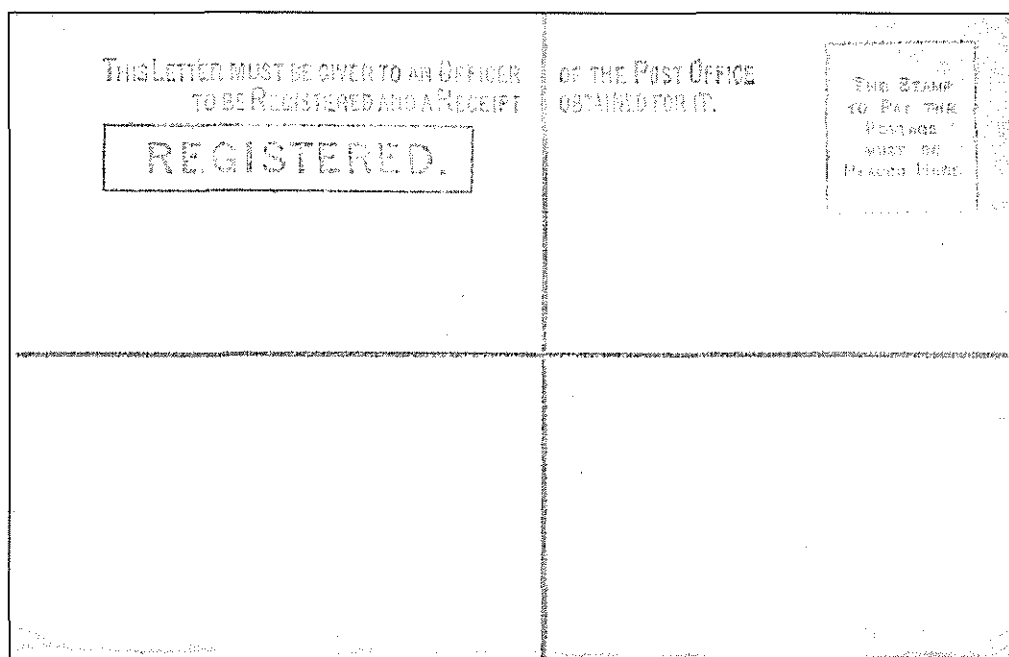


Fig.3 Mint Formula Registered Envelope 154 mm x 97 mm.



Fig.4 Bundaberg 19 November 1888; 4d registration and 1/6 double weight.

At the time of his Book "The Postal History of Queensland" (1990), this copy recorded by Hugh (Fig.4) was the only known used example. Melbourne Dealer and collector, Gary Watson in Philately from Australia (December 1983). Much to my delight, I later acquired a second copy used at Townsville on 1 March 1884 (Fig.5).

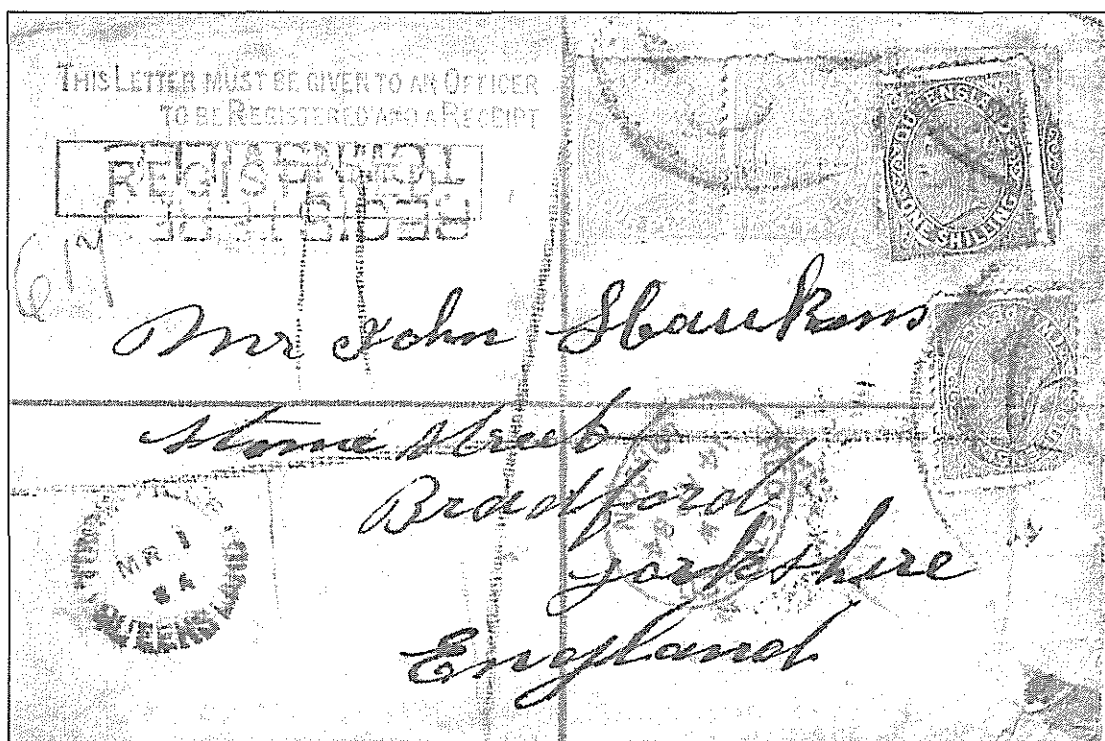


Fig. 5 1884 Formula Registered used at Townsville Also 1/10 postage and registration.

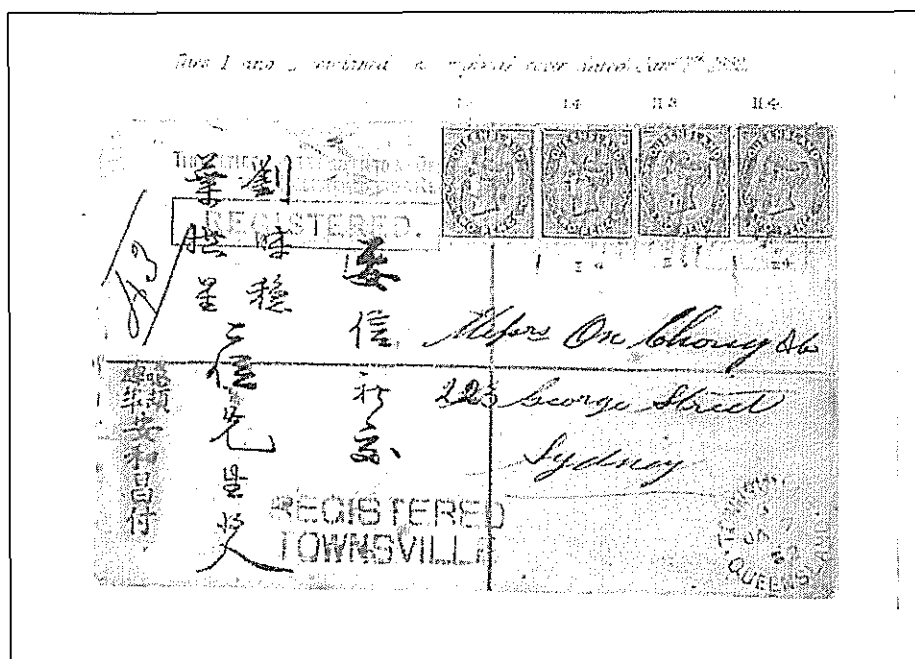


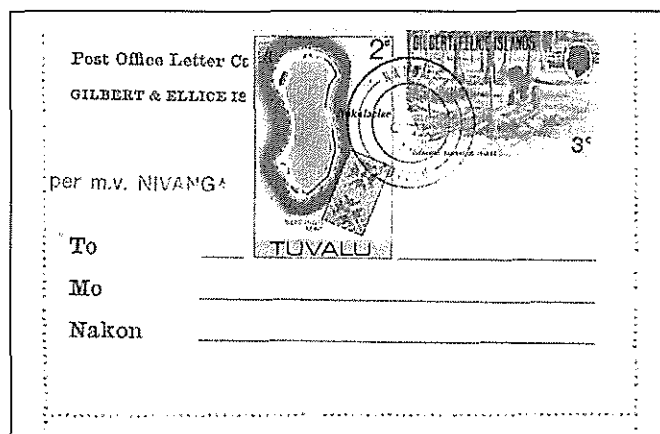
Fig.6 Townsville 7 January 1882; 4d registration and 2d letter rate to N.S.W. with Whites original annotation and its emphasis on the stamps used.

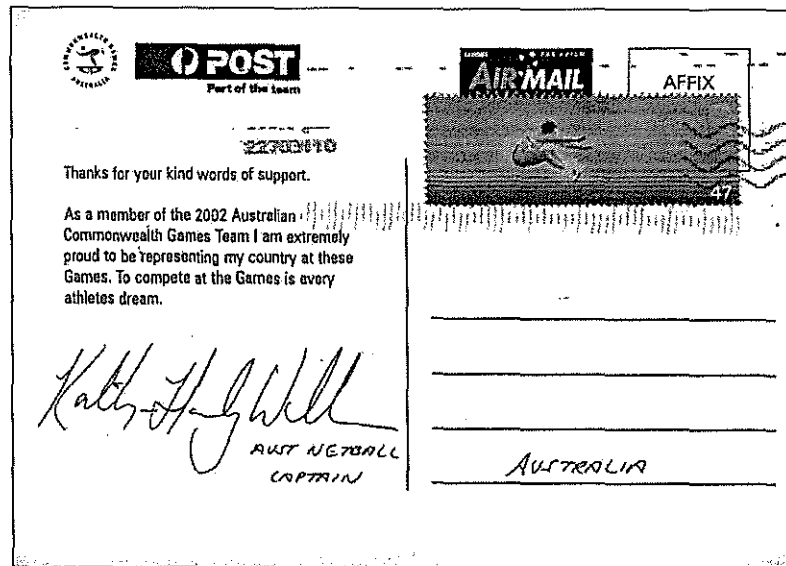
Now a further copy has come to my attention. It is in the White Collection at the Mitchell Library in Sydney. This too is used at Townville and on a much earlier date of 7 January 1882 (Fig.4). Interestingly, this is the only copy used to an Australian address, the other two being sent to Austria and London respectively. The peculiar aspect is that this copy has been right under our noses for over a hundred years, but never reported (to my knowledge) by Sydney collectors.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Peter Guerin

In my Feb 2001 PSC Article on NSW OS perfins I noted missing perfin holes and John Sinfield elaborated on this in May 2001 PSC, but made no mention of a later occurrence of missing holes. He did show both types in the colour liftout pages however. The first type he highlighted on a 1½d red and the second type is visible on the 1d green and 1d green card – missing second hole in 'N' – both my KGVI cards have this variety. On another matter I too recently came across a Gilbert and Ellice lettercard – this one apparently unlike all other mentioned as it has been uprated with a Tuvalu 2c stamp and then CTO 10 NO 76 and handstamped 'per MV Nivanga'. If anyone is interested in this item it is available from PSSA dealer member Steve Hamilton of Hamilton's for Stamps in Woy Woy NSW.





QUEENSLAND FORMULAR REGISTERED ENVELOPE

Bernie Beston and Ian McMahon

On the 14 September 2002, one of three known Queensland Formular Registered envelopes Size G (see the May 2002 issue of *PSC*) was sold at a Melbourne Auction for \$7,000 plus buyer's premium. At this time, it was not only the highest price paid for a piece of Queensland Postal Stationery, but evidenced the rarity of the piece and its provenance as being the first such used item publicly recorded. Another Formular Registered envelopes, in size H2, sold at the same Auction for \$9,000, plus buyer's premium. Both came from the collection of the late Hugh Campbell, however, the H2 envelope cannot be regarded as a Queensland issue, as it was not sold by the Post Office. Likely both registered envelopes were sold to off shore collectors.

Now, less than two months after that event, a truly remarkable situation has occurred. Two more Size G Formular Registered envelopes have come onto the market. Fortunately, both copies have been acquired by Australian collectors, and returned to this country from foreign hands.

The first is used to Sierra Leone on 12 June 1889. It is the earliest known item of Postal History and the first item of Postal Stationery recorded to that destination from Queensland [Figure 1]. It is also the latest recorded use of the envelope. The Envelope was posted from Bundaberg, at the 7d postage rate and 6d for registration. It appears to have been sent via Torres Strait and the direct route to the United Kingdom, and thence to Freetown receiving backstamps at Plymouth (28 July 1889), Liverpool (registered oval 29 July 1889) and Freetown (14 August 1889). This is consistent with the envelope having been carried on the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer, *Merkara*, which left Brisbane on 12 June 1889 and unloaded its mail in England on 28 July 1889.

The second is used to Austria on 23 November 1888. It has the earliest known recorded use on cover of the 1882 2/6 high value [Figure2] plus a 1d adhesive. Again this cover is used from Bundaberg.

This means that of the five used envelopes now recorded; three were used at Bundaberg and two at Townsville. As the issue was officially withdrawn from sale sometime in 1884, their late use from these two official Post Offices would indicate that some stock was not returned to the Distributor of stamps but kept in stock at the office and sold later. No records exist as to the policy or directions of the Postmaster General [or the Post Master at the Brisbane G.P.O.] as to stock returns, if any, at this time. Both of the new discoveries came from different sources, one from Germany and the other from England.

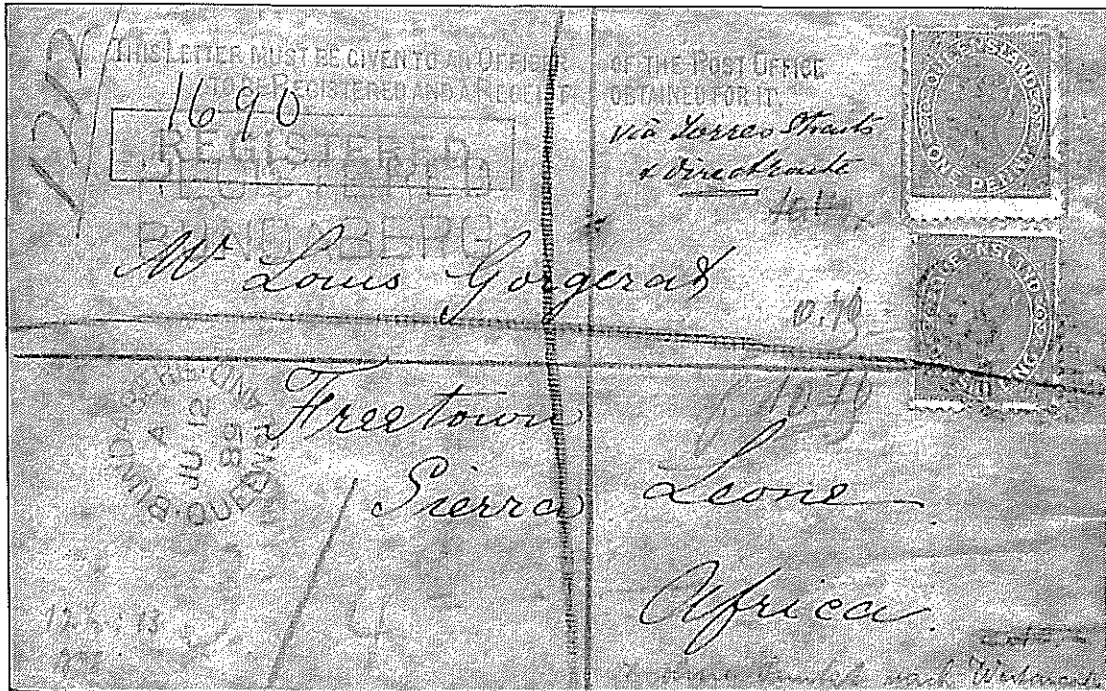


Figure 1 Bundaberg to Sierra Leone 12 June 1889

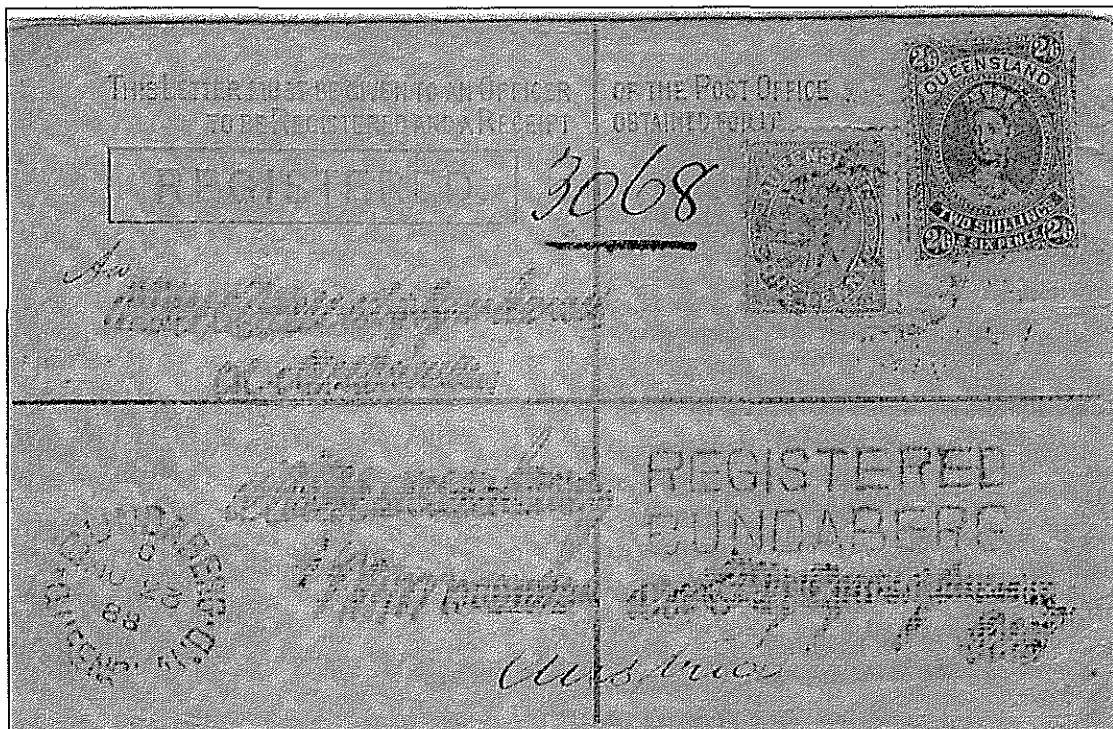


Figure 2 Bundaberg to Austria 23 November 1888.

ITEMS OF CHARACTER – THE WHOLE STORY

Judy Kennett

Introduction

I was interested to read Bernie Beston's note 'Postal Stationery: items of character' in *PSC* August 2002 p 42, concerning the illustrated Romanian postal card, Michel P 124 and H&G 105, that had 'come to the end of the line'. This particular design had an interesting life, through some turbulent times. It was first issued in 1942, in limited numbers, and intended for international use. Romania was already involved in WW2 in the Axis sphere of influence. The end of the war came on 12 September 1944 when King Michael signed a peace treaty with the Russians, but these cards continued in use, even after the abdication of the King on 30 December 1947.

At the time of the King's 'departure', new designs of stamps and stationery for the Romanian Peoples' Republic were not ready. It was decided that material already in post offices should be left as it was. Stamp stocks held in the State Printing Works were overprinted to meet the changed political climate. Current definitives (the design shown on Bernie's card) were overprinted with 'RPR' over the King's portrait. It seems that current stationery in stock was not overprinted, but users were 'encouraged' to put adhesives over the King's portrait in the stamp design.

Back to the beginning

In 1942, when this card was issued, the current rate for what is called an 'illustrated postal card' sent to a foreign country was 12 lei. The fact that the authority of the UPU is cited in the heading, and that the language of the heading is French, indicates that the card was intended for international use. I show a mint example of the card at Figure 1, then some examples from my collection of used cards that illustrate points about usage during and after the war.



Figure 1 Mint card of 1942

The example in Figure 2 shows an uprated card sent to Lyon, France, and posted on 21 Sept 1943. The adhesives to the value of 34 lei pay for airmail (14 lei) and registration (20 lei). The airmail component is indicated by the PRIN AVION label, but the registration is not indicated (a hand stamp was customarily used). Presumably, one of the manuscript numbers is the registration number.

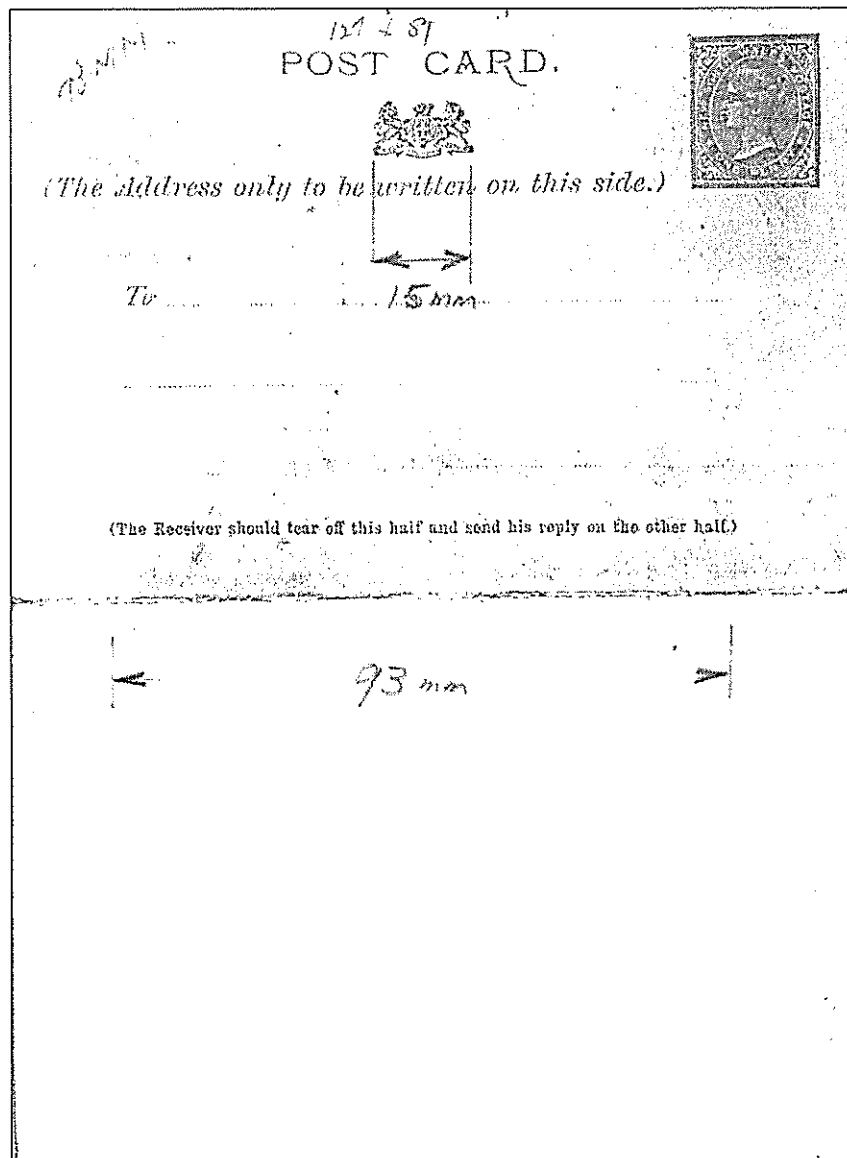


Figure 2

QATAR GPO'S NEW LOGO POSTCARD

Bernie Beston

Illustrated below is a postcard produced by the Qatar Post Office to publicise the Qatar General Post Office's new logo which was launched on 22 October 2002. The cards were given away - one to each purchaser - at the Post Office counter at the 1st Qatar Stamp Exhibition 2-7 March Doha, Qatar, where I was the Jury Chairman.

I was not able to purchase more cards. I asked for 80 free ones for the Magazine, and whilst this was request was duly noted and apparently assented to, I suspect it will not be acted upon. Later at the General Post Office, in discussions with Khalid Fikri, the Philatelic Bureau Chief, I was given another 6 or so of these cards.

Two that I posted to myself, arrived safely this week, but were not postmarked in any way. I believe that these cards were used as souvenirs for the Post Office celebrations, and were not placed on sale to the general public. They were not on sale at the General Post Office in

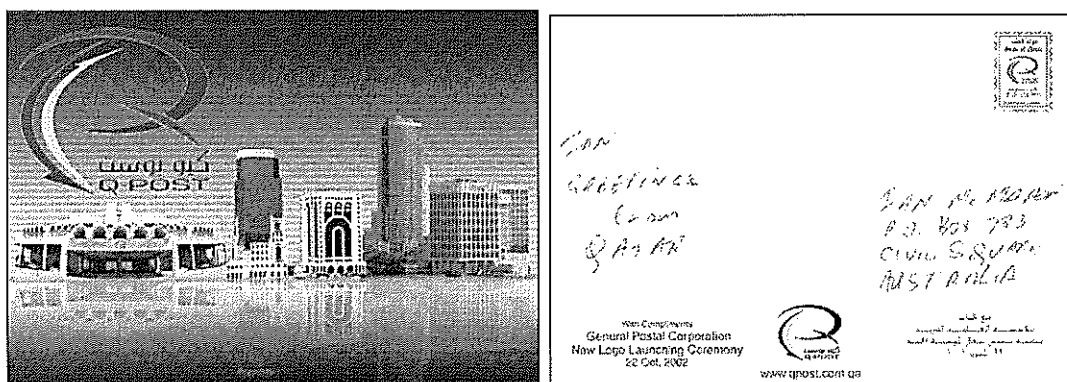
May 2003

Doha. Hence, my request to purchase same was declined, because the item was an official postal card, and never intended for sale. Remember too, that this Card is not all that recent, and being the 1st Stamp Exhibition, the Post was scrambling to find something to give away to visitors (local and foreign) and promote stamp collecting. Also illustrated is a Qatar aerogramme used at the Exhibition.

A number of post cards with Tourist designs were on sale at the Post Office. These are not postal stationery, although the Post Office imprimatur is highly visible. There were also stamp promotion cards on sale, but again these have no prepaid device. This is unfortunate as some of the Cards would be very nice Postal Cards [eg Tennis] and highly saleable.

I have provided a report on the Exhibition for the *Exhibitor*. However, the only postal stationery exhibit was of Egypt which was awarded a Gold Medal. In addition, I critiqued another Egypt postal stationery Exhibit for another collector.

The problem in the Gulf states is that there is insufficient material to make a postal stationery Exhibit. One frame would even be difficult. The only real possibility would be "India used in the Gulf States", and even then 5 frames might be a big ask. This would include Bahrain, Muscat, Dubai, Qatar, Raz al Khaima, Oman, Sharjah and Fujeira. The balance being maintained with each entity would be extremely difficult, and condition is often poor due to an Indian habit of removing one end of the envelopes to open the mail, and spiking most postal cards. Any takers?



QUEENSLAND POSTAL STATIONERY USED IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA

Bernie Beston

At a Melbourne Auction in November 2002, items from the collection of Papua New Guinea by the renowned English Collector Roger Lee were auctioned. Lot 248 (Premier Philately) on 9th November 2002 was the Queensland 1½d postal Card used from Daru on the 2 November 1900 to Java, then part of the Netherlands Indies (Figure 1). The card was first reported by the Roger Lee in Australasian Stamp News in September 1992. The Catalogue description reads as follows:

1900 commercial usage of Queensland 1½d Postal Card ("Bullock-ploughing...") to Java with cross-written message in Dutch headed "Daru 2 November 1900" but presumably dispatched at some distance from the settlement as it bears 'DARU/NO10/ /B.N.G' cds (Lee #41; ERD for no year slug) & 10-bars 'B.N.G' cancel (Lee #42; rated E) both in an unusual and distinctive bright-blue ink, 'THURSDAY ISLAND' transit & 'SOEKABOEM' squared-circle arrival both on the face, a few very minor blemishes that in no way detract from this extraordinary item of postal history. [The earliest recorded entire from Daru, written by a Dutch official pursuing murderous tribesmen. Only two other examples of Queensland Postal Cards used in BNG have been recorded]

The card sold for \$26,000 plus buyers' premium. This is by far the highest price paid for any Queensland Postal Stationery ever. It far exceeded the prices achieved the previous month for the Formular Registered envelopes, themselves remarkable price records.

I spoke with Gary Watson regarding the other two Cards mentioned by him in the catalogue description, but he was unable to recall their details. I suspect that he was erring on the side of caution, and that only one other exists. This is the Card illustrated in The Postal History of British New Guinea and Papua¹ by the Vendor, which was from the missionary correspondence of the Rev. Henry Newton, of the Methodist Mission Society. This card was posted to the United Kingdom from Samarai, also in 1900. Ironically, but perhaps not unusually, it is from the same group of 1½d Cards (H & G 11) (Figure 2). This was the Queensland and British New Guinea postage rate for post cards to the United Kingdom.

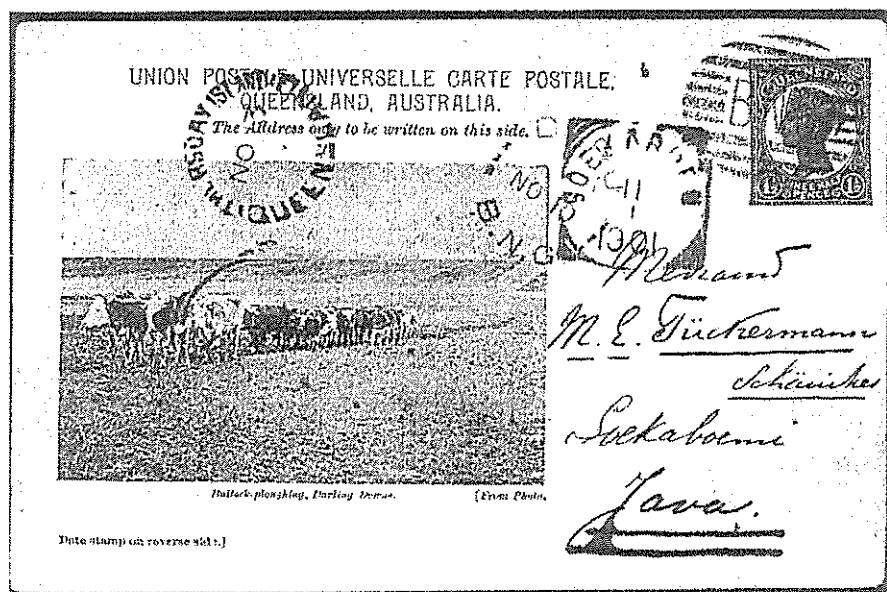


Figure 1 1898 1½d Queensland View Card Bullock Ploughing, Darling Downs (H & G 11)

¹ Page 13, The Postal History of British New Guinea 1885 – 1942 by Roger Lee

Sir Peter Scratchley arrived at Port Moresby on 28 August 1885 to take up his appointment as Administrator. The prior annexation of the Northern part of New Guinea by Germany evidenced the correctness of Queensland's decision, and the folly of those back in Whitehall.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS WITH NEW GUINEA.

At the instance of His Excellency the late General Scratchley, the following arrangements were made in August, 1885, for the exchange of closed mails with Port Moresby, New Guinea:—

1. Mails to and from New Guinea to be treated in the same way as free mails in the interior of this Colony, all correspondence from New Guinea for the Australian Colonies, Great Britain, etc., to bear Queensland stamps in accordance with the rates shown in the Queensland Postal Guide.

2. The Postmaster at Cooktown, in accordance with regulations, to send mails by every vessel, the only account kept being for deficient postage to be collected on correspondence for New Guinea.
3. Despatches for the Colonial Office to be placed either in a bag or linen-lined envelope, and to be sent from Cooktown by way of Torres Straits, if in time for the steamer by that route; if not, to be forwarded to Brisbane for transmission in the usual way.
4. With reference to the rate to be charged on private letters from New Guinea to the Colonies and Great Britain, as Queensland stamps will by the arrangement be placed on correspondence from New Guinea, any extra charge made at that place does not prejudicially affect this Department.

It was, however, agreed that should no extra charge be considered necessary, this Department would pay the usual rate of one penny for each letter to masters of vessels on receipt of mails at Cooktown; this arrangement, of course, only to hold good so long as Queensland stamps were used on letters from New Guinea.

It was not thought likely that any vessel would refuse to carry mails unless paid a large sum for their conveyance, but it was at the same time suggested that this matter be subject to local regulations based on the law in force in Queensland (*vide* Clauses 47 to 53 of "The Queensland Postage Act of 1871.")

5. Telegrams to be dealt with as instructed, the sending office being informed that messages could only be forwarded by first opportunity.
6. The officer acting as Postmaster at New Guinea to have a stamp for sealing the bags, and to forward a copy of it to the Postmasters at Cooktown and Townsville.
7. Postage stamps to be purchased from the Postmaster at Cooktown from time to time.

Copies of the Queensland Postage Act and Regulations were furnished, and a proper set of papers and forms sent for the guidance of the Postmaster.

The rate of postage on letters from Queensland to New Guinea was reduced to 2d. per half-ounce, the charge previously having been that of ships' letters—6d. per half-ounce.

The following return shows the amount of correspondence exchanged between the Post Offices at Cooktown and Townsville and New Guinea, from September to December, 1885, inclusive:—

RETURN showing the AMOUNT OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM AND SENT TO NEW GUINEA by the COOKTOWN and TOWNSVILLE POST OFFICES to 31st DECEMBER, 1885.

COOKTOWN.						TOWNSVILLE.					
Received.			Despatched.			Received.			Despatched.		
Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
463	5	4	674	177	1,782	17	2	...	42	4	19

Whilst enroute from England, Scratchley called at Brisbane and made the following arrangements with the Posts & Telegraph Department. of Queensland. The details of the agreement were reported to the Queensland Parliament by the Postmaster General of Queensland, T. MacDonald-Paterson.

That area of Papua New Guinea, which was to become known as British New Guinea, was unofficially annexed by the then Government of Queensland on 4 April 1882. The Magistrate of Thursday Island, Henry Majoribanks Chester, acting under instruction from the Queensland Government of Sir Thomas McIlwraith [the then Premier], sailed on the Queensland Government Schooner *Pearl* when on the 7 April 1883², he hoisted the British Flag at Port Moresby and proclaimed so much of the New Guinea territory [not already

² Ian Nicholson, Log of Logs

annexed by the Dutch] and adjacent islands lying between the 141st and 155th meridians of east longitude for the Crown of Queen Victoria. Chester was also the Sub-collector of Queensland Government. He had previously served in the Indian Navy, and for both the New South Wales and Queensland Colonial Governments. The British Government repudiated the Annexation, but the Queensland stand was supported by the other Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, because of the fear from increased German activity in the Pacific. The Dutch had annexed the western part of the island of New Guinea some fifty before, and fear of their expansion right up to Queensland's border may also have influenced the decision of the Queensland Government. At this time, black birding was rife in Queensland to ensure the success of the sugar industry. There were critics who saw the Queensland move as a ploy to gain access to cheap indentured (or slave) labour for the Colony. It was already being practised to supply labour for the beche-de-mer industry in the Straits and other areas of New Guinea. The Germans precipitated events, by proclaiming a German protectorate over North West New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago on November 3, 1884. The British response was to proclaim a protectorate over South West New Guinea and adjacent islands on the 14 November 1884.

It is obvious from the Statistics, that at this time either Post Cards had not been forwarded to New Guinea or they were being treated as Letters, which was the usual reporting system in Queensland, at least until 1890.

In addition, there was any number of coastal steamers available to take him from Townsville to Cooktown, and then onto the Torres Strait. Or he may have landed on Thursday Island directly from a vessel from Batavia. There was however no regular shipping service from Cooktown to Surabaya, nor was there any shipping service from Batavia (now Djakarta) to Cooktown, but only to Townsville. But steamers were known to stop at Thursday Island, so this is a distinct possibility. The Postmaster at Thursday Island was H. P. Beach. Ken

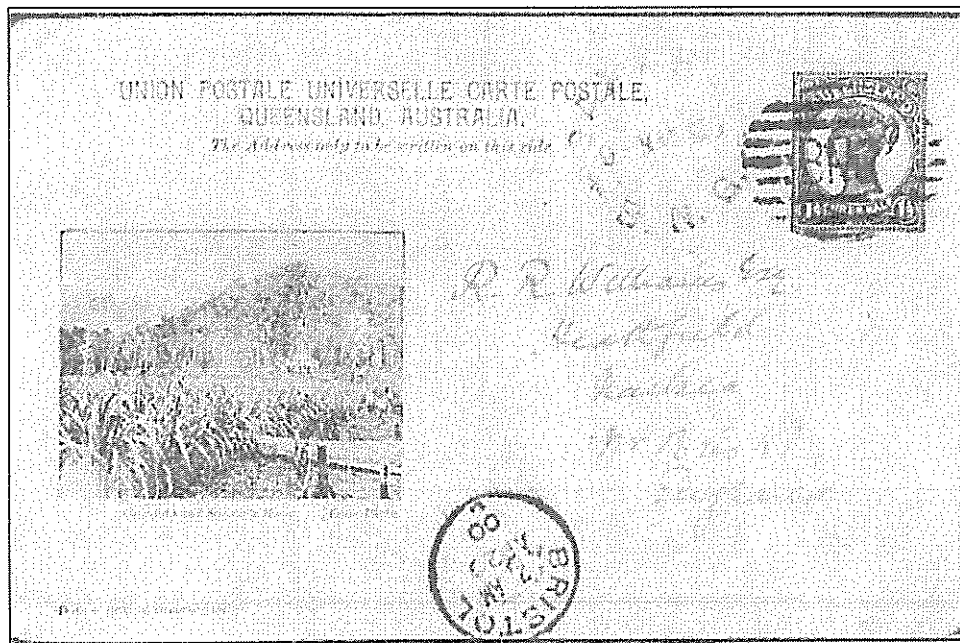


Figure 2 1898 1½d Queensland View Card Cane-field and Selectors Home (H & G 11)

Humphries in *Sydney Views*³ gives a detailed opinion that this correspondent was one of a party travelling from Surabaya with M. J. A. Kroesen, Netherlands Indies Resident at Fakfak on the NI Gunboat KMS Serdang to Thursday Island. Whist he does not quote his source, his

³ *Sydney Views*, August 1995. No 48.

version of events seems to be not only plausible, but also probable. There are no surviving records from the Cooktown Post Office, even if records of postage stamp sales to British New Guinea were kept. The Cooktown Post Master at this time was a John Hobbs, who had seven staff assisting at that time⁴. There were no closing times for mail to and from Cooktown at this time, as these were fixed by the arrival and departure times of the Steamer⁵. This would have been one of either the SS Mindoro departing from Cooktown; the *S S Guthrie* or *S S Mataram* departing from Cairns for Port Moresby. Or the Burns Philp *S S Ivanhoe*. It is impossible to say.

There was no legislative enactment for these postal supply arrangements, neither by the Queensland Government nor the British Administration. The Queensland Government also had de facto overseer role in any Papuan Legislation, because it was one of the Australian Colonies, which contributed financially to the administration of the new Colony, and was so much closer to assist with effective administration. In reality, New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand made a far greater financial contribution to the new Administration than did Queensland. In the year to the 30 November 1887, the Australian Colonies contribution amounted to £15,000. South Australia alone of the Colonies made no contributions. Even Fiji made small payment of funds. The Books of the new Administration were audited by the Audit Department of the Queensland Government⁶.

At this time there were only 100 white settlers in British New Guinea, so the volume of stamps required could not have been great. These cards could have been purchased from a Post Office or licensed Stamp Vendor at any of Cooktown, Townsville or Thursday Island. They may even have been available from the crew of the *Merrie England* who often called at both Thursday Island and Cooktown. Additionally, the *Merrie England* came at least annually to Brisbane for its survey for maintenance and insurance purposes. According to Humphries, the *Merrie England* rendezvoused with the Serdang at Thursday Island sometime before the 31 October 1900.

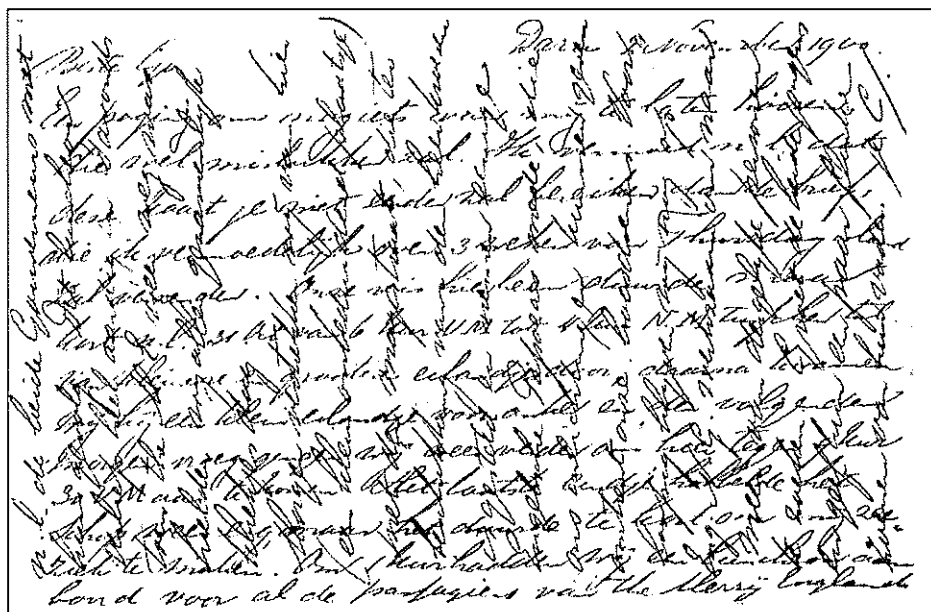


Figure 3 The message (in dutch) on the reverse die of the 1½d Postal Card

The Samarai Card is likely to have a similar provenance. If not, then the incidence of the use

⁴ Grenville Pike, North Queensland

⁵ Pugh's Almanac, 1899

⁶ Australia National Library, Canberra

of these cards would have been far greater.

The first Postal Legislation was not passed until 1891 with the passage of the *Post & Telegraph Act, Queensland adopted*. It was not until 1912, the *Post and Telegraph Ordinance* was passed by the Papua Administration (following the change of name in 1906) in Port Moresby. The Papua Act, passed on 1 September 1906, changed the name of the Territory from British New Guinea to Papua. It now became an Australian Territory instead of a British Possession. Mr. Vic Walker was kind enough to supply me with a copy of the card's message (Figure 3) written in the Dutch language. It is not easy to read but the translation is as follows (courtesy of Hans Karman, with amendments by the Author):

Daru 2 November 1900

Dear Go(?)

A page to let you hear something from me that will not succeed. I suspect namely that this card won't reach you earlier than the letter that I will probably send you in 3 weeks from Thursday Island. Our trip here lasted only a short time, namely 31 Oct from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., between numerous smaller and larger islands, after which we anchored off a small island and the following morning early we went on to arrive here at 9.30 a.m. In the final stretch the ship swayed a lot, but it lasted too short to make me seasick. At 1 o'clock we had a lunch on board for all the passengers of the *Merry England*, namely both the Governors and their entourage. This luncheon passed pleasantly and that night after M.E.

So now we know. The recipient was either his wife or mother. She was resident at Soekaboemi, either temporarily or on vacation. This town is located in the Bandung area, above Batavia (Jakarta). The card was written at Daru on Friday 2 November 1900; posted at Daru on the 10 November; Date stamped at Thursday Island on the 13 November; and at Soekaboemi on the 11 January in 1901, the following year. Ken Humphrey's⁷ records this card leaving Daru on the Magistrates Lugger *Juanita* on the 10 November, and arriving in Thursday Island on the 13 November 1900.

He lunched with a Magistrate and the *Governors* on the British New Guinea Government Steamer, the *Merrie England*. The vessel was a wooden one, with iron ribs, built in England in 1883. It was supplied by the Imperial Government to the New Guinea administration, and left England on the 2 March 1889. It arrived in Thursday Island on 8 May 1889, and berthed at Port Moresby on the 12 May 1889. It was wrecked when entering Basilisk Harbour, near Milne Bay on 24 October 1912. It was replaced by another vessel of the same name, often referred to as *Merrie England II*.

However, if he had been visiting numerous islands, then he is more likely to have come from Thursday Island. The Magistrate could have been from any of Port Moresby or Daru from British New Guinea; or from Thursday Island, Queensland; but it is more likely one of the former if he was accompanied by Papuans, and on a British New Guinea vessel.

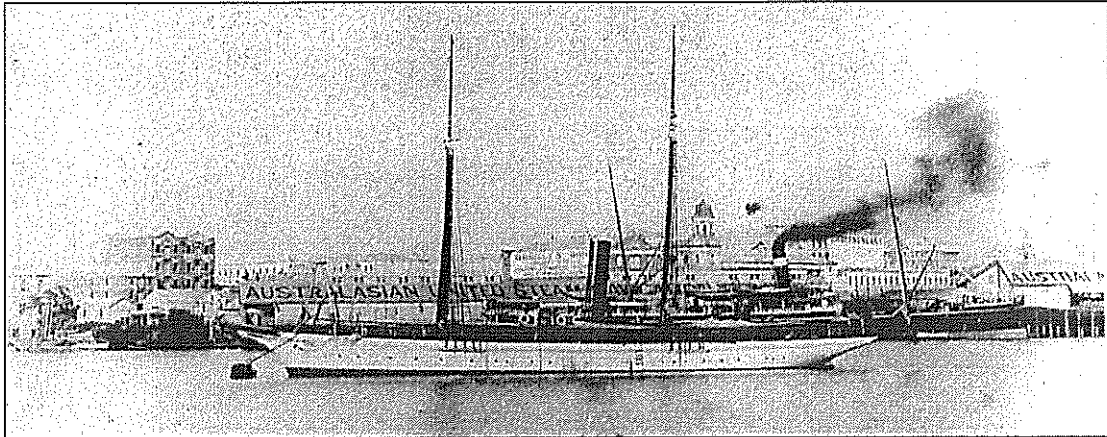
The Lieutenant Governor of British New Guinea at this time was George Ruthen Le Hunte, who had been appointed on the 22 March 1899.

At this time Mr. Bingham A. Hely was the Daru (Western Division) Resident Magistrate⁸,

⁷ Sydney Views

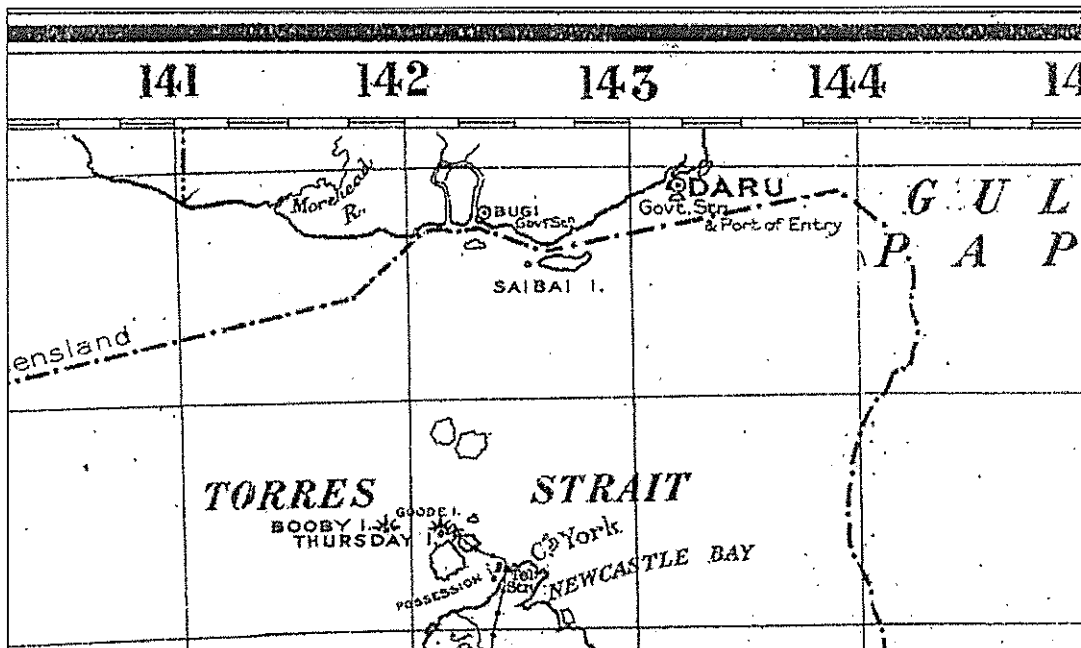
⁸ Oxley Library Records

and A.H. Jicar was his Assistant. Mr. Leo Emil Gors was the Postmaster, although not a public servant⁹. Mr. J. Y. Blayney was the Resident Magistrate at Port Moresby and the Chief Medical Officer.



The Merrie England in the Brisbane River Reach, visiting Brisbane for service

The correspondence also indicated that he intended to make his way to Thursday Island, so it is possible that he intended to pick up a ship for here for his journey back to the Indies. By this time there was a regular service operated by the British India Steamship Company, possibly the *Jumna*. The boundary of Queensland extended only as far as the Torres Strait Islands beneath Thursday Island at the time of establishment of the Colony in 1859. In 1879 the new Government of Thomas McIlwraith extended the boundary to include all of the Torres Strait and all of the islands in the Strait, except Daru, by Act of Parliament¹⁰.



It is doubtful if this action was lawful or lawfully authorised at the time.

A third card is recorded by Humphries¹¹ as having been written on board the KMS Sumatra at Port Kennedy, North Australia on the 24 November 1900. The Sumatra was a Dutch Navy

⁹ Sydney Views

¹⁰ The Torres Strait Treaty Act

¹¹ Sydney Views

**QUEENSLAND:
THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY & NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER ENVELOPES**

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

From 25 September 1895 envelopes could be submitted to the Electric Telegraphs Office, Brisbane for impressing with 1d or 2d stamps of the current stamp design. The fee was 3d per 1,000 envelopes, plus the postage impressed on the envelope. The minimum quantity was 500 envelopes. The authority for this process is found in the Queensland Post & Telegraph Act 1891, well prior to Federation in 1901.

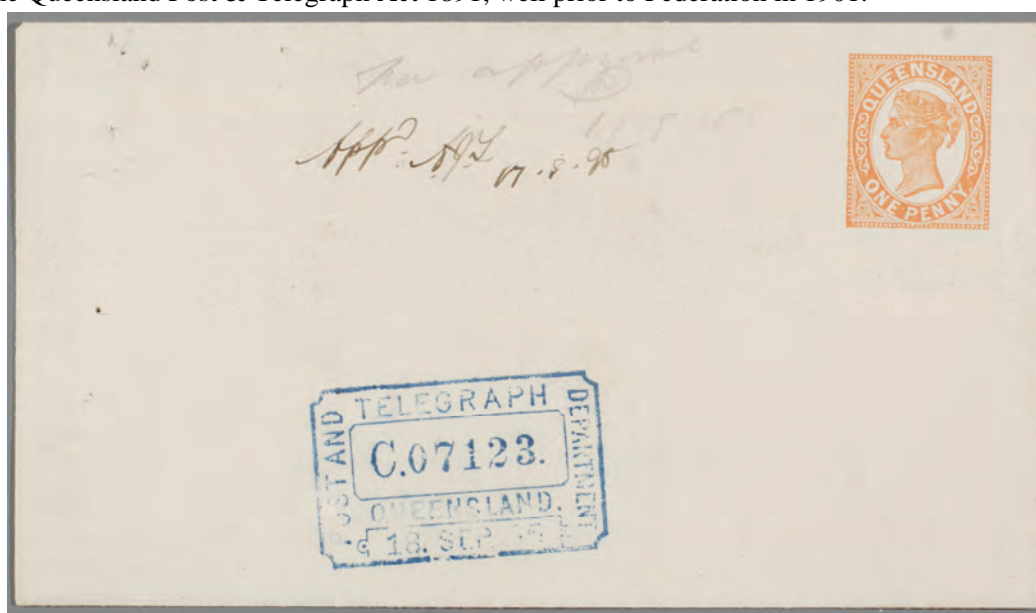


Figure 1

Envelope approved by Queensland Post and Telegraph Department 17 September 1895.

1d

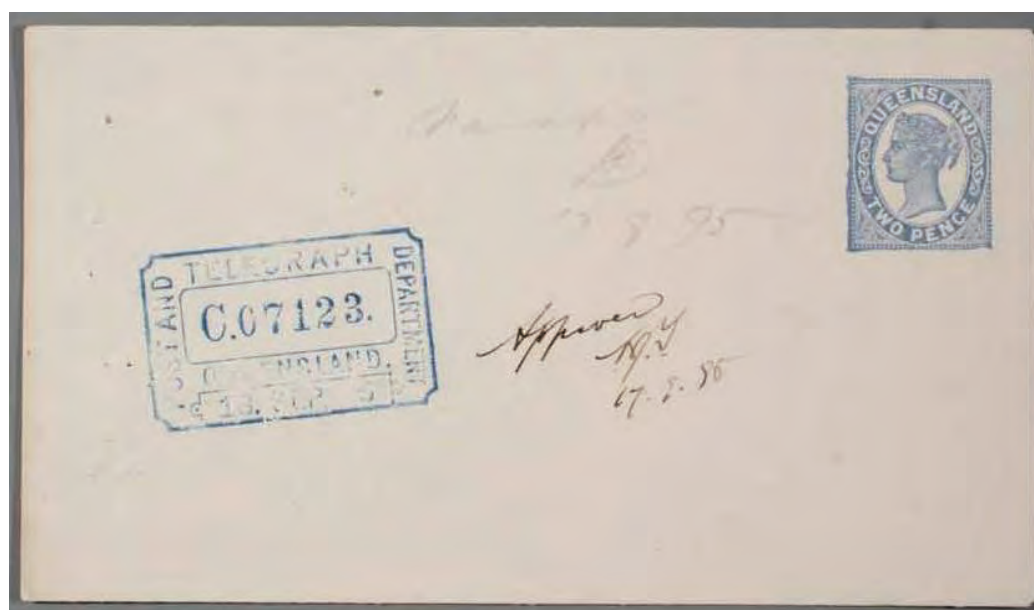


Figure 2 2d Envelope approved by Queensland Post and Telegraph Department 17 September 1895.

Following the Post & Telegraph Act 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia continued the facility of imprinting stamps on envelopes and cards supplied by the public, subject to certain conditions. But this authority did not occur until the provisional Regulations to the Post and Telegraph 1901 (Cth) were gazetted on 28 April 1904. The rate charged for such service was now fixed at 2/- per thousand, quite some considerable increase from the Colonial charge.

Examples of this system can be seen by the approved designs held in Australia Post Archive, Melbourne. (Figures 1 & 2)

The New Zealand Insurance Company and the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company were two of only a small number of firms who available themselves of this facility in Queensland.

The New Zealand Insurance Company was founded in Auckland, New Zealand in 1859 following the disastrous fire in that city in 1858. It was New Zealand's first underwriting company, Fire and Marine Insurance being its main activities. It opened branches in Australia during the 1860's in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Launceston. Additional offices were opened across the world during the first 40 years of operation. In Australia additional branches were opened in Maryborough (1891), Townsville (1907), and Rockhampton (1908). The one Agency operated in Rockhampton as early as 1898 for both the New Zealand Insurance Company and the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company with Mr. G.W. Greenish as Manager.

The New Zealand Accident Insurance Company was founded in 1879 with its head office in Auckland. This company by 1900 was the oldest and premier accident insurer in New Zealand and had an extensive business throughout Australia and New Zealand specialising in indemnity, plate glass, burglary, fidelity guarantee and other similar forms of insurance. Extensive records of the New Zealand Insurance Company survive in the Invercargill Library. Unfortunately, this is not the case for the New Accident Insurance Company whose records were pooled with the larger corporation and are now unavailable except for what may be held in the Invercargill Library records.

In 1905 the New Zealand Insurance Company acquired the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company.

I have attempted to list all the known types recorded to date. This listing does not profess to be the final analysis of the issued envelopes. Indeed, as will be seen there is conjecture on the existence of designs, sizes and values of envelopes which have not yet been recorded. No doubt there may be more envelopes not yet *discovered*.

In my view US collectors have long been too hung up on knives and envelope manufacturers. Australians I believe have concentrated excessively on usage and postal rates, to the exclusion of the underlying considerations of the manufacture of the envelopes. Both groups got it wrong. Both the usage and manufacture are important aspects of postal stationery, and should be highlighted equally. No doubt in Queensland, the paucity of official records and other archival records have ushered Queensland collectors down this path. The wanton destruction of Queensland Government Printer records by Queensland Public Servants have needlessly prevented further research and information. This knowledge can never be replaced.

The catalogue numbers used in this article are the preliminary numbers which will be allocated in the proposed Queensland Postal Stationery Catalogue.

Sands & McDougall, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOKBINDERS, ARTISTS and ENGRAVERS.

724

Neu

ALPHABETICAL.

New

Neumann J. G., farmer, Murray Bridge
Neumann J. W., farmer, Blumberg
Neumann Jas, farmer, Tailen Bend
Neumann, Mrs E., farmer, Mecklenberg,
Rosenthal

Neumann Mrs L., farmer, Blumberg
Neumann R. P. G., farmer, Charleston
Neumann W., farmer, Palmer
Neumann Wilhelm, store assistant, Sedan
Neville Chas, chemist, 195 Jeffcott st, N.A.
Neville Eli, North rd, Prospect
Neville Mrs J., 13 Chapel st, Norwood
Neville Mrs M. J., 47 East ter
Neville Mrs W., dairy, Burnside
Neville Rev Chas (Pres), Naracoorte
Neville Stephen, farmer, Blyth, Kybunga
Neville Stephen R., farmer, Kybunga
Neville W. J., strkpr, Westbury st, Hackney
Neville Wm, wd trmr, Kenilworth rd, Park
Neville Wm, slsmn, Dequetteville ter, K.T.
Nevin T., teacher, Mallala
Nevin Very Rev Archpriest (R.C.), West ter
New Gilbert, engndrvr, 123 Whitmore sq W.
New Market Hotel—Mrs R. V. Pulsford,
159 North and West ter
Newmarket Hotel—A. G. Heise, Com-
mercial rd, Port Adelaide
Newmarket Shoeing Forge—Aug Faehr-
mann, Grenfell st east
NEW SOUTH WALES, BANK OF—W. E. Frazer,
manager, King William st (see advt)
New York and Havana Cigar Co. of S.A.—
G. P. Collins, mgr, off Leigh st

NEW YORK IMPORT COMPANY
(R. Ferguson & Co)—J. H. M. Davidson,
mgr, 34 King William street. Edison
Phonographs and Records, Electric Fans
and Novelties, Bath Cabinets, Carborun-
dum. The Yost Typewriter, The Empire
Typewriter, The Angelus Piano Player, &c.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE Co—G. T. Lee,
res sec., No. 2 Unity chambers, Currie st
NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS Co—H. Muecke
and Co, agents, Lipson st, P.A.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY
(FIRE AND MARINE).

Capital : £1,000,000
Funds Exceed
£700,000.
Annual Income :
£425,000.
**LOSSES PAID EXCEED
£4,000,000.**



South Australian Branch : Ware Chambers,
112 King William st—**Louis E. Wilson,**
Manager **Telephone No. 589**
NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE
AGENCY Co LTD—Strachan, Cheadle & Co,
agents, Mutual Provident buildings, 19
King William st

NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.



W. Torrance
Paterson, mgr,
Alfred Chmbrs,
Currie street,
Claims paid,
£295,000. Un-
limited lia-
bility. Work-
men's Comp-
ensation Act In-
surance. Public
Risk, Plate
Glass, Guar-
antee and Accident

Policies at lowest current rates

Telephone No. 763

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co,
Royal Mail line of Steamers trading
monthly from New Zealand via Rio de
Janeiro and Teneriffe to London—George
Wills & Co, Adelaide agents, Grenfell st

Newberry Fredk, Mount Barker

Newberry Jasper, blkcr, Wongyarra, Melrose

NEWBERRY A. K., Member Pharma-
ceutical Society, Dispensing Chemist, 66
Rundle st, Adelaide, opposite Hamburg
Hotel **Telephone No. 14**
And at 96 Kent terrace, Norwood

Telephone No. 1122

Newbery H. F., Kensington rd, Kens

Newbery Jasper, blocker, Bangor, Wirrabara

Newbery Jno, carpenter, Eliza st, Gilberton

Newbery Jno H., carter, Millicent

Newbery Robt, erpnt and bldr, Payneham
rd, Stepney

Newbery W. J., drpr, Hewitt av, Rose Park

Newbold Alfred, farmer, Burks, Scales Bay

Newbold B. G., farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold B. W., farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold Chas, farmer, Warooka, Y.P.

Newbold Geo, farmer, Wattle Flat, Yankalilla

Newbold Geo, farmer, Burks, Scales Bay

Newbold J., Normanville

Newbold Jno, farmer, Warooka, Y.P.

Newbold Jno, farmer, Telowie

Newbold Mrs Jane, farmer, Bullaparinga,
Delamere

Newbold Mrs M. J. C., dairy, Warooka

Newbold Robt, farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold R. G., farmer, Wauraltee

Newbold W. C., tchr, Black Rock

Newbold Wm, farmer, Calca

Newbon Geo, farmer, Streaky Bay

Newbon Mrs C. W., storekeeper, North rd,
Nailsworth

Newbould J. A. C., clerk court, Port Pirie

Newbould Rev W. H. (Cong), Truro

Newcomb F. H., gardener, Marden

Newcombe Alf, woodcarter, Blackwood

Newcombe C. J., putr, Clyde st, Parkside

Newcombe Fred, woodcarter, Upper Sturt

UPSTAIRS at SANDS & McDOUGALL'S
For LEATHER GOODS.

November 2009

New Zealand Insurance Company envelopes

1902 Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

Both 1d and 2d values are known. The 1d in both mint and used; and the 2d in used condition. The Advertising panel to the left of the envelope features King Tawhiao I (The Maori King of the Waikato from 1860 to 1894) set within an ornate border/archway all printed in black together with the words: *Freehold assets and other investments secured to Queensland Policy holders, £60,000.*



Figure 3 1d - The first envelope printed for New Zealand Insurance Company Design Type 1



Figure 4 2d - The first envelope printed for New Zealand Insurance Company Design Type 2

The flightless New Zealand bird, the Kiwi, was the Company's emblem so just why King Tawhiao's image was shown in the advertisements remains a mystery. The Company's Adelaide office in the Ware Chambers at 112 Rundle Street displayed a street plate bearing the same representation of King Tawhiao. The plaque along with the building have long since been destroyed. And the Company's advertising in South Australia featured prominently an identical portrait of the King. No other Australian Colonial or State Branch, or any of the New Zealand Branches included this Logo in its advertising. I have not had access to any records to ascertain what was the position in the rest of the world where this company had offices.

Both envelopes are endorsed "FIRE & MARINE." The stamp designs are S.G. 21 for the 1d (Figure 3); and the 2d (Figure 4). The Return admonition reads: *If not claimed within 14 days, to be re-addressed to New Zealand Insurance Co., Brisbane.* Two different Logo Designs are known, the variance being in the bar of the "A's" of "ZEALAND"; and the density of shading behind the design. [Figure 5]

1902	E30	1d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife A	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt.
1905	E31	1d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife B	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.
1902	E32	2d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife A	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10 pt.
1904	E33	2d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife B	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.



Type A



Type B

Figure 5

The first and second printings have different manufacturing compositions (i.e. knives).

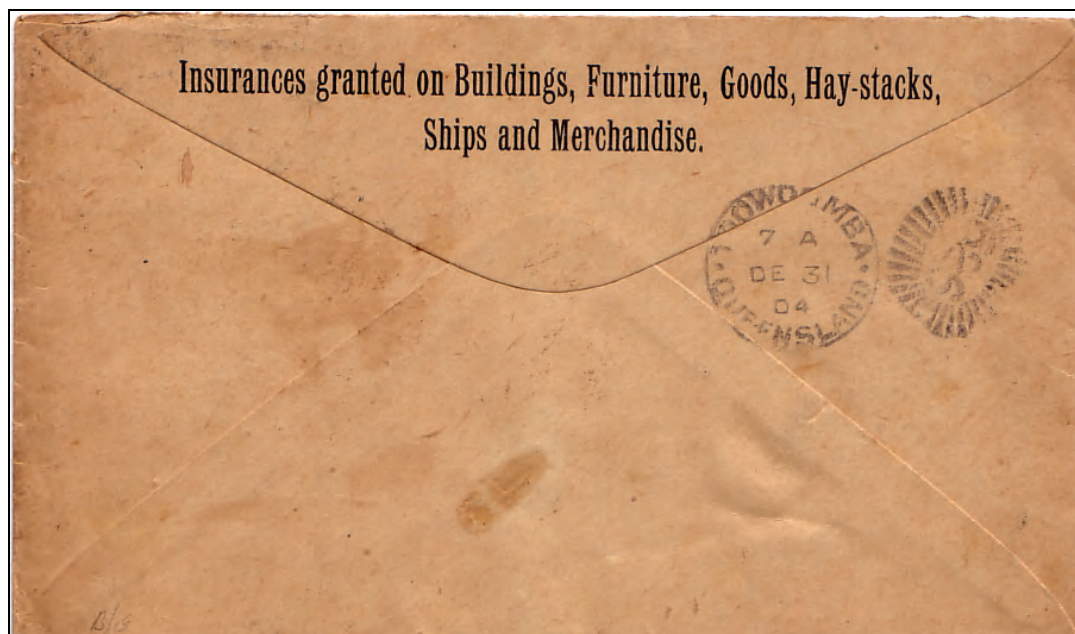


Figure 6 Knife A

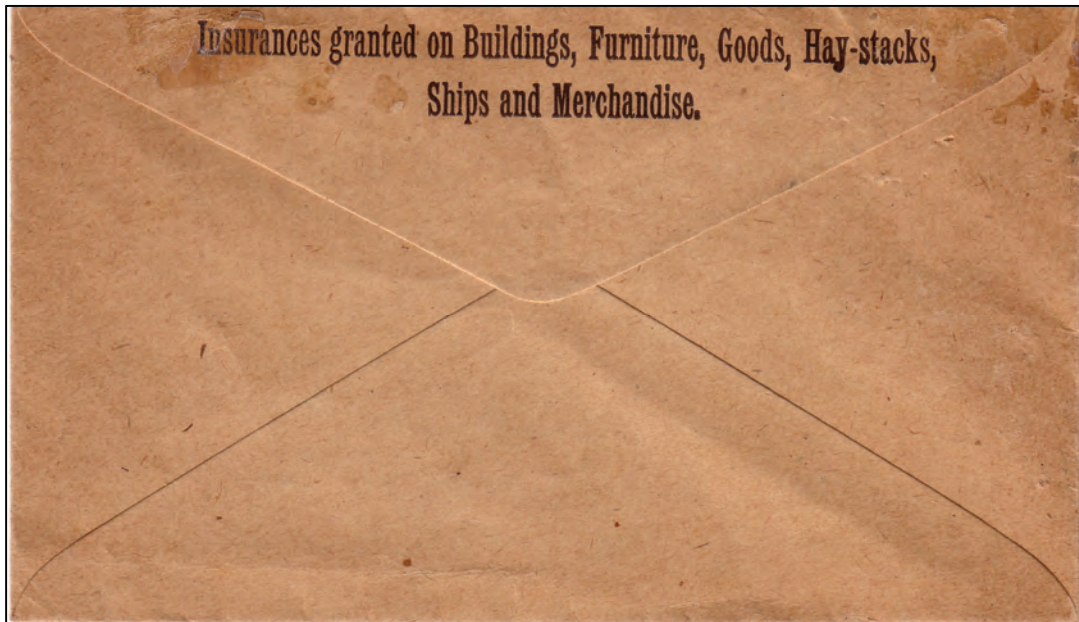


Figure 7 Knife B

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side reading: *Insurances granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise.* This wording is common for all types and values for this issue.

Larger size envelopes measuring 124 mm x 109 mm for 1d value; and 129 mm x 109 mm for 2d value (known as legal size in the USA) are known. Two different knives are recorded, but there is no advertising on the reverse side of these larger envelope.

1902	E34	1d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife C	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt.
1905	E35	1d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife D	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.
1902	E36	2d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife C	Type 1	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10 pt. #
1904	E37	2d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife D	Type 2	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.

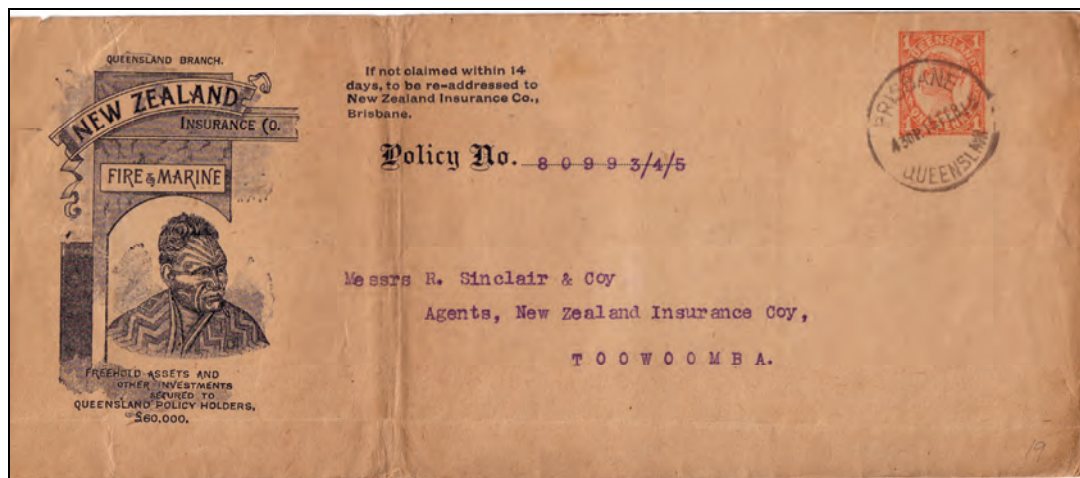


Figure 8 1d – Printed for New Zealand Insurance Company, Queensland. Design Type 1

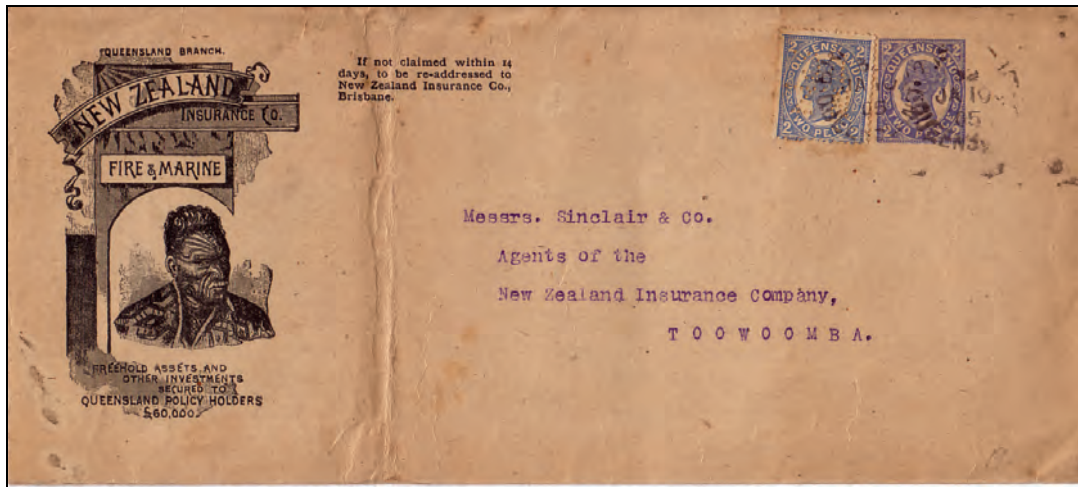


Figure 9 2d – Printed for New Zealand Insurance Company, Queensland. Design Type 2



Figure 10 Legal Sizes 1d and 2d with Knives C & D

1906 Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

A new slightly varied design was issued in 1906 where the words “FIRE & MARINE are now amended to “FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT”. The design is otherwise Type 1, and the knife is Knife A. In all other respects the Logo is identical to E30. This envelope was doubtless issued after the amalgamation of the two Insurance Companies in 1905, and hence the assumption of accident insurance by the combined Group is reflected in the altered wording.

1906 E38 1d manila paper mat paper Knife A Type 1 Return admonition 35 mm; font 6pt.

November 2009

The advertising on the reverse side has been altered to read

Indemnities issued to Employers under all Statutes, and Insurances Granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks Ships and Merchandise.

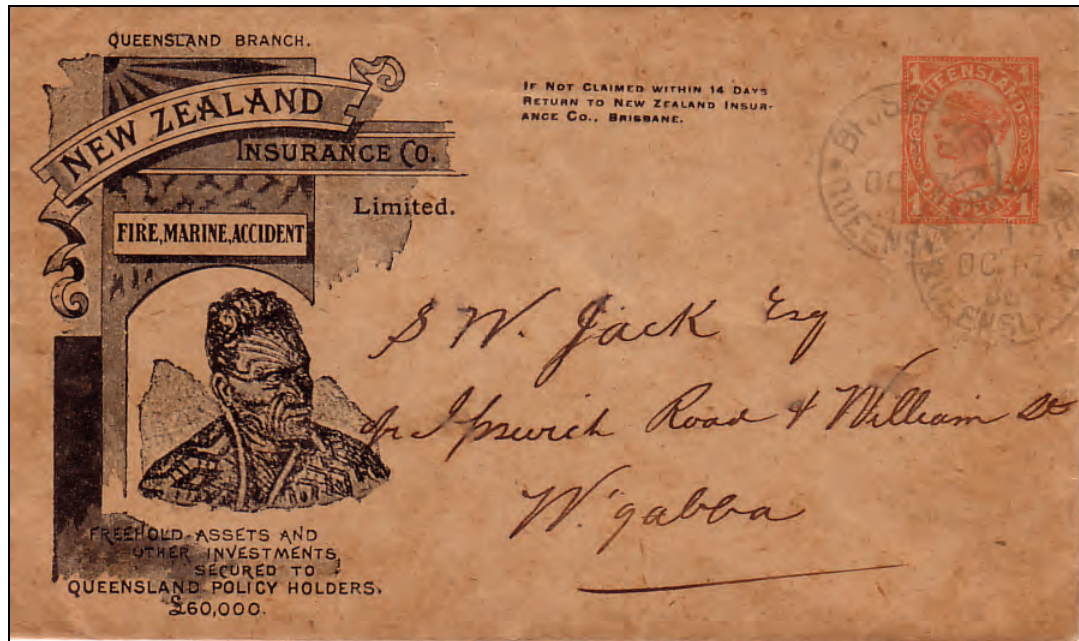


Figure 11 1d 1906 New Design with new wording Fire, Marine, Accident.

1908 Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

In 1908 a pair of envelopes with a new design was issued for both values of 1d (Figure 12) and 2d (Figure 13) envelopes. The advertising panel is again endorsed *FIRE MARINE AND ACCIDENT* and reads: *Investments in Queensland including freehold properties exceed £75,000.*

The knife for 1d value for this envelope varies from both of its predecessors and is curved and described as Type E.

E39	1d	manila paper	mat paper	Knife E	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt
E40	2d	Manila paper	mat paper	Knife A	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt. #
E41	1d	manila paper	gloss paper	Knife E	Return admonition 43 mm; font 10pt #
E42	2d	Manila paper	gloss paper	Knife A	Return admonition 38 mm; font 8 pt.

The Return admonition now reads:

If not claimed within 14 days, return to New Zealand Insurance Coy., Ltd., Brisbane.

The 2d value is known both with and without the return admonition.



Figure 12 1d 1908 New design for combined company

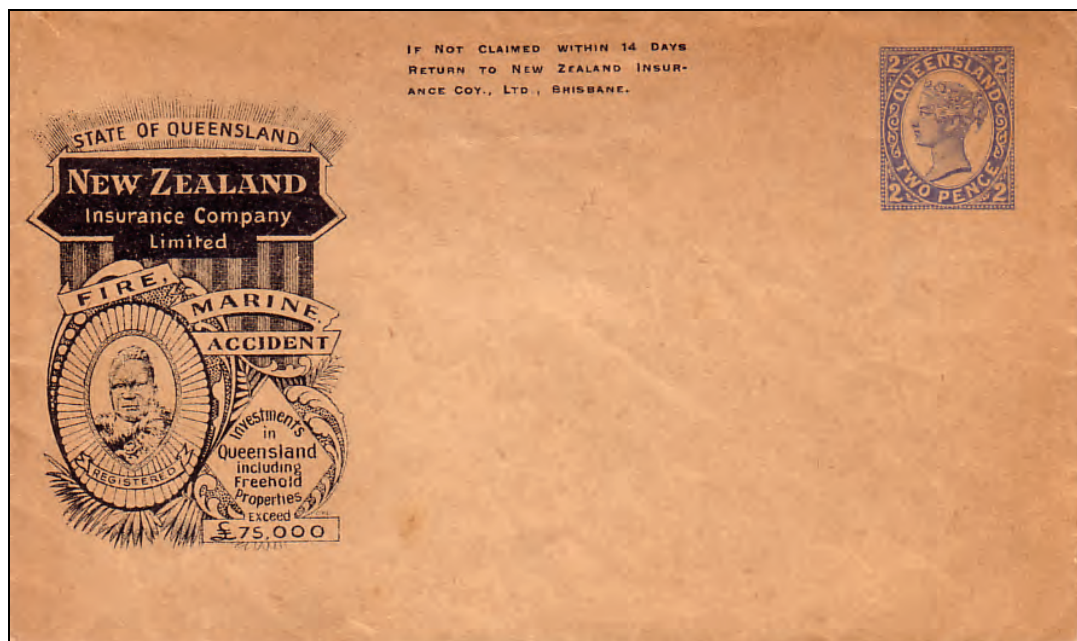


Figure 13 2d 1908 New design

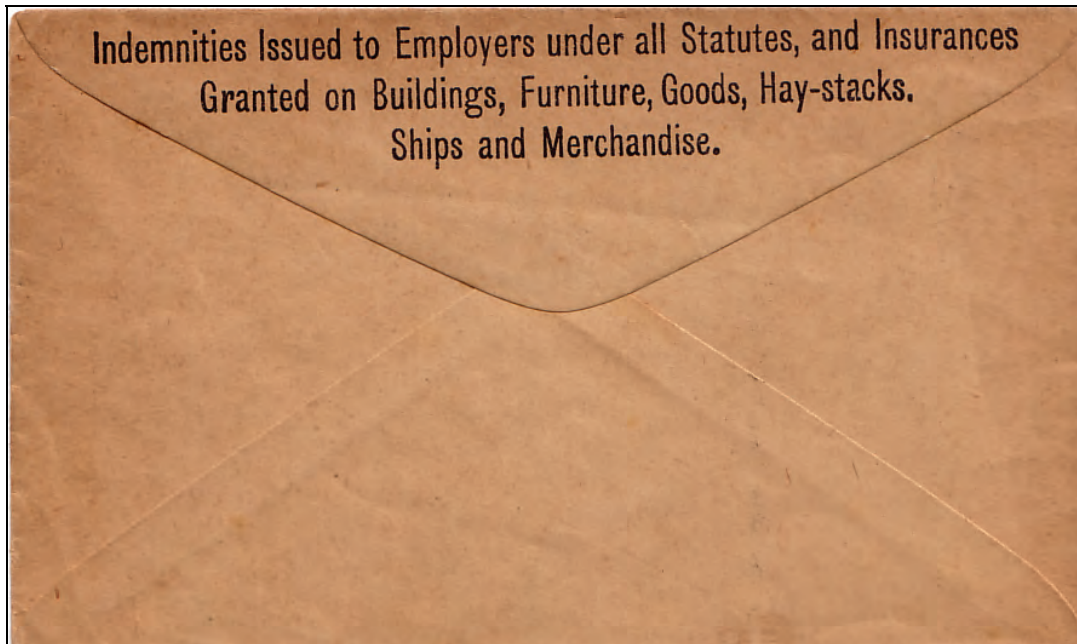


Figure 14 Knife A on 1908 envelope with new wording on reverse

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side, for the 1d and 2d reading: *Indemnities Issued to Employers under all Statutes, and Insurances Granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise*. And for the 2d also reading: *Insurances granted on Buildings, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise*.

This is the same reverse wording as the 1902 envelopes. No large size of this envelope design has been recorded.

1910 New Design Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

Figure15 New Maori King Design

New Logo with varied Maori King Portrait within the same border/archway as for the first issue (E30). The 2d value has not yet been sighted, but is presumed to exist.

E43	1d	manilla paper	mat finish	Knife A #
E44	2d	manilla paper	mat finish	Knife A

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side reading (Figure16): *Indemnities Issued to Employers under all Statutes, and Insurances Granted on Buildings, Furniture, Goods, Hay-stacks, Ships and Merchandise*.

But these words are printed in a smaller font than before. This design is not yet recorded in the 1d for this size; nor in the large legal size format.



Figure 15 New Maori King Design

New Zealand Accident Insurance Company 1905 New Design Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

The design features the Company's then Logo of a Castle Tower within oval surrounds, all printed in dark blue. The 1d has not been recorded but is presumed to exist.

Size (145 mm X 84 mm)

E45 1d white paper mat finish Knife C #

E46 2d white paper mat finish Knife C

The 1d value has not yet been recorded.

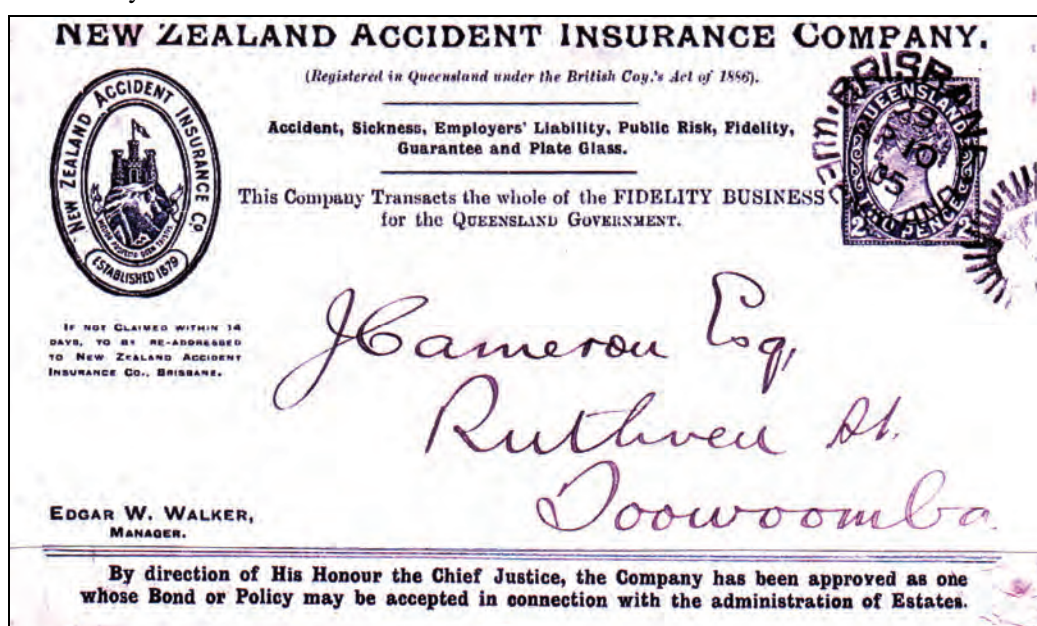


Figure 16 1905 2d New Zealand Accident Insurance envelope

November 2009

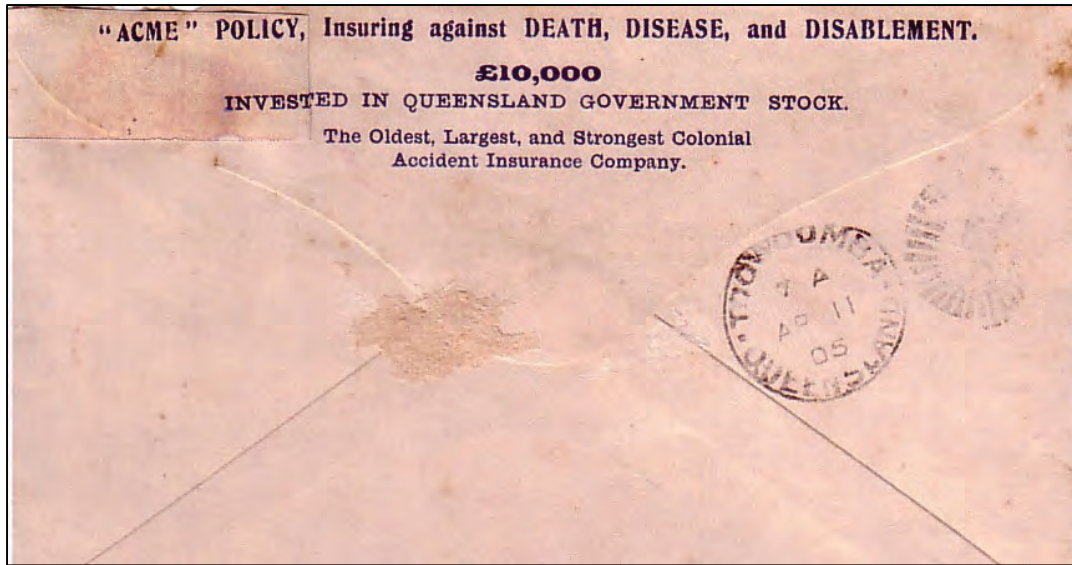


Figure 17 Reverse 1905 New Zealand Accident Insurance envelope

In addition the envelopes feature advertising on the reverse side reading (Figure18):

*"ACME" POLICY, Insuring against DEATH, DISEASE and DISABLEMENT.
£10,000
INVESTED IN QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT STOCK
The Oldest, Largest and Strongest Colonial
Accident Insurance Company*

The earliest recorded date for the 2d value is 26 January 1905.

Size (114 mm X 109 mm)

E47 1d white paper mat finish

E48 2d white paper mat finish C #



Figure 18 1905 1d New Zealand Accident Insurance envelope Legal Format

I do not know what knife was used on this envelope. The 2d value has not yet been recorded. As the Company was taken over in November 1905, these envelopes must have had a very short life.

No information exists that identifies the envelope manufacturer or the printer of any of these envelopes. This catalogue listing records a possible 19 different values and designs/papers. There may yet be more to discover. Whilst some Companies continued to use printed to Private order envelopes in their business after the introduction of Commonwealth stamps (e.g. Vacuum Oil Company, Mount Morgan Gold Mining Limited), this was not the case with NZI.

Interestingly enough both Companies perforated their stamp stock. A listing of the New Zealand Insurance Company perfins in the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Rooms in Wellington includes a record of an extensive range of such perfins on Queensland stamps, the majority being postally used. Brisbane, Maryborough and Rockhampton are noted towns of use.

Many of the envelopes are damaged in some way, but the paucity of survivors necessitates the study of all such envelopes. Members from New South Wales and Victoria are invited to share their research of similar such stationery from their states and former Colonies.

The New Zealand Insurance Company survives to this day in Australia and New Zealand as a part of the CGU Insurance Group.

The author acknowledges the use of the archival envelopes Figure 1 & 2 and are used with permission. Australia Post has Copyright to these envelopes. # Envelopes marked thus have not been sighted by the Author, and their existence is yet to be confirmed.

References:

The South Australian State Library, Adelaide, Australia
The New Zealand National Library, Wellington, New Zealand
The New Zealand Government Archives, Wellington, New Zealand
The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Library, Wellington, New Zealand
Bold Century, The New Zealand Insurance Company Limited 1859-1959
Australia Post Archives, Melbourne, Australia
The Adelaide City Council Archive, Adelaide, Australia
Invercargill City Library, Invercargill, New Zealand
George Stewart, Invercargill, New Zealand
Wise's Post Office Directories for Australia Colonies and States, and New Zealand
Pugh's Queensland Almanacs, Brisbane, Australia
Queensland State Library; Oxley Memorial Library, Brisbane, Australia
South Australian, Queensland and Commonwealth Statutes, Rules and Regulations
Peter Guerin, Sydney, Australia

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

In *Stamp News* April 1977 was the following note:

The postal history auction held by City Stamp Auctions, in association with Australia Square Stamps, Australia Square NSW on 30 November 1976, proved to be a great success. Two thousand lots of tremendous variety were offered, and many record prices realised. Some of the more interesting lots [postal stationery extracted] were sold as follows:

A complete set of Queensland 1898 pictorial postcards all struck with Brisbane date stamp (est. \$100) realised \$210.

1915 KGV 1d Red Die II, fine used wrapper struck with Sydney No 9 date stamp (est. \$25) realised \$45.

1968 Australian ECAFE aerogramme, mint with light vertical crease (est. \$15) realised \$19.

Judy Kennett

QUEENSLAND SPECIMEN AND CTO POSTAL STATIONERY

Ian McMahon

Along with the Britain's other Australasian colonies (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand and Fiji), Queensland joined the UPU on 1 October 1891. In doing so it became subject to the requirement to submit copies of its stamps (including postal stationery) to the UPU for distribution to its member countries.

Dingle Smith in his article *Specimen Postal Stationery of the Australian States: Background & Guide to the Literature* (PSC May and August 2016), comments that there is no specialised published account of the specimen markings for Queensland postal stationery.

Marcus Samuel in his article *The Distribution of "SPECIMEN" stamps by the UPU*, reproduced in Appendix A of James Bendon in his book *UPU Specimen Stamps 1878-1961*, notes that Circular No 4021/195 November 6th 1889 includes receipt of 1d (large and small), 2d, 3d postcards from Queensland.

Four Queensland postcards have been recorded overprinted SPECIMEN (Table 1), the 1880-86 1d Chalon Head postcard and the 1888-91 1d, 2d and 3d Sideface postcards. All four cards are known handstamped SPECIMEN with the 21 x 2.5 mm handstamp, Scudder Type 3 described in *Queensland Postage Stamps 1879 to 1912* (Figure 1). These have been assumed to be the four postcards sent to the UPU referred to in Circular No 4021/195.

In addition the 1d Chalon postcard is known overprinted specimen with a 15 x 2.0 mm handstamp (Figure 10 in Dingle Smith's article) known as Scudder Type 5 thought to be a Printer's specimen. The 1d sideface postcard has also been recorded with a specimen overprint 43 x 4 mm (Figure 2). The origins of this overprint is unknown but it is similar to Scudder Type 7 which was used on postal notes.

Table 1 Queensland Specimen Postal Stationery			
H&G	Details	Specimen Overprint	Notes
Postcards			
1	1d Chalon	21 x 2.5 mm, violet or black	Specimen for UPU
1	1d Chalon	15 x 2.0 mm, black	Printer's specimen
4	1d Sideface	21 x 2.5 mm, blue, red or black	Specimen for UPU
4	1d Sideface	43 x 4 mm, black	
5	2d Sideface	21 x 2.5 mm, blue	Specimen for UPU
6	3d Sideface	21 x 2.5 mm, blue	Specimen for UPU

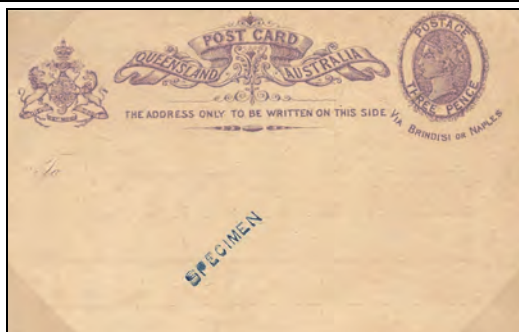


Figure 1



Figure 2

As far as I am aware the Queensland Post Office did not apply SPECIMEN overprints to other postcards, lettercards, wrappers, registered envelopes or the PTPO envelopes although as mentioned in Scudder they were used on postal notes. Besides the original distribution of specimen postcards to the UPU, stationery sent by Queensland to the UPU was either mint (as was the practice for all bar one of the adhesive stamps) or CTO. Where these have cancellations or specimen overprints applied by the receiving country such as the Madagascar handstamps (Figure 11 of Dingle's article) and the Portuguese ULTRAMAR overprints (Figure 3, above) they can be readily identified as having been sent to the UPU.

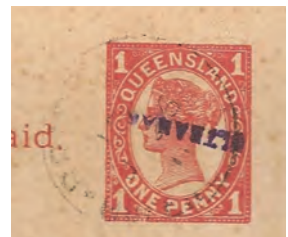


Table 2 provides an initial list of Queensland CTO postal stationery likely to have been produced for distribution to the UPU or for presentation purposes. Those which I have seen with receiver country cancels or handstamps are marked 'Yes' in the column headed UPU. Datestamp types are from Campbell *Postal History of Queensland*. Comments on and additions to the list would be appreciated.

Table 2 Queensland CTO Postal Stationery -Provisional Listing

H&G	Value	Date	Datestamp	Datestamp	UPU	Notes
Postcards						
4	1d	JE 6 90	25 mm	BRISBANE = QUEENSLAND =		T10
4	1d	JY 29 91	24 mm	BRISBANE - QUEENSLAND -		T16, Figure 4
4	1d		24 mm	BRISBANE QL		T19b
4	1d	SP 13 00	25 mm	BRISBANE TC		T2 (TC), Figure 5
5	2d	MY 2 90	25 mm	BRISBANE = QUEENSLAND =		T10, Figure 6
7	1d + 1d	MR 22 94	25 mm	BRISBANE = QUEENSLAND =		T10
8	1½d	JE 29 96	24 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .		T18a
17		JY 27 11	25 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .	Yes	T22
19a	1d	JY 26 11	25 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .	Yes	Mary River at Maryborough, T22
19a	1d	JY 26 11	25 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .		Interior of North Qld Caves T22
20	1d + 1d	JY 26 11	25 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .	Yes	T22
21	1½d + 1½d	JY 26 11	25 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .	Yes	T22
Lettercards						
2a	2d	MR 13 96	23 mm	BRISBANE		Partial cancel
5	1d	JY 26 11	25 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .	Yes	T22, Figure 7
6	1d + 1d	JY 26 11	25 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .	Yes	T22
6	1d + 1d	JY 26 11	29 mm	BRISBANE . QUEENSLAND .		T26
Wrappers						
3	½d green	JE 29 96	25 mm	BRISBANE QUEENSLAND		T18b, Figure 9
4	½d green	JE 29 96	25 mm	BRISBANE QUEENSLAND		T18b
9	½d green	FE 21 01	25 mm	BRISBANE TC		T2 (TC)
Registered Envelopes						
1	3d	27 JA 09	25	BRISBANE Q. L.		T24, Figure 8
[3]	3d	DE 9 13	25	MELBOURNE		Australia Post archive



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

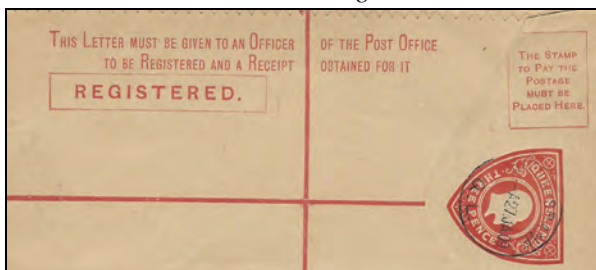


Figure 8

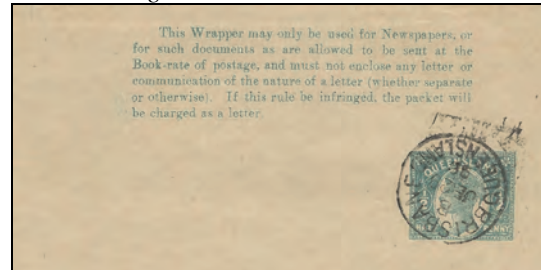


Figure 9

RECENT PURCHASES FROM THE BAZAAR

Joan Orr

Aerogramme

I have visited quite a few clubs for their yearly "Open Day" over the past few weeks and there is usually a bargain table which I have found to yield many interesting items. It is not unusual to find aerogrammes used within Australia to pay an account (I have many in my collection), but this is the first one I have found **Registered** for that purpose.

It has been used from Perth, Western Australia to Brisbane, Queensland with a cash register label dated 27 AUG 84; within the usage date of these aerogrammes. The rate was 30c postage + \$3.30 registration which equates to the rate of the aerogramme 40c + \$3.20 for the label = \$3.60 paid. A nice clean item with relevant backstamping.



Express Post

At the recent Bazaar Day at QPC House I was offered the illustrated item. It is the large size EP envelope correctly, commercially used from Ipswich Qld to Brisbane Qld on 30th Aug 1993. Nothing unusual in that except that the **black printing is completely missing**. Needless to say I snapped it up!



QUEENSLAND PTPO ENVELOPE WITH INVERTED STAMP

Ian McMahon



Illustrated on the left is an example of a 2d blue Queensland sideface PTPO envelope with white background and no numerals with the stamp printed in the bottom left hand corner stamp rather than in the top right hand corner.