



Philatelic Review Bulletin

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society

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Dear members,

The content of this bulletin aims at informing hobby and calendar items relevant to our hobby and club.

It is hoped that errors and omissions are kept to a minimum.

All members are invited to submit articles that they like to share with others. Articles can be short or long and the editor will decide to publish those in one or more than one bulletin.

The editor

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Meetings

All meetings can be found at [Wyong and District Philatelic Society \(philas.net.au\)](http://Wyong and District Philatelic Society (philas.net.au))

Evening Meeting:

The **third Wednesday** of the month at 7.00 pm
(at Canton Beach Sports Club).

Daytime Meeting:

The **first Wednesday** of the month at 1.00 pm
(at Masonic Village Centre, Lakehaven).

George V Study Group

The **first Wednesday** of the month following the daytime meeting.

2023 Meeting Dates

Evening meetings at Toukley 7.00 pm

16 August

Australian Miniature Sheets on First Day Covers

20 September

Australia Post Internationals

18 October

1d red plate – recent acquisitions

15 November

Fair preparations

20 December

5 page display

Daytime meetings at Lakehaven 1.00 pm

2 August

Demonstrations, Watermarking, Checking Perfs., Flaws, Any Items to be checked, any problems?

6 September

Examples of Theme / other forms beside country collecting

4 October

Swap day, give aways, any unwanted Philatelic Items / stamps

1 November

Recent, modern postage stamps from anywhere

6 December

Seals, Especially Christmas Seals, Other Additional "Labels" placed on envelopes

Apologies

The editor would like to tender his apologies for last month announcement that Barry Parker had passed away.

Monthly Display

Kevin Smith introduced club members to the New Zealand Private post. It would appear that we all were very unfamiliar with this topic. Thanks, now the New Zealand collectors will have to update their collections. Well done.

AGM

The AGM has been held and the new/old steering committee consists of the following:

President: Uwe Kruger

Treasurer: Denis Sonter

Secretary: Barry Parker

Auditor: Mark Field

Editor/Publicity Officer: Uwe Kruger

Stamp News

By luck I discovered that Stamp News (2015 – recent) is still available at:

[Stamp News Australasia Magazine](#)

Go to STAMP NEWS ONLINE tab

There is a slider at the lower right-hand corner to enlarge the page. With the mouse pointer on the image and holding it down the image can be moved.

Themes – Topic Collections

Most collectors start building up a stamp collection of the country they live in. However, for most stamp collectors there comes a point where they cannot afford to add stamps of this country to their collection. Some start collecting stamps of countries of interest. Those may be countries next to the country they live in or their families came from.

I have been asked many times by ex-collectors or interested people in collecting how to start a stamp collection.

Many years ago, I met a Lady who had an interest in orchids. When I showed her some stamps she got interested and ended up with one of the largest collections depicting orchids on stamps. It was not necessarily an expensive collection but it was extensive.

Thematic Collections

Collectors use 'Thematic Collection' or 'Topical Collection' as the main theme / topic /subject may be narrow in description but has no limits.

Topical stamp themes are very popular with collectors all over the world and include:

Theme	Sample
Animals	
Art	
Birds	
Buildings	
Butterflies	

Theme	Sample
Cats	
Christmas	
Coat Of Arms	
Dinosaurs	
Dogs	
Famous People	
Fish	
Flowers	

Theme	Sample
Horses	
Lighthouses	
Maps	
New Year	
Olympics	
Orchids	
Postage Labels & Markings	More detailed provided in the following pages
Prime Ministers	

Theme	Sample
Religion	
Royalty	
Scouting	
Ships	
Space	
Sports	
Stamps On Stamps	
Trains	

Theme	Sample
Woman (Famous)	

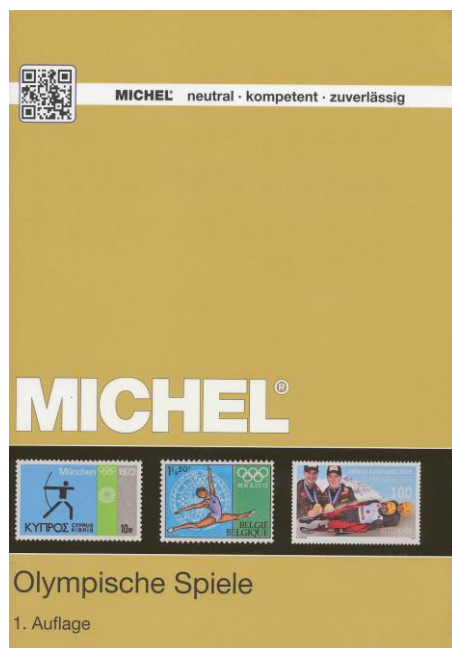
The above listing can only be preliminary as many collectors have their own idea what they like to collect and in which way, they like to arrange their collection.

Just as in the traditional (one country) collection, the essence of good stamp arrangements prevails, that is stamps arranged in neat order, sequential (mostly low values to high values in sets) and a good description of the theme.

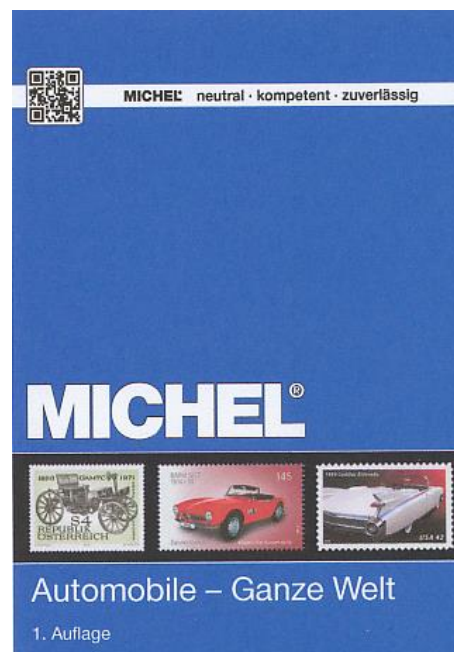
There are collectors, hoarders and collectors who like to exhibit their collectors. To exhibit a collection on club level is mostly straight forward as no rules apply. Exhibiting a collection on State level or in International Exhibition requires the exhibitor to comply to a set of rules. In Australia the Australian Philatelic Federation sets the exhibition rules and their website should be consulted as a first port of call (www.apf.org.au). Please, be aware that those rules may change from time to time.

Most stamp collectors are familiar with stamp catalogues and arrange their collections in accordance to those catalogues. Some collectors purchase expensive stamp album and just fill the pages.

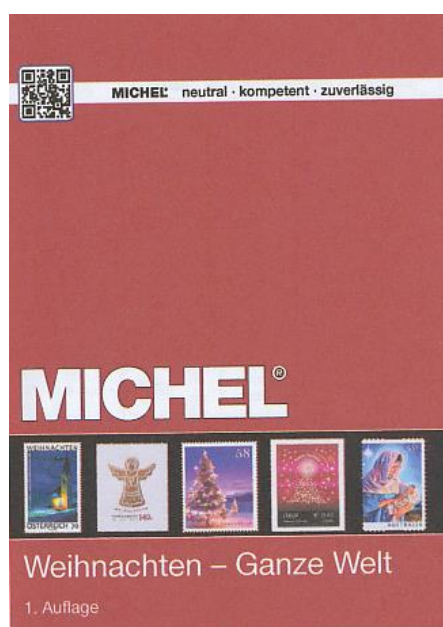
Australian Collectors mostly use Stanley Gibbons (Great Britain), Renniks (Australia), or catalogues published by Brusden-White (Australia). However, if the collection contains stamps from other countries, and the collection become specialised, catalogues such as Michel (Germany) or Scott (USA).



Olympic Games catalogue, Michel; 762 pages



Cars catalogue, Michel, 352 pages

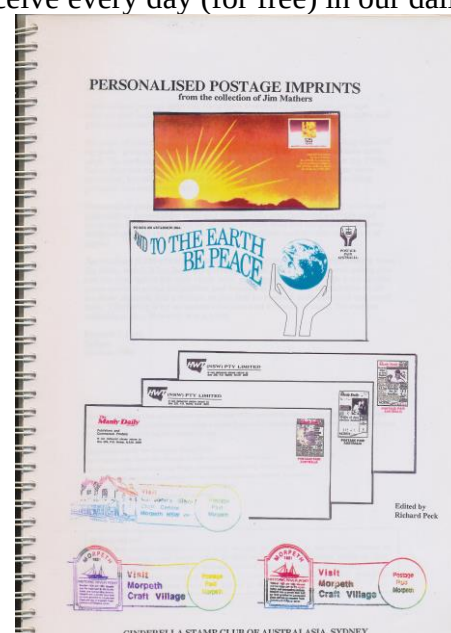


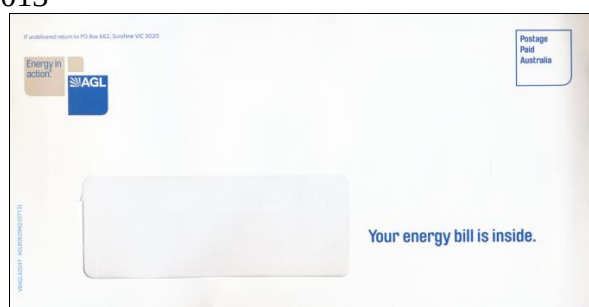
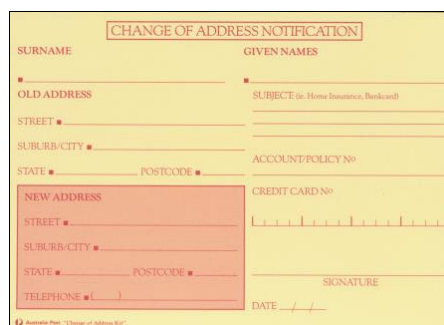
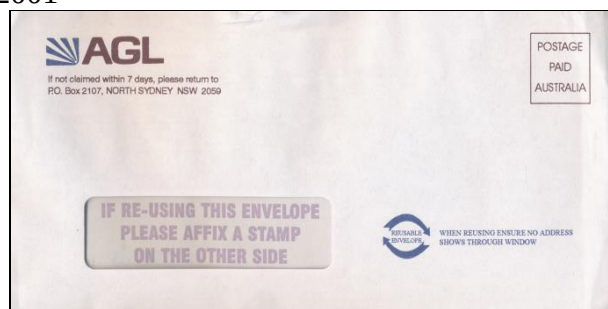
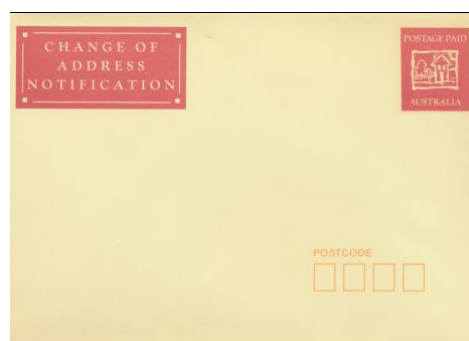
Christmas catalogue, Michel, 792 pages

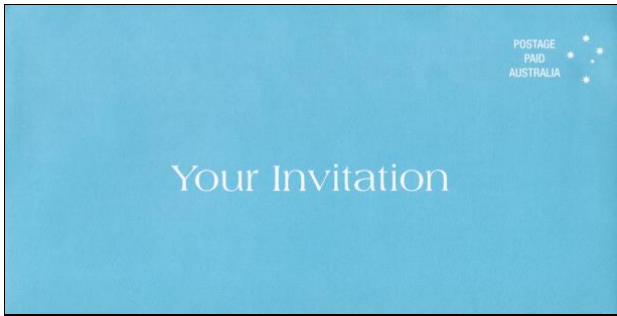
Topical collections very often are not bound by those restrictions. In my friend's orchid collection, she arranged the stamps by type of orchid. For a non-orchid persons this may be confusing but she was able to locate every orchid very quickly. As she exhibited orchids she attached appropriate stamps to the information card of the orchid displayed.

POSTAGE PAID

The Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia, Sydney published Personalized Postage Imprints (Jim Mathers) in 1994. The main topic is the Postage Paid imprints found on many envelopes we receive every day (for free) in our daily mail.







Dan Murphy's
2015



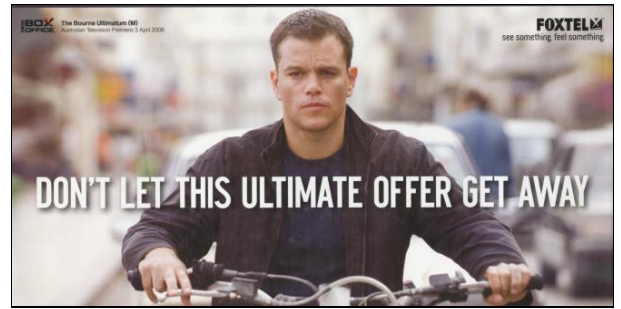
David Jones
1985



Foxtel
2008



Front



Back

Mining & Energy
1988



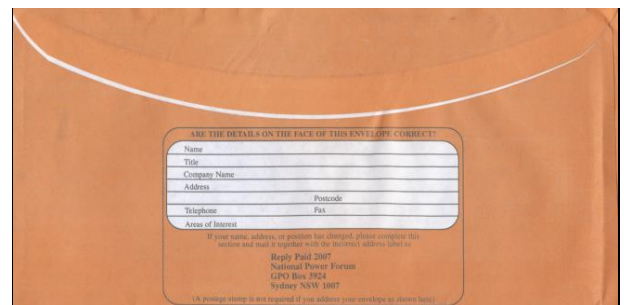
Flap & Window same side



National Power Forum
1998



Front

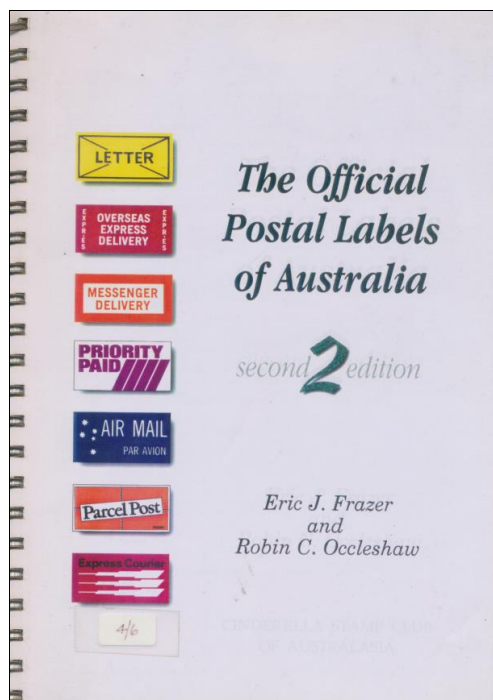


Back

Post Office Labels

How often have we been at the Post Office waiting in a que and watched the Postal Clerk attaching labels to an envelope or filling out a form (or asking us to fill out a form. For some collectors the are very desirable and have been documented by various authors.

Eric J. Frazer and Robin C. Occleshaw published in 1991 "*The Official Postal Labels of Australia*".



At 237 pages, spiral bound a handy book to verify labels. The first few pages are in full colour but mainly images are in black & white.

Number	Colour	Size(mm)	Format/Adhes/Perf	Schedule Nos / Year / Comments
R1 Type 2-A 2.304	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x145	single/SA/IMP	PM372 May'95 (back label) Prefix: PN; s/n: BK (NSW)
2.305	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x145	single/SA/IMP	PM375 Sep '95 (back label) Prefix: PS; s/n: BK (SA)
2.306	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x145	single/SA/IMP	PM372 Sep'96 (back label) Prefix: PN; s/n: BK (NSW)
2.307	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	PM371 Sep'96 (back label) Prefix: PG; s/n: BK (all States)
2.308	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	PM377 Apr '97 (back label) Prefix: PT; s/n: BK (TAS)
R1 Type 2-B: P (logo) Post 2.309	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x151	single/SA/IMP	PM372 Apr '97 (back label) Prefix: PN; s/n: BK (NSW)
2.310	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	PM373 Apr'97 (back label) Prefix: PV; s/n: BK (VIC)
2.311	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	8835293 (PM376) May '98 (back label); Prefix: PW; s/n: BK (WA)
2.312	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	8835291 (PM374) May '98 (back label); Prefix: PQ; s/n: BK (QLD)
2.313	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	8835290 (PM373) May '98 (back label); Prefix: PV; s/n: BK (VIC)
2.314	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	8835289 (PM372) May '98 (back label); Prefix: PN; s/n: BK (NSW)
2.315	R,B,K,G,Y,W	209x150	single/SA/IMP	8835288 (PM371) May '98 (back label); Prefix: PG; s/n: BK (all States)

EXPRESS POST PARCEL				PM 357
This is Service Identification Tape (self-adhesive) used in conjunction with the Express Post Parcel service (see entry above).				

Type 2-A

Number	Colour	Size(mm)	Format/Adhes/Perf	Schedule Nos / Year / Comments
R1 Type 2-A 2.316	G/Y	100x30	roll(7)/SA/IMP	PM357(1/95) (label)

EXPRESS POST: OUTSIDE NEXT-DAY NETWORK PM 355, PM 356

These labels are designed to be used on Express Post articles which are being sent to or from postcodes outside the Guaranteed Next-Day Network. The label is placed over the words "Guaranteed Next Day Delivery" on the front of the envelope. Type 2-A (PM 356) has round corners, is supplied in boxed rolls of 100 and used in Mail Centres only. Type 2-B (PM 355) has square corners, is supplied as PVC type tape and is used at Post Offices only.

Number	Colour	Size(mm)	Format/Adhes/Perf	Schedule Nos / Year / Comments
R1 Type 2-A 2.317	R/Y	100x48	roll(7)/SA/IMP	PM356(8/92) (label) JAC backing
R1 Type 2-B 2.318	R/Y	102x49	roll(150)/SA/IMP	PM355(8/92) (label) PVC tape

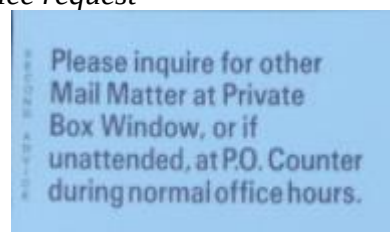
Page 67

Express Post

Express Post can cover labels and envelopes.¹



Post Office request



Air Mail Labels

Australia Post

According to Frazer - Occleshaw² air mail labels were introduced in May 1930. The initial printing carried out by the Government Printer, Melbourne. The first issue was 200 000 sheets of

¹ See Bulletin Issue No 5, page 17 - 18

² The Official Postal Labels of Australia, 2nd edition, Eric Frazer and Robin C. Occleshaw, 1991

20 (2x10). Later, two sheets of six (2x3) stabled in stamp booklets promoting airmail and containing 12 three penny stamps.

Over the years there have been numerous printings of various types and can be distinguished by the sheet size/format, by markings sometimes present in the top margin of the sheet or by the shade.

The earlier issues were included in Muller's³ catalogue of airmail etiquettes and later listings were made by Taylor⁴, Challen⁵ and Frazer⁶.



Private Air Mail Label - ANA



Registered Mail labels

According to Turley, South Australia in 1908 was the first Australian State to introduce adhesive Registration labels. The other States issued labels from 1 July 1910.

The individual State General Post Offices' were responsible for supplying labels until 1925 when the first Commonwealth-wide type Registration labels were issued. Registration labels were produced / printed in various combinations of red, blue and black. The usual print was in sheets of 25 (5x5), although a few other sheet or strip formats are known. Some later labels were issued in coil format.



Express Courier



Perfins

Many countries printing stamps issued initially stamps to their post offices in sheets. It was up to the postmaster / postal clerk to separated the individual stamps, with the aid of a knife or a pair of scissors from the sheet(s). Collectors of imperforated stamps have a good understanding in how difficult is was to perform this task and how time consuming it must have been.

To aid the quick separation of individual stamps from the printed sheets the sheets were perforated, i.e. a series of holes were punched through the printed sheets and the stamp became 'perforated'. This resulted in very good to very poor results. One issue related to the paper chosen and how easily it 'ripped' apart. Another was the size and number of the holes per inch leaving a certain 'paper bridge'.

The above has only indirectly to do with perfins. In the early years of the humble postage stamp wages were low and mailing costs for a letter, in comparison to income, was high for the single individual. Working for the government or a larger business and handling mail made it possible for an individual to attach a stamp to his own mail and hide in the bulk of letters.

³ Muller, Frank, Catalogue des Etiquettes Aeropostales, 2nd edn. Paris: Maison Poste Aerienne, 1947

⁴ Taylor, David R., "The 'P.M.' Series of Forms. "bulletin of the Australian Commonwealth Specialists" Society of Great Britain Supplement Vol. 25 No 10 (January 1971) p. 1-14

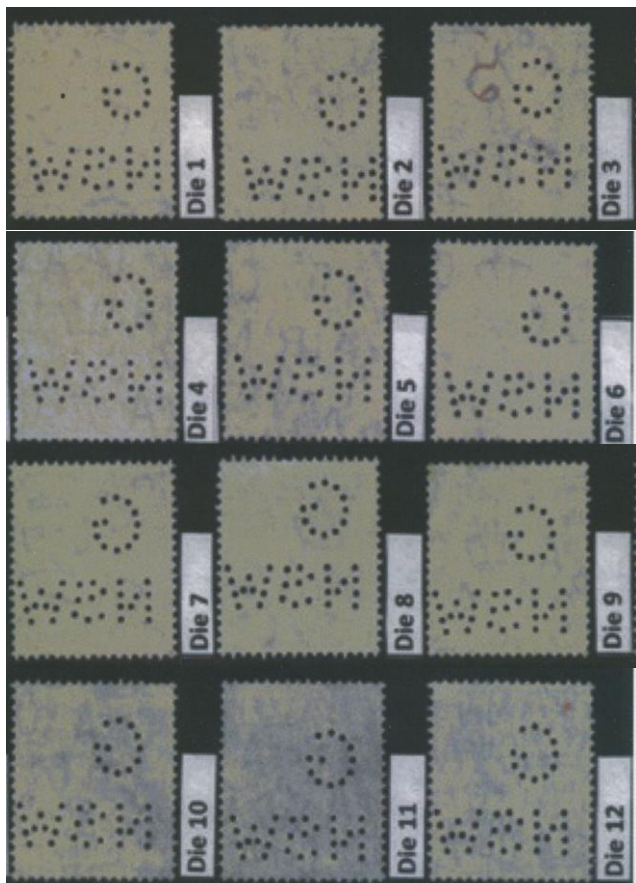
⁵ Challen, L. "Air Mail Labels of Australia". Bulletin of the Australian Commonwealth Collectors Club of New South Wales Vol. 10 No. 7 (July 1971) pp. 81-84

⁶ Frazer, Eric J. "The Officially Issued Airmail and SAL Labels of Australia". Jack Knight Air Log & AFA News Vol. 44 No 3 (July 1966 pp 73-78.

From my memory, Australian government departments resorted to overprinting stamps with a letter or letters or punching holes through the stamp. In other words perforating the stamp image.

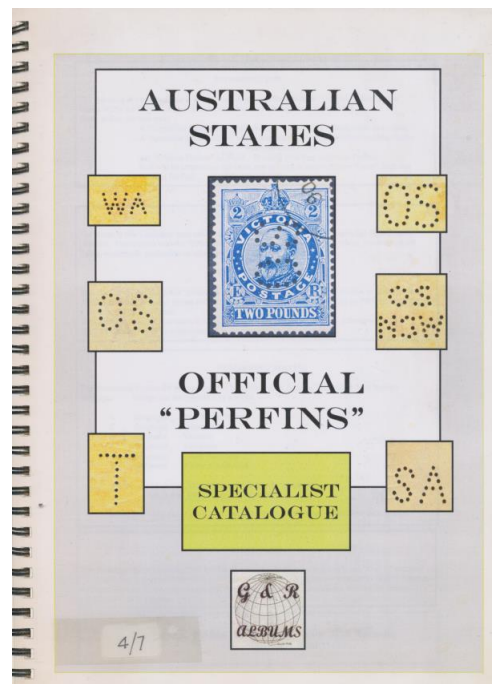
This may sound an easy enough issue but did require permission from the postmaster general as the stamp was already defaced before attached to mail.

Government of New South Wales (G NSW) perforations are a prime example of how difficult it was to make those perfins uniform.



7

Soon, large companies followed suit and perforated stamps with their initials. To get a better understanding of the complexity of this field or topic it is recommended to consult Australian States Official 'Perfins', issued 2001 by G & R Albums.



Pre-cancelling

The growth of the mailing systems all over the world caused problems at the post office in every country of the world.

The growth of businesses all over the world impacted in the delivery of mail but most countries had set up distribution systems coping with large amounts of mailing items. However the local post office could be faced with a large amount of mail shortly before closure of business from businesses mailing out their invoices or advertising.

One of the solutions was to pre-cancel stamps ordered and purchased at a post office. The United States precancelled stamps for every State (about 50) with an indicating the town and the State. As pre-cancelling has taken place over a long period of time the specialists have a field day as this resulted in many variations to the overprints. A catalogue does exist. For more information please try The Precancel Stamp Society (search on the internet):

- [US Bureau Precancel Catalogs:](#)
Catalogs listing every bureau precancel.
- [US General Precancel Catalogs:](#)
Catalogs listing EVERY stamp issued with EVERY precancel type.

- [US State Catalogs](#): Once General catalogs got too huge, individual state general catalogs came along.
- [Foreign Precancel Catalogs](#): Canada, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Hungary, etc.
- [Precancel Periodicals](#): Club and Dealer journals.
- [Other Precancel Literature](#): Various specialty literature on specific areas of precancels.

Another country using the pre-stamped system is Belgium. For the specialist the Officiële Catalogus van de Voorafgestempelde zegels van België 1894 -1996, Galerie du Centre, 192 pages.



Priority

Those self-adhesive sheets were available at the post office and could be attached to the mail.



Return to Sender

There is a whole field of interest to specialists that offers an inexpensive way of building up a collection that can be interesting and can require a Sherlock Holmes to find out details the Post Office missed and that is the humble 'Return to Sender' marked envelope.

The editor has found quite a few envelopes which leave the impression that the sender deliberately addresses the letter to a fictitious person to collect all the markings and postmarks which will adorn the envelope once returned. There is a risk however, that the postal system fails and no item is returned. For those movie buffs who like "As Time Goes By" there is one episode where a love letter written to the male ends up in a war museum.

Rubber stamp – Pointing finger

The rubber-stamped pointing finger dominates the return to sender theme. There are variations enough to start a collection taking into account shape, text displayed with or without explanatory stamps added, ink colours used, etc.

RETURNED TO SENDER SEE BACK

Pointing finger shape with text inside shape. No thump.

Ink: black

Added rubber hand stamps:

CALLED L.C.R

NOT KNOWN BY LETTER CARRIER



RETURN TO SENDER

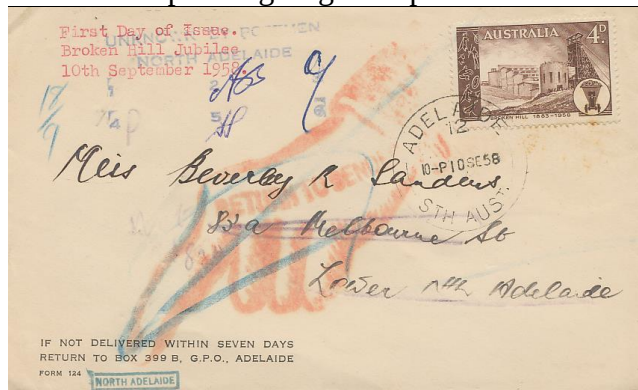
Postal regulation required (in 1958) that envelopes had to have an address before the postal clerk postmarked an envelope, even on a first day of issue marking.

Additional rubber stamp over typed Text (red ink):

UNKNOWN BY POSTMEN / NORTH ADELAIDE (ink: blue)

Ink: orange

Text inside pointing finger shape.



Rubber stamp – Pointing hand

RETURN TO SENDER / UNCLAIMED (NON-RECLAIMED) TOWNSVILLE

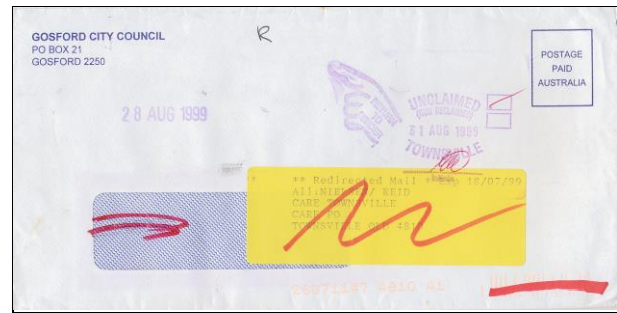
The Townsville Post Office attached a stick-it label with the new address but that was incorrect, and the envelope was returned to Gosford City Council.

Ink: purple

Added stamp:

Date

Added stick-it label (yellow)



The added stick-it label, in a different format, can still be found on mailed items used to imprint a bar code.

Self-adhesive labels

Toukley Post uses self-adhesive, pre-printed labels which require the postal officer to fill in various information before returning the postal article back into the system.

The shape of the pointing hand includes a thump.



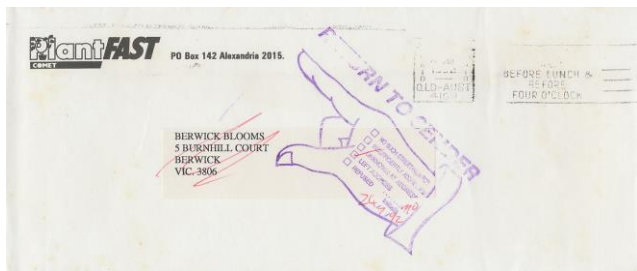
RETURN TO SENDER

RETURN TO SENDER above pointing hand shape (with thump).

Ink: dark purple

Inside the pointing hand shape are several tick boxes:

NO SUCH STREET
INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED
UNKNOWN AT ADDRESS
LEFT ADDRESS
REFUSED



UNCLAIMED / HINDMARSH / 5007 / RETURN TO SENDER

Text inside pointing hand and sleeve. The sleeve instructions to be used by postal clerk:

NOT KNOWN
LEFT ADDRESS
INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS
OTHER
BOX CANCELLED
REFUSED

Ink: purple

Another problem of the modern era is the keeping of customers details on computer systems. This letter was posted in 1992.

Comet Express or Comet Overnight Transport was a Division of TNT Australia Pty. Limited. They obviously directed their logistic business with the aid of computers. The old saying for computers is: Garbage in – garbage out. In other words, the human(s) operating the computer did not create the error. The operator enters details, the computer finds matching information and fills in the details (address of the customer) in the letter head. The address may be wrong as the customer has moved but Comet Express computing staff have failed to update the database. Maintenance staff has not been directed to remove customer information if the customer is now using a different logistic company. Management may like to have a large customer base in case the business gets sold. The reasons for not removing data may be manyfold.



This type of business behaviour has now, with computer hackers on the loose, some dramatic effects.

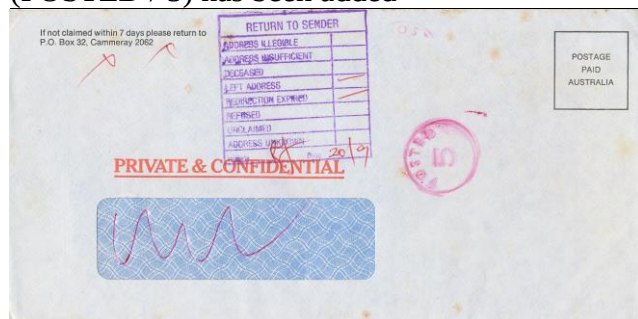
RETURN TO SENDER – BOX

Back stamped: Mount Barker WA 6324 / 20 SEP 1989

The box details (purple ink) are as follows:

ADDRESS ILLEGIBLE
ADDRESS INSUFFICIENT
DECEASED
LEFT ADDRESS
REDIRECTION EXPIRED
REFUSED
UNCLAIMED
Initials / Date

An additional rubber stamp in bright purple (POSTED / 5) has been added



RETURN TO SENDER – Unframed

Back stamp: BRUCE ROCK WA 6418 / 21 SEP 89

The details required by the postal clerk of this rubber stamp (purple in) are:

Addressee Unknow
Left Address
Address insufficient
21 SEP 1989
No Such Number / Street
Other
BRUCE ROCK WA 6418
Initials



Additional rubber stamps:

RETURN TO SENDER, purple
POSTED / 3 (bright purple)

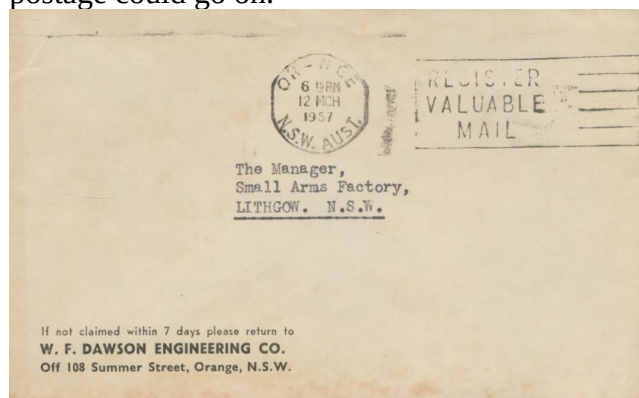
Underpaid

Stamp collectors and many non-stamp collectors are familiar with the development of the problems of the transport of information from place A to place B. Some historians focus on the means of transport, others of the type / form of the message, but the messenger / transporter wants to be paid. To that extent any organisation setting the rules for transporting an item also set the rules of remuneration.

In ancient times the sender paid the transporter, or the receiver paid the messenger. After the invention of the postage stamp the lines blurred a little.

To attach a stamp seems to be reasonably easy and straight forward. However, selecting the correct stamp to pay for the correct postage requires knowledge of the correct postage.

Another problem for any mail carrier is insufficient postage. There are several reasons for not selecting the correct postage. The obvious one is the sender has only one stamp with the incorrect value for the postal item. The sender does not know the correct postal rate and banks on the postmen not knowing the correct rate. The sender drops his letter into a letter box and the stamp falls off. The reasoning for insufficient postage or no postage could go on.



No postage & no tax & no note by the postman,

Australia Post had several systems in place to collect from either the sender or the receiver the correct amount required for transporting an item.

Postage due stamp

One of the systems developed to make somebody pay for transporting a mailing item, was attaching an additional stamp to the postal item and the receiver paid the fees.

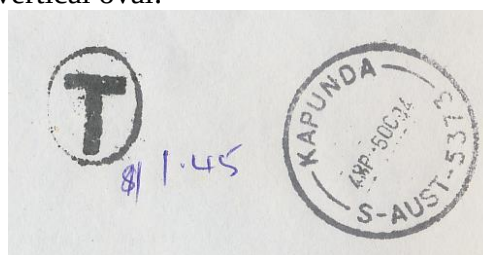


Some cunning collectors liked the idea and mailed each other letters that were underpaid, and the mailman added the postage due stamp.

Postal marking – T(ax)

A common form was a circular or oval rubber stamp applied by the postman or in the mail centre. Most markings can be found together with a manuscript note indicating the amount to be paid by the receiver - sender.

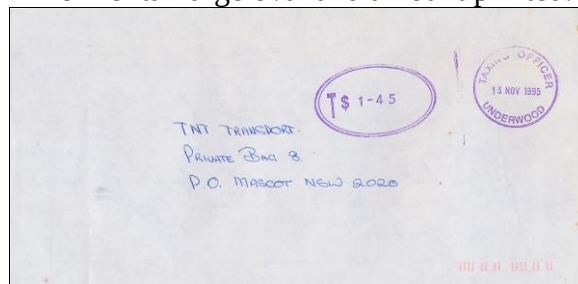
T in vertical oval:



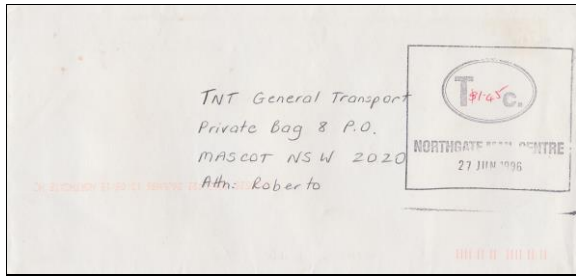
T in horizontal small oval:



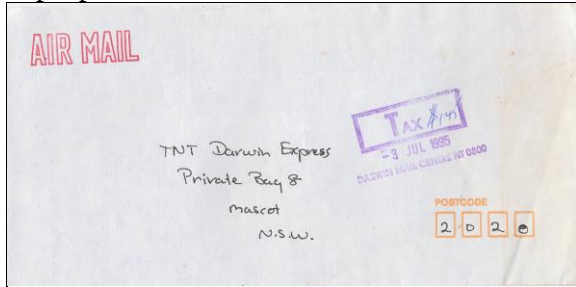
T in horizontal large oval and amount printed:



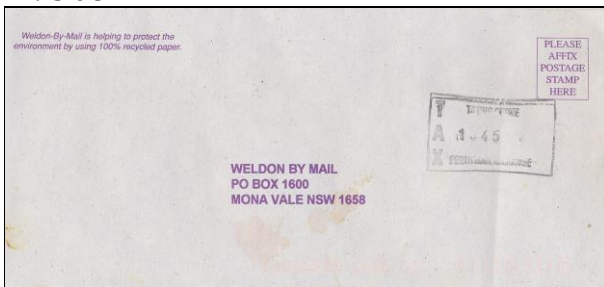
T in horizontal large oval and manuscript amount in frame:



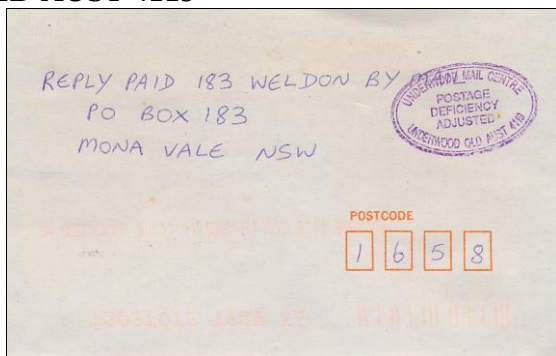
TAX in oblong with manuscript amount:
Ink: purple



TAX in oblong with printed amount (TAXING CENTRE):
Ink: black



Postal Marking – oval indicating location of applying the marking
Ink: purple
UNDERWOOD MAIL CENTRE / POSTAGE DEFICIENCY ADJUSTED / UNDERWOOD QLD AUST 4119



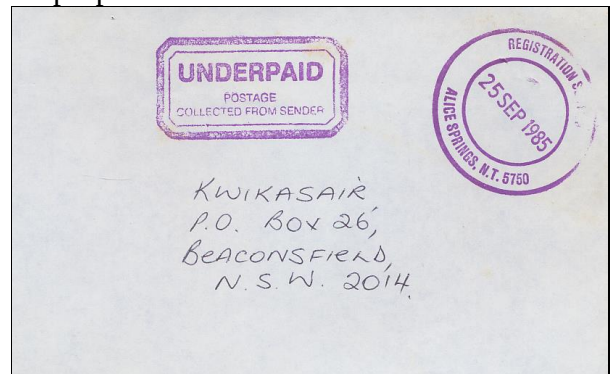
Ink: black



Postal Marking – UNDERPAID POSTAGE COLLECT FROM SENDER - oblong



Postal Marking – UNDERPAID POSTAGE COLLECT FROM SENDER – chamfered oblong
Ink: purple



Ink: blue
With additional marker by TAXING OFFICER



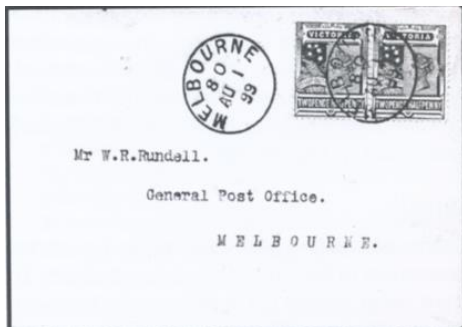
UNDERPAID – no frame
Ink: black
POSTAGE COLLECTED FROM SENDER



Front

First Day Covers

The first Australian Covers were produced in 1899 by William Rundell, a postal clerk from Melbourne.



Back



Most first day cover collectors start their collection about 1913.

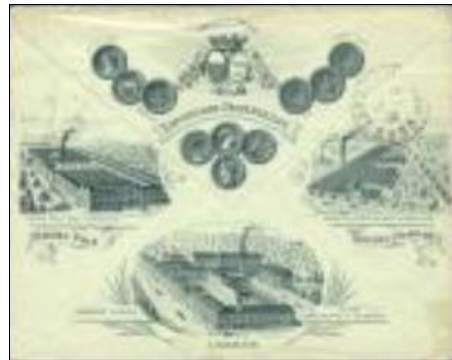
Business Covers

The very early business covers collected are much more colourful as today's rather bland envelopes we receive today in our mail. Those organisations knew how to advertise their wares on their business mail.

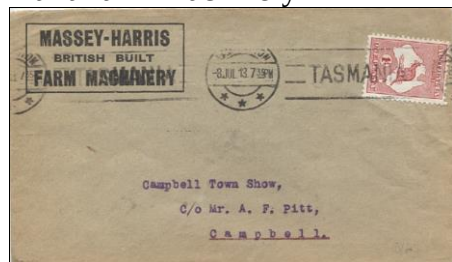
French firm Deffrennes-Duplouy Freres (Manufacturers) illustrated on the reverse with three factories & an array of Exposition medals, to France with ½d green & 2d grey tied by Melbourne cds, 'LANNOY.../NORD'



Massey-Harris
British Built Farm Machinery



Front



Back



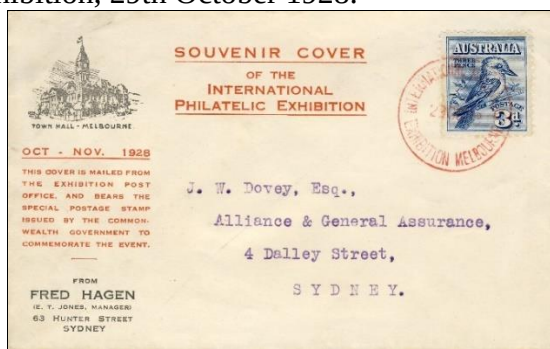
Exhibition Covers

Australian Natives' Association held an exhibition in Launceston during 1913 printed in The Examiner on Friday, March 15th 1912.



Stamp Exhibition Melbourne 1928

Fred Hagen, then managed by E T Jones, produced this cover to commemorate the International Philatelic Exhibition. J W Dovey, to whom the cover was addressed, was to become Secretary of the Sydney 1932 Exhibition. This cover was postmarked first day of the exhibition, 29th October 1928.



More information can be found by a book written by Alan Hall, Observations of Australian Philatelic Exhibitions.

Business Covers

Gentleman in striped 'onesie' "Here I come! am going to swim it", 1d pair (one trimmed on opening) fair to almost fine strikes of the 'NEWCARNIE/WESTN AUST' cds, endorsed on the reverse "p RMS Marmora/P&O 27 Oct"

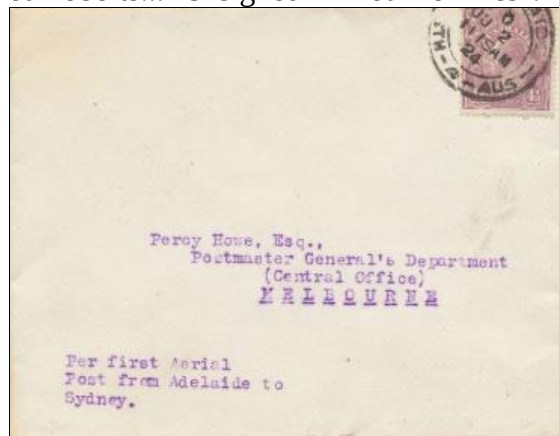
Military Covers

Illustration plagiarised from Clarrie King: YES ITS LITTLE ME



Postmaster General – First Day of Issue

1924 (June 2) Adelaide-Sydney #71 with PMG's Department crest on the flap & KGV 4½d tied by 'ADELAIDE/JU2/24/STH 4 AUST' cds, 'MILDURA/2JE24/VIC' transit b/s, minor stain on the reverse, Cat \$550. With matching letterhead bearing personal message "...I am sending to you...a letter by the first aerial post...leaves an aerodrome near the Woodville Railway Station to-day and is being driven by Pilot Roberts..." & signed "Elliot Monfries".



Front

Australian Aerial Mail

Australian Aerial Mail, Melbourne, Victoria; carrying approximately 1785 philatelic items, the French aviator Maurice Guillaux flew from Melbourne Showgrounds on 16 July 1914 (Bleriot XI Monoplane), refuelling at Seymour, Wangaratta, Albury, Wagga Wagga, Harden, Goulburn and Liverpool to Sydney, arriving on 18 July 1914. The actual flying time was 9 hours 35 minutes.

A re-enactment flight was held and a fleet of vintage planes, carrying 1785 postcards flew from Essendon, Melbourne, to Bankstown airport (Sydney) arriving on 14 July 2014 (Bastille Day). The mail was then transported to the Powerhouse Museum.



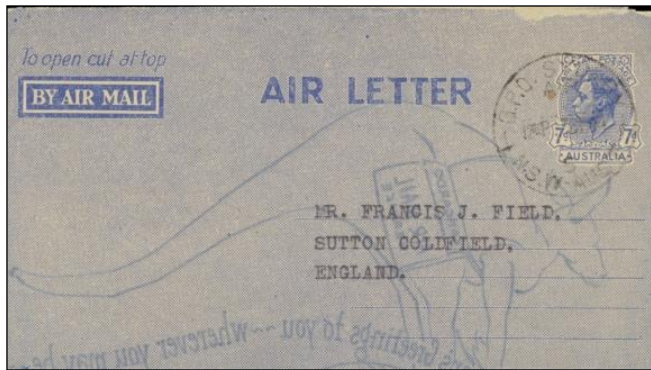
There exist many covers similar to above

Aerogrammes

The first Air Mail Letter Cards were issued by the Postmaster General to assist ADF in the field. Stamps had to be attached.



In 1944 the Letter Card changed to AIRLETTER and was printed on blueish hard paper. It also sported an indica.



From 1953 the wording changes to AEROGRAMME. The colour and type of paper was maintained.

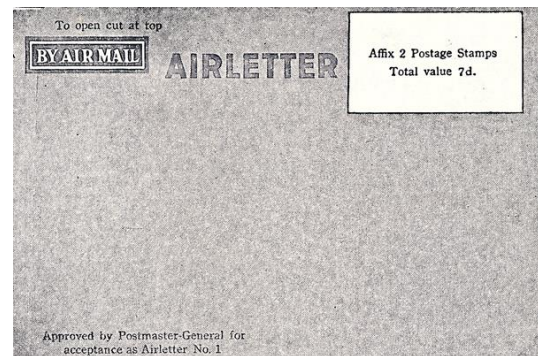


Additional detailed information including the issue of licenses to private person and organisations and can be provided by the editor.

Licence No. 1

In 1946, the P.M.G. Department granted the No. 1 license to J.M. Cook, 416 Chapel Street, South Yarra, Victoria 3141 to print privately air letters to be used by the public. This license was relinquished after a few years. The printing conditions were as follows:

After relinquishing the licence the firm overprinted aerogrammes from the Post Office to their customers' requirements.



Licence No. 2

Printers: Blake & Hargreaves Pty. Ltd, 72-78 Addison Road, Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204. Trade Mark 'Archer' and 'Airlite' (13.10.1953).

License granted to above firm. Production commenced in 1949.

Paper: watermarked "Tullis Bond Made in Great Britain"

Wording underneath stamp is:

"Affix Two Postage Stamps Total Value 7d

This was the correct airletter rate at the time of production but airletter was not used until 1954 when the rate was 10d. (Correct postage stamp used). Letterhead inside is Collins Book Depot Pty. Ltd of Melbourne



In total, 91 licenses have been identified. The editor can provide details of so desired.