

## **THE HUMBLE POSTCARD** by Phil Sunman, APS Patron.

People often ask me at our antique shop what I would consider to be the most desirable collectable on the market. My retort is "the humble postcard". There are many factors supporting my opinion.

1. **COMPACTNESS** .. a lifetime of collecting these pieces of card can comfortably sit in a suitcase or two. They can travel with us comfortably to any part of our global village. A small fortune can veritably accompany us to any destination or hide under our beds at home.
2. **HISTORICAL** .. basically the history of our planet can be seen, discussed and researched from these fabulous small items from 1869-2009. What subject matter or themes NOT featured on postcards is not worth worrying about.
3. **RESEARCHERS PARADISE** .. from areas such as postal history/stationery, through to the myriads of interesting printers and publishers, quirky and unusual addresses with their bizarre written messages to cards sent by the famous or infamous to world events and great historical occasions, or just to the person who collects flowers on postcards, the HUMBLE postcards is like a compact and accessible form of Google or Yahoo waiting to be opened, swapped, displayed and/or researched.
4. **RARITY** .. many postcards are extremely elusive and hard to find. All postcard collectors have their lists or know of these cards. For example the "one-off" real photographic postcards such as the young 10th Battalion Aussie soldier shooting his first Turk at Gallipoli just after the first landing in 1915 OR the Louis Wain postcard signed by Wain OR the British Birn Brothers suffragette postcard signed by Emily Pankhurst OR an extremely rare South Australian squared circle post mark on a postcard.
5. **EXHIBITIONS** .. a fabulous learning tool in which postcards can be used for written up displays targeting public consumption. I refer here to the numerous displays and exhibitions around Australia sponsored by philatelic groups and general collector's clubs. I would love to see many more postcard exhibitions just for the public like the successful one sponsored by the State Library of S.A. for our 150 celebrations 1836-1986.
6. **INVESTMENT POTENTIAL** .. whether we like it or not our collection can be worth high dollar values on the various collectables markets. The buying and selling of postcards is now a world commodity and very large sums of money can be seen changing hands, e.g. the Bloomsbury Postcard Fair in the U.K. For example, our postcard eBay site (Gilberts Goodies) at our antique shop has witnessed this growth and the following are just a few examples of this:-
  - (a) Photographic topographical postcards of Tasmania by the local photographer, Bailey, fetch anywhere between \$60.00 to \$160.00.
  - (b) World War 1 real photo postcard of the Torrens Island Internment Camp \$86.95.
  - (c) 1904 postcard of the Brisbane Tramways Powerhouse \$77.18.
  - (d) Birn Bros. Suffragette postcard \$137.00.
  - (e) 1910 RP postcard of whaling at Eden, NSW, \$119.45.
  - (f) 1910 postcard Subiaco Public School, WA, \$162.50.
  - (g) 1920 RP postcard Semaphore Tram, Exeter, SA, \$122.50.
  - (h) 1910 Aborigines Spearing Fish, Albany, WA, \$104.25.
7. **SOCIAL NETWORKING** .. Just this amazing process whereby a group of like minded collectors get together to discuss, swap or exchange, buy or sell their postcards. The atmosphere is generally electric and the enthusiasm and their quest for knowledge is almost insatiable.

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# *Australian Postcard Society Inc.*

## BULLETIN

November 2009

Quarterly Issue No.03

**WEBSITE ADDRESS:** [australian-postcard-society.com](http://australian-postcard-society.com)

*from The Editors*

There are some fabulous old cards available but we thought this card by Harding & Billings was a lovely one for the first Christmas issue of the Bulletin as it is typical of early Australian postcards.

Our New Year card is an old undivided back card with an envelope attached which was made to hold a personal message. This card was produced in Germany for S Langsdorf & Co., New York.

**The Editors and Committee of the Australian Postcard Society Inc. wish everybody a Merry Christmas, and good health, happiness, prosperity, and enjoyment of your hobby in the coming year.**

**MERRY CHRISTMAS  
AND A SAFE AND  
HAPPY NEW YEAR**



**MEMBER'S COLLECTING PROFILE:** by our President John Bell.

Some forty odd years ago I started collecting post cards of South Australian Post Offices to compliment a collection of post marks of South Australia. Over the years I have added views other than post offices, without really chasing any in particular except perhaps those showing views of Yorke Peninsula. I had also collected an occasional card with a World War One warship, but it was not until the Post Card Society began to take form that the collecting of Jutland cards really took off. They are a splendid visual addition to my many books on the battle.

**The Battle of Jutland (Continued)**

The battle started when both British and German Light Cruisers went to investigate the smoke created from a Danish tramp steamer. Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty quickly brought the British Battle Cruisers to assist, but so had Vizeadmiral Franz Hipper with the German Battle Cruisers and he was in a much better position for visibility than the British. Hipper knew his ships were out-ranged and not believing his luck he gave the order to open fire first.

The British, realizing they were in range, immediately retaliated and over shot their targets by more than a kilometer. Bad visibility could take some of the blame for the poor shooting from the British ships but not the failure to distribute fire correctly which left the Derfflinger clear to fire at will.

The arrival of the powerful 5th Battle Squadron and their 15 inch guns saved Beatty's surviving Battle Cruisers from further disasters.

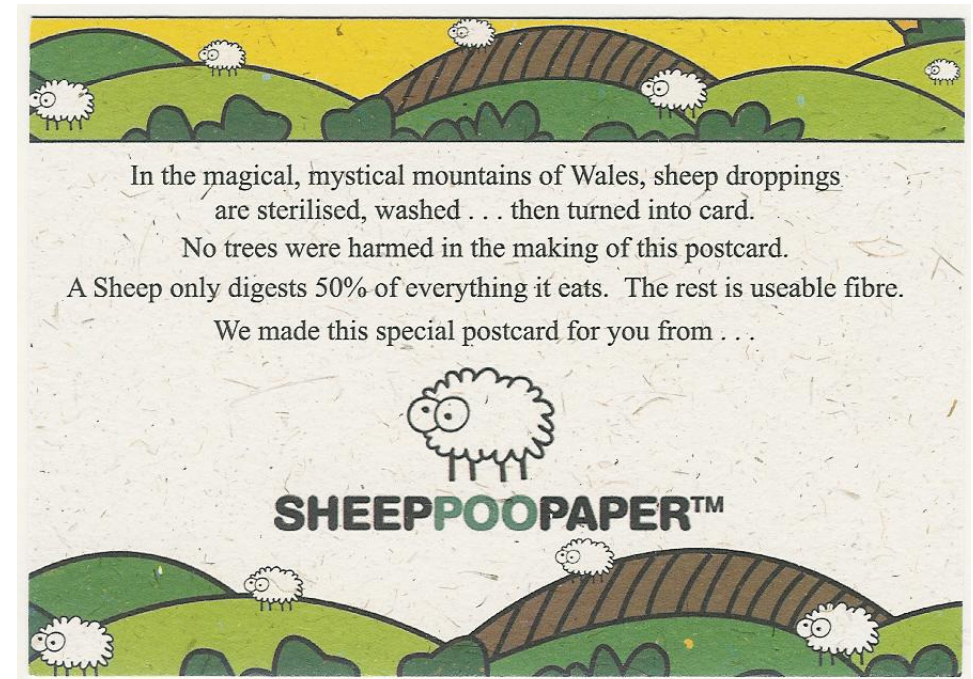
Indefatigable and Queen Mary had both been destroyed, while Lion, Tiger and Princess Royal had all sustained damage. Only New Zealand was unscathed.



Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty



British Battle Cruiser H.M.S. Lion



**So now you know where sheepppaper comes from. If Australia Post ever adopts similar technology, let's hope it's only on self-adhesive stamps and envelopes!!**

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**ITEM OF INTEREST:** Not a postcard but beautiful work like the silk cards in this issue.

**Embroidered Stamps** A World First

This 5 franc cobalt and blue self-adhesive stamp was produced in Switzerland in the year 2000 and features machine embroidery from the "home of embroidery" in St. Gallen.

St. Gallen embroidery is world famous and has been produced there in vast quantities since the early 1800's and was in much demand as an export commodity.

Many big fashion designers feature St. Gallen embroidery and Michelle Obama decided to wear St. Gallen embroidery at the inauguration ceremony of her husband on January 20, 2009.





## **SHEEPOOPAPER**

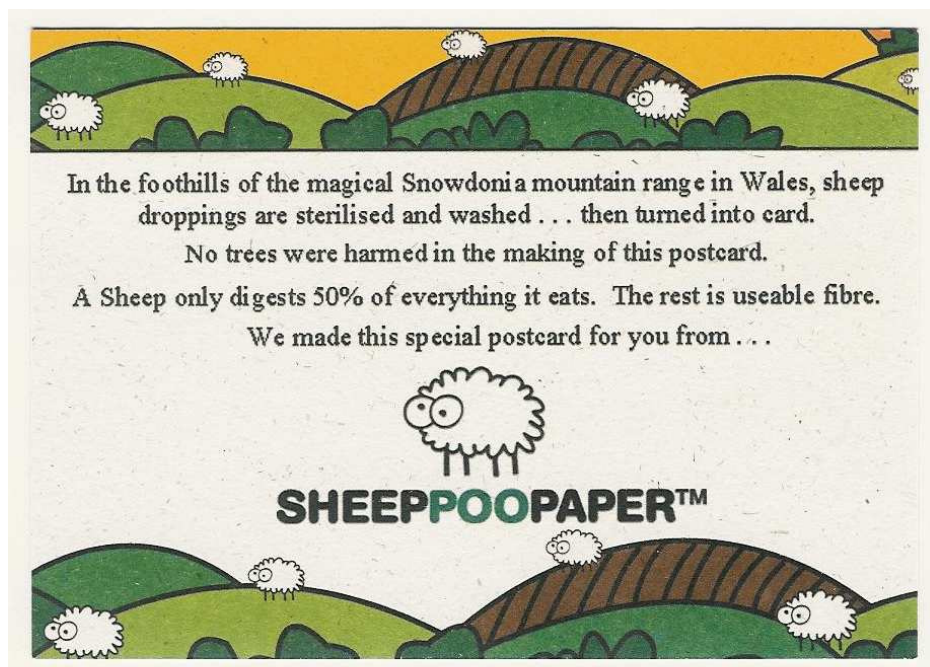
### **Putting waste product to good ewes!! - by David Figg**

Whilst on overseas holidays recently, I kept my eyes open for new and interesting postcard products for "show and tell" at the Australian Postcard Society meetings. I found several and this article is on the first two. More to come in future issues.

No, I am not pulling the wool over your eyes when I say that I found two different postcards produced from recycled sheep droppings. In Wales, we visited King Arthur's Labyrinth at Corris where you walk plus travel by boat in the underground caverns of disused slate mines. At the entrance were about a dozen different craft shops, one devoted to paper, where I found these cards.

In talking to the shop-keeper, I learned a bit about the story of the two Welshmen behind this interesting enterprise. Apparently in the local pub one night they were watching a documentary from Australia which included the manufacture of paper from recycled kangaroo droppings. They joked, laughed and carried on about how there were tons of sheep droppings around the countryside of Wales and perhaps they could do something similar.

They surfed the internet and found a contact in Thailand where paper (large sheets no doubt) is made from recycling elephant dung. The Thai entrepreneurs were more than happy to share their formula with the Welshmen and after some trial and error, were able to manufacture both paper and light card for postcards. As a sheep only digests 50% of everything it eats the rest is useable fibre (or is that ewes-able?)

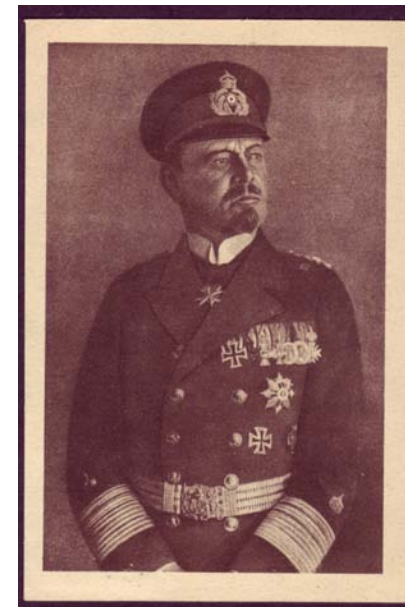


## **The Battle of Jutland (Continued)**

The Germans had not got off scot-free. Lutzow had suffered a hit which subsequently contributed to its loss. Seydlitz, Moltke and Von der Tann were all damaged.

This phase of the battle has been called "The run to the South". Hipper had led Beatty to Vizeadmiral Reinhard Scheer and the Battleships of the High Seas Fleet. It was now up to Beatty to lead the German Fleet to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and the British Grand Fleet.

I have been fortunate in obtaining cards for all the Admirals and Battle Cruisers mentioned above as well as Valiant and Warspite from the 5th Battle Squadron. The more difficult cards to obtain are those showing the smaller class of ship, Light Cruisers and Destroyers. I am especially pleased to have a good card showing the German Light Cruiser Elbing, the first German ship to fire at the battle.



Vizeadmiral Franz Hipper



German Battle Cruiser S.M.S. Derfflinger

At the South Australian State Congress I have entered an exhibit entitled The British at Jutland showing the two Commanders and twenty-eight of their ships which will be of some interest.

*John Bell*

*From the Editors:*

*Congratulations are in order for John on his results for his exhibit in Congress where he received a gold medal—an excellent result for a first attempt at entering a postcard competition.*

## **SILK EMBROIDERED POSTCARDS**

Commonly referred to as silk cards - by Lorenzo G.

A Chinese Emperor 4000 years ago proclaimed his wife Sing Li Chi the Silk Worm Goddess and built a temple in her honor for having commissioned and presented to him a silk vest. At the same time the Emperor proclaimed the silk a National Secret and declared a law of instant death to those divulging the secret to outsiders of China and this law lasted for over 2000 years. Silk is used in many ways and people of the world have been fascinated by this strange exotic cloth ever since.

A number of stories about silk followed through the years before it reached civilization in the Byzantine era 535 AD when it spread to Greece, Sicily, Italy, Spain and France.

Germany is credited with using the first SILK WOVEN postcards in 1898 at the town of Krefeld, distributed by H.M. Krieger. These novelties quickly spread to other countries including France in 1900. In Britain the English manufacturers Thomas Stevens and William Henry Grant distributor and agent, were credited with the first noted advertisement which was in October 1903 in a magazine called "The Picture Post Card" produced by R.T. Morgan & Co., of Selhurst, London. The woven cards appeared in the USA in 1904. The cards at first were in black and white, then progressed to various colors and subjects; they were machine woven and called "Silken Post Cards".

The first known SILK EMBROIDERED postcards were exhibited in the Paris Exposition in 1900 by Adolf Grieder & Cie of Zurich, who had previously published woven silk postcards. The silk was embroidered directly on to the cards, so they differ from the vast majority of the WWI cards in genre. It is believed artists were present and showed their skills by producing and selling their cards which proved to be the top attraction at the exhibition. Page 3 of Dr. Ian Collins book of "Illustrated History of the Embroidered Silk Postcard" shows one of these cards which was sent on 24th July 1900.



Embroidery with Dried Flowers



Embroidery with Lace & Ribbon



Embroidery with mock Plant Leaf

News of these cards travelled and others experimented, the card illustrated with the bunch of dry field flowers with very little silk embroidery holding them together being possibly one of the first French-English examples of silk embroidery surviving. This is believed to have been produced between 1905 and 1915.

C. Radley in his 1975 book "History of Silk Postcards" stated the first silk embroidered postcard he ever knew postally used was dated 1st April 1914, but in the later Dr. Ian Collins book of 2001, Page 7 shows an art nouveau silk postcard envelope style of the period stating it was posted in France and dated 26th July 1912.

## **BOOK REVIEW - by John Bodnar**

**"Postcards from the Nursery, The illustrators of children's books and postcards 1900-1950"** by Dawn and Peter Cope, printed in London by New Cavenish Books, 2000.

The book is eleven and a half inches long by eleven inches wide, in colour and contains 288 pages of information and illustrations.

It is divided into eight major chapters followed by Appendices, Book and postcard listings by artist and publisher, a bibliography and index.

The chapter breakdown is as follows;

**Little Treasures** – taking you back in time when pleasure was received from warm and endearing messages sent and received on postcards,

**A miscellany of messages** – how postcards document and contribute to our understanding of times past.

**A prelude to the postcard** – details how advanced printing techniques led to the printing boom toward the end of the nineteenth century and the opportunity it created for artists to obtain greater exposure for their artwork. Postcard legislation and ramifications for the Postal Services is mentioned as well as the opportunities for advertisers to promote their products.

**Advertising books with postcards** – postcards of illustrations were produced to promote expensively produced "gift books". Examples are mentioned and illustrated here.

**The rise of women artists** – in this chapter the stifling social restrictions on women artists in particular in Victorian times is examined. Relaxation of the outmoded social and educational constraints on women allowed competition on a more equal basis.

**Popular children's themes** – included here are Nursery rhymes; Fairy tales; Fairyland; Games, pastimes and novelties; Toys, dolls, teddy bears and amusements; Animals dressed as humans; Humour and riddles; Dutch children; Seasonal festivals; Patriotic postcards in wartime and Children's fashions.

**The magic of the painting book** – explains that they consisted of a number of postcards printed in colour and equivalents in outline for children to colour in or crayon.

**Publishing children's postcards** – a number of postcard publishers are mentioned in this section and their work is illustrated.

**The illustrators** – this chapter has been arranged alphabetically, with artists pictured, biographical information detailed and illustrations of their work shown.

**Appendices** – provide a "goldmine" of information via the book and postcard listings by both Artist and Publisher. The bibliography aids further research should it be warranted, while the index makes location of items relatively simple.

One can tell this has been a labour of love for the authors and I heartily commend them for the scholarly, as well as entertaining book they have produced.

Whether you are a book illustrator or postcard collector, or just want to revisit your wholesome childhood, it is a book you will wish to have. It will provide enjoyment whenever you turn its pages. I highly recommend it to you.

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## WHERE IS IT? - The Answer

Unfortunately we have not had any replies to help us identify where this photo was taken.



## EVENTS:

### PAST -

**Swan River Stamp Show 2009** had a postcard section which was well represented by South Australia and the following well deserved results obtained:- Pauline Edwards, Vermeil, Children's Pastimes; Pauline Edwards, Vermeil, Postcards made of Different Materials; David Edwards, Large Silver, Halls Gap—A Place to Stay; David Figg, Gold, Temperance Friendly Societies; David Figg, Vermeil, Circular Quay: Hub of Sydney; David Figg, Large Vermeil, Strike a Light; Pauline Edwards, Large Vermeil, North Terrace, Adelaide; David Edwards, Large Silver, Birds of the Grampians.

**The South Australian Philatelic Council Congress** with philatelic traders, and stamp and postcard entries for viewing, was held on 24-25th October. Entries in the postcard section were of a high standard and congratulations go to: Rob Halliday, Gold, Early Murray Bridge 1890-1927; John Bell, Gold, The British at Jutland; Martin Walker, Vermeil, Byrd's First Antarctic Expedition; Alma Downes, Silver, Buckingham Palace; Linda Welden, Silver, Pandora's Box; and Bob Gooding, Silver, The Dam Family.

### FUTURE -

**The Australian Postcard Society Programme** for 2010 is on the centre page detailing competitions, displays and topics for members to bring cards to show from their collections.

**The Postal Stationery & Postal History Society Bourse** is on Saturday, 20th February, at the Senior Citizens Hall, Reid Avenue, Hectorville, 10am to 4pm, with dealers present.

**The South Australian Philatelic Society Congress** will be held 10-11th July at the Murray Bridge Showgrounds. Displays including postcards will be there for viewing, and local and interstate dealers will be attending.

**Stampex 2010** will be held 20-22nd August at the Drill Hall, Torrens Parade Ground, King William Road, Adelaide. Postcards entries will form part of the exhibition and local and interstate dealers will be present.

## FUTURE BULLETINS:

Members are asked to submit "ready to print" articles to the Editors with supporting scans of any relevant cards done in 600dpi. The article can be saved to disk or memory stick and posted to 500 Bridge Road, Para Hills West, SA, 5096, or emailed to Pauline & David Edwards at mmstamps@chariot.net.au For alternative arrangements or further discussion please ring Pauline or David on (08) 82500484.

It is hoped that the next Bulletin will be available in February with a deadline for submission of articles by end of January.

Sections which could be included in each Bulletin requiring articles from members are -

- \* Members Collecting Profile—how/when they started collecting, special interests, etc.
- \* Book Review—what is out there, and how helpful you have found it.
- \* Articles from Collectors—we all get to know a lot about our own collections and by writing articles about them you can expand other people's knowledge.
- \* Members Wanted Advertisements—a short description of wants with contact name and phone no.
- \* Interesting Postcard websites.
- \* Where is it—a picture on a postcard that needs placing.

## SILK EMBROIDERED POSTCARDS— (Continued)



A pocket type postcard and front and back of the card inserted inside.

The powers of the Triple Entente were France, Russia, and Great Britain with the Commonwealth countries, and they were opposed to the Central Powers comprising Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey and Poland. Germany's aspirations and eagerness to show the world its military might was feared by all, but Frances Josef, Emperor of Austria was a very cautious and peaceful man and kept the German Kaiser in check. While Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne was visiting Sarajevo in Bosnia, he was assassinated



Pocket type card with glassine envelope that it was sold with.

on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1914. There has never been proof of German involvement in the assassination but the Kaiser was happy when Austria declared war on Bosnia, and he took the opportunity to declare war on Russia on 1<sup>st</sup> August, then on France on 3<sup>rd</sup> August of 1914. The personnel serving in the Allied army sent to help oppose the invasion of Belgium and France by Germany found the silk as fascinating as the Chinese Emperor did, and those who could afford to were tempted to purchase the silk embroidered postcards when offered to send home for their loved ones enjoyment, and they kept sending the unusual and beautiful novelties for any other occasion that arose.

The embroidering of silk postcards started with a piece of starched cloth set in a frame and the required design penciled on the cloth. The design was then embroidered with selected colored threads until the vignette was complete. Designs varied and included flowers, butterflies, birds, countryside views, a hilltop church, and an embroidered message, e.g. "From your Soldier Boy".

## SILK EMBROIDERED POSTCARDS— (Continued)



The message contained on the insert found in this card is unusual because it gives the date and place where the machine gun depot was in France at the end of 1917. This message would not normally be passed by the censor.

The finished piece was then cut to size and pasted on crudely made backings and a frontal frame was then pasted on the top hiding the edges of the embroidered cloth. Later the frames and backings were purchased from companies making the task easier and more pleasing to the eye.

At first the card messages were written in French but the wording was changed to English after numerous requests. As more soldiers from other countries appeared on the battle front other requests were made and cards with various countries flags and military badges appeared and were sent home showing pride in their units.

Originally the silk embroidered postcards were sold as they were made, then for their protection and to comply with postal regulations they were sold in glassine envelopes. Very few of these envelopes have survived and today they are extremely scarce, especially those with postal markings.

Industrialists soon realized the profits to be had by making these cards and wanted to produce their own but could not produce the embroidery by machines. In 1917 they contracted to have the work done by the artists and devised frames on which up to 25 vignettes could be made. These were then cut and assembled on backings in a way similar to the cottage industry process. Whilst the pieces of embroidery were done from the same design, no two pieces of work can be exactly the same because of them being hand made.

For assistance to those shy customers who could not think of romantic messages, but mainly to enhance sales, the industrialists had the idea of inserting cards with a printed message in an embroidered pocket of the postcard. These were small cards which could be selected by the buyer, with space on the back for a short personal message to be written. Some of these insertion cards bear artists signatures or rare advertising messages which can make their value more than the price of the silk card, especially if they have hand written or forbidden information on them.

Cards were mostly peddled on the streets or military camps and canteens by the people of France or Belgium. There is a record in Dr. Ian Collin's book of silk postcards having been sold in the Y.M.C.A. for as low as 60 cents to the British Army, which was equivalent to 6d or 5c Australian. With the presence of the Canadians, then the Australian Army on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1916, and Americans arriving on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1917, and all receiving higher pay, the demand for the cards increased and by 1917 they sold for 1.75 to 3F or more, depending on the intricacy of work involved and the seller's judgment of the customer's potential to

Continued on Page 11

## SILK EMBROIDERED POSTCARDS— (Continued from Page 6)



This postcard with a pocket contained the insertion card above which had an advertising message on one side.



pay. In Australian currency the price was 1/7d to 3s which was about half a soldier's pay per day. The consolation for the other soldiers was that they had Army privileges and could write home free as they were exempt from postage and their stationery was supplied. This did not apply to the officers who were on a salary and had to buy their own.

Of all the Allied Nations which participated in the Great War, the Canadians and American army were the highest paid at \$1.00 a day. The Australian and New Zealand commenced at 5/- plus 1/- overseas allowance but received a pay increase in 1917 to 8/- a day plus 1/6d overseas allowance. The English earned the nickname of the "two bob a day army" being paid 2 shillings. Only the highest paid military personnel therefore were likely to have bought the silk embroidered cards as most of them were so poorly paid they could not afford them. Even the local army members could not afford them as their monthly pay was about 7.50F (= 7/6d) from which they had to support their families at home. In Australia ordinary families as well could not have afforded the luxury as a normal postcard would have been close to 2d including postage, whereas an equally priced letter would have purchased more value than the few lines of communication which could fit on a postcard.

Germany was pounded and cornered by the allies and another winter approaching, and when they were given the opportunity they agreed to an armistice which was declared on the 11.11.1918 at 11am. The treaty was signed on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1919. With the war over and the allied armies returning home the popularity and demand for the silk postcards virtually came to an end, and by 1923 there were hardly any available in a commercial quantity.

An estimate of 10 million silk embroidered postcards are believed to have been made by the country folk of France and Belgium, mainly because it was profitable but also it was good therapy for some as it did keep their mind off the horrible war problems. The survival rate of these cards is not high. If you consider what they have been through (the soldier purchased the card and maybe placed it in his hip pocket for a few days before posting; it has gone through the postal system and been looked at by the person receiving it perhaps many times, and possibly placed on a mantelpiece for some time or put away in a drawer for maybe 90 years. The exposure to the elements would have affected the silk, the poor quality paper they were made from, and the gum used to hold the embroidery in place, with the possibility of rust setting in, the weather, mice and silver fish also taking their toll) perhaps it is surprising that any have survived. All these factors would have affected the cards and today it is estimated that only a few thousands have survived.

WWII saw a small revival of the embroidered silk postcards but they are different and easily distinguishable in looks and manufacture. Today the odd one is occasionally found but is of a different embroidery style and priced mostly around the \$10 mark.

I have used the following books for reference for this article:

"History of Silk Postcards" and "Collecting Silk Postcards" by C. Radley, 1975.  
 "An Illustrated History of the Embroidered Silk Postcard" by Dr. Ian Collins.  
 The Encyclopedia.



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**PAGES 7-10 HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED TO CLUB INFORMATION  
AND ADVERTISEMENTS SO THAT IT CAN BE EASILY REMOVED  
AND KEPT ON YOUR NOTICE BOARD.**

## MEMBERS ADVERTISEMENTS:

### WANTED:

DC3 aircraft postcards, Swiss postcards prior to 1960, hospitals and cards dated 1943. Anybody with any of these cards to spare please contact Ray Thompson with details. Phone: (08) 8258.9022.

Postcards of C.A. Pitt & Co., C.A. Pitt Ltd., Souvenirs Australia Pty. Ltd., 1951-1995. Phone Bronte Watts (08) 8431.0549.

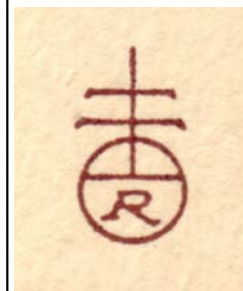
Australian Comic Postcards. Collector and researcher looking for singles, groups, duplicates, hoards, large/small collections. Anything considered. Contact Gary Davies, PO Box 107, Magnetic Island, Queensland, 4819. email: ccbnq@optusnet.com.au

Metamorphic postcards in good condition. Contact David Edwards, Phone: (08) 8250 0484

Postcards of Botanic Hotel and Newmarket Hotel, Adelaide. Must be in good condition. Contact Pauline Edwards, Phone: (08) 8250 0484

Any postcards relating to Australian National Rifle Association shooting contests for selection and competitions held at Bisley Camp in England. Contact Lorenzo, Ph:(08) 83361340, email lorenzog@esc.net.au

Silk cards in good condition bearing military badges; flags of America, New Zealand, Wales, India, and Italy. Contact Lorenzo, Ph:(08) 83361340, email lorenzog@esc.net.au



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**Auditor** - Andy Kovaleff

**Website Managers** - Jeff & Yvette Trinidad

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**Membership Fees 1st July-30th June**

SINGLE	\$15.00
JUNIOR up to 16	\$ 5.00
FAMILY	\$20.00

**ADVERTISING RATES FOR PLACEMENT IN THE BULLETIN**

¼, ½ and full magazine size page - \$7.50, \$15 and \$30 respectively.

**\*ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS\***

The **Betty Cornish Memorial Postcard Competition** will be inaugurated in April 2010 and will continue to be held in April of following years.

The Perpetual Trophy will have the Winner's name and year of award engraved on a shield on the base.

A monetary prize will be awarded to the winner.

Entries are to comprise of six pages of wholesome childhood themes on Postcards.

Examples of appropriate subjects include; Bears, Fairies, Folk and Nursery Tales and any postcards evoking childhood memories.

The Winner will be chosen by popular vote at the April meeting.

The competition is open to all members.

Entries should be forwarded to arrive before the April meeting.

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Meetings: 7.45pm, 4th Thursday of the month  
Where: SAPHIL House, 22 Gray Court, Adelaide.  
Who: Anybody that is interested in postcards.  
Costs: Gold coin donation to cover tea and coffee.

*Syllabus 2010*

Date	For all members with Postcards on these Topics	Members Display—(Up to 5 frames)
28th JANUARY	SPORT (tennis, cricket, yacht racing, etc.)	PAULINE and DAVID EDWARDS
25th FEBRUARY	ROMANCE (Valentine's Day)	JENNY and MICHEL ROLAND - Venice
25th MARCH	TRANSPORT (car, train, plane, bike, etc.)	JEFF and YVETTE TRINIDAD - Katherine Gassaway
22nd APRIL	ANZAC	BETTY CORNISH MEMORIAL TROPHY 6 pages of theme nursery/childhood
27th MAY	FAUNA (animal life)	RON RITTER - Port Adelaide
24th JUNE	ROYALTY (Queen's birthday, etc.)	JOE DUIF
22nd JULY	FRATERNAL GROUPS (boy scouts, red cross, service groups, etc.)	AGM & Postcard Competition
26th AUGUST	FLORA (Daffodil day- cancer)	VAL WATTS - Halloween
23rd SEPTEMBER	FOOTBALL (AFL finals, etc.)	JANET and ROB INGLETON - Ellis Island
29th OCTOBER	COMIC (a good laugh on postcards)	ARTHUR BERGEN TROPHY, for POPULAR VOTE COMPETITION
25th NOVEMBER	EQUINE (Melbourne Cup, etc.)	SUPER AUCTION
DECEMBER	NO MEETING	