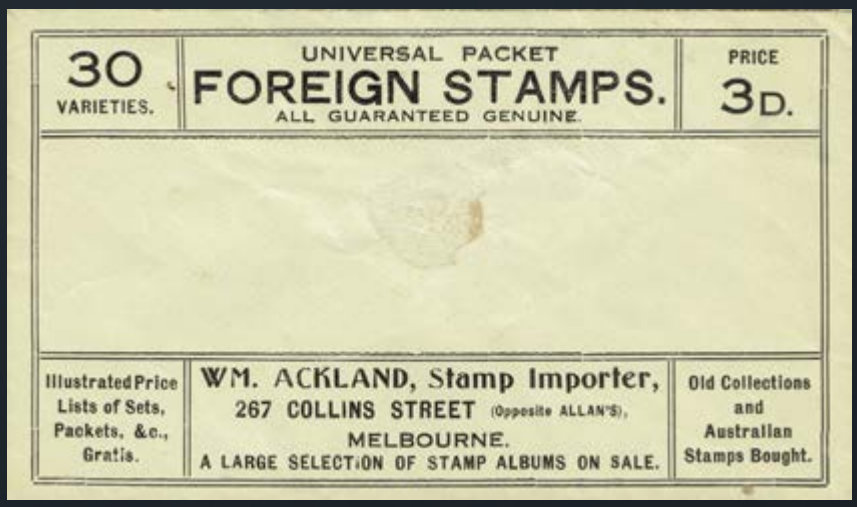
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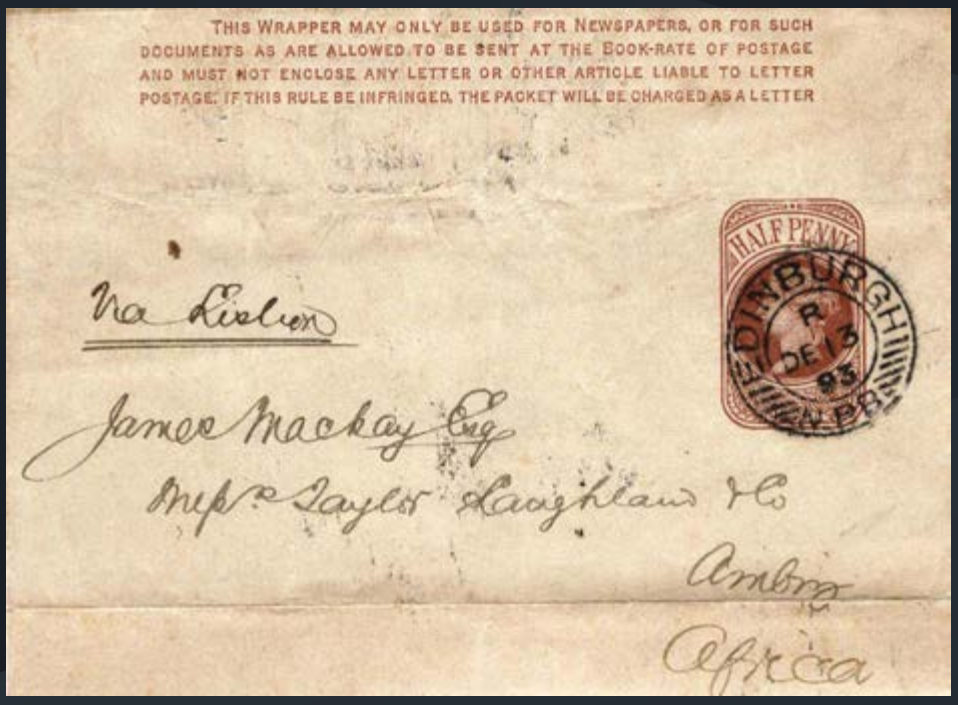
Philately from Australia

Journal of the ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of VICTORIA Inc

Philatelic Traders:
Ephemeral Material







PO Wrappers:
Uncommon
& Exotic Destinations

75th Anniversary
Broken Hill





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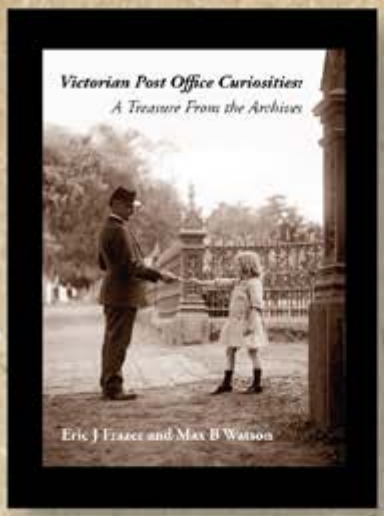
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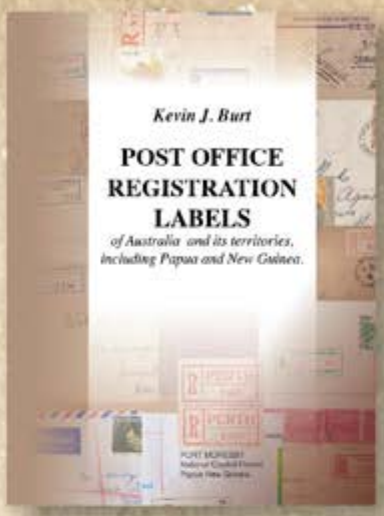


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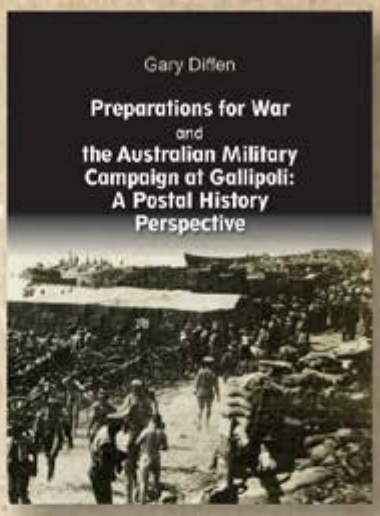


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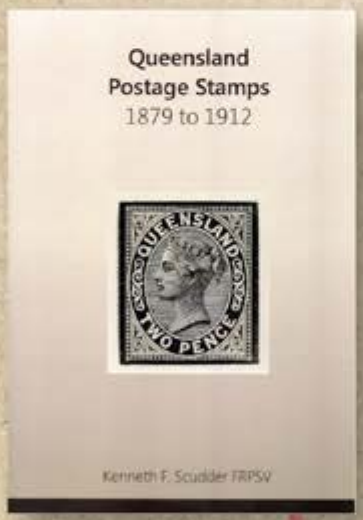


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EDITORIAL

This edition brings the exciting news of the much-anticipated publication of the Queen-on-Throne study by Geoff Kellow and John Shawley (see p. 73). It will be a substantial tome – the result of decades of dedicated research work originally begun by J.R.W. Purves. Also, we again celebrate members' achievements and contributions at a number of national and international exhibitions including: Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo 2019; China 2019; Stockholmia 2019; and EPAEX 2019 (Dubai).

Following his article last December on handpainted Christmas first day covers, Vito Milana has delved even deeper into his postal history collection. This time he presents a wide range of ephemeral material from early Australian philatelic traders, some of whom were prominent members of the Society. The scarce and rare material illustrated includes: Advertising Labels, Stamp-Packet Envelopes and Glassines, and Stamp Perforation Gauges.

In a welcome return to the journal, John Courtis has used the country-specific studies derived from his huge database of post office postal stationery wrappers to uncover what could be considered uncommon and exotic destinations. This leads to some interesting conclusions regarding relative rarity, highlights potentially desirable destinations, and suggests new approaches to developing a destination collection.

Ted Gallagher's research on the design and development of Australia Post issues, based on official archives and his personal collection of bundleware, has continued apace. This time, he presents the fascinating story of the 75th Anniversary of Broken Hill stamp which failed to meet the necessary criteria for issue on first proposal. Coverage of the ensuing design competition, design development, plate manufacturing, printing and varieties brings the story to life. Some of the wonderful competition artwork is published for the first time.

Don Pearce continues what is developing into a substantial series on early South Australian issues which he began in September 2018. In the present article, he presents a detailed inventory of known covers bearing the three pence Perkin, Bacon printings 1870-1882. This listing is illustrated with some of Don's superb collection of covers, a number bearing multiples copies of the 3d.

In this issue, Richard Breckon concludes his special series on Australia's postal rates changes with treatment of the 1941 Halfpenny War Postage. As usual, he has prepared a detailed summary reference table to facilitate future reference by postal historians.

Finally, we have another brief article by Graeme Plaw, this time showing the development of the various flaws on the 1937 150th Anniversary of New South Wales Commemorative.

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Journal of the
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A Word from Your President

June proved to be an exciting month. The Victorian team, made up of six RPSV members, won the Australasian Challenge at the Sydney Stamp and Coin Expo, just two points ahead of the New Zealand North Island team. This is the first ever win by Victoria! Congratulations to all the team members, especially Bill Clark, a "novice", who won gold. Details are covered later in this issue.

Also in June, we were able to see the seven entries for the Society's Annual Competition. Congratulations to Mark Diserio, who was awarded first place. He was closely followed by Gary Diffen and Allen Shatten. Gary Brown gave a considered critique of each entry which should provide encouragement for entrants next year. We are fortunate to have two experienced judges in Gary Brown and Charles Bromser. Many thanks.

Work continues apace in the library. Allen Shatten and his small team continue to make good progress with the cataloguing and Marjorie Crawford has put in many hours getting all of the outstanding items onto the shelving.

As this is my last message in *PfA* as your President, I want to take the opportunity to thank all Council and other Society members for their support over the last two years.

Ted Gallagher FRPSV

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New Book from the "Royal" on Queen-on-Throne Stamps

Richard Breckon APR, FRPSV

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria is proud to announce the forthcoming publication of *The 2d Queen-On-Throne Stamps of Victoria 1852−57* by Geoff Kellow RDP, FAP, LMRPSV, FRPSL and John Shawley FRPSV, FRPSL.
The 500-page, hard cover book features more than 2,000 colour images of Victoria's key stamp for the study of recess and lithographic stamp production during the colony's gold rush era.

Scheduled for release in February 2020, the Queen-On-Throne book will be available for sale at a pre-publication price of A$150 plus postage cost until 29 February 2020. (From 1 March 2020, the price will be A$180 plus postage cost.)

The book's pre-publication price, if mailed within Australia, is A$175. For overseas orders, the mailing cost will be provided on application. Orders and enquiries about mailing costs
should be forwarded via email to: **frankpauer2@bigpond.com**

An order form appears on a flyer enclosed with this edition of *Philately from Australia.*

A note by Geoff Kellow RDP, FAP, LMRPSV, FRPSL:

Historically, the 2d Queen-on-Throne is interesting insofar as it was the first stamp to be plated that was not trivial (i.e., the British stamps with check letters). The QoT stamps had check letters, but it became clear that these were not arranged in a logical sequence. The plating became something of a competition between E.L. Pemberton in England and J.-B. Moens in Belgium, and was published in the journals of the 1860s. It is interesting to note that in doing the work, Pemberton identified an "error of transfer", i.e., one of the substituted transfer pairs.

Bill Purves intended to publish a book on these stamps to follow his Half-length book published in 1953, and his brief preface to this proposed book has been included in the new volume. Purves eventually accumulated over 7,000 stamps (actual or as photographs) in an attempt to identify all the printing stones used for the lithographs. The present authors have almost doubled this number.

This work has confirmed that the two printing contracts of Campbell & Co. and Campbell & Fergusson that followed Thomas Ham's engraved printing, and totalling 3,500,000 stamps, were made using 13 printing stones, nine for the Campbell printings, and four for the Campbell & Fergusson printings. All the printings were made from stones made up of transfers taken from Ham's 50-on steel plate, and the total number of different positions which need to be identified to complete the plating is 1,900. This large task is only possible due to two factors – the check letters which immediately identify the position of any stamp in the transfers of 50, and the decision to increase the inland letter rate from 2d to 4d from 1 July 1854, but not to issue a 4d stamp until January 1857, meaning that the QoT stamp was used as pairs in very large numbers. The plating is not complete, because one stone (Campbell Stone 1) is rare and not all positions from this stone have been seen, and Campbell Stone 9, which comprises 300 units and not all positions have identifiable flaws.

The new work also addresses the complex problems of the numerous shades of these stamps, and provides a number of indicators for collectors to be able to divide their stamps between the Campbell & Co and Campbell & Fergusson contracts, which has been a problem for most collectors for many years.





Ephemeral Material from Early Australian Philatelic Traders: Advertising Labels, Stamp-Packet Envelopes and Glassines, and Stamp Perforation Gauges

Vito Milana

A great number of philatelic traders have operated throughout Australia over a period of almost 150 years. As a collective, they have been responsible for the production and circulation of numerous philatelic items including serviced covers, illustrated postcards, brochures, pricelists, decorative handstamps and overprinted glassine envelopes, to name a few. The collector of philatelic-trader material, therefore, has several opportunities to tap into different areas of philately to supplement their main interests.



Figure 1

Within this wonderful and eclectic (and by no means exhaustive) list that forms the broad range of Australian philatelic dealers' material, important ephemera items form a core component. These items are classically ephemeral in nature; they existed as transitory printed and written matter without any intention of preservation. Drawn from my own collection and supplemented with a few items from famed philatelic trader, cover collector and expert, Mr Rod Perry, they are now discussed with an emphasis on those belonging to some of the earliest and most celebrated traders.

ADVERTISING LABELS

Some philatelic traders created their own advertising labels and poster stamps to promote their stores and the range of philatelic products and services offered. Perhaps the earliest example of the few labels that have been unearthed and recorded in this category, the Victoria Stamp Market label, is illustrated in Figure 1. Measuring 26mm by 39mm, it is neatly affixed to the top left-hand corner of a registered cover addressed to Christchurch, New Zealand. The postmark date on this gem is December 1903. The label itself features a replica design of a colonial Victorian stamp along with the address 325 Collins St., Melb., Vic. These details align with the early trader manager Fritz Pleuss. The label features the same design on several colourful postcards issued by Victoria Stamp Market at the turn of the 20th Century. According to information supplied by Rod Perry, the company was based in Melbourne, shifting across several locations from as early as 1901.

While appearing on the market every so often, and drawing the attention of both poster stamp and kangaroo enthusiasts alike, the Guion, Kelson & Co. label illustrated in Figure 2 is by no means a common one. Coloured in simple black and white, it features the text: *Guion, Kelson & Co. Stamp Importers – Box 297. G.P.O. Melbourne. Vic*. The item measures 22mm by 28mm and is perforated 11 on all four sides. This advertising label was produced by early stamp trader Arthur Guion Kelson who traded as Guion, Kelson & Co, commencing from the final years of the 19th Century. The label likely dates to the 1920s or 1930s.



Figure 2



Figure 3

Fred Hagen is, without a doubt, one of the most famed of the Australian Colonial philatelic traders. His Sydney enterprise stretched several decades (from 1890 to 1930) and his contribution to philately is significant, even today. Of the many items that Hagen produced throughout his career, two seals have been identified. The first, illustrated in Figure 3, is the more common of the two. It has a diameter of 39mm and contains the text: *Fred Hagen Ltd. – Postage Stamp Dealers – 182 Pitt Street Sydney – New South Wales*. The text flanks a reproduction of the Sydney View one penny stamp. This seal is commonly found affixed to the rear of covers addressed by Fred Hagen and two different printings have been



Figure 4



Figure 5a



Figure 5b

confirmed, most notably by retouching to void areas in the central image, as well as the depth of red.

The second Fred Hagen seal is trumped by the earlier one. Coloured in blue and white, it measures only 19mm in diameter and can be seen in Figure 4, along with part of the envelope it was attached to (postmarked 8 June 1913). This type is far more elusive.

The final advertising label explored in this article is featured on the reverse of a 25 June 1913 postmarked cover, illustrated in Figure 5. It features the text *W. H. ROBINSON, STAMP DEALER, 282. QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND*. This scarce label has been sighted in a few different colours (including purple/white, red/white, green/white) and often adorns the reverse of covers. Drawn from information supplied by Rod Perry, it is known that WH Robinson operated as a stamp dealer in Brisbane from as early as 1899.

STAMP-PACKET ENVELOPES AND GLASSINES

Unlike the uncommon and elusive array of philatelic-trader poster stamps, stamp packets and envelopes have served as a staple for many of the Australian philatelic traders, as well as their customers. Often flimsy and discarded, they vary in size and detail and form a picture of what was offered to the public through stamp sales. A few of these are now explored.

The *Encore Foreign Stamp Packet*, as illustrated in Figure 6, was produced by Guion, Kelson & Co. The image is provided with thanks to Rod Perry. Each packet included 50 worldwide stamps for 1/- and contained further information about the trader, including its then Melbourne address of: Douglas House, Block Place (off Block Arcade). As identified by Rod Perry, this address existed as the base for Guion, Kelson & Co. from approximately 1900 to 1956.

The stamp-packet envelope illustrated in Figure 7 was produced by Queensland Stamp Mart and, unlike the Guion, Kelson & Co. example, was generic with space for the seller to handwrite the varieties offered and the price. This approach was less costly and reflects the business prowess of Guion, Kelson & Co. over smaller traders, such as Queensland Stamp Mart. It features the address *Kodak Building / 250–252 Queen Street* which, as noted by Rod Perry, was the Queensland Stamp Mart headquarters from 1938 to 1950.



Figure 7

The Universal Packet (Foreign Stamps) envelope, as illustrated in Figure 8, is part of Rod Perry's collection. The Wm. Ackland piece contained 30 stamp varieties for threepence and features the printed address: *267 Collins Street (Opposite ALLAN'S), MELBOURNE*. In several decades of trade, from circa 1911, William Ackland was based at this address. He was a giant in the Victorian philately scene, akin to Fred Hagen, and operated across two different Melbourne locations throughout his years



Figure 6



Figure 8

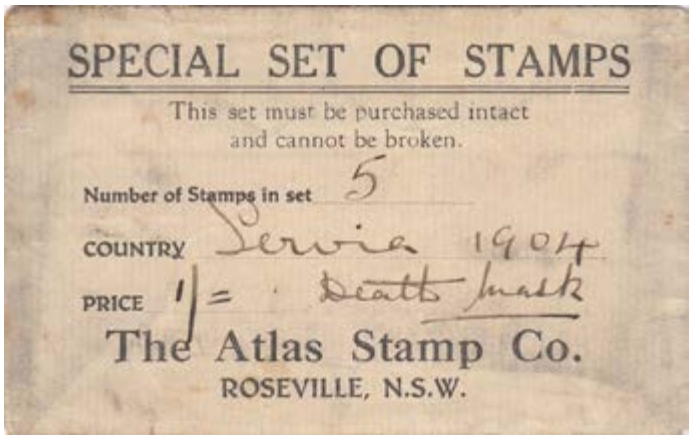


Figure 9

as a trader, from 1892 until the 1950s. Ackland produced a variety of philatelic items, including minisheets, postcards and philatelic literature. The stamp-packet envelope also features other information about the dealer.

The Special Set of Stamps packet envelope featured in Figure 9 likely dates to the 1930s when the company was at its peak. Produced by The Atlas Stamp Co., it featured five 1904 Serbian death mask stamps for 1/-. The Roseville (NSW) based-envelope also features the notice: *This set must be purchased intact and cannot be broken*.



Figure 10

The final stamp-packet envelope explored in this article is featured in Figure 10. It is one of several produced by the Myer Philatelic Department in Melbourne and contained 18 New Greece stamps for 2/6d. The Myer Philatelic Department in Melbourne (also known as the Myer Emporium Philatelic Department) was fairly elusive. It was established in 1938 by Phil Downie and his wife Zita, and the following year the Department began circulating *Myer Philatelic News*. Over the span of many decades, The Myer Philatelic Department helped



Figure 11



Figure 12

nourish the philatelic needs of many collectors from the Myer store in Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Alongside stamp-packet envelopes, glassines were also widely used by philatelic traders. With a variety of sizes and styles identified, they were similarly utilised as an opportunity to advertise and house purchased items (often sets of stamps).

With a philatelic trading presence extending over several decades, Stanley Orlo-Smith (trading as Orlo-Smith & Co.) was a well-known philatelist. He commenced trading in 1910 and continued across several locations until the 1950s. The glassine illustrated in Figure 11 is one of several produced by Orlo-Smith.



Figure 13

Its square shape, with the addition of the text '*Numismatists*', suggests that it was used to carry small quantities of stamps or a coin/token. The piece likely dates to the 1930s or 1940s.

Figure 12 illustrates a small packet envelope from the relatively unknown and Victorian-based elusive stamp trader H. W. Hannaford. The packet mentions his Hawthorn East address and, similar to the Orlo-Smith piece, has a simple handstamp on its face.



Figure 14

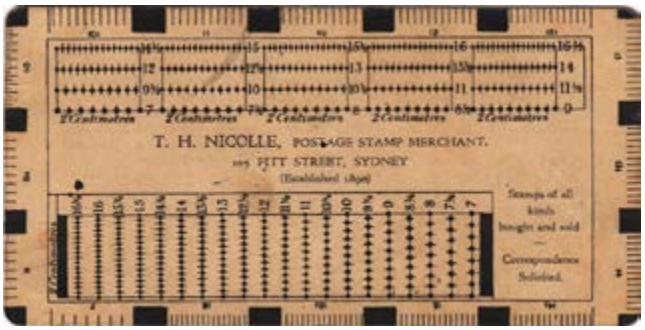
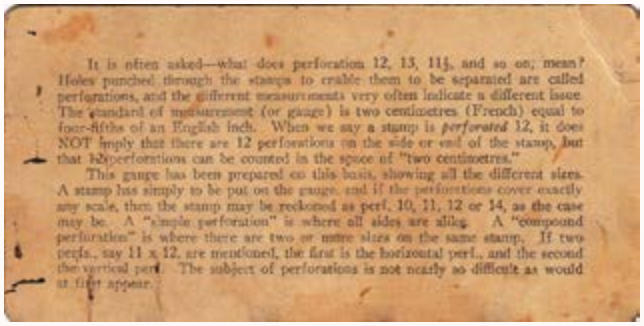


Figure 15

The small envelope illustrated in Figure 13 was produced by postage-stamp trader W. Orchard. He traded for a few decades, with the earliest pieces attributed to his Tasmanian company dating to the early part of the 20th Century. At least two addresses, both on Elizabeth Street in Hobart, have been identified.

The glassine envelope illustrated in Figure 14 is more elaborate than the previously considered examples. Attributed to postage-stamp trader William T. Trahair, it likely dates to the early 1920s. As printed on the piece, William T. Trahair continued as manager of famed philatelic trader Fred Hagen at the end of his career. The outer border in the piece is elaborate and a shift from the simpler hand-printed items seen in some of the early philatelic traders' pieces.


It is often asked—what does perforation 12, 13, 11½, and so on, mean? Holes punched through the stamps to enable them to be separated are called perforations, and the different measurements very often indicate a different issue. The standard of measurement (or gauge) is two centimetres (French) equal to four-fifths of an English inch. When we say a stamp is *perforated* 12, it does NOT imply that there are 12 perforations on the side or end of the stamp, but that 12 perforations can be counted in the space of "two centimetres."

This gauge has been prepared on this basis, showing all the different sizes. A stamp has simply to be put on the gauge, and if the perforations cover exactly any scale, then the stamp may be reckoned as perf. 10, 11, 12 or 14, as the case may be. A "simple perforation" is where all sides are alike. A "compound perforation" is where there are two or more sizes on the same stamp. If two perfs., say 11 x 12, are mentioned, the first is the horizontal perf., and the second the vertical perf. The subject of perforations is not nearly so difficult as would at first appear.

Figure 16

STAMP PERFORATION GAUGES

Many of the early and more-established philatelic traders offered free stamp perforation gauges to their customers. Often made from cardstock, these served by offering some functional precision to their services, as well as presenting a more sustainable way (in comparison to glassines and stamp-packet envelopes) to advertise their services and product range.

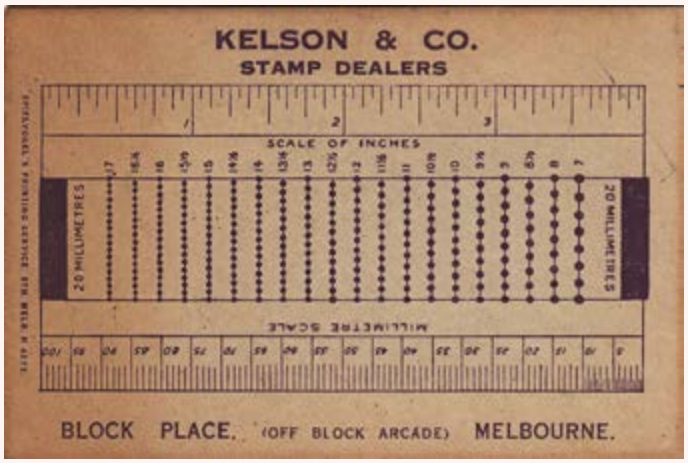


Figure 17

One of the earliest examples of a perforation gauge from an Australian philatelic trader is illustrated in Figure 15. It was produced by T. H. Nicolle, a self-described *Postage Stamp Merchant*, and likely dates to the early 1910s. The piece is rather elaborate for the time and offers the address of the trader, as well as the additional text: *Stamps of all kinds bought and sold / Correspondence Solicited*. The reverse of the piece, illustrated in Figure 16, is rather unique; it details a charming narrative about the definition of perforations and their application and breadth in philately. T. H. Nicolle was a pioneer of the stamp-trader industry, established in circa 1890 and operating in Sydney until, at least, the late 1930s.

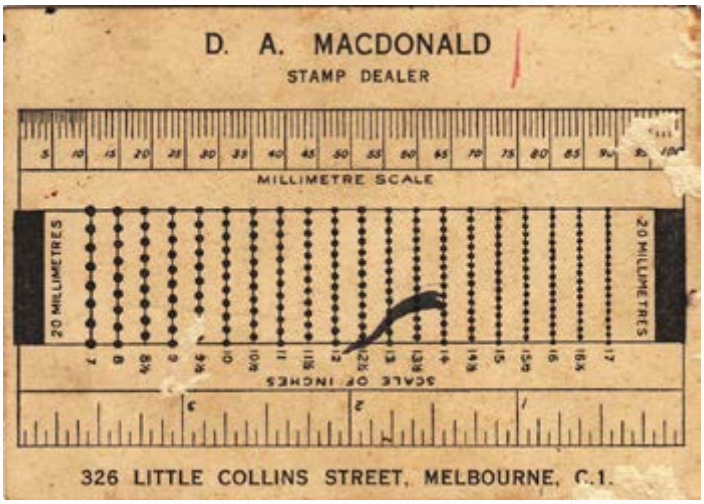


Figure 18

A second perforation gauge is illustrated in Figure 17 and was produced by Kelson & Co. These stamp traders, as noted in the poster stamp discussed in Figure 2, were two-thirds of the Guion, Kelson & Co. philatelic business, which operated for more than 50 years. The address identified on the perforation gauge is *Block Place (off Block Arcade) Melbourne;* the item also bears the imprint of Spielvogel's Printing Service in South Melbourne.

The final ephemera item explored in this article is the perforation gauge illustrated in Figure 18. It echoes similar features to the Kelson & Co. gauge, both in its design, colour, size and overall aesthetic features, and may have been produced at a similar time and location. It bears the name of the stamp trader *D. A. MacDonald* on its face, along with the associated address: *326 Little Collins Street, Melbourne*. This location, according to information provided by Rod Perry, was associated with MacDonald from circa 1932 to 1936.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Members of the philatelic community have been increasingly appreciative of ephemera and its important place alongside, and complementing, traditionally-collected items, such as stamps, covers and postal stationery. Those who collect material drawn from the broad range of Australian philatelic traders, embracing and preserving some of the often-discarded ephemera items, including fragile glassines or worn-out cardboard perforation gauges, help increase knowledge about these traders and those who served as pioneers in the development of the early philatelic landscape.

Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers: Uncommon and Possibly Exotic Destinations

Dr John K. Courtis FRPSL

The utilitarian nature of wrapper usage is made up of domestic and overseas destinations. However, registration, underpayment attracting postage due, perfinned indicia, airmail, undeliverable attracting auxiliary markings and uprated, as well as postmarks, are some categories of interest. Another area of interest is to consider destinations, especially those considered to be uncommon and possibly exotic. Common destinations, such as Great Britain to Germany and Great Britain to USA, account for a large proportion of the non-domestic traffic of wrappers. That collectors are interested in post office wrappers with "rare" destinations is obvious; sellers attach (often large) premiums to such destinations and country-collector buyers appear willing to pay these premiums.

To contextualize the place of post office wrappers within the field of postal stationery, the survival rate of wrappers is estimated to be strikingly low, in the vicinity of one surviving wrapper per 25,000 issued. This is an overall worldwide estimate based on extant wrappers where printing quantities are known. For some individual post office types, the survival rate is much lower and, in a few cases, better. The methodology used in calculating this survival ratio can be found in Courtis (2019). In one sense, all surviving post office wrappers are scarce. Wrappers were never considered to be an especially appealing philatelic collectable and they suffered damage at the hands of the wrapper's addressee. They were normally torn off the enclosure and thrown away as rubbish. If the indicium was collected, it was normally cut down to fit a space in the few stamp albums that made provision for prepaid indicia. Complete wrappers were not collected in the same way as covers with stamps and markings.

It was not possible to examine all 50,000+ images in the author's database to identify destinations. Over the course of a number of years, there have been 91 country-specific studies of the supply and demand of post office wrappers and a meta-theory approach was used to analyse these several studies (Courtis 2018). Each of these studies included an examination of non-domestic destinations and it is from these studies that the following tables of outgoing and incoming wrappers have been derived. The information in the tables is indicative of from where wrappers were sent and received. Because the 91 studies were undertaken at different times, the country sample sizes represented the number of wrappers of each country in the database at the time of the study. The non-domestic destination wrappers are estimated to be about 40% of all wrappers. This proportion is an approximation and is derived from the 91 country-specific studies.

Outgoing Destinations

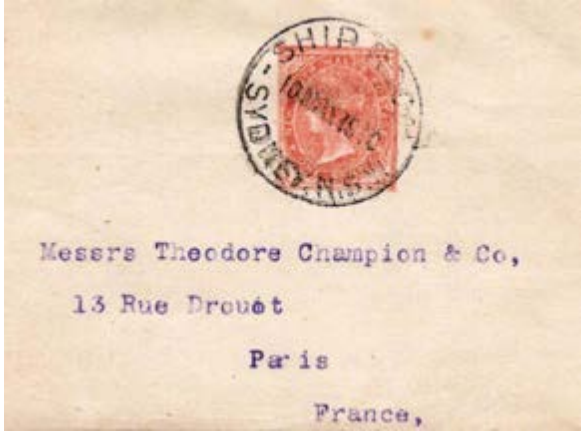
In addition to the 91 country-specific studies mentioned above, a large study of destinations was undertaken by the author in 2017. The Australian section of the study included the Colonies/States and showed the countries to where post office wrappers have been sent. There have been 950 wrappers addressed to the 36 countries summarized in Table 1. However, while there are 36 countries in total, 23 countries are for Australia only, and for the Colonies/States: NSW 15, Queensland and South Australia 16 each, Victoria 21, and Tasmania 4 and Western Australia 2. Based on these figures, there are 97 possible destination-based collecting opportunities.

Table 1: Australian and Colonies/States PO Wrappers with Non-domestic Destinations

Destination Country	Australia	NSW	Queensland	South Australia	Tasmania	Victoria	Western Australia
Argentina	4		1	1		2	
Austria	1	1		6		3	
Belgium	1	1	1			1	
Brazil				1			
Canada	17	1		2		1	
Cape of Good Hope						2	
Ceylon						1	
China	1		2	5		1	
Egypt							
Fiji		2				2	
Finland	5	1	1				
France	4	1	3	3		1	

GB	56	9	48	90	16	164	1
Germany	26	23	49	57	1	36	
German East Africa			5				
Holland	7	1	3			1	
Hong Kong				3			
India	2	1	1	3		6	
Ireland			2				
Italy		1		1		1	
Indonesia			2			2	
Malaya	1						
New Zealand	18	4	3	9	1	2	
Norway						1	
Palestine						1	
Panama	1						
Philippines	1						
Papua New Guinea	5		1				
Samoa	2						
Singapore	3	2		4			1
South West Africa	1						
Southern Rhodesia	1						
Straits Settlements						2	
Sweden	2			1			
Switzerland	4	1	3	2	1	3	
USA	129	13	5	8		11	
Totals: (950)	292	63	131	198	20	244	2

If we assume that single-destination examples indicate uncommon destinations, then there are eight of these countries for Australian wrappers. While by definition they are all uncommon, there are no established criteria for determining what could be classified as an exotic destination. What exactly does exotic mean? Definitions can vary from individual judgement and context. Nevertheless, the listing of destinations of extant wrappers is a guide to scarcity. The table shows countries to where wrappers have been sent but, just as importantly, gaps in the table reveal to where wrappers have not been sent. While wrappers to GB, Germany and USA are relatively commonplace, and to a lesser extent New Zealand and Canada, all other destinations are uncommon.



New South Wales E3: SHIP ROOM 10 MAY 1870 SYDNEY N.S.W.



Victoria E26: MELBOURNE 13.7.04 to Amsterdam, Holland, Netherlands Consulate, Melbourne

Based on Table 2, two examples are illustrated of sole destination cases: (i) a wrapper of New South Wales with France as the destination and (ii) a wrapper of Victoria with Holland as the destination. These are not necessarily good examples because Victorian wrappers to Holland are known, acquired from non-eBay sources. This is a timely reminder that the database is limited to what has appeared on eBay over the past 16 years.

Table 2: Single Incidence Destinations of PO Wrappers from Australia & Colonies/States

Sent from:	Single Incidence Destinations
Australia	Austria, Belgium, China, Malaya, Panama, Philippines, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia
New South Wales	Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, German New Guinea, Holland, India, Italy, Singapore, Switzerland
Queensland	Argentina, Belgium, British North Borneo, Finland, India, PNG
South Australia	Argentina, Brazil, Cameroun, Italy, Mauritius, Sweden
Tasmania	British North Borneo, Germany, New Zealand, Switzerland
Victoria	Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Holland, Italy, Norway, Palestine
Western Australia	GB, Singapore

Incoming Wrappers

There are collectors who are interested in incoming mail in order to study the application of rates, routes undertaken, and the efficiency of the mail system during different time periods as evidenced by postmarks, transit, arrival and auxiliary markings. For the period studied, there were 190 incoming post office wrappers to Australia from 26 countries and these are summarized below. No attempt was made to determine the colony/state as part of the address, although anecdotally Sydney and Melbourne appear to have dominated.

Table 3: Incidence of Incoming PO Wrappers to Australia from Overseas Countries

Country	Number of Wrappers	Country	Number of Wrappers
Argentina	5	**Gibraltar**	1
Austria	2	**Great Britain**	75
Barbados	1	**India**	2
Brazil	2	**Jamaica**	1
British Guiana	2	**Leeward Islands**	1
Canada	1	**Malta**	1
Cape of Good Hope	5	**Mauritius**	7
Ceylon	5	**New Zealand**	33
Chile	1	**Norfolk Island**	5
Cyprus	1	**Philippines**	1
Denmark	1	**Russia**	1
Egypt	2	**Switzerland**	20
Fiji	2	**USA**	12

There are 11 countries (42%) with a single incidence and another six countries with two incoming wrappers. It must be remembered that incoming wrappers to Australia are outgoing destinations from other countries. A Barbados collector might well be delighted to acquire the only known recorded copy of a wrapper to Australia. So too might a collector of Gibraltar, Leeward Islands, the Philippines, Chile, Cyprus and Russia. On the other hand, a wrapper from Great Britain, New Zealand or Switzerland to Australia would not rate as uncommon.

Great Britain Study

One area of especial interest to the author is Post Office wrappers of GB addressed to early coastal settlements and trading ports around the west and east coasts of Africa. The Tabeart book on rates and routes to British West Africa, for example, identifies some exotic names of places where steamers would stop (often on the ocean side of the breakers) to deliver mail: Sherbro Island, Cape Palmas, Accra, Kwitta, Porto Novo, Cameroons, Kinsembo, Ambriz, Benguela and Swakopmund, amongst many others. Over the past almost 16 years, occasional examples of wrappers addressed to these places have appeared on the market. These cases bear the title "the only known recorded example" of a wrapper to that destination. Some of these sole examples may be unique extant items after having survived 125 years or so. At the postmarked date of these wrappers, the town or village was small with few European settlers and company warehouses. A sample of wrappers to these exotic destinations is shown.



Gold Coast: Kwitta, North German Mission



Liberia: Cape Palmas, Wieckers & Helm



Cameroon: Victoria, Woermann & Co.



Angola: Ambriz, Taylor, Laughland & Co.



Angola: Kinsembo, F. Cohn & Co.



German South West Africa: Swakopmouth

'Only known recorded copies' can be found for the east coast of Africa with shipping passing through the Suez Canal, two representative examples being Atbara, Sudan and Beira, Mozambique.



Sudan: Atbara, Sudan Govt. Railways



Mozambique: Beira, Barth Bros.

Other single examples can be found for the Dutch East Indies island of Sumatra; Bandjermasin in South Borneo; Penang when part of the Straits Settlements; Cottesloe Beach in Western Australia; and further afield in Nossi-Bé; Madagascar; Saigon; Cochinchina; Baguio City in the Philippines; Cemulpo in South Korea; San José in Costa Rica; Tallinn in Estonia; and Bushire in Persia, to name some of the only known recorded copy of a Great Britain Post Office wrapper to that destination. While this study is based on the wrappers of Great Britain, similar destination studies could be undertaken for the destinations of wrappers of Argentina, USA, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, India and other countries.

Other Approaches

Traditional country collectors would normally seek unusual destinations of wrappers, as well as unusual destinations on all sorts of mail, both letter and stationery of their country of choice, acquiring wrappers on the basis of whatever appears on the market. This can be referred to as incidental acquisition. There are other approaches that are more purpose-driven. For example, a novel approach could concentrate on large navigable rivers with mail stops at cities, towns and villages. The various big rivers of the world were (and in some cases still are) important for cargo, passengers and mail.

Another approach is to consider each county in England, each state in Germany, Australia and USA as destinations. I have not yet seen a wrapper addressed to Alaska, which defies expectations. Nor have I seen a wrapper addressed to the Northern Territory, Australia. However, there are many wrappers to various USA states and especially the different German states. A variation would be to define the essential characteristic of a small town or village and use those places as the basis of destination studies. While there is a plentiful supply of wrappers that were sent to the big cities of Hamburg, Berlin, Paris, London, New York, Buenos Aires, Toronto, Rio de Janeiro and so forth, extant wrappers to small hamlets, villages and towns are a challenge to find. Another alternative would be to locate the coach stops on old coach roads and use these stops as destinations in searching for matching wrappers. (A relevant postcard can be added for a challenge.)

Destination studies can be developed also on a simplified basis of one representative wrapper per country. There are 195 countries in the world today, this list needing modification because geopolitical changes have occurred since the 1880-1920 period when post office wrappers were at their golden age. The Kosniowski catalogue of *Postal Stationery Newspaper Wrappers from the Whole World* lists 143 countries and postal entities that issued wrappers. My own list of countries and postal entities which were identified as destinations for incoming post office wrappers is 171. There are three numbers, therefore, from which to choose: 195 countries today as per United Nations membership and two non-member countries; 143 countries and postal entities that issued post office postal stationery wrappers; 171 countries and postal entities that received post office wrappers from elsewhere. For collectors seeking guidance as to what countries have received post office wrappers, the listing is shown in the Appendix. There is listed also the number of different extant post office wrappers that were incoming from non-domestic locations. In other words, a post office wrapper from Aswan to Cairo in Egypt is not included, but a wrapper from Atbara, Sudan to Cairo is included.

Summary

Wrappers played a major role in spreading the news through the facilitation of conveying newspapers and magazines to all the nooks and crannies of the world. The destinations of extant post office postal stationery wrappers averaging 125 years of age reveal the efficiency of both the postal system and the transport system in delivering mail from source to destination. When the low survival rate of wrappers is considered, that some wrappers are extant with uncommon or exotic destinations must imply a degree of rarity that has previously gone unacknowledged. The collector base for wrappers is probably one of the smallest collector bases of any area in philately, certainly within the realm of postal stationery. An appreciation of the degree of difficulty of finding some post office issues which travelled through the mail system has gone unacknowledged. When all of this is considered together, the rarity of a wrapper being "discovered" to, for example, San José, Costa Rica or a wrapper to the port of Bushire, Persia can be placed firmly on traditional rarity scales as RRRR with only one copy seen.

Destination studies normally focus on uncommon addresses of outgoing wrappers. A wrapper from Tasmania to British North Borneo is the only one recorded. A wrapper from GB to Swakopmouth, German South West Africa is also the only one recorded. However, without perfect knowledge of the population of extant wrappers, the strongest statement is that each of these is the "only known recorded copy" to that destination. Hoards of wrappers do make an occasional appearance when archival culling occurs and deceased estates are disbursed. These hoards may contain items that change the single-example status.

Destination studies can focus on one country to examine the reach of that country. For example, during the golden age of wrapper usage in the 1880-1920 period, European travellers were discovering destinations with warmer climes to escape the winter. A number of these travellers left instructions regarding their forwarding addresses for newspapers and magazines and there are wrappers reflecting this situation. The development of businesses in other countries also contributed to the destination spread, revealing the connectedness of the commercial world and the sharing of catalogues and price lists.

New approaches can be adopted in developing a destination collection. Wrappers to seaport cities and towns can be extended to a wider consideration of waterways, especially the larger navigable rivers of the world with stops at villages and towns with commercial needs. More whimsical approaches can match wrapper destinations to coach towns or even the development of a map of wrapper destinations to small country towns and villages. How to approach a wrapper destination study is limited only by a collector's imagination.

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Acknowledgements

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Appendix: List of Countries/Postal entities with No. of *Incoming* Post Office Wrappers

Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No.	Country	No.
Aden	7	Dutch India	1	Liberia	1	St Vincent	2
Algeria	6	Danish West Indies	40	Luxemburg	11	Salvador	3
Andorra	1	Dominica	7	Macao	5	Samoa	4
Antigua	3	Dominican Repub.	1	Madagascar	10	Sarawak	1
Argentina	291	Ecuador	4	Madeira	5	Serbia	5
Ascension Island	2	Egypt	155	Malaya	5	Seychelles	3
Australia	190	Estonia	1	Malta	4	Sicily	7
Austria	359	Ethiopia	1	Martinique	3	Sierra Leone	2
Azores	1	Fiji	7	Mashonaland	2	Singapore	27
Bahamas	4	Finland	193	Mauritius	6	Slovakia	1
Barbados	41	Fiume	1	Mexico	34	South Africa	61
Bavaria	21	Formosa	1	Monaco	6	South West Africa	20
Bechuanaland	1	France	717	Montenegro	6	Southern Rhodesia	5
Belgian Congo	2	GB	1504	Montserrat	7	Spain	66
Belgium	532	Germany	5841	Morocco	25	Strait of Magellan	4
Bermuda	1	German East Africa	63	Mozambique	11	Straits Settlements	17
Bolivia	37	German New Guinea	1	Natal	11	Ships at Sea	5
Bosnia	14	German S.W. Africa	4	Newfoundland	10	Sudan	3
Brazil	150	Gibraltar	11	New Caledonia	1	Surinam	21
Br. East Africa	1	Gold Coast	3	Br. New Guinea	7	Sweden	244
British Guiana	2	Greece	27	New Zealand	61	Switzerland	674
British Honduras	5	Grenada	4	Nicaragua	2	Syria	23
Br. North Borneo	3	Guadeloupe	4	Nigeria	1	Tahiti	1
Bulgaria	7	Guam	1	Norway	43	Canary Islands	7
Burma	6	Guatemala	29	Nossi-Be	1	Thailand	4
Cameroun	4	Haiti	4	Palestine	18	Togo	2
Canada	285	Hawaiian Island	4	Pakistan	1	Transvaal	30
Canary Islands	3	Herzegovina	10	Panama	24	Trinidad	16
Cape Good Hope	5	Holland	419	Paraguay	47	Trinidad & Tobago	22
Cape Verde	1	Hong Kong	18	Persia	5	Tunisia	4
Ceylon	14	Hungary	72	Peru	10	Turkey	91
Chili	153	India	162	Philippines	10	Turks & Caicos Is.	11
China	46	Indonesia (Sumatra)	58	Poland	2	Uganda	10
China Shanghai	4	Ireland	3	Portugal	26	Ukraine	1
Columbia	10	Israel	10	Prussia	14	Uruguay	159
Costa Rica	7	Italy	241	Puerto Rico	10	USA	1956
Crete	1	Ivory Coast	3	Reunion	5	Vatican	1
Croatia	12	Jamaica	5	Rhodesia	1	Venezuela	42
Cuba	9	Japan	26	Romania	21	Vietnam (Saigon)	17
Curacao	34	Kenya	5	Russia	102	West Africa	3
Cyprus	3	Korea	1	St Lucia	3	West Indies	10
Czechoslovakia	9	Latvia	1	St Martin	1	Yugoslavia	2
Denmark	176	Liechtenstein	2	St Miquelon	1	Zanzibar	4

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The Design of the Stamp for the 75th Anniversary of Broken Hill

Ted Gallagher FRPSV



BACKGROUND

The first lease in the Broken Hill mining field was pegged by Charles Rasp on 5 September 1883. By mid-1957, the mining organisations and residents of Broken Hill had decided to mark the 75th anniversary of this historic event with a "Silver City Festival". At a public meeting, it was resolved to ask the Postmaster-General, the Honourable C.W. Davidson OBE, MP, for the anniversary to be commemorated by the issue of postage stamps. The submission was made by the City of Broken Hill Council in June 1957 and pointed out that the City had contributed so much to the economy of Australia. The submission was supported by the local federal member, Mr J.J. Clarke. Although the contribution of Broken Hill to the national economy was well recognised, it did not meet Department policy which limited the issue of commemorative stamps to occasions of outstanding national importance.

THE COMPETITION

The following December, the Broken Hill Mining Managers' Association made a further submission, insisting that the 75th anniversary of the local mining industry was an event of national importance. The Postmaster-General's opinion was swayed to the extent of agreeing that a special postage stamp might be issued if an appropriate design became available. On receipt of this advice, the City of Broken Hill instigated a stamp design competition. Five entries were subsequently selected by the judging committee for submission to the Postmaster-General's Department, as follows:



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

- Two designs by Mr F. Johson showing Charles Rasp pegging the claim (Figures 1 and 2),
- A further design by Mr Johson showing a miner at work (Figure 3),
- A design by Miss M. Harding showing local scenes and fauna (Figure 4), and
- Mr R. Evan's design showing a collage of mine buildings and equipment and a border of aboriginal art (Figure 5).

Whilst Mr Johson was awarded the £5 prize by the City for his design (Figure 1), the Stamp Advisory Committee selected Mr Evan's design for further development and he was paid £25 accordingly. The Consolidated Zinc Corporation provided photographs of the mining complexes and a technical drawing of the V-body mine car (Figures 6 to 8).



Figure 6



Figure 7

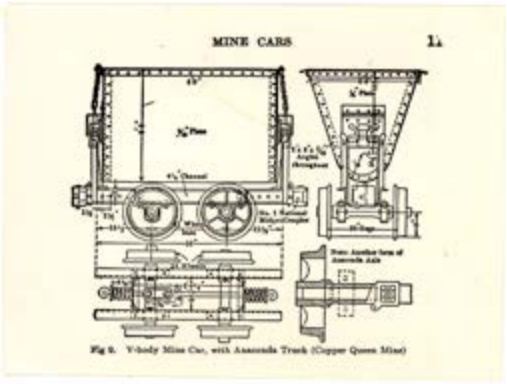


Figure 8

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Subsequently, the Note Printing Branch was asked for a design based on the Evan's sketch, but incorporating the following modifications:

- the left-hand aboriginal art border to extend to the top of the design and be slightly wider,
- "AUSTRALIA" to appear on the right outside the panel, in the typographic style of the current 2/6d stamp, and in white or colour,
- the base inscription to read "BROKEN HILL"1883-1958 in one line and in colour, not enclosed in a frame and, if possible, placed further to the left than "AUSTRALIA", and
- a denomination of "4d" in the typographic style of the other inscriptions.

Frank Manley's preliminary design (Figure 9), which became available in early June 1958, was endorsed by both management and the Postmaster-General.



Figure 9



Figure 10

PLATE MANUFACTURE AND PRINTING

In mid-June, a die proof was printed using turquoise ink (Figure 10). The Stamp Advisory Committee gave authority for plate manufacture and the provision of colour proofs in various shades of red-brown, subject to adding a few more lines to deepen the colour near the left-hand panel. Four colour proofs (Figures 11 to 14) became available in early July and the Stamp Advisory Committee selected the sepia brown proof (Figure 12).

A steel master plate of 320 impressions, comprising four groups of 80 (Sheets A, B over C, D), each 10 horizontal rows of 8, was manufactured. From a single alto plate, three nickel electrotype plates were used for printing. Printing was completed by mid-



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14

August. Following distribution to post offices in sheets of 80, the stamp was issued on 10 September 1958. In accordance with the usual practice for commemorative stamps, they remained on sale for four weeks, except in Broken Hill, where they remained on sale for a further two weeks.

VARIETIES

Three varieties are listed in the *Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue,* but without sheet locations:

- **d.** Weak entry above "AUSTRALIA", row 4, stamp 8. I have been able to ascertain that this is on sheet C (Figure 15).
- **e.** Retouch in top frame over second "A" of "AUSTRALIA", row 10, stamp 7. I have been able to ascertain that this is on sheet D. One of the three positional blocks I have, also shows a flaw on the "L" of "AUSTRALIA". I presume that the two types are from different electros (Figures 16 and 16a).
- **f.** Flaw on "R" of "AUSTRALIA", row 8, stamp 2. I have been able to ascertain that this is on sheet A (Figure 17).



Figure 15



Figure 15a



Figure 16



Figure 16a



Figure 17

In addition to the above, I have found two used copies in bundleware of a weak entry above "AUSTRALIA" similar to item d above. However, it does show a small degree of recutting of the shading and some smudging above the top frame. There is also a flaw on the "4" (Figure 15a). It is likely that this variety is in the same stamp as item d, but on a different electro.

As the flaws on the "4", "L" and "R" are of a similar nature, it is possible that they are from the same electro.

Acknowledgements:

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Australia's Halfpenny War Postage, 1941

Richard Breckon APR, FRPSV

In common with World War I, Halfpenny (½d) War Postage was introduced by Australia in World War II to raise revenue for the war effort. The initiative increased the amount of postage on each article of mail by a ½d, regardless of weight. Not all mail articles were subject to War Postage, the major exceptions being parcels, airmail to overseas countries and mail to or from members of the armed forces. (Note: the usual term applied by philatelists for the additional ½d postage is "War Tax", but the postal authorities always called it "War Postage" in published sources.)

On 10 December 1941, ½d War Postage came into effect. It was anticipated the War Postage would raise around £1 million a year, representing about five per cent. increase in postal *and* telecommunications revenue. Like World War I, War Postage in World War II was curiously timed as it took effect just two days after the declaration of war on Japan. (In World War I, War Postage was introduced on 28 October 1918, two weeks before the Armistice ended the conflict.) In both world wars, the additional postage was part of budgetary measures developed in advance of these dramatic events. Also, the end of both world wars did not lead to ½d War Postage being abolished − it continued for two years after World War I ended and four years after World War II ended.

Originally, ½d War Postage was planned for introduction on an earlier date than 10 December 1941; the measure was foreshadowed on 25 September with the release of the 1941−42 Federal Budget by Prime Minister and Treasurer, Arthur Fadden. However, a few days later, Fadden's Coalition government lost office when two independents switched their support to Opposition leader John Curtin. The former government's budget, including War Postage, was essentially retained by the new Labor government. The Labor Postmaster-General, Senator W.P. Ashley, announced his government's adoption of War Postage on 13 November 1941. In the minister's Second Reading speech on the Post and Telegraph Rates Bill 1941 on 27 November, he stated:

. . . In normal circumstances the Government would hesitate to approve of postal charges being increased merely for the purpose of securing additional revenue; but these are not normal times, and it is considered that there is full justification for the proposals which I shall proceed to explain. Honorable Senators will be interested to learn that in the United Kingdom and other Empire countries war-time increases have already been imposed in respect of charges for certain postal services with the object of securing additional revenues. The nature of the increases proposed in this bill are such that the public will generally be obliged to meet them only to the degree that they use the services provided by the postal department. The average man who writes only a few letters and has little occasion to make telephone calls will not be greatly affected by these increases, but businesses will, of course, be obliged to face a larger expenditure, according to the use they make of the services provided. The proposed increases relate only to postage and telephone charges. It is not intended to vary the telegraph tariffs or the broadcast listener's licence-fee. The Government has decided that a war postage tax of ½d for each postal article, both domestic and overseas, would form an equitable basis for the provision of additional revenue. In this connexion it is recalled that, during the last war, a postage tax which was introduced in October, 1918, was applied to all postal articles other than parcels, payment being made by means of ordinary stamps affixed to the articles. In regard to the domestic service, it is provided in this bill that, in the case of postal articles posted in the Commonwealth for delivery therein, a war postage charge of ½d for each postal article shall be imposed, irrespective of weight, with the following exceptions:

(a) Articles of all classes posted by or to members of the Commonwealth Military Forces: It is intended that transmission of such mail matter shall continue at the specially reduced rates of postage which at present apply, and that the war postage tax shall not be imposed.

(b) Newspapers and periodicals posted at bulk rates of postage: It is intended in respect of such articles that the war postage charge of ½d will be payable on each unit of weight, for example, on each 20 oz. for newspapers and each 16 oz. for periodicals, calculated on the aggregate weight of the postings made at the one time.

(c) Parcels transmitted by parcels post: Only a comparatively small amount of additional revenue would be secured from the application of the tax to parcels and, in view of the competition from other parcels carrying concerns, it is conceivable that the traffic would be detrimentally affected by the imposition of the ½d tax, especially as the rates of postage on parcels are now higher than they were during the last war. This follows the course adopted in 1918 when the war postage tax was not applied to parcels.

Coincident with the imposition of a war postage charge on domestic mail matter a similar charge will be made on postal articles addressed to places beyond the Commonwealth, with the following exceptions:

(a) Postal articles addressed to members of the Commonwealth or Empire Forces abroad;

(b) parcels; and

(c) air mail articles addressed to other countries on which the present charge is higher than the charge for domestic air mail articles.

The rates of postage on parcels posted for delivery abroad

are fixed by agreement with the countries concerned, and cannot be altered without negotiations which may extend over a long time.

I have no pleasure in announcing these increases. I do not believe that a public utility, such as the Postal Department, which makes large surpluses each year, should increase its rates; but such an imposition is necessary in order to supplement the revenues in these difficult times. During the last war an additional postage of ½d was imposed on all articles. The then Government regarded the increase as an equitable impost. Later, during the depression, a further impost of ½d for each article was imposed, bringing the postage rate up to 2d. The Government now proposes to add a further ½d for the purpose of raising additional revenue for the prosecution of the war. If increases of the postage rates were justified in 1918, and during the depression, surely the small increase proposed in this bill is justified when the Government is called on to meet commitments unprecedented in the history of this country. I trust that the bill will be given a speedy passage.

The Post and Telegraph Rates Act 1902−1941 was proclaimed to commence on Wednesday, 10 December 1941. The Act covered War Postage on domestic postal rates. War Postage on overseas rates was arranged by Regulation. The Universal Postal Union Convention specified the minimum and maximum rates for member countries' international postage, and, therefore, it was more convenient for Australia to fix its international postal rates by Regulation, rather than by Parliament being required to pass new legislation.

The Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No. 248, Thursday 4 December 1941, announced the increased rates of postage to overseas countries involved with War Postage. Similar to domestic postal articles, the main exemptions to War Postage for overseas destinations included mail addressed to members of the forces of all British Empire countries; postal articles exempt from postage; packages sent by parcel rates of postage; newspapers mailed to New Zealand and its territories, and Fiji at bulk rates of postage; and airmail to all overseas countries, except New Zealand. (Airmail postage to New Zealand was at Australian domestic rates, which were not exempt from War Postage.)

A few days before ½d War Postage commenced, the Post Office announced its effect to the public. As reported by the Melbourne *Argus* newspaper, Saturday, 6 December 1941:

Persons who err and do not affix the right stamps to letters from December 10, when the new rates come into operation, will receive no period of grace from the PMG's Department. Surcharges of double the deficiencies will be strictly enforced. In the case of 1oz. letters to which 2½d instead of 2d stamps will have to be affixed, the surcharge payable by addressees will be 1d.

To conserve paper the department has decided only to issue the new 2½d, 3½d and 5½d stamps to post offices when existing supplies of 2d, 3d and 5d stamps on which the new rates will be overprinted, are exhausted. It will not, therefore, be practicable for the issue of the new stamps to be made simultaneously from all post offices in the Commonwealth. The new stamps will probably be on sale early next year.

Colours of the new stamps will be:−1d Queen's head (now green) plum; 1½d King's head (plum) green; 2d King's head (red) violet; 3d King's head (blue) red-brown. Colour changes are necessitated to conform with the universal postal convention, to which Australia is a signatory.

Following the end of World War II, pressure from the public and businesses for the abolition of War Postage grew steadily. The calls were encouraged by the substantial profits of the Postmaster-General's Department throughout the war. For every year of war, from 1939−40 to 1945−46, the average surplus of receipts over expenditure was £3.3 million (13.9% over receipts), leading to a widespread perception that people were paying a higher price for postal services than was necessary.

The matter was considered by the government in November 1946, but War Postage would stay. As explained by *The Argus,* Tuesday, 19 November 1946:

Despite the huge Postal Department surpluses since 1939, the Federal Government has decided to continue the wartime postage surcharge of ½d.

This was announced yesterday by Senator Cameron, PMG. He said the decision was made by Cabinet at its last meeting, and it would not be reconsidered by Cabinet this week.

When it was pointed out that the Postal Department had accumulated surplus earnings of £28,468,000 since 1939 and could well afford to remove the surcharge of ½d, Senator Cameron said the Government's decision had been made because of heavy future commitments for the construction of new telephone exchanges and the provision of additional telephone facilities. In spite of the installation of 32,500 telephones during the year to September last, there was still a lag of about 80,000 in telephone services, he said.

In the event, ½d War Postage continued until 1 July 1949 when new postal charges were introduced, which had the effect of removing War Postage but incorporating the amount in normal rates of postage. A similar step to include War Postage in new postal rates was taken in 1920 when the ½d War Postage of World War I was "abolished".

Sources:

Trove digitised newspapers and gazettes, National Library of Australia, trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/
& trove.nla.gov.au/gazette/

Commonwealth of Australia: Post Office Guide, No. 38 (May 1944)

Commonwealth Parliamentary Debates, http://search.historichansard.net/

Australian Domestic & Overseas postal rates, from 10 December 1941 to 30 June 1949

LETTERS
Within Australia & territories, and to British Empire countries: 2d per 1 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To all other countries: 3d up to 1 oz.; 2d each additional 1 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
POSTCARDS
Within Australia & territories, and to British Empire countries: 1½d each + ½d War Postage
To all other countries: 2d each + ½d War Postage
LETTERCARDS
Within Australia & territories, and to British Empire countries: 2d each + ½d War Postage
To all other countries: 3d each + ½d War Postage
COMMERCIAL PAPERS
Within Australia & territories, to NZ & territories and Fiji: 1d per 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To all other British Empire countries: 2d up to 4 oz.; 1d each additional 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To all other countries: 3d up to 6 oz.; 1d each additional 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
PRINTED MATTER
Within Australia & territories, and to British Empire countries: 1d per 4 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To all other countries: 1d per 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
PATTERNS AND SAMPLES
Within Australia & territories, and to British Empire countries: 1d per 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To all other countries: 2d up to 4 oz.; 1d each additional 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
MERCHANDISE
Within Australia & territories, to NZ & territories and Fiji: 1d per 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To all other countries: Parcel rates apply (no ½d War Postage)
BOOKS
Within Australia & territories: 1d per 6 oz. (Registered at GPO) + ½d War Postage per article; if not Registered at GPO, Printed Matter rates apply.
To all other countries: Printed Matter rates apply
PERIODICALS
Within Australia & territories: 1d per 6 oz. (Registered at GPO) + ½d War Postage per article; if not Registered at GPO, Printed Matter rates apply.
To all other countries: Printed Matter rates apply
Hansard (Parliamentary debates printed and published by the Commonwealth or a state) within Australia & territories: 1d per 12 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
NEWSPAPERS (Registered at GPO)
Posting by Registered Vendors
Within Australia & territories: 1½d per 20 oz. + ½d War Postage per 20 oz.
To NZ & territories and Fiji: 2d per 16 oz. + ½d War Postage per 16 oz.
Other than posting by Registered Vendors
Within Australia & territories, NZ & territories and Fiji: 1d per 6 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To UK & Ireland: 1d up to 1 oz.; 1d each additional 6 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To other British Empire countries: 1d per 4 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
To all other countries: 1d per 2 oz. + ½d War Postage per article
NEWSPAPERS (Not Registered at GPO)
Printed Matter rates of postage apply
ARTICLES IMPRESSED FOR USE OF THE BLIND
To all countries: ½d per 40 oz. + ½d War Postage per 40 oz.

Note:

"Within Australia & territories" applied to: Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Nauru, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. *Commonwealth of Australia: Post Office Guide*, No. 38, May 1944, page 41.

South Australia: Perkins, Bacon Three-Pence on Cover, 1870-1882

Dr Donald Pearce MBBS, FRPSL



Cover #1

This article is the third in a series based upon my records of South Australian covers bearing stamps printed using Perkins-Bacon designs. (I may list the two-pence value covers at a later time.)

The three-pence stamps were issued in South Australia from August 1870 to cover, with a single stamp, the newly introduced (reduced) rate of three pence for covers from South Australia to the other states, and to New Zealand.

All the covers listed in the following inventory were posted at Adelaide, unless indicated otherwise. A few more may exist, and I would be glad to have details for inclusion.

Note that a small number of three pence were overprinted "N.T." for use in the Northern Territory (S.G. 68), and "P.S." for the use of the Private Secretary (S.G. 68, 91 and 92), but no covers are known bearing these issues.

Stanley Gibbons catalogues also list ordinary officials numbered O7, and O22, but I have not seen any satisfactory examples of either of these, and I doubt that any exist.

Inventory of known three-pence Perkins, Bacon printings on cover

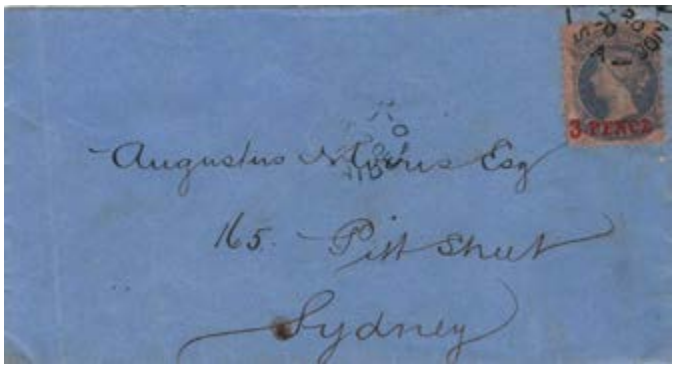
1. S.G. 91. Single with De La Rue two pence to Beilby & Scott, Sydney. 18 Oct. 1870.
2. S.G. 91. Two pairs on front to Mr. Rivett, U.S.A. with De La Rue two pence. 9 Nov. 1870.
3. S.G. 91. Single on mourning cover to E Beilby, Sydney. 9 Dec. 1870. [Ex J. Griffiths]
4. S.G. 91. Single to Augustus Morris, Sydney. 20 Dec. 1870.
5. S.G. 67. Single with PB ten-pence S.G. 107 to London. 4 Jan. 1871. [Ex Napier] [One of three 1/1d rate covers known.]
6. S.G. 67. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 105 to Percy Roberts, Strand, London. 1 Mar. 1871.
7. S.G. 67. Single with four-pence perf 10 S.G. 94 and nine-pence rouletted S.G.34 to Mr Charles F. Koester, Kansas, U.S.A. 22 Apr. 1871.
8. S.G. 67. Single to H. Brake, Consul for Germany, Melbourne. 2 May 1871.
9. S.G. 102. Pair and imperforate single to W.G. Parsons, London. 19 June 1871. [Ex J. Griffiths]
10. S.G. 102. Single with PB one shilling chestnut S.G. 98 on LATE FEE cover to McEwen & Carment, Edinburgh. 17 July 1871. [Ex Captain Ward]
11. S.G. 67 from Brighton [DN18] to D. McAlpin, H.M.S. Blanche, Port Adelaide. 5 Sept. 1871. [Overpaid by one penny.]
12. S.G. 102. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 105 to London [excised addressee]. 11 Sept. 1871. [Ex Bell]
13. S.G. 66. Single with six-pence S.G. 105 from Port Augusta [CDS] to Miss A. Leycester, Belgravia, London. 5 Oct. 1871.

14. S.G. 92. Single from Norwood [CDS] to Mr Thomson, Tasmania. 17 Oct. 1871.
15. S.G. 93a. Single to Victoria. 13 Dec. 1871. [Ex Jaffe]
16. S.G. 92. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 105 to Percy Roberts, London. 3 Jan. 1872.
17. S.G. 92. Three singles to Miss Mottershead, Manchester. 31 Jan. 1872.
18. S.G. 92. Single with two-pence De La Rue to Beilby & Scott, Sydney. 17 Feb. 1872.
19. S.G. 92. Single to Mr W. Legrand, Hobart, Tasmania. 20 Feb. 1872.
20. S.G. 92. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 105 to Percy Wyndham, London. 1 Mar. 1872.
21. S.G. 92. Single to T.H. Blenkiron, Carlton Gardens, Melbourne. 21 Mar. 1872.
22. S.G. 92. Two singles with PB four-pence S.G. 103, and PB six-pence S.G. 73, and De La Rue two pence to C.C. McDonald, Scotland. 22 May 1872.
23. S.G. 68. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 73 to Percy Roberts, London. 9 Sept. 1872.
24. S.G. 68. Two singles from Port Adelaide [CDS] to C.W. Dempster, Victoria. 17 Sept 1872.
25. S.G. 68. Single to Mrs McCartney, Victoria. 7 Jan. 1873.
26. S.G. 68. Two singles to John Hope, Clare. 26 Feb. 1873.
27. S.G. 68. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 73 to Percy Roberts, London. 15 June 1873.
28. S.G. 68. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 73 to George Taylor, Kent. 16 July 1873.
29. S.G. 68. Single to William Bussell, c/o G.P.O. Victoria. 1 Jan. 1874.
30. S.G. 68. Single with six-pence S.G. 73 to J.E. Shaw, Bath, England. 27.1.1874.
31. S.G. 68. Two singles to Hicks & Co, London. 23 Apr. 1874.
32. S.G. 68. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 73 to Percy Roberts, London. 21 May 1874.
33. S.G. 68. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 73 to Percy Roberts, London. 16 July 1874.
34. S.G. 68. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 73 to Percy Roberts, London. 13 Aug. 1874.
35. S.G. 68. Single with PB six-pence S.G. 73 to Miss Kirkpatrick, London. 27 Feb. 1875.
36. Three singles from Kooringa [CDS] to Inverkeithing, Scotland. 15 Oct. 1875.
37. S.G. 68. Single with two PB one shilling S.G.? to Geo Elder, Knock Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland. 4 Dec. 1875.
38. S.G. 68. Single with six-pence S.G. 73? from Kooringa [CDS] to Inverkeithing. N.B. 18 Apr. 1876.
39. S.G. 68. Two singles to ? Chapel St, Pentonville, London. 2 Dec. 1876.
40. S.G. 68. Pair with PB six-pence S.G. 73 and two De La Rue two pence to Stafford Smith & Co. Brighton, England. 12 July 1877.
41. S.G. 68. Two singles to Mr J. Perrow, Penhryn, Cornwall, England. 4 Oct. 1877.
42. S.G. 68. Two singles with two single nine-pence S.G. 74 to Hong Kong, China. 16 May 1878.
43. S.G. 68. Single with PB four-pence S.G. 71 to ? Florence, Italy. 19 May 1879.
44. S.G. 112. Strip of three to Mr J. Offzanka, Bochum, Prussia. 17 Sept. 1880.
45. S.G. 112. Strip of three to Ernest Petritz, Briefmarken Händler, Dresden, Germany. 25 Feb. 1882.
46. S.G. 112. Pair with four-pence S.G. 137 on Registered front from Watervale [CDS] to Miss Harper, Gloucestershire. 27 June 1882.

Note: The first four covers (#1- #4) bear the red surcharged stamp (S.G. 91).



Cover #3



Cover #4



Cover #5



Cover #7



Cover #8



Cover #9



Cover #16



Cover #17



Cover #18



Cover #19



Cover #22



Cover #24



Cover #29



Cover #40



Cover #45

Exhibition Awards for Society Members

Congratulations to RPSV members for their awards at recent philatelic exhibitions at International and National levels. Also, at CHINA 2019 Bernard BESTON served as Honorary President of the Jury; Darryl FULLER and Ian MCMAHON as Jury members; and David FIGG as Australian Commissioner. At SYDNEY STAMP & COIN EXPO, RPSV members participated as follows:– Linda LEE, Chair of the Jury; Peter ALLAN, Paul BARSDELL, Michael BLINMAN, John DI BIASE, Frank PAUER, and Glen STAFFORD as Jury members; as Commissioners, Paul BARSDELL (ACT), Peter ALLAN (Tas), Frank PAUER (Vic) and John DI BIASE (WA); and on the Organising Committee, John MOORE (Secretary), Geoff KELLOW (Catalogue/Palmares Document Editor) and Glen STAFFORD (APF Representative). As reported under "Royal News", an all-Royal team of Victorians won the 9th Australasian Philatelic Challenge. At STOCKHOLMIA 2019, Gary BROWN, Malcolm GROOM and Stephen SCHUMANN served as Jury members. At EPAEX 2019, Bernard BESTON served as Chair of the Jury, and David FIGG as Australian Judge/Commissioner.

CHINA 2019 WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION, Wuhan International Expo Center, Wuhan, China, 11–17 June 2019

Alan GREY, Postage to Collect for Australian Colonial Mail (Postal History, 8 frames): GOLD (93) + SP

Gary BROWN, South Africa Revenues: First Issue Usage within Southern Africa (Revenues, 8 frames): GOLD (92) + SP

Gary DIFFEN, Carriage of Australian Colonial Mail to 1856 (Postal History, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (88)

Jenny BANFIELD, History of and Advances made in Medicine (Maximaphily, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (87)

Glen STAFFORD, Nicaraguan Postage and Official Stamps: the Seebeck Era 1890–1899 (Traditional, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (86)

Harry LOWER, South Australia's "Postage Long Stamps" (Traditional, 8 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (85)

Gary BROWN, South Africa: the Protea Definitives (Traditional, 5 frames): VERMEIL (83)

Frank PAUER, Australian Airletters and Aerogrammes (Postal Stationery 5 frames): VERMEIL (83)

Glen STAFFORD, 400th Anniversary of the Founding of Leon & Granada: Nicaragua's 1924 issue showing Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba (Traditional, 1 frame): (83)

David FIGG, Strike a Light (Picture Postcards, 5 frames): VERMEIL (81)

John MOORE, 1988 Australia Living Together (Modern Philately/Traditional, 5 frames): VERMEIL (80)

SYDNEY STAMP & COIN EXPO 2019, Johnny Warren Indoor Sports Centre, Hurstville, New South Wales, 13–16 June 2019

Malcolm GROOM, Tasmanian Embossed Envelopes 1883–1912 (Postal Stationery, 8 frames): LARGE GOLD (92) + SP

Anthony PRESGRAVE, The Departmental Stamps of South Australia 1868–1874 (Traditional, 5 frames): LARGE GOLD (92) + SP

David FIGG, Jetties of South Australia (Picture Postcards, 5 frames): LARGE GOLD (91)

Martin WALKER, South Australia's Revenue Stamps 1886–1966 (Revenues, 8 frames): LARGE GOLD (91)

Jenny BANFIELD, Taxed from the Cradle to the Grave (Revenues, 5 frames): LARGE GOLD (90) + SP

Bernard BESTON, British Guiana – The Airmail Story (Aerophilately, 8 frames): LARGE GOLD (90)

Gary BROWN, Postal Stationery of Natal (Postal Stationery, 5 frames): LARGE GOLD (90)

Alan GREY, British New Guinea & Papua 1885–1942 (Postal History, 8 frames): LARGE GOLD (90) + SP

Geoffrey KELLOW, Sierra Leone: The Sterling Issues of Elizabeth II, 1953–1964 (Traditional, 8 frames): LARGE GOLD (90) + SP

Charles BROMSER, The Copernican Revolution – A History of Cosmology (Thematic, 8 frames): GOLD (89)

Ray TODD, Bolivia: The Postal Stationery (Postal Stationery, 8 frames): GOLD (89)

Bill CLARK, Emblems Issue of Victoria, 1857 to 1863 (Traditional, 5 frames): GOLD (88) + SP

Brian PEACE, "Cachets Applied to Interrupted New Zealand Airmail" (Literature): GOLD (86)

Rodney PERRY, Commercial Philately in Australia pre–WW1 (Postal History, 8 frames): GOLD (86)

Geoffrey KELLOW, The "4d Beaded Oval" of Victoria 1860–1863 (Traditional, 4 frames): GOLD (85)

Phillip LEVINE, Gold Coast Queen Victoria and King Edward VII (Traditional, 8 frames): GOLD (85)

Bill JENKINS, The Laureates of Victoria, Australia 1863–1913 (Traditional, 8 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (83)

Martin WALKER, Preventing Contagion by the Australian Mails (Postal History, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (83)

John MOORE, 1989–1991 Australian Sporting Definitives (Modern Traditional, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (82)

John MOORE, Treatment and Handling of Australian Registered Mail 1900–1966 (Postal History, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (81)

Darryl FULLER, Part Paid by Air (Aerophilately, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (80)

Ted GALLAGHER, Australia: The Queen Elizabeth II and Fauna Definitives 1959–1962 (Traditional, 5 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (80)

Brian PEACE, Cachets Applied to Interrupted New Zealand Airmail (Aerophilately, 2 frames): LARGE VERMEIL (80)

Russell BOYLAN, St. Vincent: King George VI (Traditional, 4 frames): VERMEIL (78)

Ross DUBERAL, Fiji under Tropic Skies (Picture Postcards, 5 frames): VERMEIL (78)

Ian MCMAHON, Queensland Government Postcards Issued for International Exhibitions 1908 & 1915 (Picture Postcards, 1 frame): VERMEIL (77)

John FLADEBY, Indian Princely State of Bundi (Traditional, 5 frames): VERMEIL (76)

Bernard BESTON, A.W. Sanford & Co. Limited: Printed to Private Order Envelopes 1924–1957 (Postal Stationery, 2 frames): LARGE SILVER (73)

Ian FUARY, The GPO Melbourne 'Stamp Gang' Cancellations (Modern Traditional, 5 frames): LARGE SILVER (73)

Bill JENKINS, The Charles Naish Designs of Victoria, Australia 1886–1912 (Traditional, 5 frames): LARGE SILVER (73)

Ian SADLER, Japan's Attacks and Occupation of China, 1937–45 (Traditional, 3 frames): SILVER (68)

Gary DIFFEN, Pre–World War I Australian Pictorial Envelopes (Open Philately, 7 frames): SILVER (67)

STOCKHOLMIA 2019,
INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON,
Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre, Stockholm, Sweden,
28 May–2 June 2019

John BARWIS, Victoria's England–Bound Mail 1855–1857: The Crimean War Clipper Ship Era (Non-Competitive Exhibition Class)

EPAEX 2019 NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION,
Dragon Mart 2 Mall, Dubai, United Arab Emirates,
5–9 March 2019

Harry LOWER, South Australia's "Tannenbergs" (Traditional, 1 Frame): GOLD (90)

Harry LOWER, The Penny Reds of South Australia (Traditional, 1 Frame): LARGE VERMEIL (88)

Tony PRESGRAVE, SA Look at Bridges – An Illustrated History of Bridges in South Australia (Picture Postcards, 5 frames): VERMEIL (82)



The 1937 150th Anniversary of New South Wales Commemorative: A Koala Grows Up

Graeme Plaw

The 1937 150th Anniversary of New South Wales commemorative stamp issue on 1 October 1937 has several listed varieties all appearing on the same left sheet: "Man with tail"; "Pantaloon" flaw; and "Colour flaw adjoining tree above officer at right" (also known as "Koala in tree").

The Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue 2019 (ACSC) records that the sheet is B or D, Type A normal inner left frame without an extended line. The "Man with tail" L7/1 and "Colour flaw adjoining tree" L10/3 were present from the first printing. Shortly later, the "Pantaloon" flaw develops and the three varieties were all the subject of retouches.

The following is a series of dated copies of L10/3 "Colour flaw adjoining tree" showing the flaw developing into the state referenced in ACSC as BW175h. There is no recorded advice as to what date the retouch BW175ha occurred, however it may not have occurred until at least mid-February 1938 by my investigation of dated copies.

The retouch is reported to have been made at the same time as the "Pantaloon" flaw was retouched on the same sheet. I have a copy of this retouched flaw that was dated 17 December 1937.

I would be interested to hear if any dated copies of the "Colour flaw adjoining tree" retouch can be reported at around year-end 1937. My examples below seem to indicate a date after February 1938 but, with a "Pantaloon" flaw retouch in December 1937, this makes the observation that the retouches were at the same time very confusing. I have yet been unable to locate a dated copy of BW175ha, the retouch.

The progress of the "Colour flaw adjoining tree" follows:

STATE 1

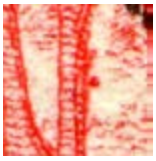
Figure 2: *A mint example L10/3*



Prior to the flaw occurring, the stamps generally show a ground marking close to the tree, but not touching. This is true of many positions.

STATE 2

Figure 3: *A used example L10/3 dated 26 Nov 1937*



A large ink deposit (lower) and smaller addition above begin to occur.

Figure 4: *A used example L10/3 dated 27 Dec 1937*



Note the upper line forming.

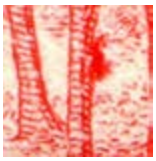
Figure 5: *A used example L10/3 dated 17 Jan 1938*



Two very strong inking flaws appear.

STATE 3

Figure 6: *An undated used stamp L10/3*



Showing a fully-developed inking flaw.

Figure 7: *A used example L10/3 dated 27 Jan 1938*



This also has the full inking flaw. (Note Figure 5 posted some ten days earlier.)

Figure 8: *A used stamp L10/3 dated 9 Feb 1938*



This is an example of the ACSC listed stamp BW175h. The flaw is now fully developed, and could be considered a rabbit with ears only that rabbits do not climb trees.

The retouch BW175ha has only just been added to the 2019 ACSC King George VI; it would be helpful to identify it further by its approximate commencement date.

This 2d Scarlet Commemorative issue has much more to offer. There are many other unlisted varieties that are also worthy of discussion and catalogue status at some time in the future.

Back Then: "All Up" Airmail, 1938



In August 1938, the final stage of the British Empire "All Up" Airmail Scheme involved Australia sending airmail to the United Kingdom and other British Empire countries linked to scheduled airmail services at the equivalent to domestic airmail postage, 5d per half ounce. The change came about through the greater carrying capacity of flying boats, but it did not last long. The outbreak of World War II saw the previous rate of 1s.6d restored. This photo of a specially inscribed mail bag features a label addressed to the Postmaster-General, London.

100 Years

A report of the meeting of the (Royal) Philatelic Society of Victoria on Thursday, 21 August 1919 appearing in *The Australian Philatelist,* September 1919 included the discussion of two weighty matters, neither of which eventuated:

The subject of the proposed sale of German New Guinea stamps by the Government was brought up, and it was proposed, seconded, and carried by 10 votes to 6 (five of those present refraining from voting), that no action be taken by the society in this matter. An amendment that the society write the authorities protesting vigorously against the proposed sale was previously defeated by the same number of votes. With regard to the compilation of a catalogue of Victorian stamps, it was decided that the best plan would be to appoint only one member to compile [the] catalogue, and that all other members be asked to supply him with what information they might possess regarding Victorian stamps. Mr. C.H. Edmondson having generously volunteered for this onerous task, it was unanimously decided to accept his offer.

50 Years Ago

Under the heading "Stamp Vending Machines for Papua", *Philately from Australia,* September 1969, noted Papua and New Guinea's first coil stamp:

The first stamp vending machines installed in the Territory will be put into service, Wednesday, 24 September, when the new coil stamp will also go on issue. The stamp, designed by George Hamori, depicts a stylised Bird of Paradise. It was printed in three-colour photogravure by the Note Issue Department, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne. The coils will contain 1000 stamps and like the machines, will be similar to those used in Australia. 'The vending machines will be installed at the Boroko Post Office, which is the largest Post Office in the Port Moresby area', says the Director of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Mr W.F. Carter). 'After satisfactory performance has been established, these machines will be installed at other major centres. Our main problem here is the continuous functioning of these machines under extremely humid conditions.' Mr O.W. Eustace notes that the leaders for the new coil stamp are those used for the standard Australian 5 cents coil stamp with the letters 'T.P.N.G.' written on manually in red ink.

Royal News

New member

The Society has gained a new member: **George LUK** (Vic.), whose application for membership was accepted by Council on 18 July. We wish him a long and happy association with our Society.

Annual Competition 2019

The Society's Annual Competition held on 20 June was won by **Mark DISERIO** (Silver Medal) for "A Gift from Australia" (Post–WW2 food parcel labels), with **Gary DIFFEN** being runner-up (Bronze Medal) for "The 1st Convoy of the Australian Expeditionary Force 1914". It is pleasing to note this year's competition attracted seven entries. The Annual Competition medals will be presented at the Annual General Meeting on 21 September.

9th Australasian Challenge

An "All Royal" team from Victoria won the 9th Australasian Challenge at Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo 2019. Victoria won 520 points in total from six exhibits; with runner-ups, North Island (NZ) winning 518 points and South Island (NZ) 516 points. This is the first time Victoria has won the Challenge, which also involved teams from New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and ACT. Victoria's team of six Royal members – **Ted GALLAGHER**, **Gary BROWN**, **Charles BROMSER**, **Bill CLARK**, **Bill JENKINS** and **Alan GREY** – achieved two Large Gold, two Gold and two Large Vermeil medals. (See "Exhibition Awards for Society Members" for details of the six exhibits.)

New Australasian Crash Mail book

Our British member Brian Peace has announced the publication this month of his *Australasian Crash Mail and Mail from Other Incidents Volume 2: 1931–1935*. Described as "effectively a study of the progress of aerial mail services in Australia, New Zealand and Papua and New Guinea", this profusely illustrated, full-colour work of 440 pages, can be purchased from the author at A$120 mailed to Australia (postage included). Contact Brian Peace for payment details: brpeace@ntlworld.com

Vale: Hugh Wood 1944–2019

RPSV member Hugh Wood died in New York on 26 April at the age of 75. Born in Hatfield, England, Hugh Wood was founder and chairman of the HW International group. His business started with one room and one employee in London, and grew to offices in ten countries staffed by 300 employees, becoming a global specialist in real estate insurance and philatelic insurance. A philatelist of world-renown, Hugh Wood exhibited in the Court of Honor at New York 2016 World Stamp Exhibition, as well as previously at Washington 2006. In 1992 and 2009, he exhibited individual displays at the Royal Philatelic Society London.

SOCIETY SYLLABUS

www.rpsv.org.au

October 2019

1 (Tue) 1.00 p.m. Daytime Meeting, **GB Postal History 1936–1939: Graham Hayward FRPSV**

9 (Wed) 7.45 p.m. Postal History Group Meeting

17 (Thu) 8.00 p.m. **Philatelic Archival Collection Extracts: Australia Post**

26 (Sat) 2.00 p.m. Library Afternoon

31 (Thu) 8.00 p.m. **The Kingston Earthquake of 1907: Dingle Smith**

November 2019

12 (Tue) 1.00 p.m. Daytime Meeting, **Victoria: Bill Jenkins FRPSV**

13 (Wed) 7.45 p.m. Postal History Group

21 (Thu) 8.00 p.m. **Kangaroos: Richard Guy OAM**

30 (Sat) 2.00 p.m. Library Afternoon

December 2019

3 (Tue) 1.00 p.m. Daytime Meeting, **Members' Six Sheets**

11 (Wed) 7.45 p.m. Postal History Group

19 (Thu) 7.30 p.m. **President's Social Evening** (Members are invited to bring a guest)

28 (Sat) **Library not open**

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The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria is one of the premier philatelic Societies in Australia. It was founded in 1892 and in 1946 was granted the "Royal" prefix by King George VI. The Society has owned its own building for over 50 years and, in 2003, moved into Purves House in Ashburton, a suburb of Melbourne. The Library is now located in a highly accessible space and the meeting area can accommodate up to 100 people.

New members are always welcome and are offered the following services:

MEETINGS/DISPLAYS: Around 25 meetings are held annually (day and evening) with some of the best available collections on display.

EXCHANGE BRANCH: Exchange books circulate regularly within Australia.

LIBRARY: Members have access to the largest philatelic library in the southern hemisphere. The Library receives many of the leading philatelic journals.

EXPERT COMMITTEE: The Society's Expert Committee will provide members and others with Certificates of Opinion on Australasian and Pacific Island items.

PUBLICATIONS: Members receive the quarterly journal *Philately from Australia*. The Society has produced many keystone philatelic publications and actively seeks new research for publication.

An Application for Membership form may be downloaded at:
http://www.rpsv.org.au/rpsv-docs/Application-for-Membership.pdf

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