

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA



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ALL THE NUMERALS IN ONE VOLUME

Australian Numeral Cancellations: A Compendium, by H. M. Campbell, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L. 189 pp. 19 x 28 cm. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, P.O. Box 2071, Melbourne, 3001. Price, \$30 plus postage.

Hugh Campbell's latest work. The collection of numeral cancellations is enjoying its greatest popularity ever, with Victorian Barred Numerals seeming to lead the field.

Australian Numeral Cancellations provides a ready reference checklist to the users of every numeral for each of the Australian Colonies; and all six Colonies employed them at least for part of their existence. No consolidated list of Australian numerals has ever been attempted previously. Reverend Heins' *Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire* has gone through several editions, but specifically excludes the Australian area, which would have more than doubled the size of the volume.

Mr. Campbell is well-credentialled for the job he has done. He has played a major role in the elucidation of the allocation of the numerals of Tasmania (*Tasmania*, Part 1, by Campbell, Purves and Viney), New South Wales (*New South Wales Numeral Cancellations*, by Brown and Campbell) and Queensland (*Queensland Cancellations and Other Postal Markings*). All three books were published by this Society, the second in conjunction with Robson Lowe Ltd. The sources for the Victorian numeral series (Butterfly, Barred Oval, and Barred Numeral) were, of course, J.R.W. Purves' publications and Western Australia has been covered by the W.A. Study Groups Handbook and Mogen Juhl's researches. South Australia has as yet been poorly served, with Harry Heinecke's article in *Philately from Australia* in 1956 being the most important contribution to date.

Following a brief introduction for each Colony outlining the patterns of cancellers employed and the bases of their allocation, the main body of the work is a numerical listing 1-2100 giving the Post Offices using each number for each Colony, including name changes and reallocations. At the rear is a Post Office alphabetical list.

Although for further information, such as opening dates, and replacement cancellers, the reader is referred to the works previously mentioned, this new book,

apart from its usefulness as a compendium, helps fill the gap for those collectors without *Tasmania Part 1* and *Victoria: The Barred Numerals* (both now out of print), while the South Australian listing is the most comprehensive and accurate yet to be published. (Mr Campbell is collaborating with Don Pearce in Adelaide on a handbook for the South Australian numerals).

The book is hard-bound, and needs to be. It is going to see a lot of use.

SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCREASED

The Council of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, in reviewing the financial position of the Society, have found it necessary to increase the annual subscription rates.

For metropolitan members the subscription is raised from \$25 to \$30, and for country, interstate and overseas members it rises from \$20 to \$25. The entrance fee remains unchanged at \$25.

ENTRIES FOR AUSIPEX 84 CLOSE DECEMBER 1st

Collectors are reminded that entries for AUSIPEX 84, Australia's first World Exhibition, close on December 1st, 1983.

Entry forms, together with the rules and regulations governing the Exhibition, which is under F.I.P. patronage, are available from The Executive Officer, G.P.O. Box 8484, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr E. G. Creed, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr E. G. Creed, F.R.P.S.L., leading personality of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria for many years, and a much respected ex-President, has celebrated his 90th birthday.

He still enjoys Society meetings, attends regularly, and maintains a lively interest in all its activities.

Mr Creed flew to England and exhibited Barbados to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, last November.

Foreknowledge?

In November 1927 *Victorian Philatelic Record*, an anonymous writer, almost certainly the editor, Mr A. A. Rosenblum, had a page article "Extracts from the V.P.R. Fifty Years Hence".

Most of the article was wild beyond the fantastic, but when dealing with the Philatelic Society of Victoria he named two future office-bearers and came near the truth, although neither

of the gentlemen was associated with organised philately at the time.

Here is the important part of the article:

The monthly meeting of the Philatelic Society of Victoria Pty. Ltd. was held in the main hall of the Philatelic Building, 220-248 Collins Street on Thursday, Oct 20th at 8 p.m. There was a large attendance of members, estimated at 4500. The president (Mr Bun) was in the chair. After routine business, the exchange superintendent (Mr Lester) announced that Book 906 had just been broken up.

By that date, the Society, the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, did have its own building.

In 1977, Mr T. C. Lester was Superintendent of the Sales Branch. Mr A. W. Bunn had been president in 1961.

The Other Side of the Picture

By G. T. WHITE, F.R.P.S.L.

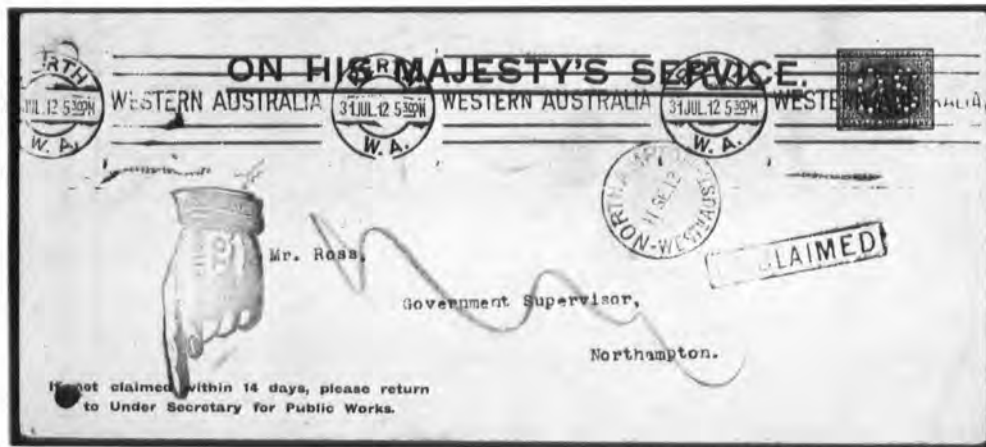
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPE

Gary Watson reports the discovery of the Western Australia 1d with facsimile 'OS' on a complete envelope. Previously, according to Pope & Thomas' recently published handbook, it was only known in cut-out form (P & T EN 6).

Pope & Thomas give as their only recorded date 30 AUG 12. My example is 31 JUL 12. Although the closeness of the two dates would tend to indicate a fairly short life at the end of the Colonial period, it would not surprise me if it was proven that the item dates from some years earlier. There is such a strong similarity between the "OS" of dots on the item and the similar pattern on the c.1905 Official 1d postcard of Victoria that I would speculate that the West Australian article was printed in Melbourne and may have dated from around that same time. (I suspect that the Government Printer in Perth would have been required to overprint the envelopes with the relevant Departmental titles).

The status of the item is of some importance. Brian Pope has told me that he and Phil Thomas believe it to be what they call a "Departmental", by which term I understand them to mean that it was a special and possibly unauthorized emission of the Public Works Department. The suggestion is that the envelope should not be accorded official status. If it could be shown that the article was indeed printed in Melbourne, I believe that they would have to accept its bona fides.

The fact that this envelope has been discovered (by myself, I'm glad to report) would suggest to me that others are laying about unrecognized. It would not surprise



The newly discovered envelope.

me if quite a number turn up in the next few years. It will be most interesting, if that is the case, to find out which other Departments may have been issued with supplies, and also if a smaller format envelope was available.

On this latter point, I would not be too ready to expect to find a standard-size example. It seems to me that one of the major reasons for the item having been previously known only in cut-out form was the actual size of the whole article. Collectors seem to have been reluctant to include in their albums items which were larger than the standard format.

Anyway there is plenty to learn about the "OS" envelopes and the discovery of the present example may be the spur necessary to prompt some research into the matter.

AN UNRECORDED ESSAY OF VICTORIA'S 1/- REGISTERED STAMP

Mr Peter Jaffe reports the repatriation of a previously unrecorded essay of Samuel Calvert's 1/- Registered stamp of 1854.

The colour is pale magenta, with the frame, "REGISTERED" and "ONE SHILLING" in deep magenta. This essay shows the "ONE SHILLING" tablet horizontally-lined, and has the additional small words "ONE" and "SHILLING" set horizontally at left and right just above this tablet. Above these words are small "tufts of grass". This is in contrast to the issued stamp, in which the small words "ONE" and "SHILLING" are set at an angle surmounting the "tufts of grass", and the large tablet below is not shaded.

The essay is thus identical to the better known one in blue and gold (see *Victoria: The "Registered" and "Too Late" Stamps*, pp. 79-80), but in a new colour combination.

DEATH OF MR LAURENCE R. MALIN, F.R.P.S.L.

One of South Australia's most well known and respected philatelists Laurie Malin died on Tuesday, 19th July, just after he had attended a meeting of the Philatelic Society of South Australia to display his classic collection of Gambia including a comprehensive collection of the Gambian "Cameos". Laurie was a collector of extremely wide interests — gold medal collections of South Australia and India, silver medal collections of Gambia, Chile, Bermuda plus Tasmania, Western Australia, Canada and others, about 18 all told. Many were winners of awards at many exhibitions over the past 30 years yet Laurie was an extremely modest man despite his very wide philatelic knowledge.

Philatelic activities included the serving on several National Juries including Anpex 1955, Anpex 1972 and Sydrex 80.

Laurie was a member of the Royal Philatelic Society London, Royal Society of Victoria, Philatelic Society of South Australia and what I call his home society, The Philatelic Society of Woodville, where he served as Secretary from 1939 to 1949, and remained on the Committee until the time of his death as Club Librarian. Woodville members will remember with affection Laurie sitting on the left side of the hall at the librarian's table for many years. Meetings now, will never be quite the same again. Laurie was a very fine pianist and a member of the Port Adelaide Orpheus Society. He was survived by his sister Miss C. Malin of Semaphore.

HOW RARE IS THE N.S.W. 2d "EMU" FORGERY?

By G. P. MOLNAR

The "Emu" forgery is a lithographed imitation of the N.S.W. Centenary Issue 2d blue (SG 255), prepared in or before 1895. All known copies are used singles and all have genuine cancels. We don't know what gum, if any, these stamps carried before use; nor do we know the size of the sheet.

It is notoriously difficult to give a reliable rarity estimate for a postal forgery that went undetected during the period of issue of the stamp. Apart from the frequency with which the item appears in the salerooms, we have only the cancellations as a source of knowledge. Some years ago the eminent philatelic researcher, J. R. W. Purves of Melbourne, made a study of the "Emu" forgery (Purves 1967, 1970). His principal historical conclusions can be summarised as follows:

1. The "Emu" forgery was authored by Jonoski Takuma in Sydney, the same man who was exposed in 1898 as responsible for the "numeral watermark" forgeries of the Diadem and Laureated issues of N.S.W.

2. The forged stamps were "sold (at a discount?) in panes without margins" (1970:14).

3. The "Emu" forgery had "a wide range of metropolitan usage" (*ibid.*, original emphasis).

4. It is probable "that these forgeries will prove to be much less rare than they are at present considered" (*ibid.*).

THE RANGE OF USAGE

Purves examined 25 items and found 13 different cancellations. I have noted an additional six cancellations. Thus the "Emu" forgery is known to have been used at the following 19 post offices (from a total sample of approximately 40):

G.P.O., Sydney	Haymarket (865)
Pymont (54)	Miller's Point (914)
Camperdown (180)	Park Street (924)
Glebe (181)	Ultimo (1034)
Redfern (195)	Leichhardt (1089)
Petersham (303)	Darlington (1137)
Marrickville (430)	George Street North (1385)
William Street (697)	Sussex Street (1518)
George Street West (698)	Elizabeth Street South (1601)
Oxford Street (699)	

699 is illustrated in Tyler (1976:43). 914 was reported in Purves, (1965:53) on the basis of a c.d.s. — fragment reading RS POINT, but mistakenly listed as "Miller's Point (40)" in Purves (1970). 1601 is conjectural; Hutson (1952) reported a copy cancelled "109 or 601", but Campbell (1965) gives strong arguments for construing this as 1601. The P.O.'s not reported in Purves (1970) are 180, 430, 699, 1385, 1518 and 1601.

N.S.W. P.O.'s open at the end of 1896 included 13 city offices and 75 suburban ones within about ten miles of the G.P.O. Although the geographical spread of the

P.O.'s listed above is relatively narrow, at first sight the finding of so many different postmarks in so small a sample seems to indicate a "wide range of metropolitan usage". From just looking at the cancellations one may be entitled to think that a lot of people used the "Emu" forgery in various areas. The usage *looks* random.

However, once we go beyond the cancellations themselves, a different picture emerges. According to *Sands' Sydney and Suburban Directory*, Takuma was in business continuously for at least 15 years in the Imperial Arcade, Sydney. The first entry is to be found in the Directory's edition for the year 1895: "Takuma J. cameo cutter and egg carver, Imperial Arcade, 170 Pitt st" (p. 767). The entry in the following year additionally gives his private address as 27 James Street, Leichhardt. The same information is repeated in the 1897 and 1898 editions. In 1899 however his private address is given as 117 Derwent Street, Forest Lodge, and continues to be so given until the 1903 edition. From 1904 only Takuma's business address is mentioned, and all references to him cease after 1910. We know from evidence given at Takuma's committal hearing that on 19th July, 1898, he lived in Derwent Street, Glebe (or Forest Lodge), so the move from Leichhardt must have occurred some time before that date (Phillips, 1898:45).

If we analyse the listed P.O.'s in the light of the above information, they fall into three groups:

<i>City Group</i>	<i>Glebe Group</i>	<i>Leichhardt Group</i>
G.P.O.	Pymont	Marrickville
William Street	Camperdown	Petersham
George St North	Glebe	Leichhardt
George St West	Redfern	
Oxford Street	Ultimo	
Haymarket	Darlington	
Park Street		
Miller's Point		
Sussex Street		
Elizabeth St South		

It can be seen that all these P.O.'s are within easy reach of, i.e. less than two miles from, one of the three addresses used by Takuma in the years 1895-1903. It would be normal for the city offices to handle mail from a business in the Imperial Arcade. The P.O.'s in Pymont, Ultimo, Camperdown and Darlington are within convenient access of one who commuted from Glebe to the city. Redfern P.O. is intermediate between the city and Glebe. Marrickville, Petersham, and Leichhardt are proximate to James Street. In view of this the usage of the "Emu" forgery cannot be regarded as random. It looks as though only Takuma himself used his creation, for business and private correspondence. The first Australian postal forgery was a rather timid, smalltime cost-cutting operation.

We note that although Purves assumed that the "Emu" forgery was sold, he gives no direct evidence in support of this. This assumption, as well as the speculation that these forgeries are not as rare as was supposed, can only be based on the interpretation of the cancellations as showing a wide range of metropolitan usage. But if that interpretation is wrong, we have no reason to accept either that this forgery was sold to strangers, or that there are many more copies than already known, waiting to be discovered.

The "Emu" forgery was eminently successful, deceiving postal authorities and philatelists alike. It was catalogued (by Stanley Gibbons for example) as a genuine variety from 1916 to 1963 (Tyler, 1976:46). Such success becomes very difficult to

explain if we assume that the forgery was distributed in bulk. It is far more plausible to suppose that Takuma got away with it not only because he produced a forgery whose "general effect, as a whole, is excellent" (Purves, 1967:169), but also because he didn't circulate too many copies.

The question of rarity can also be approached from the point of view of the stamp trade. How often has the "Emu" forgery appeared on the market since 1970? Of the significant collections of N.S.W. sold in the past 12 years only four (Leon 1978, Slade 1979, Hamilton 1980, Garven Thomas 1982) contained copies, namely one each. The Hamilton copy was previously sold by Robson Lowe at auction in 1977. I have rummaged through a great many recent auction catalogues. My extensive if unsystematic search has left the impression that the "Emu" forgery remains as elusive as it was thought to be in the 1960's. Only about 12-15 *different* copies have been auctioned since 1970 in Sydney, Melbourne and London (the majority were offered in Melbourne).

TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS

Comparison of Takuma's known addresses from 1895 with the cancellations recorded enables us to assess the four historical claims.

1. Takuma's authorship of the "Emu" forgery must be regarded as established beyond doubt.
2. There is no reason to believe that this forgery was sold in any meaningful quantities.
3. The disclosed range of usage is confined to P.O.'s that were handy to where Takuma lived and worked. This strongly suggests that only he, alone or with a few associates, used the forged stamp.
4. If the forgery was not widely distributed, we should not expect many more examples to be discovered in years to come.

AN UNRESOLVED PROBLEM

There remains a question of dates and places. Purves identified seven dates in his sample. They cover a period of only eight weeks (12 March to 8 May 1895). I have seen another two copies also postmarked 1895. Unfortunately we do not know how many of these dated copies can be definitely tied to a P.O. The conclusion that Takuma alone used the forgery would be weakened if numbers of examples dated pre-1898 were found cancelled outside the City and Leichhardt areas. On the other hand the same conclusion would be further confirmed if forgeries known used pre-1898 could be attributed to either City or Leichhardt P.O.'s. Only examination of copies that can be both dated *and* assigned to a P.O. can help settle this matter, and there are too few of these to allow definite conclusions to be drawn. I know of only four such items, all dated 1895 and postmarked at Leichhardt, Petersham, George St West, and Redfern respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author gratefully acknowledges help received from fellow members of the Australian States Study Circle of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club.

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SYDNEY'S FIRST HANDSTAMP

By D. E. FORSTER

Australia's first postal marking was not known to philately until reported by J.R.W. Purves in the Sept 1953 issue of this journal. Then, in the Dec 1962 issue, A.G. Rigo de Righi detailed the 1816-1819 dates of the fourteen covers known to him, twelve being in London missionary archives. In describing the status of the Sydney Post Office from 25 June, 1810, when Isaac Nichols was appointed first postmaster, de Righi stated, "It is quite clear from the terms of the relevant Government Order that the sole function of the postmaster was to properly distribute the mail entering New South Wales from overseas, *not* to receive letters for dispatch either within or without the colony".

Then in G.T. White's "The Other Side of the Picture" in the June 1980 issue this writer reported an earlier example of the handstamp. In the LONDON 1980 exhibit of L. Baetgen of West Germany was an entire dated 10 Feb, 1813 in Hobart Town which would have received its Sydney marking in February or March 1813 en route to London.

Recently a cover collector from the United Kingdom brought in a mixed lot of prestamp covers to Robson Lowe Ltd. in London. Among the modest group of covers was the remarkable entire illustrated here. Robbie Lowe, who has previously handled the few examples of this handstamp in private hands, immediately recognized the importance of this cover. But, upon closer examination, it was the contents of the letter which were particularly fascinating. The writer, Richard Wise, who apparently worked at the G.P.O. Sydney, wrote at the conclusion of his letter: "We shall put the Post Office Stamp on the outside of the Letter for we Stamp them all".

Robson Lowe subsequently asked E.R. Slade in New South Wales to search in Sydney for references to a Richard Wise who worked for the Post Office in 1816. It is hardly surprising that no reference has yet been found, considering the paucity of existing records and the fact that the New South Wales' Almanacks did not contain a listing of local inhabitants until 1832. The only reference to the Post Office in the 1814



From Sydney, N.S.W. (? month), 1816, to London Sept. 12, 1816, (backstamp) and boxed "SHIP LETTER". The 1/7 collect rate was made-up probably by 1/- ship rate, 2d ship captain's gratuity, and 5d London to Wigmore, Kent.

Almanack is, "Post Master — Mr. Isaac Nichols, Deputy at Hobart Town — Mr. James Mitchell". Mr. Nichols, the Sydney Postmaster from 1810, died in 1819 and it may be more than coincidence that the use of the first Sydney handstamp was terminated in that year. All known covers from New South Wales between mid-1819 and March 1828 show no Sydney postal markings, so subsequent postmasters evidently discontinued his "stamping" practice.

Rigo de Righi may well have been correct that the government order setting up the Post Office gave no authority to collect or mark outgoing ship mail. Unfortunately a fire at the G.P.O. destroyed most of the early records which might have shed light on the development of the Post Office. But, whether authorized or not, this letter makes it clear that the G.P.O. Sydney was collecting and "stamping" outgoing ship mail by 1816. So, during Mr. Nichols' tenure as Postmaster, the G.P.O. Sydney's function was not limited to receiving incoming ship mail, as previously thought.

In order to update Rigo de Righi's 1962 list of known covers, one should add the 1813 Baetgen cover and the "Richard Wise" cover. Both of these have surfaced since his article and they are probably the two earliest known examples. The earliest letter on his list is dated by the writer Jan 12, 1816, but the London arrival date is June 9, 1817. I expect the writer meant 1817 but entered the previous year in error as I have done many times in January! At least two of the Methodist Missionary covers (his #6 and #12) are now in private hands, having been sold by Robson Lowe Ltd. in sales at Bournemouth on 8 July, 1977, and London on 13 Sept, 1977. The same firm has resold the cover owned by the late Rigo de Righi (London 26 Oct, 1982), and has recently sold the "Richard Wise" cover by Private Treaty on behalf of the consignor.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POSTAL STATIONERY

Dear Editor,

The surprise appearance of the Western Australia OS Facsimile cover was a most decisive and quick solution to the problem of whether it was a cover or, as I suggested, a wrapper.

However, what is lost on the roundabouts has to be regained on the swings. I am happy to even the score by presenting, on behalf of my Canadian friend Greig Hutton, an equally sensational postal stationery item. This is, as illustrated, a postally used 2½d blue envelope mailed from Fremantle on 12 NO 10 to Canada. Previously, the cover has only been known with the 4-Ring specimen cancellation.

I had prepared for the journal an article about yet another sensation, namely a Registered Envelope with printing in red, but with the 3d printed in brown. I have had to scrap that article, because I just had a letter from Brian Pope sending samples of what he and Phil Thomas consider chestnut, reddish brown and brown. When comparing with my humble holding I find that chaos reigns, as there is at least one more main colour group and that there could even be two or three more. For example, their RE4 is dark, nearly blackish, brown, while mine in comparison is yellow-brown in a shade very close to my above envelope with printing in red.

It would be of great assistance if we could borrow readers' material, also cut-outs, as further consideration has to be given to these envelopes.

Yours sincerely,
MOGENS JUHL.



The first recorded commercially used copy of the 2½d envelope.

VICTORIA: THE SAUNDERS WORDS OF VALUE WATERMARKED PAPER

THE HILL AND RUNDELL EXTRACTS

By G. N. KELLOW

This article comprises all the information found in Mr Purves' possession on the subject of the Saunders words of value watermarked paper, received in 1860-1, and used on and off until 1868. The archival information comes from extracts of the P.O. Records made by D. H. Hill and W. R. Rundell. Much of the correspondence relative to the provision of this Saunders paper was missing when Rundell made his searches, but it was seen by Hill, and the gaps are filled by his published extracts. A major contribution of Rundell's is his transcription of the Postage Stamp Paper Stores Ledger, which enables the receipt and usage of paper to be followed.

The subject of papers and watermarks is not the most exciting one in the philatelic world, but it is a most important one for Victorian students. A knowledge of the usage of the papers is essential for an understanding of the complexities of the "Laureated" stamps. Mr. Purves devoted a lot of time in reconciling the known printing quantities of these stamps with the use of different watermarked papers and reached conclusions widely divergent from the published ones of Rundell. A first, and necessary, step towards presenting these results is an analysis of the papers, and the opportunity is used to present, for the first time, as complete a history as is possible with the archival extracts available.

It is hoped in future articles to deal with the figures of value paper and V over Crown paper. The former is a large subject, and the latter is an enormous one.

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT

Shortly after Mr. F. W. Robinson became a Government employee, on April 12th, 1859, and preparatory to the setting up of the Stamp Printing Office, moves were initiated to obtain supplies of watermarked paper from England. As mentioned in the first paragraph, most of the correspondence relative to this first order is unavailable, but David Hill had seen it and published the details in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, December 1893, pp. 66-68, from which most of the following information is taken.

On May 21st, 1859, the Secretary of the P.O. (W. Turner) wrote to the Government Storekeeper, transmitting specifications of paper and printing inks required by the Department for the preparation of a proposed new issue of postage stamps and asking that steps may be taken for procuring the articles from England by the commencement of the next year.

The Govt. Storekeeper replied to Turner on June 1st:

On receipt of your letter of the 21st May No. D248 I addressed the Hon. Treasurer requesting that an order may be forwarded to England for the paper and coloured inks required for the preparation of a proposed new issue of postage stamps and in reply I am instructed as follows.

The Govt. Storekeeper is informed that in forwarding orders to Col. Agent Genl. it is necessary to remit at the same time a sufficient sum to meet each order. Unless therefore the Hon. the P.M.G. can admit the expenditure as a charge on the votes of the present year, his request cannot be complied with.

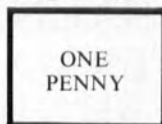
I consider £200 will cover the order and I have the honour now to enquire whether that amount can be spared from the votes of the present year.

(Sgd) H. Nash Govt. Storekeeper.

A minute appended by Turner indicates that "the amount referred to can be taken out of the Vote 114 Item 'Scales, Weights & Stamps'."

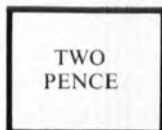
The order was sent the same month to the Colonial Agents-General in London, accompanied by a pattern sheet and a specification of the quantities and description of paper and inks required.

The specification of the paper was as follows:
30,000 sheets of the size of the pattern, having the words —



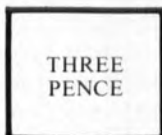
in condensed grotesque characters as large as the width of the stamp shown on the sheet will allow. The lines showing the size of the stamps to be shown in the watermark, which must be as distinct as possible, so as to be visible on the printed sheets. The quality of the paper to be similar to that used for bank notes, with a smooth surface, and not to exceed six pounds weight to each 500 sheets.

12,000 sheets of ditto., having the words —



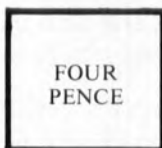
as aforesaid.

10,000 sheets of ditto., having the words —



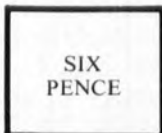
as aforesaid.

30,000 sheets of ditto., having the words —



as aforesaid.

20,000 sheets of ditto., having the words —



as aforesaid.

3,000 sheets of ditto., having the words —



as aforesaid.

In employing a system of a different watermark for each value, Victoria was following the example of New South Wales and Tasmania, who had used such a system for several years.

The Colonial Agents-General consulted the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the subject of the most suitable paper, and they gave the opinion that bank note paper would be unsuitable for the purpose. With regard to the watermark they considered

that more accuracy would be obtained by moulds and hand labour than by dandy rollers, and in drawing attention to the form of the watermark, observed that "the difficulty would be in making each stamp fall exactly upon the watermark, if it were of a size such as that of the specimen which is probably equal to the stamp itself. The Board mentioned the names of Mr. E. S. Wyse, of Northampton, and the Messrs Turner, of Tunbridge Wells, as the manufacturers of the paper used by that Department for stamps.

Three tenders were received for the manufacture of the paper — Messrs Thomas De La Rue & Co., Richard Turner, and Thomas H. Saunders. That of Saunders was accepted, the Agents-General in their letter of advice stating that "Mr. Saunders is highly recommended by the Bank of England as a manufacturer."

Mr. Wyse declined to tender, considering it unlikely that the watermarks could be made to show in so small a space, in single characters, still less in grotesque. Saunders apparently encountered similar difficulties, and when the paper arrived in Melbourne it was found that the watermark words were not in grotesque, but in simple Roman capitals.

David Hill records that a portion of the paper was received by the Post Office about June 8th, 1860. In fact, correspondence shows that the ONE PENNY and FOUR PENCE paper must have arrived a few days earlier on the *Norfolk*. On June 6th, Mr. B. Waymouth, P.O. Accountant, wrote:

Sample of paper for postage stamps for printing. Will the Insp. of Stamps be good enough to make any remark on this paper.

Mr J. Alsop replied the next day:

This paper is not wmkd according to pattern (i.e., not grotesque — G.N.K.), but can be made to suit. The quality appears to be everything that can be desired.

Mr. Waymouth also wrote to the Secretary enquiring the whereabouts of the invoice for the paper, and Turner addressed a letter to the Govt. Storekeeper on the subject. The reply dated June 11th stated the invoice was in the Treasury, and additionally raises the question as to whether the recent order for 18 reams of postage stamp paper (ordered because of the non-arrival of the English supply) would still be required. This question was referred to Alsop, who replied on June 13th:

Only the watermarked paper for 1d and 4d stamps has arrived yet, but I should think there is no doubt but that of the other kinds will arrive before it is likely it will be required.

Turner thereon cancelled the other order.

The remainder of the paper arrived in Melbourne on the *Sussex* on June 28th. The Postage Stamp Paper Stores Ledger shows all the paper to be in P.O. Stores on July 1st.

Saunders' invoice indicates that exactly the quantities ordered were supplied, but that the cost of the paper had been somewhat underestimated by the Govt. Storekeeper when he quoted £200:

60 Rms. = 30,000 Sheets 1d stamp
 24 " 12,000 " 2d "
 20 " 10,000 " 3d "
 60 " 30,000 " 4d "
 40 " 20,000 " 6d "
 6 " 3,000 " 5s "
 210 Rms. = 105,000 Sheets

at 50s per 1,000

262 10 0

Three pairs of moulds, watermarked, with the value on each stamp, for the production of the above paper, at £30 per pair
 Three large cases, lined with tin

90 0 0

4 0 0

£356 10 0

Attached to the file of correspondence just quoted (when Rundell examined it) was a sheet of FOUR PENCE paper. Rundell's description of it corresponds with, and enlarges upon, that given by Hill. The sheet of 120 watermarks measures 305 x 292mm. The watermarks are divided into 4 panes of 30, each 5 rows of 6, divided by blank gutters. The lined rectangle for each stamp measures 21 x 24mm. The width of the vertical gutter is 6mm, and of the horizontal gutter is 9mm. The distance between the watermark and the edges of the sheet is 26-27mm. VICTORIA POSTAGE in double-lined capitals 13mm high (initial letters 15mm) appears in top and bottom margins, and reading downwards in both side margins.

THE SECOND CONSIGNMENT (ONE PENNY AND FOUR PENCE PAPER ONLY)

Some of the correspondence relative to the second (and last) order for the words of value paper has been previously published by Rundell in the *Australian Philatelic Record*, October 1930, p. 381.

The earliest record of a second order for ONE PENNY and FOUR PENCE paper is an entry in the P.O. Stores Requisition Book:

1.8.1860. Requisition for 35,000 1d. sheets, 35,000 4d. sheets, also 20 lbs. green ink, 20 lbs. pink ink. £120 forward to England by Government Storekeeper on 30.8.60.

The Govt. Storekeeper wrote to the Secretary of the P.O. concerning this second order on August 10th:

In reference to your letter No. 60/448 dated the 8th inst. enclosing a requisition for paper and ink required in the manufacture of postage stamps, I have the honour to enquire whether a correct sample of the paper could be furnished? so that a proper supply may be ensured which might not be the case if dependent upon the sample accompanying the requisition, the terms being somewhat vague, viz.: "Paper of the same class as sample, but of better quality."

Further, I would suggest that the number of stamps required upon each sheet be stated, and some description given of the style of watermark. Should it be similar to that upon the paper supplied ex "Sussex" last month, the moulds used in the manufacture of that paper would probably answer in which case it might be an economy to request the Colonial Agent-General to entrust the present order to the firm which executed the last, as the moulds although charged for were retained by the manufacturer . . .

(Sgd) H. Nash Govt. Storekeeper.

This letter was circulated for comments. The accountant, Mr. B. Waymouth, replied on the 14th:

1. The sample of paper accompanying requisition was stated by the Inspector of Stamps to be the best description of that class that could be obtained here, but that it was desirable that a better quality should be used if possible to be got.

2. The number of stamps upon each sheet of the last supply was one hundred and twenty, the moulds are in the hands of T. H. Saunders, 10 Queenhithe and Maidstone Wharf, London, who manufactured the previous supply, they were obtained at a cost of £90, the maker's name and address was given on the requisition as a guide to the Govt. Storekeeper, as to from whom the supply was expected to be obtained.

3. This paper being used solely for the manufacture of postage stamps the amount required might be charged under the vote for Scales, Weights & Stamps.

The Inspector of Stamps, Mr. J. Alsop, added on the 15th:

The sample of paper sent is the best of its kind that can be obtained here to illustrate what is wanted, and without any additional expense of watermark etc. could be had at 12/- per thousand sheets whilst the price given in the estimated cost is 20/-.

Turner replied to the Govt. Storekeeper on August 21st:

Adverting to your letter of the 10th inst. No. 60/525 on the subject of the paper and ink required in the manufacture of postage stamps I have the honour to inform you that the sample of the paper furnished is the best of the kind that can be obtained here and it is believed that the description already given of the paper will be found to be sufficient.

I beg further to state that the same moulds for the watermark as have already been used will answer the

purpose in the present instance, and the same number of stamps (*viz.*, 120) upon each sheet will also be required.

I have to add that the amount required for the purchase of the articles alluded to may be taken from the vote for "Scales, Weights & Measures."

No further correspondence respecting this second supply of paper could be found by Rundell. The Postage Stamp Paper Stores Ledger records that the paper was taken into stock in July 1861. The invoice has not survived, but the Stores Ledger indicates that this paper was charged at the same rate as the first consignment, *viz.*, 50/- per 1000 sheets. The quantity received, 35,000 sheets each of ONE PENNY and FOUR PENCE paper, corresponds exactly with the quantities ordered.

This was the last of the words of value paper ordered. Its demise rested upon the advice of Mr. F. W. Robinson, the Stamp Printer. In June 1861, when a fresh supply of watermarked paper was to be ordered, Robinson took part in the discussions and wrote:

... Although Mr Saunders speaks so confidently of the peculiarities of his paper, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be most undesirable to continue its use. It is at once tough, harsh, spongy, and elastic, all most undesirable qualities and the reverse of those required ...

The next order was consequently sent to Messrs De La Rue & Co., and resulted in the introduction of the single-line numeral watermarked paper.

EXTRACTS FROM THE POSTAGE STAMP PAPER STORES LEDGER

The first Paper Ledger which Rundell could find begins on July 1st, 1860. The first entry shows that some ONE PENNY and FOUR PENCE paper had already been used, but the paper for the other values remained intact. No ledgers could be found for the period from the beginning of 1864 to December 1871. This is an unfortunate gap since it covers the period of all the emergency usages. By the latter date all the words of value watermarked paper had been used, so the extracts set out below cover the period 1860-63.

The extracts are reproduced exactly as they were transcribed by Rundell, except that the entries for the words of value paper have been separated from the figures of value paper, and only the former are presented here.

POSTAGE STAMP PAPER RECEIVED INTO STOCK 1860-63
(Sheets of 120 watermarks)

		1d	2d	3d	4d	6d	5/-	
1860								
July 1	To Balance from old book	28000	12000	10000	27500	20000	3000	
Oct. 1 1861	To Balance	20000	12000	10000	23500	20000	3000	Value £221.5.0
Jan. 1	To Balance	15000	12000	9500	16000	19000	3000	
Jan.	To Balance Retd. from Stamps Dept.	15000	12000	9500	13500	19000	3000	Value £180
May 1	To Balance	15000	12000	9500	13500	19500	3000	Value £1.5.0
June 1	To Balance	6000	11000	9000	3000	19500	3000	
July 1	To Balance to new book	4500	11000	9000	nil	18000	3000	
do.	Received from Govt. Storekeeper Invoice per 1000 sheets 50/-	35000			35000			
do.	Recd. from Audit Office 22/8/61	39500	11000	9000	35000	18000	3000	
Nov. 1	Balance	30500	9000	7500	22500	14000	3000	

PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

SEPTEMBER 1983

		1d	2d	3d	4d	6d	5/-
1862							
Jan. 1	To Balance	25500	5000	7000	18000	14000	3000
Mar 17		15000	5000	7000	14500	11500	3000
Apr.	To Balance	15000	5000	7000	14500	11500	3000
July 1	To Balance	14000		7000	500	6500	3000
Sep. 30	To Balance			7000	500	6500	
Oct. 4	To Balance			7000	500	6500	
Oct. 30	To Amt. brought forward			7000	500	6500	
Nov. 24	To Balance			7000		6500	
1863							
Jan. 1	To Balance from old book			4000	500	1500	
Feb. 27	To Balance			4000	500	1500	
Jun. 30	To Balance			3000	500	1500	
Oct. 31	To Balance			3000	500	1500	
Dec. 31	Balance to New Book			3000	500	1500	

POSTAGE STAMP PAPER ISSUED 1860-63
(Sheets of 120 watermarks)

		1d	2d	3d	4d	6d	5/-
1860							
July	By Stamp Dept.	4000					
Aug.		4000			3000		
Sept.					1000		
	Balance	8000			4000		
		20000	12000	10000	23500	20000	3000
		28000	12000	10000	27500	20000	3000
Oct.	By Stamp Dept.				2000	1000	Note 500 6d ret'd. on 28/11/60.
Nov.		2000			3500		
Dec.		3000		500	2000		
	Balance	5000		500	7500	1000	
		15000	12000	9500	16000	19000	3000
		20000	12000	10000	23500	20000	3000
		1d	2d	3d	4d	6d	5/-
1861							
Jan.	By Stamp Dept.				2500		
		15000	12000	9500	13500	19000	3000
		15000	12000	9500	16000	19000	3000
Jan. 31	By Stamp Dept.				500		
Feb. 1					500		
Feb. 5-26		4000					
Feb. 28					500		
Mar. 1-22					4500		
Mar. 28		500					

SEPTEMBER 1983

PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

	1d	2d	3d	4d	6d	5/-
Apr. 1-30	3500					
Apr. 29-30				1000		
May 6-25				3500		
May 25			500			
May 28-29		1000				
May 30-31	1000					
Balance	9000 6000	1000 11000	500 9000	10500 3000		
	15000	12000	9500	13500	19500	3000
Jun. 3-5	1500					
Jun. 7-17					1500	
Jun. 19-29				3000		
Balance	1500 4500	11000	9000	3000 nil	1500 18000	3000
	6000	11000	9000	3000	19500	3000
Jul. 2				500		
Jul. 3				500		
Jul. 4				500		
Jul. 10	500					
Jul. 11	500					
Jul. 13	500					
Jul. 16	500					
1861						
Jul. 17	500					
Jul. 18	500					
Jul. 22	500					
Jul. 23	500					
Jul. 24	500					
Jul. 25	500					
Jul. 29				500		
Jul. 30				500		
Jul. 31				500		
Aug. 1				500		
Aug. 5				500		
Aug. 6				500		
Aug. 7				500		
Aug. 8				500		
Aug. 12				500		
Aug. 13				500		
Aug. 14		500				
Aug. 15		500				
Aug. 19					500	
Aug. 20					500	
Aug. 21					500	
Aug. 23					500	
Aug. 26					500	
Aug. 27					500	
Aug. 28					500	
Aug. 31					500	
Sep. 2		500				
Sep. 3		500				
Sep. 21	500					
Sep. 23	500					
Sep. 24	500					

PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

SEPTEMBER 1983

		1d	2d	3d	4d	6d	5/-
1861							
Sep. 25	By Stamp Office	500					
Sep. 27		500					
Sep. 30		500					
Oct. 1		500					
Oct. 2		500					
Oct. 3					500		
Oct. 7					500		
Oct. 8					500		
Oct. 10					500		
Oct. 11					500		
Oct. 14					500		
Oct. 16					500		
Oct. 17					500		
Oct. 18					500		
Oct. 21					500		
Oct. 23					500		
Oct. 24					500		
Oct. 28				500			
Oct. 29				500			
Oct. 30				500			
	Balance	9000	2000	1500	12500	4000	
		30500	9000	7500	22500	14000	3000
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		39500	11000	9000	35000	18000	3000
Nov. 1	By Stamp Office			500			
Nov. 5			500				
Nov. 6			500				
Nov. 7			500				
Nov. 8			500				
Nov. 13			500				
Nov. 14			500				
Nov. 15			500				
Nov. 18			500				
1861							
Nov. 22		500					
Nov. 26		500					
Nov. 28		500					
Nov. 29		500					
Dec. 2		500					
Dec. 3		500					
Dec. 5		500					
Dec. 7		500					
Dec. 9		500					
Dec. 10		500					
Dec. 13					500		
Dec. 16					500		
Dec. 17					500		
Dec. 18					500		
Dec. 23					500		
Dec. 24					500		
Dec. 27					500		
Dec. 30					500		
	Balance	5000	4000	500	4500		
		25500	5000	7000	18000	14000	3000
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		30500	9000	7500	22500	14000	3000

(to be continued)

MORE ABOUT QUEENSLAND CANCELLATIONS AND OTHER POSTAL MARKINGS

By H.M.CAMPBELL, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.

It is very frustrating when one carefully revises a section of one's book, only to discover that there are a number of errors in the revision. This happened to me last year with the revision of the beginning of Chapter IV, which was published in the December 1982 and March 1983 issues.

First of all, I was shown a cover which clearly showed that the numeral allotted to Port Denison was 15 (not 29), which fits much better (I have since acquired a similar cover in confirmation). Soon after that, I acquired two covers which show clear "29's", the first, in Type 1b, tied to THERESA CREEK, dated JU 23, 1866, and the second, in Type 1c, is tied to CLERMONT, dated OC 23, 1872. According to Joan Frew, THERESA CREEK opened in 1863 (exact date not known), closed at the end of the year and moved to COPPERMINES (also known as PEAK DOWNS), opened 1/1/64. COPPERMINES was closed June 1864 and moved to CLERMONT, opened 1/7/64. Theresa Creek was well closed by the time the first cover was sent in 1866, so it must have been sent from Clermont, which is another piece of evidence supporting my theory that no obliterations and very few date-stamps were issued between early 1863 and sometime in 1867. There would never have been a date-stamp showing "COPPERMINES" (or "PEAK DOWNS"). The second cover shows that Clermont originally used No. 29, but some time between late 1872 and 1878, the 1b obliterator was returned for repair or replacement, and when Clermont got it back, it showed "63" in error. This means that BOWEN's obliterator was "63" (not "29" as postulated in the book, p. 5 — so Porter was right after all). Bowen was using No. 15 and the PORT DENISON date-stamp in 1866, but it is likely that when it received the "BOWEN" date-stamp some time in 1867, it also received the "63" obliterator — it was using it in 1870.

Another cover that I have recently been shown seems to point to another numeral error. This on a 1909 cover from LAKESIDE, and the numeral reads "504". No. 504 was originally used at ALDERSHOT, and although Aldershot had been reduced to a Receiving Office before the date of this Lakeside cover, it was still a post office when Lakeside was opened in 1900. Furthermore, this Lakeside "504" is certainly not the same obliterator as the Aldershot one; on the other hand, apart from the first digit, it seems identical with a "604" which I have on a single stamp, which would fit the opening date of Lakeside. It seems likely, therefore, that Lakeside was originally issued with obliterator "604", but that some time before 1909 the obliterator was sent for repair, and came back reading "504".

Some further new ties have been discovered, and there is further information on the T.P.O.'s and Receiving Offices. So far as Brisbane is concerned, it has become clear that it did have duplex obliterations between Type 1 and the issue of the Edwards Williams manufactures of Type 2. There are also some previously unknown instructional markings, and a few new dates.

The following alterations to the Book (or later articles) should be made:

CHAPTER III

- p. 9. In the list of sub-types at the foot of the page, after '1f: 23-24 rays' alter "29" to "63".

- p.11. In the table of duplex cancellers at the foot of the page, after
“(1) Bundaberg” add: “(a)” before “148”, and beneath add:
“(b) 148 3b Aug/12-Nov/12”.
- p.14. In the first column, after “29”, delete “1f(5)”
In the second column, after “63” and before “1b”, add: “1f(6)”.
- p. 17. In the third column, after “504 2b(6½)”, add: “2b(5½)”.
- p. 18. In the first column, after “568 3c(4½)”, add: “2b(7)”.
- In the second column, after “604”, delete the brackets and add: “(5½)”.

CHAPTER IV

- p. 23. (and December 1982, p. 91). Before “PORT DENISON”, delete “29” and add:
“15”, and after “BOWEN”, in the Remarks column, add: “Later used Nos. 63 and
335. No. 15 later re-allocated to WOLFRAM, ? 1905 (q.v.)”.
- Delete the present entry: “15 Later re-allocated to WOLFRAM, etc.”
Between FORT COOPER and AUBURN, insert:
“29 THERESA CREEK 1863 *Closed* end 1863 and moved to —
COPPERMINES (PEAK
DOWNS) 1/1/64 *Closed* June 1864 and moved to —
CLERMONT 1/7/64 from mid-1870's used a canceller
reading 63 in error.”
- After “35 LOGAN RESERVE”, add in the Remarks column: “The first c.d.s.
read ‘LOGAN RIVER’”.
- p. 25. (and December 1982, p. 92). After “59 TOWNSVILLE”, alter the first
sentence in the Remarks column to read: “Later used No. 444, and Nos. 528 and
570 (both duplex).”
- After “63” delete the present entry, and substitute: “Replacement canceller
issued to BOWEN (see No. 15). Bowen later used No. 335, and No. 63 was re-
allocated to BROOKVILLE, 1902 (q.v.), in Type 2b. From the mid 1870's
CLERMONT used a canceller reading 63 in error.”
- p. 28. Before “CANIA AND KROOMBIT”, delete the brackets round “140”, and in
the Remarks column, add: “c.d.s. reads CANIA.”
- p. 30. Before “CORK 1/7/76”, delete the brackets round “219”.
- p. 31. Before “BEACONSFIELD 1/6/77”, add: “(248)”, and in the Remarks
column add: “No. 248 later re-allocated to BOGANTUNGAN, 8/7/81 (q.v.)”.
- p. 34. Before “BOGANTUNGAN 8/7/81”, add: “R.248”.
- After “R.65 KYOOMBA 9/8/81”, add in the Remarks column: “Later used
No. 435.”
- p. 37. Alter the LOGANLEA entry to read:
“396 LOGANLEA 21/4/85 *Closed* 30/4/93 and moved to —
KINGSTON 1/5/93”.
- Alter the RACECOURSE R.S. entry to read:
“(415) RACECOURSE R.S. 24/9/85 *Closed* 31/12/89 and moved to —
HENDRA 1/1/90 No. 415 known on piece with ALBION
transit c.d.s.”
- p. 39. The FERNLEES entry should now read:
“(435) FERNLEES 29/11/86 Reduced to R.O. 30/9/92. No. 435 later
used at KYOOMBA (opened 9/8/81) as a
replacement”.
- The TORBANLEA entry should now read:

- “? 444 TORBANLEA 1/4/87 Later used No. 188. *Closed* 1902; re-opened July/05 (q.v.). No. 444 later used at TOWNSVILLE (see No. 59) as a replacement”.
- p. 44. Alter the LAKESIDE entry to read:
“(604) LAKESIDE 1900 In the late 1900's LAKESIDE's obliterator showed 504 in error”.
- p.46. Before “INVICTA Mar/08” add: “661”.
Before “LIMEVALE July/08” add: “676”.

CHAPTER V

- p. 50. After “15”, add: “PORT DENISON”.
After “29”, delete “BOWEN” and add: “THERESA CREEK (CLERMONT)”.
- p. 51. After “63”, alter to read: “BOWEN E. CLERMONT”.
- p. 53. After “140”, delete “*Cania and Kroombit*”, and add: “CANIA”.
- p. 55. After “219”, substitute “CORK” for “*Cork*”.
- p. 56. After “248”, add: “*Beaconsfield*” in the first column and “BOGAN-TUNGAN” in the second.
- p. 59. The entry after “396” should now read: “LOGANLEA (KINGSTON)”.
- p. 60. The entry after “415” should now read: “*Racecourse R.S. (Hendra)*”.
The entry after “435” should now read: “*Fernlees*” KYOOMBA.
The entry after “444” should now read: “? TORBANLEA TOWNSVILLE”.
- p. 61. After “504”, under “ALDERSHOT”, add: “(E) LAKESIDE”.
- p. 63. After “604”, add: “*Lakeside*”.
- p. 64. Under “660 NEW MOONTA” insert:
“661 INVICTA”.
Within the 669-681 group, insert:
“676 LIMEVALE”.

CHAPTER VI

- p. 70. (B) *Registration Markings*
To the double-oval date-stamps mentioned in the second-last paragraph can be and added another, used at CAIRNS. The two ovals measure 30 x 21mm and 23 x 12½mm respectively, and between the ovals is “POST OFFICE CAIRNS” round the top and “QUEENSLAND” round the bottom, and dots at the sides; the date is in one line in the centre. This has been found on a Registered piece, struck in blue, with the date 22 JUN 98.
- p. 72. To the list of “REGISTERED” markings found in red, add:
“BOWEN (other markings in black)
SPRINGSURE (other markings also in red)”.
- p. 75 (C) *Ship Letters*
(c) *Rockhampton*. Make the type listed Type 2, and add before it:
“*Type 1*. Unframed, in two straight lines, with ‘LOOSE’ in the top line and ‘SHIP LETTER’ in the second. The ‘L’ of ‘LETTER’ is under ‘00’ of ‘LOOSE’, and the overall measurements are 40 x 11mm. Found on a 1875 cover.”
- p. 77. (D) *Unclaimed*
In the list of two-line “UNCLAIMED” markings at the foot of the page BEAUDESERT is included, but the dimensions of “UNCLAIMED” are not given. I can now give them — 42 x 5 mm. The cover on which it is struck reached Beaudesert in November 1888, which so far is the earliest date for one of these two-line markings.
- pp. 78-79. (E) *Late Fee*

To the list of post offices for which "LATE FEE" markings are known, add: "ROCKY WATERHOLES: 40½ x 7½mm. (on 1895 cover.)"

p. 79 (and September 1978, March 1979 and March 1982). (*G*) *Parcel Post*

I have been shown a stamp with what appears to be a roller cancellation, with "201" and underneath five thick vertical bars, then "201" repeated. This must be a Parcels cancellation used at Rockhampton before the special date-stamps were issued, as it is on a 3d. of 1890-94.

Add a new section: "(H) *Missent*

"An unframed marking with the word 'MISSENT' 30mm. long.

This has been found applied at Charleville to a cover of 1882, but it is likely that other post offices had such a handstamp."

CHAPTER VIII

p. 89. The following can be added to the list of Railway obliterations found postage stamps:

61 WESTBROOK (300)

425 PIMPAMA (113, and R.O.)

Another of the 10-bar Railway obliterations has turned up on a pair of postage stamps. It is "58" (Gowrie Junction). Unfortunately it is not tied.

CHAPTER IX

p. 91. '7' (WOOLOOWIN) can now be added to the list of triple-circle Railway obliterations to be found on Newspaper wrappers.

CHAPTER X

p. 93. (3) *Great Northern Railway*

In the second paragraph, delete from "I believe that . . ." to the end of the paragraph.

CHAPTER XI

p. 100. (a) *Southern & Western Railway*

Type 4. No. 2. Late date September 1908.

No. 5. Early date September 1905.

p. 102. (b) *Central Railway*

Type 1. The illustration of this on p. 98 was made from a part strike, and has now been found to be incorrect. The top inscription should read "T.P.O. CENTRAL", and at the foot "QL" is more closely set, without stops; the "3" at the right is set lower than that on the left. The diameter is 29mm. In the recent examples seen, dated December 1885 and March 1887, there is no code letter, but "DOWN" is just above the date.

Type 2. The illustration on p. 98 is incomplete. The complete strike shows "QUEENSLAND" round the foot, and dot stops at the sides; the diameter is 23mm. In this example, dated June 1886, there appears to be a code figure "5" above the date.

It has now been discovered that this type also occurs for No. 2 (with No. 2). The example seen, dated April 1887, has a code figure "8" above the date. 24mm in diameter.

I think that probably this was the original type for Nos. 1 and 2, but for some reason No. 3 was issued in a different type.

p. 104. (d) *North Coast Railway*

Type 2. No. 5. Dates now range from January 1914 to August 1920.

CHAPTER XIV

pp. 113-4. (A) *Name of Office with or without Date*

Add to the list in the appropriate places:

Olympus	Gin Gin	28/6/06
(Woo)roona	Rockhampton	17/7/06(?)

p. 114. (B) *Stamps Cancelled with Crossed Diagonals*

In the sentence under the list, alter "EO" to "RO". Another example has been found, dated 19/12/1896.

CHAPTER XVI

p. 123. (and June 1981 and March 1982). *Type 7*. The code numbers seen are now 2, 3, and 5 to 11.

p. 124. *Type 9*. I have now acquired two covers with this type, with code figures "2" and "3". They are dated 2 FE 81 and 3 AU 81 respectively.

Type 12. Add "M" to the list of code letters found.

CHAPTER XVIII

pp. 132-3. It is now clear that there were duplex obliterators used at Brisbane between those of *Type 1* and those of *Type 2* supplied by Messrs Edwards Williams. They are somewhat similar to the latter, so I shall call them *Type 2*, and divide them into sub-types, as under:

"*Type 2*. The obliterator portion consists of the letters 'QL' (no stops) within an oval of 34 solid 'rays'. The date-stamp portion is an unframed circle, with 'BRISBANE' round the top and 'QUEENSLAND' round the foot; in the centre is the date in two lines (the year in two figures), with a number above. The range of numbers, at least for the latest sub-type, would appear to extend from 1 to 36.

There were at least three sub-types:

- The date-stamp measures 23½mm. in diameter, and there is a single bar at each side. In the obliterator 'QL' reads downwards. In use at least as early as November 1868. Code figure '5' seen.
- As (a), but two bars at each side of the date-stamp. I have this used in 1880 and 1882, but the 'rays' of the obliterator appear to be shorter in the second than in the first. Code figures seen are '6' and '16' (inverted).
- The date-stamp measures 23 to 24mm. in diameter, with two bars at each side. In the obliterator, 'QL' reads upwards. At least two of these duplexes were manufactured by Messrs Edwards Williams of London in 1885, and some of the series were still in use in 1894."

CHAPTER XX

p. 140. (B) *Dead Letter Office*

Type 2. This I now have dated JU 14, 81, with code letter lower-case italic "c".

pp. 143-4. (and June 1981, March 1982 and March 1983). (G) *Postage Due*

I now have three examples of "5 - CTMS - T" on cover or cards to England or U.S.A. with various dates from 1903 to 1906, also one of "30 - CTMS - T" on a cover of September 1912 from Herberton to Rochester, N.Y.

I have been shown two more covers with "INSUFFICIENTLY PAID/VIA BRINDISI", one with the Brisbane marking, the other with that of Rockhampton. Both are now known from early 1872 to 1875.

I have been shown a cover from Warwick to U.S.A. via England with a framed two-line marking "INSUFFICIENTLY/PREPAID", measuring 37 x 9mm. This may have been applied in Brisbane, but as Brisbane normally used a "DEFICIENT POSTAGE . . ./FINE. . ." marking, this one may have been applied in England or New York.

p. 144. (H) *Registered*

Type 1. I now have this, dated MR 18, 1864, in red, with no code letter.

p. 148. (and September 1879, March 1982 and March 1983). (K) *Unclaimed*

In the catalogue of Robson Lowe's London Auction of 26-7 October 1982, the illustration of Lot 295 shows a cover from Market Harborough to Brisbane with a strike of the oval "ADVERTISED" dated MY 1, 1866, which so far is the earliest date. The cover also bears another oval marking of similar dimensions, but with "UNCLAIMED" round the top, dated AP 20, 1867. This previously unknown marking I shall call for the time being Type U.

The discovery of two new markings requires two new sections in Chapter XX.

“(M) Missent

Four covers from England or Ireland to St. Lawrence have recently turned up with a previously unrecorded unframed two-line marking, MISSENT/TO-BRISBANE. 'MISSENT is 32½ mm long and TO - BRISBANE' 46½ mm; the letters are 4mm high" and the overall height of the mark 10mm. The covers have various dates from 1878 to 1882. Presumably these letters were put into bags for Brisbane, instead of ones for Rockhampton.

“(N) Received Torn

An unframed circle 22mm in diameter, with 'BRISBANE' round the top, 'QUEENSLAND' round the foot; 'RECEIVED' is right across the centre, with 'TORN' underneath. Known on a wrapper from Argentina round about 1900."

Queensland was not one of those Colonies which used Frank Stamps, but I have acquired a piece showing a Frank with a framed circle 31mm in diameter. It has "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" round the top, "FRANK STAMP" round the foot, and at the sides ornamentation like a building with three spires between the inscriptions; in the centre are the Royal Arms, with "QUEENSLAND" above and "1896" below. It is perfectly struck, and it has been suggested to me that it may be a proof. If that is so, and if it was never actually used on mail, that would explain why no other examples are known.

In compiling this article, I have had the assistance of Messrs John Amiet, Norman Hobbs, Perc Meara and Ern Prince. I also have to thank Messrs Rex and Fair, Messrs J. and C. Pender, and Mr. Allan Levy for discovering items for me.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr W. E. Tinsley, R.D.P.

Mr W. E. Tinsley, F.R.P.S.L., of Los Angeles, an American member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, has been chosen to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Mr Tinsley was elected to Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in 1971.

Two Gold Medals

Mr Carl Stieg, of California, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, has won two gold medals at recent American exhibitions.

He won a gold medal at Westpex for Victorian Envelopes and a gold at Portland Exhibition for Victorian postcards.

Thematic Exhibition

At TEMBAL, the thematic exhibition held at Basel, Switzerland, one of our Adelaide members, Mrs. Betty Van Tenac, won a silver-bronze medal for her entry "The Evolution of Christmas".

In the literature section, a bronze medal was awarded for *Guidelines to Topical Collecting*, written by Mrs Van Tenac, Miss Mary Lamb, R. Duberal, S. Wilson and M. Rose. Miss Lamb and Mr. Duberal are also members of the Society.

Mauritius Match

Mr. Peter Ibbotson has written regarding the Editorial Note under this heading in the March 1983 issue, and points out that several covers are known bearing both the 1d and 2d Mauritius "Post Paid" stamps.

The 3d rate was made up of 2d for ½ oz letter from a rural P.O. to Port Louis, and an additional 1d for town delivery.

The cover described previously came from the Dale/Lichtenstein collection. The Burrus collection included an 1855 cover with the 1d and 2d sent from Souillac to Port Louis, and in Mr. Ibbotson's own collection is an 1857 cover also from Souillac to Port Louis.

BOOK REVIEW

Lakatoi II & III. Territory of Papua, by H. Croaker. 54 pp. 20.5 x 27.5 cm. Published by the Philatelic Society of New South Wales. Price \$15, post paid.

This second volume of the series takes the story of Papuan stamps up to 1932 — the end of the *Lakatoi* designs. It covers the "Papua" overprints, the lithographs and the various surface-printed issues, together with the surcharges and air mail overprints.

Mr Croaker expands our knowledge of a number of subjects considerably, and has some interesting observations to make on a number of catalogued varieties.

The errors on the Brisbane "Papua" overprints are considered in detail, and the author casts doubt on the worthiness of several of the catalogued "doubles" which appear to be only shifts or kiss prints.

In the case of the compound perfs. of the ½d, 2d and 4d lithographs, most of the copies seen by

Mr Croaker are fakes — indeed, he has yet to see a satisfactory copy of the ½d.

Turning to the surface-printed issues, the so-called error of colour on the Cooke 3d (deep greenish Prussian blue is regarded with "considerable suspicion"; and in Harrison's 1d that remarkable unit labelled by Rosenblum as a "substitution, double strike and retouch" has been reduced in status to that of retouch only. The author has a "don't touch" attitude to most of the errors on the 1930 3d AIR MAIL overprint.

Considerable attention has been paid to the OS punctures, and to an entirely new subject — that of c.t.o. "Specimens". The Stamp Duty overprints are also dealt with, including some useful comments on their postal usage.

Mr Croaker has given collectors, with this and his earlier *Lakatoi I*, a fine coverage of these popular issues. The technical questions of plate and stone production are covered, but recourse is necessary to earlier works to obtain comprehensive plating guides.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Queensland Postal History

At the meeting on 19th May, Mr. Hugh Campbell, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., displayed his fine collection of Queensland postal history.

A cover bearing a N.S.W. 2d Diadem had the "Brisbane, Queensland" c.d.s. on 4 May 1860, the day in which the cancellation is believed to have come into use. The writer was G.F. Bowen, Queensland's first Governor.

Covers from the Macartney correspondence (John Arthur Macartney owned many properties in central and northern Queensland) included a number of instructional markings — Loose Ship Letter, Postage Due, and Missent-To-Brisbane.

Many letters of historical and social interest were displayed. An 1861 cover was addressed to Augustus Gregory, who led two expeditions to trace Ludwig Leichhardt. Another 1861 cover, to Melbourne, describes a massacre of 19 aborigines. The author was Thomas Wills, and the addressee was Henry Harrison. These two gentlemen formulated the code for playing Australian Rules Football.

Annual Competition

The entries in the Annual Competition were exhibited on June 16th.

There were eight entries, Dr. Russell Jones was awarded the Society's bronze medal for his entry of the 1873 2d "Bell" design of Victoria. Dr. Jones demonstrated the plating of the Die 1 stamps. Two plates, each of 120 electrotypes were used, built up from a master electro group of 30.

The other exhibitors and their subjects were: Dr. D. A. Pocock, Nicaragua; Mr. D.E. Napier, the War Tax overprints of Jamaica; Rev. E. K. Ditterich, Heligoland; Miss B. J. Nielsen, the 1913 1d Kangaroo stamp of Australia; Mr. M.L. Williamson, Nauru forerunners — the German Colonial period, and the use of N.W.P.I. overprints; Mr. P. Jaffe, St Christopher; Mr. T. A. Carter, the 1d King George V Australian Commonwealth.

91st Annual General Meeting

The 91st Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on July 21st.

The retiring President, Mr. T. C. Lester,

commented on the difficulty of recruitment of new members to the Society. During the year there had been four deaths (Mrs. M. Rodwell, Dr. W. P. Heslop, Dr. Kassel, and Mr. N. Hobbs), and together with resignations and removals, the overall membership had decreased by two. It was anticipated, however, that the interest generated by AUSIPEX 84 would cause a marked increase in membership.

Regarding the forthcoming World Exhibition, Mr. Lester paid tribute to the organising committee, so many of whom are members of the Society.

During the year, the Society's premier award, the David Hill medal, was awarded to Horace Chisholm for his many years devoted service to the Society. In addition, an American member, Mr. W.E. Tinsley, was invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. The President also thanked Mr. D. E. Napier, who has stood down as Chairman of the House Committee.

Mr. Lester made special mention of the February bush fires and the devastating effect on two members, Mr and Mrs J. Gartner. The Society has presented the Gartners with as complete a set as possible of its publications, and also made a \$500 donation to the general Bush Fire Appeal.

The President was also able to announce that the J.R.W. Purves Foundation was now functioning, and could be expected to contribute significantly to the maintenance of adult philately in Australia. Dr. Russell Jones was the Society's representative on that body.

Reports

The Treasurer, Mr. L.W. Buchanan, reported that expenditure for the year far outweighed income. The major additional expense was for the publication of two books while overall income was largely unchanged from the previous year. As a result, it has been found necessary to increase the Society subscription from \$25 to \$30 for metropolitan members, and from \$20 to \$25 for country, interstate and overseas members.

The Business Manager of *Philately from Australia*, Miss J. Buchanan reported a satisfactory year, with slight increases in income from subscription and advertising. The cost of producing P. from A. had not risen during the year.

The Superintendent of the Sales Branch, Mr. A. White reported gross sales from three sales of over \$48,000, with 66% of lots sold. Proceeds to the Society were up 36% to \$1186. The Tresise estate and Wellington collection provided a large amount of material.

The Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. D.E. Napier, presented his last report. After many years' service he has stood down from the position. During the year a number of improvements and repairs were made to 6 Avoca St. During the year a report was presented to

Council making suggestions concerning the Building relative to AUSIPEX 84, and certain of the contents of this report have already been carried out.

The Chairman of the Expert Committee, Mr. P. Jaffe, reported that 50 items had been examined during the year, yielding an income of \$713. The material was mostly Australian Commonwealth and States, and most of it came from dealers.

Dr. Russell Jones, Chairman of the Publications Committee, reported the publication of the first two volumes of the J.R.W. Purves Memorial Series — "J. R. W. Purves: A Philatelic Bibliography", by G. Kellow, and "The Postal History of Internees and P.O.W's in Australia during World War II" by P. Collas. A third volume was well under way.

The Chairman of the Deceased Estates Committee, Mr. T. C. Lester, reported the beginning of sales from the J. P. C. Tresise collection, 11/14ths of the proceeds from which go to the Society.

The collection has been valued for probate at over \$30,000.

The Librarian, Mr. R. N. Breckon, took over the position from G. Kellow in March when the latter moved to Sydney. During the year the Society was the recipient of the late Dr. Heslop's library. This has placed a further strain on the shelf space available for the Library.

The Exchange Superintendent, Mr. D. Wood reported a very successful year, with sales increasing ten-fold. Currently there were eleven books on the circuit.

Tasmania

Mr. Lester's presidential display was of Tasmania. The whole period was covered, with many fine imperforate issues on view.

The Photogravure Process in Australia

Mrs. Betty Van Tenac travelled from Adelaide for the August 18th meeting. Her subject was Australian Photogravure Stamps, and it was treated in an historical manner, tracing the development of the process from the experimental period beginning in 1962 with the Australian Inland Mission issue, to the end of printing by the Note Printing Branch.

The part played by papers and ink was thoroughly investigated, and their relationship to the development of automatic sorting equipment was explained.

The stages involved in the production of photogravure stamps were illustrated, and examples of the types of varieties arising at each stage were displayed.

Missing colours were represented by the 18c definitive black omitted commercially used on cover.

Marginal markings, perforation, and the causes of printing freaks were also covered.

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