

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA



Published Quarterly by
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Vol. XXXVI, No. 4

December 1984

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Half Page	\$30.00	\$25.00
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PHILATELY *from* AUSTRALIA

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*Official Organ of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria
and the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club*

Vol. XXXVI, No. 4

DECEMBER 1984

AUSTRALIA ENTERS THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

The first World Philatelic Exhibition held in Australia was a spectacular success. This has been the conclusion of collectors everywhere. No philatelic exhibition is without its critics, but to judge from the Australian philatelic press, AUSIPEX 84 has come close.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria is proud to have been involved in the staging of AUSIPEX, and offers its congratulations to all those involved. The hard work of Ray Chapman and his team extending over four years culminated in a show of which everyone can be proud. As Mr Chapman promised, it has transformed Australia from something of a philatelic backwater to a place within organized international philately.

The Royal Exhibition Buildings, considered too large for MIPEX in 1963, provided a superb venue and setting for this much vaster F.I.P. exhibition.

Surely the most pleasing aspect was the number of overseas visitors. It was an international exhibition, but considering the distance of Australia from the traditional philatelic centres in Europe, it was always a worry whether the international character would be maintained, the proportion of overseas collectors at AUSIPEX was most gratifying.

The material displayed was magnificent. From the gems of the Court of Honour through all the competitive exhibits the standard never fell. For so many local collectors it was the first opportunity to see this sort of material and appreciate the collecting styles of some of the world's finest philatelists. Perhaps for this reason there was always good patronage of the exhibition frames at all times. This was in distinct contrast to recent Australian national exhibitions, where the exhibits were largely deserted. Not that the dealers' stalls at AUSIPEX were not well-attended. Both local and overseas stallholders had a brisk trade.

Let us hope a second F.I.P. exhibition will come to Australia before too many years pass. In the meantime, the expertise gained by the AUSIPEX organization, and the ground swell of interest generated by the staging of AUSIPEX must not be allowed to dissipate. Surely the Australian philatelic community is now ready and able to hold an annual national competitive exhibition, along the lines of the British Philatelic Exhibitions.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AUSIPEX

AUSIPEX 84 is now just a happy memory. The collectors, their treasures and their awards are back home.

To everyone who worked so hard to make our first world philatelic exhibition the success it was, I say thank you most sincerely for the part you played in bringing this about.

Many worked extremely hard and made sacrifices for AUSIPEX and I wish my thanks were truly worthy of your efforts.

The Royal has always played the major role in the organising of exhibitions in Victoria and AUSIPEX 84 was no exception although it was 17 times larger than our last exhibition, MIPEX 1963, twenty-one years ago.

AUSIPEX was the greatest milestone in Australian philatelic history. 71 of our members exhibited, all of them exhibiting for the first time in an F.I.P. World Exhibition. Congratulations to them and thank you also for the part played by our interstate and overseas members.

Some members of the Executive Committee, including the Executive Officer Myra Farley, and her assistant Joyce Buchanan, were kept too busy to take the opportunity to view the exhibition they had worked so hard to organise.

Len Buchanan, who organised the mounting of the great display with his team and the bin room staff must be congratulated on a superb effort.

Ray Kelly, Russell Jones, Jim Turnbull and Alan Bunn over a period of time were a tremendous help in their important areas.

AUSIPEX 84 will be my proudest philatelic memory – my thanks to everyone who made it possible.

Ray Chapman, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.
President
AUSIPEX 84

REWARDS FOR AUSIPEX WORKERS

The Council of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria has honoured leading personalities who were prominent at AUSIPEX.

The awards are for services to the Society over a period of years, culminating in work for AUSIPEX, but they may be well regarded as an AUSIPEX Honours List:

David H. Hill Medal:

Mr R. P. T. Chapman, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.

Miss Myra Farley, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr L. W. Buchanan

Miss Joyce Buchanan

Life Membership:

Mr L. W. Buchanan

J. R. W. Purves Medal:

Mr J. W. Turnbull

Mr D. R. Terrington

Mr G. T. White, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr D. N. Baker

The awards raise the number of the rarely granted David Hill Medal from five to nine, and the number of Purves Medals from 19 to 23.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA PRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Following the opening address of the Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, at AUSIPEX, the President of AUSIPEX and of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Mr Ray Chapman, presented Sir Ninian with a copy of *The Royal Philatelic Collection*, by Sir John Wilson, as a gift from the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Expressing his appreciation, the Governor-General disclosed that he had a five-volume collection he had been unable to enjoy for many years.

Sir Ninian came to the exhibition an hour before the opening ceremony so he could see some of the exhibits.

After the ceremony Sir Ninian and Lady Stephen lunched with the President and Executive of AUSIPEX at the Exhibition.

On Monday afternoon, the Governor of Victoria, Rear-Admiral Sir Brian Murray, and Lady Murray visited AUSIPEX as guests of the President.

After viewing exhibits, they had afternoon tea in the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria lounge.

AROUND AND ABOUT AUSIPEX

By H. L. CHISHOLM, F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.N.Z.

AUSIPEX 84 had a glittering start with a superb address by the Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, and the world premiere of the Philatelic Festival March, by the Band of The Third Military District, under Major Peter Jackson.

When AUSIPEX was first mooted, it was said that we must try to make it the best philatelic exhibition ever. It is not for us to say that it was. But we were happy to hear the comments of overseas visitors, such as "Fantastic. You would think the organisers did it every day of their lives", from one who is no stranger to international exhibitions.

But what exhibition could have had such bad luck as this. It was held in Melbourne's wettest September since 1920, with rain every day of its duration. (There was only one wet day in the next fortnight). In addition, industrial trouble meant a curtailed tramway service to the Exhibition, as, when a tram required repair no work would be done on it, and it would have to be withdrawn from service.

When one thinks of thanks, the people who come to mind immediately are Miss Myra Farley, the Executive Officer, and her Assistant, Miss Joyce Buchanan. From the night it was decided to hold AUSIPEX, their burdens increased daily and they did an incredible job in the bringing of AUSIPEX into being and in keeping it running.

They are the first pair of ladies to have been the Executive Officers of a world philatelic exhibition. Each is now a world philatelic personality. They will be remembered with admiration and gratitude so long as AUSIPEX is talked of.

Mr Len Buchanan, responsible for mounting and dismounting the frames and exhibits—and did these tasks against the clock—performed another miracle of organisation. (The hall had to be cleared one day after the exhibition closed.) It was a fine idea to have mounting classes beforehand so that the teams knew what they had to do. One marvelled at the latent ability of a man who, until mid-July, was Treasurer of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Mr Jim Turnbull, Mr John Sinfield, Mr Joe Ceravolo, Mr David Terrington and the other members of the team also did a marvellous job in the airless Bin Room, accepting and distributing exhibits before and after the display.

There is no disrespect to the President of the Exhibition, Mr Ray Chapman, in not mentioning him earlier, for this is essentially written from the floor of the Exhibition, where those at the end of the organisation lines were now facing the ultimate tests.

AUSIPEX was most fortunate in having a man of his wide imagination, knowledge, and contacts at its head.

He had good reason to feel proud as he viewed the exhibition, and as he escorted distinguished visitors.

Mr John Gartner, first president of AUSIPEX and its Honorary Patron can pride himself as the Founder of AUSIPEX. It was he who put forward the idea, did the initial organisation, and invented the name AUSIPEX.

He told the inaugural meeting apologetically that the name might seem a bit

"corny", but it was the best he could think of. The meeting could not think of anything better either, and adopted it.

AUSIPEX proved to be the perfect name. It fastened the eyes of philatelists in all the other continents on Australia, and it brought philatelic societies all over Australia forward with help and offers of help for the first world exhibition in Australia and made it the first fully Australian philatelic exhibition.

It was wonderful to meet people from all the other States sharing in the mounting of the 50,000 sheets in the exhibition.

The exhibition organisation was notable for the outstanding co-operation of Australia Post. Mr Robert H. Gamble, Chief Marketing Officer, and a vice-president, was asked by Australia Post to postpone his retirement until after AUSIPEX.

Such was its enthusiasm that it brought frames from all over the Commonwealth and loaned them to AUSIPEX.

Among those who came to the exhibition was Miss Helen Serjeant White, a former Secretary and a Life Member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, who was present at the 1928 Melbourne philatelic exhibition.

Mr Derek Baker did a lonely, conscientious vigil looking after the literature exhibits. Mr Max Watson handled the major part of the task of greeting those who visited the Royal Philatelic Society's lounge.

Special thanks are due to Mr Laurie Gilbee, a non-collector who, from friendship, made himself assistant to the Executive Officer and her Assistant.

Mr G. J. Weeks, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, brought 100 children from the school of which he is principal to AUSIPEX. There he was recognised by about 100 children from a school he had been at previously and he had 200 children on his hands. Some strayed from the main group but a call over the loudspeakers brought them together again when it was time to leave.

Included in a display was a catalogue of the 1928 Melbourne Exhibition—a few pages, less than half the size of the AUSIPEX catalogue. It is a measure of the advances of Australian Philately that the AUSIPEX catalogue had 300 pages with coloured illustrations and advertisements.

A terrific amount of work was obviously involved in the production of the catalogue and it was a credit to its editor, Ray Chapman.

Examples of the "back-room boys", whose work was known only to themselves, were those who had the task of interpreting catalogue descriptions of exhibits that were sent in foreign languages—Dr Russell Jones, Mr Ray Kelly, and the Royal Women's Hospital interpreters. Most were in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

As the rain poured down, at least one overseas visitor queried "Why did you hold it at this time of the year?"

The answer is that when it was decided to hold AUSIPEX, more than three years ahead, this was the only time the Exhibition could be booked for a sufficiently long period. Further as the traditional period of the Royal Melbourne Show, it should be reasonable weather; and it would give large numbers of country philatelists the opportunity to attend.

One of the noticeably successful features of the Show was the provision of

lounges where people could rest weary feet. It was especially welcomed by wives whose enthusiasm for stamps did not match that of their husbands.

The most surprising visitor to AUSIPEX was, perhaps, Mr M. B. Shrestha, from Nepal, who brought his own and two other entries from that country. All three gained awards.

Meanest people at AUSIPEX were the thieves who stole the strikingly beautiful golden ribbon rosettes that were placed on the top of Gold Medal winners' exhibits.

They were replaced so the lucky winners would not be robbed of these proud mementos.

AUSIPEX was the first philatelic exhibition where this idea was introduced.

Unexpected features of the attendance were the number of children in prams being pushed around the exhibits, usually by their mothers—one father was seen carrying his infant on his back, piccaninny style—and the number of incapacitated people.

These were mostly wheeling themselves in chairs. One man, with a companion, was in a chair with Hawaii number plate.

Another man was a spinal case, prone on a self-propelled trolley.

They were reminders of how much philately means to those who have suffered and will remain among the world's unfortunate.

J. H. SMYTH MEDAL FOR MR JOHN GARTNER R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.

Mr John Gartner, head of The Hawthorn Press, former President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, and originator of AUSIPEX 84, was presented with the J. H. Smyth Memorial Medal of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club at The Royal Philatelic Society, London's luncheon during AUSIPEX.

The presentation was made by the President of the Club, Mr E. D. Garrard, F.R.P.S.L., who said it was the first time the medal had been awarded to a Melbourne member since Mr J. R. W. Purves received it 51 years ago. He stressed that an award of the medal was an event.

The medal is a small gold medal with a replica of the 5/- New South Wales stamp on the obverse, and on the reverse, "Royal Sydney Philatelic Club. The J. H. Smyth Memorial Medal. Awarded to John Gartner for Services to Philately".

NEW ZEALAND FELLOWSHIP PRESENTATION

Prior to the luncheon, Members of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand attending AUSIPEX, with their wives, held a private gathering at the Hotel Windsor to present Mr Gartner with the certificate of a Fellow of the Royal New Zealand Philatelic Society.

Mr Gartner, who joined the New Zealand Society in 1973, was elected to Fellowship in 1982, but because of circumstances and a redesigning of the certificate, the presentation could not be made until AUSIPEX.

The President of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Mr Marcel Stanley, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L. read the citation recounting Mr Gartner's services to Philately, praising particularly The Hawthorn Press philatelic publications.

H.L.C.

AUSIPEX AWARDS

The three major award winners at AUSIPEX 84 were:

Grand Prix d'Honneur—J. H. Levett (French Colonies)

Grand Prix National—R. A. Perry (Victoria)

Grand Prix International—"Foxbridge" (British North America)

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria who received awards are listed hereunder (subject of display in brackets):

Large Gold Medal with Special Prize

R. A. Perry (Victoria)

Large Gold Medal

P. Jaffe (St. Vincent)

Gold Medal

L. J. G. Franks (Hong Kong & Treaty Ports)

R. Hake (Postal History of Exeter)

D. H. Pearce (South Australia)

R. A. Perry (Victorian Postal History)

W. E. Tinsley (Tasmania)

Large Vermeil Medal with Special Prize

J. B. Trowbridge (Transatlantic Mails)

Large Vermeil Medal

D. E. Forster (Marseilles and Brindisi routes)

M. D. Groom (Tasmania)

O. G. Ingles (Tasmanian Postal Stationery)

G. R. Linfield (Victoria)

D. H. Pearce (South Australia Departmentals)

Vermeil Medal

M. T. Bulley (British New Guinea)

A. W. Bunn (Australian Air Mails)

R. G. Darge (New Zealand KGV)

R. I. C. Holland (Victorian T.P.O.'s)

P. Jaffe (Grenada)

H. D. Meadows (Australian Air Mails)

M. B. Watson (Victorian Postal History)

Large Silver Medal

D. N. Baker (Great Britain Postal History)

M. T. Bulley (New Guinea Postal History)

H. M. Campbell (Literature)

D. H. M. Clarke (Victoria)

L. J. G. Franks (Hong Kong Postal Stationery)

Mrs. M. Hamilton (Straits Settlements Postal Stationery)

M. Juhl (Literature)

D. N. Napier (Rhodesia)

J. A. Sinfield (Australian Postal Stationery)

Silver Medal

H. L. Chisholm (Pioneer Air Mails)

P. Collas (Queensland Postal Stationery)

P. Collas (Literature)

R. B. Johnston (New Brunswick)

Dr P. J. Kornan (Australian Military Postal History)

Miss M. A. Lambe (Anglo-Boer War)

Miss M. A. Lambe (Thematic)

T. C. Lester (New Zealand)

G. R. Linfield (Victorian Postal Stationery)

B. Pope (Literature)

B. Pope & B. Thomas (Western Australia Postal Stationery)

B. Pope & P. Thomas (Literature)

K. A. Ryan (Thailand)

C. L. Stieg (Victorian Franks)

J. D. T. Walker (Australia KGV)

O. L. White (Boxer Rebellion)

Silver-Bronze Medal

M. J. Blake (Tasmania)

M. J. Blake (Tasmanian Postal History)

L. W. Buchanan (Australian Commonwealth)

L. W. Buchanan (Hong Kong & Treaty Ports)

H. M. Campbell (Queensland Postal History)
 T. A. Carter (Australian Commonwealth)
 P. Collas (Northern Territory)
 Rev. E. K. Ditterich (Australian Commonwealth Postage Dues)
 L. J. G. Franks (Literature)
 A. J. Hicks (Australian Commonwealth)
 O. G. Ingles (Tasmanian Railway Parcels Stamps)
 G. N. Kellow (Literature)

R. M. Lee (Australian Military Postal History)
 J. J. R. Lucaci (French Air Mails)
 A. E. Molandere (Belgian Colonies)
 T. R. Morgan (Canada Large Queens)
 E. W. Prince (Victorian T.P.O.'s)
 J. B. Trowbridge (Newfoundland)

Bronze Medal

E. D. Lyon (Malaya)

Certificate of Participation

D. J. Currie (St. Pierre et Miquelon)

The Society won a Large Silver medal for *Philately from Australia*, and a Silver medal for *The Long Stamps of South Australia* by the late J. R. W. Purves, both in the literature section.

Non-competitive entries from members were, in the Court of Honour, R. P. T. Chapman (Australian Commonwealth) and the late E. G. Creed (Barbados), and in the Jury section D. Benson (Tonga), A. R. Butler (Queensland), H. Gorny (Polish Air Mails), Dr R. Jones (Grenada), R. J. Kelly (Victorian Postal History), P. Pearson (Postal History of Norfolk), and M. Stanley (New Zealand Stamp Booklets).

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON LUNCHEON AT AUSIPEX, 84

Social gatherings of Fellows and Members of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, are now traditional features of major Philatelic Exhibitions.

A total of 105 members of the Society and wives attended a buffet luncheon at the Hotel Windsor on Thursday, September 27 staged by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

The President of AUSIPEX and of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Mr Ray Chapman, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L., welcomed and introduced the President of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr John B. Marriott, M.V.O., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., Keeper of the Royal Collection.

Mr Marriott congratulated Australian philatelists on staging AUSIPEX and expressed his pleasure at being able to meet so many overseas members.

He took the opportunity to mention that The Royal Philatelic Society, London, was conducting an appeal for improvements to its famous home, 41 Devonshire Place—the first appeal the Society had made for 60 years—and that contributions would be welcome.

Mr Marriott and his charming wife received those attending as they entered.

The function was organised by Mr H. M. Campbell, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., Special Representative of the Society in Victoria.

H.L.C.

NEW SOUTH WALES: A STUDY OF THE 2d DIADEM LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF PLATE I

By BARBARA J. HANCOCK

(continued from September 1984, p. 61)

The Substituted Subjects

GROUP (1). The top right corner subjects Nos. 10, 11, 12, 24 and 36 are all somewhat darker than the adjoining subjects. The spacing between these subjects also differs markedly from that on the engraved plate, especially the relationship between Nos. 12 and 24 where a very wide space occurs on the engraved plate. There is no evidence of damage or retouching to Nos. 24 or 36 (Fig. 4).

Close examination of these subjects, and comparison with other subjects on the sheet, reveals their origin.

No. 10. A very heavy blue flaw in the centre of the top of the left-hand top square.

This corresponds exactly to the flaw on No. 93.

11. Fine broken line inside the top right frame, also noted on No. 94.

12. No identifying marks, but the subject is only slightly higher than No. 11.

24. A small blue mark on the leg of "P" of "PENCE", also noted on No. 107.

36. Very heavy left frame at the top left corner, as noted on No. 119.

There is also a large blue spot in the margin under "N" of "PENCE" on No. 24, which is also present below No. 107 on the engraved plate. This spot is missing between Nos. 107 and 119 on the lithographed proof sheet, but this may have been removed from the stone by acid brush as the lower frame of No. 107 is rather weak under "PENC".

GROUP (2). Subjects Nos. 104 and 105 at lower right were severely damaged on the engraved plate, but on the lithographed proof sheet these units appear normal, and much darker than the surrounding units. The space between 104 and 105 is much wider than on the engraved plate. (Fig. 5).

No. 104. The right frame extends too far upwards as in No. 117, and there is also a small mark on the Queen's neck common to both units. In addition, the left frame is very heavy and projects too far upwards. This is not found on any other subject and may be a transfer crease.

105. There is a blue dot in the lower right corner of the top right corner ornament, also found on No. 118. In addition there is a faint vertical line in the margin to the right of this substituted unit.

Conclusions

It would appear that a transfer was taken of the entire engraved plate and placed on the lithographic stone. The subjects Nos. 10, 11, 12, 24, 36, 104 and 105 were then removed from the stone by acid brush. Another transfer from the engraved plate was then taken of subjects Nos. 93, 94, 95, 105, 106, 107, 117, 118 and 119 forming a block of 9 subjects, on transparent transfer paper. From this transfer an inverted "L"-shaped block consisting of subjects Nos. 93, 94, 95, 107 and 119, was

*ced by Anthony & Agnes
sk 4604*

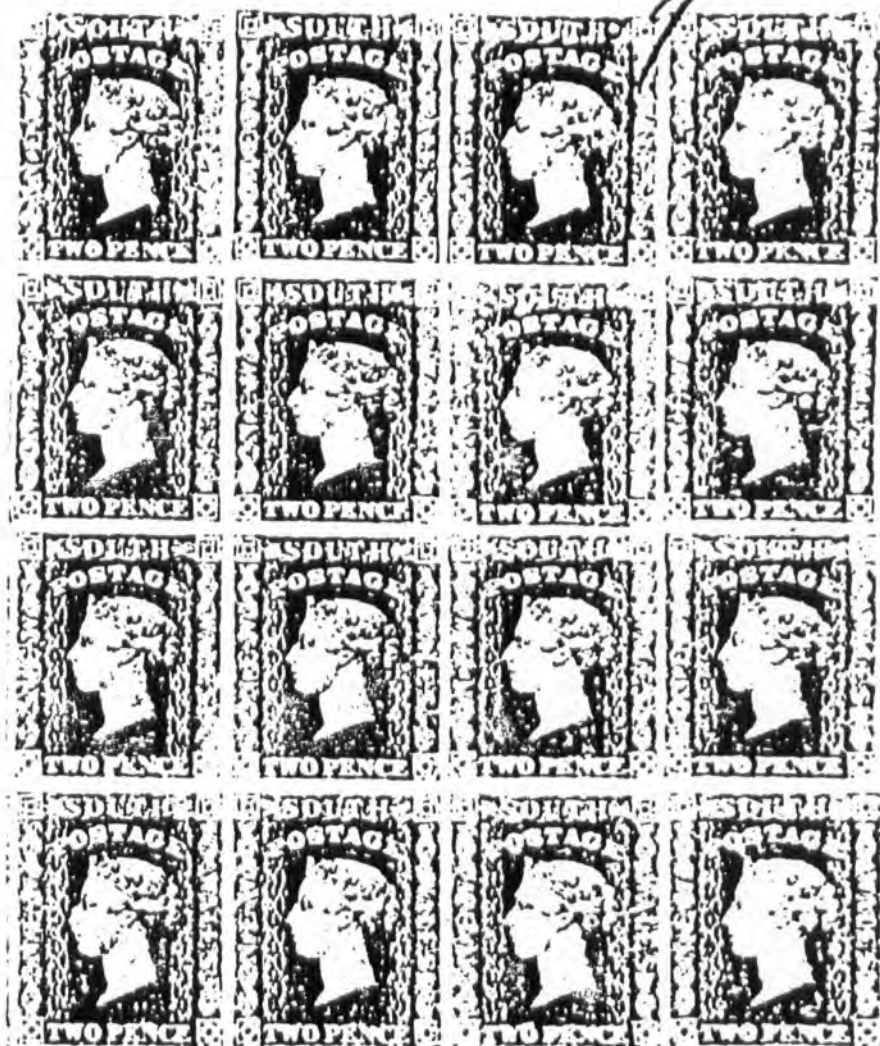


Fig. 4. 2d Diadem lithographed Proof Sheet (Upper Right Corner).



Shirley Boyal

Fig. 5. 2d Diadem lithographed Proof Sheet (Lower Right Corner).

cut and placed on the stone to replace Nos. 10, 11, 12, 24 and 36. Subjects Nos. 104 and 105 were then replaced by a pair, Nos. 117 and 118, cut from this transfer. A transfer crease appears on replaced subject No. 104, extending upwards from the top left corner. A total of seven subjects were substituted on the stone. It is possible that the stamps were printed directly from this stone, without the use of an intermediate stone and further printing stone. However, there is no evidence to support either theory.



Fig. 6. 2d Diadem lithographed Proof Sheet (Top Left Corner)

The Plating of the 2d Diadem Lithograph

A comprehensive plating list for the 2d Diadem Plate I engraved was published by F. T. Bolton in *The London Philatelist* in 1948. The lithograph proof sheet was checked against this list, and found to agree with the listing in all but 16 units, these being Nos. 1, 12, 19, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 45, 54, 55, 84, 104, 105, 118. Four of these units (24, 36, 104 and 105) were those showing extensive damage on the steel plate.

Almost all the remaining 12 identifying flaws on this list which are missing on the lithographed proof sheet occurred in the margins between the subjects on the engraved plate. As such care was taken to produce the lithographic stone, it is most likely that the stone was carefully checked, and such extraneous marks removed by acid brush when the subjects to be substituted were removed. It is interesting to note that the spot in the margin between Nos. 107 and 119 on the engraved plate was present when the engraved proof sheet was taken in 1860 to send to London with the plate for repair. This spot is missing on the lithographed proof sheet between Nos. 107 and 119, but present between the substituted Nos. 24 and 36 which were taken from Nos. 107 and 119 on the engraved plate.

The numerous hairlines through "L" of "WALES" are the remains of guide lines marked on the engraved plate to enable the accurate rolling-in of the subjects on the plate. Several subjects may have been re-entered originally on the engraved plate, e.g. Nos. 26 and 75, both of which show an additional frame line in the top right corner ornament.

Several distinctive flaws were noted on the lithographed proof sheet —

- No. 42. Blue spots above the Queen's ear.
- 54. Similar to No. 42.
- 55. Diagonal blue line across head and neck below ear, possibly a transfer crease.
- 56. Horizontal blue line below ear, possibly a transfer crease.

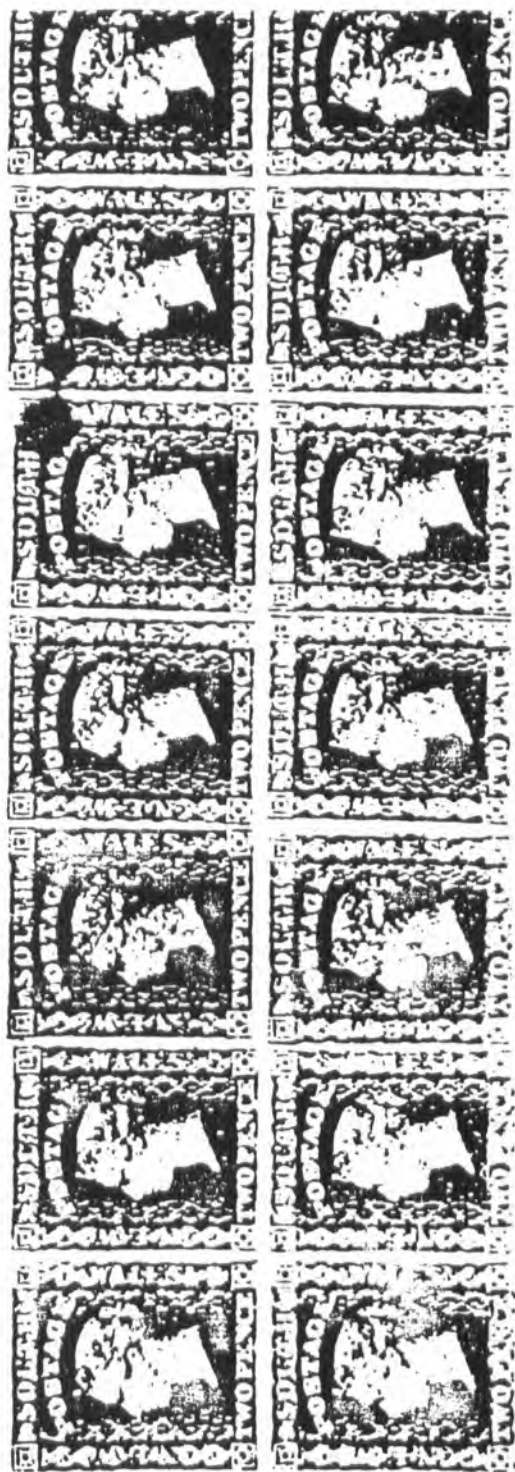
However, as copies of the lithograph are so scarce, it has not been possible to determine if these are constant (Fig. 6).

In addition the base of the lithographed proof sheet at the left is very weak, and the base line is missing on a number of subjects, especially Nos. 109 to 112. This may have been caused by the cleaning of the stone with the acid brush removing portion of the design. Subjects Nos. 109, 110 and 111 are known with the base lines redrawn heavily (Fig. 7).

The 2d Lithograph Retouches

The impressions along the base of the bottom row of the proof sheet are extremely faint. In particular subjects Nos. 109, 110, 111 and 112 exhibit very weak lower frames, while Nos. 113 and 114 show slight weakness. There is no indication at all that these subjects have been retouched on the proof sheet, contrary to the view expressed by Mr F. T. Bolton in his otherwise excellent article in *The London Philatelist*, Vol LVII (1948) (Fig. 7). However, it is probable that Nos. 109, 110 and 111 were retouched before printing commenced, possibly by ruling the lines directly on to the stone. The three subjects are only known retouched (Fig. 8).

No. 109 Base redrawn. Two lines added, the upper slightly cutting off the base of the letters TWO PENCE, the lower extending the whole length of the stamp and protruding to the right, below the original base line. (Discovered by Mr Bolton in 1936.)



*This is printed upon
paper
D.D. 21 July 185*

Fig. 7. 2d Diadem lithographed Proof Sheet (Lower Left Corner)



Fig. 8. 2d Diadem lithograph. The retouches.

- No. 110 Base heavily redrawn, showing three lines in places. The upper line, which just touches the base of the letters, is conspicuously broken under N. (Discovered by Mr Bolton in 1935.)
- No. 111 Two lines, sloping up to the right, are added to the base, cutting off the base of the letters to a slightly greater extent than the other two. The lower line increases the size of the left square and decreases the right. (Described by Mr Hausburg in the "Handbook on New South Wales" in 1911.)
- No. 113 It has been suggested that this subject was also retouched (note the pair, Lot 598 in the Geo. Ginger sale 1945). However, the fine lines at the base of this stamp more closely resemble the normal stamp than the heavily drawn retouches.

Numbers Issued of the 2d Lithograph

The lithographs were printed on the paper watermarked double-lined 2, used for the printings from the engraved plate. The sheets used for the printings by lithography were not accounted for separately, and the total number of 2d stamps printed in August 1859 was 198,000 (i.e. 1,650 sheets) as given by Basset Hull. This was well below the average monthly figure of approx. 230,000 stamps for this period. The printings for August may have included some sheets from the engraved plate, and thus it is quite impossible to estimate the number of stamps printed by lithography, although it was probably less than 198,000.

However, some interesting figures have recently come to light. The "Paper Issue Memorandum Book, NSW, 1853-1861" was recently discovered by the National Postal Museum, and from this it is ascertained that the issue of books of 2d paper in 1859 was on a regular two monthly basis of 25 books (i.e., sufficient to print 225,000 stamps per month). However, following the usual issue of 25 books on 17 July 1859, there was a further issue of 25 books on 18 August 1859. The next issue was 25 books on 31 October 1859, and the supply then reverted to the normal two-monthly issue.

Despite the extra 25 books requisitioned in August, the number of stamps issued was not increased, and presumably a large number were defective. The Register for 1859 is missing, but the printing register for 1860 (N.S.W. State Archives Ref 1/13, "Postage Stamps Printed and Supplied 1860-1865") records 160 sheets of 2d lithograph on hand for destruction. This figure represents 19,200 stamps, or a little over one book. This figure is very high as the average number of 2d engraved destroyed in 1858 was only 16 sheets (or less than 2000 stamps) per month.

This raises several questions—

(1) Was this the total number of 2d lithographs destroyed, or was this a printing made late in 1859, possibly defective and not issued?

(2) What became of the extra 25 books requisitioned on 16 August and issued to the Government Printer on 18 August, and why was this requisition necessary?

(3) Although probably intended as a temporary measure until Plate II arrived from London, did printing by lithography cause such great problems and wastage of stamps that the experiment was halted? (No defective copies have been seen.)

(4) Did the printing stone become damaged during printing and what finally became of the stone?

Usage of the 2d Lithograph

Many 2d lithographs bear the postmark "NSW" in three concentric ovals, which was in use at Sydney in 1859. It is interesting to note that two examples are found on Official covers from the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney. Numeral postmarks of the "Rays" type are also commonly found on lithographs, and the numbers noted include 36 (Braidwood), 43 (Gunning), 44 (Yass), 55 (Newcastle), 66 (Singleton), and 96 (Maryborough).

Dated copies are rare, but the following have been listed—

AU 3, 1859	Pair (Nos. 69/70) on cover	Hutson <i>L.P.</i> April 1960 p. 63, and May 1963 p. 89.
AU 13, 1859	Single on OHMS cover from Sydney	Purves <i>L.P.</i> March 1966 p. 58.
AU 19, 1859	Pair (Nos. 113/114) on OHMS cover	Bolton <i>L.P.</i> April 1948 p. 58 and Hutson NSW 1960 p. 32
SP 1, 1859	Pair (Nos. 97/98) on piece	Hutson NSW 1960 p. 32
SP 12, 1859	Single on piece from Sydney	White Collection, Mitchell Library
OC 20, 1859	Single on part cover from Sydney to Drayton (OC 26, 1859)	Hausburg paper in Bassett Hull NSW 1911 p. 216.

The earliest date listed is 3 August 1859. This cover was apparently acquired by G. J. Hutson after work on his book was completed. It was shown to the Royal Philatelic Society and noted in *The London Philatelist*. However, in March 1966, J. R. W. Purves noted the cover dated 13 August 1859, and stated that this was a "record" as the earliest date given in Hutson's book was 19 August 1859. Unfortunately this error was not corrected, and the cover was listed in the E. R. Slade sale in 1979, as the "earliest recorded date of use".

Summary

1. The 2d Diadem steel plate arrived in Sydney from London on 7 December 1855, and the stamps were placed on sale on 7 January 1856. The 2d value was most used as this was the basic letter rate.

2. The steel plate was damaged by overheating about June 1858, and two subjects were repaired locally, Nos. 24 and 104.

3. Thomas Richards was appointed Government Printer on 1 June 1859. By this time the 2d steel plate was in urgent need of further repair.

4. A second steel plate was ordered from London.

5. A lithographic transfer was taken from the damaged steel plate, and used to make a lithographic stone for printing the 2d stamps as an emergency measure while further repairs were made locally to the steel plate. The lithographed proof sheet

bears the Treasury stamp dated 21 July 1859, and the earliest recorded date of use is 3 August 1859.

6. In early August 1859 the steel plate was retouched a second time (Nos. 24 and 104) and a small printing made from the plate in this state.

7. The steel plate was extensively repaired locally and returned to service.

8. Printing from the lithographic stone ceased. It had been used for several weeks at most, and lithographs do not exist in a worn state.

9. The remaining printings of the 2d Diadem imperforate, were from the locally repaired steel Plate I, until January 1860, when Plate II arrived from London.

10. Due to damage to Plate II in mid 1860, Plate I was returned to London for repairs to the damaged areas. It was used, from March 1861 to February 1862, and the stamps issued perforated.

11. Lithography was not again used for the 2d Diadem printings, and there is no record of what subsequently became of the stone.

I would like to record my thanks to Mr R. C. Peck, Assistant Curator (Philately), Mint and Barracks Museum, Sydney; Mr D. J. Collyer, Philas Librarian; and members of the States' Study Circle of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club. Without their invaluable assistance this study would not have been possible.

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- Mitchell Library—Thomas Richards Papers (Ref. A1693).

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE FOR STAMPS

Philatelic crime entered a new and desperate phase in October when Mr T. H. Lester, 78, a former President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, was attacked and robbed of his New Zealand collection in his home.

The intruder entered through a locked flywire door, which he cut, in the early evening and kicked Mr Lester in the kidneys. He then battered him until he gave up the keys of his safe.

Mr Lester's injuries included a splintered rib and facial injuries.

Mrs Lester was in hospital. Her jewellery was taken.

The thief indicated that he was carrying out the robbery for someone else.

He also threatened Mr Lester that he would return and deal with him more seriously if he attempted to inform the police before an interval had elapsed.

The collection gained a Silver Medal at AUSIPEX. It included a 1d 1906 Christchurch Exhibition claret, mint, one of the 60 copies printed.

COMMONWEALTH COLLECTION GOES

Earlier in October, another Melbourne collector, Dr F. W. Kiel, had his home broken into and his five-volume collection of Commonwealth stolen.

The thief broke into by jemmying open a front window, the frames of which had been nailed.

MR JOHN MARRIOTT DISPLAYS TRINIDAD TO R.P.S.V.

Mr John B. Marriott, M.V.O., R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L., Keeper of the Royal Collection, enthralled a large audience at a memorable and historic meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria during AUSIPEX 84.

The meeting was held in the Theatre of the Regent Hotel, on Thursday, September 27 and was the Society's September meeting. Those attending included many overseas, interstate, and country members, besides many visitors.

Mr Marriott provided copies of a memo on the philately of Trinidad. This also told of the 100 pages from his collection that would be on show.

He was able to say, in his précis, that his collection contained everything of philatelic interest from the capture of Trinidad from the Spanish in 1797 to 1909 when Trinidad and Tobago issues began.

One can only describe his address as glorious. He told how he began collecting Trinidad in his schooldays, choosing it because it enabled him to buy a whole classic issue he could afford—2/6. He told how he acquired notable items. He talked of the stamps and of how he built the collection, and of his studies of auction catalogues of great collections of the past.

"Never miss an opportunity to gain information", was the highlight sentence of his address.

The audience then moved into the Carillon Room, where the 100 sheets were set out on 10 frames, numbered to show the sequence.

The display began with the *Lady McLeod* (the ship was named after the Governor's wife), mint, pen-cancelled, and on cover.

The first Perkins Bacon issues were followed by a marvellous display of the lithographed provisionals of 1859.

Later Perkins Bacon issues included die proofs of the 4d, 6d and 1/- and the pin-perf 12½ and the only pairs of 4d and 1/- known. These led to the (1d) compound pin perforation used on cover with a strip of four lithographs.

De La Rue printings included a 1862 De La Rue record sheet, the 6d compound perforation and 1/- perf 13 unused and a cover bearing all four values.

There was an essay and die proof of the 5/- and the only known use on cover.

The very rare first Inland Post Card was present and the 1d in black manuscript on 6d pair and bisect on piece.

Die proofs and artists' sketches and essays of the later issues were many and the 5/-, 10/- and £1 were in mint blocks.

Finally, there was the 1d black on red, with value omitted, the only other example being in the Royal Collection.

AUSTRALIAN PHOTOGRAVURE STAMP ISSUES

IV. PREPARATION OF THE PRINTING CYLINDER

By BETTY VAN TENAC

The cylinder consists of a steel core faced with copper, deposited by electrolysis, and finished and turned on a lathe to extremely fine tolerances. The cylinder has to be of accurate uniform diameter throughout or it will not contact the paper properly over its whole surface, and printing faults will develop as it is used. Also the shallower printing cells may be as small as two thousandths of an inch deep, and if the cylinder diameter varies by more than this amount, these shallow cells will not print.

The carbon tissue is moistened and very carefully and precisely rolled onto the copper face of the cylinder. The cylinder with the carbon tissue attached is then placed in a tank of hot water to remove the paper backing of the tissue and "to develop" the gelatine. After drying, the areas which are not to be etched (margins, gutters, etc.) are painted out with acid-resistant bituminous paint. The cylinder is then ready for etching.

Possibly the most spectacular variety that occurred on Australian Decimal Issues during this stage of the process, was the misplacement or distortion of one colour that was noted in the 5c Royal Visit stamp of 1970, Right Pane, Stamp 5, all rows from 1 to 10 (see Figure 1). Collectors may recall that this was the period when there was a close sequence of stamps issued—the Grasslands, Royal Visit, the Cook Bicentenary issue of five se-tenant stamps and miniature sheet, and the two definitive coils issues at Anpex 70. The distortion ran down the extreme right-hand side of the uncut sheet and was caused by the tissue stretching or being pulled out of alignment while being attached to the cylinder. Attaching a tissue to a cylinder was an extremely difficult and delicate procedure. The distortion occurred in the Prince's nostrils, Queen's features and the tiara, which gradually encroached above the top frame line of the stamp.



Fig. 1. 1970 Royal Visit 5c

On occasion in some issues, the tissue was inadvertently pierced or holed, causing an etch mark in a part of the design that was not to be etched in that particular colour, or allowing the white of the paper to show through. Good examples of this variety can be seen in the 5c Cook Bicentenary issue, Upper Pane, Row 5 Stamp 1

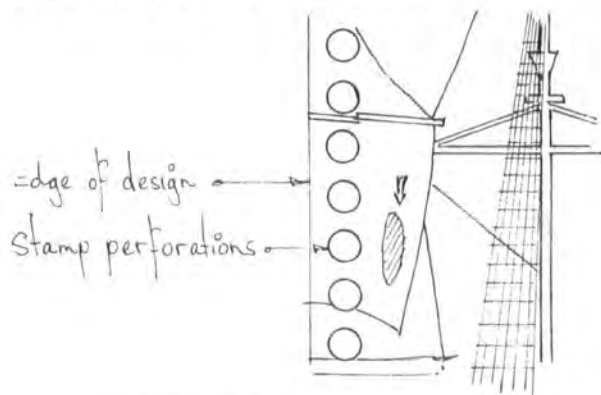


Fig. 2. 1970 Cook Bicentenary 5c



Fig. 3. 1972 Pioneer Life 5c

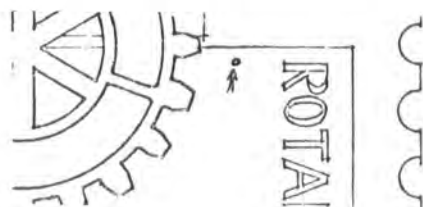


Fig. 4. 1971 Rotary



Fig. 5. 1973 3c Coral Crab

where three is a noticeable red dash in the lower stern main sail (see Figure 2); and the 5c Pioneer Life issue of 15th November 1972, Lower Pane, Row 1 Stamp 2 where there is a prominent blue spot in the background of the photograph (see Figure 3).

In some stamp issues these spots were noticed during printing and the cylinder re-etched, particularly if the spots were white. A good example is the Rotary issue of 17th May 1971 where the white spot on Left Pane, Row 3 Stamp 2 was re-etched (see Figure 4). There were other examples of this re-etching throughout the Rotary issue on both right and left panes.

In production the exposure of carbon tissue through the screen covers the whole printing area including gutters, but prior to etching non-printing areas are "blacked" out as stated above. Sometimes accidentally a very small margin was left around each stamp area. The first stamp on which this margin was noticed was the I.L.O. stamp of 1969. It was seen again on the 7c Accountants' Congress stamp of 16th October 1972 and further on the \$4 Painting definitive stamp of 24th April 1974, first printing.

The 3c Coral Crab Marine Life definitive stamp of 1973 proved to be very interesting for collectors. A bubble in the tissue during the preparation of the red cylinder probably caused the blurring or smudging of the scales on Sheet C, Row 1 Stamp 10 and weak etching caused the light spot on the same Sheet C, Row 3 Stamp 6 (see Figure 5). When the base rate was increased from 7c to 10c on 1st October 1974, the stamp was reprinted as a makeup value and released on 20th September 1974. A new red cylinder was made for the reprint and the green cylinder taken out and recut. A positional block of 15 stamps from both these printings made a nice item for one's collection. A further bonus was that the stamp was originally printed in K.P.5D paper and reprinted on K.P.6T paper.

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF CALLIAQUA, ST VINCENT

By P. JAFFE, F.R.P.S.L.

Calliaqua, the Carib capital of St Vincent, lies like Kingstown on the south of the island.

The postal history starts in December 1872, with the opening of the inland post.

The first datestamp was the CA abbreviated mark. This was struck in red until 1880, when black ink was used. The value most commonly used was the 1d, for local postage.

The 4d, which as a single covered registration, or in pairs the rate to France, is of interest, because both the blue and orange no watermark issues of 1866 and 1869 respectively were supplied, the first in small quantities. By 1877 the 4d orange may have been used as multiples to eke out supplies of the 1/-.

The 6d of 1871 was available from January 1873 to August or September, when the 1873 issue replaced it. This lasted until July 1875, when the 6d deep blue-green of March 1875 was used until February 1877. The perf. 15 6d pale yellow-green sideways watermark was in use in Calliaqua in March 1877, followed by the perf. 11-12½ x 15 in May.

The 1872 1/- deep rose seems to have lasted at Calliaqua until mid-1874, when the 1/- lilac-rose perf. 11-12½ x 15 came into use. In June 1875 the 1/- claret appears. It must be admitted a perf. 11-12½ 1/- faded in this month looks so lilac-rose (of which Jones printed 12 extra sheets in the week to July 10, 1873) as to support the idea contained in Bacon and Napier (*St Vincent*, 1895) that Miss Stewart may have mixed perforations on July 26, or included some old colours in the March 23, 1875 operation, when only six extra sheets were printed by Corbett. Pierce, Messenger and Lowe (*St Vincent*, 1971) suggest the 1/- lilac-rose was used up by March 1875, and still admit the possibility that Bacon was correct and not looking at a faded claret stamp. It remains an unsolved mystery. Since the succeeding 1/- vermilion is known perf. 15 on three or four sides, as against the normal two, and the 1d no watermark perf. 11-12½ x 15 seems to come in two different shades with two different cancellations, it is better to defer judgment.

In February 1877 the first (brighter) printing of the 1/- vermilion perf. 11-12½ x 15 was available in Calliaqua.

In 1873-74 the CA abbreviated mark was usually overstruck A10 at Kingstown. The tall black A10 is scarce so used. Exceptionally, a double-struck CA, JU 27 74 has no overstrike, perhaps because it by-passed Kingstown. Double-striking is usual from July 1877, but also occurs both earlier and into 1881.

A complication is the use of blue crayon, in the 1875-77 period, alone or with the CA abbreviated mark. A pair of the 6d deep blue-green is known with crayon only.

The earliest CA abbreviated mark in black is April 10, 1880 (Pierce, Messenger and Lowe note May 19, 1880), on a 1d black. At least two examples are known on the 1d on half 6d provisional, dated June 16, 1880. The 1d sage-green dates from June 19 at Calliaqua and lasts till at least August, but probably November, since the 1d on 6d of November 30, 1881 is unknown with a proven village mark. (However, since no Calliaqua cover before 1883 is known, some fresh evidence is possible.) By December 14 Calliaqua had the Perkins, Bacon 1d drab in use, and it lasted at least until October 1882.

The De La Rue 1d drab comes with both normal and reversed Crown CA watermark, before the arrival of the larger second printing in January 1883. For some unexplained reason normal watermarks predominate, both with the CA abbreviated marks and with the extended (name in full) c.d.s. (earliest known date May 1, 1884—Pierce, Messenger and Lowe noted May 5, 1884). It would be interesting to prove a colour difference between the two printings (or invoices), and to discover if both contain the missing pin in the comb perforation in column 7 right horizontal (this variety occurs also in Mauritius 17¢ and 50¢ on left horizontal of column 4).

The position of the watermark (normal or reversed) on the March 1885 1d on 2½d on 1d provisional is of interest at Calliaqua, but more study is required on the 1d rose. The May-September 1885 examples are reversed (at Calliaqua), but from October normals appear in the series; in February-March 1886 both watermark positions appear. In May 1886, the unstable colour comb perf. appears and runs at least to July 1897. The line perf. rose-red shade runs from March 1888.

An early 2½d milky blue is dated July 9, 1889.

Like many other British-made village marks, the Calliaqua extended c.d.s. supplied in 1884 had only single year figure from 1905 onwards.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Death of Mr C. M. McNaught

Mr C. M. McNaught, one of New Zealand's most prominent dealers, died in Auckland recently.

Colin McNaught gained his LL.B. in 1933 and was admitted as a Barrister and Solicitor but found that vacancies for newly-qualified lawyers in the Depression were few and began a mail stamp business in Wellington in 1934, remaining there until his retirement a few years ago.

He joined the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand in 1933 and had been a Life Member since 1973. He was also an early member of the Air Mail Society of New Zealand.

He was widely known and liked throughout and beyond the Dominion.

Dr K. J. McNaught, R.D.P., who is now engaged in editing Volume VII of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, is a brother.

Philately in Court

From the depositions of R. V. Beaver and Beaver for forgery, at Auckland, 1895:

W. G. Fletcher, being sworn saith: I am a clerk in the Stamp Office at Auckland. I am also a stamp collector.

Mr. Justice Conolly: They do not use such a common word as that, now. What is the word?

Mr. T. Cooper (Counsel for the prisoners): Philatelist is the word, Your Honour . . .

Mr Tole (Crown Prosecutor): Can you say how many perforations there are on the stamp?

Witness then proceeded to measure the perforations with a gauge and answered "It is a 10 perforation."

N.Z. Philatelic Enterprise

The New Zealand Post Office prepared special folders for distribution at AUSIPEX 84.

The cover bore a breathtaking picture of the Southern Alps under full snow, in sunshine. Inside in transparent pockets, were mint copies of this year's Scenic Stamps. Underneath was the inscription AUSIPEX, MELBOURNE, 1984.

They were distributed by New Zealand philatelists visiting the Exhibition.

AUSIPEX memento for Polar Philatelists

Members of the American Society of Polar Philatelists who attended the Society's meeting at AUSIPEX have an unusual memento.

Mr Allan Davies, of Western Australia, who organised the meeting, prepared a number of heavyweight foolscap envelopes with a printed cachet and had the AUSIPEX 84 stamps postmarked there on the day of the meeting.

The black cachet showed a kangaroo and penguin touching paw and flipper, with polar ice and a rising sun in the background.

Between the twin surrounding circles was the inscription POLAR PHILATELISTS AT AUSIPEX (top) MELBOURNE 1984 (bottom).

Inside was a card filler with the same design.

Then he had all 18 members present autograph the covers and each took one.

DEATH OF MR R. P. HYERONIMUS

Mr R. P. Hyeronimus, F.R.P.S.L., author of *Commonwealth of Australia: The Postage Due Stamps, 1902-1963*, and a former president of the Philatelic Society of Canberra, died on September 22, following a long, painful illness.

Mr Hyeronimus, who was widely known in Australian philately, gave one of the longest continuous terms of service to the Philately Society of Canberra on record, and held various offices over many years.

The Society elected him as its first Honorary Life Member.

He collected for more than 50 years and his knowledge was profound. There were few aspects of philately on which he could not readily offer sound advice.

Mr Hyeronimus was one of the leading collectors of Australian Commonwealth and acquired most of its great rarities.

His collection was awarded a Vermeil Medal at London 1980 and during the past four years, he acquired many important items relating to the design of the Kangaroo and George V stamps.

He joined The Royal Philatelic Society, London, in 1963 and was made a Fellow in 1971.

Mr Hyeronimus spent his business life with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, becoming manager Dickson, ACT. His last working years were as an Inspector, supervising the installation of the Bank's computer system in southern New South Wales.

His great ambition was to win a Gold Medal at an International Exhibition. Despite his health, he was determined to make the trip to AUSIPEX 84, and he arrived the day before it opened.

But he had a serious relapse and had to be removed to hospital in Canberra.

He died without knowing that his great goal had been achieved. His collection had been awarded a Gold Medal—and his handbook a Silver Medal.

His last service to philately was as the Australian Capital Territory Commissioner for AUSIPEX. The jury was deliberating when the sad news was received and it stood in silence as a mark of respect.

Australian philately is the poorer for his passing.

A. G. SALISBURY

NOTES ON VICTORIAN RARITIES

By G. N. KELLOW

12-6D QUEEN-ON-THRONE, IMPERFORATE

The single printing of the 6d Queen-on-Throne of 2,500,000, made by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London, arrived in Melbourne in late 1854. The gumming was not considered satisfactory, however, and it was not until the exhaustion of the 6d orange Woodblocks in late 1858 that the 6d Queen-on-Throne were brought into use. By that time, the Post Office had let a contract to Mr. F. W. Robinson to "perforate" (actually roulette) the existing stock of stamps, and this, of course, included the entire stock of the 6d Queen-on-Throne. This stamp should not therefore exist imperforate, unlike its companion 1d, which was issued before the introduction of rouletting.

Nevertheless, a few copies of the 6d are known imperforate. They are all mint. These come from a few remainder copies left in London in Perkins, Bacon's possession. A much larger remainder lot (50-100 copies) of the 1d is the source of probably all the mint blocks of that stamp now known. The few 6d stamps may adjoin the block of six that was used for the 1861 "Rowland Hill" presentation copies with CANCELLED obliteration.

I know of only five copies of the 6d imperforate:

1. A pair, in the Tapling collection (*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, November 1896, p. 80).

2. A pair, once in the Burrus collection (Robson Lowe, Sales 2380-3, February 11th, 1964, Lot 603).

3. A single, in the Royal collection (see *The Royal Philatelic Collection*, Wilson, 1953, p.B.Aus.65). Singles are, of course, difficult to expertise, but this copy is known to have come from the printers.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Postal History of Fiji 1876-1910, by J. G. Rodger, C.B.E., F.R.P.S.L. Published by The Philatelic Society of Fiji. 230 pp. 19×24 cm.

This new book is in effect Volume 2 of the work begun by J. G. Rodger and R. Duberal with the publication of *Fiji: The Stamps and Postal History 1870-1875* by The Hawthorn Press.

Like the previous volume, this work is a history compiled largely from the Fijian Archives, especially those of the Colonial Secretary. All aspects are covered.

Correspondence concerning the inland and overseas mail services is quoted *in extenso*. The Archives also throw light on several by-ways, such as an 1884 Pigeon Post organized by Griffith (of Times Express fame), and on native and coolie letters.

The Archives are also enabling many aspects of the postage stamps to be reviewed in a fresh light. The exact quantities of the 1889 remainders and waste sheets are now available. A correspondence concerning the 2d blue error of colour reveals that, despite the destruction, some 56 copies of this extremely rare error still are unaccounted for. A list of the printings and quantities of the Duty overprints of 1880-1896 has also been found.

An important Appendix, compiled with the help of R. Duberal, re-presents Purves' pioneer work on the printing of 1870-1902 in a new format, providing estimates of the quantities printed of each perforation variety.

The first half is a detailed history of each Post Office up to the end of the Edwardian era. A practically complete list of postmasters is important for distinguishing many of the manuscript cancellations of the period.

A detailed check list of all recorded cancellations up to 1910 extends considerably Hugh Campbell's pioneer work.

1984 Yearbook and Philatelic Societies' Directory, 144 pp. 14.7×21 cm. Published by The British Philatelic Federation, Ltd., 314 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, SW1V 1AA.

The new and ever-useful yearbook lists 447 Philatelic federations and societies, general and specialist, with details of their memberships, annual subscriptions, and names and addresses of their secretaries, and world coverage.

Unfortunately some prominent societies have not thought the small BPF subscription and other costs worth while.

It is interesting to note that the British Society of Australian Philately has a world-wide membership of 400 and the Papuan Philatelic Society a similar membership of 360. The Pacific Islands Study Circle has 450 members.

The Invalid and Lone Collectors' Philatelic Society, founded in 1921, has 63 members. They never meet but are kept together by a typewritten circulating magazine, "Philatelic Circulator".

This is a book that can be studied with pleasure and profit, and perhaps should be.

H.L.C.

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