

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA



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MARCH 1984

LOSS OF ERIC CREED

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria has lost Eric Creed. He died suddenly on February 11.

Mr E. G. Creed was, when he died, the dominant personality in the Society, a man known to everybody and who has left behind him a legacy of generosity, kindly deeds, and fond remembrance. He was 90.

He was at the January meeting, enjoying himself with supper and conversation afterwards.

Mr Creed joined the Society in 1946, was president in 1952 and 1964, was one of the foundation recipients of the Purves Medal, was made an Honorary Life Member in 1957 and became the fourth member to be awarded the coveted David Hill Medal in 1980.

He won the Society's Silver Medal for his 1968 competition entry of Canada 5c Beaver.

Besides being a member of the Council and a Trustee of Headquarters for a great many years, he was chairman of the Deceased Estates Committee and of the Sales Branch for more than 30 years.

He made many collections, Papua, Falkland Islands, Canada, Newfoundland, and West Indies, gaining many exhibition awards and crowning his philatelic career by flying to Britain to display Barbados to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in November 1982. He had joined this Society in 1956 and became an F.R.P.S.L. in 1962.

Eric Creed will long be remembered in the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria for his enduring friendship with Bert Doery, which led to the Society acquiring 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra. He negotiated the purchase in his car.

Chief among his many gifts, was, with Mr Purves, the beautiful crystal chandelier that hangs above the Council table.

Also, with Mr Purves, he gave a print of Sir Lionel Lindsay's drypoint which formed the basis of the Cobb and Co. Centenary issue. Other gifts were anonymous.

In March 1981, the Society gave Mr Creed a luncheon in Headquarters—the first time such an honour had been paid—in recognition of the “very significant contributions” he had made to the Society over many years.

He was chairman of Bonham and Creed, soft goods merchants and was known as the "Grand Old Man of Flinders Lane". When he achieved 65 years there in 1973 *The Herald* had a feature headed "A Cut Above . . . Our Eric of the Lane." and the soft goods section of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce tendered him a surprise testimonial luncheon. Flinders Lane is the centre of Australia's soft goods trade.

Eric Creed served with 3rd Division Motor Transport, A.I.F., in World War I. An early motorist, he donated his car to the Service.

He married Miss Mary Tulloh in the Armidale Methodist Church, now Uniting Church, on 10 August 1920. On their Golden Wedding in 1970, a group of his special friends in the Society gave them a surprise luncheon at the Chateau Commodore.

On the Diamond Anniversary morning the congregation held a celebration for the couple.

For many years he attended the Spring Road, Malvern, Uniting (Methodist) Church, which was near his home, and in 1969 the church dedicated a chapel, "The Creed Chapel" with a plate recording that it had been erected during his lifetime in grateful appreciation of his generosity and contributions as a greatly honoured trustee and treasurer.

He also was actively involved in the Church's activities, particularly a children's home.

Despite his reticence about his civic work, he is known to have been associated with the rehabilitation of psychiatric patients through the Mental Hospitals Association of Victoria for 46 years.

Mr. Creed was a man faithful to his Faith. He loved God and served his fellow men.

But they were also kindly eyes, quick to see where he could be helpful, fill a need, or, in a creative way, do something that nobody else had thought of.

One also knew he was a man who would not tolerate humbug. Yet when he felt he had to stress his view he did so quietly but firmly.

Ultimately, Eric Creed was a man who was looked to for wise advice.

Present members of the Society will always remember him and it was proof of his quality that, after the shock of the news of his death, the realisation that we would not meet him again at Society meetings, and the loss to the Society, the thought came that future members would suffer an irreparable loss in not being able to know him.

For all he did we thank Eric Creed.

May his spirit always remain alive in the Society to which he gave so much, which gave him so much pleasure, and which meant so much to him.

H.L.C.

EDITORIAL NOTES

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

Mr R. P. T. (Ray) Chapman, M.B.E., President of AUSIPEX 84, and Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, has been elected a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Mr Chapman joined the Society in 1977.

Other new Fellows of interest are Mr R. M. Startup, leading New Zealand postal history writer, and Mr W. H. Miller, Jr, of New York, Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post specialist.

The Trail



of Commonwealth

A SURVEY OF THE COOKE MONOGRAMS ON THE BICOLOURED HIGH VALUE KANGAROOS

The four bicoloured high values of the Kangaroo series—5/-, 10/-, £1 and £2—were each printed from a single value plate (i.e., minus the kangaroo) 120-on. Just as in all the lower values the printer, J.B. Cooke, added two monograms in the lower margins of these plates. Under stamp No. 57, left pane was a CA monogram, and under stamp No. 58, right pane was a JBC monogram. The monograms were replaced after Cooke retired in mid-1918, so they only occur on first, second and third watermark printings. The monograms have been collected traditionally in horizontal corner strips of three to provide positional pieces.

A survey has been undertaken to determine exactly what material exists in private hands. The monograms are well known and perhaps taken for granted by most of us, and only those with purses deep enough to attempt their purchase probably realise their extreme rarity. All the major Australian and Australian specialist journals have been searched, together with complete runs of the major Australian auction catalogues and important overseas sales of Australian material, and other pertinent sources. The majority of the references will be found listed in the *Australian Commonwealth Index to Source Material* published serially in *Philas News*, and recently published separately in four volumes by Philas.

The list of recorded monogram pieces follows. It is emphasised that all those listed are definitely different—i.e., illustrations are available, or the pieces are obviously different from available illustrations.

5/- First Watermark

CA monogram: 1 c.t.o. block of 4
1 c.t.o. strip of 3
1 c.t.o. single (Total, 3 pieces)

JBC monogram: 1 mint strip of 3
2 mint singles
1 c.t.o. block of 4
2 c.t.o. singles (Total, 6 pieces)

5/- Second Watermark

CA monogram: 1 mint block of 8

	1 mint strip of 3	
	6 mint pairs	(Total, 8 pieces)
JBC monogram:	1 mint block of 4	
	1 mint strip of 3 (wmk. inverted)	
	4 mint pairs	
	1 used single	(Total, 7 pieces)
<i>5/- Third Watermark</i>		
CA monogram:	1 mint block of 8	
	1 mint block of 4	
	3 mint singles (1 wmk. inverted)	(Total, 5 pieces)
JBC monogram:	1 mint strip of 3	(Total, 1 piece)
<i>10/- First Watermark</i>		
CA monogram:	Nil	
JBC monogram:	4 mint singles	(Total, 4 pieces)
<i>10/- Third Watermark</i>		
CA monogram:	Nil	
JBC monogram:	1 mint strip of 3	
	1 mint single	(Total, 2 pieces)
<i>£1 First Watermark</i>		
CA monogram:	3 mint singles	(Total, 3 pieces)
JBC monogram:	1 mint strip of 3	
	1 mint single	(Total, 2 pieces)
<i>£1 Third Watermark</i>		
CA monogram:	2 mint strips of 3	
	1 used single	(Total, 3 pieces)
JBC monogram:	2 mint singles (1 wmk. inverted)	(Total, 2 pieces)
<i>£2 First Watermark</i>		
CA monogram:	2 mint singles	(Total, 2 pieces)
JBC monogram:	1 mint strip of 3	(Total, 1 piece)
<i>£2 Third Watermark</i>		

Monograms in this stamp were catalogued in the *Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue* up to 1980. However, it has recently been shown that it is very unlikely that Cooke made any printing of the £2 on this paper (*P. from A.*, June 1980, p. 38)—one of the major arguments being that no examples of the monograms seem to exist. On the basis of this, the 1981 A.C.S.C. was corrected and the monograms were omitted, although the introduction continues to state that Cooke printed the stamp.

Several points of interest arise from this compilation. The listing cannot be claimed to be complete, but it is believed to be not too far short. Considerable additions will only be made from some unrecognised long-standing holding which resisted the temptation of the "boom" market of the 1970's.

1. There is a preponderance of c.t.o. examples in the 5/- first watermark. Every one of these c.t.o. pieces is cancelled Melbourne DE 3 13, and they emanate presumably from the c.t.o. sets sold to collectors (with the 10/-, £1 and £2 overprinted italic Specimen). There are no c.t.o. monograms from the 5/- second and third watermarks—perhaps because these printings were never included in the collectors' sets?

2. There is a complete absence of any example of the CA monogram, in either watermark, in the 10/-. Before someone offers some sinister explanation for this omission, the CA monogram *does* exist. Through the courtesy of Richard Breckon, Australia Post Philatelic Curator, it is possible to say that Australia Post Archives has a c.t.o. (Brisbane 12 NO 13) block of 30 of the 10/- first watermark with CA monogram. Its non-existence (if that is indeed the case) in private hands must be a matter of chance.

3. The rarity of the third watermark monograms is noteworthy. There are only six 5/-'s, two 10/-'s and five £1's. Indeed, the 10/- is rarer than *any* £1 or £2 stamp, and is obviously undercatalogued in terms of relative scarcity.

4. The A.C.S.C. catalogues the monograms, mint only, as singles and strips of three. On the basis of this survey, it seems reasonable to question the listing of the 10/- CA monogram on first and third watermarks—it was on the issued sheets, but none appear to have survived. Further, the cataloguing (and pricing) of monogram strips of 3 of the following would seem to be theoretical only, since only singles are recorded in private hands: 10/- first watermark JBC, £1 first watermark CA, £1 third watermark JBC, £2 first watermark CA. The situation becomes even worse if one considers the Royal collection, which has the best holding of monograms ever brought together, to be outside the realm of private collections.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908: TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT PICTORIAL CARDS

By P. COLLAS, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.

Since the article under the above heading was published in *P. from A.*, December 1982, five further cards of the series have come to attention, these bringing the present total to 21. I am indebted to Mr W. H. Legg, F.R.P.S.L. for his kindly assistance in this regard. Quite possibly other cards within the series exist and will be reported eventually.

It may be added, as applying to all cards of the series, that in each instance descriptive information concerning the subject of the scene is printed on the address side of the relevant card. The five additional captions are as follows:

- A Flock of Shropshire Sheep.
- Loading Potatoes at Devonport.
- Preparing Poultry for Export.
- Shipping Rabbits for England.
- Tasmania Gold Mine, Beaconsfield.

NOTES ON VICTORIAN RARITIES

By G. N. KELLOW

11-2d LAUREATE, ERROR OF WATERMARK "SIX PENCE".

The catalogue states that only one example of this variety is known. This apparently unique specimen is in itself interesting from several aspects, and other evidence concerning this watermark error takes us back to the beginnings of serious stamp collecting.

First, however, we will consider the history of the only copy of the "SIX PENCE" watermark error currently known.

It was discovered by Mr W. Hadlow and reported in *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, December 19th, 1925, p. 453. Later, the stamp passed into Arthur Hind's collection. It was Lot 3380 in the cancelled New York Hind sale, and Lot 533 in the H. R. Harmer (London) Hind sale of July 2nd-4th, 1934. The stamp realized £13 and was purchased on behalf of King George V, and it today remains in the Royal Collection (see Wilson, *The Royal Philatelic Collection*, 1953, p. B. Aus. 67).

Both face and reverse of the stamp are illustrated in the *S.C.F.* It is a fairly poor specimen, with the bottom right corner missing; the postmark is abnormal — Barred Numeral 52 (alas, not Janefield, but a Hobart receiving mark). The most interesting feature, however, is the watermark. It is considerably off-centre, showing "NCE PE" at top of stamp, a gutter space below, then the line watermark of the device below; the upper word of the watermark falls in the bottom perforations and cannot be read.

While the stamp is obviously watermarked "words of value" (and therefore an abnormal error, since the 2d Laureate was never normally printed on that type of paper), what evidence is there that the value is "SIX", and not "TWO", "THREE" or "FOUR"? At a meeting of the R.P.S.V., I once asked Mr J. R. W. Purves this very question, and his reply was "Ah, yes, that is very interesting", but elaborated no further. Well, we cannot have everything served up on a plate.

I believe Purves derived his answer from an examination of the usage of each of the words of value watermarked papers. In the catalogue, he states the error, by its shade, came from an 1867-68 printing. The periods of use of the various papers were:

TWO PENCE	exhausted in June 1982
THREE PENCE	1860 — February 1866, and again in October 1869
FOUR PENCE	1860 — June 1862, and again in October 1869
SIX PENCE	1860 — December 1862, and again in March-May 1868

The SIX PENCE paper was thus the only one in the use at the appropriate period.

There is a second corroborating line of evidence, showing that Hadlow's discovery of this "unique" stamp was in fact a rediscovery some 55 years after it was first reported.

In the *Philatelist*, February 1870, p. 20 Mr E. L. Pemberton, in a check list of Victorian stamps lists the 2d. Laureate, wmk. SIX PENCE. The stamp on which that listing was based has never been heard of since. It must be different from the Hadlow one, since the 1870 copy must have been distinctly watermarked "SIX", or there would have been no justification for listing the stamp as such.

THE LETTERCARDS OF VICTORIA

By C. STIEG

Victoria was, in 1889, the first Australian State to adopt the lettercard, preceding New South Wales and Queensland by six years. Response by the public to this new form of stationery was immediate, and 1,184,346 lettercards were issued the first year. This degree of popularity did not last, although significant quantities of cards did continue to be used.

The following article is an attempt to place on record all the facts that are currently known concerning these lettercards.

The lettercards were of all one general size: 145-150 × 91-95 mm.

The perforations are of two types: AA—three straight lines of perforations intersecting at the upper right and upper left corners; and EE—a single line of perforations curved at upper right and upper left. Type AA was discontinued after the 1893 issue due to the fact that the closeness of the pins made the selvedge quite fragile; corners are frequently missing. The two vertical lines of perforation of Type AA vary in extent of horizontal separation and frequently are not parallel to each other.

No information is available as to the number of impressions per plate. Efforts have been made to identify recurring plate flaws, but due to the relatively small number of copies reviewed for most issues, only a single example has been seen for many of the flaws noted. Thus it cannot be assumed that each of the flaws listed, is, in fact, a recurring flaw representing a separate plate position. Confirmation of listed flaws is needed.

Numbers from *The Priced Catalog of Postal Stationery of the World* have been used with the permission of Classic Philatelics, who currently own the rights to the catalogue. This numbering system has been expanded as necessary to identify unlisted varieties.

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE LETTERCARDS

1889, January 1—First 1d lettercard (A1) issued. Valid in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania; an additional 1d required if sent to New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand or Fiji. Sold at 1½d each. 1,184,346 issued.

1890, January—Cost of lettercards changed to 1/3 per dozen, two for 2½d or 1½d per single card.

1890, June—A1 card modified to show the price of 1/3 per dozen (A2).

1892, October—1d lettercards became valid to New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. An additional 1d still required when mailed to New Zealand and Fiji.

1892, November 3—New lettercard (A3) issued using the same design as the 1d adhesive stamp.

1893, September 25—Re-issue of same format on much paler paper (A4).

1893, December—Re-issue of the same format with seven instead of five lines of instruction on the reverse (A5).

1895—Re-issue of the same format with six instead of seven lines of instruction on the reverse (A6). Lettercard now also valid for use to New Zealand and Fiji.

1895, April 27—"PRICE TWO PENCE" added under "LETTER CARD" on previous 1d issue (A6); 574,720 issued (A7).

1895, May 15—New 2d lettercard with design of 2d adhesive stamp (A8).

1901, January 30—New 2d lettercard with stamp design without the words "STAMP DUTY" (A9).

1901, April 20—Lettercards A8 and A9 overprinted "ONE PENNY" and instructions added requiring additional postage if used outside of Victoria. Rundell's notes provide the following from the Judge's Notebook: "21/6/01 Purchased one dozen lettercards surcharged 'ONE PENNY'. Stamp Duty on stamp (this identifies them as A10). Issued through Government Printer being out of paper. Taken from spoiled stock of Comptroller of Stamps—about two hundred pounds worth." It is not clear whether this meant two hundred pounds worth of 2d or 1d cards and whether it referred to both the A10 and A11 cards or not.

1901, April—The new 1d lettercard is issued (A12). Ascher indicates only 1901, but Higgins and Gage notes April 1901. Since the 2d lettercards (A8 and A9) were still perfectly suitable for use outside of Victoria (the instructions being correct) there was no reason for overprinting them (A10 and A11), except to provide 1d cards for use within Victoria until such time as new 1d lettercards (A12 and A13) could be available. Indeed Rundell's notes indicate that at the time there was no paper available to print the new lettercards. It is thus highly improbable that A10, A11, A12, and A13 were all issued in April 1901 as stated by Higgins and Gage. Either A10 and A11 were issued earlier than April 20, or A12 was issued at a later date.

1901, April—New 1d lettercard (A13) issued in same format as A12, except that the instruction "If anything be enclosed in this Letter Card, it will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter." was removed from the back side. It is very probable that A13 was issued at a later date than A12.

1901, September 9—New 2d lettercard (A14) issued to follow the adhesive pattern of showing "POSTAGE" in the stamp design.

1906, September 14—Decision made that lettercards could be sent to places outside the Commonwealth at letter rates. (Actually already being done).

1906, December—P.O. Guide—"Postage stamps may be impressed or printed on such letter cards under the same conditions as are set forth in the regulations relative to 'impressing or printing stamps on private postcards' except that Regulation 1 under the later heading shall not apply to such lettercards." (Regulation 1 required a sample.)

1911, May 1—Lettercard A14 surcharged "ONE PENNY" and instructions added on the front in blue (A15). Issued to comply with the new 1d rate established throughout the Australian Commonwealth.

USAGE

Following is a summary of the lettercard usage:

A1	1d	1889 Valid in Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland	Price 1½d
A2	1d	1889 Valid in Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland	Price 1½d
A3	1d	1892 Valid throughout Australia	Price 1½d
A4	1d	1893 Valid throughout Australia	Price 1½d
A5	1d	1893 Valid throughout Australia	Price 1½d
A6	1d	1895 Valid in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	Price 1½d
A7	1d	1895 Valid in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	Price 2d
A8	2d	1895 Valid in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	Price 2d
A9	2d	1901 Valid in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	Price 2d
A10	1d	1901 Valid for use within Victoria.	Price 1/3 per dozen.
A11	1d	1901 Additional 1d stamp required if	Not less than 2 cards
A12	1d	1901 used to other Australian states,	or multiples thereof.
A13	1d	1901 New Zealand or Fiji.	
A14	2d	1901 Valid in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji	Price 2d
A15	1d	1911 Valid in Australia.	

QUANTITIES ISSUED

One available source for information as to the quantities of lettercards issued is the annual report of the Post Office Department contained in the Parliamentary Papers. Unfortunately the reports did not always contain such information and figures are available only for years 1889-91 and 1895-1900.

Year	Quantities Issued	Lettercard Number	Lettercard Value
1889	1,184,346	A1	1d
1890	99,360	A2	1d
1891	35,400	A2	1d
1892		A2/A3	1d
1893		A4/A5	1d
1894		A5	1d
1895	807,529	A6/A7/A8	2d
1896	337,811	A8	2d
1897	272,460	A8	2d
1898	245,560	A8	2d
1899	234,279	A8	2d
1900	228,000	A8	2d

Since the report specifically identifies the value of the lettercards, it is clear that there were no 1d lettercards issued from 1895 through 1900. This would imply that it cost 2d to use a lettercard within Victoria during those years, although that requirement has not been specifically noted in regulations.

The large quantity issued in 1889 of course represented the initial distribution of lettercards, but even taking that into account, the usage must have been considerable that first year. Additionally, the large quantity of some eight hundred thousand in 1895 certainly reflected the initial distribution of the 2d card.

A memorandum in the Brighton Archives comparing the popularity of the 1911 1d card for the Commonwealth and New Zealand to the preceding 2d card provides the following information:

2d lettercard (A14) June-November 1910	19,944
1d lettercard (A15) June-November 1911	144,968

The memorandum also states that the usage of the 1d cards is understated as many 2d cards were turned in for 1d cards.

THE LETTERCARD ISSUES



First Issue

1889, January 1—ONE PENNY blue on grey stock with a full figure of Queen

Victoria in the upper corners and three views on the back. A price listing of "Three-halfpence".

1—Regular paper with AA perforations, greyish white inside.

- (1) Very thin (.0095 inches folded) grey stock.
- (2) Thin (.0125 inches folded) bluish grey stock.
- (3) Thin (.012 inches folded) dark grey fibrous stock.

1a—Chalk surfaced paper with AA perforations.

- (1) Light grey thick (.014-.016 inches folded) chalk surfaced stock, greyish white inside.
- (2) Blue grey thick (.0145-.0155 inches folded) chalk surfaced stock, greyish white inside.
- (3) Blue grey very thick (.03 inches folded) chalk surfaced stock, white inside.
- (4) Dark blue grey thick (.015-.0155 inches folded) chalk surfaced stock, greyish white inside.
- (5) Very dark blue grey thick (.0145 inches folded) chalk surfaced stock, more predominantly blue. Greyish white inside.

The following printing variations have been observed:

- (i) Bottom serif of "d" of "and" separated from the letter. Vertical and horizontal lines of "T" of "DUTY" separated.
- (ii) Dash of white in lower left corner of "D" of "CARD".
- (iii) Two breaks in left frame line of stamp design.
- (iv) Spot of colour to left of right heavy frame line of card. Inner right frame line weakened near bottom.
- (v) Broken first "e" of "permitted".
- (vi) Break in left arm of "T" of "The". Break in "P" of "STAMP".
- (vii) White spot in "T" of "The". White spot below wrist of seated woman at left.
- (viii) Piece out of left heavy frame line of stamp design. Break in top of "f" of "of".
- (ix) Break of two top inner frame lines of card at extreme left.
- (x) Silhouette of seated woman broken just below hair line.

Cards were sold at 1½d each and were valid to Queensland and Tasmania as well as in Victoria. 1,184,000 issued.



Second Issue

1890, June—Same as 1889 issue, except entry is now "Price: 1/3 per doz."

2—Light grey regular stock with AA perforations, medium thick (.0105-.012 inches folded), white inside.

2a—Grey chalk surfaced stock with AA perforations, white inside.

- (1) Light grey thick (.015-.017 inches folded) stock.
- (2) Grey thick (.015 folded) stock.

2b—As 2a(1), except no perforations down right and left sides.

Specimen—16½ mm with stop. Upper and lower case letters.

PHILATELY *from* AUSTRALIA

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Vol. 35, 1983

*A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS
AND THEIR COLLECTORS*



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MELBOURNE
The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria
Box 2071, G.P.O. 3001.

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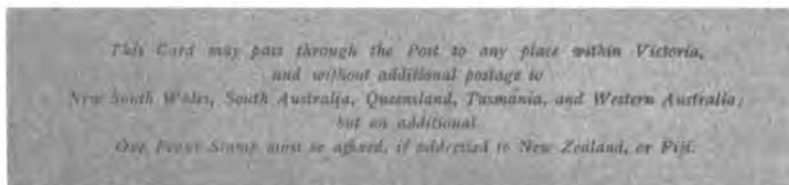
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The following printing variations have been observed:

- (i) White spot upper left corner of stamp design.
- (ii) Third shading line from bottom at bend of ribbon at left of "STAMP" is broken.
- (iii) Broken "e" in "be". Break of shading line to right of "A" of "CARD".
- (iv) White spot at top of vertical leg of "P" of "PRICE".
- (v) Hook on lower left corner of platform under the seated woman.
- (vi) Break near top of curved frame line to right of the unicorn in coat of arms.

Cards sold at one shilling, three pence per dozen, two for 2½ pence or 1½ pence per single lettercard.



Third Issue

1892, November 3—ONE PENNY rose on grey stock:

3—Regular stock with AA perforations, greyish white inside.

(1) Light grey thin (.010-.0115 inches folded).

(2) Dark grey thick (.0155 inches folded).

3a—Regular stock with EE perforations:

(1) Grey medium (.010-.012 inches folded) stock, white inside.

(2) Same as 3a(1), except greyish white inside.

(3) Dark grey thin (.011 inches folded) stock, reddish brown printing.

(4) Brownish grey thick (.015 inches folded) stock, white inside.

3b—Smooth chalky paper with AA perforations (never seen by author).

3c—Smooth chalky stock with EE perforations:

(1) Light grey thin (.011 inches folded) stock, pinkish white inside, bright orange-brown printing.

(2) Dark grey thin (.011 inches folded) stock, white inside, red-brown printing.

The following printing variations have been observed:

- (i) Break at junction of left leg and horizontal bar of "A" of "CARD". Extension of dotted line ends above "STAMP DUTY".
- (ii) Two thin breaks in inner frame line below lower right frame ornament.
- (iii) White spot under chignon. Break of left inner frame toward bottom. Piece out of outer frame line below lower right frame ornament.
- (iv) White spot at bottom of "R" of "VICTORIA". White spot on neck of unicorn. No horizontal white line in base of bust.
- (v) White extension from fourth design from top at right.
- (vi) Break in top of "Q" of "QUEENSLAND" on reverse.
- (vii) Thin break of bottom frame line under "O" of "ONE".
- (viii) White spot in right frame line at left.

- (ix) Thin break of frame line above "N" of "ONE". Break in inner coloured frame line at fourth ornament from bottom at right.
- (x) Bottom white pearl in left border is very small.
- (xi) Colon instead of semi-colon after Australia on reverse.
- (xii) Small white dot below second ornament from top at right side.
- (xiii) White spot at left of lower left corner ornament.
- (xiv) Spot of colour in "n" of "additional".
- (xv) Broken "r" of "addressed".

Fourth Issue

1893, September 25—ONE PENNY rose on very pale grey stock.

4—AA perforations, first line on reverse is 78 mm long.

4a—EE perforations:

(1) First line on reverse is 78 mm long.

(2) First line on reverse is 76 mm long, printing type is very slightly different than for (1).

Copies observed were very limited in number; have seen the variations on the reverse as (vi) and (xi) of A3, but none of the variations in the stamp design.

(to be continued)

AUSTRALIAN PHOTOGRAVURE STAMP ISSUES

11. THE DI-NEGATIVE AND MULTIPOSITIVE

By BETTY VAN TENAC

The Di-negative (Master Die)

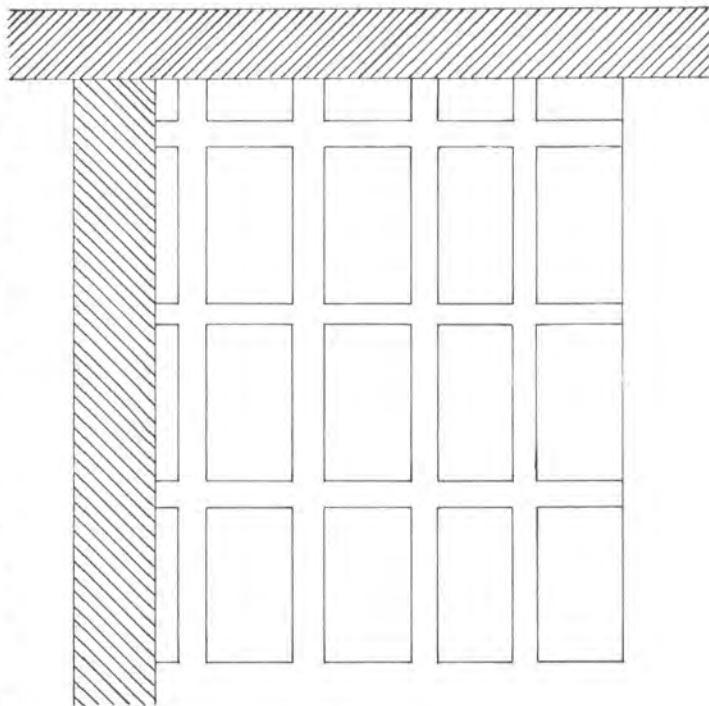
Each separation drawing/positive is photographed and reduced to produce on plastic film, a stamp-sized negative showing the black and white parts of the separation drawing in reverse. Irrespective of what colour ink will be used, the drawings are in black for solids and grey for tones to produce crisp sharp negatives when photographed. Each negative is examined for flaws and if a defect is found it is either corrected by spotting with a fine brush or destroyed and a new one made.

The Multipositive

At first a glass plate was used to back the multipositive by the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank of Australia, but eventually a large sheet of plastic film, the same size as the sheet of stamps to be printed, covered all over with stamp-sized positives was used. The multipositive is made by putting a stamp-sized negative in a photo-composing or step and repeat camera and covering the film with stamp-sized positives. The multipositive is then removed from the machines and margins and gutters are determined by masking out unwanted images.

Evidence of how the above is processed is seen in the 5c Cook issue of 1970 when part of Stamp 5 of the strip has been left in the extreme left Margin and part of Stamp 2 of the se-tenant strip of 5 is seen under Upper Pane 5/2 in the middle gutter.

The 5c Cook strip issue was unusual from the point of view that to gain maximum effect of the design no white margin was left around individual stamps. The Cricket Centenary se-tenant strip issued on 9 March 1977 also was an "all over" design.



Masking out the multipositive—the 1970 5c Cook

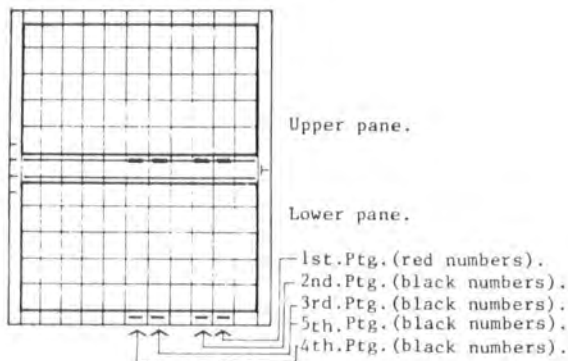
Multipositive Constant Variety

Sometimes a small identifying mark will be on the multipositive and show through all subsequent printings of cylinders grown from that multipositive. The 30c Waratah of 10 July 1968 had such a variety that showed on the two brown cylinders used in printing this stamp. At the time this stamp was produced, glass plates were still being used for the multipositive. When I had the pleasure of visiting the Note Printing Branch in early 1975 I saw the actual glass multipositive used for this stamp



1968 30c Waratah
The "brown vein" variety

Sheet layout.



1968 30c Waratah sheet no. positions
(Reproduced by courtesy of D. McCleary)

and saw the marking that caused the constant variety on this stamp on Lower Pane, Row 4, Stamp 6. This variety also helps plate the position of the sheet number as the stamp had five printing runs if movement of sheet number is accepted as evidence.

Double Printing

What appears to be double printing on the 20c Australian Steam Locomotive Issue of 16 May 1979, was caused by a stretch which occurred in the photographic work during printing instrument manufacture. The stamps were printed by process colour separation method. With this method the three colours lemon (tint), magenta bright (tint) and deep turquoise blue (tint) together produce a colour close to black. Where this happens on a design, the design is usually bound together with a separate black line around the areas of overprint. In this stamp however, the black line has not bound in properly due to the movement in the photographic work, thus resulting in poor registration. The doubling occurs on Stamp 3, Lower Pane and gets progressively worse row by row as it goes down the pane.



1979 20c Steam Locomotive.
Doubling of black printing



PACIFIC PARAGRAPHS

Convenor's address: 52/279 Morrison Road, Ryde, N.S.W., 2112

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES IN NAURU

World War II was a period of extreme travail for the Nauruans. A Japanese occupation force landed on their island in August 1942. Later the Japanese relocated some 1200 Nauruans to the imperial naval base at Truk, about 1800 kilometres to the north-west, where they were used as forced labour on an airfield project. Only 737 survived the cruelties and hardships of the captivity by the Japanese.

H.M.A.S. *Diamentina* was ordered on 9th September 1945, to embark Brigadier J. R. Stevenson, D.S.O., other military personnel and correspondents, and to escort two merchant ships with 250 troops from 31/51 Bn. to proceed to Nauru and establish contact with the Japanese on the island. Nauru was reached on 13th September 1945, and contact was made with the Japanese by using the International Code of Flags and by them sending out a boat containing an officer. As a result of the arrangements then made Naval captain Hisayuki Soeda, accompanied by five other naval officers were received on board in the afternoon of the same day, their swords were surrendered to Brigadier Stevenson, and they signed the instrument of surrender on the ship's quarter-deck in the presence of the ship's company at 3 p.m.

On the initiation of Lt.Com. (later Commander) Rose, commanding officer of the *Diamentina*, the Union Jack was rehoisted on the island at 4 p.m. in the presence of a guard of honour of two officers and 30 seamen provided by the *Diamentina*.



The Australian troops of the 31/51 Bn. from the two merchant ships took over as an occupation force. The Japanese troops were embarked on these ships and they and the *Diamantina* returned independently to Torokina in Bougainville. Military administration ceased on 30 October 1945.

Similar action was taken later in September with the same persons taking part except for the Japanese, for the surrender and occupancy of Ocean Island. The surrender ceremony of Ocean Island took place on the quarter-deck of the *Diamantina* on 1st October 1945, the Japanese C.O. then being Lt. Com. Suzuki at about 9 a.m. The Union Jack was rehoisted on Ocean Island at 3 p.m. the mast being erected on the spot indicated by Sir Albert Ellis as being the place where the flag was originally hoisted in 1901 in the presence of Commander (later Admiral) Tupper, R.N. of H.M.S. *Pylades*. The Japanese force on Ocean Island was approximately 500. The Australian force totalled about 140 from 31/51 Bn. commanded by Lt. Col. J. Kelly.

The accompanying cover with c.d.s. Aust. Unit Postal Station 313, Registered No. 67 in manuscript, was sent to Mr Ray Baldwin by TX10939 Pte. H. E. Weekley who was in charge of the garrison Post Office on Ocean Island but at the time of sending the letter he had rejoined the garrison P.O. on Nauru. Pte. Weekley in his letter states that he had returned from Ocean Island and that the postal equipment had been returned to Base P.O. He also stated that the damage on Ocean Island was lighter than anticipated and that most of the B.P.C. installation was intact and that the house occupied by the late John Ross was used as a garrison hospital.

It is felt that the P.O. operated on Ocean Island from 1st October 1945, to mid November 1945.

S. Stobbs, *Postmarks of the Australian Forces*, lists the last known date of U.P.S.313 from Nauru as 14 December 1945.

References Letter by Commander M. G. Rose to Col. F. V. Thompson dated 26th January, 1979.

Letter by Pte. Weekley to Mr. Ray Baldwin dated 28th November, 1945.

Note Ray Baldwin states that an Ocean Island c.d.s. was introduced on 8th October, 1945.

QUEENSLAND POSTAL STATIONERY: SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES

By P. COLLAS, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.

The first Registration Envelope

In Chapter 2 of the handbook I referred to the very first Queensland registration envelope, without stamp impression, which was placed on sale in 1879 and withdrawn in 1883. At the earlier time of writing I possessed an unused example of the envelope and remarked that I had yet to hear of a used copy. The latter sentence is no longer valid. Through the courtesy of Mr. Gary Watson of Melbourne I recently had the opportunity of examining a used example which he had located and acquired. We both diligently compared this envelope with my unused example and, undoubtedly, they were of the same mould. It is thus now possible to record that at least one used envelope exists. It carried 2d (2), 6d and 1s. adhesives (SG type 11) to make up the applicable charges and was postmarked at Bundaberg on 19 November 1888, quite a time after the remaining stocks of envelopes had been withdrawn from post offices. The rubberstamped town name below the printed "Registered" panel measured 49 mm in length. The number in manuscript which followed that marking appears to have been "5685", possibly an indication that the volume of registered mail at the time was not inconsiderable. The cover, addressed to Graz, Austria, received the "Registered Letter Office Brisbane" backstamp of 22 November and reached Graz early in 1889.

Essays for Post Card Designs

Two essays for Queensland post cards, which once graced the collection of the late Dr L. Abramovich of Sydney, were described and illustrated in the April 1983 number of *The Australian Commonwealth Collectors Club of New South Wales Bulletin*. Both belonged to the early Federal period at a time when consideration was being given to possible replacement of the scenes then appearing on "State" post cards. In respect of Queensland, the series of 1898 would have been affected by any change. The first essay carried on the lower left of the address face a reproduction of a timber-getting operation. At the top was the three-line inscription "Post Card/Commonwealth of Australia/This side for address only". The overall design was completed by the inclusion of a small representation of a Cassowary and a map of Australia, with a copy of a small 'Vaughan' stamp essay pasted in the top right corner. George A. Vaughan was the Queensland Government Printer of the day and his essays for proposed Commonwealth postage stamps are part of the philatelic history of the early Federal period. Coming back to this post card essay, there was written in manuscript thereon the words "Rough Sketch, 10 8 03 CP". The reverse side of the essay card was also illustrated in the *Bulletin* to show that it carried a rectangular marking of the Posts and Telegraph Department, Queensland, this marking also including the date of "11 Dec. 03". Within the same impression was the reference C11719 which would have been the relevant departmental file number at the time. The presentation of the main illustration used in this essay seemed familiar to me and after some searching I found that it was part of a larger photograph which had been reproduced, years later, on a post card issued by the Queensland Intelligence and Tourist Bureau. The original photograph must have been taken in

1903, or earlier, and was almost certainly then held in the Government Printing Office, Brisbane. One might presume, therefore, that this essay of 1903 was prepared for the Post Office at the Government Printing Office.

The second essay was described as arising from the 1904 competition for an Australia-wide post card issue. The simple design depicted a Queensland red deer. The reverse of this essay carried in manuscript the relevant file number, G04/560, and the name of the competitor. Information concerning efforts by the Postmaster-General's Department in 1903 and 1904 to secure post card designs was published in the Australian Postal Commission's *Philatelic Bulletin*, March 1976.

1910 Pictorial Post Card Series

The amendment list which appeared in the relevant article in *P. from A.*, June 1983, may now be further amplified by the addition of two further card captions, viz. "Country Road, North Queensland." and "Views of Cairns, North Queensland.1.Abbot Street.2.The Esplanade.3.The Wharves." While "Abbot" might have been the original form of the street name I have otherwise always seen it spelt as "Abbott". There are now 19 captions on record for the 1910 pictorial post card series and it is reasonable to expect that at least one more remains to be found. Interestingly, I have been able to identify 14 of the 19 presentations — here an expression which embraces sub-scenes as exemplified by "Views of Cairns . . ." above — as having been also depicted on contemporary Intelligence and Tourist Bureau cards. When compared, it became obvious that exactly the same scenes were shown. As the Post Office cards and Intelligence and Tourist Bureau cards were printed in the same establishment — the Queensland Government Printing Office — it is not too much to presume that the same printing blocks were used for the relevant cards.

Predecessors of the plain 1910 Cards

As was indicated in the handbook, the 1910 series of post cards bearing full-sized scenes had a very short life. Probably the increased printing costs for such cards and a public demand for more writing space brought about a decision to discontinue showing views and to allow the whole of the back of the card for correspondence. Earlier, I had presumed that the cards which immediately followed, consequent upon such decision, were as described on p. 48 of the handbook under the heading *The 1d Card, 1910 (Without Scenes)*. However, there would appear to have been a brief interval, an experimental period of quite short duration. A card which would belong to this time, with printer's imprint, was described in the article in *P. from A.*, June 1983. A further card, which must also belong to this period, has since been drawn to my attention by Mr B. Caillard of Glen Iris, Victoria. In this instance, the first three lines of text on the address die were printed in the identical typeface used for the plain 1910 and 1911 cards, as described in the handbook. The difference lies in the fact that there was a fourth line of type, reading in italics, 'The Address only to be written on this side'. This was the same form of inscription, also in italics, which appeared on the series of pictorial post cards which were current until replaced by the 1910 pictorial cards. Mr Caillard's card was unused and, so far, no used copies have come to attention. One is left with the thought that it was perhaps part of a small experimental printing which eventually, to obviate waste, was sold in the usual way over a post office counter.

TASMANIA: THE 1d + ½d POST CARD

By B. CAILLARD

Tasmania's only 1½d overseas postcard was improvised by embossing a 1d card with an additional ½d impression. The composite card was listed as a Post Office issue by Stanley Gibbons (1897), but more recent Higgins & Gage and Robson Lowe listings classify it as Printed to Private Order.

When purchased from the Hobart G.P.O., the distinction was only a matter of which counter was used, and is of little real significance. In any case, the quantities of obsolete bordered cards that were embossed may indicate a recycling of dealers' stock by embossing with the new value.

However, recent evidence indicates that these cards were also issued to Post Offices outside Hobart during the period 1892-1900. Such cards were true Post Office issues, with no ambiguity, and were on issue at the same time as the Hobart G.P.O. was manufacturing identical cards by embossing to order. Such genuine Post Office issues can only be identified by either defined non-philatelic usage outside Hobart, or by a contemporary statement on the card.



1d Carmine-Rose (De La Rue) + ½d Red

The issue in 1892 corresponds with Tasmania joining the U.P.U. in 1891, and is also the date of issue of Tasmania's 1½d + 1½d reply paid card. The evidence of an official issue during this year is the use of a ½d embossing on a De La Rue 1d card, used on official police business from Glenorchy to New Norfolk on 22/11/92.

The withdrawal from issue in 1900 corresponds to Tasmania joining the Commonwealth of Australia on 1/1/01. The evidence of this is a written statement on the reverse of a ½d embossed on 1d Tasmanian (local print) card, used on 12/7/99.

The message reads (in part): "I thought you'd like the post card be sure & keep it there have only been very few issued & there will not be any more."



1d Brown-Red (local) + ½d yellow

Both these cards are used within Tasmania, and so are overfranked. The conclusive evidence would be genuine non-philatelic post 1891 overseas usage from Post Offices outside Hobart. The use of an embossed ½d impression would confirm such an official issue, while the use of a supplementary ½d adhesive would indicate that such cards were not available.

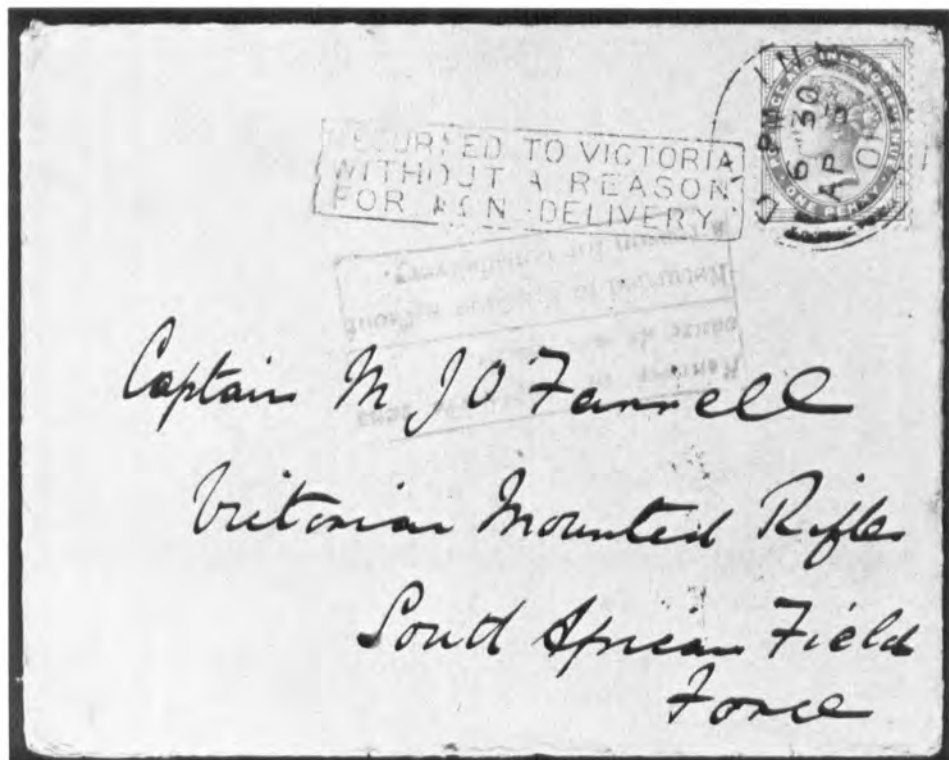
VICTORIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE

By ROBSON LOWE

Bernard Eric Sherwood sent me the charming illustrated envelope which was posted in Dublin on 5th April 1901 addressed to "Captain M. J. O'Farrell, Victorian Mounted Rifles, South African Field Force". The next handstamp is the violet bilingual "Returned to England without a reason for non-delivery" (entered in the proof book as issued to the Returned Letters Office on 20/11/88). Finally, on 17th June 1901 the Dead Letter Office in Melbourne applied its purple datestamp on the reverse and the boxed "RETURNED TO VICTORIA|WITHOUT A REASON|FOR NON-DELIVERY," a handstamp unknown to the late J. R. W. Purves and the late A. G. Rigo de Righi.

Written in pencil on the reverse is "Lt. Laurence, Seymour Rd., Elsternwick, Melbourne".

Capt. O'Farrell served during the whole war being captain-adjutant to the regiment; he was with the Rhodesian Field Force, on the staff of the Western District and as a staff officer No. 13 Martial Law Area, Cape Colony. He served with operations in Rhodesia, Transvaal and Orange River Colony, receiving five bars to the King's Medal, two bars to the Queen's Medal and the D.S.O. on his retirement.



Captain O'Farrell

There are two questions. Why was a letter addressed to a well-known officer returned to England from the Army

Post Office in Cape Town? After considerable thought I could only find one logical answer. The letter remained unseen at the bottom of the mail bag when it was emptied on arrival. Return mail was put in the bag and back it went to London.

The second question—why did a letter posted in Dublin have the return address of an officer in Melbourne? My theory is that Lt. Lawrence was an officer in the Victorian Mounted Rifles sent from Melbourne to Ireland to buy more horses for the regiment. Before he left Dublin, he wrote Captain O'Farrell with a report of his purchases, advising him on what troop ship the horses would travel. He then returned to his duties in Victoria. The letter took 72 days from Dublin to Melbourne—just time to travel via Southampton to Cape Town, back to London and then forwarded via the P. and O. line, Suez Canal to Melbourne.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Postal History of British New Guinea and Papua 1885-1942, by Rev. Roger Lee. Published by The Pall Mall stamp Co. Ltd. for Robson Lowe Ltd., 10 King Street, St. James's London, SW1Y 6QX. 18.5 x 25 cm. 111 pp. Price £15, plus £1 postage.

Hamilton Croaker's important work on the postmarks of British New Guinea and Papua was published as a Hawthorn Press monograph in 1956. This quite lavish new production from Rev. Lee collates all the discoveries made since then and explores several new angles.

All the postal markings since 1885 up to 1942 are listed, allocated to their respective Post Offices (a major task since a number of the named c.d.s.'s continued to be used provisionally when P.O.'s closed or moved), and a rarity rating has been applied.

In this task the new book succeeds admirably. However, there are additional, somewhat incongruous, chapters added, dealing with their subject matter in a superficial manner not in keeping with the treatment afforded the postal markings. The chapters on Queensland used in Papua, postal stationery, air mails, and World War I and II censorship may have been better omitted altogether; a much more extensive treatment of these subjects is available from other sources.

Certain of the appendices also seem to serve little useful purpose. One novel feature, however, which should be well-studied by collectors, is Appendix 10, which lists the major addresses found on Papuan mail, and divides them between commercial and philatelic mail.

A Census of United States Classic Plate Blocks 1851-1882, by John C. Chapin. Published by The Collectors Club, New York. 15.5 x 23 cm. 115 pp. Orders to The Moretus Press, Inc., P.O. Box 530, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17108. Price \$US12.50.

Following an introduction outlining the types of imprint-plate No. inscriptions found on United States issues 1851-1882, this work consists of a check list of all the plate No. multiples (pair or larger) which the author knows to exist. Mr Chapin's listing totals 524 pieces.

His major source has been the auction catalogues of the last thirty years. These plate No. blocks are now of sufficient value that nowadays they are nearly always illustrated. As late as 1970, however, it was not uncommon for many of the commoner values not to be illustrated, and in cases where two auction descriptions detail blocks of similar size, it is difficult to know if they represent the same or different blocks. There is also the problem of the

dismemberment of large pieces in recent times as a response to escalating prices and the search for perfection.

The author also received considerable help from expert committees, dealers and fellow collectors.

Mr Chapin has some interesting comments to make on the difficulties encountered in his search for unrecorded multiples. He deplores the modern investor, whose identities are not often known, who have removed many stamps from the market place; even those investors who could be identified often refused access to their holdings.

New Zealand Railway Charges Stamps: Design and Printing, by J. W. Brodie. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (Inc.). 17.5 x 24.5 cm. 55 pp. Price \$NZ15, post free.

First issued in 1920, and finally discontinued in 1959, the Railway Charges stamps were for the payment of freight and parcels.

This monograph has been prompted by the discoveries that all the original artwork, and many of the printing plates, along with the printing records, were in the possession of the Post Office. The information supersedes the inferences based on the limited material in collectors' hands published in Volume VI of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*.

The production of the issue is a fascinating story. The stamps were printed from zinc line-blocks. The first step was the production of a large-size original drawing lacking the central figure of value, and separate drawings of each figure of value (½d to 10/-). The original drawing went through three states—State 1 is only known on proofs; State 2 only on the 9d; and State 3 for all other values.

From the original drawing, with appropriate value affixed, a twice-size zinc-line block was produced. This block was used to make a number of black prints, which were pasted onto cardboard in the desired plate layout. From a stamp size negative of this paste-up, a zinc line-block (the printing plate) was etched. The printing plate was originally a block of 50, but from 1927 sheets of 120 were printed using two blocks of 50 and two blocks of 10 clamped together.

A perusal of this monograph is recommended to all those interested in printing technique. The methods used did not find wide applicability in stamp production, but the accuracy with which the procedures are able to be described, based on the newly-discovered archive, may give clues in other issues where the printing technique can only be based on deduction and surmise.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

World War I Postal History

Dr. Paul Kornan gave a display of World War I postal history at the November 17th Meeting. This comprised a well-chosen selection of prisoner-of-war covers, military envelopes and lettercards, hospital cards, Palestine covers, including the Australian Light Horse (eight covers), and the Australian Expeditionary Force to New Guinea (eighteen covers).

Notable items were the unique Type IA military envelope, a nice strike on a block of four of the A.I.E.F. cancellation made by the postal orderly in the troopship *Orvieto* on the way to Port Said, and the garrison cover from Kieta, N.G., where there were only 15 men.

Other interesting items included a Gallipoli card made from a cigarette carton, a Soldier's Cafe, Cairo, cover, and a Lady Paget's Hospital cover.

Six types of censor cachets from Liverpool P.O.W. camp, a Berrima card, and a card from a British P.O.W. to an Australian Officer P.O.W. in Turkey were there, and the display ranged over Palestine, Macedonia, Salonika, and Mecca (after the Armistice).

AUSIPEX 84

Philatelically, 1984 in Australia will undoubtedly be remembered as the year of AUSIPEX, and so it was fitting that the first meeting of the year was a presentation by Mr Ray Chapman, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L., the President of AUSIPEX 84.

Mr. Chapman spoke of what had been achieved, and what remained to be achieved, to make

AUSIPEX 84 an event to remember, and to firmly establish Australia in international philately.

For the first time, Australian collectors would be able to see some of the best collections in the world, including a large section of the Queen's collection. The finest collection in the world of Hawaiian "Missionaries" would also be on view, Mr. Chapman said.

The organizing committee, although newcomers to the task of organizing a World Exhibition have been making considerable progress. Mr. Chapman praised the F.I.P. Co-Ordinator for AUSIPEX 84, Mr. D. N. Jatia, R.D.P., whose wide experience was proving invaluable. Mr. Jatia was visiting Melbourne in January to meet with the committee, and visit the Exhibition Building to get first-hand knowledge of the facilities available.

Mr. Chapman praised Australia Post's role. Its input into AUSIPEX 84 is multifaceted, and their wholehearted support of the exhibition was a continuing encouragement. Soon to be released, through the co-operation of Australia Post, are souvenir proofs printed from the original dies of Australia's 1914 unissued 2d and 1/- stamps. These will be sold for \$4, with all proceeds going to AUSIPEX 84. Mr. Chapman advised early application for what he expected to be a popular item.

The success of AUSIPEX 84 hinges very much on its finances. Mr. Chapman urged collectors to make a contribution, and suggested the best way was to become an Aussie Club Member (\$50) or Patron (\$250).

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The Philatelic Society of Victoria which was founded in 1892, and which in 1946 had the privilege conferred upon it of the use of the prefix "ROYAL", is a Society to which you, as a collector, should belong. Among its many advantages are:

★ **SOCIETY'S OFFICIAL ORGAN:** *Philately from Australia* is posted free to all members.

★ **MEETINGS** held on the third and fifth Thursday of the month at 7.45 pm in its own premises, 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra, Melbourne 3141.

★ **EXCHANGE BOOKS** circulate regularly within Australia to interested members.

★ **THE SALES BRANCH** enables members to buy and sell stamps not considered suitable by the vendor for exchange sheets. Postal bids accepted from members for any item.

★ **COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY** is open to members on Meeting Nights and one other night monthly or by arrangement with the Librarian. Also 12.30 on first Wednesdays.

★ **CURRENT FILES** of the leading overseas philatelic journals printed in English are available on the tables at the Society's rooms.



★ **QUARTZ LAMP & MICROSCOPE** and a Reference Forgery Collection are available.

★ **MONTHLY DISPLAYS:** It has always been Society policy to obtain the best available collections for display at Society monthly meetings. Lectures and discussions by leading philatelists enable members to improve their philatelic knowledge.

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almost all branches of Philately, whose advice is always available.

★ **THE SOCIETY'S FEES** are: Entrance Fee: \$25.00; Annual Subscription: City and Metropolitan Members, \$30.00; Country, Interstate and Overseas, \$25.00.

★ **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** should be directed to Miss MYRA FARLEY (Secretary), Box 2071, GPO, Melbourne 3001.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

FOUNDED 1890

★ **OFFICIAL ORGAN:** *Philately from Australia* is available to members at special subscription rate.

★ **MEETING ROOM:** The Club meets at 8 pm on the 2nd Tuesday of each month First Floor Meeting Room, Philas House, 17 Brisbane Street, Sydney.

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★ **LIBRARY:** A library, comprising 1000 volumes, is available for use of members by arrangement with the Librarian.



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★ **SUBSCRIPTIONS** are due 1 July yearly. There is no entrance fee payable.

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Mrs Shirley Jones, Hon. Secretary — Box 1751 G.P.O. Sydney 2001

