

PHILATELY

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JUNE 1987

MR RAY CHAPMAN, R.D.P.

Mr R. T. P. (Ray) Chapman, M. B. E., F. R. P. S. L., of Melbourne, has been invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Mr Chapman was President of AUSIPEX '84 and President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria for the same year. He is a Commonwealth Specialist, and displayed The Genesis of the Australian Commonwealth issues in 525 sheets to The Royal Philatelic Society London, on October 17, 1985.

Mr Chapman's name was put forward by The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

His election, which was unanimous, was 50 years to the day after that of Mr J. R. W. Purves.

He is the 13th Australian to receive world philately's highest honour, and the eighth of them who has been a prominent member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. Three of the 30 foundation members of the Society achieved the honour, and one of them, Mr David Hill, was a foundation signatory in 1921.

The list of members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria to sign the Roll, is

1921 D. H. Hill (Foundation Signatory)

1924 W. R. Rundell

1928 A. J. Derrick

1937 J. R. W. Purves

1946 Rev. J. Mursell

1969 H. M. Campbell

1976 J. Cartner

1987 R. T. P. Chapman

The other three signatories for 1987 are:

Mr John O. Griffiths, former Honorary Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and now residing in California.

Dr Heinz Jaeger, President of the Federation of German Philatelists.

Dr Jacque Stibbe of Belgium, former President of the F.I.P., 1977-80

TASMANIA'S FIRST POSTMASTER

By L. C. VINEY, F.R.P.S.L.

In view of the fact that the claim for John Beamont to be the first postmaster of Van Diemen's Land has gained acceptance as authentic over many years in publications of importance, it is essential that reasons why this claim cannot be accepted be placed on record.

Mr. P. B. Edwards in *Philately from Australia*, September 1974, gives an excellent summary of Beamont's life in Tasmania, but he concludes his assessment of the position with the statement "that Beamont has some rights of priority over Mitchell as Tasmania's first postmaster". He states that this view is the result of further research into the question.

When *Tasmania—The Postal History and Postal Markings* was published by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in 1962, the "new information based on further research" was in fact known to the authors of the publication and Beamont's claim was assessed and discarded as being without foundation.

In order to justify the conclusion reached at that time and to put the matter into perspective, it is necessary to recapitulate the known information relative to the claim for Beamont. The claim that he was the first postmaster in Van Diemen's Land is stated as fact in publications among which are :

1. A Report upon the Post Office in Van Diemen's Land to the Right Honorable the Postmaster General dated 31 January, 1846, by P. C. Smith, Edward D. James, and R. Richard Smith. In the opening paragraph it states:

In 1812 the Governor of New South Wales appointed Mr John Beamont Postmaster at Hobart Town with permission to retain all postages collected in the Colony in remuneration for his trouble.

2. In the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Vol. 1, Mrs I. Mead contributes the following:

John Beamont (1787-1872) settler and public servant was born probably in London where his father had a lock up shop in Wych Street. He became a protege of Lieutenant-Governor Davey who was said to be in debt to Beamont's father. He arrived in Sydney presumably as Davey's Secretary on the *Minstrel* on 25 October, 1812 and proceeded to the Derwent. There Governor Macquarie ordered he be granted 300 acres and assigned two convict servants. An expected appointment as Crown Agent did not eventuate and he was offered instead the position of Postmaster General of Van Diemen's Land which he accepted . . .

3. *A History of the Post Office in Tasmania* (undated), compiled and published by the Australian Post Office says:

The establishment of a postal service in Van Diemen's Land was close upon the heels of the senior colony when Mr John Beamont was appointed Postmaster in Hobart Town 1812 just three years after the appointment in Sydney of Isaac Nicholls as Australia's first postmaster.

4. *The Australian Encyclopaedia* 1965, Vol. 7, p. 243 states:

The first Tasmanian post office was opened in 1809 and in 1812 John Beamont was appointed postmaster there . . .

These statements might seem to be conclusive evidence that John Beamont was Tasmania's first postmaster—and such statement appears regularly in other publications. In spite of research over many years no official order has been located to authenticate such an appointment.

It is believed that the source of the claim made by the writers quoted above is in fact dated 14 February 1840 in "The Memorial by John Beamont late Sheriff of Van

Diemen's Land and its Dependencies" to the Rt. Honourable Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. In order to fully appreciate the purpose of the Memorial the closing paragraph is:

Your Memorialist most humbly prays of Your Lordship, that Your Lordship will be pleased to take the promises into your most favourable consideration and to bestow upon Your Memorialist now in advanced years such compensations as Your Lordship may deem a fair remuneration for the loss of his situations as well as for faithful services already performed. Your Memorialist held the highest offices in the Colony for a period of twenty eight years without a shadow of reproach as the Report of Commissioner Bigge in 1822 and the accompanying Testimonials will fully prove.

It is significant to take note of the term "highest offices". Now to the beginning of the Memorial:

That in the year 1812 your Memorialist was induced at the earnest solicitation of the late Lieutenant Governor Davey to accompany that Officer to this Colony as his Secretary he having previously informed Memorialist that it was contemplated by the Home Government to sell the Crown Lands in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in which your Memorialist was to consider himself appointed as "Crown Agent for the disposal of Government Lands". That on arriving in Sydney in 1812 Your Memorialist had a communication with His Excellency Governor Macquarie on the subject of his appointment who informs Memorialist that there was no probability of his being confirmed in that Office as he was most opposed to the selling of Crown Lands but at the same time offered Memorialist the situation of Postmaster General of Van Diemen's Land which Memorialist was "induced" to accept. That Your Memorialist held the office of Postmaster General until the year 1814 but on finding at that remote period the situation so much inferior to what he was led to expect there being no emolument excepting fees Memorialist was induced to relinquish it on the promise of the first vacancy.

Lieut. Governor Davey sought to appoint Beamont a Magistrate and Naval Officer at Hobart but Macquarie refused to confirm either of these appointments. He was indeed unfortunate as three times he was superseded as Sheriff and in 1817 as Naval Officer.

To sum up the case against Beamont's claim:

1. There is no official Notice or General Order to confirm his claim. As Lieut.-Governor Paterson did issue a General Order to advise the appointment of Mr Isaac Nicholls as Postmaster at Sydney in 1809 who "entered into Security for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him", why was no such Notice or General Order issued in respect of Mr Beamont and Security required of him for the same purpose. I do not believe that Governor Macquarie would not "induce" anyone to accept a position which the appointee considered so much inferior to what he was led to expect would be granted to him.

2. It is significant that while there are copies of correspondence attached to Beamont's Memorial which refer to appointments held by him there is nothing relating to the claim as Postmaster General.

3. Beamont claims he was appointed Postmaster General for Van Diemen's Land. The settlement at the Derwent (Hobart Town) was in fact a part of the Colony of New South Wales and such an appointment would have made him superior to Mr Nicholls in Sydney who was only appointed Postmaster.

It is my understanding that at that date there was only one Postmaster General in the whole of the British Empire, that Office being held in England.

4. Beamont claimed he was "induced" to relinquish the Office in 1814, yet in 1813 Mr Nicholls with the approval of Governor Macquarie appointed Mr James Mitchell to be his Deputy at the Derwent. If Governor Macquarie had appointed Beamont Postmaster, why would he approve the appointment of Mitchell as Deputy to Isaac Nicholls and then "induce" Beamont to relinquish the position after the appointment.

5. It was not until 1813 when Mr Mitchell took up his position as Deputy Postmaster that a Post Office was opened in Van Diemen's Land.

6. It should also be noted that Mitchell in any Notice he caused to be issued desig-

nated himself Deputy Postmaster until December 1821 when such Notices appear under the title of Postmaster.

7. No doubt Beamont had contact with P. C. Smith, E. D. James and R. Smith when they were in Hobart gathering material for their Report to the Postmaster General of England and made the claim about the appointment which must have been accepted at face value—not backed by official notice of such an appointment.

Mr Beamont has some reason to be disappointed over promises made to him and appointments being overridden by higher authorities in his early years of residence in Van Diemen's Land. He made the best possible case for his request to Lord John Russell for compensation with the use of the term "having held the highest offices" all of which, except that of Postmaster General, can be authenticated. Why then did he make such a claim? The only conclusion one can reach is that while he may have been offered the position as Postmaster (a Deputy to Mr Nicholls) and that he did not accept it—hence there was no official notice recording such an appointment. As both Macquarie and Davey were deceased by 1840 there was no one to question the validity of the claim.

It should be remembered that Lieut.-Colonel Collins in December 1805 issued a general Order stating "Such as those who may be desirous of sending letters may leave them with the Lieut.-Governor's clerk until Wednesday evening next". Similar notices of later date also make no mention of "Post Office" until Mitchell's appointment. One may ask the question whether Beamont acted as Davey's clerk in such a capacity. If so, it would not mean that he held the office of Postmaster.

Considering all the known information regarding the postal arrangements in Van Diemen's Land up to the end of 1813, one must reach the conclusion that the claim that John Beamont was the first Postmaster in Van Diemen's Land is without foundation and that he cannot have any right of priority over Mitchell for such an honour.

OBITUARY

CAPTAIN GEORGE EWART OWEN, A. R. N. P. 1904-1986

A tribute from a T'Othersider

The passing of George Owen on 24 October 1986, is noted with regret by those who knew him personally, and the stamp world who knew him by his writings.

Fortunately, he lived to receive personally the honours awarded in June 1986 by the Australian Philatelic Federation.

George was always a very modest man, never talking about his past, and it is therefore needful to extract from *The Black Swan*, Vol. 5 No. 8, December 1986, the major background of his life before I met him. Soon after commencing to collect the stamps of Western Australia, I read an article by George which commenced a correspondence which lasted 37 years, and I hold an almost complete file of his letters in his neat handwriting which he maintained until the last.

George Owen was born at Chaldon, Surrey, England in 1904, and after schooling, joined the Royal Navy for a period, then the P. & O. in 1924, and from 1925 was on the Australian Mail run. His progress to his Master's Ticket in 1931 was the result of hard work.

In 1936 he left the sea, bringing his young family to Australia, accepting appoint-

ment as Master Stevedore with Robert Lawrie & Co. at Fremantle, finally to retire in 1965. He was soon taking an active interest in the Postal History of his adopted country, to remain an intensive interest for the rest of his life.

On the outbreak of World War II, he enlisted in the Royal Australian Navy, in which he achieved the rank of Acting Lieutenant-Commander. In 1942, he commissioned and took command of the new corvette, H.M.A.S. *Mildura*, and later other commands, being demobilised in January 1946, and resuming his pre-war employment.

Aided by a retentive memory, a flow of articles, chiefly on Postal Markings, came from his pen, attracting widening interest among philatelists by 1948.

George was always an enthusiast, willingly sharing his knowledge and materials with others. I soon fell under his spell, and we visited each other at our homes as frequently as possible, sharing our collection.

I urged George to write for *Philately from Australia* and introduced him to John Gartner, also an enthusiast on Western Australia.

His more important writings include:

The Post, Telegraph and Telephone Offices of Western Australia: An Alphabetical list, Perth, 1958

A History of the Colonial Post Office; Western Australia, 1829- 1901, Perth, 1959.

The Postal History of Western Australia, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1959.

George was active in the Fremantle branch of Legacy, and served as President in 1968-9, and was involved in several philatelic societies over the years including the foundation of the Fremantle and District Philatelic Society and the Western Australian Study Group founded in June 1974 with the intention of publishing a Handbook of W.A. Philately to coincide with the State Sesquicentenary in 1979. This had been proposed earlier, but the drive and energy needed was missing. The quarterly publication of *The Black Swan* commenced the same month. George always claimed that he knew nothing about the Western Australian Stamps, but it is suspected that the real reason was that he could not afford to collect the early issues himself.

Western Australia, The Stamps & Postal History, of 472 pages, duly appeared, and could not please everyone in covering such a wide field, but the whole printing sold out in twelve months.

George served on the Jury at Mipex, Melbourne, 1963. He won a Gold Silver Award at Anpex, Sydney, 1960, and his general contribution to philately was recognized by the award of the E. M. Hasluck Medal in 1984.

George Owen has indeed earned a warm place in the future of Western Australian Philately.

RON LLOYD-SMITH

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr George Skewes, 90

Mr C. G. Skewes, a most respected member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, has had his 90th Birthday. Proof of his youthful outlook is that he displayed one of the world's newest specialties, Antarctic Postal History, at the Society's March meeting.

Mr W. F. Roemer, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr W. F. Roemer, who displayed Austria, at the first January meeting of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria is Australia's only new F.R.P.S.L. in the latest elections.

THE ROBINSON "BEADED OVAL" AND "LAUREATED" ISSUES

1. THE 4D "LAUREATED"

By RUSSELL JONES

It is intended to serially publish plating guides to these issues. Very little detail has previously been published except for the 4d "Beaded Oval". It must be emphasized that very little of this material is original work by the author. The basis is the monumental study of these stamps by the late J. R. W. Purves, who often expressed the opinion that they ranked with the most interesting in the world. To complete the platings it was necessary for Mr Purves to accumulate a huge volume of material and it is feared that if the platings are dispersed it will never be possible to repeat the work. For this reason it is felt that the results of his study should be recorded and it is hoped that these articles in the journal of his home society will form a permanent record of the greatness of Mr Purves as a research philatelist.

The "Beaded Oval" design replaced the "Emblem" type which had been produced via woodblock dies and wax moulds. The "Beaded Oval" was regarded as having too small lettering and the "adapted" 6d of 1863 was an attempt to correct this failing. The head of the "Beaded Oval" was used in conjunction with a new "collar" die for the frame. However, difficulties with the oval junction of the two dies led to the engraving of the "Laureated" dies, which of course are not identical for all values. A comprehensive description of the "adapted" 6d has already been published by Purves. It is the Robinson printings of the "Beaded Oval" and "Laureated" issues which will form the subject of these articles.

THE ROBINSON TECHNIQUE

A steel die was used to strike the moulds, which were of semi-fused lead. The striking was done by hand without the assistance of a collar. The leads were then used to "grow" single electrotypes. A lead mould could be used once only, because in the separation of the shell from the mould care was taken to protect the former, at the expense of damage to the latter. The required number (usually 120) of electros was then assembled in the chase to comprise the printing forme. It was the usual practice to produce more than the required number of electros and to select the least imperfect for the forme. The remainder were kept in reserve for the replacement of worn or damaged subjects. Because the printing base was discontinuous it was easier to discard and substitute electros rather than to retouch by the "added metal" method then in use. In fact I am aware of only one retouch: D12 of the 4d "Laureated". When the capacity of the depositing bath increased in the Atkinson era this procedure changed.

The types of variety found:

1. *Double strike*. Doubling of part of the coloured design. This occurs when the die and mould are not kept in continuous and immovable contact during striking. The die and lead may then come into more than one "non-coincident" contact causing a double impression of part of the design.

2. *Partial strike*. Variation in the normal balance of coloured and non-coloured parts of the design. It occurs when the die and mould meet unevenly so that the die enters the mould at an angle and not to an even depth over the whole surface. It may show as either an over or as an under coloured area on the stamp.

3. *Cut-edge variety*. Particularly when a collar is not used it may be necessary to trim the leads to square them up. In this trimming a frame line may be thinned or even removed.

4. *Internal distortion variety*. Due to unequal cooling of the lead after striking, possibly the result of impurities in the metal.

5. *External distortion variety*. Usually involving the frame, and the result of external violence.

a. primary; a feature of the electro from the start and due to damage during separation of the shell from mould.

b. secondary; occurring during the life of the electro from inadvertent trauma as in the adjustment of a reglet, or during substitution will be described in the notes as a second state of the electro.

6. *Cracked electro*. Incorrectly described as a "cracked plate". An electro may crack with the stresses of printing and because the subjects are single electrotypes the crack will not involve adjacent units. Sometimes an attempt at repair was made.

7. *Retouch*. By the added metal method.

8. *White flaws*. a. Secondary damage to the surface of the electro will cause a white flaw, which may be prominent enough to warrant substitution.

b. Defective make-ready will cause non-constant white areas varying in extent from printing to printing. Improvement in the make-ready may reduce the area of the white flaw.

c. Unequal height of electros. Here there is absence of design at one edge. If examined closely an albino impression of the missing design is frequently visible. The cause appears to be lack of contact of the inking roller due to a very slightly higher adjacent electro. The illustrated pair G10-G11 shows the missing design at base, but with the units below printing deeper. This is the probable cause of the missing value variety on E4 (see illustration).



9. *Crust flaws*. Coloured patches due to the accumulation of ink in a recessed area and persisting until the electro was cleaned.

10. *Defective make-ready*. Inconstant white patches.

11. *Slurred prints*. Due to defective contact of printing base and paper or possibly to incorrect ink, mainly in 4d "Laureated".

12. *Red lines*. Horizontal red lines in 4d "Laureated", cause unknown.

13. *Defective sizing of paper*. So that the design shows through on the back. Seems to occur only with De La Rue paper.

14. *Reglet flaws*. A reglet rising to type height will print. Adjustment may result in a secondary external distortion flaw of the adjacent frame (see 5b above).

NOTES ON THE PLATING GUIDES TO THE "BEADED OVAL" AND "LAUREATED" ISSUES

The technique used, namely the stamping of the moulds by hand without the use of a collar, means that no stamp is a perfect reproduction of the die and as a corollary, that no two stamps are identical. In these notes no attempt is made to fully describe any stamp. The notes are intended for use in conjunction with the photographs and aim to indicate the important characteristics of each stamp. Sometimes a flaw of no technical importance is described because it is a quick means of positive identification.

Certain features which may be of assistance in identification are not usually mentioned in the notes for each stamp. These features are:

1. *Deep edges.* Usually each stamp at the edge of sheet will show a blurring of detail and a deeper colour where the ink roller dwells momentarily, e.g. Number 1 on the sheet will show a deep edge at top and left.

2. *Marginal lines.* When introduced in the plates of Great Britain at a later date in 1887 these lines were called Jubilee Lines. They are of type height and intended to print and to protect the edge of the printing base from pressure. The values and printings on which they occur are mentioned before each issue. When present (for example, on the 1d "Laureated"), they occur around the periphery of the sheet, subject A1 will have the lines at left and top.

3. *Marginal watermarks.* These may assist in placing a stamp at the edge of the sheet. For example, the double-lined figure of value papers borrowed from Tasmania are surrounded by lines; the single-lined 1 paper has the words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" in top and bottom margins. The lines or portions of the letters may appear on off-centre copies.

4. *Wide margins.* Stamps from the edge of sheet or block may show a wide unprinted margin of paper.

It must be remembered that a change in sheet positions of an electro following a new setting means that deep edges and wide margins will not be constant features, and are therefore not usually mentioned.

TERMINOLOGY USED

The late Mr Purves developed the system used here.

A subject is referred to by the position it occupied in the first setting. The capital letter refers to the block; usually the printing base was divided into eight blocks, viz., A, B, C, D over E, F, G, H. The arabic number refers to the position in the block, which commonly consisted of five rows of three. The Roman numeral capitals indicate different electrotypes occupying the same position: C9II means the second electrotype occupying position C9, i.e., a substitution. Lowercase Roman numerals in brackets refer to successive states of the same electrotype, e.g., A4 (i) and A4 (ii).

In values where from the first printing the arrangement of electrotypes was in one continuous block, the subject is identified by its sheet position number. (e.g., for the 6d "Laureated").

THE 4d "LAUREATED"

The 4d was the first "Laureated" to appear and replaced the "Beaded Oval" type on 4 September 1863. It was printed throughout from electrotypes made by Robinson. Atkinson, when he succeeded Robinson in 1867, did not find it necessary to produce new plates for this value. It was finally replaced by the Naish type in 1881.

The long life of the forme is related to the fact that from 1855 the Inland letter rate was 4d per ½ oz. In August 1866 the rate fell to 2d and the 4d was in less demand and printings became of order of 120,000 to 240,000 stamps.

The 4d was printed from three different formes to be described later. The first forme included a marginal inscription: "One Hundred and Twenty Stamps in each Sheet. Value Two Pounds". It read upwards on the left and downwards on the right. Later the tops of some letters particularly on the right became worn. Marginal lines are not found in the 4d.

The First Setting (September 1863 to January 1866)

The 120 electrotypes were arranged in eight blocks of 15 (5 rows of 3) with gutters between blocks. During this setting 14 electros were discarded and there was one rearrangement, H7I being moved to the position occupied by F3I, which was discarded.

In mid-December 1865 the stock of De La Rue paper wmk single-lined 4 was exhausted and Saunders paper with the same watermark was used. This paper is thicker, more brittle and less white. The shade is a rose-red, the impression is clear and is only found perf. 13. In January 1866 the forme was dismantled, and the earliest date for the second setting is 5.2.66. Some Saunders stamps can be allocated to the first setting. The guides are (1) dates; (2) pairs showing first setting arrangement of electros; (3) stamps showing deep edges or wide margins corresponding to their position in the first setting; (4) electros replaced at the end of the first setting; and (5) stamps with marginal inscription.

The Second Setting (early February to March 1866)

There was a complete rearrangement or shuffling of the electros, but the previous grouping in eight blocks was continued. Nine more electros were discarded at the change, and two more during the life of the second setting. The eleven replacements were identified by Mr Purves by letters (A-K). The same Saunders paper wmkd. single-lined 4 continued in use. The perforations found are 13, 12 x 13, or very rarely 13 x 12. The shade is the same. Pairs are rare, particularly showing the gutter between blocks. Allocation of stamps to this setting depends on dates or wide margins. The marginal inscription no longer appears.

The Third Setting (April 1866 to end)

The same 120 electros were re-spaced in one block (12 x 10) without gutters, but retaining the same relative positions as at the end of the second setting. During April-July 1866 the Saunders 4 paper continued in use, and the shades are similar. The perforations found are 13, 12 x 13 and for the first time on this paper 12. Stamps on Saunders paper from the third setting, although the commonest, are difficult to identify with certainty unless dated, or in multiples of perf. 12.

The change to the third setting was necessary to fit the expected V over Crown paper, on which the first printing was made in November 1867. The 6d Laureated of 13.2.66 was the first to appear in the continuous block of 120. The decision to change the format must therefore have been made soon after the setting-up of the second forme of the 4d in January 1866, and accounts for its short life.

The Substitutions of the 4d "Laureated"

During first setting, with approximate date of substitution

A2I After 1864, before April 1865

A13I After June 1864

- B3I Before December 1863
- B15I Before December 1863
- CIII Late 1863
- CIII Before September 1864, after April 1864
- C10I About May 1864
- C12I Later than C10I
- D13I Early 1865, before 5 4.65
- F3I After 29.6.64, H7I became F3II
- F13I Early 1865, between Feb. and April
- F14I At same time as F13I
- GII Early 1864
- H7I Moved to F3II
- H14I Late 1864 or early 1865

End First Setting (January 1866)

- A2II
- A3
- A4
- B4
- C2
- D3
- E5
- G15
- H9

During Second Setting (5.2.66 to March 1866)

- B7
- G11

Notes—Mr Purves originally listed G14 as a substitution but this seems incorrect and I have reason to believe that he subsequently changed his mind. Therefore of the 15 electrotypes discarded during the first setting all except C10 and C12 are in the top or bottom row of a group. F3I was discarded and H7I moved to become F3II; and continued in the forme until the end of the third setting.

It is not possible to relate the 11 substitutions after the end of the first setting to a particular discarded electrotpe and therefore they are identified by letters (A-K).

4d "LAUREATED": SHEET POSITIONS IN THIRD SETTING OF FIRST SETTING ELECTROS

A 1	96	B 1	66	C III	53	D 1	59
5	104	2II	62	3	10	2	17
6	20	3II	42	4	65	4	102
7	77	5	57	5	3	5	5
8	111	6	60	6	56	6	69
9	31	8	100	7	24	7	44
10	37	9	75	8	8	8	110
11	48	10	63	9	29	9	7
12	113	11	105	10II	74	10	26
13II	112	12	79	11	39	11	19
14	9	13	73	12II	120	12	92
15	38	14	78	13	50	13II	116
		15II	81	14	13	14	93
				15	94	15	80

E 1	106	F 1	82	G III	21	H 1	84
2	90	2	76	2	1	2	114
3	46	3II	4	3	52	3	41
4	99	4	95	4	61	4	51
		5	25	5	11	5	22
6	83	6	103	6	35	6	101
7	68	7	49	7	32	7II	72
8	40	8	85	8	18	8	86
9	88	9	98	9	23		
10	108	10	87	10	43	10	89
11	27	11	54			11	15
12	34	12	71	12	91	12	36
13	97	13II	16	13	67	13	47
14	70	14II	30	14	55	14II	12
15	6	15	58			15	64

Diagrammatically, the situation was as follows:

G2	I	C5 (ii)	F3 II	D5	E15	D9	C8	A14	C3 (ii)	G5	H14 II, (i)
C14	C	H11	F13 II	D2	G8	D11	A6	G1 II, (ii)	H5	G9	C7 ob
F5	D10 (ii)	E11	G	C9	F14 II	A9	G7	D	E12	G6	H12
A10	A15	C11	E8	H3	B3 II	G10	D7	B	E3	H13	A11
F7	C13	H4	G3 (ii)	C1 III	F11	G14	C6	B5	F15	D1	B6
G4	B2 (ii)	B10 (ii)	H15	C4 ob	B1	G13	E7	D6	E14	F12	H7 II
B13	C10	B9	F2	A7	B14	B12	D15	B15 II	F1 (ii)	E6	H1
F8	H8 (ii)	F10	E9	H10	E2	G12	D12 (ii)	D14 (ii)	C15	F4	A1
E13	F9	E4	B8	H6 (ii)	D4	F6	A5	B11 (i-)	E1	E	E10
A	D8 (ii)	A8 (ii)	A13 II, (ii)	A12 (ii)	H2	K	D13 II	J	H	F	C12 II

The double lines represent the gutters found in the second setting. The third setting is identical except for the removal of the gutters and, as already noted, two further substitutions occurring in the course of the second setting, viz., B7 and G11.

SUMMARY OF PRINTINGS OF THE 4d "LAUREATED"

S.G. No.	Date of Issue	Paper	Shades	Perforations
S.G. 119	4.9.63	De La Rue 4		Deep rose
119b	9.63	De La Rue 4	Rose-pink	12
121/a	7.1.64	Double-lined 4	Deep to pale rose	12

119c	4.64	De La Rue 4 (2nd supply)	Pink	12
124	10.64	De La Rue 4 (2nd supply)	Dull rose	13
124a	2.65	De La Rue 4 (2nd supply)	Dull rose-red	13
—	5.65	De La Rue 4 (pelure)	Pale pink	13
129	8.65	De La Rue	Dull rose-red to brownish-rose	12 (repaired)
132	11.8.65	Double-lined 4	Dull reddish-rose	13
	9.65	Double-lined 4	Reddish rose	13
	9.65	Double-lined 4	Pale reddish-rose	12 (repaired) 12 (repaired)×13
133	12.65	Double-lined 4	Red to rose-red	13
136	12.12.65	Saunders 4	Rose-red	13, 12 or 12×13
160	11.67	V over Crown (1st supply)	Dull rose	13
169	5.68	Double-lined 4	Dull rose-red	13
181	21.4.69	V over Crown (2nd and later)	Pale aniline red	13
181a	16.7.69	V over Crown	Deep aniline red	13
181b	2.70	V over Crown (often rev.)	Rose-pink (pale to deep)	13
190	8.71	V over Crown	Rose	13
	5.72	V over Crown	Deep rose	13
	3.73	V over Crown	Rose	13
	3.74	V over Crown	Deep rose (clear)	13
	8.76	V over Crown	Deep rose, purplish tint	13
	11.77	V over Crown	paler and clearer than '76	13
190b	5.3.79	V over Crown (glazed)	Dull rose, shades	13, 12
190c	12.79	V over Crown (glazed)	Dull rose-red	13
190d	3.3.80	V over Crown (glazed)	Lilac-rose (aniline)	13, 12
191/a	22.9.80	V over Crown (glazed)	Rosine	13, 12 sharp
	81	V over Crown	Rosine	12 blunt

PLATING GUIDE

BLOCK "A"

- A1 Deep edge left and top. Bottom frame fuses with tablet from "NC" to S.W. corner. Right frame thick from top to circle and free at base.
- A21 Marked deep edge at top. Left and right frames more or less missing. White flaw develops in S.W. corner involving "ENCE". This led to Substitution.
- A2II Left frame thick for 7mm from top and then double for 7mm. Bottom frame approaches and may fuse with tablet from "R" to "NC".
- A3 A difficult stamp as single. Deep edge top and slightly thick left frame. Bottom frame may fuse with tablet from "NC" to corner. Gutter on right.
- A4(i) Thickened right frame splits 10mm from bottom, and outer line is missing for 1mm above S.W. corner.
- 4(ii) Damage to upper frame; minute notch to left of "V" and from here to NE corner the frame is thickened and fused with the tablet.

BLOCK "A"



A1



A2I



A3



A2II



A4(i)



A5



A6



A4(ii)



A7



A8(i)



A9



A8(ii)



A10



A11



A12(i)



A12(ii)



A13I



A14



A15



A13II(i)



A13II(ii)

- A5 Bottom frame is usually missing except near S.W. corner and the bottom of the tablet is bent up and thinned or even absent under "ENCE". Right frame missing for lower 5mm.
- A6 Top frame thin or missing from about "R" to N.E. corner. Left frame double with white flaw opposite circle.
- A7 Left, top and bottom frames missing. Sometimes oval white flaw over "U" of "FOUR".
- A8(i) Top frame absent. Bottom frame dented up under "NC" and fuses with tablet line. Short length of bottom frame under the corner ornament still present.
- 8(ii) Fine oblique scratch in shading behind the coil.
- A9 Top and bottom frames missing. Right frame thicker at bottom than at top. Left frame and adjacent stamp defective for about 5mm at top.
- A10 Deep edge left. Top frame evenly fused with tablet. Bottom frame fuses with tablet from N. to S.W. corner. Thickening of "VIC".
- A11 Top frame missing from "I" to corner. Right frame irregularly thickened from circle to N.E. corner, with extra frame opposite corner square.
- A12 Top frame and tablet fused. Left frame absent for 0.5mm at top. Bottom frame and tablet fused from about "R" to S.W. corner.
- A13I Bottom frame fused with tablet line except for about 3mm below "R P". Other frames are either missing or fused.
- A13II Left frame and stamp are connected by an oblique line of colour opposite upper leaf ornament. Top frame missing from N.W. corner for 3mm. Small spot of colour between top frame and tablet between "R" and "I" of "VICTORIA".
- A14 Top frame absent. Bottom frame gradually nears the tablet and fuses under "NCE". S.W. corner drawn out in point.
- A15 Top frame missing. Bottom frame missing except for 5mm from S.W. corner where it is fused. Left frame is generally fused but is dented just above S.W. corner making the corner appear pointed.

(to be continued)

NOTES ON VICTORIAN RARITIES

By G. N. KELLOW

18— 2d. "EMBLEMS", UNWATERMARKED WOVE PAPER, SERRATED PERF. 18-19

It is questionable whether this stamp was ever issued, although at least four used copies are known. Most authorities consider it to be an unissued variety of an experimental nature. Mr. J. R. W. Purves elaborates on this theory in *The "Emblems" of Victoria 1857-63* on p.21.

The serrated perforations on this stamp are identical to those found on the 6d orange "Woodblock", and are believed to have been used by Samuel Calvert, who gained a contract from the Post Office in September 1857 to "perforate" all the sheets in stock. The only stamps dealt with under this contract were a small portion of the 6d "Woodblock" stock, because shortly afterwards Calvert lost all his contracts due to irregularities. The catalogued varieties in the 6d "Woodblock" — rouletted 7-9, serpentine roulette 10½, and serrated perf. 18-19 — are all believed to have been used by Calvert, the latter two possibly in an experimental manner. It has been hypothesized that the stamp in question here, the 2d "Emblems" on unwatermarked wove paper (Calvert's printing), serrated perf. 18-19, was a trial submitted by Calvert with his tender for the perforating contract.

At least ten copies of this stamp are known — six mint and four used. The used copies may be explained by some examples being abstracted from the Post Office, or by Calvert's own use. Alternatively, Calvert may have experimented on sheets in his possession which had to be accounted for, and so were included in the stock delivered to the Post Office, and subsequently issued in the normal way.

The earliest reference to this stamp is in the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, July 1891, p.57, when Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, in describing a visit to the mainland, mentioned seeing an unused block of 6 "in a private collection". The collection in question was undoubtedly that of David Hill. Hill himself, writing in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, August 1893, p.5, says the block was in the possession of "a member of the Philatelic Society of Victoria" (he was speaking impersonally here — I am fairly sure the block was still his). Hill added that "it is most likely that this block was sent in with one of the tenders as a specimen of the perforation proposed".

This vertical block of 6 was acquired by Stanley Gibbons in 1908. A pair was illustrated in *Gibbon's Stamp Weekly*, 1 August 1908, p.80, where the block is described as coming from "an official collection" and that "this block of six stamps was kept in a Government office and found pinned on to some documents; the pin-holes are through the lower right-hand stamp on the block."

The copies currently known to me are as follows:

1 and 2. Mint horizontal pair. This was acquired by Mr. M. H. Horsley (probably from S.G.; see *G.S.W.*, 26 February 1910, p. 212). The Horsley collection was acquired intact by Mr. A. H. Caspary, and the pair was Lot 773 in H. R. Harmer Ltd's London auction sale of October 6th-9th, 1958. The pair is obviously from the base of the block of 6, as it shows the pin-holes in the right-hand stamp.

3 and 4. Mint horizontal pair. This pair was in the Henry Harvey collection (Lot 389 in Robson Lowe's auction, May 11th, 1976). It is now in a Melbourne collection. This pair has many points of resemblance to the *Gibbon's Stamp Weekly* illustration, and is probably the same one, though it is impossible to be certain. A pair is on record as having realized £ 50 at auction in London in 1918 (*Australian Philatelic Record*, February 1919, p 33) which I think is most likely the Harvey pair.

5. A mint copy in the Royal collection (Wilson, 1952, *The Royal Philatelic Collection*, p. B.Aus.66). This is also presumably from the block of 6. There is no record of this stamp having been part of the Hausburg collection, from which so much of the Victorian material in the Royal collection is derived, but it could well be the case. The Hausburg collection was not acquired until 1917.

I have no record of the sixth stamp from the block, but it should exist somewhere.

6, 7 and 8. The three used copies were all in the J. R. W. Purves collection. All these are cancelled Barred Numeral 1 (Melbourne). Two of them form a severed horizontal pair which was Lot 190 in Robson Lowe's auction of September 9th, 1981.

9. There is a fourth copy, similarly cancelled Barred Numeral 1, in a Melbourne collection.

"TOO LATE" IN NEW SOUTH WALES

By B. J. HANCOCK and N. C. HOPSON

In the September 1985 issue of *Philately from Australia*, G. P. Molnar presents his theory that the "TOO LATE" handstamp was used to indicate that the Late Fee has been paid. This theory is not based on any facts, and was convincingly disproved in regard to Queensland and Tasmania by H. M. Campbell in the June 1986 issue of *Philately from Australia*.

George Molnar bases his theory on his belief that "some method of internal accounting must have been in operation" thus "letters for which a late fee had been paid were marked in some way". He has then sought to prove that the boxed "TOO LATE" handstamp was used for this purpose, despite the fact that there was no Post Office Regulation for NSW to support this theory. All the Regulations state that letters put in after the closing time for the mail were to be stamped "Too Late" to ex-

plain the delay in the delivery. Can we then believe that the same marking was also used at the same time to mean that a Late Fee had been paid in order to include the letter in that mail?

A brief summary of the Regulations shows that in 1830 the many letters posted after the despatch of the mails were to be stamped in red ink in order to inform the addressee of the reason for the delay "and to relieve the Post Office Department from unmerited imputations" (*Sydney Gazette*, 1833 PO Directory). In 1835 such letters were to be "marked with the words *too late* and the date of the mail for which they are so late" in line with the practice in England. By 1844 a "Late Fee" service was provided at the GPO in Sydney, to enable letters put in after the fixed time for closing the box, to be included in the mail upon payment of a fee. This fee was the perquisite of the 2nd Clerk at the GPO until 1 January 1850, when it was to be included in the Post Office Revenue. Prior to the compulsory use of adhesive stamps from 1 May 1852, there is nothing to indicate on a letter that the late fee had been paid. Regarding the practice in England, Willcocks states that the Late Fee "had to be pre-paid, so is not included in the charge marked on the letter".

The 1849 PO Regulations accompanying the 1849 Act, state in full

. . . and each Post Office shall be closed for half an hour before the despatch of the mails, to allow time for assorting and securing the same; but letters will be received to within a quarter of an hour of despatch upon payment of a fee of sixpence for each letter. Letters put in too late for transmission must be marked with the words "Too Late" and the date of the mail for which they are so late.

The 1849 Regulations also stated that at the GPO "Newspapers not posted before 3 o'clock pm will be delayed to the succeeding post". In 1852 the newspaper sorter was instructed to "take care that all Inland Newspapers posted after 3pm are stamped with the 'Too Late' stamp on the day of posting."

Finally, the PO Regulations for 1856, 1867 and 1874 all state under the heading *Late Fee and Too Late Letters* that late letters would be received if the fee in adhesive stamps was affixed, but "Letters put in too late for transmission must be marked with the words 'Too Late' in addition to the stamp of the day."

All the Regulations clearly state that the "TOO LATE" marking meant just that "Too Late for transmission". "TOO LATE" handstamps are known from 1835-1864.

The Regulations concerning Late Fee after 1852 state—" . . . late Letters and Packets will be received to within a quarter of an hour, upon a fee of a Sixpenny Stamp affixed to each Letter or Packet."

The fee was reduced to 3d in 1870, to be pre-paid by a stamp "affixed to each letter, in addition to the ordinary postage". "LATE FEE" handstamps are not known at this period, and there are no Regulations stating that the payment of this fee was to be marked on the letter. The method of accounting for these payments remains a mystery, but as PMG Raymond stated in 1851, "this portion of Post Office business must mainly depend upon the honesty of the Clerks."

Returning to George Molnar's article, he correctly states the situation in Britain, then mentions Victoria in connection with the Report of the Board of Enquiry on the Melbourne Post Office in May 1851. This is a third-hand account incorporating conclusions drawn by Purves, and further conclusions drawn by de Righi. The Board Report actually stated that there was in use a stamp "without dates for marking letters which have been posted too late for the day's mail" and

With respect to the "Too Late" stamp, it is found that it is only marked upon those letters which are received a quarter of an hour after the closing of the window, prior to the departure of the mail received by which it was intended to be sent. All other letters for that mail received at later periods of the same day are not so marked.

The Board then recommended—

That the "Too Late" stamp should be placed upon all letters received at any time of the day, after the closing of the window and making up of the mail by which they were intended to be sent.

There is no mention of Late Fee here, and no indication that the "Too Late" stamp signified anything other than "too late for the mail".

As for Mr Shoobert's letter, he stated "it was marked too late in proof of which I herewith enclose the envelope—." Mr Shoobert clearly understood that it had been marked "Too Late" *despite* the fact that he had paid the 6d Late Fee. The Window Clerk, F. W. Hill, offered the explanation that—

from being in the habit for some hours previous to the time named by Mr Shoobert, of placing all letters received in a basket kept at the window for that purpose, I must have placed the letter alluded to, there, after it had been finally cleared for the despatch of Inland Mails.

The PMG, James Raymond, added—

. . . this excuse I admit cannot be considered satisfactory but in the London Post Office errors often occur. As to the fee paid by Mr Shoobert I feel satisfied it was put into the drawer and counted in the Collections of the day.

A Statement concerning the work practices in the GPO was submitted to the Board of Enquiry in 1850-1851, in which it was noted that the late afternoon was the busiest time at the GPO when

the rapidity of the operation prevents a Dr & Cr account being kept as at other hours—as such precautionary measures could not be adopted without a Sacrifice of time which has hitherto been of paramount importance and will always be so considered by commercial men and the Public.

The Mails were despatched at 5 pm, and the Receiving Window was closed from 4.30 to 5.00 pm, but "late letters" on which the "late fee" was paid were accepted for inclusion in the Mails only until 4.45 pm. Mr Shoobert had posted his letter just before 4.45 pm, with the result that it missed the mail in error. Incidentally, by 1862 F. W. Hill was in charge of the Inland Section at the GPO.

The accountancy procedures in operation at the GPO in 1851 were considered by the Board to be imperfect, and there were "no checks in operation at all as regards the moneys collected by the letter-carriers, or taken at the receiving and delivery windows by the clerks stationed there." Nothing has been found to indicate that the Late Fee was to be marked in any way on the letter. In 1851 the amount of postage paid in cash was marked on the letter, so that the letter would not be again charged on delivery. However, the payment of the Late Fee was of no further significance after the letter had been enclosed in the mail bag for despatch, and noted on the Letter Bill accompanying the mail. After the mails had left the office, any letters remaining on hand were then stamped "TOO LATE" to explain to the addressee the reason for the delay in delivery. In New South Wales "TOO LATE" meant exactly that—too late for the mail.

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STILL MORE ON THE "TOO LATE" HANDSTAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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

I was very interested in Mr Taylor's article in the December issue, relating back to Mr Molnar's in the September 1985 *Philately from Australia*, particularly in the description of the cover from Goode's Inn with the "TOO LATE" mark. This post office was in the Moreton Bay District, which later became Queensland, so Mr Taylor's cover has some relevance to my article, "*Too Late*" in *Queensland*, in the June 1986 issue.

In the latter article I think I proved that in Queensland after partition, Too Late and Late Fee meant two different things, but before that date one would expect the Moreton Bay District post offices to follow the general practice observed in New South Wales. In that case, "TOO LATE" on Mr Taylor's Goode's Inn cover should mean that a Late Fee had been paid, though there is no visible indication of this. However, there are some aspects of Mr Taylor's article which puzzle me, so it might be useful to discuss his cover and its origin a little further.

Quoting Joan Frew, "Nanango Run was taken up by W. E. Oliver in 1842 and in 1848 Jacob Goode built an Inn 2 miles from the homestead and the town developed round this." The GOODE'S INN post office was gazetted on 5th January, 1852, the name being changed to BURNETT INN a few years later, then to NANANGO on 1st July, 1859. The known date-stamps, however, do not exactly tally with these changes of name. It is possible that there was originally an oval date-stamp of Tobin's Type O(iii) (in his *Postmarks of New South Wales*) showing "GOODE'S INN/NEW S. WALES", as Mr Tobin says that the ovals continued to be issued into 1852. However, the earliest known date-stamp from this office is that on Mr Taylor's cover, being one of the first circular date-stamps of New South Wales, Tobin's Type 1, reading "GOOD'S INN BURNETT" (note the incorrect spelling "GOOD'S"). This Type, according to Mr Tobin, was first issued in 1852, so this could have been the first date-stamp that this office had; however, I have no record of any covers from here dated before Mr Taylor's, so there could have been an earlier oval. In the 1857 re-organization the office received a date-stamp of Tobin's Type 1A, lettered "GOODES-INN/N.S.W.", which continued in use through 1860, being replaced by one reading "NANANGO/QUEENSLAND" at the beginning of 1861; there were never date-stamps reading "BURNETT INN" or "NANANGO/N.S.W."

Mr Taylor mentions that the office was a very small one, and so it was at first, but its importance grew evidently, as from 1856 on it is one of the easier Moreton Bay District post offices to get covers from. I have three (a registered one to Ipswich, one to Sydney and one to England), and two others have passed through my hands, which with Mr Taylor's makes at least six known.

The meaning of "TOO LATE" on Mr Taylor's cover really depends on how it fits in with the mail service time-tables current at the end of 1856. Joan Frew records the time-tables for the inland mail services current in 1860, practically all of which were served by packhorse. There was a service between Drayton and Nanango once a week in each direction; the mail left Nanango at 6 a.m. on Sundays, arriving at Drayton at noon on the following day. Between Drayton and Ipswich there was a bi-weekly service, leaving Drayton at 4 a.m. each Thursday and Sunday, and arriving at Ipswich at 8 p.m. the same day. From Ipswich there was a daily service to Brisbane, leaving at 7 a.m.

I am puzzled by Mr Taylor's statement: "Other covers of the period are routed

through Dalby", as none of my covers show a Dalby transit mark, and such a route from Drayton to Goode's Inn (Nanango) would cover two sides of a triangle. Furthermore, in 1860 the route was direct, and probably always was, as Goode's Inn was opened before Myall Creek (Dalby), and was about halfway on the direct route from Drayton to Gayndah, which was opened before either Goode's Inn or Myall Creek. Joan Frew mentions no route from Dalby to Nanango, so I should say that if any mail from Goode's Inn for Drayton and beyond ever did go via Dalby, it was only a temporary arrangement to avoid floods or other blockage on the direct route.

Not having seen Mr Taylor's cover, I do not want to be too dogmatic, but it seems to me that if the mail time-tables at the end of 1856 were the same as they were in 1860, then the letter should have left Goode's Inn on 21st December, a Sunday, at 6 a.m., and here we run into trouble, because if "TOO LATE" meant that a Late Fee had been paid, what was the period during which such a fee was payable? It does not seem likely that the postmaster would open up the post office before six o'clock in the morning to deal with such mail. On the other hand, if the date on this cover is 24th December and not 21st, that was in the middle of the week, and the mail would not have been due to leave until 28th December, so there would not have been any Late Fee payable, unless there was a different timetable in 1856. If we assume, on the contrary, that "TOO LATE" on Mr Taylor's cover was put on at Goode's Inn on 21st December after the mail had left at 6 a.m., then we have to answer the question, "How did the letter get to Drayton on the 26th, when another mail was not due to leave until the 28th?"

I seem to have made confusion worse confounded, but I do have one suggestion to offer. If Late Fee in New South Wales was a prerequisite of the postmaster as it was in Tasmania at the beginning, then there would not necessarily be any indication on the cover that such a fee had been paid. In Queensland, after Partition, there were obviously different arrangements.

VICTORIA: THE DE LA RUE AND SAUNDERS SINGLE-LINE NUMERAL WATERMARKED PAPER

THE HILL AND RUNDELL EXTRACTS

By G. N. KELLOW

(Continued from Mar. 1987, p. 22)

POSTAGE STAMP PAPER ISSUED 1871-80 (Sheets of 120 watermarks)

As explained in the introduction, certain of these entries may refer in part or whole to V over Crown paper.

		10d (Pink)	1/- (Blue)	2/- (Green)
1872				
Sep. 4	By Printer			100
Dec. 27			500	
	Balance	5300	1000	7724

		10d (Pink)	1/- (Blue)	2/- (Green)
1873				
Mar. 20	By Printer	1000		
Jul. 8				100
Sep. 5			500	
Sep. 8			2	
			Sample for transmission to De La Rue London	
	Balance	4300	498	7624
1874				
Jun. 8	By Printer		547	
Jun. 8	Samples for De La Rue for size and watermarks	2	2	
Jun. 10				2
		10d (Pink)	1/- (Blue)	2/- (Green)
1874				
Jun. 26	By Printer	1000		
Jul. 21				100
	Balance	3298	2	7522
	(The Blue 1 paper was now practically exhausted)			
1875				
Aug. 2	By Printer			200
Oct. 14		1000		
	By Balance	15798		18322
1876				
Jun. 20	By Printer			1000
Jul. 3		500		
1877				
Jan. 10	By Printer	600		
Feb. 8		8		
Jul. 9		500		
Aug. 3		500		100
Aug. 28		3000		3000
Dec. 24	By Balance	10732		14225
1878				
Jan. 21	By Printer	500		
Feb. 11				2000
Feb. 14				4000
Feb. 19		4000		
Feb. 22				1000
Apr. 2				100
Jul. 6		500		
Jul. 17		250		
		10d (Pink)	1/- (Blue)	2/- (Green)
1878				
Jul. 19	Overs debited April 1877	42		3
	Excess taken into stock in error	4		7
Dec. 2	By Printer			500
Dec. 6		500		
	Balance	4936		6615
1879				
Jan. 6	By Printer			200
Feb. 13		300		
Jun. 2		1000		
Jun. 7		2000		
Jun. 11				2000
Jun. 23		1637		

(There is no philatelic evidence for the use of any more pink 10 paper after this date)

USAGE

The usage of the various single-line numeral papers is a complex subject because of the emergencies which occurred between 1863 and 1867 due to the non-arrival of paper from England. The absence of the Paper Ledgers for this period means that the problem cannot be tackled from a purely archival basis, but requires a comparison of the archival records available with the philatelic evidence of the stamps themselves.

The data presented below, like that previously given for the words of value paper, is based on manuscript notes left by Mr J. R. W. Purves. It can be considered to supersede any previously published figures by Hill and Rundell — a number of differences will be found by anyone taking the time to make a comparison.

An explanation of the derivation of these figures must await a treatment of the stamps themselves. For those years where the Paper Ledgers were available, the figures below can be compared with the extracts presented above. The dates given below refer to the delivery of the stamps into stock.

WMK. 1 Paper

100,250 sheets received = 12,030,000 stamp potential

These comprised 74,250 sheets from De la Rue (8,910,000 stamps), and 26,000 sheets from Saunders (3,120,000 stamps). Saunders invoiced only 25,000 sheets, but there must have been an excess of 1,000 sheets.

1d "Netted Corners"

Jan. 1863 — Nov. 1863 20,000 sheets = 2,400,000 stamps

Apr. 1864 — Aug. 1864 11,000 sheets = 1,320,000 stamps

1d "Laureate" (De La Rue)

Sep. 1864 — Mar. 1866 43,250 sheets = 5,190,000 stamps

1d "Laureate" (Saunders)

Mar. 1866 — Dec. 1866 26,000 sheets = 3,120,000 stamps

100,250 sheets = 12,030,000 stamps

WMK. 2 Paper

72,000 sheets received (all De La Rue) = 8,640,000 stamp potential.

2d "Emblems"

Apr. 1863 — Feb. 1864 10,500 sheets = 1,260,000 stamps

2d "Laureate"

Mar. 1864 — Mar. 1867 61,500 sheets = 7,380,000 stamps

72,000 sheets = 8,640,000 stamps

WMK. 4 Paper

126,250 sheets received = 15,150,000 stamp potential.

These comprised 84,500 sheets from De La Rue (10,140,000 stamps), and 41,750 sheets from Saunders (5,010,000 stamps). Saunders invoiced only 40,000 sheets, but there must have been an excess, probably of 1,750 sheets, although it is possible some of this excess was of wmk. 6 paper.

4d "Beaded Oval" (Saunders)

Oct 1862 — Aug. 1863 28,000 sheets = 3,360,000 stamps

4d "Laureate" (De La Rue)

Sep. 1863 — Dec. 1863 12,000 sheets = 1,440,000 stamps

Apr. 1864 — Jul. 1865 44,500 sheets = 5,340,000 stamps

4d "Laureate" (Saunders)

Dec 1865 — Jul. 1866 23,750 sheets = 2,850,000 stamps

2d "Laureate" (Saunders)

Feb. 1867 — May 1867 12,000 sheets = 1,440,000 stamps

1d "Laureate" (Saunders)

Feb. 1867 — Mar. 1867 6,000 sheets = 720,000 stamps

126,250 sheets = 15,150,000 stamps

WMK. 6 Paper

52,500 sheets received = 6,300,000 stamp potential.

These comprised 27,500 sheets from De La Rue (3,300,000 stamps), and 25,000 sheets from Saunders (3,000,000 stamps).

6d "Adapted Design" (De La Rue) Jun. 1863 — Sep. 1865	23,750 sheets = 2,850,000 stamps
6d "Laureate" (De La Rue) Feb. - May 1866	2,750 sheets = 330,000 stamps
6d "Laureate" (Saunders) Feb. 1866 — Apr. 1867	12,750 sheets = 1,530,000 stamps
2d "Laureate" (Saunders) May — Jul. 1867	10,300 sheets = 1,236,000 stamps
1d "Laureate" (De La Rue) Jun. — Jul. 1867	1,000 sheets = 120,000 stamps
1d "Laureate" (Saunders) Jun. — Jul. 1867	1,500 sheets = 180,000 stamps
	<hr/>
	52,050 sheets = 6,246,000 stamps

There is a discrepancy of 450 sheets of Saunders paper. It is recorded that on May 11th, 1869 450 sheets of 6d paper was destroyed as "damaged". This paper could be either the words of value paper (of which 2,000 sheets were still in stock) or the single-line numeral paper. Purves considered it most likely to be the latter, and it certainly fits neatly into the above analysis. It is possible that there was a surplus of the Saunders 6 paper sent, and that this surplus was used up for the 2d Laureate. If so, there would be correspondingly fewer of the 2d laureate wmk. 4 printed.

WMK. 8 Paper

16,750 sheets received (all De La Rue) = 2,010,000 stamp potential.

8d "Laureate" Feb 1865	1,500 sheets = 180,000 stamps
10d "Laureate" Oct. 1865	500 sheets = 60,000 stamps
3d "Laureate" Sep. 1866	500 sheets = 60,000 stamps
1d "Laureate" Dec. 1866	3,250 sheets = 390,000 stamps
2d "Laureate" Jan. — Feb. 1867	11,000 sheets = 1,320,000 stamps
	<hr/>
	16,750 sheets = 2,010,000 stamps

WMK. 10 Paper

10,000 sheets received (all Saunders) = 1,200,000 stamp potential.

10d "Laureate" Mar 1866 — Nov. 1870 (of these, 141,00 were subsequently surcharged NINE PENCE)	4,500 sheets = 540,000 stamps
9d "Bell Design" Mar. 1873 — Jun. 1874	2,000 sheets = 240,000 stamps
8d "Laureate" Dec. 1877 — Jul. 1879	1.200 sheets = 144,000 stamps

10/- Stamp Statute Jun. 1871 — Jun. 1879	837 sheets = 50,220 stamps*
2/- Railway Freight Jun. 1879	1,463 sheets = 1,945 stamps†
	<hr/> 10,000 sheets = 456,165 stamps <hr/>

* stamps twice normal size

† stamps eight times normal size

WMK. 1 BLUE Paper

10,547 sheets received = 1,265,640 stamp potential.

These comprised 5,500 sheets from De La Rue (660,000 stamps) and 5,047 sheets from Saunders (605,640 stamps).

1/- "Laureate" (De La Rue) Apr. 1865 — Nov. 1870	5,500 sheets = 660,000 stamps
1/- "Laureate" (Saunders) Nov. 1870 — Jun. 1874	2,047 sheets = 245,640 stamps
1/- Stamp Statute (Saunders) Jun. 1871	3,000 sheets = 180,000 stamps*
	<hr/> 10,547 sheets = 1,085,640 stamps <hr/>

* stamps twice normal size

WMK. 2 GREEN Paper

10,000 sheets received = 1,200,000 stamp potential.

These comprised 5,000 sheets each from De la Rue and Saunders (600,000 stamps each).

2/- "Calvert" (De La Rue) Nov. 1864 — Jul. 1880	1,650 sheets = 198,000 stamps
2/- "Calvert" (Saunders) Oct. 1867 — Jan. 1879	525 sheets = 63,000 stamps
2/- Stamp Statute (De La Rue and Saunders) Jan. 1871 — Jun. 1880	3,011 sheets = 180,660 stamps*
4/- Railway Freight (Saunders) Nov. 1879	4,000 sheets = 60,000 stamps†
	<hr/> 9,186 sheets = 501,660 stamps <hr/>

* stamps twice normal size

† stamps eight times normal size

The printings of the 2/- Stamp Statute were a mixture of the two papers, but Purves has left no estimate of the proportions.

There are still 814 sheets of the green 2 paper to account for. Purves thought it might have been amongst 5,541 sheets of green paper destroyed on October 20th, 1881, but I am quite sure that this whole quantity was damaged V over Crown paper. The fate of the missing 814 sheets (apart from a few sample sheets recorded in the Paper Ledger extracts) remains a mystery.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Philatelic Exhibitions of 1986

At the meeting on 29 January 1987 four members spoke of their experiences and reminiscences of four different philatelic exhibitions held during 1986.

Mr Peter Jaffe spoke on his visit to Ameripex '86 at Chicago. He emphasised the enormity of the show, with USA of course predominant. There was no Commonwealth of Australia on show; the best of the Australians was a fine showing of New South Wales. A visible feature was the private armed guard for the British Guiana 1856 1c.

A special effort had been made to secure all collections of the US 1869 issue, and a high proportion of the known inverts was on view.

Some of the dealers' displays were more remarkable for their contents and value than many of the exhibits. Several blocks of four of the 1918 24c "Inverted Jenny" were available for purchase!

A notable feature was the many lectures conducted every day on all facets of the hobby.

Mr John Macdonnell reported on Stockholmia '86, held in August. The occasion was the 350th Anniversary of the Swedish Post Office, and the PO had given an interest-free loan of \$A5-5.75 million to the organising committee.

Associated with the exhibition was a trade fair of postal technology.

The Court of Honour contained most of the gems of Scandinavian philately. Amongst the competitive exhibits, three members of the RPSV were successful — R. Jones (Grenada), P. Kornan (World War I), and Betty Van Tenac (Australian Decimal Stamp Folders, entered in a special section for Modern Philately).

The famous Swedish engravers were in attendance and available to autograph their work.

Mr Jim Turnbull spoke on Tarapex '86, held to coincide with the 50th Anniversary of the Taranaki Philatelic Society.

The anticipated entries of 800-900 frames was almost doubled. Many RPSV members received awards, and special mention should be made of R. Kelly (Postal History of the Port Phillip District — Gold Medal and Robson Lowe Trophy) and G. Watson (Postal Stationery of Victoria — Gold Medal and New Zealand Post Office Trophy).

Juniors were very well catered for.

The last day of the exhibition was a Labour Day holiday and was declared a free day, no admission being charged.

Australia's National Philatelic Exhibition of 1986 was Stampex '86 in Adelaide. This was discussed by Ray Chapman, MBE, RDP, FRPSL, who had been Chairman of the Jury.

He complimented the organising committee on a well presented exhibition, but felt that their ef-

forts, which were largely voluntary and extended over six years, may be difficult to duplicate in future, and professional organisation may be essential.

The exhibition was granted Asian Regional International Exhibition status, bringing it under the aegis of FIP rules, and the standard of the Asian entries indicated their years of experience with FIP exhibiting. Twenty-five per cent of the Australian exhibitors were first-time entries.

Mr Chapman was disappointed with the continuing trend of lack of interest in the National Class.

British West Indies

For the meeting of 19 February, Peter Jaffe showed selections from his collection of British West Indies.

From British Guiana there was a cut-square 12c Cottonreel, a used pair of the 1852 1c, and an 1870 cover bearing a trisected 12c.

Barbados was represented by the 1861-70 1/- error of colour, and two copies of the 1d perf. 11-1/2 -12. There was also a 2d greyish-slate bisected on cover.

The Grenada items included a GB 1/- used on cover cancelled A15, a mint block of 60 of the 1862 1d from the Mayfair find, and three die proofs of the key Chalon head type converted by surcharging to both postage and fiscal stamps.

St. Lucia included the only recorded example of the spelling error "Sex" for "Six" on the 6d on 4d indigo (possibly the only copy printed); also the "Shilding" and "Shileing" spelling errors on the 1/- postal fiscal. The Perkins Bacon 4d was represented by a "CANCELLED" example.

The last was surpassed in Trinidad, which included severed pairs of the 1d, 4d and 6d, and a single 1/-, with "CANCELLED" obliteration. Also from Trinidad was a "9d" on 2d postcard from the Duke of York presentation sets.

Mr Jaffe's favourite St. Vincent concentrated on the QV and KEVII keyplate series, including a mint block of 4 of the KEVII £1. There was also a study of the 1915 1d on 1/- surcharge.

Antarctica

Mr George Skewes, who recently celebrated his 90th birthday, displayed at the meeting of 19 March; his subject was Antarctica.

This covered the issues and covers from all countries who have had bases, or sent expeditions, to Antarctica.

The Australian items included a 1911 "Aurora" cover, and the stamp issues were prefaced by a die proof of the 1957 2/-.

From New Zealand came the Victoria Land and

King Edward VII Land stamps, as well as more modern Ross Dependency covers.

Great Britain included examples of the King George V issues cancelled by the "S.R. Antarctic" c.d.s.

The issues of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, French Antarctic, South Africa and USSR were all present, concentrating on covers, many signed by expedition members.

Nepal

Nepal was shown before the Society, probably for the first time, on 16 April. The exhibitor was Mrs Julie Marshall.

The display opened with early native covers. Entireties dated 1811 and 1832 bore the seal of the King, and others from the 1814-1816 Anglo-Nepalese War bore the seals of the Generals. An 1880 pre-stamp cover had the Kalaiya seal.

The first issue of 1881 included the 1a, 2a and 4a pin-perf. The subsequent printings of this design were shown in detail. Highlights included two tete-beche pairs of the 1898-1901 1a; tete-beche block of 4 of the 1903-7 1a; 1917 1a recut frame unused block of 6 of the emerald-green error of colour including an inverted cliché; a used sheet of 64 of the 1917-28 1a; a pair and single of the 1/2a orange error of colour; and the 1929-30 1a substitution in the 4a plate.

Amongst the covers was a 1903 one from Kerong, Tibet, to Kathmandu. There was also a selection

of British Indian stamps used on cover from Nepal.

Victorian Postal History

Mr Max Watson showed selections from his collection of Victorian postal history at the meeting on April 30.

Highlights of the pre-stamp covers were the GEELONG/Crown/NSW and circular MELBOURNE NSW.

The "Ship Letter Free" datestamps of Belfast and Warnambool were shown on 1855 and 1856 covers.

An 1854 cover to Hamburg bearing two 1/- Octagonal showed very unusual routing "via Trieste". Covers of 1865 and 1867 showed two different types of INSUFFICIENTLY PAID/VIA MARSEILLES.

An 1855 cover bore the REGISTERED AT/BENDIGO CK. handstamp, the earliest known special registration marking. An 1856 cover bore 6d Woodblock and 1/- Registered stamps, both unofficially rouletted; a cover of the next year had the officially rouletted 1/- Registered. The 6d Too Late Stamp was also shown on cover.

The private express companies were represented by an 1860 cover bearing on the reverse the handstruck marking of Collou's Victoria Express.

A wide range of instructional markings was also shown, including an 1854 cover with BYE/HAMILTON, and several different types of ADVERTISED AND UNCLAIMED handstamps.

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

★ **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.

★ **PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE:** This Society includes experts on almost all branches of Philately, whose advice is always available.

★ **THE SOCIETY'S FEES** are: Entrance Fee: \$50.00; Annual Subscription: City and Metropolitan Members, \$40.00; Country, Interstate and Overseas, \$35.00.

★ **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** should be directed to Miss MYRA FARLEY F.R.P.S.L. (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.

★ **EXCHANGE BRANCH:** Members are entitled to receive the Exchange Books which circulate regularly within Australia.

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

★ The Australian States Study Circle publish a quarterly journal *Sydney Views*. Enquiries to P.O. Box C323, Clarence St., 2000, Australia.



★ **MONTHLY DISPLAYS:** Displays of interesting collections and philatelic items are a feature of the monthly meetings of the Club. It is the policy of the Club to bring to the members the best available displays, while lectures and discussions help to further the philatelic knowledge of members. The advice of members, experts in most branches of philately, is always available when requested.

★ **THE CLUB'S FEES** are: City members: \$6.00; Country members, \$4.50.

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

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to —

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

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