## PHILATELY from AUSTRALIA



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## THE R.P.S.V. DINNER AT STAMPEX '86

The "Toast to Philately" proposed by Mr R. T. P. Chapman, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.:

## Aggregate of Service

"It is an honour and privilege to propose the "Toast to Philately" in this historic and glamorous setting at The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria Special Dinner here in the Adelaide Club to celebrate the success of STAMPEX 86," Mr Chapman said.
"This magnificent table setting with the silver candelabra and flickering candles reflected in crystal wine glasses and gleaming silver and the beautiful flowers on the long mahogany table with our members sitting on either side, will long be remembered by them.
"Members here tonight have an unbelievable aggregate of service to our society and philately.
"Dr Kerford with 50 years, George Skewes 41 years and nearly 90 years of age. (Special wishes to Horace and Leslie Chisholm on their 18th wedding anniversary). So many of our members with $10,20,30$ and 40 years of service. A philatelic Who's Who of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. Truly a night of nights.
"Pleasure, enjoyment and friendship are the aim of our existence, shared this evening amongst our members visiting STAMPEX 86.

## Great Traditions

"Two Clubs with great traditions, The Adelaide Club where Australia's most distinguished philatelist stayed during his visits to Adelaide. It was here at ANPEX 55 that 'our Bill' Purves made the remark - 'this was a fine show and if exhibitions only serve to display to others the pride we take in our hobby they will still do a great deal. To be able to work willingly without reward is to know one aspect of happiness.' That is something worth knowing in the world today.
"It is the societies that guarantee the continuity of stamp collecting. The Royal has played its part in the success of STAMPEX 86 and our indefatigable secretary Myra Farley achieved no less than 80 odd exhibits for Adelaide. A magnificent effort. Many of you here this evening have won high awards at STAMPEX 86.
"As Chairman of the Jury I can assure you that these medals were worth winning and STAMPEX 86 was judged to FIP standards. Congratulations to our successful members on this memorable night.
"The South Australians were the first to arrive in Melbourne to help with AUSIPEX 84 so what a wonderful reciprocal contribution to STAMPEX by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria and Australian philatelic unity, each State helping another.
"Never before has so much been happening in the world of philately.
"Here, we are witnessing another great Australian philatelic achievement by a dedicated group of South Australians led by President, Brian Farmer.
"People associated with STAMPEX 86 must feel a great deal of satisfaction from knowing they have achieved after the six long years, a fine Asian Regional International.

## Australia's Great Leap

"Australian philately took a big leap forward when we became members of the FIP and we put Australian Philately on the world map with AUSIPEX 84, our first world philatelic exhibition, and now, only two years later, we are celebrating the success of our first Asian Regional exhibition.
"Exhibitions enhance the prestige of our hobby in the public mind and serve to remove many misconceptions which arise in their minds.
"Exhibitions bring together philatelists of every degree and give us the opportunity to appreciate forms of collecting outside one's own interests.
"Above all, exhibitions assist greatly the true development of philately on sound progressive lines.
"If we are to continue to hold a National exhibition every year and a World exhibits. We cannot rely on our present medal winners to keep the flag flying for Australia - we need more youthful exhibitors. Australia - we need more youthful exhibitors.
"Today there are many hobbies competing for attention and a concerted effort must be made to acquaint young people with the advantages of stamp collecting and to encourage them to join societies and begin exhibiting.

## Funding Exhibitions

"We also need more reliable methods of funding exhibitions. Exhibitions today are far too big and sophisticated to be organised by a well meaning group of amateurs who have to raise the funds and organise every facet of the exhibition.
"The Postal Administration and the Federation had to come to some businesslike agreement for funding of exhibitions so that the organising committee knew what it had to spend and could do a professional job, Mr Chapman said.
"The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria has played the major part in the success of all exhibitions held in Victoria.
"Here in Adelaide the judging team at STAMPEX 86 with our overseas jurors was a joy to work with. They were all dedicated to doing the job fairly and well. The STAMPEX 86 Committee can be justifiably proud of their fine achievement.
"Your efforts speak for themselves and it has given us all great pleasure to be associated with Australia's first Asian Regional International Exhibition here in your lovely city and share the warm friendship and hospitality South Australians are noted for. It will remain a wonderful memory for all of us fortunate enough to be here.
"I give you the toast at this memorable Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria Dinner in the historic Adelaide Club.
"To Philately and congratulations STAMPEX ' 86 '".
"My wife and I are indeed pleased to be present on the auspicious and unique occasion of this wonderful dinner, taking place in the Adelaide club as arranged by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. Further, it is an honour to have been invited to be the 'Guest of Honour'.
"Firstly, and on behalf of the STAMPEX' 86 Organising Committee, I thank Ray Chapman for his great words of praise for Australia's first Asian Regional International Philatelic Exhibition. I'm sure this Exhibition will go down in history as a very significant milestone and contribution to philately in Australia. I also thank Ray for the tremendous job undertaken as Chairman of the Jury, STAMPEX '86 and Commissioner Myra Farley for her untiring effort in assembling more than 80 exhibits. Many thanks to all Victorians who ably gave their time mounting the exhibits.
"Let me be philosophical for a few moments and propose to you that we are all rather fortunate to be gathered together this evening amongst a fair number of the elite in philately in Australia.
"We acknowledge that much pleasure, enjoyment and friendship evolves from fraternising with philately in the environment of societies and Clubs. But what plans lay ahead to ensure continuity of interest and activity in the Royal and for that matter, other Societies and Clubs in Australia.
"If we are the elite of philately, then we must not be selfish and continue to glory in our splendour. Indeed we need to think about what can be initiated now to interest young people to join in stamp collecting and share in the enjoyment and pleasures we know. I believe the foundations have been laid by the new Australian Philatelic Federation in conjunction with Australia Post.
'During the last two years, new objectives have been set and new roles for each organisation defined. Implementation of promotional programmes are under way and the concentration is on youth. There is no doubt that Australia Post, in the main, is professionally best equipped and funded to communicate with the younger set in schools. The role of the Federation through State Philatelic Councils and Societies is then to attract the converted young stamp collectors to join Clubs and Societies.
"This is the area in which every Society/Club has a new challenge. How to attract the young - how to interest and hold them. If we all contribute to this total theme, we will help to avoid stagnation of philately in Australia.
"I agree with the sentiments expressed by Ray Chapman, that Exhibitions are far too big and sophisticated, and I'll add, - cost too much. If fund raising for six years had been excluded from STAMPEX 86 and a realistic allocation of overheads made between exhibitors and dealers, resultant fees for both would have been prohibitive.
"The need is for smaller exhibitions held more frequently. When this has been achieved, I think the benefits to organising committees from the initiatives already taken by the Federation in concert with Australia Post, will progressively be very apparent.
"In regard to STAMPEX 86 a tremendous effort over six years has been contributed by a few to raise funds and organise the Exhibition, but then "life wasn't meant to be easy'"!
"Surely, the most common objective of any philatelic exhibition organising committee is to ensure that those attending derive much joy and pleasure from viewing exhibits, meeting and communicating with old friends and finding new ones and delving amongst dealers.
"If STAMPEX ' 86 has achieved this, then a further contribution to philately has been made."

# THE PRIVATE POSTMASTERS' HANDSTAMPS OF TASMANIA 

By M. D. GROOM

The handstamps employed by a number of Postmasters in the early days of the Colony are well-known and have attracted the attention of students of Tasmanian Postal History, several of whom have sought to exercise mind and pen to explain their nature. They have been classified both as a purely unofficial phenomenon, and alternatively as having official status. However, recent finds have raised the number of offices known to have used such markings and have tended to weaken the arguments supporting both positions.

The author believes that there are elements of truth in both explanations. It is suggested that in response to the entreaties of a number of postal officials, particularly at offices cursed with lengthy names, the Post Office Department gave permission for these officials to acquire handstamps to reduce the time and effort involved in processing out-going mail.

## Background

Regulations of the period required a Postmaster to endorse all postal articles lodged for despatch with the name of the office. Particularly at times of heavy seasonal mail and especially in the case of offices having longer than normal names this task would have been an onerous and time consuming chore. That such was the case is amply evidenced as follows:
(i) Numerous covers and entires are recorded which bear an abbreviated form of the office name. Examples noted include "C Town" and "Camp Town" for Campbell Town, "C Head" for Circular Head, "Lfd" and "Long" for Longford and "Geo Town" for Georgetown;
(ii) Some out-going postal items bear no Postmaster's endorsement. All collectors of this material have experienced the frustration of unearthing an item from a country office only to find that the Postmaster neglected to endorse the face. Examples of such omission are recorded from most offices during the relevant period, while for the years 1853 to 1860 all items recorded from Bishopsbourne are without such endorsement;
(iii) A small number of items exist which bear a hand-struck marking of the office of despatch: these pieces are the subject of this article.
The rarity of entires from the smaller country offices has not yet enabled a full picture to emerge of the number of offices which utilised a Postmaster's handstamp. However, a recent article by Dr John Clemente in The London Philatelist (Vol. 94, No, 1115-6), and discoveries among the important correspondence to William Johnstone of Launceston have breathed new life into the study of this aspect of the Postal History of the Colony. The evidence strongly supports the view that compliance with the Regulations was viewed by most Postmasters with varying degrees of annoyance, which lead to the variety of endorsement procedures noted above.

A feature of the known material is the lack of uniformity of design which counters the opinion that the handstamps used were officially issued to Postmasters. The significant variance in both size and style of the instruments strongly suggests that they were produced to the specifications of individual Postmasters.

All known types of Postmasters' handstamps are detailed below, in alphabetical
order. The accompanying illustrations will reinforce in the reader's mind just how distinctive these devices were both as a class, and as between themselves.
"C Town/(date)"
Two items from the Johnstone find extend the known usage of this handstamp, in both directions. It is now recorded used at Campbell Town between 8th July, 1850 and 28th July, 1851. The characteristics of this handstamp are sans-serif letters 3 mm in height, with a numeric date below. The upper line is 20.5 mm in length, while the lower measures 30 mm : Figure 1.


Figure 1

## "Camp Town/(date)"

Perhaps the best-known of the handstamps under consideration, this is the only framed or boxed device in the group. Existing literature adequately deals with this marking which was used extensively between August 1851 and October 1855.
"Cascades/(date)"
This is a recent discovery recorded by Dr Clemente in his article in The London Philatelist. This is a two-line implement with seriffed upper-case letters 3.5 mm in height, with a numeric date below. (Apart from being an important new find of a Postmaster's handstamp, the cover bearing this marking is a marvellous Postal History item, and is illustrated in the said article.)
"C Head/(date)"
This is another new marking recorded by Dr Clemente, used on a cover of 17th June, 1855 from Circular Head to Launceston. It is similar to the Cascades handstamp but is only 17 mm in length.
"Cwood/(date)"
This abbreviated handstamp has been found on an 1854 entire from Cullenswood to Launceston. A cut-to-shape 4d Octagonal is tied by the First Allocation numeral obliterator '24' of Cullenswood. At the left side are two strikes of the handstamp reading 'CWOOD/23 954 '. The seriffed upper-case letters are only 2.5 mm height. The overall dimensions are $6 \mathrm{~mm} \times 15 \mathrm{~mm}$ : Figure 2 .


Figure 2
"Launceston"
Dr Clemente reports two examples of a simple straight-line handstamp from this major office. Remarkably they are on covers from 1827 and 1828, some 21-22 years before the appearance of any such markings from the smaller country offices. The letters are uppercase ( 3.5 mm high) with serifs and the length is 31 mm .
"Long/(month + mss day)" and "Longd/(date)"
Two 1851 entires from the Johnstone correspondence bear different versions of


Figure 3


Figure 4
this handstamp, dated 16th May and 26th October respectively. This Longford marker was apparently manufactured by setting moveable type into a forme.

The earlier example did not incorporate slugs for the day of use: this was inserted in manuscript - see Figure 3. Clearly this was an inconvenience and, not surprisingly, a modification was effected which resulted in the day - and incidentally the fifth letter of the abbreviated office name - being included: Figure 4.

In both instances the type is 4 mm high with serifs. In its original state the handstamp is 32 mm in length; the amended device is 42 mm long.

A third sub-type of the changeable Longford marking is known on an 1854 cover front to England. In this instance the handstamp reads 'LONG.APR3', the 'D' having been replaced with a full stop.

## "Macquarie Plains/Post Office"

This handstamp qualifies as the earliest recorded of the country office markings, an example of 20th August 1849 having been noted. Usage is known until at least 27th March 1851. No further information has been unearthed since publication in 1962 of Tasmania: The Postal History and Postal Markings.

## "Macquarie/Plains"

As with the earlier marking from the office, this handstamp has been known for many years as having been used between about August 1855 and July 1857. It is found without a date or with the date added in manuscript. Examples are known cancelling adhesives: Figure 5.


Figure 5
" N Norfolk/(date)"
Two similar New Norfolk markings are to be found, used in four distinct periods between 1858 and 1870. That known in the first two periods of use comprises upperand lower-case letters. In the later periods the handstamp is of upper-case letters only. Relevant particulars are given in the two volumes of the Handbook. A single example of the latter marking used as a canceller on an imperforate 1d Chalon has recently come to light.

## "Port Arthur/Post Office"

This distinctive handstamp (Figure 6) is found used from August 1854 until 1858. It is the only circular marking in the study and as such most closely approximates the standard datestamp type. The type is 3 mm high and sans-serif; the diameter is 25 mm .

This rather more sophisticated handstamp can probably be explained by the presence at Port Arthur of an unusual number of qualified tradesmen (convict labour?) and appropriate equipment for manufacture of such an instrument.

## "Somerset/River Cam"'

This marking was the subject of a useful article by Mr P. B. Edwards in the September 1968 issue of Philately from Australia. Mr Edwards' conclusion that the


Figure 6


Figure 7
'SOMERSET/RIVER CAM' marking was manufactured by the Postmaster Thomas Wragge directly supports the view that Postmasters were permitted to obtain their own postmarkers. This device employs sans-serif capital letters some 3 mm in height. The overall dimensions are $8 \mathrm{~mm} \times 22 \mathrm{~mm}$. The date of use was applied in manuscript below the handstamp. Figure 7.

Three other markings warrant comment at this time.
I have been shown an envelope bearing a handstamp inscribed "VICTORIA" used from Huonville in the 1870s. Victoria was the original name of the town.

Unfortunately, the evidence is insufficient to permit the conclusion that this marking is of the same status as the others discussed herein.

The famous "PAID AT/NORFOLK ISLAND" rounded-boxed handstamp would be a highly prized gem in a Postal History collection of either Tasmania or New South Wales. However, it does not belong in a study of the Postmaster's handstamps. Rather it is in the nature of a pre-paid indicia rather than a Postmaster's despatch endorsement. In addition, this marking was introduced during the period of administration from Sydney and although its use continued into the time of Tasmanian control it is properly characterised as a New South Wales postmark.

A similar octagonal marking inscribed "CAMPBELLTOWN/POST PAID" was illustrated in Part II of the Handbook at p.117. This is definitely not a Tasmanian marking. It is well known to have been used at the New South Wales office of that name! This error has regrettably been perpetuated in Dr Clemente's article and also by Mr W. E. Tinsley in his 1986 publication Tasmania: Stamps and Postal History.

## Summary

Recent finds recorded above enable a clearer picture to be developed of these interesting markings. In the absence of official records, it is to be hoped that further material will come to light to make more definite the conclusions that are to be drawn from the material. At this stage it can be stated that:
(i) a number of the country Postmasters made use of handstamps as a time-saving device in the execution of their duties, either with or without official sanction;
(ii) there is a definite correlation between the length of a Post Office name and the use of the Postmasters' handstamps. In his 1968 article Mr Edwards noted that all the then-known handstamps were from offices which had lengthy names and he drew the almost inescapable conclusion that the longer the name, the more likely the use of a handstamp for endorsing mail. This contention is supported by the more recent discovery of the markings from Circular Head, Cascades and Cullenswood in particular, and prompts the suggestion that similar postmarks from such offices as Bishopsbourne, Kangaroo Point and Macquarie River may yet be revealed;
(iii) there is such significant difference in the style of the handstamps as to indicate that they were not acquired by way of requisition to the Post Office Department;
(iv) subject to any further finds extending known periods of use it is apparent that where Postmasters did posess handstamps they were not consistent in the use of those devices and nor did they persist for extended periods in the use of the implements. The exception is Campbell Town where an extended period of use from 1851 until 1855 is well documented;
(v) the various periods of use - Launceston 1827-1828, Macquarie Plains 1849-1851, Somerset River Cam 1866-1875 - are so scattered as to weigh against the view that the Postmasters' handstamps were officially issued. The growing number of such markings from, now, some ten offices strongly suggests that the Post Office Department at least tolerated, if not openly sanctioned, their use.
This article is clearly not the final word on the subject. It is hoped that further information about this interesting aspect of Tasmanian Postal History will continue to be unearthed and receive appropriate coverage in the literature.

# PHILATELY from AUSTRALIA 

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# QUEENSLAND WRECK COVERS 

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

Considering the number of shipwrecks that have occurred round the coasts of Australia since white settlement began, it appears surprising that very few letters have survived which can be said to have been saved from a wreck. One reason for this is that none of the Australasian Colonies except New Zealand apparently applied a cachet or other means of distinguishing them to letters salvaged from such shipwrecks. As a result of this, the chance of finding a letter originating in Australia which had been saved from a wreck, bearing a cachet, is limited to letters which had been addressed overseas, and received the cachet in the country of destination. In fact, I know of only two groups of such salvaged mail originating in Queensland (or in the Australian Colonies for that matter); mail saved from the Colombo in 1862, and that saved from the Wairarapa in 1894.

## Colombo

The Colombo was a P. \& O. steamer of 2,107 gross tons and 450 horse-power, built in 1853. She was bringing home the Australian mails when she struck on Minicoy Island, the most southern of the Laccadives, at four o'clock in the morning of 19 November, 1862, in very thick weather, there being torrential rain the time. The passengers and crew were saved, and though the mails were recovered by divers, most of the bags were three months under water.

On arrival in England items from the recovered mails were struck with a two-line cachet, "Saved from the wreck of the Colombo" within a rectangular frame; this was struck in black on ordinary mail, and in red on registered items.

Although this is the most common salvage mark connected with Australian mails, the late Adrian Hopkins records only one cover from Queensland in his A History of Wreck Covers. This, says Hopkins, "is addressed to 'Mrs William Henry Lee, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England' and bears a date-stamp of Rockhampton, Queensland, October 3,1862. The letter is still inside the envelope but is very much discoloured and stained though still legible. There is no adhesive on the envelope and there is an 'INSUFFICIENT POSTAGE' mark, but it would seem probable that any stamp or stamps have been washed off although there is no sign of a tie."

What is evidently a second example was offered in Stanley Gibbons Auction in Australia, Sale 1, 25/3/77, in which it was Lot 80, described as:
" 1862 September 22 stampless cover to England with on the reverse Brisbane c.d.s. of despatch, framed 'Saved from the wreck of the Colombo', Tewkesbury 1863 January 4 arrival, on front London PAID transit of the 3rd."
There is a photo of the reverse showing the cachet. The same cover was offered in Rodney Perry Sale 41, 1/7/77 (Lot 290) and Sale 58, 26/10/78 (Lot 246).

## Wairarapa

This ship, a British steamer of the Mackintosh Line, bound from Sydney for Auckland, was totally wrecked at Great Barrier Island on 1 November 1894. The Captain, twenty of the crew and 58 passengers were drowned, but forty of the crew and 81 passengers were saved and landed at Auckland. At least part of the mail was salvaged, and an unframed two-line cachet, 'Saved from wreck of "WAIRARAPA." was applied to items from this mail, probably in Auckland.

Apparently both English and Australian mails were on board, as Hopkins records it in violet on a cover from England addressed to Auckland, on which an Auckland

backstamp of 3 November appears, and a faint transfer print of a $21 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Great Britain adhesive. This is probably a cover that was offered in Robson Lowe Sales 906-7, 1/10/47 (Lot 299), where the colour of the cachet is described as 'mauve', but there is not a full description.

Hopkins also records the cachet struck in blue on a letter from Brisbane dated 19 October, addressed to "The Manager, Alliance Foreign Stamp Co., Timaru, N.Z.", showing on the back the transit mark of Auckland of 5 November, and Timaru arrival of 10 November; the illustration shows it waterstained, and having lost its adhesive stamp. Hopkins mentions another cover from Queensland to Timaru with the cachet, but does not illustrate it.

One of these two covers was probably offered in Robson Lowe Sales 906-7, 1/10/47 (Lot 298), but the lot is not fully described; it is likely that the same cover was in Robson Lowe Sales 4385-6, 10/4/79 (Lot 174). This cover was almost certainly that offered in Rodney Perry Sale 46, 17/11/77 (Lot 736) and Sale 50, 30/3/78 (Lot 458), where it is described as:
" 1894 envelope posted from unknown point in Queensland (actually Brisbane) to Timaru, N.Z., with 'Saved from wreck of the WAIRARAPA' cachet applied in blue, the adhesive washed off cover."
The illustration shows that it is addressed to "Mr W. A. Courtis, Timaru", and it is probably the second cover to Timaru mentioned by Hopkins.

This is where I come in, as I have just acquired another cover from Queensland with this wreck cachet in blue. It is addressed to "Messrs Sutherland \& Sheridan, Wairau Valley, Marlborough, New Zealand'", and was posted in Brisbane on 18 October, 1894, and though the recipients removed a good part of the back in retrieving the contents, it is in remarkably good condition for a wreck cover, as it still bears a 2d. Queensland stamp. On what remains of the back is an Auckland transit marking of 10 November, and part of an arrival mark showing "WAIR" and " 16 ". Some years before it came into my hands, this cover had been offered in Stanley Gibbons Auction in Australia, Sale 3, 3/11/78 (Lot 943).

A fourth Wairarapa cover from Queensland was offered in Robson Lowe Sales 4425-6, 25/9/79 (Lot 476). The illustration shows that the letter was sent from the

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, posted at South Brisbane on 20 October, 1894, and addressed to "Chas Chilton Esquire M.A., Post Chalmers, N. Zealand". Unfortunately, the backstamps are not described, nor the colour of the wreck cachet, which is presumably blue. This is a lovely cover, in even better condition than mine, by the look of the illustration.

It would appear that the mail from the Wairarapa was recovered in batches, as the Auckland backstamps recorded range from 3rd to 10 th November. These four covers seem to be the only ones recorded from Queensland, and I can find no reference to wreck covers in the cumulative indexes of either Philately from Australia or The London Philatelist.

Another wreck in which it is known that mails from Australia were involved was that of the P. \& O. steamer Rangoon, 1,776 tons, which was carelessly lost on the outer Kadir rock, at the entrance to Galle harbour, Ceylon, on the evening of 1 November, 1871.

Hopkins mentions a two-line mark, reading "SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE Rangoon" in a rectangular frame $55 \times 12 \mathrm{~mm}$, which is recorded in the Proof Book at the G.P.O. London. The only strike of this known to Hopkins was on a small cut-out piece of envelope, so further examples should be looked for.

I am indebted to Geoff Kellow for photocopies of the relevant pages of auction catalogues.

References: A History of Wreck Covers Originating at Sea \& on Land, A. E. Hopkins, 2nd Ed., 1948 (Robson Lowe Ltd.).
Auction Catalogues as quoted.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA: THE UNBORDERED PENNY POSTCARD

By MOGENS JUHL, F.R.P.S.L.

In Postal Stationery from Western Australia (PSfWA, 1984) I catalogued the two clearly different kinds of ONE PENNY postcards printed without a framing Greek border as follows:

```
PC 17 1d on surfaced card
    a. blue
    b. deep blue
PC 18 id on normal card
    a. pale blue
    b. ultramarine
```

PC 17, measuring $140 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$, was printed on cardboard, which on the front is smooth with a white, sulphide surface coating or glazing, while the reverse is greyish.

PC 18, measuring c. $125 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$, was printed on greyish cardboard. It is of the same poor quality, in colour and thickness, as the previous bordered PC 15 1d postcard.

It is common knowledge that one of these cards was issued in a very small quantity on a special cardboard to cater for a limited demand for post cards with a surface suited for handpainting. As the address only was to be written on the front the suitability can only refer to the quality of the back of the cards.

For more than a year one of these cards was sold at the annual rate of c.425,000 cards, while those suited for handpainting were issued in a total quantity of a mere 5,100 cards equal to four days normal requirements.

It is my opinion that the cards with surface coating producing brilliant print on the front, but with a 'matte' back, are those issued for the special purpose, while the cards printed on poor quality cardboard were those replacing the previous bordered cards.

The cards for handpainting, at least in those States which had them printed in Melbourne, would look very much alike, but none of the others issued anything like the unsurfaced card measuring c. $125 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$ issued in W.A.

Coinciding with the publication of my book an article "Australian States Postcards suitable for Hand Painting" by the well-known American collector Carl Steig appeared in Australian Colonials for Sept. 1984. He too classifies surfaced cards as issued to cater for amateur artists, specifying those printed in Melbourne as Higgins \& Gage South Australia No. 10, Tasmania No. 12a, Victoria No. 32 and Western Australia No. 13a.

At STAMPEX 86 in Adelaide I noted that both the Large Vermeil collection of Victoria and the Vermeil collection of South Australia exhibited surfaced cards as those issued for handpainting.

However, this is anathema to Pope \& Thomas who in their book Western Australia The Postal Stationery to 1914 nominated the unsurfaced cards for handpainting. The convenor of WASG, Mrs Margaret Hamilton, came out against me in a review in the Black Swan, Dec. 1985, without adding anything convincing about this or other subjects. I invited my critics to assist with a plating of PC 17 and 18 in continuation of the plating of the bordered cards I published in P. from A., June 1985. I am grateful that they decided to participate.

Both kinds of unbordered cards have been difficult to come by in sufficient quantity, and as could be expected the surfaced card is the scarcer. The plating is now complete and I wish to thank in particular Mrs Nita Wilson, Bernard Caillard, Andrew Jansen, Carl Steig, Cecil Walkley and Richard Westmacott for their kind assistance.

## BACKGROUND FACTS

A memorandum of 17 December, 1908 addressed to all State Deputy PostmastersGeneral reads as follows:

1. I am to inform you that the attention of the Postmaster-General has been directed to the desirability of providing white official Postcards in order that they may be more suitable for handpainting, etc.
2. Please furnish me with an earlyreport, with a view of providing for a sufficient number of postcards on white cardboard when cards are again printed. (The cards to have a rough or 'matte' surface).

White postcards with a rough or 'matte' surface were not considered to be in great demand, but printing of limited quantities was approved by the P.M.G. on 8 AP 09 . The value of about $£ 30$ equal to c. 7,200 cards was authorized for Western Australia, but this was later reduced as actual issue was 5,100 cards.

The decision was taken only one month after J. B. Cooke had arrived from the position of Stamp Printer in Adelaide to become Commonwealth Stamp Printer in Melbourne, and only one week before he obtained permission to print postcards without a Greek border in the standard U.P.U. format $140 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$, and to increase bundles from containing 12 to 60 cards. About this time he also got permission to print 32 on, though reference to this is not known before 6 October 1909.

The general public hardly knew anything about the special cards and on 16 July 1910 the Deputy P.M.G. in Brisbane reported little or no demand. When asked, other deputies reported the same leading to the issue of a memorandum of 1 April 1911 stating that no further cards would be supplied.

No great effort seems to have been made to promote sales in Western Australia as use on 1 May 1910 is the earliest recorded. On the other hand, this was early, as use
outside the year from November 1910 is unusual. The unsurfaced PC 18 cards are known from 13 February 1910 with main use to mid-1911, which fits very well both with time of issue and replacement by fullface George V postcards.

The postal records located in the Reserve Bank of Australia and published in Sydney Views, April 1984, by Richard Peck contained two sections of which the latter NP-M-5 1904-1912 is not quite reliable as entries obviously are missing or in need of explanation. The Id cards entered from 1909 were as follows with a short comment added by me:

| 26 MR 09 | 4,800 sheets |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 MY 09 | 5,150 cards |
| 20 NO 09 | $9,5991 / 2$ sheets |
| 30 JY 10 | 408 sheets, 12 on |
| 5 AU 10 | 5,530 sheets, 32 on |
| 3 FE 11 | 8,399 sheets |

> bordered PC 15 cards surfaced PC 17 cards unsurfaced PC 18 cards special cards, see later unsurfaced PC 18 cards full-face George V , see later ONE PENNY surcharges, see later

Further records have been located by Richard Peck, who has just published edited extracts of productions for Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia and the Commonwealth from 1902-1928 in Australian Stamp Archives (ASA). It is a compilation of great importance for further studies and will certainly lead to revisions in many fields. There are omissions also from these records, but for the purpose of this article about the unbordered cards it is fortunate that they are accurate. Entries were made daily, but in ASA are recorded in monthly consolidations. It is less fortunate that the author states that the left hand page in register RBA NP-S-7:11 records totals printed, as it is not the printing record, but the numbers of sheets taken from the printing office to be made ready before issue to the postal authorities. In the case of postcards a "round" number would be taken for cutting into individual cards and making bundles. A comparison with the real printing records in RBA NP-M-4 (1902-03) clarifies this point.

ASA does not tell which type of cards were printed, but PC 15 cards would have been printed before Cooke took office with the last quantity of 25,200 delivered in May 1909.

RBA recorded 5,150 cards on 27 May 1909, while ASA specifically for June 1909 records a "special" issue of 5,100 , which can only be cards for handpainting. Below 1 shall demonstrate that a plate of 12 was used for the printing of PC 17 surfaced postcards. The plate was quickly dismantled and a new one assembled to print on sheets accommodating four times a plate of 8 units. These were the PC 18 unsurfaced post cards, which are recorded in ASA from June 1909 to February 1911. The monthly figures are divisible for 32 and add up to 678,400 cards (including 10 missing in November 1910 deliveries).

In August 1910 another "special" issue of 4,896 cards was recorded in ASA but at present nothing more is known. This was the 408 sheets recorded on 30 July 1910 in RBA.

The 12 June 1912 entry in RBA is clarified in ASA, which states that in that month 49,512 cards surcharged "ONE PENNY" on PC 3 2d carmine were made ready and forwarded. The surcharge is known with and without stop after "PENNY", see PSfWA, p. 15.

On 11 January 1911 it was decided "to issue postcards of uniform design for use in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia on which the name of the State would not be indicated". They were released for issue in April 1911 depicting a fullface portrait of King George V in a design based on the 1893 South Australia card. Soon also reply cards, letter cards and Coronation cards followed. These were
printed on white, surfaced cardboard and it appears from ASA that they - with one exception - were recorded under Western Australia with postcards forwarded from March 1911.

THE PRINTING PLATES

## POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.


The STAMP, ARMS and TEXT components of PC 17 and 18.
Pope \& Thomas stated as their opinion on p. 26 and 44, that the unsurfaced cards were issued for handpainting, that evidence of spacing and flaw combinations suggest a printing base of 32 individual electros and that one supply of 7,200 cards was recorded. They are wrong on all three points.

When writing PSfWA I was reckless enough to accept that there was a printing of 7,200 cards. That was a regrettable mistake as this was merely the quantity originally authorized for printing. However, ASA shows that they were never printed; of the 5,150 RBA records 5,100 marked "special" in ASA went to Perth.

I considered it highly unlikely that a plate of 32 electros had been formed for the special purpose and included a third printing namely the 408 sheets printed 12 on equal to 4,896 cards. This printing is also marked "special" in ASA, but was not a printing of cards for handpainting.

Pope \& Thomas also state that surfaced cards became standard 1d postcards, and that Cooke re-set the printing base and referred to a base of 32 electros. Also on these points they are wrong.

In the case of the unbordered postcards Pope \& Thomas substantiate the existence of 32 electros by referring to the spacing and flaw evidence mentioned above and by quoting on p. 44 in a note 5 : AA:MP 341, Box 98, File 14/5953. This quote from Cooke they interpret incorrectly, as Cooke referred to printing 32 ON THE SHEET. Their spacing and flaw evidence are without the slightest foundation. NO ELECTROS were produced and only a maximum of 24 De La Rue stereos were available.

The platings of Plate VIII and IX will demonstrate conclusively that Cooke never produced a single id electro, let alone 32 electros, which Pope \& Thomas declare were first assembled for one and then for the other of the unbordered cards. They even mix these 32 into their chart, p.46-47, further declaring that there were five different settings.

## PLATE VIII

This is the plate of 12 units used for the printing of unbordered PC 17 postcards on white, surfaced cardboard with a "matte" back suited for handpainting.

UNIT S1
STAMP: Vertical scratch left of swan's beak (from Plate II, Unit 27) Break in hypotenuse in SW triangle.
ARMS: $\quad 2$ dots in $R$ in CARD, inside the head and inside upcurved leg (a type B from Plate V). White spots in POST and CARD, espec. two in head of P and one top left in D.

UNIT S2
STAMP: Pearl in centre of the hypotenuse of NE triangle.
Dot between left framelines 3 mm down (both from Plate II, Unit 28).
UNIT S3
STAMP: Nick into left frameline 10 mm down (from Plate V, Unit 31).
TEXT: $\quad \mathrm{N}$ has short right stem and Y short right arm in ONLY (a type B from Plate V ),
UNIT S4
STAMP: $\quad 12.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ down at left a horizontal background line is short (see note). Two dents between left frames 9 and 11 mm down (from Plate V, Unit 52).
Note: The Unit 52 flaw caused no end of problems until it became clear that it is highly variable, at times it is strong, at others missing. However, the short line just 2 mm further down became the problemsolver. That flaw, as it now turned out, goes right back to DLR printings, where it is found in Plate 1, Unit 9. However, as it continued after 1902 it must belong to Plate II, where it becomes Unit 37.
UNIT S5
STAMP: The pearl on the hypotenuse of the NE triangle is cut into the shape of a quarter moon.
UNIT S6
ARMS: another type B from Plate V, see S1.
TEXT: another type B from Plate V, see S3.
UNIT S7
TEXT: yet another type B from Plate V, see S3.
UNIT S8
ARMS: Spur on lion's paw at HONI (from Plate II, Unit 29).
TEXT: Often with nick into upper bay of E in BE.
UNIT S9
ARMS: Dot below thistle and dot in unicorn's neck (from Plate 11, Unit 32).
TEXT: Left arm pointed on 1st T in WRITTEN (from Plate II, Unit 32).
UNIT S10
ARMS: Several white spots on POST.
TEXT: Short left end of bar of T in THE. Cut through (WRITT)EN ON.
UNIT S11
TEXT: Short stem in T in TO.
UNIT SI2
Nothing noticeable.
About 80 cards and 20 cut-outs have been inspected, of these c. $40 \%$ were PC 17 and c. $60 \%$ PC 18 . The units are easy to describe as the flaws nearly all are known from earlier plates. One minor improvement is outstanding as I have only seen S4 in cut-outs. The stamp component was carried over to N4 in Plate IX, but S4 has not the Arms and Text flaws seen in N4 as these were used in S8. However, there could be other flaws in these components in S4.

## PLATE IX

This is the plate of 8 units used for the printing of unbordered PC 18 postcards and applied four times to each sheet of normal cardboard.
UNIT NI
STAMP: Vertical scratch left of swan's beak (from Plate II, Unit 27). Break in hypotenuse of SW triangle (from Plate VIII, Unit S1).

UNIT N2
STAMP: Dot left of $U$ and of $T$ in AUSTRALIA (from Plate 11, Unit 30).
TEXT: Nick into the top of D in SIDE (from Plate IV, Unit 41).
UNIT N3
STAMP: Nick into left frameline 10 mm down (from Plate V, Unit 31).
UNIT N4
STAMP: $\quad 12.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ down at left a horizontal background line is short (see note at Unit S4).
Two dents between left frames 9 and 11 mm down (from Plate V, Unit 52).
ARMS: Spur on lion's paw at HONI (from Plate II, Unit 29).

TEXT: Often with nick into upper bay of E in BE (from Plate VIII, Unit S8).
UNIT N5
STAMP: The pearl on the hypotenuse of the NE triangle is cut into the shape of a quarter moon (from Plate VIII, Unit S5).
ARMS: a type B from Plate V, see Plate VIII, Unit S1.
TEXT: a type B from Plate V, see Plate VIII, Unit S3.
UNIT N6
STAMPS: Line connects left framelines 7 mm down (see note).
Spur in bottom right flower (from Plate VI, Unit 61).
Dent in inner frame at P in POSTAGE (from Plate VI, Unit 61).
ARMS: Dot below thistle and dot in unicorn's neck (from Plate II, Unit 32).
TEXT: Left arm pointed on Ist T in WRITTEN (from Plate II, Unit 32).
Note: This was another hard problem not solved until I found the connecting line and traced it back to the De La Rue printings, where it becomes a new Unit 38. The two other flaws in the stamp also move up to that position with a note indicating that they appear only from Plate VI.
UNIT N7
ARMS: yet another type B from Plate V, see Plate VIII, Unit S1,
UNIT N8
Nothing noticeable.
The RBA entry on 5 August 1910 reports a quantity of 5,530 sheets printed 32-on. These 176,960 cards were for day to day use just as PC 15 bordered cards had been early in the year before being replaced by unbordered cards. They could under no circumstances have been printed with Plate VIII of 12 units, but Plate IX of 8 units applied four times per sheet fitted to perfection.

PC 18 were the cards printed with Plate IX and as they were printed on normal cardboard of the same quality as the previous PC 15 cards it is proven beyond doubt that the surfaced cards printed with Plate VIII were the 5,100 issued to cater for the special handpainting demand.
Appendix A:
Electros of 1d were made in 1902 for the PC 7 postcard plate and for lettercards, envelopes and wrappers. One of the envelope electros was used for the PC 16 American Fleet card, but otherwise they were used strictly for their specific purposes. It is another matter that the instructional inscriptions for PC 10 were electros of which some of the Arms and Text components appear in PC 17 and 18. As there were ten of each type they occur both together or singly and also in combination with other flaws.
Appendix B:
Despite the decision to issue cards in the U.P.U. format $140 \times 90 \mathrm{~mm}$, PC 18 cards were cut in variable sizes about c. $125 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$. I presume they were cut in this unusual format because remainders of normal cardboard was used. The papermaker had most likely supplied sheets measuring c. $40 \times 30$ inches, which squared fitted the plate of $20(5 \times 4)$ for bordered $121.5 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm}$ cards. Cut in halves to c. $40 \times$ 15 inches they accommodated printing four times with a plate of $8(4 \times 2)$ unbordered cards, but they were not wide enough for 32 cards in the U.P.U. format.

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

THE HILL AND RUNDELL EXTRACTS

By G. N. KELLOW

(Continued from Dec. 1986, p. 100)

## POSTAGE STAMP PAPER RECEIVED INTO STOCK 1862-63 (Sheets of 120 watermarks)

| 1862 |  | 1d | 2d | 4d | 6d |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 4 | Recd. from Govt. Stores at 38/- <br> per thousand |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 30 | To Amt. brought forward | 20000 |  | 40000 |  |
| Nov. 27 | Returned to Stock | 20000 |  | 40000 |  |
| Nov. 24 | To Balance |  |  |  | 500 |
| 1863 |  | 20000 |  | 30500 |  |
| Jan. 1 | To Balance from Old Book | 20000 |  | 30000 |  |
| Feb. 27 | To Balance | 15000 |  | 23500 |  |
| Mar. 2 | To Recd. from England |  | 12500 |  | 12500 |
| Jun. 30 | To Balance | 2000 | 9000 | 16500 | 10500 |
| Oct. 31 | To Balance | - | 4000 | 4000 | 6500 |
| Dec. 31 | Balance to New Book |  |  |  |  |

## POSTAGE STAMP PAPER RECEIVED INTO STOCK 1871-79 (Sheets of 120 watermarks)

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \mathrm{~d} \\ \text { (Pink) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 /- \\ \text { (Blue) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2/- } \\ \text { (Green) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1871 l |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 1872 | To Balance | 5300 | 1500 | 7824 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1873 \end{aligned}$ | To Balance | 5300 | 1500 | 7824 |
| Jan. 1 | To Balance | 5300 | 1500 | 7824 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep. } 19 \\ & 1874 \end{aligned}$ | Balance | 4300 | 498 | 7624 |
| Jan. 1 | To Balance | 4300 | 498 | 7624 |
| Jun. 10 | To Overs |  | 49 |  |
| Jun. 18 | To Overs |  |  |  |
| Jul. 21 | To sample sheets issued Jun. 8 retd. to stock |  | 2 |  |
|  | Balance | 3298 | 2 | 7522 |
| 1875 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | To Balance | 3298 | 2 | 7522 |


|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10d } \\ \text { (Pink) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 /- \\ \text { (Blue) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 /- \\ & \text { (Green) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Apr. 8 | Recd. from DLR | 13500 | 9000 | 11000) |
| (These were V over Crown wmk.) <br> (The blue 1 paper was exhausted at this time) |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 21 | To Balance | 15798 |  | 18322 |
| 1876 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1 | To Balance | 15798 |  | 18322 |
| Oct. 26 | To Balance | 15298 |  | 17322 |
| 1877 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1 |  | 15298 |  | 17322 |
| Apr. 16 | To Overs | 42 |  | 3 |
| Dec. | To Balance | 10732 |  | 14225 |
| 1878 (14225 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1 | To Balance | 10732 |  | 14225 |
| Sep. 24 | To Balance | 5436 |  | 7115 |
| 1879 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1 | To Balance | 4936 |  | 6615 |
| Jun. 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| (Oct 20 | Recd. from DLR | 43500 |  | 20600 ) |
| Dec. 23 | To Balance | 41400 |  | 20415 |
|  | (The 10 paper was exhausted at this time) |  |  |  |
| 1880 ( |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } 1 \\ & \text { (Oct. } 5 \end{aligned}$ | To Balance |  |  | 20415 |
|  | Recd. from DLR |  |  | 8000 |
|  | To Balance |  |  | 25000 |

## POSTAGE STAMP PAPER ISSUED 1862-63 <br> (Sheets of 120 watermarks)

|  |  | 1d | 2d | 4d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1862 |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 4 | By Stamp Office |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 6 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 7 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 8 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 10 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 13 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 15 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 16 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 20 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 21 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 22 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 23 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 30 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Oct. 31 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Nov. 4 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Nov. 5 |  |  |  | 500 |
| Nov. 11 |  |  |  | 500 |
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## NOTES ON VICTORIAN RARITIES

By G. N. KELLOW

## 18. 4D EMBLEMS, VERTICAL LAID PAPER, SERRATED PERF. 19

J. R. W. Purves, in The 'Emblems'" of Victoria, 1857-63, p.32, considered this to be probably an experimental form of separation used by Robinson prior to the adoption of the perf. 12 machine. The serrates are apparently not the same as those used by Calvert for the 6d Woodblock and 2d Emblems.

This stamp would seem to be one of the greatest Victorian rarities, apart from the few unique watermark and perforation errors. Early records of what may be this stamp appear in The Philatelist, December 1868, p.160, and the Philatelic Record, August 1888, p.133. Gibbons Stamp Monthly, January 1929, p.76, mentions three or four copies known; I can definitely trace three. It is one of the very few catalogued stamps not in the Royal collection.

The three copies traced are as follows:

1. A copy discovered by Mr H. Harvey (Gibbons Stamp Monthly, January 1929, p.76). This stamp does not appear in Robson Lowe's Harvey sales, and I am confident that it is this stamp that is displayed by Mr J. M. Fenton shortly afterwards (Australian Philatelic Record, March 1929, p.66). The Fenton collection was acquired intact by J. R. W. Purves, and the stamp is described by Purves in The "Emblems" of Victoria, 1857-63, p.32. It is cancelled Barred Numeral 6 (Port Fairy). The stamp has yet to appear in the Purves sales.
2. A copy in the A. H. Caspary collection, presumably coming from the M. H. Horsley collection. It later passed into the Gartner collection (Rodney A. Perry, Sale 5, Lot ??). It is also cancelled Barred Numeral 6.
3. A copy in the R. B. Yardley collection (H. R. Harmer, London, Sales 1632-3, Lot 29). The stamp is described as having an R.P.S.L. Certificate, but is not illustrated; it must, however, be different from the first two.

In the report of Harvey's copy in Gibbons Stamp Monthly, January 1929, p.32, it is stated that there is a copy in the British Museum, presumably meaning the Tapling collection. However, there is no such stamp listed in the catalogue of the Tapling collection published in Stanley Gibbons Monthly ,Journal in 1897.

# THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA 

## Western Australia Postal Fiscals and Zanzibar

The display for the meeting on October 29th was provided by two members; Mr Simon Dunkerly showed Western Australia postal fiscals, and Mr lan, Borrie showed Zanzibar.

The Western Australian material included all the catalogued issues, plus a representative selection of the later issues that were never authorised for postal use.

The "IR" overprints included the 2 d used on 1896 cover, and Id to $£ 10$ imperforate on the 3 d mauve.

The long types included die proofs, and various "SPECIMEN" overprints on both wmk. Crown CA and wmk. W. Crown A. A cover to the U.S.A. had the 1d (two), 3d, 6d and $1 /=$

Mr Borrie's Zanzibar concentrated on the De La Rue issues of 1896 to 1911. All issues were represented by handpainted essays of both adopted and unadopted designs, master die proofs and various duty plate die proofs.

Examples of hand retouching of the red flags on the 1896 issue were included.

## Queensland Postal Stationery

Mr Bernie Beston presented a selection of Queensland postal stationery for the meeting on November 20th.

Amongst the postcards was a wide range of view cards, including a registered one with a 3d adhesive added. A very rare item was the 1910 Id divided card with printer's imprint at base. The American Fleet postcard was shown both mint and used.

Various items of 1d and 2d stamped-to-order stationery were highlighted by a compound Id + id stamping (cut-out only) - the only example so far recorded.
A selection of the unstamped Intelligence and Tourist Bureau Cards was included. Unusual items of official P.O. stationery were Registered Unclaimed Letter envelopes in two types.

## Austria

The display at the meeting of January 15 th was provided by Mr Walter Roemer, F.R.P.S.L., who showed a selection from his Gold Medal collection of Austria.

Letters from Maximilian II and Ferdinand III highlighted the pre-stamp entries.
The first issue multiples included $1 \mathrm{k}, 2 \mathrm{k}, 3 \mathrm{k}$, 6 k and 9 k strips of 3 , a 2 k strip of 4 and 3 k block of 4 . Covers were represented by 3 k strips of 3 , and a pair and single of the 6 k .
The other stamp issues (up to the 5 th issue) were highlighted by multiples and covers. There were also essays of the 1854 Radnitzky 3 k envelopes.
The first Lombardy-Venetia issue included the $5 \mathrm{c}, 10 \mathrm{c}, 15 \mathrm{c}, 30 \mathrm{c}$, and 45 c used strips of 3 ; a 15 c strip of 3 used on cover; the 15 c and 30 c used together on cover; three examples of the 3 k printed both sides; and the 15 k and 30 k Verona forgeries.

Covers from the Austrian Empire were represented by a number of Austrian Lloyd covers, and Austrian Levant stamps used from Constantinople (1865) and Beirut (1873).

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* EXCHANGE BOOKS circulate regularly within Australia to interested members.
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FOUNDED 1890


#### Abstract

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