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JUNE 1990

CENTENARY OF THE ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Our sister society in New South Wales, The Royal Sydney Philatelic Club celebrates its centenary in July 1990.

The Club is having an exhibition of Club archives and other philatelic material in their meeting room at Philas House, 17 Brisbane Street, Darlinghurst from Tuesday, 10 July from 2.00pm to 9.00pm.

There will be a Centenary Dinner at City Tattersall's Club, Sydney on Saturday, 21 July 1990, the actual birthday date.

A brief history of the Club has been provided by Mrs Nita M. Wilson, F.R.P.S., L., the President.

In 1885 and 1887 philatelic societies were formed in Sydney but both disappeared after lives of less than two years.

In 1890, some members of the failed societies again set out to form a new society. On 21 July 1890, the Sydney Philatelic Club held its inaugural meeting under the chairmanship of Mr E.D. Van Weenan. Dr A. Houison, Mr D.A. Vindin and Mr F. Hagen were also to the forefront of the new society. These and others were well aware of the reasons for the demise of the earlier societies and the foundation members sought to eliminate the earlier problems. Mr Hagen was to write:

"The rules which were modelled on those of the leading philatelic societies, with the addition of several new rules provided the Club would assist all

collectors in the detection of frauds and forgeries; publish occasionally papers of philatelic interest and those to be read at any of the meetings..."

One strict rule was inserted:

"The Club will under no circumstances undertake the purchasing or selling of stamps, postcards, etc. nor be responsible if forwarded to them for the purpose of sale.'

In Vindin's Philatelic Monthly of August 1890 the editorial and Mr Van Weenan both stressed the importance of the Club having an active social entity as well as the philatelic side. It was for this reason the word "Club" was preferred to "Society".

The Exchange Branch was formed later in 1890 "with the object of affording its members an opportunity to completing their collections and disposal of their duplicates."

At the third meeting, on 2 September 1890, the first of the lady members of the Club were elected, Mrs H.S. Reinitz and Mrs E. Read, both prominent collectors of the time. Later the same month a book was purchased to enable a forgery collection to be started, and on 16 March 1891 several donations of forgeries were made to the collection.

In October 1890, the Governor of New South Wales, The Earl of Jersey, granted his patronage to the Club. He was followed as Patron by Mr S. Lambton, the Deputy Postmaster-General, in 1896.

The first Annual General Meeting was held on 10 July 1891. It was considered ". . . . the Club had done remarkedly (remarkably?) well and is in a most satisfactory state financially there being a credit balance of £13.16.6 in hand after all accounts had been met."

The Club library was established in August 1892 following a recommendation at the previous month's Annual General Meeting, and at the next Committee meeting a sum of £20 was allocated for the purpose.

Mr Hagen was to later write ".... Although it had in 1892-3 a somewhat chequered career, it has weathered the storm." In May 1892, however, the minutes record a tribute to Mr Hagen: "... had it not been for that gentleman's exertions, it is questionable whether the Club would be in existence at the present time."

In 1892, after considerable discussion, it was decided not to admit members domiciled outside New South Wales. It is not clear when this decision was abandoned as the earliest of the surviving membership lists that gives an interstate address is 1904. It could be surmised that at the latest the ban was removed when H.R.H. The Duke of Cornwall became Patron in 1900.

The Club struggled again in the period 1895-97, and meetings were reduced to quarterly. Interest was gradually revived, possibly due to public lectures given by Mr Basset Hull.

It was at the December 1899 meeting that Mrs Tibbs (initials never recorded), the first lady member of the Committee, suggested the Club hold a public exhibition in 1900. This was the first public philatelic exhibition held in Sydney, and it was estimated that some 2,000 people attended over the two days; admission was free.

When H.R.H. The Duke of Cornwall & York visited Australia in 1901, he accepted the office of Patron of the Club. Later as Prince of Wales he became

the Hon. President and upon ascending the throne as His Majesty, King George V, again bestowed his Patronage until his death in 1936.

On 1 December 1905, to celebrate the Jubilee of continuous issue of the 5d Diadem stamp of New South Wales, the Club held a conversazione. The assistance and cooperation of the postal authorities was invited and readily assented to. The function was attended by many dignatories including the Postmaster-General.

In 1907 Mr W.A. Hull, the Club Secretary, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government to the Board convened to report on the advisability to issue a Commonwealth stamp. It is believed this was the first occasion on which a representative of a philatelic club had been called upon to advise the Government on postal matters.

In 1907 the Club Medal competition for members was initiated. The format and

topics have been changed from time to time.

In 1911, the First Australasian Congress and Exhibition was held in Sydney under the auspices of the Sydney Philatelic Club. Delegates attended from other Australian States and New Zealand. The competitive exhibition received entries from as far afield as New Jersey, U.S.A. The Club and its members have continued to take a leading role in the staging of all major philatelic exhibitions in Sydney. It has wholeheartedly supported the two International Exhibitions held in Australia and all National Exhibitions held in States other than New South Wales.

By the outbreak of World War I, the Club had overcome the problems of development and the foundations were firmly established. A long period of consolidation had begun. Both World Wars had little effect on club membership and surprisingly the two peaks of membership were reached after peace was re-established.

In 1925, under a Trust Deed, the J.H. Smyth Memorial Medal was instituted. The medal is awarded from time to time to a member of the Club for meritorious or noteworthy contributions to philately.

Largely due to the efforts of the President, Mr J.W. Dovey, in 1953 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II granted the right to use the prefix "Royal" to the Club's name.

Some of the responsibilities accepted by the Club in its early days such as staging major exhibitions and direct approach to Postmaster-Generals on philatelic matters have been taken over by State and National philatelic organisations. The search has always been to find ways and means to increase interest in philately. The pioneers of the late nineteenth century could not have foreseen the competition from radio, films, and computer games for the attention of the young, let alone the proliferation of issues of stamps. The Rev. H.W. Lane is reported to have made the comment at the 1911 Congress that "collectors are born not made" and thereby lies the problem.

It can be fairly claimed the objectives of the Founding Fathers have been met. However, the new challenges to philately are many and varied as the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club enters its second 100 years.

POSTCARDS OF THE QUEENSLAND INTELLIGENCE AND TOURIST BUREAU, 1907–1915

(Continued from March 1990, page 16)

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

F1a; Type as Fig. 4 (With publicity information and without imprint on address side)

- A Beauty Spot in Central Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The total value of Queensland Exports in 1906 was £12,754,289.' (2 cards (a) AS.green; (b) AS.blue).
- A Colliery in the West Moreton District, South Queensland. Blue. AS.red Pub. 'The total value of all Minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647'.
- A Country Racecourse in Central Queensland. Blue. AS.violet. Pub. "The number of Horses depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 452,916."
- A Dairy Herd, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.violet. Pub. 'The quantity of Milk obtained in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons.'
- A Fine Crop at Alton Downs, Central Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland in 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'
- A Gold Mine at Black Ridge, Clermont, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.rose. Pub. "The value of Gold obtained in Queensland during 1906 was £2,313,464."
- A Grazing Paddock, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. B&W. AS.blue. Pub. "The Grazing Farms and Homesteads in Queensland aggregate 21,961,495 acres."
- A House on Dunk Island, North Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'
- Among the Islands, Central Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. '184,377 tons of Sugar was manufactured in Queensland during 1906.'
- An Austral Audience, Toowoomba, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.green. Pub. 'The Population of Queensland in 1906 was 535,110.'
- A Scene in the Famous Whitsunday Passage, North Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. "The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres."
- A Sheep Run near Dalby, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. B&W. AS.blue. Pub. 'The number of Sheep depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 14,886,438.'
- At a Dairy Farm, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. "There were 2,921,140 lb Cheese made in Queensland during 1906."
- At Marburg Sugar Mill, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. '1,728,780 tons of Sugar-cane were grown in Queensland during 1906.'
- Auckland Creek, Gladstone, Central Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'The average to Credit of each Depositor in Queensland is higher than in any other State.'
- A View of Boonah, Fassifern District, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The quantity of Milk obtained in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons.'
- A View of Boonah Township, Fassifern District, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.green. Pub. "The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres."
- A View of Dugandan, Fassifern District, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The total quantity of Maize produced in Queensland during 1906 was 3,703,274 bushels.'

- A View of Marburg, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'Queensland had 559,753 acres under crops in 1906.'
- A View of Stanthorpe, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.rose. Pub. 'The Population of Queensland in 1906 was 535,110.'
- A View of Toowoomba, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.blue. Pub. 'The total value of Queensland Exports in 1906 was £12,754,289.'
- Barnard Islands, North Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The Bank Assets in Queensland in 1906 were £16,362,292.'
- Barron Gorge, Cairns Railway, North Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'Queensland had 3,137 miles of Railway open for traffic in 1906.'
- Black's Camp, Palm Island, North Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The quantity of Wine made in Queensland during 1906 was 65,016 gallons.'
- Boys' Grammar School, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'The area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.
- Boys' Grammar School, Ipswich, Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'Education is Free in Queensland.' Brick and Tile works, Darna near Brisbane. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The quantity of Milk obtained in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons.'
- Brisbane Street, Ipswich, Queensland. Col. AS.orange-vermilion. Pub. 'Queensland had 3,137 miles of Railway open for traffic in 1906.'
- Bullock Team at Lowood, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The quantity of Timber sawn in Queensland in 1906 was 90,801,846 sup.feet.'
- Bunyip Hole, Caboonbah, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red-brown. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria.'
- Burnett River at Bundaberg, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.violet. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'
- Carrying Wool to Railway Station, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.green. Pub. '66,938,101 lb of Wool were produced in Queensland during 1906.'
- Cattle Grazing, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. B&W. AS.red. Pub. 'The number of Cattle depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 3,413,919.'
- Cattle Making for Water, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The Butter produced in Queensland during 1906 weighed 22,746,593 lb.'
- Cid Harbour, North Queensland. Col. AS.rose. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria.'
- Clearing Forest, Nerang, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The Population of the City of Brisbane, within a 10-mile radius, is 132,468.
- Copper Reduction Works at Mount Morgan, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.violet. Pub. 'The value of Minerals exported from Queensland during 1906 was £3,602,940.'
- Cows ready for Milking, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland in 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'
- Custom House, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. AS.orange-red. Pub. "The total value of Queensland imports in 1906 was £8,311,466."
- Dairy Cattle, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. "The Butter produced in Queensland during 1906 weighed 22,746,593 lb."
- Eagle and Queen Streets, Brisbane. Col. AS.orange-vermilion. Pub. 'The death rate (per 1,000) in Brisbane is lower than in any other Australian capital.'
- East Street, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The Bank Assets in Queensland in 1906 was £16,362,292.'
- East Street, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. Col. AS.violet. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'
- Executive Building, George Street, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'The total value of Queensland Exports in 1906 was £12, 754,289.'
- Executive Building, William Street, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. As.orange. Pub. 'The Population of the City of Brisbane, within a 10-mile radius, is 132,468.'

Farmers at Work, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'Queensland's Agricultural Exports in 1906 aggregated £2,725,078.'

Fat sheep for market, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. AS.blue. Pub. 'The number of Sheep in Queensland increased by 2,351,207 during 1906.'

Fitzroy Bridge, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'

Flying Fish Point, Johnstone River, North Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres. (2 cards, (a) Col. AS.green., (b) Col. AS.blue.).

Front View of No. 1 Dredge, Cania, Queensland. Blue. AS.rose. Pub. 'The total value of all minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647.'

Girls' Grammar School, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. As.orange-red. Pub. 'The Population of the City of Brisbane, within a 10-mile radius, is 132,468.'

Girls' Grammar School, Ipswich, Queensland. Col. AS.orange-red. Pub. 'Education is Free in Queensland.'

Government Surveyors at work, Queensland. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres. (2 cards, (a) Blue, AS.deep green. (b) Blue, AS.green).

Hampden Copper Mine, Cloncurry, Queensland. B.&W. AS.rose. Pub. 'The value of all Minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647.'

Harvesting, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.violet. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland during 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'

Horse Rearing in Central Queensland. A Pure Bred Arab. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The number of Horses depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 452,916.'

Hydraulic Tin Mining, Near Stanthorpe, Queensland. Blue. AS.red. Pub. 'The total value of all Minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647.'

In Gloucester Passage, North Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The Meat Forzen and Preserved in Queensland during 1906 totalled 57,426,955 lb. (2 cards, (a) AS.blue, (b) AS.green).

In the Botanic Gardens, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.violet. Pub. 'State Forests and Timber Reserves in Queensland have an area of 3,460,826 acres.'

In the Famous Hinchinbrook Passage, North Queensland. Col. Pub. "The Population of Queensland in 1906 was 535,110. (3 cards, (a) AS.green, (b) AS.deep green, (c) AS.blue).

Jetty at Bowen, North Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'

Killarney, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue. Pub. '14,583,560 acres of Land have been granted in Queensland in fee-simple.'

Lagoon on Mount Abundance Station, Roma, Western Queensland. Blue. AS.green. Pub. 'The value of Pastoral Products exported from Queensland during 1906 was £5,638,520.'

Lake on Canning Downs, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.green. Pub. 'The value of Pastoral Products exported from Queensland during 1906 was £5,638,520.'

Lamb-marking at Warra, 180 miles west from Brisbane, Southern Queensland, Blue. AS.green. Pub. '66,938,101 lb of Wool were produced in Queensland during 1906.'

Leaf Peak, in the famous Whitsunday Passage, North Queensland. Col. AS.rose. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'

Lindeman Island, Whitsunday Passage, North Queensland. Col. AS.blue-green. Pub. 'The Butter produced in Queensland during 1906 weighed 22,746,593 lb.'

Loading Bananas for Market, Tully River, North Queensland. Col. AS.rose. Pub. 'Queensland sent 1,343,033 bunches of Bananas to the markets during 1906.'

Loading Sheep for Market. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The number of Sheep in Queensland increased by 2,351,207 during 1906.'

Main Street View at Gatton, South Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The total value of Queensland Exports in 1906 was £12,754,289.'

Mob of Cattle at Clermont, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.violet. Pub. 'The number of Cattle depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 3,413,919.'

Mount Shamrock Mill, Queensland. B.&W. AS.rose. Pub. 'The value of Minerals exported from Queensland during 1906 was £3,602,940.' Near Boonah, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The Grazing Farms and Homesteads in Queensland aggregate 21,961,495 acres.'

No. 2 Dredge at the Crocodile, Near Cania, Queensland. B.&W. AS.rose. Pub. "The value of Minerals exported from Queensland during 1906 was £3,602,940."

O.K. Copper Mine, North Queensland. Blue. AS.rose. Pub. 'The total value of all Minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647.'

On a Farm at Ferndale, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'The Hay made in Queensland during 1906 weighed 94,343 tons.'

On the Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.blue. Pub. 'The average yield of Maize (per acre) in Queensland during 1906 was 26½ bushels.'

Parliament House, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The quantity of Milk produced in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons. (2 cards, (a) AS.yellow, (b) AS.orange-vermilion).

Pineapple Garden near Cardwell, North Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'Queensland had 559,753 acres under crops in 1906.'

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cows, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland in 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'

Queensland Club, Geroge Street, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'Pastoral Holdings in Queensland embrace an area of 182,384,401 acres.'

Queen Street, Brisbane, showing Queensland National Bank. Col. AS.orange-vermilion. Pub. "The average amount to credit of each Depositor in Queensland Banks is higher than in any other State."

Rover Tin Mine Centrifugal Sand-pumping Plant, near Stanthorpe, Queensland. B.&W. AS.rose. Pub. 'The total value of all Minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647.'

Scene at Caboonbah, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The value of Pastoral Products exported from Queensland during 1906 was £5,638,520.'

Scene at Kirchheim, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.orange-brown. Pub. 'Pastoral Holdings in Queensland embrace an area of 182,384,401 acres.

Scene at Mooloolah Heads, Southern Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.' (2 cards, (a) AS.green, (b) AS.blue).

Scene at Mount Pleasant, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.rose. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland in 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'

Scene at Mutdapilly, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland in 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'

Scene at Palm Islands, North Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The Population of Queensland in 1906 was 535,110.'

Scene at West Haldon, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria.'

Scene near Gatton, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'The quantity of Milk produced in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons.'

School of Arts and Technical College, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'There were 229,083 Books in Public Libraries of Queensland in 1906.'

Sheep Farming, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The number of Sheep in Queensland increased by 2,351,207 during 1906.'

Sisal Hemp Plantation, Central Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland in 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'

Stannary Hills, North Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The value of Minerals exported from Queensland during 1906 was £3,602,940.'

State School, South Brisbane, Queensland. Col. As.orange. Pub. 'Education is Free in Queensland.'

Sugar Mill at Marburg, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. '184,377 tons of Sugar were manufactured in Queensland during 1906.'

Technical College, Ipswich, Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'The Population of Queensland in 1906 was 535,110.'

The Beach at Emu Park, Central Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'Queensland sent 1,343,033 bunches of Bananas to the markets during 1906.'

The Family Group of Islands, North Queensland. Col. Pub. 'Education is Free in Queensland.' (2 cards, (a) AS.grey, (b) AS.slate).

- The Rip Entrance to Mourilyan Harbour, North Queensland. Col. Pub. 'State Forests and Timber Reserves in Queensland have an area of 3,460,826 acres.' (2 cards, (a) AS.blue, (b) AS.green).
- Travelling Fat Cattle, Central Queensland, Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The Quantity of Milk obtained in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons.'
- Typical Farming Land, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.blue. Pub. 'The total quantity of Maize produced in Queensland during 1906 was 3,703,274 bushels.'
- Typical Home, Central Queensland. Col. AS.blue. Pub. 'The total value of Queensland Imports in 1906 was £8,311,466.'
- View of Almaden, North Queensland. Blue. AS, violet. Pub. 'The total value of all Minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647.'
- View of Brisbane River, from Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. AS.rose. Pub. 'Queensland's Agricultural Exports in 1906 aggregated £2,725,078.'
- View of Bundaberg, from Post Office Tower, Southern Queensland. Blue. AS.mauve. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'
- View of Cairns Railway, North Queensland. Col. AS.rose. Pub. 'Queensland had 3,137 miles of Railway open for traffic in 1906.'
- View of North Ipswich, Queensland. Col. AS.orange. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria.'
- View on Cairns Railway, North Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'Queensland had 3,137 miles of Railway open for traffic in 1906.'
- Watsonville a Tin Mining Township, North Queensland. Col. AS.green. Pub. 'The total value of all Minerals raised in Queensland during 1906 was £4,198,647.'
- White Cedar Tree and Dairy Cattle, Central Queensland. Col. AS.yellow-green. Pub. 'The quantity of Milk obtained in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons.'
- Windemere Sugar-Mill, Bundaberg, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.mauve. Pub. '1,728,780 tons of Sugar-cane were grown in Queensland during 1906.'
- Yeppoon, Central Queensland. Blue. AS, violet. Pub. 'Tallow valued at £181,388 was exported from Queensland during 1906.'
- Young Central Queenslanders at Play. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'Education is Free in Queensland.'

F2; type as Fig 5 (With publicity information and with G.A. Vaughan imprint on address side)

- A Dairy at Gracemere, Central Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The Butter produced in Queensland during 1906 weighed 22,746,593 lb.'
- A Homestead at Gowrie, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland, B.&W. AS.green. Pub. 'The Grazing farms and Homesteads in Queensland aggregate 21,961,495 acres.'
- Among the Islands, North Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The average amount to credit of each Depositor in Queensland Banks is higher than in any other State.'
- An Orange Grove, Blackall Range, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'There were 3,199,201 dozen oranges gathered in Queensland during 1906.'
- A Rock on the Coast, Central Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The total value of Queensland Imports in 1906 was £8,311,466.'
- A train load of Sleepers leaving Landsborough, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.dull purple. Pub. 'Queensland had 3,317 miles of Railway open for traffic in 1906.'
- Barron Falls, Cairns Railway, North Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The value of Pastoral Products exported from Queensland during 1906 was £5,638,520.' (2 cards, (a)As.red, (b) AS.chocolate).
- Barron Gorge, Cairns Railway, North Queensland. Col. Pub. 'Queensland had 3,317 miles of Railway open for traffic in 1906.' (2 cards, (a) AS.red, (b) AS.dull purple).
- Blackall Range, North Coast Railway, Queensland. Col. Pub. 'Queensland had 3,317 miles of Railway open for traffic in 1906.' (2 cards, (a) AS.dull purple, (b) AS.magenta).
- Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, Queensland. Col. AS.brown. Pub. "The quantity of Timber sawn in Queensland in 1906 was 90,801,846 sup. feet."

- Bourbon Street, Bundaberg, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.red. Pub. 'There were 229,083 Books in the Public Libraries of Queensland in 1906.'
- Cattle for Market, West Moreton District, Southern Queensland, B.&W. AS.blue. Pub. 'The number of Cattle depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 3,413,919.'
- Cattle Grazing, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.red. Pub. 'The number of Cattle depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 3,413,919.'
- Chaff Cutting at Westbrook, Darling Downs, South Queensland. B.&W. AS.olive. Pub. 'There is only one person to every 740 acres in Queensland.'
- Clearing Forest, Nerang, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The quantity of Timber sawn in Queensland in 1906 was 90,801,846 sup. feet.'
- Coast Scene, Central Queensland. Col. AS.rose. Pub. 'Queensland's trade with the United Kingdom during 1906 was valued at £5,225,401.'
- Dairy Cattle at Alton Downs, Central Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. "The quantity of Milk obtained in Queensland during 1906 was 51,990,548 gallons."
- Dent Island Lighthouse, Whitsunday Passage, North Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The Bank Assets in Queensland in 1906 were £16,362,292.'
- Esk Township, Stanley District, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.green. Pub. 'Queensland's trade with the United Kingdom during 1906 was valued at £5,225,401.'
- Fig Tree Tewantin, N.C.Rly., Queensland. Col. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland during 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres. (4 cards, (a) AS.brown, (b) AS.red. (c) AS.violet, (d) AS.purple).
- Harvesting on the Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The average yield of Maize (per acre) in Queensland during 1906 was 26½ bushels.'
- Haycock Island, Hinchinbrook Passage, North Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'Education is Free in Queensland.'
- In Gloucester Passage, North Queensland. Col. AS,yellow. Pub. 'The value of Pastoral Products exported from Queensland during 1906 was £5,638,520.'
- Invicta Sugar Mill, Bundaberg, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.orange. Pub. '184,377 tons of Sugar were manufactured in Queensland during 1906.'
- Ironworks, Bundaberg, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.orange. Pub. 'Queensland's trade with the United Kingdom during 1906 was valued at £5,225,401.'
- Magnetic Island, near Townsville, North Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria.'
- On the Coast, Central Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'Queensland had 559,753 acres under crops in 1906.'
- On the Northern Coast of Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. "The total value of Queensland exports in 1906 was £12,754,289."
- Panorama of Toowoomba, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.mauve. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria.'
- Ready for a Day's Labour, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The total quantity of Maize produced in Queensland during 1906 was 3,703,374 bushels.'
- Refreshment after Labour, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The number of Horses depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 452,916.'
- Saltwater Creek, Bundaberg, Southern Queensland. B.&W. AS.orange. Pub. 'Education is Free in Queensland.'
- Scene at Maroochy, North Coast Railway, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The quantity of Timber sawn in Queensland in 1906 was 90,801,846 sup. feet.'
- Scene in Hinchinbrook Passage, North Queensland. Col. AS.lemon. Pub. 'Queensland's Agricultural Exports in 1906 approximated £2,725,078.'
- Strawberry Cultivation, Blackall Range, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. '14,583,560 acres of Land have been granted in Queensland in fee-simple.'
- Swan Creek, Killarney, Southern Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The Grazing Farms and Homesteads in Queensland aggregate 21,961,495 acres.' (2 cards, (a) AS.rose, (b) AS.violet).
- Terror's Creek, North Coast District, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'

- Tweed Heads, Southern Queensland. Col. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.' (3 cards, (a) AS.claret, (b) AS.rose, (c) AS.violet).
- Typical Country, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Col. AS.red. Pub. 'The average yield of Maize (per acre) in Queensland during 1906 was 26½ bushels.'
- Wheat Farm, Emu Vale, Killarney, Southern Queensland. Col. Pub. 'Queensland's Agricultural Exports in 1906 aggregated £2,725,078.' (3 cards, (a) AS.brown, (b) AS.rose, (c) AS.purple).
- Wheat Farm at Yangan, near Warwick, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Col. AS.yellow. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland during 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.'
- Wide Bay Creek, North Coast Railway, Queensland. Col. Pub. 'Pastoral holdings in Queensland embrace an area of 182,384,401 acres. (3 cards, (a) AS.claret, (b) AS.mauve, (c) AS.red-brown).
- Yeppoon, Near Rockhampton, Central Queensland. Col. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria.' (4 cards, (a) AS.mauve, (b) AS.rose, (c) AS.brown, (d) AS.red-brown).

F2(w.b.); type as Fig. 9 (Wide borders [greyish shades] around smaller sized coloured scenes; captions in white; all AS.rose/red)

- Campbell Street, Toowoomba, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'
- Cattle on Glengallan, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of Cattle depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 3,413,919.'
- Creek Scene, Darling Downs, S.Q. Pub. '14,583,560 acres of Land have been granted in Queensland in fee-simple.'
- Creek Scene, Killarney, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of sheep depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 14,886,438.' (2 cards, (a) grey border, (b) grey-green border).
- Crow's Nest Falls, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of Horses depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 452,916.' (2 cards, (a) blue-grey border, (b) grey border).
- Draught Horses, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of Horses depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 452,916.'
- Dunk Island Cave, North Queensland. Pub. 'Queensland is twice the size of New South Wales and eight times the size of Victoria'.
- Fat Sheep, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of Sheep in Queensland increased by 2,351,207 during 1906.'
- Glencoe, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Pub. 'Queensland had 559,753 acres under crops in 1906.'
- Machine Shearing, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Pub. '66,938,101 lb. of Wool were produced in Queensland during 1906.'
- Main Range, Toowoomba, Southern Queensland. Pub. 'Selections (Farms) taken up in Queensland during 1906 aggregated 3,190,257 acres.' (2 cards, (a) grey border, (b) greenish-grey border).
- Pinnacle Rock, Percy Island, N. Queensland. Pub. 'The quantity of Timber sawn in Queensland in 1906 was 90,801,846 sup, feet.'
- Ploughing, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. (a distant view of ploughing teams). Pub. 'The average yield of Maize (per acre) in Queensland during 1906 was 261/2 bushels).'
- Ploughing, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. (a close view of three ploughing teams in line). Pub. 'The Hay made in Queensland during 1906 weighed 94,343 tons).'
- Rugged Rock, Rockingham Bay, North Queensland. Pub. 'The Area of Queensland is 429,120,000 acres.'
- Sheep Run, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of sheep depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 14,886,438.'
- Spring Creek, Southern Queensland. Pub. 'Pastoral Holdings in Queensland embrace an area of 182,384,401 acres.'
- Talgai West, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of Cattle depastured in Queensland during 1906 was 3,413,919.'
- Typical Dalby Country, Darling Downs, S. Queensland. Pub. 'The number of Sheep in Queensland increased by 2,351,207 during 1906.'

B1; type as Fig. 10 (Without publicity and without imprint on address side)

A Bottle Tree, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue (V).

A Country Sawmill, Central Queensland. B.&W. (2 cards, (a) AS.green, (b) AS.lemon).

A Dairy Farmer's House, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.yellow.

A Harvest Gathering, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS greenish blue.

Albert Bridge, Indooroopilly, Near Brisbane, Queensland. AS.red-brown.

A load of wool on the way to the railway, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.blue.

An Irrigation Plant, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.violet.

A Primitive Woolshed, Central Queensland, B.&W. AS.red.

A View of East Street, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue.

Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, looking towards Parliament House. B.&W. AS.olive.

Botanic Gardens, showing part of Parliament House. B.&W. AS.blue.

Botanical Gardens, Brisbane. B.&W. AS.blue.

Boys' Grammar School, Brisbane. Blue. AS.olive.

Boys' Grammar School, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue.

Breakfast Creek, Brisbane. B.&W. (2 cards, (a) AS.blue, (b) AS.olive).

Carrying Wool to Railway Station, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.mauve.

Cattle making for water, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.red.

Coal Mine, Bundamba, near Ipswich, Queensland. B.&W. AS.orange-brown.

Custom House, Brisbane. B.&W. AS.blue.

Eagle and Queen Streets, Brisbane. B.&W. AS.olive.

Enoggera Reservoir, near Brisbane, Queensland. B.&W. AS.green.

Entrance to Olsen's Caves, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue (V).

Ermeo Point, Mackay, North Queensland. B.&W. AS.green.

Executive Building, George Street, Brisbane. B.&W. AS.blue.

Fitzroy Bridge, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.green.

Girls' Grammar School, Ipswich, Queensland. B.&W. AS.orange-brown.

Girls' Grammar School, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue.

Gladstone Meatworks, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue.

Haymakers at Work, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.rose.

Horses ready for the saleyards, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.red.

Interior of Railway Works, Ipswich, Queensland. B.&W. AS.brown.

Irrigating Fruit Trees, Central Queensland. B.&W. (2 cards, (a) AS.blue, (b) AS.green).

Lagoon at Clermont, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.green.

Loading Sugar-cane, Bundaberg District. Blue. AS.sepia.

Looking for Cattle, Central Queensland. Blue-green. AS.red.

Looking towards Denmark Hill, Ipswich, Queensland. B.&W. AS.red-brown.

Mackay, North Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue.

Milking Machine, Gracemere, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.red.

Nest of a Sea Eagle, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.blue.

Palms and Bamboos, Public Gardens, Rockhampton, Central Queensland. B.&W. AS.green.

Poddy Calves, Gracemere, Central Queensland. Blue. AS.red.

Queensland Exhibit, Fruit Trophy, A.N.A. Exhibition, Melbourne, 1907. B.&W. AS.red.

Queensland Fruit Trophy, A.N.A. Exhibition, Melbourne, 1907. B.&W. AS.dull claret.

Queensland Sisal Hemp Trophy, A.N. Exhibition, Melbourne, 1907. Blue. AS.dull claret.

Queen Street, Brisbane, looking towards Petrie's Bight. B.&W. (2 cards, (a) AS.blue, (b) AS.sepia).

Queen Street, Brisbane, showing Queensland National Bank. B.&W. AS.greenish blue.

Regatta on Fitzroy River at Rockhampton, Central Queensland. Blue. (2 cards, (a) AS.mauve, (b) AS.violet).

(to be continued)

PERFORATION ERRORS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S "LONG" STAMPS

By G.N. KELLOW

II. THE THICK "POSTAGE" SERIES, WATERMARK CROWN SA, OF 1904-11

An interesting observation in the case of many of these varieties is the lack of contemporary references to their appearance. Whether this is a reflection in any way on their status is difficult at this late time to say, but at least a number of these errors do come postally used and dated within the period of issue of the stamps.

6d Vertical Pair Imperforate Between

This is not listed in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, nor is it listed in the South Australia Handbook or by Purves.

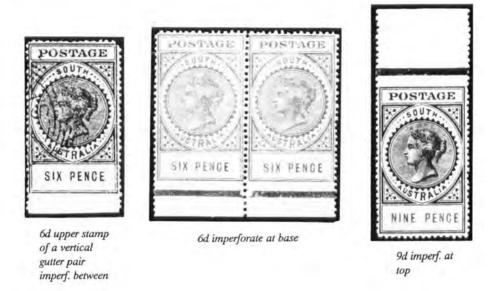
I can record only one mint pair, and the earliest mention of this is in the A.E. Fryar collection at the 1936 Adelaide National Philatelic Exhibition (see Catalogue, page 21). It was Lot 287 in the Fryar sale (Robson Lowe, Sales 1376-7), and was later in the Napier collection. The pair is unusual in that it is a vertical gutter pair (i.e., from the third and fourth horizontal rows of the sheet) in which the gutter is not perforated, so there is 10½mm between the stamps.

A second example of this error was offered as Lot 437 by H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 259. This was a used single cancelled with a portion of a portion of a squared circle datestamp. It is described as "imperforate at base", but it is clearly the upper stamp of a vertical gutter pair imperforate between since there is sufficient margin at base to show there is no marginal line, as there should be from the base of a sheet.

6d Imperforate at Base

This is another variety unlisted by both Purves and the South Australia Handbook, although there was apparently a pair in the Purves collection (Stanley Gibbons Auctions, Sale 5588, Lot 154). The only illustration I have seen is of a horizontal pair in Rodney A. Perry, Sale 40, Lot 383. On the basis of the broken marginal rule this pair can be positioned as Plate 1, Nos. 55–56, and so, following Purves, is from the printing of April 1904. Whether this is the same pair as was in the Purves auction I cannot say.

The South Australia Handbook lists the 6d imperforate at right, and imperforate at top, but I can record no examples of these.



9d Imperforate at Top

This error is on the perf. 12½ Melbourne printing of March 1912. It is recorded by both the *South Australia* Handbook and by Purves. Single mint copies were in both the A.E. Fryar and Purves collections, but the only such illustration seen is from Rodney A. Perry, Sale 40, Lot 384. All these may or may not represent the same stamp.

In addition there is a used example (Rodney A. Perry, Sale 108, Lot 2009), but there was no illustration and further details are lacking.

10d Horizontal Pair Imperforate Between

All the perforation errors on the 10d value are attributed by Purves to the second printing of late 1908. The only contemporary reference is in the *Australian Philatelist*, October 1908, page 72, where it is reported that Sydney stamp dealer Fred Hagen had purchased "a strip of three imperforate vertically" while in Adelaide. This may well be the piece now in the Royal collection.

I have illustrations of seven different pairs, so at least two different sheets are involved; this is also proved by the existence of two pairs with gutter at top, which clearly cannot be from the same vertical column. An interesting point about these two gutter pairs is that they are not only imperforate between but also at top. The different examples I can record are as follows; all but one are mint:

- (i) top right corner pair showing sheet no. 00874. H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 272, Lot 183.
- (ii) bottom right corner block of four, clearly from the same sheet as (i).H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 259, Lot 442.
 - (iii) horizontal strip of three, in the Royal collection.





Two gutter pairs of the 10d imperf. between indicating the existence of at least two sheets.

- (iv) horizontal pair. H.R. Harmer (London), Sales 2859-61, Lot 253.
- (v) horizontal pair showing imperforate gutter at top, from the Napier collection. Robson Lowe, Sale 4427, Lot 1288.
- (vi) horizontal pair showing imperforate gutter at top, cancelled double circle Registered Adelaide c.d.s. of FEB 24 10. Robson Lowe, Sales 1210-1, Lot 111.

10d Vertical Pair Imperforate Between

This is listed in the *South Australia* Handbook, and its existence is implied by Purves. The only record I have is of a mint vertical pair offered in Robson Lowe, Sale 3991, Lot 1514, but it was not illustrated.

10d Imperforate Between Stamp and Margin

Purves records the 10d value both imperforate at left, and imperforate at top, while the South Australia Handbook also adds imperforate at base, and at right.

A mint example imperforate at base was Lot 157 in the Purves sale (Stanley Gibbons Auctions, Sale 5588) but was not illustrated, and a horizontal strip of three imperforate at right was in the Fryar collection (Robson Lowe, Sales 1376-7, Lot 288), also not illustrated.



The 10d imperforate at right

The only example of these varieties of which I have seen an illustration is a used copy imperforate at right (Rodney A. Perry, Sale 29, Lot 556), cancelled by an illegible c.d.s. dated OC 2 09.

Of the imperforate at top I have no records (other than the gutter pairs where the variety is in conjunction with the imperf. between pairs, see above), nor any for the error imperforate at base.

1/- Horizontal Pair Imperforate Between

The earliest record I have of this error is its listing by Rev. J. Mursell in the *London Philatelist*, September 1918, page 227. I have illustrations of only two pairs, but other references indicate the existence of at least two other pairs. Purves allocates the error to the printing of May 1907. The four pairs I can record are as follows:

- (i) horizontal pair, in the Royal collection.
- (ii) horizontal pair. H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 259, Lot 244.
- (iii) horizontal pair. H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 259, Lot 445. (ii) and (iii) are clearly a severed block of four.
- (iv) horizontal pair. Robson Lowe, Sales 4163-4, Lot 304. There is no illustration but it is described as having a gutter at top, so it is different from (i), (ii) or (iii).

1/- Vertical Pair Imperforate Between

In his catalogue of South Australia appearing in the Australian Philatelist, April 1906, page 95, George Blockey lists the 1/- "imperforate



The 11- horizontal pair imperf. between. No. (ii) in the listing.



The 1/- imperf. between vertical pairs. No. (i) in the listing.

horizontally". No other contemporary reference has been found.

This error comes in two different forms – (A) imperforate between vertical pairs; six different pairs can be recorded which from their appearance indicate that at least two sheets were produced; and (B) imperforate between and at base with gutter; only one block of four in this form has been seen.

As Purves notes, the date of Blockey's listing indicates that one sheet must be from the first Crown SA printing of April 1904. Other errors, including those in the Purves collection, were allocated to the third Crown SA printing in May 1907.

The following is a record of the known pieces; all are mint:

- (A) Imperforate Between:
 - (i) block of four. H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 259, Lot 443.
 - (ii) vertical pair. H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 272, Lot 184.
 - (iii) vertical pair. H.R. Harmer (London), Sales 2859-61, Lot 754.
 - (iv) from the Fryar collection. Robson Lowe, Sales 1376-7, Lot 287.
- (B) Imperforate Between and at Base:
 - (i) block of four. H.R. Harmer (Australia), Sale 282, Lot 641.

EDITORIAL NOTES

New Lady F.R.P.S.,L.

Melbourne has another Lady Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society, London. She is Mrs Zelma Gartner, wife of Mr John Gartner, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.,L.

New Forgery of New Zealand 2d on 11/2d

Mr Warwick Paterson, of Campbell Paterson, Auckland, reports a second forgery of the New Zealand Queen Elizabeth II 2d on 1½d with stars (Campbell Paterson Catalogue N41a).

Writing in the C.P. Newsletter Monthly for December 1989 he says the ink looks much duller and thinner than the genuine and the overprint has a pressure halo around the overprint.

Details of the earlier forgery are in the Campbell Paterson Catalogue. Transatlantic Repute

The American Philatelist has commissioned a series of twelve articles on "The Birth of the Postage Stamp" from Mr James Grimwood-Taylor, of Derby, England, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the event.

The first instalment appeared in the June 1989 issue.

In a page introduction of him it noted that he was Managing Director of Cavendish Philatelic Auctions Ltd.

It said Mr Grimwood-Taylor had been invited to give the President's Guest Display to The Royal Philatelic Society, London, and would show his Postal Reforms collection there in March 1990.

The American Philatelist also mentioned that Mr Grimwood-Taylor was a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

A NEW CIRCULAR DATESTAMP HOBART?

By NEIL M. RUSSELL, F.R.P.S., L.

When looking for information about the circular datestamp on a cover from Hobart, illustrated here, I was not able to classify it according to *Tasmania: The Postal History and Postal Markings*, Parts I and II. In fact, the canceller carries some features of several different types.

The cover was sent from Hobart to Norfolk, England, and was franked at the U.P.U. rate of 2½d, and the canceller is dated 15 January 1901. There is an arrival backstamp of Dereham, Norfolk dated 18 February 1901.



Details of the Hobart datestamp are:

Circle diameter, 211/2mm.

Code letter 'A' - larger than surrounding letters.

Round 'O' in 'HOBART' - letters 3mm high.

Date in two lines with year in four figures.

Dot stops between 'HOBART' and 'TASMANIA' are level with the centres of initial final letters.

'TASMANIA' measures 19mm across.

Is this yet another circular datestamp for Hobart and if so which sub-type, or has it already been recorded?

VICTORIA: THE V OVER CROWN WATERMARKED PAPERS, 1867–1896

(Continued from September 1989, page 74)

By G.N. KELLOW

THE EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT (continued)

This paper order was covered by three invoices. The first is dated 3 May 1875, and the paper was shipped per Osyth:

45000 sheets De La Rue's Postage Paper (Victoria) bound in books of 1000 sheets each and each sheet numbered once on the sheet proper Nos. 1 to 1000 @98/- £220/10/0 5000 sheets Do. Do. @78/4 £19/11/8

The second invoice is dated 22 June 1875, and the paper was shipped per *Mirzapore* leaving Southampton 1 July 1875 and arriving in Melbourne per *Golconda* on 22 July:

50000 sheets De La Rue's Postage Paper (Victoria) bound in books of 1000 sheets each and each sheet numbered once on the sheet proper Nos. 1 to 1000 @98/- £245/0/0

The third invoice is dated 29 June 1875, and the paper was shipped per Salamis:

95000 sheets De La Rue's Postage Paper (Victoria) bound in books of 1000 sheets each and each sheet numbered once on the sheet proper Nos. 1 to 1000 @98/- £465/10/0 5000 sheets Do. Do. @78/4 £19/11/8

The total quantity of paper comprising this consignment was thus 400,000 sheets (of 120 watermarks) and this was put into stock as follows (as per paper ledger and per notations on invoices):

4 July 1875	Case 17	40,000 sheets
26 October 1875	Case 18	40,000 sheets
8 January 1876	Case 19	20,000 sheets
29 February 1876	Case 20	32,000 sheets

19 May 1876	Case 21	32,000 sheets
21 July 1876	Case 22	36,000 sheets
26 December 1876	Case 23	28,000 sheets
26 October 1876	Case 24	28,000 sheets
24 January 1877	Cases 25-29	144,000 sheets

THE GLAZED PAPER EXPERIMENT

On 10 December 1875 De La Rue wrote to the Agent General as follows:

As our Mr W.W. De La Rue mentioned to you in conversation the other day, we are now in the habit of preparing almost all the adhesive stamp paper which we send out to the Colonies (other than yours) by the same method as that we employ in preparing the like paper for our own use, and we believe that your Government Printer would much prefer to have it so finished than to receive it in the rough state as heretofore. We should therefore be glad of the Agent-General's permission to give him an opportunity of testing our mode of finish by sending out a sample ream prepared and glazed ready for press, and we have little doubt that after a trial he would elect to have all further supplies so treated. The most important function of the preparation which we apply to the back of the sheets is that it prevents the gum from soaking through when it is applied to them, but in addition to this it enables us to impart to the face of the paper a peculiar glaze most favourable for the reception of a surface-printed impression.

It so happens that we have no residue from the last making of paper, which could be dealt with, but we could one out of the 32 reams of an older make, about which we wrote you on the 30th June last asking whether we might effect a delivery of the same, notwithstanding that they were made before the marginal lettering had been removed from the roll in accordance with recent directions. We beg to remind you that the paper we speak of is in all essentials the same as that last supplied excepting that it bears the expunged lettering.

Our price for the Victoria Postage Paper prepared and finished ready for press would be 104/per 1000 sheets numbered and bound as heretofore, and 89/- per 1000 sheets for the Retrée. Trusting
that the Agent-General will approve of our proposition and authorise us to make delivery of the
sample ream.

The Agent-General agreed to this suggestion and replied to De La Rue on 14 December, and on 24 December wrote to the Chief Secretary, Melbourne, informing him of his decision:

I have the honour to bring before the notice of the Postmaster General, the enclosed copy of a letter from Messrs De La Rue & Co. having reference to the preparation of Postage Stamp Paper.

As the improvement mentioned by Messrs De La Rue & Co. seemed to me to be a desirable one, I have requested them to prepare as they suggest, a ream of Stamp Ppaer of the Victoria pattern for transmission to the Postal Department; and I beg leave to ask that this communication may be laid before the Honorable R. Ramsay for his approval.

The matter was passed to J.P. Atkinson, the Stamp Printer, for comment, and he replied on 22 February 1876:

There is every reason to believe that paper treated as indicated would be an improvement over that hitherto supplied, but as one ream would not afford a fair test, it is submitted that the whole 32 reams referred to might if so treated be purchased from De La Rue & Co.

Recommended for approval. (Sgd) W. Turner 22/2/76

Approved. (Initd.) R.R.

The Agent-General was so informed and on 26 April 1876 he advised De La Rue to prepare a sample comprising all 32 reams of the surplus paper from a previous order (see under the eighth consignment). The first sample ream had meanwhile been prepared and the invoice was dated 22 December 1875:

Prepared Sample Ream of Postage Paper

498 sheets De La Rue's Postage Paper (Victoria) bound as before @ 104/- per 1000, being the price of binding in 1000's £2/12/0

These 996 sheets (of 120 watermarks) were put into stock on 24 January 1877. The other 32 reams was much slower in coming, and was finally invoiced on 8 December 1876:

15000 sheets white of the old make with the marginal lettering prepared and glazed ready for press and bound in 15 books of 1000 sheets each numbered once upon the sheet proper Nos. 1 to 15000 per 1000 104/-

1240 sheets Do. Do. Retree bound in two books numbered 15001 to 16240 @ 89/- £5/10/6

These 32,480 sheets were taken into stock on 16 April 1877. The total quantity of this sample paper was therefore 33,476 sheets of 120 watermarks, sufficient to print 4,017,120 normal-size stamps. This glazed paper is easily distinguished and constitutes an important collectible variety for the Victorian specialist. There is no correspondence available as to how the sample quantity was used, but the results must have been satisfactory and considered an improvement, since subsequent orders were all of the glazed variety. In general, the glazed paper, apart from its "shiny" appearance, was thinner and less opaque compared to what went before.

The use of the sample paper false into a distinct period prior to the general introduction of glazed paper. It was used for printings of the ½d, 1d and 2d Bell designs, and the 6d and 5/- Laureates. In the case of the first three stamps, it is not possible to ascribe the glazed paper stamps to specific printings, but according to Purves, the paper was used as follows for the 6d and 5/-:

6d Laureate	96,000	May 1877	dull cambridge blue
5/- Laureate	6,000	May 1877	pale bright blue and
			carmine

Considering the annual requirements, it is likely that about two months supply each of the ½d, 1d and 2d were printed, probably also around May 1877. The earliest known date for any glazed paper stamp is 12 June 1877 (for a 2d Bell).

THE TENTH CONSIGNMENT (BLUE PAPER)

The second order for V over Crown blue paper originates with a memorandum from Mr J.H. Gibbs to the Deputy Postmaster-General dated 17 July 1876:

Required 30,000 sheets of blue paper of 240 watermarks each as per two sample sheets herewith. To be bound in books of 500 sheets each as heretofore and paged throughout.

The order was sent to the Treasury on 1 September 1876, and was conveyed via the Agent-General to De La Rue on 28 October 1876.

The paper was despatched from London in two lots. The first, per *Hankow*, was covered by an invoice dated 13 December 1876 for 35 reams:

35 Reams De La Rue Blue Postage Paper (Victoria) made from the same dandy roll which is used for the white paper. Bound in 35 books of 500 sheets each, each book being numbered from 1 to 500 at the top right hand corner but not on the butt

@ per book of 500 49/3

£86/3/9

A memorandum from the Comptroller of Stores records that Cases 43 and 44, containing 35,000 sheets (of 120 watermarks each) were taken into stock on 16 April 1877.

The second portion of this consignment was sent per *Durham* and was covered by an invoice dated 28 December 1876, for 34½ reams:

31½ Reams De La Rue's Blue Postage Paper (Victoria) made from the same dandy roll which is used for the white paper. Bound in 35 books of 500 sheets each, each book being numbered from 1 to 500 at the top right hand corner but not on the butt

@ per book of 500 49/3

3 Reams Do. Do.

@ 39/6

£77/11/4 £5/18/6

These 34,500 sheets (of 120 watermarks) were put into stock on 15 October 1877. The total consignment thus consisted of 69,500 sheets.

The blue V over Crown paper was the only tinted paper for which more than one consignment was prepared on unglazed paper.

THE ELEVENTH CONSIGNMENT

The original request for a fresh supply of white paper was apparently mislaid; the first notice of the new order is this memorandum from the Postmaster-General, James Smibert, to the Deputy Postmaster-General (W. Turner) dated 28 August 1877:

The authority for ordering One hundred Books of One Thousand Sheets say One hundred thousand sheets of watermarked stamp paper from Messrs. De La Rue under date of this month having been mislaid, I beg to submit this for the approval of the Deputy Postmaster–General to be our authority in lieu of that before named.

The sample sheets were attached to an order sent to the Treasury for 100,000 double sheets on 30 August 1877. As already mentioned, there is no correspondence in the archives relative to the success or otherwise of the printings on the experimental lot of glazed paper, but successful they must have been deemed, since this order specified that the paper be "prepared and glazed ready for the press." There is, however, no correspondence at the Victorian end on this point attached to this order. The order was sent from the Agent–General to De La Rue on 2 November 1877, and read as follows:

I have the honour by direction of the Agent-General for Victoria, to order from you One Hundred Books of one thousand sheets, say One Hundred thousand sheets of watermarked stamp paper (white) as per Specification and sample enclosed.

Specification

Watermarked Stamp Paper to be supplied for the use of the Victorian Government.

One Hundred thousand (100,000) sheets of Watermarked Paper from the same Dandy Rollers as annexed sample. The butt portion not to be watermarked or numbered.

The paper to be the manufacture of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the quality in every respect equal to sample specially prepared for printing and sized sufficiently to bear the gum after being printed without disfiguring the label.

The paper to be in books each containing one thousand (1,000) sheets numbered 1 to 1000 similar to sample, with thin boards.

Delivery of at least fifty (50) books equal to fifty thousand (50,000) sheets to be made in Melbourne not later than 31st December next, and the balance not later than 31st January following.

The order was covered by tow invoices dated 31 December 1877 and 28 January 1878, each for 25,000 sheets. The earlier invoice, covering paper sent per *Chimborazo*, read as follows:

25000 sheets De La Rue's Postage Paper (Victoria) prepared and glazed ready for press and bound in 25 books of 1000 sheets each, numbered once upon the sheet proper 1 to 1000

@ per 1000 104/- £130/0/0

The second invoice (for Cases 59 and 60) read identically; this paper went per Durham.

The first portion of the consignment arrived in Melbourne on 16 March 1878, and the second portion on 30 May 1878.

In fact, this paper arrived too late and emergency printings of the ½d, 1d and 2d Bell designs had been necessary on coloured papers. The non-arrival of the paper in time would seem to be related to the misplacement of the original request for a fresh supply, as noted above. The last of the existing supply of white paper was taken by the printer on 23 January 1878. Soon after, printings being required of the ½d, 1d and 2d values, coloured papers were utilised as follows:

Lavender: 2d, a very small printing of only 160 sheets (19,200 stamps), being the remainder of this paper, part of the original V over Crown order of 1867, left after its use for 2d Laureate emergency printings in 1868.

Pink: ½d. Green: 2d. Canary: 1d. Brown: 1d. 2d.

All these printings were made in February 1878. On 16 March 1878, the day the new supply of white paper arrived in Melbourne, it was taken into stock immediately and used for printings of these values. But for its arrival, further coloured paper printings would have been necessary.

This was the last time an emergency printing on "unsuitable" paper was required in Victoria until 1891, when the 1d stamp had to be printed on pink paper.

THE TWELFTH CONSIGNMENT (FOR DEEP CANARY PAPER)

This order originated with a memorandum from Gibbs to the Deputy Postmaster-General dated 26 September 1877:

As an unexpected issue of pale and deep canary coloured watermarked paper has taken place for the manufacture of Freight stamps, it is submitted that a requisition be sent to Messrs. De La Rue by the next mail for say 25 books of each kind of 1,000 sheets of 240 watermarks each, paged and bound as usual.

As the stock is low a portion of each kind should be shipped as soon as possible.

A further memorandum of 10 October raised the question of the difficulty of distinguishing between the pale canary and deep canary tints, and suggested the two be combined:

As a great many mistakes have arisen with regard to the issue etc. of the two canary coloured stamp papers - 'pale' and 'deep', the distinction being so very fine on comparison, I would ask the Printer in sending home for a fresh supply whether it would not be better to use in future the deep canary only.

Two sample sheets of deep canary paper were supplied on 24 October and the order ("for 50 books each of 1000 sheets Canary coloured paper") was despatched on 30 October, and forwarded by the Agent-General to De La Rue on 20 December. Again(as for all subsequent orders) the paper was to be "specially prepared for printing" (i.e., glazed).

The paper was despatched in two lots. The first invoice, 19 March 1878 per Northumberland, was for 48,000 sheets:

21000 sheets De La Rue's Yellow Postage Paper (Victoria) made from the same Dandy Roll which is used for the white paper prepared and glazed ready for press @ 110/- £115/10/0 3000 sheets Do. Do. Retree @ 94/- £14/2/0

The second invoice, 4 April 1878 per Cusco, was for 58,000 sheets:

25000 sheets De La Rue's Yellow Postage Paper (Victoria) made from the same Dandy Roll which is used for the white paper prepared and glazed ready for press @ 110/- £137/10/0 4000 sheets Do. Do. Retree @ 94/- £18/16/0

Both lots, totalling 106,000 sheets, were taken into stock on 29 August 1878. It might be noted that the invoices called the paper "yellow", and this was the term adopted by the Victorian Post Office in their accountancy records and subsequent order late in 1878.

(to be continued)

EDITORIAL NOTES

John Ash at De La Rue

Most know that John Ash was Australia's Stamp Printer from 1926 to 1940.

Some will also know that he came to that job from the famous British firm of Thomas De La Rue & Co.

But what were of his activities at De La Rue's? Practically nothing is known because of the habit of De La Rue's records to maintain the anonymity of its employees when discussing their work.

One hint has appeared in a lot at Christies Robson Lowe's auction of Near East and Far East material held in Zurich on 14 June 1990.

This was a group of imperforate proof sheets of the chalky paper issues of the Egypt Pyramid and Sphinx design made about 1902. These were signed in the margin by various De La Rue employees. One of the signatures is that of John Ash. He was born in 1875, so he was 30 years old at that time. He rose through the ranks to become Printing Manager at De La Rue before coming to Australia.

-PEX

When did Philatelic Code Names begin; and when did the widely used -PEX start?

These questions began as part of Mr Horace Chisholm's search for detail for the Centenary History of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, for 1992. Specifically, he wondered whether the VICVI of the Victorian Centenary Exhibition, 1934, was the world's first Philatelic Exhibition Code Name.

The search found that the first code name was Berlin's IPOSTA, 1930. Then came Hamburg's MOPHILA, 1931, and Vienna's WIEN, 1933.

The first -PEX was APEX 1934 for London's Air Post Exhibition.

Then -PEX crossed the Atlantic to New York's TIPEX (Third International Philatelic Exhibition), 1936. (This was the first with the now accepted meaning, Philatelic Exhibition).

It came to Australia, World War II intervening, with ANPEX, 1950 (Australian National Philatelic Exhibition), Melbourne.

-PEX has lived for more than half a century.

BOOK REVIEWS

New Zealand. A Philatelic Miscellany, edited by Allan P. Berry. 264pp. 21 x 29.5cm. Published by the New Zealand Philatelic Society of Great Britain. Price, £16 plus £1 postage from E.W. Leppard, 68 Chestnut Grove, Balham, London, SW12 8JJ.

This work is sub-titled "A souvenir volume commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Treaty of Waitangi", and is dedicated to the late Stanley Cross-Rudkin.

It comprises 32 articles by 23 different contributors on a remarkably diversified range of New Zealand philatelic subjects.

Any collector of New Zealand cannot fail to find something of interest.

The Chalon Heads are represented by articles by Robert Odenweller on the overlap printings, and on a triple entry variety on the 1d value.

The later surface-printed issues include an article on the ½d newspaper stamp, and their are contributions on the advertisement issues and the 1898 pictorials.

There are articles on 20th century issues right up to 1990. Postal stationery is represented and an interesting contribution from K.J. McNaught is "Ultra High Value Duty Stamps".

Postal history subjects range from Maori War to Marine P.O.'s and Travelling P.O's right up to the Health Camps. Military subjects comprise World War I, and World War II Prisoner Of War mail and cinderellas.

The front cover illustration is a fine representation of the 1d Chalon Head "Dwarf Print" in the Tapling Collection in the British Library. The other New Zealand treasures in The British Library are outlined in an article by David Beech.

Mr Beech also teams with Allan Berry to produce a 44 page "Preliminary Bibliography" of New Zealand philately that is worth the price of the book alone.

The Franking System in the Post Office, 1652–1840, by Dr Frank Bottomley. 195pp. 21 x 30cm. Duplicated. Published by The Society of Postal Historians, Mr B. Lucas, 99 Moseley Wood Drive, Leeds, LS16 7HD.

This book is a reproduction of the President's display at the Society's 1988 Annual Conference, and is a marvellous showing of the amount of research and of searching and collecting that has gone into it, not to mention the amount of work that has gone into its making.

First is a wonderful extract from a newspaper, *The Kingdom's Intelligence*, No. 21, 1661.

And with it is a note apparently ascribed to Alex Chalmers, which another item in the book would indicate was sometime in the last century. The note says:

"From this document seemeth it not probable

- "1. That this is the origin of Parliamentary franking?
- "2. That it was confined to the sitting of Parliament?
- "3. That the price of conveyance was called portage, not postage . . . "

Another item says "a condition of Henry Bishop's lease of the office of Postmaster-General from Charles II was that he had to bear the expense of transmitting Government letters.

At the other end of the period are a Treasury envelope authorised by Rowland Hill (1839), a letter posted on the day the privilege of franking ended (9 January 1840), and a first day Parliamentary envelope, used on 16 January 1840.

Notable also is the number of franking cachets and postmarks illustrated.

Personally, I would like to know something more about *The Kingdom's Intelligence*. When did it start and when did it end? How often did it appear? I question whether it was a newspaper as we know them and it was certainly not a daily.

But we are fortunate to see the material of this book has been preserved and our thanks are due to everyone concerned.

H.L. CHISHOLM

Newsletter of the Australian States Study Group of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, Vol. 1, No. 1. 13pp. 21 x 29.5cm. Editor, Patrick Reid. Duplicated. Mr Alan Griffiths, 1 Silvertrees, Bricket Wood, Herts. AL2 3QY.

The Australian States Study Group of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, has been re-formed and held its first meeting on 6 December 1989, with the first number of its Newsletter in January.

This contains a record of the meeting, a list of members, and of overseas members of the Society who have expressed a wish to become members of the group. Membership is restricted to members and fellows of the parent society.

Annual subscription has been provisionally fixed at £5, \$A10 for Australians, and \$US8 for America.

The Group plans an early start on a comprehensive bibliography of the Australian States, less Dr Geoffrey Kellow's four volume Index of Source Material and the Index of the BSAP Bulletin.

The Newsletter contains an article, "Tasmania: The Special Markings", by Mr Reid.

The Watson Postcards, by Robson Lowe. 24pp. 17 x 24cm. Published by Christies Robson Lowe, 29 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, England.

A century ago, Mr G.H. Watson, who lived at Roselle, Union County, New Jersey, U.S.A., published, first, a postal stationery catalogue of the British Empire, and then of the World.

Now Dr Alan Huggins has lent Mr Robson Lowe his study showing the addition of some Great Britain and items from twenty British Colonies. These do not include any Australian States, but all have their interest, particularly Barbados, which employed the Perkins Bacon design stamp.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Polish Air Mails

New South Wales

The display at the meeting on 15 March was Polish Air Mails provided by Mr R. Asznowicz.

The material shown covered the pioneer period from 1914 to the early 1930's.

The earliest item was a 1914 Breslau-Danzig military flight card. A number of the 1915 Przemysl siege flight cards were displayed.

The 1920's saw the development of a number of air services from Warsaw to various European centres, and first flight covers were shown of most of these. The earliest was Paris (1921), then followed Vienna (1922), Geneva (1925), and Copenhagen (1925).

A number of other covers also illustrated the development of the inland service.

Farther afield, there were covers flown Warsaw-Tokyo (1926) and Warsaw-Dakar (1928).

Mr G.A. Ceravalo provided a display of the stamps and postal history of New South Wales for the meeting on 29 March.

Amongst the stamp issues were a number of proof items of the Diadem issues. Other material was shown right up to the souvenir cards issued for the 1904 5d Diadem Jubilee exhibition.

A feature was the showing of stamps on cover of most issues from the Sydney Views.

The major portion of the display concentrated on postal history, in particular the rates and routes.

A number of pre-stamp entires demonstrated the various U.K. and intercolonial rates, and there was a showing of the different types of Sydney Ship Letter marking, including an unrecorded one.

Latin American Literature!

Ecuador: Postal History & Prephilatelic Postmarks

by L.J. Harris et al. (1985)

Spanish paper \$25.00 English-Spanish Hardbound \$35.00

Central America: Its Postal History & Prephilatelic Postmarks

by L.J. Harris (1986) \$40.00

Honduras: The Black Air Mail

by I.I. Green (1962) \$3.75

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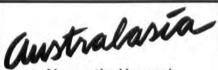


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- ★ ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be directed to Miss MYRA FARLEY F.R.P.S.L. (Secretary), Box 2071, GPO, Melbourne 3001.

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FOUNDED 1890

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- * 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.



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- ★ 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

Publications of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria

The Postal History of the Australian Army During World War 2 (P. Collas) The Postal History of Internees and Prisoners of War in Australia During	\$50.00
World War 2 (P. Collas)	\$15.00
Australian Numeral Cancellations. A Compendium (H.M. Campbell)	\$30.00
Queensland Cancellations & Other Postal Markings 1860-1913 (H.M. Campbell)	\$25.00
South Australia. The Long Stamps 1902-1912 (J.R.W. Purves)	\$25.00
The Pictorial Stamps of Tasmania 1899-1912 (K. Lancaster)	\$40.00
Tasmania: The Postal History & Postal Markings, Part 1 (Campbell, Purves &	
Viney). 1984 Reprint	\$30.00
The Postal History & Postal Markings, Part II (O. Ingles, Ed.)	\$30.00
Set of 2 ordered together	\$50.00
Victoria: The Postal History of the Port Phillip District (J.R.W. Purves)	\$15.00
The "Registered" and "Too Late" Stamps 1854-1858 (J.R.W. Purves)	\$20.00
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