

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA



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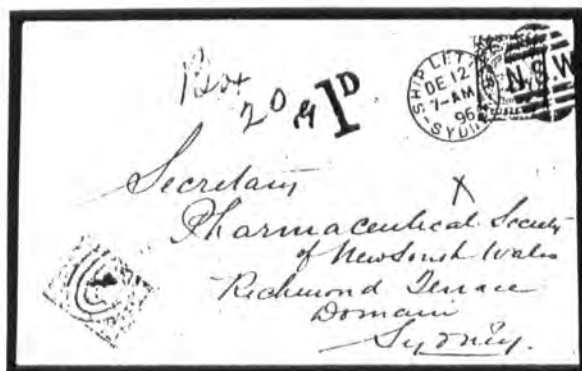
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and the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club*

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JUNE 1991

OBITUARIES

Mrs P.M. ROCK, F.R.P.S.,L.

Everybody who knew "Pat" Rock loved her and the news of her death in Sydney on February 21, after a long illness, brought great sorrow. She was widely known in Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne philatelic circles. She was 94.

Mrs Rock was the first woman to head a Royal Philatelic Society when she became President of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club in 1969, 15 years after she joined it.

It is testimony to her quality that when Miss Myra Farley became President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, in 1974, she gave the display at the first meeting at which Miss Farley presided. Her Husband, Dr H.O. Rock, came too, and was as gracious as herself.

She showed Monaco, a collection lacking only two stamps, but alive with essays of the first issue, and die proofs, sometimes signed by the engraver.

Mrs Rock had been a member of the Society since 16 July 1970, and was also a member of the Women's Philatelic Society.

Mrs Rock did her nursing training at the Royal Newcastle Hospital and became Deputy-Matron, marrying Dr Rock, the Medical Superintendent.

She was three times President of the Newcastle Philatelic Society, a member of its committee for 20 years, and librarian for ten. Her committee service was rewarded by Life Membership.

She received the Johnston-Derrick Medal from the Prahran Philatelic Society, the Annie Powell Memorial Cup from the Philatelic Society of New South Wales,

the J.H. Smyth Memorial Medal from the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club, the Victorian Philatelic Society's Gold Pin for the Philatelist of the Year in 1970, and the Philatelic Association of N.S.W. Silver Medal for meritorious service to Philately in New South Wales in 1980.

Her Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, dates from 1960.

Besides Monaco, she collected France, U.S.A., Great Britain, Antarctica, and Thematics.

Mrs Rock's many exhibition awards include a silver-gilt medal and silver tray for the most meritorious entry by a lady for France at ANPEX 1959.

Dr Rock died in 1978.

H.L.C.

Mr L.J.G. FRANKS

Mr L.J.G. (Laurie) Franks, of Christchurch, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria for many years, died suddenly on February 21, aged 59.

Mr Franks had a big stamp dealing business. He had been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand since 1957, was Vice-President of the Air Mail Society of New Zealand, and was a member of many other philatelic societies in the Dominion.

Well-known and liked, he was an exhibition judge and exhibitor, and his favourite collection was China. But he won a gold medal at AUSIPEX for Hong Kong and Treaty Ports.

He flew the Tasman to give a display of United States Post Offices in China to the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in June 1983.

Mr Franks will be long remembered for his fantastic list of dealers in *A Century of Philately: A History of N.Z. Stamp Collecting*, the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand's centennial publication.

His great achievement was 19 pages of small type listing of New Zealand stamp dealers from 1871 to 1988, giving trading names, proprietors, address, town, box number, whether full or part time, the years dealing (beginning and ending), and remarks. This followed a 34-page chapter on The Stamp Trade.

His list was a product of years of research, both going through magazines and personal inquiry. Philatelic literature has nothing like it.

Mr Franks has left a wife and family.

H.L.C.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

In the previous two issues of this journal, I wrote of the debt of gratitude to those who have contributed so much to our society in the past. The past 99 years of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria Inc., have been marked by many examples of long and devoted service by members. In fact, there have been fifteen members whose service on the Council or in other official capacities, has exceeded twenty years; one of whom is Miss Myra Farley, F.R.P.S.,L., who has served for 28 years on the Council, and this year completes twenty years as our honorary secretary.

Myra is relinquishing her secretarial position in July – a role she has held longer than any previous secretary. The next longest serving secretaries, Mr W. Brettschneider around the turn of the century, and Mr W.E. Wakefield twenty years later, each served for a term of eleven years.

I wish to acknowledge and pay tribute to Myra's two decades of dedicated service to the society she loves. Myra's exemplary and distinguished service to philately, particularly in the administrative area, whether as Secretary of the R.P.S.V., State Commissioner, or Executive Officer of AUSIPEX 84 or Stampshow '89 is well-known, respected and appreciated by the whole philatelic community. It is service that has been characterised by outstanding efficiency and organising ability, indefatigable energy and business acumen coupled with an undying respect for our society and its traditions.

Myra's splendid record of service adds to her already illustrious list of achievements which includes the Society's three highest awards. On behalf of all members I would like to offer Myra our heartiest congratulations and sincere gratitude.

From reflections, to a brief look ahead, as our Society is about to enter its hundredth year, with increased attention focusing on the centenary celebrations planned for August next year.

I would like to express my appreciation to the many members who responded in such an overwhelmingly positive manner to the invitation to participate in the non-competitive R.P.S.V. Centenary Exhibition. It is indeed gratifying to find that the level of interest is such that we can more than fill the Caulfield Town Hall (and its annexes), ensuring not only that the exhibition will be a great success, but a highlight of the celebrations.

I am certain that participating members will derive both pleasure and satisfaction in being involved, as exhibiting is an integral part of the growth of a philatelist. Such strong support augurs well for the success of the centenary festivities, of which much will be spoken in the months ahead.

JOHN MACDONNELL

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY DURING WORLD WAR II

A SUPPLEMENT

By the late PHIL COLLAS

(This contribution has been passed on to the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria amongst the papers of the late Phil Collas. His monograph, The Postal History of the Australian Army During World War II was published by the Society in 1986. This Supplement is published exactly as written other than for minor editorial changes).

As the title indicates, this work is a supplement to the original volume, published in 1986, and comprises additions, amendments and corrections in respect of the original text. It is intended to be read in conjunction with the original work.

Since the book was published, quite an amount of new information touching facets of the overall field has emerged. While some of this may be regarded as trivial, taking into account the broad perspectives embraced by the book, there remain some which have been seen to affect the earlier presentation. In such instances appropriate amendments of the narrative are now being indicated.

It has also been thought desirable to introduce, as thought warranted, some general and particular explanations where such seemed necessary to strengthen the tenor and understanding of the general narrative, particularly where there were apparent some grey areas, although care has been taken to avoid the inclusion of too much detail.

It is to be appreciated that the primary original work had itself been greatly condensed when the typescript was being edited and prepared for publication as otherwise production of the book would not have been practicable.

The published book certainly suggested aspects in which further research might appear desirable so that there remains much scope for additional study and writing within the overall concept of the postal history of the Australian army during World War II. It is to be hoped that there will be a measure of continuing research by a band of military postal historians positively interested in the field.

For this Supplement I need to acknowledge and express my appreciation for assistance and suggestions, to varying degrees, by Messrs. J.H. Harrison, J.A. Jennings, R.T. Macafee, M. Riddle, K.S. Sheard, and R.W. Stern.

CHAPTER ONE

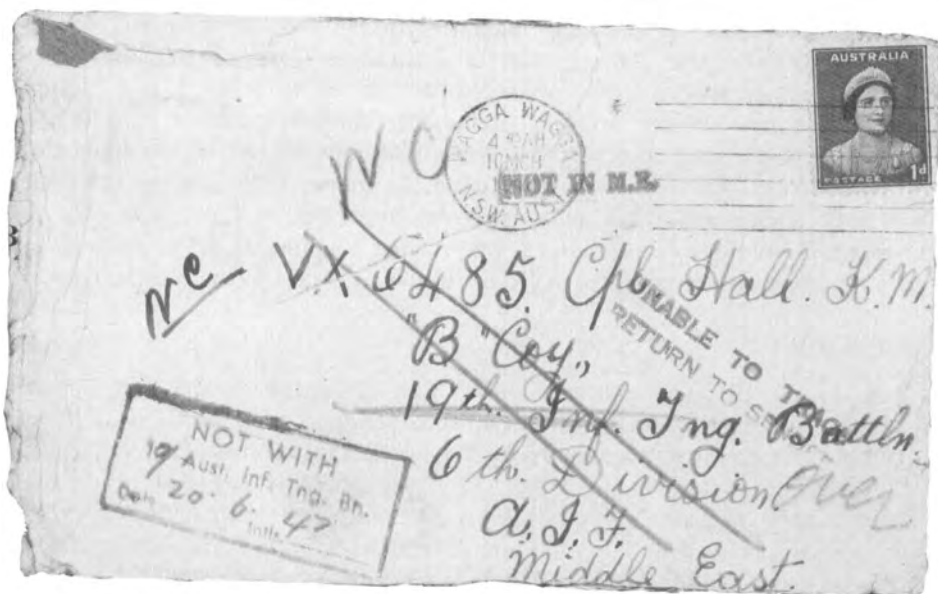
- p.5 In third paragraph, delete last sentence ('Possibly, some mail passed through British army post offices.'). In explanation, it may be read in *Mailshot* by E. Wells that there were no British army P.O.'s functional in Palestine at the times the advance party and the main body of the A.I.F. reached that country.
- p.5 It is also appropriate to provide some further background respecting the Australian advance party. This group of 47 officers and 58 other ranks had embarked on the P&O liner *Strathallen* at Melbourne on 15 December 1939 and disembarked at Port Said, Egypt, on 7 January 1940, then to travel overland to Palestine. Undoubtedly, mail from the advance party would have originated en voyage and taken ashore in Egypt for onward carriage to Australia. Surviving covers from members of the advance party of that particular period are rare, as are the group's later covers, originated in Palestine before the arrival there of the main A.I.F. party on 12-13 February 1940.
- p.5 In conjunction with the information in the fourth paragraph, it may be noticed, quoting the *Herald* newspaper, Melbourne, 15 January 1940, that the respective postal complements which then sailed from Australia were No. 1 AIF Base PU, one officer and 11 other ranks (on *Empress of Japan*) and 6 Div PU, one officer and 22 other ranks (on *Otranto*).
- p.7 Insert before the existing paragraph which commences 'The main body . . .', a new paragraph, as follows:
 'From time to time various interpretations have been offered in the philatelic press as to the likely meanings of some parts of the inscriptions in the above group of datestamps. Queries have also been raised concerning the circumstances of their being ordered, and of their manufacture. Despite archival researches, no firm evidence of a helpful nature concerning those aspects have become available. In the immediate post-World War II period I discussed the matter from time to time with Harry Porter and other military postal historians of those years but no positive solutions then emerged. My current conclusions, to be regarded as an opinion only, are set out in Note 1 in the Appendix to the present book.'

CHAPTER TWO

- p.8 As to the BPO, as indicated in the first paragraph on this page, it was visibly open about mid-February 1940, handling some mails. But it was unable to function adequately until later in that month when its regular post office equipment, including datestamps, became available. Some time necessarily elapsed before all army stores could be unloaded from the transports, moved to Palestine and distributed to the appropriate units. My earliest example of a BW1 postmark in purple colour is dated 22 FE 40.
- p.10 With reference to the reallocation of the AM1 datestamp, briefly mentioned in the first two lines on this page, further reference is provided in the note relevant to page 30.



April 1942 cover sent to 2/2 Australian General Hospital, undeliverable and struck with boxed "AUST. ARMY BASE P.O./RETURNED TO AUSTRALIA" in violet.



March 1942 cover sent to 6th Division in Middle East, undeliverable, and struck with "NOT IN M.E." in black, and boxed "NOT WITH/10 Aust. Inf. Tng. Bn." in violet.

- p.10 In respect of the datestamp '1 AUST BASE PO No. 2' mentioned in paragraph four, further information is now given in notes relevant to page 143.
- p.10 It is convenient here to illustrate two further covers of the period bearing instructional markings different to those to be seen at Figs. 11 and 12.

CHAPTER SEVEN

- p.24 Fourth paragraph. Any examples at all of the AP1 postmark are to be regarded as scarce, the datestamp apparently having relatively light usage in Jerusalem over October 1940–July 1941. And I have never been fortunate enough to secure a postmark significant of the subsequent short-lived Gura period. A cover of this time would be a rarity. The AP1 datestamp comes to attention again when used in Australia in 1942.

CHAPTER EIGHT

- p.29 In fifth line on page alter '2/1 AGH' to read '2/12 AGH'.

CHAPTER NINE

- p.30 With regard to the AM1 datestamp, mentioned in paragraph five, I have now seen covers which indicate that the relevant datestamp was still being employed at the P.O. located in the embarkation area at Kantara as late as September 1942. There are also two interesting AM1 postmark errors to be noticed. One, with the date of 10 FE 42 shows the '2' of '42' inverted. The other has the date reading as '4 SE 45' instead of '4 SE 42'. Both of these errors on cover bear the same censor number.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

- p.39 Re Army P.O. AM1. At the end of the second line of the relevant description, 'July 1942' should be altered to read 'September 1942'.
- p.40 Re Aust Base P.O. No. 2. In description delete 'to about April 1942' and insert in lieu 'to about February 1942'.
- p.40 Re AIF FPO No. 6. At the end of the second line of the particular description the year indication should be altered from '1941' to read '1942'.
- p.41 Re British FPO 445. The expression in brackets following the number should be amended to read '(Australforce PU)'.
- p.42 Under Palestine PO: The two top lines of description under the heading should be deleted and the following inserted in lieu:
 'Aus F.P.O. 31 and 32 (7 Div PU) El Amirya and Mersa Matruh areas, 16 Mar–April 1941; Syria, Lebanon, June–Dec 1941; Palestine 1942.
 Aus F.P.O. 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 (9 Div PU) Libya, 20 Mar–Oct 1941; Syria, Lebanon, Jan–June 1942; El Amirya area, July–Nov 1942; Palestine, Nov 1942–Jan 1943.

- p.42 Under Egypt Post Office 'Postage Prepaid': In description after '61 (Egypt L of C PU)' delete '19 May-Sept 1942 at least' and insert in lieu 'from at least May 1941 and intermittently up to September 1942'.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- p.63 It may be mentioned that overall the majority of envelopes used by troops in Malaya were 'plain' types of differing sizes, 'organization' envelopes not being available in substantial quantities. And most of these latter were earlier Salvation Army and YMCA types. Very few envelopes of the latter category, bearing the normal ACF insignia on the address face, have been noticed. But there was a different kind of ACF envelope (136 x 108mm) seemingly only used officially within the organization, which had the inscription 'Australian Comforts Fund, P.O. Box 13, Singapore' printed in red on the flap. This kind of envelope is to be regarded as a scarce item.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- p.85 With reference to Milne Force PU, I have never found any reference to datestamps having been specifically allocated to this PU, which, as has been indicated, was in existence for only two months. Almost certainly datestamps employed in the area during that particular short period comprised some of those variously allocated earlier to 5, 6 and 7 Div PU's.
- p.85 Re New Guinea Force PU: The description should be deleted and the following inserted in lieu:
'was formed about May 1942, absorbing 8 MD Field PU. The unit's name was changed to 5 Aust L of C PU (q.v.) following completion of a relief period about mid-1943, although the earlier name persisted in records until much later.'
- p.90 Re 5 Aust L of C PU: The description should be deleted and the following inserted in lieu:
'This unit came into being in 1943 and was in fact a redesignation of New Guinea Force PU which had been moved to Australia on leave following its relief in NG by 4 Aust L of C PU. 5 Aust L of C PU became operational when personnel returned from leave, first in Queensland, with a detachment functioning briefly in NT. It subsequently moved to NG. By the end of 1945, and early in 1946, 5 Aust L of C PU was gradually being disbanded, handing over responsibility to a newly formed 8 MD PU.'

CHAPTER NINETEEN

- p.97 Re No. 3 Aust Adv Base PO - A. In the description delete reference to 'July 1945' in third line from bottom of page and insert '10 April 1945' in lieu.
- p.98 First paragraph, line 7: delete 'No 55' and insert 'No. 5' in lieu.
- p.106 Re 031: delete 'on 20' at end of line 2 and insert 'in late' in lieu.

- p.108 Re 039: line 5: delete 'abandoned' and insert 'disbanded' in lieu.
- p.109 Re 059: line 3: alter '2 Aust Base PU' to read '7 Aust Base PU'.
- p.111 Re 072: delete description and insert the following in lieu:
 'From at least early March 1942 this datestamp was in use at an FPO at HQ 7 MD, later HQ NTF, first at Winnellie and by April 1942 at Adelaide River. Transferred to NTF PU in May, 072 continued at the same HQ. Following the departure of many elements of 12 Div from NT about August 1944, this FPO was closed. The 072 datestamp was then transferred for use in a supplementary capacity at APO Adelaide River (0127) (2/1 L of C PU). Usage of the datestamp at that office would not appear to have extended beyond late 1944.
- p.111 Re 073: Immediately before the commencement of the description, in a separate line above, following earlier precedent, insert '(Field P.O. 073 to 0102)'.
- p.114 Re 096: In the last line of description delete 'not subsequently being used' and insert in lieu 'although there was slight later usage'.
- p.117 Re 0110: At end of third line insert new matter as follows:
 'The postmark has been seen with a dateline erroneously reading '26 FE 54' instead of '26 FE 43'.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- p.126 In second line from top of page delete '10' and insert '11' in lieu.
 In third line from top of page insert a comma after 'D17' and insert the new expression 'D18'.
 Add to text in appropriate position the following:
 'D18. An impression with the date of 17 Feb 1943 is known although locality of usage in NT has not been identified.'
- p.128 Re E17: In first line on page delete the expression 'UPS N18' and insert 'UPS N8' in lieu.
 Re E20: Delete 'But details have not been obtained' from the description and insert in lieu 'and unconfirmed advice suggests that the locale was Kingaroy Q.'
 Re E42: Third line: delete 'IPS' in front of 'ELC 20' and insert 'UPS' in lieu.
- p.130 Re ELC 12: Alter '122 AGH' to read '112 AGH'.
- p.131 Re N8: Delete description and insert the following in lieu:
 'N8. This was issued to HQ 19 MG Bn at Noonamah about July 1943, replacing UPS E17. It was continued until early in November 1943, being then withdrawn as unserviceable, and replaced by AUPS 416. Oval 48 x 29mm.
- p.132 Re N26: In first line delete 'details not being known' and insert the following in lieu:

'usage being in the Port Moresby area over March to July 1943 at least.'

Re N30: Delete description and insert the following in lieu:

'N30. The rubberstamp had usage in Papua, Mr J.A. Jennings confirming a date of 14 March 1943. Usage was probably at HQ 42 A.T.B. Oval, 52 x 34mm.

p.135 Add at end of description relevant to S81 the following:

'Information from Mr J.A. Jennings suggests that by March 1943 this rubberstamp was within the control of ANGAU PS and further suggests that as at 22 August 1943 there was an 'ANGAU Base PO' at Milne Bay. This was the first occasion upon which the latter expression came to my attention.

Re S93: After 'December 1943' in the first line of the description add the following:

'Some covers bearing the marking originated within ANGAU.'

p.136 Re S214: In the description delete 'although details have not been ascertained' and insert in lieu a full stop after 'later' and the new sentence 'There is an indication that it was being employed at Marrickville as at 7 September 1942.'

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

p.143 With regard to the AP1 datestamp, usage of which was noted in the earlier narrative, there would appear to be little doubt that the datestamp was picked up with hospital stores when 2/5 AGH left Gura in Eritrea in February 1942 and returned to Australia, re-opening then at Armidale. Examples of the AP1 postmark used in Australia are very scarce items.

p.143 Delete wholly the two paragraphs commencing respectively '3rd Bde HQ PO M3 . . .' and 'The second group of Australia-made . . .' and insert in lieu the following:

'3rd Bde HQ PO M3. I have evidence from Mr J.H. Harrison that this datestamp was being used at Tenterfield NSW, where some 7 Div personnel were stationed, from 17 April until at least 30 May 1942. Subsequently, the datestamp was being used at Woodford Q. as at 3 June 1942. Fuller details of the datestamp movement have not been ascertained.

MPO E608. This datestamp, type as Fig. 17, was employed at 2/1 AGH, Rocky Creek, Atherton area, Q. over April-December 1943.

The second group of Australian-made ME datestamps, which embraced the AIF FPO series, also included the Aust BPO datestamps. These were not intended for use in Australia. I have confirmation from Mr J.H. Harrison that the Aust Base P.O. No. 2 datestamp was used on the troopship *Orcades* within the period (at least) when it left Colombo on 2 March 1942 to arrive at Port Adelaide on 14 March. The postmark, seen on cover, has the day of the month omitted, reading simply as "MR 42". There was later usage - I have a postmark of 24 April 1942 - but place of usage is not known. There may well have been later usage.'

- p.148 Re 51: In second last line delete '1943 usage during 1944 appears doubtful' and insert in lieu '1943 and to some extent in 1944.'

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

- p.157 Re FPO 159: Alter 'November 1941' to read 'November 1942'.
- p.161 Re 186: In second line of description delete '3 December' and insert 'September' in lieu.
- p.165 Re 238: In last line of description delete the words 'RAAF covers have been seen with the 268 postmark.'

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

- p.173 Re 386: Delete the whole description and insert the following in lieu:
'386 This datestamp (with 387 and 388) was sent to NGF PU. 386 would appear to have had very limited usage. Mr J.A. Jennings has reported the relevant postmark, dated 22 July 1943, on a missionary cover from NG, the location not being indicated.'
- p.177 Re 445: Delete description and insert the following in lieu:
'445 As far as can be seen, this datestamp was employed at 2/4 AGH, Labuan, over July–October 1945, at least.'

TASMANIA: THE 6d PICTORIAL

By K.E. LANCASTER

At the time of the publication of *The Pictorial Stamps of Tasmania* by The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in 1986 it was anticipated that this 6d value would follow the regular routine of all the lithographs and electrotypes and be produced in two-plate pairs. However, since then new light has been revealed from records held by the Reserve Bank covering the removal and return of plates from and to the strongroom when required for printing. These records disclose that only one electrotype plate of 60 units was used and must be accepted as conclusive evidence that no second plate existed. Lack of adequate block material had prevented me from arriving at an earlier decision. The position of listed plate varieties remains unchanged except that all are from the one plate.

THE 1d AND 6d PERKINS BACON QUEEN-ON-THRONE PLATES OF VICTORIA

By G.N. KELLOW

No detailed description of the varieties on these plates has previously been attempted. The notes here are based on an examination of the late J.R.W. Purves collection, which was inspected through the courtesy of Mr Rodney A. Perry.

The 1d and 6d steel plates were prepared in London by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. using their usual roller process. *Perkins Bacon Records* by Percy de Worms (1953) records that the 1d die was finished first (on 11 February 1854), and the 6d, a secondary die derived from the 1d, three days later. For each value steel plates of 240, in 20 horizontal rows of 12, were prepared.

Perkins Bacon made a single printing of each value in London, comprising 1,000,080 1d's and 2,500,000 6d's, and these were despatched, together with the plates, to Melbourne on 8 May 1854. Upon arrival in the Colony the stamps were stored for some time prior to use. The 1d was finally issued in October 1856, following exhaustion of the 1d Half-Lengths, and the 6d in November 1858, to replace the 6d Woodblock. Prior to issue, the whole stock of 6d's was rouletted by F.W. Robinson.

Because there was only a single printing of each value, which were all duly issued, study of the plate has been hampered by a lack of large blocks. In this regard, it might also be noted that the black proof sheet of the the 6d survived and was cut up, the largest surviving block seeming to be one of 24, but the 1d proof sheet must have been lost. Only two single black plate proofs of the 1d are known to the author. A small remainder of the 1d stamps released from Perkins Bacon in London accounts for the few mint multiples known of that value.

The Purves study of the plates was based on his collection of 1891 Reprints, produced for distribution to U.P.U. countries and later placed on sale to collectors. Purves had a remarkable holding of multiples of these two reprints, and in association with other large pieces still in the Australia Post archival collection, was able to cover the whole sheet for both values. His notes indicated that he had seen all but two of the varieties to be described in the actual issued stamps, so there is no question that any recutting or re-entries were performed subsequent to the finish of printing in London.

The only previous studies of the Perkins Bacon Queen-on-Throne plates have been short notes by Sir Edward Bacon in the *London Philatelist*, April 1927, page 76, where he identified re-entries on the 1d (Nos. 32, 51, 87, and 119) and 6d (Nos. 89 and 107); and by C.P. Rang in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, July 1958, page 123, who described the 1d re-entries on Nos. 37 and 212.

1d VALUE

Seventeen examples of major recutting and 15 re-entries have been identified. All the recuts involve a strengthening of the right frame line to correct weak entries. There is no weakness to the right frame evident on the die proof. It is apparent that the impression on the transfer roll was placed sideways and the impressions were rocked into the plate horizontally in relation to the design.

RECUTS

- No. 6 Weak entry particularly affecting the upper right corner. The right frame line is recut from top of lower corner square upwards for 6mm.
- No. 18 Shows a weak entry similar to that on No. 6, but there is no sign of any recutting.
- No. 30 The weak entry in this case is only slight. The right frame line is recut from top of lower corner square upwards for 6mm.
- No. 42 Weak entry similar to but more extensive than No. 6. The right frame line is recut from top of lower corner square upwards for 7½mm.
- No. 55 A major weak entry for the whole length of the right border. The right frame line is recut from top of lower corner square upwards for 6½mm, and from top left corner downwards for 9mm.
- No. 68 This is very similar to No. 55. The recutting proceeds from top of lower corner square upwards for 8mm, and from top left corner downwards for 11mm.
- No. 99 Recut right frame line along almost its entire length.
- No. 110 The weak entry is major, and the recutting proceeds from the lower right corner upwards for 8mm.
- No. 186 Minor recutting of the right frame line for 2mm from 4mm above lower corner square, and the right frame of the upper corner square is also recut.
- No. 195 The weak entry is not very significant, but there is quite a strong recut of almost the whole right frame line.
- No. 196 The right frame line is recut for 5½mm starting 6mm above the lower corner square.
- No. 201 The right frame line is recut from the lower corner square upwards for 9mm.
- No. 202 Very similar to No. 201. There is also a slight recut for 5mm downwards from the upper corner square.
- No. 203 The recut is not prominent but proceeds for the entire length of the right frame line.

RE-ENTRIES

- No. 14 In lower left corner square, ONE PENNY, and over O of VICTORIA.
- No. 15 In VICTORIA (slight) and ONE PENNY.
- No. 32 In ONE PENNY, VICTORIA, and upper right corner square. (Major).
- No. 33 In VICTORIA and ONE PENNY.
- No. 37 In VICTORIA AND ONE PENNY. (Major).
- No. 51 In ONE PENNY.
- No. 53 In ONE PENNY, VICTORIA (slight), and upper right corner square.
- No. 57 Above OR of VICTORIA and in base frame.
- No. 87 In POSTAGE, ONE PENNY, and VICTORIA (slight).
- No. 119 In VICTORIA, over POSTAGE, and in ONE PENNY.
- No. 120 In ONE PENNY and base frame.
- No. 143 In ONE PENNY, VICTORIA, and upper left corner square. (Major).

No. 211 In ONE PENNY and over POSTAGE.

No. 212 In VICTORIA, top frame, ONE PENNY, and over POSTAGE. (Major).

No. 224 In VICTORIA, PENNY, and below base frame. (Major).

6d VALUE

Thirteen examples of recutting and six re-entries have been identified. As in the 1d value, the recutting corrects weak entries, in this instance in both the left and right frame lines.

RECUTS

- No. 11 Lower left corner square frames are recut. Also, in the reprints only, the top frame appears to have been recut.
- No. 12 Lower left corner square frames are recut, with the base line extended to left.
- No. 38 Weak entry lower left corner, recut lower left corner square frames and also of the right frame line from the bottom corner upwards for 10½mm.
- No. 41 Lower right corner square frames recut, the right frame is extended upwards for 3mm. Right frame line recut from top corner downwards for 11mm, and slightly extended at top.
- No. 42 Recut right frame line from top corner down for 18mm.
- No. 44 Recut left frame line from bottom corner upwards for 7mm.
- No. 56 Weak entry left side, with entire left frame line recut, and extended at top. Entire right frame line also recut.
- No. 60 Entire top frame line recut (?), and extended at left. The entire right frame line also appears to be recut.
- No. 145 Weak entry right side, with right frame line recut from top corner downwards for 20mm, and from bottom corner upwards for 5mm.
- No. 165 Weak entry right side, with right frame line recut from top corner downwards for 20mm.
- No. 166 Entire right frame line recut.
- No. 184 Weak entry right side, with almost the entire right frame line recut, and slightly extended at top.
- No. 185 Strong recut to entire right frame line.

RE-ENTRIES

- No. 20 In SIX PENCE, VICTORIA (slight), top frame, and above upper left corner square.
- No. 36 In top frame, upper left and upper right corner squares, and VICTORIA. (Major).
- No. 85 In upper left corner square, VICTORIA (slight), and SIX PENCE. (Major).
- No. 89 In upper right corner square, VICTORIA, and SIX PENCE. (Major).
- No. 107 In upper left corner square, VICTORIA, and SIX PENCE.
- No. 201 Below base frame, in SIX PENCE and VICTORIA.

DOES THIS POSTAL STATIONERY EXIST?

By CARL L. STIEG

An article appeared in the December 1989 *Philately from Australia* questioning the existence of 39 items of catalogued Australian States postal stationery and requesting readers' assistance in reporting any known copies. Regretfully, information was received from only four collectors, so there still must be some, although less, question as to whether the still unverified items exist or not.

It should be noted that the following three listings were in error:

QUEENSLAND E4 should have been KB4
 VICTORIA B7 should have been B7a
 VICTORIA KB2 should have been KB2g

The following items previously listed as unknown have now been reported to me:

NEW SOUTH WALES	DB12 2d blue on white
	DC1 5d green on pinkish white, flap 57mm (seen as specimen only)
TASMANIA	A5b in blue view
	C5a no value, 130 x 78mm
	KB3a 1d green
VICTORIA	DE1 1d vermilion on brownish paper with colourless OS (it has been determined that this is the known "Electoral Wrapper")

All of the Tasmania items in the original list were listed by Owen Ingles in W.E. Tinsley's *Tasmania - Stamps and Postal History*, but there has been no confirmation of their existence except as noted above. Readers are again requested to review their collections against the original listing. Don't rely on someone else reporting; these items, if they exist, are all very rare. Write to me at 260 Merrydale Rd. #15, San Rafael, CA, USA, 94903.

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.

B4 (l.s.); Type as Figs. 24 and 25). Variant of B4 types but larger cards 148 x 97mm. All scenes so far known on Widgee Station. All scenes in green and address sides in red.

Black Prince Lagoon, Widgee. Pub. 'Queensland harvested 1,163,569 tons of sugar cane in 1909.'

Black Prince Paddock, Widgee. Pub. 'Queensland produced 134,584 tons of sugar in 1909.'

Cattle on Station Creek, Widgee. Pub. 'Queensland produced 129,668,298 lb. of wool in 1909.'

Wonga Park, Widgee. Pub. 'The average amount to credit of each depositor in Queensland banks is higher than in any other State.'

B4a; Type as Fig. 26. All printings on address side in Blue. All publicity matter in Esperanto.

Barron - Falls. Green. Pub. 'La mezakvanta monsumo ja la kredito de chiu enpaganto en la Queensland Regna Shparbanko en 1911 estis 496 Sm, kiu estas la plej granda mezakvanto en la Commonwealth do Australio.' (The average amount to the credit of each depositor in the Queensland Government Savings Bank in 1911 was 496 Sm, which is the highest in the Commonwealth of Australia).
V.

Blackall Range, South Queensland. Green. Pub. 'Queensland estas kvinoble kaj duone pli grande ol Granda Britujo kaj Irlando, trioble la amplekso de Francujo. kaj superas la areon de chiu lando en Europo escepte Rusujo.' (Queensland is 5½ times larger than Great Britain and Ireland, 3 times the size of France and exceeds the area of any country in Europe except Russia.)

Botanic Gardens, Brisbane. Green. Pub. 'Oni povas havigi konstantan laboron je la plej altaj palajroj, en Queensland.' (There is always constant work at at highest rates of pay, in Queensland.)

Botanic Gardens, Maryborough. Green. Pub. 'Queensland produktis 64,580,483 kilogranojn da lano en 1911, valorita je 19,407,650 Sm.' (Queensland produced 64,580,483 kilogrammes of wool in 1911, valued at 19,407,650 Sm.)

Central Stn. Brisbane. Green. Pub. 'La valoro de la oro produktita en Queensland en 1911 estis 16,403,230 Sm; de post la dato de la eltrovo, 737,405,190 Sm.' (The value of gold produced in Queensland in 1911 was 16,403,230 Sm; from the date of discovery, 737,405,190 Sm.)

Executive Bldgs. Brisbane. Green. Pub. 'La nombro de shafoj en Queensland en 1911 estis 5,073,201.' (The number of cattle in Queensland in 1911 was 5,073,201.)

- Fairy Bower, Rockhampton. Green. Pub. 'La ĉefaj industrioj de Queensland en 1911 estis valorataj je pli ol 200,000,000 Sm. (The chief industries of Queensland in 1911 were valued at more than 200,000,000 Sm.)
- Fishers Falls. Green. Pub. 'Estis 618,954 ĉevaloj en Queensland en 1911.' (There were 618,954 horses in Queensland in 1911.)
- Hinchinbrook Passage. Green. Pub. 'Queensland havas la plej longan fervajan pistemen en Australia; longece de la fervojoj funkciatoj proksimume 7,562 kilometroj.' (Queensland has the greatest length of railways in Australia; the length of railways in operation approximates 7,562 kilometres.)
- Lake Eacham. Green. Pub. 'La nombro de bovoj en Queensland en 1911 estis 5,073,201.' (The number of bovines in Queensland in 1911 was 5,073,201.)
- Race-horses, Logie Downs, W. Q'land. Green. Pub. 'Edukado estas senpaga kaj deviga en Queensland. Monsumo elspezita pro edukado en 1911-1912, 5,074,830 Sm.' Error 'koj' instead of 'kaj'. (Education is free and compulsory in Queensland. The total amount expended on education in 1911-1912, 5,074,830 Sm.)
- Sleeper Getting, N.C. Rly. S. Q'land. Green. Pub. 'La mortoj en ĉiu mil en Queensland en 1911 estis 10.65, la plej malalta el la mondo.' (The death rate per thousand in Queensland in 1911 was 10.65, the lowest in the world.)
- Stony Ck Falls, Cairns, N.Q. Green. Pub. 'La areo de Queensland estas 173,659,500 hektaroj.' (The area of Queensland is 173,659,500 hectares.)
- The Condamine, Warwick, Q. Green. Pub. 'En 1911 preskaŭ 15,000 emigrantoj de Granda Britujo kaj Eŭropo ekloĝis en Queensland.' (In 1911 about 15,000 emigrants from Great Britain and Europe settled in Queensland.)
- The Treasury. Green. Pub. 'Las Mezakvanto de la maiza produkto en Queensland estis 198 dekalitroj per ĉiu hektaro en la daŭro de la lastaj dudek jaroj.' (The quantity of maize produced in Queensland was 198 decilitres per hectare over the past twenty years.)

B5; Type as Fig. 28. New Presentation. All address sides printed in blue. All scenes in green.

- Easy Street, Rockhampton (Post Office). Pub. 'Total value of all minerals produced in Queensland to date, £112,712,048.'
- Executive Bldgs. Brisbane. Pub. 'The average amount to the credit of each depositor in the Queensland Government Savings Bank in 1914 was over £54, which is the highest in the Commonwealth.'
- Farms on Maroochy River, N.C. Line, S.Q. Pub. 'The rich scrub lands along the North Coast Railway Line are suitable for intense fruit cultivation.'
- Lion Island, N. Queensland. Pub. 'The trip through Whitsunday Passage by steamer is the most charming in Australia.'
- Pineapples at Woombye, North Coast Line, S.Q. Pub. 'Queensland lands for wealth; Queensland fruits for health.'
- Scene on Wide Bay Creek, North Coast Line. South Queensland. Pub. 'One of the many country idylls of Queensland.'
- View overlooking Woombye, North Coast Line, South Queensland. Pub. 'The total yield of pineapples in 1914 was 819,949 dozen valued at £88,828.'

B6; Printed advice from the Bureau

No caption. View shows a crowd in front of the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau. B.&W.

P1; Type as Fig. 29. For sale at Pan-Pacific Exhibition 1915. All address sides in blue.

- Arrowroot growing at Coolabunia, Nanango District S.Q. Green. Pub. 'Queensland produced 4,829 tons of arrowroot in 1913.'
- A View of Parade, Rockhampton Show, 1913. Green. Pub. 'Queensland: the land of great possibilities and substantial realities.'
- Barron Falls. Green. Pub. 'The famous Barron Falls rival Niagara Falls in its majestic grandeur.' V.
- Bending Broom Millet, Goomeri, North Coast Line, S.Q. Green. Pub. 'The production of broom millet in Queensland was 168,194 lb. in 1914.'
- Brisbane from the Observatory, looking west. Green. Pub. 'Queensland is 5½ times larger than Great Britain and Ireland, 3 times the size of France and exceeds the area of any country in Europe except Russia.'
- Cattle on Tamrookum Lagoon, Beaudesert District, S.Q. Green. Pub. 'Queensland produced 35,199,387 lbs of butter in 1913, valued at £1,613,305 (\$724,824,529.25)'
- Crop of Table Grapes, Roma, Western Queensland. Green. Pub. 'The quantity of grapes gathered in the Roma District in 1913 was 1,464,305 lb.'
- East Street, Rockhampton (Post Office). Green. Pub. 'There are vast areas of agricultural and mining country in Queensland awaiting development.'
- Examining Tobacco Leaf, Inglewood, S.Q. Green. Pub. 'Queensland produced 570,217 lb. of dried leaf tobacco in 1913.'
- Executive Bldgs. Brisbane. Green. Pub. 'The average amount to the credit of each depositor in the Queensland Government Bank in 1913 was £52 16s 10d (\$255.07) which is the highest in the Commonwealth.'
- Farms on Maroochy River, N.C. Line, S.Q. Green. Pub. 'In 1913 Queensland had 920,010 acres under cultivation and 747,814 acres under crops.'
- Hinchinbrook Passage. Green. Pub. 'For wealth of natural scenery, Queensland stands unequalled in the Commonwealth.'
- H.M. Custom House, Brisbane. Green. Pub. 'Overseas trade only in 1913: Imports £6,714,942 (\$32,567,468.70); Exports, £12,352,748 (\$59,919,827.80); total £19,067,690 (\$92,478,296.50)'
- Loading Bananas, Johnstone River, N.Q. Col. Pub. 'Queensland's fruit crop in 1913 returned £400,131 (\$1,940,635.35) from 18,335 acres.'
- Lr Daggs Falls, Killarney, Darling Downs, Q'land. Col. Pub. 'The sporting tourists can obtain plenty of fishing, shooting, hunting, etc. in all parts of Queensland.' V.
- Mid-day Rest on Harvest Field, Darling Downs, S.Q. Green. Pub. Constant work at the highest wages can be obtained in Queensland.'
- Millstream Falls, Cairns, N.Q. Col. Pub. 'For wealth of natural scenery, Queensland stands unequalled in the Commonwealth.'
- Mount Morgan Gold Mine, Rockhampton. Blackish-green. Pub. 'The world-renowned Mount Morgan Mine has distributed to 30th May 1914, £8,279,167 (\$40,153,959.95) in dividends to shareholders, the gold and copper won being valued at over £20,026,375 (\$97,127,918.75).'
- Pearling Fleet, Thursday Island, North Queensland. Green. Pub. 'There is only one person to slightly over 645 acres in Queensland, or less than one to the square mile.'
- Picking Grapes for Market, Roma, W.Q. Green. Pub. 'The 1913 grape season in Queensland totalled 4,092,531 lf.'
- Queen Street, Brisbane, looking south-west. Green. Pub. 'The population of Queensland is 660,158, exclusive of aborigines.'
- Roma Grapes, W.Q. Col. Pub. 'Queensland produced in 1913 4,092,531 lb. of grapes.'
- Sheep Station, Rodney Downs, Cent. Queensland. Green. Pub. 'Queensland produced 154,183,114 lbs. of wool in 1913, valued at £6,290,000 (\$30,535,600.00)'
- Sheep yarded for shearing, Claverton Station, West Queensland. Green. Pub. 'The number of sheep in Queensland in 1913 was 21,786,600.'
- Stacking wheat at Goomburra Valley, Darling Downs. Green. Pub. 'Area under wheat in Queensland in 1913, 132,655 acres; yield, 1,769,432 bushels; valued at £442,358 (\$2,145,436.30)'

- Stony Ck. Falls, Cairns, N.Q. Green. Pub. 'Queensland has the longest railway system in Australia, lines open for traffic to 30th September 1914, 5,169 miles.'
- Stud Merino Ewes and Lambs, Mt. Abundance, W.Q. Green. Pub. 'The primary industries of Queensland in 1913 were approximately valued at £30,000,000 (\$145,000,000.00)'
- Stripper at work, Goomburra Valley, Darling Downs. Green. Pub. 'Blessed with a regular rainfall and varied climates, Queensland can grow almost every class of product.'
- View of B'bane River from Bowen Terrace. Col. Pub. 'Overseas trade in 1913: imports £6,714,942 (\$32,567,468.70); Exports, £12,352,748 (\$59,919,827.80); total £19,067,690 (\$92,478,296.50)'
- View of Warwick, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland. Green. Pub. 'Education is free and compulsory in Queensland. Amount spent on education in Queensland in 1913, £657,613 (\$3,189,423.05.)'
- View overlooking Woombye, North Coast Line, South Queensland. Green. Pub. 'Queensland has room in its vast territory for millions of settlers.'
- Whitsunday Passage. Green. Pub. 'The sporting tourists can obtain plenty of fishing, shooting, hunting, etc. in all parts of Queensland.'

(THE END)

EDITORIAL NOTES

42 Years and Still Going Strong

The sad demise of the *Australian Stamp Monthly* early this year means that *Philately from Australia* is Australia's longest running philatelic journal.

The last issue of the *Australian Stamp Monthly* was April 1991. This ended 61 years of publication, beginning in January 1930. Only the *New Zealand Stamp Collector* (still being published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand) exceeds this in longevity for any Australasian philatelic publication.

Philately from Australia first appeared in March 1949, and unlike the journals mentioned above (and exceeding any other journal) it has been published by the same body since its birth. The journal has had only four editors during its life - Hugh Campbell, the late Phil Collas, Horrie Chisholm, and the present incumbent.

For the Future?

In *The Philatelist-PJGB* there is a story by Mr Robson Lowe of a set of essays of a subject that has never yet appeared on a stamp issue.

He tells of a set of coloured illustrations in the archives of Format Security Printers Ltd. showing the Seven Wonders of the World in stamp form. These were essays for a set by some Middle East country, but alas, nationalism was too strong in all countries they were submitted to.

The set of seven were beautiful pictures, with the provisional name "TERRITORY" at the bottom, culminating with a miniature sheet for the top value, a map showing the locations of the Wonders, a perforated stamp of the Pyramids, to be torn out, as New Zealand's \$1 Chalon head of 1988.

THE RAILWAY FREIGHT STAMPS OF VICTORIA, 1877-1884

By G.N. KELLOW

The Railway Freight stamps of Victoria were produced by the Stamp Printer at the G.P.O., Melbourne from late 1877 to December 1884, when stamp printing was transferred to the Victorian Government Printing Office

The W.R. Rundell extracts of the 1877-1884 period exist in relation to the manufacture of these stamps, and in large part have not been previously published. The only available data is that relating to the 1877 issue, published by A.F. Basset Hull in his series of articles on Victorian Railway stamps in the *Australian Stamp Monthly*, May 1935, pages 133-134.

The full records are presented here, together with an attempt to tie the various printings to the various stamp issues. This task is not as simple as it might seem, and the result may not be totally successful, since the records relate to denomination of stamp only, with no reference to design or paper and watermark used. The problem is compounded by the fact that the dates of issue of the various denominations of the early series of railway stamps are not known with any certainty. The two major references used to help with the allocation of printings are "The Stamps Issued by the Victorian Railways" by A.D. Presgrave and H.-A. Schaeffer (P&S), in the Australian Commonwealth Collector's Club of N.S.W. *Bulletin*, December 1979 (Supplement 10), and *The Railway (and other parcel) Stamps of Mainland Australia*, by O.G. Ingles, A.D. Presgrave and W.D. Craig (IP&C) (Revenue & Railstamp Publications, 1980).

The Rundell extracts are of two kinds:

- (1) The Printer's Manufacture Book, running from 16 March 1869 to 3 November 1877, and from 29 August 1882 to 30 May 1884. This records the value printed, colour of ink used, the delivery of watermarked paper for printing, quantity and date of printing, number of stamps per sheet, the date of delivery into stock, and the date of issue (sometimes).
- (2) The Printer's Account Book, 1877-1884. This records dates of delivery of stamps to the G.P.O. and the quantities delivered.

The only other source of figures is the annual quantities printed and delivered as published in the Victorian Parliamentary Annual Reports of the period.

THE 1876 ISSUE

This series, comprising ½d, 1d, 2d, 3d and 6d denominations and inscribed

"ECHUCA" remains a mystery. There is no information on these stamps in the Rundell extracts. These are on unwatermarked paper, and it seems quite certain that the stamps were printed by someone other than the Stamp Printer.

THE 1877 ISSUE

This series comprises seven denominations - 3d, 9d, 1/6, 2/3, 3/-, 4/6, 6/-. IP&C question the existence of the 3d and do not list it; however, the stamps does exist, although it is a different format to the other values. All these stamps had a counterfoil, and on each half a control number was printed. The 9d exists without control number. All values were printed on V over Crown (V1) coloured watermarked papers.

The Printer's Account Book does not begin before the earliest printings of some values.

3d Blue on Blue

This denomination is quite different to the others. The Printer's Manufacture Book describes it as "Printed sheets of 6 stamps covering 12 watermarks each sheet value 1/6d." Thus, the stamp must be very large, and the writer believes it can be identified with the set of three stamps illustrated here. The three types vary in their inscriptions - SPENCER STREET STATION, FLINDERS STREET, and PRINCES BRIDGE STATION. These are the only Victorian Railway stamps prior to 1917 bearing the printed names of stations. The writer knows of only two sets of these 3d values, both overprinted "Specimen", and one set is in the Australia Post archival collection. Others may exist, but clearly the stamps are of great rarity. With no unused or used examples known, it is possible that the stamps were never issued. The records available provide no information on this aspect.

According to the Printer's Manufacture Book, 1,000 sheets of blue water-marked paper (120 watermarks each sheet) were issued to the printer on 26



"Specimen" copy of a 3d Railway stamp now identified as being the 1877 issue. Three types exist, inscribed for Spencer Street, Flinders Street, and Princes Bridge Stations.

September 1877; 274 of these were returned (unused) on 18 October. The remaining 726 sheets were printed with blue ink between 29 September and 5 October 1877. Rundell records this as 43,560 stamps – but at six stamps per sheet it should be 4,356. This is apparently the only printing – the next printing of 3d Railway stamps recorded in the Account Book is of 174 sheets with "60 stamps to the sheet" (i.e., the 1878 issue). The whole printing thus appears to be 4,356 stamps, to be divided between the three types.

9d Magenta on Yellow

From the Printer's Manufacture Book: "Printed on Pale Canary paper with magenta ink of 240 watermarks each sheet. Sheets of 60 stamps each printed on sheets of paper 240 watermarks. Value 45/-. First issued 1.10.1877. Sheets issued to printer – 1500 on 28.8.1877 and 1000 on 24.9.1877. First Printing 30.8.1877. First put into stock 4.9.1877. Total printed 60,000. Total sheets printed 2,500."

The Manufacture Book is confusing in its language. It should be noted that the printer's sheet of 60 is really a double sheet (of 240 watermarks) 2 x 30 printed by print and turn. The printing of 60,000 stamps represented the printing of that day (30 August 1877), but the total first printing comprised 2,500 sheets (240 watermarks) = 150,000 stamps.

There were a number of subsequent printings, and a tabulation of all printings is:

<i>Delivered to stock</i>	<i>Quantity (sheets of 120 wmk)</i>	<i>Quantity (stamps)</i>
September–October 1877	5,000	150,000
1 August 1878	1,000	30,000
27 March–2 April 1879	2,000	60,000
10 June–25 July 1879	4,000	120,000
23 October–6 December 1879	1,400	42,000
9–27 January 1880	2,300	69,000
10–19 May 1880	2,000	60,000
5 August–3 December 1880	6,000	180,000

One of these printings, one would guess, produced the "no control number" variety.

1/6d Green on Yellow

From the Printer's Manufacture Book: Printed on deep canary paper with green coloured ink numbered from 1 to 90,000. First issued 1.10.1877. Sheets of paper issued to printer – 28.8.1877, 1500; 24.9.1877, 1000. Sheets of 30 stamps printed on paper of 120 watermarks value £2.5.0. 1st printing 1000 sheets of 120 13.9.1877–27.9.1877. Total, 5000 sheets of 120 (wmks). Total stamps printed, 150,000.

This figure accords with the Account Book, which records that between 17 September and 5 November 1877 5,000 sheets (= 150,000 stamps) were delivered into stock.

There was no further printing.



The 9d (without control number) and 1/6d values of the 1877 series.

2/3 Blue on Pink

From the Printer's Manufacture Book: Printed on pink paper with oriental blue ink. First issued 1.10.1877. Sheets issued to printer - 1500 of 240 watermarks on 28.8.1877. First printed 31.8.1877 and put into stock 5.9.1877. 60 stamps printed to each 240 watermarked sheet value £6.15.0. 3000 sheets of 120 watermarks = 90,000 stamps.

There was no further printing.

3/- Orange on Blue

From the Printer's Manufacture Book: Printed on blue paper with orange coloured ink. Numbered from 1 to 89,880. First issued 1.10.1877. Sheets of 240 watermarks to printer - 1500 (less two sheets taken as a sample for England 21.7.1876) on 28.8.1877. First printing 1000 sheets of 30 stamps on 120 watermarks on 10.9.1877. Value £4.10.0. Total printed 2996 sheets = 89,880 stamps.

There was no further printing.

4/6 Violet on Green

From the Printer's Manufacture Book: Printed on pale green paper with violet coloured ink. First issued 1.10.1877. Sheets of 240 watermarks issued to printer - 1500 on 28.8.1877. First printing 5.9.1877. First put into stock 8.9.1877. Number printed 3,000 sheets of 120 watermarks = 90,000. Numbered from 1 to 90,000.

There was no further printing.

6/- Orange on Drab

From the Printer's Manufacture Book: Printed on drab coloured paper with orange coloured ink. First issued 1.10.1877. Sheets of 240 watermarks issued to printer - 1500 on 28.8.1877. First printing 14.9.1877. First put into stock 17.9.1877. Total printed 1775 sheets of 120 watermarks - 53,250 stamps printed 30 stamps on each sheet of 120 watermarks. Value £9. Drab 612½ (sheets) returned to stock 18.10.1877.

There was no further printing.

(to be continued)

R.P.S.V. SALES BRANCH

A new system of commission charges has been introduced for the Sales Branch of the Society.

From the next sale (No. 164) vendors will be charged 12½% on sales, and buyers will be charged 5% on purchases.

Material is always required for sales, and the service is not restricted to members of the Society.

Enquiries should be directed to the Sales Superintendent, Tom Cater, at P.O. Box 452, Bulleen, Victoria, 3105.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Philatelic Collection of the Western Australian Museum, by Brian Pope. 29.5 x 31.5cm. ISBN 0 7309 3964 2. Published by the Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth, W.A. 6000. Price, \$38.95, plus \$1.00 packing and postage.

This is a splendid looking book, of considerable interest and in these days remarkable value for money. As a stamp collector, the service of ex-Premier Brian Burke to his State is noted. The status, patience, and scholarship of Brian Pope and his colleagues of the Western Australian Study Group are evidenced.

This volume is aimed at several, perhaps too many, disparate groups of readers. It aims to please with a coffee table presentation of the inverted frame (why on a blue cover and why attributed to Rockingham?), and a selection from the Bromfield and Riley collections in colour, and to inform all connected with the Museum and Art Gallery celebrating its centenary that one section not only understands presentation and conservation but has assets of importance. It is a selective inventory rather than a new edition of the Handbook of W.A. philately.

The foreword by Derek Pocock makes clear that public-owned collections deprive collectors of pleasure if the information is not available, and hopes other public collections will produce lists and provide access.

Brian Pope divides his book into 12 chapters, including an introduction. Philatelists may cavil at space devoted to revenue stamps and the lack of substantial reference to manuscript postal markings. Proper space is given to lithographic stones, but some visitors may wonder whence these items came. Gum has attracted little interest, although it was probably the only local component in early days.

Unlike reviewers who read the publisher's "blurb", the preface and see if there is an index, checking the inclusion of their name or those of friends, I have read the book and find it necessary to help with the second edition. The author cannot blame the index compiler for the sad confusion between the Agent-General for the Colony and the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Egalitarian sentiment is all very well, but H.M. King George V was a sufficiently important philatelist not to be buried on page 93 as Duke of York, more familiar as an inn or a ship.

The positioning of No. 180 on the 4d printing stone No. 1 on page 32 and illustrated under B on page 39 is the second such breakthrough reported recently. Your reviewer notes some similarity of flaw on inverted frame XIII (Vickery) to III (Perth). The four marks, two lines and two dots close to frame above, are on the intermediate stone. The absence of line watermark cuts the position possibilities to three. Examination of the first column of "U" in "AUSTRALIA" may help!

Brian Pope does not seem to have reached any explanation as to what made the repair to the 4d intermediate stone necessary, or why the printed both sides 2d lithograph occurred.

On page 40, section C and in the text and lists the 4d vermilion used in Fremantle is shown with clean-cut perforation. Even such a remarkable judge of perforations as Baron de Worms had at least one Ceylon stamp that could not exist. This rare bird has improved perforations to appear clean-cut; the position is complicated because Miss Stewart perforated more than one sheet (?up to five) at a time and did not always complete a sheet (normal shape, first horizontal rows then vertical, Western Australian, vertical first) at one time. As a result, intermediate means in practice a mixture of clean-cut and rough. Incidentally, why is the very rough perforation 6d not mounted in the collection on black, like the G series on page 41.

Does Brian Pope have reservations about the selection of the 2d plate for major attention in London. We know that the heat treatment directed to the 1d plate in Perth was likely to be as severe as that directed to the 2d Diadem plate in Sydney. The brief description of the removal of the 2d scratch on page 62 seems more likely to mislead than explain this type of repair to a thick steel plate.

Under watermarks, the pioneer work on positions - seen from the front according to convention - is valuable and may encourage a wider census. Brian Pope has not seen fit to examine how the bits on hand-made (120 without panes) differed from the bits used on machine-made Crown CC paper (240 in four panes 6 x 10 normal shape) and does not draw the distinction in the 1863 printing by De La Rue between the 120 sheet of 6d and 240 sheet of 1d in the cutting before going to press.

Under perforation, the study of the De La Rue perforations seems to ignore the possibility that the line 13 at least started life at Somerset House. The only machines at De La Rue in early days may have been irregular or adjustable 11,12 of the type used for some margins. The nature and use for G.B. line-

engraved of the comb perforation on a 12 x 20, or should we write 20 x 12, is not explained. We know by results how ill-perforated the 14 gauge stamps were.

The study of the engraved 2d and 4d plates is valuable even if no reference is made to the present position of the mutilated proof sheets, handed over by London to Australia. The enlarged Debney study of the 1d is also included. Who will manage the 6d and 1/-? The proof sheet registered 13 December 1860 of the 2d has 21 missing out of 120. The 4d sheet is missing 20 out of 120 or 1 in 6. The reviewer suggests that a hunt worked from position 88 on the sheet, based on the order of rocking in, may position F since the damage may be caused by surplus metal on a roller.

For the record, the 6d sheet has 1-94 intact, 99, 102 and 110 and 120. The 1/- sheet has 1-92 intact, 95-97, 100-102, and 110 and 120.

Your reviewer has serious doubts about the merit of publishing a list based on face values. To start from the 1/2d and end at £1 may have been the method used before 1900 but most authors prefer classification by date and printing order.

The rather inconvenient size and shape of the book may be designed to accord with other Museum publications unknown to the reviewer. He cannot believe the aims are to seek public interest other than by merit through the distinctive.

Current philatelic publication, aimed at eye appeal and a memorial to the collector has tended towards the illustrated auction catalogue and to photograph in colour of pages from exhibition collection. "Gold", "British Columbia" and "Thailand" are examples. Such works demand knowledge and concentration by the reader up to the standards of national or even international judges.

To the museum visitor the pillar boxes are of interest. Who made these? But for collectors a fuller description of other collections held and the albums might be helpful.

A wonderful job - something good for everybody and nobody quite satisfied by the rich and varied fare.

PETER JAFFE

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

From Design to Delivery

The display at the meeting of 21 March was provided by Miss Julie Resch, whose subject of "from Design to Delivery" was a fascinating look at the various steps from stamp design to letter delivery illustrated by many unusual Australian Commonwealth items.

Many proof items were shown, including the 1911 1d George V postcard fullface design die proofs in blue, and a 2d George V lettercard proof in red on greyish. More unusual was a roughly torn imperforate copy of the 1/3d Hereford Bull stamp on pinkish paper.

The issue of stamps was demonstrated by Postmaster's Notices for the 1946 Peace and 1948 Scout Jamboree stamps, and the public notice announcing the issue of the 1915 1d Military Envelopes.

The 1976 label from a parcel of the 18c Thomas Laby stamps was incorrectly designated "John Laby" and corrected in manuscript.

Unusual stamp issues included the War Savings stamps, the 3d Kangaroo and 1d red George V with violet "OS" handstamp, said to have been used in New Guinea, and amongst the postal stationery, a complete used 3/7d Food Parcel label, and the 1½d on 2½d obliterated stamped-to-order Warburton Franki envelope.

Many types of letters and other items of mail were displayed, including "Urgent" letters, crash covers, prisoner-of-war stationery, but the highlight was the 1914 engraved 6d Kookaburra on a complete parcel label.

Chile Postal Stationery

Mr Ray Todd displayed the Postal Stationery of Chile at the meeting of 18 April.

The display was noteworthy for the used examples and the various usages shown.

1872 Formula postcards were shown unused and used, and there was a die proof of the 1872 De La Rue 2c postcard. There was an 1885

3c + 3c reply card correctly used back to Santiago from Paris, and an 1897 2c reply half used back from Argentina. The 1909 6 on 5c postcard was shown used to Northern Nigeria (!) and Sydney, and there were examples of the 1889 official postcard for use only within Santiago.

Stamped envelopes included specimen overprints, used examples of the higher values (10c, 15c and 20c), and a double impression of the 1903 5c. There was also two proofs of the 1907 5c envelope printed in grey on one piece, and a die proof of the 1912 20c envelope in orange.

Chile made only one issue of wrappers, in 1900, and a very scarce item was the 20c value used.

Chile had an extensive range of stamped parcel post labels, and many of these were shown, with used examples predominating.

South Australian Postal History

Mr John Bell travelled from Adelaide to display his well-known collection of South Australian Postal History at the meeting on 15 May.

The earliest handstruck marking of Adelaide, "POST OFFICE/Crown/ADELAIDE", was represented by no less than five examples used between 1838 and 1840. The Crowned oval "GENERAL POST OFFICE ADELAIDE" was shown on entires of 1842, 1844 and 1845. There were two 1846 entires from Adelaide bearing only manuscript markings; only five such examples are recorded.

Country P.O. markings included the Crowned oval "POST OFFICE/PORT LINCOLN" for 1845 and 1849, the circular "POST OFFICE PORT ADELAIDE" for 1841, 1844 and 1849, straight-line "KAPUNDA" on 1850 entire, the circular intaglio "P.O. MACCLESFIELD" on 1850 entire, and the oval "POST OFFICE/MT. BARKER" on two entires -

1849 with handstruck date, and 1850 with manuscript date.

Early instructional markings included the Crowned "FREE" and Crowned "PAID" markings, and a Crowned "TOO LATE" on 1850 Adelaide town letter.

An 1850 entire from Mt. Gambier to Van Diemen's Land had "PAID/BORDER POST" in blue, and an 1853 entire from Adelaide to U.S.A. bore "MISSENT TO/MELBOURNE" in red.

A highlight was the famous Gold Escort cover with intaglio seal.

Stamped covers displayed a wide range of adhesives and rates.

Amongst the London prints, there were two pairs of the 1d on covers, and 1855 registered cover to England with a 2d strip of six, and 1858 cover to London with two 6d pairs. The first Colonial printing included a 1d pair on 1859 cover, and a great rarity on cover, the 1/- orange used in 1858 to London.

Other early overseas mail demonstrated the contract arrangements, and there were examples of handstruck 3d, 5d, 6d and 10d accountancy charges.

The various rates via Marseilles and Brindisi were all shown, highlighted by a 1/1d Brindisi cover.

There was an 1862 Saved from the Wreck of the Colombo cover, plus, from the same wreck, a returned letter from U.K. bearing the cachet. There was also an 1894 cover to New Zealand bearing "Saved from the Wreck of the WAIRARAPA".

Two rare and unusual combination items were an 1859 cover to England bearing a 6d N.S.W. Diadem and S.A. 6d, and an 1873 cover from Gambierton to Sydney with Victoria 2d and S.A. 2d. There were also 1870 and 1873 covers bearing the Marine P.O. datestamp.

In the later period, highlights were two Departmental covers - 1873 with 4d LT (Land

Titles) and 172 with 4d AG (Attorney-General) strip of three. An 1885 cover to Austria from the Government Astronomer bore 1/- and 2/-(2) "OS", and a 1900 gold bullion label had a remarkable franking comprising 5d, 1/-, 2/-, £1(2) and £2(2).

New Zealand and Mulready Caricatures

The displays for the meeting on 30 May were provided two of the Society's elder statesmen. Mr Horace Chisholm showed "items that have interested me" and Mr Alan Bunn displayed Mulready Caricatures. Mr Bunn was in hospital recovering from an operation, and the votes of thanks were recorded for his later listening.

Mr Chisholm's display concentrated on New Zealand, and included a Chalon vignette die proof, and a Chalon 1/- Jeffries forgery unusually printed on a large sheet. Also shown were the 1905-6 1d Universal slot machine stamps, and two examples of the 1d Reefon provisional official stamp.

Aerophilately was represented by 1870 Paris Balloon Posts and Pigeon Posts, the 1919 Transatlantic Alcock and Brown cover, and 1919 Ross Smith England-Australia cover.

Antarctic covers from both King Edward VII Land and Victoria Land were also shown.

Mr Bunn's display began with originals of the 1d and 2d Mulready envelopes and wrappers, then followed a fine display of the many caricatures.

Most of the well-known caricatures were shown, including Southgate's Nos. 1 to 6, Spooner's Nos. 2 to 11, and Fore's series of envelopes for Coaching, Hunting, and Dancing. There was an example of Punch's Anti-Graham Envelope, and original and defaced examples of Thackeray's caricature.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

THE ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

FOUNDED 1890

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to —

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

Publications of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria

The Postal History of the Australian Army During World War 2 (P. Collas)	\$50.00
The Postal History of Internees and Prisoners of War in Australia During World War 2 (P. Collas)	\$15.00
Australian Numeral Cancellations. A Compendium (H.M. Campbell)	\$30.00
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