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## “THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US”

*The world is too much with us, late and soon,  
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;  
Little we see in nature that is ours;  
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon.*

So sang Wordsworth in rebellion against the worst effects of the Industrial Revolution on the human spirit, and ever since then men of sensitivity have been seeking – and sometimes finding – something beyond the materialism of the age, something to satisfy the inmost cravings of the heart of man.

In a radio play I heard recently this search was described by one of the characters as “listening.” This “listening” could be direct, through the medium of great music, or indirect, through the study of nature or science – in her case higher mathematics. She felt that man was beginning to “listen” again; let us hope she was right.

This thing that we seek, that we “listen” for, I suppose means something different to every one of us. It is something beyond the power of words to express, and we must resort to figures – the music of the spheres, the secret of Shangri-La, or the Voice of God. It matters not what we call it, but it *is* desperately important that we find it, if we are to remain sane in a mad world.

What has all this to do with stamp collecting, you ask? A little, or perhaps a lot. Nothing, if your only interest in stamps is financial.

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What is certain is that to be able to "listen" we must be able to relax, to divorce ourselves from the cares of the world, and a hobby *can* help in this, particularly such an absorbing one with so many different angles as philately. I say "philately" advisedly, because I feel that to get any real benefit we must *study* stamps, not merely collect them. In the study of stamps we are seeking truth, unimportant perhaps, but still truth, and usually for truth's sake, without thought of possible benefit to ourselves. It is this selfless search for truth which we sometimes find amongst the students of stamps that distinguishes philately from most other hobbies. To such people their study is surely part of their "listening," for what is this listening but a search for truth?

I said earlier that all this has no application if one's only interest in stamps is financial. I stress the word "only," because one of the oddest features of stamp collecting is that many of the professionals — the great names amongst them — are just as much lovers and students of stamps as are the best of the amateurs. There are, of course, many on both sides who think mainly of financial returns, but few of these stay the course — and my remarks do not, of course, apply to them.

Nevertheless, do not let us deceive ourselves that there are many, even amongst the students of stamps, who do "listen" through their study. There are those who are more concerned with seeing their name in print; there are others who take it as a personal insult if there is disagreement with their theories. Not many achieve the true selflessness which real "listening" demands.

It is no easy thing, "listening," but we can achieve it, and the study of stamps *can* help, if we have the right approach. Let us hope that more and more will take advantage of it.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

We are delighted to hear that Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to grant to the Sydney Philatelic Club the privilege of using the prefix "Royal". The R.S.P.C. is one of Australia's oldest philatelic societies, having had a continuous existence since 1890. It is the fourth society in the British Commonwealth, and the second in Australia, to receive this honour.

Those who were privileged to be present at the April meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria had a rare philatelic treat, for Mr J. R. W. Purves gave a talk and display on the Ham Printings of the

Victorian "Half-Lengths". It goes without saying that anything that Mr Purves tackles he does well, and his audience was given a very clear picture of his work on these stamps, which is embodied in his forthcoming book, to be published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London. This, of course, will deal with all the printings of the "Half-Lengths".

We regret the necessity to hold over the remainder of Mr Viney's article on the Barred Numeral Obliterators of Tasmania, but this will appear in our next issue.

# The Trail



# of Commonwealth

Conducted by J. C. W. BROWN

THE 1½d. KING GEORGE V, DIE 2, AND 2d. DIE 2

*Wheel, Slab, or Rolling-pin?*

Diagrams to illustrate the following argument appear hereunder.

Whatever was used in transferring the impressions on to the steel plates of the 1½d. King George V, Die 2, or the 2d., Die 2, evidently had six impressions on it, corresponding to the horizontal row of six stamps. Dr Gordon Ward has now joined forces with Mr A. A. Rosenblum and Mr E. N. Palmer in suggesting that the transfer medium in the case of the 1½d. value was a "six-wide slab". In other words, that each horizontal row of six units on the plates was entered by direct pressure from a flat strip of steel bearing six impressions side by side. For the 2d. plates he claims the use of the "six-impression-wide roller" he had earlier suggested for the 1½d.

It seems to me that in discussion of this problem rather more attention should be paid to the principles of simple mechanics. The following elementary inferences based on these principles have been checked for correctness by a competent mathematician and practising engineer.

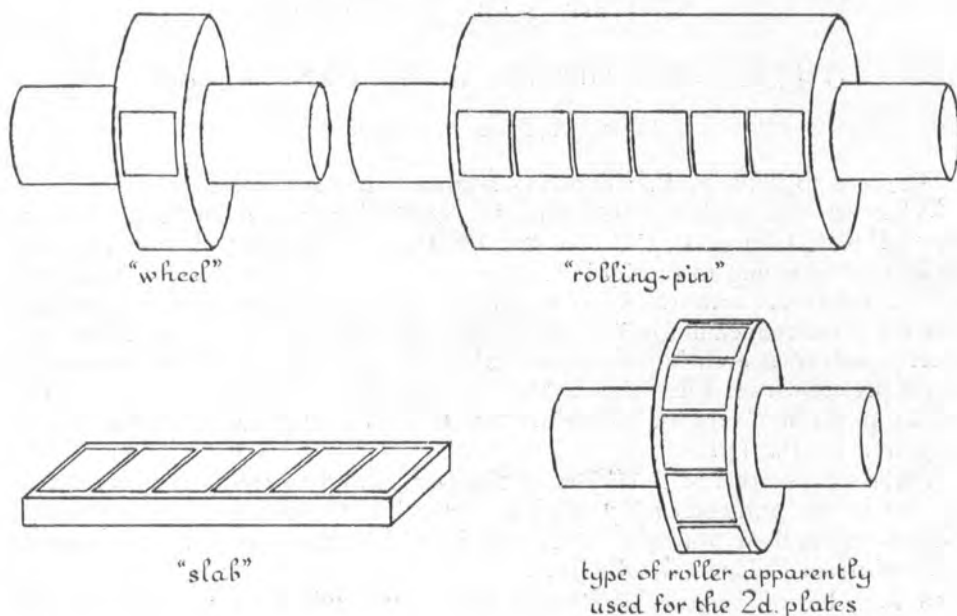
In John Easton's edition of *Postage Stamps in the Making*, page 102, we are told that the maximum pressure in the modern transfer press is about 30 tons, as used in the manufacture of a recess-printing plate. The word "pressure" is evidently being used here in its popular sense, and refers presumably to the actual thrust of the transfer roller on to the plate. In this sense of the word Baxter, *Printing Postage Stamps by Line Engraving*, page 47, refers to pressures of from 8 to 35 tons being used. We know that for surface-printing the impressions must be rolled in much more deeply than for recess-printing (*Australian Philatelic Record*, December, 1929). We can assume then that for a steel surface-printing plate a thrust of at least 30 tons would be required. Ash is actually reported as saying that up to 80 tons was used (*Victorian Philatelic Record*, September, 1928). There is no reason to suppose that he has been misreported, but let us conservatively assume, for the sake of argument, that with a roller of the usual (wheel) shape, and bearing a single impression, a thrust of 30 tons is required to

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achieve a bite sufficiently deep for a steel surface-printing plate. If we have six such rollers working simultaneously, a total thrust of 6 times 30 tons will be required. In other words, a thrust of 180 tons would be required to make the hypothetical six-impression-wide (rolling-pin) type of roller do its work. Not only would there be difficulty in the even application of such a thrust to a roller of this shape, but if such a roller *was* used, the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Branch must have had a very powerful transfer press indeed.

Methods of transfer discussed in "The Trail of Commonwealth".

King George V 1½d., die 2, and 2d., die 2.



Let us return to our normal, wheel-shaped roller with its single impression. The roller being cylindrical, only a *portion* of the impression upon it is in contact with the plate at any given moment. The size of this portion will depend upon the depth of the bite into the plate and upon the diameter of the roller. Let us say for the sake of argument that a quarter of the impression is in contact with the plate at any given moment. To make that quarter bite into the plate a thrust of 30 tons is required. If we want all four quarters to bite into the plate simultaneously (i.e., by pressing a *flat* impression on to it) a thrust of 4 times 30 tons will be required — quite apart from our loss of the extra bite achieved by the rocking action of the curved impression. If we want to press *six* flat impressions simultaneously into the plate we shall require a thrust of at least  $30 \times 4 \times 6 = 720$  tons, and probably considerably more. The proponents of

## THE TRAIL OF COMMONWEALTH

the "six-wide slab" theory have realised of course that very high pressures (I use the word in its popular sense) would be required, and for this reason (among others) evolved their complementary theory that the 1½d. plates were of some metal softer than steel. We have Ash's word for it, as quoted in the December, 1952, issue of *Philately from Australia*, that the 1½d. plates *were* of steel, like the contemporary 1d. plates. The problems of the very high pressures involved in the "six-wide slab" theory must therefore be faced anew.

One such is the inevitable sagging or buckling of the plate under the enormous pressure required to force in each row of six impressions. This can constitute a problem even with the pressures of up to 30 tons used in the normal rolling-in process for a recess-printing plate (*Postage Stamps of Sweden, 1920-1945*, page 13). The important question which *must* be answered, however, is whether a press capable of developing a thrust of more than 700 tons was available to the Stamp Printing Branch. We know that De La Rue at one time last century did use powerful presses of the coining press type for duplicating their master dies from steel to steel (*Postage Stamps in the Making*, page 167). What we are looking for, however, is a press capable of developing a thrust six times as great as that required for the flat duplication of a single die. Until it can be proved that such a press *was* available I do not see that we can even begin to give serious consideration to the "six-wide slab".

So far as the 2d., Die 2, plates are concerned neither a six-impression-wide (rolling-pin) type of roller nor a six-wide slab could have been used. In addition to the points listed in my notes to Dr Ward's article in this issue there is other evidence from my sheet of a slight but definite lack of constancy in the horizontal alignment of the stamps. This is as fatal to the "rolling-pin" as it is to the "slab". If either of such means of transfer had been used, the alignment of a row of impressions on the plate would *always* correspond to the alignment of the row of six impressions on the roller or slab, and would necessarily be constant.

On the other hand I do note that the horizontal *spacing* of the row of six is constant — at least so far as appears to normal rough and ready methods of measurement. This can be checked by examining the vertical alignment of the column of ten. This varies from one pane to another, but within each pane is remarkably constant. If the top stamp of the first column is displaced a little to the left, so is the top stamp of each of the other five columns in the pane. If the second stamp of the first column is a little too far to the right, so is the second stamp in the other five columns. This could only be so if the horizontal spacing of each row were constant.

This combination of constancy of spacing with slight variation of alignment in the row of six can only be explained if we assume a roller of the *usual* shape (wheel, not rolling-pin) with six impressions side by side *around* it, lying transversely across its circumference. This transverse position incidentally is not unusual when the design contains a number of horizontal lines (*Postage Stamps in the Making*, page 102). With such a roller, of course, the units would be entered from the *side* of the plate, and the rocking action would be in the east-west direction. We should have to assume further, that when one impression had been

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laid down, the roller did not break contact with the plate, but continued with its work until the whole row of six had been completed. In this way the constancy of spacing would be explained. The slight variation in alignment of the row would be caused by the roller's not always following an absolutely straight line as it worked its way across the pane.

There is a further feature of these 2d. plates which at least to my mind supports the use of a roller such as I have described. I note that where there is doubling of the impression (on either plate) it is usually (but not invariably) of the *vertical* portions of the design — or perhaps I should say, of the roughly up-and-down portions of the design. This must surely be significant, although just what the significance is perhaps only a technician experienced in these things could tell us. To me it seems to indicate that the rocking movement of the roller *was* in the east-west direction.

Finally, the use of a transfer roller such as this would involve no such extraordinary pressures as would be required by the "rolling-pin" or the "slab". It could be used in the usual type of transfer press.

### A. J. MULLETT (1926-7) AND JOHN ASH (1927-40), AND THEIR TECHNICAL STAFF

In our desire for brevity we may sometimes refer to one set of plates as being made by Mullett and another by Ash. There is no great harm in this, so long as we remember that the plates were *not* made by Mullett or Ash, but by their technical staff, and that at the head of that staff, as technical adviser throughout both regimes, was R. A. Harrison. R. A. Harrison's earlier association with the firm of Waterlow is not always remembered. Before coming to Australia he had already had considerable experience as an engraver, particularly with stamps (both postage and revenue) for the Central American republics. The Costa Rica 1c. and 4c. of 1907, for example, were his work (*Australian Philatelic Record*, December, 1929). The Note and Stamp Printer himself is primarily an administrator, and his major responsibility is for the printing of banknotes. To us (at any rate as philatelists) the printing of the postage stamp may be more interesting than that of the banknote. But to the Note and Stamp Printer it is simply a job to be done by his department. His task is to see that it is done efficiently and with due regard for security, but he lavishes upon it none of the care and attention that he gives to the printing of the banknote.

It is necessary to bear all this in mind when one attempts to estimate the importance for our *stamps* of a change of Note and Stamp Printer. In my opinion that importance has been greatly exaggerated. It has become almost customary, for example, to compare the work of the Stamp Printing Branch under Mullett very unfavourably with that of the Ash regime, and to stigmatise it as far less conscientious. I have never been able to understand this disparagement of Mullett's administration, and can see no grounds for it. Mullett might not have had Ash's special knowledge, but he did have the same technical staff, and he was a proved and experienced administrator.

## THE TRAIL OF COMMONWEALTH

A review of the various printings of stamps common to both administrations fails to suggest to me any general superiority of the Ash over the Mullett. It is true that under Ash many of the varieties known to philatelists were removed, but it has to be remembered that this process *began* on the 1d. plates early in 1927 with the corrections to "RA Joined", "Run N", and "Flaw under Neck", when *Mullett* was still in charge. At that time, moreover, it was pioneering work. In fact, as one follows these corrections one gains the impression of a technical staff learning the hard way, by experience, but doing very well at their first attempt. The retouch to "RA Joined", for example, is neatly done. The retouch to "Run N" certainly leaves the stamp somewhat abnormal, but then so do the re-entries to "Dot before 1" and "Roo's Tongue Out", which were made in 1928 under Ash. The retouch to "Flaw under Neck" was not a success, but even less so was the re-entry which was made later in the year after Ash had taken charge. Some of the *later* corrections, such as those to the "Die 2" units, were admittedly very well executed, but that is what one would expect.

A consideration of the first steel surface-printing plates to be manufactured in the Commonwealth gives the same impression. When Perkins Bacon made the four 1d. steel plates for the Commonwealth in 1914 they had been using their rolling-in process for three-quarters of a century. They had also in the preceding five or six years manufactured a number of steel *surface*-printing plates for the New Zealand Government—the 1d. "Universal" (1908), the 1d. "Dominion" (1909), and the ½d. King Edward VII (1909). With that experience it is not surprising that they produced four very satisfactory plates for the Commonwealth. When the technical staff of the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Branch in 1926 undertook the manufacture of *their* first steel surface-printing plates (the 1½d. King George V, Die 2) it would have been surprising if they had not encountered some difficulties. Nevertheless the plates (except apparently Plate 1a) gave adequate service, two of them remaining in use for ten years. With their *second* set of such plates (for the 2d., Die 2, stamp of April, 1928) they improved in some respects upon the 1½d. plates, but now found themselves involved in a number of transfer shifts. At their *third* attempt (the booklet plate for the 1½d. value) they seem to have achieved satisfactory results.

In all this I can see only a normal development, based on increased experience in a little-used method of stamp production, and I cannot see that the change from the Mullett to the Ash regime would make any great difference to that development. It began before Ash's appointment, and continued after it.

These remarks are prompted by Dr Ward's suggestion that the excessive number of transfer shifts to be found on the first 2d. steel plates is characteristic of the inferior workmanship to be expected of the Department under Mullett, and that the plates are therefore to be attributed to Mullett, and not to Ash as has hitherto been done. I still think that our *only* evidence for dating the manufacture of these plates is that stamps from them first appeared in April, 1928, some ten months after Ash had taken office.

It should be borne in mind, incidentally, that these transfer shifts on the 2d. plates are not necessarily to be ascribed to clumsy handling of the transfer press,

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nor to unwanted movement in an inferior press. They can also be the result of a lack of homogeneity in the steel of the plates, certain areas of which may have spread a little between successive contacts with the roller.

### THE JOHN ASH IMPRINTS ON THE FIRST STEEL PLATES OF THE 2d. KING GEORGE V

I am sure so keen a student of Commonwealth as Dr Ward will not object to my discussing at some length a further passage from his article in this issue, although I must again express some disagreement with him.

In the first place I think he is possibly mistaken in attributing to Mr Rosenblum the statement that sheets from the lower plate showed no imprint. At any rate lower plate sheets, both in chocolate and red, *do* show the usual imprint, although the marginal line above it is not cut away as on the upper plate. This difference between upper and lower plates is of course usual and characteristic. The imprint is of the first John Ash type (with serifs) and I have material from the lower plate which shows it in the *two* settings well known on other issues — "N" of "JOHN" over "A" of "AND", and over "N" of "AND" respectively. I am however principally concerned with Dr Ward's account of supposed happenings in the Stamp Printing Branch, when it was discovered that the top serifs of the "H" of "ASH" on the upper plate were not printing properly. This excursion into the realms of fantasy really cannot be allowed to pass.

With Commonwealth surface-printing plates, whether steel or electro, the imprint was never an integral part of the plate. Everything points to its having been an electro from a type-set original. It was clamped to the plate, or plugged into it, and a study of imprint flaws and varying positions indicates that *periodical renewal* was necessary. This applies alike to the Cooke monograms and to the Harrison, Mullett, and John Ash imprints. An extreme example is the history of the John Ash imprint (first type) on the lower right plate of the 1d. King George V. (1927 to about 1930, i.e., in the same period as the 2d. plates we are discussing). This imprint can be found in the two settings. It can also be found at distances varying between 3 and 7½ mm. from the marginal line above. Its position varies from right to left. It can be found horizontal, and also with one end nearly 1 mm. from the horizontal. I have it as a matter of fact in seven different positions. Finally it can be found with blurred and broken letters. During these years it is clear that so far as the imprint was concerned, the people in the Stamp Printing Branch could not have cared less, provided it was legible.

I can confirm from my own material the three stages in Dr Ward's story of the upper plate imprint of the 2d. King George V, Die 2, but these stages, I am quite sure, simply correspond to *routine renewals* of the imprint. At one such renewal the marginal line above the "H" of "ASH" was accidentally damaged. Precisely similar damage was done early in the history of the "CA" monogram on Pane 7 of the 1d. red, and the resulting dent in the marginal line remained until the plate was withdrawn from use more than twenty years later.



## AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

### *The First Steel Plates of the 2d. King George V (Die 2)*

By GORDON WARD, M.D., F.R.P.S.L.

The highly informative article in *The Trail of Commonwealth* for December prompts me to call attention to two plates of the 2d. Geo. V which are, as I think, wrongly attributed to Ash, because they chance to bear his imprint and because there has been no discussion of other possibilities. These are the two plates of Die 2 of the 2d. which were printed from in brown (24/4/28) and subsequently in red (2/8/30). Soon after the latter date these plates seem to have been replaced by the four plates of Die 3, for red copies of Die 2 are seldom dated later than September 1930. I suggest that these plates were made by Mullett, that Ash didn't like them but that he was obliged to use them for lack of any others.

Having obtained a complete sheet from one of these plates, I subjected it to a close examination, with joyful anticipations based upon the fact that Rosenblum specifies no less than fourteen major varieties. The first result of this inspection was the discovery of about 32 double impressions as well as various others which suggested that the transfer roller was often in two minds whether it would make a double impression or not. It was very difficult to suppose that Ash could have countenanced any printing process likely to produce such a result. Further investigation showed that a six-impression-wide roller had been used and no one has suggested that Ash ever employed this device. The last stamp in each row of six is always higher than the others and even if the roller had six different impressions it could hardly originate this type of departure from the ideal. The other rows have various minor flaws but it is just possible that these could have come from a transfer roller, although I feel pretty sure that the flaw peculiar to the first vertical row did not (*viz.*, a short white line under the tail of the upper curve of the left "2").

Although Ash is in the clear, it is known that Mullett did experiment with a six-wide slab or roller. Rosenblum says it was a slab, and I think he is right, for these Die 2 plates of the 2d. show none of the frame splits which characterise Die 2 plates of the 1½d. They do show, however, a large number of double impressions such as might be expected from the use of so unwieldy a device as the six-wide roller. The conclusion is that Mullett experimented with a six-wide slab, and then with a six-wide roller, leaving the sad results of the latter to his successor.

There is another very odd feature of these plates which deserves mention. The imprint appears in the middle of the lower margin of the upper plate only (so says Rosenblum). The Jubilee lines (or would it not be better to adopt Ash's phrase the "guard lines"?) are cut away to receive it. Nevertheless the "H" of "ASH" does not print properly because it comes too close against the guard line. Therefore, the appropriate high officer gave instructions that a bit more of the guard line should be cut away. This was done and the "H" now appeared a little

## PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

more presentable, although still far from perfect. A still higher official then appeared and ordered a completely new imprint, to be put where it didn't interfere with anything else. This was done and the third state of the imprint is quite normal. It is not easy to read these happenings but it may be suggested that a technician ordered to make an Ash imprint for a Mullett plate first placed it too far to the right, then cut away some more guard line, and finally got the job right. In conclusion I find it quite impossible to believe that Ash himself, proving a new pair of plates, could possibly have overlooked all the abnormalities above mentioned. It is like attributing a Picasso to Rembrandt.

The Rev. J. C. W. Brown comments:

It was Dr Gordon Ward who some years ago made the important discovery that a transfer unit of six impressions, corresponding to the horizontal row of six stamps, had been employed in laying down the 1½d. King George V, Die 2, plates. He is now to be congratulated on his further discovery that this method was also employed in the manufacture of the first 2d. steel plates. Philatelists frequently disagree in their theoretical reconstruction of the past, and on several points I find myself in disagreement with Dr Ward. I am also not sure that I fully understand the last two sentences of his second paragraph. Of the fact he has discovered however there can be no doubt.

I have myself for some time been making a study of these first 2d. steel plates, in co-operation with Mr H. N. Marks of Adelaide. I have only one complete sheet (chocolate) but fortunately it is from the lower plate. (I assume that Dr Ward's is from the upper.) The following notes may therefore be of interest. On this sheet the first, fifth and sixth stamps in each horizontal row of six show distinguishing features.

No. 1.

- (a) Top of stamp higher than other stamps in the row (except in first row of each pane). See note on No. 6 below.
- (b) Dent in right frame just below N.E. corner.
- (c) Shading above "AUSTRALIA" on either side of crown tends to be heavier than on other stamps in the row.
- (d) Only an occasional trace appears of the "short white line under the tail of the upper curve of the left 2" which

Dr Ward lists from the upper plate. The flaw shows more clearly on my red imprint blocks from the lower plate.

No. 5.

- (a) Coloured frame under "TWO PENCE" tends to be thicker than on other stamps in the row.
- (b) Shading under left value tablet is heavier than on Nos. 4 and 6.
- (c) Letters of "TWO PENCE" are thinner than on No. 4.

No. 6.

- (a) Slight hollowing of right half of upper frame.
- (b) Letters of "AUSTRALIA" thicker than normal.
- (c) Top lines of shading left of crown are heavier than normal.
- (d) Shading below right value tablet is heavier than below left.
- (e) On his upper plate sheet Dr Ward finds the sixth stamp the highest in the row, and apparently makes this a major argument in his case for a six-impression-wide roller. Arguing from one sheet is a risky business, and as it happens, No. 6 on my lower plate sheet is *not* the highest in the row. See on No. 1 above.

In *The Trail of Commonwealth* in this issue I have more to say on the probable method employed in laying down the impressions on these plates. Those interested will find a good list of the plate varieties best worth noting, including transfer shifts, in the *Australian Philatelic Record* for September, 1930, with some supplementary notes in the October number. The list was compiled by Mr Purves.



# The Other Side of the Picture



Conducted by J. R. W. PURVES, F.R.P.S.L.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### *Some New Major Varieties*

That indefatigable collector and student, Mr G. J. Hutson, reports the following major varieties from London. Apart from the first item none of these appear to have been noted previously. Here they are, the numbers given being the numbers which they would receive were they to be incorporated in the S.G. lists:

88a: "Registered" Imperf. Frame printed on back.

208c: First type of this wmk. 1d. Scarlet, perf. 10, in exactly the colour of 223a, with dated postmark "May 83". This is a very interesting item and indicates some *overlapping* of the two watermarks, precisely similar occurrences being met in the Victorias of the same period 1883-84. Mr Hutson states, "This stamp is in exactly the same class as the 2d. perf. 11 × 12 Comb, S.G. 209a, and the 3d. perf. 11 × 12 (S.G. 211e) of 1902, both of which were printed *subsequently* on *old* stocks left over of the obsolete paper.

216a: 6d., perf. 13, horizontal pair, imperf. between.

217ba: 6d., perf. 13 × 10, horizontal pair, imperf. between.

235ca: 6d., perf. 12 × 10, horizontal pair, imperf. between.

255d: 2d, imperf. between.

286c: ½d., imperf. between. In these *two last* cases Mr Hutson states that the cause is the "omission of the comb" (as in similar varieties in our Commonwealth Georgians, etc.). He has these in blocks of four, and others almost certainly exist, but the same cannot be said of the three 6d. pairs, one or all of which may well be in the "unique" class.

Once again these so-called "middle" issues (now of comparatively mature age!) have been demonstrated by a keen huntsman to possess new and unsuspected varieties of catalogue status which, sooner or later, will be recognised as such.

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### PACIFIC ISLANDS

#### *De La Rue Recess-printed Issues; plates prepared before 1921*

The above issues comprised the following, in order of date:

*Tonga*: 1897 (S.G. 38-54 and 61-67) and 1920-21 (S.G. 55-60).

*British New Guinea*: 1901 (S.G. 1-51).

*British Solomon Islands*: 1908 ("Small Canoes", S.G. 8-17).

*Gilbert and Ellice Islands*: 1911 ("Pandanus", S.G. 8-11).

*New Hebrides*: 1911 on (S.G. 18-39), and the equivalent French series.

Following an article by the writer in *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* for April, dealing with the methods used by De La Rue's to produce their "master-plates", an important "revelation" was made by that firm and appeared in the May number of the same journal.

This is of extreme interest to students of stamp printing techniques. It is now revealed that, up to about 1921, a process *analogous* to the production of plates for *surface-printing* was employed. There was *no transfer to steel*, whether per medium of a transfer-roller (i.e., the Perkins Bacon process) or otherwise. The flat die was employed for the stamping of the necessary numbers of lead moulds. These were then grouped together, placed in the electrolytic bath and a copper "shell" grown. This "shell", backed and mounted, was an electrotype which *could* have been used for printing. However, if the design was "in blank" (i.e., without value) the value was then pantographed on to each unit of the copper plate. Once the copper plate designs were completed the *whole* was "*steel-faced*". This process was abandoned about 1920 and, from 1921 on, the original plates were laid down, per transfer-roller, on soft steel. This, following curving, was hardened and then chromed, the chromed cylinder used as the printing medium being, however, usually *de*-chromed and *re*-chromed before the *next* printing.

Collectors interested in further details and the inferences that can be drawn as to the causation of various constant varieties (e.g., the "doublings" in certain Tongas) should consult the April, May and June issues of our contemporary.

Suffice here to say that entirely new light has now been thrown on this firm's products during the period indicated.

### TASMANIA

#### *Pictorial Designs: the "Source" of the ½d. Unearthed*

Through the courtesy of Mr C. O. Dunn of Brisbane (well known to us for his Commonwealth researches) the writer has been able to examine (and to have copied) an original of the photograph used for the ½d. design (Lake Marion). Once again the engraver has made an exceedingly faithful copy of the photograph and, once again, the photograph was a "Beattie". In the lower left corner

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

(which, in the print shown the writer, is cut rather close) appear in reverse the figures 764 (i.e., they read 467 – each figure reversed). It is just possible that the “7” may be the top of a “2”. This print, obtained some years ago, came from a Government Railways Department and it seems that most, if not all, of the pictures traced to date (½d., 2d., 3d., 4d.) were used (albeit a long time ago) to make the occupation of railway carriages a little less boring than it would otherwise have been for the occupants.

The keys to the other designs (1d., 2½d., 5d., 6d.) *must* be somewhere in Tasmania and remain a challenge which, frankly, our friends in the apple isle have not taken very seriously. It is a quest well worth pursuing.

## VICTORIA

### *Completion of Two More “Laureated” Platings*

Patience is generally regarded as a virtue and in this class of work it is certainly needed. The writer, as he indicated in a previous article in this journal, has been working on the “Beaded Oval” and “Laureated” issues for many years. As far as research is concerned they were his first love, and his enthusiasm for their attractions have not diminished with the passage of time. As a result of recent acquisitions of further material he is pleased to report the *completion* of the plating of *two* more stamps, viz:

(i) *The 5s. Laureated, blue and red, Plate I, 1868-1881.* This was printed from 2 formes of 25 electros ( $5 \times 5$ ) and there were *six* printings which can be distinguished readily from one another. The acquisition of further material in the scarce blue-on-yellow stamp (1867-68) has also produced further information of a most unsuspected and interesting character. This new work will, it is hoped, appear in the *London Philatelist*, fully illustrated, later on this year.

(ii) *The 1s. Laureated, blue on blue, 1865-76.* Here the final reconstruction involved the plating of 120 different items, in a sheet of 120,  $12 \times 10$ .

In both these cases it has taken over 20 years of keen hunting to assemble sufficient material (in multiples, off-centre singles with pieces of the adjacent stamp showing, etc.) to enable the completion of the plating. It is so often a case of “so near, yet so far”. For instance, by 1948, 107 of the 120 1s. items had been correctly placed, and by 1950, 115, but it took another three years before the remaining “missing links” turned up. Luck is always a tremendous factor, although assuming one can pursue the prey with sufficient perseverance it is reasonable to hope that we will have that luck sooner or later.

This now leaves for completion only the cases of the 3d., 8d. and 10d. Marked further progress has been made with the 8d. and some further intensive study is being done which should bring that value very near to completion. The 3d. and the 10d. will then be tackled anew since further material has been acquired in those values also. The writer believes that eventually *total* success will be met in

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all these cases and when it is he hopes to embark on the preparation of an exhaustive work on these two types (i.e., "Beaded Ovals" and "Laureateds"). Once again, if any reader has plating material in these stamps (even one item) its loan will be sincerely appreciated.

### "Old Victoria" Group

This is now well in its swing. Three meetings have been held to date — the subjects discussed (and displayed) having been, in the order given, "Beaded Ovals and Laureates", "Queen-on-Thrones", "V over Crown Watermarks" and "Sources of Supply". Meetings are held at the Society's rooms or at the homes of members on the first Tuesday of each month. Mr J. C. W. Brown has kindly undertaken to act as Secretary to the group and any enquiries may be addressed to him.

## REVIEWS

"North-West Pacific Islands": *The Nature and Make-up of the Different Overprinting Forms*, by J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L. 24 pp.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  in. Published by The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd., 15 Guildford Lane, Melbourne, C.I. Price 7s. 6d. (Aust.).

This monograph, which is a reprint from the *Australian Stamp Journal*, makes no claim to be a complete handbook on the N.W.P.I. issues, but as, in addition to an introduction by Mr Romney Gibbons, a bibliography has been added, it will be invaluable to students. Mr Purves' own contributions to the study include, in particular, the distinguishing of the five primary types in each setting, the placing of the second and third settings in their correct order, and the establishment of the "philatelic" nature of the later settings.

Most readers already know that anything Mr Purves tackles he does well, and this study is no exception. It should be of interest, not only to collectors of New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, but also to Commonwealth specialists.

This is the first of a series of monographs concerning the stamps of Australia and the Pacific Islands to be published by The Hawthorn Press, whose fine printing work

is well known to readers of *Philately from Australia*.

*The Romagna*, by Donald S. Patton. 32 pp.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  in. Published by *The Philatelist and Postal Historian*, c/o Robson Lowe Limited, 50 Pall Mall, London. Price 10s. (stg.).

The stamps of the Old Italian States have long received a tremendous amount of attention from European students, from Dr Diena onwards. They have also received much attention from English collectors, but there are few or no authoritative modern works in English on them.

This work, of 32 quarto pages (plus inserts) and fully illustrated, is an exception. The author, who is very well known to Postal Historians for his pioneer work on Disinfection Cachets, has done an excellent job. Certainly the field is small (nine stamps) but it is interesting, and all angles (stamps, postal rates, remainders, forgeries, reprints, and last but not least, cancellations and disinfection cachets) are adequately covered. Full reference, duly acknowledged, has been made to authoritative English and Continental sources and the English reader is given a clear and well-arranged picture of a country which may be "completed" by him (without fantastic difficulty) as re-

## REVIEWS

guards stamps, but which in respect of cancellations is a very different story. Nearly ten pages are devoted to forgeries alone, which gives one a fair idea of Italian (and other European) activity in this direction. Full directions (by means of illustrations) are given to the collectors on how to distinguish these weeds and also (here, incidentally, we agree with Earée) to the forger on how to improve his products!

—J.R.W.P.

*The Printings of King George VI Colonial Stamps*, by Potter & Shelton. 70 pp. 11 × 8½ in. Published by Stamp Collecting Ltd., 42 Maiden Lane, London, W.C.2. Price, 7s. 6d. (stg.) Strong Card Covers, or 10s. 6d. Library Edition.

As the King George VI philatelic era draws to a close, no more suitable time could have been chosen to review those issues released through the Crown Agents, including of course those printings which found their way direct to the Colonies without a corresponding release being made in London. There are very few serious students and collectors of the issues of the past reign who have not found the well-known Potter-Shelton Tables, published from time to time in *Stamp Collecting*, of inestimable value in identifying stamps according to Gibbons or the Commonwealth catalogue, and the publisher's action in grouping all these tables (revised where necessary, with new ones added) under one cover represents the greatest single action to date of promoting the serious collecting and study of the issues of that reign.

Considering that the policy of the Crown Agents concerning the release of new printings has varied from paucity of information in the early and war years to full details in later years, a really splendid job has been done in grouping the information available. Minor details in the earlier parts of the listings are subject to differences of opinion, but in fairness to the compilers, they admit them to be "conjectural and subject to correction". Very little has been attempted in supplying plate numbers, etc., but then it does not claim to be a handbook of each country during

the period concerned. Within its self-imposed limitations, it is a remarkably valuable publication for a very reasonable price, and is a *must* for every serious collector of stamps of the last reign.—F.J.B.

*The New South Wales Philatelic Annual, 1952*. Edited by Romney Gibbons. 40 pp. 8½ × 5½ in. Published by the Philatelic Society of New South Wales, Box 601, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. Price 2s. 6d. (Aust.).

We have come to expect something rather special from our sister Society, and this fifth number, which also marks the 25th Anniversary of the Society, fully comes up to our expectation.

Articles of special interest to readers of our journal include "Cancellations in the Vickery Collection" by P. Jaffé, "Commonwealth High Value Kangaroo Stamps" by Dr L. A. Abramovich, and "The German Post in Tonga" by Romney Gibbons, while the other articles and features all contribute to make up a very fine publication.

*German Philatelic Review, Vol. 1, No. 1*. Edited by Peter C. Rickenback. 32 pp. 8½ × 5½ in. Published at 163 Sumatra Road, London, N.W.6, England. Subscription 12s. (stg.) per annum.

*The Pacific Stamp Journal, Vol. 1, No. 1*. 4 pp. 8½ × 5½ in. Published by John J. Bishop Ltd., 69 Ranfurly Road, Epsom, Auckland, S.E.3, New Zealand. Subscription 5s (N.Z.) per annum.

We welcome two newcomers to the field of philatelic literature, and wish them all success.

*The German Philatelic Review* will prove of great value to collectors of German stamps who cannot read German, as it comprises English translations from a variety of journals in that language.

*The Pacific Stamp Journal*, dealing exclusively with the stamps of New Zealand and Pacific Islands, makes a modest beginning, but we trust with support will develop into a sturdy youngster.

# THE COOK ISLANDS

*By the Pacific Islands Circle of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club*

*(Continued from Page 34)*

## CHAPTER V

### THE "MAKEA" ISSUES, 1893-1919: THE PLATES

In the agreement made between Mr Cousins and the Postmaster-General of New Zealand on 23 November, 1892, it was specified that the subsidiary dies must be capable of "striking thirty perfect moulds each on the moulding metal used for that purpose at the Government Printing Office." On 27 April, 1893, the Acting Government Printer certified that the five dies had borne the required test and the manufacture of the plates was thereupon proceeded with.

For this purpose 120 moulds of each denomination were struck and assembled in two horizontal panes of sixty, ten rows of six, with a gutter between them. From these groups electrotype plates were produced in the usual manner.

In striking the moulds the die is apt to "pick up" small pieces of metal or foreign matter, which become attached to it and, in consequence, affect the impressions struck on subsequent moulds until the extraneous metal becomes detached or is cleaned off. Thus are formed "sub-types", which exist on the plate in any number from two upwards (naturally a single sub-type cannot be recognised as such). Sometimes a sub-type is found in two stages, due either to the die picking up two pieces of metal, one of which falls off before the other, or to the die picking up a second piece of metal while one piece is still adhering to it. Further, a sub-type may appear to be progressively decreasing in the area affected, due to wear of the adhering matter.

The position on the plates of the sub-types is of course fortuitous, but the fact that many of them are found adjoining each other suggests that the moulds were generally assembled to form the plate in the order in which they were struck. It should be noted that on the printed stamps these varieties always appear in colour.

The honour of noting these sub-types in the "Makea" issue of the Cook Islands falls to Mr J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L., who contributed an article on the 2½d. denomination to the *Australian Stamp Journal* in September, 1946 (Vol. XXXVI, p. 98). Subsequently Mr Purves has extended his researches to other values of this issue and we are greatly indebted to him for the careful examination he has made of the available material.

We shall now take the plates of each denomination in turn.

#### *The 1d. Plate*

We have been able to reconstruct an entire sheet of this denomination. The following sub-types exist:



## THE COOK ISLANDS

- A. There is a patch of colour across the second white line under the right leg of the "K" of "COOK". This occurs five times: Left Pane, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 18.
- B. There is a spot of colour in the shading to the left of, and just under, the top of the head, below the level of the "O" of "POSTAGE". This occurs six times: Left Pane, Nos. 27, 33, 45; Right Pane, Nos. 38, 39, 51.
- C. There is a patch of colour on the uncoloured circle below and between the "E" of "ONE" and the "P" of "PENNY". This occurs three times: Left Pane, Nos. 42, 48, 53.

The following diagram shows the position of the sub-types on the plate, "N" indicating the Normal type:

Left Pane	Right Pane
N N N N N N	N N N N N N
N N N N A A	N N N N N N
A A N N N A	N N N N N N
N N N N N N	N N N N N N
N N B N N N	N N N N N N
N N B N N N	N N N N N N
N N N N N C	N B B N N N
N N B N N C	N N N N N N
N N N N C N	N N B N N N
N N N N N N	N N N N N N

Secondary varieties (most of which have been recorded by Limmer and verified by us, and which we believe existed on the plate from the outset) are as under:

### *Left Pane*

- No. 7. There is a scratch below the stop after "POSTAGE".
- No. 22. The top of the "D" of the right-hand "ID" is broken.
- No. 23. There is a coloured spot in the uncoloured circle over the "E" of "ONE", and a dot after the "D" of the left-hand "ID".
- No. 26. There is a break in the coloured line over the first "O" of "COOK"; a patch or patches of colour in the uncoloured circle under and between the "E" of "ONE" and the "P" of "PENNY" (differing from sub-type C). Two other varieties exist on early printings of this stamp, but become progressively less clear and disappear entirely in the later printings in red—viz., a patch of colour under the "I" of "ISLANDS" extending from the base of that letter to the outer frame, and a spot of colour after the second "S" of "ISLANDS".
- No. 46. There is a coloured spot in the ornament in the top left-hand corner.
- No. 51. There is a scratch above the stop after "PENNY".
- No. 53. There is a "wave" in the uncoloured circle under the "PE" of "PENNY".

### *Right Pane*

- No. 4. There is a large break in the outer frame line over the "K" of "COOK".
- No. 21. There is a coloured spot in the triangle beneath the trefoil ornament in the top right-hand corner.
- No. 24. The "N" of "ISLANDS" is thicker than normal.
- No. 27. There is a break in the right-hand frame line opposite the "Y" of "PENNY".
- No. 28. There is a comma-shaped flaw between the "Y" of "PENNY" and the stop after that word.
- No. 47. The inner frame line is broken and there is a coloured patch under the "N" of "ISLANDS".
- No. 48. There is a coloured spot on the centre ornament in the semi-circle on the left-hand side.

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Two further varieties were caused by damage to the plate, which probably occurred in 1902, as we have first recorded them in the printing on the "Cowan" unwatermarked paper:

### *Left Pane*

No. 3. The outer frame line is broken and turned up over the "K" of "COOK".

No. 4. There is a large uncoloured flaw in Makea's hair – generally known as the "Feather in Hair" variety.

In 1909 the gutter between the two panes was removed to make one compact plate of 120, ten rows of twelve, the relative positions of the panes being unchanged.

Plate Proofs exist in the issued colour.

*(To be continued)*

## NEW ZEALAND: THE SECOND SIDE-FACES THE EXACT PLATING OF THE THREE SETTINGS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT STAMPS OF 1893-4

By K. J. McNAUGHT, F.R.P.S.N.Z.

*(Continued from Page 28)*

*First, Second and Third Settings (or Second and Third, e.g., Crease's, etc.)*

There is only one example of each of the following in the sheet: 55, 66, 158, 159, 165, 180, 181, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239. These automatically fall into their correct positions.

The balance of the advertisements occur at least twice:

(1) "A GOOD WIFE VALUES SUNLIGHT SOAP" (142, 164).

142. The right frame line curves inwards more than in 164. The 2d. First Setting is sub-type "Y."

164. See 142. 2d. First Setting has faint diagonal scratch-line flaw in front of face and neck.

(2) "ASK FOR PATENT ODOURLESS WATERPROOFS MADE IN W'LGTON" (13, 19, 29, 36, 62, 72, 89, 119, 137, 157, 194, 222).

13. Faint vertical scratch line breaking loop of "P" of "WATERPROOFS" and cutting the scroll above. May have line watermark left. 1d. Second and Third Settings – white oval flaw left of face; 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X."

19. Sometimes rather like 119 but "A" of "MADE" is more normal. Faint dot ("apostrophe") between "W" and "LGTON" and set slightly lower. May have line watermark at left.

29. No ad. flaws. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X." Sometimes weak "O."

36. No ad. flaws. May show line watermark at right. 1d. Second and Third Settings may have slight break in inner frame left of "N" of "ZEALAND."

62. Base of "F" in "WATERPROOFS" is short; no stop or faint stop after "W'LGTON." Top of second "O" of "WATERPROOFS" is usually weak, especially in later prints.

72. Bottom right corner of "S" of "WATERPROOFS" is cut back. May have line watermark at right.

## NEW ZEALAND: THE SECOND SIDE-FACES

89. No ad. flaws. Sometimes weak "O" as in 194, but left stroke of "W" is thick and clear.  
119. Short "I" in "IN" and tapers at top. Left limb of "A" of "MADE" is short. May have line watermark at base. 2d. Second and Third Settings have substituted electro flaws (not so prominent as other such vars.). (See Vol. I, No. 4, p. 127, stamp No. 56, top left pane).

137. Slight coloured spot thickening the top loop of the "S" of "WATERPROOFS."

157. "R" and "P" in "WATERPROOFS" are joined at the base. Tapered foot to "T" of "WATERPROOFS." May have line watermark left.

194. Letters of "TRADE MARK" often blurred and heavy. Sometimes second "O" in "WATERPROOFS" is broken at left. Often no means of identification. Sometimes left limb of "W" is missing.

222. Left limb of "W" of "WATERPROOFS" thin and slightly curves to right at the base. In late prints 194 may be similar to 222. 222 may have line watermark at right.

(3) "A SLIGHT COLD USE AT ONCE BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS"  
(47, 95).

47. Normal.

95. Comma after "COLD." Frame left of "B" of "BONNINGTON'S" weak. No bottom serif to "S" of "SLIGHT." Slight or no horizontal bar to "A" in later prints (middle second setting onwards).

(4) "BE FAIR, TRY SUNLIGHT SOAP" (42, 204).

42. The "L" in "SUNLIGHT" has malformed foot. 1d. Second and Third Settings have notch flaw in left frame near base. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X."

204. Only faint traces of extra colour at foot of "L." Corner to the right of "P" of "SOAP" usually weak. In 1d. late Second Setting and all Third Setting break in inner frame above "EA" of "ZEALAND." 2d. First Setting is sub-type "X."

(5) "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS A PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE  
REMEDY FOR ALL LUNG DISORDERS" (44, 49).

44. "A1" instead of "ALL." (*H.*, p. 303). No stop after "DISORDERS."

49. Normal.

(6) "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS INCREASES THE FLEXIBILITY OF  
THE VOICE" (130, 174).

130. Upper limb of "E" in the first "THE" is sloping down to left. (Wrongly described as 174 in *H.*, p. 303.) May have line watermark at top.

174. Broad coloured space right of "MOSS." May have line watermark.

(7) "BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS *WILL CURE YOUR COUGH AS IT  
HAS CURED OTHERS*" (71, 167).

71. Top loop of "S" in "BONNINGTON'S" breaks through the coloured frame line.

167. Frame line unbroken. White spots below "B" of "BONNINGTON'S" and under last "S" of "MOSS." Slightly wider coloured area above "B" of "BONNINGTON'S."

(8) "BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE, SUNLIGHT SOAP" (16, 145).

16. Thick irregularly shaped frame line on right. Top frame dented more at top left than in 145.

145. May have line watermark at left. 1d. First Setting has very slight dent in outer frame at left opposite "ZE" (flaw became more prominent later).

(9) "CREASE'S A1 COFFEE (Normal type – Second and Third Settings only).  
(114, 126, 127, 228).

114. Lower limb of second "E" in "COFFEE" sometimes is weak or cut short, especially in Third Setting. May have line watermark at base and right. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "Y" (not very distinct).

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126. Ad. normal. May have line watermark at top and right. 1s. value has large round white flaw in front of the Queen's nose.

127. Top part of serif of second "S" of "CREASE'S" is very short or missing, and lower curve of "S" is slightly cut back. May have line watermark at top and left.

228. Ad. normal. May have line watermark at right. 1d. late Second and all Third Setting have spur on ornament to left of second "A" of "ZEALAND."

(10) "CREASE'S Dandelion COFFEE CURES INDIGESTION" (Normal type — Second and Third Settings only). (1, 46).

1. Base and top serifs of first "I" of "INDIGESTION" are usually clearly defined and equal in length on each side of the upright stroke of the "I." May have line watermark at left and top. In 2d. value small flaw under lower lip.

46. The serifs are slightly shorter on the left of the upright stroke of the "I" and left serif at the base usually turns very slightly upwards.

(11) "CREASE'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE" (Normal type — Second and Third Settings only). (12, 64, 115, 177).

12. Ads. normal. May have line watermark at top and right.

64. Very slight vertically projecting spur at end of lower limb of second "E" of "COFFEE" in most copies.

115. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at left and bottom.

177. No ad. flaws. 1d. Second and Third Settings have coloured break in oval below "P" of "PENNY."

(12) "DODGSHUN'S Are well up to date in TWEEDS" (Normal type — Second and Third Settings only). (4, 35, 190).

4. Left serif at foot of "T" of "TWEEDS" is narrower than the right and tapers slightly to the left. May have line watermark at the top.

35. Distinct apostrophe between "N" and "S" of "DODGSHUN'S." Sometimes the tail is very faint, but the ball of the apostrophe is always large. In 4 and 190 there is a small stop only.

190. See above.

(13) "DODGSHUN'S The Leading Tweed Warehouse" (Normal type — Second and Third Settings only). (87, 140, 172).

87. No ad. flaws. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "Y."

140. No serif to top of second "S" of "DODGSHUN'S."

172. Serif at top of "h" of "The" is pushed down. Stop instead of apostrophe.

(14) "Don't let another WASH DAY GO BY WITHOUT TRYING Sunlight Soap" (32, 198).

32. No curved hook to the top of the "r" in "another." (H., p. 303).

198. Faulty top to "t" of "let." May have line watermark at right. 1d. First Setting has major notch flaw in top and side.

(15) "'Don't Worry' Use SUNLIGHT SOAP" (69, 152, 197).

69. Thin frame below (i.e., left of) "S" of "SOAP" but not as thin as 197. White flaw right of top of "S" of "SUNLIGHT."

152. Thick frame left of "S" of "SOAP." Two dents on inside of, or breaks in right frame under "A" of "SOAP."

197. Thin frame left of "S" of "SOAP." Part of top frame line missing above "D" of "Don't" (on left side).

(16) "EVERY DOSE OF BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS IS EFFECTIVE" (163, 210).

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163. Horizontal break through the "RY" of "EVERY" and the word "DOSE." First "E" of "EVERY" has short serifs at left. Left frame dented at top of "B." May have line watermark at left.

210. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at right. 1d. First Setting has white vertical flaw on right end of the band of the Crown.

(17) "FLAG BRAND PICKLES" (Normal type—Second and Third Settings only). (57, 109, 120, 171).

57. Top limb of the "F" is thin. Bottom left serif of "I" of "PICKLES" tapers and turns slightly downwards.

109. Right side of the "S" of "PICKLES" is cut vertically (*H.*, p. 304). May have line watermark at left and base.

120. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at right and base. 2d. Second and Third Settings have breaks in shading lines behind the lower right tip of the neck.

171. Left serif at foot of "P" of "PICKLES" is very slightly narrower than in 120 and turns very slightly downwards.

(18) "FLAG BRAND SAUCE" (Normal type—Second and Third Settings only). (51, 178).

51. Bottom loop of "S" of "SAUCE" is slightly narrower (cut back) at the base of the letter. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X."

178. No ad. flaws. Sometimes in late prints limbs of "E" of "SAUCE" worn back.

(19) "FOR ASTHMA USE BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" (146, 240).

146. Small downward pointing projection at bottom left corner. Slight nick in left frame between "B" of "BONNINGTON'S" and "I" of "IRISH."

240. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at base and at right. 2d. First Setting has small flaw under lower lip.

(20) "FOR Bronchitis TAKE BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" (68, 150).

68. Long serif to top of "B" of Bronchitis"; white dot above "B" of "BONNINGTON'S." (*H.*, description, p. 303, is incorrect). Thin first "I" of "IRISH."

150. Short serif to top of "B." Sometimes white dot over third "N" of "BONNINGTON'S." May have line watermark at right.

(21) "FOR COMPLAINTS OF THROAT & LUNGS USE BONNINGTON'S IRISH MOSS" (30, 136).

30. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at right. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X."

136. "OF" spelt as "OI" (*H.*, p. 303). Coloured shading left of "B" of "BONNINGTON'S" narrower than in 30.

(22) "FOR DELICATE SKINS USE SUNLIGHT SOAP" (125, 173, 195, 231).

125. The coloured strip left of "CAT" of "DELICATE" is wider than in the other blocks. May have line watermark at top.

173. Coloured strip between the lettering and the outer frame line at the top is wider than in any others. Bulge in frame right of "SO" of "SOAP."

195. Narrowest coloured strips both at top and bottom.

231. Projecting colour in top right corner right of "P" of "SOAP," often with white area alongside. May have line watermark at base.

(23) "Fry's PURE CONCENTRATED Cocoa" (horiz.). (5, 113, 161).

5. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at top.

113. Usually no sign of a serif to base of "s" of "Fry's," whereas 5 and 161 show a small

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but distinct serif. May have line watermark at base. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "Y" (rather faint).

161. No ad. flaws. 2d. Second and Third Settings have series of breaks in the shading lines in a vertical line below the chignon (sometimes faint).

(24) "Fry's PURE CONCENTRATED Cocoa" (diagonally). (9, 84, 193).

9. Top left curve of "F" of "Fry's" is split at top (in 84 closed). May have line watermark at top.

84. Two minute spots of colour appear at foot of right leg of "R" in "PURE" in some copies. May have line watermark at right.

193. Short "R" in "PURE" (*H.*, p. 304). May have line watermark at left. 2d. First Setting has break in shading lines right of "ZE" of "ZEALAND."

(25) "GOLD MINERS USE ONLY SUNLIGHT SOAP" (102, 175).

102. The white area in the top of the "A" of "SOAP" is triangular (*H.*, p. 303). May have line watermark right. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "Y." 2½d. has white flaw in the centre of "2½d."

175. Smaller irregular space in the top of the "A" of "SOAP." May have line watermark at left. More pointed corner at bottom left. 2d. First Setting is sub-type "X."

(26) "HAVE MERCY ON *those clothes*. HOW? USE Sunlight SOAP" (100, 123).

100. Exclamation mark after "*clothes*" (*H.*, p. 303).

123. No exclamation mark.

(27) "IF YOU USE Sunlight Soap YOU'RE RIGHT!" (104, 141).

104. Short bottom bar to the "E" in "USE."

141. Bottom bar of "E" is longer than top bar. Tapered base to "Y" of "YOU'RE."

(28) "Lace of all Kinds washed by Sunlight Soap" (75, 179).

75. Break in left frame above top left of "L" of "Lace."

179. Break in diagonal stroke of "S" of "Soap."

(29) "LADIES USE SUNLIGHT SOAP FOR WASHING THE HAIR" (50, 162).

50. Left frame line is thicker at top left corner. Projecting point at top right corner is more prominent than in 162 and points slightly to the right. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X."

162. Left frame is broken at bottom left corner (weak but not broken in 50). May have line watermark at right.

(30) "Lattey, Livermore & CO., WELLINGTON. Ask for their Pure India & Ceylon Teas." (6, 7, 27, 33, 73, 79, 124, 143, 169, 187, 216, 234).

6. Left serif at foot of "P" of "Pure" is shortened. May have line watermark at top and right.

7. Top serif of "P" of "Pure" is turned downwards at its end. May have line watermark at top and left.

27. First "L" of "Lattey" rather thin. 1d. First Setting has scratch line flaw through "NY" of "PENNY." 2d. First Setting has nick in frame at base. 1d. Second and Third Settings have white flaw at base of "E" of "NEW." 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X."

33. Break in bottom right corner of "y" of "Ceylon." Spot of colour joining "ve" of "Livermore" in most, but *not* all (see *H.*, p. 304). 1d. Second and Third Settings have break in coloured oval below "Z" of "ZEALAND."

## NEW ZEALAND: THE SECOND SIDE-FACES

73. Last "e" of "Livermore" cut back at right. May have line watermark at left.  
79. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at left.  
124. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at top.  
143. Rather square bases to "Ce" of "Ceylon" and "e" of "Teas." In later prints bases of letters "Ceyl" are often missing. 2d. First Setting is sub-type "Y."  
169. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at left.  
187. Left side of "a" of "Teas" missing and hollow "a." All other letters in "Ceylon Teas" complete. May have line watermark at left. 2d. First Setting is sub-type "X."  
216. Last "e" of "Livermore" is weak at top left and usually hollow. (*Note:* 124 may sometimes have hollow "e" but left side is intact). Top serif of "L" of "Lattey" slopes slightly downwards to left (sometimes also in No. 6). May have line watermark at right. 2d. First Setting is sub-type "X." 1d. Second and Third Settings have small notch flaw in left frame level with "O" of "ONE" and slight breaks left of "W" of "NEW."  
234. As 6 but sharper serif. May have line watermark at base and right. 1d. Second and Third Settings have small notch flaw in base frame line below "PE."

### (31) "LESS LABOUR, SUNLIGHT SOAP, GREATER COMFORT" (40, 117, 129).

40. No ad. flaws. 2d. Second and Third Settings are sub-type "X."  
117. Curved nick in right frame alongside "G" of "GREATER" (*H.*, p. 304). Slight curve below "CO" of "COMFORT." May have line watermark at base.  
129. Irregular frame below "COMFORT"; thick below "FO" in early prints, and below "FORT" in later. Broken "C" of "COMFORT." May have line watermark at top.

### (32) "LOCHHEAD FOR WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINES, HEAD OFFICE, DUNEDIN" (133, 154).

133. No ad. flaws. May have line watermark at left. 2d. First Setting has breaks in shading lines in front of eye and forehead.  
154. Short top to the "L" of "LOCHHEAD." Short top left of "H" of "HEAD." 2d. First Setting is sub-type "Y."

### (33) LOCHHEAD FOR Wertheim SEWING MACHINES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL" (60, 94).

60. The top of the "S" in "SEWING" is broken. More distinct stop after "MACHINES." May have line watermark at right. 2d. Second and Third Settings have a cut from "N" of "NEW" to chin.  
94. Damaged "A" in "RETAIL."

*(To be continued)*

## CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,  
*Philately from Australia,*

Dear Sir,

*Commonwealth 4d. King George V*

With reference to my article on the above subject, I should be grateful if you would permit me to make the following additions and amendments:

*Pane III.*

No. 1: Add a further flaw (under V and

B): Nick on oval frame above "A" of "POSTAGE", 5 mm. up, 94 mm. from right.

*Pane IV*

No. 19: Add "x" under "O" for the second flaw, and delete "(Appears in violets?)"

Yours, etc.,

W. S. TINSLEY

Dymchurch, Kent.

# QUEENSLAND NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

By *HARRY S. PORTER*, M.C., F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from December issue)

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Rays	Remarks
152	D	Mount Perry	26/7/71		24	
		Richmond Downs	1/8/71			Here re-opened after closing in 1869
		Purga Creek	1/9/71	7/5/85		
		Greenmount	2/10/71			Name changed to EMU CREEK in 1879 and EMU CREEK SIDING was then re-named GREENMOUNT
		Glamorgan Vale	1/1/72			
156	W	Georgetown	15/1/72		24	
		Mount Hogan	17/1/72	10/4/74		
		Brown's Plain	10/2/72	Nov. /05		
		Normanby	1/4/72	15/12/73		
		Broughton	1/4/72	4/6/72		
		North Pine	1/4/72			
163	GP	Stanthorpe	11/4/72		24	
165	BGOP	Charters Towers	17/5/72		24	
		Yengerie	1/7/72	1902		
164	OP	Mooloolah	1/8/72		24	
166	W	Eulo	6/9/72		24	
168	W	Tewantin	26/9/72			O reported this as 163
		Kariboe	8/10/72	21/8/74		
		Ballendean	1/1/73	31/7/90		
		Sugarloaf	1/1/73			
		Tinana	1/1/73			
		Elliott	1/3/73	1902		
173	G	Millchester	5/3/73			
		West Milton	17/3/73	12/6/75		
		Harrisville	1/8/73			
178	BJOP	Cooktown	1/1/74			
181	W	Veresdale	1/1/74			
		Blacksnake	1/2/74	22/9/78		
177	OP	Mount Esk	1/2/74		24	Later called ESK

*Note:* No. 177 is the highest number which was supplied of the "ray" type, with the exception of 201 and 214 which were supplied by N.S.W. prior to separation. However some duplex obliterated, with solid rays, exist above 177.

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
		Texas	1/2/74		
		Nerang Creek	17/2/74	1875	
198	W	Aramac	1/3/74		
		Kholo	1/3/74	1/10/85	
		Tingalpa	1/3/74	Sept. /09	Previously appears as opened in 1867 and using "91." No mention of closure
		Lutwyche	1/4/74	30/4/88	
		Benowa	2/4/74	28/11/75	



QUEENSLAND NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
184	OP	Rosewood	2/4/74		
		Tambourine	8/4/74	Late /10	
		Tenthill	2/5/74		
		Palmerville	15/5/74		
199	J	Boolburra	25/5/74	31/7/76	
		Camboon	1/6/74		
		Hawkwood	1/6/74		
		Gogango	15/6/74	31/12/75	
193	J	Maytown	17/6/74		
		Kelvin Grove	1/8/74	30/4/83	
192	P	West End	1/8/74	30/9/82	Re-opened 1/6/88
		Dungeness	4/8/74	31/12/79	Re-opened 16/6/83
		Unungar, N.S.W.	1/9/74		Disappears in List of 1879 so transferred to N.S.W.?
201	BDO	Rockhampton	N.S.W.		Opened 1858. Later used 102 (?), 308, 421, 463, 473, 509, 514, and 583. 201 also reported by L at Eight Mile Plain
		Freestone Creek	1/1/75	31/8/76	
		Kynnumboon, N.S.W.	1/1/75		Disappears in List of 1879 so transferred to N.S.W.?
203	P	Gin Gin	15/3/75		
204	O	Toowong	14/6/75		
205	O	Indooroopilly	1/8/75		
		Coomera Township	18/9/75		Later called COOMERA
		Pikedale	20/9/75	31/7/79	
		Charleston	24/9/75	30/6/82	Actually not opened until 1/2/76
210	G	Duaringa	10/11/75		
		Fisher's Creek	26/11/75	31/12/79	
		Bundall	29/11/75	31/12/85	
		Kingston	?/?/75	1876	New P.O. opened 2/2/77
		Rochford	?/?/75	31/12/83	
214	BDGOP	Toowoomba	N.S.W.		Opened 1/1/58. Later used 626 and 647
		Haughton	12/1/76	19/11/81	List says opened 12/1/77, but salary paid for 1876
215	BGOP	South Brisbane	27/3/76		
		Byerstown	1/4/76	31/12/82	
		Gowrie Junction	24/4/76		
		Lytton	29/4/76		
209	SV	Thornborough	14/6/76		
		Cork	1/7/76	30/9/82	
		Hodgson	1/7/76	22/10/76	Re-opened in April, 1904
		Specimen Gully	1/7/76	30/11/84	Called NORWOOD from 1/1/82
		Brookfield	12/8/76		
		Neureum	28/9/76		Called KILKIVAN from 1/1/80
		Cooper's Plains	1/10/76	17/7/90	
224	G	Dingo	1/10/76		
227	W	Cairns	7/10/76		Later used 499
		Loganholme	25/10/76	Aug. /05	
226	ALP	Albion	1/11/76		
		Walkerstown	19/11/76		
229	P	Morven	22/11/76		

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No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
221	L	Geham			Called HIGHFIELDS until 17/9/76, yet new P.O. called HIGHFIELDS was opened on 18/9/76 and re-named KOO-JAREWON from 30/9/77 until March, 1907, when reverted to HIGHFIELDS
		Wittown	1/1/77		Called ISISFORD from 1/1/78
		Ashgrove	1/1/77	Oct. /07	
		Innaminka, S.A.	1/1/77	30/9/84	
		Kingsborough	1/1/77	31/10/89	
		Belmont	1/2/77	July /09	
		McLean	1/2/77	31/7/88	
		Watsonville	1/2/77	14/8/80	
		Kingston Palmer	2/2/77		
		Mount Gravatt	14/3/77		
		Fountain's Camp	1/4/77	21/7/78	
		Hendon	1/4/77		
233	O	Allocated to Travelling Post Offices on			
234	OP	Southern and Western Railway			
24	LQ	Miriam Vale	1/4/77	21/10/97	Re-opened 11/3/98. No. 24 first issued to BANANA (see 1/7/61) 24 was in use at Miriam Vale, 1894
245		Oxley West	1/4/77		Called SHERWOOD from 1/1/78
		Swan Creek	1/4/77		
		Ebenezer	2/4/77		
		Normanby, Palmer Rd.	2/4/77	5/7/78	
		Smithfield	6/5/77	8/10/78	
		Beaconsfield	1/6/77	18/10/78	
		Imbil	20/6/77	July /05	Here re-opened, see 9/7/70
		Northcote	20/6/77	14/8/89	
		Jundah	26/6/77		
254	A	Killarney	1/7/77		
255	G	Blackwater	19/7/77		
		Thompson's Flat	18/8/77	31/8/82	
258	OP	Fortitude Valley	20/8/77		Here re-opened, see 1864
		Mount Sibley	23/8/77	27/8/79	
		Jimboomba	1/9/77		
256	AJP	Port Douglas	1/9/77		
278	G	Comet	5/9/77		
		Maiden Hill	8/9/77	1898	
		Warra	11/9/77		
		Stewart Town	1/10/77	9/8/80	
		Inskip Point	10/10/77	31/8/86	
		Logan Reserve (new office)	27/10/77		
291	P	Emu Creek Siding	1/11/77	6/10/88	Became GREENMOUNT in 1879
269	G	Milton	1/11/77		
		Pipe Clay Creek	10/11/77	?/?/86	Re-opened 19/1/88
		McLeod's Creek	10/11/77	6/10/78	
		Murton	1/1/78	12/8/78	
		North Bundaberg	1/1/78		
274		Chinchilla	3/1/78		
279	GP	Miles	3/1/78		

QUEENSLAND NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
		Slack's Creek	9/1/78	8/4/85	
275	P	Muttaburra	25/1/78		
		Upper Tenthill	26/1/78	Feb. /09	
		Millungera	1/2/78	10/11/81	Re-opened 1886
281	OP	Pikedale Reefs	1/2/78	14/4/79	
		Beaudesert	9/2/78		
430	OP	Darkey Flat	1/3/78		Called PRATTEN from 1897
		Southport	2/3/78		
		Pilton	27/3/78	1894	
		Beaufort	1/4/78	31/5/80	Here re-opened, see 1865
		Paddington	1/5/78	31/7/79	Re-opened as ITHACA in 1892
		Gregory	2/5/78	1894/5	
283	P	Redcliffe	1/6/78		
		Cootharaba	17/6/78	30/11/92	Re-opened in 1910/11
288	W	Upper Caboolture	26/6/78		
290	A	Crows Nest	1/7/78		
289	G	Hughenden	1/7/78		Later used 531 (LW)
287	A	Burrum	22/7/78		
		Bald Hills	1/9/78		
		Back Plain, Clifton	4/9/78		Renamed MOUNT KEMP from 1/1/87
		South Pine	1/10/78	31/12/88	
		Linkinville	6/10/78	10/3/80	
		Stanage	21/11/78	31/5/79	
		Bowen Hills	1/12/78	31/7/79	
		Enoggera	1/12/78		
297	OP	Cobb's Camp	4/12/78		Renamed WOOMBYE, 1/1/89
		Hamilton	7/12/78		Renamed TERROR'S CREEK in 1892
		Tallebudgera	10/12/78	1900	
		Moolboolamon	?/?/79	18/7/81	
		Raglan	?/?/79		
		Red Hill	1/1/79	14/5/91	
		Tunnel	8/1/79	30/6/80	
		Dulacca	3/3/79		
305	ALW	Winton	15/4/79		Also used 219
492	O	Emerald	5/6/79		
		Richmond Downs	5/6/79		
		Boulia	1/7/79		
		Stewart River	5/7/79	1/7/80	
		Tchanning	5/7/79	6/2/86	Named CHANNING from 1/1/81
		Gilberton	3/8/79	31/8/87	Here re-opened, see 1/7/69. Later again re-opened, see Sept., 1904
		Roos Island	1/9/79		
316	OW	Marlburg (Marburg)	1/10/79		
317	P	Yuleba	21/10/79		
		Reidsville	15/11/79	9/11/81	Re-opened, see 1/12/81
		Veteran	10/12/79	31/12/82	
		Lyndhurst	14/12/79	1/1/82	Here re-opened, see 1/1/70 and 1866
		Kikiambra	20/12/79	4/9/80	
		Mungindi, N.S.W.	?/?/80		Here re-appears, see 1865/6. Disappears in List of 1878, so transferred to N.S.W.?

PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

No.	Ausb.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
		Cherry Gulley	1/1/80	16/5/81	
		Listowel Downs	1/1/80		
323?	W	North Branch	1/1/80	Nov./09	Called KINCORA from 1/1/82. Evidence is stamp with 323 and "NC"
		Pikedale Road	1/1/80		Called MOUNTSIDE from 1/1/83
		Blythsdale	12/1/80	23/10/80	
		Norton	17/1/80	31/7/92	Re-opened March, 1905
		Curracurringa	24/3/80	2/12/80	
		Mulgrave	1/4/80		Called CLARE from 1/1/82
		Coorparoo	15/4/80		
		Umbiram	29/4/80	31/10/87	
		Pikedale Reefs	19/6/80	1/1/83	Here re-opened, see 1/2/78
		Goldsborough	1/7/80	31/1/83	Re-opened 2/6/85
		Macalister	1/7/80		
135	W	Woolgar	4/8/80		
		Union Camp	15/8/80	1893	
		Withersfield	24/9/80	24/4/87	
		Mount Cotton	?/10/80	30/6/89	
		Hungerford	1/10/80	1/10/81	Re-opened 15/6/86
237	D	Stanwell	1/10/80		
90	W	Stony Point	8/10/80		Called WINDORAH from 1/1/81
		Broughton	1/11/80	1897	
79	M	Herberton	22/11/80		
		Glastonbury Creek	1/12/80	5/11/86	
		Neureum	11/12/80	20/5/87	This is new P.O., not Neureum (see 28/9/76) which became Kil-kivan
21	W	Adaville	1/1/81		
		Cambridge Downs	1/1/81	31/5/82	
		Gaeta	1/1/81	1/10/82	Stated re-opened on 17/11/82, but not in List of 1883. Re-opened October, 1906
		Ida	1/1/81	1894/5	
		Taldora	23/1/81	1/4/84	
		Mellum Creek	23/2/81	23/3/90	
		Bollon	1/4/81		
202	APL	Dalveen	16/5/81		
		Lake's Creek	1/6/81		
		Mount Britten	1/6/81		
		Bogantungan	8/7/81		
		Gillan's Siding	22/7/81	31/5/85	
		Queensport	1/8/81	31/12/85	
		Kyoomba	9/8/81		
		Birralee	1/9/81		
		Neardie	22/9/81	1892	
		Eton	2/10/81	1902	Moved to Railway Station in 1893
		Great Western	6/10/81		Renamed WATSONVILLE, 1/1/82
		Ravenswood Junct.	9/11/81		
		Isis	1/1/82	17/1/88	
		Upper Camp	5/1/82	30/6/83	
		Boolboonda	14/2/82	18/9/84	
		Boggo	1/5/82	1893	
		Ramsey	6/5/82	30/4/89	

QUEENSLAND NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
		Baratta	19/5/82	30/4/85	
		Macrossan Bridge	25/7/82	1900	
		Return Creek	17/8/82		Called COOLGARRA from 1/1/83
		Nudgee	19/8/82		
459	M	Eaton	1/9/82	6/11/90	Called GUNALDA from 1/1/83. Re-opened in 1892
340	ALP	Jimbour	1/9/82		
342	O	Pialba	1/9/82	31/12/97	Later used 568 (P), so must have re-opened about 1898
346	Z	Johnstone River	1/11/82		Called GERALDTON from 1/1/83. Evidence is stamp with 346 and "LDTON"
306	BOP	Beuaraba	1/11/82		Renamed PITTSWORTH, 1/1/86
		Jinghi Jinghi	18/11/82	30/9/89	
		Robb's Camp	27/11/82	30/6/83	
		Capella	5/12/82		
		Star River	?/?/82	Feb. /10	Called ARGENTINE from 1/1/88
		Birdsville	1/1/83		
		Burketown	1/1/83		
		Boyne River	1/1/83	30/11/90	
		Campbellville	1/1/83	31/7/91	
		Rishton	1/1/83	1896	
		Wompah	7/1/83		
		Pimpama Bridge	1/3/83	15/2/89	
		Upper Cape	24/3/83	1898	
		Westbrook	1/4/83		
		Kynuna	1/5/83	20/5/87	Re-opened in 1890 and again in 1895
349		Mungarr	5/5/83		
		Dungeness	16/6/83		Here re-opened, see 4/8/74. Called LUCINDA from 1/1/97
		Rocklands	1/7/83	26/4/85	
265	A	Yeppoon	11/8/83		
285	G	Cannibal Creek	1/8/83	23/8/85	
		Ayr	25/8/83		
		Reefer's Point	4/9/83	3/7/85	
		Brandon	6/9/83		
		Bouldercombe	7/9/83	Sept. /04	
		Floraville	15/9/83		
		Retro	17/9/83	27/2/84	
		Reid's Creek	18/10/83	31/8/90	No notice of opening but mail route extended from that date
		Pine Hill	1/11/83		
		Hewittville	12/11/83	31/12/89	
		Queentown	15/11/83		
		Homebush	5/12/83		
		Riverview	15/12/83	31/3/85	
		Daintree	1/1/84	Oct. /07	
		Koomala	28/2/84	31/12/92	
370	P	Southbrook	6/3/84	31/10/87	
		North Rockhampton	1/4/84		
		Millungera	2/4/84	4/6/86	Here re-opened, see 1/2/78

PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks		
376	DO	Ma Ma Creek	1/5/84				
		Taringa	16/5/84				
		Mt. Buderim	1/6/84		Later called BUDERIM		
		Marton	14/6/84	July /04			
		Sea Hill	1/7/84				
		Southwood	1/7/84				
		Emu Vale	15/7/84				
		Yangan	15/7/84				
		Meringanden	1/9/84				
		Normanby	1/9/84	21/12/92	Called NORMANBY REEFS in List of 1886. Called EARLTON from 1/1/90		
384		Curriwildi	23/9/84		Renamed DIRRANBANDI, 1/1/86		
		Alpha	24/9/84				
333	PW	Edithville	3/10/84	30/6/85			
		Bett's Creek	7/10/84		Called PENTLAND from 1/1/85		
		Dickabram	20/12/84	31/10/86			
		Kanyan	23/12/84	19/10/85			
		Diamantina Lakes	1/1/85	June /03	Later called DIAMANTINA		
		Logan Junction	1/1/85		Called SOUTH COAST JUNCT. from 1886 and YEERONG-PILLY from about 1896		
		Yadthor	1/1/85	1897			
		Granville	15/1/85				
		Beta	1/2/85	28/5/87	Re-opened in 1910		
		Antigua	23/3/85				
399	W	Alice River	1/4/85	16/11/86	Again shown as opened on 20/1/86		
		Cumberland	3/4/85	1899	Re-opened July, 1903		
		Loganlea	21/4/85				
		Camowéal	27/4/85				
		Muckadilla	1/5/85	1902			
		Stonehenge	1/5/85				
		Bundamba	4/5/85		Evidence is stamp with 399 and "DAMBA"		
		Flinders	6/5/85	15/5/89			
		Mount Morgan	18/5/85				
		395	DOP	Allocated to Travelling Post Office on Southern and Western Railway			
Irvinebank	1/6/85			1900			
Silverfield	1/6/85			May /06	Later called MOUNT ALBION		
Goldsborough	2/6/85			31/12/87			
Blackstone	1/7/85						
Jericho	2/7/85						
Bethania	26/8/85						
Dulvadilla	26/8/85			17/9/87			
Twenty Mile	3/9/85			31/12/86			
Wallangarra	8/9/85						
413	D	Cooper's Plains Rly.	19/9/85				
		Racecourse Rly. Stn.	24/9/85	31/12/89			
		Sylvania	26/9/85	May /05			
		O'Connell Town	1/10/85	30/4/88			
		Peak Crossing	1/10/85	Oct. /03	Again shown as opened on 2/1/86 and again re-opened in 1910/11		
		414	P	Woodford	1/10/85		
				Torrens Creek	6/10/85		

QUEENSLAND NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
		Samford	7/10/85		
		Kilkivan Junct.	20/10/85		
		Albany Creek	1/11/85	July /05	
		Blenheim	1/11/85	July /09	
		Woodstock	4/11/85		
		Greenbank	11/11/85	31/7/88	
		Ashmore	1/1/86	30/4/90	
		Coobiaby	2/1/86	30/9/87	
413		Peak Crossing	2/1/86	Oct. /03	Already shown opened on 1/10/85
		Alice River	20/1/86	Sept. /06	Already shown opened on 1/4/85
		Alice River Stn.	23/1/86	Sept. /06	
324	P	Cressbrook	28/1/86	Mch. /05	
		Mount Pleasant	1/2/86	Dec. /05	
		Welford Lagoon	1/2/86	1904/5	
206	W	Croydon	20/3/86		
		Wooroorooka	25/3/86		
		Dinmore	1/6/86		
		Hungerford	15/6/86		
		Bloomfield Falls	21/6/86	11/12/86	
426	W	Downfall Creek	1/7/86		Called CHERMSIDE from March, 1903
		McGrath's Crossing	1/7/86		
		Murray's	1/7/86	31/8/89	A P.O. at MURRAY'S CREEK opened in May, 1906
		Torley	6/7/86	30/11/88	
		Rockwood	20/7/86		Called TANGORIN from 1/1/90
		Mundingburrah	23/7/86	1896	
		Isistown	31/7/86		Moved to ISIS JUNCTION in 1892
		Palmer Road	2/8/86	5/7/87	
		Halifax	23/8/86		
		Langton	1/9/86	30/4/87	
		Yatton	5/9/86	3/1/90	
		Stafford	19/10/86	1897	
		Eagle Farm	1/11/86	Sept. /09	
		Mount Shamrock	7/11/86		
		Black Jack	8/11/86	30/6/89	
438	MP	Barcaldine	13/11/86		
		Yeronga	17/11/86		
		Fernlees	29/11/86	30/9/92	
		Prairie	6/12/86	?	Must have been closed in 1893/6, when no lists published. Re-opened in 1896
		Milburg	1/1/87		
		Woody Point	1/1/87		
		Ayton	15/1/87		
88	B	Torbanlea	1/4/87	1902	Re-opened in July, 1905
		Ipswich North	17/5/87	1/12/88	
		Sandown	6/7/87	7/10/88	
		Carrandotta	10/7/87	31/12/90	
		Kamerunga	10/7/87	24/6/91	
		Barghool	22/8/87		Called GOODWOOD from about 1896
		Kabra	7/9/87		

PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
107	L	Dugandan	11/9/87		
		Eidsvold	19/9/87		
456	OWP	Childers	14/11/87		
		Table Top	3/12/87	Nov. /04	
		Golden Valley	12/12/87	?	Must have been closed in 1893/6, when no lists published. Re-opened in 1896
		Pine Creek	1/1/88	1898?	
		Stanton Harcourt	9/1/88	31/3/88	Re-opened 1/5/88, closed 26/8/91
		Mount Spurgeon	12/1/88	30/9/91	
		Pipe Clay Creek	19/1/88	1895	Here re-opened, see 10/11/77
		Hillgrove	20/1/88	Oct. /06	
		Villeneuve	3/3/88	1892	
		Strathpine	4/3/88		
		Isis	14/3/88	17/6/88	Here re-opened, see 1/1/82
		Zillmere	14/3/88		
		Gebangle	23/4/88	2/4/90	
		Bundaberg South	1/5/88	31/3/91	
		The Leap	1/5/88		
		Limestone	29/5/88	1897	
465	OP	Petrie Creek	1/6/88		Called NAMBOUR from 1890
		West End (T'ville.)	1/6/88	July /08	Here re-opened, see 1/8/74
		Horton	18/6/88	13/10/88	
		Mount Manning	10/9/88	30/6/89	
		Laura	8/10/88		
183		Lowood	15/10/88		
		Eagle Junction	1/12/88	Late /10	
		Lake's Creek	24/12/88		Here re-opened, see 1/6/81
		Dirranbandi	1/4/89		Here re-opened, see Curriwildi, 23/9/84
		Oontoo	1/4/89		
		Haydon	21/5/89	14/12/90	
		Domville	1/6/89	?	Closed between 1893/6, when no lists published
		Cooran	17/6/89		
101?	W	Killarney North	26/6/89		Later called NORTH KILLARNEY. Evidence of use of 101 inconclusive
		Acrobat Creek	1/7/89	18/9/90	
		Karumba	22/8/89	Oct. /07	
488?	A	Canoona	15/9/89	1896	This P.O. may be "Adoona" reported by "A" as 488
		Hebel	17/9/89		
472	OJ	Woolloongabba	23/9/89		
		Corinda	20/10/89		
		Christmas Creek	1/11/89	Late /10	Here re-opened, see Telemon, 1/1/68
475	D	Monkland	1/11/89		
		Wynnum	1/12/89	31/12/89	Re-opened 1/4/92
		Broweena	23/12/89	15/5/91	Re-opened 1895
		Eungalla	1/1/90	Aug. /05	
480	PW	Grantham	1/1/90		
		Jondowaie	1/1/90		
		Forest Hill	1/2/90		



QUEENSLAND NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
		Wellington Point	1/2/90		
		Petrie Terrace	1/3/90		
		Spring Bluff	1/3/90		
		Arrilulah	14/3/90		
489	O	Landsborough	24/3/90		
		Paradise	3/4/90	Feb. /05	
		Saltern	30/4/90		
		Guthalungra	10/6/90	17/8/91	
493?	W	Redland Bay	1/7/90		Last numeral uncertain
		Barns School	15/7/90		
		Kynuna	15/7/90	31/3/91	Here re-opened, see 1/5/83. Again re-opened in 1895
496	OW	Boonah	1/8/90		
		Normanby, via Bowen	1/8/90	Dec. /09	
		Urandangie	1/10/90		
		Nocundra	11/10/90		
		Blackbull	15/12/90	19/8/91	
		Southbrook	?/?/90		Here re-opened, see 6/3/84
		Mirani	?/?/90		
		Hendra	?/?/90		
		Mount Eerwah	?/?/90	31/7/91	
		Canterbury	1/1/91	1893	
		Yandina	3/2/91		A previous P.O. (using 109) of this name opened 6/7/68 and re-named Maroochy
		Eudlo	1/3/91		
		Muldiva	1/3/91	1894	
		Donor's Hill	1/4/91		
		Yatala	12/5/91		First opened 1/11/70, closed 8/5/91, now re-opened
		Biggenden	16/5/91		
		Kuranda	26/6/91		
		Eumundi	1/8/91		
		Mount Lewis	25/9/91	?	Closed between 1896/8 (see Sadler's Almanack)
458?	(W)	Longreach	1/10/91		Later used 592 (P)
		Tweed Heads, NSW	1/10/91		Still in List of 1899
142	D	Ilfracombe	7/12/91		
		Biboora	?/?/91	1893	
		Yandilla	14/3/92		
		Wynnum	1/4/92		Here re-opened, see 1/12/89
		Myola	28/4/92	1893	
502	G	Ithaca	11/7/92		Name changed to PADDINGTON in 1898
		Aldershot	1/9/92	July /06	
505		Cooroy	1/9/92		
		Mumbilla	1/9/92		
459	M	Gunalda	1/12/92		Here re-opened, see EATON, 1/9/82
507?	W	Hopetoun	1/12/92		Evidence stamp with 507 and "HO" Report says KILCOY became HOPETOUN but no previous mention of Kilcoy. Reverted to KILCOY, March, 1907
		Annerley	?/?/92		
		Mount Jacob	?/?/92	1894	

PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

N.B.: Starting from 1893, the P.M.G.'s Report was printed without the Schedules giving List of Post Offices and Mail Routes. A list is given, in the body of the Reports, of the P.O.'s opened and closed, but without dates and there are many inconsistencies.

No.	Auth.	Post Office	Opened	Closed	Remarks
477	D	Degilbo	1893		
		Eton Railway	1893		Replaced ETON
		Kyalba	1893		
		Mareeba	1893		
		Monal	1893		
		Percy River	1893	1896	
		Tate Tin Mines	1893		
286?	W	Wallumbilla	1893		Evidence a stamp with 286 and "LLUM"
		Anakie	1894	1895	Again shown as opened in 1895
		Breakfast Creek	1894		
		Calcifer	1894	1900	
		Graceville	1894		
518	W	Homestead	1894		
		Mackinlay	1894		
		Nobby's Siding	1894		
369	Y	Parliament House	1894		
		Anakie	1895		Already shown opened in 1894
		Biggenden	1895		Here re-opened, see 16/5/91
		Broowena	1895		Here re-opened, see 23/12/89
		Chelmer	1895		
		Clohesy	1895	1898	
		Collaroy	1895		
		Donaldson	1895		
530	W	Goombungee	1895		Again shown as opened in 1896
		Kynuna	1895		Here re-opened, see 1/5/83 and 15/7/90
		Mossman River	1895		Again shown as opened in 1896. Later called MOSSMAN
		Neerecada	1895	1902	
525	Q	Rosevale	1895		
526	P	Red Hill	1895		
		Toompine	1895		
		Aitkin Vale	1896		
		Bompal	1896		
		Bower Bird	1896		
537	P	Cordalba	1896		
544	PW	Dunwich	1896		
		Golden Gate	1896		
		Golden Valley	1896		Here re-opened, see 12/12/87
		Goombungee	1896		Already shown opened in 1895
		Huxley	1896	1897	
		Lower Proserpine	1896		Called PROSERPINE from November, 1904
		Mossman River	1896		Already shown as opened in 1895. Later called MOSSMAN
		Opalton	1896		
		Prairie	1896		Here re-opened, see 6/12/86
		Rochford	1896	Apr. /06	

(To be continued)

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