

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA

A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS
AND THEIR COLLECTORS



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and the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club*

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JUNE 1959

MAJOR PHILATELIC PUBLICATION

Some More Thoughts

This subject has a certain fragrance for me and perhaps I may be pardoned for returning to it.

It may be useful, I think, to set out the position as it is today in Victoria where, although—in relation to our particular fields—we are better off than most, we are still a long way away from where we would like to be.

Let us look both at our difficulties and advantages. The main difficulties are:

(1) In the world of stamps there are only a comparatively small number of collectors who have the knowledge to write a book. Of those a substantial proportion is not interested in doing so, either because collecting takes all their time or because they don't like writing! That leaves only a comparatively small band able and willing to produce such works.

(2) Necessarily limited editions—with relatively high costs in consequence.

(3) Slow sales.

In Victoria we have *some* advantages:

(1) In relation to our comparatively small size we have a good representation of those "able and willing."

(2) We have a Society which—so long as it can afford it—is interested in producing such works. We have also, in our printer, a man who is both a philatelist and a good friend of the Society. Those latter facts—and those facts alone—have made possible the publication of what is now a respectably long line of monographs on Australasian subjects. Monographs are, however, of limited size and these thoughts have no relation to them.

The main problem, in Victoria, is how to find enough readers, and how to

find them more quickly than we are finding them at present. *That* problem, of course, we share with all other philatelic publications.

Generally speaking, readers of such works fall into two classes—those who collect the stamps or postal history which the work embraces and those others who, though not collecting that field, are anxious to extend their philatelic knowledge and broaden their sense of philatelic appreciation by reading what the other fellow has to say and seeing how he has worked it all out.

Over a long experience I can truly say that none of the better students, in any field, have failed to read and, what is more, to read in fields *other* than their own. Real happiness and success in collecting stamps involves the acquisition—and perusal—of books about them as well as the acquisition of the stamps themselves. Is there any lasting satisfaction to be had from the mere stuffing of many albums with prodigious quantities of stamps if one has only the vaguest idea of what it is all about? A good deal of this springs from the collector's haste to have something to show for his labours, whereas, if he only realised it, reading would almost certainly increase his powers of acquisition as well as his knowledge.

The accepted principle that knowledge is power seems indeed, in the philately of today, a neglected principle. The labour (it is small enough) necessarily involved seems to deter many collectors, although it represents but a tiny proportion of what is involved in their own business or profession. I am speaking to mature persons, and all I can say is that, unless *some* labours are performed, this can only mean pursuing the hobby in a most immature fashion. If we can't enjoy a hobby we shouldn't indulge in it, and no hobby can permanently satisfy us unless we pursue it with the same degree of intelligence as we like to think we bring to our own daily tasks.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria has now had some years of experience in the field of publication. That experience has been valuable. It has now a great deal of information about buyers and sources of distribution *outside* Australia it never had before. It has been well served by its dealer friends. It has not, in general, been well served by Australian collectors and just so long as a narrow collecting viewpoint subsists here it will continue to be ill-served by Australian collectors. I think that in this regard the leading societies, Victorian and Interstate, could possibly help by giving publications, on their appearance, some publicity among their own membership. To date they have not been asked to do so but I am sure, if they were asked, that they would give what help they could.

Good collectors deserve good books and conditions are making it mighty hard to give good books to them. If any of you are with me in principle will you do what you can to see that major Australian works—there are few enough of them—are bought and read by Australian collectors?

J.R.W.P.

The Trail



of Commonwealth

Conducted by J. C. W. BROWN

The K.G.V 1½d. Green and Red "Rough Papers"

Both these varieties are listed in the *Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue*, and some collectors have difficulty in identifying them. It is true that degrees of "roughness" are hard to define, but in this particular case the decisive test is the *mesh* of the paper. When held against the light it is seen to be extremely coarse and open. It is this open mesh which causes the roughness of the print, and it is quite distinctive.

My earliest dated copy of a 1½d. green "rough paper" is postmarked 29.11.23, and my latest date on a 1½d. red "rough paper" is 15.8.24. All my 1½d. red specimens of the variety are in scarlet shades typical of 1924 printings.

This paper is noted in the *Victorian Philatelic Record* of July 1924, p. 132, where it is described as a "very coarse wove, showing a very mottled appearance against the light." It is definitely not a remnant of the paper used for certain printings of the 1d. red in the years 1916 to 1918. No 1d. red "rough paper" has a mesh so open as that of the stamps discussed above. It must also be distinguished from the 1½d. red "rough paper" variety described in *P. from A.*, December 1956, p. 107. This last is of the nature of a freak.

K.G.V 1d. Green, Die 2, on Newswrapper?

No such variety has hitherto been noted, but some time ago Mr A. M. Leitch, of Hobart, showed me what certainly appeared to be a specimen. It was on an unused wrapper of the type on issue 1924-27 (the only inscription, NEWS-PAPER ONLY).

One has to admit the possibility of the "die 2" spur in such a case being no more than a chance flaw on a roughly printed stamp. Nevertheless I could find nothing abnormal about either the angle or position of the spur.

It was not until 1929 that steel plates were used for printing the stamps on wrappers. Until then both Die 1 and Die 3 electros were in use, and there is no reason why an odd Die 2 stationery electro should not have survived into at least 1924. Such Die 2 electros had been used at an earlier date not only for envelopes but also for postcards and letter cards.

The only 1d. red, die 2, on wrapper, that I know of is a cut-out in the

possession of Col. F. V. Thompson. Here again the spur may be no more than a chance flaw, but I do not think so.

Has anyone a further specimen of either of these two varieties?

K.G.V 5d. Some Early Dates

My earliest comb perf. (die 1) is now 12.9.17, at Ballarat, Vic. My previous best was 24.9.17.

As is well known there were two plates (numbered by philatelists 2 and 3) used for the Die 2 printings of this value. No concerted effort has yet been made to determine the date of introduction of Plate 3. In the meantime my earliest date on a Plate 3 flaw is now 6.8.34—the flaw between "AG" on R20.

R.P.S.V. BUILDING FUND

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CHECK LIST OF THE ½d. KANGAROO (1913)

By CAPTAIN H. A. HAMMOND

The ½d. Kangaroo (1913) had a life of just over two years. It was first issued on 16 January 1913 and was superseded by the ½d. Georgian in February 1915. As is usual with stamps of low value much material is still available in the form of sheets and large mint pieces but in spite of this no adequate list of its many interesting flaws and varieties has ever been published. The writer now submits this Check List of those flaws which have been found to be constant, some of them appearing in the first printings and remaining extant when the stamp became obsolete.

Only two plates, one upper and one lower, were made and all units of these plates were from the Kangaroo die in its first state, commonly called Die 1. The printing was by J. B. Cooke whose monograms appeared in the lower margin of the lower plate only. The paper used was that watermarked Broad Crown and A and is to be found varying in thickness from .07 mm. (with gum) to .105 mm. Generally the earlier printings were on the thinner range of papers.

There was little if any variation in the colour and the *Specialists' Catalogue* list of green, pale green and deep green seems to properly cover any difference in shade. The official description of the colour, "veridine green," is difficult to understand as the word "veridine" does not appear in any dictionary; is it a mis-spelling of "viridine," meaning a green aniline dye, or can the intended word be "viridian," which is another name for Veronese green? The perforation is, as for all the Kangaroo series, 11.7×11.8 which is best described as $11\frac{1}{2}$. References to the perforation as $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ or as 12 are misleading.

Very many units of both plates show weakness in shading to right of "Y" of "HALFPENNY," occasionally accompanied by weak shading above "Y." These weaknesses vary much, being most noticeable in pale or weak printings, and are seen throughout the issues of the stamp. As they are so variable it has not been found possible to include notes of their occurrence on individual stamps.

The marginal lines surrounding the plates and the gutter lines are for the most part regular and solid; the few flaws which do occur have been noted under the units immediately adjacent to them together with particulars of any distortions at the junctions of the vertical with the horizontal lines. In some printings weaknesses appear just inside the edges of marginal and gutter lines, running parallel with them with the edges showing as distinct thin lines. These weaknesses are very variable and have only been noted when they appear to be constant.

Upper Plate—Left Pane

No.

1. Left marginal line slightly tapered outside at top for 7 mm. with curved shallow depression, 3 mm. long, below taper and also a vertical white irregular line adjoining right edge of margin, varying from 20 mm. to 15 mm. in length.
6. Left gutter line thinned at top, 2 mm. at left, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at left.

7. In early printings a perfectly straight, sharp edged, horizontal cut through marginal line is found opposite between Nos. 1 and 7 stamps. After the first printings the cut seems to have been corrected but is replaced by a ragged, nearly horizontal, break through the line lower down, opposite the first "A" of "AUSTRALIA" No. 7. This break must have been of some depth as the paper shows a crease or wrinkle at this point in consequence of which stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3 print with double lower frames. Later a second and similar break developed and this is placed opposite "H" of "HALFPENNY" on No. 1. Both breaks are now much wider. The later break also shows the creased or wrinkled paper and in this case the bottom frames of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 print doubled as do also the upper frames of Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
11. Small white flaw in centre of lower part of "H" of "HALFPENNY," hardly visible in early printings.
13. A number of nearly horizontal white flaws of varying length across marginal line opposite just above "H" of "HALFPENNY" with two upright short white dashes just above, one at each edge of margin, variable and in some printings seen only as two white dashes across line. Register hole in margin between this stamp and No. 19.
14. Break in right inner frame with nick or break in outer frame opposite top of "Y" of "HALFPENNY."
15. Nick in left outer frame opposite top of "H" of "HALFPENNY," a continuation of flaw on No. 14.
19. In early printings the outside edge of marginal line is notched and irregular for whole length of stamp—corrected later with the exception of a small curved notch at 7 mm. from bottom of stamp.
22. Break in shading line n.w. of Tasmania.
23. White flaws s.w. of C. Leeuwin, 6 mm. up from lower frame with break in left inner frame adjoining.
31. Left outer frame weak and irregular from 3 mm. below upper corner to 8 mm. above lower frame, variable.
35. In early printings a small white flaw adjoining north coast near C. Arnhem with another above, variable.
47. Break in left inner frame opposite bottom of "H" of "HALFPENNY," variable.
48. Double cut-throat of kangaroo. Two small cuts in throat approximately 1 mm. apart and each $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. deep, varying in width and having a tendency to ink up in heavy printings.
55. Corner of left margin rounded with comma-shaped irregular white flaw, 2 mm. long, in centre of line 2 mm. above corner. Irregular gap, wider at top, between left and lower lines which are joined at bottom only.
60. Left gutter line tapered for 2 mm. on both sides to junction with lower line.

Upper Plate—Right Pane

No.

1. Right gutter line irregular at top left for 2 mm. and top right tapered for 2 mm.
3. Small break in value circle at N.E., sometimes inked up.
6. (a) Colour flaw running s.e. from Botany Bay for $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., variable, sometimes only a spot of colour in sea. (b) In late printings, a nick in top frame over "US." (c) Right marginal line has white vertical line in centre, 3 mm. long, at 14 mm. from top corner, variable. (d) Upper line has small notch at top, 1 mm. from corner.
9. Break in second shading line over left serif of "P" of "LIA," not in early printings.
13. White flaw on bottom of left member of second "N" of "PENNY."
28. (a) Break in top shading line over first "A" of "AUSTRALIA." (b) Short shading line at right inner frame, 9 mm. from top, occasionally with break in inner frame at that point.
32. Break in shading line s.w. of value circle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant.
36. (a) Colour flaw running s.e. from Botany Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. (b) Right inner frame joins lower frame.
40. Solid horn of colour running s.s.e. from Botany Bay for 1 mm.
55. (a) White dash cutting 5 lines of shading s. from Albany. (b) Right gutter line tapered on left edge for 2 mm. to junction with lower line and right edge thinned for 3 mm.
60. (a) Inner right frame heavy at bottom. (b) Right marginal line slightly tapered on both edges for 6 mm. to corner.

Lower Plate—Left Pane

No.

1. Left marginal line tapered outside at top for 3 mm. with small nick at bottom of taper and white flaws forming blotch in line near top also vertical white lines (variable) adjoining both edges. Lower edge of top marginal line thinned and irregular for 4 mm. from corner and slightly tapered down at top. This line has two parallel white lines, 5 mm. long, inside and adjoining corner.
6. Left gutter line has irregular white cut, 3 mm. long, adjoining right edge and running downwards from 1 mm. below junction with upper margin.
7. (a) White flaw on last "A" of "AUSTRALIA" at top right. (b) Marginal line has vertical white line adjoining right edge, varying in width, widest part opposite coast of W.A.
12. (a) "ROSTAGE" flaw formed by white dash running s.s.e. from middle of "P" of "POSTAGE," causing this letter to look like "R." (b) After early printings, some damage to shading lines above between "US" of "AUSTRALIA" which are later seen retouched. (c) Left gutter line has two shallow flat notches, 2 mm. apart, on right edge opposite lower half of stamp.
21. White flaw caused by short shading line at left inner frame, 9½ mm. from bottom.
23. Thin colour line adjoining outer and inner right frames at 4 mm. from top of stamp, sometimes seen as a tiny dot.
- 24, 25 and 26. As No. 23.
27. Right outer frame weak and irregular except for lengths of 3 mm. at top and bottom with break or near-break at 12½ mm. from bottom.
37. Marginal line has irregular curved shallow depression, 5 mm. long, on left edge downwards from top of stamp. Register hole in margin between this stamp and No. 43.
39. (a) Small coloured dash in value circle at w.n.w. (b) As No. 23.
- 40, 41, 43, 53 and 54. As No. 23.
- 48 and 54. Left gutter line has variable weaknesses adjacent to left edge of line opposite these units.
55. (a) Notch or defective at top of left frame. (b) As No. 23. (c) Dent in left frame, 9½ mm. from top. (d) Break or weakness in left inner frame, 5½ mm. from bottom. (e) In late printings "ST" and lines of shading above retouched and also shading lines between W.A. coast and left inner from at 12-13 mm. from bottom. (f) Left edge of marginal line irregular for 14 mm. at bottom (variable) and line thinned at right edge for 2 mm. to junction with lower line. Lower line has slight upwards notch under centre of stamp.
56. (a) As No. 23. (b) Flat notch in lower edge of marginal line below space between stamps Nos. 56 and 57.
57. (a) As No. 23. (b) CA monogram in margin under line. (c) Flat notch, 2½ mm. long, in lower edge of marginal line below space between stamps Nos. 57 and 58.
58. As No. 23.
60. Left gutter line slightly tapered for 2 mm. at bottom on left side with horizontal white flaw, 1 mm. long, in lower line to left of junction with gutter line.

All stamps in right vertical column of this pane have right frames strengthened.

Lower Plate—Right Pane

No.

1. Right gutter line has jagged notch, 3 mm. long, in left edge just below upper margin with right edge tapered for 3 mm. at this point.
6. (a) Defective end to kangaroo's tail—an elusive variety which does not appear in early printings where the tail is normal. Later on a small white flaw is seen in the tip of the tail developing into a deep triangular notch on upper side of tail near the tip. In what is thought to be the final state the tail is tapered for about 1 mm. on the upper side to a fine point with a small spur of colour at the tip. (b) Breaks in shading lines at s.e., i.e. in the line opposite tip of tail, another n.e. of Tasmania and again in the fourth line over "NY" of "PENNY." There is a blot of colour at s.e. junction of inner frames. These flaws are found in all printings. (c) Upper marginal line has shallow curved depression

- in top edge over "TR" (variable) and right end tapered down to corner for 4 mm. Right margin has left edge very irregular for 17 mm. down from top and right edge tapered for 10 mm. to top with vertical white flaw inside this edge, varying in length and opposite top half of stamp.
12. Hairline joining right inner and outer frames, 6 mm. from top; in some printings a break in inner frame here with two adjacent shading lines short. Neither seen in early printings but inner frame weak.
 36. In late printings, damage to right outer frame, two deep nicks at 10 mm. and 11 mm. from top.
 48. At s.e. corner inner and outer frames joined by a blob of colour.
 54. Bottom corner of right outer frame heavy, sometimes with blob of colour joining inner frame, variable. A dot of colour between inner and outer right frames at $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from top occasionally appears.
 55. (a) Long shallow notch outside left outer frame just above bottom corner. (b) Left edge of right gutter line has curved shallow depression, 4 mm. long, centred at 13 mm. from lower margin with edge irregular below. Gutter line is pinched in at both sides just above lower margin which has a deep notch in upper edge under space between gutter lines and a small white flaw under right edge of gutter line.
 58. (a) Slight retouch to first "A" of "AUSTRALIA" which is heavier than normal. (b) JBC monogram in margin under line. (c) Marginal line has shallow flat notch in lower edge under "PE" with irregular edge to right.
 59. Small white flaw in marginal line near lower edge, under left frame of stamp.
 60. (a) Right stroke of "U" of "AUSTRALIA" broken inside. (b) Right marginal line has shallow curved depression, 2 mm. long, centred 16 mm. from bottom of stamp. Left edge of line slightly tapered in for 5 mm. to corner and right edge correspondingly thinned. Lower line slightly tapered up to rounded corner and upper edge cut away for 1 mm. with white flaws almost through junction with right margin.

EDITORIAL NOTES

PAA Mail

Mr C. E. Young, Pan-American Airways' Traffic Manager at San Francisco, has provided details of the company's first flights to Melbourne.

The inaugural flight by the Clipper *Intrepid* (Douglas DC7C).

The aircraft left San Francisco on 28 September 1958 and landed at Melbourne on 30 September. She was commanded by Captain G. C. George. Her mail was post-marked "San Francisco Sep 28 9 a m 1958" and backstamped "Melbourne 4 p 30 Se 58." It had a black cachet featuring a baseball player and a runner separated by a globe.

On the homeward trip, the Clipper *Intrepid* was flown by Captain G. C. Gibbs. It left on 30 September with mail post-marked "Melbourne Air 2 p 30 Se 58" and was backstamped "AMF San Francisco Oct 1 1 pm 1958." The cachet, in purple, was a globe with "PAN AM" in the equatorial position, and a line representing an aero-

plane track from Melbourne to San Francisco.

Thanks

One of the personalities of ANPEX was Mrs P. M. C. Rock, of Newcastle, the chairman of the social committee, whose work was such a success and brought such pleasure to so many.

She must have had great anxieties during the Exhibition and its preparation, and many interstate visitors share the hope that the silver gilt medal she gained for her France, the two bronze medals for her thematic collections, and the prize for the most meritorious exhibit by a woman collector may always bring back happy memories to her.

Specialists' Society

The new secretary of the Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Society of Great Britain is Mr S. Tucker, 20 Penshurst Avenue, off 1st Lane, Hesse, Yorks.



The Other Side of the Picture



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

QUEENSLAND

Numeral Cancellations: Many New Ties

On this occasion I am greatly indebted to Messrs A. G. Brown and G. W. Parker, both of Melbourne. These gentlemen have forwarded me a large number of "tying" pieces and between them have given us the greatest volume of *new* information in this connection unearthed since the publication of the Porter work. As I also know that Mr Phil Collas has unearthed new archival material, it is certain that the book has really provided an incentive to those interested to find more on this fascinating and, might one fairly say, boggy subject—since it is full of pot-holes. All the pieces concerned have been examined by me, a few mistakes corrected and further identification made (by comparison with known cancellations). I have also, for the convenience of students, related the new finds to the Porter references to the post office concerned. One of the most extraordinary features of this field is the large number of post offices which, at one period or another, used *more than one number*. In all, Messrs Brown and Parker have between them produced 27 new "ties" as well as a number of useful confirmations. I set out first the new "ties," giving the numbers first and the name (as it is on the postmark, which in these cases is adjacent to the cancellation) next, leaving further specialised comment to the students themselves:

- 48 ST. LAWRENCE. See Porter base of p. 15.
- 50 JERICHO. This (see Porter, p. 25) was almost certainly a *later* allocation, and not the original.
- 65 KYOOMBA. See Porter, p. 23. The same remark applies here as to 50 above.
- 95 ETON. Also accredited to BEENLEIGH (see Porter, p. 15). Same remark applies as before. See Porter, pp. 23, 28 (where spelt EATON).
- 141 LANDBOROUGH. See Porter, p. 27, where it is also accredited with 489.
- 154 ISIS JUNCTION. See Porter, p. 25, and other references. Originally called ISISTOWN.
- 167 WOOROOKA. See Porter, p. 25.
- 176 MACALISTER. See Porter, p. 22.
- 232 BELL. See Porter, pp. 29, 32. Two items seen.
- 327 MUNGINDI. See Porter, p. 22, where the number was incorrectly identified (provisionally) as 321. Two items seen. Originally used No. 52 (see Porter, p. 14).

- 328 KYNUNA. See Porter, pp. 23, 29. Pennycuick reported a second and later number, 522.
- 360 CAMOOWEAL. See Porter, p. 24.
- 362 QUEENTON. See Porter, p. 24. There spelt QUEENTOWN.
- 368 RICHMOND. Presumably RICHMOND DOWNS. See Porter, 16, 18, 22.
- 379 YANGAN. See Porter, p. 24. Two items seen.
- 425 BOGANTUNGAN. See Porter, p. 23.
- 442 WOODY POINT. See Porter, p. 26.
- 450 URANDANGIE. See Porter, p. 27.
- 463 PARADISE. See Porter, p. 27.
- 513 NOBBY'S SIDING. See Porter, p. 28.
- 533 PROSERPINE. See Porter, p. 29, under LOWER PROSERPINE.
- 539 GOLDEN GATE. See Porter, p. 29.
- 567 QUEENSPORT. See Porter, pp. 23, 29.
- 569 MANLY. I can't find a reference to this name in Porter. There is a reference to MALENY (see Porter, p. 31).
- 605 MOUNT USHER. See Porter, p. 33.
- 609 PINKENBA. See Porter, p. 29, where it is also accredited with 554.
- 644 KINGAROY. See Porter on p. 30 (also used 171) and p. 31 (KINGAROY RLY. STN.).

There were also the following confirmatory pieces in the material submitted, viz., 96 (DALBY, see Porter, p. 17); 101 (NORTH KILLARNEY, see p. 27, use is now *proved*); 125 (CAPELLA, confirms Pennycuick, Porter, p. 23); 111 (ISISFORD, see p. 17, ISIS DOWNS); 507 (HOPETOWN, see p. 28, HOPE-TOUN); 515 (TAROOM, confirms Pennycuick, also used 152, p. 18); 534 (CLONCURRY, confirms Pennycuick, p. 18, also used 149); 541 (SELHEIM, see p. 29, SELLHEIM); 549 (CHARLEVILLE, p. 14, also used 53).

VICTORIA

(i) *Discovery of Watermarked Varieties in the 3d. "Half-Length" and 2d. Litho Queen-on-Throne*

About 18 months ago the writer located several copies of the 2d. Litho Queen-on-Throne, from certain later Campbell Stones, which unquestionably possessed a watermark. He has now discovered three copies of the 3d. Campbell Half-Length (S.G. 19) which also unquestionably show a watermark. It is believed, in both cases, that such watermarks are part of a larger papermaker's watermark (e.g., a figure of Britannia or a large Crown and Posthorn) which occurred *once* in the original large size sheet of paper which was manufactured. Before use this large sheet was cut up into smaller size sheets to suit the size of the printing stone, which accounts for their relative rarity. Mr T. Landell-Mills a few years ago reported to the writer that he had a 2d. Queen-on-Throne which he thought had a watermark. At the time the writer did not see the stamp and it was not until—in studying the papers of the "Queen-on-Throne" in some detail—he later found other copies for himself that he recollected the earlier report. A further study is being made to see if it is possible to identify the *pattern* of the watermarks.

(ii) *Stamps of the Commonwealth Period, 1901-12*

The writer has always been interested in the stamps of this period, in the first place because the technique by which they were produced was so similar to that employed for the electrotyped Kangaroos and Georgians of the Commonwealth, which he also collected and studied at an earlier period.

Over the last few months he has again taken up his studies (which go back over many years) and extended most of them to the stage of practical completion. These further studies have not yet embraced the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. but have covered all the other values from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £2. The idea is to produce at least two monographs for publication by our friend John Gartner—the first covering the 3d., 4d. and 5d. values; and the second the 6d., 9d., 2s., £1 and £2 values. The 1s. and 5s. were covered in articles appearing in the *London Philatelist* and *Collectors' Club Philatelist* in 1953 and 1955 respectively. New work has also enabled us to add some interesting information to the monographs already published on the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values. This will be incorporated as an "addenda" to one of the two new monographs in order to bring the knowledge of these values up-to-date.

To give some indication that there is considerable interest for students in this period we have only to take the 3d. value. For this stamp the same two plates of 120 were used from 1901 to 1912. It has now been possible to identify over 80 positions in the two sheets by the constant flaws, which mean, one can identify almost any block of four of the 3d., a situation not dissimilar to the first 4d. Georgian plates of the Commonwealth. The 6d. value, in respect of one of its two plates, is—for reasons which will appear in the monograph—*unique* amongst the stamps of this period. Add to these aspects a fascinating array of shades, many rare perforations and the watermark and paper differences and you have a cheap and varied field of which there is still quite a bit of material around—if you look hard enough for it.

(iii) *A New T.P.O. 17 Cancellation*

Mr P. W. Simonson has shown the writer a handstamp cancellation he has not seen before. It is a "T.P.O. over 17 between bars" of the same type as the "T.P.O. over 18 between bars" already described in the monograph. This cancellation is on a 2d. stamp, in a shade appearing (according to the writer's knowledge) in the period 1890. It seems possible that this obliterator was damaged and replaced early in its career, which would account for its not having been seen before.

(iv) *No watermark varieties found in the period 1862-7*

In the Gibbons' list, at the end of the note following No. 116, it is recorded that "stamps showing little or no wmk. are from the edge of sheets." One can, on occasion, meet, in the printings on the single-lined numeral papers, stamps showing *no watermark at all*. In the later V over Crown papers one can meet stamps (from the left or right sides of the sheets) which show no V over Crown watermark, but do show a "line" watermark, this forming the frame to the 120 (12 × 10) V over Crown watermark. In the single-lined numeral watermark papers the watermark "VICTORIA & POSTAGE," in double-lined capitals,

appeared across the top and bottom margins of the sheets. There was no such marginal watermark down the left and right sides, nor was there, in these numeral papers, any surrounding "line" watermark. The whole 120 watermarks, arranged in four groups of 30 (6×5), with gathers, were *unframed*. Sheets badly cut in relation to their top or bottom (or perhaps misplaced in this manner in the press), will show part of the "letters" watermark on stamp from the top or bottom rows of the sheet. It follows that our "no wmk." varieties are *only* found on stamps from the left or right sides of the sheet and this fact can be checked by the stamp in question showing a "deep edge" along either its left or right side.

Some sheets must have been very badly cut (from a layer sheet) at the manufacturers since, apart from a number of single examples I possess, several pairs (in the 4d. "Beaded Oval" (4), 2d. Laureated (2), etc.) from the *left* of the sheet in which the *right* hand stamp has the numeral in a normal, centred position while the left hand stamp shows absolutely no sign of any watermark, indicating that in that sheet the whole of the left vertical column of stamps had no watermark. A case like this, it seems to me, *cannot* be explained by a lack of registration of the sheet on the press. It must be attributed to bad cutting at the manufacturer's. In fact, the printer had no option but to print the sheet as he did and the occurrence of the row of "no wmk.s." was, in the circumstances, inevitable. Stamps without *any* watermark are scarce and pairs (with or without) are well worth acquiring.

CORRESPONDENCE

2d. HARBOR BRIDGE RECESS

Messrs Dunn and Meara are to be commended for pointing out (*P. from A.*, Mar. 1959, p. 20) that a plate block of the 2d. recess-printed Sydney Bridge with three dots might be Plate 4 with one dot guillotined off, and be mistaken for Plate 3 if one does not know the distinguishing characteristics.

Something has slipped somewhere, however, for it is on Plate 3 that the dots drop down towards the right, not Plate 4.

On Plate 4, the first three dots are in a straight line but the last dot is raised slightly upwards and this line of dots does not drop towards the right.

The measurement from the inner end of the line which appears with the dots is (as

stated) 14 mm. from the frame line of stamps but only with Plates 2, 3 and 4, whereas with Plate 1, which is the only one that appears on the left side of the sheet, the space measurement is $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A further means of identification, which proves of assistance when sheets are guillotined too short to identify Plate Numbers is the space between the nearest dot, with various Plate Numbers and the inner frame line. The respective measurements are: Plate 1, 16 mm.; Plate 2, $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; Plates 3 and 4, $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—Yours, etc., P. W. SIMONSON.

[Messrs Dunn and Meara acknowledge and apologise for the slip.]

FINDING PHILATELIC INFORMATION

By JAMES NEGUS

The March 1958 editorial in *Philately from Australia* raised again the old problem of making accessible the contents of philatelic literature. As compiler of the "Index to Current Philatelic Literature" for *The Stamp Lover*, I am rather acutely aware of the flood of literature and the need to control it. I regularly read and index 125 periodicals and my main problem is not to miss anything of importance but at the same time to adhere to the editors' instructions not to make the "Index" too bulky. Even so, about 2000 references to articles are published annually.

Since I am simultaneously Honorary Librarian of the Junior Philatelic Society, which publishes *The Stamp Lover*, I have need constantly to refer to my own index in answering the enquiries for information which flow in. The need for cumulating the thousands of published references is always in my mind and I have experimented in several ways to solve the problem.

Some Methods of Cumulation

A "paste-up" of the references for 1950-51 was made by a predecessor of mine at the J.P.S. Library by cutting up all the entries as published (into a myriad thin strips of lines of type) and gluing them in proper order in a book. The result is fairly satisfactory but the labour involved must have been immense. Some of the entries, I notice, were put in the wrong divisions.

I started a similar effort for 1952-53 by typing all the published references on to thin card strips, sorting them into order, and securing them in a commercial "strip-index" binder. This was much more satisfactory but the labour of compilation was so tremendous that I was forced to give it up.

My next idea was to kill two birds with one stone: I began to compile the "Index" on record (5 x 3 in.) cards, keeping separate cards for each subdivision of a country, e.g., Albania: Postmarks; Albania: Post Offices; Albania: Registered Mail, etc. As each issue of *The Stamp Lover* became due I typed out all the newly-recorded references as a list for the printer, but of course continued using the same cards while compiling the next list. Each of my cards then became a cumulation for one subject.

This sufficed for about 2½ years until the great disadvantage of using cards for indexing made itself felt: they became too voluminous for easy storage. Cards are so cheap and convenient to use until the day when one has to think about furniture to store them in.

I have therefore switched over to the practical alternative—the same method of compiling, but using thin-paper loose leaves held together in a commercial peg-fitting binder.

I am thus making a cumulation painlessly while doing the actual compilation.

Making Cumulations Available

The *P.F.A.* editorial, however, mentioned the problem of making cumulations freely available and this has my entire sympathy. What are the difficulties? The biggest one is the labour involved. Cumulation starting from scratch is exhausting

and time-consuming. The sifting, checking of errors, copying, and typing is very gruelling and I have met few people willing to do it.

For my own Society I prefer the piecemeal approach. Instead of embarking on a cumulation of the whole "Index," a colleague and I fill specific requests as they arise. These come from specialists interested in one country only; as opportunity arises I also offer cumulations to Study Circles unasked, covering their own speciality. To date, 49 lists exist through this method and the labour has been effectively spread.

These cover: Albania, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Canal Zone, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Formosa, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macao, Manchoukuo, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Newfoundland, Norway, Nyasaland, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies, Rhodesia, Russia, Ryukyu Islands, Salvador, Siam, Tibet, Tannu Tuva, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

I have thought of tackling the problem at source. Instead of publishing a list in each issue of *The Stamp Lover* (making six a year, formerly seven), perhaps it would be better to save them up and issue a grand consolidation annually? Collectors would thereby have a whole year's references to the literature in a convenient single list, and the number of lists through which to search would be cut to one-sixth. The scheme was, however, not approved by the editors and so was not pursued.

Another cumulation problem is to publish the results economically, although I do not consider[†] this much of an obstacle. I have written several times on this matter. (*Stamp Collecting*, 11 January 1957, p. 569; *Stamp Lover*, 1957-8.) There are nowadays several alternatives to costly letterpress printing, which would be adequate for literature lists.

The *P.F.A.* editorial suggests making reprints of published indexes available printed on one side of the paper, in the manner of scientific "abstracts." This seems to me rather a luxury for *The Stamp Lover* "Index" at least: It is purposely set out in the magazine so that two pages of the "Index" never appear back to back. Anyone can therefore cut them up without destroying any constituent parts. For such bodies as libraries, which bind their magazines and so cannot cut them up, I suggest that the subscription to *The Stamp Lover* is so modest that a second copy could be purchased solely for cutting.

A Network of Specialist Indexes

An idea not mentioned in the editorial is one I have begun to work on here in Great Britain. The people best fitted to maintain proper records of the literature—which is what cumulative indexes do—are those in the Study Circles. I would like to see each Study Circle charge two or three members to set up and maintain a central index on agreed lines covering its own field in detail, so that there would exist centres of complete documentation on given topics. Study Circles now cover all the fields of philatelic importance and a co-ordinated network of indexes could easily be brought about. The merits of this scheme are three: It spreads the labour, it spreads the cost, and the indexers are specialists. The last point is worth stressing: some magazine articles are so obscure that anyone not

initiated into the mystery of a given speciality will find it impossible to assign a reference! (The South African specialists are the worst in this respect.)

Action—International and Otherwise

Readers interested in indexing problems might care to refer to an article I wrote (*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, 26 June, 1955, p. 202) which covers much the same ground as the *P.F.A.* editorial. I put forward several suggestions for action by established philatelic organizations in that paper, but the bodies in question remained inert, I regret to say. Most of the action has come from me; I hope to continue thus but the physical toil is a little overwhelming for a few individuals.

The last point in the editorial interested me greatly. It posed the question of cumulated indexes as an international problem, which international intelligence could solve. It also mentioned that the geographical position of Australasian collectors made them acutely aware of the necessity for convenient guides to the literature.

As to the last point, may I say that living in London, as I do, has some disadvantages. One is so inextricably caught up in a mass of philatelic work for Societies and Study Circles that one dreams occasionally of being removed from the centre so as to find time to complete one job before getting involved in half a dozen others. The demands are incessant. The pictures of stamp collecting as a quiet, relaxing pastime are rather amusing, in fact.

As to international action, the position is rather difficult. Although the American Philatelic Society ran an index to current literature in 1937-40, the first serious post-war effort was in *The Stamp Lover*, beginning January 1950. A year later *Literatur-Nachrichten* (Munich Public Library, Philatelic Section) started an index, and later still (February 1953) *The American Philatelist* took up again its pre-war work.

Are the three indexes covering the same ground? Is this sensible?

They do overlap, of course, although *The Stamp Lover* only concerns itself with journals published in English, whereas the American and German indexes aim to cover all languages. *The American Philatelist* recently polled its readers, who voted to continue the index—there had been a move to discontinue it. *Literatur-Nachrichten* often publishes letters from its readers stressing the usefulness of its indexes. I have also received some extravagantly complimentary remarks about my own work in *The Stamp Lover* and am quite sure that it is serving a useful purpose; otherwise I would not bother to do it.

So, the three indexes are judged by their users to be useful. Is it sensible to have three organizations all apparently doing the same work? I think so. Firstly, they serve different groups of collectors, since few people see more than one of the three indexes; secondly, the indexes are different in character (*The American Philatelist*—major articles only; *Literatur-Nachrichten*—virtually everything included, making lists of enormous length; *The Stamp Lover*—a British compromise: thorough coverage, but attention paid to making the lists informative and *usable*); thirdly, by their nature indexes are highly susceptible to error (one wrong numeral makes a references immediately valueless), so that three indexes can be a useful cross-check.

Nevertheless, some co-ordination would be a sensible thing. I had much correspondence with my German counterpart, for example, on the technicalities of citing references. Our views diverged so much that we made little progress.

On the other hand, I could be stuffy, I suppose, and say that as *The Stamp Lover* "Index" started to be published first, it is up to my "competitors" to demonstrate that their own work is not superfluous and that they felt there was a good reason for beginning their own indexes when one was already well established and available at a modest price. I do not take this attitude, needless to say.

I hope that this article has shown that the person directly responsible for one of the current indexes is vividly aware of the need for cumulated listings and has tried to do something about the interesting problems raised in the March 1958 editorial in this journal.

CORRESPONDENCE

LOCAL POSTS AND POST OFFICES OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLDFIELDS, 1892-1897

Mr P. Collas's excellent article on the Western Australian local issues is an outstanding contribution to the existing knowledge on these interesting stamps, and he is to be warmly congratulated.

Coincidental with the publication of the article, we have been shown, by a London philatelist, three remarkable covers bearing the Coolgardie Cycle Express issues.

The first cover, bearing the first 1s. in combination with a pair of Western Australia ½d. and a single 1d. of 1885-93, is addressed to E. Keane at Norseman.

The second cover bears the first issue 2s. 6d. in combination with a pair of New South Wales 1d. of 1888-99 (surely a most unusual combination); the Coolgardie stamp is stuck on top of the left-hand stamp of the pair and is well tied. This cover is addressed to Wm. B. Andrews, Mount Malcolm, c/o. Jas. A. Healy, and is obviously an item of incoming mail, no doubt of extreme rarity.

The third cover bears the 2s. of the second issue without any governmental stamps, and is addressed to J. Hume, Donkey Pad On Road to Yerilla, which accounts for the absence of any other stamps, as the letter was obviously handled only by the local post.

On each cover the local stamp is cancelled with the unframed two-line stamp referred to by Mr Collas. These covers will be illustrated in *The Stamp Lover* in the very near future.

Mr Collas mentions our article in *Stamp Review* 22 years ago when writing about the Lake Lefroy stamp, and refers to our statement that the service operated between Lake Lefroy and Kalgoorlie instead of Coolgardie. We had no special information when writing as we did, but it may be of interest to point out that a similar statement appears on page 133 of Fred. J. Melville's book, *Phantom Philately*, and that in this work appears a picture of the Lake Lefroy stamp clearly cancelled with two impressions of the Kalgoorlie circular date-stamp, presumably an arrival mark.—Yours, etc., L. N. and M. WILLIAMS.

NEW CALEDONIA — THE FIRST ISSUE

By F. B. HOWARD-WHITE, M.C.

(Continued from page 19)

The remaining 34 stamps fall conveniently into a second group (GROUP II), since in none does the pointed beard of Napoleon III make contact with the octagon surround, i.e., there is a clear space all round the head.

As each stamp in this second group likewise has at least two characteristics that distinguish it from the others, its position in the pane can be determined from the following plating guide.

GROUP II

Beard of Napoleon III clear of octagon

(a) Inscription

	Stamp No.
(i) Nle	
No "le"	8
In different capitals	10
(ii) CALEDONIE	
Long "T"	2
"D" like a large "O"	8
In different capitals	10
Faulty "L," "D" and "N"	11
"CA" like "GR"	12
"D" like "H"	13
"AL" joined and blurred	15
First "E" illegible and "D" like "H"	16
Broken line below	17
Faulty "O"	18
"E" and "N" imperfect	19
"C" for "D"	21
First "E" faulty	22
"IE" joined and faulty	24
"AL" joined and "D" like "O"	25
"EDON" illegible	26
"DO" joined	30
First "E" like "I" and three vertical marks above second "E"	32
"D" like "U"	36
First "E" like "8"	37
Flaw in first "E" and "D" like "U"	38
First "E" like "6"	40
"O" like "A"	47
"N" like "M"	48
"D" like reversed "C"	49
(iii) 10c (first)	
Figures joined	6, 38
Figures joined and faulty	12
"O" like a bent pin	13
Like "IC"	15
"O" like "C"	20
Blurred	22
Line broken under	39
Figures joined and illegible	40, 49
Line broken above	46
"C" imperfect	47

(iv) POSTES		
Faulty "P"		1
"TES" in short letters		2
"O" like "S"		6
Short "E"		8
"STES" barely legible		11
Break in line above "T"		12
"O" like a heavy "T"		13
Faulty "P" and first "S" like "8"		18
Both "S"s like "8"		18
Short "TES" and hardly legible		19
First "S" unreadable		20
First "S" like a reversed "C"		21
Line broken under "T"		25
Small "O"		26, 33
Line under "PO" broken		30
In minute letters		35
"P" and "O" joined		37
Short "P" and "T"		39
Line broken above "T"		40
Almost unreadable		46
"P" defective		47
Short "T" and imperfect "E"		49
(v) 10c (second)		
Figures almost joined		8
Like "IH"		20
Overlapping line above		30
Too near centre		36
Figures imperfect		38
"C" missing		40
"C" distorted		46
	(b) Surround	
(i) Octagon		
Pearls missing on s. side of		9
Whole of crown of head touches		10
Black mass between back of neck and		24
Touches head		39
(ii) Pearls		
2 touch top of head		6
Missing on s. side of octagon		9
Nose touches 2		15
Nose touches 1		24
Forehead touches 3		33
Touch head		35
3 below head between double lines		37
5 on top of head		38
Several on head		49
	(c) Head of Napoleon III	
(i) Cheek		
Formed by lines instead of dots		1
(ii) Ear		
Like a heavy black question mark		10
Wing growing out of top of		11
Black blob below lobe of		25
Mark like "T" in lobe of		48

(iii) Eye		
	Mark behind eye like "L" projects from hair	27
(iv) Head		
	Top touches 2 pearls	6
	Whole of crown touches octagon	10
	Black blob in hair at top of	22
	Black forelock on	26
	Back rests on a black cushion	27
	Forehead touches 3 pearls	33
	Touches pearls	35
	Pearls touch top and back of	36
	Between double lines 3 pearls below	37
	5 pearls on top of	38
	Touches octagon	39
	Several pearls on	49
(v) Jaw		
	Mark like "5" under	9
(vi) Moustache		
	Like "om"	21
	Gap between nose and	35
	Mark like inverted "T" in	48
(vii) Neck		
	Pot-hook mark behind back of	20
	Black mass between back of neck and octagon	24
	Separate line below base of	47
(viii) Nose		
	Touches 2 pearls	15
	Touches 1 pearl	24
	Gap between moustache and	35

According to M. Oscar Berger-Levrault (*The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, 1 July 1868, pp. 106-7), the organization of the New Caledonian postal service in those early days was still in a primitive stage and while he had come across copies obliterated with the letters "PF" in a single-line oblong, most of the specimens of the first issue were not cancelled.

In 1860 he had himself received two letters mailed direct to him from Port-de-France in New Caledonia by a lieutenant in the French Navy. Upon each there was an unobliterated 10c stamp of New Caledonia, representing the rate from Port-de-France to Sydney, and alongside was a pale red one shilling of New South Wales, covering the postage from Sydney to destination. He says that it was principally from his copies that entries were made in M. Potiquet's Catalogue in 1862.

On the authority of M. Pierre Matré (*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Magazine*, October 1905, pp. 77-8) official returns show that not more than 1500 stamps were printed, representing only thirty sheets.

A complete sheet, of which one is in the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, is thus a rarity.

In the *Echo de la Timbrologie* (31 May 1949 and 31 October 1949) there are to be found interesting details about the stamps of New Caledonia contributed by the late Professor Chevassu. (These, translated and summarized by Mr P. Collas, appeared in *P. from A.*, September 1951, p. 85.)

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PACIFIC PARAGRAPHS

Contributed by the Pacific Island Circle of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club

(Convener's address: 42 Park Road, Burwood, N.S.W.)

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

Kulambangra Shark Cancellation

The Circle has seen another example, the sixth, of the so-called "Kulambangra Shark" cancellation. This was in Paul Simonson's collection of British Solomon Islands. In the illustration appearing in *P. from A.*, September 1957, page 87, the blunt right-hand end is shown on the tips of the perforations. Mr Simonson's stamp shows the right side is a straight edge.

We have yet to see an example of the left-hand end, but we can assume it is also a straight edge. If we assume the left-hand part to be about the same distance from the inverted commas, and make due allowance for the probable "S.S." preceding the name, the whole cancellation, as we have already supposed, is fairly short, about 33 mm.

COOK ISLANDS

Manihiki Cancellation

By courtesy of Mr H. V. Heinecke, the Circle has seen an unrecorded cancellation of Manihiki, one of the Cook Islands:



Two concentric circles, $28\frac{1}{2}$, $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and an inner circle, 19 mm.; between the circles: COOK flanked with crosses (above) ISLANDS (below); in centre: MANIHIKI in one line, letters 2 mm. high; in purple.

It is on S.G. 46 (issued 1913-19).

NORTH-WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS

Mystery Postmark

During ANPEX week one of our members, examining a collection of North-

West Pacific Islands, saw several examples of a postmark which was mentioned by Donald McDonald in an article written more than 30 years ago.

The postmark consists of a single-lined circle, 27 mm. in diameter, inscribed "BASE OFFICE" at top, beneath which appears the letter "e" in Rondo Light 18-point type. Across the centre appears, in one or two lines, the date. We have not been able to determine the remaining portion of the mark, as only the upper part of the postmark appears on the single stamps that were seen, these being the 2s., 5s., 10s. and £1 denominations.

Any information as to date of use and full wording of the inscription would be appreciated.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

1d. on 6½d. Stamp Duty

The current issue 6½d. stamp has recently appeared overprinted in black in three lines "Stamp—Duty—1d." The original value, 6½d., has been obliterated with a broad horizontal band in black running the full width of the stamp.

The quantity overprinted is not known, although our correspondent in Rabaul stated that only a limited quantity were available at that centre. As the 6½d. value will now rarely be used for postage (owing to the increase of the air mail rate to 7d.) no doubt further quantities will be overprinted as required for stamp duty.

INDEX TO AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIC EXHIBITION CATALOGUE ARTICLES

By H. L. CHISHOLM

Philatelic bibliography is apt to overlook the articles published in Exhibition Catalogues. Although rarely profound, these are often written by famous philatelists and contain much of lasting interest.

A consolidated index to them is therefore worthwhile.

The major exhibitions of Australia and New Zealand have been:

1911	Sydney	First Australian Philatelic Exhibition
1921	Melbourne	Second Australasian Philatelic Exhibition
1924	Christchurch	Third Australasian Philatelic Exhibition
1928	Melbourne	Fourth Australian and New Zealand International Philatelic Exhibition
1932	Sydney	Opening of Sydney Harbour Bridge and Fifth Australasian Philatelic Exhibition

1934	Melbourne	Victorian Centenary and Sixth Australasian Philatelic Exhibition (Vicvi)
1936	Adelaide	South Australian Centenary and Seventh Australasian Philatelic Exhibition
1938	Sydney	Australia's 150th Anniversary and Eighth Australasian Philatelic Exhibition
1940	Wellington	New Zealand Centennial and Ninth Australian Philatelic Exhibition
1950	Melbourne	Australian National Philatelic Exhibition (Anpex 1950)
1955	Auckland	New Zealand International Stamp Exhibition
1955	Adelaide	Tenth Australian National Philatelic Exhibition (Anpex 1955)
1959	Sydney	Australian National Philatelic Exhibition (Anpex 1959)

It may be noted that ANPEX 1950—and ANPEX 1959—were un-numbered and the fact that the N.Z. Centennial Philatelic Exhibition, 1940, was officially named "Ninth Australian Philatelic Exhibition." ANPEX 1955 was, therefore, really the Eleventh Australian National Philatelic Exhibition.

Three post-war exhibitions marked stamp centennials—ANPEX 1950, the centenary of the Sydney Views and the Victorian Half-Lengths; the New Zealand exhibition, the centenary of her Full Faces, or Chalon Heads; and ANPEX 1955, that of South Australia's first issue.

The practice of having articles in the catalogue started in Sydney in 1928. All articles appearing in the catalogues of these exhibitions are included in the list below, together with those of the Airmail Exhibition conducted by the Air Mail Society of Australia in Melbourne in 1937 and the Melbourne Olympic Philatelic Exhibition (Olympex 1956) organised by the Victorian Philatelic Association.

	CATALOGUE	PAGE
Aim of a Philatelic Exhibition, The	Sydney 1932	9
Britons on Foreign Stamps (W. H. Butcher)	Melbourne 1928	21
Century of Postal History	Melbourne 1934	4
"Centre of Philately" (F. H. Vallancey)	Melbourne 1928	16
Chalon Portrait, The (Robson Lowe)	Auckland 1955	30
Charms of Philately	Melbourne 1950, p. 6	Adelaide 1955 5
Don't Hide Your Light (A. A. Rosenblum)	Sydney 1932	11
History of Philately (A. F. Basset-Hull)	Melbourne 1928	7
(A. F. Basset-Hull)	Sydney 1932	5
Humorous Side of Stamp Dealing, The (E. T. Jones)	Melbourne 1928	33
My Personal Interest in Australian Stamps (Dr Emilio Diena)	Melbourne 1928	32
Olympic Games Stamps (K. W. Tucker)	Olympex 1956	41
Philatelic Congresses (Derek Ingram)	Melbourne 1928	13
Philately or Stamp Collecting? (Stanley Phillips)	Melbourne 1928	17
Scope of Aerophilately (P. Collas)	Airmail 1937	16
What's What in Philately (A. A. Rosenblum)	Melbourne 1928	25
World's Rarest Stamp, The (Arthur Hind)	Melbourne 1928	15

	CATALOGUE	PAGE
Why an Elementary Knowledge of Stamp Printing Technique is Necessary to the Average Collector (J. R. W. Purves)	Melbourne 1928	27

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY

Air Mail Society of Australia, History	Airmail 1937	13
Congress Movement in Australasia (A. J. Derrick)	Melbourne 1928	9
Melbourne Stamp Fashions for 20 Years (S. Orlo-Smith)	Melbourne 1928	31
Philatelic Society of South Australia, History	Adelaide 1936	9
Previous Australian Philatelic Exhibitions (Hunter McRae)	Sydney 1959	9
Sixty Years of Australian Philately (A. F. Basset-Hull)	Melbourne 1928	29
Victorian Philatelic Association, History	Olympex 1956	7

AUSTRALIAN STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY

Air Mails in Australia	Airmail 1937	18
Australian Commonwealth Stamps, History (Miss Julie Resch)	Olympex 1956	45
Australian Post Office History	Melbourne 1950	19
Australian Post Office Philatelic Policy	Adelaide 1955	10
Avoiding Varieties (John Ash)	Melbourne 1928	19
Designing the Sydney Harbour Bridge Stamp (John Ash)	Sydney 1932	7
Designs, Wise and Unwise (John Ash)	Sydney 1938	14
<i>New South Wales</i>		
Australia's First Mails (Dr G. Mackaness)	Sydney 1938	4
Australia Shows the World (J. A. Cashman)	Sydney 1938	5
Centenary of Sydney Embossed Letter Sheets, 1838	Sydney 1938	9
Clayton Essays of 1849 and the Genesis of the Sydney Views	Sydney 1938	17
Sydney Views (F. T. Bolton)	Melbourne 1950	14
<i>South Australia</i>		
Postal History of South Australia	Adelaide 1936 p. 11	10
South Australia's First Stamps (A. G. H. Briskham)	Adelaide 1955	9
<i>Victoria</i>		
Victorian Half-Lengths (J. R. W. Purves)	Melbourne 1950	17

NEW ZEALAND PHILATELY

Federation of N.Z. Philatelic Societies (J. C. Whibley)	Auckland 1955	38
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NEW ZEALAND STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY

Early Post Offices in Auckland Province (A. S. Helm)	Auckland 1955	19
Early Postal History of New Zealand (R. J. G. Collins)	Auckland 1955	23
Introduction of Adhesive Postage Stamps in New Zealand (R. J. G. Collins)	Auckland 1955	32
New Zealand Post Office, History	Auckland 1955	17
Story of the Full Face Queens, 1855-73 (Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand)	Auckland 1955	35

REVIEWS

The Caspary Collection (Three Volumes). 9½ x 6½ in. Published by H. R. Harmer Inc., 6 West 48th Street, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A., and 41 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Price £16 10s. (stg).

One of the fortunate aspects of philately is that so many of its professionals can look beyond their ledgers and think of philately as something supremely worth while. Happily, so many of these on the top rung of the ladder set the example.

Thus the international philatelic house of Harmer has climaxed the sale of the greatest stamp collection ever to come on the market with a superb record of it, in these three bound volumes of the auction catalogues and the prices realised.

The collection, amassed from all parts of the globe, during the lifetime of Alfred Caspary, took three years to sell. The sixteen auctions (15 in New York and one in London) disposed of 13,540 lots, with a total realisation of \$2,895,146.

Volume 1 (finely bound in blue) covers the United States and Hawaii. Volume 2 (bound in red) deals with the British Commonwealth, and Volume 3 (bound in green) the foreign.

The whole collection was beautifully described, as it deserved to be, and each section was prefaced by erudite and interesting reviews of the material it contained. These were all written by world experts and it is good that they should be preserved.

Auction catalogues on this scale, besides being of perpetual reference value, will have a lasting appeal for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of collectors who could never see the material, much less hope to possess any of the gems.

Each volume contains an index to the material it covers, showing the sale at which it was handled and its position in the catalogue. The illustrations are of wide interest and enduring value to specialists and the quality of the photographs and reproductions is outstanding.

One can justly add the confident belief that Alfred H. Caspary, the lover of beauty and quality, the connoisseur, would have been well pleased with the memorial Harmers have erected to the collection in which he delighted. Generations of philatelists will thus treasure his memory.

The Cook Islands to 1919 by the Pacific Island Circle of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club. 56 pp. 9½ x 7 in. Published by The Hawthorn Press, 15 Guildford Lane, Melbourne. Limited edition, 300 copies. Price 15s.

The Pacific Island Circle has now presented philatelists with a comprehensive brochure on the stamps and postal history of the Cook Islands to 1919, with a record of the postmarks to the present day.

For 35 years, the section of R. J. G. Collins' *The Stamps of the Pacific Islands* has been the main guide to collectors of Cook Islands. Now they have an equally readable and more detailed work to study. It is the major work of the Circle and an important contribution to that steadily-growing volume of literature on the widespread island groups of the Pacific, with their many philatelic problems.

The enterprise and enthusiasm with which the Circle faced its task is shown by the fact that one of its members searched the archives of the London Missionary Society, and the success of its labours is attested by the size of their publication.

The chapters on the early days of the postal service are especially interesting, notably the conclusion that the date of the first issue was not 29 February 1892, as given by Gibbons, but 7 May 1892.

It is to be noted, however, in regard to the intriguing first issue that the Circle, in dealing with the numbers printed, has overlooked the last printing, the stamps being supplied on 9 February 1893, subsequent to the well-known figures given to the late A. F. Bassett Hull, and the numbers destroyed (*New Zealand Stamp Collector*, October 1954, p. 28).

However, it does list the many discoveries made by the Circle, and detailed in Australian and overseas publications.

Provision of the type characteristics and plating guides to the various issues within the one volume is especially useful.

Special appreciation must be expressed for the extensive list of cancellations, with dates of use and colours, for its compilation has obviously taken time, industry, and care.

The Cook Islands to 1919 is Nos. 11-12 of The Hawthorn Press monographs, which are steadily and usefully extending their scope over the Australian and Pacific areas.

A Review, 1957-58. 56 pp. 8½ x 7½ in. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd, 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Price 2s. (stg).

Robson Lowe reports that "the year has broken all records," the total turnover being £307,341. Auction figures at £282,824 compared with £216,670 in the previous season.

Auction exports rose to £118,474, 41.83 per cent of the total auction realisations (up 7.22 per cent).

Australia's purchases totalled £7519 (an increase of £3103), the classes of material being: Great Britain £40 (£123); British Empire, £5098 (£2439); Foreign, £276 (£251); Postal History, £526 (£680); General (Bournemouth), £1577 (£922).

Highest prices for Australian material were: South Australia, 1s. orange imperf., used block of 21, £1100; 6d. deep blue, imperf., similar block, £450; New Zealand, 1s. blue paper, bisect on cover, £220; Commonwealth, £2 C of A imprint block, £110; Victoria, 1850 2d. Fourth state, the major retouch, used, £90.

A Glossary of Abbreviations Found on Handstruck Stamps, by Leslie Ray. 12 pp. 7¼ x 9½ in. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd, 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Price 7s. (stg).

Mr Ray, well-known for many years as a Robson Lowe auction catalogue compiler, has now retired, but he has been using his leisure to compile this glossary "to provide a concise, handy, and accurate interpretation of the many single-letter handstruck stamps on early covers."

His list embraces 250 items, data about many of which is hidden in obscure references, and the postal historian will be greatly indebted to him for a prolonged and arduous task, accomplished in a most painstaking manner.

London 1960. I. Gerald B. Erskine, editor. 7¼ x 9¼ in. Published by the London International Stamp Exhibition, 51 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.

This is the first of three magazines the committee organising the exhibition plans to produce before the big event. This details the steps being taken towards staging the exhibition, and tells something of the leading personalities.

The thoroughness of the organisation may be gauged from "Operation Sunspot"—an investigation of light and shade at all levels, from morning to night—to ascertain

the amount of sunlight exhibits will be subjected to, in various sites in the Royal Festival Hall.

Mr J. R. W. Purves will be a member of the International Jury, which has been drawn from 14 countries.

Mrs Doris M. Green points out that although the British Postmaster-General does not feature London on his stamps, other countries are not so hidebound, and presents a four-page article on pieces of London shown on stamps, or stamps with designs having London associations.

The Errors in the Control Numerals of the 10 Lepta Paris Print, 1861, by Harilaos N. Binos. 16 pp. 6¼ x 9½ in. Published by The Hellenic Philatelic Society, Rue Phidiou 5b, Athens. Price \$0.50.

In this erudite study of the 10l. value of Greece's first issue, Mr Binos discusses his discovery of two new errors in the control numerals. These are due to the use of damaged type for the "0."

He also postulates the existence of other errors not yet found.

As an appendix he gives the story of the discovery of the two existing copies with figures of the control numerals inverted and in inverse order. The text is in Greek and English in parallel columns.

Edwin Mueller's Handbook of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia Cancellations, 1850-1864 Issues, Section 1. 32 pp. 6½ x 9½ in. Mercury Stamp Company, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.

Energetic Mr Mueller, not content with issuing one of the world's best philatelic magazines, and with producing a new-style catalogue of classic European stamps, has now turned his attention to the Austria and Lombardy-Venetia Cancellations.

In this first part, the cancellations of 651 post offices are recorded, with code notes which summarises the history, the form of the cancellation, type of lettering, peculiarities of frame, ornaments, and post-marks.

The issues they appear on are listed, with a formula for computing the current retail valuations of them.

The full introduction and the illustrations will be published in the last sections of the handbook. Explanations are in Austrian and English. When completed it will certainly remain the standard work in its field for many years.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Members' Diary

June	
18	Annual Competition
July	
7	Old Victoria Group Library and Conversation
16	Annual Meeting, Presidential Display: Mr C. G. C. Hodgkinson
30	Sale by Tender
August	
4	Old Victoria Group Library and Conversation
20	Lt.-Col. A. R. Etheredge: South Africa

ANPEX Night

The president of ANPEX 1959 (Lieut.-Colonel F. V. Thompson) and Mrs Thompson made a special trip from Sydney to the awards to Victorian exhibitors at the March meeting.

He expressed his pleasure at being a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria and recalled the happy evenings he spent at the Society when he lived in Melbourne.

ANPEX had attracted 442 entries and he was "quite proud" of the effort made, not only by Victoria, but by all the other States who had contributed to the success of the exhibition.

He then presented the following awards: Six gold medals, 11 silver gilt, 19 silver, 18 bronze, and eight highly commended certificates, of which all the gold and silver gilt medals, 18 of the silver, 10 of the bronze, and six of the certificates went to R.P.S.V. members.

Messrs E. G. Creed and W. M. Holbeach, who tied for the best collection by an Australian exhibitor, received American Philatelic Society Certificates of Honor for Exhibits of Distinction, and Mr A. L. Simmons, the American Topical Association's certificate for the best thematic entry.

Mr F. A. Ladbury showed items from his 10-volume collection of "Stamps of the Rupee Area."

The display included several interesting pre-stamp covers of India, a blue "Scinde Dawk," (Royal Certificate), a number of the half-anna and one-anna lithographs from the "Desai" collection, and ten copies of the four annas cut square.

Among other items noted were some rare FF. cancellations, a Boxer Rebellion cover, some extremely rare early Indian cancellations, the Mafia Overprints on India, a number of Indian used abroad, with a few representative items of the Indian Native States.

After the display, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson screened a fine set of colour slides of ANPEX. These captured many of the interesting features of ANPEX and were of special interest to those who were unable to visit Sydney. Others were intrigued by seeing themselves and their friends "in glorious technicolor" on the screen.

Commonwealth

Mr Holbeach provided some gems from his famous Commonwealth collection for the first April meeting.

Showing his 2d. and 1s. unissued values of the 1913 engraved series, he commented that the two sheets of these stamps in the Royal Collection were lighter in shade and were perforated.

He also showed several pages of the 1920 1s. 4d. Geo. V single crown wmk in different shades, and said he noted that the mint block in the Royal Collection described as "deep turquoise" was not so deep as some of those he exhibited.

Other items were—Kangaroo issues: 9d. second wmk, wmk inverted, uncatalogued; George V: 1d. Eosin with dated town postmarks; George VI: Several uncatalogued varieties, including a mint block of the 1942 2½d. with the two right hand stamps imperforate; the 3½d. overprint on 3d. of 1941 with a "golden overprint" which, at the time, was a recognized variety; and large block of the 1938 4d. Koala in an extremely deep shade.

The booklets shown included repaired booklets of the 1957 Queen Elizabeth II 4d. issue, with a very pronounced retouch on one of the stamps of each pane. This retouch had not been noted.

1½d. K.G.V

Commonwealth was again featured at the second April meeting when Miss J. Resch presented a study of the 1½d. King George V.

Her display began with a cover bearing a 1d. red plus a bisected 1d. red; then came the 1½d. issues, with some double and misplaced perforations, inverted wmk; and printed on the gum.

On some sheets were flaws in three colours, others in two colours and, of course, many in only one colour.

The famous "punch mark" repair and its eventual deterioration was clearly portrayed on a number of specimens.

The main exhibit came from the electro which shows a crack across stamp 26 of the right pane. The history was shown from the time the crack appeared in the green printings, into the red colour change, and then its removal from the plate with its neighbour, No. 27.

During this removal and consequent substitution of two new stamps, damage was done to Nos. 21, 22, 24, 27, 28 and 43. These were shown, together with the retouches, and, in at least one instance, the wear resulted in greater flaws than were at first retouched.

Miss Resch said all varieties had been checked on full sheets.

Empire Classics

Mr G. M. Leon, whose ambitious field is the classics of the British Empire, provided an enjoyable display for the May meeting. It was an impressive range, from early Great Britain to Post Paid Mauritius, with some very nice covers.

Highlights of the collection were the 1857-59 Ceylon, 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. Mauritius, 1d. Post Paid, worn plate (S.G. 18), and the 2d. Lapirot, on bluish paper (S.G. 29). The Cape Triangulars included many pairs and a 4d. "Woodblock." The pence and cents issues of early Canada were well represented as were the Australian States.

An eye-catching page was the W.A. 4d. Imperf. Perkins Bacon, engraved, with a mint marginal block of the blue and mint pair of the deep blue.

The covers included a N.S.W. cover with Sydney Registered handstamp, of 27 Nov. 1852, bearing 3d. Sydney View and 6d. Laureated, and a Geelong-Melbourne cover of 1856 with 1d. and 3d. Half-lengths.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Members' Diary

- July
14 Annual Meeting. Col. F. V. Thompson
August
11 Members of the Pacific Islands Circle
September
8 Mr Hamilton Croaker: Postal History of
New Caledonia
13 Annual Competition

Annual Meeting

Members are again reminded that the annual meeting of the club will be held on Tuesday, 14 July. Nominations close with the Secretary, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney, on Monday, 29 June.

Attendances at recent meetings have been excellent and it would be very pleasing to see a record attendance at the annual meeting.

Subscriptions

Annual subscriptions will fall due on 1 July and members will assist the club by ensuring that their subscriptions are paid to the Treasurer as soon as possible. Annual subscriptions remain at £1 1s. for metropolitan members and 17s. 6d. for country members.

ANPEX Night

The March meeting was first meeting of the club after ANPEX 1959 and sixteen members of the club who had gained awards at the Exhibition contributed towards the display by providing from their collections. After viewing the many fine examples passed around at the meeting (mostly of items not on view at the Exhibition) it could easily be seen why these particular collections gained the awards they did.

Sheets were provided by Mr and Mrs Haddon, Miss K. Dreyer, Miss E. Kendall, Messrs F. V. Thompson, F.R.P.S.L., J. C. Thompson, F.R.P.S.L., R. Gibbons, J. S. White, L. Frank, W. Skalla, L. Challen, W. Williamson, J. H. Powell, R. H. Taylor, D. Colville, H. Croaker, E. Appenzeller, R. Stern and H. Rubin.

In his thanks to those who assisted at ANPEX, the president pointed out that club members had won 8 gold, 17 silver gilt, 20 silver and 16 bronze medals and 8 were highly commended. In addition, the two major awards, the championship and most meritorious collection by a lady were won by Mr L. Frank and Mrs P. M. C. Rock respectively.

Cape of Good Hope

Mr G. L. Rogers provided the display at the April meeting when he presented the Postal History and Classic Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope.

The postal history section contained covers covering the whole period between 1736 and 1853 including 11 examples of the earliest period, prior to the introduction of any postal system and dated between 1732 and 1790. Also noted were two examples of the VOC cancellation and an example of the Seal of the old Dutch East India Company. Other covers included examples of all the postmarks of the early period from 1816 onwards, with examples of every known town postmark—the Paarl cancellation was especially interesting—all the known ship letter cancellations, government free cancellations, the very rare Port Elizabeth post paid cancellation, the octagonal numeral cancellers of

the 1840-1845 period and an example of canceller No. 30 with the postmaster's private mark "pre-paid," (this was issued only at Swellendam).

The Cape Triangulars included some magnificent examples of this fascinating issue. Included were a reproduction of the identification marks on the so-called 3rd Plate of the Perkins Bacon issues; examples in singles and pairs of all values of the Perkins Bacon and the De La Rue issues; superb mint pairs of all values of both issues; blocks of four of the 1d. and 4d. Perkins Bacon issues; an example of the cut Four of the woodblock 4d. (this is described by Allis as one of the rarest of all Cape stamps); a reconstructed part of a block of the 4d. Perkins Bacon issues; examples of many of the types (all values) described by Stevenson and of both Die A and Die B of all varieties.

J. W. Dovey Collection

Once again portion of the J. W. Dovey Gift Collection was displayed to members in memory of our late president. On this occasion the curator of the collection (Mr C. Ashworth Sprent) selected the sheets which described the many methods of printing encountered in the study of postage stamps. Excellent examples of the many and varied processes by which stamps have been produced were shown.

Falkland Island and Dependencies

The "second-half" of the "Double bill" at the May meeting was provided by Mr D. Colville who showed portion of his collection of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.

Starting off with the "Franks" of 1861-1877, the display continued through the first and second Victorian issues—the latter issue including the beautiful high values in mint, used, and specimen condition.

The unusual bisected one-penny stamps were shown, uncharged used, and surcharged used.

Next came the Edwardian issue—again in used condition, followed by the first George V issue, the high values being printed on coloured papers. The War Stamp issue of 1918-1920 was also included.

The 2½d. provisional of 1929 (of which only 1729 were printed) used on piece, was given special mention, and the complete Centenary issue of 1933 (including two varieties) and the higher values of the two George VI issues were also shown.

From the Dependencies we saw the overprinted provisionals used on covers from the various bases. A feature of this portion of the display was the excellent use of photographs of the bases to assist in the appreciation of these issues. Finally, portion of the ship issue, also supported by various maps and photographs rounded-off an excellent display of this most interesting part of the world.

Annual Competition

Just an early reminder that the time is again approaching for the Annual Competition. This is open to collections which have not won an award at a National Exhibition and ten sheets are required. ANPEX winners are of course "out" but there are many more collections which should be shown and it is hoped that the next competition will bring them on view. The October meeting is Competition Night.

THE "ROYAL" ROUND-UP

LOUIS FRANK, who collected the Grand Championship at ANPEX, Sydney, is a Textile manufacturer and, as a hobby, makes hand-knitted Persian carpets. Is good at it, too. Resides at Gordon, N.S.W., where he houses a wonderful collection of Classic Europe. Also has Holland complete, from No. 1 up to the very latest issue. Louis went in for a lot of gymnastics when he was young, and even coached a Sydney lad for the Olympics in Melbourne. Now Louis plays bowls. A most lovable personality!

HARRY HEINECKE, of Netherby, Adelaide, has been a collector since 1928, with a special yen for Pacific Island stamps. In this connection he gathered in a Silver-Gilt gong for his lot of British Solomons, Tonga, and Cook Islands. He is also interested in the postal history of South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Harry is a retired electrical engineer, and it is noteworthy that he put in 15 years at Yallourn in its earlier days. He had a trip overseas a couple of years ago.

LEN BUCHANAN, of Elwood, is one of these outdoor characters, who indulges in swimming,

camping and fishing. But he still collects stamps, with an affinity for Australian Commonwealth and Canada. When asked if there was anything in his life worth recording, he said he was married and had two children. Well, it's nice to hear of a chap praising up his family.

MET A NICE lot of chaps in Sydney during ANPEX, not all of them members of the R.P.S.V., but first-rate fellows notwithstanding. Such a one was HAROLD THIRKELL, from Cowra, N.S.W. "Thirk," as he is known, has a choice lot of stamps, particularly a collection of Greece, which brought him a Gold medal. We hope he may come down and show Greece to us one of these days. Believe us, it's worth seeing.

FRED WOOD is one of those peculiar types who like to do things the hard way. Not only does he possess the "story of the envelope" right back to clay-brick times—and a very meritorious collection it is!—but he allows himself to be elected for a second term as President of the VPA. Congratulations, Fred, and may you have a happy year.

W.L.R.

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- PART IV—IMPERIAL CONTRACTS (*three chapters*)
- PART V—FOREIGN CONTRACTS (*two chapters*)

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

The Philatelic Society of Victoria, which was founded in 1892, and which in 1946 had the privilege conferred upon it of the use of the prefix "ROYAL," is a Society to which you, as a collector, should belong. Amongst its many advantages are:

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

★ **MEETINGS** held on the third Thursday of each month at 7.45 p.m. in its own premises, 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, SE1.

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

★ **SALE BY TENDER 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 or by arrangement with the Librarian. Library Catalogues are sent to all members.

★ **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 collection 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: £5/5/-; Annual Subscription: City and Metropolitan Members, £3/3/-; Country and Interstate Members, £1/10/-.

★ **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** SHOULD be directed to Miss M. FARLEY (Hon. Sec.), Box 222, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.1.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

FOUNDED 1890

★ **OFFICIAL ORGAN:** *Philately from Australia* is posted free each quarter to all members.

★ **MEETING ROOM:** The Club meets at 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month in the Board Room, 1st Floor, Trust Building, 155 King Street, Sydney.

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

★ **LIBRARY:** A library, comprising over 1000 volumes, is available for use of members by arrangement with the Librarian. Periodical supplements to the Library Catalogue are issued to members.



★ **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, whilst Lectures and Discussions help to further the philatelic knowledge of members. The advice of members, expert in most branches of philately, is always available when requested.

★ **THE CLUB'S FEES** are: Entrance Fee £1/1/-; Annual Subscription due 1 July. Members residing within County of Cumberland £1/1/- (Juniors, i.e., under 18 years, 12/6). Members residing outside County of Cumberland 17/6 (Juniors 10/6).

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to —

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