

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA

*A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS
AND THEIR COLLECTORS*



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MARCH 1962

A HEARTENING EVENT

The House of Robson Lowe, spurred on by that amiable genius who presides over the destinies of 50 Pall Mall, has — over a comparatively short period — done many fine things for collectors. In fact few, if any, of the established stamp firms of England have failed to make significant contributions to collecting. That is largely why English collecting continues to flourish. The same cannot be said to apply, at the moment, to adult collecting in this country.

After a long period of anticipation we are now able to welcome Part IV of the *Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia*, the main details of which may be found elsewhere in these pages. The work has been several years in the making and it is sad to recall that Bernard Butterworth, on whose shoulders fell the main editorial and collating task, passed away shortly before this monument to the prowess of both the firm and of himself went to press.

One can only expect a stimulation in collecting interest if the fascinations of a particular field are clearly set out and readily made available to the collecting public. Part IV covers the Commonwealth, the States, New Zealand and Dependencies and the Pacific Islands. Collectors of States' stamps, in particular, will have good reason to welcome it since a great deal of what has been published to date is not to be found in book form, but has to be searched for in articles published in many places and over a period extending from the '90s to the present day. But here, at last, the whole of "Australasiana" is grouped under the one roof.

A real effort has been made to include everything of interest, and many references to articles and books are included for those requiring more detailed knowledge.

Of course, there will be errors and omissions. On many subjects the study, if it has been done, is as yet unpublished. These studies take time and in any event require a demand and an incentive to produce, a demand which at the moment is far from pressing but which may well be increased by the publication of Part IV.

One is, literally, staggered when one contemplates the labour that has gone into this immense work. The fact that collector specialists (the writer being one of many) have freely given their assistance need not hide the extent of the achievement. It is a tremendous one.

Fortunate also it is that "Australasia" comes, alphabetically, before "British North America" and "British West Indies," otherwise we would have had to wait much longer!

As it is, perusing this volume, none of us needs to offer any apology for our love of the stamps of the Antipodes. Their attractions, in all departments, are fully on a par with those found (and more publicised) elsewhere. Now, however, for the first time, this fact is fully demonstrated for all to see. The younger generation of Australian collectors have, to date, largely regarded the recommendations of an older generation still devoted to those fields as mere old wives' tales. Nor have they been able to acquire any worthwhile information on the subject from most dealers, the dealers never having acquired such knowledge themselves. Part IV should give the thinking collector here, of any age, something he can get his teeth into without risking an attack of acute indigestion.

Modern critics are usually specialists and therefore only acquainted, in detail, with a few fields. This book, compiled on the scale it is, could easily become a target for *finicky* criticism. What it requires is a fair appraisal relative to its literally immense coverage.

Bear in mind the fact that nobody has done this job before and that, for many years, it has badly wanted doing. Bear in mind that if this particular firm had not come to the rescue it is doubtful whether anyone else would. Bearing all these things in mind, be thankful.

Any purchaser who uses the book constantly and carefully should, over a reasonably short period, find its worth to be many times its cost.

Our sincere congratulations on the completion of a notable and formidable task. It has been worth doing and it has been worth waiting for.

J.R.W.P.

A PUBLICATION CHANGE

Readers will have noticed that the sole responsibility for the publication of this journal has reverted to the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. The position, briefly, is this:

For some time the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club has become increasingly aware that a substantial proportion of its members collect fields *other* than Australasia, which necessarily means that this journal holds less attraction for them. It has, therefore, been jointly agreed that that Club will no longer be associated with the journal in the direct sense as a publisher.

It has been further agreed that *Philately from Australia* will continue as the official organ of the Club and that any of its members who wish to continue their present subscriptions (or future members wishing to subscribe) will pay the same rates as are paid by members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Speaking personally, we regret that circumstances have made such a decision inevitable, but we are grateful for the assistance that the Club has always given during the period of our association.

For the future we trust that we will continue to receive the support (and this should include contributions) of all those members of the Club who collect the stamps of Australasia or any part of it.

H.L.C.

The Trail



of Commonwealth

Conducted by J. P. MEARA

A New Bulletin

While not exactly within the sphere of "The Trail," I feel that warm congratulations are due to the Australian Commonwealth Collectors' Club of New South Wales, who can be proud of their achievement in launching in January the first of their monthly philatelic bulletins. Although primarily for members of that club, the bulletin contains items of serious specialist interest, and with continued deserving support should give a much needed fillip to Commonwealth specialist philately.

5d. Queen Elizabeth II - 1.10.59

In "The Trail," June 1961, I recorded an extensive plate fracture in association with the large pip on sheet "A." With the reappearance of these sheets upon cessation of sales of the 1961 Christmas issue, Messrs Hansen and Skinner, of Sydney, reported a recut on sheet "A," left pane, R1/1. Sheets with this recut appeared in Brisbane early in February. Best appreciated under a glass, the recutting has been effected to four curved lines immediately under the Queen's jaw, and several diagonals, particularly on the neck, giving a darker appearance to the affected area.

The necessity for the recutting is not known, but greater interest is provided by another pip fracture on this sheet. At the time of compiling these notes the few available sheets were generously treated by the guillotine, but so far as can be determined, the fracture extends on the left for some $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and is forked at the end. On the right, the extent is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The pip fracture previously recorded was more extensive and heavier but shows no trace of a forked end. Due to the manner in which I retained my pieces I must shamefully admit I cannot say whether R1/1 is normal, but I incline to the view that the subject recut, in combination with pip fracture, occurs on another electro.

If this view is correct, and it is hoped to be able to clarify the matter, then Mr W. C. Hansen's illuminating article on plate fractures in *Philately from Australia*, December 1961, which incidentally added to my little knowledge, becomes very pertinent.

Could we anticipate then, that further similar pip fractures will eventuate?

8d. Tiger Cat - 11.5.60

As indicated in "The Trail," December 1961, all material from both electros from the new master plate had not been examined, but further details are gradually coming to hand.

Sheet "A," left pane, R1/1 - I referred to a column of weakness over the cat's back and so described this variety because of the apparent weakness. Nevertheless, there is parabolic bending of the horizontal lines within this column suggestive of recutting similar to that on 1d. slate-purple of 2.2.59, sheet "B," left pane, R10/7.

My above-mentioned Sydney friends report some 20 lines having been recut on this unit, but as yet I have not seen such.

However, the weakness on this unit is an electro variety, as on the other electro the corresponding unit has every appearance of normality.

Sheet "C," right pane, R7/8: Reported by Mr Traynor, of Hobart, is a heavy bar of colour through the centre of "S" of "AUSTRALIA." The pieces forwarded for inspection indicate that this item, useful for electro identification, is on the opposite electro to that previously seen.

The Sydney Cove Issue - 1.10.37

The values of this issue are shown in numerals only, and it is probable that a die was first engraved without values, and daughter dies for the respective values prepared therefrom, all of which may be assumed to be Type I. It is also likely that two impressions of the 2d. value were taken up on the transfer cylinder, one of which was Type I, the other being the so-called Type II because of the slight extension at the bottom of the inner left frame.

The 2d. value has provided some of the best of our modern varieties and some intensive study is still occupying the minds of several specialists.

So far as is known, the imprint was centred on Type I sheets, but on 2d. Type II sheets the imprint appeared at left on some and in the centre on others. Existing plate numbers are as follow:

<i>Value</i>	<i>Plate Number</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Imprint Position</i>
2d.	1 upper left	II	left
	1 lower left	II	left
	5 lower left	I	?
	6 lower left	I	centre
9d.	1 lower right	I	centre

In Brisbane, several years ago, there were two Plate 5 of the 2d. value, one of which was disposed of in Sydney, but the location of the second is not presently known.

In order to assist interested parties, it would be appreciated if those readers who hold Plate 5, or know the whereabouts, would kindly let me know the diagonal distance from the near corner to the plate number; also if any reader has knowledge of a Plate 5 position other than the lower left (20 Overend Street, East Brisbane).

DOMINION AIRLINES LTD. AND ITS STAMPS

By H. L. CHISHOLM

Interest has been revived in the stamps issued by Dominion Airlines Ltd, of New Zealand by their inclusion in *Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue*, about 30 years after their issue.

The stamps have been well documented in the philatelic literature of the time, and almost their full story has been told. But they have never been put in their historical and aviation contexts.

The philatelic details in this article come from the following earlier students: R. J. G. Collins, *The Airmails and Pigeon Posts of New Zealand*; R. J. G. Collins and H. T. M. Fathers, *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume I*; and D. A. Walker, *The Air Mails of New Zealand, Volume I*.

The first crossing of the Tasman Sea by Kingsford Smith and Ulm, in September 1928, awoke New Zealand to aviation and there were many plans made for the establishment of commercial air routes.

The most ambitious company, with plans to operate throughout New Zealand, was Dominion Airlines Ltd.

This company was registered in Wellington in 1929. Flight-Lieutenant G. B. Bolt, one of New Zealand's outstanding aviation personalities, was appointed to head the flying staff.

Flight-Lieutenant Bolt, who had built and flown a glider in 1912, had been an instructor at Messrs Walsh Bros, and Dexter's New Zealand Flying School, Kohimarama, Auckland, in World War I, and as a member of its staff had flown New Zealand's first airmail, Auckland-Dargaville and return, on 16 December 1919.

Flight-Lieutenant Bolt was sent to England and bought a Desoutter monoplane for a service between Gisborne and Hastings, on the east coast of the North Island, and a Saro Windhover three-engined amphibian, the only one ever produced, for a Cook Strait service (linking the two islands).

The Hastings-Gisborne route lay over rugged country, through which no railway ran, despite prolonged agitation, and as the only transport was an eight-hour journey by service car, the hour and a half trip by air was an attractive prospect.

The first flight was made from Hastings to Gisborne on 22 December 1930, and from then until 30 January a daily service in each direction was maintained.

The service was without subsidy or mail contract, but a system was adopted whereby letters bearing the correct postage were handed to the company's agents, and for sixpence, would be carried on the service and posted by the pilot at the completion of the trip.

The company issued two type-set stamps. The first of these bore the three-line inscription, DOMINION AIRWAYS LTD. SIXPENCE. HASTINGS TO GISBORNE, the lines being separated with rule. These were printed in sheets of six, three rows of two, by Lovell and Painter, Hastings, on white wove, unwatermarked paper,

and perforated 12, although the edges of the sheet were imperf. The printing was 100 sheets (600 stamps).

The other was similar, except that the bottom line was GISBORNE TO HASTINGS. This was printed at Gisborne, and issued in imperforate singles. Printer and number printed are unknown.

In both instances, the name of the company was wrong, and was crossed out, the word AIRLINES being typed above it. The stamps were initialled or signed by Mr A. Rosenberg, the company's agent at Hastings, or one of his staff (TR is Mr T. Rosenberg, his son). Flight-Lieutenant Bolt signed all envelopes in the left-hand bottom corner.

The Hastings to Gisborne stamps can be plated without reference to the typography by the imperforate edges, but the printing varieties of each position in the sheet have been recorded.

Row 1, No. 1: R in AIRWAYS has a short, straight tail. The I in GISBORNE is a 1.

Row 1, No. 2: A figure is used as an I in GISBORNE, but the R of AIRWAYS has a curved tail. The bottom rule is broken under the first E of SIXPENCE.

Row 2, No. 1: A of HASTINGS is small and malformed, and the right-hand stroke of the N is broken.

Row 2, No. 2: O in GISBORNE is narrow, and R has a short, straight tail.

Row 3, No. 1: The first E of SIXPENCE is flawed and the I in GISBORNE is broken.

Row 3, No. 2: No stop after D of LTD.

Then, on 29 December, the stamps were banned by the Post and Telegraph Department, which stated that no charge for carrying letters might be levied without the Postmaster-General's consent, and ordering that this and the use of the stamps must cease.

The company replied by cutting SIXPENCE out of the stamp, crossing it out in ink, or using the bottom of one stamp and the top of the one below, the perforations remaining unbroken, and describing the sixpenny charge as a fee for the pilot's autograph. During this period the name of the company was sometimes corrected by rubber stamp.

The mail on the first Hastings-Gisborne flight was only two or three letters, which were postmarked Gisborne, December 23. The first mail from Gisborne to Hastings was not flown until 29 December, the day the order for withdrawal of the stamps was received.

Mr R. J. G. Collins, in *The Air Mails and Pigeon Posts of New Zealand* (1931), says that this Gisborne-Hastings mail bore the Hastings-Gisborne stamps (with the word SIXPENCE), but Mr Walker, in *The Air Mails of New Zealand* (1955), says, "The Gisborne-Hastings stamp, which was issued singly, imperforate, was not used until 29 December, the day on which the Post Office gave instructions that the levying of a charge and the use of special stamps be discontinued immediately. So it would appear that the stamp was only in use for one day."

I have a cover bearing the Gisborne-Hastings stamp, which appears to have slipped through on 16 January 1931. Usage of the Hastings-Gisborne stamps was (approximately): used on cover 50 (not more); used without value as etiquette, 250; sold mint, 300.

After the stamps were banned, Dominion Airlines provided envelopes with

printed cachets, showing a map of the route. The Hastings-Gisborne cachet was in greenish blue, and the Gisborne-Hastings one in dark blue.

The company also used large rubber stamps "Dominion Airlines Ltd Hastings to Gisborne" (and vice versa), in two lines, in place of the etiquettes, and sometimes these are found on the wrong envelopes, apparently to make "errors."

On 3 February, the disastrous Hawke's Bay earthquake occurred, and the Desoutter was engaged in the relief work. On 8 February, Flight-Lieutenant Bolt was relieved by Mr I. L. G. Kight, managing director of the company, a World War I pilot, a brother Flight-Lieutenant in the New Zealand Air Force (Territorial), and a Dannevirke solicitor.

Kight took off from Gisborne with two passengers, Messrs Walter Findlay and W. C. Strand, and a bag of telegrams to be dropped at Wairoa. The bag had just been dropped when the machine crashed, killing all three occupants.

The sequel was a law case then unique in the Empire: *Strand v. Dominion Airlines, Ltd (In Liquidation)* (N.Z.L.R. 1933, 1). This was a £5000 claim by Strand's father, William Thomas Strand, on behalf of his son's estate, under the Deaths by Accident Compensation Act, 1908. The mystery occupied the courts for more than a year.

Strand claimed that Kight was not the holder of a B Licence (commercial pilot's licence, entitling the holder to fly for hire or reward), and that this made the company guilty of a breach of statutory duty.

By reason of this, it was alleged, the aeroplane had been so incompetently and unskilfully managed by Kight that it had crashed.

He contended the aeroplane had been flown too low and at too low a speed, and that Kight had attempted to turn while flying in this way.

The company contested the statement that Kight did not have a B Licence, denying breach of statutory duty, and, alternatively, claiming they were absolved from any liability by the contract endorsed on the back of Strand's ticket and signed by him.

To be successful, plaintiff had to establish a nexus between the breach of statutory duty and the accident and, accordingly, much of the evidence centred around the question of whether the engine had failed, or whether Kight had stalled the machine. Two witnesses gave evidence that the engine failed, one that it did not, and one was silent on the point.

An interesting part of the case was the evidence of the Director of Air Services, Wing-Commander S. Grant-Dalton, D.S.O., A.F.C., an R.A.F. officer. Prior to the trial a Service court had investigated, and found, in part, that the engine had failed. With this, the Director had agreed, but after hearing evidence given prior to his at the trial he changed his mind.

Kight, he said, was not the holder of a B Licence. Kight had an A Licence (private pilot's), endorsed for carrying passengers other than for hire. At the time of his death, Kight had fulfilled all the flying and technical requirements for a B Licence. He had also passed the medical examination "with some doctors." Kight had had neurasthenia three years previously, and on the day of the earthquake, Wing-Commander Grant-Dalton had written him ordering him to present himself for a further medical examination which, he said, he did not think Kight would pass.

Mr Justice Reed awarded Strand £3000 damages, holding that the action was well founded on a breach of statutory duty.

He said the terms of the contract on the ticket could not be construed as including exoneration from such a breach. "The contract must have been entered into on the implied condition that all statutory duties described for the protection of persons travelling by aircraft licensed for that purpose were complied with."

He found that the accident was caused by the negligence of Kight in attempting to turn into wind when too low and with a low speed, thereby causing the machine to loose flying speed and dive.

Dominion Airlines Ltd appealed, and after the Court of Appeal had sat for three days, it was decided, without a finding being given, that a case should be stated for both divisions of the Court of Appeal. At this hearing the decision was reversed, four judges to one.

The Chief Justice (Sir Michael Myers) said the finding that Kight was attempting to turn was not warranted. "The evidence, I think, shows that he was attempting to make a forced landing on the road, and this, according to the experts, is exactly what he should have done if the engine failed.

"Even if negligence on the part of Kight in the mere handling of the aircraft were proved, I am inclined to think — though in the view which I take, it is not necessary to decide — that that would not in the circumstances be a sufficient nexus. He had an A Certificate, and though he did not have a B Certificate, it is not disputed that so far as ability to pilot an aircraft is concerned — though he had not passed the necessary examination as to medical requirements — he had all the skill and experience requisite as qualifications for such a certificate.

"If evidence had been called from which it could properly have been inferred that the accident was associated with any cause that prevented Kight from obtaining a B Certificate, the position as to nexus would be quite different. . . . In my opinion, the appeal should be allowed, and it is unnecessary, in the view I take of the case, to consider the effect of the conditions of the contract between the deceased and the appellants company."

Preparations for the Cook Strait service had been made, but when the flying-boat arrived it lay in a shed on Central Wharf, Auckland, in bond, for more than a month. The company went into liquidation in March 1931, and eventually it was sold to Matthews Aviation Ltd, Melbourne.

There the Windhover flew into areophilately. On 25 August 1933, Matthews Aviation began its service between Melbourne and Launceston with the aircraft. A 75-letter mail was carried on this flight and 30 letters on the return flight (Eustis, *Australian Air Mail Catalogue*, Nos. 202, 203).

Of Dominion Airlines' 200,000 £1 shares, comprising the nominal capital, only 16,145 were absorbed by the public. On these, the calls amounted to less than 10/- a share and actually only £4822 was paid up.

Wing-Commander Bolt, O.B.E., a Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, retired recently as chief engineer of Tasman Empire Airways.



The Other Side of the Picture



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

QUEENSLAND

The Numeral Cancellations under 21: Discovery of a "Home Run" Cover

Mr Campbell has recently located a cover of quite exceptional interest. It bears the first 6d. Queensland cancelled with the "14" cancellation, is addressed to "Fitzroy, near Melbourne" and is endorsed "Re the murder from T. W. Wills."

The latter description is explained by the contents of the letter, which gives details of a sudden attack made by natives on a party of whites, half of whom were killed.

The c.d.s. markings on the cover are as follows:

On the front: NULALBIN 30.10.61
WESTWOOD 1.11.61.

On the back: ROCKHAMPTON 2.11.61
BRISBANE 9.11.61
MELBOURNE 19.11.61

If Porter is consulted, Nulalbin will be found on p. 13, being only the seventh P.O. named. Opened 1.7.61, Porter states that the P.O. was moved to Knebworth from 1.1.64, which was near Duaringa. Knebworth (opened 1.7.61) almost certainly used *another* number, and if so the "14" cancellation would have had a life of only some 2½ years. This would accord with the few copies known off-cover bearing this cancellation, all being from early printings.

Westwood was noted by Porter (see p. 13) as having been opened on 1.4.61, and Mr Campbell comments as follows:

"As Westwood had a date-stamp at this early date it seems likely that it *also* had one of the *early* numbers. Later it used '89' but that was almost certainly a replacement!"

Mr Campbell and the writer are now relatively sure that the lower numbers (1 to 10 inclusive) were never used in Queensland, and have also some doubts whether all of numbers 11 to 20 inclusive were either. As previously indicated in this journal, the numbers known to date are 13, 14 and 15.

More information on numeral cancellations will be given in the next issue.

THE "EMBLEMS"

(i) *Steel-faced Electros: An Omission Rectified*

On page 22 of my book on the "Emblems," in a footnote, I mentioned that I believed I had seen a reference somewhere to the *steel-facing* of electros by Samuel Calvert which I had not been able to find.

It has now come to light and is to be found in *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* for 21 June 1894 — at page 156. The passage in question was included by Mr Hill (as an afterthought) just before he commenced treating the "Beaded Oval" issues, whereas I had previously only looked for it in his "Emblems" articles.

Mr Hill stated: "On page 4 of this volume I mentioned the opinion that the original dies of Type VII (this was the 'Emblems' design) were engraved on *steel*, my reason being that a few years ago I was shown by a gentleman what he stated at the time to be one of the original dies. This had been filed across horizontally in order to deface it, and I have since learned that it was a *steel-faced electrotype*. Mr Samuel Calvert informs me that the original dies were engraved on *boxwood*, and in his *second* contract, in renewing some of the electrotypes, he *steel-faced* them. The electros composing the forme were all *separate*, so that any could be replaced if necessary without much inconvenience."

The italics above are mine. The defaced electrotype referred to is almost certainly the *same* one (it is of the 2d. value) that turned up in London about 1922 (see p. 96 of the book) and was used to produce some highly posthumous "proofs."

(ii) *More Reversed Watermark Varieties*

The writer has to record the discovery of three varieties *additional* to the list given in the note after No. 347 in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. These are as follows:

2d. chocolate, S.G. 228 (on De La Rue V2 paper): In this case the watermark is "inverted *and* reversed."

10/-, S.G. 265: Here two copies, each with watermark reversed (and sideways, this being the normal position) have been found. Each is fiscally cancelled.

1/-, S.G. 373a, with watermark sideways *and* reversed. Previously the same stamp had been found with watermark upright (the normal position) and reversed.

(iii) *3d. Crown over A, with Compound Perforation 12½ and 11*

In my monograph on the 3d., 4d. and 5d. values I stated that I had not seen the above variety in the *orange-brown* shade (1907-8). I have now, through the kindness of Mr Alan Brown, acquired an undoubted copy in this colour and have also seen another in an English collection, likewise genuine. In the first case noted, the stamp is from the *right* side of the sheet (it shows the "line" watermark on that side) and is perforated 11 down that side, the other three sides being from one of the 12 x 12½ comb machines.

(iv) *Two Important Cancellation Discoveries*

It is probably true that if you look long enough, look hard enough, and live long enough, most things turn up. This time, within the one month of last year, I was fortunate enough to locate two covers with entirely *new*, although confirmatory, information, as follows:

(v) *"Butterfly" 12: was Mount Alexander*

The evidence here is a cover addressed to England in 1851, bearing a 2d. and 3d. "Half-Length" each clearly cancelled with "Butterfly" 12. On the back are the postmarks MT. ALEXANDER (2.5.51) and LONDON (14.11.51). This is the *first* actual "tying" cover recorded, although reference to the map in my monograph (at p. 15) will show that this settlement lay on the same "line of road" as (and was between) Mt. Macedon (Butterfly 11) and Serpentine Creek (Butterfly 13), each of which *had* been previously tied. See also p. 9 of the monograph which, although recording 12 as belonging to Mount Alexander, shows that no cover was then known. Since the monograph was written, "tying" covers have been acquired with two other "butterfly" numbers then "untied," and these, viz., Nos. 25 and 30, have been found to belong to Four Posts Inn and Warrnambool respectively, as predicted in the monograph. Further, since the monograph was written, the writer has also acquired proving covers for Nos. 7, 8, 11, 13, 16 and 39.

(vi) *Barred Numeral 101: was first used 1856-58 at Windsor*

The official 1906 list of post offices and their numbers available to collectors poses a number of problems, particularly in the early numbers. *No* post office, for instance, is given for numbers 107 and 121 respectively. The 107 cancellation is known used on various stamps of the 1856-57 period, although no proving cover has turned up. Barred Numeral 121 has, on the other hand, not yet been seen on a stamp.

There is another type of problem. This is concerned with numbers which must have been originally issued to one post office (*not* in the 1906 list) and later re-issued to *another* post office (named in that list) established some time *after* the original number must have been allotted, these being all distributed as post offices were established.

101 is a good example of this. The number *must* have first been allotted in 1856 or early 1857, Nos. 1 to 87 inclusive being sent out over the period January to February 1856. However, in the list mentioned, it is given as "Kangaroo, name altered to Berringa in 1900." Various later pieces are known "tying" *both* these names. But the archives show that Kangaroo was only opened in 1866! It was therefore certain (and the original type of 101 cancellation — three bars at sides — was known on stamps of the 1856-8 period, e.g., the 6d. orange) that the number (and the *earlier* type of cancellation) must have been originally allocated to a post office *other* than Kangaroo. Kangaroo, incidentally, used a canceller of a *later* type (larger figures, with no bars at sides).

Some years ago, Rev. J. C. W. Brown and the writer studied the available records with the idea of finding a clue to this 101 problem. We finally arrived at the conclusion that (for reasons too intricate to be set out here) the most likely

candidates were Melton and Windsor. The answer has now arrived with my acquisition of a cover addressed to England bearing a 1s. "Registered" and 6d. orange woodblock cancelled with barred numeral 101 (first type). On the back are the postmarks WINDSOR (5.8.57) and MELBOURNE (5.8.57) respectively.

Mr Rundell's extracts from the archives give the date of the opening of Windsor as 1.2.56, and adds that on 1.7.58 that office was *moved* to St. Kilda, but that at the same time "the office conducted by Mr Phillips at St. Kilda [probably at another place — J.R.W.P.] was discontinued." Presumably the new office at St. Kilda took over Phillips' canceller (No. 78) and returned No. 101 to the G.P.O.

This discovery makes Melton (opened 1.3.56) a highly likely candidate for No. 107. In that case, probably owing to a fire (or other cause of loss), it received (and extensively used) a second number, viz., 189, in 1858.

CORRESPONDENCE

Western Australia's T.P.O.s and Tasmanian Postal Stationery

I think that two of the articles in the issue of December 1961 call for some comment from me, as I may be able to add something to them, even if only my own thoughts.

1. Mr R. H. Taylor's "Note on the T.P.O.s of W.A." From this and my own knowledge, it is now certain that six circular date-stamps were used in the Perth-Kalgoorlie T.P.O. during the early years of this century (Nos. 8 to 12 listed in the monograph, *Postal History of Western Australia*, page 26; and No. 7 of the same list, usage of which has been established by Mr Taylor). This seems a large number to me.

Mr Taylor asks several questions regarding No. 7 and its use, and suggests possible answers to them, and any one of these could be right, but I think we will never ascertain the correct answer now, because of the destruction of official records.

I suspect I may have it, though it is a sheer guess admittedly. I know that the T.P.O. at the relevant time ran in each direction daily, the "up" carriage today being the "down" carriage tomorrow, and the journey of about 360 miles occupying 14 hours.

During the course of a long conversation with a delightful old gentleman who served in this T.P.O. for some considerable time, almost from its inception, I learned that two sorters formed the crew and that, after several weeks of duty, a relief crew took over for a while.

As I understand it, there were two regular crews and one relief crew, a total of six sorters. (May I add that all data that I had

from this gentleman which I *could* check proved to be accurate.)

I now suggest that each of the six sorters was provided with a c.d.s. which was "on charge" to him personally and which he retained in his possession until he was allocated to some other duty.

To some degree his idea is confirmed by covers which I possess and which prove usage of one type of c.d.s. in an "up" carriage on a certain date, and usage of another type in the "up" carriage the next day. Admittedly, I do not have evidence of the use of two different c.d.s. in the same carriage, but I think my suggestion is not unreasonable.

2. Mr O. G. Ingles' "Tasmanian Postal Stationery." On page 104, Mr Ingles refers to the postcard issued to commemorate the visit of the American Fleet and states that he believes this official card (and therefore a collectable item of postal stationery) was obtained at short notice from a commercial source, and made official by the impression of a 1d. postage stamp thereon.

I feel sure he is right. This postcard was issued in Western Australia also, the impressed postage stamp in this State being of *horizontal format*, depicting a swan, and blue in colour. The stamp does not fit the space provided, of course (for the latter, outlined in red, is suitable for a stamp of *vertical format*). I understand this card was issued in States other than Tasmania and Western Australia. Personally, I would be interested to ascertain which they were and whether others interested agree with Mr Ingles and myself. Yours, etc., George E. Owen, Cottesloe, W.A.

PENRHYN ISLAND—A TALE OF TWO COVERS

By A. R. BURGE

A very interesting article, "Penrhyn Island - The Introduction of Stamps," by the Pacific Island Circle of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club, appeared in *The London Philatelist* for May 1957 (Vol. LXVI, No. 774) and dealt with the probable use of Cook Islands stamps prior to the use of the first Penrhyn issue.

It reported the existence (in the collection of Mr H. Heinecke) of a copy of the Crown Overprint of Cook Islands with the Penrhyn date-stamp, and described a cover of the late John Hambly that had the stamps cancelled in manuscript.

Recently a cover with both Cook Island and Penrhyn stamps thereon (a combination cover?) came into my possession and enabled some interesting speculations to be made.

It is necessary to briefly recapitulate the steps leading up to the issue of the first stamps at Penrhyn. On 24 September 1901, Capt. Martin Nagle was appointed Acting Government Agent at Penrhyn and Collector of Customs and Postmaster (*Cook Islands Gazette*, No. 120). He left Rarotonga about 12 October 1901 accompanied by Lt.-Col. W. E. Gudgeon, the Resident Commissioner, and Mr J. S. Cotterill, Chief Postmaster, in the *Countess of Ranfurly*, the new Government steamer, to take up his appointment.

Gudgeon had to visit other islands on the voyage for sittings of the High Court and other matters, and we have been unable to determine when the party actually arrived at Penrhyn and Nagle was able to set up his office. Cotterill went along to show Nagle how to conduct a Customs Office and Post Office and supplied him with some Cook Island stamps, as Gudgeon later advised the Secretary of the New Zealand Post Office on 17 September 1902. A few days prior to Nagle leaving Rarotonga, the Crown Overprint had been issued and Cotterill took some with him, thus giving rise to the note in *Ewan's Weekly Stamp News* of 17 January 1903 that most of them were sent to outlying stations. (It is peculiar though that only one of these stamps in used condition - that referred to above - has been reported with a cancellation other than that of Rarotonga.)

While all this was going on and Nagle settling into his new job, the distinctive stamps for the island, which had been suggested in November, were printed in January and, with the new date-stamp, despatched to Rarotonga on 28 January 1902, as Collins reports in his *Dependencies Catalogue*. They arrived on 4 February, but the date they reached Penrhyn is not at present known. No doubt Nagle received them later that month together with an advice note from the New Zealand Post Office, and a request to take them on charge at their face value. As this was expressed in English currency, and the local currency was the Chili dollar, Nagle referred the matter back to Gudgeon for direction and, no doubt, continued to use his supply of Cook Island stamps for the few letters at his office until advised to the contrary by Gudgeon.

This advice appears to have been received by Nagle on or about 4 May with the arrival of the *Countess of Ranfurly*. He managed to get some letters away

and cancelled the stamps on them by hand. Other mail, probably including orders for the new stamps, was dealt with after the *Countess* had sailed, and was cancelled "7 May 1902" with the new date-stamp.

We now come to a description of the two covers that are the reason for these notes. Hambly's had already been fully described for the Pacific Islands Circle article, but is repeated here for convenience:

1. 4 May 1902: Cover addressed to Melbourne with a $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. (2) and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the new stamps cancelled in manuscript "4/5/2" and obliterated by a seal (Auckland 343).

Route: Penrhyn "4/5/2"
 Rarotonga "2 JE 02"
 (Auckland "14 JE 02")?
 Sydney "JU 21 02"
 Melbourne "23.6.02"

A mail left Rarotonga on 7 June, arrived Auckland on 14 June and connected with the Sydney mail. It was, no doubt, on arrival in Auckland that the "343" seal was applied to the stamps and the reverse of the envelope, as the stamps had not been cancelled by a Penrhyn date-stamp, the seal being used in place of the usual obliterator. It would appear that Collins is incorrect when he states in his catalogue that the seal was impressed at Rarotonga.

2. 7 May 1902: Cover addressed to Suva with a $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Penrhyn stamps used with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue Torea (perf. 11) and 5d. Makea (perf. 12 x $11\frac{1}{2}$) of Cook Islands, all cancelled with the first Penrhyn date-stamp "7 May 1902."

Route: Penrhyn "7 May 1902"
 Papeete "? Jun 02"
 Auckland "8 JL 02"
 Suva "20 JY 1902"

Most of the Penrhyn trade was in the hands of Tahitian traders, notably Dexter and Winchester, who ran a regular ship to Penrhyn, and probably one of their boats took this cover to Papeete, where it connected with the *Tavinui*, which left Rarotonga 24 June, Papeete 27 June, and arrived in Auckland 8 July 1902.

From the above the following deductions may be made:

1. Although Nagle was appointed Postmaster at Penrhyn on 24 September 1901, his office could not be opened until he arrived on the island some time late October.
2. Cook Islands stamps were available from the date the office opened. In the absence of any distinctive date-stamp (and we do not know of any) Nagle must have sent the mail to Rarotonga for cancellation, and that is why so few Cook Island stamps are known with the Penrhyn date-stamp and none are known originating in Penrhyn with a manuscript cancellation.
3. Although the new stamps for Penrhyn arrived late February their first official date of use would appear to be 4 May 1902. The stamps on Hambly's cover, and possibly others, were cancelled with this date in manuscript—

but why? Did Nagle temporarily mislay the date-stamp — it was used three days later — or was he following the example set by Maxwell in Niue in January of that year.

4. The first use of the date-stamp on Penrhyn stamps would appear to be 7 May 1902.
5. The second cover is most interesting, illustrating the use, which could be questioned at this time, of both Cook Islands and Penrhyn stamps. It is a philatelic one, addressed to a stamp dealer in Suva. It does prove, however, that at least some Cook Islands stamps were held at Penrhyn.
6. The 1d. Crown Overprint was probably issued at Penrhyn (as well as other outlying islands?) but, with other values of Cook Islands stamps, received no special treatment, except for the one example so far reported by the "Pixies." This has portion of the Penrhyn date-stamp with only the letters "FEB" of the date. Could this have been 1902, or was it later?

It will be seen that there is still much to learn about the early postal history of Penrhyn, and any collector with early covers or copies of Cook Island stamps cancelled with the Penrhyn date-stamp that may take the story a step further are asked to contact the writer at P.O. Box 1568, Wellington, New Zealand.

NEW SOUTH WALES USED IN QUEENSLAND

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

The usually accepted date for the establishment of Queensland as a separate colony is 26 January 1860, and to the purist, only those New South Wales stamps used in the Queensland post offices between that date and 1 November 1860, when the first stamps of Queensland were issued, can be regarded as true-blue "used in Queensland." New South Wales stamps used in the same offices *before* the separation date are regarded merely as "forerunners." In fact, the Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue has a note at the head of the Queensland list which reads, in part: "From 26 January 1860 to 1 November 1960 current stamps of New South Wales were used in Queensland. . . . Such stamps bearing a Queensland postmark may be included in a collection of the stamps of this country."

I have always felt that this is rather splitting hairs, and that a collector could include New South Wales stamps used in the Queensland offices from 1850 onwards either in a collection of New South Wales or a collection of Queensland as it suited his fancy or convenience. Now, from the evidence of covers in my possession, I am led to doubt whether there is even as much magic in the date of separation as the purists would have us believe. The story accepted up to date is that the Queensland postal authorities obtained stamps from New South Wales to tide them over until their own stamps were ready, but the covers suggest that the actual facts may be different.

I have two covers from the acceptable "used in Queensland" period, one from

Ipswich to Tenterfield (N.S.W.) dated 21 March 1860, and the other from Good's Inn (afterwards Nanango) to Toowoomba dated 22 August 1860. The first has an Ipswich date-stamp of departure, a Drayton date-stamp in transit, while the second has a Good's Inn date-stamp of departure, and a Toowoomba date-stamp of arrival. In each of the four date-stamps the letters "N.S.W." appear at the foot.

The case is quite different with a cover from Nulalbin to "Fitzroy, near Melbourne" dated 30 October 1861. This has a Nulalbin date-stamp of departure, and Westwood, Rockhampton and Brisbane date-stamps in transit. In all four cases the date-stamp shows "Queensland" at foot. This might be expected in the case of Nulalbin and Westwood, as they were not opened until 1861, but both Brisbane and Rockhampton earlier had date-stamps with "N.S.W.," so not much time was wasted in introducing "Queensland" date-stamps in these and the other offices opened by New South Wales. On a 1864 cover from Maryborough to Sydney, the Maryborough date-stamp, as might be expected, has "Queensland" at foot.

Does not all this evidence add up to the proposition, not that the Queensland postal authorities obtained stamps from New South Wales, but that the New South Wales Postmaster-General's Department maintained control of the Queensland post offices at least up to 1 November 1860? In the setting-up of any new governing body, there must be a transition period while the new officials are "learning the ropes," and Queensland could easily have been in a position where it could not take over control of postal affairs immediately. If Queensland authorities did have control of them, I find it hard to believe that they would not have introduced "Queensland" date-stamps as soon as possible.

There are two other pieces of evidence suggesting that New South Wales still had control over the Queensland post offices in the interim period. The first is that *no* additional post offices were opened in Queensland in 1860, but three were opened on 1 January 1861, and several more in subsequent months. If Queensland had had control in 1860, one would have imagined that they would have turned their attention immediately to improving service to the public.

The second piece of evidence is that the numerals that New South Wales had originally allocated to Queensland offices were re-allocated to new offices in New South Wales, but the first of these re-allocations did not take place until 1 February 1861. This suggests that the Queensland offices were still on the New South Wales list in 1860.

All this leads to the conclusion that, after all, the date, 26 January 1860, may not have had much significance in postal affairs, and that the distinction between "forerunners" and "used in Queensland" is more artificial than real. I keep my two 1860 covers in my collection of New South Wales because the date-stamps have "N.S.W.," but I maintain that a collector of Queensland has a perfect right to put similar ones, or pre-1860 ones for that matter, in a collection of that colony if he pleases.

The evidence is not entirely conclusive, of course, but at least it raises doubts about previously accepted ideas. I should be interested to hear details of other covers of 1860 and 1861 in the possession of readers, as these may help to settle the question.

TASMANIAN POSTAL STATIONERY

By LEWIS C. VINEY, F.R.P.S.L.

For tackling such a complex and difficult field Mr O. G. Ingles deserves the highest praise, and his recent articles will, I am sure, stimulate interest in a neglected aspect of Tasmanian philately, and probably also cause a revival of interest in the issues of other Australian States.

Over approximately 20 years such material has been accumulated for eventual study. Due to limited time available priority has been given to other aspects of Tasmanian philately, and the stationery has been relegated to a more opportune time when further information and material would be available.

While it is possible to add much new material to Mr Ingles' lists, it must be emphasised that he has discovered many items which I have never sighted over the years. No doubt more still remain to be discovered.

Any remarks which may be regarded as criticism of Mr Ingles' articles are not intended purely as such. It is hoped that interested collectors can finally produce an authoritative check list of the issues.

It is suggested that the listing of the various sections could be improved by adopting a designating code such as is used in Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps*, viz.:

- LC. Letter cards
- RC. Reply cards
- C. Postcards
- E. Envelopes
- R. Registered Envelopes
- W. Wrappers
- L. Letter sheets

together with additional letters as the case may be to indicate further information, such as:

- P. Post Office issues
- O. Official issues
- S. Stamped to order
- X. Issued by private firm but are unstamped and require adhesive postage stamps to be affixed prior to posting.

It is a matter of regret that Mr Ingles did not always give information regarding the material used for the issues, particularly so with the postcards, where a wide range of card was used. It is sometimes difficult to determine if a particular item has, in fact, been listed. Many items listed as a sub-variety, in my opinion, should be regarded as a separate variety as there is sufficient difference in the items to justify this.

Mr Ingles seems to imply that most of the "stamped to order" issues with more than one value or embossing were done for philatelic purposes. The use of the word "spurious" is unfortunate, as it is certain that a large number of such issues

do not fall into any such category. No doubt some items are of a philatelic nature such as the wrappers with the embossed "stamp duty" values as listed in the 1914 issue of Bright's *Catalogue of Postal Stationery*.

It must be remembered that any embossing for private order would be done by the Government Printing Office and under security. Providing the value embossed on the item makes up a valid postal rate, there does not seem anything spurious or suspect about it. In my experience, while some items are found used to European addresses as mentioned by Mr Ingles, many of them do occur with addresses which indicate commercial usage. Perhaps the regulations regarding "embossing to order," when located, will throw some light on the subject. It seems hardly feasible that quantities would be embossed in specified combinations and/or colours by clandestine arrangement within the Government Printing Office. The "One Penny" embossing is normally in red, yet examples are known commercially used where this value is embossed in green. The "stamp duty" items mentioned above cannot be classified in the same category with "postal" issues.

The full story of the "embossed to order" issues has not yet been told, and in order that our knowledge of the issues be widened all known items should be listed, even if some were of a philatelic nature, by corruption or otherwise. Previous catalogues have listed such items in detail, and there seems no reason now to dismiss them lightly.

In so far as the embossing dies for postal usage are concerned, it should be clearly stated that each of the three values was a separate design, differing mainly in the border.

Additional material is described with reference to Mr Ingles' identification numbering, except in cases where no mention was made to any such material.

Letter Sheets

These are classified by Mr Ingles under "Letter Cards," but I believe they should be in a separate section.

P1(a) Add. Black on buff. 110 x 89 mm.

P1(b) Should be listed as a separate variety, and must be exceedingly rare. It is not listed by Bright.

Letter Cards

1. The shade varies from pale to deep blue-green. From measurements of the writing area there are three distinct sizes:

(i) Folded size 160 x 85 mm. Writing area 160 x 145 mm.

(ii) Folded size 150 x 85 mm. Writing area 155 x 134 mm.

(iii) Folded size 145 x 85 mm. Writing area 150 x 130 mm.

Also found overprinted SPECIMEN in black, letters 6 mm. high, and word measures 50 mm. long. On front of card, diagonally upwards from left to right.

2. (a) Unframed views. There are two very distinct shades of this issue:

(i) Violet. Earliest date noted 20.6.1900.

(ii) Bright violet. Earliest date noted 10.3.1902.

Also overprinted SPECIMEN, but letters are 7 mm. high and the "c" is from a different font, having an ornate curve at top.

(b) The views of the mines are framed.

These have only been noted printed in violet, and earliest used example is 28.6.1902.

3. The mint examples accumulated over the years have not yielded one example of the variety with the longer subscript, as described by Mr Ingles.

The earliest used example of the views which also appeared on the previous issue is dated 1903, but I have not seen a used example of the new lakes series prior to 23.12.1908. It may be that this series was printed much later than 1903.

The shades of the printed stamp vary considerably.

4. There are two settings of the overprint ONE PENNY:

(i) At an angle of 20°.

(ii) At an angle of 40°, which has only been noted on a pale shade of the printed stamp. This overprint is sometimes considerably misplaced.

Registration Envelopes

Issues 1-3 are on linen-backed paper.

3. It is felt that more information should be recorded regarding the various printings of this issue, and the following shades have been noted, together with envelope size:

<i>Printing</i>	<i>Embossed Stamp</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Earliest Date</i>
Pale ultramarine	Blue-grey	132 x 83 mm.	
Pale ultramarine	Grey	132 x 83 mm.	25.3.97
Pale ultramarine	Grey	152 x 96 mm.	4.11.97
Ultramarine	Grey	152 x 96 mm.	11.7.98
Grey	Blue-grey	152 x 96 mm.	
Grey	Blue-grey	132 x 83 mm.	
Grey	Grey	132 x 83 mm.	

1903 Melbourne Printings

The paper used is a highly surfaced, thick white paper. I think there are sufficient differences for the listing of three major varieties.

4. Inscription in three lines.

Size, 100 x 64 mm. Straight reverse under flap.

Earliest used example is dated 30.7.1907.

5. Inscription in two lines.

(a) Bright ultramarine on white.

(i) 130 x 78 mm. Straight reverse under flap.

(ii) 127 x 78 mm. V neck reverse under flap.

Earliest date noted 11.6.1906.

(iii) 230 x 100 mm. Straight reverse.

Earliest date noted 23.4.1909.

The inscription varies slightly from the smaller sizes.

- (b) Blue on white.
130 x 78 mm. Straight reverse.
Earliest date 11.10.1912.
6. REGISTERED in boxed frame.
230 x 100 mm. V neck.
Personally, I have never sighted this envelope.

Official Issues

The envelopes were evidently prepared for various departments, but for listing purposes the best basis seems to be the envelope rather than for any Government department.

- RO1. As described by Mr Ingles as O1(a). I have not sighted an example.
- RO2. Crest printed on the centre front above the inscription ON PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY, underlined with a single line. In black on white envelope. "R" in circle 26 mm. diameter, top left-hand corner, and crossed lines in red across face of envelope. Department inscription, bottom left-hand corner, printed in red.
Size 138 x 80 mm. White paper.
(i) Treasury, Hobart (two lines).
Earliest date 24.2.1898.
- RO3. As for RO2, except department inscription is in black.
Size 137 x 79 mm. White paper.
(i) Under Secretary's Office (one line).
Earliest date 2.7.1900.
- RO4. The inscription under crest is changed to ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE, underlined with a double line. Department inscription in black.
Size 222 x 102 mm. White paper.
(a) Mines Department, Tasmania (two lines).
Earliest date 12.9.1899.
(b) With small red B5749 control under same department inscription.
Earliest date 21.3.1906.
- RO5. Inscription as for RO4, but underlined with a single line. "R" in oval 20 x 26 mm. in red in top left-hand corner. Crossed red lines on front and back. Department inscription in black.
Size 147 x 89 mm. White paper.
Treasury, Hobart (two lines).
Earliest date 14.3.1900.
- RO6. As for RO5, except "R" in circle 14 mm. diameter.
Size 147 x 89 mm. White paper.
Treasury, Hobart (two lines).
Earliest date 18.7.1918.
- RO7. Wholly printed in red, and there is no printed or embossed crest on the envelope. The inscription, On Public Service Only, is underlined with a single line. "R" in circle 25 mm. diameter in top left-hand corner. Crossed red lines on front and back. The address is printed:

THE HONORABLE
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
HOBART.

In the top right panel formed by the crossed lines is
.....TEACHER
.....STATE SCHOOL

and in the bottom left-hand corner is
POSTED.....190.....

Size 180 x 120 mm. Thick off-white paper.

Example dated 4 June 1902.

- RO8. As for RO7, but the "R" is smaller and is enclosed in a thicker circle 23 mm. in diameter.
Size 175 x 115 mm. Thick off-white paper.
Example dated 3 June 1902.

Postcards

18. The reply half of the reply card was converted for use as a postcard, and the word REPLY was overscored with a black line 2 mm. wide.

Officially Used Postcards

- O7. Type 18. Perf. T. 5 x 5.
Both halves of the overscored separated halves of the reply card.

Official Postcards

As distinct from officially used cards

- O8. Size 117 x 89 mm. Greyish buff card.
Inscription at top front, On Public Service only, underlined with a single line.
Used by Government Railways on example dated 4 April 1899.
- O9. Size 162 x 119 mm. Thin white card.
Very small inscription 40 mm. long, On Public Service only, underlined with a single line.
Used by Tasmanian Rifle Regiment on example dated 12 Nov. 1884.
- O10. Size 114 x 77 mm. White surfaced medium card.
Inscription in thin letters, On Public Service Only, in centre front of card, underlined with single line.
Used by Government Railways. Example dated 14 Dec. 1894.
- O11. Size 114 x 77 mm. White unsurfaced medium card.
Inscription, small but thick letters, On Public Service Only, underlined with single line.
Used by International Exhibition. Earliest date 10 Dec. 1894.
- O12. Size 114 x 77 mm. Off-white, surfaced medium card.
Inscription at top left-hand side, sloping letters, On Public Service Only, underlined with single line.
Used by International Exhibition. Earliest date 13 Nov. 1893.

- O13. Size 125 x 89 mm. Thick white board.
 Inscription, On Public Service only, underlined single line. Underneath to left is to and "Treasury, Hobart" in two lines bracketed together. On the reverse, printed vertically up the left-hand side, is "Treasury, Hobart" in two lines, forming an address heading.
 Used example dated 5 Nov. 1907.

Reply Cards

- R1. Overprinted SPECIMEN, in serified capitals, sloping down from left to right on both halves of the card. The overprint measures 45 mm. long, and the letters are 5 mm. high.
 Overprinted SPECIMEN. Sans-serif capitals, 7 mm. high and 53 mm. long. The "c" is of a different font as described for this overprint on Letter Cards. On both halves of the card, sloping down from left to right.

Wrappers

Official Issues

- WO1. Thick wove blue tinted paper. 170-172 mm. wide.
 Inscription, On Public Service only, underlined in single line.
 Below, bottom left, is "Legislative Council Papers, Tasmania" in two lines bracketed together.
 Earliest date 10 Aug. 1898.
- WO2. Soft white wove paper, 98 x 160 mm.
 Inscription, ON PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY, with department bottom left corner.
 "Council of Agriculture, Tasmania" in two lines.
 Earliest date 25 June 1900.
- WO3. Soft white wove paper, 110 mm. wide.
 Inscription as for WO1, but is underlined with single line. Department inscription, "Office of Registrar-General and Government Statistician" in two lines bracketed together.
 Earliest date 14 Sept. 1900.

Official Envelopes

Except where otherwise mentioned the envelopes are made of white paper, the thickness of which generally varies with the size of the envelope, with the larger envelopes made of a thick, heavy paper.

The main inscription is across the centre front at the top of the envelope, underlined with a single line. The name of the Government department is in the bottom left-hand corner. Printing is in black.

Envelope sizes:

- A. 138 x 80 mm. Varies 136-139 mm.
- B. 222 x 95 mm. Varies 222-225 x 95-96 mm.
- C. 250 x 124 mm. Varies 122-124 mm.
- D. 153 x 102 mm.

- E. 230 x 102 mm. Varies 225-230 mm.
 F. 120 x 95 mm.
 G. 146 x 90 mm. Varies 146-150 mm.
 H. 255 x 128 mm.
 J. 380 x 165 mm.
 K. 133 x 108 mm.
 L. 280 x 165 mm.

Note: The more usual size is the one listed

- EO1. Inscription, On Public Service Only.
 The envelope flap is embossed with albino Government of Tasmania crest.
- (i) Audit Office, Size A.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 - (ii) Govt. Printing Office, Size A.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 - (iii) Tasmanian Government } Size B.
 Railways }
 }
 - (iv) Solicitor-General's Office, Size A.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
- EO2. Inscription, On Public Service only.
 Envelope flap is embossed with albino Government of Tasmania crest.
- (i) Audit Office, Size B.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 - (ii) Public Works Department, Size C.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 - (iii) Government Printing Office, Size A.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 - (iv) Crown Solicitor's Office, Size A.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 - (v) Plain. No Government dept. inscription Size A. B.
- EO3. Inscription, On Public Service only.
 The flap is embossed with albino Government of Tasmania crest on a red ground.
- (i) Plain. Size A.
- EO4. Inscription, On Public Service only.
 The flap is embossed with albino Government of Tasmania crest on a red ground.
- (i) Plain. Size A. B. C.
 - (ii) Real Estate Duty Department Size A.
 - (iii) Assessments, Size B.
 Real Estate Duties Department.
 - (iv) TREASURY. Size A.
 - (v) Law Department, Size B.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
- EO5. Inscription, On Public Service Only.
 The flap is embossed with a coloured seal of the Exhibition in deep brown.

TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
 HOBART, 1894-95 Size A.
 Envelope embossed at right under flap, in albino,
 J. WALSH AND SONS, HOBART.

EO6. Inscription, On Public Service only.

The flap is embossed with the Crown and Shield of the crest with the word TASMANIA above the Crown. The manufacturer's name is embossed at top of right side flap in albino.

- (i) Premier's Office, } Size B. Embossing in maroon.
 Tasmania }
- Under flap:

MANUFACTURED BY

WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, LONDON WALL, LONDON.

- (ii) Minister's Office, Size G. Embossing bright red.
 Land and Works Department,
 Tasmania.
 Under flap:

J. WALSH AND SONS, HOBART.

EO7. As for EO6, except word TASMANIA is below Shield, and no manufacturer's name is embossed.

- (i) Chief Secretary's Office } Size B.
 Hobart, Tasmania } Embossing indigo.
- (ii) Treasury, Size B.
 Hobart. Embossing bright blue.

EO8. Inscription, On Public Service only.

The flap is embossed in albino on red ground, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT TASMANIA around a Crown.

- General Post Office, Size A.
 Tasmania.

EO9. Printed crest above inscription ON PUBLIC SERVICE ONLY.

An instruction is contained in a box 22 x 37 mm. in the top left-hand corner.

This envelope can only be lawfully used by Government departments on the public business. The use of it by public officials to avoid payment of postage on private matter of any kind is punishable, and involves the letter being charged double postage. The public are cautioned against using it under any circumstances.

- (i) Plain. Size A. B.
 (ii) New Town Charitable Institution, Size A. B.
 Tasmania.
 (iii) Public Works Department, Size A. B.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 (iv) Printing Department, Size A.
 Hobart, Tasmania.
 (v) Land and Survey Department, Size A.
 Tasmania.

(To be continued)

EDITORIAL NOTES

New F.R.P.S.L.

Mr John H. Powell, of Sydney, has been elevated to a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Mr Powell is a member of three Royal Philatelic Societies — London, Melbourne, and Sydney.

He is a Pacific Islands specialist and one of the most enthusiastic members of the Pacific Islands Circle.

Guillaux Air Mail

Following the note in the last issue of *P. from A.* stating that Mr John Watson, of Brisbane, had a Guillaux Sydney-Melbourne 1914 airmail card with Sydney postmark 50, Mr C. G. C. Hodgkinson, of Melbourne, reports that his card has a canceller 50 impression, too.

Mr Hodgkinson suggests that two cancellers, 50 and 64 were used. But 50 is certainly the scarcer and, so far, could be called exceptional.

Printers

Mr Orlo-Smith's mnemonic for remembering the order of the Commonwealth stamp printers has not appeared in the *Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue* for many years, so it may be worth reprinting:

Cook Harrison's mullet to an ash with crackling.

By Authority.

The printers were Messrs J. B. Cooke (1909-18), T. S. Harrison (1918-26), A. J. Muller (1926-27), John Ash (1927-40), and W. G. C. McCracken (1940 to date). The printer's imprints were superseded with the "By Authority" inscription in 1942.

Imprints on Commonwealth issues were abandoned in 1952.

Postal History Centre

The Postal History Society proposes to establish a permanent home, and club in London, probably a Regency terrace house in W.C.1.

This would be open seven days a week from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. with limited catering arrangements. It would have a lecture hall seating at least 30.

The cost is estimated at £20,000 (stg), and donations are invited, with the pro-

vision that if sufficient support is not forthcoming by December 1962, the donations will be returned in full and the project dropped.

The scheme is being handled by Mr A. N. Welsh, The Croft, Yester Park, Chislehurst, Kent.

N.Z. Cancellations

Robson Lowe's latest review gives dates for two New Zealand cancellations that are earlier than those recorded in standard reference works.

In the sale of the Chalon Head collection of Mr C. W. Meredith, F.R.P.S.L., of Dundee, "5 Otahuhu A" cancellation on 1862 cover was disposed of. Dr K. J. L. Scott in his *Notes on the Early Cancellations of New Zealand* says it "is seen from 1863."

In the same collection was a cover with the two-lined "Gold Fields, Otago, N.Z." cancellation dated MY-13 62. This marking is recorded in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, Vol. III, p. 79, as being introduced in 1863.

Changeover

Messrs De La Rue and Co.'s purchase of Waterlow's stamp printing department has been discussed in *Gibbon's Monthly Journal and Stamp Collecting*.

Pacific Island groups affected are British Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, and Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

"Existing Waterlow contracts will doubtless be honoured, but will De La Rue print, from Waterlow plates, further supplies of the definitives? If so, can marked differences in shade and perforations be expected?" asks *Stamp Collecting*.

"When Perkins Bacon lost colonial contracts to De La Rue in 1862, the changeover was quite evident in stamps from the Perkins Bacon plates. A century later, collectors may well find that similar interesting developments will make even more attractive, the collecting of current colonial stamps."

Possibly the most interesting possibilities in this regard attach to Fiji's King George VI-Queen Elizabeth II pictorial set, founded in 1938. This is being gradually superseded, but the change may bring additional S.G. numbers before its final disappearance.

REVIEWS

Philatelic Society's Yearbook, 1961-62. 154 pp. 4½ x 7½ in. Published by the British Philatelic Association, 3 Berners Street, London, W1. Price 2s. 6d. (stg.).

Fifty-one specialist societies are listed in this year's book, the most comprehensive philatelic reference book of its kind. An innovation is a list of dealers and their specialities. The list of British philatelic societies and their officers will be invaluable to Australians visiting the United Kingdom.

The Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1962. Edited by Tom Morgan. 96 pp. 5¼ x 8¼ in. Published by Harris Publications Ltd, 27 Maiden Lane, Strand, London WC2. Price 4s. (stg.).

The latest Australian animal stamp, the 11d. Rabbit Bandicoot, is again in the Ten Best Stamps of the Year, and its designer, Miss Eileen Mayo, has the triple pleasure of having a stamp in the Ten in three successive years and of having moved up from 10th to 5th place this year.

This year's annual is up eight pages in size, and again the emphasis is on the moderns—in fact, it is virtually "current history." It is highlighted by the articles on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland decimal overprints, details of the surprisingly many new independent states of Africa, and the Space Race. Other articles deal with Zanzibar, North Korea, Vatican City, St Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla.

Mr R. N. Pierce writes of the stamp centenaries as the "Poor Man's Classics," and the useful table of currencies of the world, with their values in sterling, is worth commending.

Catalogue of Philatelic Covers of Australia and Her Territories, by H. M. Gower. 24 pp. 7 x 4½ in. Published by J. M. Gower, J.P., 564 Military Road, Largs North, South Australia. Price 2s.

This is the first part of a sectional catalogue of Australia's covers which Mr Gower plans to produce, and deals with first-day covers.

Other sections planned will deal with airmail covers, special postmarks, commemorative postmarks, and exhibitions.

Mr Gower expresses his satisfaction at presenting the first comprehensive pricing of Australia and territories covers, and when his project is complete Australian collectors will have a listing of covers and postal markings covering a field which has not received a great deal of specialised attention.

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Resumé of the H. R. Harmer Organisation, Season 1960-61. 36 pp. 7¼ x 9½ in. Published by H. R. Harmer Ltd, 41 New Bond Street, London, W1. Price 2s. (stg.).

If a man can unflinchingly bid £10,000 for a stamp, why does he stop there? The answer is that very often he doesn't. And, is there, then, any limit at which philatelic bidding will end? Or will there come the day, as suggested in Robert Graves' *Antigua Penny Puce*, when two collectors are bidding for a lot and neither can stop?

These thoughts came when perusing the latest issue of Harmer's very hardy annual. Ten lots exceeded £1000 stg. in London, and eight lots passed the dollar equivalent in New York. Realisations again crossed the £1 million mark, the London auction total being £428,000, and the New York total, £1,218,272. Sydney's sales included the £3000 Davis Australian Commonwealth collection, and £1600 for the Smith collection of moderns.

Notable prices included: Cape of Good Hope 4d. vermilion, woodblock error, in block of three used with normal single on letter sheet, £2600; 1d. engraved, deep carmine-red, unused, with part gum, water mark Crown CC, £2100; 1d. woodblock, error of colour, pale milky blue, probably the finest used copy, £1900; 4d. black, unused, £1550. New Zealand, 2d. and 1d. Health stamp, 1943, block of four, one pair imperf. between, used on cover, £1000. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864 ½sgr., two singles and pair on invoice form, \$8000. Canada, 12d. black, laid, unused, \$7200; horizontal pair, used, \$6750. U.S.A., 1851-56 5c. deep red-brown, pair with bottom margin, on cover, \$6000; 1868 30c. blue and carmine, flags inverted, unused, \$6000.

Zumstein Europa Katalog, 1962. 45th edition. 1550 pp. 8 x 5 in. Published by Zumstein et Cie, Berne, Switzerland. Price 50s. (Aust.).

Zumstein. Spezial Katalog Schweiz, Liechtenstein, 1962. 16th edition. 615 pp. 8 x 5 in. Published by Zumstein et Cie, Berne, Switzerland. Price 50s. (Aust.).

Zumstein's trustworthy catalogues continue to grow in size, and the Europa catalogue now has 20,000 illustrations, a rise of 1000 on last year.

The publishers consider the rise in modern stamps, for which there has been a high demand, a most notable feature of this edition, particularly Europa items, remarking "the upward trend of prices for these issues is an imperious one, but let us not forget that speculation sometimes accounts for it." Steady increases are reported in earlier issues.

The latest edition of Zumstein's specialised catalogue of Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Campione d'Italia, has all the attractive features of its earlier issues and its parent catalogue.

The specialised illustrations, and detailed information about varieties and shades, have always been a feature, and this year's innovations include the pricing of first-day covers and marginal inscriptions of modern issues.

It lists specimens, Ausser Kurs, Koehler stamps, hotel stamps, railway stamps, and has a first-class airmail section. Great care has been taken to obtain first-flight details, etc., and possibly the Christian names or initials of the pilots, whose names are so carefully given, would be welcome.

D. S. Bolaffi's Roman States, Romagna, and Vatican City Postage Stamp Specialised Catalogue, 1962. 52 pp. 7½ x 10 in. Published by the Philatelic Publishing Co., Via A, Genovesi 2, Turin, Italy. Price \$1.25.

The success which has attended Mr Bolaffi's Roman States and Vatican City catalogue, published for the first time last

year, has emboldened him to add Romagna to this year's edition.

The Roman States section has been completely revised, and the bisects of the first issue listed, to match those of Romagna. Many rare covers of both areas are illustrated.

Almost all prices in the Vatican City section have been increased.

The new edition includes 275 illustrations and 2100 prices.

Price List of Philatelic Literature, 1962. 78 pp. 6 x 9 in. Published by Fritz Billig, 168-39 Highland Avenue, Jamaica 32, New York, U.S.A. Price \$0.50.

Mr Billig's latest list offers approximately 2700 handbooks, pamphlets, bound volumes, and articles, many of which are little known or rarely available. He also lists the contents of all the Billig Philatelic Handbooks now in print, Billig's Specialised Catalogues, most of which are single-issue studies, Billig's handbooks on forgeries, and Billig's handbooks on cancellations.

Origenes de las Tres Primeras Emisiones de las Estampillas "Escuelas" de Venezuela, by Dr Santiago Hernandez Ron. 97 pp. 6¼ x 9 in. Published by Dr Ron, Apartado No. 4476 Chacao, Caracas, Venezuela.

Dr Ron has made a thorough and carefully documented study of the circumstances surrounding the first issues of the "Escuelas." He examines the conditions prevailing at the time, the reasons for the confusion regarding their circulation, and the numbers of the nine printings of the first issue, between 1871 and 1878, the 10th unissued printing, the two printings of the second issue, and the nine printings of the third issue, 1880-82.

Saints on Stamps, by George W. Angers. 12 pp. 6½ x 4 in. Published by George W. Angers, Esq., 293 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

This work, originally mimeographed (*P. from A.*, March 1961, p. 26), has now been revised and printed.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Members' Diary

- March
6 Library and Conversation
15 Egypt: Mr P. W. Simonson
29 Mexico, Colombia: Mr J. R. W. Purves
- April
3 Library and Conversation
10 Czechoslovakia: Mr W. L. Russell
- May
1 Library and Conversation
17 Isles of Bounty: Mr E. J. Garrard
The Women's Philatelic Society as guests
26 Sale by Tender (2 p.m.)
31 Hong Kong Treaty Ports: Mr E. W. Hill
- June
5 Library and Conversation
21 Annual Competition
- July
2 Library and Conversation
19 Presidential Display: Mr Alan G. Brown

Siam

Mr A. J. Petrie's Siamese Postal Stationery displayed at the December meeting comprised postcards, letter cards, envelopes and airgrammes, both mint and used.

Varieties of the first postcard of 1883 were followed by the different surcharges later applied to these cards.

A wide range of later cards were then shown representing the work of various printers: Waterlow and De La Rue, of London; Gresicke and Devrient, of Leipzig; Imperial Printing Works, of Vienna; Gotte and Co., Sammit Printing Office, and others, Bangkok.

Early type postmarks and the scarce Kedah cancellation were noted.

Each of the four letter cards of 1901 (for use in Bangkok, the Provinces, Singapore and China, and other foreign countries, respectively, were included.

An unusual item was an unofficial airgramme form of 1932, with a large K.L.M. etiquette

The scarce used 4 cent card for Siamese occupied Malaya was shown, together with a similar card used with BMA Malaya stamps over the original printed stamp.

A special stampless envelope for use by Thai troops with UN Forces in Korea, concluded the display.

Gilbert and Ellice

At the January meeting, Mr Max Bulley selected Gilbert and Ellice Islands to display from his Pacific Islands collection.

The interest in this group is in the postmarks from the outlying islands.

The majority of the postmarks shown were on the King George VI issues (1937-1951). However, there was a registered "front" bearing a set of the Pandanus Pine issue used at Ocean Island in

January 1912, and a registered cover from Tarawa (Jan. 1917) each showing use of imperf. registration labels and postmarks inscribed "Protectorate."

Examples of these very worn postmarkers were shown on covers from Arorae, Beru, Onotoa, Tabiteuea, and Tamana post offices. Many of the covers shown featured "Passed by Censor" markings — No. 3 used at Funafuti in Sept. 1943, and No. 8 used at Tarawa in 1944 and 1945, as well as Beru (ms.) in 1941.

Provisional rubber stamps used as postmarkers in the immediate post-war period (1944-45) were featured on cover from Tarawa (oval and large circle), Beru (Customs officer), and a registered cover posted on the day of the reopening of the P.O. at Ocean Island (8 Oct. 1945) was also shown.

In the Phoenix Island group, covers showing use of manuscript cancellations at the opening of P.O.s at Hull Island, Nikumaroro (Gardner Is.) and Sydney Island, in 1939, were included. An interesting cover from Canton Island featured cachets from both the American (U.S.S. *Acocet*) and N.Z. (H.M.S. *Wellington*) expeditions to the island on the occasion of the solar eclipse on 8 June 1937. Covers showing the various types of postmarks from both the British P.O. (4 types) and U.S. P.O. (5 types) on Canton Island were also included in the display.

The Line Islands group was represented by four covers bearing N.Z. stamps used at Fanning Island, and nine pages devoted to Christmas Island. All four issues of the local stamp were featured on covers (7 in all) and each of the three types of local cancellation was shown. The 5c. first issue of the local stamp was shown on a registered cover to Switzerland with Papete arrival date of 11 Oct. 1918. A cover featuring the scarce second type of local cancellation was shown with a San Francisco arrival date of 4 May 1928.

The display concluded with a few ship covers of the Pacific.

Barbados

Mr E. G. Creed displayed Barbados at the February meeting. It was the first time the colony had been displayed at the society for at least 35 years.

He opened the display with die and plate proofs of Perkins Bacon's Britannia type, and among the other items of the early issues noted was a block of 25 of the 1852 (1d.) blue on bluish paper (not the remainder); shades of the other colours; and a block of 10 x 5 of the prepared for use but not issued slate blue of 1852-57, blocks of 20 and 23 of values of the 1861-70 rough perf. 14-16. Three copies of the 5/- 1873, one of them a perfectly centred, mint copy, were followed by the stamp surcharged 1 and divided into two halves by perforations. These included a pair of S.G. 86, with Royal Certificate, and a pair, one stamp S.G. 86 and the other S.G. 88.

The 1892 Halfpenny overprint, one red and one black, was another rarity.

The 1916-20 issue was shown with specimens, and the scarce 1918 3/-.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Members' Diary

- 1962
April
10 Annual Competition. Brains Trust—led by Mr D. B. Moloney.
May
8 J. W. Dovey Memorial: Selection from Collection of late J. W. Dovey.
Paper and Discussion: "The Changing Face of Philately" (Mr E. J. Garrard, F.R.P.S.L.)
29 German States: Mr L. Frank
June
12 States Study Circle: Western Australia
Discussion: "Research"
25 Nominations close.
July
1 Annual subscriptions due.
10 Annual meeting, Fiji: Mr F. V. Thompson, F.R.P.S.L.

Christmas Meeting

On behalf of six lady members of the club, Miss Salier presented a combined display at the December meeting. Many interesting stamps and covers were seen most attractively written-up and presented.

The items shown included Christmas Stamps, Seals, and Greeting Cards (Mrs J. A. Clayton); Modern Covers from Japan (Miss V. Zowe); Transport on Stamps (Mrs O. Moy); A Philatelic Garden (Mrs P. M. C. Roek, F.R.P.S.L.); and interesting Covers, including many early items from Tasmania (Mrs H. Ellis). Miss Salier's share of the display was devoted to recent issues from the U.S.A. with airmails and dummy coil strips.

Following the display refreshments were enjoyed by all present. Our thanks to Mrs Carter, who again provided a beautiful Christmas cake.

Tonga

At the February meeting, Mr J. C. Thompson, F.R.P.S.L., showed his Gold Medal collection of Tonga.

This collection is unique, including, as it does, large blocks of all issues and full panes of the typewritten surcharges. There is a particularly fine copy of the "inverted head." Other interesting pieces include covers franked with Star overprints, and proof and die proofs.

Also of great interest is a unique full sheet of the Wedding issue with constant flaws which show up extremely well on such a large background.

The block of twelve of the 5d. blue, perforate 11, is the largest known block.

A selection of postmarks and many of the errors rounded off a remarkable display of a highly specialised collection from which the "Tonga Book" was written.

J. H. Smyth Memorial Medal

Two of the trustees of the J. H. Smyth Memorial Fund (Messrs Romney Gibbons and R. A. Baldwin) were present at the February meeting to present

the J. H. Smyth Medal to the secretary (Mr R. H. Markham). Unfortunately, Miss West (the third trustee) was unable to attend the meeting.

The J. H. Smyth Medal is awarded to members of the Club for meritorious services to philately. In making the presentation the trustees referred to the arduous duties performed by Mr Markham, particularly during ANPEX 1959, often at personal sacrifice.

During the nine years he has been secretary of the club he had devoted much time and energy to the furtherance of the hobby, and the trustees were very happy to make this presentation.

Family Subscriptions

The rules of the club have been amended to provide that a reduced annual subscription will be charged when the second or further members of a family become members.

In addition to the usual entrance fee of £1/1/- an annual subscription rate of 15s. will be charged to the new member in cases where a husband or wife is already a member of the club. It is hoped that the ranks of "philatelic widows" (or "widowers" as the case may be) will be appreciably reduced in the future.

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★ 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.



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★ 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.

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★ ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD be directed to Miss M. FARLEY (Hon. Sec.), Box 222, G.P.O., Melbourne, C1.

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FOUNDED 1890

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

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★ THE CLUB'S FEES are: Entrance Fee £1/1/-; Annual Subscription due 1 July. Subscription £1/7/6 per annum, payable in advance, for City Members. Country Members 10/- per annum.

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The volume is divided into four parts

PART I — AUSTRALIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Special features are to be found in

New South Wales: Comparative rarity of the numeral cancellations on Sydney Views, the stamps of N.S.W. and Victoria used together and in each other's territories, the retouches on the Diadem 2d. stamps, with Government department perforations, Telegraph and Railway stamps, the Travelling Post Offices, etc., etc.

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PART IV — CAMPAIGNS

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