

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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SEPTEMBER 1967

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA'S 75th ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria will hold an exhibition in its headquarters, 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra, on Friday and Saturday, 27 and 28 October.

This will form part of the society's 75th anniversary celebrations and the aim of the exhibition will be to present a choice selection of the rarities held by members of the society at this stage in its history.

Members of all philatelic societies are invited to visit the display.

The exhibition, which is being organised by the Council, will be non-competitive and the exhibits anonymous.

It will be open from 1 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. on Friday and from 10.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Saturday.

A social gathering, also part of the celebrations, is being planned for early in 1968.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA'S 75th ANNIVERSARY DINNER

Sixty-four members, wives and friends, attended the 75th Anniversary Dinner of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in the Venetian Court, Hotel Australia, on Friday, 7 July.

In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr A. J. Petrie, the chair was taken by the vice-president, Mr H. L. Chisholm.

During the pre-dinner drinks, Mr Petrie telephoned from Mount Isa, Queensland, to convey his good wishes and have some actual part in the proceedings, a gesture which evoked evident appreciation from those present.

Mr D. B. Moloney, representing the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club, proposed the toast of the Society, and read a message of greeting and good wishes from the Club's president, Mr R. H. Taylor, who was unable to be present because he had to attend the Law Convention in Adelaide.

Mr E. G. Creed responded to the toast.

From London came a tape recording from Mr J. R. W. Purves, which was played during the evening, and a birthday greeting by cablegram from Mr Robson Lowe.

Telegraphed greetings were sent to Mr Petrie, the senior member, Mr W. Orchard, of Hobart, who joined the society in 1903, and by cable to Mr Purves.

Among those present were Mr C. G. C. Hodgkinson, who joined the society 53 years ago, and Mrs Hodgkinson, Mr A. E. Layton, who had been a member for 51 years, and Mr D. Napier who had flown from Adelaide.

Attractive souvenir menus in crimson and grey were provided by Mr John Gartner.

The chairman recalled that the society was founded at a dinner and said it was appropriate that the anniversary should be celebrated in the same way.

He said Mr Petrie had known he would have to go interstate during the month and had had the choice of missing the anniversary dinner or being absent from the annual meeting. To preside at the gathering was an honor and privilege of which any member might be proud, but Mr Petrie felt it was his duty to attend the annual meeting, present his report, and hand over his office to the incoming president. Unhesitatingly, he had put stern duty before pleasure. "I think you will agree that his choice was worthy of him, worthy of the office he holds, and worthy of the society he heads with such distinction," Mr Chisholm said.

He then read a message which Mr Petrie had sent:

"This society has grown over the past 75 years both in membership and prestige, thanks to the efforts of enthusiastic members—on various committees or working individually—all imbued with the spirit of service to the hobby.

"Because of their efforts, tonight's dinner celebrates a no less important dinner held on 7 July 1892. Then the decision to form the Society was made.

"Tonight we must make the decision to keep the society at a high level by *our* efforts – not merely by the efforts of the other fellow.

"Then, in 1992, there will be a centenary of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria – a centenary well worth celebrating."

Mr Chisholm apologised for the absence of Mr Purves, "the heart of this society and the soul of its reputation."

Mr Moloney recalled the foundation members of the society, with such personal details of each as he had been able to trace.

Paying tribute to the growth and prestige of the society, he said that the pattern by which the society would develop had been laid in its foundation years. This was evident from the work of the first president, Mr David H. Hill, who had been a foundation name on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists; the quality of the displays and papers had been high; the first of the lady members who had been such a strength to the society, Madame Crivelli and Miss Simson, had been elected at the second meeting, on 6 September 1892; it had held the first philatelic exhibition in Australia in 1894; and by 1895 it had a library of 53 volumes.

Today it had the good fortune to have Mr J. R. W. Purves, a noted signatory to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, and a unique philatelic personality; it had headed the organisation of ANPEX 1950 and MIPEX 1963; and the library was now more than 2400 volumes, despite the loss of its first library by fire, with 300 borrowings last year.

Mr Moloney recalled many incidents and personalities at ANPEX 1950 and spoke of some of the personalities he had known in the society:

Of those who had passed on, Leslie Chester, a saint . . . the genial Leon Van Straten, immaculate as the superb classics he collected . . . the friendship of Paul Simonson, with his Commonwealth and Egyptian collections . . . Rex Snell, the Pacific Islands enthusiast . . . the generous Eric Norden, who was of the Swedish nobility and showed his upbringing in everything he did . . . Dr C. J. Simpson . . . Mr C. F. Bulley, the New Zealand collector, "If there is one man who would have loved to have been here tonight it is Mr Bulley" (his son Max was present).

Of those who were still with us: Clive Hodgkinson, with his smile . . . Harry Clarkson, who had started collecting stamps in 1899 . . . Alan Bunn, who had done a fine job as secretary of ANPEX 1950 . . . George Skewes, the designer of the frames and the organiser . . . Jack Cato, the personality . . . Frank Beveran, the Society's secretary when the Stamp Centre was founded . . . Hugh Campbell, the first editor of *Philately from Australia* . . . Bert Doery and Eric Creed, stalwarts of the Society who had conceived the idea of having our own headquarters . . . Ron Lloyd-Smith who had done so much for the Society library . . . Myra Farley, who had carried a unique burden of work as secretary for six years, during which the Building Fund had been started and the Headquarters established . . . her partner, Joyce Buchanan as treasurer . . . Mrs Gates, Mrs Turnbull, Julie Resch and Helen Serjeant-White who had provided suppers after the meetings for 10 years . . . Bill Russell, of the gloriously written-up collections . . . "Bill Holbeach, whose *Cumulative Index* to Commonwealth articles will be used when we are all forgotten" . . . Dr W. P. Heslop, the lover of Classics and of the States, who won the Grand Champion-

ship at MIPEX . . . Phil Collas, former editor of the *Australian Stamp Monthly* and founder of the PMG's *Philatelic Bulletin*, now making available to philatelists information from Departmental records they could never have hoped for otherwise . . . Bert Dunn of the wide interests and knowledge . . .

Mr Purves' Message

Mr Purves' message was:

"I am happy at this long distance, to have been asked to say a few words on a great occasion, particularly happy because, over many years our Society's affairs have, in their own way, interested me just as much as my own collecting and study. They will, of course, continue to interest me for the rest of my life.

"The Society is now an organization of good friends all doing what they can to further its varied purposes. Fine traditions have been created over our 75 years. It is important that these be carried on, and blended with whatever is found to be worth while in the world of tomorrow.

"Let us however, remember one thing — people expect this Society, as on numerous occasions, to furnish a lead. In making these decisions, let us make them on what, for the hobby, seems the highest possible level. Let us aim at distinction, not at mere conformity. Let us continue to do what we think right without essaying the hopeless task of pleasing everyone.

"To be a more than average Society, and to continue in that groove, of course, demands a great deal. To date and more particularly since 1947, I believe we have met that demand, but today we compete with new interest and new outlooks and it may be hard at times for us to hold our place. Nevertheless, if the number of our potential workers and the quality and spirit with their unselfishness can be maintained at present levels, this should not be difficult.

"One last reminder: our older members — and they alone — can and must pass things on to our younger members if our second 75 years are to be as productive as our first 75 years.

"I can, speaking from London, truthfully tell you that our Society's reputation stands high in the estimation of those who matter to us and we must keep it that way.

"While we are entitled to rejoice in our past, it is also imperative that we meet the challenges of the future. Be sure that there will be many. None of the ideas I have expressed are novel, but someone must be sober even at the best of parties. May the Society and its members be happy, successful, and even lucky."

Mr Creed said the society could trace its foundation to a boy, the son of Professor Morris, who had asked him to procure some stamps.

It had been extremely fortunate in that it had always had members who appreciated it and were prepared to work for it. It had always been concerned for the good of philately. That spirit must remain and be fostered so that the society should continue to prosper and philately be enriched.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

By H. L. CHISHOLM

The story of the foundation of the Royal Philatelic Society has already been covered in Mr A. J. Derrick's *The Philatelic Society of Victoria*, which recorded the society's history from 1892 to 1926.

This arose from the far-sighted committee's viewpoint, noted in Mr Derrick's first paragraph, "that unless such a history is written while some of the earlier members are alive, it will probably never be done with anything like the same completeness."

A little later he says: "I have selected the first three years as covering what may be regarded as the foundation years of the society, for it was then it took on the virility which carried it on in health and vigour through the years."

Looking back from the distance of 75 years, how true that remark of 40 years ago is, and how the dominant characteristics of the society today are found in those early years.

From those years sprang the tradition of an annual change of president; our first president, Mr David H. Hill, was to be a foundation name on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists and his name was to be perpetuated by the David H. Hill Medal, the first winner of which was Mr J. R. W. Purves, another signatory to the Roll and president of the society; the society which was to take the lead in organising National and International Philatelic Exhibitions in Melbourne, held Australia's first philatelic exhibition on 15 September 1894. By April 1893 it had established a library, which by the second annual meeting numbered 53 volumes, and, although the first library was lost by fire, the society today possesses the most comprehensive library of any society in Australasia.

Today, material to which Mr Derrick was unable to use is now available to give further depth to the picture he painted. The Society's position in the chronological scale can be built up from Mr Derrick's book:

Short-Lived or Non-Continuous Societies

Philatelic Society of Sydney	10 September 1885
Philatelic Society of Australia	10 June 1887
Melbourne Philatelic Society	12 October 1887

Permanent Societies

Philatelic Society of New Zealand	5 September 1888
Philatelic Society of South Australia	29 October 1888
Sydney Philatelic Club	21 July 1890
Dunedin Philatelic Society	13 November 1891

Philatelic Society of Victoria	7 July 1892
Queensland Philatelic Society	4 August 1892
Philatelic Society of Western Australia	16 June 1893

Mr Derrick also recorded the establishment in New Zealand of the Dunedin Philatelic Society on 13 November 1891 and the Oamaru Philatelic Society on 2 August 1892, both now defunct. The Dunedin Philatelic Club recently changed its name to Dunedin Philatelic Society.

The revival of a philatelic organisation in Melbourne followed the International Philatelic Exhibition in London in 1890. Cabled reports of the exhibition in *The Argus* of 21 and 22 May led Professor E. E. Morris, the first professor of English, French and German Languages and Literatures in the University of Melbourne, to write a column and a half letter to *The Argus*, which appeared in the issue of 14 June 1890:

PHILATELY

By Professor Morris

Recently the word "philatelic" occurred in *The Argus*, and I wondered whether, without an explanation, most readers would understand its meaning. It was in a telegram from London, stating that a philatelic exhibition had been opened there, and that it was going to be a success. The actual wording has escaped the memory. A feeling of superiority warmed my breast, for not only do I know the meaning of the word, but I actually know what the preparations were being made for the aforesaid exhibition, though I never fancied that it would be considered of sufficient importance to have news about it telegraphed across the world. A fortnight earlier an exhibition of the same character was held in Vienna, and the prospect of the two exhibitions had roused interest amongst philatelists. Philately means the art of collecting old postage stamps. For this gentle craft, known to its enemies as the stamp-mania, it was thought by friends necessary to invent a name, and for word-building it is not unusual to resort to Greek. But the Greeks had no postage stamps. The word selected means "free from public burdens", scot-free: and a letter that is stamped (always provided that it is sufficiently stamped) has no more to pay, so that it is free from further burdens. I can find no authority named as the inventor of the English word, which cannot commend itself as very satisfactory. I think it cannot be long since it came into use, for dictionaries of tolerably recent date do not insert it. There have been many jubilees of late, and this year is the jubilee of the postage stamp. Hence, the exhibitions in Vienna and in London.

When a man proposes to make a tour of the world, he is sure to receive various commissions to execute in foreign parts on behalf of his friends. Amongst others entrusted to me last September, I was straitly charged by my little boy to collect stamps. Indeed, I am not sure but that the said collection was not regarded by him as the chief object of my travel, and its promise as a fair compensation for my absence. The result is that I have acquired not a little knowledge of the subject, and consider myself, for an amateur, a fairly good philatelist. Except the experts, probably few people know how very large the business is and how widely spread. Many thousand varieties can be collected, and new stamps are being issued over the world at the rate of more than five hundred a year. Here is a short record of my personal experience in the hunt. My first attempt was made in Honolulu—and here I may give a caution to the wise and economically minded. Quoth a fellow passenger, "I am going to the post-office to get some stamps. Can I do anything for you? Shall I get you all the issues?" "It is very kind of you," I answered, "and I should be much obliged." It never occurred to my mind that the Hawaiian Islands would need stamps worth a dollar. Alas! my disbursement amounted to the best part of £1. At San Francisco I was more wary, but I was tempted into a small shop and some small purchases. Chicago is very strong in philately, and has a paper devoted to the craft. St Louis is another centre, and there are stamp shops in Boston. In New York seven or eight shops are devoted solely to the business, some on a large scale, and most of them in the heart of the busiest part of the town.

London has, of course, several shops. The best known is a private house in the gloomy, monotonous Gower-street. The traffic though very large is chiefly conducted by correspondence. An ordinary customer has to ring a door-bell, and this frightens away little boys who don't mean business. In the doomed part of the Strand, that lies between the churches of St Clement Danes and St Mary le Strand, is the dark-looking "bazaar" of the man who calls himself the "king of stamps" and has been described as "an Archbishop of Canterbury amongst stamp collectors." He advertises that he "agitated Parliament to pass an act to stop forged stamps." The result of the agitation is not given, and, unfortunately, I am not sufficiently familiar with recent legislation in England to know whether such an act stands now on the statute book. In January last, it will be remembered the infant King of Spain was ill, and at the point to die. One London shop made a large profit by advertising and selling the most recent Spanish stamps, for which a brisk demand ensued. It is pathetic to see the little baby face on the stamps, but there is not a little that is pathetic about the position and history of the baby king. In private life I obtained glimpses of keen interest taken in stamps, and not only amongst boys. The head master of one of the largest English schools has a handsome collection, and that belonging to one of the masters at the same school is valued at £800.

In Italy there were many traces of stamp-collecting. Under the very shadow of the glorious Duomo in Florence was a humble shop, in the window of which a familiar Victorian stamp figured, awaking strange thoughts. In different parts of Rome I saw at least half a dozen shops in the Corso and elsewhere, and in one of them I held a curious conversation in scraps of various language with a Hebrew dealer. In Naples one or two shops met my eye, but the old Neapolitan stamps, with the three legs and the rampant white horse, were rare, and therefore expensive. In Suez, after that we had duly stamped our letters at a small post-office, a few words brought forth from a drawer certain Egyptian envelopes, which are reckoned a treasure by their present owner. But Colombo is the happy hunting ground for the philatelic passenger. The clerk at the post-office having supplied your wants at the hand of Government, produces a book of old stamps, and is prepared to traffic on his own account. When you have finished with the man at the window, a native mysteriously beckons you into a corner and opens up negotiations. He certainly knows much more than you do. Ceylon is a country that has had an enormous supply of stamps. Once it worked in English money, and then transferred its coinage to cents. Ceylon is especially strong in surcharges, but surcharges are a trap for the unwary. What is a surcharge? An instance will explain. A post-office has printed a great great number of stamps, which for some reason are not wanted. Some ten years ago the Victorian postage to England was at short notice reduced from 9d to 8d. In an economic fit the department printed "eightpence" across the stamps that already bore "ninepence." That is technically called a surcharge. It is evident that of all forgeries the very easiest is to print a value across an old stamp; and certainly there are in Colombo natives quite sharp enough to grasp this elementary truth.

In the year 1883 I was staying a while in Paris. It was glorious spring weather, and the trees in the boulevards in full blossom made one of the most beautiful sights ever to be seen in any city. But the air was thick with rumours of revolution. People seemed to be agreed that a change was pending. Each individual to whom you spoke expressed himself or herself as perfectly satisfied with the existing form of government, or, at any rate, regarded it as "that which divides us least," but nevertheless each and all maintained that a revolution was due. It was not clear whether the attack was coming from Imperialists or Royalists, as some hoped who disliked the Republic; or, on the other side, from those who looked on the Republic as too moderate. A qualified admirer of the bourgeois Republic, in spite of its frequent changes of Ministry, I turned to scorn this falsehood of extremes. But, as a traveller in search of what was interesting, I used to wish that, if the revolution must come, it would come whilst we were in Paris. A good revolution always breaks the monotony of existence. One Sunday we were definitely promised a revolution. It was the anniversary of the proclamation of the Commune. The Government, said the newspapers, was keeping 30,000 soldiers in barracks and under arms. Peaceful citizens were warned not to go forth from their doors. On that subject our *concierge* was earnest. Yet, as the day was fine, and we desired our usual walk, we ventured forth, and, curiosity overcoming caution, we moved freely about. Many colonies had introduced varieties into the emblems on postage stamps. Western Australia has for years had a swan. Tasmania had once a platypus; New Brunswick a steamer on one and a train on another stamp; Newfoundland, a seal.

I have written at some length on what many think a useless and childish pastime. Grown collectors can defend themselves, but I should like to offer a few words on behalf of stamp-collecting as a pursuit for the young. It is an occupation which teaches order and method. It teaches to observe closely, and to recognise minute distinctions. It certainly teaches some knowledge of geography and of quite modern history, as well as some knowledge of the monetary system of foreign countries. Take as instances the changes in the stamps of France, Germany, and Canada. Under France there are stamps of the Republic, the Presidency, the Empire, the Republic again since 1870. Germany was much divided, and had many stamps for different states. A postal union under Thurn and Taxis preceded the political union. There were stamps of the North German Confederation. Since 1870 we have unity under the Empire though special stamps for use in Alsace and Lorraine. Similarly is history taught under the names of Italy and Spain. But for an Australian boy the best lesson of all comes from Canada, which once had many provinces, each with its own stamps. The rarity of a New Brunswick or Prince Edward's Island proclaims aloud that it is 21 years since Canada was federated.

This was followed by a letter to the editor by Mr F. R. Godfrey, which Mr Derrick was unable to trace, urging the formation of a philatelic society in Melbourne. This appeared in *The Argus* of 11 July 1890:

PHILATELY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS

Sir.—In your issue of Saturday, June 14, an article on "Philately" by Professor Morris appeared, which I perused with great interest, because, like him, I have indulged in the stamp mania, though for a longer period, having commenced in a similar way by obtaining specimens for my son's album about 10 years ago, while travelling to various places on the Continent. This led me to the study of philately, and developed the particular mania, which I have suffered from ever since, and resulted in the possession of stamp issues of the world. I would take the opportunity of informing the professor that this name was invented by M. Herpin, a well-known collector in France, in 1866, who did not like the term "Timbromanic," by which it had been designed, and that the word may be found in Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries. I agree with Professor Morris that this name is not altogether satisfactory, and would prefer a simpler synonym, such as might be concerned by anglicising the term "Timbrologie," used now in France to designate this pursuit, and calling it "Stampology," thus making its object more apparent. I need not add anything to the able explanation and derivation of the word "Philately" given by Professor Morris, nor dilate on the benefits which may result, especially to the rising generation, from the study of this science, which not only conduces to the practice of order and method, but also teaches something of history, geography, philology, money currency, and the arts. With reference to the two latter subjects, the philatelist has brought under his notice the terms, and thus acquired a knowledge of the money currency as expressed on the stamps of the various countries of Europe—viz., the groschen and mark which are in use in Germany, the kreutzer in Austrian territory, the centime and franc in France and Belgium, the centesima and lira which represent the currency of Italy, or the kopec in Russia; and, as regards the fine arts, what improvement and contrast are noticeable by inspecting some of the earliest issues of stamps, imperforate and indistinct as they were, and comparing them with those now in use, which are in most cases beautiful specimens of engraving and lithography! What I desire more particularly to notice is that in this colony there seems to be a lack of interest in this pursuit, which is evidenced by the fact that there are (as far as I am aware) only two shops in Melbourne where any traffic in stamps is carried on, and in both this business is conducted as subsidiary to some other calling. The principal stamp-dealer in our city is the son of a stationer, and I should imagine the proprietor of the shop suffers his son to carry on the business, as parents often permit their offspring to indulge in some pursuit—such as collecting eggs or butterflies—and look upon it as a species of harmless mania. The other shop where stamps are exhibited for sale is occupied by a man who combines the craft of a tentmaker and waterbucket manufacturer with that of a philatelist, and who, I imagine, from the meagre display in his window, probably has some youthful relative who attends to this part of the business. How different it is in most of the principal cities in Europe, where you may notice not one or two, but several shops which are wholly devoted

to this trade! In London, Brighton, Paris, Rome, Brussels, Berlin, Vienna, and in Spain there are innumerable places entirely dependent on this business, while catalogues, journals, magazines, and literary periodicals are published dealing with this subject alone.

In Sydney there seems to be more animation to this direction than in Melbourne, and I observe that a periodical, styled the *Philatelic Monthly*, is in circulation there, in which it is announced that prizes will be given to those who have been most successful in effecting a stamp exchange business, and I see that one person obtained the first prize for having exchanged 16,800 stamps within a given period. Nor is this pursuit confined to private enterprise, for I notice in the April number of this periodical that the Government of New South Wales has lately sent home to the London Philatelic Exhibition a fine collection of the stamp issues of the colony, and that in connection with this exhibit a work has been published by Dr Andrew Houston, formerly president of the Philatelic Society of Sydney, on the *History of the Post-office and of the Issue of Stamps in New South Wales*. This work is obtainable at the Government Printing Office, in Sydney, price 15s., and is well and profusely illustrated. It seems strange that the only colonies which contributed collections to the London Exhibition were New South Wales and Tasmania, and this bears out my assumption that there is a lack of interest in this subject in Victoria. Being of opinion, however, that there must be many persons in this important colony who are interested in this question, and who are stamp-collectors pursuing the study in a scientific way—I do not mean to include in this category the schoolboy, who makes a heterogeneous collection which is disposed of in a few days in exchange for a bag of marbles—but who, like myself, do so under difficulties, because there are no facilities for carrying on the work. I would like to see a society or club formed in Melbourne which might devote itself to this object, the formation of which would not only promote an interest in it, but enable its members to obtain by combination some of the most desirable publications, and also become acquainted with all the stamp novelties which are issued yearly throughout the world. I shall be happy if this suggestion leads to any practical result, and would be glad to assist in the formation of such a society. I have been informed that an attempt was made not long since in this direction, but that it was not successful—perhaps through being inaugurated under unfavourable auspices.

The pursuit of the science or mania (by whichever term it is designated) of Philately has developed very much since I became one of its votaries, for in the early days of stampology the catalogues were confined to descriptions of the various values of each issue, whereas now the watermarks on the back of the stamps constitute a new variety. The greatest difficulties in making a good collection consist, firstly, in knowing and avoiding valueless forgeries which are extensively issued; next, in ascertaining when and where new stamps are published; and lastly, in getting into communication with others of like proclivities who may be able and willing to effect exchanges. These difficulties would be, in a great measure, overcome by the formation of a philatelic society, which might be established by the support and co-operation of gentlemen like Professor Morris, who, though a novice, seems to have pursued the study with enthusiasm.

I must apologise for allowing my pen to trespass upon your goodwill by sending such a long letter.—Yours, etc.,

F. R. GODFREY

Graylings, St. Kilda, June 29

On 26 July 1890 *The Argus* published a report of the formation of the Sydney Philatelic Club and on 20 June 1892 Mr A. F. Basset Hull, passing through Melbourne, was entertained at Sheehan's New Treasury Hotel by the leading collectors.

Then Mr C. Hesselmann invited the city's leading philatelists to dinner at the Vienna Cafe, Collins Street, on 7 July 1892. There a society to be called "The Philatelic Association of Victoria" was inaugurated. Those present "agreed to constitute themselves the nucleus of the proposed society" . . . It was tacitly understood that Mr David H. Hill would be president and Mr C. Hesselmann secretary. Mr Hesselmann then went to Sydney to obtain information on the operation of the Sydney Philatelic Club.

Twenty-one philatelists met on 10 August, in the office of Mr Hesselmann, an indentor, on the seventh floor of Prell's Buildings, 60 Queen Street (corner of Collins Street), for the society's first formal meeting.

Mr Hill was unable to be present and Mr Godfrey took the chair. He moved:

That it is desirable to form the Philatelic Society of Victoria. That all present shall, if willing, be members of the Society, and take steps to form rules for the guidance of the Society.

This was seconded by Mr A. S. A. Whelen and carried unanimously. Officers elected were: President, Mr David H. Hill; vice-president, Mr F. R. Godfrey; secretary and treasurer, Mr C. Hesselmann; committee, Messrs W. R. Rundell, A. S. A. Whelen, Walter Davies, and J. F. Cole, the other nominations being Joseph Davis, Albert Coulson, and D. S. Abraham.

In Mr Derrick's book, he says the records of the Melbourne Philatelic Society cease in March 1888 and it appears from a comparison of the officers of that society with those of the Philatelic Society of Victoria and Mr Godfrey's letter that personalities were involved to some extent in the demise of the earlier society.

Professor Morris did not join the Philatelic Society of Victoria. Perhaps this is understandable in view of his teaching load and he may not have taken especially kindly to being branded "a novice" in public. But his wife joined on 15 August 1895.

Non-philatelic sources provide some personal details of Professor Morris and Mr Godfrey, and for the benefit of some future historian, I quote them rather than provide a summary.

From *The Cyclopaedia of Victoria* (1905, Vol. I, pp. 171-2):

Mr Frederic Race Godfrey, Justice of the Peace, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, St Kilda, is a son of the late Colonel John Race Godfrey, H.E.I.C.S., and arrived in Melbourne in March 1847. For about twelve years he was engaged in pastoral pursuits, and was one of the original occupants of Boort Station, on the Loddon River. He then removed to Mount Ridley, near Craigieburn, using it as a residence and a depot for sheep, which were sent to Melbourne from Pevensey, a station on the Murrumbidgee, near Hay, which he purchased in 1861. At Mount Ridley he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a period of seventeen years, during which time he took an active part in local government matters, acting as president of the Merriang Shire Council, and being also a member of the Broadmeadows Shire Council. In 1874, Mr Godfrey was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for East Bourke. In 1877, upon the passing of the Reform Bill by Sir James McCulloch's Government, and the district being reduced to one representative, Mr Godfrey, being unwilling to oppose his late colleague (the Hon. Robert Ramsay), who was then a Minister of the Crown, contested unsuccessfully the newly-formed electorate of Anglesey, since which he has not sought to re-enter the Assembly. He then visited Europe, and travelled with his family for three years. Since his return to the colony he has taken great interest in matters connected with the Church of England; was a member of the Church Assembly, of which he was chairman of committee; a member of the Diocesan Council, and a lay canon of the Cathedral Chapter since its inception. Mr Godfrey has been an active and valuable participant in the management of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, also in that of the Melbourne Hospital, of which he was elected president in 1887, and still holds that position. He was one of the founders of the first Trustees' Company formed in this State, and has been on the directorate of the Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company from its inception until the present time, and is its present chairman (1901). Mr Godfrey has always taken a keen interest in agricultural and pastoral matters, and was one of the original directors of the old Port Phillip Farmers' Association, which merged into the Royal Agricultural Society.

Mr Derrick also mentions that Mr Godfrey presented the choir screen in St Paul's Cathedral and that another foundation member was Mr M. Tannenberg, the designer of the 1d and 6d New South Wales Centennial stamps and the 2½d and 5d South Australian stamps of 1894.

Professor Sir Ernest Scott, in his *A History of the University of Melbourne* (pp. 127-9):

Edward Ellis Morris, the fifth of the new professors of 1882, was appointed to the newly-created chair of English, French and German Languages and Literatures. Until 1881 English language and literature was part of the work of the Professor of Classics, and the amount of attention which could be given to English was necessarily small. But in 1880 Professor Strong, who was supported by the Professorial Board, requested that he might be relieved of the duty of lecturing on this subject.

The Council had really invited his application, because it had passed a resolution providing that: "In the opinion of the Council it is desirable that French and German languages and literatures should be amongst the optional subjects in the Arts and Law courses." It was obviously impossible to load the Professor of Classics with French and German in addition to his other work. The Board was astonished, and passed the following resolution, appropriately on the motion of Dr Hearn, who had himself sustained the labour of the Classics chair in earlier years: "That the Board recognises the importance of encouraging the study of modern languages as well as of every other branch of knowledge; that it is not prepared to say that this subject is the one now most urgently requiring attention in the University; that there is no difficulty in finding a place for the subject in the course for degrees in Arts and Laws if suitable provision be made for the teaching of the subject and examination in it, so that the subject may be of equal weight with the other subjects in the course." The Council thereupon appointed Douglas Paterson, M.A., to be lecturer in English Language and Literature, and in the following year went a step further in establishing the new chair.

Morris had been educated at Rugby and Oxford, and came to Melbourne as a master at the Church of England Grammar School. He rapidly made his mark as a critic of literature. His talents came under the notice of the University of Adelaide, and in November 1882, that University offered him the chair of English literature. Those within the Melbourne University Council who had intended to propose Morris for the professorship here, at once took action. Although he had already accepted the Adelaide post, that University generously agreed to release him, and the Melbourne University Council appointed him without even requiring him to apply.

Morris is best remembered as a scholar by his *Dictionary of Austral English*, a genuine work of research wherein each word believed to be of Australian coinage is illustrated by quotations from books. Morris loved dictionaries. His library shelves were filled with hundreds of them, dictionaries of many languages and dictionaries of the English language from the earliest down to modern times. He also planned the series of volumes, published by Longmans, "Epochs of Modern History," and himself wrote for it two books, *The Age of Anne* and *The Early Hanoverians*, which exhibited his neatness of statement and his skill in blending political history with a comprehensive review of the social, literary and religious atmosphere of his chosen period. His chapter on English Literature in his *Early Hanoverians* is a particularly happy excursion into a field where he was thoroughly at home, in the company of Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Fielding, Smollett and Sterne, the authors whom he most loved.

Morris was the first Melbourne professor who commenced his work at the University with an inaugural lecture: and his address, delivered in the Wilson Hall on 21 March 1884, was printed almost in full, to the length of three columns, in *The Argus*. He devoted much of the address to a plea for the study of modern languages, and maintained that a person could not know English fully until he could compare its methods of expression with those of a foreign language; and he cited with approval Goethe's aphorism that nobody knew one language thoroughly until he knew two. But alluding to the recent admission of women to University courses, his gift of prophecy was at fault when he said that though he approved of the change, he doubted whether there would be a large attendance of women at University lectures, "nor will at any time the number be very large of ladies who are prepared to

become graduates and study regularly for a degree." His prediction was not falsified in his own time, but certainly in our own there are classes at the University in which the number of women students is larger than that of men, and the frequency with which they carry off exhibitions, scholarships and prizes and undertake original research work is one of the noteworthy educational phenomena of modernity.

Morris was for thirty years an important figure in the University of Melbourne, and his house in the grounds was a centre of pleasant social life with a literary tone. His Sunday evening supper parties, whereat the talk was chiefly about books and authors, poetry, drama and style, and where his fair wife, the daughter of Chief Justice Higinbotham and strikingly like him, dispensed a gracious hospitality, are remembered after more than forty years by those who were fortunate enough to enjoy them.

Geoffrey Blainey, in his *A Centenary History of The University of Melbourne* (p. 101) says:

Council met on 27 November 1882 and selected as professors four of its own lecturers (all graduates of the university) and a Melbourne schoolmaster. The schoolmaster was Edward E. Morris of Melbourne Grammar School, an Oxford graduate who had accepted the chair of English literature at Adelaide only a month before Melbourne University offered him the new chair of English, French and Germanic Languages and Literatures. Morris took up his duties in 1884, and although troubled by asthma he crammed an immense amount of literary and teaching activity into the next eighteen years.

TASMANIA: ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY OF REGISTERED LETTER

By Dr JOHN CLEMENTE

The *Tasmanian Postal Guide* of January 1894 indicates that an Acknowledgment of Delivery for Registered Letters was one of the services available to the public in Tasmania.

This service had been introduced following an international postal convention which approved a standard form for this purpose. The rate charged for this service in Tasmania being 2½d. additional to registration of the letter. The required postage stamps had to be affixed to the form supplied for the purpose.

This form would carry the cancellation of the forwarding office, and the cancellation of the receiving office. Fig. 1 displays one of these forms, the first found in Tasmania. According to international regulation it is in French and English. It bears the cancellation of Oatlands, 4 May 1911 as the forwarding office, and the cancellation of Mengha 11 May 1911, as the delivery office.

There are two remarkable points about the form. There is no indication that it is a Tasmanian post office form, and the progressive number entered on the top of the form is "6". One has to conclude first, that these forms were most likely

R. No. 6

No. 6

Post Office of
Administration de la

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY
AVIS DE RÉCEPTION**

Stamp of the value of
15s. to be affixed here.
Timbre d'affranchissement

addressed to / adressé à } Mrs Teresa Hardwick
Mengha

The undersigned acknowledges that a Registered Article addressed as
Le soussigné déclare qu'un objet recommandé a l'adresse susmentionnée

above and sent by / et provenant de* } Mr Clyde Gibson
Oatlands

was duly delivered the / a été dûment livré le Friday, 11th 1911

Stamp of Delivering
Office.
Timbre du Bureau
distributeur.

Signature of the Addressee
Signature du destinataire } Teresa Hardwick

Signature of the Chief of the
Delivering Office.
Signature du chef du
Bureau distributeur } C. Wright

MENGHA
11 MAY 11
TASMANIA

The name and full address of the sender of the Registered Article must be entered in this form at the Issuing Office.
* Le nom et l'adresse complète de l'expéditeur de l'objet recommandé doivent être inscrits sur cette feuille par le Bureau d'origine.

The Acknowledgment must be signed by the addressee, or, if the postal regulations of the country of destination permit, by the Postmaster of the Delivering Office. It should then be enclosed in an envelope and returned, registered, by first mail to the Office of origin.

* Cet avis doit être signé par le destinataire, ou, si les règlements du pays de destination le permettent, par le Chef du Bureau distributeur, puis être mis sous enveloppe et renvoyé sous recommandation par le premier courrier.

B10989

not printed in Tasmania, and most likely came from overseas, and were distributed to all postal authorities in Australia for usage; and secondly, the low progressive number, 6, suggests limited patronage of this service on the part of the public, considering that Oatlands in those days was a large agricultural centre, with a practising solicitor and a law court.



PACIFIC PARAGRAPHS

Convenor's address: 30 Warrane Road, East Roseville, N.S.W.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Deulon

It is 36 years ago since Deulon was last mentioned in detail—by Romney Gibbons in the *Australian Stamp Journal* 12 February 1931 and 12 June 1931. Since then several new aspects of this former German New Guinea post office have been discovered.

Members of the "Pixies" have produced a cover and a part cover bearing the old German registration label of Deulon overprinted Rabaul with a small rubber stamp.

The wording Rabaul being stamped above Deulon in black ink with two small bars cancels the word Deulon (which is about midway on the label). This cover is dated 18 Nov. 1918 and is used on O.H.M.S. official envelope with the oval rubber stamp of the Treasury, Rabaul, in left-hand corner.

The part cover is dated 22 Jan. 1919 and has Rabaul cancelling the wording DEULON (which is right at the top of the label) in violet ink and no small bars. This is also an O.H.M.S. envelope from the post office Rabaul.

It is evident from the two types of label that a large printing had been made for Deulon as the numbers shown on the two described are 18 on the first cover and No. 792 on the part cover.

As the office of Deulon was only opened for a comparatively short time, i.e. 1 January 1914 to 20 September 1914, there appears to have been a surplus here when the post office was closed on Military occupation and used later at Rabaul when a shortage of R labels occurred there.

Any reader who can supply further details of covers or part covers would help the circle in the further study of this problem.

SAMOA

From Western Australia via Egypt

An interesting registered stationery cover which came recently into the possession of one of our members highlights the difficulties associated with mails originating in Western Australia to an addressee in Apia, Samoa.

In the light of present day postal facilities one could imagine the missive would be carried by ship to one of the eastern ports and thence by the same method by a ship trading in the South Pacific area. It must be borne in mind however that while there would be little difficulty in conveying a letter to say Sydney, N.S.W., much delay would be met with in its continuing its journey beyond that point.

From the markings on this cover it is evident much time would be saved routing the letter through Egypt, there to be transferred to a ship, possibly one of the German merchant ships passing around the north of Australia, calling at Hong Kong or other ports in Southeast Asia, eventually reaching Samoa, in which Germany was at that time intensely interested.

The letter was registered and postmarked in Perth, Western Australia, on 26 April 1910 and is backstamped Port Taufic 9.30 a.m. 15 May 1910, Alexandria 9 p.m. the same day, back to Port Taufic 6.30 a.m. 17 May in the same year. There is an obscure marking of a c.d.s. with a diameter of 23 mm, with the letters "LISHMAIL" in the upper half and arabic characters in the lower half and in the centre what appears to be "JE 13" seeming to indicate the letter was still in Egypt to the middle of June 1910.

The final marking is APIA-SAMOA-29.6.10. 9.10V.

NEW HONOUR FOR MR J. R. W. PURVES

Mr J. R. W. Purves has been elected Un Membre Correspondant of the Academie De Philatelie.

The Academie comprises about 40 French members and a very limited number of others.

EDITORIAL NOTES

R.P.S.V. Library Accessions

The Librarian, Mr R. Lloyd-Smith, acknowledges the following gifts to the library:

Mr D. E. Napier, Hazelwood Park, S.A.—Supplement to *Guide to the Postage Stamps of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*, published by the Mashonaland Philatelic Society, 1966.

Mr H. L. Chisholm — *Airlift 1870—The Balloon and Pigeon Post in the Siege of Paris*, John Fisher, London 1965.

Mr A. Simmons—Bound volumes 16-28 *The West End Philatelist 1919-31*.

Mr Brian Peace, Leeds, U.K. — Bound volume 14 *The West End Philatelist*; volumes 7-16 *Stamp Collecting*; volumes 7, 21-27 and other missing numbers *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*; *Stamp Collectors' Annuals* for 1907-10, 1912-15, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1928, 1955 and many "missing numbers" of other journals.

Mr E. A. Williams, Buffalo, U.S.A. — Four missing numbers volumes 1 and 2 *Collectors' Club Philatelist*.

Mr David Lubeck, U.S.A., per E. and P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc., Philadelphia — *Nassau Street*, by Herman Herst.

Mr C. G. C. Hodgkinson—Copies of early Australian Journals.

Mr J. Neilson—File of *Australian Stamp Monthly*, from 1955.

Mr A. W. Bunn—Files of *London Philatelist*, *Stamps*, etc.

Purchased — *The N.S.W. Calendar and General Post Office Directory, 1832* (facsimile edition).

Journals particularly needed at present for exchange purposes—*Australian Philatelist*, all issues; *Australian Stamp Journal*, all issues; *Stamp News* (Dubbo), all issues.

THE POSTMARKS OF NEW GUINEA FORCE

By Mrs PATRICIA M. C. ROCK, F.R.P.S.L.

The following allocation lists of distinguishing numbers for Army and Field Post Offices of New Guinea Force, Australian Military Forces are taken from official records.

Most of the abbreviations are clear in their meaning but some may be difficult for those unacquainted with military terminology: 8 M.D. is Eight Military District; L of C, Lines of Communication; Tng, Training; A.G.H., Australian General Hospital; Con.Dep., Convalescent Depot; APO, Army Post Office; FPO, Field Post Office; UPS, Unit Postal Section; PU, Postal Unit.

Australian Military Forces — New Guinea Force

Allocation of Distinguishing numbers for Army and Field Post Offices

Allocation list of 20 March 42:

FPO 019 . . . N.G. Force (8 M.D.)
 " 020 . . . " " " "
 " 0138 . . . " " " "
 " 0139 . . . " " " "
 " 0140 . . . " " " "

In this same list a request is sent to return postmarkers 058, 059 and 060 which had been issued as an emergency.

18 April 42:

FPO 019 . . . allotted to Base Depot Koitaki	On charge to: Adm HQ 8 M.D.
FPO 020 . . . " " Murray Barracks, 3 mile	" " " "
FPO 0138 . . . " " 39 Bn. 7 Mile Valley	" " " "
FPO 130 } . . . unallotted . . . in reserve	" " " "
FPO 140 }	" " " "

7 May 42:

FPO 058, 059, 060 returned to H.G.Q. from H.Q. NG LofC Area.

0.7.42:

FPO 042 allotted to New Guinea Force Postal Unit.
 FPO 082 " " " " " "
 FPO 0141 " " " " " "

Another list dated 28.7.42 lists the numbers FPO 042, 082 and 0141 as being allotted to New Guinea Postal Unit.

1 Aug 42:

A.I.F. Army P.O. 48 allotted to 2/1 Aust L of C Postal Unit.

4 Nov 1942:

Postmarkers in use attached to 6 Aust Div Postal Unit as follows:

FPO 23 . . . New Guinea Force
 FPO 24 . . . Milne Force

7 Nov 1942:

Additional postmarkers allotted to Army Post Offices in New Guinea:

059, 060, 0111, 0112, 0132, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215,
 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 48, 0108, 0109.

In a memo dated 10 June 1943 an amended list says A.P.O. Postmarkers 207-213 inclusive are allotted to this HQ (Vide secret memo of 7 Nov 1942). To date these have not been received.

14 Aug 43:

Allotment of postmarker:

Receipt of postmarker AIF Army FO 48 acknowledged by HQ New Guinea Force.

26 May 43:

Allotment of Postmarkers:

UPS 363 . . . Bulldog Area (Wau) N.G. Postal Unit.

FPO 15 . . . 1 Aust Corps Postal Unit (under Command HQ Aust Inf Bde, in Bulldog Area).

FPO 078 . . . 11 Aust Div Postal Unit (under Command HQ Aust Inf Bde, in Bulldog Area).

FPO 157 . . . H.Q. 14 Aust Inf Bde, 5 Aust Div Postal Unit.

470/151/A12

D.A.D.A.P.S., HQ, NGF

D.A.P.S., LHQ.

29 June 1943

O.C., 7 Aust. Base Postal Unit.

Herewith amended statement showing all Postmarkers in use in New Guinea Area as at 29 June 1943:

Postmarker No.	Sealing (Pliers No.)	Location	Under Command
FPO 13	13	HQ N.G. Force	1 Aust. Corps Postal Unit
FPO 019	5	N.G.F. Tng. Area	N.G. Postal Unit
FPO 020	066	1 Aust. Corps Recpt. Camp Rear Details	11 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 24	088	HQ 17 Aust. Inf. Bde	11 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 042	067	Moresby Town Area	N.G.F. Postal Unit
FPO 068		HQ 7 Aust. Inf. Bde.	11 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 069	180	HQ 29 Aust. Inf. Bde.	5 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 077	089	HQ 11 Aust. Div.	11 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 079	372	HQ Moresby Base Area	7 Aust. Base Postal Unit
FPO 082	451	Oro Bay	N.G.F. Postal Unit
FPO 084	096	Tsili Tsili Airfield near Lae and Nadzab	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 0138	65	HQ A/A Defences	N.G.F. Postal Unit
FPO 0139	452	17 Mile	N.G.F. Postal Unit
FPO 0140	40	Dobadura	N.G.F. Postal Unit
FPO 0141	347	HQ A.N.G.A.U.	N.G.F. Postal Unit
FPO 158	044	Bulolo	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 159	043	Bulolo	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 160	042	Rear Details 3 Aust. Div.	11 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 166	401	HQ 5 Aust. Div.	5 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 171	06	7 Aust. Fd. Amb.	5 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 180	454	HQ 4 Aust. Inf. Bde.	5 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 181	135	Wau	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 182	136	Wharf Area M.B.	5 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 360	364	2/5 A.G.H.	11 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
FPO 361	348	2/9 A.G.H.	N.G.F. Postal Unit
FPO 362	349	128 A.G.H.	N.G.F. Postal Unit
UPS 363	453	Bulldog	N.G.F. Postal Unit
UPS 365	365	HQ 47 Aust. Inf. Bn.	5 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
UPS 366	366	Wau - Bulolo Area	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
UPS 367	367	Wau - Bulolo Area	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
UPS 368	368	Wau - Bulolo Area	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
UPS 369	369	Wau - Bulolo Area	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
UPS 370	370	Wau - Bulolo Area	3 Aust. Div. Postal Unit
UPS 371	371	Bena Bena	N.G.F. Postal Unit

A.P.O. 059	353	APO Milne Bay	7 Aust. Base Postal Unit
A.P.O. 060	354	APO Milne Bay	7 Aust. Base Postal Unit
A.P.O. 0111	380	7 Aust. Base P.O.	7 Aust. Base Postal Unit
A.P.O. 0112	381	7 Aust. Base P.O.	7 Aust. Base Postal Unit
A.P.O. 0132	382	7 Aust. Base P.O.	7 Aust. Base Postal Unit
	355	APO Milne Bay	7 Aust. Base Postal Unit

.....Capt.
D.A.D.A.P.S., HQ, NGF.

29 July 1943:

Add to New Guinea Force (AIF Army PO)
48, 0108, 0109.

7 July 43:

UPS 365 ceased to operate at HQ 47 Aust Inf. Bn . . . 5 Aust Div Postal Unit.

8 July 43:

Listed as being allotted to New Guinea Force:

APO 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226.

5 July 1943:

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Under Command</i>
Delete 363 . . .	Bulldog Area . . .	NG Force Postal Unit
Add FPO 15	Bulldog Area . . .	1 Aust Corps Postal Unit
Add FPO 078	HQ 6 Aust Inf Bde . . .	11 Aust Div Postal Unit

7 July 1943:

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Under Command</i>
Delete UPS 363 . . .	HQ 47 Aust Inf Bn . . .	5 Aust Div Postal Unit
Insert FPO 157 . . .	HQ 14 Aust Inf Bde . . .	5 Aust Div Postal Unit
Allocation of UPS numbers to New Guinea Force Received at HQ New Guinea Force		

15 Dec. 1943:

UPS 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410.

On May 2 1944 the following numbers were unserviceable: (Withdrawn from service)
392, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401.

15 Dec. 43:

A receipt of acknowledgment for the UPS 386 to 410 from A.D.A.P.S. HQ NG FORCE.

Dec. 1943:

Base and miscellaneous postmarkers . . . disposition. Appendix "D".

	<i>Base and Miscellaneous Postmarkers</i>	<i>Disposition</i>
No. 7 Aust Base P.O.	"A" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	ABPO Lae . . . Registration Sect.
" " " " "	"B" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	ABPO Lae . . . Mail Section
" " " " "	"C" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	ABPO Lae
" " " " "	"D" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	ABPO Buna
" " " " "	"E" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	ABPO Milne Bay . . . Regn. Sect.
" " " " "	"F" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	ABPO Milne Bay . . . Letter Sect.
7 Aust Adv. Base P.O.	"A" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	AABPO . . . Madang
" " " " "	"B" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	AABPO . . . Madang
" " " " "	"C" . . . 7 Aust Base Postal Unit	AABPO . . . Madang

5 May 44:

UPS 408 in use at HQ Lae Base Sub Area.

9 May 1944:

The following postmarkers are on charge to 1 Aust Corps Postal Unit now operating in this area (New Guinea HQ NG Force) (1 Aust Corps P.U.):

FPO 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

UPS 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53

(To be continued)

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIC PERIODICAL LITERATURE

A SUMMARY 1879-1966

By R. LLOYD-SMITH

(Continued from June 1967, page 50)

- (8) *The Australian Stamp Collector & Philatelic Advertiser*. (October 1893-September 1896). Published monthly by Mr T. Webb, stamp dealer and printer since 1870, of 248 Brunswick St., Fitzroy, and later of 18 Eastern Arcade, Melbourne. 8 pages and coloured cover. $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$. 3d per copy, 4/- per annum.

Twenty-eight numbers were published, serially numbered throughout, 196 pages in all.

The first ten numbers appeared, eight pages per issue, October 1893 to July 1894, and numbers 11 and 12 appeared within the one cover, called August and September 1894 of eight and four pages. Numbers 13-14, January-February 1895, was a combined number of 8 pages, the delay being due to the illness of the publisher.

Number 15 appeared in March, and combined numbers 16-17, April-May 1895 had illustrations for the first time, but contained only three pages of reading matter in its eight pages. Numbers 18 and 19 appeared in November and December 1895 and numbers 20 and 21 of eight pages each, January and February 1896, were issued in the one cover. Number 22 was made in March, and combined numbers 23-24 in May 1896. Regular issues of eight pages each followed for the final four numbers June to September 1896. Advertising, which included such well-known firms as Mekeel of U.S.A., Stanley Gibbons, and William Ackland, fell away from five pages in number 17, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages in the two final issues.

Articles were general in nature with new issue notes giving reasonable detail of Victorian issues, and reports of this society, then the Philatelic Society of Victoria. From 1895, the journal claimed to be "the only philatelic advertising medium in Australasia", this being the time that Mr Newell Bull's *Australian Stamp News* in Queensland was dormant.

Publication ceased without warning in September 1896 when the journal appeared to be soundly established. However, at this stage the proprietor was arrested for dealing in cleaned stamps, and convicted. The story is told in *The Australian Philatelist*, Vol. 3, p. 68, January 1897 and p. 86, March 1897.

Some odd copies are in the Society library, and an almost complete file is in the Public Library of Victoria. A complete file is in the Earl of Crawford Library.

No further stamp journal is recorded in Victoria until October 1918.

- (9) *The Australian Philatelist*. (August 1894-October 1924). Published monthly by Mr Fred Hagen, stamp dealer, 74 Elizabeth St., Sydney. 12-24 pages and coloured cover. 8½" x 5½", from Vol. 12 9¼" x 6". 3d per copy, 3/- per annum.

This journal was really a continuation of *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* (see under 4), Mr Vindin's association with the firm having ceased in October 1893.

Regular monthly publication commenced with a 20-page issue on 25 November 1894, in which Mr A. F. Basset Hull continues his serial on "The Stamps of Queensland", and Mr A. J. Derrick wrote on "The Diadems of N.S.W." Following numbers of 12 or 16 pages appeared regularly completing the first volume in July 1895, the final number outlining the career, with a photo of Mr D. H. Hill who founded the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Volume 2 continued the page numbering from pages 167 to 318, generally with 12-page issues. Mr A. F. Basset Hull became editor from Vol. 2, No. 7, February 1896, having acted as co-editor for some time, contributing most of the unsigned material.

Serial page numbering in each volume commenced with Volume 3, August 1896, indexing of each volume being provided from the inception of the journal.

The Oceania Catalogue serially published listings of Australian States and Pacific Islands through the early volumes.

With the commencement of Volume 5, Mr Hagen relinquished control of the journal to Mr Oscar Schulze, of 113 Pitt St., Sydney, who planned to continue it as a collectors' journal, Mr Hull continuing as editor. Volume 5, Number 6, January 1899 announces the incorporation of *Australian Stamp News* (see under 7).

In August 1900 with the commencement of the seventh volume, the journal again became the house organ of Mr Hagen, "Timbrologist" (Mr E. D. E. Van Weenen) becoming editor, Mr Hull's departmental duties taking him away from Sydney. A slight adjustment in publishing dates commenced with the first number published on 2 September 1901 instead of late August. This practice became the normal. The career of Mr Hull, with a photo-plate appeared in this volume.

In September 1905, the first number of volume 12 announced that Mr Hagen had floated his concern into a limited liability company, Fred Hagen Ltd., purchasing the business of J. H. Smyth & Co. (formerly Smyth & Nicolle) and incorporating the *Australian Journal of Philately* (see under 11, in *The Australian Philatelist*). The firm moved to 182 Pitt St., Sydney, Mr J. H. Smyth taking over the editorial function and incorporating some of the features of his former journal.

Mr George Blockey's important *Priced Catalogue of South Australia* ran serially through volumes 11 to 13.

Publication continued regularly with 12-page and the odd 16-page issue, mostly at this period publishing articles of a general nature. Volume 16, September 1909 to August 1910 ran a serial by Mr Smyth, "A History of Early Australasian Philatelic Societies".

At this stage, Mr J. H. Smyth having completed five years in partnership, withdrew to commence his own firm, J. H. Smyth Ltd. He was soon to commence his own journal, *The Australian Stamp Journal* (see under 14).

From Volume 17, commencing in September 1910, a gradually increasing flow of specialised articles commenced, 16 pages became the normal issue. Mr W. A. Hull became a contributor and articles on cancellations made an appearance.

The commencement of Volume 21 in September 1914 found the firm moving again to new premises at 66 King St., Sydney. Around this period Mr F. H. Smyth wrote on "British Solomon Islands", Mr S. Dalby on "1897 Electrotypes of Queensland", Mr R. J. G. Collins made his first appearance writing on "Aitutaki, Niue & Penrhyn Islands", and Rev. J. Mursell wrote on South Australia.

Volume 23, number 10 of June 1917 was a special number of 68 pages at sixpence instead of the usual threepence. This sketched the career of Mr H. L. White (with photo), cataloguing his N.S.W. collection, a gift to the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

Advertisements had been kept out of the serial pages in early volumes, but in 1915 began to creep in, reaching a maximum of 59 pages of 228 pages in Volume 25, September 1918 to August 1919, but they had gone by the end of Volume 27 in August 1921.

With Volume 25, number 1, September 1918, the price increased to sixpence per copy, five shillings per annum, dropping again to fourpence for a single copy with Volume 27, number 1 in September 1920. Original articles fell away in this period apart from contributions from Mr Basset Hull, the editor Mr Van Weenen, with Mr F. Krickauff on South Australia and Mr G. R. Hills on Queensland.

Volume 27, number 10, June 1921 announced the retirement of the founder, Mr Fred Hagen, and the voluntary liquidation of Fred Hagen Ltd. Miss N. Pines took over, trading as Fred Hagen. The career of Mr Hagen (with photo) is outlined. The journal ceased in August 1921 at the end of Volume 27, but was revived as a collectors' publication in November 1921 (Volume 28, number 1) with financial support from collectors. Mr G. Gordon Russell became manager and publisher, Mr Van Weenen continuing as editor to the end. The price became sixpence per copy, five shillings per annum for issues usually 12 pages, with a little advertising. Mr Basset Hull provided a serial on "Australian Revenue Stamps", but most articles were of a general nature.

With Volume 29, number 7, Mr W. T. Trahair became manager and publisher in May 1923 shortly to take over the firm, moving to new upstairs premises at 269 Pitt St., Sydney. With Volume 30, number 2, December 1923 the journal reverting to Fred Hagen (Wm. T. Trahair) as house organ again.

At this period there were collectors' journals in Victoria and Queensland (see under 16 and 18) and there was insufficient support for three journals of this kind. Mr Trahair soon found that the publication took up too much of his time, publication ceasing in October 1924 at the end of its thirtieth volume.

(To be continued)

REVIEWS

The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, Part One, The Imperforate Line-Engraved Issues, by J. B. Seymour and C. Gardiner-Hill. Third edition. 336 pp. 5½ x 8½ in. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1. Price 50/-; Deluxe edition (50 copies) 65/-.

Seymour's "Part One", the first of the four volumes on the stamps of Great Britain published by The Royal Philatelic Society which now cover the issues to the close of the reign of King George V, is the most comprehensive guide to these issues today.

The book had its first edition in 1934, when it was conceived as a development of the earlier standard works on the period.

The second, revised, edition in 1950 marked its recognition as a standard work itself. Now the third edition has been published again completely revised, and enlarged by 88 pages, to be of greater service to the increasing number of collectors eager to learn and study Britain's classic issues.

The new pages represent a growth of about one-third on the second edition. There are 678 new illustrations. The two pages of half-tone illustrations have grown to eight, covering Die I and Die II alphabets and states of various varieties.

Six folding two-color diagrams of sheet composition, watermarks, and various states of the marginal inscriptions of the four values are a worth-while new feature, especially for philatelists who have not Wright and Creeke's *History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles*, published by the society 68 years ago.

Postmark material in the introductory part of the book that was out of period and has since been dealt with in later parts of the series has been deleted and a note on the Hill family has been added.

Dr Gardiner-Hill's completion of the work of plating the 1d Red Imperforates has been incorporated in this edition, varieties of the last 135 plates being dealt with in much greater detail.

The Society, Dr Gardiner-Hill, the editor Mr John Easton, who died recently, and Mr A. R. Butler, who with his daughter, undertook the vast illustrations task, all deserve

more than hearty congratulations for what has really been an immense undertaking for the benefit of their fellow philatelists.

Gibbons-Whitman Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part One (United States of America and Possessions, Great Britain, and British Commonwealth, United Nations). First American Edition, 1968. 624 pp. 7 x 9½ in. Available from 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53404, U.S.A. Subscription \$5.00 (U.S.) a year.

The first publication of the new association between Stanley Gibbons, London, and the Whitman Publishing Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, is this catalogue, designed to cater for the interests and needs of the American collector.

The volume has the three-column layout, with the full size illustrations of S.G. tradition. The attractive typography is obviously American, as are many innovations designed to improve its appeal and usefulness.

The volume opens with the United States, revised and expanded to a semi-specialised listing, with a new numbering system. Strikingly new are the red panels in the United States section, covering issues from 1890 to 1944. "For Well Centred Copies add" from 20 to 100 per cent, and there are many new illustrations. United Nations follows the U.S.A. section.

The British Commonwealth section, to which Ireland and South Africa are added, are dollar conversions of the English edition. The unique Three Pence envelope issued by Mr R. W. Kelly, at New Carlisle, Gaspé, heads the Canadian sector, listed as a "Postmaster's Provisional" and priced at \$8400. It pre-dated Canada No. 1 by 16 days.

Another noticeable innovation is the introduction of display pages regarding great rarities—the Post Office Mauritius, the Hawaiian Missionaries, and the 1918 Air Mail invert, telling their story, explaining their rarity, and mentioning their philatelic history.

An international philatelic glossary giving 187 philatelic terms and colors in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian is provided.

The new catalogue is certain to make a big impact in North America and may well

be expected to interest many American philatelists who have not looked beyond their own nation to the stamps of Britain and the Commonwealth.

It has been well produced and both firms in the partnership and those personally responsible deserve congratulations.

The Gibbons-Whitman Stamp Monthly, Vol. 1, No. 1, September 1967. 36 pp. 8½ x 11 in. Obtainable from 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53404, U.S.A. Subscription, \$5.00 (U.S.) a year.

The new publication, like the *Gibbons-Whitman Stamp Catalogue*, proclaims its ancestry by its cover, but is completely new in its format, contents and editorial outlook. Familiar English and American names appear at the head of articles, and it will publish catalogue supplements familiar to readers of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* for both the Stanley Gibbons and Gibbons-Whitman catalogues.

The editor, Mr Ervin J. Felix, has good reason to be proud of his inaugural number. Mr George Henhoeffler, who interviewed Louis Baret, of Paris, and Charles J. Phillips, both of whom had personal dealings with Ferrary, tells about Philately's most famous character.

This is matched by an article explaining the workings of the nine-color Huck press, which is being installed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington.

A centre spread comprises four pages in full color. Philately Goes to War, by Mr Felix, and features a cover which got out of Mafeking during the siege, another cover with overprinted Chinese stamp used by British military personnel on the Peking-Mukden Railway soon after the Boxer Rebellion and a commercial N.E.I. cover with the Japanese Navy overprinted stamps.

Thematic collectors are catered for with "The World's Greatest Paintings in Miniature."

A New Look at Wells Fargo, Stagecoaches, and the Pony Express, by W. Turrentine Jackson. 34 pp. 6½ x 9½ in. Published by Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco (copies no longer available).

The historical literature on the Pony Express is large, complicated, and conflicting.

In recent years earlier historical researches have been under challenge, with denials of the extent of Wells Fargo and Company's stagecoach operation and its degree of par-

ticipation in the transcontinental Pony Express.

These have led Dr Jackson, Professor of History in the University of California, Davis, to undertake two years' research into the question. This work resulted in a forthright lecture to the Western History Association Convention at El Paso, Texas, last October, which was printed in the California Historical Society Quarterly for December. It has now been reprinted as an attractive brochure.

Among the new material Dr Jackson has found was the Minute Book of the Overland Mail Company, which was located in New York, and this, with the Minutes of the Board of Directors of Wells, Fargo and Co., show the interlocking relationship of the two concerns.

He confirms the traditional views and proves that Wells, Fargo did operate stagecoach lines within California and that in the final six months of the Pony Express's 18 months of life its interest was a major one — directly through its operation of the San Francisco-Placerville section and indirectly through its control of the Overland Mail Company.

A matter of company history outside the scope of the brochure is that in 1905 the firm's banking business (now Wells Fargo Bank, chartered in California) was separated from the express and other business, which was continued as Wells, Fargo and Co., with headquarters in New York.

The extensive bibliography testifies to the thoroughness with which Dr Jackson attacked his task and future students of the subject will be unable to ignore his work.

The New Zealand Stamp Catalogue. Second edition, 1968. 46 pp. 5½ x 8½ in. Published by Review Publications Ltd., Sterling Street, Dubbo, N.S.W.

This well-illustrated catalogue is a simplified basis, as with the other catalogues issued by this firm, and again it is full of philatelic facts and explanations of the events commemorated and of the designs.

The story of New Zealand's stamps is very different to those of Australia and this work provides an excellent introduction to a very interesting field.

One notes that the designer of the 1d Universal is given as Guido Bach. The part of G. D. Drummond is discussed in G. R. Lee: *The Penny Universal of New Zealand* (p. 3).

Characteristics of Genuine Japanese Stamps:

The Cherry Blossom Issues of 1872-1876, by Varro E. Taylor, Jr. 38 pp. Published by the Society of Philatelic Americans, 1337 Shriver Avenue, N.E., Canton, Ohio, U.S.A. 44705. Price \$US1.50

Years of study of the intricacies of Japan's Cherry Blossom stamps and of their many forgeries have gone into the production of this concise and original volume.

Dr Tyler has provided 92 photomicrographs of the key design features, for a direct comparison between the genuine and the forgeries. He estimates that with care about 90 per cent of the forgeries can be recognised from his guide.

Experience has already shown how valuable the work is.

Dr Tyler has also written interestingly about the story of Japanese forgeries and provided a comprehensive bibliography.

W.R.

A Reference List of British Army Postmarks Used In the Great War, 1914 to 1919, by P. E. Raynor, assisted by Captain G. R. Crouch, M.C., Mr G. H. Holland and Mr N. H. Wallis. 30 pp. 5 x 8 in. Published by H. Garratt-Adams and Co., Kinnersley, Hereford, England. Price 25/6. Limited, interleaved edition, 100 copies, 33/-.

This is a reproduction of the very rare privately printed work published at Tingewick Rectory, Buckinghamshire in 1920, with two lists of additions and corrections to provide a concise record of all basic information published to date.

Because of interest and importance of the subject, Mr Garratt-Adams has undertaken this re-publication. It is the 10th work he has published.

An amazing amount of work and industry has gone into the compilation of the lists—not confined to British Army markings—which show the type of postmark and where it was used. Indian Expeditionary Force, and a pioneer listing of Canadian, Australian and New Zealand cancellations are given, including British postmarks used by these forces.

Collectors of war covers and those who wish to identify various cancellations will find this work very useful although many

more markings have been found and/or identified since it was originally published. Mr Garratt-Adams is to be warmly commended for his imaginative enterprise.

He states that he is now preparing a supplement that will cover Mr Raynor's List of Camp and Hospital Post Offices, with a list of additions, and another list of additions to the present work, which have just been discovered.

John Lister Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth II Postage Stamps, 1967, 241 pp. 5 x 3 in. Published by John Lister Ltd., 37 Bury Street, St. James', London, S.W.1.

This comprehensive simplified catalogue aims at providing a straightforward listing with accurate and up-to-date market prices of the stamps issued during the present reign.

The illustrations are first-class, the type well chosen, and it is evident that great care has been taken in the catalogue's production.

Prices for full sets sets both mint and used are given in addition to those for individual values. A successful future for the catalogue seems assured.

The Diseases of Philately and Their Treatment, by Robson Lowe. 12 pp. 6½ x 9¼ in. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

This is the paper which Mr Robson Lowe read at the New Zealand National Stamp Exhibition and Congress at Whakatane, in April, and to which he gave a premiere delivery, at a special meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. (*Philately from Australia*, June 1967, p. 53.)

Written from Mr Robson Lowe's vast experience, it has already attracted wide attention.

Stamp Oddities, by Monte Wedd. 32 pp. 5½ x 8 in. Published by Review Publications Ltd., Sterling Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. Price \$1.

This collection of illustrated stamp lore, will be welcomed by every juvenile collector and be of interest to many advanced philatelists whose studies have taken them into deeper and narrower areas. It will be a welcome gift to any junior.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Members' Diary

1967

September

- 11 Library and Conversation.
- 21 New Zealand, Mr J. S. White.

October

- 9 Library and Conversation.
- 19 Russia, Mr J. Shadur.

November

- 13 Library and Conversation.
- 16 Iceland, Miss H. Serjeant-White.
- 30 Expertising Philatelic Items, Mr P. Jaffe.

December

- 11 Library and Conversation.
- 21 Early British Covers, Mr D. N. Baker.

Annual Meeting

Presenting the 75th President's Report, Mr A. J. Petrie said seven members had been admitted during the year. There had been three deaths, two resignations, and the removal from the roll of three unfinancial members. Present membership was 213.

Attendances had been quite good. Thanks were especially due to Mrs M. Gates and the ladies who provided supper.

The Sales Superintendent (Mr T. C. Lester) reported a record total of \$15,100, with a record figure of \$4824 for the first sale of the year. A total of 1310 lots had been offered and 1194 sold—91 per cent sales.

He also expressed special appreciation of the work of Mr E. G. Creed and Mr Eric Hill.

The Exchange Superintendent (Mr E. B. Doery) said sales from the books were 74 per cent, the best for several years. The total was \$1048, compared with \$666 in the previous year. Eleven books were in circuit, compared with nine. He appealed to members to provide more sheets.

The Librarian (Mr R. Lloyd-Smith) said another 76 titles and 57 bound volumes of periodicals had been added to the library during the year. This now totalled 1689 books and 851 volumes of journals. Some hundreds of missing numbers of journals had been added by exchanges with English and American librarians. There were 340 borrowings during the year.

"Members would do well to commend the library to collecting friends as a reason for joining us," he said.

Thailand

For his Presidential display, Mr A. J. Petrie showed a wide selection of items from his collection of Thailand.

The display began with three pre-adhesives—an entire from Bangkok to New York dated 13.2.1836, an entire from Bangkok to Sandwich, Mass., dated 6.9.1843, and a local letter from one of the Princes to the French Consul, dated 27.6.59. Straits Settlements overprinted "B" for use at the British

Legation in Bangkok followed; these included some forgeries.

Then came the 1883 issues, printed by Waterlow and Sons. This section included the two major re-entries and a number of varieties, as well as copies from a book published in 1886/87.

The 1889-92 surcharges were well represented; a number of varieties also being shown—inverted and missing surcharges, wrong type, etc.

The display concluded with the Boy Scout issues, occupation of Malaya, officials, airmails, T.P.O.'s, shipmarks, and earlier postmarks of Bangkok.

Officers elected: President, Mr H. L. Chisholm; vice-president, Mr G. T. White; immediate past president, Mr A. J. Petrie; secretary, Mr G. A. F. Evans; treasurer, Mr P. Jaffe; Executive council: Messrs D. N. Baker, L. W. Buchanan, J. Gartner, O. G. Ingles, C. G. Skewes, and T. C. Lester. Librarian, Mr R. L. Lloyd-Smith; superintendent, exchange branch, Mr E. B. Doery; superintendent, sales branch, Mr T. C. Lester.

Visit to Brighton

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria visited the Brighton Philatelic Society on 25 July and provided the display.

Early Australian Philatelists

As part of the society's 75th Anniversary celebrations, Mr R. Lloyd-Smith spoke on early Australian philatelists at the second August meeting.

Mr Lloyd-Smith presented an intriguing array of facts and personalities, the good, the great, the glibble and the guilty.

He said there was no doubt that Edward Buckley began dealing in Sydney in 1870 and Thomas Webb, in Victoria, claimed having dealt from 1870 to September 1896. Similar, but very doubtful claims are made by Vincent A. A. Barry and Thomas Webb.

They certainly produced *Barry's Philatelic Monthly* from November 1887 to April 1888 and Webb *The Australian Stamp Collector and Philatelic Advertiser* from October 1893 to September 1896. Both went to gaol; Barry for obtaining goods by false pretences and Webb for cleaning and re-selling Victorian duty stamps.

William Ackland was a dealer for 61 years. At least 12 philatelic societies were founded in Australia before the Nineties closed. The years after 1893 were a period of great depression and country societies had no hope of permanence.

Mr Lloyd-Smith gave biographical details of early philatelists and details of the business careers of early dealers.

From the archives of the society he showed the first minute book, a copy of the minutes and early reports of The Philatelic Society of Australia, programmes of early exhibitions, photographs of early philatelists, and group photographs of two of the earlier philatelic congresses.

The exhibitors were Mr G. L. Rogers, Cape of Good Hope Triangulars; Mr E. G. Creed, Canada Semi-Official Airmails; Mr R. Lloyd-Smith, Turkey; Mr A. Simonds, British Postal History; Mr A. W. Bunn, Australian Light Horse Covers and Mr F. Feibes, Great Britain entires.

Arrangements were in the hands of Mr L. W. Buchanan and the evening was enjoyed by members of both societies.

Australia

Miss Julie Resch provided the Commonwealth display scheduled for the first August meeting in place of Mr J. P. Meara, of Brisbane, who was unable to exhibit.

She divided her showing into two sections—Items of Interest and Postage Dues.

The first sheet featured a cover bearing the Governor-General frank, postmarked at Sydney on December 17, 1900. Lord Hopetoun, the first Governor-General had arrived on the previous day, but had not taken up his duties. The cover appeared to have contained an invitation to a gathering.

There were also the RV1 and RV2 machine franks of the Queen's 1954 visit and a unique collection of military envelopes and cards of the A.I.F. in World War I.

The stamps shown included trial prints of the 1/3 bull and 2/- aboriginal art.

The postage due section showed Miss Resch's discovery of the plate make-up of the ½d a large block of misplaced centres and the unique frame plate 3 plate number on the 1/-.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Ladies' Night

Despite the inclement weather, there was a good attendance of 33 members and eight visitors to view the Ladies' Night compered by the secretary, Miss A. Fusselle.

Those who contributed were: Mrs Savage, Jamaica Postmarks; Mrs Garrard, special Queen Elizabeth Issues, Israel and some thematic Tail-waggers; Mrs P. M. C. Rock, Paintings on Stamps, Mrs I. Campe, Early Newfoundland; Mrs Vincent Brown, Composers; Mrs J. Clayton, Greetings Telegrams; Miss Fusselle, Foreign U.P.U.; Miss Osborne, Transport; Miss Allen, Maps and Charts; and Mrs Nette, High Value Kangaroos.

In thanking the exhibitors for bringing forth such an interesting and varied display, the president (Mr R. H. Taylor) said there was something for everyone, from the classics of Newfoundland, the research work in the Jamaican postmarks, through the range of the beautifully presented thematic subjects, our own Commonwealth Kangaroo issues, highly valued, the unusual greeting telegrams of the British Post Office, and Australia, to the modern U.P.U. The sheets shown were a credit to the lady collectors and the men were indebted to them for a most informative and enjoyable evening.

These remarks were supported by acclamation and Miss Fusselle briefly responded on behalf of the ladies.

Mr Patrick Bourke was welcomed as a new member.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of The Royal Sydney Philatelic Club was held on 4 July when the following officers were elected: President, Mr J. H. Powell, F.R.P.S.L.; hon. vice-president, Mr R. H. Taylor, F.R.P.S.L.; vice-presidents, Mrs P. M. C. Rock, F.R.P.S.L., and Mr V. Frankenstein, F.R.P.S.L.; committee, Mr E. J. Garrard, F.R.P.S.L., Col. F. V. Thompson, F.R.P.S.L., and Mr V. Brown; secretary, Miss J. Allen; assistant secretary, Mr John Reid; exchange superintendent, Mr L. Skinner; treasurer, Miss D. Osborne; librarian, Miss J. Allen; editor of the club's journal, Mr R. H. Markham.

All officers presented full reports of the various phases of club activities during the past year.

Appreciation was expressed of the work of retiring president, Mr R. H. Taylor, who had given unremittingly of his time and effort on the club's behalf, and the committee members, Mrs I. Campe and Mr D. B. Moloney, and the retiring secretary, Miss A. Fusselle.

Mr Cyril Walters, of Broken Hill, was welcomed to membership.

Following the annual meeting, a sale by tender was conducted in aid of club funds, by Mr H. Jackson, after which supper was served.

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VICTORIA: THE "BARRED NUMERAL" CANCELLATIONS 1856-1912

and the Post Offices that used them

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

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The Postage Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia

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BY W. M. HOLBEACH, F.R.P.S.L.

An exhaustive, easily-followed index of material on Commonwealth
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The Australian Stamp Journal

The Australian (and Victorian)

The Australian Stamp Monthly

Philatelic Record

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