

# PHILATELY

*from*

# AUSTRALIA

A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS  
AND THEIR COLLECTORS



*Published Quarterly by*  
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

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VOL. XXIV, No. 1

MARCH 1972

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Registered for posting as a periodical - Category "B"

# Philately from Australia

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# PHILATELY *from* AUSTRALIA

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*Official Organ of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria  
and the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club*

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VOL. XXIV, No. 1

MARCH 1972

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## MUSIC WITHOUT STAMPS

March 1 provided another extremely enjoyable "non-stamp" evening for members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria and their wives.

Mr J. R. W. Purves gave another delightful talk on Viennese Operatta, dealing with the period from the death of the younger Strauss in 1889 to 1914.

Mr Purves dealt mainly with the four great names of the period, Franz Leher, Leo Fall, Oskar Strauss and Kalman.

He chose for his records, selections from various Viennese Operatta, by the State Opera principals and orchestra; selections from *Der Vogelhandler*, by Zeller, with a German cast; and excerpts from *The Merry Widow*, sung by Elisabeth Schwartzkoff.

It was the second of Viennese musical evenings the society has held, the other having been given by Mr Purves on 27 November 1969, when he dealt with the 1867-1907 period.

On that occasion it was a howling wet night, with a power strike. This time it was a hot day and night, but again about 100 were present.

Among those attending this month's evening was one member from Sydney and others from Geelong and Leongatha.

Again a Viennese supper was served in the Council room and greatly enjoyed.

The superb organisation was by Misses M. Farley and J. Buchanan.

The president, Mr T. C. Lester, expressed the Society's thanks to Mr Purves, Misses Farley and Buchanan, Miss Z. Rowley, Mr W. Nagel, and Mr C. G. Skewes, who had all contributed to the success of the night.

# The Trail



# of Commonwealth

Conducted by O. W. (BILL) EUSTACE

### *Australia, 5 cent Coil—Golden Wattle*

The coils of 1000 anticipated in December "Trail" have duly eventuated.

### *Australia, 7 cent Coil—Desert Pea*

A worthwhile constant variety is to be found on every fourteenth stamp on one coil in every fourteen and consists of a break in the foot of the lettering "RA" of "AUSTRALIA".

### *Australia, 7 cent—Queen's Head*

The reported imperforate copies of this stamp (December "Trail") proved upon inspection merely to be from a sheet so badly guillotined that all selvedge, all perforations and even part of the design had been removed from the left edge of several stamps.

I have seen several copies of this denomination with a light but distinct offset on the back.

### *Australia, 7 cent—Prime Minister \$1.40 Booklets*

The Victorian Edition of these booklets is numbered V 71/3 and comes with only one slogan on the inside back cover reading "Like to Improve . . ." The New South Wales Edition (N 71/3) is found with two slogans—"Like to Improve" and "Find it Fast".

The General Edition (G 71/3) comes both "normal" and with Tropical Interleaving and again both can be found either with the slogan "Like to Improve" or "Find it Fast" on the inside back cover.

Bulk supplies of booklets are now distributed in polythene-wrapped bundles with a packing slip, printed in black, reading:

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA—NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT 115 Victoria Parade, Fitzroy, Vic 3065—500 BOOKLETS OF 20 STAMPS EACH—7c "PRIME MINISTER" SERIES—POSTAGE STAMPS—EDITION No 3/71—VALUE: \$1.40 PER BOOKLET—VICTORIA—Examined by . . . Packed by . . . Date . . .

Correspondingly the General Edition has the word VICTORIA replaced by GENERAL. I have yet to see the wrappers for N.S.W. and the Tropical Edition.

There is the usual mixture of lamp reactions from the variation in paper used, ranging from a brilliant bluish-white through pink to golden orange. So far I have encountered only isolated panes with the bluish-white reaction, scattered at random through bundles of booklets.

As one would expect, there are occasional booklets to be found with the guide lines in the top left or the top right of the binding selvedge but I have not yet been able to locate examples of the guidelines at the bottom left and bottom right of the stamps themselves; apparently they are all being removed by the guillotine.

#### *Australia, 7 cent Christmas 1971*

An interesting variety has turned up on early supplies of the printing on cream paper with black sheet numbers. It occurs on Row 5 No. 9 and ALSO on Row 10 No. 9 and takes the form of a break in the fourth horizontal line in the head-dress of the left-hand Wise Man. It does not occur on the white paper printing, nor is it found on later printings of sheets with black numbers.

#### *Aerogrammes, 12 Ct.*

Bulk supplies of Aerogrammes are now distributed wrapped in polythene bundles and contain a packing slip reading:

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA NOTE PRINTING BRANCH—THIS PARCEL CONTAINS—1000  
—12 CENT—12 CENT AEROGRAMMES—3 FLAPS—Counted by . . . Date . . . The word-  
ing is printed in green.

#### *Antarctic Territory, 1 Cent New Printing*

In the December "Trail" I reported that the new printing of this stamp had black sheet numbers under stamp No. 7. This was true of the first bundle of sheets on sale at Russell Street Philatelic Sales Centre but the next bundle had been trimmed to the smaller size of the other reprints and no further numbered sheets have been seen.

#### *Antarctic Territory, 7 Cent New Printing*

Just too late to report in the December "Trail" was a reprinting of this denomination. Shades were fairly well matched with the original printing but single copies can be best identified from the back being much whiter under U/V lighting. Any sheet number which may have been present has been guillotined off and the narrow selvedge is another ready method of identifying the reprint.

#### *Norfolk Island, 10 cent Patteson*

I have seen a block from the top left of a sheet on which the perforating machine has jumped, with the result that the stamps in the second row are abnormally high to an extent that can be seen easily. Because of this, the third and subsequent rows had perforations cutting through the words "Norfolk Island", whereas the stamps in the top row were centred normally.



# The Other Side of the Picture



By J. R. W. PURVES

QUEENSLAND

2d 1906-12

Just after our last number had gone to press one of those odd "flash-backs" presented itself to me. Wasn't there a man called Dalby (and I also remembered that his name was Samuel) who had contributed, many years ago, a series of articles on the later Queenslands to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*? Might not he have said something (more contemporary in nature) about these same 2ds?

I don't like "re-discovery", however innocent, if it is not admitted when the facts become known so I referred to the file of the *P.J.G.B.* to determine the position.

Sure enough—over the period 20 March 1913 to 20 March 1915—Samuel Dalby (then resident in Queensland) *did* contribute a very useful series of articles to the journal in question, under the modest title of "Queensland—Philatelic Fragments". Modest because—then or now—they are exceptionally good. In the number for 20 June 1914 he deals with the first stamp (S.G. Type 30), and at page 108 he says:

"The stamps were printed in dull and deep blue; appeared in September 1906 on Crown over Q paper, until December 1907; then on Commonwealth paper, watermarked Crown over A." and, he says later:

"This second retouch (i.e., S.G. Type 32) superseded the first re-drawn head in April 1908; printed in blue in shades from deep to pale . . ."

I dips me lid to the shade of Sam, with sincere apologies, but one can't I suppose always remember what happened 57 years ago. Anyway I duly quoted Sam (*as well as* J.R.W.P.) when writing to the Editor of Gibbons' Catalogue.

## TASMANIA

*Discovery of Another of the "Functional" Markings noted by Basset Hull, but not until now seen by Modern Collectors.*

*"To be delivered—free of postage"*

On page 127 of his classic book *The Stamps of Tasmania*, Basset Hull (after describing numerous markings which were put into use early in 1855) says this:



"In addition to the above I have seen one consisting of the words 'To be delivered—free of postage' in two lines enclosed in a single-lined oblong frame struck in red beside the stamp."

We did not specifically mention this marking, at all, in the 1962 Handbook.

I have recently had the good fortune of acquiring a cover (stampless) with the marking, in red, on its front. The details are as follows:

It was sent from *Mount Alexander*, Victoria (a red "Paid at Mount Alexander" in an hexagonal rectangle is on the front and a date stamp 24.11.53, in black, from this office, is on the back). It was "Registered" (mss. in red) and 5d (mss. "5" also in red) was prepaid. It also bears two indistinct strikes in red of the Hobart "Frank" of the time. It is addressed to "The Postmaster General, Hobart Town" and bears a Launceston backstamp of 1.12.53, and must have contained a letter.

The newly-found marking is wholly in sans-serif capitals.

### VICTORIA

#### (i) 2d Laureate, Wmk. "4": A New Earliest Date

I have, quite recently, found a copy of this stamp (S.G. 153) very clearly cancelled "Melbourne, 21.2.67." Prior to this discovery the earliest date (noted in the Gibbons Catalogue) was 26.2.67.

#### (ii) Reporting an Additional Variety of Catalogue Status in the William Bell designed ½d, 1873-84

Just why I have not more investigated this variety before I am unable to say. It was always a possibility. The new discovery is of the ½d rosine, wmk V2, perf 12 (i.e., 11½-11¾, large holes, sharper teeth). Should it be listed (and I have recommended this) it will become S.G. 221a.

To give some idea of its rarity I have been through more than 6000 copies of the rosine school of this ½d (originally comprising the David Hill and later Brettschneider stock) and found some 50 copies. I have *not* yet seen it mint or unused.

This same perforation was, around this period (1882-83), but little used for certain values, e.g., the 2d value (S.G. 223a, ba, ca; 228a, 229b), of the normal Postage types. It may yet turn up in the 1d wmk V2 (in which case it would become 222a) and in the 4d though I deem the latter possibility a most remote one. These possible varieties I have, many years since, looked for carefully.

My attention to it was drawn by the discovery of a single ½d (in bad condition) with this perforation, which by chance displayed its *back* to me, while I was sorting a small number of these stamps, quite recently, under the electric light. This copy (*though* only a single) happened to show the whole of the *Crown* portion of the watermark. This was, inarguably, the V2 and *not* the V1 watermark and showed all the characteristics of the white V2 paper which distinguish this paper from its predecessors with the V1 watermark. Apart from the design and the nature of the paper (which is more *opaque* and more "loaded", i.e., with zinc white—it is very white) the final check is its *far greater clarity* when looked

at under a light through the back of the stamp. This, with the other checks noted, does (with the shade) make it possible to identify even singles of this later V2 stamp with certainty.

The fifty copies I found included a block of four, a strip of three and two pairs. The earliest date met (on one of the pairs) was 24.3.83.

While looking for this stamp I also isolated all the Perf "13" V2's. Here I found a number of *dates* which were earlier than April 1883 (the date I originally gave in the Catalogue listing). There were quite a number with March 1883 dates, the earliest being 10 March.

It may well be that a February 1883 date for the V2 will be found but at any rate the "April" reference in the Catalogue should be altered.

Subsequently a careful examination of the copy records (extracted from the archives) in my possession shows that what must have been the first printing on the V2 paper commenced on 22 January 1883, the first delivery into stock taking place on 31 January 1883. This evidence also suggests that February 1883 dates may yet be found.

(iii) *V over Crown "Reissue" Watermark (V5) of 1912: The "make-up" of the Complete Sheet of 480 Watermarks*

It is not often that one catches oneself out in a complete inconsistency but I recently discovered that I have been involved in a "beauty".

I have given *two* explanations of this "make-up" and they are different. The first is on page 21 of the Monograph on the 1½d, 2d and 2½d of 1912, published in 1954.

The second is contained in the second last paragraph, on page 10, of the Monograph on the "V over Crown" watermarks, published in 1964.

While both explanations fit the facts I have little doubt now that the first explanation, given in 1954, is the *correct* one.

(iv) *"Barred Numeral" Cancellations, MCC over 220! An Error of 1883*

Again I am indebted to Mr K. Harrison of Surrey, England. He has produced to me a 2d of 1883 (in chocolate) showing a clear cancellation of MCC over 220!

There is no question of faking, kiss printing, etc. The whole is very clearly struck and the MCC is *centred* over the "220", which in my view authenticates it as wholly original but an error of manufacture. The problem is—what number was it supposed to be? Was it 1420, or 1220, or 1222?

I don't think it can have been 1420 since the office using that number (Tallygaroopna North, later Karpool) was not opened until October 1884, by which time the 2d mauve had been in general use for nearly a year. Which means that it was probably intended to be either 1220 (Callignee) or 1222 (Toolamba East), which offices were opened in July and August 1881 respectively. 1220 is not rare but 1222 is an RR. I have two copies of the normal 1220 (MCC centred over 20) on 2d brown shades issued *before* the "chocolate" but no similar *normal* 1222s before 1892, so that the "error" may well have been the original canceller used for 1222. It is certainly the only example of the "Roman" type seen with *three* figures (and not two) in the lower line! Who can find a *second* copy?

The above speculation is, of course, based on the "error" being made in the bottom line and not in the top.

(v) *'Post Town not known in Victoria': A New Marking*

I have recently acquired a functional (or "informative") marking that I have never seen before.

This appears on the front of a postcard, posted from Melbourne on 10.11.97, and addressed to "Augathella, via Charleville". The writer *omitted* to put *Queensland* after "Charleville" and before being despatched on to that State (there is a "Toowoomba" the date stamp of 12.11.97 on the back) it must have been stamped (in the G.P.O. here) with the above marking. This is in sans-serif capitals, in *three* lines, the word "Not" only comprising the second and middle line.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

*R.P.S.V. Library*

Mr Romney Gibbons has presented to the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, a complete bound run of *Junior Stamp News*, published in Sydney, Volumes 1 to 11, September 1912 to September 1928.

This journal is interesting historically, being one of two main periodicals merged with the first issue of *Australian Stamp Monthly*.

Mr P. Meara, of Brisbane, has given us Volume 17 and 18 unbound, of *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* published in England in 1911-1913.

These are welcome additions to the library, and the Society thanks the donors sincerely.

*New Fellowships*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London has elected to Fellowships: Dr J. F. Clemente of Hobart, Mr R. P. Hyeronimus, of Canberra, and Mr H. H. Rubin, of Sydney.

Mr W. E. Tinsley of California, USA, a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria also becomes an F.R.P.S.L.

*R.S.P.C. Honours Lady Members*

The Royal Sydney Philatelic Club has elected three of its lady members, Miss A. Fusselle, Mrs J. A. Clayton, and Mrs P. M. C. Rock to Honorary Life Membership.

*Geology and Stamps*

Proposing the vote of thanks to Dr K. T. H. Farrer, for his display, Science on Stamps, at the January meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Mr H. L. Chisholm remarked that much had been written about such subjects at the scientific nature of philately or science and philately.

He had sometimes wondered which science philately most resembled. He thought probably it was geology.

The geologist and the philatelist both collected specimens as basic material; both paid great attention to varieties of the same basic material; and the field of both was world-wide.

To which Mr D. N. Baker added that there was a fourth analogy between them. Said he: "The specimens of both come under the hammer!"

# A NEW LOOK AT WESTERN AUSTRALIA

By MOGENS JUHL

*[It is nice to introduce a new student, of quality, into the Australian field. Mr Juhl has been recognised, for some twenty-five years, as a leading student of Danish stamps. His study of the earlier recess-printed issues of that country has, in particular, become a standard work. The Western Australian field is a difficult one and there is often a paucity of records. Mr Juhl, however (following on Mr George Owen) has developed new lines of attack. He has been able to draw many fresh inferences some of which provide new answers (which can't be rebutted) while others narrow down the field of choice and tell other students what they should look for. Mr Juhl is also a leading authority on the stamps of Pakistan. He is the present Consul-General for Denmark in Australia, and resides in Sydney. —J.R.W.P.]*

## PART 1

With only nine months' experience it may seem a little preposterous that I venture to publish a series of articles on Western Australian stamps and cancellations. My readers must bear with me when I enter the hunting grounds of other tribes (read philatelists) and remember that I am not even awarded the 2/6d granted the native mail carrier who ventured to bring the heavy bags from Perth into the grounds of fiendish tribes.

During those nine months I have had, like every expectant mother, a wonderful time studying the literature and calling on the experienced for help and advice. It seems to be time now to lie-in because it is necessary—since the stamps, covers, etc., of Western Australia are very widely dispersed—to call upon the assistance of a much wider circle of collectors if we are to fill the remaining gaps.

These months have brought a lot of surprises and I feel sure that my readers will be equally surprised. However, this article and those to follow are also intended as a challenge calling for comments and information.

I have been helped by many who have provided material, information and (last but not least) incentive. In particular I am much indebted to the W.A. Postal Historian, George E. Owen (referred to as GEO) for the wealth of information I have been able to extract from his works *The Postal History of Western Australia 1829-1901* ("P.Hist.") and *A History of the Colonial Post Office, Western Australia 1829-1901* ("Hist. Col.") as well as his many valuable comments on my ideas.

Without the encouragement of the Nestor of Australian Philately, my good friend J. R. W. Purves, the series would not have been written and I wish here to thank him for the inspiration and help he has afforded me.

Also my thanks go to John Gartner (JG), E. R. Slade-Slade (SS), John White (JW) and Ron Lloyd-Smith (LS). They have all helped me to get a good picture of the situation and, when of special interest, I have quoted them.

It seems to me in general that previous studies of the Postal History of W.A. have neglected the additional information obtainable from the stamps themselves. I shall endeavour to bring this factor also into the picture as I work my way from 1854 up to the turn of the century.

#### THE IMPERFORATE STAMPS 1854-60

Much has been written about the imperforate stamps and I, therefore, limit myself to certain aspects little considered previously—in writing anyway.

The Perkins Bacon Records ("P.B.Rec."), compiled by Percy de Worms, states that one million stamps of the 1d black Swan were delivered to the Colony. According to "Hist. Col." 73,320 were destroyed after having been damaged while in store, leaving a net issue of 926,680 stamps.

Also according to "Hist. Col." the first 1854 printing of the 4ds consisted of 36,000 stamps of which 14,880 were destroyed for the same reason, leaving a net total of 21,120 stamps. This printing was done with Stone 1 in which the "inverted Swan"—or to be correct, the "inverted frame"—occurred, net issue of this error being 352 stamps.

The second printing with the new Stone 2 of the 4d was produced between 4 and 19 December 1855. The number of stamps issued was 360,000.

A first printing in 1854 of the 1/- value produced 12,000 stamps, of which 4,800 were destroyed, leaving a net issue of 7,200 stamps. My guess is that the *deep red-brown* and the *salmon* shades are from this printing. A cover or piece dated before 1.12.1855 could prove me right or wrong.

The second printing was produced between 29 November and 1 December 1855, and totalled 80,160 stamps. I believe that we here have the *pale brown* and *grey brown* shades.

We can now make the following analysis:

Paper received from London for printing sheets of 240		8,333 sheets
4d first print, used	150 sheets	
second print, used	1,500 —	
spoil	1 —	
1/- first print, used	50 —	
second print, used	334	1,985 —
		-----
Balance of sheets then available		6,348 —
Paper returned to London	874 —	
+ 4,998 half-sheets	2,499 —	3,373 —
		-----
Leaving available for other values at Perth		2,975 sheets
or a maximum of		714,000 stamps

I have now examined a number of collections and a lot of auction catalogues and it is my impression that about twice as many copies of the 6d litho of 1857 are to be found compared with the 2d litho. The main usage for the 2d was internal and it may well be that owing to the relatively small conservation of local correspondence the survival rate for the 2d was lower than that of the 6d. On the other hand, very many 2d have ended up in the waste paper basket. My guess is that a maximum of 500 sheets were printed in 1857, distributed as to provide 300 sheets for the 2d (72,000 stamps) and 200 sheets for the 6d (48,000 stamps).

It is further my impression that the 1860 6d is slightly more common than its predecessor. Here my guess is 300 sheets or 72,000 stamps.

The 1860 4d is a real problem. This stamp was used very little and from what I hear I would be surprised if more than a dozen exist with genuine cancellation. Unused copies (mainly from a sale of remainders) are fairly common, even in blocks. The sale of remainders also brought on to the market a good number of 1854 4d, 1860 2d and some 1854 1/-.

Considering that stocks of the 1854-55 4ds sufficed up into 1862-63 it is likely that only a small quantity of this value was printed in 1860. I would be surprised if it was more than 12,000 stamps, i.e., 50 sheets.

Of the 2,975 sheets remaining in stock in 1856, 850 at the most would have been used for the above few stamps, leaving 2,175 sheets available for printing the 1860 2d. As the 1860 issue was printed with plates of 120 it comprised 4,350 half-sheets or 522,000 stamps.

I should also mention that I believe that there are *two* distinct periods of private rouletting, one around 1855 and one around 1861-63 respectively.

The former is the scarcer, cancelled with Void Grid. JG has a cover 5.6.1855 with cancellation in *red*.

The latter is cancelled with Nos. 1, 2 or 3 of the 15-bars type, often in *blue* ink, and this rouletting was most likely inspired by the introduction of perforated stamps. Neither of these roulettes are mentioned in the official records and *may*, therefore, originate from firms or other private users of fair quantities of stamps. It would be interesting to learn from owners of covers who mailed them, when they were sent, and from where.

To simplify matters I shall use the following abbreviations:

Imperf	For the eight imperforate values (1854-60), including the roulettes (S.G. 1-32).
1861	For the five perforated values printed by Perkins, Bacon (S.G. 33-46).
No wmk	For the two values printed by De La Rue on the unwatermarked paper, perf. 13 (S.G. 49-51a).
CC 12½	For paper with watermark Crown CC, perf. 12½ (S.G. 52-65).
CC 14	For same paper but perf. 14 and 1875 surcharge (S.G. 67-75a).
CA 12	For paper with watermark Crown CA, perf. 12 (S.G. 76-79).
CA 14	For same paper but perf. 14 <i>plus</i> surcharges of 1884-85, ½d of the later electros (issued 1884) and Telegraph types of 1886 (S.G. 81-94, 98-98a, 301-303).
1889	For 1d, 2d and 4d new colours (S.G. 95-97).

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| D.L.R. | For the new De La Rue electros, watermark CA <i>plus</i> surcharges of 1893 and 1895 and the fiscals of 1893 (S.G. 99-110a, 201-13). |
| WA     | For same designs but with watermark W Crown A <i>plus</i> the fiscals of 1899 (S.G. 112-14, 214-20).                                 |
| 1902   | For Melbourne printings watermark V over Crown (S.G. 115-34).  |
| 1905   | For same with watermark Crown over A and values to 1912 (S.G. 138-73).   |

### NUMBERED GRIDS

Grids numbered 1 and 10-16 were produced at Perth. The P.M.G.'s despatch-letters and evidence from a court case reported in the "P.Hist." establish the *distribution* of the Grids, except for the 10 and 16 Grids which, however, are easy to place.

#### 1 Grid: PERTH

1 Grid was only in use from 1.8.1854 to the latter half of September and covers are known.

Strikes from a much later date are also known. Presumably the obliterator was occasionally used on a busy day or in an emergency. I have it on CA 12 (in use 1883-84).

Replaced by Void Grid.

#### 10 Grid: CANNING

Canning was always a very small P.O. and covers with 10 Grid have not been found.

10 Grid is known from imperf. on to 1902, proving that it had a long and uninterrupted life. As this could not be the case with regard to the other post office which theoretically could have received it (Port Gregory), it follows that 10 Grid was issued to Canning.

#### 11 Grid: FREMANTLE

Originally 11 Grid was only in use for a short period, perhaps at Perth. On record are a 1d black cancelled in red ink and an inverted frame (cancelled in black?). No covers have been reported.

11 Grid struck in black is known on No wmk, CC 12½, CC 14, CA 12 and D.L.R., again presumably used on busy days.

Replaced by Void Grid.

#### 12 Grid: SWAN

Swan was perhaps the smallest of all these post offices and the chances of finding a cover are slim.

The P.O. was opened 1.1.1852 and closed again at some unknown date during 1873. This period is confirmed as 12 Grid is known on imperf. to CC 12½.

Later use is not known but should it turn up it must mean use at Perth, as the canceller was returned to the P.M.G.

A P.O. was re-opened at Swan from 21.10.1876 (see later).

*13 Grid: TOODYAY*

This P.O. was opened 16.4.1842 and closed on 31.7.1862 when it was transferred to *Newcastle*. This corresponds with the known use of 13 Grid on imperf. A cover dated 28.10.1856 is on record.

A strike reported by GEO on the 1861 2d is a late use either at Toodyay or Newcastle. Also on record (JG) is a copy on CA 14. This must be a late use at Newcastle.

*14 Grid: ALBANY*

This important P.O. used 14 Grid up to July 1859 when it was replaced by a new canceller. It is the only Numbered Grid seen with any frequency on the five earliest values. Several covers are known.

Early strikes are in muddy brownish ink. Probably it was *red* originally. It was later replaced by *black* ink (LS).

Late use has not been recorded.

Replaced by No. 6 in the 15 bars type.

*15 Grid: CHAMPION BAY*

From the original period of use, i.e., before July 1859, only one copy, on a 1d black, is on record.

15 Grid is met fairly frequently in late use and is recorded on 1861, CC 14, CA 12, 1889 and D.L.R.

Replaced by No. 6 in the 15 bars type.

*16 Grid: PORT GREGORY*

Port Gregory, opened on an unknown date in 1853, was closed again when the P.M.G. on 8.4.1861 stated that the postmaster had left and that only one person remained in the area. It is scarcely surprising that no definite strike has been recorded.

SS states that he once saw, in an auction-lot, a late use of 16 Grid. Since the canceller was returned to Perth when an office closed, this indicates either late use at Perth or re-issue to another P.O. However, the obsolete Numbered Grids from Swan and Port Gregory would hardly have been re-issued many years later.

Port Gregory was re-opened on 1.6.1861 (see later).

*PEN CANCELLATIONS*

At the time of introduction of postage stamps in the Colony there were fifteen P.O.s, of which only eight were supplied with Numbered Grids.

But how did the remaining seven P.O.s obliterate stamps before they were supplied with Void Grids? These were Guildford, York, Bunbury, Australind, Vasse, Mandurah and Northam—all certainly more important than Canning, Swan, Champion Bay and Port Gregory, which had been favoured with Numbered Grids.

The problem seems never to have been considered but my inquiries revealed the existence of a 1d black (JW) with five and a 4d blue (GEO) with two parallel pen-strokes in each case. Further, I have now found a 1d black with two parallel ink strokes.



The P.M.G. must have given *some* instructions when he supplied these offices with stamps, and it seems reasonable to believe that he ordered cancellations to be made with a pen.

Reports on further examples found on the first three stamps will be of great interest.

#### VOID GRIDS

On 6.8.1854, sixteen Void Grids arrived from England and according to "P.Hist." the P.M.G. on 12.9.1854 forwarded one each to the seven P.O.s which did not have Numbered Grids, viz.: Guildford, York, Bunbury, Australind, Vasse, Mandurah and Northam. They are known on cover from all but Bunbury and Mandurah.

Cover evidence also proves that Void Grids came into use at Perth and Fremantle.

Considering the scarcity of pen-cancellations I have some doubt about the date 12.9.1854. It seems strange that the P.M.G. would have held the Void Grids back for five weeks. On the other hand the earliest dated evidence is from Australind 3.10.1854.

Strikes are normally in *black* but Perth used *red* ink during several months in 1855-56. I have only seen one cover, dated 5.6.1855 (JG). The blue ink, see later, has been recorded on imperf. and CC 12½ (both JW) but only a cover can reveal the office of origin, although Northam is the most likely P.O.

What then happened to the remaining seven Void Grids to which one was added when Mandurah closed on 20.11.1858?

#### *Void Grid: DANDARRAGAN, later reissued to MT BARKER*

Dandarragan was not a P.O. proper but a Way-side Receiving Station, the only one of its kind ever to receive an obliterator. In "P.Hist." there is a reference to a letter sent from the P.M.G. dated 24.10.1854. No cover evidence is available but the police constable at Dandarragan must have been supplied with a Void Grid as the P.M.G. had nothing else to forward.

Dandarragan closed not later than 23.4.1867. By that time the mail route had been changed and the area from that date was covered by a Way-side Receiving Station at Yatheroo. This in turn was promoted to a P.O. (see later).

When business ceased at Dandarragan the Void Grid must have been returned to the P.M.G.

As GEO has on record that Mount Barker, opened 1.1.1870, used a Void Grid as late as 1891, it may be presumed that the Dandarragan Void Grid was re-issued to this P.O.

#### *Void Grid: GINGIN*

The P.O. was gazetted on 2.1.1855, but the P.M. was only granted a salary from 1.1.1864.

I have the only cover so far on record, dated 16.5.1869.

Gingin late got No. 23 in the 15-bars type.

#### *Void Grid: PINJARRAH*

The P.O. was opened and the P.M. salaried from 1.1.1856.

No cover is on record, but the P.M.G. would hardly open a salaried P.O.

unless he was able to give it an obliterater, and he had only Void Grids in stock.

Pinjarrah later got No. 13 in the 15-bars type.

*Void Grid: VICTORIA PLAINS*

The opening of a P.O. here was gazetted on 14.4.1857, but the P.M. was only granted a salary from 1.1.1865.

No cover is on record. The P.O.s situation was similar to that at Pinjarrah.

Victoria Plains later got No. 26 in the 12-bars type.

*Void Grid: BEVERLEY*

The P.O. was opened and the P.M. salaried from 1.5.1858.

No cover is on record. The P.O.s situation was exactly as Pinjarrah's.

Beverley later got No. 31 in the 12-bars type.

*Did IRWIN RIVER get a Void Grid or a Number?*

According to "Hist. Col." (p. 55) an unofficial Almanac in 1858 listed a P.O. at Irwin River. The P.M. was granted a salary from 1.9.1864, when the P.M.G. stated that he had carried out duties for some time without pay. His appointment as P.M. was gazetted on 6.9.1864.

No evidence of a Void Grid used at Irwin River exists and perhaps it was only a Wayside Receiving Station, which was promoted to a P.O. from 1.9.1864 and supplied with No. 28 in the 12-bars type.

The vagueness of the early history and the gazetting of the appointment of the postmaster leads me to believe that Irwin River was a "W.R.S." prior to 1.9.1864. How long is "some time" and why else gazette the P.M.s appointment? This opinion also fits into the whole pattern of distribution of Void Grids.

*Void Grids: SERPENTINE*

The P.O. was opened and the P.M. salaried from 20.11.1858.

An existing piece (GEO) from 1861 shows that Serpentine received a Void Grid.

GEO presumes that it always used a Void Grid. Though I am inclined to agree, the question is open as no direct evidence is yet available.

We are now reaching the end of 1858. On 20.11.1858 Mandurah closed and its Void Grid was added to the P.M.G.s holding. Of the eight in all in hand after the early distribution, Gingin and Serpentine are proved by dated evidence. I do not doubt that Pinjarrah and Beverley each account for a Void Grid. Also Victoria Plains, which was gazetted as a P.O., seems certain.

The P.M.G. was therefore left with three Void Grids and as he in the reasonable future expected to open further P.Os. he ordered from London the 15-bars type of Numerals, which seem to have arrived and first been issued to P.Os. during July 1859 (see later).

However, he first exhausted his remaining holding of Void Grids by issuing them to the first three P.O.s to open after he had received the 15-bars set of cancellers. In my opinion these three void grids were allocated as follows:

1: *Void Grid: GREENOUGH*

The P.O. was gazetted on 28.10.1859, and a salary granted the P.M. from 1.5.1862.

I have in my collection the earliest known cover, with Void Grid dated 30.9.1865. Two more covers dated 6.3.1868 and 18.12.1871 respectively, are on record.

Greenough *may* have used a 12-bars or a 9-bars Numeral from 1872-75 onwards.

2. *Void Grid: GERALDINE: later re-issued to EUCLA*

A few days after the opening of Greenough the opening of a P.O. at Geraldine was gazetted (on 4.11.1859). The P.M. was never salaried because it was felt that as the office only served a lead mine and its manager was the P.M., the company should carry the cost, vide "Hist. Col." (p. 58).

In January 1876 the P.O. was closed because of the small volume of correspondence. Thereafter the few letters destined for this area were carried by a monthly police patrol from Northampton.

Although no evidence exists, I believe that Geraldine used a Void Grid and this belief is underlined by the fact that Eucla, opened in 1895, used a Void Grid. This means that the P.M.G. at the time held a Void Grid which must have come back to him from a *closed* P.O. This exactly fits Geraldine.

3. *Void Grid: WANERENOOKA later NORTHAMPTON*

On 16.12.1859, only seven weeks after Geraldine's opening, the opening of a P.O. at Wanerenooka was gazetted, the P.M. receiving pay from 1.8.1864.

The P.O. was, on 20.11.1866, moved two miles eastwards to Northampton.

A cover dated 6.10.1869 and reported by GEO establishes use at Northampton. Later replaced by No. 35 in the 12-bars type.

In conclusion, one should emphasize two points of interest about the Void Grids:

1. In this chapter I have mentioned the dates of Gazettal and of salary granted. As it appears that it is the Gazettal that is the main essential I will not mention salaries in later chapters. The distinction is perhaps not quite as clear as it may seem. For instance a cover from Newcastle cancelled with No. 11 of the 15-bars type is dated 9.9.1861, four months before the P.M. was granted a salary.
2. The measurements of the Void Grids differ sufficiently to separate them but the rarity of tying covers or pieces probably makes it a hopeless task ever to describe and place them all.

In the text I have put some question-marks which I hope my readers will respond to. But I ask them not to forget that to a certain degree I have worked on presumptions and logic. Anything—absolutely anything—which supports, contradicts or supplements what I have written is of the greatest interest to me.

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In the next number I shall commence with a discussion of the stamps issued from 1861 to 1889, and then proceed with the 15-bars type obliterations.

*(To be continued)*

# VICTORIA: THE USE OF "PLATED" OR "COATED" ELECTROS 1878-1887

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

At the end of the year 1878, with the production of two plates for the 2d "Double-lined Oval", we saw the introduction of an *additional procedure* in plate making.

Prior to that date—whatever the preliminary procedures—the printing plates copper electrotypes, comprised 120 singles or four 30 groups—for the normal size stamps—as the case might be—clamped together *or* (from late 1875 on) a *continuous* surface copper electrotype of 120 impressions for the normal size stamp, or otherwise as the case might be for the other sizes.

The practice of "*facing*" a copper printing surface with a thin protective deposit of a hard and less corrosive metal, e.g., nickel was, even in 1878, nothing very new.

De La Rue's had, in 1862, employed *steel-faced* electros to produce the 4d scarlet of Great Britain. The main reason, of course, for facing copper plates was to give them a longer life. Such coverings, further, protected the copper against the corrosion consequent on the use of certain inks—notably those of the *vermilion* to *orange* school—which, containing an appreciable amount of a mercury salt, were apt to work havoc on the exposed copper. In Victoria the writer has been able to show that this latter problem had already, in 1860, reared its ugly head in relation to the printing of the 6d "Beaded Oval" in *orange*.

There are certain phenomena, in Victoria, highly characteristic for stamps printed from "plated" electros but *not* to be found on stamps printed from uncoated copper electros.

It must also be remembered that in 1878—for many new processes—there was necessarily a degree of scientific imperfection which could not be tolerated today.

The source of imperfection which concerns us here was an inability, using the electrolytic baths then available in Victoria, to grow a protective deposit which was of a precisely even depth throughout. If there was a failure, in any area, to grow the deposit on the basic copper (*or* to grow it to a sufficient depth) the result—in the area concerned—was that the reliefs were necessarily *slightly lower* than the surrounding reliefs where the coating process had been satisfactorily accomplished.

Such deficiencies, although only very shallow areas in the plating plate, produced white patches, split frames, weak corners, etc., on the printed stamp. The early printings (generally met fiscally cancelled) of the 3/-, 4/-, 5/- and 6/- "Stamp Duty", in particular, afford many splendid instances of this sort of thing.

In most cases, however, from about 1890 on, it became possible to *cure* many

\*But see the semi-exception noted in the second last paragraph of this article.

of such defects by employing new inks, in conjunction with what was even more important, a heavier "make-ready". A good example are the printings of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d value for which the same two (coated) plates were in use from 1886 to 1895. Here the use of different inks, together with the heavier "make-ready", meant that the ink was forced into the "shallows" referred to. Previously these showed up as white patches, etc., simply because the ink had not reached them.

Many of the stamps of this period therefore possess a high degree of *plate-ability* since they present us with *two* different kinds of constant flaw, viz:

(i) Those flaws normally showing on the *copper* surface such as sub-types (if any), white breaks, scratches, etc. All these flaws would *remain* when the plate had been "coated" since the "coating" or "deposit" would only affect the existing reliefs and breaks in those reliefs would be duplicated in the coating. Likewise in the case of "sub-types" (where extra colour, i.e., further relief, was involved) these would receive the coating. They would remain as they originally were and be reproduced on the printed stamp.

(ii) The flaws (described above as "shallows") arising from a lack or insufficiency of *coating*, and *not* found in the original copper surface.

The existence of these two factors has made it possible for me to complete the reconstruction of the sheet of 80 (10 x 8) printed from the first plate (1879-97) of the 5/- "Shield" type inscribed "Stamp Duty" and also of the sheet of 40 (5 x 8) of the £10 "Stamp Duty" of 1879 on. Likewise, given a sufficient quantity of multiples, it would be equally easy to reconstruct the sheet of 80 of the other higher value surface-printed "Stamp Duties" of the 1879 series—and in particular the 3/-, 4/- and 6/- values.

Again take the plates (each of 120 impressions) introduced in 1880-81 for the 4d and 2/- values—for neither of which was there a *normal* stamp in the sheet (all 120 showing constant white flaws and most positions showing two or more)—there can be no doubt that here also "coated" electrotypes were involved.

There are, however, a number of stamps in this period which do not appear to show the class of variety described under (ii) above, and therefore may not have been printed from coated electrotypes. This group includes the 2d of 1880-83, the 1d of 1883-84 and certain values of the 1885 series.

The writer's opinion is that coated electrotypes *were*, certainly, used for the following stamps:

(a)

1. Series of 1879 inscribed "Stamp Duty"—1d green, 6d, 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 10/-, 15/-, £1, £1/5/-, £1/10/-, 45/-, £5, £10—also 2d Die 2 of December 1878.
2. 1880-81: 4d, 2/-.
3. 1885: 3d, 4d
4. 1886-87:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 1/6, and the £5 to £9 values.

## (b)

So far as the following stamps are concerned he is not able to be so definite:

1. 1880-81: 1d "Stamp Duty" brown.
2. 1880-84: 2d; 1883-84: 1d.
3. 1885 series:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 8d, 2/6.

In relation to the "doubtfuls" it may well be that coated electrotypes *were* used but that in their case the coating was so even and consistent that deficiencies (i.e., "Shallows") rarely if ever showed up on the printed stamp. Additionally—as with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d 1886-95 already mentioned—the use of more suitable inks and heavier "make-readies" may have helped to mask most if not all of the "shallows" with ink as we have seen did occur in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. All that can be said is that we cannot be as sure of the (b) items as we are of the (a) list above.

For new plates produced from 1890 onwards there is little or no evidence of "shallow" flaws. It seems to me, however, particularly in view of the larger printings required for the commoner values, that a protective coating would have been a prudent step if it was desired to get the longest life out of the plates. On the *other* hand, it could have been that costs entered into it. Did the "coating" process involve greater costs than the preparation of new electrotypes? I do not know but further study of the later issues may well hold the key.

There is nothing on this subject in the archives which I have searched but we do know, from a report sent to various stamp periodicals by the Philatelic Society of Victoria describing its second exhibition—which was held on 26 May 1900—that

"The Government Printer . . . also exhibited plates of the 1d rose, 6d blue and 1/6 orange, in *copper*, *brass* and *nickel* respectively, and also a sheet of each value along with them."

A curious thing is that this particular paragraph was omitted (? by the Editor) in the report appearing in the *Australian Philatelist*, this country's sole philatelic journal at the time. The paragraph did, however, appear in at least two English publications—in the *Philatelic Record* for September 1900, at pages 215-16, and in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for 31 August 1900 (Vol. XI), at page 37.

The 1d rose would have been the 1d "rosine" of August 1899–January 1901, the 6d would have been the type first issued in late 1886, and the 1/6 the type first issued in 1888. The plate for the 1d was therefore an *uncoated copper* electrotype.

There is also—it has already been quoted in this journal—a much *earlier* reference, this time to the *steel-facing* by Calvert, in 1858, of certain individual electrotypes for the "Emblems". These seem to have been confined to replacements for certain faulty electrotypes which he removed from the forme—see *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly* for 21 June 1894 at page 156.

Those interested in these protective coatings are referred to the original edition of Melville's splendid work *Postage Stamps in the Making* at pages 162-67. Here he describes, in turn, silver-facing, iron and steel-facing, *nickel* facing and *brass* facing respectively. Some of these processes have, of course, been abandoned or forgotten by modern electrotypers but it is indisputable that they were all employed in the Victorian period and Melville gives chapter and verse for them.

# NEW SOUTH WALES NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS: LATEST DISCOVERIES

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

Since the publication of the Second Supplement to *New South Wales Numeral Cancellations* in January 1969, a considerable amount of new information has come in. In fact, there is enough for a third supplement, but as I hope to persuade one or both of the publishers of the original to publish a second edition in the not too distant future, I think it better for this new information to appear here in the meantime.

In the first place, a further large quantity of Tattersalls' covers has become available. Several of us, through the good offices of Rev. A. H. Voyce of Auckland, N.Z., have been through these, with good results as far as new "ties" are concerned, while a few numbers not previously recorded have been found. Mr J. L. Amiet of Chermiside, Queensland, has also been able to report several new "ties" from his own collection, and one or two new numbers. In all, there are almost 50 new "ties" or confirmations to record.

I was able to obtain some batches of numerals on single stamps which came from an old-time dealer's stocks, which yielded quite a few numbers not previously recorded. I have also isolated a further sub-type of Type 2, the first "ray" type. In the original book, Nos. 189 and 190 were recorded with 24 "rays", and listed as RX. However, I found that all the Type 2's which I have seen of numbers between 181 and 190 have 24 or 25 "rays", so I have made these a new sub-type, designated 2aa.

Mr L. G. Shepard of Waterbury, Conn., who was one of those concerned with the examination of the new Tattersalls' material, has drawn my attention to the fact that the Type 4 canceller used at Obley (205) was abnormal, having five bars over and under the numeral. I have therefore called it Type 4Y.



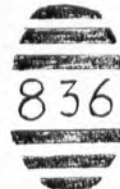
1a



2aa

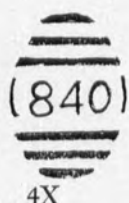


2aa



4a

Several of the sub-types have not been previously illustrated. Mr E. R. Slade Slade of Fairlight, N.S.W., has been good enough to draw these for me, and they are illustrated herewith (with the exception of 4Y).



4X



4Da



4Da



4DX

In the preparation of this article, I acknowledge the assistance of Rev. A. H. Voyce, Messrs J. L. Amiet, L. G. Shepard and E. R. Slade Slade, as previously mentioned, and also of Messrs A. R. Butler of Watford, England, H. K. H. Fletcher of Christchurch, N.Z., D. Hebbs of Ballan, Vic., A. L. Leon of Durban, South Africa. E. A. Williams of Buffalo, N.Y., and a correspondent of Mr Williams.

In the following, the page references are to the original book, unless otherwise noted.

## CHAPTER II

- P. 4. 2nd to 4th paras. Another number very much out of sequence has turned up. This is 1271, used at Ganmain (earlier Derry, earlier Boggy Creek), where one would have expected a number round the 1620's. The delay here is nearly seven years, and I can find no explanation for this.

## CHAPTER III

- P. 6. 5th para. The note in brackets after (a) 19-21 rays should read: "(Nos 1-180, Nos. 191-241 approx. and Nos. 379 approx.-401)".  
 "(aa) 24-25 Rays (Nos 181-190)"
- P. 7. 2nd and 5th paras., and Second Supplement, p. 3. No. 205 in Type 4 has 5 bars above and below the numeral. I call it 4Y.

### List of Known Types (Second Supplement)

No.		106	1a now seen.
3	After 4b add "(2 vars.)".	127	1a now seen.
74	2a now seen.	155	1a now seen.
82	Delete 4b and add 4Da.	163	2a now seen.



	Nos. 181 to 190 should now read:		<i>No.</i>
181	2aa, 3b, 4b, 4Db.	550	3a now seen.
182	2aa, 3a, 4Da, 4Db (3 vars.), 5.	632	3c now seen.
183	(2aa), 3a.	658	3c now seen.
184	2aa, 3a.	669	Add 4b.
185	2aa, 3a.	740	3c now seen.
186	2aa, 3a, 4Da, 4Db (2 vars.), 5.	749	3c now seen.
187	(2aa), 3a, 4b.	764	3c now seen.
188	(2aa), 3a.	896	4b now seen.
189	2aa.	950	4b now seen.
190	2aa, 3a.	1031	4b now seen.
192	Add 3a.	1039	4b now seen.
205	Delete 4b and add 4Y.	1064	4b now seen.
271	2c now seen.	1090	4b now seen.
315	2c now seen.	1105	4b now seen.
437	3a now seen.	1146	After 4b add "(2 vars.)".
438	3a now seen.	1160	4b now seen.
472	3a probably does not exist.	1196	4b now seen.

## CHAPTER IV

As previously mentioned, nearly fifty new "ties" and confirmations have been discovered since the publication of the Second Supplement. However, the new "ties" recorded in the First and Second Supplements were mixed up with conjectures. All new "ties" and probables not recorded in the original work are therefore repeated here to get the record straight. There are over ninety new "ties" and probables, and about thirty confirmations and corrections. This is far greater progress than we dreamed was possible when the original work was published, but we cannot expect similar success in the future. For one thing, there are fewer long-lived post offices which not yet been "tied", and I doubt whether there remain any large batches of covers or large pieces which have not been examined.

<i>Page</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
17	103	OPHIR	Now confirmed.
20	185	ST. MARK'S	Now confirmed.
20	203	CALCOLA	Should read "CALOOLA".
22	?267	LIMEBURNER'S CREEK	
23	292	CHARCOAL CREEK	C.d.s. read "CHARCOAL".
24	R.95	BROWNLOW HILL	
27	438	LITTLETON	
29	473	WOODSIDE	Tentative allocation in Second Supplement now confirmed.
29	474	FIG TREE	Now confirmed.
29	477	GUILDFORD	Probable in Second Supplement now certain.
29	490	BRUNGLE	
29	507	TOCUMWAL	
30	517	CROSS ROADS	
30	521	TAEMAS	
31		BIG HILL	Delete ? 547.
31	583	OLLERA (WANDSWORTH)	
31	581	UPPER PYRAMUL	Not 583 (Second Supplement).
32	603	CHARLEYONG (MARLOW)	
32	609	BARRENJOEY	

Page	No.	Name	
32	619	CARRICK	Now certain.
33	631	CUDAL	
33	?637	COW FLAT	
34	667	UPPER TURON	
34	676	MULLOON	Now certain.
34	687	GLEN MORRISON	
34	690	BROWN'S CREEK	
34	696	CULLENBONE	
35	737	LITTLE BILLABONG	Now confirmed.
35	738	QUIPOLLY	
36	757	KIMBRIKI	
37	788	WALLENBEEN	Should read "WALLENDREEN".
37	798	PEJAR	Not 797.
37	(799)	WALLACETON later HAREFIELD (1/2/1882)	Delete: "Closed 1880" and add: "No 799 known on piece with Junee backstamp".
38	836	ESSINGTON	
38	845	HARRINGTON	Not 846.
39	900	COOLONGOLOOK	Now certain.
40	901	URIARRA	
40	(941)	CULLINGA	Add: "No. 941 known on piece with Wallendbeen transit marking".
41		NANGRIBONE	Add: "Closed 1879".
41	967	WOODLANDS	Not 968.
41	974	WHITE ROCK	Not 976.
42	(996)	BROCKLEHURST	Add: "No. 996 known on piece with Dripstone backstamp".
42		WALLACETON	Delete: "Later HAREFIELD 1/2/1882" and add: "Closed 1880".
43	1031	GERMAN'S HILL	
43	1038	SPICER'S CREEK	Now confirmed.
43	1040	SPRINGS (DRIPSTONE)	Not 1043.
43	1064	BROOMAN	
43	1057	RED RANGE	Now certain.
43	(1073)	CABBAGE TREE (FAIRY MEADOW)	Add: "No. 1073 known on piece with Wollongong backstamp".
44	1085	MURRUGUNDY	Now certain.
44	1084	BOOMEY	
45	?1124	STONY CREEK	
45	1141	YURRUNGA	
46	1155	SHERWOOD	Not 1156.
47	1202	SYLVANIA	
48	1249	QUIPOLLY CREEK	Now confirmed.
48	1271	BOGGY CREEK (see 1/8/1891)	
49	?1294	BRUSHY HILL	
49	1306	DOUGHBOY HOLLOW (ARDGLEN)	
50	1335	HATFIELD	
50	1351	MARSDEN PARK	
50	1356	BLACKMAN'S POINT	
51	1383	DOREE (DORA CREEK)	
52	1424	UPPER RUN (HAMPTON)	Now certain.
53	1450	JINDALEE	
53	1465	BLACK RANGE	
53	1487	TERMEIL	
54	1498	LOWER YAMMATREE	
54	1500	DORA CREEK (BRUSH, MARTINSVILLE)	

<i>Page</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
54	1507	MORONGLA CREEK	
54	1517	KIALLA	
54	1530	MOUNT IDA	Now certain.
55	1554	ARGENT'S HILL	Not 1555.
55	1561	SHELLHARBOUR RAILWAY STATION (DUNMORE)	
56	1607	AUDLEY	Now confirmed.
56	1609	JINGELLIC	
56	1611	MEDLOW (MEDLOW BATH)	
56	1271	BOGGY CREEK (DERRY, GANMAIN)	
56	?1622	TAYLOR'S ARM	
57	1636	OMEGA	
57	1646	NANA GLEN	
57	1642	IRVINGTON	Not 1646.
58	1676	NEW ITALY	Not 1672.
58	1681	COLYTON	
58	1682	ORTON PARK	
58	1712	LANSDALE	
59	1727	CABLE'S SIDING (PENROSE)	
59	?1730	REEFTON	
59	1737	GOLLAN	
59	1751	BYWONG	
60	1769	GUY FAWKES	Now confirmed.
60	1777	DOUBLE PEAK	
60	1782	LAKESLAND	
60	?1798	TALLAGANDRA	
61	1820	WEST TEMORA (NARRABURRA)	
61	?1827	ROSSMORE	
61	1838	UPPER GLOUCESTER	Not 1839.
61	1853	BIRRIWA	
62	1864	MEWBURN (RUGBY)	Now confirmed.
62	1871	BENDICK MURRELL	
62	1882	ISABELLA	
63	?1906	KENSINGTON	
63	1911	ABINGTON	Now confirmed.
63	1916	SALLY'S FLAT	
63	1919	INGEBYRA	
63	1925	TRIANGLE FLAT	
63	1930	ASHLEY	
63		COLINROOBIE	Delete: "? 1925".
63	?1944	CENTRAL RALEIGH	
63	1939	WOMBOOTA	
63	1940	JOHN'S RIVER	Not 1945.
64	1945	BEAUMONT	
64	?1955	KEMPTON	
64	1963	UNKYA CREEK	Now confirmed.
64	?1964	ANNA BAY	
64	1971	BALLEGARRA	
64	1972	NORTH BOURKE	Tentative allocation in Second Supplement now confirmed.
64	1977	FOREST HILL	
64	1979	WATTAMADARA (WATTAMONDARA)	

<i>Page</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	
64	(1982)	GOONELLEBAH	Add: "No. 1982 known on piece with Lismore backstamp". Now certain.
65	1987	YAMBULLA	
65	1997	KILLINGWORTH	
65	2003	BARNEY'S HILL	
65		WERTAGO	Delete 2001 (Second Supplement).
65	2004	MIRANDA	
65	2006	OWEN'S GAP	
65	2019	PORT KEMBLA	Now confirmed.
65	2021	TIA	Not 2020.
65	2001	BOOLAROO	Not 2021.
65	2025	EAST GRESFORD	
65	2027	BOLARO	
65	2031	TERRY-HIE-HIE	
66	2033	TOOTOOL	
66	2036	BYANGUM	
66	2037	NAUGHTON'S GAP	
66	2042	TARCOON	
67	2085	CHINDERAH	
(67)	2089	WAKOOL CROSSING	} Probably opened early 1904.
(67)	2091	TALMALMO	

#### CHAPTER V (SECOND SUPPLEMENT)

Mr Amiet has shown me two 1879 covers bearing the Type 4Da duplex. These are from Bathurst and Armidale, the latter not being previously recorded in this type. The last sentence of the first paragraph on page 13 should therefore read:

"We have so far found thirteen instances of Type 4Da, . . ."

P. 13. 3rd para. Last sentence. I now have 84 (Tenterfield) in Type 5 as late as 1907, while Narrandera (242) was also still in use well into the 1900's.

In the list at the bottom of page 13, under Type 4Da, below 64 WEST MAITLAND, add: "82 ARMIDALE (11.6.79)".

#### APPENDIX A (SECOND SUPPLEMENT)

The following numbers have now been seen: 192, 271, 315, 438, 632, 658, 740, 749, 764, 896, 950, 1031, 1039, 1064, 1090, 1105, 1160, 1196, 1551; 1609; 1727; 1789, 1939.

# OBITUARY

*Mr D. B. MOLONEY*

Mr Dennis Bernard Moloney, a prominent figure in philatelic circles in Sydney for many years, died suddenly on December 26, soon after his 70th birthday. His passing is regretted by many friends in both Sydney and Melbourne.

In 1967 he made a special visit to Melbourne to propose the toast of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria at the 75th Anniversary Dinner.

Mr Moloney was educated at St Benedict's, St Joseph's, and Holy Cross, and Sydney University where he took a law degree. For many years, he was a practising solicitor in Sydney.

He started collecting in the late 1930s and formed an extensive collection of Commonwealth of Australia.

Mr Moloney was an office-bearer in the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club, the Philatelic Society of New South Wales and the Philatelic Society of Australia, as well as the Commonwealth Collectors' Club of New South Wales. In all these societies and in the organisation of exhibitions in Sydney, he was an energetic worker.

He was president of the Philatelic Society of New South Wales for three periods between 1943 and 1968, serving a total of eight years. He was made an Honorary Life Member in 1967.

For four years, from 1943 to 1946, he was a vice-president of the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club, and during 1944 was acting-secretary. Honorary Life Membership was conferred on him in 1965.

In 1946, Mr Moloney joined in partnership with Mr K. Baker and Mr L. Rose to establish a stamp auctioneering firm, D. K. L. King and Co, with Mr Moloney as auctioneer. The first sale was held in March 1947 and the last in April 1948, after which the business was taken over by H. R. Harmer, of London.

At the end of 1948 Mr Moloney and Mr Baker became partners in a Royal Arcade stamp business, Baker and Moloney. In 1950 Mr Baker sold his interest and Mr G. J. Croyston joined Mr Moloney, the business name remaining.

In 1951 they took over the famous firm of J. H. Smyth Pty Ltd, in Castle-reagh Street, Mr Moloney looking after this business. After several years, they closed this business and traded only from the Royal Arcade. The partnership has been in process of winding up since the demolition of the Royal Arcade early in 1970.

For several years Mr Moloney had been unable to take part in philatelic activities because of the heavy responsibilities involved in the trusteeship of an extensive estate of considerable ramifications.

He will be remembered for his honesty, tolerance, and generosity.

*Mr John C. Todd*

Mr John C. Todd, business manager of *Philately from Australia* from 1962 to 1969 died in January after a long illness.

Mr Todd, who joined the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in 1961, specialised in Commonwealth of Australia, and was particularly interested in the varieties of the later recess-printed issues. He also collected South Africa.

Mr Todd was an energetic, enthusiastic, and likeable member of the Society and his death followed a long period of suffering, cheerfully borne.

*Philately from Australia* benefited from his eager and conscientious work. He was chosen as one of the original recipients of the J. R. W. Purves Medal.

Mr Todd, who was a public accountant, with a practice at Mentone, was forced to dispose of his business some time ago because of his illness. He had been unable to attend meetings for some years because of medical advice which prevented him from going out at night, but he retained a lively interest in the Society to the end.

The Society's sincere sympathy goes out to Mrs Todd.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA: THE SQUARED CIRCLE CANCELLATIONS

Sir,

I have perused with interest Mr Donald G. Cox's article and tabulation of the South Australian squared circle cancellations. My particular concern is with cancellations used at post offices in the Northern Territory

and within this area I can add somewhat to Mr Cox's list of names and also augment some of the particulars already published.

In addition to Port Darwin and Burrundie, Borroloola and Fountain Head had "18" above the usual dateline. In the case of Port Darwin the "19" appears to have been dropped from about 1908.

I have the following:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Diameter of Circle in Millimetres</i>	<i>Range of Usage</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
ALICE SPRINGS	25	1898	
ANTHONY'S LAGOON	25	1897 and 1898	
ARLTUNGA	25	1897 and 1898	
BORROLOOLA	25		An addition to the list. Date is not clear
BROCK'S CREEK		1899	There were two squared circle types: (a) 23.5m (b) 25m (larger lettering) as already listed
FOUNTAIN HEAD	26	1899	An addition to the list
HERMANNSBURG	23½	1903	An addition to the list
UNION TOWN	23½	1897	An addition to the list

Yours, etc.,

P. COLLAS

## REVIEWS

*The Postage Due Stamps of Australia, 1890-1961.* Anonymous. 25 pp. 5½ x 8¼ in. Published by the Australian Post Office, Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000. Price 50 cents.

*Australian Commemorative and Air Mail Stamps, 1927 to 1951.* Anonymous. 44 pp. 5½ x 8¼ in. Published by the Australian Post Office, Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000. Price 50 cents.

These are the fourth and fifth booklets in the series on Australia's stamps, produced by the Australian Post Office and maintain the standards set and the plan of the earlier numbers.

The material of the Postage Due volume has already appeared but these are out of print and we now have between covers, the full story of a type of stamps now extinct in Australia. The whole complicated story of these stamps, from the parent Victorian and New South Wales issues, through the Commonwealth issues—fifteen series—is simply and lucidly told. The reasons for the switches between N.S.W. and Victorian prototypes are given and J. B. Cooke's unaccepted essay for a distinctive postage due series is illustrated. It could have produced attractive stamps.

A great deal of research has obviously been necessary to explain the many changes on the stamps that have taken place during the period and without access to Departmental records much of this data would have been difficult to obtain.

In 1916, newspaper stamps were proposed having values from 1/10th of a penny to one penny, and essays, using the postage due frame were made. A set of these has survived in the official collection. These are illustrated, but no details of colors, watermark or perforations are given.

The booklet on the Commemoratives will be wanted by every Commonwealth collector, for it names the designers and engravers of each stamp. Now there will be hours and hours of re-writing of collections to include the new data.

It is information for which philatelists have been waiting for 20 to 40 years—in-

formation which the Department should have provided at the time.

The introductory summary of the stamp printing facilities and arrangements is both interesting and useful.

It was surely a shocking situation when the Note Printing Branch did not have a staff engraver. The General Manager (Mr T. S. Harrison) had to engrave the dies himself.

In *British Postage Stamp Design*, John Easton singled out the Sturt design from the other Australian commemoratives, and it is interesting to learn that the designer was Mr R. A. Harrison, and the engraver, Mr F. D. Manley.

It will surprise many that that of the Commemoratives between 1930 and 1951, there were only five that Mr Manley did not engrave himself or in association with another engraver. Most were designed and engraved by him.

One must admire the skill which could engrave the mathematical intricacy of the Sturt design, the bold detail of the U.P.U. stamp, the delicacy of the 5½d Commonwealth Jubilee, and the photographic sweep of the 1/6 value of the same set.

The booklet ends with six pages of designs proposed for stamps. They show what we might have had; and what we have been saved from—and mostly it is what we have saved from.

An interesting essay is the adaptation of the unissued 1/- Swan design of 1913-14 engraved set as a commemorative for the 1928 International Philatelic Exhibition in Melbourne.

It is disappointing, however, that neither of these books makes any reference to imprints or plate numbers, and none to the various printers.

This is standard information required for album write-ups and is available elsewhere, but collectors should not have to look elsewhere for it.

It would certainly be more than a convenience to have this data in a valuable official work of this kind and one hopes it will be provided in the future editions these booklets undoubtedly deserve.

*New Zealand Registered Mail Markings*, by Rev. A. H. Voyce. 66 pp. 8 x 10 ins. Mimeographed. Limited Edition. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., Box 1605, Auckland, New Zealand. Price \$NZ2.25.

New Zealand's registered mail has been receiving serious attention from postal historians in the Dominion in recent years and this is the third monograph on the subject which the Postal History Society of New Zealand has produced, following Professor I. D. Campbell's *Illustrated Handbook of New Zealand Registration Labels 1908-1965* and his *1970 Supplement* to it.

Mr Voyce's work covers the registration cachets which preceded the labels and the postmarks for registered mail to the present day. All known markings are listed or illustrated, and a great deal of hitherto unpublished material is included.

Besides the markings, Mr Voyce deals with Registered Postal Stationery, AR Markings, and forgeries.

New Zealand had some bad luck with some of its earliest postmasters and in his historical introduction Mr Voyce reports that in 1843 the Auckland postmaster, Mr Connell (initials not given) was prosecuted in the police court by Mr J. I. Montifire, a merchant, for alleged negligence in not sending mail by the *Tryphena*, a trading vessel sailing to Sydney. Mr Montifire gave evidence that he had paid 1/- Registration on a letter. Mr Connell was fined £5.

But the postmaster's life in the Full Face Days was not always a happy one. The postmaster at Port Albert in 1864 was sacked for losing a registered letter while trudging 10 miles to despatch and collect his mail.

The present registration markings represent green tape which was formerly used and the amount of "red tape" associated with the green tape would have been enough to make a postmaster color-blind.

One of the strange things about "registered" markings is the low survival rate of material. Mr Voyce attributed it to the lack of interest in earlier periods when collectors merely tore the stamps from envelopes, but one would have thought that the survival rate of registered covers might have been higher than those of ordinary mail because of the importance of the contents.

Mr Voyce reports that the earliest known New Zealand registration marking is a familiar "Crown over Registered" apparently

applied as a transit marking to 1859 and 1860 registered letters from England. Both covers are in Captain T. G. S. Ward's collection.

These supersede the unframed circular "Registered" cachet which ranked as the earliest N.Z. registration marking when *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. III* was published. This was assigned to Dunedin in 1863, but on the strength of two covers in his own collection, dated 1889 and 1904, Mr Voyce suggests it should be attributed to nearby Port Chalmers.

It is a surprise that only one example of so many markings is known. That means that there are many more to be discovered. It is also clear that there is much to be learned about those we know.

Mr Voyce's book is the seventh published by the progressive and energetic Postal History Society of New Zealand. It is a systematic and necessary work which will commend itself to all interested in this field and many others.

*Norfolk Island Postmarks*, by Ray Simpson. 15 pp. 8 x 10 in. Duplicated. Limited Edition. Published by Ray Simpson, Box 183, Manly, NSW 2095. Price \$1.50.

Mr Simpson, a veteran member of the Pacific Island Circle, Sydney, has written and published the inaugural work on this subject and has already found an enthusiastic demand for it.

Norfolk Island material, particularly of the earlier periods, is scarce and scattered, but Mr Simpson opens with the Free Norfolk Island and Paid at Norfolk Island markings of the 1840s. He has found 24 types of Australian cancellations and four types of postmarks used by the New Zealand forces on the island during World War II. Each postmark is described, and the circumstances of its use given.

Of the numeral cancel 102, he says "It is debatable whether this or replacement cancels were ever put into service and no authenticated examples have been found. One would, however, have liked a specific reference to Tasmanian obliterators 72 (first allocation) (*P from A*, Dec. 1956, p. 113, June 1957, p. 41, and *Tasmania: The Postal History and Postal Markings*).

Interest in Norfolk Island is lively and as new discoveries are made, a more ambitious work may be justified. Mr Simpson has provided a valuable guide.



# ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

## *Members' Diary*

- April  
5 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation  
20 Egypt-Philatelic Problems, Mr G. T. Houston
- May  
3 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation  
8 Library and Conversation  
18 Guatemala, Mr J. R. W. Purves  
Entries close for annual competition  
20 Sale
- June  
7 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation.  
12 Library and Conversation  
15 Annual Competition  
Nominations for Office-bearers close  
28 Britain in Asia. Compere, Mr J. Gartner
- July  
5 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation  
10 Library and Conversation  
20 Annual Meeting  
Presidential Display, Mr T. C. Lester

## *New Members*

New members elected are: November: Mr D. Sims, Victoria; December: Mr R. F. Turnbull and R. N. Gurevitch, Victoria; January: Mr H. Morgan, Victoria; February: Mr F. Perera, Western Australia.

## *Early Canada*

Mr E. G. Creed presented a very fine collection of early Canada at the December meeting.

He opened with a selection of pre-stamp covers, the first group representing the 1786-95 period, the next 1805-1830s, and the later period to about 1870.

Essays, including the Luis Riel, led to plate proofs, with and without Specimen overprints, of the Pence issues notably a block of 6d in blue, and a block of the ½d in the issued colour, with a strip of three of the 12d.

There were three die proofs of the Prince Albert on cardboard, and in the plate proofs, a number of the 3d, including three pairs, and both the major re-entries (SG 1a and 7b).

The issued stamps included a pair of the 3d on cover, and a nice 6d on cover, as well as the ½d also on cover.

The 12d Black, on laid paper, was a four-margined copy, and the 10d included the major-re-entry. The 7½d was represented by four copies, one on cover, and in the perforated issues, the ½d, 3d, and 6d were all represented.

There was an unused copy of SG 27, 6d brownish-grey, and 27b, on thin ribbed paper.

In the 1859 cents issue, the major re-entry of the 5 cent, and other varieties, including the rock in waterfall and log in waterfall.

The selection of 10, 12½ and 17 cents, was highlighted by the imperf imprint block of SG 41a, illustrated in Boggs' handbook.

## *Science on Stamps*

Dr K. T. H. Farrer, a scientist, presented Science on Stamps at the first meeting of the year.

Dr Farrer told how he had begun the collection out of professional interest and how its own interest has grown absorbingly.

The vast expanse of scientific effort covered by the display was astonishing, "an eye opener" in the popular parlance. The exhibit covered many sciences from Arctic and Antarctic exploration to biology.

The section on the development of printing processes alone made one wonder at the vast amount of scientific effort that went into the development and perfecting of the various processes.

The easily followed write-ups, clear and concise, added to the enjoyment of the evening.

Dr Farrer's encyclopaedic knowledge of science and scientists, as revealed by the display and notes, was a matter of general admiration.

The display embraced stamps, postmarks, cachets, and covers, many of them scarce. The subject attracted large attendance of members, despite the holiday season and all were enthusiastic.

## *School of Philately*

In spite of the floods, a good number of members managed to reach the Society's rooms for the February meeting when Mr J. R. W. Purves presented "The Case for Another School of Philately".

Stressing that enjoyment of the hobby was the great essential, whether one's taste ran to research, or any other form of collecting, Mr Purves went on to say that it was the duty of the senior members of the hobby to ensure that a group of well-informed collectors existed in each generation of collectors. A school would show how, with industry, any collector could obtain more than average knowledge.

Courses for advanced philately have been given throughout the world. They are recognised as a means of helping the collector over the early hurdles on the road to expert knowledge. "A succession of experts is necessary to maintain the advancement of philately," he said.

Mr Purves said it was envisaged that there would be eight to ten lectures at the proposed school. Half of these would be on basic philatelic knowledge, including the three main printing processes; four lectures would deal with various aspects of postal history, one of which would be on cancellations. Other subjects such as rates and routes, abnormal usages, functional markings and accountancy markings would all be discussed, together with a lecture based on covers and their appreciation and appraisal.

Another of the objects of the school would be to give collectors hints they would not find in books, on such subjects as storage, arrangement and cleaning of stamps.

In conclusion, Mr Purves emphasised that reading was essential for real philatelic knowledge.

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

★ **MEETINGS** held on the third and fifth Thursday of the month at 7.45 p.m. in its own premises, 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, 8141.

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

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

★ **COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY** is open to members on Meeting Nights and one other night monthly or by arrangement with the Librarian. Also 12.30 on first Wednesdays.

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



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

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

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

★ **THE SOCIETY'S FEES** are: Entrance Fee: \$10.50; Annual Subscription: City and Metropolitan Members, \$8.50; Country and Interstate \$5.00; Overseas, \$5.50.

★ **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** SHOULD be directed to Miss H. SERJEANT-WHITE (Hon. Sec.), Box 222, G.P.O., Melbourne, 3001.

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★ **MEETING ROOM:** The Club meets at 7.30 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the No. 1 Hall, 7th Floor, C.U.O.O.F. Building, 149 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

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

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



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

★ **THE CLUB'S FEES** are: City members, \$3.50; Country members, \$1.50.

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**Mr Frederick Daniell, Hon. Secretary - Box 1751 G.P.O. Sydney 2001**

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