

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA

A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS
AND THEIR COLLECTORS



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Philately *from* Australia

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PHILATELY *from* AUSTRALIA

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JUNE 1973

PHILATELICA AUSTRALIANA — WITH SOME COMMENTS ON THE VICTORIAN SECTION

The division between the collector of the modern and current and the collector of the old time has never been more marked than it is today. The latter class — mostly the more serious type of collector and necessarily the smaller in number — might well be compared to the collector of antiques. 1873 is now one hundred years away from 1973 and what passed in my youth for middle issues have, literally, now become antiques.

As Australia becomes more and more engrossed with herself and less interested in the doings of others it is obvious that the various collecting worlds here must follow in the wake. Over the last twenty years there has been an ever-increasing interest among collectors in all those *objets d'art* of various kinds which were themselves part and parcel of Australian history. Paintings and Engravings, Colonial furniture, Colonial silver, numerous household perquisites of many kinds, old Australian coins and tokens, and so on, have attracted — and continue to attract — interest all over this country. People who acquire such things collect them in general because, in a pleasant and sympathetic way, they reflect the lives of those Australians who have gone before and who lived — and worked — in a manner that we are unlikely to see again.

One of the more curious facts about local philately is that the pre-Commonwealth stamps — while attracting a small and faithful band of well-informed adherents over the last thirty to forty years — have, until quite recently, not

been able to achieve the sort of following that one would expect in the country which produced them. Stamps are, in fact, about the *last* kind of collectable Australiana to catch the public fancy.

Others, very early in the piece, recognised their undeniable interest. If one looks, for instance, at the English stamp journals from 1890 (or earlier) to the early 30s of this century one finds that far more space is occupied by articles and comments on States' issues than by any other British group. One of the reasons in fact, in the early 1900's for our local collectors finding the going tough in our own early issues, was that continuous stream of demand for these issues which set in from English collectors as early as 1885 continued until 1930 or thereabouts. Over the last forty years, however, our local enthusiasts have chased this material abroad and quite a substantial volume has by now found its way back to this country.

As I write, at least two of our leading professionals have, entirely of their own volition, backed their fancy and made highly substantial purchases of "States" material of all kinds. They stock it in quantity and see no reason why, as the years go by, they should not sell more and more of it.

Auction results point in the same direction. Few States' lots — of any kind — now remain unsold. Demand increases all the while although it is still a long way behind the Australian Commonwealth market.

These things do not happen by accident. I will, of course, cheerfully admit my own bias regarding the collecting of States' stamps. I have loved 'em for fifty years or more and I still love 'em. It would be, in fact, an injustice if nowhere were enthusiasts permitted to dilate on their own fields.

What must be conceded for all this field is its *interest*, whether you collect stamps, postal history items, cancellations, etc, or any one or more sections of them.

What also should be understood is that here, there and everywhere, there is still plenty of this material about. It only requires listening, watching, reading and the like (assuming you have the urge) to join in the chase.

There is no longer any need for you to attempt the assembly of a complete States collection, or even to try to encompass, in a specialised way, the collecting of the *whole* of *one* State. The most neglected period of all (and it was, once, well covered in the contemporary philatelic journals) is the period of 1870 or thereabouts to 1901. This applies to stamps, stationery, postal history and the related fields. That this period has not been popular for fifty or more years does mean, however, that there is likely to be plenty of material about. Apart from the snobbish viewpoint this area possesses just as much interest and background as its predecessors. The pioneers *were* marvellous people but others had to complete and fill out their work before we could say that our roots had been permanently sown.

A few words now about our own *Victoria*.

Here is a State where it has been said that the S.G. list so resembles a Handbook that the average collector is apt to be repelled. There is, as in everything, *something* to this view but it is only fair to put the *other* side. It is this.

Ninety-nine per cent or more of the creative effort that went into the production of our stamps emanated from Melbourne. When you take other factors such as the uncertainties in the time (with "the long sea voyage") of arrival of water-

marked paper, inks, machinery, etc. — complexity was unavoidable.

When the writer, at Stanley Gibbons' request, re-wrote the Gibbons' list in 1956 he gave *one pledge*. That was that every stamp listed was to be of *major* significance.

No half-way house is possible here. Either you collect in a completely simplified way e.g., by the S.G. "Simplified" or by the main Gibbons catalogue which, so far as the adult collector is concerned, represents a bible planned to contain, for every country in the world, all the varieties of major interest and significance.

That this list (and with the additions or corrections still being made each year) has stood for seventeen years and that interest in Victoria is *mounting* and not waning is an indication that its interest has not remained and will not remain unnoticed by adult collectors. The fact is that — apart altogether from the fields of Postal Fiscals, Postage Dues and the many and fascinating Postal History avenues — there are at least *six* distinct periods (duly set out in the S.G. Catalogue) of our stamp issues is also of some importance. If you like you can now focus on one or more of these. Certainly the whole *is* beyond most people if only one looks, irrespective of the money available, at the *aggregate* of collectable items. A *single stamp* collector of the whole is difficult enough but not yet in the "impossible" class.

If one *is* prepared to restrict one's interests there are, I have marked out, at least *twenty* different and mutually exclusive fields, anyone of which may well keep you intrigued over many years. I will set these out in my "column" in the next issue.

The last thing I would add on this aspect is that there is a hard core of experienced collectors available here whose brains you can still pick for advice for classification, or what you will. That is, if Victoria has any attraction for you.

In case you might think that people *outside* Australia are deaf to the call of these fields it should be noted that there are at present two specialist groups in the United Kingdom and another two in the U.S.A., all four containing substantial numbers of States' collectors.

Whatever your own main interests it behoves those of us with a sense of and a love for history to interest ourselves in some segment of our own past. Australia has little to be ashamed of in that regard and it is a warming experience, at all times, to dip into worlds so different from our own. To look back at 1873, for instance with the allegedly superior knowledge of 1973, is rather a useless and not very satisfactory inquiry but to plunge oneself into the life and background of 1873 itself, through its stamps, can be a rich and rewarding experience.

Of course this is not a field for collectors who like it easy. But for those who love stamps sufficiently to want to delve beneath the surface it is a great developer, both of philatelic knowledge and of philatelic judgment.

While I believe that the stage is now well set for a more substantial interest by Australians in these earlier Australian creative efforts it seems certain that there is going to be competition, on many occasions, from abroad. In brief that if we don't chase our own with sufficient enthusiasm others will acquire it. That is not unhealthy provided that the more substantial part remains in the country of origin.

J. R. W. P.

The Trail



of Commonwealth

Conducted by O. W. (BILL) EUSTACE

Australia – 5d Red Queen's Head Booklet

Mr L. G. King, of Mt Pleasant, W.A., reports the existence of a further four "Non-Helecon" examples of this stamp in mint condition, bringing the total known to me to about 27 copies.

Australia – 2 Cent Flower Coil

In "Trail" June 1972 I referred to the broken first "A" of Australia. Only now have I seen a further coil showing this variety; this time with a strong white lamp reaction from the front and back. The coil wrapper was in the new scarlet ink ("Trail", March 1973.)

Australia – 5 Cent Wattle Coil

The wrapper for these coils is now printed in a bright emerald green instead of the original olive green ink.

Australia – 7 Cent Flower Coil

Earlier in this column I described finding a coil of the 2 cent Flower with an intense white reaction. It was thus something of a surprise to purchase part of a coil of 7 cent Sturt's Desert Pea on which the red is now a much brighter scarlet and the green of the leaf has changed from a deep blue-green to a pale grey-green and to find that the former bluish-white lamp reaction had given way to a strong pink colour.

Australia – 5 Cent Prime Minister Barton

Again from Mr L. G. King of Mt Pleasant comes a mint tabbed copy of this stamp "Non-Helecon". Previously I had only heard of a used copy ("Trail", June 1972).

Australia – 5 Cent Prime Minister Watson

Yet another item from Mr King was a pair of booklets, Edition G 70/1, with inside back page slogans "Find it Fast" and "Advertise for Action" in which the Watson panes were misbound, so that they were sewn through the tops of the stamps and had huge white binding margins below the stamps. In fact, on one pane the bottoms of the stamps were perforated.

Australia - 7 Cent Prime Minister Booklets

For the record, packing slips for Editions Victoria 2/72, General 2/72 and Tropical 2/72 are to hand but display no unusual features.

Mr P. O'Brien, of Airport West, has submitted two used examples on paper of the 7 Cent blue Andrew Fisher stamp. One was completely "Non-Helecon" and the other displayed only small flecks of "Helecon". From the same source, again used on paper, came an example of the 7 Cent red Joseph Cook stamp which also was "Non-Helecon".

Australia - 7 Cent Metric Issue

I have seen copies of the 7 Cent "Volume" stamps with the pink (body) colour missing and also another part sheet of the "Volume" stamp on which the green was missing, resulting in the man drinking milk instead of beer, having white stripes on his pants and sitting on a magenta stool.

I have also had reports of the green ("Length") and the yellow ("Temperature") stamps with grossly misplaced perforations.

Australia - 7 Cent Famous Australians

A sheet has been found "Non-Helecon", and presumably there are at least five further panes which have been distributed. This also means, of course, that all four stamps in the block are candidates for catalogue listing.

There is as much variation in the lamp reaction of these stamps - from orange-brown, through pink to bluish-white and finally to the dull grey of the uncoated "Non-Helecon" - as was to be found in the most "mixed up" era of the 5 cent Queen's head definitive.

Because of mis-alignment when they were being guillotined, at least two panes have been found with the left-hand selvedge consisting of full stamp-sized pieces of blank paper perforated on all sides - naturally there was practically no selvedge on the right side of the sheets.

The wording on the packing slip is similar to that on the 7 cent Queen's head definitive described below, except that the print is in black and the words "Famous Australians" have been inserted above "Postage Stamps".

Australia - 7 Cent Queen's Head Definitive

In February, I noted a number of used copies of this stamp which were on a paper giving a bright golden glow under the ultra-violet lamp, unlike anything which I had seen previously. Recently through Mr K. Coles, of Bendigo, I have obtained part of a mint sheet which confirms this variation. Mr M. J. Buckley, of Sydney, sent me a block of four on the same yellow lamp paper but with a faint purple reaction from the back of the stamp, as though some of the "Helecon" or the pigment had been leached through the paper, possibly by contact with traces of an organic solvent during printing.

The packing slip on the outside of full bundles is printed in violet and reads "RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT 115 VICTORIA PARADE, FITZROY, VIC. 3065. This parcel contains 1000 SHEETS, 100 ON 7c - 7c POSTAGE STAMPS counted by . . . Date . . ."

Mr P. O'Brien, of Airport West, reports finding several used copies with a "Helecon" reaction from the back.



The Other Side of the Picture



By J. R. W. PURVES

QUEENSLAND

Mr H. M. Campbell, who has made steady progress over the last couple of years with his study of the Queensland Cancellations has, as the result of acquiring new material (particularly in the way of "tying" pieces and covers), been enabled to make further corrections or additions, as follow:

- 46: MOLLOY: Porter, p. 31 (Mount Molloy). A re-allocation.
- 169: T.P.O. No 2 SOUTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY. Porter, p. 20. A re-allocation *and* replacement. *Not* T.P.O. No 5.
- 200: KOOJAREWON: Porter, p. 20 (opposite GEHAM). A re-allocation *and* replacement. *Not* 231 or 237.
- 225: NYMBOOL: Porter, p. 34. A re-allocation. *Not* 223.
- 227: ROCKLEA: Porter, p. 14. A re-allocation *and* replacement. *Not* 287.
- ?292: MILLMERRAN: Porter, p. 27 (DOMVILLE, the name being changed 16.11.94). A re-allocation. *Not* 225.
- 314: ROSS ISLAND: Incorrectly spelled ROOS ISLAND in Porter, p. 22.
- 325: KILKIVAN: Porter, p. 17. A re-allocation *and* replacement.
- ?359: HOWARD: Not in Porter, but *opened* 1.8.83.
- 366: FOSSILBROOK: Not in Porter, but probably opened about 1902. A re-allocation.
- 378: DIRRANBANDI: Porter, p. 24.
- 385: NERANG CREEK *and* NERANG: Porter, p. 16. A re-allocation *and* replacement.
- 413: WONDAI: Porter, p. 31. A re-allocation. *Not* 415.
- 448: SAPPHIRE: Porter, p. 31. A re-allocation. *Not* 418.
- 608: BOONMOO: Porter, p. 30. *Not* 603.

Mr Campbell adds: "I have also discovered that a batch of replacement *Railway Parcel* obliterations was, by mistake, made with the *Railway* number in the 10-bar 'Postage' type of canceller instead of the normal *Railway* rectangular type. As the post office was, in these cases, *at* the railway station, these *Railway numbers* were sometimes used for *Postal* purposes."

Which explains the finding of certain "ties" otherwise impossible to explain. The details of these railway *and* postal numbers so far proved by Mr Campbell are as follows.

62: CAMBOOYA	109: YANGAN
95: TOOLBURRA	455: MONKLAND
97: MERINGANDAN	

However, all of these are *scarce* on postage stamps.

Mr Collas has finished, or practically finished, a study of the *Brisbane* cancellations as far as 1913. It is hoped to be able to include this with Mr Campbell's other results when publication is commenced. Since Mr Collas is well-known for his thoroughness the results promise to be interesting.

The untangling of these highly tangled Queensland skeins has come a long way since the lead was first given by Harry Porter. It is unlikely, ever, to be 100 per cent completed but thereby, for many people, has lain its continuous fascination.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1902-12: Use of Comb and Single-Line Machines

Collectors of this state would also be well advised to look for the emergency usage of the 12½ single-line machines. In this case, from the *Melbourne* point of view, the 1d, 2d, 4d, 8d, 9d, 10d and £1, as well as the 2/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values, were *normal* sized stamps. Therefore the two Melbourne combs were constantly employed, the sheets being fed for the first group in a *sideways* direction and for the second group in a *normal* position.

The ½d, 3d, 5d, 6d and 1/- values, however, stand in a wholly *different* context. These, like the South Australian stamps of the same period, were printed from plates made by De La Rue's. The stamps were slightly *smaller* than the Victorian "norm" and they were *closer* together. It was therefore necessary for the Melbourne printings to use the *single-line* machines 11 or 12½ for all these values, since the Victorian combs did not fit.

Cooke came to Melbourne in late 1909 and he brought his South Australian perforating machines with him. That explains why the first Melbourne printings of the 6d and 1/- (not made until 1912 and then on the *thin* paper) were perforated 11½ x 12. These *had* been designed for similar De La Rue plates.

Incidentally the rare 1/- S.G.169a (single line 12½) is well worth looking for and much easier to distinguish from the normal (11½ x 12) than it is in the case of its Victorian counterparts. Examine these stamps from the back and if you have the *rara avis* it will "stick out like dicky". The last 6d and 1/-s were printed in Victoria, on South Australian paper, perforated with a South Australian machine, and used in Western Australia!

It is therefore interesting to learn that our friend Ed Williams has located (and forwarded to the writer) a copy of the 4d V over Crown S.G.117 perf. single-line 12½. Now to find it among the 1d, 2d, 8d, 9d, 10d, £1 and the 2/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- values.

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF KANGAROO ISLAND

By C. R. WALTERS

Kangaroo Island is over 90 miles long from east to west with an average width of about 25 miles. Its land surface measures 1680 square miles. Adelaide, the capital city of South Australia, is 90 miles to the north-east. In the north, the Island is separated from the mainland by the Investigator Strait and the Gulf of St Vincent. At its closest point to the mainland in the East, it is separated by the narrow Backstairs Passage.

Kangaroo Island has been officially settled since 1836, when the first vessels of the South Australian Company (formed in January 1836 in England) reached the Island in July 1836. Earlier occupants were by sealers who arrived about 1805, but these were not permanent. It was in 1802 when Captain Matthew Flinders commanding the *Investigator* discovered and named Kangaroo Island.

The "original settlement" of Kingscote in 1836 was at Reeves Point, where the first buildings were erected by the South Australian Co. A cairn on the foreshore of Nepean Bay marks the site of the state's first Post Office.

It is surprising that little interest has been shown in Kangaroo Island's interesting postal history. The philatelic press has, so far as my researches have gone, nothing to offer. Brief, yet very valuable references are made to postal history matters in the excellent general history of the Island in *Flinders Land of the South* compiled by Margaret Ayliffe and *Kangaroo Island - Past and Present*, compiled and also published by the Country Women's Association, Kingscote. Both books are now many years old and much information has been accumulated over the ensuing years of interest to the postal historian. It is the intention of this essay to bring the record up to date so far as possible and to record details of a philatelic nature, e.g., postmarks, statistics, etc., in a readily available form for reference and future research. At the same time, much of the early material will be recorded here, so that a comprehensive picture of the Island's postal history will emerge.

Mails from the Mainland to Kangaroo Island

In very early days, mail was only brought at irregular intervals by fishing boats and small ketches, e.g., *Annelljester* and *The Three-Sisters*. In 1870, the first regular mail was carried across the passage in an open boat - *Victory* by H. F. Bates, the contract being "to deliver the mail on horseback from Hog Bay to Cygnet River Post Office once in two weeks weather permitting". On several occasions the mail was delivered the same day.

This service continued fortnightly until 1880, the only difference being that the mail had to be delivered at Queenscliffe by boat. J. Christie did the middle

part of this contract for £120 per annum, in 1877-80 in his boat the *Lily May*. In the latter part of 1879 tenders were called for both steamer and boat, the price for steamer was considered too high and the boat tender was accepted. In 1882 alternative tenders were called, but no steamer tender was received and the tender for the boat was again accepted for a weekly mail.

In 1883 Adelaide Trading Co. offered to carry the mail from Glenelg to Hog Bay and Kingscote by steamer *Dolphin* which was accepted. The little steamer *Cowrie* also made many trips to the island about this time. In about 1885, the steamer *James Comrie* (Captain Henderson and mate Handfield), got the mail contract and carried goods and mail to and from the island calling at Hog Bay on the way down on Saturday and on Monday on the way up. In 1900 *Kooringa* (Captain Germain) took over. About this time *Ceres* (Captain W. Spells) entered into opposition, calling at Hog Bay, Wednesday down, Thursday up. Later these people joined forces.

In 1907, the *Karatta* ran from Port Adelaide twice a week, often calling at Glenelg. On 4 November 1934, Messrs Smith and Glance of Victoria started a daily service across the passage in opposition to the *Karatta* with a little boat called *Cheopis* (Captain McBain). The service was so successful that after a short time the mail was coming that way and was being delivered right through to Kingscote every day by motor bus. The service continued for seven to eight years when Mr Robb gave it up and joined with the air service to Kingscote which has carried passengers and mail from there ever since.

The first air mail landed at Penneshaw on 1 January 1937. On 10 April 1937, the then Australian National Airways took over the mail service. It was thought at that time that this represented the first air mail service free of surcharge in the southern hemisphere but Air Travel (N.Z.) Ltd had operated an unsubsidised service that carried airmails without surcharge between Hokitika, Haast, and Okuru, on the west coast of New Zealand's South Island from 31 December 1934. Australian National Airways carried the mails for about seven months of each year daily, except Sundays, and five months of the year – four days each week until 24 April 1939, when the Civil Aviation Department reclassified air routes and allotted the Adelaide-Kangaroo Island run to Guinea Airways. Airlines of South Australia now operate the service. Australian National Airways and Guinea Airways were both absorbed into the Ansett Airways System, which now controls Airlines of South Australia.

Before the jetty was built at Hog Bay in 1902 (renamed Penneshaw in November 1904), boats anchored off Christmas Cove and the cargoes were brought ashore by dinghies and lighters and transferred to bullock waggons. Mails were later landed at Hog Bay and taken overland to American River. While carrying the mail across the river to Muston in 1915, the boat capsized and the carrier Reuben Bates, and his two cousins, Millicent and Elsie Bates, all lost their lives. Reuben Bates who lived at Penneshaw was the son of the first mail contractor, H. F. Bates.

Post and Telegraph Services

It is recorded at Cape Willoughby that sailing ships called there on their way to Melbourne, leaving the mails for Adelaide instead of carrying them up the Gulf.

Mail services commenced in 1883 from Kingscote to Cygnet River from Cygnet River to Eleanor River and from Kingscote to Cape Borda.

In April 1880, the boat service was increased from once to twice weekly. The mails were originally carried on horseback or by horse vehicle.

In spite of rough tracks and wild weather, the mail men usually arrived on time.

C. Whiteman, who used to travel by sulky, describes how he took a week to get round the island, spending a night at Middle River, one at Cape Borda, two at Rocky River from where he visited Cape du Couedic, and one at Kiawarra. A. Bell initiated a passenger bus service round the island in 1945, carrying mails twice weekly until his death in a road accident. Mails were then carried by Bonds, except for the lighthouses, which were served by a Mr Stoeckel of American River and Parndana, which was served by Mr S. Williams.

The first telegraph cable was laid from Kingscote to Normanville and communication established with Adelaide in 1875. The telegraph to Cape Borda, 62 miles from Kingscote, opened in 1876 and to Cape Willoughby in 1880. Telephone exchanges were opened at Kingscote and Penneshaw in 1926.

On 22 October 1929 a new cable for telephone and telegraph was opened from Cape Jervis to Cuttlefish Bay, the first telephonic communication with the mainland. In 1943 a radio link was established from Mt Lofty to Kingscote.

Mail services on Kangaroo Island are as follows: Kingscote – letter delivery, poste restante, private boxes and private bags, Cygnet River – poste restante, Penneshaw – poste restante, private boxes, American River – poste restante, private boxes, Flinders Chase – poste restante, Parndana – poste restante, private boxes, Parndana East – poste restante.

The mail contractors are: Kingscote-Penneshaw-American River, Airlines of South Australia; Penneshaw-Cape Willoughby, R. B. Murray; Kingscote-Wisanger, T. C. Keefe, Kingscote-Hundred of Seddon, T. C. Keefe; Kingscote-Hundred of Newland, A. M. Hall and Co; Kingscote-Flinders Chase, A. M. Hall and Co; Kingscote-Hundred of Haines, P. M. and B. R. Thalborne.

Lighthouse keepers receive their mail by the contractor for their area.

Postmasters currently serving on Kangaroo Island are: Kingscote, R. P. Riedel; Cygnet River, Mrs I. M. Barrett; Penneshaw, R. B. Murray; American River, H. G. Bennett; Flinders Chase, Mrs J. V. Lonzar; Parndana, B. Martin; Parndana East, Mrs I. D. Fahey.

(To be continued)

A NEW LOOK AT WESTERN AUSTRALIA

By MOGENS JUHL

(Continued from March 1973, p. 24)

Part 4

DE LA RUE PRINTINGS ON WATERMARK CROWN CA PAPER: 1881-88

Plates: For these printings, four Perkins, Bacon plates were used as previously, viz, of 240 impressions for the 1d and of 120 for the 2d, 4d and 6d.

Paper: The paper is machine-made and the quality is similar to that used for the stamps with watermark Crown CC printed 1871-81 with the difference that the watermark is easier to see.

Position of watermark: Again this paper was manufactured in the size fitting the 1d value, and cut into halves for the 2d, 4d and 6d.

With one exception (see variety of 4d, 4th printing) the watermark is always in the *sideways* position, with the cross of the Crown pointing to "WESTERN" or pointing to "AUSTRALIA". At times printing also occurred on the back of the paper, resulting in varieties with reversed positions of the watermark.

Colours: The colours vary a good deal more than was the case in the previous issue but there were fewer printings of the stamps with watermark Crown CA and as the position of the watermark is the most important factor when it comes to separating the printings the shades do not create any problems except with regard to the 6d.

Printings: As previously, De La Rue printed the 1d and 2d in batches of 516 sheets allowing for a certain waste and in quantities securing economically acceptable printing.

THE FIRE AT DE LA RUE'S ANCHOR WORKS

Perforations: It has always been known that this issue exists perforated 14 and 12 and the 1d also 12 x 14. No explanation has ever been given but I think I have solved this problem.

In the D.L.R. Records, p. 364, Basset Hull refers to a fire at De La Rue's Anchor Works as follows:

An outbreak of fire at the Anchor Works on 1 October 1882 destroyed the drying room, which at the time contained the quarterly consignment of stamps for Western Australia, except the threepence. The firm reported the matter to the Crown Agents on 4 October.

We regret to have to report that a fire took place at the Anchor Works last Sunday

afternoon, resulting in the total destruction of our drying room, in which there happened to be some of the Western Australian postage stamps printed in fulfilment of your recent requisition. These stamps, being printed by the old copperplate process, had to be placed in the drying room, in order that they might be dried, for the gumming and subsequent processes.

On the fly-leaf, we give a statement of the number of sheets of each of the four duties which were in the drying room and the state in which they were found after the fire had been extinguished. The damaged sheets and ashes are in the custody of your office. We have taken immediate steps to reprint the stamps in question, and trust that in due course we may receive your authority to burn the damaged sheets.

The following list of damaged sheets accompanied the letter:

1d. Duty.	310 sheets	240 on sheet	Quite destroyed.
2d. "	828 "	120 " "	Seriously burned all round the edges.
4d. "	18 "	120 " "	Slightly burnt round the edges.
6d. "	82 "	120 " "	Do. do.

The replacement was ready for despatch by 14 November, when the following quantities were sent: one penny, 292 sheets; twopence, 797 sheets; fourpence, 14 sheets; sixpence, 77 sheets.

These are the facts about the fire but Basset Hull then proceeds to express his own personal opinion when he says: "There is no evidence that this emergency consignment was perforated 12 instead of the usual 14."

This statement indicates that stamps watermarked Crown CA were up to that time, issued perf. 14 and this is confirmed by Krichauff who records a perf. 14 1d dated 10.3.1882 and a 2d dated 3.4.1882.

Prior to the fire 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d, and 6d stamps from De La Rue's were delivered in London on 22.10.81, 31.12.81, 10.4.82 and 30.6.82 and it may be taken for granted that *all* these stamps were perf. 14.

The *replacement* delivery after the fire followed on 14.11.82 and subsequent deliveries were made on 23.1., 9.4., 12.7., and 2.10.83. After that deliveries of all values, except the 4d, were discontinued for some time.

Krichauff records the 1d perf. 12 dated 3.3.83 and perf. 12 x 14 dated 11.4.83 and the 2d perf. 12 dated 13.6.83. The earliest that I have is a 1d dated 5.4.83, but Krichauff also records copies of the 1d from April and May 1883.

These early dates are very important, because they prove that the stamps *must* have arrived in the Colony with the 14.11.1882 delivery as stamps from the delivery on 23.1.1883 — which certainly also contained all engraved values perf. 12 and the 1d perf. 12 x 14 — could not have reached the Colony by March-April. This means that, contrary to what Basset Hull believed, *there is ample evidence of the change in perforation following the fire at the Anchor Works.*

STOP IN DELIVERIES

According to the D.L.R. Records, at p. 381, De La Rue's in September 1883 strongly recommended the replacement of the Perkins, Bacon plates with surface-printing plates. However, in a letter of 4.1.1884, the Crown Agent postponed a decision as there was "a sufficient stock to meet demands for more than two years to come". An entry on p. 391 and the statistics show that for the time being deliveries of the 1d, 2d, 3d and 6d were discontinued, the latest being that made on 2.10.83.

Deliveries of the 1d commenced again on 14.3.85 and it should be noted here *that* the 1d with wmk. Crown CC was in extensive use in 1884 but seems to have been used up by the end of the year, and *that* the stocks of the 1d with wmk. Crown CA seems to have been exhausted about 1.4.85. As the 1d value was needed it became necessary to issue the 1d surcharge on the 3d pending the arrival in the Colony of the 14.3.85 delivery.

There were ample stocks of 2d and 6d stamps, watermarked both Crown CC and CA. Stocks of the 2d with the former watermark appear to have been exhausted by October 1885, while the 6d with that watermark lasted well into 1889, as Charles Lawlor has shown me a cover to Germany with the 6d, 1st printing (1865-issue), dated 25.8.1889. Deliveries of the 2d and 6d with wmk. Crown CA commenced again on 19.10.85

The 4d was the *only* value of which deliveries continued *after* 2.10.83. These were perf. 12, and I believe De La Rue's stocks were sufficient for five further deliveries up to 14.1.85. Then there was an omission of a quarterly delivery, perhaps pending new instructions from the Colony, followed by nine deliveries commencing on 23.4.85 of stamps perforated 14.

Deliveries of the 3d were also discontinued after 2.10.1883 but this surface-printed value, including the various surcharges, will be dealt with separately at a later date. The 3d was re-issued in 1896 in red-brown.

THE PRINTINGS OF THE FOUR VALUES ON WATERMARK
CROWN CA PAPER
THE ONE PENNY VALUE

1d, 1st printing:

perf. 14, yellow-ochre, wmk. pointing to "WESTERN". Issued March 1882; 263,000 (estimated).

This printing consisted of 1,506 sheets of which 310 were destroyed in the fire at the Anchor Works. Thus, 1,196 sheets or 287,520 stamps were delivered. Of these an estimated 24,000 were surcharged in 1884, see after 3rd printing.

The earliest known date of use (Krichauff) is 10.3.82.

Stamps with watermark pointing to "WESTERN" are also found for the 6th printing but the colour used for that printing is *pale yellow*.

1d, 2nd printing:

A. perf. 12, yellow-ochre, wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA". Issued March 1883; 190,000 (estimated).

B. perf. 12 x 14, yellow-ochre, wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA". Issued March 1883; 48,000 (estimated).

Krichauff records the earliest dates of use: A. perf. 12 – 3.3.83 and B. perf. 12 x 14 – 11.4.83.

As already mentioned these dates are important. *First*, because they prove that the stamps *must* be from the delivery of 292 sheets on 14.11.82 after the fire at the Anchor Works, since the stamps from the delivery of 300 sheets on 23.1.83 could not have reached the Colony and been distributed to post offices as early as in March-April. *Secondly*, the dates prove that the delivery contained

stamps of *both* perforations which, in turn, means that the 14 machine was brought into use as an emergency measure to meet the deadline for shipment to the Colony.

The second printing in my view, consisted of just short of 1,000 good sheets, of which 292 and 300 were delivered as mentioned above. Another 302 sheets followed on 9.4.83 and the remainder with the first delivery of the third printing on 12.7.83.

How the stamps were distributed between A. perf. 12 and B. perf. 12 x 14 is not known. However, B. perf. 12 x 14 is *not nearly as scarce* as its catalogue value indicates, and my estimate is that some 200 sheets (48,000 stamps) were issued leaving a total for A. perf. 12 of 190,000 stamps.

1d, 3rd printing:

perf. 12, yellow-ochre, wmk. pointing to "WESTERN". Issued late 1883; 48,000 (estimated).

This printing consisted of about 200 sheets from a delivery of 294 sheets on 12.7.83 and 300 sheets delivered on 2.10.83.

This printing with watermark pointing to "WESTERN" was *smaller* than the second printing and *stamps without surcharge* are about as scarce as the 1d, second printing B. perf. 12 x 14. Therefore, I estimate that out of the 500 sheets printed only about 200 were issued without surcharge.

THE SURCHARGE " $\frac{1}{2}$ " ON 1d IN RED

The Intercolonial postage rate for newspapers was reduced from 1d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d as from 1 February 1884. An order for stamps of the latter denomination was sent to the Crown Agent on 4 January 1884, but as the stamps — in *green* and surface-printed — could not be expected to arrive for several months the Governor, on 21 January 1884, approved the preparation of a provisional issue by the surcharging of 1d stamps (Hist. Col., p. 53).

$\frac{1}{2}$ d on 1d, in red, one printing:

A. perf. 14 and otherwise as the first printing above. Issued 1 February 1884; 24,000 surcharged (estimated).

B. perf. 12 and otherwise as third printing above. Issued 1 February 1884; 72,000 (estimated).

A. perf 14 is much the scarcer, my estimates being that 100 sheets of these were surcharged and 300 sheets of B. perf. 12.

On No's 134 and 164 in the sheets the fraction bar in $\frac{1}{2}$ is *thin*.

Forgeries. As the surcharged stamps B. perf. 12 were readily available it appears not to have been worthwhile to forge surcharges of these. To date I have only seen forged surcharges on stamps perf. 14 from the *later* and larger fifth printing. There seem to be many around and there were at least three types, as follow:

F.1. The imitation of both figures and colour is very good but the "1" is to the *right* of the "2". This forgery I also possess with inverted surcharge, a variety which does not exist in genuine condition.

F.2. This is also a good imitation though the figures are *too* thin and the red colour *too* pale.

F.3. In this forgery the figures are even thinner and again the red colour is too pale. The height of the surcharge here is 11 mm against the normal 10½ mm.

1d, 4th printing:

perf. 14, brownish ochre, wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA". Issued about July 1885; 335,760 printed.

The discontinuation in deliveries lasted nearly eighteen months — from 2.10.83 to 14.3.85 when De La Rue delivered 83,530 stamps in a brownish ochre shade with watermark pointing to "AUSTRALIA".

It seems that the printing covered three further deliveries — on 23.4.85, 13.7.85 and 19.10.85 — of 81,840, 85,920 and 84,480 stamps respectively, or a total of 1,390 sheets.

Copies with wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA", *reversed*, are fairly common.

1d, 5th printing:

perf. 14, yellow-ochre, wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA". Issued during first half of 1886; 951,600 printed.

This is by far the largest and most common of the 1d printings, comprising six deliveries made between 29.12.85 and 18.1.87 totalling 951,600 stamps, or 3,965 sheets in all.

The earliest dated copy I have is 9.7.86 but it should be possible to find copies dated about two months earlier.

Copies with wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA", *reversed*, are common.

1d, 6th printing:

perf. 14, pale yellow, wmk. pointing to "WESTERN". Issued mid-1888; 528,000 printed.

This printing, like the first printing, has the watermark pointing to "WESTERN" but the two printings differ clearly from each other in *shade*.

There was only the one delivery on 15.11.87 of 528,000 stamps, equal to 2,200 sheets, and it should be noted that there was an interval of nearly one year between this delivery and the last of the fifth printing.

The stamps may have been brought into use about mid-1888 although the earliest date I have is 1.9.1888.

Copies with wmk. pointing to "WESTERN", *reversed*, are fairly common.

1d: CHANGE OF COLOUR TO ROSE

1d, 1st printing:

perf. 14, aniline rose, wmk. pointing to "WESTERN". Issued March 1889; 480,000 (estimated).

1d, 2nd printing:

perf. 14, rose, wmk. pointing to "WESTERN". Issued March 1889; 240,000 (estimated).

In 1888 it was decided to issue 1d stamps in *red* to conform with U.P.U. regula-

tions and thenceforth to print stamps of *all* denominations from surface-printing plates. The corresponding order was forwarded on 7 June 1888. De La Rue had, on 1 February, reported that the 1d Perkins, Bacon plate was unfit for further use (vide D.L.R. records, p. 463), but as 1d stamps were required before the change could take effect the order also directed them to print 3,000 sheets of 1d stamps in *carmine* from the old engraved plate (vide Hist. Col., p. 54).

The order was fulfilled by delivery on 2.10.88 of 720,000 stamps. Normally one or more deliveries covered one printing. In this particular case the single delivery covered two printings. In the first and larger printing the colour is *aniline rose* to deep aniline rose (showing clearly through the back of the paper), while in the second it is *rose* to pale rose, often showing as a very worn print.

THE TWO PENCE VALUE

2d, 1st printing:

perf. 14, yellow, wmk. pointing to "WESTERN". Issued March 1882; 381,000 issued.

The printing consisted of 4,003 sheets of which 828 were destroyed after the fire at the Anchor Works.

The earliest date of use known according to Krichauff, is 3.4.82.

Copies with wmk. pointing to "WESTERN", *reversed*, are fairly common.

2d, 2nd printing:

perf. 12, yellow, wmk. pointing to "WESTERN". Issued March 1883; 300,000 printed.

2d, 3rd printing:

perf. 12, yellow, wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA". Issued 1884: 178,200 printed.

The five deliveries between 14.11.82 and 2.10.83 came clearly from *two* printings as the position of the watermark shows. As the variety with wmk. pointing to "WESTERN" is the commoner I estimate that 2,500 sheets comprised the second printing and 1,485 sheets the third printing.

The earliest date known is 13.6.83 but it seems probable that the 2d, like the 1d, appeared in March 1883.

The second printing with wmk. pointing to "WESTERN", *reversed*, is fairly common.

2d, 4th printing:

perf. 14, yellow, wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA". Issued mid-1836; 1,830,600 printed.

The stop in the deliveries of the 2d lasted some two years, until 19.10.85 when the standing quarterly order was increased to 120,000 stamps. This order had a life of only one year as on 22.11.86 a delivery of 596,400 stamps was made, followed by a very small one of 37,080 on 18.1.87, and again, as the *last*, the large quantity of 598,200 stamps — nearly a year later — on 15.11.87. A total of 1,830,600 stamps, or 15,255 sheets, were delivered.

It is *not* likely that these stamps were all manufactured at one printing, but

a close study of the range of shades of the yellow colour and the paper has not enabled me to subdivide them in printings. I have therefore no other choice save to put them in *one* group called the fourth printing.

Copies with wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA", *reversed*, are common.

2d: CHANGE OF COLOUR TO GREY

2d, one printing:

perf. 14, grey, wmk. pointing to "AUSTRALIA". Issued early 1889; 623,040 printed.

An order dated 10.12.87, mentioned in *Hist. Col.*, p. 54, asked for delivery of 5,000 sheets of 2d stamps, the colour to be *changed* from yellow to blue. Though the records do not appear to exist it is clear that a later letter must have altered the colour change to grey, the same colour as was adopted for the new 2d stamps to be printed with a surface-printing plate.

The delivery took place on 6.11.88 and consisted of 5,192 sheets, or 623,040 stamps.

A variety *perf. 14 x 12 x 14 x 14* is mentioned in the *Encyclopaedia* but not having seen it I am unable to offer an opinion.

(To be continued)

NEW R.D.P. IS MEMBER OF R.P.S.V.

The congratulations of all members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria will go to Mr John Hubbard, president of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, upon his election to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Mr Hubbard joined the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in May 1971.

The current membership of the society now includes three signatories of the Roll — Mr J. R. W. Purves, Mr H. M. Campbell, and Mr Hubbard.

TWO TYPES OF NEW GUINEA FORCE SIGNALS MARKING

By L. J. TYLER

Three covers I found recently showed that there are two types of the New Guinea Force Signals marking first recorded by Mr H. L. Chisholm in *P from A* for March 1963 (p. 23).

Both are the usual form of Army Signals datestamp, 35 mm in diameter, but they are distinguished by the inscription in the date tablet.

Type 1 – so-named because it has the earliest dates yet known – has the date between the letters “NG” and “F”.

Type 2 – that reported by Mr Chisholm – has the inscription “NGF” at the left of the date.

The central part of both date-stamps, 13 mm high, carries the dateline. Above and below the arc of the inner circle, 21 mm in diameter, are the words Army (top) in serified letter and Signals (bottom) in unserified letters.

The dates of Type 1 that I have are 21 IV 43 and 4 V 43 and Type 2, 22 IV 43 (Mr Chisholm's is 12 VIII 44).

The NGF 22 IV 43 is in purple. The other markings are in black.

The dates would indicate that the datestamps were both in use at the same time in 1943.

New Guinea Force was at Port Moresby until 6 May 1944 when headquarters were moved to Lae.

All the covers were backstamped with a single circle 32 mm in diameter, with Signals at the top, and L.H.Q. ADV at the bottom, and the date in the centre. Two of the covers also have a large double-circle marking with the numbers 1 to 12 and an arrow pointing to the time of receipt. Enclosed in the inner circle were the letters “Q^{LD} OF C AREA SIGNALS V.B.”

Finally, the 4 May cover had the Brisbane machine cancellation with seven wavy lines, dated “7 May, Posted Pillars”.

All the covers were addressed to the Registrar, University of Queensland, Brisbane. They all bore the endorsement “Certified Official”, in the top right-hand corner, so no stamps were needed.

Two of them had the return address as “D.A.D. Education”, “HQ NGF”, and the other, “A.A.Education Service, New Guinea Force”.

It is believed that the New Guinea Force datestamps were withdrawn from use for security reasons, and others with code letters substituted for “NGF” used.

THE RISE AND FALL OF CHARLOTTE WATERS, N.T.

By P. COLLAS

Five miles beyond the South Australian border, in the Northern Territory, is the site of one of the original repeater stations of the Overland Telegraph line.

Here, springs were discovered in 1870 by the party of surveyors who were setting down the route of the O.T. line. They named the locality Charlotte Waters after Lady Charlotte Bacon, a daughter of the 6th Earl of Oxford. To her ("Ianthe") Byron had dedicated *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, a copy of which the explorers had with them for leisure reading. According to the *Australian Encyclopedia*, R. R. Knuckey and A. T. Woods, members of the party, each claimed separately to have bestowed the name.

The first telegraph station at Charlotte Waters was a temporary structure, with J. W. Johnston as operator in charge, when it opened for business on 31 August 1872. Many years later Johnston was to be stationmaster and postmaster, and the last inhabitant, of vanished Southport, one of the Northern Territory's early ghost towns.

The temporary hut at Charlotte Waters was soon replaced and in the words of the relevant Department report — which applied equally to several of the stations further to the north — "was a substantial stone structure of eight or nine rooms, roofed with galvanized iron". This building, magnificent in its context, was the focal point of the small settlement which grew around it and, in actuality, it became the homestead of a small pastoral station.

The casual factor was that the Post Office, faced with massive problems of supplying the remote stations, prevailed upon the South Australian government, in 1874, to declare a government reserve of 25 square miles around Charlotte Waters, and other stations, so that the O.T. staff could run cattle for maintenance.

In the circumstances of the times, the move proved very necessary as store deliveries were made very infrequently, and the slow, heavy drays spent many months on the track. Until 1878, the same situation applied to the inward mails, so that the men at Charlotte Waters might receive letters only a couple of times a year, when the stores arrived. Perforce, the O.T. staff had to rely almost entirely on the telegraph for urgent family communications. At this time outgoing mails were entrusted to passing travellers for subsequent posting.

The staff at Charlotte Waters, according to the statistics of a typical year, 1883, comprised the stationmaster/postmaster, an assistant who was also an operator, and six linemen and laborers. And a large part of the duties of the laborers was doubtless concerned with the management of the stock then grazing within the 25 square-mile paddock. In that same year, 1883, this was recorded as comprising 538 sheep, 32 horses, 100 cattle and 150 goats.

It became the custom, in those early years, that the telegraph stations provided

for passing travellers, be they O.T. men or otherwise. At Charlotte Waters, and equally so at Alice Springs and beyond, the available supplies of food would have been very low at times, had there not been fresh meat on the hoof.

The telegraph revenue for Charlotte Waters in its first year, 1872, is recorded as £25.8.10, a not very significant contribution to Post and Telegraph Department income. Nor did this situation show very much improvement over the subsequent years to 1877, the average annual takings being but £40.5.0.

E. F. S. Flint succeeded Johnston about 1875 and was designated stationmaster. Earlier, in 1874, Flint had been an operator at Barrow Creek, much further to the north, and was wounded during an attack by aborigines. In January 1878 Flint also became postmaster at Charlotte Waters.

Commencing at that time a mail line was established between the Peake, in South Australia, and Alice Springs and this brought the opening, in the same month, of post offices at both Charlotte Waters and Alice Springs. The distance between the Peake and Charlotte Waters was 134 miles and the overall run to Alice Springs 400 miles. The mail service, by packhorse, was once every six weeks. From April 1880 this was improved to a once every four weeks but in July 1882 it became 5-weekly.

It is perhaps surprising to see that the telegraph revenue for Charlotte Waters for 1878 was shown at the high figure of £114.3.2. One looks in vain for the figure of the postal revenue for that year. Obviously, they were combined as in the following year, 1879, one finds recorded telegraph revenue of £35.6.4 and postal revenue of £14.16.2. Gradually, the figures climbed and in 1883, for instance, telegraph revenue was £64.13.3 and postal £22.6.4.

Flint was posted south on leave in January 1879 and thereafter became stationmaster and postmaster at Alice Springs. From February 1879 until October 1892 the senior position at Charlotte Waters was held by F. J. Gillen, who was later to acquire an international reputation as an authority on the Australian aborigine.

From 1888, there was instituted from Crown Point, some 20 miles north of Charlotte Waters and on the track to Alice Springs, a spur 4-weekly service to the Hermannsburg Mission Station, some 180 miles distant, as a cost of £80 a year. The interval of four weeks was unusual, in view of there being a 5-weekly service between the Peake and Alice Springs. From 1 April 1889 the service did become 5-weekly and now operated from Horseshoe Bend, in lieu of Crown Point, over a distance of 176 miles and at an annual cost of £138. Hermannsburg did not have a post office until 1891 nor was there one at Horseshoe Bend until more than twenty years later.

Despite the extension of the railway in 1891 from Adelaide to just beyond Peake, the terminus being named Oodnadatta, there was no improvement in the frequency of the packhorse mails which continued each fifth week. According to Post Office Guides of the day Alice Springs was 400 miles by road from the Peake and equally so from Oodnadatta.

From October 1892 P. M. Byrne became stationmaster and postmaster at Charlotte Waters and he was shown as still holding the position in the 1902 Guide. Gillen had been transferred to the senior position at Alice Springs.

The move into Federation from 1 January 1901 scarcely affected the general administrative pattern for post offices in the Northern Territory. Perhaps, however, it was a Federal requirement which brought about a notice in the January

1902 Guide that Charlotte Waters post office (in common with that at Port Darwin) was to be considered as a bonded warehouse for the custody of all postal packets and parcels subject to customs duties. However, at that time parcels were not arriving. The same edition of the Guide indicated that the Parcel Post service was temporarily suspended because of drought conditions, a situation which was maintained for a year. Notification of the restoration of the Parcel Post service appeared in the January 1903 Guide.

Charlotte Waters, on the overland track, was the only postal point for many miles around. This aspect is emphasised by a cover, which I own, postmarked at Charlotte Waters in 1908, which has printed on the front: "E. H. Sargeant, Licensed Storekeeper, Horseshoe Bend, Via Charlotte Waters". Horseshoe Bend was more than sixty miles distant. It had become a telegraph office in 1907, with a cross-country line linked to the main O.T. system. It gained promotion to non-official post office status in 1915.

In 1927, when work on the railway extension from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs was commenced, the importance of Charlotte Waters as a calling place on the northern route rapidly declined. There were fewer travellers passing the telegraph station and as the railway route lay ten miles to the west, those with railway construction business went that way, as did other travellers who were merely curious or who thought that supplies might be more varied and more readily obtained from railway depots.

Charlotte Waters did not derive any additional postal business because of the work of railway extension, for the reason that a non-official post office, designated Central Australian Railway Construction, moved along with the work force. This office opened on 29 September 1927 and closed on 31 July 1929, at which time the railway had reached Alice Springs.

The opening of the railway meant that there were even fewer travellers on the dusty track past the telegraph station and in August 1930 it lost post office status, remaining merely a telegraph office. The final indignity came with its closure on 21 August 1938 when facilities were transferred to Finke, a little more than thirty miles distant, and situated right beside the railway line. Finke, it may be mentioned, opened on 22 August 1938 as a telegraph office and became a non-official post office on 20 February 1939.

Today, on modern road maps of the Northern Territory, one does not even find the name of Charlotte Waters.

The Postmarks

As far as I have been able to find, there were only three Charlotte Waters postmarks, all circular, with peripheral lines, and with the name normally placed.

- (a) 24 mm dia.; with "S.A." at base. Probably introduced in 1878 and continued to 1909, at least. My earliest dates are in 1892. A registered cover in the writer's possession, with date of Ja 26 05, has the usual South Australian curved registration cachet.
- (b) 29 mm dia., with "Sth Aust" at base. This may have been introduced as early as 1910. Copies in the writer's possession bear dates in 1914. As the Northern Territory came under Federal administration from 1911 the postmark was erroneously inscribed from that time.
- (c) 29 mm dia., with "N.T." at base. This may have been introduced in 1915,

although the earliest strikes in the writer's possession are of 1916 and the latest of 1926. It is thought that the postmarker was continued in use until closure of the office.

DIAMOND OF DOTS CANCELLATION ON SYDNEY VIEWS

By P. JAFFE F.R.P.S.L.

The origin of the 1850 diamond of dots cancellation is an — at present — unidentified "sub office" of the G.P.O. Sydney.

The mark occurs on all three values, and was at one time attributed to New Caledonia. Some misleading colour was painted upon this allocation by official information that supplies of Sydney Views were held in New Caledonia, which for postal purposes was linked with Sydney.

The present writer, unimpressed by the then popular view in Sydney and in some quarters in London, first published the suggestion with an illustration that it was a Sydney mark. The G. J. Hutson cover with a 3d "View", was mentioned, but not dated or identified by the name of the owner. He also mentioned early Sydney marks in broken bar form.

More than a decade later, after publication of the Robson Lowe Encyclopedia, Volume IV, in the *London Philatelist* for July 1963, page 138, F. B. Howard-White, M.C., M.A., in an unillustrated article, confirmed the Sydney origin of the mark and gave the date of posting as 15 July 1850. He did not however give the information that the writer of this "family news" letter on illustrated writing paper was not sure about catching the ship with his reply.*

No list of "sub offices" has been traced, showing opening and closing dates.

We know from the N.S.W. Postmaster General's report, dated 26 October 1857, that the establishment of twelve publicly owned letter boxes and one improved "private enterprise" model as well as a network of twenty vendors reduced the need for the "sub office"† (collecting agency) unit which had been utilised earlier.

Some of these seemed to have been provided with date stamps as well as cancellers of local manufacture, but not necessarily both at one time.

* *The New South Wales Philatelic Annual*, 1952, "Cancellations in the 'Vickery' Collection", page 4.

† Eight "receiving offices" were closed. Receiving offices provided limited postal services, sometimes in considerable volume. Queen's Wharf may have been the site of one such office. An alternative to closure is of course up-grading.

REVIEWS

The Definitive Stamps of the Reign of King George VI. Anonymous. 40 pp. 5½ x 8½ in. Published by the Australian Post Office, Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000. Price 50 cents.

The Definitive Stamps of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth II, 1952-65. Anonymous. 59 pp. 5½ x 8½ in. Published by the Australian Post Office, Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000. Price 50 cents.

These are the sixth and seventh in the series of booklets being issued by the Australian Post Office giving the official background of the stamps of the Commonwealth, section by section.

Both are as welcome as their predecessors and maintain the same high standards.

It is no mean task to explain, even in outline, the policy decisions that led to new stamps, particularly in the George VI period with its confusion of issues, giving us six 1d and six 2d stamps, for example, amid the colour changes and watermarked and unwatermarked papers.

To one who has had some doubts as to whether the 5/- Robes on tinted paper was worthy of listing as a distinct variety, it is interesting to note that it is not mentioned in this booklet.

The human interest is not forgotten. The kangaroo on the ½d was Duke, of the Melbourne Zoo, and the koala on the 4d was Gumleaf, at the Koala Park Animal and Bird Sanctuary, Pennant Hills, Sydney.

Once again one of the major values of the series is the disclosure of the identity of the designers and engravers of the various stamps. Again, also, the dominance of Mr F. D. Manley as a designer as well as an engraver of Australia's stamps is revealed.

Having always admired the 9d platypus as being one of Australia's outstanding stamps, and perhaps the most finely engraved after the 5½d Commonwealth Jubilee, the reviewer was interested to see that Mr Manley was both designer and engraver.

Plans had been made for 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, and 1/4 King Edward VIII stamps and some dies had been cut but, after the Ab-

dication, all dies and proofs were destroyed. Nor are any of the prospective designs reproduced in the book. (New Zealand's Edward VIII essays are illustrated in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. 1.*)

Another surprising disclosure is that the 1½d Queen Elizabeth (Queen Mother) stamp issued in green in June 1950 was printed in violet after the 1 December 1950 postal rate rises, but the rates rose again in July 1951.

As this 'removed the requirement for a stamp of 1½d denomination, the whole of the printing in violet, comprising some six million stamps was subsequently destroyed.'

Naturally we are not told on whose panic orders these acts of destruction were done. But we are grateful for the information.

The Queen Elizabeth II booklet covers the entry into photogravure and multicolour stamps and among the interesting disclosures are the great amount of work and experiment necessary before acceptable results were obtained.

There were many small experimental printings and a full printing of the 1/6 galah, with a blue background was made in 1962, two years before the issue of the stamp with a grey background. This was finally destroyed, also.

Three papers were used for various bird values of the series — Wiggins-Teape hard-surfaced paper, Harrison coated paper, and Wiggins, Teape coated paper with helicon content.

The advent of helicon in ink or paper is related and it is interesting that helicon in the ink caused higher abrasion on printing plates and doctor blades, and in the paper it had the same effect on perforation pins.

Both booklets also provide a selection of prospective designs and progress designs for issued stamps. Again most of the designs not proceeded with were clearly inferior to those chosen, but a beautiful Parliament House, Canberra, 10/- design and an attractive aboriginal with his kangaroo catch over his shoulder have been real losses.

With the series of booklets progressing steadily, the Post Office might now consider the provision of some cheap, service-

able self-binding cover to hold those already issued and those in prospect within a reasonable period in the future because a range of booklets of this type can be untidy on the bookshelves.

The H. R. Harmer Organization. The Forty-Seventh Annual Resume for the Season 1971-72. American Edition, 20 pp. 6½ x 9 in. Published by H. R. Harmer, Inc, 6 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y., 10036, U.S.A.

As mentioned in the Review of the Harmer Resume, London edition, in the March *P. from A.* (p. 25) the Organisation is now publishing separate issues of its resume on both sides of the Atlantic. This the inaugural number of the American Edition, and we welcome it, noting the fact that the parent publication is now nearing its Golden Jubilee. It will now become the London/Sydney Resume.

Introducing the new production, the Organization notes that the philatelist of today is more a specialist than his predecessors and therefore many British collectors will not be interested greatly by high realisations for U.S. varieties, and the converse also applies.

Obviously a more specialised approach is possible by the new policy. Of the fourteen pages of New York realisations in this edition, the first six are devoted to American items.

It is interesting to see the auction results of the three Harmer Houses in U.S. dollars, and to note that the New York total of \$2,502,728 was almost half a million dollars more than London's, \$2,004,420, with another \$79,564 from Sydney.

Harmer's International total for the year was \$4,586,712 at auction and another \$529,3089 (\$383,046 in New York) from private treaty, making a grand total of \$5,116,020.

The New York total is down by about 20 per cent on the previous season, and this is shown to be due to the lack of material offering, and not to any decline in values.

Two lots brought more than \$8000 — the top price of \$8500 for an unused Canada 1851 12 pence black, and \$8,200 for a mint Newfoundland de Pinedo. The highest price for a United States item was \$5000 for an eye-catching cover, with a bisected 12c black 1851-56, with clear New York can-

cellation and "Via Nicaragua Ahead of the Mails" marking in blue. This had been bought at Harmer's about 18 months previously for \$2100.

Other prices of interest included \$975 for an imprint pair of £2 Kangaroo, small multiple watermark and \$550 for a Ross Smith postcard, also carried on an earlier survey flight. Record prices were obtained for the 2c Black St Louis Bear, unused, \$2700 and for the 1877 Buffalo Balloon, \$1900.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Year Book, Llandudno, 1972. Edited by Ernest F. Hugen, 92 xx xliii pp. 5¼ x 8¼ in. Published by The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 3 The Woodlands, London Road, Brighton, BN1 8WA, Sussex, England. Price, £1.

The Congress Year Book is always an interesting and looked-forward-to arrival, for it has the papers to be presented to the Congress and tends to show the trend of leading philatelic thought in Britain.

This year's speakers are Mr Ronald Hughes on "The Philatelic Parliament and the Philatelic Electorate"; Mr A. L. Michael on "Modern Issues, Collectors, and the Catalogues"; and Mr V. Denis Vandervelde, "No Flowers, By Request."

Mr Michael points out that the simple life collector needs one type of catalogue and the research student a catalogue that, in its fullest form, would "probably take up considerably more room than the Encyclopaedia Britannica".

"Somewhere between these two catalogues there is obviously room for something which meets both parties somewhere along the line."

More than a page of his address is taken up with listing the various types of stamp-issuing "stunts", with their problems for catalogue editors. "Stamps exist which are printed in quantities far too small to supply even the expected philatelic demands, let alone the needs of the population — are they postage stamps?" he asks.

The views of Congress or similar bodies upon the problems of relating the modern catalogue to the modern collector in such a way that modern stamps are adequately presented would be studied with interest by every catalogue editor, he said.

Mr Hughes suggested the organisation of

Philatelic Year. The main aim of this would be to establish a register of the names and addresses of as many philatelists as possible. This could then be used to direct them to philatelic societies or to form themselves into a society in an area where there was none.

The Year Book announces that the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists had been reframed in two sections. A third section would be used for the first time at the Congress.

A sub-committee has reported on the preservation of the Roll and Congress has established a Roll Preservation Expenses Fund. "This is an important and unique document of which the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain is the guardian," the Year Book says.

Brunei - The 1895 Issue, by Robson Lowe. 32 pp. 7 x 9½ in. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd, 50 Pall Mall, London SW1 Y 5JZ. Price, £2.

Brunei's Star and Crescent issue of 1895 preceded the catalogued issues by eleven years and the last known use was 27 October 1902.

Mr Robson Lowe's latest book provides the history of the issue and a plating study, and Mr J. R. W. Purves provides 'Thoughts as to Production' in which he puts forward two alternative methods. The printer has not been identified but the stamps appeared in sheets of 50 (5 rows of 10).

Mr Lowe shows that the stamps were produced for Mr John C. Robertson, of Labuan, by arrangement with Sultan Hashim, with whom he was friendly, that they paid postage within Brunei and to Labuan and were recognised by the G.P.O., London.

Mr Lowe denies that they were 'locals' and defines them as 'the first general issue of the Brunei Post Office'.

Transfer types, printings, flaws and re-touches are given and an interesting and unusual fact is that gross misplacement of the perforating pins allows 35 positions of the 2c to be plated.

Neither designer nor printer has yet been identified, but the vast amount of concentrated work that has gone into the study will provide Brunei collectors with a debt they cannot repay.

It is interesting to note that no other

stamp appeared for Brunei until the year of Sultan Hashim's death. Although philatelic opposition frustrated Mr Robertson's business scheme, the array of covers Mr Lowe illustrates proves the genuine use of the stamps.

Mr Lowe must be thanked once again for his work.

The Finnish Shipping Companies and Their Stamps, by G. W. Connell (Cinderella Stamp Club Handbook No. 2) 49 pp. 8½ x 5½ in. Limited Edition, 300 copies. Published by the Cinderella Stamp Club and obtainable from E. W. Stannard, 26 Somerset Road, Harrow, HA1 4NG, England. Price, £1.20.

A widely-read article in the *Cinderella Philatelist* in 1970-71 was a serial by Mr G. W. Connell on the Finnish Shipping Companies' stamps, and this has now been revised, amended, and published as a handbook.

Mr Connell notes that when Scandinavian collectors are taking an ever-increasing interest in their countries' local stamps, Finnish philatelists are still neglecting their country's shipping companies' stamps.

Many of these are quite attractive and it is odd that this situation should be. Moreover, this appears to be the first work in English on the subject.

Mr Connell has tried to compile a list of all known stamps and to discover as much as possible about the companies and their ships. He says there are still gaps that can be filled only by really persistent research on the spot by some Finnish philatelist.

The shipping stamps were issued in two main areas, the province of Tavastland and the southern coast between Abo and Lovisa.

Mr Connell has listed more than thirty companies and ships and has gathered a vast amount of material, much from non-philatelists, and obviously as the result of long and wide-ranging effort. He has produced a very readable and worthwhile work.

Finally he concludes with a mystery stamp, of which he obtained two copies from the estate of Sulo Kinnunen, the pioneer in this field.

The enterprise of the Club in publishing the book is also to be commended.

The U.S. Armed Forces Postal Services in the New Hebrides during World War II, by Jim Crompton and Nathan Hals (with acknowledgment to Stan Jersey). 6 pp. 8 x 10 in. Published by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain, 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthing, Sussex, England. Price £0.40.

Those interested in the postal history of the New Hebrides will find these two lists of great assistance. In the first all cancellations, and registration cachets and labels, from 1892 to 1970 are included and, for the most part, are illustrated.

Unfortunately some of these, being hand-drawn, are not as precise as might be expected. Although claimed to be an original study — and no references to any other work are quoted — it seems obvious, when comparison is made, that the study was based initially upon information appearing in the handbook *The New Hebrides: Postal Stamps and Their History*, by Nathan Hals and Phil Collas, published by The Collectors Club, New York, in 1968.

The second list, as the title implies, details the names of the units and their post office numbers so that by adequate interpretation of superscriptions on covers, in conjunction with postmark dates, it should be practicable to assign particular covers as being of New Hebrides usage.

It is a pity, however, as a further means of assistance to those not familiar with the characteristics of U.S. Armed Services postmarks, that illustrations of the major postmark types were not included.

P.C.

Ireland 1922-1972, by Robson Lowe. 12 pp. 6½ x 9½ in. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd, 50 Pall Mall, London, SW1 5JZ, England. Price 50 p.

The Revenue Stamps of Ireland, Anonymous. 8 pp. 6½ x 9½ in. Published by David Feldman Ltd, 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland. Price 50 p.

Ireland's first definitive issue remained on issue for more than 45 years and Mr Robson Lowe has been studying the 129 essays submitted in answer to a Government invitation to submit designs.

He has found that the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Dublin, still has 75

of the designs, and of the missing 54, he has traced 10.

Almost all the designs are identifiably Celtic art. Possible exceptions are one with a man, not yet identified, wearing a hat as the central figure, and one that appears to have received its inspiration, if that be the word, from the entrance to Melbourne's Luna Park.

Many of the essays were engraved or lithographed and Mr Lowe has recorded everything known about each essay.

He notes that not a major error has appeared during the whole 45 years of the issue, a tribute to the craftsmanship of the Royal Mint, London, who made both dies and plates, and the Government Printing Works, Dublin Castle.

The Revenue Stamps of Ireland develops from a find of complete sheets of 19th Century fiscals, one sheet of each, and all overprinted Specimen.

The outstanding item is the complete sheet of Admiralty Court, Ireland, in light blue and pink, with full margins, including imprint numbers and plate numbers. The sheet of 120 contains stamps of six different values (6d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10s, £1. This is attributed to 1868.

The printers responsible for the issue are not named in the booklet but it is obvious that most, if not all, were the work of De La Rue.

Tokelau/Union Islands, by A. H. Burgess. 32 pp. 8 x 10 in. Also Supplement No 1. 8 pp. Published by The Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain, 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthing, Sussex, England. Price £1.

The Decimal Currency Arms Type Stamps of Niue Island and the Tokelau Islands, by A. R. Burge. 6 pp. 8 x 10 in. Published by the Pacific Islands Study Circle of Great Britain, 58 Livesay Crescent, Worthing, Sussex, England. Price £0.40.

Mr Burgess's work is a comprehensive study of the stamps and postal history of the group and includes four pages of illustrations of postmarks and cachets, and four of covers.

One is restrained from describing it as an exhaustive work on the subject by the highly original inclusion of a list of specific fields in which more research is re-

quired. This is a feature to be commended. More than thirty philatelists have contributed to the study.

The group is especially interested in that, in consecutive periods, it has used Gilbert and Ellice, Samoan, New Zealand, and Tokelau Islands stamps.

Covers are known from 1911, and the earliest dates from each island given.

A warning is that there has never been a regular air service, and unless there is special indication, "By Airmail" covers were taken by ship to Apia and then flown onward.

Mr Burgess's study follows that of Mr Burge on the Decimal issues of Niue and the Tokelaus.

Mr Burge tells the fabulous story of how 25 sheets of each of the four Arms type Niue decimal values were perforated on a handle-treadle machine, rough perf 11, when

the normal was 14 x 13½ comb machine. The relief machine had perforated some of the Makea and Torea issues of Cook Islands, and the Palm Trees of Samoa in 1899-1900.

He also lists the overprint flaws which occur in different positions in the first and second printings, as the original forme had been broken up and then re-assembled.

Mr Burge notes that special printings on unsurfaced paper with sideways watermark were made for both Tokelaus and Niue and has reconstructed the probable order of printings and perforatings.

He has also demonstrated how rare some of the stamps are.

Both authors have provided excellent studies, involving much work, and if one is much smaller than the other, both are equally vital to students of this field.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Subscription Rates

Overseas subscribers to *Philately from Australia* may be interested to note how the recent international currency adjustments have affected the subscription rates.

These are now: United Kingdom £1.50; New Zealand, \$2.70, United States and Canada, \$US4.00.

Most back numbers are still available at 60 cents (Australian), 70 cents (N.Z.), 40 pence (U.K.) and \$1.10 (U.S. and Canada). These amounts include postage.

Tribute to Mr J. R. W. Purves

With Mr J. R. W. Purves celebrating his golden jubilee as a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, of Victoria, a tribute to him by Mr Robson Lowe may be recorded.

In the introduction to his *Brunei - The 1895 Issue* (reviewed in this issue), which includes some observations by Mr Purves, he makes reference to "J. R. W. 'Bill' Purves, who must be the most expert philatelic student in the world."

International Exhibit

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria will have a guest exhibitor from overseas for its August meeting.

He is Mr John Bishop, of Auckland. He will display New Zealand Postal History. In this field he has been a pioneer student and has become a foremost authority.

Philatelic Coming of Age

Mr C. W. Lloyd-Smith, son of Mr R. L. Lloyd-Smith, has been elected to membership of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. He sought membership on attaining his 21st birthday and was nominated by his father.

The new member is a Science Honours student at Monash University and his philatelic interests are the Australian States.

Mr Lloyd-Smith senior was unable to be present at the first meeting attended by his son as he was in hospital undergoing surgery. He has now recovered and is back at work.

Mr E. G. Creed has 80th Birthday

Mr E. G. Creed, a former president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, and one of its most valued members, recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

A group of his friends in the Society gave him a surprise birthday luncheon at the Commodore Chateau on the occasion.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Members' Diary

1973

June

- 6 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation.
- 11 Library and Conversation.
- 21 Annual Competition.
Closing date for nominations for office-bearers.
- 28 School of Philately.
- 29 Golden Jubilee Dinner, Mr J. R. W. Purves.

July

- 4 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation.
- 9 Library and Conversation.
- 19 (7.30) Annual Meeting.
Presidential Display, Mr P. Jaffe.
- 26 School of Philately.

August

- 7 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation.
- 13 Library and Conversation.
- 16 New Zealand Postal History, Mr John Bishop
- 18 Sale.
- 23 School of Philately.
- 30 The Congo, Mr Anders Molander.
Stamp Centenaries, Mr John Trowbridge.

September

- 5 (12.30-4) Library and Conversation.
- 10 Library and Conversation.
- 20 Squared Circle Cancellation of South Australia, Mr Donald Cox.
- 27 School of Philately.

Malta

Mrs P. L. Turnbull was the exhibitor at the first March meeting and she chose Malta, 1806-1906 for her display.

She opened by showing the earliest type of Malta handstamp from 1807 and 1809, followed by a Paid Malta, 1823, and Malta Post Paid, in a single line, 1841, Malta Postage Paid ¼d, and the special frank on covers enclosing the official intimation of Queen Victoria's death.

Other covers were from the Falmouth and Crown packet services, or showed local post office markings.

The stamp section began with a die proof overprinted Specimen on blue paper and a plate proof overprinted Cancelled.

There were many multiples, showing all plate varieties, plate numbers and marginal inscriptions.

A notable item was a complete pane of 60 watermark CA, Perf 14, red orange, and the earliest date of CA paper (pale shade S.G. 18) MR 27 82. This precedes the S.G. date, April 1882.

Outstanding was a copy of the 4d 1855, imperf, accompanied by an imprint block of the normal stamp.

A specialised study of the 4d pictorial was followed by a full pane of the 1d on 2½d provisional printing of 1902, a sheet of plate 3, and a double surcharge.

A number of other die proofs were also shown.

Variety

Five members presented a composite display for the second March meeting. Each showed 10 sheets.

Mr J. R. W. Purves, who was to have shown Haiti, Liberty Heads, 1881-1887, was indisposed, and the substitute display was organised by the secretary, Mr D. R. Napier.

Dr Russell Jones presented Grenada pre-stamp and prepaid covers. These included a Grenada Crown in Circle marking of 1786, a Straight-line Grenada marking, with year of 20 June 1814, that may be unique, one without year, of 1828, and broken circle markings.

Mr E. B. Doery showed the first and second issues of Egypt. The first issues included proof, double-perf, and imperf items, and S.G.8d 5 piastres overprinted 10 pi, imperf, error, with Royal Certificate, and the second issue, imperf, and printed both sides, and an imperf block of 1 piastre. Beautiful bisects were the concluding item.

Miss H. Serjeant White showed pre-stamp and stampless covers of the United States. These included covers of 1837 and 1838 and a "Free" of 1839. The stampless covers ranged from 1847 to 1855, and included one with the markings of New York, Britain, Paris and Genoa.

Mr E. G. Creed showed the semi-official airmails of Canada. These increasingly sought-after items included the Toronto-Ottawa 25 cents tete-beche pair, the 1919 Toronto-New York, and a selection of Company stamps, many on autographed covers.

Mr H. L. Chisholm showed three New Zealand pre-stamp covers, full face proofs, a cover with 12 copies of the 2d Blue perf 12½ from the Burrus collection, the Jeffreys 1/- forgery, with forged star watermark, and other unusual items.

Victoria

A wide-ranging display of Victoria was presented at the April meeting by Mrs M. M. Rodwell, and Messrs J. R. W. Purves, G. T. White, and M. B. Watson.

Mr Purves showed a fascinating selection of interesting items.

Mr White's choice featured the 2d Queen on Throne with its varied printings and printers, followed by Emblems and Beaded Ovals.

Mrs Rodwell's selection included £6, £7, £8 and £9 Stamp Statute, a proof of the 4d Rose Emblems,

printed on both sides of the paper, an 1892 1d Error of Colour stamped envelope, and early covers.

Mr Watson decided to show scarce postmarks, from 1855. They included Dead Letter Office cancellations, T.P.O.s, Postage Dues, and some "Tatts" items which included a cover with a rubber stamp cachet "Transmission and Delivery Prohibited".

Scandinavia

A varied display on Scandinavia was provided by a group of members for the May exhibit.

The programme was led by a selection of Classic Norway by Mr J. A. Ganly, of Geelong, who, although overseas, entrusted his display to another

member's keeping so that it would be available for the night.

Mr L. W. Buchanan matched it with modern Norway.

Miss J. Resch showed Scandinavian locals, including those of Greenland and Spitzbergen.

Mr G. T. Houston's items of interest included Iceland (Facit No. 59), printed on the gum, Dildi overprints, and a major re-entry of Sweden, the 45 ore brown, Gustav V (Facit 279), which he had discovered and which will be listed, a Balbo Iceland cover, and some Sweden and Finland.

Mr P. Jaffe's Danish West Indies included American stamps used on the first day of American administration, with the old Danish postmarks.

Miss H. Serjeant White showed early Danish covers, some circular postmarks on early issues, and Iceland postal stationery.

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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, 3141.

★ **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 Mr DONALD NAPIER (Hon. Sec.), Box 222, G.P.O., Melbourne 3001.

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FOUNDED 1890

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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, G.U.O.O.F. Building, 149 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

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

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to -

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



★ **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, \$5.50; Country members, \$3.50.

Subscriptions are due 1 July yearly. There is no entrance fee payable.

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Visiting Philatelists

In late August three members of the R.L. team **Charles Leonard, Robson Lowe, Jackie Norman** will be visiting Adelaide, Canberra, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. They are looking forward to renewing old friendships and making new ones. All readers who wish to make an appointment are asked to write promptly to:

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