

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA

A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS
AND THEIR COLLECTORS



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DECEMBER 1978

DON'T LEAVE YOUR WORK HALF-DONE

With this issue, *Philately from Australia* completes thirty years of publication, and proudly joins the ranks of those few Australian philatelic journals that have lived to this age.

For this we gratefully and sincerely thank our authors, our advertisers, and our readers — and our printers.

Philately from Australia was founded to be a journal of record of Australasian stamps and collectors. Thanks to our authors, we believe we have been fulfilling our task.

A contemplative look through the files and through the two ten-year indexes rather astonishes us at the variety of material of durable value that we have published and which might well not have been on record but for the existence of *Philately from Australia*.

Ten years ago, in this space, Mr Purves questioned whether Australia was producing the number of researchers it once did, and now we question whether Australia is developing sufficient new writers.

Is the younger generation producing an equivalent number of writers of the same quality as Purves, Collas, Rosenblum, Romney Gibbons and Harry Porter?

This is a speedier world than that between the wars. There are greater educational demands, people are more mobile, and there are more competing attractions for one's time, including the compelling insistence of television.

But fortunately the appeal of philately has not suffered. This is shown by the swelling size of popular journals such as *Stamp Collecting*, the *Australian Stamp Monthly* and *Stamp News*.

Suburban societies, too, are flourishing, so that at least one in Melbourne has had to limit membership, and another has attained a membership of one hundred in the eighteen months since it was established, and has outgrown two meeting places.

New collectors — and older ones — must be assured of the pleasure and importance of research.

And researchers must be encouraged to work with a view to publication.

It is wonderful to see research efforts in exhibitions, society displays and competitions, but what happens when the collections are dispersed? The answer, alas, is too well known. Research sections may well be broken up by new owners who find them of little personal interest, having bought the stamps with other intentions, perhaps to obtain some of them for another research project.

Research not published is doomed.

Researchers must realise that doing the research is only part of the pleasure the task can yield, that publication is an added pleasure to them and will give pleasure to their fellow collectors, as well as being a vital service to philately.

Too often editors asking for articles are told, "I can't write". In an overwhelming majority of cases this is simply not true.

The answer to those who have that view is that if they can write a letter to another philatelist they can write an article. A letter is a communication from one person to another; an article a communication from one person to many.

Here is a suggestion to those who feel they cannot write an article:

Start a letter to a philatelic friend telling him (or her) what you have been doing and what you have found, in full detail. Think he (or she) is as interested in it as you are. Write exactly as you would any other friendly letter.

When you have finished, read through it and see that it contains every point the reader might want to know.

Then cut out the "Dear" — and see if the introduction is apt.

But if someone believes he (or she) has done something worth recording but is still doubtful about writing, the editor would be glad to receive a letter at Box 2071, GPO, Melbourne 3001.

Philately from Australia has many advantages as a vehicle for publishing research — high-class production, a world-wide readership, and a growing circulation. It also has room for serials.

Besides an annual index, it publishes ten-year cumulative indexes, each containing more than 1000 references to material published during the period. (The third will be published early next year.)

The cumulative indexes include not merely the articles but specific material within them, making it easy to trace things remembered from past years and to find easily everything it has published on subjects being collected or studied.

All issues of *P from A* are still available from the society, singly or as a complete set, as well as the indexes.

Sales of back numbers amounted to \$250 last year — an indication of the use made of the journal and the long life of articles published in it.

Philately from Australia is produced to serve philatelists. That will always be its aim.

It is in that spirit it appeals to them, on this happy occasion, to pursue their researches and to write about their findings for publication.

The Trail



of Commonwealth

Conducted by *BILL EUSTACE*

55 Cent — Bird Definitive

This stamp is another of those which can be found on two papers — cream and white — the latter being very distinctive under the lamp. My first purchase at the Melbourne Philatelic Sales Centre was on the white paper but I have had difficulty finding any more since.

60 Cent — Performing Arts Series

I have had a report from a reliable source of a sheet of this stamp on “un-coated” (orange-brown lamp reaction) paper. My efforts to find some for myself have failed but I would be surprised if more do not turn up somewhere.

20 Cent Embossed Envelope — Small

Very shortly before the issue of the bird series of stamped envelopes I was told by a correspondent in Canberra that small-sized 20 cent stamped envelopes with the Queen's head embossed in magenta were on sale there. Since this was something of a surprise issue and the new bird series was imminent I contacted Philatelic Sales to ask whether they would be available here. The initial reaction was “They don't exist”, modified after an offer to produce one to “They have been printed but will not be released because the new issue is due shortly”. A quick scamper round the city post offices soon located a postmaster who had several bundles in his safe which he was going to put on sale as soon as his supply of up-rated 18 cent envelopes was exhausted. Eventually a very limited supply was placed on philatelic sale and quickly snapped up. Apparently most of the very small printing had been distributed to post offices and very few could be recalled when it was discovered that there were no philatelic stocks.

20 Cent Embossed Envelope — Large

The next report came from Adelaide to the effect that the large-sized embossed envelope was now on sale there and precisely the same ritual of denial of existence to eventual placement on philatelic sale was followed, except that this time supplies are fairly plentiful because only a few had been sent out to post offices and most of the stock was in the hands of the distributor.

A Merry Christmas and a happy 1979 to all readers.

DEATH OF MR E. B. DOERY

One of the most popular and respected members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Mr Edward Bertram Doery, died in November.

Mr Doery, who joined the society in 1943, was its president in 1951. He served on the Council for more than twenty-five years and was Exchange Superintendent for thirteen years, retiring from the post in 1971.

The society will ever be indebted to him as the one who first suggested that it obtain its own headquarters.

The "Royal" had organised the Stamp Centre in the top floor of the Boy Scouts' Association building in Collins Street after World War II, where the society met and where members could read recent periodicals during the week.

But the scouts later required the space and the society had to meet in the Master Builders' Association building in Clarendon Street, East Melbourne. In turn, the association asked it to find another meeting place.

Mr Doery, while lunching with Mr E. G. Creed at a Collins Street restaurant, suggested that the "Royal" should obtain its own home. They approached Mr J. R. W. Purves and then Council undertook the project which brought 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra.

So far as was known then, the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and the Collectors' Club, New York, were the only philatelic societies in the world with their own buildings.

Mr Doery's great philatelic interest was Egypt, and he gained many awards, including a Gold Medal at WELPEX in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1972.

Mr Doery, who was a Honorary Life Member of the society, was an inaugural recipient of the Purves Medal, and on his retirement from the Council in 1972 members at the annual meeting passed a resolution recording the society's thanks.

In April 1975 members of the Council and other members associated with him gave him a private dinner at the Windsor Hotel and presented him with an illuminated address.

Mr Doery was a partner in Doery and Tilley, a Flinders Lane softgoods, footwear and property firm.

He had a distinguished career in World War I, being an early AIF enlistment, and serving in 3 Motor Transport Company and then being attached to 4th Division Headquarters Motor Unit in France.

He was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal and was mentioned in despatches by the British Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. He was also severely wounded in the throat.

In younger days he played hockey, and he was a member of the Kingston Heath Golf Club for many years.

He was also closely associated with St Leonard's Uniting (formerly Presbyterian) Church, Brighton Beach, and he grew roses and orchids.

Mr Doery was an early member of Melbourne Legacy, for which he worked tirelessly for fifty-four years. He also raised \$6000 for Legacy by sale of stamps.

Mr Doery's cheering friendship will be greatly missed in the society where his wife, Wyn, is also widely known and appreciated. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1969.



The Other Side of the Picture



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

(i) 3d "Half-Length" — third Ham printing, S.G.7:
A new early date

On page 8 of my "Half-Length" book the early date listed for the above stamp was given as October 1851. *Two* covers have now been shown me by two English collectors (Messrs Linfield and Moreton) which show, without argument, that some of these stamps at any rate appeared in June 1851. In the Linfield case the letter was dated Melbourne 14.6.51 and arrived in England on 14.11.51. In the Moreton case the cover (per 'Honduras') bore the Melbourne date of July .5.51 (the first figure — 7 or 2 — cannot be read).

This evidence is sufficient to put back the previous earliest date by some 3½ months or more.

Though the new evidence comes to hand at rather a late stage, it need occasion no great surprise since the *whole* of the Ham printings of the "Half-Lengths" had been completed by mid-1850, over a year before the new dates.

(ii) 1d "Emblems":

The rare variety watermarked FOUR PENCE, S.G.96b

So far as *known* varieties are concerned, this stamp is unique, no other copy having been found other than the example in the Royal collection.

The writer had the chance of re-examining this stamp recently. It was first discovered (and acquired) as far back as 1916. It bears a barred numeral cancellation of the first type (with three side bars) but this (on the left half of the stamp) contains no part of the numeral or numerals concerned. Its shade (pale yellowish green) and impression are exactly the same as are found on the normal 1d Emblems wmk. 'ONE PENNY'. There is no reason whatsoever for doubting its genuineness.

One would think that *more than one copy* would have survived from the minimum printed — viz one sheet of 120 stamps. My own view is that — *once it is looked for* — another copy or copies *may* well turn up. When a stamp is of a rather poor impression and also an unattractive colour it may well receive less attention than something more attractive.

I still maintain that a sheet (or more) of the FOUR PENCE paper was, by mistake, included in a book of "ONE PENNY" paper. It would, *automatically*, have been used up by the printer when he printed 1d stamps.

(iii) $\frac{1}{2}$ d 1886:

An imperforate proof on watermarked paper

Mr Butler has shown me a mint copy, in *pink*, from the base of the sheet, which we are both agreed is an imperforate stamp and almost certainly the lower left corner stamp of a sheet. Further — and surprisingly — it is on the normal watermarked paper (type V2). It is mint with full gum.

The item is certainly new to me although there can be little doubt that it is of proof status, made possibly for the approval of the 'pink' colour.

(iv) *T.P.O.'s: The scarce "DOWN TRAIN 10"*

Here a new "late date" has been seen, on full cover. It was sent from BEEAC to Hamilton, via Colac.

It bears dates as follows: BEEAC, 14.8.88; COLAC, 15.8.88; "Down Train 10", 16.8.88; HAMILTON, 16.8.88.

Barred Numerals and their offices

Mr Don Davies has shown me several examples of the "285" canceller used at Stawell dated in July to August 1891, the last date being 1.8.91. This is substantially later than was indicated in my book.

I have been shown a postcard, the communication being headed "Wandin South" and the stamp bearing the "1925" cancellation. There is also a date stamp of "OLINDA VALE" of 3.8.93. This is a *new name* to me and may come from a receiving office. The OLINDA office (using 2049) was not opened until 1901. 1925 of course belongs to WANDIN SOUTH.

I have also seen a GARDINER (Commonwealth type of one line c.d.s.) dated 17.8.10.

(v) *FRANK STAMP for ROYAL MINT*

Mr Davies has shown me an example of this scarce frank in *red*, dated 20.5.98. I had only previously seen it in *black*, *blue* and *violet*.

QUEENSLAND

Some "NNS" numerals now seen

The writer was recently privileged to view the Queensland collection formed by an English collector, Mr Geoffrey Adams. The collection includes a good lot of cancellations and Mr Adams has located three numbers, presently listed at NNS in Mr Campbell's book, as follows:

- 28: On an unwatermarked 6d Chalon.
- 257: With 9 bars, on a 6d of the 1879 issue.
- 662: On a 2d of 1900 or later.

QUEENSLAND CANCELLATIONS: ADDITIONS, AMENDMENTS AND AFTERTHOUGHTS

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

(Continued from September 1978, p. 67)

Chapter XI (H. M. Campbell: *Queensland Cancellations and Other Markings*)

- P. 97. In the fourth line of the second paragraph under *Date-stamps*, for "main" read: "mail".
- P. 100. *Southern & Western Railway, Type 2*, No. 1. Alter the second and third sentences to read: "The letter or letters before the date are 'A', 'D', 'AX' or 'BZ', 'A' being the most common, while the last two are rare. Dates normally range between February 1898 and 1912, but a later date (February 1914) is known, with 'DN' before the date."
- P. 101. *Type 4*, No. 4(a). Alter the second sentence to read: "Most known examples, ranging from February 1905 to September 1907, have 'UP', but two examples with 'DOWN' are known."
Type 4, No. 4(b). Alter the earliest date to "May 1916".
Type 6, No. 4. Alter the second sentence to read: "The only recorded dates are January and November 1931 and January 1932."
- P. 103. *Central Railway, Type 6*. Alter the last sentence to read: "Dates range from August 1911 to December 1926, most with 'DOWN', but four examples with 'UP' are known."
Type 7. Alter the latest date to read: "August 1932".
Great Northern Railway, Type 1, No. 1. Alter the last sentence to read: "Dates range from September 1899 to February 1905, but late usages in 1907 are known."
North Coast Railway, Type 1, No. 1. Alter to read: "Most have 'DOWN', with dates ranging from November 1900 to November 1907, but one example with 'UP' is known."
No. 2. Add: "A late usage on a 1d Kangaroo has been recorded, but the date is indecipherable."
No. 3. Alter to read: "This is rare, some five examples having been recorded, with 1901 dates. Most have 'DOWN', but one has 'UP'."
- P. 104. *Type 2*, No. 3(a). Alter the last sentence to read: "Decipherable dates range from October 1903 to May 1917, but late usage on 2d of 1922-24 is known."
No. 6. Alter to read: "The top reads 'T.P.O. N° 6 N.C.', and both 'DOWN' and 'UP' are known. Dates range from July 1913 to December 1921."
Add: "Unnumbered: The top reads 'T.P.O. N.C N°'. (No date decipherable, but on a 1926 1½d.)"

Chapter XIII

- P. 111. (A) *Oval Rubber Stamps*. Between MOUNT JACOB and TOOLOOA, add: "MOUNT LARCOM (Gladstone District): A double oval with upper inscription and date indistinct, but the lower inscription reads: 'MOUNT LARCOM R.S.' Stamp in black."
- P. 112. At the end of the section *Single-line Stamps*, add: "A new rubber stamp in three straight lines has since been recorded, reading 'KIRRA — NO 22 1912 — QUEENSLAND', in black, overstampd at Brisbane. I have found no record of a Receiving Office at Kirra (near the Border in the Southport District), but I have not seen a list of P.O's and R.O's as late as 1912, so it could have been a late addition."

At the end of the section *Unidentifiable Markings*, add: "(3) A mark like a crucifix, seen on a ½d stamp."

Chapter XIV

- P. 113. In the fourth line, for "interesting" read: "intersecting".
- P. 114. Mount Jacob. Add: "4.1.04" to range of dates.
Tirroan. Add: "2.6.05" to range of dates.

Chapter XVI

- P. 121. *Type 2*. To code No. 4, add: "AU 14, 67" as an early date, and after No. 8, add: "9 22 mm SP 21 75".
- P. 123. *Type 7*. Alter the last sentence to read: "The figures found above 'BRISBANE' are 5 to 8 inclusive, so it is probable that 1 to 4 could exist." In the line above, for "five" read: "six".
- P. 124 *Type 8(c)*. Alter to read: "with '15' or '14' above the date, and the day before or after the month (25 FE, 85 and AU 15, 85)."
Type 10. Alter the beginning of the second-last sentence to read: "There are nine different code letters recorded '(A, C, F, H (two types, wide and narrow), K, L, P, T, and U)'."

Chapter XVII

- P. 132. *Type 1*. In the last sentence, alter "December" to "October".

Chapter XIX

- P. 137. *Type 2*. In the last line, alter "24 December" to "30 September".

Chapter XX

- P. 140. (B) *Dead Letter Office, Type 4*. In the last line, after "dated", add: "18 NOV 03 and".
- P. 142. (E) "*PAID*" *Markings*. Replace the present text with the following:
"Type 1. An unframed circle approximately 23 mm in diameter, with 'PAID' round the top, 'BRISBANE' round the foot, and the date in two lines in the centre (month and day, and year in two figures). Known struck on a stamp dated JY 19, 00."

"*Type 2.* A framed circle 28 mm in diameter, with 'POSTAGE PAID' round the top, 'BRISBANE.D' round the foot, and short dashes at the sides. The month and day are placed high under the top inscription, and the year in two figures above the lower. Two examples known, on a Postage Due stamp dated November 1902, and the other correctly used on a stampless cover in August 1905.

"*Type 3.* A horizontal framed double oval with 'BRISBANE' round the top and 'QUEENSLAND' round the foot; under 'BRISBANE' within the inner oval in a curve is 'PAID' in serified letters, and above 'QUEENSLAND' is the date, also curved. In the centre is the sloping figure 1. Two sub-types have been found:

- (a) The ovals measure 40 x 28 mm and 29½ x 18 mm respectively, and there small rosette stops at the sides. The letters of 'PAID' are 4 mm high. Three examples correctly used on cover are known, as well as partial strikes on stamps. Dates range from May 1903 to April 1904.
- (b) Only partial strikes of this on stamps have been seen, but the ovals appear to measure about 41½ x 29½ mm and 31½ x 19 mm respectively, and there are no rosettes at the sides. The letters of 'PAID' are 4½ mm high. Dates in 1904.

"*Type 4.* A framed circle 25 mm in diameter, with 'PAID' round the top, 'BRISBANE' round the foot, and circle stops at the sides; the date is in one line in the centre (June 1904 and June 1905).

"*Type 5.* As *Type 4*, but the time and date are in one line right across the centre. Two sub-types have been seen:

- (a) 26 mm in diameter; letters of 'PAID' 3 mm high (1905).
- (b) 25½ mm in diameter; letters of 'PAID' 4 mm high (1905)

"*Type 6.* A framed circle 28 mm in diameter, with 'PAID' round the top with two arcs underneath, and 'BRISBANE' round the foot with two arcs above; right across the centre, in one line, are -D, and the date (February 1906 and January 11). The two examples known are cancelling stamps, but when correctly used the amount paid would no doubt appear before the 'D'.

"There are two other markings used in connection with bulk mail, reading 'Twenty Posted' unframed, or '20 POSTED' within a rectangular frame. This was applied to the top envelope of each bundle of twenty letters submitted for bulk postage concession, and of course should not appear on stamps. The first-mentioned is correctly struck on cover (in violet), but the second appears as a partial strike on a pair of the 1895-96 1d. I have my reservations as to whether these are actually postal markings, as the 'Twenty Posted' is a very amateurish affair, rather as though it had been made up from a child's printing set, and is a different colour from the 'POSTAGE PAID' marking, so it may have been applied by the organisation submitting the bundle. How the other one got on stamps, either in an organisation or at a post office, is anyone's guess."

The captions under the illustrations should now be altered: "Type 2" should read "Type 4"; "Type 1" should read "Type 3(b); and "Type 4" should read "Type 6".

- P. 143. (*F*) *Parcels Post*, *Type 3(c)*. Alter to read: " 'BRANCH' is 12 mm and there is a fleuron above 'BRISBANE'. Dates from September 1899 to June 1905."
- P. 144. (*H*) *Registered*, *Type 2*. Alter the sub-types to read:
 "(a) There is ornamentation at each side between the inscriptions; this is known on several stamps from August 1883 to October 1886, and used as a backstamp in February 1887, all with code letter a lower-case italic *a* sideways."
 "(b) There are small dot stops between the inscriptions; known on stamps from November 1885 to November 1889, and as a backstamp in December 1889, all with code letter 'B'."
- P. 145. *Type 6*. Alter the third sentence to read: "Two examples are known in blue (1908 and 1911)."
Type 7. Alter the last sentence to read: "Dates range from November 1910 to 1912. Several examples have been seen in blue or blue-black."

Appendix

- P. 149. Add: "Apparently a similar arrangement existed between Queensland and South Australia, as a piece has been reported with South Australian stamps cancelled at Birdsville."
 "Another arrangement at border post offices appears to have been payment in coin under certain circumstances. At all events, an 1896 stampless cover to Sydney from Wompah is known with a two-line marking 'POSTAGE PAID — IN COIN —', with 5d added in manuscript."

Bibliography

- P. 151. In the last reference, for "Queenhland" read: "Queensland".

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- P. 152. 2nd column, 8th line. For "Barring" read: "Barringun".
 P. 154. 1st column, 13th line. For Coory read: "Cooroy".
 P. 155. 2nd column, 1st line. For "Gootery" read: "Gootchy".

As time goes on, further new information will no doubt come to hand, and possibly further errors, and I shall be very pleased to hear from readers who can help.

PHILATELY *from* AUSTRALIA

I N D E X

Vol. 30, 1978

*A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS
AND THEIR COLLECTORS*



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Box 2071, G.P.O.

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THE DEPARTMENTAL STAMPS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1868-1874

The Departmental Stamps of South Australia, by A. R. Butler. 188 pp. 53 illustrations in colour and 108 in black and white. 9¼ x 7¼ in. Limited edition, 500 copies. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London. Price, £18.

This is a subject which, since the 'nineties of last century, has intrigued many famous collectors. Tapling, Napier, Gordon Smith, Raynor, Krichauff, Blockey, Mursell, Fryar, Sir George Murray, Rev. Davis, Lye and, in more recent years, Harry Napier, all come to mind.

Two comments must be made in advance. In the first place it is a subject which, for years, screamed for an overall work which would review and bring together, in the one authoritative volume, all that has gone before. Such a work requires an analytical mind, not to say a critical bent.

In the second place — and over many years — collectors have viewed these stamps as a difficult field of expertise. They do present some difficulties of course, but for those of us with some knowledge of them these difficulties have been heavily exaggerated. At least 95 per cent of them are relatively easy to expertise and once you know the fundamentals the forgeries rarely present any difficulty.

Harry Napier's lamented passing presented an opportunity of examining his very large holding of these issues and a man was found whose careful work would have given Harry a great deal of pleasure. Ron Butler, as the author's friends know him, is a dedicated student and collector skilled in the analysis of philatelic material and imbued with a fine critical instinct.

In preparing this work it was not enough for him just to examine the Napier material. Many other holdings were surveyed — the Tapling and Murray Museum collections, the Fryar collection, and other sources.

In this writer's view he has done a great service indeed to Australian philately by producing this work. Had the Napier material been sold and scattered such a work would not have been accomplished. There was in fact only one period of time for its accomplishment and that was over 1976 to 1978.

These Departmental adhesives are unique among Australian issues and in fact almost alone (save for the Argentine examples) in the stamp world. At this stage one should say that the attractiveness of this book has been greatly enhanced by the illustrations, in which field much assistance was given by the Robson Lowe organisation and Mr A. L. Leverton. The colour is very good.

The book is well arranged. There are ten chapters with a bibliography and index. Chapter 8, with the detailed listings of each Department, will no doubt be the most consulted, but Chapter 4 (covering the basic stamps and the method of overprinting) and Chapter 7 (on Rarity, Importance, and Forgeries) are the most valuable in relation to expertisation.

One of the troubles, for potential students of today, is to locate fields of work. Everybody is looking for unexplored fields and here, more often than not, the difficulties in the way of assembling sufficient material to produce useful results are repellent indeed. The two main reasons for this difficulty are, of course, widespread dispersion and high cost.

But there are alternatives, and Mr Butler has found one of them. There are literally dozens of issues that were studied many years ago, in a fashion that today obviously leaves a good deal to be desired. Further, such studies are often numerous and scattered.

Two things require to be done. First of all they should be assembled and put together under the one roof and in the process subjected to a modern critical process in the hands of a qualified enthusiast. Such a study is *not* secondhand because it can produce, in the right hands, many new and inarguable conclusions. In the present case, for instance, the author has given us many original veins of thought which serve to explain numerous curious features of these stamps — undoubted facts about them that hitherto had proved difficult to understand.

One could say a great deal about this present reinvestigation but it will be sufficient if reference is made to a few of the grooves explored, and there is little of the available picture that A.R.B. has not investigated. Here are a few of the aspects that gave me pleasure:

The background treatment of the red, blue and black overprints which were successively adopted; the finding and analysis of fresh Government archives which makes the picture more complete (there are, alas, still gaps which look like never being filled); the method of overprinting (an important subject where guesses have had to be made but which appear to be sound); the reasons for the adoption of the system and likewise for its abandonment (for the O.S. overprints) in 1874; the use, for Departmental purposes, of stamps not deemed satisfactory for sale to the public over the counter; the analyses of numbers issued; and the details of collections made in the past.

Coincidentally the reviewer's work on the same State's 'long' stamps of 1902-12 appeared about the same time. South Australia has thus been re-exposed, like Western Australia, as a large field of abiding interest.

Mr Butler has brought more than philatelic ability to this task. He has added a loving care which it is impossible to appreciate fully without reading the book itself.

I have only one other comment to make, and it is not intended to be a critical one. Readers should be warned that Mr Butler is cautious, sometimes to a degree, where others might be more optimistic in their conclusions. This is in many ways a good thing and in any case where you have to weigh incomplete information it is nigh on impossible to be sure. Nevertheless, where a work is likely to be the last of its kind and is based on the examination of a mass of material on a scale never likely to be repeated, many will think that the author should come out on one side or the other. There are, fortunately, not many such cases.

All in all, this is a beautiful book. It could not, in the circumstances, have been produced in Australia or by an Australian, but it has done a great deal to expose the fascinations of States' philately and we are proud to have it.

QUEENSLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

By P. COLLAS, F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from September 1978, p. 74)

The 1d Cards, 1906-08

In 1906 a new heading for the 1d post card was introduced with "POST CARD." in the first line, "QUEENSLAND." in the second and "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA." in the third. The fourth line was comprised of the same address admonition previously used. Possibly to add variety to the series, printings of this type of card were made in three colour groups, these being shades of chocolate, orange-brown to orange and violet-brown. One or more printings were in a reddish violet shade — such cards being quite scarce — but for the purposes of general classification the major colour divisions are as indicated. In all groups the same scenes as before, "B" series, were utilised.

In the Robson Lowe catalogue only a "1 penny brown" is listed for the group and the year of issue is indicated as 1908. The Higgins and Gage listing is somewhat more expansive and refers to violet-brown in shades and to orange-brown. There is no mention of chocolate. Again, the year of issue is shown as 1908. I possess used copies of cards in the chocolate colour with dates in February and May 1907. A late 1906 date has been recorded by Mr Carl L. Stieg. Of the violet-brown, he has a date in June 1907 and I have August and December 1907 dates. So far as seen, 1907 dates are not associated with orange-brown printings — 1908 being the earliest noticed — but it is possible that cards of this printing may also have appeared in 1907.

The Higgins and Gage catalogue notes that only five views were associated with these cards. This is not so. It seems certain that all of the seventeen views of the "B" series exist in each of the three colour groups.

The sizes of the cards are within the limits expressed for the 1904 card and printings were on different buff papers. Constant flaws, affecting the lower and left frames of the stamp impression on No. 20, are found in both the orange-brown and violet-brown printings. Another regular flaw, affecting the top frame, has been noticed on No. 24, violet-brown printing.

The 1d Card 1908: Visit of American Fleet

The Australian Post Office issued commemorative post cards in all States on the occasion of the visit by a United States fleet to Australia in August-September 1908. The fleet, of twelve vessels, called in only at Sydney and Melbourne.

The type of commemorative post card sold by post offices in all States except Victoria was printed by the government printer, Sydney. A commemorative design occupied the whole of the back of the card and comprised, at the left and right sides respectively, in colour, draped Australian and United States flags. The respective coats of arms, a warship within a circular frame, and the inscription "Australians welcome Americans 1908" were artistically arranged in the centre to complete the design.

The front of the card was headed "Commonwealth of Australia" above the royal coat of arms, this being flanked at left and right respectively by the words "POST" and "CARD.". Below, at the left, were the words, "This space may be used for communications" and, at the right, the words "The address only to be written here". The word "STAMP", in capital letters, was printed within a space in the top right corner.

Of the overall Sydney printing of 75,000 cards, only 6000 were sent to Brisbane. There they were impressed, in the space where the word "STAMP" had been printed, with the 1d Queensland stamp (S.G. type 21). It has not been practicable to ascertain when they were first placed on sale in Queensland, and the extent to which post offices generally received stocks. A surplus, of 240 cards, was subsequently destroyed. As may be expected, this card, particularly used, is also among the scarcer items of Queensland postal stationery.

The 1d Cards, 1910

The 1906-08 series of cards continued in use until well into 1910 and was replaced late in that year by another series, each card of which carried a scene, in black and white, this occupying the whole area of the back of the card. The views on this occasion were entirely new.

The stimulus for the change came from the Central Post Office administration which pointed out to the Queensland office that the scenes then being depicted on post cards went back to 1898 and in many instances were out of date.

The first concept for the change provided that new views would occupy about half the front of the card, as previously, and be printed in black and white. The heading and the stamp impression — this to be the same as the contemporary 1d adhesive stamp (S.G. type 21) — would be in red colour. The whole of the back of the card would then be available for the written communication.

A proof in this form, dated 16.9.10, is in the official Post Office collection, the view at the left being captioned "Wallan-garra Railway Station". In this proof the imprint, "A. J. Cumming, Govt. Printer.", reading upwards, was placed beside the right edge of the illustration. The inclusion of the imprint was to establish distinction between the governmentally-issued post card and the many private pictorial post cards then being published in Brisbane.

The proof was not adopted in the form presented, it being decided that the scene was to occupy the whole of the back of the card, leaving the left side of the front for the communication. The card subsequently appeared in the latter format.

It would not seem that the scene used for the proof described was ever used for the issued cards. The front carried the heading in three lines, as previously, there being stops after "CARD" and "QUEENSLAND", but not after "AUSTRALIA". The 1d stamp impression accorded to S.G. type 21. The imprint read upwards and was placed along and to the right of a dividing rule which separated the lower part of the card into two parts, the left portion being headed "Correspondence" and the right "Address". All printing on the front was in red colour.

The group of cards of this kind appears to have been issued late in October or early in November 1910. I have an example with written and postmarked dates of 12 November 1910.

The Higgins and Gage catalogue indicates that there were nine views associated with this card. However, at least ten are known. The most comprehensive of the several lists which I have perused was compiled by Mr Stieg. At least two different grades of paper stock were used in some of the printings which, overall, must have been quite small. This list of views, designated "C", is as follows, although it may not be complete:

1. A Duck Pond, Botanic Gardens, Brisbane.
2. Bundaberg from the Water Tower, South Queensland.
3. Hauling Timber, Neorum Creek, South Queensland.
4. Kamerunga State Nursery, Near Cairns, North Queensland.
5. Main Avenue, Queensland University, Brisbane.
6. Mary River at Maryborough, North Coast Railway, South Queensland.
7. On a Queensland Sheep Station.
8. Sugar-cane, Near Bundaberg, South Queensland.
9. Views of Maryborough, South Queensland.
10. Views of Townsville, North Queensland.

The 1d Card, 1910 (Without Scenes)

It would seem that there was some criticism of the 1910 pictorial cards on the ground that the space provided for the written communication was wholly inadequate and, as a consequence, that series was dropped after a very short period. The catalogues indicate that a card with the Government Printer's imprint on the front, as described for the List "C" cards, but without the view on the back, was also issued. Neither Mr Stieg nor I have encountered such a card and if it was ever issued — this being extremely doubtful — it would have had a very, very short life.

According to material held and seen, the immediate replacement for the cards with views was a quite simple card which became available in 1910. This had the same central heading as before, but without any division or imprint below. As before, there was a 1d stamp impression in red (S.G. type 21). So far as can be seen, the left edge of the stamp impression was always 25 mm to the right of the final "A" of "AUSTRALIA". A smooth off-white to white stock seems to have been used throughout. Card sizes varied, width ranging between 137 mm and 139 mm and depth 87.5 mm and 89 mm. The back of the card, being blank, was intended for correspondence. This card was available by December 1910, according to a postmarked example which I possess. Its usage continued well into 1911, no doubt to exhaust existing stock.

(To be continued)

NEW POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER— 2071

Because of the increasing quantity of its mail, the Royal Philatelic Society has had to take a larger post box.

The postal address for both The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria and *Philately from Australia* is now:

Box 2071, GPO, Melbourne 3001

The society's historic and easily-remembered post box, No. 222, has not been relinquished without some sentimental regrets.

It has not been possible to find out how long the society had the old box, which may well have been its original box, but a syllabus for 1915 in the library gives the society's address as Box 222.

So it had been the home of the society's mail for at least sixty-three years.

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REVIEWS

The Early Cook Islands Post Office, by A. R. Burge, 100 pp. 7½ x 9½ in. Published by The Hawthorn Press, 601 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000. Recommended price, \$10.00.

Mr Burge, joint editor of Volume V of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, dealing with its island dependencies, is the foremost living authority on this subject.

He wrote a most interesting serial, *The State of Affairs at the Early Cook Islands Post Office*, recording the incredible situation there, in *P. from A.* in December 1974-June 1975.

This now forms the basis of the first section of this three-part book.

Part 2 deals with the first stamp issues and Part 3 with the postmarks.

These sections bring up to date *The Pacific Island Circle's The Cook Islands to 1919*, published by The Hawthorn Press many years ago, and the New Zealand volume mentioned above.

The *P. from A.* article was fifteen pages. The corresponding part of the book is forty-one pages.

The new material covers steps leading to the appointment of Mr F. J. Moss as British Resident in 1891 and letters from his successor, Lt.-Col. W. E. Gudgeon and Queen Makea regarding the inquiry into Moss's administration before its sittings. Moss's answer is now given in full.

There are comments on a number of matters with the documents involved. These include a letter from Captain E. Rooke of HMS *Champion*, then on a visit to the islands, stating that King John of Mangaia objected to Makea's head on the stamps and asking for that of Queen Victoria, and objecting to the large star in the official Government stamp, or frank, as symbolising the supremacy of Rarotonga. Aitutaki's chiefs held similar views.

Then there is a chapter on early consular correspondence which shows that no stamps were available at Mangaia in February 1899 and that the settlers in the group were a very difficult lot. There is also an obituary of Queen Makea.

The other two parts cover the issues up to the Crown overprints, postal stationery, and cancellations to 1925.

Mr Burge has given a better understanding of the background to the stamps and postal history of the period.

The Airmails of New Guinea, 1922-42, by Dan Hare, 64 pp. 5½ x 8½ in. Published by The Hawthorn Press, 601 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne 3000. Recommended price, \$7.50.

Papua New Guinea has held great interest for philatelists throughout the century and this is the third monograph on the area published by The Hawthorn Press.

Earlier works were Hamilton Croaker: *The Postmarks of British New Guinea and Papua to 1942* and John H. Powell's *The Postal History of the Territory of New Guinea from 1888 to 1942*. This is the twenty-seventh and latest of the series published by the press.

Airmail covers are the tangible evidence of aviation development and the merit of this work is that it looks at its subject from both the historical and philatelic viewpoints. Therefore it is as much a history of the early Papua New Guinea airlines as it is of the country's airmails.

It is as interesting to aviation enthusiasts as to airmail collectors, and is an important addition to the historical literature of the area.

With most records destroyed or no longer available, Mr Hare, who lives in Hong Kong, has engaged in a long search for pilots and other pioneers involved in the various ventures to enable him to reconstruct the events of the pre-war period.

He has found that Captain A. Lang flew a Curtiss Seagull flying boat round Port Moresby Harbour on 5 September 1922, the first flight in the area, and Ray Parer was first over the Owen Stanleys.

Details of other early flights follow and then the story of C. J. Levien, pioneer and founder of the main air freight company, Guinea Airways Ltd.

Other chapters cover the ventures of Ray Parer, E. J. Stephens and others, as they linked the goldfields of Wau and other places with the coast, so that almost everything, no matter how bulky, arrived by air.

Mr Hare records the end of Ulm's *Faith in Australia*, formerly Kingsford Smith and

Ulm's Australian National Airways' airliner *Southern Moon*, which made the first official airmail flights from Australia to Papua and New Guinea and back in 1934, as well as several pioneering Tasman trips.

Then, owned by Stephens Aviation, it brought the last load of civilians out of Wau to Townsville, and was there abandoned, remaining beside the runway.

There are also many hard-to-find facts recorded. Qantas succeeded W. R. Carpenter Airlines as the operator of the New Guinea-Australia air route because it had bought the contract in 1944.

It was rugged flying over the mountains and the list of pilots contains many famous names, like Guinea Airways' first pilot, E. A. Mustar (the book does not mention that he was Ross Smith's observer in No. 1 Squadron, Australian Flying Corps), Parer, Grabowski, Pentland, and many noted pilots of the original A.N.A. and Qantas. "P. Lynch-Bleusse" was Pat Lynch-Blosse, one of the 50 pilots to receive Master Pilot Certificates from the British Air Ministry. There were heroes like Koch, O'Dea and Heath, who took off with Japanese bombs bursting around them.

The table of aircraft known to have been in New Guinea includes twenty-three crashed on the island and another fourteen aircraft destroyed by the Japanese.

Some scarce and attractive covers are illustrated and the text shows that there are many rarities yet to be found.

The story is worth writing, worth publishing, worth buying, and worth reading.

Paquebot Cancellations of the World, by Roger Hosking. 190 pp. 8½ x 11¼ in. Published by Roger Hosking, Greyfriars, Ice House Road, Oxted, Surrey, England. Price, £8.

Seldom can a more comprehensive book have come out to satisfy collectors who have any interest in maritime mail or postal history markings. Mr Hosking has researched the world's paquebot markings to update Mr Studd's classic work (*Paquebot and Ship Letter Cancellations of the World 1894-1951*) and produced a book of 190 pages in which all the information is clearly displayed. 1752 markings are illustrated, coming from more than 1000 seaports, with known dates of usage and a scarcity rating.

The world-wide coverage is broken up

into eighteen primary geographic sections with alphabetical listing of ports in each section making for a quick reference, especially to those collectors whose interest may be primarily in just one or two regions.

Some of the illustrations might be criticised for a minor degree of fuzziness as a feature from the original drawings, but the majority are impeccably clear.

The author accepts incompleteness of some of the dates and has proved, to me at least, an appreciative and enthusiastic recipient of information which adds to his story.

For sheer value as a reference, this book should be on the shelf of every postal historian and in the library of every society which incorporates philatelic in its name.

D. A. POCOCK

Philatelic Vocabulary in Five Languages.

Edited by Robert P. Odenweller. 24 pp. 8½ x 11 in. Published by The Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, NY, 1016, USA. Price, \$US3.00.

This publication, prepared for three-ring binder has taken more than three years to compile, and gives philatelic terms, colours, days, months, and numbers, in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

The Philatelic Foundation says it is the first dictionary having all this information in easy-to-read form.

Each word appears five times in the alphabetical left column, so the reader can read off the equivalents in the other languages, across the sheet.

If you want to find the meaning of the French word *Coupure* (feminine) you look it up in the left column and learn it means cut square in English, *Ausschnitt* (German), *Ritaglio* (Italian), *Recorte* (Spanish). The left column also has all these words in their alphabetical order.

There are similar tables for colours, days of the week, the months, numbers, first-second-third, etc.

It is really worthwhile in concept and usefulness.

The flip front cover might have been duplicated on the back because of the wear the back page will receive.

But if the buyer so misuses this work that he fails to appreciate and protect it, he deserves to have to buy another.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

St Lucia

Mr P. Jaffé produced another of his West Indies collections, St Lucia, for the enjoyment of the first August meeting, and once again the display was a wide-ranging, comprehensive and studied presentation.

In a very interesting opening, Mr Jaffé mentioned that St Lucia, formerly a French possession, was the only British Commonwealth country under the Code Napoleon. In the twenty years 1794-1814 it had changed hands six times.

The first Perkins Bacon issue of 1860 bore a head which Charles H. Jeens had engraved for the South Australian 9d. Head and background were transferred from the South Australian die to the St Lucia die.

The St Lucia die was one of those without an expressed value, the price being indicated by the colour. The initial printing was 37 red (1d), 14 blue (2) and 18 green (6d) sheets of 240.

The display began with an 1829 letter sheet, a ship letter Port Glasgow of 1830, and a Castries Crown Paid cover of 1845.

The rare A11 postmarks of Castries on British stamps were delightful.

Both Perkins Bacon and the subsequent De La Rue issues were adequately shown.

These included the unissued sixpenny, the 1863 provisional and the imperforate fourpence and shilling.

The ½d overprints of 1891 included the misplaced fraction and bisect, and ½d on 3d small A.

The postmarks included two of the Perkins Bacon with grill marks, village marks and French and Barbados ship marks.

North Borneo

The zoo on North Borneo's stamps has fired the interest of perhaps millions of schoolboys over the past eighty years and the colourful array of animals has turned thousands of them into avid collectors.

But when they became men they put away childish things, including the North Borneo stamps that had charmed them most. North Borneo lacked the challenges that appealed to manhood.

But Derek Pocock, of Perth, showed at the second August meeting that British North Borneo was indeed a country for adult philatelists.

Dr Pocock, unable to be present, sent his address on cassette.

His display began with colour trials of the 1886 issues. These included an unissued 12 cents.

The first printing included a sheet of the 4 cents, with a 1 cent cliché for Row 2, No. 3 mint.

The 1889 sheets included the Ten "Dollaps" error, perforated and in imperforate pair.

A block of 1891 6 cent surcharge had a red cancellation and a 6 cents on 10 cents, inverted surcharge, was on piece.

A group of covers included the earliest known cover bearing 1894 pictorial, postmarked Sandakan, 20 March 1894, with Type 3 registration cachet, with the number "2".

There was a mint block of twenty of the 50 cent British Protectorate overprint (1901), the 1909

high values, mint imperf., and a Waterlow sample sheet of nine 16 cent.

The 1916 overprints included the 2c, inverted "s" in cents, in pairs on the 4c and 6c and in blocks of six on the 10c and 12c.

Transatlantic Mails

Mr J. B. Trowbridge provided an attractive innovation for his display of Transatlantic Mail at the September meeting. He provided a photostat copy of his introductory address to each member present, and the script was headed by a beautiful drawing of a sailing ship at speed.

Each cover in the display was identified to the vessel which carried it, and usually to the specific voyage. Almost every cover was accompanied by a photograph of the ship, mounted on the same page.

The first packet covers which Mr Trowbridge showed dated from 1795 and 1800. Then there was an example of the private ship mark of the American ship *Milo*, the first ship to sail from America to England and back after the war of 1812.

The famous Blackball line ran a New York-Liverpool service, with twice a month sailings from 1818, and became the only regular means of communication between the United States and Britain, so that the sailing dates became the European Mail Days throughout America for many years.

Other packet covers included in the display were carried in the *Monongahela* (Cope Line), *Liverpool* (Swallow Tail Line), and *Roscious* (Oramatic Line). Most of the later packet lines were represented.

Steamships appeared on the Atlantic in 1838, the first being the *Sirius*, followed immediately by the *Great Western*, carrying a cover that was later to find its home in the Trowbridge Collection, beside one carried by the sister ship *Great Western*.

The initial Cunarders were represented by a cover from the *Colombia*. There was also one from the early rival Collins Line steamer *Pacific* and another from the first American Transatlantic mail steamship, the *Washington*.

The perils of nineteenth century Atlantic crossing were evidenced by covers carried by two ships that were later "missing" and one destroyed by fire at sea.

Many beautiful and historic ship letter markings and the Britain mailboat cancellations A94 and A97 were shown.

A spectacular cover, carried New York-London by the Cunard ship *Persia* in 1859, bore a strip of four United States 12 cent blacks perforated.

Victorian Postal Stationery

Mr J. R. W. Purves enlightened and educated the society in a new phase of his interests with a magnificent display of Victorian Postal History at the October meeting.

He said the world's first postal stationery was produced by Austria in 1860 and Victoria's first issue of it was in 1869.

The classic work on Victorian Postal Stationery to mid-1890 was Mr David Hill's articles in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* in that year, and the Rev. J. C. W. Brown had written the chapter in Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia. Until Gibbons' cut Postal Stationery from its catalogues, it was dealt with in philatelic periodicals.

Mr Purves outlined the history of Victoria's postal stationery, and told of the interest it held.

A beautiful, comprehensive and interesting display included die proofs of the 1d embossed envelope stamp engraved by Arthur Williams.

There were items addressed to three former presidents of the society, A. S. Whelan (1895), W. R. Rundell (1898, 1905, 1912, 1914) and the Rev. H. W. Lane (1910, 1915).

On a September 1904 card was a note by the Rev. J. C. W. Brown that he had seen only eleven.

Also, on a rose and cream card, was the record, "This card first issued today. W.R.R. 7/6/06".

There were wrappers with the 1d overprinted ½d in red and in black, American Fleet Postcards, and proof states of franks for ministers and departmental heads.

A Victorian Gold Jubilee commemorative with the PMG frank, posted at Bendigo in July 1901, was an attractive item. But better was a unique VR cover with complete double print.

Governor's franks for the Royal Mint and the Bushfire Relief Fund, 1898, led on to the "Governor-General for Australia" frank — really the first Commonwealth postage stamp.

ROYAL SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB

The Society's meetings are now held in the First Floor Meeting Room, Philas House, 17 Brisbane Street, Sydney, on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 pm.

Any enquiries in regard to meetings or the Club may be addressed to Mrs Shirley Jones, Hon. Secretary, Box 1751 GPO, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Attractions at recent meetings have been:

Australian States

In March we were given a very good display by Mrs Moya Land of Australian States. She featured Australia and Tasmania.

The South Australian stamps included early issues, first and second roulettes. Tasmania included pre-stamp covers and adhesives on covers, the 1d and 4d *Courier* office printings and the imperforates of Perkins Bacon and H. C. Best.

Postal History of France

Mr Paul Storm presented to the April meeting a display, "The Postal History of France".

He began with the pre-stamp period of the 1700s, including the French Revolution, after which France was divided into ninety-three Departments each with their own number. (These Department numbers still exist today much as they did in those days.)

From a later period he had two covers from Nice, one Italian and one French, and covers with pre-stamp cancellations bearing the letters P.P. (Postage Paid), P.D. (Postage to Destination), and P.P.P.P. (Postage Paid Past Paris).

Up to 1875 the first stamps bore two strikes — one with the town cachet and one for obliteration. Later, every post office was given its own number. Other sections of his display showed ways in which mail was delivered in Paris, including the Underground Tube System, which is still used, and the Pneumatic Tube, Balloon Mail, and Train Mail.

There were also sheets dealing with Incoming Mail, Registered Mail, Maritime Marks, Postage Dues, Exhibition Marks, and Military Marks.

Annual Medal Competition

The May meeting was the annual showing of one of the volumes of the Dovey Collection and this time it has reverted to Volume 1 — General Terms. The display was presented by the Curator of the Collection, Mr E. J. Garrard, F.R.P.S.L.

At the conclusion, Mr Derick Ray, of the British Philatelic Federation, who was out here on a visit and to present the Award of Merit of the Federation to Colonel F. V. Thompson, F.R.P.S.L., spoke on what English collectors were doing.

The results of the Annual Medal Competition were announced: General — New Zealand, Dr Denbeigh Garrard. Topical — Portion of her Royalty collection by Mrs Dell Garrard.

Commonwealth Visitors

At the June meeting we were joined by members of the Australian Commonwealth Collectors Club of NSW and their display was introduced by Mr John Heath.

Members who contributed to the display were: Messrs John Heath, Wilson Ilbery, Lance Skinner, Graham Robinson and Norman Hopson, John Donohoe and Alec Palethorpe, and Mrs Barbara Hancock.

Annual Meeting

Our 80th annual meeting was held in July. Officers elected were:

President, Mr E. J. Garrard; Vice-Presidents, Mr H. Nott and Mr V. Frankenstein; Secretary, Mrs S. Jones; Treasurer, Dr D. Garrard; Exchange Superintendent, Mr H. Nott; Asst. Exchange Superintendent, Mrs D. Brown; Librarian, Mr D. Benson; Solicitor, Mr K. L. Addison; Committee: Mrs A. D. Garrard, Mrs N. Wilson and Mr H. Rubin.

After the elections Mr E. J. Garrard presented the presidential display.

The display dealt with the stamps of NSW. He showed TPOs from 1855 to 1955, stamps used on Lord Howe Island and the New Hebrides, and stamps with numeral cancellations used in the Newcastle area.

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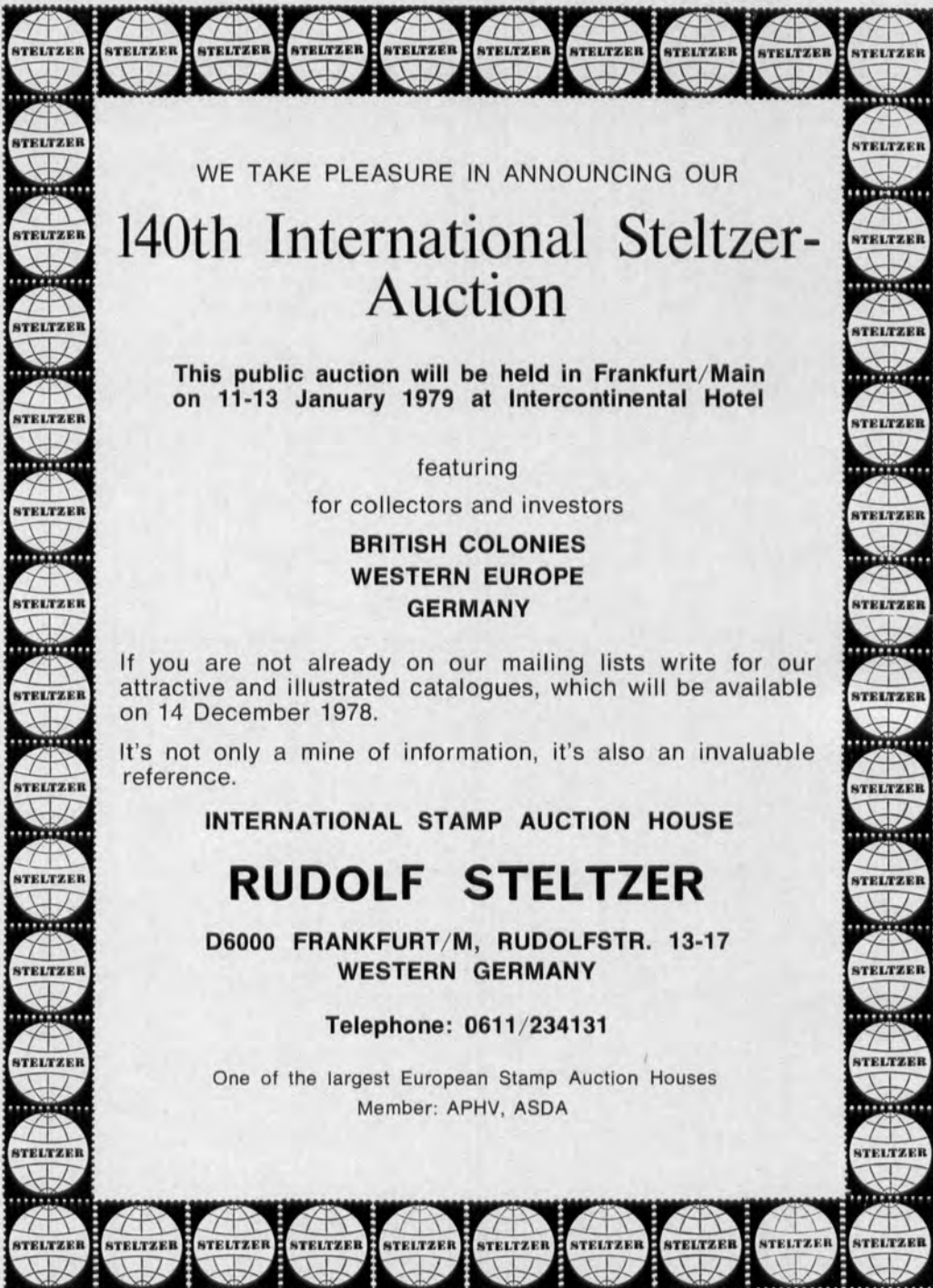
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The Philatelic Society of Victoria, which was founded in 1892, and which in 1946 had the privilege conferred upon it of the use of the prefix "ROYAL", is a Society to which you, as a collector, should belong. Among its many advantages are:

★ **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 pm 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.

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★ **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** should be directed to Mr J. A. SINFIELD (Sec.) Box 2071, G.P.O., Melbourne 3001.

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★ **THE CLUB'S FEES** are: City members: \$8.00; Country members, \$4.50.

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