

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA

A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS
AND THEIR COLLECTORS



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1922-1971, E. C. Wilkens and John D. Dowd 1972 \$10.00

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016

"We Pay More - Why Sell For Less?"

There has also been a complete placement of the substitutions made in certain value overprints of the "Thick Postage" issue.

There have been new examinations of the four frame-plates.

The examinations of the causes of the 'Suoth' and 'Eight' errors will interest everybody.

Special emphasis has been placed on what the perforations and the papers reveal. New watermark varieties have been found and the lists of constant flaws on Plates 2 and 3 extended.

An adequate set of illustrations is enhanced by the backs of stamps photographed against a black background to make perforation identifications easy.

This is not purely a book for South Australia collectors. It is a volume dealing with a section of the pre-Kangaroo Commonwealth period, which will attract increasing attention in the future.

Mr Purves believes that these stamps, with the Tasmanian pictorials, are the most interesting State issues of the Commonwealth period.

HEADQUARTERS COMES OF AGE

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its occupancy of Headquarters, 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra, at a social

The Trail



of Commonwealth

Conducted by BILL EUSTACE

AUSTRALIAN AVIATORS

This issue, printed by Asher & Co of Melbourne, sees the introduction of yet another system of colour checks, this time in the form of coloured circles of about 7 mm diameter in the centre gutter between the upper and lower panes.

There is a group of five circles – yellow, magenta, cyan, black and a drab colour which, on magnification, is found to consist of a very fine pattern of magenta and cyan dots over a light grey background. Additionally and separately there is a single coloured circle in the background colour of the stamp.

In the case of Hinkler and Kingsford Smith there are clearly three different sheets with the group of five coloured circles to the left (in the left margin and under stamp 1); in the centre (under stamps 2 and 3); or to the right (under stamp 5 and into the right margin). Actually on the “left” and “right” sheets only four of the five circles appear, the remaining one presumably having been trimmed to waste. The odd feature of the issue is that all sheets of Ulm which I have seen have the five circles in the centre (under stamps 2 and 3) and no “left” or “right” sheets seem to have turned up. Similarly the Hinkler stamp has only been seen with the four coloured circles at the right.

So far I have not been able to find any worthwhile constant varieties but freaks abound and there are many indications that the production and distribution was a rushed job; in fact at a number of Melbourne City Post Offices the supply of miniature sheets had not arrived by mid-morning on the day of issue and those which did have them only did so because the Postmaster had made special arrangements to collect them.

18 Cent Ulm Commemorative

I have seen a sheet on which the black lettering on the left and right hand stamps in the strips of five is normal, on stamps 2 and 4 the lettering is abnormally heavy and partly doubled and on the centre stamp of the strip it is very heavy indeed and almost completely doubled. I have also seen a commercially used copy with similar partial doubling indicating that the problem was not confined to one sheet.

I was able to purchase several sheets on which there was a large black smudge almost filling the space between the engine next to Ulm's head and the top frame

on Row 2 Stamp 4. Although apparently not constant it certainly ran through more than one "lift" of 25 sheets.

18 Cent Kingsford Smith Commemorative

The other day I was shown a most unusual commercially used item, unfortunately slightly damaged. But obviously other copies from the same row must exist. The stamp was completely normal except that the bottom perforations ran across the stamp just below the fuselage cutting off the wheels and inscription at the bottom. As a result the stamp was only about $\frac{7}{8}$ of the normal height. The perforation teeth matched exactly with a normal stamp and I am satisfied that it was a genuine misplaced perforation and not a stamp which had been tampered with.

18 Cent Hawker Commemorative

From the same batch of commercially used material I saw a copy with the background a much paler blue than normal — almost a sky blue. In a random handful the green on his cap ranged anywhere from grass green to a deep blue-green with similar wide variations in the colour of his jacket.

18 Cent Hinkler Commemorative

I have seen quite wide extremes of background shade ranging from sky to quite deep blue.

18 Cent Aviator Miniature Sheets

In the early supplies there was an abundance of white "ring" flaws all over the place but mainly in the blue area which itself varied widely in shade. These flaws were not constant but would run for one or two "lifts" broken here and there by odd different sheets presumably introduced as replacements for sheets withdrawn during inspection and checking. Work is in progress to try to "plate" the master sheet by small minor constant varieties and there is still some debate whether the printed sheet consisted of 18 or 36 Minisheets but none of the varieties which I have seen would seem likely to achieve catalogue status. Later supplies of the Minisheets seem to have been of a higher standard of printing and there are fewer ring flaws to be found.

18 Cent Flying Doctor Commemorative

There is a large retouch near the horse's head on Row 4 No. 3 which to the naked eye appears as an area of weakness. This item seem certain to be catalogued at a later date. Again there is some variation in shade of the blues and browns but these are very minor compared with the range to be found on the Aviators.

25 Cent Tree Series

There is a minor but quite nice little variety on Row 6 Stamp 3 where there is a small puff of smoke (weak area) coming from the range of hills above the words 'Ghost gum'.



The Other Side of the Picture



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

VICTORIA

£1 and £2 Edward VII: Colour Trials

Twelve of these, perforated 12½, on thick no wmk. paper, made their appearance at the Stanley Gibbons sale in Melbourne last year. They had not previously been seen.

The colours were: yellow-brown; olive-brown; deep olive-brown; grey-brown; olive; emerald-green; bright blue; purple; violet; red; rose-carmine; dull lake.

It should perhaps be added that the condition of these pulls was only poor to fair, since they appear to have been originally gummed on to a sheet from which they had been carelessly removed and were thinned in the process.

Barred Numeral Cancellations

Mr F. Anderson has shown me one number — 795 — previously NNS, belonging to MAGPIE, and also the number 2060 duly “tied” to CLIFTON SPRINGS. This allocation had been recorded in the book but the actual “tie” had not been seen.

New T.P.O. discoveries. At least four types of machine cancellation have now been found

We owe these new and interesting facts to post card discoveries made by Mr E. W. Prince, who has long been an enthusiastic collector of these items.

The new finds will, it is hoped, be more fully reported and illustrated in a reprint and revision of the author’s monograph on the T.P.O.’s which is planned to appear later in the year. For the present however, they can be described as under, the order being, according to the dates found, the most likely.

It must be admitted that full, clear strikes of these markings on cards are rare indeed. The *motion of the train* would account for that. It must also be appreciated that it was, almost invariably, the practice to apply this type of cancellation across the post card image itself, i.e., not on the address side.

A brief description follows of the types found by Mr Prince, with the main points of distinction between them:

1. Date range seen, 1906 to October 1912. Here there are six unbroken bars, the lowest one being inscribed “ENGLISH MAIL T.P.O.” and date in the one

line. The relevant cards came from Europe — Austria, France, Italy, Roumania, Russia.

2. Again six bars — this time the “text” reads, “E.M.T.P.O.” only, *without* the word “VICTORIA”. Card, from Denmark, seen with arrival date 26.9.10.

3. Six bars again. Inscription is, again, “E.M.T.P.O.” but there is *also* the word “VICTORIA” (missing in 2) between the middle two bars and the date in the bottom line directly under the “E.M.P.T.O.”. Cards seen from England and Italy, the visible arrival date on that from England being 21.9.10.

4. This type was reported in *P. from A.* for December 1955 at p. 128. This had *two* “E.M.T.P.O.”s with “VIC” between them, the arrival date being 24.10.10.

Note that all these machine cancellations were applied on the *inward* journey. What the position was on the outward journey remains to be discovered.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The 1d with reversed watermark, 1911

I was the original finder of this variety, which is scarce but not, perhaps, as scarce as our WA friends appear to believe. In the bulk in which the writer found the variety the following offices were represented, the dates given being the earliest found:

PERTH 14.1.11; BEVERLEY 12.2.11; GERALDTON 22.2.11; SOUTH PERTH 20.2.11; SUBIACO 14.2.11; YORK 14.3.11.

It seems quite clear that it is traceable to the one batch of sheets, a position similar to the 9d Victoria and the 2d Tasmania, also of 1911, where reversed watermarks are relatively common.

NEW ZEALAND: THE IMPRINTS OF THE 2 1/2c AND 3c 1967 PICTORIALS

By H. L. CHISHOLM

One of the paradoxes of philately is that the obvious is often disregarded while minute differences are recognised.

For example, it was not until Mr Chas. O. Dunn's article in *P. from A.*, March 1958 (page 5) that the four types of Specimen overprints on the Kangaroos were distinguished and assigned to the various watermarks and values. Mr A. A. Rosenblum's *The Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia* and Major H. Dormer Legge's *The Kangaroo Issues of Australian Stamps* had failed to do so.

Something similar has happened to the 2½c (Kowhai) and 3c (Puarangi) New Zealand Decimal Pictorials of 1967.

There were two types of the imprint THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO. LTD. One was 47 mm in length and the other 35½ mm, with the corresponding difference in the height of the letters.

In the 2½c value, the initial "plates" — using the term, for convenience, to denote a group of cylinders — 1A1A1A1A and 1B1B1B1B, the cylinder numbers were to the left of the bottom selvedge and the large imprint at the right.

In the next series, 2A1A1A1A and 2B1B1B1B, the imprint was the small type.

For the final series, the positions of imprint and cylinder numbers were reversed, giving a left small imprint and right cylinder numbers 2A2A2A3A, 2B2A2A3B.

In the 3c, all "plates" had the small imprint. Left cylinder numbers and right imprint were features of "plates" 1A1A1A1A and 1B1B1B1B, 2A1A1A1A and 2B1A1A1A.

But for 2A2A2A3A and 2B2B2B3B, the positions are reversed with left imprint and right cylinder numbers.

A tabulation is:

2½ cents		
Left		Right
1A1A1A1A	1B1B1B1B	Large Imprint
2A1A1A1A	2B1B1B1B	Small Imprint
Small Imprint		2A2A2A3A
		2B2B2B3B
3 cents		
Left		Right
1A1A1A1A	1B1B1B1B	Small Imprint
2A1A1A1A	2B1B1B1B	Small Imprint
Small Imprint		2A2A2A3A
		2B2B2B3B

In Volume VI of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* researchers have established that, contrary to the information given by the printers, a number of values had more than one cylinder bearing the same number. Among them were the 3d Kowhai, two dark blue cylinders numbered 1, and 4d Puarangi, two blue cylinders 1.

It would appear from the table that something similar occurred in their decimal counterparts and that there were two 2½c plates 2A and 2B, with left and right plate numbers respectively and similarly for the 3c. But this was not so.

The table cannot show that in each case the order of the colour cylinder numbers was changed at the time the imprint was moved to the left:



2½c	Right Imprint	Blue	Brown	Green	Yellow
	Left Imprint	Brown	Green	Yellow	Blue
3c	Right Imprint	Blue	Green	Red	Brown
	Left Imprint	Red	Brown	Green	Blue

In each case the blue background cylinder bore the imprint and its number was moved from left to right of the group.

Thus the matching pairs of 2A and 2B at the head of the "plate numbers" were blue and brown respectively for the 2½c and those of the 3c blue and red.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Bri-Phil House

Melbourne is now the first city in the world in which two Philatelic Societies have their own buildings.

The Brighton Philatelic Society, with the largest membership of any society in Australia, recently bought the former Gardenvale Congregational Church and adapted it to its requirements.

The building, named BriPhil House, was opened by the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications (The Hon. A. A. Staley).

Mr E. D. Lyon, the president of the Brighton Philatelic Society, is one of the many members of the Brighton Society who are also members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. Members of the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society were among the guests.

Weather conditions were perfect and even the calendar co-operated, providing a Saturday for the historic date, 6 May.

Sticky Business

Every philatelic editor knows writers who always refer to stamps as "adhesives".

If they became involved in National Stamp Week the populace would be urged to "Get Stuck into Adhesives".

Long Life

The claim that philatelists are long-lived has support from the record of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Since its foundation, the society has had a new president each year.

Of the presidents during the thirty years 1947-77, only five are no longer with us.

One of these was hit by a car.

Of the remainder, only one — still a member — is not active in the society now.

To him, *P. from A.* sends greetings and good wishes.

Where Do the Gremlins Go To?

Where do the gremlins go to between world wars?

The secret has never been publicly divulged, although well-known to printers and journalists.

They go to printing and newspaper offices.

One of them plucked out of the Editorial Note in the March issue on Honours awarded to members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, the line stating that Mr Ray Chapman had been honoured with the M.B.E.

Apologies must be added to our congratulations.



PACIFIC PARAGRAPHS

*Conducted by the Pacific Island Circle of the Royal Philatelic Club
(Convenor's address: 44 Kamilaroy Road, West Pymble, NSW 2073)*

REPUBLIC OF NAURU FRANKS

The opening of Nauru House, Melbourne, and its appearance on the Nauru commemorative issue invites a note on the various Republic of Nauru franks.

The first frank was a c.d.s. 30.5 mm in diameter — REPUBLIC OF NAURU-CENTRAL PACIFIC with a central dateline. A copy sighted is dated 11 JA 73. Presumably it dated from the establishment of the Republic on 31 January 1968.

This was succeeded by a pictorial marker with an outline map of the island as the central feature with REPUBLIC OF NAURU at the top and CENTRAL PACIFIC at the bottom. The 12-pointed star of Nauru is superimposed at the top of the map. The frank is 38 mm in diameter. The earliest date seen is 17 JUNE 1974. When there was only one figure in the day section of the dateline it has been expressed as "3-" or "-4".

The twelve points of the star represent the twelve tribes of Nauru.

London

The Government of Nauru office in London uses a Pitney Bowes machine to frank its mail and the impression is, of course, in red:

Left to right, the three sections are:

A 21.5 mm circle enclosing a stylised sun, the rays of which are the triangular points of the Nauru star. On the sun is REPUBLIC OF NAURU in three lines.

A 23.5 mm twin circle date stamp, with LONDON at top and S.W.1 at bottom, between the circles. Earliest date noted is 25 XI 71.

A rectangle 20 x 22 mm enclosing a crown and with the number P.T.B.536M breaking the bottom line. This is flanked by GREAT BRITAIN at left and POSTAGE PAID at right.

Melbourne

In Nauru House, opened on 14 April 1977, the Consulate-General introduced a SATAS franking machine.

The red frank is used by all Nauruan instrumentalities based in Melbourne, including the Nauru Phosphate Corporation, Nauru Local Government Council representative, Nauru Shipping Line, Air Nauru, and other quasi-governmental organisations.

The "sun" portion of the marking is 24 mm with the REPUBLIC OF NAURU in larger condensed letters, with the "OF" much smaller.

The central c.d.s. section is 24 mm single-lined, with MELBOURNE at top, VIC 3000 at foot, and the dateline style is 24 4 77.

The value is expressed in a "stamp" with a wavy line suggesting perforations, AUSTRALIA POSTAGE PAID, in two lines at the top, with the value between ornamentation in a horizontal oblong which also contains the number SATAS 8613 at the foot (Peck, Type 13).

Independence Postmarks

1. c.d.s. 39 mm in diameter, inside top of circle "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE". Inside lower part of circle "CENTRAL PACIFIC" date in one line "31 JAN 68" with "NAURU" under. This canceller is found on the 1966 issue of stamps overprinted "REPUBLIC OF NAURU".

2. c.d.s. 30 mm in diameter, inside top of circle "NAURU". Inside lower part of circle "CENTRAL PACIFIC", date "26 JE 68" in one line. The cancel is found on the decimal issues referred to above.

3. c.d.s. 31 mm in diameter with "REPUBLIC OF NAURU" inside upper part of circle and "CENTRAL PACIFIC" inside the lower part of the circle and the date "24 Mar 70" in the centre in one line. The cancel is found on later used copies of the independence flag issue of 31 January 1969.

4. c.d.s. 38 mm in diameter, inside top of circle a row of 12 dots with "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" under. Inside lower part of circle FIRST DAY OF INDEPENDENCE with REPUBLIC OF NAURU above. The date is in one line across the centre. On First Day Cover dated 31st January 1969, the "First Anniversary of Independence" cancelling the stamp depicting the independence flag.

5. c.d.s. 38 mm in diameter, without any circular outer line. Top segment of c.d.s. formed by the word FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE and the lower segment by REPUBLIC OF NAURU separated by 7 mm lines with the date JANUARY 31st 1973 in small letters over. In the lower centre the dates in a straight line "1968-1973". On the souvenir cover on the Fifth Anniversary of Independence 31st January 1973 used to cancel the independence flag stamp overprinted in gold INDEPENDENCE 1968-1973.

6. c.d.s. 37 mm in diameter with no outer circle but with an inner circle with a diameter of 23.5 mm, appears on stamp issues as far back as 20 December 1973. This was used to cancel the special stamp issued to commemorate the 10th anniversary of independence. Around the inner circle at the top "ADAMONIN TOTOWEN" and around the inner circle at the bottom "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE". Inside the circle at the top "DOGORIN NAOERO" and at the bottom "REPUBLIC OF NAURU". The date "31 JAN 78" appears in one line across the centre. The outer letters are 2.5 mm high and the inner letters 1.5 mm high.

7. c.d.s. 37 mm in diameter, with an inner circle 18 mm in diameter. Close around the inner circle the words "SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION" — "25th ANNIVERSARY". Inside the circle in four lines "7th", "FEBRUARY", "1972", "NAURU". This is a rubber canceller used to cancel the stamp issued to commemorate this event.

GUBA INDIAN OCEAN COVER FOUND

One of the Guba crew's souvenir covers from the Indian Ocean Survey Flight, 1939 (*P from A*, June 1976, p. 45) has appeared in the collection of the late Sir Hudson Fysh, co-founder, pilot, managing director, and chairman of Qantas, Australia's international airline.

Sir Gordon Taylor, then Captain P. G. Taylor, EGM, MC, captain of the aircraft, mentions them in his book covering the flight, *The Sky Beyond*.

The covers are foolscap envelopes, printed in black. At the top left is the heading within a decorative border:

INDIAN OCEAN
SURVEY FLIGHT
1939

From the west coast of Australia to the east coast of Africa by way of the Cocos Islands, the Chagos Archipelago and the Seychelles. Aircraft: The Consolidated PBV flying boat Guba.

Below the inscription is a photograph of the crew with the mail, Jack Percival's Remington portable typewriter, and their other hand luggage.

At the right top corner are five stamp-size boxes, with the appropriate place names below.

The boxes are filled as follows:

Australia	1d Green, 1d Q.E. Die 2, cancelled Pt. Hedland 4 Je 39
Cocos	J. S. Clunies-Ross monogram rubber-stamped in purple
Chagos	D in ink
Seychelles	Victoria Seychelles C Ju 19 39 c.d.s.
Africa	

The lower right of the cover is occupied by a map of the route from Port Hedland to Mombassa, showing the Guba winging her way from Cocos to the Chagos Archipelago.

Dotted lines run from Cocos to Batavia and from Chagos to Colombo, pointing to possible future connections providing new air links between Asia, Africa and Australia and emphasising the strategic importance of the projected air route.

Captain Taylor and Jack Percival, the executive officer, have autographed the map.

Between the map and the photograph three stamps have been affixed and cancelled:

Dutch-East Indies, 5c	Batavia Centrum 6 6 39 15
Seychelles, 6c	Victoria C Ju 19 39 Seychelles
Uganda-Tanganyika, 15c	Mombassa Kenya 8 30 AM 23 Ju 39

The only backstamp is a Cable and Wireless Ltd, c.d.s., C and W Ltd Cocos, between two circles, with the central dateline 2 Ju 39.

The cover is particularly interesting because Australia planned to issue a special 5/- stamp and send an official mail. An official envelope was also printed, but the project announced on 5 April 1939 was abandoned on 17 May (*P from A*, December 1964, p. 83).

A part illustration of the cover appeared on the back of Robson Lowe International Ltd, Melbourne, auction catalogue for 29 September 1977.

DR K. J. McNAUGHT IS ELECTED RDP

Dr K. J. McNaught, of Hamilton, New Zealand, an outstanding researcher and writer on New Zealand stamps and postal history, and co-editor of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. VI*, has been elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

He will sign the Roll at Worthing, England, this month.

Dr McNaught, who is a Doctor of Science, Victoria University of Wellington, is an agricultural research chemist.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, which he joined in 1939, and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to which he was elected in 1969.

Dr McNaught's writings cover a wide field, and have appeared in publications in New Zealand and overseas, as well as in four of the six volumes of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*:

Volume II: The Side Face Issue advertisements, the King George V Issues, and varieties of watermark. (1950)

Volume IV: The Side Face Issues, the Map Stamp of 1923, and varieties of watermark. (1964)

Volume V: Maritime Postal Cancellations. (1967)

Volume VI: The Side Face Issues, the 1898 Pictorials, Wage Tax Stamps, Postal Fiscals, Postal History, Marine Post Offices, and Railway Travelling Post Offices, Watermark Varieties, and Postal Rates. (1977)

Articles in *Philately from Australia* were: The Die States of the 1d and 2d, 1882-1897 (March and June 1952), History of the Plates of the Higher Values (September 1952), Three Settings of the Advertisements Stamps, 1893-94 (March, June and September 1953), The ½d Newspaper Postage Stamp, 1873-95 (March 1964) and The Status of Queen Victoria Postal Fiscals (September 1968).

Many Previous Honours

Dr McNaught received the Grand Award and a gold medal for his exhibit of New Zealand Stamps and Postal History, 1840-1940, at the Pan-Pacific Philatelic Exhibition at Christchurch last year.

In 1970 the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand presented him with the Collins Award, for especially meritorious contributions to philatelic journals on the philately of New Zealand.

Last year it bestowed on him its highest award, the Sir Heaton Rhodes Medal, "for outstanding services to New Zealand philately".

He also holds the Award of Honour of the Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies.

Dr McNaught and Mr Marcel Stanley, who was elected to the Roll in 1971, are the two living New Zealand signatories.

The most recent New Zealand signatory previous to them was Mr R. J. G. Collins, who was elected in 1955, and who died in 1965.

THE HISTORY OF 6 AVOCA STREET SOUTH YARRA

By D. N. BAKER

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria have enjoyed their home for twenty-one years now without knowing a great deal about it. In fact, we have known virtually nothing about it other than it was close to being one hundred years old.

So I have had a great deal of pleasure in seeing what I could find out by research through a large number of Melbourne's early street directories, and have made some interesting discoveries.

The name "Avoca" seems to have first been used in Australia by Sir Thomas Mitchell, an early Surveyor-General of New South Wales, when he named the Avoca River in 1836 after the Valley of Avoca in County Wicklow, Ireland.

It seems fairly certain that Avoca Street was established in 1861, largely through building development in the area that to a large extent resulted from the opening of Gardiner's Creek railway station (the old name for South Yarra station) on 22 December 1860. Avoca Street is not listed in any directory issued prior to 1862. Incidentally, Gardiner's Creek Road, in which the railway station was located, took its name from a cattle-run established by John Gardiner in January 1837. Gardiner, together with Joseph Hawdon (Victoria's first mail contractor), and John Hepburn, overlanded the first mob of cattle to be brought to Melbourne, herding them from a cattle station on the Murrumbidgee to the run established by Gardiner at Gardiner's Creek.

About twenty large blocks were laid out to face on to Avoca Street, but several sites remained vacant for a number of years. The early directories gave no street numbers, only the names of occupants, and the small lane that crosses Avoca Street and runs alongside the Society's property is not mentioned until the 1868 edition, when it is referred to simply as a "Right of Way". This right of way became "Railway Place" in the 1880s and is now known as "Station Street".

The site in Avoca Street nearest to Gardiner's Creek Road (the old name for Toorak Road), and located on the same side as our headquarters building, was occupied for the first fifteen years of the street's existence by William Stuart, seedsman and corn chandler by trade. During those years a variety of persons rented the land between Mr Stuart's shop and the site now occupied by No. 6.

Street numbering in Avoca Street first appears in the 1874 edition, the land between Gardiner's Creek Road and the Right of Way being all part of No. 2. The site now occupied by the Society was listed as No. 4, although in 1874 it is shown in error as No. 6. This was corrected in the following edition, and No. 6 is not listed again until the 1893 issue.

Site Occupied

The first person to occupy the Society's site was a Mr George Shovelbottom! He is first listed in the 1862 edition. The site passed to T. Palmer, in 1865, and in 1867 was acquired by a Captain F. Spewin. (History can sometimes be a little

murky!) Succeeding tenants were: Richard Creeth, from 1870 to 1875; Mr Crawford, 1875 to 1877; Thomas Walters, 1878 to 1886; and Isaac Lyons, 1887 to 1889. No. 4 became vacant in 1888, but it was occupied by Frank Forward in 1889. The 1890 Directory shows that a Mrs Hannah Hart occupied No. 2, and next to her, on the land between her residence and Railway Place, were T. K. Bennett's stables, which had no number. Mr Bennett was a butcher in nearby Toorak Road, whose business remained until recent times.

During 1890 approval was officially given for the subdivision of all the properties in Avoca Street, and in the 1891 edition of the *Melbourne Street Directory* the street numbering jumped from about 20 to 70. This edition shows T. K. Bennett's stables as No. 4 for the first time, whilst the site now owned by the Society became No. 6. However, with the introduction of subdivision in the street, the old No. 4, together with several other houses to its right, were demolished in 1890 to allow for the erection of Lee Terrace.

The 1891 edition shows "Railway Place", followed by the words "Lee Terrace, seven vacant houses".

House Vacant Four Years

The 1893 edition of the *Melbourne Street Directory* states: "Lee Terrace, No. 6 vacant, No. 8 — Mrs L. Crawford". No. 6 remained vacant for nearly four years, during a period of deep depression, but it was finally occupied in 1895 by James S. Butters. Mr Butters is known to have still been there in 1902.

Mr Butters was head of J. S. Butters and Co., stock and sharebrokers, estate and finance agents, whose business address was Newcastle Chambers, 249 Collins Street. The site is now part of the Bank of New Zealand Chambers, next to the Stock Exchange building, on its eastern side.

A search of Prahran Council's ratebooks shows that in 1889-90 the owner of the property was David Lee, Gentleman.

They record that James Butters, mining agent, was the owner of 6 Avoca Street at 1 October 1894, the beginning of the rating year.

Mr David Lee, who must have built Lee Terrace to commemorate himself and/or be his memorial, as well as an investment, apparently had his worries before he was able to sell No. 6, because there are pencilled notes in the ratebooks for 1892-93 and 1893-94 that the land was mortgaged to the Bank of Victoria.

The terrace must have been regarded as "a desirable residential property", for the pioneer occupants of other houses in it included an estate agent and a surgeon.

Mr Butters remained at 6 Avoca Street and then sold it to Miss F. D. Annear, whose name appears in the 1903 directory.

By 1905 it had become "Trained Nurses' Home (Miss F. D. Annear, Superintendent)" and remained so for the period 1905-10.

The new owner, according to the *Victorian Directory* for 1911, was Miss Hettie Smith, who is shown in the 1912 Electoral Roll (Fawkner, South Yarra Sub-Division) as Henrietta Smith, typiste, and it was from her that the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria bought the building in 1956.

The *Directory* shows Mrs Mary Smith as the occupier from 1917 until 1937. In 1938 the house is shown as "apartments".

But in 1942 the name of Miss Hetty Smith returns and remains.

The La Trobe Library does not hold a complete set of electoral rolls. There is a gap between 1912 and 1931, but it is clear that Miss Smith retained the address throughout.

Both Henrietta and Mary Smith appeared in the electoral rolls in 1931 to 1936 but Mary does not appear in 1937 or later.

The house advertised bed and breakfast in the newspapers in 1937 and was probably a guest house of some type from the time Miss Smith bought it from Miss Annear, as this was its use when the R.P.S.V. acquired it.

One might presume the two were mother and daughter. No occupation is given for Mary Smith at any time.

Is the explanation of the change of name in the *Directory* that, with the growing manpower shortage in World War I, Henrietta/Hettie returned to her typewriter and her mother carried on the house business and that this arrangement continued until circumstances compelled its abandonment?

Interestingly, a Hettie Smith does appear in the rolls of the same sub-division, and living not far away — Hettie Smith, dressmaker, 6 Argo Street, South Yarra, 1936-41; then 60 Lang Street, home duties, 1943; not in 1945; 262 Punt Road, 1946; no appearance in 1949; but in 1951 at 5 Darling Street.

To date I have not been able to ascertain the name of the architect responsible for Lee Terrace, but during the course of my enquiries the National Trust advised me that No. 6 is on their list of buildings to be considered for classification.

It would seem, therefore, that the present No. 6 was erected either late in 1890 or during the early part of 1891. I am hopeful that further research will allow me to pinpoint the exact year. I only hope that I will still be around to join in the centennial celebrations of our headquarters. It should be an evening to remember!

Who was Mr Lee of Lee Terrace? I will tell you in the next issue.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

TALKS ABOUT STAMPS

(Continued from March 1978, p. 19)

Differing Postage Rates and Stamp Denominations

During the Supply Bill debate on 21 June 1906 Mr W. H. Kelly (Anti-Socialist, Wentworth, NSW) attacked the postal muddle:

Although Federation has been in existence for six years, very little has been done to co-ordinate the various postal services of the States. We still have in each of the States different stamps and a different system of postage in every way. In addition to that, the postages are not uniform. There are different denominations of stamps in different States. I suggest to the Department that all its efforts should be directed towards co-ordinating these State services and arranging for uniform denominations among the States, so that wherever one goes in Australia one may be able to obtain the stamps one requires.

Mr Page: Does the Honourable Member believe in uniform penny postage?

Mr Kelly: I do not think that is practicable at present. But a Commonwealth issue of stamps, with uniform denominations, is not an impossibility. Let me give an instance of the present lack of method. Honourable Members are well aware that a 1½d stamp is in some States extensively used. But in other States of Australia there is no 1½d stamp. In New South Wales we have denominations which Victoria has not and Victoria has denominations which we have not. I think that the same denomination of stamps should be obtainable in all the States.

Four days later, Mr Bamford had his say in vain:

I wish to know from the Postmaster-General if anything is being done towards bringing about the use of uniform postage stamps. It is a year since the matter was brought before the House and a promise was made to look into it.

Mr Austin Chapman: The subject is under consideration and I hope shortly to make a statement about it.

It was a year before Mr E. K. Bowden (Anti-Socialist, Nepean, NSW) returned to the attack:

In the Post Office, which was one of the first Departments taken over, we have found that the last state is worse than the first. . . . We have not a uniform stamp for the Commonwealth. The stamps sold in one State by the Commonwealth are dishonoured by the Federal authorities in an adjoining State.

Stamp Printing Machinery

Then Mr Batchelor brought up the questions of stamp printing machinery — and its location:

I wish to learn from the Postmaster-General whether the stamp printing machinery for which provision has been made on the Estimates for the past six years has yet been installed at Adelaide. [A year before it was "two or three years."]

The Postmaster-General (Mr Austin Chapman): No. Fresh machinery has not yet been purchased.

Mr Batchelor: Why have the promises made to the House by the Honourable Gentleman and the Treasurer in reference to this matter not been fulfilled?

Mr Chapman: The Honourable Member should question the Treasurer about any promises that the Right Honourable Gentleman may have made in reference to this matter. I have made none.

Mr Batchelor: I wish to know why the stamp printing machinery, for which provision has been made in the Estimates, has not been obtained.

The new Postmaster-General (Mr (later Lord) Forrest): No decision has been arrived at as to what permanent arrangements shall be made for the printing of stamps.

Mr Mahon (Lab., Coolgardie, WA): Probably the Victorian Government Printer objects to the printing of stamps in Adelaide.

Mr Forrest: Very elaborate and sufficient arrangements for the printing of stamps exist in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.

Mr Batchelor: Very expensive arrangements.

Mr Forrest: I do not admit that. Stamps used by Western Australia and Tasmania are printed by the Victorian Government Printer, while those used in South Australia are printed in Adelaide. My own opinion is that if we do alter the existing arrangements for the printing of stamps before we establish our own printing office, and seeing that it is such an important matter, and one connected so intimately with the Treasury, the work should be under the close supervision of the responsible minister at the head of the Treasury and of his officials.

Mr P. McM. Glynn (Lib., Angas, SA): The officers performing the work in South Australia are very able men.

Mr Forrest: I would transfer those officers to Melbourne. I do not believe in the stamp printing of Australia being done in any State far removed from the central government and from the supervision of the Treasurer and his officers. As they have expert officials in South Australia performing the stamp printing there, I see no reason why their services should not be utilised here, where they would be subject to the direct control of the Treasurer. That is the reason why a little difference has arisen between the Departments in regard to this matter, which has occasioned some delay. Personally I have no doubt whatever as to what should be done, and unless the matter is taken completely out of the hands of the Treasurer, I shall not approve of stamp printing being undertaken in any State which is far removed.

Mr Batchelor: I desire to ask the Treasurer if he will be good enough to lay upon the table of the House, in time for Honourable Members to take some action in the matter, if they deem it necessary to do so, the cost of performing this particular work under the direction of the Commonwealth stamp printer and its cost under the direction of the various State printing offices?

Mr Forrest: The correspondence on the subject has been very voluminous. I shall be very glad to place the whole of it upon the library table so that Honourable Members may have the opportunity of perusing it.

A Board of Experts was "appointed to consider and report on the best methods to be adopted to insure a suitable issue of postage stamps that will be available for immediate use during the book-keeping period, and thereafter for use as an issue for the Commonwealth, without distinction as to States". Its members were:

Mr H. B. Templeton (Chief Clerk, Postmaster-General's Department), representing the Department and its financial interest (Chairman).

Mr L. Bernard Hall, with respect to artistic production.

Mr Thomas T. Patterson, representing engraving, and as an expert as to forgeries and removal of defacing marks.

Mr Walter A. Hull, representing the philatelic interest.

Mr J. B. Cooke (Stamp Printer to the Department in Adelaide) with respect to printing.

The board sat at Melbourne daily between 10 and 23 October 1907 and recommended a series of nineteen stamps from ½d to £2, in three sizes and six designs:

Group 1 — 18½ x 22 mm (upright):

Design A ½d dark green (blue green)

5d purple brown

Design B 1d Crimson red

3d dark olive green

9d warm (red) sepia

Design C 1½d burnt sienna

2½d dark blue (Prussian)

6d orange vermilion

Design D 2d rich mauve (similar to USA \$100)
 4d ultramarine blue
 8d pink

Group 2 — 22 x 27 mm (upright):

Design E 10d rich mauve (similar to USA \$100)
 1/- rich green (preferably olive green)
 2/- dark blue (Prussian)
 2/6 carmine

Group 3 — 22 x 34 mm (oblong):

Design F 5/- rich mauve (similar to USA \$500)
 10/- rich brown
 £1 rich green (preferably olive green)
 £2 dark blue (Prussian)

Designs of the set would thus work out:

ABCD CBDA CDB EEEE FFFF

The nineteen stamps would cost £4.4.10½. (The Kangaroo set of fifteen had similar values, but omitted the 1½d, 8d, 10d, and 2/6, and cost £4.1.2.)

The Board said it would be possibly two years before the stamps were on sale.

The stamps should be lightly watermarked, *Commonwealth of Australia Postage Stamps*, in large letters, repeated, so that part of a letter would fall in each stamp, and perforated 12½.

The security of watermarked paper, it explained, was chiefly in the printing office, 'as a check against the surreptitious introduction of other paper, with intent to defraud the Department'.

Stocks of watermarked paper in stamp printing offices should be used for postal notes.

The watermark proposed would obviate the need to order three sizes of paper and save the cost of three dandy rollers if a single watermark was to be used for each stamp.

Perf. 12½, used in Britain, was neat and permitted ready separation of the stamps without tearing.

Stamp printing should be done in one office, under the supervision of an expert stamp printer. Inks must be ground to the finest quality and not contain anything that would be detrimental to the plates.

(To be continued)

QUEENSLAND POSTAL STATIONERY

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

(Continued from March 1978, p. 22)

Reply Letter Cards

The outward reply letter card varied as to detail, the words "With Reply" being substituted in the space where "Letter Card" had appeared in the single, with "Letter Card" printed immediately above. The text on the back of the card read only:

This Card may be transmitted only within the Commonwealth.

This outward portion, and the reply portion, were printed in one operation, the latter, somewhat smaller in size, being folded in from the bottom edge of the outward portion to fit snugly inside. It is noticed in the outward half of one reply letter card held that while the lines of perforation measure 160 mm they extend beyond the horizontal perforations by one hole top and bottom. It is also found in the same instance that the top and bottom lines of perforation are only 120 mm in length and likewise extended by one hole each side beyond the vertical lines of perforation. However, these aspects are not seen in the bulk of the cards viewed, where the normal lengths of 160 mm and 125 mm respectively are evident.

The reply portion of the letter card had the same main heading as the single letter card, with the words "Reply Half Of" printed immediately above. The text below the coat-of-arms on the back reads in this instance:

This Card may be transmitted only within the Commonwealth. [followed by] If anything is enclosed in this Letter Card it will be treated as an insufficiently paid letter, if not already prepaid at that rate.

Overall, the card was smaller and was further distinguished by two sets of perforations on all sides, the outer for separation after printing — although guillotining seems mainly to have been used — the inner set being for the usual letter card requirement. The outer set of perforations (or the guillotining) established the size of the card so far as top and sides were concerned and, when separated, left a flap at the base of the outward half. The size of the return half, taking in the gummed area at the base, has been found to range from 120 to 121 mm by 160 to 168 mm.

The reply letter card also issued between May and July 1911 and not in 1912, as catalogued. I have an example postmarked in July 1911. Generally, used singles and used portions of reply cards are extremely scarce and it appears that only a comparatively small number of both kinds of cards were used by the public.

POST CARDS

The Pictorial Cards

As an introduction, explanatory of the reasons for providing such cards, one may read the following involved piece of writing, extracted from the Postmaster-General's Report for 1897, this being dated 1 July 1898:

Pictorial Post Cards.

The desirability of bringing the Colony, together with its products and scenery, under the observation of people residing beyond its limits has been recognised by me, and the advantages to be derived from utilising the machinery of an institution like the Post Office, with exchanges penetrating every part of the world, for the purpose of assisting in the work of what might be termed advertising the Colony appeared to be beyond question. It has, therefore, afforded me much pleasure to introduce the first of a series of pictorial post cards, with views illustrating the various phases of settlement and of life appertaining to Queensland, together with some of its most attractive scenery. These cards, which have been produced wholly within the Colony, and at very little expense, are sold for the face value of the postage stamps thereon. They have already attained a large circulation which bids fair to increase to much greater dimensions. The advantages to the Colony arising from the circulation of these cards cannot be over-emphasised, and it is my intention to considerably enlarge and improve the series.

The Postmaster-General at this time was W. Horatio Wilson. One might imagine, after reading the extract from a report primarily intended to be reflective of activities over 1897, that the cards would have been issued months earlier than the date of the report. But such was not the case. It would seem, as far as can be ascertained, that they were first placed on sale at post offices in June 1898.

As to the production of the cards, the contemporary situation can be appreciated by reference to the following extract from the Government Printer's Report for 1898 (dated 12 July 1899):

The desirability of making the outside world better acquainted with the abundant and varied resources of the Colony has made it advisable to avail ourselves of the large use now being made of various photographic and other processes of illustration. . . . To this end and that the illustrations may be of first-class order, a new machine has been specially ordered — a Cottrell — for this fine process illustrative work. One of the contributing causes of our success in this Department has been the appointment of a Lithographic Artist . . . and the appointment of an Official Photographer in the Department of Agriculture.

The latter part of the extract explains the predominance of rural, pastoral and agricultural scenes on the issued post cards.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the first reference in the philatelic press to the pictorial post cards appeared in the *Australian Philatelist*, 25 May 1898, and there were several subsequent references in the same journal. Extracts of significance to the present narrative are:

25 July 1898. Several correspondents have favoured us with specimens of the new illustrated postcards. . . . A note in the left lower corner directs the official to "Date stamps on reverse side," which is just opposite to the usual practice, and causes the message to be rendered illegible. This change in stamping tactics is doubtless intended to preserve the illustration intact, in order that the recipient may feast his eye on the beauties of Queensland scenery unmarred by postmarks.

25 August 1898. Last month we chronicled the new 1d and 1½d Queensland cards; . . . They bear eighteen different views of various sizes, taken from photographs, and are very finely printed. The colours are: 1d brown on buff or cream; 1½d black on buff or cream.

The captions of the views were then listed. They are omitted here as they are set out in the subsequent "List A".

25 November 1898. We are informed that the first series of illustrated postcards, which comprised 18 different views, has been exhausted, and a fresh series numbering 17 new pictures has been issued. For philatelic purposes we consider it should be sufficient to chronicle only the two cards themselves. . . . To catalogue each separate view of a possibly indefinite number of successive series would be altogether too much for our philatelic patience. . . .

So one does not expect, nor have I been able to discover, in subsequent issues of the *Australian Philatelist*, a list of the subjects comprised in the "17 new pictures". Possibly, however, such a list may have appeared in contemporary overseas philatelic journals, although a search of a number of journals of the period, while disclosing the formal chronicles, did not produce a list of the actual subjects. However, such lists were compiled by some collectors for their own use at the time and one quite old handwritten list of this nature, with an 1899 date, came into my hands as part of a miscellaneous lot of postal stationery.

Comparison with lists by Mr A. R. Butler, published in the *Newsletter* of the Australian States Study Group, Royal Philatelic Society, London, June 1973, showed that the old list was substantially correct, except for minor orthographical variations. I subsequently acquired several large accumulations of Queensland postal stationery and established what was, in my mind, absolutely exact lists. It was a pleasant surprise, some time later, to learn that Mr Carl L. Stieg of USA had been working in the same field and that his lists coincided. It now seems certain that the scenes noted in the subsequent lists "A" and "B" represent all that can be associated with pictorial cards up to the 1906-08 series.

Because of the considerable number of the original 1898 views — 35 — and their successive use, I have found it advantageous to set them out in the two groups in lexicographical sequence according to the captions. Rather than repeat the names in the subsequent narrative opportunity has been taken at the same time to note the varieties and variations noted over all the series which utilised the scenes. Care has been taken to express the captions of the scenes as found on the cards. With regard to one form of variety affecting the instruction to postal officers, "Date stamp on reverse Side", printed in the lower left corner of the card below the illustration, this is normally found with a square bracket after "Side". But sometimes the bracket is absent. Its omission would not seem to have always been a mere typographical error as it occurred on so many different cards. However, as a variety, it is noted in the lists.

Finally, it should be made clear that as the names in the lists are relevant to several issues of post cards, over a number of years, particular varieties noted may have occurred only in relation to one issue, or to a specific printing within an issue. This aspect will become apparent in the lists. As I do not possess examples of all cards in all series the lists of varieties may be capable of expansion.

List A (Eighteen Scenes, 1d and 1½d Cards)

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Scene Caption</i>	<i>Notes of Inscription Variations</i>
1	A Queensland Schoolhouse	(a) Broken "e" of "Side" below "AUSTRALIA" and without following stop (1d 1898) (b) Broken "d" of "Side" below scene (1d 1898) (c) Defective "L" in second "POSTALE" (1½d 1898) (d) Stop instead of comma after second "POSTALE" (1½d 1898)
2	A Queensland Station	Defective bracket after "Side" (1½d 1898)
3	A Western Station	First "o" in "Photo" is defective (1½d 1898)

- 4 Barron River, Cairns Without top after "Cairns". All early printings of the 1d 1898 cards seen have this characteristic. The top was inserted very heavily in later printings of the 1d and 1½d cards of 1898
- 5 Bullock-ploughing, Darling Downs (a) Defective "n" in "Downs" (1½d 1898)
(b) Defective "e" in "Side" below illustration (1½d 1898)
- 6 Cane-field and Selector's Home No variations seen
- 7 Charleville Bore Final "e" of "Charleville" broken (1d 1898). The "e" is seen to be normal in all 1½d 1898 cards examined
- 8 Charlesville, S. and W. Railway (a) Without stop after "Photo" (1d 1898)
(b) Captain is expressed as "Charleville, Terminus of S. and W. Railway" (1½d 1898)
(c) Defective "E" in second "POSTALE" (1½d 1898)
- 9 Fitzroy Bridge, Rockhampton Defective "R" in "AUSTRALIA" (1d 1898)
- 10 Loading Cane at North Isis Sugar Mill (a) Blob over stop after "Side" below "AUSTRALIA" (1d 1898)
(b) Defective "o" in "From" (1½d 1898)
(c) Defective "d" in "Date" (1½d 1898)
- 11 Mulgrave River, North Queensland Defective "a" in "Date" (1½d 1898)
- 12 On the North Coast Railway Line (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1d 1898)
(b) Without stop after "AUSTRALIA" (1½d 1898)
- 13 Overshot Dam, Mount Morgan Without comma after second "POSTALE" (1½d 1898)
- 14 Pineapple Field (a) Defective "e" in "Side" below "AUSTRALIA" (1d 1898)
(b) Defective bracket after "Side" below scene (1d, 1½d 1898)
- 15 Sheep Drinking at an Artesian Stream No variations seen
- 16 Sheep under a Bottle-tree, Western Queensland Weak second "o" in "Photo" (1½d 1898)
- 17 South Brisbane and Coal Wharves (a) Wrong font "v" in "Wharves" and heavy "e" in "Brisbane" (1d, 1½d 1898)
(b) Defective "i" in "Side" below scene (1d 1898)
- 18 View of Works, Mount Morgan No variations seen

List B (Seventeen Scenes, 1d Cards Only)

- 19 Arrowroot Drying, Coomera River (a) Defective "e" in "Side" under "AUSTRALIA" and without following stop (1898)
(b) Without stop after "River" (1904)
(c) Without bracket in front of "From Photo" (1904)
(d) Defective "D" in "Drying" (1906-08)
- 20 Arrowroot Field, Coomera River (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1898, 1904)
(b) With scene broken at base (1898)
(c) Without stop after "River" (1904)
(d) Faulty stop after "CARD" (1906-08)
(e) Broken "e" in "Side" below scene (1906-08)
- 21 Arrowroot Field, Pimpama (a) Stop instead of comma after "Field" (1898)

- 22 Botanic Gardens, Brisbane
- 23 Brisbane River from Parliament House
- 24 Corner Queen and Edward Streets, Brisbane
- 25 Glengallan Station, near Warwick
- 26 Gold Mine and Works, Charters Towers
- 27 Hambleton Sugar Mill, Cairns
- 28 Harvesting, Green Hills Farm, Warwick
- 29 Haystacks, and Lucerne Strippers, Warwick
- 30 Jondaryan Woolshed, Loading Wool
- 31 Parliament House, Brisbane
- 32 Pineapple Plantation, Nundah, near Brisbane
- 33 Ploughing and Harrowing, Green Hills Farm, Warwick
- (b) Broken "d" in "Side" below scene (1898)
- (a) Without bracket after "Side", "d" in "Side" also defective (1898)
- (b) From Photo" is defective (1906-08)
- (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1898)
- (b) Defective "f" in "From" (1898, 1904)
- (c) With comma after "River" (1905, 1906-08)
- (d) Without stop after "AUSTRALIA" (1905, 1906-08)
- (e) Defective "h" in "Photo" (1906-08)
- (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1898)
- (b) "Streets" with initial capital letters (1904, 1905, 1906-08)
- (c) Defective "e" in "Side" below scene (1906-08)
- (d) Defective letters in "From Photo" (1904, 1905)
- (e) "S" of "Streets" is defective (1905, 1906-08)
- (f) Without stop after "Photo" (1906-08)
- (a) Defective "S" in "Station" (1898)
- (b) Without bracket in front of "From Photo" (1904)
- (c) Without stop after "Warwick" (1906-08)
- (a) Without comma after "Works" (1898, 1904)
- (b) Defective third "A" in "AUSTRALIA" (1904)
- (a) Without stop after "Cairns" (1898)
- (b) Without bracket after "Side" (1898)
- (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1898)
- (b) Defective "P" in "Photo" (1898)
- (c) Defective "A's" in "AUSTRALIA" (1904)
- (d) Broken second "o" in "Photo" (1906-08)
- (e) Without stop after "AUSTRALIA" (1906-08)
- Without stop after "AUSTRALIA" (1906-08)
- (a) Defective "R" in "AUSTRALIA" (1898)
- (b) Defective "J" in "Jondaryan" (1906-08)
- (a) Defective second "A" and "L" in "AUSTRALIA" (1898)
- (b) "From Photo" is defective (1898, 1904)
- (c) Without comma after "House" (1898, 1906-08)
- (d) Without stop after "AUSTRALIA" (1906-08)
- (e) Without stop after "Photo" (1906-08)
- (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1898)
- (b) Stops instead of commas after "Plantation" and "Nundah" (1906-08)
- (c) "Side" below scene is defective (1906-08)
- (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1898, 1904)
- (b) "Warwick" omitted; stop after "Farm", this word being defective (1906-08)

- 34 Vineyard, Nudgee
- (a) "d" in "Nudgee" usually defective (1898, 1904, 1905, 1906-08)
 (b) Defective "e" in "Vineyard" (1898, 1904)
- 35 Wheat Stripping, Canning Downs, Warwick
- (a) Without bracket after "Side" (1898)
 (c) Without bracket after "Side" (1898)
- (b) Without stop after "Photo" (1905)
 (c) Capital letters in caption usually defective (1906-08)

(To be continued)

EDITORIAL NOTES

Captain H. S. Porter Remembered

The late Captain H. S. Porter, of Sydney, who once proudly wrote that he had become "one of the twenty senior Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London", has received a mention in the *London Philatelist*, twenty years after his death late in 1957.

In the November-December 1977 number of the *London Philatelist*, Mr J. D. Todd, F.R.P.S.L., had an article "The Middle Issues of Chile", in which he mentioned that about 1875 a cancellation known as the *Estafeta* (Local Post Office) postmark was introduced.

He says: "A law was passed making it necessary to include the date in the cancellation; but owing to the expense of supplying moveable type to the smaller offices it was only enforced in the larger post offices.

"These smaller offices had a canceller supplied with the name at the top in two concentric circles, usually, but not always, with the name Chile at the foot. The centre was filled by the letters EST. . . .

"The late Harry Porter, of Australia, who made almost a lifetime study of these marks, told me that he had been looking for these for nearly fifty years but had been able to locate only about half of them on stamps. I have had the same experience over forty years. A comparison of notes with Harry during his lifetime proved that he had about six or seven only which I did not have, and I had about the same number which he did not possess."

N.Z. Full Face Variety

The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, has granted a

certificate for a copy of the New Zealand 1d Full Face, imperforate, watermark NZ (S.G. 97) with watermark inverted and reversed.

The stamp is a used copy.

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand (Vol. 1, p. 74) says of the issue, "the sheets were not always printed on the correct side of the paper, and inverted and reversed watermarks are found", but does not mention what values were involved.

This has been interpreted as meaning inverted watermarks and reversed watermarks are found. Now, there is certainly an inverted and reversed watermark.

Home, Sweet Home

Included in Mr Rodney A. Perry's display of Victoria at the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria's April meeting were three covers addressed to Mr D. H. Hill, 32 Lang Street, South Yarra, Melbourne.

The covers, of 1884 and 1885, bore unusual frankings.

The addressee was Mr David H. Hill, first president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, in 1892, and a foundation signatory to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

After nearly a century, they had returned to South Yarra, to the Society he headed with such distinction, and which meant so very much to him.

Lang Street is only a quarter of a mile from Avoca Street, and if David Hill was coming from the city to a Society meeting by tram now he would probably alight at his home stop, Punt Road, the end of a section, and walk down to Avoca Street, because he would have to walk back a little way if he continued to the next stop, South Yarra Post Office.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Members' Diary

1978

June

- 7 (12.30-4.00) Open House
- 12 (6.30-9.30) Library and Conversation
- 15 Annual Competition
Nominations for Office-Bearers close
- 29 Iceland, Miss Helen Serjeant White and Mr J. Hitch

July

- 5 (12.30-3.00) Open House
- 10 (6.30-9.30) Library and Conversation
- 20 Annual Meeting
Presidential Display, Mr D. N. Baker

August

- 2 (12.30-4.00) Open House
- 14 (6.30-9.30) Library and Conversation
- 19 Sale
- 31 North Borneo, Dr Derek Pocock

September

- 6 (12.30-4.00) Open House
- 11 (6.30-9.30) Library and Conversation
- 21 Australian Commonwealth, Mr Stewart Hardy

West Indies

Rarities, including obviously valuable pre-stamp covers were a feature of the display of West Indies by Mr P. Jaffé at the first March meeting. Mr Jaffé, in his own words, had "paid attention to selecting items unlikely to be shown to you by others".

The 1/- Nevis 1866 on laid paper, he suggested, was part of a proof sheet issued for postage. Indications were that there were only three sheets of 12.

The Antigua 6d on Crown CA paper contained two of the four recognised re-entries.

A page of Trinidad with Too Late postmarks included an eye-catching strike in red.

The display, which emphasised St Vincent, included two Carib war entires and two pre-stamp Crown Ship Letter covers, the Crowned circles showing the contrasting reds of British and American inks.

Items of note in the Perkins Bacon printings included 6d yellow green, 1861, the 1d 1863 B x A perforation, the 1/- slate 1866 B perforation, 1873 1/- lilac-rose, B x A perforation, and the 1877 6d pale green, watermark sideways, A perforation.

There were two unused copies of the exceedingly rare 6d deep blue green, 1875.

An imperforate block from the bottom of the sheet is the second largest known.

There was a study of the four 1881 provisional surcharges. Mr Jaffé said the settings were not yet known but he thought they might have been triptels.

The pair of the 1d 1881 was one of three pairs known.

An admirable show of the 5/- 1881 led on to the De La Rue period and a range of proofs included a numbered die proof of the 1882 ½d and one of twenty colour proofs printed of the 1883.

The ½d Crown CA was shown printed on the wrong side of the paper, both Perf. 12 and 14, and the 5d on 6d 1893 with double surcharge.

The postmark selection included the earliest recorded strike of Orange Hill.

Baltic States

Four members, Messrs G. T. Houston, C. G. Skewes, J. Landau and C. W. Davis, provided a joint display of Baltic States for the second March meeting.

The display was arranged by Mr M. Zitron.

Mr G. T. Houston provided a wide range of Baltic States with fine background write-ups, in which Riga and Libau postmarks, interesting war-time covers from Libau to other parts of the area, the Wendon Czarist post, and East Prussian Regionals were noteworthy.

Duty Stamps of the North German Federation, 1916 war printings, Danzig T.P.O.s and station post offices on stamps of the German Empire and Estonia and Memel were all items not frequently seen.

Mr Skewes' Latvia comprised items of Russian, German and Latvian origin. They included 1873 and 1877 covers, railway cancellations, and a registered letter from Riga to the Royal District Commander, Berlin, 1903.

Mr J. Landau featured Danzig postal stationery, with local Hansa post office markings of 1896, an overprinted German lettercard of 1920, then Danzig Free City items with early air mail postmarks, stamps of the 1929 International Philatelic Exhibition, with special postmarks, and the 1928 coils, bisected by the vending machine.

Mr Davis' Lithuania allowed appreciation of the beauty of the early air issues. The 1921 Kaunas-Konisburg and the 1922 air sets for various services were shown with various settings.

Other covers showed the forwarding cachets of the Chief Air Post Office and the Central Aerodrome, Berlin.

Victoria

It takes something to surprise the Royal Philatelic Society of Victorian when the display is Victoria. And particularly when it is the exhibitor's first display to the Society.

But Mr Rodney Perry did so at the April meeting when he showed 'Some of My Victorian Favourites'.

A feature was the clear and concise write-ups. Every item was in the display for a reason and each had a brief identification saying what it was. Covers had their significance succinctly explained.

The show ranged from an 1839 card and a cover to England franked with four 3d deep blue Half-Lengths to sets of £25, £50 and £100 fiscals in various printings.

Was the finest item the beautiful Queen on Throne drawing of Henry Corbould in sepia for Britain's 1839 Treasury Competition, rejected then, but taken by Perkins Bacon for Victoria's 1d and 6d Engraved Queen on Throne?

Was it a proof of forty-eight of the fifty types of the 2d Queen on Throne engraved by Ham? Or the famous reprint proof sheet of twelve Half-Lengths, from blank to complete design, with the 2d defaced?

Or was it the original transfer for the Campbell and Fergusson 1/- showing five stages? Perhaps it was some rarity in multiples, or a unique item such as the 5d Postage Due, 1907-08 Crown over A inverted watermark — issued only in cancelled-to-order sets, mint, only discovered in 1976.

The Half-Lengths included varieties, retouches, printings, shades, postmarks, and covers, with used strips of up to six, a mint block of 2d Fourth State of Die, and an 'uncharacteristic' shade of 2d, Stone A.

The Woodblocks included a Too Late 6d vertical pair, an abnormal usage.

Die proofs of both values of the engraved 1d and 6d Queen on Throne were so much finer than the finished product.

Proofs of the Registered, and of the Too Late, lilac portion only, led a procession of Specimen overprints; the 2d and 3d Half-Lengths, the Queens on Throne, Too Late, and subsequent issues.

Other items were a block of £1 Edward VII, 1901-12, initialled by the Government Stamp Printer, J.B.C., 3/5/10, a £10 Stamp Duty with English Mail T.P.O. 1904 cancellation, and a 1897 cover with Stamp Duty franking of £3.17.7 (£2 and £1.10 stamps).

Hong Kong

The catalogues may make Hong Kong look an uninteresting country but its specialists find it fascinating. Its attractiveness was well displayed by Mr John Gartner at the May meeting.

His exhibit included a large variety of specimens, rarities, fine blocks of early issues, high values and a range of errors that would never

have been allowed to happen had he been in charge of the printing office.

Mr Gartner remarked that Hong Kong was unique in that De La Rue had printed its stamps for a century.

Prelude to the first issue of 1862 was a pre-stamp cover from Hong Kong to London, via New York. Included in the first issue was the top value, 96 cents, with the scarce sunburst cancellation.

Early die proofs included three of the first issue stamped "Before Hardening" and the Edwardian \$5 and \$10 similarly.

The 1863-74 issue included a mint block of six 4 cents, and a gutter block of ten of the 6 cents lilac, a block of seventeen 12 cents pale blue, and a 96 cents olive-bistre with "Royal" certificate.

The 1891 Jubilee overprints, done on a hand-press, were the great feature, with more than 150 stamps of the 50,000 printed on display. The six printings were plated and there were thirteen pages of errors. There was also a Plate 2 plate number block of six.

The 1938-52 set perforated "Specimen" led to two blocks of the \$5 and six of the \$10.

The 1954-60 included an imperforate block of 5 cent orange, mint.

The China overprint series of 1917-21 had a mint plate number pair of the \$5 and three mint and three used \$10.

Japanese occupation stamps on covers were the feature of the postal history section.

But the highlight was the \$1 Golden Jubilee of the university, with the gold missing, on first day cover — not only on first day cover, but with the scarce Secretariat postmark.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Three Covers Philatelists Can Do Without

Unnecessary stamps have long been condemned by the philatelic press and collectors generally. Now they have been joined by unnecessary postmarks.

Nauru stamps were sold at a stall at Philatex Bournemouth, and the island's "philatelic consultant" announced in a press release that a special cancellation would be applied to special covers bearing Nauru stamps "marking the Republic's participation in this important show".

"This will be the third special postmark by the Nauru Philatelic Agency in Great Britain," it continued blandly. "The first

was to mark the inauguration of the agency on January 31, the second honoured 'Stampex' Jubilee Year on March 2."

Popularity Poll

The *Australian Informer*, published by The Society of Australasian Specialists and the Oceania Philatelic Society, USA, has conducted a poll of its readers on the areas about which articles would interest them.

The results, so far as they concern the area of *P. from A.* coverage, were:

Australian Commonwealth, 164; New Zealand, 126; Australian Territories, 115; Australian States, 113; New Zealand Territories, 105; Papua New Guinea, 102; British Pacific Possessions, 91; German Pacific Possessions, 32; French Pacific Territories, 20.

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