

# PHILATELY

*from*

# AUSTRALIA

*A CHRONICLE OF AUSTRALASIAN STAMPS  
AND THEIR COLLECTORS*



*Published Quarterly by*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

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# PHILATELY *from* AUSTRALIA

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and the Royal Sydney Philatelic Club*

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## Mr. H. M. CAMPBELL, R. D. P. SIGNS THE ROLL



*Mr. Campbell signs the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, watched by Mr. Leon V. Rapkin, secretary to the Board of Election, and Mr. Campbell's sponsor, Mr. R. D. Butler. Seated are Mr. Alan K. Bosworth, chairman of the British Philatelic Federation Council, and Mrs. Kay Goodman, chairman of Congress.*

Mr. H. M. Campbell, of Melbourne, signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at a ceremony in the cloisters of a court of Trinity College, Cambridge, on 23 August.

Mr. Campbell, who was elected to the Roll in 1969 had been unable to visit Britain at the time previous ceremonies were held.

The ceremony was on the final day of the British Philatelic Federation Congress, on a fine, cold, day, and was held in the court because the hall was being prepared for the Congress banquet that evening.

Mr. Campbell was followed by the five new R.D.Ps. who were elected to sign the Roll this year — Stig Andersen (Denmark), Tevfik Kuyas (Turkey), Dr. Kenneth Pennycuik (Britain), Gary S. Ryan (Britain), and Arthur Salm (USA).

Mrs. Kay Goodman, chairman of Congress, presided, and each signatory was sponsored by an R.D.P.

Mr. Campbell was sponsored by Mr. R. D. Butler, president of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, who spoke of Mr. Campbell's philatelic achievements.

Mr. Campbell then signed the vellum roll using a new pen. He signed on an earlier sheet of the roll, in the space reserved for him.

After signing, Mr. Campbell shook hands with Congress officials and with all the R.D.Ps. present, who lined up at right-angles to the table bearing the roll, headed by the most senior R.D.P. present.

Next, he was escorted to the place he would have occupied had he signed the Roll when elected.

All the new signatories signed after him, in alphabetical order, the ceremonial being repeated.

Mrs. Goodman presented each R.D.P. with a silver medallion as a member of Congress. Mr. Campbell's bore the date 1969.

It may have been the first time the Roll has been signed at an outdoor ceremony.

#### *Unhappy Sequel*

Mr. Campbell made a European tour on his way home, visiting Bullund on Jutland.

There he handed in a suitcase containing the medallion to Denair to go with him to Copenhagen and then be transferred to his Iraqi Airlines aircraft for the flight to Athens.

When he arrived at Athens the case did not appear.

To date, it has not been found but inquiries are continuing.

## ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA EXPERT COMMITTEE CERTIFICATES

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria Expert Committee wishes to notify all those seeking certificates that their applications must be on the official form.

This states that all submissions must be at the owner's risk.

The minimum fee for consideration is \$17.50 for members of the society and \$20 for non-members.

The committee gives opinions only and does not value or identify stamps.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### *Community Service Award to Mr. C. G. Skewes*

Mr. C. G. Skewes, 83, and a prominent and lively member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria recently received a Victoria Council of Social Service Community Service Award for the work of his Toc H. team in making and installing Emergency Alarm Systems.

The alarms are made by a group of retired men who include a former Commonwealth Director of

Navigation, two bankers, two engineers, a teacher, a welder, and a jeweller.

The appliances are attached to bedheads of people living alone, or, where the person is liable to fall and be unable to rise, to a skirting board. They actuate a flashing red light in a window where a neighbour can see it and ring the local police.

To date, more than 8000 alarms have been installed.



# The Trail



# of Commonwealth

Conducted by BILL EUSTACE

## *Australia Aerogramme*

It was enough to break your heart. There was I standing at the G.P.O. counter whilst two of the staff discussed what they were going to do about an aerogramme form which a customer had brought back complaining that there was no stamp imprinted on it. Unfortunately, he had written and addressed it. Otherwise there would have been a very willing volunteer to help them overcome their difficulty!

## *Australia — 2 cent Bird Definitive*

As would have been expected from the huge requirement for this denomination when the postage rate was increased from 20 to 22 cents, there are variations to be found.

At first I noticed that some sheets had the number in the selvedge level with Row 6 and others were numbered between rows 5 and 6 with most of the number falling in Row 5. However, apart from a very minor difference in shade, both lots appeared similar with a creamy paper and dull back.

A couple of months ago, having some redundant 20 cent stamps to dispose of, I bought a sheet of 2 cent stamps at the G.P.O. counter — (Its wonderful what you can find at the G.P.O.) — and it was immediately obvious that although the sheets were numbered in Row 6, the paper was now white — something which was readily apparent from both front and back without any need to resort to an ultra-violet lamp.

## *Australia — 5 cent Bird Definitive*

Recently I had occasion to buy some of these stamps at the G.P.O. for “make up” postage and put them under my U/V lamp to see whether anything interesting had happened. Sure enough, the numbering box had been shifted down a few millimetres to be squarely opposite Row 6 — not in itself of any significance — and the background to the stamps was a less definite tone of orange but the U/V reaction on the face was totally different — much brighter — and on turning the sheets over in daylight I saw that the backs, formerly cream, were now white.

## *Nauru — 20 cent Christmas 1980*

When the English version of their stamp was issued I noticed that the quotation appeared to be shown incorrectly as “Glory to God . . . goodwill towards men” instead of “toward” and telephoned Nauru House to enquire whether there was any truth in the rumour (newly invented) that the stamp was to be withdrawn, corrected and re-issued. After some frantic “buck passing” and two letters I received a reply today from The Philatelic Officer at Nauru with the bold statement that “there is no intention of withdrawing the 1980 series of Christmas stamps as issued.”

And so the season has rolled round once more for me to wish my readers a Merry Christmas and a Philatelically Satisfying 1981.

# The Other Side of the Picture

By G. T. WHITE, F.R.P.S.L.



AN EARLY FIJI TIMES COVER TO MELBOURNE.

One of the advantages to writing this column is that sometimes I see or hear of philatelic material of a most unusual and exciting nature. This cover is a case. It is addressed to a Miss Dods of Brunswick, a suburb of Melbourne. Miss Dods was one of the founders of Holeproof, manufacturers of underwear, stockings, and similar goods.

The cover has the 3d. and 6d. of the first issue printed by the *Fiji Times*, (SG 2 and 3), pen-cancelled because no datestamps were available. In fact it was the usual method of cancelling the stamps, although one area, Bua, used an eight-pointed star. On the top left-hand portion of the cover is a small marking apparently indicating the district from which it was posted.

It appears to be a battered or perished rubber stamp, REWA, in a single-line rectangular border.

Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia states: "Originally the stamps were produced for local use only, but it would appear that later arrangements were made by which they were accepted in N.Z. and certain Australian Colonies."

This cover, interestingly, may clear up this misconception and it also illustrates why the 'NSW' canceller in three concentric ovals is known on these stamps.

My view is that these stamps paid the 'private' ship rate to Sydney (part of the *Fiji Times* Express service, which also included delivery of mail to N.Z. ports.)

Upon reaching Sydney the letter was posted in the normal manner with the 3d. N.S.W. stamp attached. The mail clerks then cancelled the Fiji stamps, C DE 31 1870



Sydney, the pen cancellation being deemed (wrongly) to be insufficient or improper cancellation. The N.S.W. stamp was cancelled normally and covered the postage to Victoria.

The cover is backstamped with transit and arrival datestamps Melbourne code 2A, of 3.1.1871. and Brunswick, also dated 3.1.71.

I understand that this cover will be auctioned at the Society's sale on 28 February 1981.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### Small scratches on Perkins, Bacon Steel Plates

When I took this column over after the death of Mr Purves I knew there would come a time when something entirely new would be thrown at me. This has occurred a couple of times and the following is an example. It is drawn from notes from Mr Peter Jaffé, F.R.P.S.L.

He has a South Australian 6d. SG 106 dated 21 April 1876, and writes: "Besides the marginal plate line (imperforate at left) which extends beyond the height of the stamp, there is a 4mm colour line, roughly mid-way between the stamp and the plate line, starting mid-way between this stamp and its neighbour below and running to 11 o'clock."

I would value any assistance in positioning the stamp and identifying the Perkins, Bacon Plate (Plate II?), either from plate proofs or otherwise. The Marginal watermark lines appear to be unbroken by letters of "postage".

It may be that the 11 o'clock line is not accidental, and may have helped the sideographer to roll in on the polished section of the plate. It might also serve to identify the plate, of which three existed.

Philatelic opinion divides on the nature of scratch marks in the margins of Perkins, Bacon steel plates between those who rate these accidental and those who believe these were used to indicate to the sideographer the limits of the polished surface prepared for rolling in.

A similar mark has been noted on the right margin of the St. Vincent, 5/- of 1880, outside 5 of 20. It would be helpful to know the position of the South Australian mark and to know if anything similar occurs on the other plates or values.

Western Australia has a possible similar example.

The one penny plate of 240 has been studied in detail, but no similar work has been published on the other plates. On the 4d. printed from the Perkins, Bacon plates a prominent dark flaw, a 'butterfly' to west of swan's beak is now recorded in the hope that it can be positioned in the plate of 120 stamps. There is also a dot in top of centre of 'W' of Western, of the type which assisted in analyses of St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Cape of Good Hope plates.

Although it is tempting to speculate about corrosion of the Western Australian plates while on two long sea voyages, it seems more likely that this damage, like the gash on neck on Turks Island 1d., arises from a metal fragment being attached to the roller for one or more impressions.

This W.A. fault may occur on SG. 26, 27, 31, 38 and 46; it certainly occurs from SG 56, 74, 78, 85 and 97.

## TASMANIA

2d. watermark 2. Printed twice SG 139a.

Further to earlier articles (*P. from A. Sept 54, p. 79; Dec 54, p. 116; Mar. 55, p. 15*) where it records two copies which appear to be from different sheets because of the marked difference in the positioning of the 'lighter printing' Peter Jaffé has shown me

another copy which shows the lighter impression about 4mm below and 2mm to the left of the heavy or final impression.

We both think that the first impression was made on at least three sheets with unsatisfactory ink; this being so, a new batch of ink deeper and a different shade, probably more suitable to surface printing, was used and these unsatisfactory sheets were used because every sheet had to be accounted for.

A similar but perhaps more certain case occurs with the Swedish 20 Öre of 1876 when a pale shade issued in 1875 was actually printed again in a deeper colour.

[(Mr Purves also published an article on Tasmania's Double Prints (P. from A., Dec. 1975, p. 89).]

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### *Trans-Tasman Double*

Mr. Ray Chapman, M.B.E. of Melbourne, this year achieved a Trans-Tasman double, winning the Grand Award at both ZEAPEX, Auckland, and SYDPEX, Sydney.

In both cases, the award was the gift of the national post office.

Both were for Mr. Chapman's entry of Australian Commonwealth.

The New Zealand Post Office award was an antique pillar-box in antique silver, mounted on New Zealand's Greenstone, with a base of Rimu, a native wood.

Australia Post's trophy was a gold plaque with an enlarged 5/- Sydney Harbour Bridge stamp engraved on it.

ZEAPEX was the first occasion on which an Australian Commonwealth collection had won the championship at an international exhibition.

It was the first time he had entered in an exhibition.

### *A Tale of Two Companies*

On that historic day May 6, this year, Robson Lowe, Ltd., celebrated its 60th Anniversary.

Looking back, Mr Robson Lowe recalled that when the firm was blown out of Regent Street during the "Blitz," he moved to Pall Mall.

Along came the Westminster Council and told him that auctioneers were not allowed in Pall Mall.

So he appealed and "appeared before some Court" where he pointed out that James Christie, founder of Christie's, started as an auctioneer in Pall Mall in 1766.

He won.

Robson Lowe held its Diamond Jubilee auction at Christie's.

For the past 40 years the two firms have worked together internationally and, since they have been available, Robson Lowe members have steadily bought Christie shares.

Now Christie's have bought the shares in the Robson Lowe Group.

But Mr Robson Lowe is chairman of Robson Lowe and a director of Christie's.

### *Woomera — The Power of A Postmark*

Here is an item from *Still in the Bush*, one of the five books written by the famous Australian explorer, surveyor and desert roadmaker, Len Beadell, who has been the subject of a BBC profile.

Beadell did all the surveying to fix the site of the Woomera Rocket Range.

"For a long time I had been trying to think of an appropriate name for this project to use on plans and communications, instead of vaguely referring to a rocket range site in Australia, but I'd constantly rejected my ideas because of their clumsiness or unsuitability," he writes.

"It had to be short and easy to pronounce; preferably one word to save time and space in the countless reports, and at the same time synonymous with the purpose of the project. So it was that with a visit by General Evetts and Major Wynne-Williams a name came to light.

"Being polite English gentlemen they had acquired a glossary of Aboriginal words and their equivalent meanings, and they indicated that it would be a nice gesture to think in these terms, as the Aborigines were the first inhabitants of the country, after all.

"Running their fingers down the pages the word "spear launcher" stood out, stimulating their imagination.

"An excited exclamation followed, "By Jove! These Aborigines are launching spears and we are about to be launching rockets.

"I say, but wouldn't it be polite to refer to this place by the name of their apparatus for a similar function, and christen it 'Woomera' for the time being?"

"It was instantly agreed that the Aborigines would certainly be pleased with the choice, and so, temporarily, it began to appear on signals and maps until a permanent name could be found.

"The fact that there were no Aborigines to be seen didn't make any difference.

"The name was certain to become a reality after the postal department cast a metal stamp using the word as a postmark, because they are expensive and they didn't want to waste this first one."

# NOTES ON VICTORIAN RARITIES

By G. N. KELLOW

## 1.— 2d. HALF-LENGTH, FOURTH PRINTING, VARIETY, VOID CORNER

This is a spectacular variety which has been described in detail by Mr. A. J. Sefi (*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, August 1928, pp. 164-165), and later by Mr. J. R. W. Purves in *The Half-Lengths of Victoria* (Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1953, p. 66).

The flaw consists of a triangular void area in the south-east corner, causing omission of the corner square and T of TWO, and according to Mr. Purves was the result of incomplete retouching of an extensively damaged unit (no. 11 in the transfer group). Mr. Purves considered the flaw may only have been there in the later part of the printing, and I am not sure whether it occurs in one or more shades. If it had been present throughout the entire printing, of an estimated 36,000, there would be 300 copies of this stamp printed, and this number is not inconsistent with the probable quantity which has survived.

Discovery of the stamp has been credited to Henry Harvey, who owned the copy described by Sefi, but the variety had been previously described by Mr. M. H. Horsley, who apparently had an example (*London Philatelist*, April 1918, pp. 84-85). It is the rarest Half-Length stamp listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. The quantity known I have seen variously stated as three, five and less than six. I have records of four, and have seen photographs of three of them. None is in first-class condition, but this is not unusual with this printing due to the closeness of the setting.

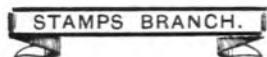
1. Harvey copy. This stamp has had the void area cut-to-shape, and is cut into at top. It is cancelled with a Barred Oval, but the number is illegible. It was sold at the London auction of the Harvey collection in 1976 (Robson Lowe, Sales 4062-3, Lot 259).

2. A copy sold at auction in Melbourne in 1970 (Robson Lowe, Sale 3, Lot 178). This stamp is cut into at various places, but the void area is complete. It is cancelled by Barred Oval 1 (Melbourne).

3 and 4. There are two copies in the J. R. W. Purves collection. (Mipex Exhibition Catalogue 1963 p. 24). The first of these he found early in 1953 (*Half-Lengths*, p. 66), and the second is almost certainly the original Horsley copy. The Horsley collection was acquired intact by Mr. Alfred H. Caspary, but the void corner variety did not appear in the Caspary auction. I have a photo of one of the Purves copies (I don't know which) that is probably the best example of the variety known. The void area is clear, the stamp being cancelled by a central Butterfly 1 (Melbourne).

## Mr. J. R. W. PURVES IN A.P.S. HALL OF FAME

The American Philatelic Society has appointed Mr. J. R. W. Purves to its Philatelic Hall of Fame.



General Post Office,

Melbourne, 18<sup>th</sup> October, 1897.

MEMO. for W. F. Mayor

of Grace Sumner & Co.

Shinders Lane City

The enclosed Jubilee Charity Stamps have been allotted on your application:—

6 2½d. (2/6) ... £ 15/-

15 1d. (1/-) ... £ 15/-

As the 2½d. issue was over-applied for, the balance of amount lodged by you, for that denomination of Stamps, is returned herewith £ 10/-

ANGUS GUMMING

# THE VICTORIAN CHARITIES OF 1897

By HELEN SERJEANT WHITE

The Hospital Stamps issued by Victoria, in October, 1897, are proof that there is nothing new in a quick sell out.

Earlier in that year, at the suggestion of the State Governor (the Rt. Hon H. R. Brand, Viscount Hampden), New South Wales issued two stamps with the postal value of 1d. and 2½d, but selling at 1/- and 2/6 respectively. Forty thousand of the 1d stamp were issued, and 10,000 of the 2½d. The difference between the cost and the postal value was donated to the Consumptive Homes.

Inspired by the success of the New South Wales venture, Mr. F. R. Godfrey, a member of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, suggested that Victoria follow the example of New South Wales. In spite of the opposition of the society, the Government adopted his proposal.

The stamps were designed by another member, Mr M. Tannenberg, a well-known designer of early Australian and New Zealand stamps. The steel dies were engraved by Mr H. Mitchelhill, and supplied by Sands and McDougall to the Government Printing Office.

It is said that a large number of designs had been submitted.

According to the *Australian Philatelist* of 25 September, 1897, application for the 2½d stamp had already exceeded the intended quantity of 10,000; so the Postal Department decided to fulfil the small orders, and divide the remainder among those who asked for large numbers.

It is said that one applicant wanted 500 pounds' worth. Needless to say he did not get them.

The 40,000 penny stamps were comparatively in lesser demand.

The same issue of the *Australian Philatelist* quotes a paragraph from the Melbourne *Argus* (unfortunately not dated), saying that the stamps were to be issued in a fortnight and that already orders had exceeded the number to be printed.

The October issue of the *Australian Philatelist*, after stating that the issue was about to be made, said all the 2½d stamps had been allotted, and no further applications would be received. . . . The Postal Department decided not to supply trade orders to the detriment of private collectors. It was almost certain that no one would be allotted more than one-pound's worth of the 2/6d stamps.

At the time this was written, more than half the 1/- stamps had been applied for, and when they were all taken the charities to receive the proceeds would be decided.

It is of interest that neither the N.S.W. nor Victorian charities were included in the New Issue columns of the *Australian Philatelist*. The Editor gave as the reason that they were not "necessary postal items".

What the *Australian Philatelist* did not tell us was that the Post Office issued a special printed form to accompany the return of the balance of money sent.

The example illustrated, dated 18 October 1897, may be the only surviving one of its kind.

Mr. Frank Major, a member of the (Royal) Philatelic Society of Victoria sought two-pound's worth — 10 2½d and 15 1d. He received the 15 1d but only six 2½d.

[ Mr. Major's son, the late Dr. James Major, also became a member of the society.]

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA: THE COLOUR ERROR 10/- THICK POSTAGE IN PALE GREY-OLIVE

By *MOGENS JUHL, F.R.P.S.L.*

In 1974 my late friend Mr J. R. W. Purves on one of his frequent stays with me in Sydney spotted in my modest accumulation of the 'Long' stamps of South Australia a hitherto unknown major Colour Error of 10/- Thick Postage (S.G. 291) in pale grey-olive in lieu of green. The copy is c.t.o. 26.10.(10).

Subsequent inquiries among Australian States specialists revealed a similar mint copy in the collection of Mr. Slade-Slade.

Mr Purves reported the discovery in *P from A* for June 1975 and in 1978 the article was reprinted in his book, *South Australia: The 'Long' Stamps of 1902-12* (p. 43), with the addition that another (mint) copy had been reported by Mr. Malin in Adelaide.

Mr Purves considered the colour to be identical with that used for the A-printing of the 3d value. This is supported by the fact that the colour error in ultra-violet light reacts as the 3d and not as the normal 10/- green.

However, in the back of the mind of my learned friend lingered the question of whether the Colour Error was a regular issue and he mentioned the case of the 5d Postage Due wmk., Crown A of Victoria known only c.t.o. from presentation sets.

It is sad that Mr Purves should not live to receive the report that, in May, I found in a small auction lot yet another copy in a slightly lighter shade showing undoubted postal use in Adelaide, 1909. I feel sure that it would have given him enormous pleasure to have his discovery fully proved, as it is perhaps the greatest find of a major error in the States area during the 1970s. Although more copies are certain to turn up it is on a par with South Australia's own rarest variety, the 4d ultramarine (S.G. 69) and considerably rarer than Western Australia's famous Colour Error 2d mauve (S.G. 65).

By a strange coincidence it was exactly a year after his death that I was able to confirm what was one of his great finds. One collector has asked why it had not been found many years ago.

I think it is because very few collectors ever see the 10/- value and therefore have not the opportunity to compare the colour combined with the fact that the 10 or so great collectors of the past have not stumbled across a copy until Mr Purves in 1974. I certainly had not given it a thought as it was the only one I owned at the time — although I had been a bit surprised to see that S.G. called it green.

## TASMANIA: TWO MORE BOURNBANK HANDSTAMPS

By *W. E. TINSLEY, F.R.P.S.L.*

Mr L. C. Viney reported the private handstamp BOURNBANK/Parish of/Wellington/1865 in *Philately from Australia*, (September 1979, p. 69), and described three examples on entires.



Two more examples have now been seen.

Item 4 is lot 2304 in the Robson Lowe Geneva sale of the Sebastian Earl collection of 25 April 1980.

This cover bears a strip of four and a pair of 1d Chalons cancelled by the Second Allocation numeral 63, of New Norfolk, and the N NORFOLK/30.8.69 straight line townmark.

The name MOLESWORTH JEFFERY with double lines above and below and the address County of KENT,/ENGLAND are printed on the envelope, with the remainder of the address in manuscript.

Item 5, in my collection, bears a block of four and a pair of 1d sideface cancelled 63, and the NEW NORFOLK cds 4 SE 4/1875.

Both covers are addressed to Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, County of Kent, England, but item 5 is entirely in manuscript, including the Molesworth Jeffery between double lines in the lower left corner.

On both covers the handstamp is in the upper left corner and inclined at about 45 degrees. The strike on the 1875 cover is nearly illegible and probably would not have been identified without the aid of Mr Viney's article.

One suspects Mr Jeffery never cleaned his handstamp.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### *R.P.S.L. Represented in Five States*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London, has appointed Dr. D. Pocock its special representative in Western Australia.

This appointment brings its number of special representatives in Australia to five.

Representatives in the other States are: New South Wales, Mr. E. J. Garrard; Victoria, Mr. J. Gartner; South Australia, Mr. H. McL. Melville-Smith; and Tasmania, Mr. L. C. Viney.

### *Two Postmarks on Qantas' 1944 Indian Ocean Aerogrammes*

Two postmarks were used on Qantas' aerogrammes with the special red cachet for its non-stop W.A.-Ceylon air service of 1944.

One was G.P.O. Sydney Air 4 P11SE44 1.

The other was G.P.O. Sydney R.C.S. 5 P11SE44 1.

### *Manuscript Surcharge on 1½d K.G.V.*

A cover with a 1½d red King George V stamp with manuscript endorsement "Two Pence" was Lot 402 in Harmers' Sydney sale of 27 November.

The cover, addressed to Brisbane, was cancelled with the Ipswich "Use the Air Mail" machine cancel of 1 September 1930 3 p.m.

The upper part of the cover is illustrated in the catalogue.

The Lord Howe Island Provisional is believed to have been issued early in August 1930.

Lot 404 was a 1½d Red K.G. V on piece with the Lord Howe Island manuscript endorsement

extending beyond the boundaries of the stamp on to the paper of the envelope. This indicates the envelope was brought in for the addition of a ½d stamp which was not available and the endorsement made on the spot.

Part of a Lord Howe Island postmark is to the left of the stamp but the date has been torn away. The stamp itself is uncanceled.

### *Slide Shows*

Some years ago, a valued American member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria sent out a slide-display of the United States 1847 issue, which was greatly enjoyed, and regarded as a new and uplifting feature of the year's programme.

Now Mr Alfred J. Branston of England, has visited America and in an article in *Philately* (July-August 1980), says:

"The Americans seem to enjoy having slide shows, i.e., evenings when only slides of stamps, covers, and like philatelic material are shown without the association of the relevant sheets. At American slide shows, at least as I encountered them, questions were asked, discussions raised and prolonged at any relevant point whatsoever during the shows.

During the discussion, the picture on the screen is held thus affording immediate visual assistance and the speaker can contribute or not just as he pleases.

The rule seems to be 'See a point, ask a question, and discuss it while it is on the screen to see.'

## DEATH OF MR A. H. MUNRO

The death of Mr Alan Hamilton Munro has taken from the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria one of its best-known members and one whose wide abilities made him typical of those men whom the society has been so fortunate in attracting.

His tall, powerful, figure and outstanding personality will be greatly missed from its meetings.

Alan Munro was educated at Scotch College, Perth, and at the University of Western Australia.

He took a Bachelor of Arts degree and came to Melbourne where he furthered his engineering studies, graduating Master of Civil Engineering at Melbourne University.

He was also a Fellow of the Institute of Engineers of Australia and an Associate of the Australian Society of Accountants.

His first position was as an engineer with the Melbourne City Council and he supervised the installation of the first traffic lights in Melbourne. Later he planned the construction of what is now known as the New Footscray Road.

In 1935 he was appointed City Engineer of Footscray and remained in that position until his retirement in 1969.

He was prominent in a number of civic and cultural organisations, being the State President of the Y.M.C.A. from 1960 to 1963, a Council member of the Sir Colin McKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville, and a foundation member of the Footscray Historical Society.

In addition he was an enthusiastic member of the Footscray Rotary Club, and a committeeman on the A.B.C. Symphony Orchestra Subscribers' Committee.

During World War II he served with distinction with the R.A.A.F., enlisting as an Aircraftman and rising to the rank of Wing-Commander. He saw service both at home and overseas, his main task being the planning and construction of airstrips.

Better known to philatelists for his collection of "missing colours", Alan Munro also had a fine collection of Papua, and New Guinea. In later years he concentrated on acquiring the rarer Commonwealth items of the King George V period.

He was a keen student of the arts and sciences and his ready wit and sense of humour endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He passed away on 9 September, leaving his wife, Enid, and five sons, to whom the society and its members extend their sincere condolences.

A.W.B.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### *U.S. Expert Committees*

The Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10016, has announced that, although the American Philatelic Society Expertising Committee has suspended receiving items for consideration, the Philatelic Foundation has not.

The chairman of the Expert Committee, Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken, says that because of the backlog, easier items are taking two to four months to process and complex items or those

requiring detailed study may be expected to need six months.

### *Royal Philatelic Society of N.Z. has 400 Members*

The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand achieved a membership of 400 in the past year.

Its annual report says that 38 new members were elected during the year, of whom 14 were from overseas, bringing the total to 410.

The previous year's membership was 393.

# VICTORIAN MILITARY FRANKS, 1864-1902

By P. COLLAS, M.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.

This article is concerned with the several frank stamps which were introduced in 1864, and subsequently, for use by military authorities in Victoria, both Imperial and local.

It is not intended to examine the reasons which prompted the Victorian government to provide frank stamps, but it is desirable to note that impressions of them were intended to be applied only to official correspondence.

Envelopes were required to be headed 'On Her Majesty's Service' or 'O.H.M.S.' and to have printed in the lower left corner the name of the appropriate department or authority. The frank impressions were to appear in the top right corners. Despite this, franked envelopes occasionally seen have had handwriting or rubberstamp markings in lieu of descriptive machine printing.

## *Imperial Army*

Three frank stamps provided for use by Imperial Army units in Victoria were inscribed respectively COMMANDER OF H.M. LAND FORCES, COMMISSARIAT STAFF and OFFICER COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY. A note in the Robson Lowe *Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, 1788-1952*, Vol. IV, indicates that these franks became available in 1864 and were in use for a short time only. A further note advised that they 'have not been seen by present-day Victorian collectors (p. 261).

As to this second contention, the late J. R. W. Purves recorded the discovery of two copies of the COMMANDER OF H.M. LAND FORCES frank. Dates of usage were not stated (*P. from A. March 1976, p. 7 and June 1976, p. 32*).

A fourth frank of the period, COMMANDER OF H.M. SEA FORCES, will be detailed later, under a separate heading.

One finds that two of the three Imperial army franks were listed in early editions of Gibbons' postal stationery catalogues. (*Priced Catalogue of Envelopes and Wrappers, Post Cards and Letter Cards, 1897 and 1900 editions*). There, the year of issue for franks generally was indicated as 1865. The Gibbons listing did not include the COMMISSARIAT STAFF frank and omitted OFFICER in the OFFICER COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY frank. In the Robson Lowe listing it is found that LAND was omitted from the COMMANDER OF H.M. LAND FORCES frank. The two franks listed in the Gibbons catalogues were there unpriced in either entire or cut-out form. This was certainly indicative of scarcity, or rarity, at that time as almost all other Victorian franks then listed were priced as cut-outs. Very few were priced in entire form.

Today, as in earlier years, the three Imperial army franks must be regarded as very rare and the reason lies in the circumstances of the times. The first aspect is that when the frank stamp system became operative on 3 August 1864 there were no Imperial troops in Victoria, the detachments of the 40th Regiment of the line, earlier stationed in the colony, having been transferred to New Zealand to become participants in the second Maori War.

Because of this situation, the Imperial authorities filled the gap by transfer of a battery of the Royal Artillery from Sydney to Melbourne for two years, subsequently relieving it with another R.A. battery. The Royal Artillery therefore took the place of

elements of the 40th Regiment in Victoria for at least four years, probably commencing from late 1861 or early 1862. It was thus that the frank inscribed OFFICER COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY came to be provided in 1864.

By December 1865, or early in 1866, the artillery unit had returned to Sydney and the 40th Regiment had been recalled to its original stations in Australia, with its normal complement in Victoria, including regimental headquarters in Melbourne. Following return to Britain later in 1866, the 40th Regiment was replaced in Victoria by companies of other regiments. Imperial troops commenced to be withdrawn finally in August 1870 and by the end of that year none were stationed in Victoria.

On this background, it appears clear that there was little or no need or usage of the COMMANDER OF H.M. LAND FORCES or COMMISSARIAT STAFF frank stamps over 1864 and 1865. However, a requirement would have arisen from about early 1866 to late 1870 and existing examples of these two franks must almost certainly belong to this final period.

The OFFICER COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY frank stamp would probably have been available for usage from August 1864 and would have ceased to have had relevance by December 1865 or early in 1866 when the Royal Artillery battery in Melbourne returned to Sydney.

It will be seen, therefore, that the actual periods of possible usage of all three franks were comparatively short. It is to be remarked that each of the frank stamps probably existed in very few copies and usage would have been carefully controlled. When one takes into account that most covers bearing the franked impressions would have carried addresses within the military system, it is not surprising that the survival rate would have been extraordinarily low. The available information indicates that blue was the required colour for all franks in the earlier years and the three franks noted here have been recorded, to this time, only in that colour.

#### *The Naval Frank*

This frank stamp was inscribed COMMANDER OF H.M. SEA FORCES.

It was listed in the Gibbons catalogues earlier mentioned but was not priced in either entire or cut-out form. It is also contained in the Robson Lowe list. One learns from an official publication, *An Outline of Australian Naval History*, that British naval strength in Australian waters in 1859-60 was very small. A Royal Navy Australian Squadron, based in Sydney, had been formed in 1859 and over the next few years naval vessels were necessarily more active in New Zealand waters, because of the Maori War, and only at rare intervals did Royal Navy ships visit Port Phillip Bay. At the time the frank stamp became available, in 1864, there was not an Imperial commander of H.M. Sea Forces in Victoria and certainly not a Royal Navy shore station. One is inclined to believe that the frank was not intended primarily for Royal Navy usage but rather was to be identified with the fledgling Victorian Navy.

The first vessel of the Victorian Navy, the armed sloop *Victoria* (580 tons and 8 guns) had reached Port Phillip Bay in May 1856. It remained the only vessel of the Victorian fleet up to 1864 and its captain probably could have then been described as the Commander of H.M. Sea Forces. Because of the outbreak of the Maori War, *H.M.V.S. Victoria* came under the overriding control of the Commodore Royal Navy Australian Squadron in Sydney and was ordered to duties associated with the maintenance of British forces engaged in New Zealand.

By 1864, when *Victoria* had returned from service to its home port at Williamstown, the vessel was declared unfit for further defensive purposes, this bringing to an end the first period of the Victorian Navy. It is possible that the frank stamp did have some usage, albeit limited, about 1864.

The Victorian Navy was re-established from 1868 with an old wooden line-of-battle ship *Nelson* to serve as a training ship. It became the flagship of the Royal Victorian Navy and remained in service until 1891. (One of its anchors is set up as a memorial on the seafront at Williamstown).

A later acquisition was the turret ship H.M.V.S. *Cerberus*, which arrived in April 1871. Other vessels were subsequently added and in its heyday, in 1884, the permanent naval force comprised 161 officers and men, with a naval reserve totalling 302.

Because of the depression of the early 1890s, all naval progress came to a standstill. The warships were paid off and in 1896 the gunboats were sold. In the remaining years before Federation naval activity in Victoria did not revive.

If the usage of the COMMANDER OF H.M. SEA FORCES was continued after 1864, as might be expected, I have found no real evidence to this effect yet. The circumstances suggest that the amount of official correspondence would not have been heavy. Probably, only one or two copies of the frank stamp ever existed. Added to this, it would seem certain that this frank would have been replaced in 1884 by the more general THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE frank which, as will be explained later, also replaced the companion Victorian army frank of the day.

One can therefore envisage the COMMANDER OF H.M. SEA FORCES frank as possibly having only a maximum period of usage from about 1868 to 1884. Like the Imperial army franks earlier described, it was listed, unpriced, in the Gibbons postal stationery catalogues, the colour then being given as blue.

#### *Franks of the Volunteer Period*

One of the recommendations of a Victorian Defence Committee, appointed by the colony's Legislative Council in January 1854, was that a local militia be organized.

At this time, when considerable alarm was felt in the colonies at the possibility of an invasion of Australia by Russian forces, the recommendation was subsequently fully discussed in Parliament.

Eventually, the militia idea was not pursued and, in lieu, the formation of a volunteer force was approved. The enabling Act, passed in November 1854, provided that this force should not exceed 2000 men. To meet the requirement, there were formed the Melbourne Volunteer Rifle Regiment, the Victorian Volunteer Yeomanry Corps, and, at Geelong, a Volunteer Rifle Corps.

In 1859, consequent upon new recommendations to the government, the enrolment of additional volunteers was invited and 13 new rifle corps were formed, many of them in country areas. An Imperial staff officer was then appointed Colonel of Volunteers. By the end of 1863, the re-organized volunteer force totalled nearly 4000 men.

So far as can be ascertained, the first volunteer encampment at which a temporary post office was provided was at Sunbury in 1861. Reference to this was made, by Mr Purves in *Victoria: the 'Barred Numeral' Cancellations, 1856-1912*.

The COLONEL COMMANDANT OF VOLUNTEERS frank stamp almost certainly came into being in 1864. In this, and the several previous years, members of volunteer units had been engaged in military tasks which would normally have been carried out by Imperial troops had they then been in Victoria.

The frank was listed in the Gibbons postal stationery catalogues (with a non-existent hyphen between COLONEL and COMMANDANT) and was not priced. The colour was listed as blue. The frank had validity until 1881 when, because of a re-organization of the volunteer forces at the time, the style of the senior officer was changed.



It can be seen, therefore, that there would have been a nominal usage period of 17 years. However, impressions are very scarce and it is probable that envelopes bearing the frank impression circulated predominately between the headquarters and the various units of the volunteer force.

An outcome of the re-organization was the appointment of a commandant of the local volunteer forces and the relevant frank stamp, inscribed *COMMANDANT LOCAL FORCES* was introduced late in 1881. The frank was described in the Gibbons catalogues as 'Commandant of Local Forces', although the actual inscription omitted 'of'. Rather remarkably, this frank was then priced at 5s., as a cut-out, unused. This was indeed quite a high price at that time. I am fortunate in possessing a clear impression, in black, of this frank on a cover with the printed heading 'On Her Majesty's Service' and additionally, printed in the lower left corner 'Capt. Commanding St. Kilda Artillery'. The cover bears the Prahran duplex 69 postmark of 2 May 1883.

The frank must be regarded as a very scarce item. This becomes apparent when it is seen that the Victorian Parliament made provision for the disbandment of the whole volunteer force in 1884, and for a militia to be established in lieu.

#### *The Militia Frank*

The re-constitution of the local forces became important in the political arena in Victoria in 1881 and, as a consequence, a Department of Defence was formed and, for the first time, a Minister of Defence appointed. He was charged with formulating an acceptable militia scheme. This involved the bringing from England of a staff of competent officers, the appointment of a new commandant and the passage of new legislation. The new militia system, with some aspects of the volunteer force still retained, was introduced early in 1884.

As a consequence, the *COMMANDANT LOCAL FORCES* frank stamp lapsed, as did the naval frank stamp, and in their stead came *THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE* frank stamp.

Because of the widespread nature of the militia force, for which drill halls and orderly rooms were built in many parts of the colony, the frank stamp was made in many copies so that not only was it in use at the headquarters of the Victorian Military Forces at Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, but at local headquarters of units and sub-units in suburban and country areas.

The Robson Lowe encyclopaedia notes that from 1888 envelopes with printed franks could be requisitioned (from the Government Printer) if desired. This course was followed in respect of *THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE* franks and, as far as can be seen, such printed franks were used only on envelopes originating at Victorian Military Forces headquarters.

The earliest date seen associated with the printed frank is 23 April 1896 although, doubtless, earlier dates are to be found. A handicap is that some franked covers passed through the mails without receiving postmarks.

As at 1 March 1901, consequent upon Federation, the various State defence forces came under the control of the Commonwealth. Melbourne became the temporary federal capital and also the headquarters of the consolidated defence force.

At that headquarters, and elsewhere in Victoria, usage of *THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE* frank stamps, both hand and machine, was continued. However, such usage, and that of all other Victorian frank stamps, ceased on 31 October 1902. (Full reasons are explained in *The Early Federal Period 1901 to 1912-13* published by Australian Post Office).



Hand impressions seen of THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE frank, dating from about 1884 or 1885, measure 32½-33 mm diameter and are in blue or black. Machine impressions, which have a heavy border, measure 33-33½ mm in diameter and have been seen only in black. There are no marked differences in the presentation of the design in either form. Some slight variations are to be found in machine impressions and these may have resulted from minor touching of the original die.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The 1913 Penny Kangaroo of Australia*, by Major H. Dormer Legge, 44 pp. 21 x 30 cm. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, WC2R 0LX. Price, £3.50.

Keen collectors of Australian kangaroo issues will have appreciated, years ago, Major Dormer Legge's book *The Kangaroo Issues of Australian Stamps*, which dealt with all the values and originated from a student who was President of the Australian Specialists' Society of Great Britain. On that occasion, Orlo-Smith and Co., then of 244 Collins St., Melbourne, were the publishers.

Today, the author is 90 years of age and has studied and collected Australian stamps since he was given some envelopes bearing some during the first world war.

Now he has produced a book of 46 pages in large format (11½ by 8 inches) dealing entirely with the one penny value. He uses many illustrations, relating to proofs, sheets, dies, imprints, plate varieties, postmarks, official perforations, booklets and coils.

The work is undoubtedly the result of very careful research and should encourage those desiring to specialise in this stamp which only had eighteen months' currency, but nevertheless produced many interesting varieties of diverse nature.

The material illustrating postmarks covers ten large pages and could be used, of course, with other contemporary issues. Postal stationery is illustrated and the origin of the Specimen Sets (being the higher values of full Presentation Sets made available to the public for ten shillings!) is explained.

Altogether, the book is a valuable addition to Philatelic science and it should receive the attention it merits.

E. KEITH DITTERICH

*Indian Field Post Offices, 1903-04. The Aden-Yemini Boundary Commission; The*

*Somaliland Field Force*, by Robson Lowe. 12 pp. 17 x 25 cm. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JZ. Price, £1.

Mr Lowe has been able to study the records of the Royal Hampshire Regiment, whose forces were divided over the two areas at this time, and has also the letters that two sergeants of the regiment, one in Dthali, and the other at Eil-Dab, Somaliland, wrote to the same addressee, Mr W. Street, Cove, Hants, between 1902 and 1904.

One marvels again at the wide-ranging philatelic and postal history knowledge of the author, and the amount of detailed research that must have been required to reveal the history of the covers involved and therefore the story they have to tell postal historians.

This is emphasised by the two maps provided — The Foot-paths in the Aden Hinterland, and the Somaliland Campaign. But here is all the record, with something of the circumstances in which the sergeants were living, so far apart; and the assurance that we have yet to find some of the details of the Somaliland F.P.O. Cancellations, all of which are rarities.

*Chinese Philatelic Magazine*, No. 1, 1980, 32 pp. 18 x 26 mm. Editor, Wang Yongsheng. Published by China Philatelic Magazine Press, 27 Dong Chang An Jie, Beijing, China.

This is the first number of the magazine, which will be published bi-monthly, and then monthly.

The contents are all in Chinese but the colour reproductions of stamps are very good, and those of flower designs particularly fine.

The magazine's contents are wide-ranging, covering research on stamps issued in Chinese liberated areas and those of earlier dynasties, stamp design, new and forthcoming issues of Chinese stamps, and introductions to the stamps of various countries. Space will also be found for postal history.

# POST OFFICES OF NAVAL AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN VICTORIA, WORLD WAR I

By DAVID WOOD AND P. COLLAS, F.R.P.S.L.

Quite a number of years has elapsed since that great postal historian, the late Captain Harry S. Porter, wrote *The Postal History of the Australian Forces 1914-18*.

This was published in the *London Philatelist*, October and November 1954 and a supplementary article appeared in the same journal of June 1957.

This study is still regarded as the major reference work in the field by students and collectors although it is to be recognized that later work by other students, and published in various philatelic journals over the years, have shed additional light on some of the difficult areas, and have amplified others.

In his work, Captain Porter gave considerable attention to the listing of post offices at military camps in Australia over the World War I period, although, so far as the present short article is concerned, only the offices in Victoria are receiving attention.

While Captain Porter was remarkably accurate in regard to the opening and closing dates of many of the offices, he was not so fortunate in regard to others. Again, there were three offices he did not note, although they warranted inclusion.

The information contained in the subsequent list is the result of careful and detailed examination of Postmaster-General's Department records, most of these being held by Australian Archives, Victorian Branch. Regrettably, it was not always possible to ascertain all the details sought. Overall, the list embraces post offices at armed services establishments in Victoria which are regarded as coming into being because of the outbreak and continuance of World War I.

It may be remarked that there were earlier post offices at military establishments, some at locations noted in the present list, but these are outside the ambit of the present article. It may be practicable, at a future time, when research currently in progress can be completed, to prepare an article descriptive of the offices which functioned over the volunteer, militia and citizen force periods up to the eve of World War I.

P.O. DESIGNATION	NOTES
Altona Military Camp	The name of this office is uncertain as it has also been referred to as Altona Training Camp P.O. opened: 1.9.16; closed: 1.12.16.
Ballarat Military Camp	P.O. opened: 11.8.15; closed: 4.12.16.
Bendigo Military Camp	Initially an A.I.F. camp. P.O. opened: 17.8.15; closed 30.11.16. Camp was then used over two periods for Citizen Force training. P.O. opened: 3.9.17; closed: 3.11.17. P.O. opened: 6.11.18; closed: 26.11.18.
Broadmeadows Military Camp	P.O. opened: 17.8.14; closed: 29.3.19.
Castlemaine Military Camp	P.O. opened: 1.9.15; closed 1.12.16.

- Caulfield Military Hospital  
 P.O. opened: 2.12.16, continuing into post-war years. Name was changed on 1.7.33 to Repatriation General Hospital Caulfield P.O.
- Flemington Military Camp  
 Flinders Naval Base  
 P.O. opened: 26.7.15; closed: 23.6.16.  
 The first office on this site was a Receiving Office which opened 2.12.12. This was upgraded to a P.O. on 1.7.13. On 16.6.14 it was reduced to a Receiving Office again and not until later in 1914 — the exact date is unknown — was it again raised to P.O. status. It was continued into the post-war years, becoming Flinders Naval Depot P.O. on 1.9.25. The office was not listed by Porter.
- Geelong Military Camp  
 Initially an A.I.F. camp. Subsequently used for Citizen Force training. P.O. opened: 11.8.15; closed: 26.11.16.  
 Opened: 10.11.17; closed 17.11.17.
- Langwarrin Military Depot  
 This was a permanent military establishment. A receiving Office was opened 20.1.15; closed: 1.8.16. P.O. opened: 1.8.16; closed: -.5.21.
- McLeod Military Camp  
 This had earlier been known as Strathallen Military Camp but did not have a P.O. under that name. It became McLeod Military Camp on 19.4.16. P.O. opened: 3.4.18; closed 1.5.20.
- Maribyrnong Military Camp  
 Military Hospital  
 P.O. opened: 17.1.16; closed 8.5.18.  
 This P.O. was at the Australian General Hospital, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. P.O. opened: 7.12.15; closed: 17.5.19. The office was not listed by Porter.
- Royal Park Military Camp  
 Seymour Military Camp  
 P.O. opened: 17.1.16; closed: 24.3.17.  
 P.O. opened: 3.6.15; closed 1.5.18.  
 Opened: 11.11.18; closed: 29.11.18.
- Showgrounds Military Camp  
 The name of this office is also uncertain. The archives only referred to a Military Camp being established at the Showgrounds. P.O. opened: 30.9.14; closed: 21.10.14. This office was not listed by Porter.
- Warragul Military Camp  
 Warrnambool Military Camp  
 P.O. opened: -.8.16; closed: 28.11.16.  
 P.O. opened: 3.9.15; closed 15.3.16.  
 Opened: 10.10.16; closed 28.11.16.

# QUEENSLAND CANCELLATIONS AND MARKINGS: NEW FINDS

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

Since my article in the September 1979 issue (p. 70), was written, many new discoveries have been reported to me, or discovered by myself. Some date errors in Chapter IV have also been pointed out by Mr. P. Collas.

## *Chapter III*

P. 11. In the table of duplex cancellers, the following extensions to the range of dates have been noted:

(7) Rockhampton (a) 201 Aug/86 — Jan/94; (b) 473 Dec/90 — Mar/93.

P. 12. After 'Red' at the top of the page, add '84' to the list. It appears that '100' can be added to the list of manuscript cancellations, as Mr. Collas has this on a pair apparently subsequently cancelled at destination (Toowong) in 1893. Another stamp has an albino impression of the '100' obliterator, so it seems that Cunnamulla ran out of cancelling ink in 1893.

P. 14. In the first column, for No. 28, alter to read '1b (6½)', and for Nos. 48 and 53, in each case add: '2b(7)'. For No. 127 in the third column, delete the brackets round '1d' and add '(5)'.

P. 15. For Nos. 247 and 257 in the third column, in each case delete the brackets round '2a' and add '(8)'.

P. 16. For Nos. 273, 282 and 295 in the first column, in each case delete the brackets round '2a' and add '(?)'. For No. 329 in the second column, delete the brackets round '2a' and add '(7)'.

P. 17. For No. 445 in the first column, substitute '2a' for '?'.

P. 18. For No. 661 in the third column, delete the brackets round '2a' and add '(6½)'.

P. 19. For No. 678 in the first column and No. 703 in the second column, in each case delete the brackets round '2a' and add '(6½)'. For No. 724 in the third column, delete the brackets round '2a'.

Near the foot of the page, the numbers of the first four categories should now read:

NNS: 97 numbers.

RRRR: 107 numbers and one probable.

RRR: 82 numbers.

RR: 143 numbers.

P. 20. The first four groups should now read:

NNS: 22, 30, 54, 60, 64, 75, 78, 117, 123, 136, 139, 160, 175, 218, 225, 243, 294, 296, 310, 321, 348, 356, 364, 383, 388, 392, 407, 408, 428, 440, 446, 508, 559, 563, 564, 637, 640, 642, 644, 645, 649, 650, 652, 653, 654, 655, 657, 658, 663, 667, 670, 673, 674, 675, 679, 680, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 690, 691, 693, 698, 702, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 714, 715, 716, 718, 721, 726, 727, 729, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746.

RRRR: 28, 44, 45, 70, 76 (?), 77, 94, 104, 105, 106, 132, 147, 179, 185, 187, 192, 199, 200, 208, 211, 224, 240, 241, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 257, 270, 273, 276, 282, 292, 293, 295, 314, 315, 326, 329, 344, 345, 354, 358, 366, 375, 390, 412, 418, 421, 423, 424, 434, 437, 441, 445, 467, 484, 500, 511, 558, 560, 562, 571, 574, 576, 604, 613, 620, 628, 630, 633, 634, 636, 638, 641, 645, 656, 659, 660, 661, 662, 665, 666, 669, 671, 672, 677, 678, 682, 684, 688, 692, 694, 695, 696, 697, 699, 700, 703, 713, 717, 720, 722, 724, 728, 731, 747.

RRR: 34, 66, 69, 73, 82, 91, 112, 119, 143, 146, 162, 171, 174, 180, 189, 190, 191, 195, 222, 223, 228, 236, 238, 253, 264, 268, 301, 302, 309, 311, 319, 359, 367, 371, 372, 377, 393, 396, 400, 402, 404, 410, 415, 420, 433, 435, 443, 457, 464, 478, 493, 503, 517, 524, 532, 551, 575, 577, 585, 587, 590, 591, 593, 594, 606, 616, 617, 618, 627, 635, 643, 646, 651, 664, 668, 676, 686, 701, 712, 719, 723, 725, 730.

RR: 14, 26, 35, 42, 49, 51, 62, 65, 83, 88, 90, 92, 113, 115, 118, 122, 129, 135, 144, 153, 155, 157, 164, 170, 172, 181, 182, 196, 197, 207, 213, 217, 220, 221, 235, 237, 254, 262, 266, 272, 280, 285, 287, 288, 289, 298, 299, 303, 307, 308, 312, 318, 322, 323, 331, 337, 339, 342, 349, 352, 355, 361, 362, 373, 378, 380, 385, 387, 397, 399, 403, 409, 411, 414, 417, 422, 426, 427, 432, 436, 439, 442, 444, 447, 448, 449, 451, 452, 459, 461, 463, 466, 470, 471, 476, 480, 481, 482, 483, 494, 495, 504, 506, 509, 512, 518, 519, 523, 529, 535, 536, 538, 540, 542, 545, 552, 566, 569, 572, 579, 584, 586, 595, 596, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 608, 610, 614, 615, 619, 621, 622, 623, 625, 629, 631, 639.

Some of the original list of 'RR's' possibly should be reduced to 'R', but I have not explored as far as this.

P. 21. *Crown Seals*

Add MURGON to the list.

#### Chapter IV

P. 24. Delete '42 Later re-allocated to BIRRALEE, etc. After '58 LILLYVALE', the first note should read 'Closed 26/1/68'.

P. 25. After '63 CLERMONT', add '1865' in the *Opened* column.

After '84 SPRINGSURE', alter 'Jan/64' to '1/1/64'.

After '93 JONDARYAN', add in the the *Remarks* column, 'Moved to Railway Station in 1868.'

In the second-last line of the page, after '*reverted to NERANG CREEK 1869*', add in the *Remarks* column, 'Removed to Nerang Creek Township 17/2/74, and name changed to BENOWA, 2/4/74 (q.v.). After the closure of Benowa on 28/11/75, NERANG CREEK was apparently re-opened at some stage, still using No. 98.'

P. 26. 99 EIGHT MILE PLAIN. The last word should read 'PLAINS'.

P. 27. After '(115) OWANYILLA', add in the *Remarks* column, before 'Closed 21/9/81', 'Sometimes spelt OWANILLA.'

After '128 DOUGHBOY CREEK', the dates for the changes to CLYDESDALE and HEMMANT should read '1/7/76' and '1/10/76' respectively.

P. 29. After '190 PALMERVILLE 11/5/74', add under *Remarks*, "The first c.d.s. read merely 'PALMER'."

P. 30. The opening date of HAUGHTON was actually 12/1/77, so should appear after 'T.P.O. NO. 4, S & W. RY'.

Before 'MILLUNGERA', delete '(277)' and add '273'.

Before 'PIKEDALE REEFS', add '(277)'.

P. 32. After '283 REDCLIFFE', alter the opening date to '1/6/78'.

P. 33. TUNNEL. The closing date should read '30/6/80'.

P. 34. Before 'BIRRALEE', delete 'R.42' and substitute 'R.66'.

#### Chapter V

P. 50. After 42, delete 'BIRRALEE' in the second column.

P. 51. After 66, add 'BIRRALEE' under *Subsequent Allocations*.

P. 52. 99 EIGHT MILE PLAIN. Alter the last word to read 'PLAINS'.

P. 54. After 190, alter the entry to read 'PALMER (PALMERVILLE)'.

P. 56. After 273, delete '?' and add 'MILLUNGERA'.

After 277, delete '*Millungera*' and add '*Pikedale Reefs*'.

*Chapter VI**P. 70. (B) Registration Markings*

I now have the unframed REGISTERED — CHARTERS TOWERS dated AP 28, 78, so this may have been the earliest of the country 'REGISTERED' c.d.s.

P. 73. In the second paragraph I mentioned two handstamps with just the word REGISTERED in a rectangular frame. Mr. Beston has sent me a photocopy of a cover from Calliope with another of these. Although the cover is dated 1977, there is no reason to doubt that the handstamp was introduced in the colonial period (no registered covers from Calliope are known from that period, and no two-line REGISTERED — CALLIOPE has been seen), particularly as its numeral (39) is bracketed between those of St. George and Yaamba. The dimensions of the frame appear to be 42 x 8 mm.

In the list at the foot of the page, add in the appropriate places:

BUNDABERG X (in red)  
HUGHENDEN X

P. 74. At the top of the page, after MARYBOROUGH, add:

MUNGINDI X

*P. 75. (c) Ship Letters**(c) Rockhampton*

I now have the one-line 'LOOSE SHIP LETTER' on a cover from Rockhampton of August, 1886.

*P. 77. (d) Townsville*

I have Type 5 on a cover from Townsville of July 1899.

*Pp. 77-8. (D) Unclaimed*

GLADSTONE can be added to the list of two-line markings ('UNCLAIMED' 38½ x 4½ mm). Capt. Owen has sent me a cover showing another two-line marking previously unreported. This is 'UNCLAIMED — WINDORAH', with 'UNCLAIMED' measuring 37½ x 5 mm. Although the cover is dated 1951, there is no reason to doubt that it was introduced in the Colonial period. It is not a per favour strike.

The framed UNCLAIMED and the two-line NOT KNOWN BY — LETTER CARRIERS of Rockhampton have now been found on an Official cover from Brisbane to Rockhampton dated December 1892, so this must be getting back towards the date when the markings were introduced.

P. 79. In the new section "(F) 'Paid' Markings" (Sept. 1978, p. 67, March 1979, p. 16, and Sept. 1979, p. 72), Mr. Stevens has shown me an entirely new marking correctly used on cover. This is an octagonal marking measuring 34½ mm. from top to bottom and from side to side, with PAID in a curve at the top and ROCKHAMPTON in a curve starting at the left and going round the foot to the right. This is dated in 1899, and so becomes Type 1. The "Warwick" type becomes Type 2, of which a portion of another of the type has turned up on a stamp; this was used at Townsville, but unfortunately the year of the date is missing. The "Toowoomba" becomes Type 3.



# ARTISTS' VIEWS OF 6 AVOCA STREET, SOUTH YARRA

By D. E. NAPIER

Members and visitors entering 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra, can admire the collection of three prints showing the building on the left as one comes through the main door.

Each print is by a different artist and it is interesting that all have chosen virtually the same viewpoint.

The largest picture is an original in pencil and was commissioned by the Council from the artist, Dennis Duncan, who gave his drawing a white surround.

Dennis Duncan is an Australian now in his thirties and is working in Canada. He trained at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology as an architectural draftsman and has travelled in Tasmania, Northern Victoria, and Southern New South Wales, sketching buildings of the same era as ours.

The drawing is a very faithful depiction of our home — indeed it shows it “warts and all”. A sag in the gutter of the upper balcony is carefully drawn. The keen observer can see the irregularities in the cast iron railings of the upper balcony, street signs and light poles included.

Other artists would not have shown these points, but Dennis Duncan always faithfully depicted things as they were. So we have a most accurate portrayal of our building in November 1973.

The right hand picture is on loan to the Society. It comes from the collection of our tenant, Mr Gregory Ladner, and is lent for the term of his tenancy. This print is by Brian Burr and is No 145 in a Limited Series of 200.

The artist has ‘removed’ the street signs and light poles, but otherwise the print is a careful portrayal.

The lower print was presented by Mr D. N. Baker, as a memento of his year of Presidency, 1977-78, and commemorated 21 years of occupancy of the building by the Society. It is taken from *Colonial Australia — 19th Century Buildings Revisited*, by Eric Thompson published by Clarion Press Pty Ltd., of Sydney, in 1973.

Eric Thompson also removed the street signs and light poles and has taken artists’ licence with the ornamental ironwork.

The House Committee is looking for another copy of Brian Burr’s picture and would be interested to learn of any for sale. It is also interested in hearing of other prints of the building.

The History of the building was admirably covered by Mr Baker in his articles in *Philately from Australia* (June 1978, p. 41, September 1978, p. 61).

To date, the Society has been unable to find out who the architect was.

[Dennis Duncan’s drawing has been reproduced, both as a Christmas Card and a Note Card by the Society. Copies may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Miss Myra Farley, for 15 cents each, plus postage.]

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Commonwealth of Australia: The Postage Due Stamps, 1902-1963*, by R. P. Hyeronimus. 159 pp. 18 x 25 cm. Published by The Hawthorn Press, 601 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, 3000. Recommended price, \$20.

Mr Hyeronimus has timed his completely new book on Australian Postage Due stamps superbly. As he so rightly indicates in his preface, most of the philatelic research of these very interesting issues has been undertaken by isolated individuals over the years and he has put together most of the published information plus a good deal of original and most valuable research.

All this has occurred at a time when there is a world wide resurgence of interest in postage due material and there has also been a marked upswing in interest locally in Australia in this quite unduly neglected and fascinating area of Australian philately.

Australian postage due stamps are unique. With an issue span of just over 60 years they are a complex and bewildering lot of stamps to the beginner because they were printed in dribs and drabs over the years, sometimes with long intervals separating the printing of the frames and centres. There is a quite unnerving array of perforation varieties in the early stamps.

The bicoloured issues remained in use for half a century and this must surely in itself be something of a philatelic record.

Mr Hyeronimus has systematically set out the information at present known in a logical way, although no one could devise a system which is really easy to understand, given the incredible complexity of many of these issues.

It is abundantly clear that there remains an enormous amount of research yet to be carried out.

The illustrations of varieties are superb and should go a long way towards satisfying devotees of Australian Postage Dues who will face many long hours of study in the years ahead trying to come to grips with the enormous mass of information which he has managed to incorporate in his book.

There are inevitably minor criticisms which can be made of such a work, such as the acceptance of the Sixth series 2d. perf. 11 on the basis of one known unused copy without gum and the failure to include important details about the recutting on the 4d. value of the Eleventh series.

Minor criticisms however should not outweigh the value of this publication and Mr Hyeronimus really is to be congratulated on the enormously valuable contribution which he has made to Australian philately.

He has produced a book which will be an indispensable guide to any serious collector of these issues and one which can provide a wealth of

value and information in a difficult but fascinating philatelic field.

A. L. NICHOLSON

*Philatelic Fables*, by Bill Hornadge. 77 pp. 18 x 25 cm. Limited Edition, 2000 copies. Published by Review Publications, Pty. Ltd, 1 Sterling Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. Recommended price, \$7.50.

Mr Hornadge is Australia's most prolific philatelic writer. Besides founding *Stamp News* and being the driving force behind it, he has written six philatelic books, three books on Dubbo, and six books on more whimsical topics.

Believing, as he says, that the philatelist is a humourless fellow, he has now decided to have some fun at his expense.

But if the philatelist is a humourless fellow, Mr Hornadge runs the risk that philatelists will not buy his philatelic funny book.

Still, he is prepared to take the risk. Perhaps he believes that they will be unable to disregard a book with "Philatelic" in its title.

Also, he can rely on those who think stamp collectors are natural objects for instant mirth.

So we have 13 tales about collectors and dealers, their ways, and their hobby.

Here are stories of the worshippers of the stamp gods, of Philatelics Anonymous, of Olga from the Volga, and of other things.

Then, too, there is the story of how a stamp started World War III, and of how postage stamps and the collecting of them were universally banned.

We are told that teleprint letters came into use, but not of how they came into being, nor given any description of them.

Does Mr Hornadge intend to be the first Teleprint Historian? Does he plan to be the author of the first Teleprint Letter Catalogue?

It appears that Teleprint Letters are in use about 2030, a century after the Goya Nudes. But how long before that they were introduced we are not told.

With luck he might make it.

Good luck to him.

*Robson Lowe 1978-79 Review*. 16 pp. 17 x 24 cm. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JZ, England.

Robson Lowe reported another new record, a £7,000,000 turnover in the 1978-79 year.

They said the most remarkable trend had been the continuing rise in Great Britain, lots offered bringing in almost £2,000,000.

The year confirmed that London was the philatelic centre of the world.

The greatest increase in value was the Penny Black, an increase of 160%. The Mulready envelopes achieved a new popularity. One with an additional Penny Black brought £1700.

A letter sheet posted on the first day of use, 6 May 1840, brought £1000, an envelope, £2000, and one posted a day early, for which the Post Office charged an extra 1d, £4250.

Top prices in the John Heydon Australia were £4200 for a block of 5/- Sydney Harbour Bridges, and £4000 for a block of £1 Third Watermark, with £3800 for a pair of the £2.

The John Gartner Western Australia collection receives special attention. There is an enlargement of the 4d Inverted Frame in colour, which brought Swiss Francs 220,000 (£62,860) "a record price many times over." The shade is recorded as deep dull blue.

The average realisation was 47% over estimate. Only in the one sale at Johannesburg were realisations below estimate.

Australia's auction successes took fourth place after Britain, Switzerland, and U.S.A., with a total of £327,567 compared with £149,249 in the previous year.

Australasia's buying was Great Britain, £6813; British Empire, £125,059; Overseas, £2649; Postal History, £3537; General (Bournemouth), £95,864; Basle, Geneva, and Bermuda sales, £142,566.

*Switzerland Catalogue, 1981.* Editor, H. L. Katcher. 140 pp. Published by The Amateur Collector, Ltd., 24 Great North Road, Highgate, London, N.6. Price, 5.35.

When reviewing last year's catalogue, *P. from A.* said it was becoming a handbook catalogue.

This year is the catalogue's Silver Jubilee and the publishers say "During the past 25 years a modest straightforward listing has developed into virtually a handbook."

The exchange rate situation remains a problem for the publishers but the attention they are obviously paying to it indicates that the prices are as well based as it is possible for them to be.

Presumably this is the reason why they have refrained from announcing the number of price-changes.

The research is by Wing-Commander R. F. Bulstrode.

*The Swiss Philatelist, 1980.* Edited by Wing Commander R. F. Bulstrode. 12 pp. 17 x 21 cm. Published by The Amateur Collector, Ltd., Box 242, Highgate, London, N6 2LW.

This year's issue has something to feature and it does — the discovery of the 5c "Rayed Star" Postage Due by Mr H. L. Katcher, 101 years after its issue.

Mr Katcher tells of "the indescribable thrill" of the find, the tests that followed, and the "shakiness" that developed as later tests were made after the first, routine ones all indicated that

it was genuine. He also gives the theories for the stamp's existence.

The instalment of the serial on Swiss Proofs and Essays deals with the Pro Juventute issue of 1919, the 40c 1921, the high values of 1914, and some essays of the early 'Nineties.

Other articles deal with Swiss "Guarded Train" mail, Revenues, and philatelic vandalism of Swiss stamps.

*Congress Handbook, Cambridge, 1980.* 32 pp. 15 x 21 cm. Published by The British Philatelic Federation, Ltd., 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE.

The British Philatelic Federation has this year sent its Congress Handbook to all BPF members, rather than confining it to these attending Congress.

Three papers are published: "Focus on Judging" by Mr Alfred J. Branston; "Hints for a Secretary Bird" by Mr Colin W. Spong, and "The Ideal Catalogue: An Impossible Dream or Practical Proposition?" by Mr Ian J. Glassborow.

There are biographies of the new R.D.P.s. and of Mrs Kay F. Goodman, chairman of Congress.

The list of officers of the Federation are accompanied by some portraits.

*Philatelic Publications,* by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 32 pp. 17 x 25 cm. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, BH2 5PX, England.

Philatelic literature is a vast realm. The collector planning to start a collection, or considering what new field he might enter, is often at a loss to know what literature he can obtain easily. So is the collector who wishes only to broaden his knowledge.

It is for them and for philatelists generally that Robson Lowe has produced this list of philatelic publications currently available.

It has more than 200 entries on material available from the firm's literature department, not merely Robson Lowe's own numerous publications.

These range from general works to sale catalogues of notable collections.

Many of them are comparatively little known. They range from general works, such as Robson Lowe Encyclopaedias and works on forgeries, printers, postal history and cinderellas to thematic collection catalogues.

The main section is classified into continents and countries.

An interesting item is "The Queen's Stamps" — twenty colour slides showing 50 items from the Great Britain albums of the Royal Philatelic Collection with a cassette recording the description by Mr Robson Lowe. This is also available with French or German translation.

The collector is certainly indebted to Mr Robson Lowe and the firm for the unusual degree of enterprise everywhere displayed.

# THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

## *Queensland Postal History*

Mr N. J. Hobbs presented aspects of his Queensland collection when he displayed before the society at its September meeting.

His collection was known for its stamps, notably its Chalon Heads, from previous displays, but this time his theme was the cancellations and postal history of the State.

This field is little known in Victoria and the display was greatly appreciated.

## *ZEAPLEX and SYDPEX*

The highlights of ZEAPLEX 80, Auckland, and SYDPEX 80, Sydney featured at the first October meeting.

Those who were at the two exhibitions were invited to give their impressions.

Mr John Gartner and Mr Ray Chapman made comprehensive reviews of both exhibitions.

Mr L. W. Buchanan discussed the lighting arrangements at SYDPEX.

There were some remarks on comparative judging standards at the two exhibitions. It was noted that there was only one gold medal and three vermeil at ZEAPLEX. At SYDPEX there were 11 gold and 35 vermeil awards.

Speakers said that those who were jurors at Auckland were debarred from entering any competitive class. That meant that many of New Zealand's best collections were out. Also, ZEAPLEX was an international exhibition, SYDPEX a national one.

Mr A. W. Bunn said he thought the judging was very good. There were six R.D.Ps. on the judging panel at Auckland. The standard was very high, but only a trifle higher than SYDPEX.

There were several compliments on the social atmosphere at Auckland. But it was noted that there were no trips around the city for wives.

There was agreement on the importance of providing adequate rest facilities at exhibitions and the necessity of making sound efforts to ensure a friendly social atmosphere, particularly for overseas visitors. Good refreshment facilities were another essential.

One speaker contrasted the ease of entering SYDPEX by the side door compared with the queue and crush at the front.

Several speakers talked about security.

Mr J. Sinfield said SYDPEX showed the greed of those coming into the hobby as investors.

Another member cited the long queue, which required hours of waiting, and asked what would have happened if they had had heavy rain.

(He asked the question of two major officials of

SYDPEX. One said "I hate to think" and the other said "They'd have torn the doors down.")

## *Canada*

Mr E. G. Creed's Canada are well-known as the best in Australasia and at the second October meeting he presented a selection from his collection of the Middle Issues.

He began with the 1897 Jubilee set complete to the top \$5, 16 values with two shades in four values, and with the set to the \$3 and \$4 overprinted specimen.

Mr Creed mentioned that sales of these stamps soon had to be restricted to full sets which cost \$16. 21½.

The 1897-98 "Maple Leaves" issue was put on sale as stocks of the earlier issue were exhausted. But complaints soon came from the French-speaking community that they could not read the values which were printed in English, so that by June 1898 the "Numeral" issue was introduced with the figures of value replacing the Maple Leaves in the lower corners.

Mr Creed showed a range of plate proofs, of the Maple Leaves including a set in the issued colours.

His numerals included a pane of 50 of the 6c brown and a block of the 20c.

The 1898 Map stamp selection included an imperf. pair and some of the varieties.

The 1899 2 Cents overprint was shown inverted on both the July (rose-carmine) and August (carmine) releases.

The Twentieth Century issues showed the coil stamps and War Tax issues in great variety, and the Canadian Bank Note Cos. 2 cents overprints, 1926, doubled.

The 1927 60th Anniversary of Confederation was shown imperf. vertically and horizontally, and 1928 air stamp imperf. vertically and horizontally in blocks of six. The 1928-29 pictorials were accompanied by imperfs. and the 1c, 2c, and 5c in tete-beche pairs and blocks of 12 in sixes tete-beche from booklet sheets.

Imperfs. of the 1932-33 set were followed by some of the 1935 set imperf. between pair and single and block of four printed on the gummed side.

## *Exhibitor from England*

The Society was greatly honoured at its November meeting when Mr T. V. Roberts came from England to display French Maritime Mail and "some selected Australian items."

He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Nancy Roberts.

Welcoming him, the President, Mr John Gartner, introduced him as one of the leading philatelists of England.

Mr Roberts expressed his great pleasure at coming to display before the society at the invitation of the immediate past president, Mr Peter Jaffé with whom he had been at Cambridge University.

He described the French maritime mail services and their history, explaining the types of cancellations, date-stamps and other markings and the systems under which they were used.

The major part of the display were covers from the Mediterranean, Suez, Far-Eastern, Mexican, West Indies, and South American routes. Many were extreme rarities and all were in superb condition.

Notable among the other items were two Cook Islands covers, one with manuscript cancellation Mangaia 7 Mar 1903 C. F. Proctor PM, and another 7/3/03 Registered No. 9.

## PHILATELY FROM AUSTRALIA

Another had Niue No. 1, manuscript cancelled Niue 6/1/02 in ink.

A letter from NZ to Scotland, via Melbourne, had a 6d Full Face and a 6d Victoria Queen-on-Throne, and a Fiji ship letter of 1876 bore Melbourne's 1 in circle of bars cancellation and a Missent to Melbourne rectangular marking.

There was also a Victorian Postal Union provisional postcard, 1½d on 2d, purple on drab, with a Cachet de Provn Australie Paq. FBT No. 4 in red.

A great surprise was a Burdell and Co. Express cover, with label from the Geelong Office of Jacob Montefiore Pty to its Melbourne office dated 22 Sept. (1854) and a very late one addressed to Mr W. B. Nicholson, Tankard's Temperance Hotel, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, the filing note dating it as 17 May 1855.

Another Fiji cover, had 12 1874 Crown VR overprints on 1872 provisionals, with the manuscript cancellation Eclipse of the Moon 10 3rd 1876 and a Levuka Ap 6 76 datestamp.

## ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON LUNCHEON AT SYDPEX 80

Members of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, who were in Sydney for SYDPEX 80 came together for a luncheon on the opening day of the exhibition.

Twenty-five were present.

All States were represented and there was one American member.

It was a happy thought that such a gathering should be held and it proved a very pleasant occasion, at which many new friendships were made.

The luncheon was at the Combined Services Club.

Arrangements were made by Mr E. J. Garrard, F.R.P.S.L., and Mr J. S. White, F.R.P.S.L.



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

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