

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA



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THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE J. R. W. PURVES MEMORIAL SERIES

J. R. W. Purves, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.: A Philatelic Bibliography, by G. N. Kellow. 51 pp. 18.5 x 24 mm. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Box 2071, Melbourne, 3001. Recommended price, \$A7.50.

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria decided that the most appropriate memorial to Mr J. R. W. Purves, and one which would most adequately represent the man and his work would be a literary one.

This would be a series of books, coming out at intervals, that would be of continuing service to collectors and keep his name perpetually before them.

It would also be an ever-present remembrance of his association with the Society and a recognition of his work for it and for philately.

The Council of the Society decided that the first of these books should be a bibliography of his writings.

Again, the Society was fortunate in having in Dr Kellow, a man who was able to search for and tabulate Mr Purves' vast output.

It has been a tenet of the Society that it encourages research, that research must be published; and that it should be most easily available when wanted.

The bibliography complies with this.

The Society was well aware of Mr Purves' wide-ranging interests, but nobody dreamed of the vast amount of material which Dr Kellow's industry produced.

His total of Mr Purves' writing was 25 books and pamphlets, plus three books in collaboration with others, 187 magazine articles and serials, in 22 journals, as well as chapters in exhibition catalogues and other publications associated with particular events, and specialist "columns."

Mr. Purves' name is especially linked with Victoria but his published researches have dealt with the stamps of 31 countries.

That, in itself, demonstrates the value of the Bibliography to a wide range of collectors.

Happily, Dr Kellow has perceived that a bibliography would be a dreary literary production, however valuable, if it confined itself to references.

He has written a fine study of Mr Purves' development as a philatelist from boyhood, and then added the tributes of Mr H. M. Campbell, R.D.P., and Mr John Gartner, R.D.P., Mr Robson Lowe, as a very special overseas friend, and Mr Eric Creed, F.R.P.S.L., a very close friend, from the Purves Memorial Issue of *Philately from Australia* (June 1979) to give a portrait of the man.

A smiling portrait — with stamps in the background — completes the book.

J. R. W. Purves, R.D.P., F.R.P.S.L.: A Philatelic Bibliography is the first example of a new type of philatelic literature — a book upon a single writer's life and work.

Let nobody think that what follows is a piece of boastfulness. It is not. It is merely a statement of facts. The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria has been fortunate in its members, notably Mr Purves.

It has not only had its share of researchers. It has been a writing and publishing society.

But it has also been an indexing society. In this it may be unique to date. In 1960 it began with Mr W. M. Holbeach's *The Postage Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia; Cumulative Index of Source Material*. This listed every reference to Commonwealth stamps in *The Australian Philatelist*, *The Australian Stamp Journal*, *The Australian (and Victorian) Philatelic Record*, and *The Australian Stamp Monthly* to the end of 1954.

It has supplemented the annual indexes of *Philately from Australia* by 10-year Cumulative Indexes, of which three have now been published, and the Purves Bibliography is in the tradition.

The new work is important to the philatelist, not only for its references to what he is interested in now, but for those he may want later. But it is also important to a philatelist, because he should know something of one whom he or she can now know in no other way.

Handling it, one cannot but be impressed by the amount of work that Dr Kellow has done to find such a vast array of references.

Dr Kellow is owed the deep thanks of the Society, and of philatelists, and of every future user of the book for those countless hours he has put into his task, and particularly those that did not yield a single reference.

And since we owe our thanks, we give it, from our hearts and with our grateful admiration.

H.L.C.



The Other Side of the Picture

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

NEW SOUTH WALES: 1907 ISSUE ON VICTORIAN PAPER

Further to the notes published in *P. from A.* of June this year, Mr Hugh Wynn of Virginia, U.S.A., writes as follows:

Since sending you the first results of my studies, I have acquired a new strip of stamps (Lot 336 in Harmer's Sydney auction, June 24) which has added an interesting new dimension to the study. It now appears that *three* different arrangements of the printing plate on paper were used:

1. Victorian paper trimmed to the size of sheets normally used in the N.S.W. press, the printing plate laterally centred on the paper so as to produce sheets of stamps with equal width of margin at right and left.

2. Victorian paper trimmed as above, but with the printing plate laterally centred on the blocks of watermarked "Cr./A's" in the paper. Some of the Commonwealth Postage Dues of 1907 were printed this way. I have blocks of ½d stamps taken from the upper left corner of a pane, and both have narrow selvedge from the left side of the pane; width of the selvedge is consistent with a plate position centred over the watermarks on paper that had been cut to standard size of the N.S.W. paper by removing part of the marginal area at one side of the wider Victorian sheet.

3. Sheets of Victorian paper cut to the same width as panes of Victorian stamps. Such panes are about ¼-inch wider than paper normally used in the N.S.W. press. When printing plates were laterally centred on the wider sheets, they were also centred on the watermarks and the panes of stamps have margins of equal width at either side.

It seems to me likely that the use of the Victorian paper evolved in the sequence listed above. You will notice that the printing surface of the 1d strip, with Jubilee lines and printed inscriptions in the margins, would barely have fitted within the narrow selvedge in the second printing configuration, and I think it improbable that *postage* stamps were ever sold to the public with unequal margins. Off-centre printing on the narrow sheets would probably have been confined to the dues, to use up trimmed stock left after it had been decided to print on the wider sheets.

Many more examples of the several printing configurations will need to be examined to clarify this issue. If the change in paper width was made shortly after use of borrowed paper began, the proportion of sheets of narrow paper with stamps centred on the paper (resulting in unwatermarked vertical pair of stamps in the interpane area) would have been small. An appreciable number of identifiable pieces (30 or more) should be sufficient to resolve the approximate proportion of each configuration, assuming only two conditions apply to the postage series.

I would like to correct an omission in the item published in *P. from A.* in June. The first sentence paraphrasing my comment on the strip of 1d. stamps should read as follows: "In mid 1907 New South Wales printed stamps on paper supplied by Victoria, this paper had a watermark "Commonwealth of Australia" *inscribed once in each of two lines . . .*"

FURTHER EARLY AUSTRALIAN MACHINE CANCELLATIONS

By DR. A. E. ORCHARD

(continued from September 1982, p. 61)

- D8. ADELAIDE. 6 lines, 2.5 mm apart; name, date and time inserted in lines 1 to 6.
- D8a. Spacing between blocks of lettering 44 mm (Turnbull Type 8; not seen by me). Only date recorded 1908 (Turnbull).
- D8b. Spacing between blocks of lettering 58 mm; lettering in 3 lines — ADELAIDE/STH AUS/date and time (Fig. 14). Only date known 1 May 1907.
- D8c. Spacing between blocks of lettering 49 mm; lettering in 3 lines — ADELAIDE/time/date (Fig. 15). Only date known 21 January 1909.
- D9. ADELAIDE. 6 lines, 4 mm apart; name, date and time inserted in lines 3 to 6 (Turnbull Type 9; not seen by me). Used 1910 (Turnbull).
- D10. ADELAIDE. 5 lines, 3.5 — 4 mm apart; name, date and time inserted in lines 2 to 5, alternating with S.A./year (Fig. 16). Used from 29 November 1910 to 30 December 1911.
- D11. ADELAIDE. 4 lines, 6 mm apart; name, date and time inserted between lines 2 and 4, alternating with S.A./year (Fig. 17). Only date known 31 December 1909.
- D12. BALLARAT. 6 lines, 4 mm apart; name, date and time inserted in lines 1 to 6 (Fig. 18). Only date known 25 July 1911.
- D13. TPO 1 NORTH/NSW. 5 lines, 4 mm apart; name, date and time inserted in lines 2 to 5 (Fig. 19). Known with codes UP A and UP B. Dates 14 July 1909 to 30 September 1909. So far only seen as a backstamp on letters from Brisbane to Sydney.
- D14. HAYMARKET P.O. 3 lines, 6 mm apart; name, date and time between lines 1 and 3 (Fig. 20). Used from 23 December 1909 to 25 January 1911.
- D15. LAUNCESTON. 5 lines, 3.5-4 mm apart; name, date and time inserted in lines 2 to 5. (Tas. Hdbk Type 1). Used 23 October 1909 to 23 November 1911 (Tas. Hdbk II).
- D15a. As D15 but time marking removed and PAID 1d substituted. Only date 23 November 1909 (See Tas. Hdbk Vol. 2, p. 118).
- D16. ENGLISH MAIL TPO. There are 4 types, reported by Leek (*Philately from Australia* 7 (1955) 128) and Purves ("Victoria: The Travelling Post Offices and their markings 1865-1912", 2nd Ed. 1979, p. 56). For illustrations see Purves, loc. cit. p. 65.
- D16a. Six lines, 1.5 — 2 mm apart, inscribed ENGLISH MAIL T.P.O. and date in one line, inserted in a break between two of the bars. Used March 1906 to October 1912 (Purves).
- D16b. Four lines, spacing unknown. Inscription E.M. T.P.O. over month and day, and VIC. over the year, each inserted between lines 2 and 4. Only date 24 October 1910 (Leek).
- D16c. Six lines, 1.5 mm apart, inscribed E.M. T.P.O. over a date, inserted in a break in all 6 lines. Only date is 26 September 1910 (Purves).
- D16d. Six lines, 2 mm apart, inscription as D16c, but also with VICTORIA inserted in lines 2 and 3. Only date is 21 September 1910 (Purves).

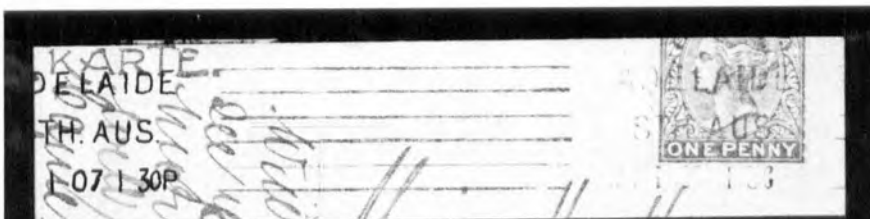


Fig. 14

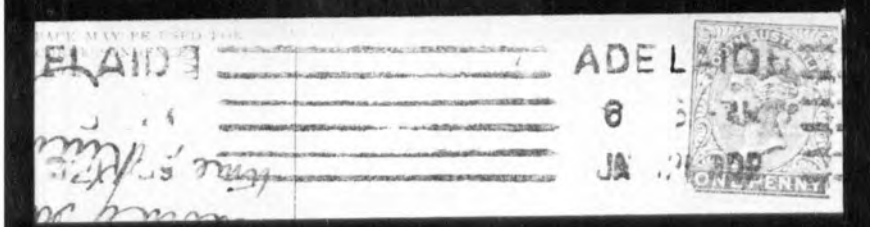


Fig. 15



Fig. 16

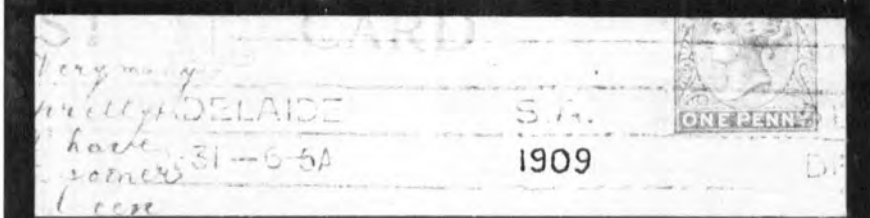


Fig. 17

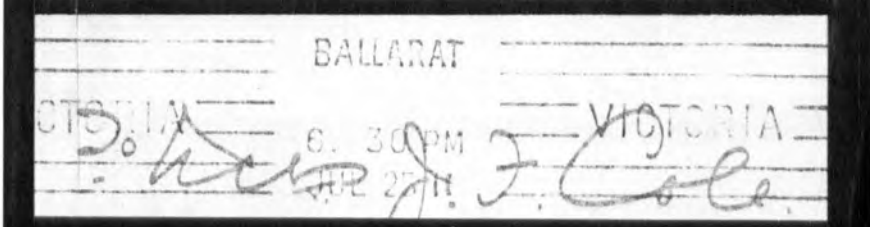


Fig. 18

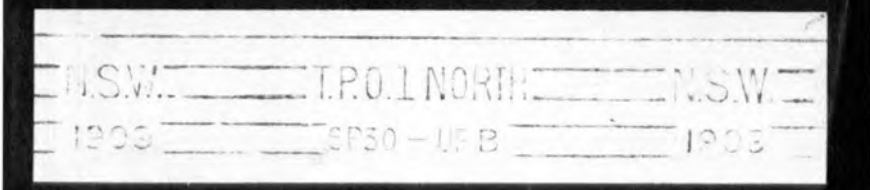


Fig. 19



Fig. 20



Fig. 21

Fig. 22

Fig. 23

Fig. 24

Fig. 25

Note: Leek's article lists very many other machine postmarks, including continuous roller types, in use up to 1955. However, as no dates were given for individual markings, it is not possible to tell whether any of the other postmarks he lists fit into the period under discussion here.

Type E. "Kragg" machine type with the town name in a double lined circle.
 E1. MELBOURNE. Cancellor of 6 solid lines 4 mm apart; VICTORIA inserted in lines 3 and 4; cds with 3 stars in the base (Turnbull Type 13). Used 21

- December 1908 (Turnbull) to 14 January 1913. Early in 1911 the cross bars in the cds portion of this marking began to break up, and by the end of 1912 had almost completely disintegrated. Early in 1913 the canceller bars were replaced with new ones, the outer pairs of which have a "milled" appearance, and VICTORIA is in letters 5 mm high instead of 4 mm as before (Fig. 21). Earliest date 17 February 1913.
- E2. MELBOURNE. Cancellor of 6 solid lines 4 mm apart; VICTORIA inserted in lines 3 and 4; cds with 2 stars and code number 2 in base. (Turnbull Type 16) (Fig. 22). Used from 22 December 1910 to 8 July 1912. Like E1, this marking showed deterioration towards the end of its life, with the crossbars of the cds disintegrating, and other lines and lettering becoming progressively thicker.
- E3. MELBOURNE. Cancellor of 6 dotted lines 4 mm apart; VICTORIA inserted in lines 3 and 4; cds with 2 stars and code number 2 in the base (Turnbull Type 16a). Used from 1 June 1911 to 7 May 1912. In April 1912 one of the cds's in the roller had the month wrongly spelt ABR, while in the other it was correctly spelt APR. This apparently went unnoticed for the whole month.
- E4. MELBOURNE. Cancellor of 6 solid lines 4 mm apart; VICTORIA inserted in lines 3 and 4; cds with 2 stars only (Fig. 23). Used from 17 October 1912 to 7 January 1913. Turnbull mentions that this type was modified in 1915-1917 by insertion of wartime slogans in place of VICTORIA.
- E5. GEELONG. Cancellor of 6 solid lines 4 mm apart; VICTORIA inserted in lines 3 and 4; cds with VICTORIA at base (Fig. 24). Only date known is 28 August 1912.
- E6. BENDIGO. As type E5 (Fig. 25). Used from 21 May 1911 to 9 December 1912.
- E7. BRISBANE. Cancellor of 6 solid lines 4 mm apart; QUEENSLAND inserted in lines 3 and 4; cds with Queensland in base (Qld Hdbk Type 2; Turnbull Type 13a). Used from 23 November 1911 until at least 1913 (Qld Hdbk).
- E8. TOOWOOMBA. As for type E1 (Turnbull Type 13; not seen by me). Dates not recorded.
- E9. PERTH. Cancellor of 4 solid lines, in 2 pairs 4 mm apart; WESTERN AUSTRALIA between lines 2 and 3; cds with W.A. in base (W.A. Hdbk Type 4; Turnbull Type 15). Used from May 1910 to at least May 1911 (W.A. Hdbk).
- E10. FREMANTLE. As for type E9, but cds with 3 stars in base (W.A. Hdbk Type 5). Used from late 1912 (W.A. Hdbk).
- E11. HOBART. Cancellor of 4 lines 6 mm apart; nothing between lines; cds with TASMANIA in base (Tas. Hdbk Type 1; Turnbull Type 14). Used 6 July 1908 to 23 June 1910 (Tas. Hdbk).
- E11a. As E11, but cds with POSTAGE PAID/HOBART and values 1d or 2d (Tas. Hdbk Type 7a). Used 15 October 1909 to 11 May 1910 (Tas. Hdbk).
- E12. HOBART. Cancellor of 4 lines 6 mm apart; TASMANIA inserted in lines 2 and 3; cds with 3 stars in base (Tas. Hdbk Types 2 and 2a; Turnbull Type 13). Used from 24 June 1910 until mid 1913. The barred sections were replaced on 25 November 1911 (see Tas. Hdbk vol. 2 for details).
- E12a. As E12, but cds with POSTAGE PAID/HOBART, and values ½d or 1d (Tas. Hdbk Type 7b). Used 4 August 1910 to 12 July 1913 (Tas. Hdbk).
- E13. LAUNCESTON. Cancellor of 4 lines 6 mm apart; TASMANIA inserted in lines 2 and 3; cds with 3 stars in base (Tas. Hdbk Type 2). Used from 15 December 1911 until mid 1913 (Tas. Hdbk).
- E13a. As E13, but cds with POSTAGE PAID/LAUNCESTON, and values ½d or 1d (Tas. Hdbk Type 7d). Used 2 October 1912 (Tas. Hdbk).

VICTORIA: THE EMERGENCY CANCELLATIONS UPDATED

By D. DAVIES, F.R.P.S.L. and the late A. RIGO DE RIGHI

Some 25 years ago the late J. R. W. Purves wrote two important articles in *Philately From Australia* (Dec. 1954 and Dec. 1958) which described and listed the two most extensively used types of "Emergency" Cancellations, i.e. cancellations used postally though not intended for that purpose.

In his first article Bill Purves gave a check list of the "Belt and Buckle" type cancellations issued to all "Post and Telegraph" offices in the late 1870's. These were intended for use as official cachets on telegrams and other documents of record kept within appropriate post offices. But they *were* used as obliterations in many post offices between 1880 and 1894.

The second article included a check list of the special "Money Order and Savings Bank" datestamps used in connection with this class of business. There were, in fact, seven different types of such datestamps and they were all occasionally used to cancel adhesives at a large number of offices, on a provisional basis.

After writing his 1954 and 1958 articles Bill Purves acquired a number of additional ties in both these classes of cancels, some of which have been reported in *Philately From Australia*. With the breaking up for sale of the Purves collection it was opportune to note any additions to his original listings. Combining these additions with those noted over the years by the pair of us, in particular a mass of new offices, types and dates found by Don Davies in a large unsorted, accumulation of postmarks (*not* Tattersalls), provided a much more extensive listing.

Since many offices had been noted as using both types of handstamps as cancellers, it proved useful to collate the two types into one listing. The resulting tabulation reveals a most interesting feature which we believe has not been appreciated before. This is that the "Belt and Buckle" and "M.O. and S.B." types were *never* employed concurrently; the one type having an exclusive period of use over the other, even to the extent of alternating periods of usage (witness Casterton, Dimboola, Horsham, Shepparton, South Yarra, Williamstown, Wodonga and Yarrowonga in the main tabulation).

When Bill Purves first produced his articles on these handstamps he reasoned that their use as a canceller resulted from the non-availability of the regular canceller through loss or wear (i.e., they were in the nature of provisional obliterations used as gap-fillers pending receipt of replacement cancellers). However with the more extensive usage now noted and the fact that these handstamps are more commonly found on registered mail, this reasoning no longer appears valid. We suggest that the primary purposes of these handstamps when used as obliterations would appear to have been to cancel stamps on *Registered* mail probably in lieu of a "Registered" datestamp (only issued in the "State" period to the principal Post Offices viz., Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong and Bendigo). The practice of using "Belt and Buckles" or "M.O. and S.B.'s" on registered mail was so widespread that an instruction to this end may well have been issued. The use of these handstamps as cancellers could simply be due to the fact that the stamps on registered mail were cancelled immediately on the handing over of the missive to the counter clerk, who would have applied the office/counter date stamp (i.e. a "Belt and Buckle" or "M.O. and S.B." type); whereas ordinary mail would of course have been cancelled, on

sorting, by the recognised stamp obliterator — a barred-numeral or numeral duplex.

It will be seen from a perusal of the main tabulation that a number of gaps exist between the periods of usage of "Belt and Buckle" and/or "M.O. and S.B." types within the one office. Of course in many cases these gaps will gradually reduce as new material is examined. However, one further avenue of investigation remains to be explored in relation to cancellers used on registered mail (i.e. at Offices *not* issued with "Registered" datestamps); this is in regard to the use of Office circular date stamps which, in the normal course of events, would not be used as stamp obliterators. Although, granted, the collecting of these types when used as cancellers does not have the attraction of "Belt and Buckles" or "M.O. and S.B.'s", they may well play a part in the present study.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAMS

No. Words _____
 Check _____
 By _____
 Time recd 5-6

NO FEE TO BE PAID UNLESS STAMPEE

28
 AND TELLER
 FRAMINGHAM
 25 25
 26 26
 27 27
 28 28
 29 29
 30 30
 31 31
 32 32

Cavendish
 Telegram for *W S W Thomson*

ALL COMPLAINTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN WRITING TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

*Please send parcel by
 coach tomorrow morning*

*E. Crossley
 Kenilworth
 Cavendish*

(Signature) _____

Time lodged at _____ 4.50

* * No pecuniary liability is incurred by the sender by reason of any delay, default or omission of the Post Office to be sent or received by Telegram.

The normal usage of the "Belt and Buckle" cancellation.

THE TYPES OF CANCELLERS

Both handstamps can be sub-divided into pattern types, viz.—

(1) "Belt and Buckles" — As reported by Dr. Russell Jones in *Philately From Australia* (Sept. 1975, p. 72), two types can be found:—

Type (A): has a single, solid, hole in the belt either side of the buckle in which the "pin" faces *left* from the central buckle hole. Lettering is large and extends well up to the buckle. Earliest date: 1880 (Wangaratta).

Type (B): has two circular (i.e. unfilled) holes to the left of buckle; in which the "pin" faces *right* from the central buckle hole. Lettering is smaller than Type (A) with wider space either side of buckle. Earliest date: Dec. 1889 (Maldon).

Note: Dr Jones's lettering nomenclature for the two types (A and B) have been retained, but *reversed*, since the new Type A (his B) was the first type to make an appearance.



A



B

(2) "Money Order and Savings Bank" — the Purves allocation to pattern type has been retained as follows:

(i) "State" types (date in two lines)

Type S1 — inscribed "M.O. and S.B.", unframed

Type S1A — inscribed "M.O. and S.B.", framed

Type S2 — inscribed "MONEY ORDER", unframed

Type S2A — inscribed "MONEY ORDER", framed

Type S3 — inscribed "M.O. OFFICE", framed



S1



S1A



S2



S2A



S3

- (ii) "Commonwealth" types (date in one line)
 Type C1 — inscribed "MONEY ORDER", framed
 Type C2 — inscribed "M.O.O.", framed



C1



C2

Before moving on to the Main Tabulation, this update on a most collectable field of Victorian cancellations would not be complete without a statistical summary.

1. *Progress in the No. of Offices found using B and B's/M.O. and S.B.'s as cancellers:*

	<i>Belt and Buckle</i>	<i>M.O. and S.B.</i>
(i) Original article in <i>P. from A.</i>	72 (Dec. 1954)	59 (Sept. 1958)
(ii) Revisions published in <i>P. from A.</i>	76 (March 1955)	59 (Mar. 1959-new dates)
Revisions published in <i>P. from A.</i>	78 (March 1958)	75 (June 1960)
(iii) Davies/Rigo de Righi update — March 1982	94	92

2. *Number of different Offices found within each pattern sub-division:*

- (a) "Belt and Buckle" — Type (A): 48 Offices
 Type (B): 13 Offices; see note (i) below
 Not known: 35 Offices; see note (ii) below

Total 96 (Echuca and Euroa found with both Types (A) and (B).)

Note (i) Although it will be noticed that North Melbourne is recorded in the tabulations as being Type (B) we have yet to see a copy dated prior to 1891. It is quite possible that, similar to Echuca and Euroa, North Melbourne was issued with *both* types — the 1887-89 period being Type (A) with 1890-92 as Type (B). (The other Offices noted with Type (B)'s have early dates of late 1889 to early 1890.)

Note (ii) Of the 93 Offices found using "Belt and Buckles", 38 have yet to be allocated to either of the two types. This is due to the fact that either we have been unable to personally see and allocate the strikes emanating from these Offices or those seen do not show the "buckle" portion.

(b) "Money Order and Savings Bank"

Type S1	: 71 Offices
Type S1A	: 5 Offices
Type S2	: 30 Offices
Type S2A	: 8 Offices
Type S3	: 3 Offices
Type C1	: 7 Offices
Type C2	: 2 Offices
Other Types	: 4 Offices (Ballarat, Melbourne and Prahran (2))
Not known	: 1 Offices (Smeaton)

Total 131

THE MAIN TABULATION

Note: After this article was received in Australia, Mr. G. T. White has examined his own collection of these cancellations, and his additional data has been incorporated in the listing which follows. Apart from extensions of date ranges, Mr. White reported one new office for "Belt and Buckles", and four new offices using unrecorded "M.O. and S.B." types, and these have been added to the statistical summary presented above. — (Ed.)

Post Office	"Belt and Buckle"	"Money Order and Savings Bank" cancellation types: —						
	Two types: (A) — (B)	S1	S1A	S2	S2A	S3	C1	C2
Abbotsford Ararat	(B) 1890-94 (A) 1883-94 (in blue 1891/2)	1895-98 1895-1901; 1909		1905/6; 1911/12 1901-02			1912	
Ascot Vale Bairnsdale	(A) 1889-94 (in blue 1892)	1898-1907 1888						
Ballarat Ballarat East	(A) 1884-85	Unframed small oval "MONEY ORDER BRANCH/BALLARAT" 1863						
Beechworth Beaufort	(A) 1892-94 (A) 1891-94 (in blue 1891-3)	1890-1900 1897		1898-99		1901-12	1908-12; 1924	
Benalla Birregurra Boort	(A) 1890-93 (B) 1892-94				1898-1912		1912	
Bourke St. East Brighton Brunswick	(A) 1889-93 1891	1912 1897 1892-99		1897-1905 1898 (Aug.)-1902, 1908	1908-12			
Bruthen Buninyong Camberwell Camperdown	1893 1891 (A) 1891	1900-12 1894-1911 1894-1912 (in blue 1910/11)						

Post Office	"Belt and Buckle"	"Money Order and Savings Bank" cancellation types: —						
	Two types: (A) — (B)	S1	S1A	S2	S2A	S3	C1	C2
Castlemaine Charlton		1901-11 (in blue 1887)		1908				1911
Cheltenham Chiltern	1889-94 (in blue 1889, 1892)			1892, 1900				
Clifton Hill Clunes	1894 Seen on 1882/3 3d.	1907 (Oct.) 1899-1900, 1908-1912		1904-08				
Colac	(A) 1885, 1890-94 (in blue 1891)	1901						
Coleraine	(A) 1889-90	1899-1900						
Collingwood	(A) 1880; 88; 99							
Creswick	Seen on 6d SG 249	1895		1900; 1904-07			1909-12	
Dandenong	1893							
Daylesford	(A) 1891-93			1901-12				
Dimboola	(A) 1891-93	1889, 1895-1908						
Donald	(A) 1889-92	1896						
Dunolly		1890						
Eaglehawk				1895-1912				
East Melbourne	(A) 1890-94							
Echuca	(A) 1885-89 (B) 1890-93					1910-12		
Elsternwick	1892-97	1898-1901		1910			1912	
Essendon	1891-93							
Euroa	(A) 1888-92 (in blue 1891) (B) 1892 (Oct.)							
Exhibition	1888							
Fitzroy	(A) 1892-94			1901 (blue)				
Fitzroy North		1890-97 (in blue 1892)						
Flemington		1896-98		1902				

Post Office	"Belt and Buckle"	"Money Order and Savings Bank" cancellation types: —						
	Two types: (A) — (B)	S1	S1A	S2	S2A	S3	C1	C2
Hamilton		1896-97	1903			1908		
Hawthorn	1891-93	1896-97			1907		1908-12	
Heathcote	1890 (blue)	1908-12						
Horsham	(A) 1884-86, 1889-90	1887		1905				
Hotham (North Melb.)	1887, 1897							
Inglewood		1912						
Kerang	(A) 1888-93	1896-1900						
Kew		1890-1901		1901 (Nov.)				
Kilmore	(A) 1886	1891-1911						
Korumburra	(A) 1893-94	1901-04		1906-09				
Kyneton	(A) 1884-88			1903-11				
Law Courts	1891-92							
Lorne		1906						
Majorca		1911-12						
Maldon	(B) 1889-93	1897-1909						
Malmsbury	(B) 1890 (blue)		1897-1911					
Malvern		1897-1903						
Mansfield	1889	1894-1903	1904-12					
Market Street	(A) 1890-93							
Maryborough	(A) 1890-94			1899				
Melbourne		Double oval (22 x 17½ mm) "Money Order Office/Melbourne" 1861						
Mildura		1900-1912						
Mitiamo		1898-1912						
Moe	Seen on 2d SG 286d.							
Morwell	(A) 1891-93							
Murtoa	(A) 1885-91	1897-1901			1904-1913			
Newport	(A) 1893							
Nhill	(B) 1889-90	1895-1904						
Northcote	1890	1891-1912						

Post Office	"Belt and Buckle"	"Money Order and Savings Bank" cancellation types: —						
	Two types: (A) — (B)	S1	S1A	S2	S2A	S3	C1	C2
Numurkah	1892-1894 (in blue 1892)	1897-1909						
Omeo	(A) 1891-1894 (in blue 1891)							
Port Albert	1892-1897 (in blue 1892)							
Port Fairy	(A) 1889							
Portland	1891-93			1900, 1911-13 1899				
Port Melbourne	1889-92				1914			
Prahran	(A) 1890-93	1893 "M.O. & S. Bank" 1894 "Savings Bank"		1898-1911				
Public Offices	1892							
Queenscliff	(A) 1886-94 (in blue 1893)	1897-1910						
Reedy Creek	1893							
Richmond		1891-92		1898-1908				
Richmond South	(A) 1891-92	1890-91	1892	1898-1913				
Rutherglen	(A) 1891-93		1897-1912					
St. Arnaud	1885	1895						
St. James		1893-95						
St. Kilda	(A) 1886-94			1898	1902-12			
St. Kilda Rly Stn.		1892-1908						
Sale	1887	1896		1899-1901				
Sandhurst								
(Bendigo)	1888-93	1877						
Seymour	1890	1898-1910 (in blue 1900)						
Shepparton	(A) 1886, 1892-93	1888-91		1898-1907				1910-11

Post Office	"Belt and Buckle"	"Money Order and Savings Bank" cancellation types: —						
	Two types: (A) — (B)	S1	S1A	S2	S2A	S3	C1	C2
Smeaton		(Noted in Rodney Perry Sale catalogue Sept. 78 — Cancellor type/date not known)						
South								
Melbourne	(A) 1889-94							
South Yarra	(A) 1893	1886, 1895-1901						
Stawell		1895-96	1905-09					
Stock								
Exchange	1895, 1904							
Swan Hill	1893							
Talbot	(A) 1883	1908-1910						
Tarnagulla	(A) 1886-94 (in blue 1889-92)							
Terang		1892, 1908-09						
Traralgon	(A) 1890-94 (in blue 1891) (B) 1891	1896-1913						
Tungamah								
Walhalla	1889	1897-1912						
Wandiligong		1894-1900						
Wangaratta	(A) 1880-92 (in blue 1885; 92)	1893, 1902-11						
Warragul	(A) 1889-94 (in blue 1892)	1890, 1909						
Warracknabeal		1892-1902		1898, 1901-06				
Warrnambool	1892 (blue)					1912-13		
Wedderburn	1892	1900-04						
Williamstown	(A) 1889-Oct. 1891 and Dec. 1892-1894 (B) 1892	1888, 1891-92 (in blue same years)				1898-1911, 1915		
Windsor								
Wodonga	(A) 1890-93 (in blue 1890-91) (B) 1890-94 (in blue 1890)	1890, 98-1912 (in violet 1903)						
Wycheproof		1894, 1904-13			1903-11			
Yackandandah								
Yarram	1891-93							

WET WINTER IN THE WEST SOLVES SIXPENCE PROBLEM

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

When, in 1860, Perkins Bacon was asked to print the first issue of perforated stamps for Western Australia the remainder of the paper they had originally delivered to the Colony was returned to them. It was all used for the printing in December 1860. On 30 April 1861 Perkins Bacon tendered for a second printing of the 1d, 6d and 1/- values, and a new supply of paper had to be ordered from Rush Mills. The order of 8 May contains nothing about delivery of coloured or tinted paper. Nevertheless, the Sixpence from the second printing has always been described as having been printed in purple or light violet on blue paper.

In Volume I of my book *Postage Stamps and Postal History of Western Australia* I recorded that Postmaster-General Anton Helmich complained to the Chief Secretary on 20 December 1865 that the Treasury supplied him with damp sheets whenever he required stamps.

On request the Colonial Treasurer had this to say: "About 4 years since from an excessive wet winter . . . some of the sheets were partially injured by damp . . . I found some of these stamps on hand on my return from England, and I have thought it better to issue and get rid of them, rather than issue the stamps lately received." (The Treasurer was granted leave from 6 January 1863, and returned from England on 23 March 1865).

Following an inspection the Colonial Secretary expressed this opinion with which the Governor concurred: "During the absence of the Treasurer in England, the Postmaster General only drew new stamps in good order. The Treasurer, wisely in my opinion, issues the oldest and most damaged stamps first . . . it will be easy for the Postmaster General to put aside for condemnation those that he may consider unfit for use . . .".

The wet winter referred to was the winter of 1862 during which the *Perth Gazette* on 11 July wrote that "the colony experienced severe flooding — the worst since 1830 according to the oldtimers. The gardens behind Perth reverted less to a series of lakes than to one vast lake . . . leaving only the Gaol and one or two other buildings clear of water . . . indeed the steamer *Lady Stirling* was able to drop her passengers alongside the Pier Hotel some distance up William Street."

In and around the Treasury in St. George's Terrace there must have been both water and dampness and this solves a Sixpence problem, namely that the blueing of the paper resulted from the original colour not being water-resistant.

The whole parcel of 25 sheets, which had arrived *circa* October 1861, was exposed during the wet weather because 29 July 1862 is the earliest day on which sheets could have been issued. If, as it seems, they were very damp, later issue was likely.

Not all the 3,000 stamps delivered were issued to the public, as I presume that about 1,000 stamps were among those condemned by a Board of Survey in October 1871. The low effective issue explains why the stamp is very scarce; much scarcer than its predecessors the 1857 6d litho with 77,520 stamps issued, the 1860 6d green with 24,240 and the contemporary 1861 6d purple-brown with 57,000.

Of the issued stamps the Postmaster-General off-loaded a fairly large part on the Commissariat and stamps with the Small Puncture are about as scarce as the normal.

Other values were naturally also exposed to the wet condition, but the colours were water-resistant and only minor damage seems to have occurred. It explains why unused stamps seldom have gum and why the 4d vermilion often show oxidization.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION LONDON, 1908: TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT PICTORIAL CARDS

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

The above Exhibition has previously been mentioned in relation to specially printed Queensland Government pictorial postcards (*P. from A.*, Sept. 1981). No reference was then made to a comparable series of postcards especially printed for the same occasion by the Tasmanian Government.

Before describing the latter cards, it may be noticed that the exhibition was held on a site of 140 acres at Shepherd's Bush, London, and was open over the period 14 May to 31 October 1908, total attendance being recorded as 8,400,000 visitors. The specially constructed Australian pavilion, which covered an area of 60,000 sq. ft., contained exhibits from the six States. A reference to Tasmania, contained in a descriptive booklet of the period read:

'Tasmania, the Island State, exhibited examples of its sheep, the most prized flocks in the Commonwealth, and minerals from the rich mines of Mount Bischoff and Mount Lyell'.

It is of interest that some of the scenes shown on the cards are pertinent to this description.

Professor O. G. Ingles, a N.S.W. member of the R.P.S.V., first drew my attention to the special Tasmanian postcodes in 1979. He was then able to list six cards which, at that time, was thought to have comprised the full set. However, over the last two years it has been practicable to discover the existence of a further six cards, making it appear likely that the complete series comprised 12 cards.

Each of the six cards held by Professor Ingles, all with views or scenes in blue-green colour, bear the words 'Post Card' as the heading on the address side, with the State crest (with 'Tasmania' above) appearing between the two words. Immediately below is a two-line inscription reading 'Tasmanian Government Series/Franco-British Exhibition.' At the left on the address side is the imprint: 'Designed and Printed by John Vail, Government Printer, Tasmania'.

As with the Queensland cards, the Tasmanian cards did not bear an impressed stamp (being intended to be used in Britain) but instead carried a printed circle containing the words 'Stamp here'. Additionally, all six cards carry the two-line inscription: 'For further particulars concerning Tasmania consult the official in charge of the Tasmanian Court'.

One may well assume that the other six cards of the series conform to the same pattern.

Any additional information which might be forthcoming concerning any of the cards of the series would be welcome. Not only is it desirable to ascertain if other cards are known but also if any exist postally used in Britain or Tasmania. Undoubtedly, all cards of the series are to be regarded as being very rare.

The list of cards known is as follows, examples held by Professor Ingles being indicated by asterisks.

- *A Tasmanian Timber Mill
Carting Blackwood Logs to Scottsdale
- *Electric Light and Power Station, Launceston
English Trout
- *Hauling Timber through Forest
Hop-picking at New Norfolk
Hydraulic Tin-sluicing
- *Mount Lyell Smelters, Queenstown
- *Packing Apples for England
Packing Rabbits for England
Shipping Apples for England
- *The Prize Merino Ram 'President'.

Postscript

Sometime after the above article had been forwarded to the Editor, I discovered that my expressed supposition, that the series probably comprised 12 cards, was no longer valid. This came about because Mr Carl Steig of U.S.A., who was in Melbourne for some weeks earlier in 1982, showed me several cards of the series which he had acquired. I then found that while these included two cards already listed in the article, there were four further cards which obviously belonged to the series. These were captioned as follow:

- British and Foreign Woolbuyers Inspecting Wool
- Magnet Silver Mine, near Waratah
- Orchards in the Glenorchy Valley
- Packing Stores for the Mines

A COWAN PAPER IN SYDNEY IN THE EARLY 1850s

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

Serious philatelists know that a proportion of postage stamps described as being on unwatermarked paper exist with watermarks.

A general classification of these are papermakers' marks, which may include other sheet watermarks, but excludes marginal lettering in watermarks, which with border watermarks forms another field of study.

Because successful identification involves a painfully slow reconstruction from fragments found on a rather small proportion of scarce and widely distributed stamps, there seems some merit in collecting information from other sources.

A wrapper used in Sydney, N.S.W., bearing a watermarked 2d Sydney View, Plate III re-engraved by H. C. Jervis in February 1854, is watermarked in double-lined letters and figures "A. COWAN & SONS/1852/PATENT". The initial letters in the top line are 20 mm high and the other letters 15 mm; the figures are 16 mm; and the "P" of the third line is 16 mm, and the other letters 14 mm. The paper is grey-blue, horizontally lined closely, and more heavily and widely lined vertically. The paper appears to be hand-made.

This wrapper provides evidence of supplies of this imported paper being available to postage stamp printers in Sydney and perhaps also in Tasmania and New Zealand. It may be a pointer to the existence of earlier or later dates and other colours.

QUEENSLAND CANCELLATIONS AND OTHER POSTAL MARKINGS: FURTHER ADDENDA

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

It might have been thought that the material reported in December 1981 – March 1982 might have given the writer breathing space before a further follow-up article would have been necessary. However, this has not been the case.

The most important event in the Queensland field in 1981 was the publication of *Queensland Post Offices 1842-1980 and Receiving Offices 1869-1927*, by Joan Frew. This does not deal directly with cancellations, but to anyone interested in Queensland postal history, its acquisition is a must. Joan Frew has unearthed a lot more information about the various post offices and Receiving Offices than appeared in my book. There is a considerable number of post office opening dates which were not known before, most importantly those of post offices opened between early 1863 and the end of 1867; the period of operation of the numerous Receiving Offices, which will be most useful to anyone trying to decipher a manuscript cancellation which is not listed in my book; and everyone will find the maps useful — not *all* the offices are marked, but in the lists the location of practically all the P.O.'s and R.O.'s are indicated in relation to the nearest offices shown on the maps. Should there ever be a second edition of my book, some of this new information will be included; I shall not try to reproduce it all here, but it will be worth while, I think, to re-write the list of offices opened between 1.1.61 and the end of 1867. Indirectly, the new work gives us a previously unrecorded "tie". Joan Frew reproduces a transfer statement listing articles, and showing impressions of handstamps, etc. handed over by the previous postmistress of Mount Usher to her successor.

This includes an impression of the obliterator '698', so this must have been that issued to Mount Usher when it re-opened in July 1909.

The new information on the opening dates of post offices up to the end of 1867 enabled me to undertake some research of my own. The results of this are published in the Australian States Study Group Newsletter, but my main conclusion is that *no* obliterations, and very few datestamps, were issued to new post offices between early 1863 and late 1867. In summary, the evidence for this is:

- (a) Nos. 31 — 98 were not issued in chronological order.
- (b) The Nulalbin c.d.s. and obliterator '14' were used at Knebworth at least as late as 1865.
- (c) The name of the Port Denison P.O. was changed to Bowen in 1865, but the Port Denison c.d.s. was still in use in 1866.
- (d) Covers are known with manuscript cancellations from Rainworth in 1863, and from Valley of Lagoons in 1865.

If my theory is correct, several short-lived post offices opened after 1.1.63 and closed before the end of 1866 would have had neither numeral obliterations nor c.d.s.

In September 1978 I discussed the problem of No. 488, which had been thought by different people to be ADOONA, CANOONA, or DONORS HILL. I now have a cover which proves them all wrong! No. 488 was used at GOODNA (a replacement, and probably a re-allocation too). Allowing for confusion of 'O's' and 'D's', the original suggestion is the closest, and allowing for the same confusion, my '488' piece agrees. As well as reporting No. 488 as DONORS HILL (this was probably a

misreading for a poor '598'), Mr. Purves had reported GOODNA as '466' (probably a misreading for a poor '488').

There are also a few more T.P.O. items to report, and when I was in England in 1981, Mr. Butler showed me some items affecting Chapter XX.

The following are the latest amendments to be made to the book, with the appropriate pages mentioned (and later articles where necessary):

Chapter IV

P. 23. B. QUEENSLAND POST OFFICES OPENED 1.1.61 TO 1.1.63

No.	Post Office	Opened	Remarks
Q.L.	LEYBURN	1/1/61	
Q.L.	MARLBOROUGH	1/1/61	
Q.L.	CLEVELAND	1/1/61	The P.M. does not appear to have taken up his duties before 1/9/61.
	MOGGILL	1/2/61	Reduced to R.O. 13/1/09.
	LAIDLEY	1/2/61	Later used No. 32.
29	PORT DENISON	1/4/61	
	later BOWEN	1865	
	WESTWOOD	1/4/61	Later used No. 89.
14	NULALBIN	1/7/61	Closed 31/12/63 and moved to KNEBWORTH, 1/1/64, but both numeral canceller and Nulalbin c.d.s. remain in use. Knebworth closed 1866 and replaced by GAINSFORD (see No. 79).
15			Later re-allocated to WOLFRAM, ? 1905 (q.v.).
21			Later re-allocated to ADAVALE, 1/1/81 (q.v.)
23	BUNGEWORGERAI	1/9/61	Closed 31/12/63 and moved to —
	ROMA	1/1/64	Roma later used Nos. 46 and 405.
24	BANANA	1/9/61	No. 24 in Type 2a was also later used at MIRIAM VALE (see 1/4/77).
25	OXLEY CREEK	1/10/62	
	later OXLEY	1863	
	WOOGAROO	1/10/62	Closed Oct./64 and moved to —
	GOODNA	1/11/64	Goodna later used No. 488.
27	FORT COOPER	1/1/63	Closed 31/12/63 and moved to NEBO (see No. 85). No. 27 later re-allocated to LOWER HERBERT (see 1/7/71).
	AUBURN		According to Joan Frew, this P.O. functioned from 1860 to 1862, but this is unlikely, as Queensland opened no other P.O. until 1/1/61. Mr. Collas' researches indicate that Auburn was opened in 1863 and closed in 1864.

Pp. 24-25. C. THE NUMBERS FROM No. 31 TO No. 98.

31	ALLORA	31/3/63	Later used No. 469.
32			Later used at LAIDLEY (see 1/2/61).
33	MACKAY	1/8/63	Later used No. 538.
34			
35	LOGAN RESERVE	1/4/64	Closed 1/4/77; re-opened at new site 27/10/77, and reduced to R.O. Nov. 09.
36	ST. GEORGE	1/1/64	
37	CURRIWILLINGHI	1/1/64	Closed 16/8/89 and moved to —
	HEBEL	17/8/89	
38	BARCOO (Alice Downs)	1/4/64	Closed and moved to —
	BLACKALL	1/1/69	
39	CALLIOPE	1/3/64	
40	BURDEKIN	1/4/64	Closed 21/12/87.
	later DALRYMPLE	1868	
41	YAAMBA	1/1/64	

No.	Post Office	Opened	Remarks
42			
43	SANDGATE	9/4/63	
44			
45			
46			Later used at ROMA (see No. 23).
47	CARDWELL	10/7/64	
48	ST. LAWRENCE	1/1/64	
(49)	CANAL CREEK	1/12/65	Reduced to R.O. 4/1/90. No. 49 known on piece with LEYBURN backstamp. Later re-allocated to JERICHO, 2/7/85 (q.v.).
50			Closed and moved to —
51	SOMERSET	1/1/65	Later Used Nos. 148 and 336.
	THURSDAY ISLAND	late '77	Transferred to N.S.W. 1/4/67, but continued to use its Queensland No. New P.O. north of the border opened 1880 (see No. 327).
(52)	MUNGINDI	1/9/65	Later used No. 549.
53	CHARLEVILLE	1/8/65	
54			
55	GATTON	1/1/66	
56			Later re-allocated to CORFIELD, 5/10/98 (q.v.).
56			
57	GRANDCHESTER	1/1/66	
58	LILLYVALE	1/1/66	
	later LILY VALE	1866	Reduced to R.O. 1/4/85. No. 58 re-allocated to ALICE RIVER R.S., 23/1/86.
	LILLY VALE	1/4/69	
	later LILY VALE	1875	Closed 26/1/68; re-opened as —
59	TOWNSVILLE	1/1/66	Later used Nos. 528 and 570 (both duplex). No. 59 later used at BALD HILLS (see 1/9/78).
60			
61			Later re-allocated to GREAT WESTERN, 6/10/81 (q.v.).
62			
63	CLERMONT	1/7/64	Later used No. 612, and No. 63 re-allocated to BROOKVILLE, 1902 (q.v.) in Type 2b.
64			
65			Later re-allocated to KYOOMBA, 9/8/81 (q.v.).
66			Later re-allocated to BIRRALEE, 1/9/81 (q.v.).
67	INGLEWOOD	16/9/66	
68	ROCKY WATERHOLES	1/1/66	Moved to R.S. as —
	ROCKLEA	25/4/85	Later used No. 227, and No. 68 re-allocated to RAVENSBORNE, Oct. 06 (q.v.).
69			Later re-allocated to PERCY RIVER, 1/4/93 (q.v.).
70			
71	GERMAN STATION	14/5/66	
	later NUNDAH	1/1/83	
72	HELIDON	1/4/66	
73			
74			
75			
76			
77			
78			
79	GAINSFORD	28/11/66	Closed 24/5/74; replaced by BOOLBURRA, 25/5/74 (q.v.). No. 79 re-allocated to HERBERTON, 22/11/80 (q.v.).

(to be continued)

EDITORIAL NOTES

Anpex 82

All visitors to Brisbane reported a highly successful and enjoyable exhibition. Members of the Society who gained awards at Anpex 82 were as follows:

Gold Medals:

A. W. Bunn — Zeppelin and Dirigible Mails Parts 1 and 2; Victoria: Pioneer Australian Airmails 1914-39.

Vermeil Medals:

L. W. Buchanan — Postmarks of Hong Kong and Treaty Ports.

R. G. Darge — George V Definitives and Officials of New Zealand; New Zealand Postal History; George V Postal Stationery of New Zealand (all with felicitations).

M. Lambe — No Man is an Island, Parts 1, 2 and 3.

Dr. D. H. Pearce — Postage Stamps and Postal History of South Australia; Official Stamps of South Australia 1868-1912.

J. B. Trowbridge — Newfoundland.

M. B. Watson — Victoria: Postal History Selections.

Silver Medals:

P. Collas — Queensland Postal Stationery; Postal History of the Northern Territory; Postal History of Prisoners of War and Internees in Australia, World War II; Brisbane: General and Special Postmarks; Queensland: The ½d of 1899 (literature).

C. de Goede — Highlights of a Memel Collection.

P. Jaffe — Cape of Good Hope; Grenada; Montserrat; St. Lucia; St. Vincent.

J. J. R. Lucaci — France 1853-71; France 1940-1945; France Airmails.

A. E. Molander — Ruanda-Urundi, Congo Free State and Belgian Congo.

B. Nielsen — Hawaiian Islands pre-14th June, 1900; France 1849-76.

K. A. Ryan — Thailand.

J. Sinfield — The Pictorial Lettercards 1911-24.

J. W. Turnbull — Australian Postal History from 1.1.1901.

Silver-Bronze Medals:

L. Buchanan — British New Guinea and Papua.

Dr R. Jones — Grenada: Tête-Bechê Issue of 1883.

J. Sinfield — Great Britain: The Wilding Definitives.

M. L. Williamson — Nauru.

Bronze Medals:

L. Buchanan — Australian Kangaroos.

P. Collas — Queensland Postal Stationery (with felicitations) (literature).

D. J. Currie — 75th Anniversary of the U.P.U., 1949.

R. G. Darge — Stamp Spot (Weekend News) (literature).

C. de Goede — Queensland: Flaws in the Surface Printed Issues; N.S.W. Diadems.

P. Jaffe — New Hebrides.

C. A. Lawlor — Western Australia Postal History 1854-1912.

R. M. Lee — Postal History of Australian Forces in Middle East.

J.J. R. Lucaci — Australian Military Postal History, South Vietnam.

T. R. Morgan — The Large Queens of Canada.

J. Sinfield — The Pre-Decimal Coils.

M. L. Williamson — Nauru Proofs and Essays.

Certificate of Merit:

J. W. Turnbull — Tasmania from 1900.

Special Awards:

P. Collas — Best Queensland State Exhibit.

M. Lambe — American Topical — Gold Medal.

M. B. Watson — Winner of the Australian Specialist.

Trophies:

A. W. Bunn — Aerophilately.

M. Lambe — People's Choice Best Exhibit.

J. W. Turnbull — Australian Postal History from 1.1.1901.

M. B. Watson — Victoria — Postal History Selections.

The Society won a silver medal in the literature section for *Philately from Australia*.

BOOK REVIEWS

Western Australia, The Postal Stationery to 1914, by B. Pope and P. Thomas. 141pp. 18 x 25cm. Published by The Western Australia Study Group, Box T 1774, Perth, W.A., 6001. Price \$20 plus postage.

The book comes from the same printer as the 1979 Handbook, and is uniform in format and binding, expanding the 16 pages of Chapter 11, and by the same authors. It gives more detail than possible in a general work, is superbly illustrated, and among other things, lists recently found provisionals, and the results of recent studies in the De La Rue and Melbourne printings.

It was suspected in 1962 that De La Rue units were used in the Melbourne printings, but not enough material was available for study. It has been since recognised that flaws could be traced through from the early De La Rue to the final printings, and Brian Pope's study in the De La Rue archives in London in 1980, and further work in Perth with the help of others have provided solutions. These are now set out, with a chart, and illustrations, for the first time. Enough material has fortunately survived for a conclusive study of the penny card, neglected by philatelists for seventy years.

Finally, the Commonwealth archives have been examined again in Melbourne this year. They are far from complete, and only yield their secrets to one familiar with his subject.

There have been many printings of some cards and envelopes, and few have been found, such has been the neglect of collectors. Others seem to have had only one small printing.

The story has been told with economy of words, avoiding the temptation to quote letters and reports verbatim.

Appendices show details of De La Rue deliveries to 1902, and Melbourne deliveries to 1908, and data from PMG Annual Reports. There is a detailed listing from the source, year by year from 1888 to 1900 setting out the number of post cards forwarded from each post office. One office, Eucla, forwarded 5 cards in a five year period from 1896; it is little wonder that some cancellations are elusive. Other statistics from other sources cannot be reconciled exactly.

A chronological listing of all postal stationery, fully illustrated gives each a valuation rating from A, common to X, not known, which coincides with my experience.

The various surcharges, and cuts of envelopes are illustrated, and a bibliography of recent writing, and adequate index is included.

Other post office stationery is dealt with, and twelve pages are devoted to publicity cards issued by other departments, not well known outside Western Australia, and there is an appendix on Cinderellas, including Postal Department

Christmas Cards, Zieher Cards and their imitations.

The authors are commended on an excellent balanced presentation, and a valuable addition to the growing literature on the stamps of their state. Other neglected aspects call for further treatment, and the fiscals, full of philatelic interest, deserve attention. Work on these can only come from someone on the spot, as the records and most of the material must lie there.

R. LLOYD-SMITH.

AUSIPEX 84, Bulletin 2. Edited by G. N. Kellow. 32 pp. 17.5 x 25cm. Published by AUSIPEX 84, Box 8484, G.P.O. Melbourne, Vic., 3001.

AUSIPEX 84 Bulletin 2 is a reminder that the exhibition is drawing closer and demanding more attention in preparations and in working for it; and not least, in putting one's hand in one's pocket to help mount Australasia's greatest philatelic exhibition ever.

Since Bulletin 1 was issued in September last year, ill-health has forced the resignation of the President, Mr. John Gartner, R.D.P. But we have been lucky indeed to find a worthy successor, Mr. Ray Chapman, M.B.E.

Mr. Gartner has been made an Honorary Patron.

Mr. Chapman's message in Bulletin 2 emphasises that AUSIPEX 84 has a million dollar budget. This means that notwithstanding the powerful backing of the exhibition by amateur and professional philatelic bodies and by Australia Post, it is the individual collectors who are ultimately responsible.

More than a year and a half have passed since the AUSIPEX 84 project was launched; which means we have passed the halfway point to AUSIPEX.

AUSIPEX 84 will cover 120,000 sq. ft., have 3000 frames and 120 stalls — 50 for Australian dealers, 40 for overseas dealers, and 30 for postal administrations. Allocation will be made in mid-March next, so early application is essential.

Another 13 Patrons of the Aussie Club and a further 99 Members are listed. They come from Australia, Britain, U.S.A., Canada, the Netherlands and Hong Kong. The donations list seems rather short. Donations of money and stamps for auction are both needed.

Exhibition Bulletins are expected, nowadays, to contain material of lasting value, and the AUSIPEX Bulletins are maintaining their standards.

Bulletin 2 has an article on the history of the Royal Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne, where AUSIPEX 84 will be held, with illustrations of postmarks that have been used there, dating back to a cover of the International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1880. There is also an article on the first Victorian stamps.

Mr. Chapman has an article on the production of the 1927 Canberra commemorative, and Col. James T. De Voss, Vice-President of F.I.P., has provided a statistical study of awards of Vermeil or higher at F.I.P. Exhibitions from 1968 to 1981.

H.L.C.

New Zealand Parcel Roller Cancellations, by G. I. Robertson, 61 pp. 21 x 29.5 cm. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, Box 25105, Auckland, New Zealand. Price, \$NZ6.25.

Collecting roller cancellations must be one of the most difficult tasks in modern philately, because there are the twin problems of collecting them and obtaining a complete impression for identification purposes, plus that of formulating a system of types.

Hence the amount of work involved in writing

and producing a brochure of this kind really entitles it to be called remarkable.

The first New Zealand rollers were put into service in 1909 and a single dated type in 1910-11.

But there was a permanent revival in 1935, because philatelists complained that the thick and heavy parcel cancellations ruined the beautiful stamps that comprised the pictorial set issued that year.

Dr Robertson has established 43 types and sub-types of roller cancellations, and 44 pages of the work are occupied by a list of roller cancellations, with the following data: office, postal district, type, proof date, earliest and latest known, and comments.

He lists 548 cancellations of 1935 and after, from 282 offices, plus four Pacific Island types, produced for seven offices, and three Customs types, providing another seven cancellers — a grand total of 562 roller cancellations.

The magnitude of the task can only be understood when it is remembered that parcel cancellations would naturally have a low rate of preservation, and the Society reports that "examples of complete impressions are surprisingly rare — mostly being known to philatelists on used stamps off paper."

It must also be mentioned with admiration that this is the 17th publication of the Postal History Society of New Zealand.

H. L. C.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Victorian Circular Datestamps

The display on August 19th of Victorian circular datestamps since 1900, was provided by Messrs. D. Wood, G. Watson and W. Webster.

Mr. Wood covered the ordinary datestamps, presenting a classification of the types in use between 1900 and 1915, beginning with the two-line-date "State" types, and double-circle types, and graduating into various types of one-line-date "Commonwealth" style c.d.s.'s.

Mr. Watson showed the various types of money order and savings bank datestamps, used occasionally to cancel stamps in emergencies and for special purposes. The display included two unrecorded Melbourne types — one of 1901 inscribed "MONEY ORDER OFFICE MELBOURNE", and another of 1908 inscribed "M. O. OFFICE MELBOURNE."

Mr. Webster displayed the various types of Postage Paid datestamps, giving a classification of the types, and explaining the change from red to black ink and the use of datestamps showing the value. A number of errors of usage were included.

Western Australia

For the meeting on September 16th, Mr. R. Lloyd-Smith displayed his collection of Western Australia.

The first stamp, the 1854 1d black, was represented by a used pair, and a copy with grid cancellation in red.

The lithographs included used copies of the 1/- salmon and 6d golden bronze. Amongst a very large range of forgeries shown was a curious copy of the 2d lithograph which showed a "TVO" error.

The rest of the display explored some of the lesser-known by-ways. There was a selection of rubber stamps used for telegraphic purposes, and a wide range of very rare Frank Stamps, including The Museum, and Fremantle Infantry D Co.

Postal stationery included the extremely rare 1902 handstamped provisionals. There was also a display of railway stamps and revenues, the latter including a Waterlow sample sheet showing a composite make-up for the 1d, 3d and 6d Stamp Duty.

Siam

For the meeting on 30th September, Mr Kevin A. Ryan, an interstate member from Glenorchy, Tasmania, provided a display of the stamps of Siam (now known as Thailand), covering the period from the first postage stamps of 1883 to 1926. The material shown was selected from the two entries being taken to Anpex 82, and which gained Silver awards there.

Introducing the display, an outline of the history of postal services in Siam was given from the courier service set up under the reforms of King Trailok 1448-1488, through the Local Post set up in Bangkok in 1883 under King Chulalongkom, to the stamps of the reign of King Vajiravudh (1910-1926).

Particular reference was made to the many surcharges and how they had occurred, including the unofficial provisionals overprinted by typewriter by the Postmaster, Battambang (now in Kampuchea).

Though Siam is not often seen in displays or exhibitions here great interest was aroused through the informative coupling of history with the story of the stamps.

Selections from Anpex 82

The October 21st display was provided by four

members, and derived from their entries recently on show at Anpex 82 in Brisbane.

Miss Barbara Neilsen showed France, 1849-1876. Included was an 1849 25c proof in blue, and used copies of the 1853 10c and 1854 20c privately perforated 7½ x 7. Proofs of the 1854 issue included a 1c essay in brown, and a range of 25c colour trials.

Mr. L. Buchanan chose Papua, showing a wide range of plate varieties in different printings of the Lakatoi issue, from the original British New Guinea issue in its various wmk positions through the two types of "Papua" overprints. There was also a complete sheet of the later 2d on 1½d surcharge from the Mullett printing.

Mr. A. Bunn showed his well-know pioneer air mails of Australia. This collection includes all the rare and famous early flights (or attempts) in exceptional condition. Covers from 1914 Wizard Stone, 1919 Butler, 1919 Ross Smith, 1925 De Pinedo, 1928 Hinkler and 1932 Bertram were amongst those shown.

Mr. M. Watson's display was of early Victorian postal history. Amongst a number of pre-stamp covers were 1839 and 1841 examples of the circular MELBOURNE N.S.W. type, and the extremely rare (?unique) first Geelong type. The stamped covers included one with the Too Late stamp used in 1857 to London.

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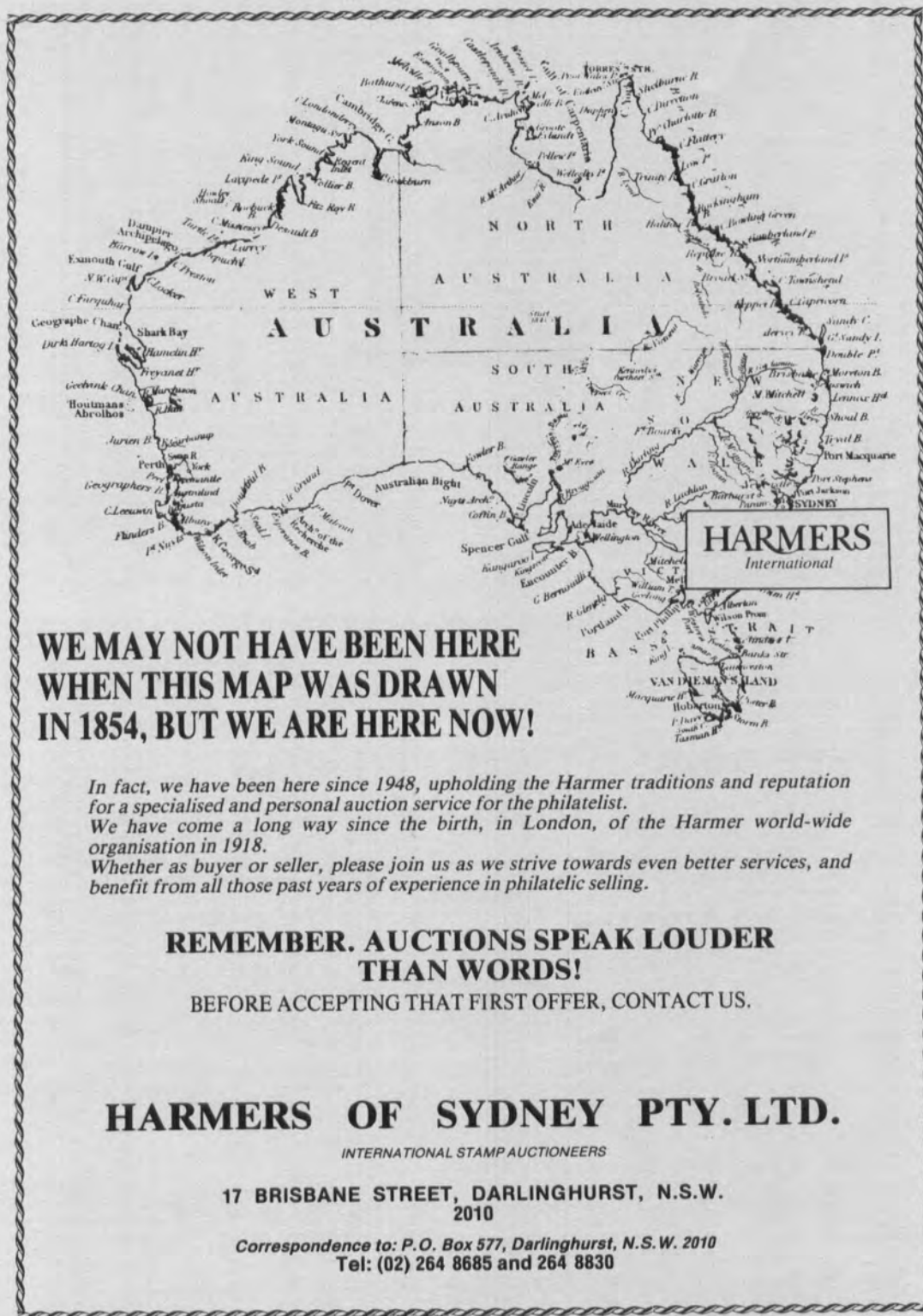


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