

PHILATELY

from

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SEPTEMBER 1989

OBITUARIES

BRIGADIER F.J. DENNY

A Salvation Army uniform is an unusual feature of a philatelic society meeting, particularly when for some years it has been that of a Brigadier. The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria has been happy to have the company of Brigadier Frederick J. Denny, who died on May 31.

He was a member for 53 years, having joined the Society in March 1936, and he was one of those whose happiness at the meetings he was able to attend was obvious to the many fellow members with whom he associated.

His philatelic interest was the British Commonwealth, particularly Australia, New Zealand and Papua and New Guinea.

Brigadier Denny's career, dating from 1928 and covering three States, showed him a remarkably gifted man. He joined the Training Garrison from Mordialloc and his first appointment was to Kellerberrin, Gawler, South Australia. After his marriage to Captain May Ernestine Storey in 1932, they served at Victor Harbor, Red Cliffs, St. Arnaud, Echuca, Kensington, Wonthaggi, Ballarat Central, Colac, Williamstown, Malvern, Mount Gambier, Unley, Hawthorn, and Hobart.

He became Manager of the Bethany Eventide Home, Melbourne, and from there, Superintendent of the Hollywood Senior Citizens' Village. Next, he was transferred to the Finance Department, Territorial Headquarters, with duties ranging from auditing to Congress Bookings. For some years he was Chaplain at Prince Henry's Hospital. He was Chaplain on many overseas cruises. And he was happily "Uncle Fred" at Camberwell Child Care Centre. The residents of the street in which he lived sent a tribute to the Thanksgiving Service, "He spoke to everybody and was loved by all".

Brigadier Denny was liked and deeply respected in The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria and is much missed.

MR J.W. TURNBULL

The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria suffered the loss of another particularly well-known member with the recent death of Mr J.W. ("Jim") Turnbull.

Although he never held office, he was a hard worker for the Society and was awarded the Purves Medal in 1984.

Mr Turnbull, who joined the Society in March 1972, was the husband of Mrs P.L. Turnbull, F.R.P.S.L., famous for her Gold Medal collection of Malta and her researches into the country, and following her death in 1979, he took over the collection and her interest.

His other special interests were Queensland and Commonwealth Postal Stationery, on which he had written articles in the *London Philatelist* and *Philately from Australia*.

He was also a well-known bin-room staff member at exhibitions in Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

Mr Turnbull was an eager student of diesel engines and was proud to say that when the Victorian Railways switched over to diesel engines he had trained all the drivers.

H.L.C.

EDITORIAL NOTES*New Honour for J.R.W. Purves*

The late J.R.W. Purves has been inducted into the Philatelic Writers Hall of Fame following a recent meeting of the American Philatelic Society.

The Philatelic Writers Hall of Fame was established by the A.P.S. Writers Unit in 1874 to honour those writers, editors and publishers, from both U.S.A. and overseas, who have contributed to philatelic knowledge through their efforts in the field of philatelic literature.

There are now 75 names on the plaque that hangs in the American Philatelic Research Library at the head office of the American Philatelic Society in State College, Pennsylvania.

Bill Purves is the first Australian to be so honoured.

Sir Henry Parkes was a Philatelist

Sir Henry Parkes, five times Premier of New South Wales and the prime mover for the Federation of the Australian Colonies, was a philatelist.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 1 April 1890,

announcing the publication by the Government of Dr Andrew Houison's *History of the Post Office and of the Issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales*, said "The publication is the outcome of representations made by Dr Houison to Sir Henry Parkes, who, we learn, is himself an old philatelist."

How Many Cards Did Guillaux Carry?

M. Maurice Guillaux, on his first flight from Melbourne to Sydney, 1914, besides his mail, carried some freight, the total load being reported as 40lbs.

It has been stated that the total load was about 2,500 items. But was it? How many Guillaux cards did he carry?

They were numbered. The illustration in Champion's Catalogue would appear to be No. 136, and the card in Field's Air Mail Catalogue is No. 176.

In May 1987 Harmers of London sold card No. 2029. This is nearly 800 beyond the highest we have previously noted.

Would anybody having numbers outside these please write the Editor of *Philately from Australia*?

POSTCARDS OF THE QUEENSLAND INTELLIGENCE AND TOURIST BUREAU, 1907-1915

(Continued from June 1989, page 34)

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

The F2 Cards

The dominance of multicoloured scenes was maintained with F2 cards, the category being around 87%, with black and white only about 10%, the scene shown at Fig. 8 being one of the latter. A variety of colours were utilised for the printings of the address sides of both F1a and F2 cards and while red shades appeared to predominate, it is to be seen that orange coloured printings of address sides were frequent amongst F1a cards as were yellow address side printings of F2 cards.



Fig. 8. Type F2 card. A typical black and white scene.

It cannot be said just when F2 cards first became available at the exhibition although I would suspect that it was in September 1908, this assumption being based on the fact that I am aware of five cards which passed through British P.O.'s, outside the exhibition, in September 1908. I do not know of any earlier dates although further cards postmarked in Britain after September 1908 have been seen. To the time of writing I have not obtained an example from the first F2 group of cards postmarked in Australia.

There was not a large number of differently captioned F2 cards, as the lists in

the Appendix will reveal, even taking into account "wide border" cards, the second group of F2 cards, which are separately listed. These latter cards were really a separate series, distinguishable by reason of particularly wide borders surrounding the scenes, these consequently being smaller presentations. The wide borders were of greyish shades – there being considerable variation in some instances – with captions printed thereon in white. A typical example of this kind of card is shown in Fig. 9. The caption on this particular card, set close to the bottom edge, reads "Machine Shearing, Darling Downs, S. Queensland". Generally, the form of presentation was not successful. Apart from the smaller views, with lessened detail, the white lettering is almost unreadable in some instances. There

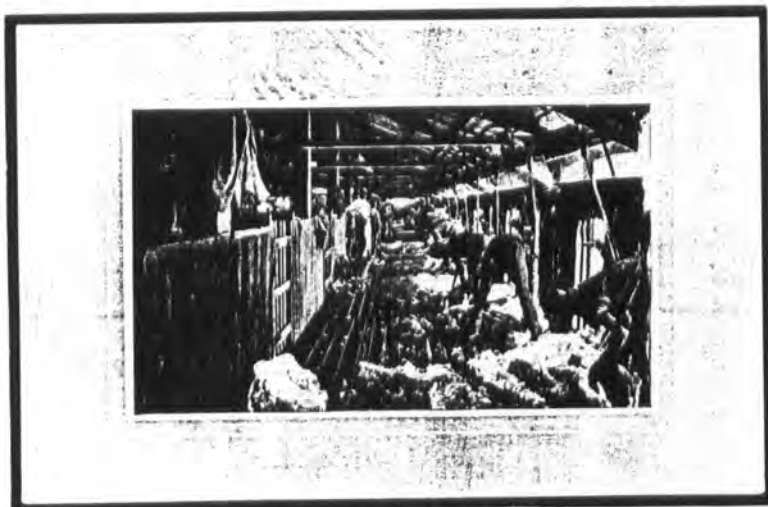


Fig. 9. Type F2 card with wide grey border.

were at least two printing runs of all or most of these particular cards as colour variations are to be noticed. So far as has been seen, the address sides of all these wide-bordered cards were printed in rose/red shades and conformed to the standard F2 formula. Overall, probably not a great number of the kind were printed. So far, I have seen only two which had postal usage in Britain, and this after the Exhibition had closed. I think that the supply of these wide-bordered cards must have reached the Queensland Court about the last two or three weeks before closure and as yet a postmarked date of usage in Britain before 31 October 1908 has not come to light. I have one example of a card which was postally used in Queensland, probably in 1909, but the date is unclear. I had gained an impression that substantial residual stocks of this category of card had been released to the public in Queensland although this view cannot be supported on the basis of known postally used examples. Doubtless, however, others will come to light in due course. The separate listing of these cards, headed "F2(wb)" follows the ordinary F2 listing in the Appendix.

Finally, as to the F group of cards generally, it is most unlikely that the quantities distributed will ever be known although, doubtless, records were kept at the time. As to distinctions between cards, a current estimate suggests that

these may be around 250–300 collectable varieties, this of course including the variations.

THE BUREAU AND THE PRINTERS

Within a few months of its establishment and long before the "exhibition" cards were to make their debut in London, the Queensland Government Intelligence Tourist Bureau – to quote the full name as emblazoned above its portals – was able to take positive steps towards active promotion of tourism. And also as part of overall policy there was undoubtedly the intention that all practical publicity means should be employed to attract potential migrants specifically to Queensland.

The policy recognised that the humble pictorial postcard had a part to play. The scenario, already firmly committed in respect of the production and distribution of distinctive postcards at the Franco–British Exhibition, embraced also the concept of a comparable yet more local postcard series. Initially, the venture must have been regarded as experimental although there were precedents, outside Queensland, which lent confidence to the idea.

Perhaps a suggestion of haste hovered about the production of this particular series of cards as, somewhat amazingly, individual cards were circulating in Brisbane some eight months before those of the F1 series became available at the Franco–British Exhibition. The first type of the new group of cards is here designated B1 and as will be seen by the illustration (Fig. 10), it was analogous to the F1 card in that there was no publicity information or printer's imprint. In fact, the address side presentation was not greatly dissimilar to that of the

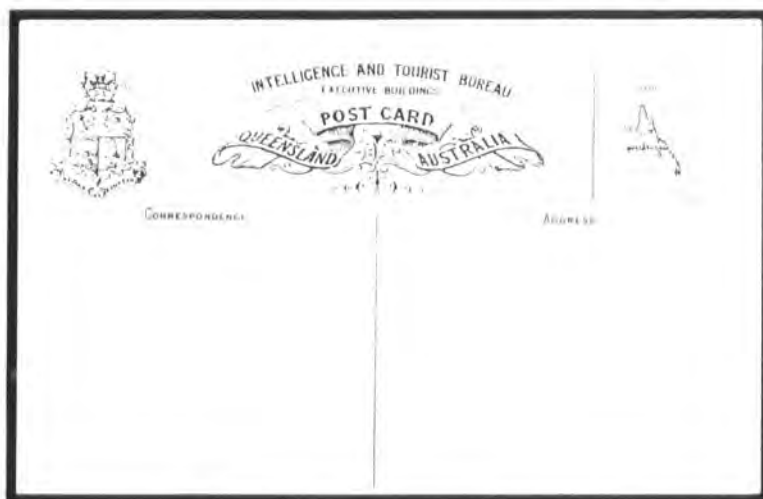


Fig. 10. Type B1 card. The address face.

"exhibition" cards. The major differences were the removal of the reference to the exhibition and insertion, above the same form of postcard heading, of the words "Intelligence and Tourist Bureau" and "Executive Buildings". At that time the Bureau was located at the corner of Queen and George Streets, where the southern section of the Treasury Building now stands. To make room for this the Bureau was moved in the late 1920's to the Railway Department Building in George Street.

I possess an example of a B1 card with the Brisbane postmark of 4 September 1907, so it is quite likely that cards with earlier postal dates would exist. In pondering over possible reasons why B1 cards became available so early, and taking into consideration the overall circumstances, I incline to the thought that the first B1 cards derived from trial runs at the Government Printing Office just prior to the actual printings of the separate and more important F1 cards. An interesting and factual aspect of the B1 cards was that practically all the scenes were in black and white, there being very few in single colour. To the time of writing no B1 cards bearing multicoloured scenes have been noticed and it appears likely that none of this kind was included in the series. As regards the scenes generally, very few B1 cards are to be found bearing the same picture captions as F1 cards. As to the address sides, quite a number of different printing colours were employed.

I have examples of B1 cards which were postmarked in Britain in September and October 1908, just a few months after the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition. It thus appears that some supplies of the cards must have been sent to London for distribution at the Queensland Court because of a shortage of card of F group types.

As one might imagine, if comparison with the F group was to be sustained, that the next series within the B group would have been advanced to the stage of including publicity information on the address side, while still omitting the imprint. But such did not prove to be the case. To the time of writing, only one card, in two varieties, which can be classified as B1a has been recorded. The card is unusual in that it does not picture a scene but shows instead a map of Brisbane (Fig. 11). The varieties come about because of two different publicity statements, one of which is illustrated as Fig. 12.

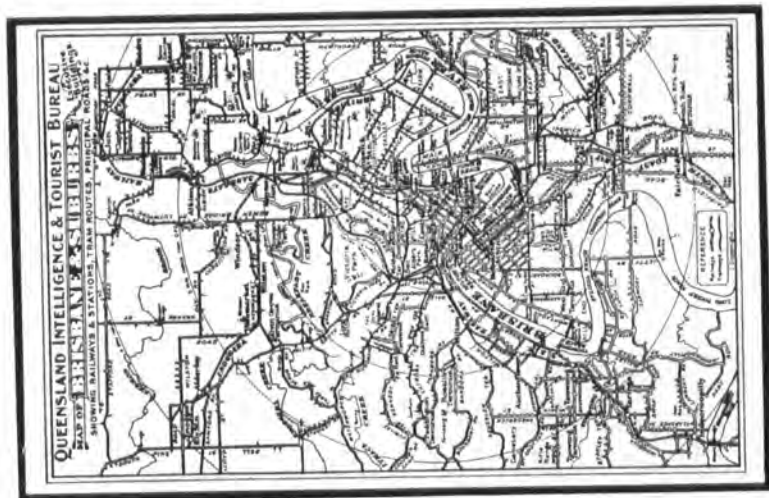


Fig. 11. Type B1 card showing a map of Brisbane.

The next stage of card production to be represented included the addition on the address face of the Vaughan imprint and is classified as B2. It is to be noticed (Fig. 13), that there was another slight modification, the coat-of-arms at top left of the address face being reduced in size with "Queensland" in capitals

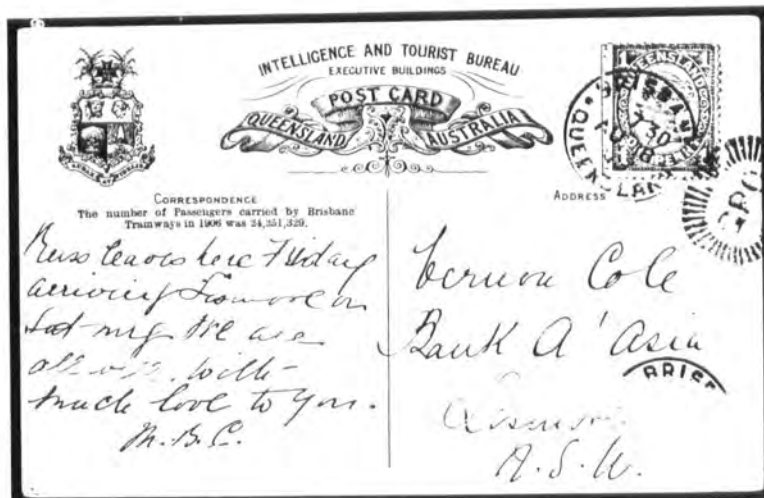


Fig. 12. Type B1 card. The address face of Fig. 11.

Fig. 13. Type B2 card. The address face.

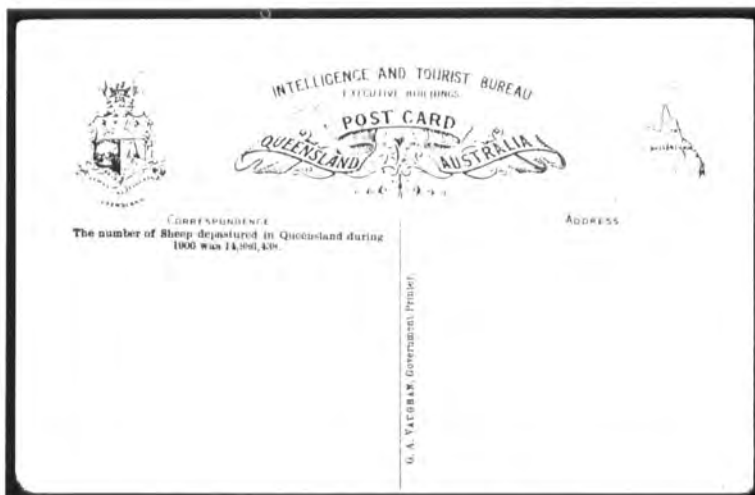


Fig. 14. Type B2 card. A typical scene.

Bands Marching, Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Southern Queensland.

immediately below.

The B2 cards would seem to have been produced in ample quantity with scenes variously in black and white, single colour and multicolour. Some of the picture captions are the same as found on various F1a and F2 cards. The address sides of the B2 cards reveal that quite a number of different colours were used for the printings. Where annual statistical information was carried on B2 cards such mainly referred to 1906 figures. However, with some late printings of multi-coloured cards it was possible to include information from 1907 statistics.

One unused B2 card which I possess has very regular rounded corners. One cannot determine if this card was distributed in that form or whether the corners were subsequently rounded by some private means. Another variant I have noticed on a B2 card relates to the imprint. In this instance the letters of the word "Government" were squashed together so that the printed word looks like "Gonment". A scene from a B2 card is illustrated at Fig. 14. So far I have not encountered or heard of any B2 cards which had usage in Britain. Records or examples show that cards of this type were being postally used in New South Wales and Queensland in late 1908, and in subsequent years.

The Acting Government Printer

G.A. Vaughan retired from the position of Government Printer on 1 June 1908. Records show that Anthony James Cumming was appointed as Acting Government Printer as from 23 July 1908 and that he served in that capacity until his appointment as Government Printer on 1 August 1909. I have not found a record of an officially appointed Acting Government Printer dating from the first or second day of June 1908, immediately following G.A. Vaughan's retirement. But it seems reasonable to assume that A.J. Cumming was the actually in charge although any cards printed up to 22 July 1908 would almost certainly have continued to bear the Vaughan imprint.

As Cumming was Acting Government Printer for just over a year one might expect that a substantial number of cards would have carried the "Acting" imprint.

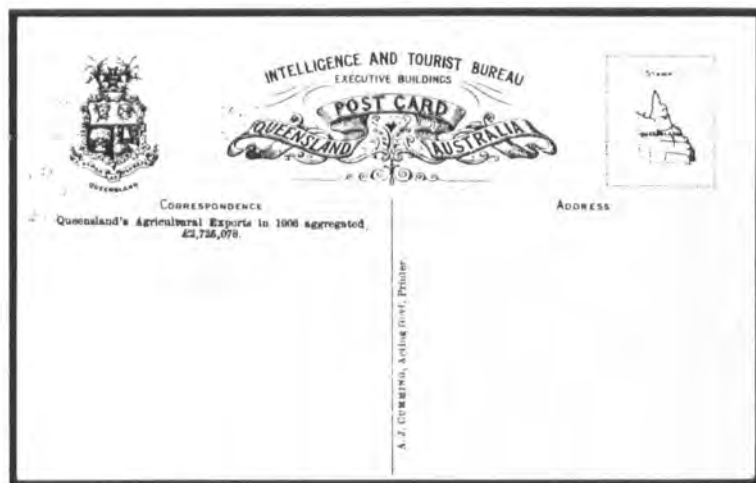


Fig. 15. Type B3 card. The address face.



Fig. 16. Type B3 card. A typical scene.

Fig. 17. Type B3a card. The address face.

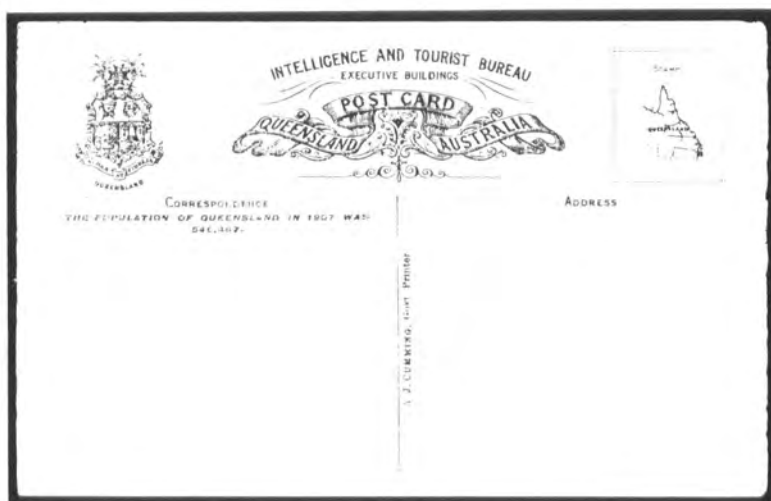


Fig. 18. Type B3a card. A typical scene.

Such, however, would not appear to have been the case if one has to judge by the number of relevant cards, here designated B3 (Fig. 15) contained in the listing. As this is being written these total less than four dozen. This situation suggests that very substantial printings were made of the earlier B2 type of card and that these provided stock for many months.

It is noticed that the B3 series included some scenes earlier shown on F2 and B2 cards. The presentation of the address side of the B3 card was the same as that of the B2, except for the imprint, now reading "A.J. Cumming, Acting Govt Printer". All the B3 cards so far recorded have scenes printed in multicolour with address sides variously in mauve or in red-brown shades. A scene from a B3 card is shown as Fig. 16.

As was noted, Cumming became Government Printer on 1 August 1909 and the cards which he first printed on or after that date were of the basic B3 type except for the revised imprint, as shown at Fig. 17. This type is designated B3a. Of those recorded, about 85% carried black and white scenes while about 25% were in multicolour. The address side exhibited quite a range of different colours, indicative of a number of printings. One of the scenes within the B3a series is shown at Fig. 18.

A conspicuous variation of the B3a sub-type was the omission of publicity matter on the address side. I know only of three such cards, all being in multicolour and captioned respectively "Entrance to Olsen's Caves, Central Queensland", "Sheep Dipping, Jondaryan Station, Darling Downs, Southern Queensland", and "Shipping at Cairns, North Queensland". The respective address sides of the cards were all printed in mauve colour. As further examples of this form may come to light it appeared desirable that the classification B3b be adopted (Fig. 19).



Fig. 19. Type B3b card. The address face.

REVISED PRESENTATION OF CARDS

In the month that A.J. Cumming became the Queensland Government Printer, a

slightly revised form of presentation was adopted for the address face of Intelligence and Tourist Bureau postcards. The normal postcard heading remained as before while the coat-of-arms in the top left corner was increased in size, as was the word "Queensland" immediately below. Additionally, the expression "executive Buildings" was removed from above the postcard heading and replaced by "Brisbane" in larger type. Other immediate characteristics were maintained. This revised type of card is designated B4 and is illustrated at Fig. 20.



Fig. 20. Type B4 card. The address face.

A major feature of the type, which was to become the largest in point of numbers, is that the scenes were predominantly printed in green shades within simulated frames. The frames were for the most part in the same green shades although unusually there were a few instances when the normal scene area was printed in green with the simulated frames in black and white. The frame patterns themselves differed a great deal. Three variations are to be seen in the cards illustrated at Figs. 21 to 23. There were at least two or three other forms. Overall, the simulated frame cards, printed in green, represented up to about 70% of all B4 cards. About 20% to 25% of B4 cards exhibited black and white scenes while very few, probably around 2% to 3% were in multicolour. These latter cards probably became available in 1912.

One gains the impression that the introduction of the green colour and form of scene presentation subtly marked the beginning of the Cumming regime. While the cards with black and white scenes did not properly belong to the new presentation nevertheless they were continued. Probably many of these came from stock upon which the scenes alone had been printed before the alterations to the address face presentations came about. Some of the scenes to be found on B4 cards appear identical with others shown previously on F1a, F2, B3 and B3a cards. The earliest date of usage I have so far noticed of a B4 card was 24 August 1909, at Brisbane, the scene on this particular card being in black and white.

(to be continued)



Fig. 21

Fig. 22



Fig. 23

Figs. 21-23. Three different types of border pattern on Type B4 cards.

AUSTRALIAN NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS: ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

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

In the June issue of *Philately from Australia* I had an article bringing up to date the listings in *Australian Numeral Cancellations: A Compendium*. Since then I have gathered some additional information that I found of interest, and so I am passing it on to readers here.

For New South Wales, Mr Max Williamson of Stanley Gibbons (Australia) showed me a cover from Bungowannah, a post office that had not previously been "tied". The obliterator is not exactly clear, but it appears to be 482, so I am accepting it as that, with a question mark. In the book 482 is tentatively allocated to Morangaroo, but if it is indeed Bungowannah, then Morangaroo is probably 483, which was shown as a query. With that hole filled in, and 488 now known to be Ennis, it is probable that the other queried number in the run, 485, was used at Westbrook.

In the May issue of *Sydney Views*, Norman Hopson had an article, "N.S.W. Numerals - A Complication with '1197'". An 1885 entire from Kingsgrove has been discovered in the Australian Archives in Sydney bearing a clear strike of 1197. The problem is that this number is later known "tied" to Carlingford. As Kingsgrove was opened two weeks before Mobb's Hill (later Carlingford) - 15 June and 1 July 1883, respectively, I believe that 1197 was the correct number for Kingsgrove, and that Mobb's Hill should have received 1198. This number has not been recorded, so it is uncertain whether it ever went to Mobb's Hill, but if it did, it must have been in use for a short time only before it was lost or damaged; a replacement was sent, but in error the new obliterator showed 1197 instead of 1198. This showed the figures in a later style than those of Kingsgrove's 1197. The duplication did not really matter, as Kingsgrove was closed on 18.6.1887. As no covers are known from Carlingford from the mid-1880's, my theory must remain theory for the time being.

In *South Australian Numeral Cancellations* Don Pearce and I mentioned that No. 261 (originally Attamurra) was known used as a "killer" at Mount Gambier in 1961. I have recently acquired an item showing a similar usage, a postcard sent from Adelaide to Mount Gambier; this seems to be a different item, as it shows no year date, but the 5d blue stamp seems to indicate usage in the early 1960's. I therefore think we are on safe ground in adding 'R. MOUNT GAMBIER' under 'ATTAMURRA' for No. 261.

The last item involves Western Australia. The 15-bar No. 24 is shown as 'NORTH DISTRICT (COSSACK)', following *Western Australia: The Stamps and Postal History*. Mogens Juhl threw a spanner in the works in his *Postage Stamps and Postal*

History of Western Australia, Volume III, when he suggested in his Chapter 27 (Problems to Solve) that there was no proof that 15-bar 24 was used at North District, which he stated was then at Roebourne. On the basis of this, the entry for 15-bar 24 was altered in my follow-up article in *Philately from Australia* for March 1985. I have just read an article in the June *Accelerator*, the house organ of the BP Group in Australia, on the history of Cossack (now a ghost town), which leads me to believe that the problem of where 15-bar 24 was first used was one that actually did not need solving. According to the *Accelerator* article, and these are always well researched, the settlement was established to serve as a port for Roebourne and the surrounding areas. It originally did not have an official name, but was referred to as North District or the name of the bay on which it stood. It did not receive its name of Cossack until after a visit of the Governor to the settlement in H.M.S. *Cossack*. If this article has its facts right, then there seems no doubt that the North District post office operated in the settlement that was later named Cossack, and not at Roebourne. While no covers are known tying the 15-bar 24 to North District, all the evidence points that way. From Mr Juhl's experience, there was apparently a period when this obliterator was not in use, so the post office may have been closed for a time. Mr Juhl states that the postmaster at North District was drowned in March 1867, and there may have been difficulty in finding a suitable replacement. The circumstances in which the postmaster met his death are not stated, but if he was drowned in performance of his duty, then it more likely that the post office was at the coastal settlement and not inland at Roebourne. If the North District post office was at the settlement that later became Cossack, and we know that the 15-bar 24 was later used at Cossack post office, then I think there is not much doubt that this obliterator was originally used at the North District post office. There was apparently a period when the post office was not operative, but that does not alter the fact that we have here a change of name, and not a re-allocation. Maybe this is much ado about nothing, but I stick to my story.

The following changes may be made to the lists in the book:

- p.28 No. 24 W.A.: Delete the previous alteration after '(15B)' (*Philately from Australia*, March 1985, p.6), and reinstate the entry originally given in the book.
- p.51 No. 261 S.A.: Below 'ATTAMURA' add 'R. MOUNT GAMBIER'
- p.66 No. 482 N.S.W.: Delete '*Morangaroo*' and substitute '? BUNGOWANNAH'
- No. 483 N.S.W.: Delete '?' and add '*Morangaroo*'
- No. 485 N.S.W.: Delete '?' and add '*Westbrook*'
- p.96 No. 1197 N.S.W.: Delete 'MOBB'S HILL' and substitute '*Mobb's Hill (CARLINGFORD)*' (*Carlingford*)'
- No. 1198 N.S.W.: Delete '*Kingsgrove*' and substitute '*Mobb's Hill (Carlingford)*'

Index

- p.142 Add: 'BUNGOWANNAH (N.S.W.), 66.'
- p.167 Alter: 'MOUNT GAMBIER (S.A.)' by adding '51'.
- p.186 Add: 'WESTBROOK (N.S.W.), 66'.

VICTORIA: THE "CALVERT" SIXPENCE ESSAYS

By RUSSELL JONES

The Post Office Act of 3 November 1853 raised the inland letter rate to 6d and tenders were called for a stamp of this value (together with the 1/- Registered and 6d Too Late stamps) in the *Government Gazette* of 8 May 1854. Two tenders were received, one from Messrs Campbell & Fergusson offering to produce all three stamps for £720, and the other from Samuel Calvert at £437/10/- for the 6d Postage and £300 for the other two stamps. The text of these tenders has not survived. Calvert's tender was accepted on 7 June.

The essay illustrated here has been referred to traditionally as being prepared by Samuel Calvert, but there is no known official archival reference to it. They were printed in a miniature sheet of six in two horizontal rows of three, surrounded by a frame. Various colours were used, but it is believed that only one sheet was printed in each colour. The examples that can be traced are:

- in pale blue - a sheet of six in the Royal Collection.
- in bright blue - a pair (in the Royal collection) and two singles.
- in claret - a sheet of six in the Royal collection.
- in lilac - a pair and two singles.
- in yellow-green - a pair (in the Royal collection) and two singles.



The Royal collection in addition contains a proof of the head only in lake, and singles a different design, with the Queen's head in a scalloped oval, in pale blue, and green.

The illustration shows a reconstruction of five of the six sheet positions. As can be seen, there are differences in the design details indicating that each unit was individually engraved.

There is no doubt that the 6d Woodblock that appeared in September 1854 was engraved by Samuel Calvert on the end grain of boxwood, and relief-printed.

After careful examination, it is my belief that these essays are lithographed and not relief-printed. This raises a question of their attribution to Calvert as he was primarily, if not only, a woodblock engraver, and indeed a fine exponent of the art. If these essays are lithographed then it is unlikely that Calvert was responsible for their production. It is significant that the unsuccessful tenderer for the 6d postage stamp was Messrs Campbell & Fergusson, who had been responsible themselves, and under their former name of Campbell & Co., for lithographed printings of the 1d and 3d Half-Lengths and 2d Queen-on-Throne. There would seem to be a distinct possibility, in these circumstances and in the absence of any real evidence tying them to Calvert, that these 6d essays were the work of Messrs Campbell & Fergusson.

VICTORIAN TRAVELLING POST OFFICES

By D.J. WOOD

About ten years ago I had occasion to spend some time at the Australian Archives at Brighton. Two of the many useful documents I discovered listed the Travelling Post Offices and their trains. The first list was made about 1900 and the second list was made about 1905. Unfortunately, the exact date of the lists cannot be determined. For those who wish to view the original documents they can be found under accession number MP311/36, Volumes 8 and 9 respectively.

The following table is a compilation of these lists.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Details of trains</i>
2	South Eastern Line	Down - Monday, Wednesday, Friday Up - Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday (Discontinued 15 October 1917)
3	Bendigo Line	Noon Down Evening Up
4	Bendigo Line	Noon Up Evening Down
5	Wodonga Line	Afternoon Down Melbourne to Euroa Evening Up Euroa to Melbourne This was later altered to Benalla to Melbourne. This number is not on the second list.
6	Wodonga Line	Benalla to Euroa Morning "Express" Euroa to Wodonga Morning Down

<i>No.</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Details of trains</i>
		The "Express" leg was discontinued and the Morning Down leg extended to Benalla to Wodonga. Wodonga to Benalla Afternoon Up
7	South Eastern Line	Down - Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Up - Monday, Wednesday, Friday (Discontinued 15 October 1917)
8	Sale to Warragul Warragul to Sale	Morning Down. Later altered from Sale to Traralgon. (Discontinued 15 October 1917). Morning Up. Later altered from Sale to Traralgon (Discontinued 15 October 1917).
9	Melbourne to Warragul Warragul to Melbourne	Morning Down Morning Up (Discontinued 15 October 1917)
11	Melbourne to Ballarat	Morning Down Morning Up (Discontinued 1 September 1917)
13	Wodonga Line	Morning Down Melbourne to Euroa. (Later altered from Euroa to Benalla). Morning Up Benalla to Melbourne. Later altered to Evening Up.
14	Bendigo Line	Morning Down
15	Sale to Warragul Warragul to Sale	Afternoon Down. Later altered from Sale to Traralgon. (Discontinued 15 October 1917). Afternoon Up. Later altered from Sale to Traralgon. (Discontinued 15 October 1917).
16	Melbourne to Warragul Warragul to Melbourne	Afternoon Down. (Discontinued 15 October 1917). Afternoon Up. Later altered from Melbourne to Dandenong.
17	Goulburn Valley	Down Up
18	South Western Line	Down - Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Up - Monday, Wednesday, Friday
19	South Western Line	Down - Monday, Wednesday, Friday Up - Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

VICTORIA: THE V OVER CROWN WATERMARKED PAPERS, 1867-1896

(Continued from December 1988, page 100)

By G.N. KELLOW

Supply of paper (10 cases) received to-day. It is submitted whether the paper purchased some time since from the N.S.W. Govt might not be sold to the S.A. Govt instead of sending our own paper - otherwise we should by and bye have paper in stock with the wmk of two Colonies besides our own. J.P. A(tkinson 25/5/71

Recd that 10 Reams of the Victoria paper (5 books) be lent as requested that of N.S.W. not being large enough. W. Turner 25/5/71

Appd. T.T. A'Beckett 29/5/71

The paper has been packed and will be shipped this afternoon per "Penola" which sails tomorrow. J.P. A(tkinson) 31/5/71

The arrival of the fourth consignment of paper had made it possible to accede to South Australia's request. This paper was used in Adelaide for urgently required printings of the 2d stamp (De La Rue design) and a relatively small printing of the 4d (Perkins Bacon design); both these printings were issued in mid-July 1871.

On 13 April 1872 Charles Todd wrote from Adelaide to settle the account:

On the 31st May last year you were kind enough to lend this Department ten (10) reams of Water-marked paper for printing postage stamps and as we have now received a supply of this paper I can return the reams borrowed. Our paper is twenty one (21) inches long by eleven and a half (11½) inches wide and is watermarked Crown over SA but if this would not answer for the purpose I shall be happy to forward the value of it in cash if you would kindly inform me what the amount would be.

The matter was referred to Atkinson who replied several days later:

It will not be desirable or convenient to use the S.A. watermarked paper. It is therefore submitted that payment should be received for the five books at the rate of £5.2.6 each = £25.12.6.

This course was approved and the amount was received by the Treasury on 17 July 1872.

This episode was a reflection of the much better organisation in Victoria relative to the supply of postage stamp paper and a far cry from a few years previous when it was Victoria begging supplies from its neighbouring colonies.

THE FIFTH CONSIGNMENT

On 4 July 1872 an instruction was sent to the Victorian Agent-General in London

to arrange with De La Rue for the removal of the words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" that watermarked the butt of the sheets of paper in the bound books, from the dandy roll. The original of this letter cannot be traced, but these instructions were duly forwarded to De La Rue with the next paper order. The other words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" on the margins of the watermarked sheet continued to appear.

The origins of the next order for paper is a memo from Gibbs to the Deputy Postmaster-General dated 2 September 1872:

Submitted that an order be sent to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. London by the outgoing mail for a supply of watermarked paper, about 125 books of 1,000 sheets each (125,000 sheets). The block portion of the books not to be paged or watermarked as heretofore, and thinner boards would do for covers if expense could be saved.

The present stock in hand will last about six months, so that a portion of this order might be shipped as soon as ready.

The quantity was apparently increased to 150 books of 1,000 sheets each, and this order was despatched from the Treasury on 6 September 1872, and forwarded by the Agent-General on 4 November. The specification accompanying this order embodied the changes suggested by Gibbs, and in reply De La Rue wrote to the Agent-General on 5 November as follows:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th inst. enclosing a specification from the Government of Victoria for 150,000 sheets of Postage Paper.

The width of the butt (or block portion) of the sheet could not be modified except by a complete rearrangement of the Dandy Roll, but the omission of the words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" from the butt can be effected at a cost of about £3. As the matter is urgent we shall be glad to hear at your early convenience whether the Agent-General for Victoria can sanction this outlay.

With regard to the third paragraph of the Specification, we can only use such straw boards for binding the paper as may be obtainable of the right size at the time we require them, but we will endeavour to secure somewhat thinner ones than those used upon the last occasion.

We may promise the despatch of both consignments of the paper in time to reach Melbourne by the date specified.

The Agent-General replied the next day, authorising the removal of the butt watermark at a cost of £3.

No invoice can be traced for this paper, but the paper ledgers show that on 3 April 1873 48,000 sheets (of 120 watermarks) was taken into stock, and on 13 July 1873 a further 272,960 sheets was taken into stock. The total of 320,960 sheets may be taken to represent this fifth consignment.

Purves, in his manuscript on V over Crown paper to which previous reference has been made, lists as a sixth consignment an order for ten reams of white paper sent on 7 October 1873. There was no real need for ordering such a small quantity, and Purves suggests it may have been to replace the paper sent to South Australia. He also notes that there was apparently no record of the paper ever being taken into stock, and suggests it may have been included by De La Rue amongst a later consignment. In fact, I consider there is no reason to believe this small consignment exists at all, and Purves seems to have made a mistake and confused it with the following order, for an identical quantity of blue paper, for which he was unable to find an order. The non-existence of this order is also shown by the De La Rue correspondence books, which reveal no such order ever being received.

THE SIXTH CONSIGNMENT (BLUE PAPER)

As just noted no order for this, the first consignment of blue V over Crown paper, can be found in the Rundell or Hill extracts. It must have been ordered in the second half of 1873. According to the paper ledger (see *Philately from Australia*, June 1987, page 44), on 5 September 1873 there were only 500 sheets of the old (watermark 1) blue paper left in stock, and three days later two sheets were taken as "samples for transmission to De La Rue London"; this will be close to the date of sending the order.

The De La Rue correspondence book gives the order, as despatched to them by the Agent-General on 5 December 1873, as follows:

I have the honour by direction of the Agent-General for Victoria to ask you to be good enough to furnish, as quickly as possible, ten books of Blue Postage Stamp Paper of the colour of the samples attached, each book to contain five hundred sheets, watermarked the same as the white samples enclosed, namely with two hundred and forty watermarks in each sheet, the butts and sheets to be numbered 1 to 500 in each book.

Mr Michie desires me to say that as this paper is urgently wanted he begs you will be good enough to expedite its completion.

This was acknowledged by De La Rue on 12 December. Their letter is illegible, but includes a quote for the coloured paper at the rate of 49/3d per ream, which price was accepted by the Agent-General.

On 24 January 1874 De La Rue reported on a shortfall in the production of this paper:

Referring to your order of the 5th ulto. for 10 reams of Blue Postage Paper, we regret to say that owing to the exceptional colour, and small quantity to be dealt with, there has been so large a spoilage that we have only succeeded in obtaining 7 good reams. We trust that the Agent-General will kindly accept this quantity in fulfilment of the order as it would put us to very serious expense to make up the deficiency.

and three days later the Agent-General accepted this quantity in fulfilment of the order, and on 11 February 1874 he informed the Chief Secretary, Melbourne, of the situation, at which time the quantity supplied was stated to be nine reams, and not seven.

I am directed by the Agent-General for Victoria to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant and in reply to inform you that he will accept the seven reams of blue postage paper in lieu of the quantity originally ordered, if the manufacture of the remainder will entail loss to yourselves, the price being 49/3d per ream. . . .

No copy of the invoice is available, and it is not certain when the paper arrived in Melbourne, but it must have been some time in the first half of 1874. The paper was not immediately required, and it remained in Government Stores for about one year; it was finally put into stock on 8 April 1875, when 9,000 sheets (of 120 watermarks) were delivered to the G.P.O. A quantity was used immediately for the one and only printing of the 1/- Laureate on V over Crown paper.

THE SEVENTH CONSIGNMENT (PINK AND GREEN PAPERS)

The first orders for pink and green V over Crown papers began with this memorandum from Gibbs dated 10 June 1874:

Required by outgoing mail.

5000 sheets each Pink and Green, same colour as sample sheets, Watermarked paper, same watermark and same size sheet as samples of white and bound into Books of 500 sheets each and paged in right hand top corner.

Samples herewith:

- 2 Sheets pink
- 2 Sheets green
- 2 Sheets white

The coloured samples referred to were two sheets each of the pink and green papers watermarked "10" and "2" respectively. A formal order was submitted by Atkinson to the Deputy Postmaster-General on 10 July 1874. This was despatched to the Agent-General in London, who forwarded it to De La Rue on 7 September. On 17 November the Agent-General wrote requesting early delivery of the paper, and De La Rue replied the next day saying the paper would be ready "next Tuesday or Wednesday."

The paper was shipped per *Mongolia* leaving Southampton on 17 December 1874, and arriving per *Nubia* in Melbourne on 10 February 1875. It was put into stock at the G.P.O. on 8 April 1875, the same date as the blue paper (seventh consignment) previously received. The invoice, dated 7 December 1874, read as follows:

110 Bunhill Row London
Decr 7th 1874

The Government of Victoria
Shipped per the "Mongolian" for Melbourne

Coloured Postage Paper

12½ reams	of pink Victorian Postage Paper made from the same Dandy roll which is used for the White Paper. Bound in 12 Books of 500 sheets and 1 Book of 250 sheets, each sheet being numbered at the top right hand corner, but not on the butt	@ 49/3	29/15/8
1 ream	Ditto Ditto	@ 39/6	1/19/6
10 reams	Green Ditto Ditto	@ 49/3	24/12/6
1 ream	Ditto Ditto	@ 39/6	1/19/6
Case lined with tin			16/6
			£59/3/8

Packed in one case, addressed "The Officer administering the Government, Melbourne

THE EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT

This order originates with a memorandum for Gibbs dated 14 January 1875:

Required 150 books of white watermarked paper as per two sample sheets herewith (with butts) paged throughout 1 to 1000 at right hand top corner and bound as heretofore.

This supply - 150 x 1000 = 150,000 sheets will last about two years.

The present stock on hand will last nearly 5 months

N.B. Perhaps De La Rue's can send out a case of above shortly after they receive the order.

The quantity was later raised to 200,000 sheets, and with this order comes a further variation compared with previous supplies. The butts were not to be numbered. The new specification read as follows:

Watermarked stamp paper to be supplied for the use of the Victorian Government.

Two hundred thousand (200,000) sheets of watermarked paper from the same dandy rollers as annexed sample, the paper to be the manufacture of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the quality in every respect equal to samples for printing, and sized sufficiently to bear the gum after being printed without disfiguring the label.

The paper to be in Books each containing one thousand (1000) sheets, numbered from 1 to 1000, similar to sample, but with thinner boards, if less expensive the butt not to be numbered.

Delivery of at least fifty (50) Books equal to fifty thousand (50,000) sheets to be made in Melbourne not later than the 1st July 1875 and the balance not later than 30th September following.

The order was forwarded by the Agent-General to De La Rue on 24 March 1875.

On 11 May 1875 Gibbs reported that the stock of white paper was very low, and was reminded that according to the Specification 50 books were due for delivery by July 1st. In fact, they arrived just a few days later.

On 15 May 1875 a letter was sent from Chafford Mills to De La Rue. This is the only clue from the De La Rue correspondence books of the paper mill responsible for the production of the Victorian paper, but whether it was the only mill used is doubtful. The letter concerned the overproduction of a quantity of Victorian paper. De La Rue wrote to the Agent-General on 30 June regarding this surplus paper:

In handing you the enclosed invoice for the last consignment of Postage Paper under your order of 24th March last, we beg to solicit permission to deliver 32 reams of paper which we hold in stock like the enclosed sample. It was made before the words "Victoria Postage" had been removed from the butt of the Dandy Roll (in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your latter of the 4th Novr 1872) and as the only difference between it & that which we have been supplying is that the butt contains the watermark instead of being plain, we venture to hope that the Agent-General will be able to accept it.

The correspondence was forwarded to Melbourne on 9 July 1875 for a decision, but none seems to have been made. In any case, De La Rue came up with an alternative method of disposing of this paper – see later regarding the glazed paper experiment.

(to be continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

Catalogue of the Handstruck Postage Stamps of India, by D. Hammond Giles, M.B.E. Published by Christies-Robson Lowe, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, BH2 5PX, England. 220 pp. 20.0 x 26.0cm. ISBN 0 85397 430 6. Price, £30, plus postage.

The author was an early authority in this field and his pioneer *Handstruck Postage Stamps*

of India (1960) and its *Companion* (1966) have until now been the standard works on this subject, but now long out of print.

The field is a huge one, second only to Great Britain itself amongst British Empire countries, with the earliest handstruck marks being the Bishop marks used in Calcutta from 1775. There have been numerous discoveries made in the last

25 years, and many more undoubtedly are still to be made, when one considers that of the 650 post office opened in India up to 1854 markings from only 300 of them have so far been recorded.

The work is an alphabetical catalogue for the marks used by each post office, and every one of them is superbly illustrated. Data presented for each mark is the period of use and colour of ink. Some of the great rarities are noted, but in general there is no rarity rating.

This is an important addition to the literature of a philatelically very important country.

The Small Queens of Canada, by John Hillson. 2nd revised edition. Published by Christies-Robson Lowe, 39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth, BH2 5PX, England. 112 pp. 20.5 x 26.5cm. ISBN 0 85397 429 2. Price, £30, plus postage.

The small 24-page monograph published some eight years ago has now been expanded into a major work, covering all aspects of these complex issues which were in use between 1870 and 1897.

Early chapters explain the history of the British North American Bank Note Company and the division of printings between Ottawa and Montreal. Then follows a discussion of the methods of preparation of the plates, the types of flaws produced, and the different types of imprints, perforations, papers, gums and inks used.

Essays and proofs are a feature of the book and extensive check lists of the extant material are given for each denomination.

Following is a value by value treatment of the issue, ½c to 10c, plus the 20c and 50c of 1893. All aspects of each denomination are briefly and succinctly covered, with more detailed examination where warranted - there is, for example,

an interesting discussion on the famous 5c on 6c re-entry.

Another chapter gives a brief introduction to the diverse range of cancellations which are to be found on these stamps.

There is a final chapter and Appendices detailing the postal rates during the currency of the issue. These postal history aspects are becoming, quite properly, an essential feature of most newly published stamp studies.

Christie's Robson Lowe Auction Programme, July 1989-May 1990. Published by Christies-Robson Lowe, 8 King Street, St. James, SW1Y, London.

Christie's-Robson Lowe auction publications with their superb colour illustrations are always a pleasure and it is a happy surprise to see a Preview supplementing their Annual Reviews.

This programme is notable for featuring the Weill Brothers' stock.

The famous Mauritius cover with two 1d Post Office is the star item in a maze of gems. It is accompanied by an unused corner block of four of the 1d Post Paid, earliest impression, and the 1855 1d and 2d Post Paid used on cover, and a pair of British Guiana 2c "Cottonreels" used on cover.

The Nova Scotia bisected 3d and 1/- beautifully fitted together on cover is an eye-catcher, and its companions are a Nova Scotia cover with a 6d and pair of 1/-, the unique pair of Newfoundland 1/- scarlet-vermilion, and the Canada 12d black on cover and a used pair.

Weill's famous assembly of inverted centres is well-represented. The U.S. 24c airmail inverted centre, with the plate number of the centre plate is a wonderful block.

H.L.C.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Annual Competition

The two June meetings, on the 15th and 29th, were taken up with the Annual Competition entries. There was a total of seven entries. A

silver and two bronze medals were awarded.

The silver medal went to Mr R.M. Lee for "Australian Forces with the British Army, 1885-1902". The display included a cover from the N.S.W. Contingent at the Sudan, 1885, two

Boxer covers with the N.S.W. Naval Contingent cachet, and numerous Boer War covers, including a Canadian Patriotic Envelope used to Victoria.

A bronze medal was won by Mr H.M. Morgan with "Australian Engraved Issues, 1913-14". This material included the 1d die proof greetings card, examples of all the imperforate errors, and the 6d Kookaburra Plate nos. 1-4 in blocks of four.

The other bronze medal went to Mr H. Von Strokirch for "Danish West Indies". This comprised pre-stamp markings, and the various steamship company services, including a mint sheet of 30 of the Royal Mail Steamship Co. stamp.

The other displays seen were:

D.J. Bell - "South Australia, 1855-69", including a used pair of the 1855 1d, and a piece bearing the 1d, 2d, 6d and 1/- first roulettes.

J. Ganly - "Norway, 1855-1909", including five copies of the 1855 4 skilling.

P. Barlow - Great Britain Machins, 1971 on", a study of the various dies, paper types, and gum types.

P. Jaffe - "St. Helena", the Perkins Bacon types, with cancellations, and the extremely rare 1/2d double surcharge, one spaced "NY".

Annual General Meeting

The 97th Annual General Meeting of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria was held on 20 July.

The President, Mr John Trowbridge, reported a successful year. He thanked the office-bearers for their work during the year.

Mr Trowbridge reported that a committee had been formed to look into the question of the best ways to celebrate the Centenary of the Society, which falls in August 1992. An invited exhibition is planned.

Two Life Memberships were awarded during the year, to Messrs H.M. Campbell and P. Jaffe.

Treasurer

The Treasurer, Mr John MacDonnell, reported a very successful year financially, in some areas a record one.

Income from interest, Sales Branch, Publications, and Expert Committee were all

very healthy. Two grants were received during the year - one of \$500 from the Australian Philatelic Federation for library additions, and one of \$600 from the Victorian Philatelic Council to offset administrative expenses.

Expenditure was all within expectations. Rises in the cost of producing *Philately from Australia* had been avoided by making further use of the computer installed last year, and the journal is now typeset by the editor.

The Treasurer sounded a word of caution regarding the sound financial position of the Society. He saw three areas in the future which would place a call on reserves. These were the continuing publication programme, maintenance needs of the building, specifically external painting, and plans for the 1992 Centenary.

Sales Branch

The Sales Branch Superintendent, Mr Peter Stratton, reported that four sales were held during the year, three of a general nature, and the fourth a specialised sale of the postal stationery of Rev. J.C.W. Brown. Much of the material in the latter went to overseas buyers, and the unsolds will be offered in future sales.

The estate of Mr. W. Walker was finalised, and realised slightly more than anticipated.

Attendances at sales was good and the level of postal bidding was strong. Mr Stratton thanked all those who had helped by offering material through the sales, and those who did so much to ensure the success of the sales by helping on sale days.

Publications

The Business Manager of *Philately from Australia*, Miss Joyce Buchanan, reported the need for the cost of producing the journal to be subsidised to the extent of \$3,900 from the General Account. This was necessary due to an increase in the cost of printing. This has now been allayed by moving further towards a desktop publishing system. Subscription rates were increased last year to help cover expenses, and there had been a resultant slight decrease in subscribers.

Chairman of the Publications Sub-Committee, Mr Russell Jones, reported that two new publications were released during the year. These were *South Australian Numeral*

Cancellations by H.M. Campbell and D.H. Pearce, and *A Subject Index of Victorian Philately* by G.N. Kellow.

Two further manuscripts have been approved for publication - the final volume on the postal history of the Australian Forces by the late Phil Collas, and a volume on Queensland Postal History by H.M. Campbell.

House Committee

Chairman of the House Committee, Mr Peter Barlow, reported that work completed or in progress included remedial work to damaged plaster, the provision of further shelving in the storage room, a handrail affixed to one side of the external stairs leading down to the lower floor, the monitoring of damp areas within the building, and the upkeep of the gardens.

Extra tables were purchased for the meeting room, and it has been decided to create a "memorabilia" area to display various awards, medals, and paintings held by the Society.

Expert Committee

The Chairman of the Expert Committee, Mr P. Jaffe, reported that during the last twelve months there had been 54 submissions and 49 certificates had been issued, of which nine were to members at no cost. The income to the Society amounted to \$748. The members of the Committee were thanked, especially Mr Robin Redlich, who had provided photography for the items free of charge.

Deceased Estates Branch

Chairman of the Deceased Estates Committee, Mr Geoff White, reported that the disposal of the estates of the late Warwick and R. Laughton were completed. The sale of the collection of Rev. J.C.W. Brown had been largely completed. Rev. Brown especially asked the committee to handle his collection and is very pleased with the results.

Exchange Branch

The Exchange Branch Superintendent, Mr Henry Teltcher, reported that the state of

the Branch was not a healthy one. Less than one-quarter of the members were on the circuit, and sales had been only \$1,300. There was also considerable disregard for the rules of the Branch by members using the service. A questionnaire sent to all members regarding improvements and suggestions for the Exchange Branch had yielded only 31 replies, all from members already on the circuit. Mr Teltcher hoped that their would be an improvement in all aspects of operations in the coming year.

Library

The Librarian, Mr Geoff Kellow, reported 126 borrowings for the year, and smaller attendances at the Monday night openings than in recent years.

He noted the ever increasing prices for major new books and the resulting difficulty for the Society to maintain its current standard of completeness in the future. Less books were being received via reviews in *Philately from Australia*.

Shelf space was still at a premium with practically all duplicate material disposed of by sale or donation to other societies.

Office Bearers

Office bearers elected for the 1898-90 season are:

President: Mr D.R. Terrington
 Vice-President: Mr J. MacDonnell
 Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Farley
 Treasurer: Mr R.M. Lee
 Librarian: Mr G.N. Kellow
 Superintendent, Sales Branch: Mr T.A. Carter
 Superintendent, Exchange Branch: Mr H. Teltcher

Presidential Display

For his Presidential Display John Trowbridge chose the Maritime Mails of New South Wales and Victoria, 1837-75.

A feature were several "first voyage" covers, including an 1845 entire from Sydney to England carried on the *Hoogley*, the first Toulmein packet; an 1852 cover Southampton to Melbourne carried on the first P&O voyage

(per *Chusan*), together with a Melbourne-Bordeaux cover carried on the return voyage; and an 1853 Melbourne-Plymouth cover with an unusual combination of 3d Half-Length 4th and 5th printings carried on the *Harbinger*, the first General Screw Steam Navigation Co. voyage.

Other covers of the early 1850's were carried on the Blackwall Line, Aberdeen White Star Line, and Dunbar Line, all short-lived as mail carriers, and there was an 1854 cover sent from Geelong to Birmingham per *Golden Age* on the experimental voyage via Panama.

An 1854 cover from Melbourne bore the rare provisional LIVERPOOL SHIP datestamp used on mail carried on only one sailing of the *Great Britain*, and there was an 1862 cover from New South Wales Saved from the Wreck of the Colombo.

South Australia Departmentals

The display for the meeting of 17 August was provided by Mr Tony Presgrave, who showed the

Departmental stamps of South Australia.

Examples of 53 of the 54 Departments were shown, the missing one being VA (Valuator of Runs). Amongst the rare stamps shown was one of the three known VN (Vaccination) overprints, on the 4d perf. 10 x 11½, the 2d perf. 10 IE (Intestate Estates), the 1d perf. 11½ NT (Northern Territory), and the 2d perf. 10 GF (Goldfields).

Errors included the 2d roulette red overprint with error RC for RG (Registrar General), and the 1/- roulette red overprint GS for CS (Chief Secretary). There was also a double overprint P (Police) on the 2d perf. 11½ x 10.

Amongst the multiples were a used block of 12 of the 2d vermilion roulette red overprint CP (Commissioner of Police), a used block of six of the 6d roulette red overprint S (Sheriff), the the CO (Commissariat Office) in red on 1/- roulette mint block of six, and in black on 1/- perf. 11½ mint block of eight.

Examples on cover were shown of the 2d SM (Stipendiary Magistrate), 2d roulette V (Volunteers), and 4d pair EB (Education Board).

Latin American Literature!

Ecuador: Postal History & Prephilatelic Postmarks

by L.J. Harris et al. (1985)

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

★ **MEETINGS** held on the third and fifth Thursday of the month at 7.45 pm in its own premises, 6 Avoca Street, South Yarra, Melbourne 3141.

★ **EXCHANGE BOOKS** circulate regularly within Australia to interested members.

★ **THE SALES BRANCH** enables members to buy and sell stamps not considered suitable by the vendor for exchange sheets. Postal bids accepted from members for any item.

★ **COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY** is open to members on Meeting Nights and one other night monthly or by arrangement with the Librarian.

★ **CURRENT FILES** of the leading overseas philatelic journals printed in English are available on the tables at the Society's rooms.



★ **QUARTZ LAMP & MICROSCOPE** and a Reference Forgery Collection are available.

★ **MONTHLY DISPLAYS:** It has always been Society policy to obtain the best available collections for display at Society monthly meetings. Lectures and discussions by leading philatelists enable members to improve their philatelic knowledge.

★ **PHILATELIC KNOWLEDGE:** This Society includes experts on almost all branches of Philately, whose advice is always available.

★ **THE SOCIETY'S FEES** are: Entrance Fee: \$50.00; Annual Subscription: City and Metropolitan Members, \$40.00; Country, Interstate and Overseas, \$35.00.

★ **ALL COMMUNICATIONS** should be directed to Miss MYRA FARLEY F.R.P.S.L. (Secretary), Box 2071, GPO, Melbourne 3001.

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FOUNDED 1890

★ **OFFICIAL ORGAN:** *Philately from Australia* is available to members at special subscription rate.

★ **MEETING ROOM:** The Club meets at 8 pm on the 2nd Tuesday of each month First Floor Meeting Room, Philas House, 17 Brisbane Street, Sydney.

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

★ **LIBRARY:** A library, comprising 1000 volumes, is available for use of members by arrangement with the Librarian.

★ The Australian States Study Circle publish a quarterly journal *Sydney Views*. Enquiries to P.O. Box C323, Clarence St., 2000, Australia.



★ **MONTHLY DISPLAYS:** Displays of interesting collections and philatelic items are a feature of the monthly meetings of the Club. It is the policy of the Club to bring to the members the best available displays, while lectures and discussions help to further the philatelic knowledge of members. The advice of members, experts in most branches of philately, is always available when requested.

★ **THE CLUB'S FEES** are: City members, \$6.00; Country members, \$4.50.

★ **SUBSCRIPTIONS** are due 1 July yearly. There is no entrance fee payable.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to —

Mrs Shirley Jones, Hon. Secretary — Box 1751 G.P.O. Sydney 2001

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