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IN THIS ISSUE

Australian Postal Rates 1937- 53 Part 4

**The Last Cancellation from the Australian Settlement
Colone Cosme**

**The Picture Postcards of the FRANCO-BRITISH
EXHIBITION 14 May—31 October 1908**

Hand-Held Date-Stamp Notes

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2007/08 Programme

17 December 2007	Christmas Meeting	Members 4 page Competition
18 February 2008	David Brindle	Swedish mails
21 April 2008	John Lancaster	Customs & Excise

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Cover

Postcard produced by Tichnor Bros, INC., Boston, Mass. Posted from Seymour Johnston Field N.C. June 19 1943 addressed to Jackson Tennessee.



Editorial

Tony Lyon

Hi all, I hope you noticed the improvement in the illustrations in the September issue. This was achieved by using a better quality stock. It happened inadvertently but the result was stark and resulted in the council making the decision to use a better stock for subsequent issues. This will cut the journal by four pages to maintain the postal increment but I think you would agree that the difference warrants this.

Once again we have an eclectic mix of articles for you. John Young completes his four part series which has been very interesting. Ron Lee has sent in three articles, the first which is published in this issue. John Lancaster presents another erudite article concerning the Picture Postcards of the FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION 14 May-31 October 1908.

Please keep the articles coming and if you can provide additional information or disagree with a conclusion, please let us know. This journal is about increasing knowledge and you may just hold the key to some puzzling aspect, which is all part of the lure of philately.

Once again George Vearing, with the help of those who send him examples, has put together a record of current HHDS. This is the postal historians bible of the future. No other journal has such a comprehensive listing of what is happening in the world of Australia Post when it comes to HHDS.

Thanks to all the contributors this past year. Without you we would not have a journal. All it leaves me to do is wish everyone a very merry Christmas. Stay safe this festive season. Don't drink and drive. Ciao.

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Presidents Note #8

Well here it is the end of another year. Is it time to sit back and review our philatelic efforts and realize that we need to double our efforts to get to our final goal? Or is it time to say enough for this year let's relax over the Christmas break? Each of us has this choice and may we all enjoy the choice we make.

I believe that our Society has had a productive year including our main aim of re-establishing our web site. This is now up and running albeit with some fine-tuning still to come. On top of this we have had successful displays at each of our meetings and the general camaraderie generated at these meetings makes me realize that we all need that philatelic contact to satisfy our enthusiasm for the king of hobbies. None of the above means that we just let things go on and on without the effort of trying to improve, for without improving and changing we can get very stale.

Please consider how you can add your expertise to the society and therefore keep it alive and healthy.

Speaking of lending their expertise I must congratulate John Young on his excellent series of articles on Australian Postal rates. John has raised the bar and taught me a thing or two on this topic, how about you? I bet there is somebody out there who may be able to go one better. Care to give it a try! What about an article on your favorite cover, or maybe a note seeking that elusive piece of information! Give it a go and forward it to Tony Lyon. I'm sure that he would be only too happy to publish your piece.

That's it for this year and I'll see you all at the next meet.

On behalf of the Council and myself, I wish you all the best for the coming festive season. Have a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Enough from me and cheers from him.

David



Australian Postal Rates 1937- 53 - Part 4

By John Young

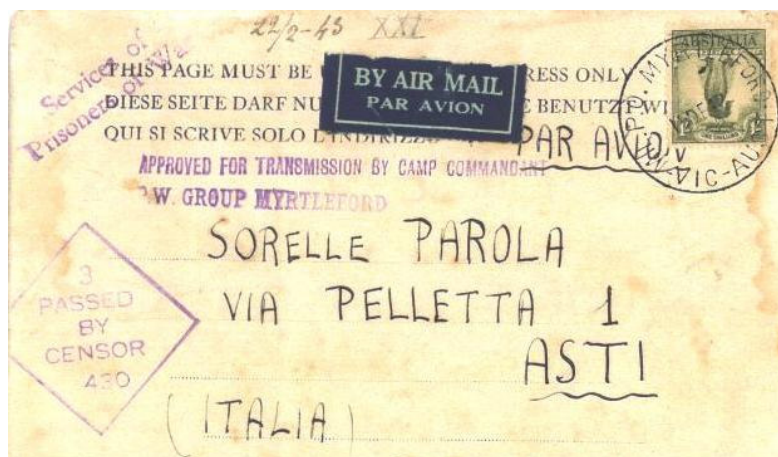
This instalment, the last of four, deals with the shillings and pounds stamps. There may be a supplementary fifth instalment if the author or readers come up with some interesting covers or usages not already described.

17. One shilling

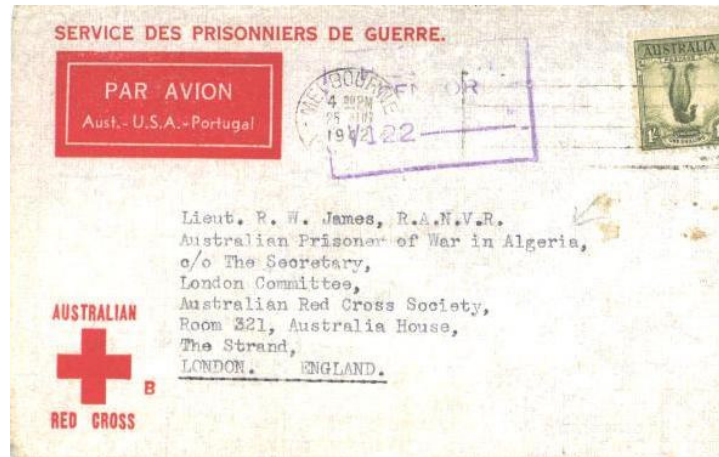
This issue, coloured green, repeated a design used in 1932 for a larger format stamp. The first of two issues (1937) was for the intrastate telegram rate and for parcels of weights up to 3 pounds mailed over various distances (illus. 17.4) As parcel rates increased, it was restricted to weights under 1 pound by 1951. From January 1942 letters from prisoners of war to their homelands could be airmailed for 1 shilling (surface to USA, then air). Most of these used the second issue which was differently perforated and went on sale in March 1941.



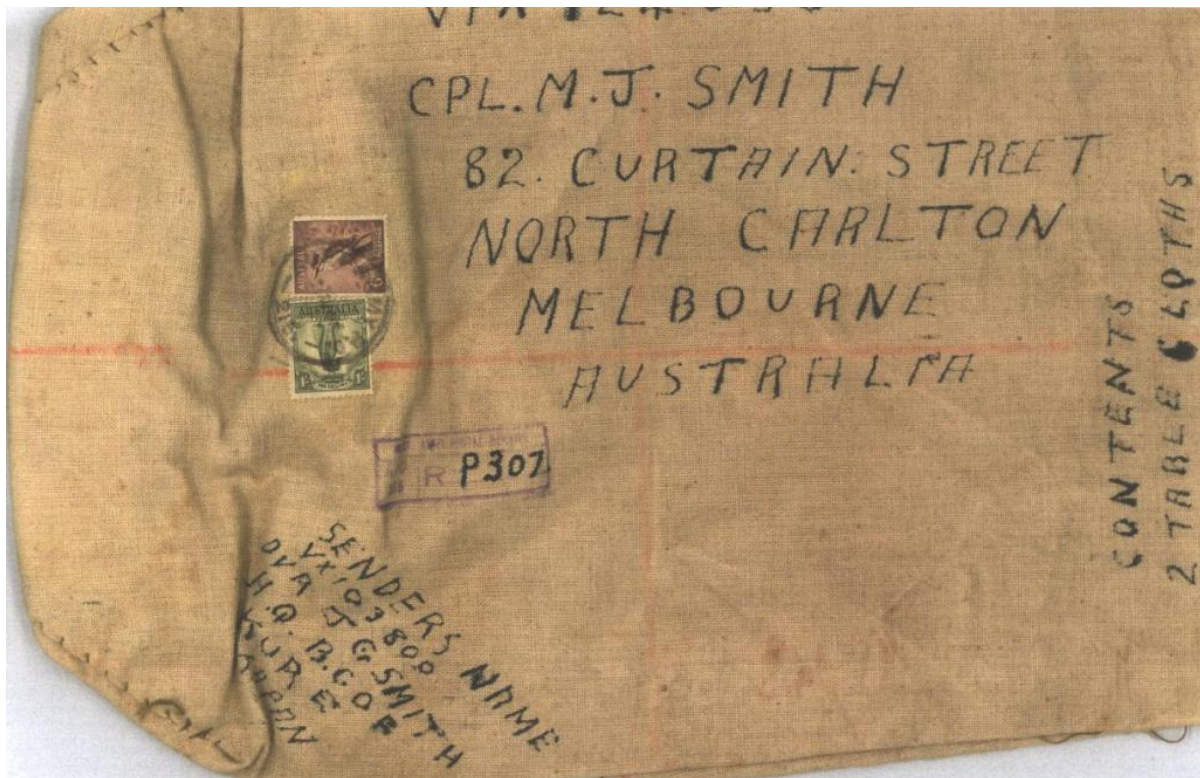
17.1 First issue used for registration (3d), airmail (5d), express-delivery (4d) . Letter to Hudson Fysh, Qantas managing director, 1939.



17.2 Second issue used for airmail letter from a prisoner of war at Myrtleford, 1942. POWs had concessional airmail.



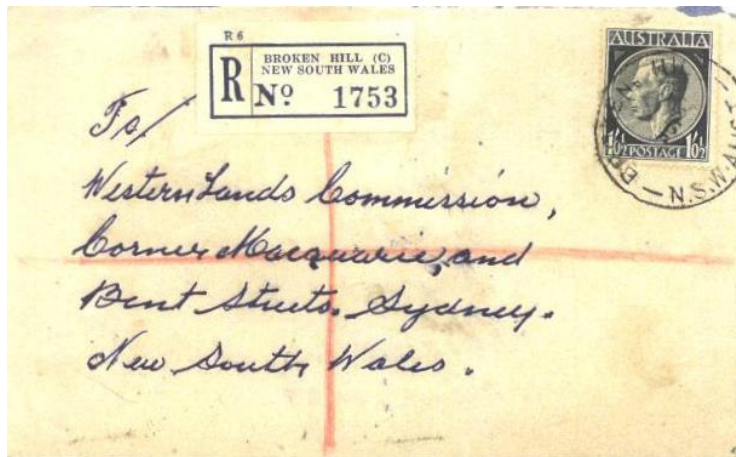
17.3 Second issue used for airmail letter via Red Cross UK, to an Australian POW in Algeria, 1942.



17.4 Second issue used on a registered parcel, 3 to 5 pounds weight from Kure, Japan (Aust. Army PO 215), 1946. The parcel wrapping was a linen bag.

18. One shilling half penny

Coloured grey, this stamp was issued in March 1952 for the combined registration and postage of letters to Australia and the Empire. The registration fee was 9 pence and postage was 3 ½ pence.



18.1 Standard registered letter. The Georgian stamp was not replaced by an Elizabethan issue until March 1955.

19. One shilling three pence

When issued in 1948, this brown-purple stamp paid for three parcel rates mailed over varying distances in Australia. It also paid for registered double-weight letters to Australia and the Empire from 1951.

19.1 Registered double-weight letter (9d + 3½d + 2½d), 1953.



20. One shilling four pence

Coloured magenta, this stamp was issued in 1938 for the interstate telegram rate. It was also used for make-up purposes.



20.1 Make-up use for the 1 shilling and 4 pence stamp for airmail from Sydney to Fiji by PAA Clipper. There were only two such flights via Fiji, and this cover missed the last one because of the Pearl Harbour attack on 7.12.41. Nevertheless, dispatched on 1.12.41, it reached Fiji on 21.12.41 (back stamp).



20.2 Make-up use for the 4 shilling airmail rate to USA, applicable immediately after end of Pacific war.

21. One shilling six pence

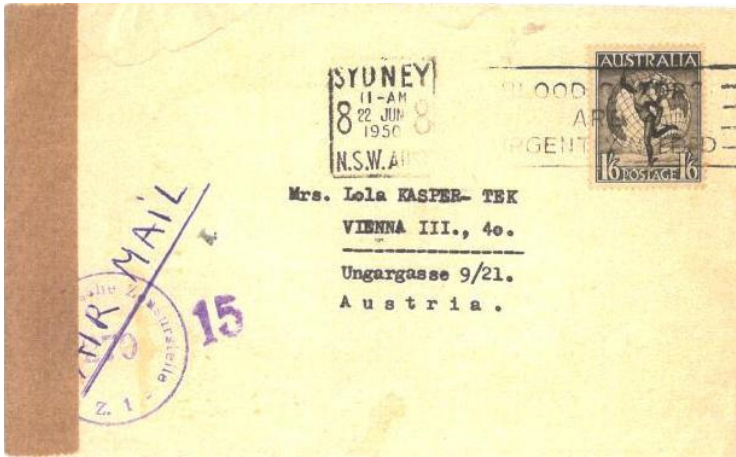
Coloured dull claret and first issued in 1934 on unwatermarked paper, this stamp was for all-the-way airmail letters to UK, Ireland, Canada and the British West Indies. It was reprinted on watermarked paper in 1937 and remained on sale until replaced by a differently designed grey stamp in 1949. From after the war and until 1952 the stamp paid for airmail to Europe, Middle East, Africa and most parts of Asia (illus. 21.3)



21.1 Internal airmail use (1940), Perth to Toorak, Vic. Total franking of 20 pence comprised 2 ounce ordinary postage (4d), 2 ounce airmail (12d), express delivery fee (4d).



21.2 Double-weight airmail to Europe, 1947.



21.3 Second design used for standard-weight airmail letter to Austria, 1950.

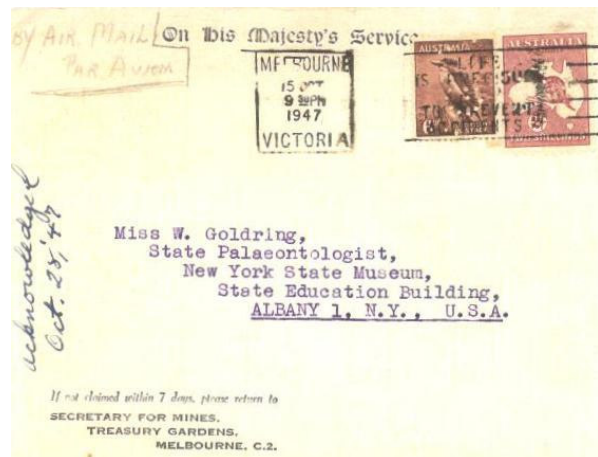
22. Two shillings

The kangaroo-in-map design, dating from 1913, continued with the 2 shillings stamp. Two issues, coloured maroon and on watermarked paper, were issued: one in 1935, and the other (with a redrawn die) in 1945. In 1948 a newly designed stamp was issued. Coloured brown, the stamp had parcel, telegram and (after August 1952) airmail uses (illus. 22.4).



22.1 Make-up use for PAA trans-Pacific Service, 1940, overpaid by 9d. (An earlier trans-Pacific service via Hong Kong cost 4/8d)

22.2 Make-up use for the short lived 2 shillings and 6 pence airmail fee to USA, 1946-47. Here punctured VG.





22.3 Make-up use for double-weight airmail (3 shillings), registered (3d), express delivery (4d), 1947. Overpaid by 2d.

22.4 Second issue, standard airmail rate to Europe, as well as Middle East and North Asia.



23. Two shillings six pence

Coloured sepia and issued in 1952, this stamp was issued for the basic telegram rate, parcels under 1 pound weight mailed to an adjoining state and for make-up purposes.



23.1 Airmail (2 shillings) and registration (9 pence), 1952.

24. Five shillings

First issued in 1938, the "Robes" stamp was used for parcels and overweight airmail letters to overseas. The introduction of the trans-Pacific airmail service in 1940 with a rate of 5 shillings and 10 pence for ordinary letters to UK used more of this stamp. By 1948, when a second issue of the 5/-Robes was printed, airmail rates had retreated. In 1949 the newly designed coat-of-arms stamp was issued, and it is found used for airmail as rates crept up in the inflationary 1950s. Predominantly, though, it was used for parcels.



24.1 The 5 shillings stamp was often used for the PAA trans-Pacific and Atlantic airmail, for a standard letter to the UK, 1940-41.

24.2 The 5/- Robes plus make-up stamps, totalling 7/9, for 2½ ounce airmail (7/6) plus 3d registration, 1948.



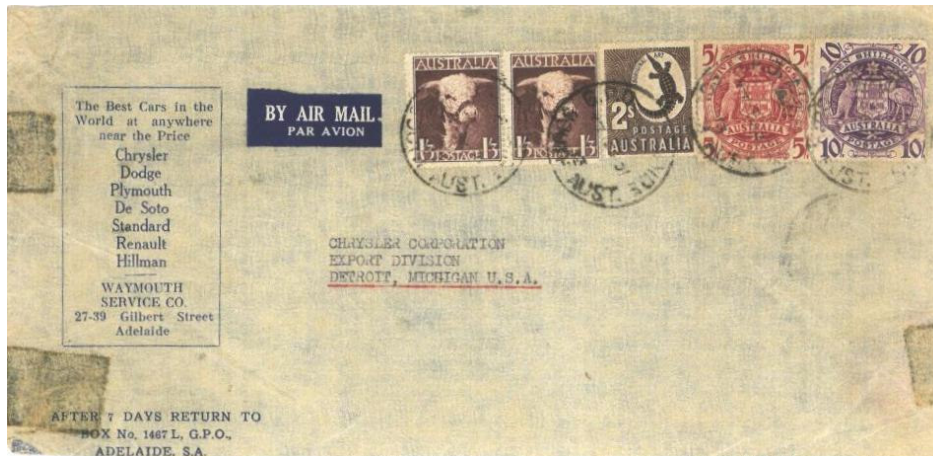
25. Ten shillings, one pound, two pounds

Similar comments apply with respect to parcel and airmail rates, although less than for the 5/- for airmail use. These high values were also used for parcels, bulk-postage charges and for payments for reply-paid mail received in bulk.

The cover shown in illus. 25.4 bears over 9 pounds for airmail postage, more than twice the weekly male basic wage in 1941.



25.1 Double-weight trans-Pacific and Atlantic airmail to UK, 1941.



25.2 Five and 10 shillings Arms affixed with other make-up values, total 19 shillings and 6 pence, for 6½ ounce letter to USA, 1951.



25.3 One pound Robes and make-up values, total 1 pound 9 shillings 4½ pence, for 2½ ounce letter by trans-Pacific and Atlantic airmail service, 1940. Overpaid by 2½ pence.

25.4 Total franking 9 pounds 6 shillings and 11 pence.

Apparently franked at 5 shillings and 10 pence (the rate to UK) for a 16 ounce letter to Lisbon, plus 3 pence registration. Destined for trans-Pacific and Atlantic airmail, but mailing coincided with Pearl Harbour attack. Hence, carried by sea to San Francisco and then by air to Lisbon, arriving on 5.2.42 (back stamp).



THE LAST CANCELLATION FROM THE AUSTRALIAN SETTLEMENT COLONE COSME

Ronald M Lee.

I am sure most of us have an accumulation of papers we intend to study in more detail when time permits. Recently I began looking at such a pile in a corner of my study and discovered a letter written to me by Norman Wood from Asunción, Paraguay in 1982. He had enclosed with the letter an envelope with a Colone Cosme postmark no longer in use. (Fig4) He had gone to considerable trouble to obtain the mark. The canceller was in such bad repair they had to use tape to hold it together.

Norman and his brother Bill, at that time in their 80's, were one of the few direct descendents from the Australians who settled in Colone Cosme in 1895. Bill was born in Australia and travelled to South America as a baby. Norman was born at Colone Cosme. Their parents were William and Lilian wood who left Australia seeking a better life in South America.

The history of this Utopian colony, including its postal history, is well documented (see References at the end of this article). The movement was begun by William Lane, journalist and editor of Australia's first union owned newspaper. Disillusioned by the ineffectiveness of the shearers' strike and the drought in Queensland he formed an association of people looking for a better life. Eventually this led to a group sailing to South America and settling in Paraguay in a colony they named New Australia.

There were, however, problems from the earliest days of the utopian colony and in 1896 Lane broke away and established Colone Cosme. This colony, too, was not a great success and was disbanded in 1904. William and Lilian Wood were amongst the few who remained and their descendants live to this day in Paraguay.

The main philatelic interest is in mail from the colony during the period to 1904. Cancels or part cancels on the stamps of Paraguay, which can be identified, are very collectable (Fig1&2).



Fig.1 Used about 1903.



Fig 2 Used in 1961

Colone Cosme no longer exists but until, at least 1961, a post office was still operating using a Colone Cosme cancel. (Fig 2)

The rubber cancellation sent to me by Norman Wood is difficult to reproduce for illustration. It is inscribed 'CORREOS PARAGUAY/ COL COSME/DPTO CAAZAPA'.

Colone Cosme was remote from Paraguay's capital Asunción. Mail was sent from Asuncion to Maciel by rail, from Maciel to Caazapa, a distance of 8 miles, by mule and finally the 12 miles to Colone Cosme by horse. (Map Fig 3)



Fig.3. Location of Colony Cosme.

Norman Woods wrote (1982) with regard to Colone Cosme, that *"They (the Wood Brothers) don't remember ever having a post office there and the name has now changed to Hugo Stroessner. They don't stamp their letters in Cosme now. They send their letters with the money to Caazapa and there they may stamp them or they may not"*.

Although the colony had an agreement with the government of Paraguay to supply postal staff there was probably never a post office building there. Postal operations would have been conducted from the post master's home. After the cessation of the colony the numbers of residents fell dramatically. In 1901 there were 44 adults but by 1908 it had fallen to 9 men and 5 women.

Several writers have asked whether the Colone Cosme post office still exists. The answer clearly is that it does not.

Just when this third cancel was used is not known but it seems likely that it was the last cancel identified as Colone Cosme; the last philatelic connection with Utopian colony settled by Australians.



Fig. 4 Stamps cancelled per favour in 1982 with a Colone Cosme cancellation.

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Souter	A Peculiar People – a facillime edition Syndey Univesity Press 1981
Hornage	The Search for an Australian Paradise- Imprint Books 1999.
Solness	Ginger Meggs in Paraguay- The Good Weekend Magazine 24 January 1985
Jaffe	The Australians in Paraguay – The Australian Philatelist Sept/Oct 1987.
Hornage	Vain Australian Search for Utopia in Paraguay – Stamp News (Date unknown)
Porter	Australians in Paraguay - Gibbons Stamp Monthly February 1953.
Wood	Private Correspondence to Ron Lee and Max Arndt 1982

The Picture Postcards of the FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION 14 May – 31 October 1908

By John Lancaster

Introduction

The auction on 11 November by Mr Robin Linke of Perth had six lots [nr 982 to 987] of picture postcards [ppc's] that had been issued by the Westralian state government for the above exhibition. They were all estimated at \$60 each [realisation in bracket] and consisted of "A New Settlers First Crop" [\$84], "Cattle at Northam" [\$90], "Tunnel on Coal Seam" [\$90], "The Value of Jarrah Timber" [\$88], "W.A. Karri grows to 200 ft" [\$90] and "We have 8,000,000 acres" [\$90].

Sufficient to say that the writer sought e-mail advice from Mr Linke as to the types, bearing in mind that there had apparently been two printings on cream coloured stock. Fortuitously, Mr Mike Kouwen was able to react very promptly on Mr Linke's behalf. Mr Kouwen had previously sent the writer in September 1993 some aspects concerning these ppcs. So before we become involved with all that sort of information, let us first find out something about the exhibition.+-

The Exhibition

Planning for this event commenced in 1905 between the British Empire League and the French Chamber of Commerce. 1908 was selected, additionally to provide a site for an Olympic Games.

The exhibition was staged on 140 acres at Shepherd's Bush, London and recorded attendance was some 8.4 million visitors. A specially constructed Australian Pavilion covered an area of 60,000 square feet and contained exhibits from all of the six States in separate Courts. The Exhibition offered the first opportunity since Federation, that they could collectively have a stage to engage actively in the promotion of inwards investment and migration. However, there was no reference to a specific Commonwealth exhibit. Yet there was an "Australian Tea Room". Regrettably, final touches to the Pavilion were still being undertaken when the exhibition opened, and a number of postcards depict ladders either side of the main entrance.

Of all the States cards produced, those from Queensland are the most prolific. Phil Collas, in his detailed study "*Postcards of the Queensland Intelligence & Tourist Bureau 1907~1915*"¹ has made a detailed study and estimated that some 300 different cards were produced. New South Wales utilised cards printed in Britain; the State Tourist Bureau & Intelligence Office produced South Australia's cards; Tasmania – by far the most uncommon of all – used their Government Tourist & Information Bureau; the Commissioner of Crown Lands issued Victoria's "Garden State of Australia" cards and finally, Westralia also released semi-official cards [although I'm not sure of the issuer or numbers]. All except NSW contained some economic data targeting inwards investment or migration encouragement.

It should be noted that King Edward VII loaned the Australian Pavilion the large oil painting by Tom Roberts that depicts the opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament on 9 May 1901 in the Royal Exhibition Building in Melbourne. This picture now hangs in the old Parliament House in Canberra.

Bearing in mind that postcard collecting then was a very popular pastime, research has indicated that some 22 manufacturers produced thousands of cards, which became available at the exhibition. Some were sold but most were distributed free – as were the cards produced by the various States 'marketing & promotion' departments. Valentine & Sons printed the official cards, with a kiosk within the exhibition.²

Two British post offices were functional within the bounds of the exhibition. One was located in a British Industries pavilion quite remote from the Australian pavilion and employed a datestamp inscribed “Franco-British Exhibition, London”. The other post office, although quite close to the Australian pavilion, was in a separate area, an “Irish Village”, and was situated in the village shop. The datestamp used there was inscribed “Ballymaclinton, Shepherds Bush Exhibition W.”

Westralia

The State Immigration Tourist and General Information Bureau released a series of cards on cream coloured stock printed in either reddish dark brown or a grey black. A title may or may not be present and most cards provide some statistical information generally encouraging immigration to that State.³



Ex Linke auction “A New Settlers First Crop”

Kouwen has undertaken significant research on these cards, and has provided a detailed listing. There are apparently twelve cards so far known, are all on a cream coloured stock and come in two shades of reddish dark brown and a grey black. However he has located perhaps a third type in a bluish black shade without the semi-official back.

Nr	Description
1	A New Settlers First Crop
2	Cattle at Northam
3	Gold Workings on Auriferous, Conglomerate [Banket], Nullagine
4	Orchard at Mt Barker
5	Sheep Waiting for Shearing, Newmarracarra Estate, Geraldton
6	The Golden Mile, Kalgoorlie
7	Tunnel on Coal Seam, Upper Irwin River
8	Wheat Farm, Wyola
9	Young Horses, Newmarracarra Estate, Geraldton
10	The Value of Jarrah Timber
11	W A Karri Grows...
12	We Have 8,000,000 Acres

Continued on page 17

New Zealand Musings

By Tony Lyon

This issue I am showing some of the periphery material that one comes across when pursuing my chosen subject. I have collected New Zealand WWII military covers since the early 1980's after buying a small lot in a postal auction in Western Australia. It was advertised in the Australian Stamp Monthly. Now there is a blast from the past. After receiving the lot I took it up to Classic Stamps in Croydon and showed it to Peter Edmunds the dealer there. He was a great help and we discussed what I could do with it. This commenced a quest for various items that illustrated my chosen theme and eventually led to my entering various exhibitions and in the process learning a lot more about New Zealand military postal history.

The first item (fig1) illustrates how the troops would send back items they purchased whilst serving overseas. It is part of a calico bag that contained a suitcase, dress material and a work basket. Maybe the soldier thought he would keep is lady busy whilst he was away? Fig 2 shows senders information.

Stamps to the value of 3/6d are shown on this bag (I suspect there may have been more). It certainly suggests a reasonable weight parcel. Parcel rates in March 1941 were up to 3lbs 9d, to 7lbs 1/6d and to 11lbs 2/3d. The increments seem to be every extra 4lbs = 9d. My feeling is that there may have been at least another 1/4—1/6d of postage, which if my incremental hypothesis is correct would make the parcel 23lbs.

It has been posted through FPO 1 dated 20 OC 42 located at Maadi Camp. There is a faint Crown over circle censor marking with possibly No 48 and signed by the unit censor. There is also a faint cancel above the M of New Plymouth.



Fig 1: Parcel from Maadi Camp to Mokau 20 OC 42.

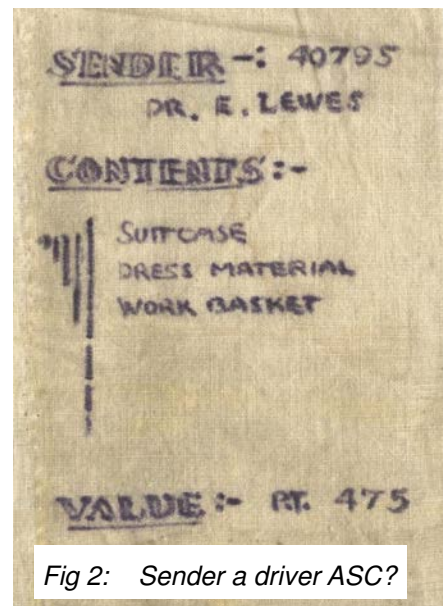


Fig 2: Sender a driver ASC?

Fig 3 is a page from the NZEF Times dates 23 December 1944 Italy. It shows some of the Christmas mail received at Bari for the troops, Christmas 1944.

Fig 4 is the front page of this newspaper posted to Hastings, New Zealand. The drawing is by the official NZ war artist Peter McIntyre.

Fig 5 is a copy of the union Jack sent to Fendalton, Christchurch.

Fig 6 shows a copy of the Crusader from Italy to Hastings NZ.



Fig 3: Christmas mail, letters and parcels N.Z.E.F. TIMES, Saturday, December 23, 1944. Probably taken at the NZ Advanced Chief Post Office, cnr of Erol de Moro and Via Quarano, Bari, Italy, (MPO KW15). Postal Unit commanded by Lt. L A J Ormond at this time.

Fig 4: N.Z.E.F. TIMES, Saturday, December 23, 1944 mailed to Hastings New Zealand. Rate first 2 ounces free, each additional ounce 1d. Postage on this newspaper 2d.



Continued from Page One

Enemy was pinned down in Cassino

It has been clear since Tuesday that the enemy's position at Cassino would soon become untenable.

Instead of making a frontal assault, the Eighth Army adopted tactics which not only prevented heavy casualties to our troops, but also pinned down the enemy for so long that a large part of the 1st Parachute Division could not be extricated.

The headquarters of the Division, and the divisional artillery, have not been captured, because they were located a considerable distance to the rear when the battle started.

By the turning movement from the west which cut Highway Six, the 4th Parachute Regiment was prevented from carrying out an orderly withdrawal. It fell into the trap which had been laid for it and attempted too late to break out along Highway Six and mountain tracks during the night. Large numbers of dead and prisoners resulted, and equipment has been destroyed or abandoned.

The final victory was achieved by the 21st Army after six days' hard fighting which resulted in a large number of Germans being killed and more than 1,500 captured.

The 1st Parachute Division, the cream of the Wehrmacht, has lost more than half of its fighting strength. In addition, one regiment of the 15th Panzer Grenadier Division and the 37th Regiment of the 308th Infantry Division have been severely mauled.

French, New Zealand, Indian, Canadian, U.S. and Polish troops have all con-

tributed to drawing to a close and the battle for the Adolf Hitler Line is about to commence.

"In the hills north of Cassino, the Poles have renewed their attack and after heavy fighting have taken an important hill feature."

"In the Liri Valley and in the hills to the south, troops of the Eighth and Fifth Armies have continued their advance and are now in contact in many places with the outposts of the Adolf Hitler Line."

In the past six days Allied cruisers have fired nearly 3,000 rounds at enemy positions.

Moving forward on a broad front, French and U.S. troops of the Fifth Army have made important gains.

Advancing on the northern and southern slopes of Monte D'Auro, which dominates a substantial portion of the Liri Valley, the French captured the town of Esperia at its base after heavy fighting.

The capture of this town, an outpost of the Hitler Line, opens the way for an attack on Montecassino.

Vain Effort

The 20th Panzer Grenadier Regiment, of the 90th P.G. Division, was rushed in vain to the defence of the town.

Farther south, following up their success after winning the Ausonia defile, the French pushed on to bring the next north-south lateral road—the Itri-Pico enemy supply route—under fire of their guns.

Heights occupied during this advance included Monte Lago and Monte Martino.

U.S. troops who are in the outskirts of Fiuma first

W Lewo Zwrot! - Left Turn

Six hundred Polish W.A.A.F. volunteers who recently arrived in Britain from Africa and the Middle East are undergoing training to fit them for posts they will fill with R.A.F. Polish squadrons. Here is a squad "square-bashing."



CARRIER PLANES HIT NORWEGIAN COAST

Oil tanks and a fish oil factory north-east of S'ad'andet, Norwegian town 250 miles north-east of the Shetland Isles, were hit by carrier-based aircraft during the recent attack on German shipping and installations on the Norwegian coast.

The carriers were escorted by units of the Home Fleet, and two medium sized supply ships and two trawlers were also hit. Three other supply ships possibly being damaged. Nine Luftwaffe planes were destroyed, and five naval aircraft are missing. Our ships suffered no damage.

The striking force was under command of Rear Admiral W. W. Lattimore, flying his flag in the cruiser H.M.S. Royalist (Captain M. H. ...)

The Empire's unity

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1, COL. 5)

by the authors of world aggression; and we rejoice in the unquenchable spirit of our comrades in every country still in the grip of the enemy.

"We shall not turn from the conduct till they are restored to freedom. Not one who

marches with us shall be abandoned."

Referring to the part which the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations should bear in the war against Germany and Japan the statement says:

"As in the days when we stood all alone against Germany we affirm our inflexible and unwavering resolve to continue in the general war with the utmost of our strength until the defeat and downfall of our cruel, barbarous foes has been accomplished."

"We shall hold back nothing to reach our goal and bring to the speediest end the agony of mankind."

"It is our aim that all countries now overrun by the enemy shall be free to decide for themselves their future form of democratic government."

No Self-seeking

"The peoples of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations willingly make their sacrifices to the common cause. We seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others."

"We desire the welfare and social advance of all nations and that they may help each other to better and broader days."

"In a world torn by strife, we have met in unity."

"That unity finds its strength not in any formal bond but in hidden springs from which human beings draw. We rejoice in our inheritance of loyalties and affections and proclaim our sense of kinship to one another."

"Our system of free association has enabled us, each and all, to claim full share of the common burden."

"Although spread across the globe, we have stood together through the stresses of two world wars and have been welded stronger thereby."

MRS. M. B. SMYTHE
6 GARDEN RD.
FENDALTON
CHRISTCHURCH
NEW ZEALAND
K.M.W. 1944
180

Racket ended

The second-hand furniture racket has been ended by new control. Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, said on Wednesday.

Thus, a bedroom suite sold

British carriers first

raced across Highway Six, says Reuter. South of the road, British infantry, with tank support, drove off a strong enemy counter-attack.

South-west, in the Liri Valley, our troops pushed on against heavy opposition to a mile and a half west and south-west of Pignataro.

In one of their attacks, they took 20 enemy anti-tank guns and 400 prisoners, while more than 150 enemy were killed.

It can now be revealed that a Canadian independent tank formation, which fought in Sicily and on the Sangro and M. re Rivers, has been supporting India's troops across the Rapido. Despite language difficulties, this has been a great success and is another instance of the close co-operation between formations of the Eighth Army.

Yesterday's communique said: "The battle for the Gustav

the Gulf of Gaeta.

The towns of Triveto and Maranella fell after further still fighting.

An official spokesman said yesterday that the German withdrawal from Monte Maio, which was stormed by the French early in the offensive, was so rapid that the enemy made no attempt to recover their dead.

Besides dead, the enemy has also abandoned a great amount of artillery which, being horsedrawn, could not be removed in time to avoid the swiftness of the Allied advance.

"Allied troops are too busy engaged in operations to count the great amount of equipment abandoned in various inaccessible mountain passes," the spokesman said, "but it is believed that guns amounting to the artillery of two divisions have been abandoned, much of it in a usable condition."

Both the Adriatic sector and the Anzio bridgehead remained comparatively quiet, with our patrols active.

Chinese advance in Burma Road area

Chinese forces smashing at Japanese positions in south-west China have gained ground north and south of the Burma Road to the west of the Salween River in face of fierce Japanese counter-attacks.

Their forward units are now within 120 miles of General Joseph Stilwell's jungle troops in North Burma, on the other side of the 17,000-foot range of mountains known as "The Hump," the Chinese H.Q. communique says.

Further advances have been made by several units of our forces south-west of the Salween River and a town in the centre of the Miamien Pass was captured.

Chinese troops also broke into

The Monarchy

Yesterday a luncheon was held in London at the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, which was attended by General Sir Douglas MacArthur, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Churchill and other members of the British Government.

Mr. Churchill, speaking to the coast to Mr. Menzies, said: "Those are days when our countries were united in a common purpose, and it is our duty to maintain that unity."

Strong American and Chinese forces have seized the southern aerodrome at Myittha, in the city in north Burma, which the Japanese have held for the past two years.

The attack came at the end of a 20-day march by three columns of General Stilwell's Army from the Kumbon Hills on the eastern border of the Mogang Valley, and apparently took the Japanese by surprise.

"In this country we have known the blessings of a limited Monarchy. Great traditions and constitutional foundations of events have come to make a situation unwritten which enables our affairs to proceed on what I believe are superior levels of smoothness and unobscured progress."

Replying to the coast, Mr. Curtin said that the welcome that would be given to the Duke of Gloucester on his arrival in Australia on the part of everybody was a matter of pride to all the world. Australia's unity to the King as the unifying symbol in British Commonwealth and Empire.

POSTER PROPAGANDA

The first Poster Propaganda Exhibition in N.Z. opens to-day, and from 10 to 12.30 hrs. daily for one week at the Three Arts Club, 48, Via Roma. A list of prize-winners will be published shortly and it is proposed to display the winning entries elsewhere at a later date.

READERS' SERVICE

Reader Johnny Gibb, the "Max" of the Army, is putting on concerts at the Anzio bridgehead. He appeals for a drumset, percussion, cornet, and the usual paraphernalia. Any offer? Write to "Times Tick," Western Italy Edition.

IANE...



MRS. M. B. SMYTHE
6 GARDEN RD.
FENDALTON
CHRISTCHURCH
NEW ZEALAND
K.M.W. 1944
180

Fig 5: Copy of Union Jack, No 167 dated Friday, May 19, 1944, posted through MPO KW when located at Roccaravindola, Italy (extends date of use in Startup & Pround, to 22 May 44 for this location). Sent to Fendalton, Christchurch, NZ. Censor: Crown over Shield 8496.



Fig 6: Crusader No 151 (British Forces Weekly) dated Sunday, April 22, 1945 posted through MPO KW 5 16 May 1945 possibly from Rome (Earlier date than Startup & Proud for Rome). Censor crown over shield 8496 addressed to Hastings, NZ. Postage 5d.

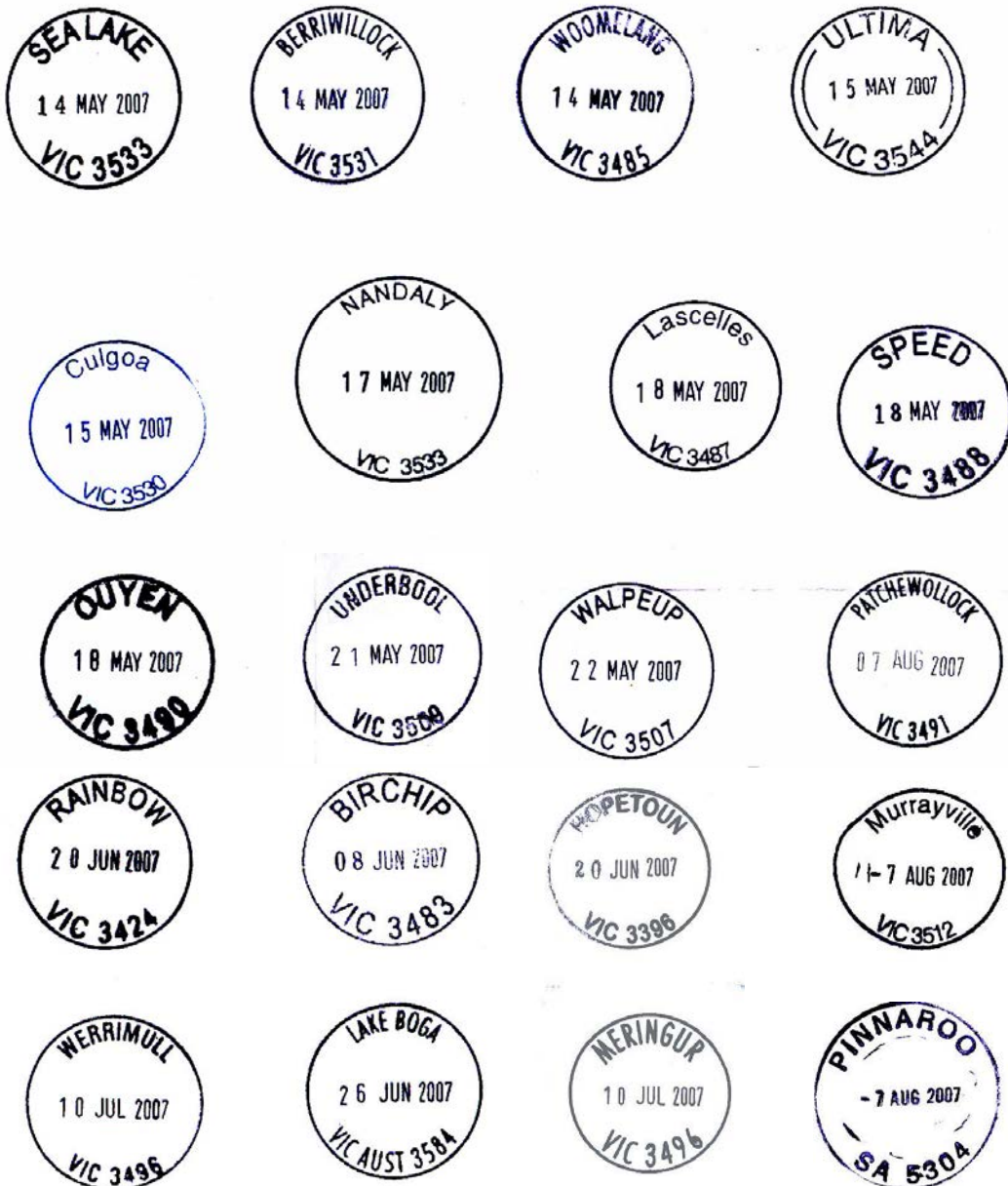
COOK'S TOUR ROUND THE MALLEE

By George Vearing

A friend with whom I trade stamps and postmarks gave me this as he thought I might be interested in it and I have reproduced it here. It was given to him by a company rep as he travelled round the area collecting orders from his clients.

New datestamps are BERRIWOLLOCK, BIRCHIP, Culgoa, HOPETOUN, Lascelles, MERINGUR, MURRAYVILLE, NANDALY, PATCHEWOLLOCK, SEALAKE, WALPEUP, WERRIMUL, WOOMELANG,

POST OFFICES IN THE MALLEE 2007.



Hand-Held Date Stamps

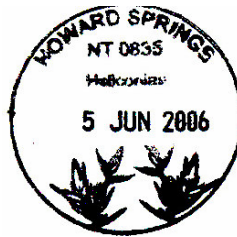
Co-ordinated by George Vearing

Many of the postmark collectors are always on the lookout for the unusual or misspelt parts of the inscription or faults in the dateline. One has just appeared and that is the Pictorial datestamp reads HOWARD SPRINGS while the everyday one reads HOWARD SPRING i.e. no S and thanks to Peter Dearie for this information. They are illustrated in the Northern territory section. Any further examples are always welcome.

Many thanks to Frank Adamik, Richard Peck, John Tracey, Ian Cutter, Colin Salt, Simon Alsop and Peter Dearie for their contributions for this column.

A.C.T.

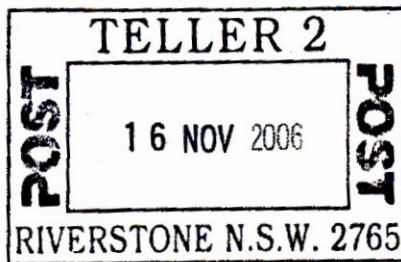
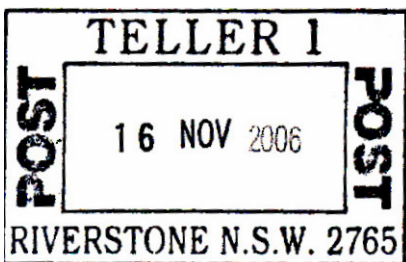
N.T.



N.S.W.:- Earlier datestamps:-ALBION PARK (90/32), BATHURST WEST (85/32), BUNDEENA (98/21), MALUA BAY (90/32).



N.S.W.:- (cont.)



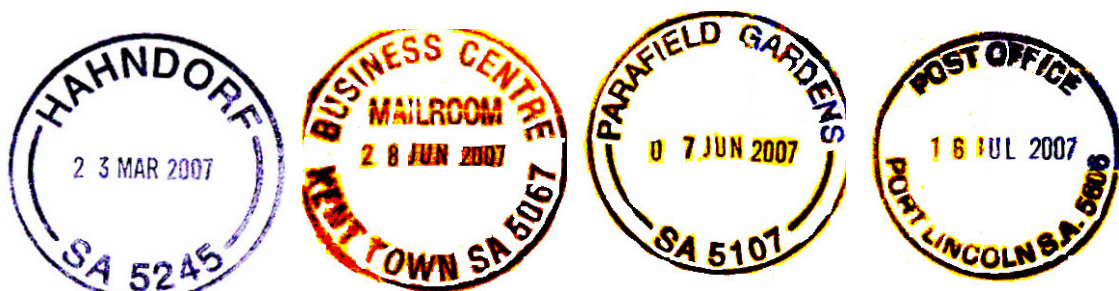
N.S.W.:- (cont).



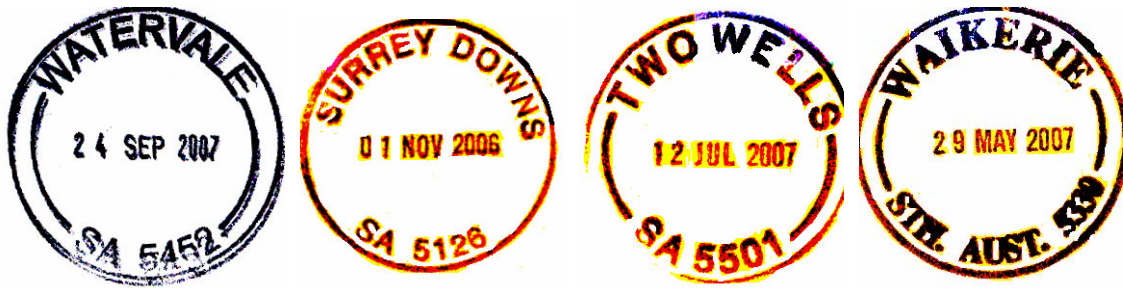
QLD.:-Earlier datestamps:-ARANA HILLS(80/38), GOODNA(90/32)



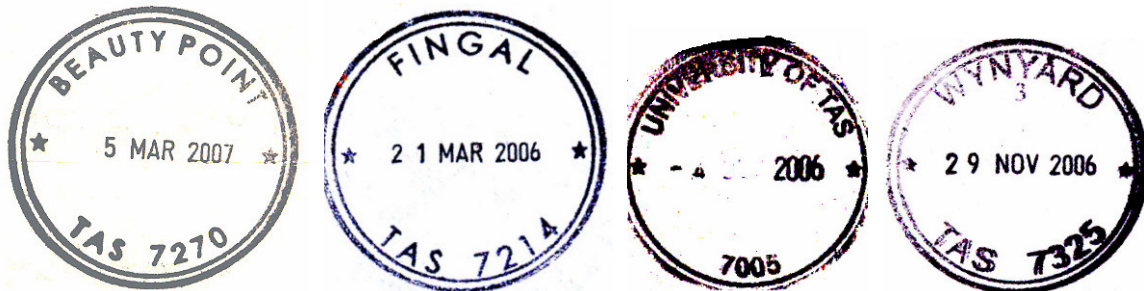
S.A.:-Earlier datestamps:-HANDORF (76/33) , WATERVALE (87/32).



S.A.:(cont.)



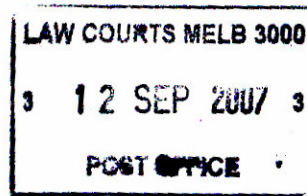
TAS.: -Earlier datestamp:-FINGAL (86/35).



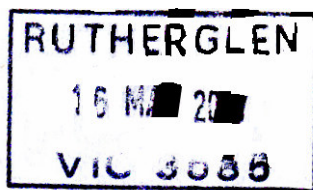
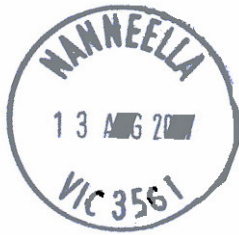
VIC:-VERMONT 2 similar, BALWYN Also No.!, Earlier datestamps:-BENDIGO CENTRAL (79/35), BEVERFORD(77/33), BRANDITT(93/25), CASTLEMAINE(93/35), NARRAWONG (87/35), GLENTHOMPSON (96/34), PAYNESVILLE(96/35), REDAN(74/63), SWAN HILL (82/37), TUNGAMAH (88/36).



VIC—(Cont)



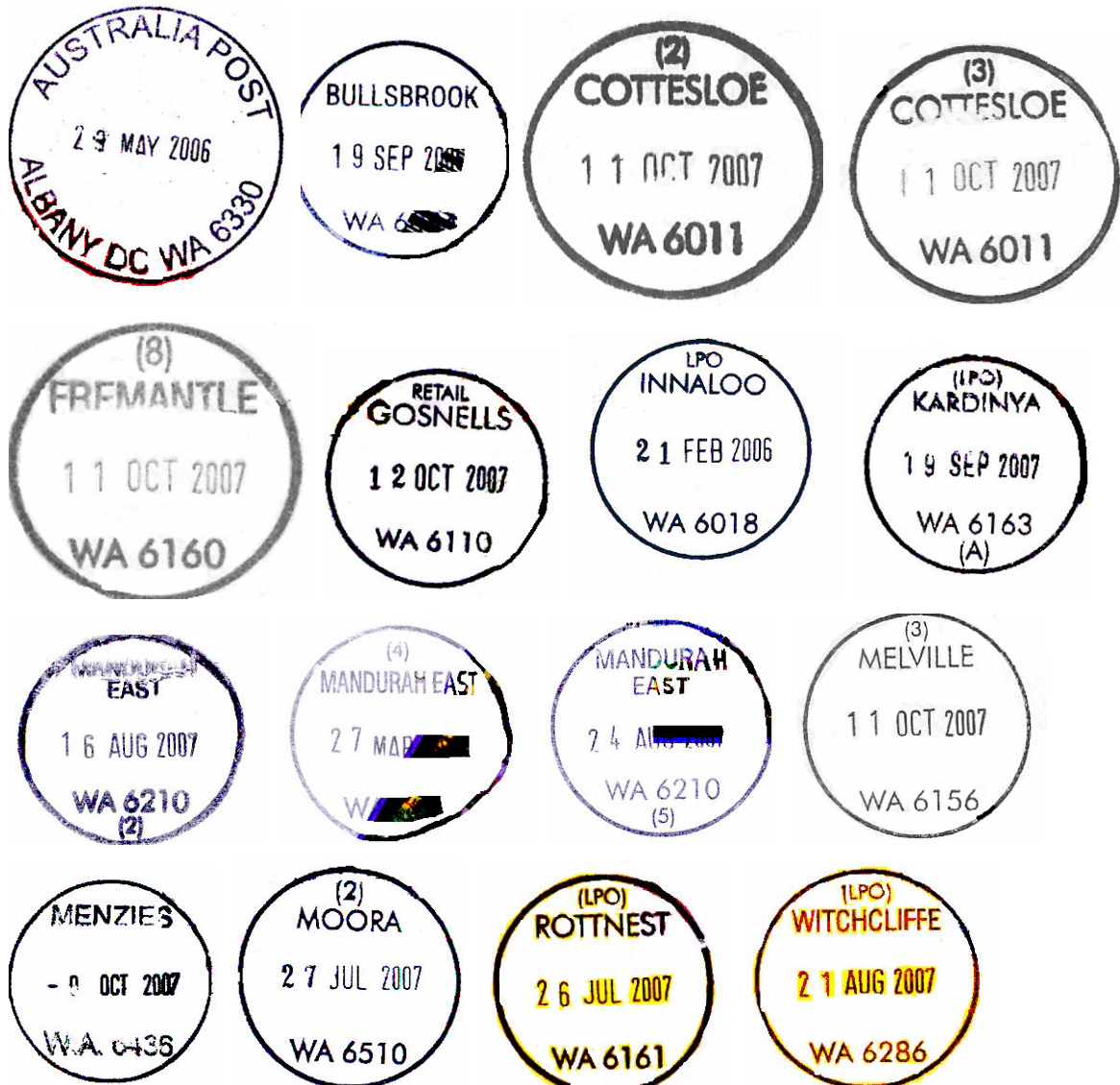
VIC—(Cont.)



VIC:- (cont.)-



W.A.



Urban Myths

By Harewood

September
2007

Gallery openings have been an activity that Harewood has religiously avoided since the 1960's experiences of cardboard wine and far too little finger foods. However, this reluctance was cast aside when he was invited to the Castlemaine Art Gallery and Museum for the opening on Sunday 21 October this year of the Centennial for the Australian Women's Work Exhibition [AWWE] that had been held in the Carlton Exhibition Buildings from 23 October to 30 November 1907.

Harewood's associate and literary agent Paul Sterling noticed an announcement early last year in the trade journal dedicated to art aficionados "*Art & Antiques Journal*" that Castlemaine had scheduled a retrospective on the AWWE for this November, and believed that Harewood might inveigle himself with some strategic planning that could enhance their presentation.

Contact was made and a meeting arranged for last February at which Harewood advised that he knew of someone with a significant interest in all matters related to Australian exhibitions, and who had substantial ephemera appropriate for this particular occasion. They indicated their interest and the conversation turned to what souvenirs were to be produced as a revenue stream. Assistance was offered with the catalogue preparation.

The promotional poster that they were going to use for publicity was a copy of the original one designed by Helen Atkinson that had won the competition in 1907, and which is now in the Castlemaine Gallery collection. Harewood suggested that this would make an eminent collectable item as a postcard as well as being a revenue source. It

was on this basis that he offered to facilitate special postmarks by Australia Post as commemoratives for the event.

The next meeting was held the following month where the postal history, post cards, entrance tickets, catalogues and award medals and certificates were loaned to the Gallery authorities. A final meeting was held in June to which the local Castlemaine postal manager was invited. It was important that she be involved with the postmark selection, for the Graphic Design people from Philatelic at Australia Post had prepared four very remarkable souvenir postmarks in celebration of both the opening day on 22 October, and for the duration from 23 October until last day on 7 December. Harewood had wanted to stylize the original barred numeral "1197" first used for the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81. AusPost submitted some superb designs:



Fig 1 – stylized barred numeral



Fig 2 – reminiscent of the award certificates

Both of the above were rejected, especially the BN 1197 which was deemed not really representing the focus of what Centennial was targeting.



Fig 3 – first day cancellation only

It was the consensus of the meeting that the above design be accepted for the opening day cancellation, only for use on Monday 23 October, with the following design being approved for usage from 24 October until Friday 7 December. The Exhibition closed on Sunday 9 December. Upon completion of eminently successful meeting, Harewood and his advisor Paul Sterling and the driver Jonathan Kovalevsky, were invited by the Gallery Director to participate in an appropriate luncheon at the nearby Cumberland hostelry.



Fig 4 – commemorative cancellation

The invitation duly arrived for the opening day on Sunday 22 October seeking the presence of Harewood and his gracious companion – but where to lodge in a serene setting in the Central Goldfields

then became somewhat of a necessity. This lady has certain standards whereas old Harewood having spent many years under canvas with the military would have been more than satisfied with the local doss house in downtown Castlemaine. St Francis in Carisbrook was unavailable so she settled upon The Chapel at Newstead. Originally built 1876 for the Presbyterians, it passed to the Freemasons in 1906. This pretty town is just west of Castlemaine and southeast of Maldon on the Pyrenees Highway. The Harewood party arrived on Saturday afternoon via Malmsbury. On Sunday morning 21 October, excursions were made to Maryborough and Maldon. As the Harewood's departed after lunch for the Castlemaine Art Gallery, the temperature in Newstead was 41°C!

Some two to three hundred people attended for the opening of this most auspicious centennial celebration in the comfortable and air conditioned gallery. Entertainment was provided by a local choir with renditions of the same choral music that was performed for the original opening in 1907 before the Governor-General's wife Lady Northcote. Dr Peter Perry, Gallery Director commenced ceremonies and requested Ms Victoria Hammond to declare it officially open. It was curated by Ms Kirsten McKay, who had only just become the mother of twin girls just three months prior, and her assistant curator was Candy Stevens. Both of these most erudite women are local with degrees in conservation and fine arts from ANU and La Trobe respectively.

The afternoon, whilst quite warm outside, was extremely pleasant within the Gallery for the assembled guests were treated to some superb local pinot's and sauvignon blanc as well as a nice selection of fizz, all capped off with an excellent sufficiency of finger food to more than satisfy the assemblage. Harewood was delighted to recognise a number of

notables up from Melbourne for the occasion. It was also very pleasing to remark the considerable number of guests who availed themselves to acquire some very desirable souvenirs of the event. Harewood also took this singular opportunity to collect the signatures of all the dignitaries on his invitation as well as in the front of the exhibition catalogue. Always with an eye to the future!

Early Monday morning was spent pre-paring appropriate covers for registration as well as a number of postcards. Each featured the 45¢ Lady Margaret Windeyer stamp released in August 1996 and the \$1.85 Royal Exhibition Building of May 2006. Margaret Windeyer was the first female commissioner to represent a colony at an international exhibition – Chicago 1893. Then it was off to the Castlemaine Post Office to seek the kind assistance of the Postal Manager Ms Carole Mintern with

the facilitation of commemorative philatelic history. Then it was time to bid a fond and warm farewell to the beautiful Central Goldfields and enjoy the comfort of being driven back to commercial realities.

The souvenir postcard at \$2, exhibition poster at \$10 and exhibition catalogue at \$25 maybe obtained from the Castlemaine Art Gallery & Museum, which is located at 14 Lyttleton Street or by telephone to 03-5472-2292 or via their website at www.castlemainegallery.com Despite the exhibition closing on 9 December stock should remain for awhile. The Director indicated to Harewood that he is planning a Gold Exhibition for 2009 so it might be useful to keep an eye out for those elusive souvenirs!

Harewood is contactable for comment, musings and aberrant humour at AustPhilSoc@gmail.com

Continued from page 17

The earliest known date used from Great Britain is 20 May 1908. Other examples recorded are:

Date	Usage
14 August 1908	Kensington to Leeds
13 September 1908	Paquebot to Surrey
4 October 1908	Local usage Surrey
10 May 1909	Local usage Chiswell
4 April 1911	Local usage Cardiff

The original research article by Mike Kouwen was published in a Westralian postcard club 'newsletter' and has been published in 'The Black Swan', which is the journal of the WA Study Group.

A similar article about the official Tasmanian postcards was featured in the AJP number 96 of June 2006.

References:

1. Philately of Australia June 1989 through June 1991
2. D R Knight "The Exhibitions: Great White City Shepherds Bush London" 1978
3. Mike Kouwen, Swanbourne WA

WANTED:

◆◆ BRITISH CONSULAR POST OFFICE IN BANGKOK ◆◆



BANGKOK
Interesting cancellations &
Firm Chops



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
Used at Bangkok



HONG KONG
Used at Bangkok

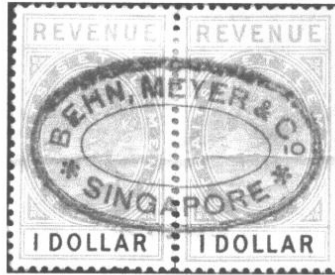
◆◆ STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ◆◆



Forwarding Agent
Chops



Firm Chops
Initials



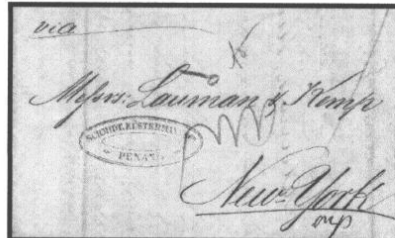
Firm Chops on revenue
stamps



Unusual
Markings



Stamps with firm chop on revenue
documents, cheques, bills of
lading, etc.



Chops on stampless covers



Chops on covers, Postal
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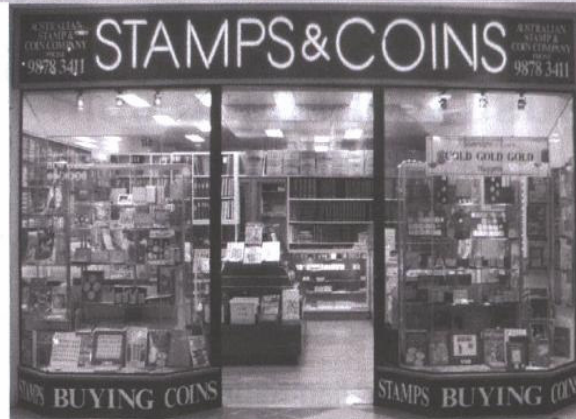
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What YOU can do to help the Australian Philatelic Society

- ◆ Sign up a new member
- ◆ Write an article for the Journal (Better still, write two!)
- ◆ Send the Editor any interesting philatelic news
- ◆ Come to the monthly meeting if in Melbourne
- ◆ Help George Vearing with his Datestamp Notes
- ◆ Get involved in one of the Study Groups
- ◆ Enter the Society Competitions
- ◆ Volunteer to display your collection at the monthly meeting
- ◆ Ensure the Council receives your feedback and suggestions for the Society

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