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Front Cover

See the Back page for description.

Editorial   *Tony Lyon*

Trust this journal has something of interest to you. Apologies for it being late but I have been overseas in Europe and couldn't complete it until I returned.

Thank you for all who responded to the request/plea for material. The response was excellent but keep it coming. George Vearing would particularly welcome postmarks from all states to enable his column to continue. There must be items lying around unwanted in your collections somewhere. His address is on page two of the journal.

Didn't manage to find many stamp dealers while over-seas although I did happen upon 3 in one street in Barcelona where I managed to acquire an item for someone else. The other two dealers only specialised in Spanish material as one would expect. I did leave one item which I considered too expensive and have had some regrets. While visiting Bath in England I also came upon Bath Stamp and Coin Shop where I found an item for my Palestine collection. So all was not lost!

Don't forget the AGM to be held at the August members meeting in conjunction with a "Works in Progress" display from various members; hopefully by all in attendance. Bring along some sheets of what you are currently working upon or maybe something you have put aside awaiting more material.

The President would also like to hear from anyone who would like to join the APS council and lend their hand to helping the society into the future. The work is not onerous, we only meet 5 times a year over dinner at our own expense of course. Contact John Young if you are interested? Ciao.

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From the President

Postcards: a German connection

Recently at a Sunday market some postcards came up, all sent to an address in Sydney during 1904-06. The addressee was a Miss Pape at 242 Castlereagh Street Sydney. Post Office directories for those years record the address as being a wine shop, run by Carl Pape, The postcards to Edith Pape mostly came from Germany. Some had uninspiring pictures, but one of the more interesting examples was of a ferry terminal on Lake Binnenalster in Hamburg. The lake-side promenade has people taking the open air, and it all looks congenial and prosperous.

Another postcard, addressed to Ita Pape [perhaps there were three Misses Pape] came from German Samoa in 1904. Its picture side has two scenes: the one on the left is the unveiling of the Anglo American monument at Malinu'u, Upolo Island, on 1 March, 1900. Before then, Samoa was administered conjointly by Britain, USA and Germany. Britain withdrew and Western Samoa became a German colony. The memorial apparently marks the withdrawal of the British and the Americans. Western Samoa reverted to British administration after World War 1.
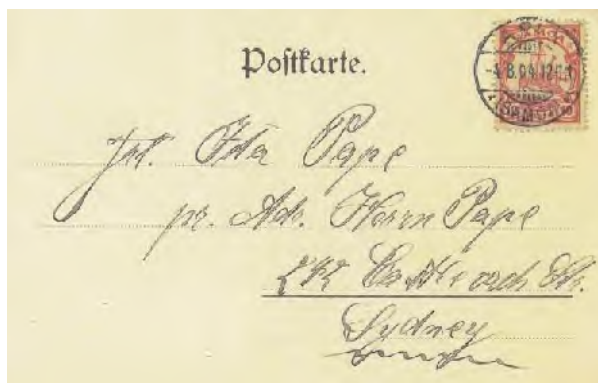
I asked the market stallholder how she came by this hoard. She told me that it had stayed in the family for generations, but at last they let it go. Fortunately it was put up for sale rather than put in a dumpmaster, where house contents can occasionally end up. The moral of the story, I suppose, is that old-time hoards can still come up when busy great-great grandchildren decide that a family house must go on the market and the contents got rid of.

Types of Postmarks Found on Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers of New South Wales

Dr John K. Courtis FRPSL acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk

This article extends the analysis of the types of postmarks that have appeared on the wrappers of Victoria (Courtis, March 2018) to those of New South Wales. An analysis of 177 post office postal stationery wrappers of the state of New South Wales, Australia that are in the author's database of used images has identified about 16 basic types of postmarks. These images have been hand-collected daily since September 2003 mostly from eBay listings. An understanding of these cancellations can be useful in identifying postmarks that are uncommon or in recognising numerals that have not previously been recorded on wrappers. This postmark analysis concentrates on postmarks that have actually appeared on post office postal stationery wrappers.

History of the Post Office

Established in 1788, there was no regular Post Office in the colony of New South Wales for the first 20 or so years of its existence. During that period Government and official communications were forwarded by police constables, although early settlers were sometime allowed to use this mode of communication. Because of many fraudulent misrepresentations in claiming letters and parcels from incoming ships, a Postmaster was appointed in 1809 essentially to collect and then dispense incoming mail from ships. By June 1810, a regular Post Office in Sydney was established, again basically for the distribution of letters and parcels arriving in Sydney. It was not until 1825 that '*An Act to regulate the Postage of Letters in New South Wales*' was passed. This Act, in December 1825, resulted in the appointments of Postmasters at Bathurst, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Newcastle, Penrith and Windsor. Parramatta was also a coaching and mail stop. The New South Wales mounted police, also founded in 1825, were a key part of policing for over a century and were used to convey mail until 1834 when the services were dispensed with and contracts were established for the conveyance of all inland mails. There were 40 post offices established by the end of 1838.

In 1864 an Act was passed creating a charge from 1 April of 1d on each newspaper posted within the colony. To meet this charge, wrappers were prepared bearing an embossed 1d stamp. The engraver was (possibly) Perkins, Bacon & Co. The number eight appeared on the plate which was used for 11 months until it was replaced on 28 February 1865 with a new electrotype plate from the same die and of the same design as the 1d letter stamp then currently in use. This was used for 24 years. The switch from embossing to the less complex letterpress printing method became necessary because by 1868 the volume of newspapers posted throughout New South Wales had grown to 3.14 million and 20 years later to 31.7 million (Houison 1983).

E1: N.S.W. within 3-concentric ovals. Ferd. Redwitz was a noted stamp collector and this wrapper may have been cancelled-to-order

E2: Duplex Sydney and N.S.W. within 3-concentric ovals (postmarked April 1889)

Postmarks on Wrappers

The E2 wrapper illustrated above shows a duplex postmark SYDNEY AP (day/time) 89. It is the only wrapper in the author's database with a dated postmark between 1864 and 1889. Another example of E2 (not illustrated) is postmarked during the Commonwealth period, SHIP ROOM SYDNEY N.S.W. 10 MAY 15. Two other examples of E2 show unreadable dates. All three E2 wrappers are to overseas addresses and the addresses of all three are typewritten and may have been mailed from the same sender who had access to old stock of 1d wrappers.

New South Wales: Basic Postmark Types found on Wrappers

1. Duplex date stamp & NSW within 3-concentric ovals 2. See Table 2 for examples	3. Duplex date stamp & numeral within 4-bars above/below & side arcs: 1134 = The Exchange	4. Duplex date stamp & NSW within 4-bars above/below (no side arcs)
5. N.S.W. within 3-concentric ovals	6. N.S.W. within 3-bars above/below	7. N.S.W. within 4-bars above/below

Commonwealth Issues

8. Sydney (month/day//time//year) & canceller 38	9. Dark Street (Sydney) (month/day//year); 10 -13. See Ship Mail cancels below	14. Newspaper Postage Paid at Sydney N.S.W.

15. North Sydney Date on one line	16. Roller cancel repeating

Two Types: Ship Mail Room; Ship Room

| 10. Month/day//year | 11. Frameless date 2-lines | 12. 1-line day/month/year | 13. Code 2 (9 NO 12) |

Reading postmark dates from internet images is not an exact science. However, those postmark dates that are readable for the first type of Ship Mail Room (type 10) cover the 12-year period 1894 to 1905. In chronological order the 19 readable dates are: NO 28 1894, JU 1 189?, AU 9 189?, OC 31 1898, AP 4 1899, JU 27 1899, AU 31 1900, MR 1 1901, JY 31 1901, AU 6 1901, AU 23 1901, FE 1 02, OC 29 1902, JU 2? 1903, OC 7 1903, FE 1 1904, JY 31 1904, OC 9 1905, NO 26 1905 (i.e., earliest NO 28 1894, latest NO 26 1905). The frameless (type 11) Ship Mail Room has three readable dates: OC 23 1903, OC 27 1903 and FE 25 1904. The more streamlined Ship Room Commonwealth issues (type 12) has four readable dates: 10 May 1910, 23 JUL 1910, 11 JU 1914 and 2 May 1919. Finally, the sole example of type 13 with code 2, is dated 9 NO 12.

Twenty-five cases of non-Sydney numeral duplex type with 4-bars above/below and side arc and nine cases of non-Sydney numeral duplex with 3-concentric ovals have been aggregated and summarized in Table 2. The different juxtapositions between circle-ovals reveals that varieties can be found by the specialist. Indicative examples are shown below with the letters N.S.W. horizontal, sloping from upper left to lower right and vertical facing right. Inspection of the actual postmarks may reveal size differences in the ovals.

The illustration in White (1988) is provided as a point of reference for type D16 issued between 1888-1894. The readable dates on the first two illustrations show canceller 14. The third illustration appears to be 27 which was introduced in 1891. Duplex cancellers showed a three-line time date setting, i.e., month, date/time/ year.

D16
Issued 1885 — 1894
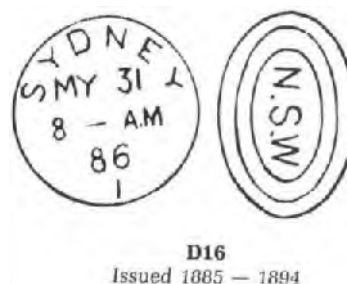
A summary of the frequency of appearance of these different types appears in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Frequency of Appearance of Cancellation Types

Cancellation Types	Quantity in sample	Percentage
1. Duplex with NSW within 3-concentric ovals	9	5
2. Duplex with Numeral within 3-concentric ovals	9	5
3. Duplex non-Sydney date & numeral with 4-bars above/below & side arcs	25	14
4. Duplex Sydney with NSW within 4-bars above/below & side arcs	9	5
6. NSW within 3-bars above/below (not a duplex)	8	4
7. NSW within 4-bars above/below (not a duplex)	1	<1
5. NSW within 3-concentric ovals (not a duplex)	7	4
8. Single rim circular date stamp Sydney	14	8
9. Single rim circular date stamp non-Sydney	58	32
10. Ship Mail Room month/day/year	25	14
11. Ship Mail Room frameless	3	2
12. Ship Room date on one line	5	3
13. Ship Room Code No. 2	1	<1
14. Newspaper Postage Paid	1	<1
15. Date on one line of cds	3	2
16. Roller Cancel continuous	1	<1
	179	100

*breakdown by post office shown below (2 unreadable town name)

Numeral duplex obliterators found on wrappers were used between 1881 and 1904. Two basic types have been found. According to White (1988) the first type shows the Post Office name at the top of the date-stamp and N.S.W. at the base, the obliterator itself following the earlier design of 1877 with the numeral within four horizontal bars above/below and side arcs (B26). The other type shows the obliterator portion of three concentric ovals containing the numeral and set at right angles to the date-stamp (B27). These types are shown below as a reference for comparison with the actual numeral duplex handstamps found on wrappers.
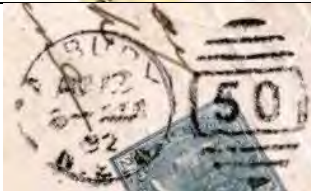
B26
(1881-1886)
(1893-1904)

B27
(1887-1892)

According to the list of allocated numerals to post offices in New South Wales there were eventually at least 2,084 allocations. These numbers were allocated roughly according to the date of opening of the post office. Given this large number of post offices in New South Wales, it is a surprise to find that only eight different numerals appear on wrappers: 35, 49, 50, 55, 84, 145, 1134 and 1331. This list can be used to more readily identify numerals not previously documented on wrappers. It is worth noting too the variability in quality of the strikes from the illustrated postmarks. Not all dates were readable; the 21 readable dates fell between October 1892 and April 1902.

Table 2: Numeral Duplex Types Identified on Wrappers

Numeral	Post office & Readable Dates	Quantity	Type	
(2) 35	Goulburn JY 2 95 MR 24 96 AP 9 96 NO 12 96	5	B27	
(3) 49	Wagga Wagga MY 18 97 MY 29 97 NO 17 98	3	B26	
50	Albury OC 4 92; DE 6 92 FE 28 93; OC 17 93 NO 29 94; JU 30 96 JA 13 97	17	B26	
55	Newcastle AP 2 02	1	B26	
84	Tenterfield AP 28 94	2	B27	
145	Gunnedah DE 10 97	1	B26	
1134	The Exchange NO 4 96 JU 24 97	2	B26	
1331	Broken Hill OC 26 97 JY 5 98	2	B27	
		33		

Circular date stamps with readable town names or Sydney streets revealed 12 names, including Sydney. Three town names Milsons Point, Berrigan and Balldale each had a single incidence. These are summarized below.

Table 3: Frequency of Appearance of Town Names on Circular Date Stamp Postmarks

Town Name	Frequency of Appearance
Broken Hill	10
Albury	6
Wilcannia	4
Wagga Wagga	3
Newcastle	2
Milsons Point	1
Berrigan	1
Balldale	1
Sydney	27
-George Street North	1
-Castlereagh Street	1
-Dark Street	1
	58

There was a single case of a Newspaper Postage Paid circular date cancel and a single case of a continuous roller cancel and these wrappers are shown below.

Perhaps the most uncommon wrapper was a copy of E10 with the initials OS (Official Service) in black on the indicium. This is the only known recorded copy of this OS overprinted wrapper on eBay in 15 years of daily data-gathering. It was postmarked from Albury on OC 4 92 and is illustrated below. It sold for £44. Official overprints appeared on only two types of wrappers, the 1d violet Sydney View (overprinted on 8,360 wrappers) and on the ½d grey Queen Victoria. Use of wrappers with the OS overprint was discontinued in 1894. The postmark is the numeral duplex ALBURY OC 4 92 and 50 within 4-bars above/below and side arcs.
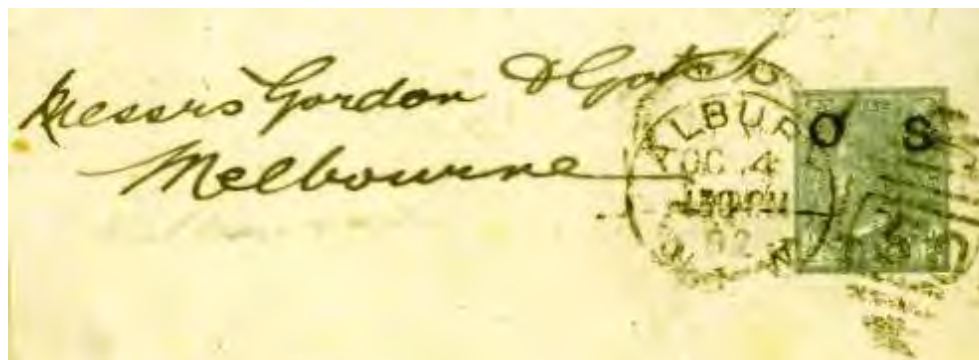
Summary

An analysis of 179 used post office postal stationery wrappers of the state of New South Wales that are in the author's database of images has identified 16 basic types of postmarks used. Setting aside the ubiquitous circular date stamp, the most common postmarks are duplex numeral obliterators, either with the numeral within three concentric ovals or within 4-bars above/below. Only eight numerals have been recorded as appearing on wrappers. Ship Mail Room and Ship Room postmarks appeared on 34 wrappers.

There was only one notable "find" from the analysis, namely, the OS overprint on a copy of E10 mailed from Albury. No wrapper showed a ray obliterator cancel which had been used during the tenure of the first four wrapper issues between 1864 and 1870. There were a number of postmarks with only a single incidence recorded.

As with the analysis of the postmarks of Victoria on wrappers it is useful to know what postmarks have been recorded on a large sample of N.S.W. wrappers to assist the postmark collector to more readily identify new varieties and to assess the relative elusiveness of some postmark types.

References

Campbell H. M. (1983), *Australian Numeral Cancellations: A Compendium*, The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, pp. 189.

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Houison Andrew (1983), *History of the Post Office together with An Historical Account of the Issue of Postage Stamps in New South Wales*, Marrickville, N.S.W., Australia, pp. 110+.

White John S. (1988), *The Postal History of New South Wales 1788-1901*, Philatelic Association of New South Wales, N.S.W., Australia, pp. 481.

Express mail moved in pneumatic tubes through central Paris for more than a century

Michael Barden

Some French postal stationery from the late 19th century and early 20th century has inscriptions such as "tubes pneumatiques" (pneumatic tubes) and "carte-telegramme" (telegram card), and the imprinted stamp has the word "telegraphe" instead of the usual "postes."

These are artefacts of the Paris pneumatic post, which carried mail within Paris for more than a century, allowing the mail to move faster than would have been possible on the crowded city streets.

Pneumatic service was first used for telegrams. The invention of the electric telegraph early in the nineteenth century allowed information to be moved faster than ever before. By the 1850s, the telegraph was well established and often used by merchants at stock exchanges.

However, there was a weak link. The advantage of fast communication could be lost if the message took a long time to get from the telegraph office to the stock exchange. The pneumatic tube, invented by Scottish engineer William Murdoch in the 1830s, was used to solve this problem.

In 1853, a 220-yard pneumatic tube was installed in London between a telegraph station and the London Stock Exchange. The system was soon expanded in London and implemented in other English cities. A similar installation was done in Berlin (then part of Prussia) in 1865.

An experimental line was built in 1866 in Paris between the telegraph office at the Grand Hotel and the Paris Stock Exchange on the Place de la Bourse, a distance of about 1 Km. Soon the Parisian system was extended to post offices and other telegraph offices throughout inner Paris.

An item to be transmitted by pneumatic post came be called a "pneu.". The pneus were placed in a small capsule. The capsule was inserted into a network of tubes and propelled by air pressure, either pushed or pulled, to the destination. The tubes went through sewers, along rail and subway lines, and across bridges. Speeds of 30 kph were achieved.

The system grew rapidly. As in other cities, street traffic was jammed in Paris, so the pneumatic system provided fast transmission of telegraph messages.

Chaplain card   Pneumatic tube exchange

The previous year, the telegraph service and post office were combined into a single organization, P&T (Postes et Telegraphes), which later became the PTT (Postes, Telegraphes et Telephones). As a result, pneumatic service was opened to the public on 1May 1879.

Special mailboxes were provided for pneumatic mail, and post and telegraph offices were gradually merged. The mail was sent via the system to the office nearest the addressee and then delivered by courier.

Official dedicated postal stationery was required for use of the pneumatic system initially.

Initially there were cards and lettercards — double-sized cards with a perforated gummed border. The card would be folded and sealed by the sender, and the recipient would tear off the border to open the card. (See previous page for an illustration of a letter card.)

In 1880, reply cards were introduced. These consisted of two joined postal cards. The sender used one for the message, and the recipient detached the second card and returned it to the sender with the reply.

Although a unique design was desired for the stamp image on the pneumatic stationery, it could not be prepared in time for the start of the service. The first postal stationery had the Peace and Commerce design (also known as the Sage design) that was being used for postage stamps.

New stationery was introduced in April 1880. It was designed by sculptor Jules-Clement Chaplain and is known as the Chaplain design. It features a woman representing France seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and a horn of plenty. She is leaning on a shield that contains the stamp's denomination. The word "telegraphe" appears at the bottom, with Chaplain's name in small type at the bottom right. With a few brief interludes, the Chaplain design was used until the service was terminated in 1984. See above.

The initial stationery was inscribed "service telegraphique" (telegraph service) and "tubes pneumatiques" (pneumatic tubes). Cards included "carte-telegramme" (telegram card), though lettercards simply had "telegramme." These inscriptions changed over time.

There were also instructions for the sender, including notices that the number of words was not limited (unlike a telegram), that nothing could be included inside the lettercard or else the item would be sent by regular post, and that the service was limited to the inner areas of Paris.

The pneumatic service proved very popular, and from 1882 to 1884 the service was extended in several stages to cover much of Paris. Maps were printed on the stationery to show the parts of Paris that were

currently being served. Several of these are illustrated below. By 1888, there was about 200 km of pneumatic tubes. The service gradually expanded within Paris, and by 1934, there was 467 km of tubes.

Envelopes were introduced in January 1885. On the back was a warning that the maximum weight for the letter was 7 grams, about ¼ oz. In 1896, the weight limit was raised to 30 gm, with three rates depending on weight. Adhesive stamps were added to the stationery to pay for the higher weights.

In 1898, the system was opened to ordinary envelopes. The pneumatic cards were discontinued in 1902 and envelopes in 1942, but lettercards remained available until the service ended.

Pneumatic service was extended to the suburbs starting in 1907 by the use of special messengers on bicycles. By the 1970s, pneumatic mail from the suburbs was brought in to offices at the limits of Paris by post office vans. After transmission to the recipient's closest office, messengers on motorcycles delivered the pneus.

This service was expensive. In 1975, a pneu cost almost eight times the postage rate of a postal letter, and yet it still operated at a deficit. The Parisian system was terminated on 30 March 1984, as a result of the high costs and the introduction of new technology such as fax and telex, systems where recipients had their own printers.

The service was never profitable.

France commemorated the centenary of the pneumatic service with a 1.60fr stamp in 1966 showing a map of the pneumatic post and a tube (Scott 1168) LHS.

Pneumatic posts became impractical long ago, but pneumatic systems are still used privately.

The underground tubes needed several compressed air stations around the city, powered at first by steam and from 1927 by electricity.

In 1934, the system covered 130 post offices with around 10 million messages a year being sent.

The heavy black line above is the river Seine.

This article is mainly from Linn's, (with thanks to Larry Rosenblum for the original) but has been edited by me.

Australia used pneumatic tubes privately in shops. The best known was for moving mail around the old Parliament House. Other cities had express mail systems, including Prague, Berlin and in the USA.

The letter shown over the page was sent from Brussels at 10 am on 3 October 1949. It was delivered the next day just after 9 am. Today we have emails or faxes.

Express airmail letter from Brussels to Paris

Brussels 1DC cds of 3 Oct 1949 at 10^{00}

Paris Gare du Nord cds pneumatic tube backstamp of 3 Oct 1949 at 18^{45}
Paris 98-Bourse cds pneumatic tube backstamp of 4 Oct at 07^{25}
Paris 98-Bourse cds pneumatic tube backstamp of 4 Oct at 09^{15}

Postage	4 Fr (≤ 20 gm)
Additional postage	2^{50} Fr (21 < gm ≤ 40)
Airmail	0
Express fee	8 Fr
Correct franking	

Verso (part)

COB 810.7a.pub

Japanese Conquest and Defeat in World War II. 7. The Allied Victory over the Japanese

Ian Sadler

The previous six articles have used 'open' philately to describe how Japan conquered most of South-East Asia during 1941- 42, occupied many lands for two years, and then the Allies pushed them back northwards. This final article explores further Allied conquests leading to the Japanese surrender and peace.

Japanese Occupation continues in Indonesia and Malaya
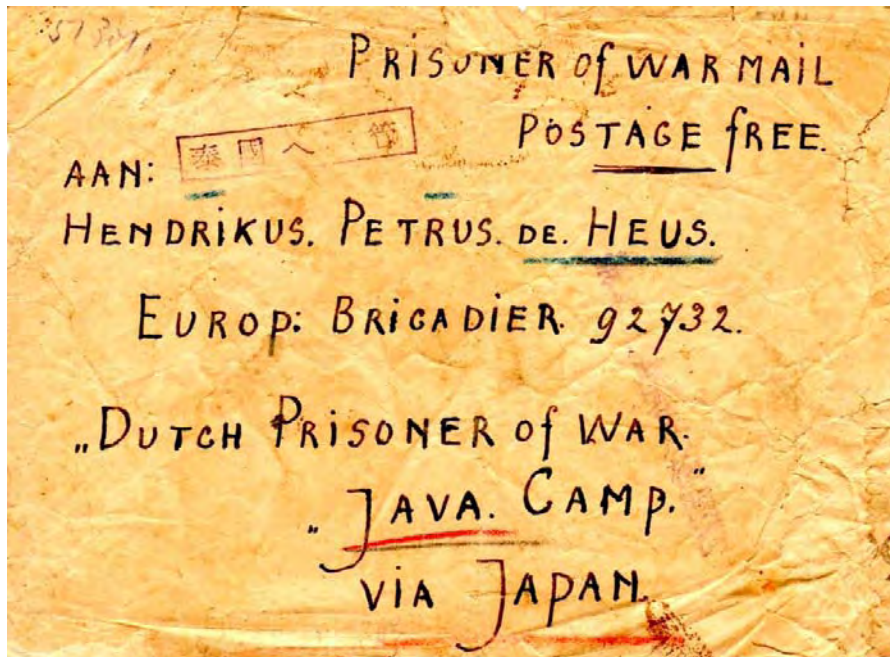
Fig 701

Scarce POW cover from Utrecht, Netherlands to Dutch Brigadier in Java Camp which arrived in April 1945.

Front bears boxed Japanese katakana whilst reverse says 'opened' and bears German censor hand stamps in pink and black.

Condition affected by wartime situation.

Fig 702

Unusual internal cover from a Chinese in Penang in October 1944 to 'Syonan', i.e. Singapore.

Postage on cover is paid with 8c occupation stamp, with design of Singapore war memorial.

It was cancelled with a double CDS and purple censor handstamp.

The 'tear off' opening severs the address in Japanese.

The Allies re-take the Philippines

Fig 703 This unusual cover shows General Mac Arthur, who was pushed out of Corregidor in May 1942 (see stamp) and who returned to the Philippines in October 1944 to regain them for the Allies. This cover, hand-drawn in Columbus, Ohio was sent to a RAAF friend in Melbourne to celebrate one year after the War had ended.

Fig 704 Everyone in Australia was issued a personal identity card during World War II. This one was issued to Harold Brown, a British Subject, at Royal Park, Melbourne in January 1945. Card delivered post free 'On His Majesty's Service'.

Allies capture the Japanese islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa

Fig 705 US Marines assault the beach at Saipan, in the Mariana Isles, in June 1944. Its capture gave the Allies a base from which to assault Iwo Jima and Japan itself.

This photo card was issued by Curtis Archives, Indiana, USA.

Fig 706 This cover shows the immortal image of US Marines raising the US Flag on Mt Suibachi, Iwo Jima, in March 1945. FDC from Washington to Melbourne in July 1945 celebrated the conquest.

Fig 707 **Key leaders of the Allies**

Winston Churchill

Franklin Roosevelt

John Curtin

Dropping two Atomic Bombs caused Japan to surrender

Fig 708 left Photo of Mushroom cloud caused by atom bomb dropped by Colonel Tibbets from a B-29 bomber onto Hiroshima on August 6th 1945. *Photocopy reduced from 'Life'magazine, August 20th, 1945, page 26*

Fig 709 above

Super Fortress 'Enola Gay' lands at Tinian airbase after dropping an atom bomb on Japan.

Card issued by Curtis Archive.
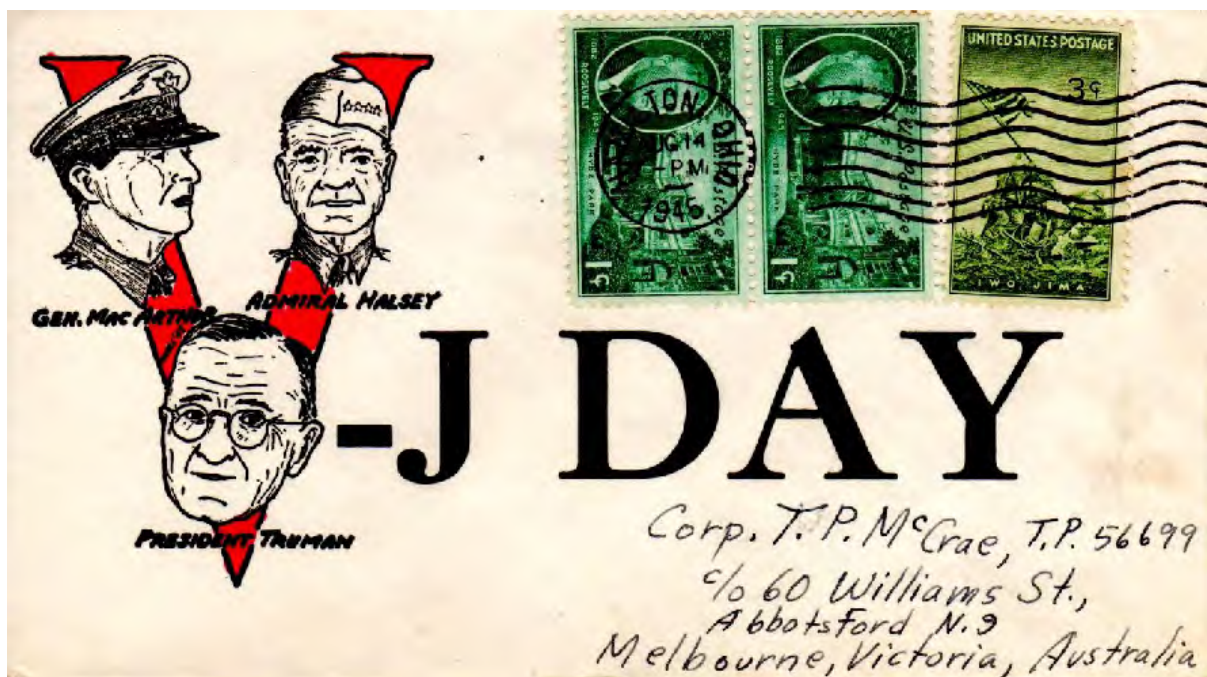
Fig 710 Illustrated cover for V—J Day shows senior US military and newly promoted US President Truman. It travelled from Ohio USA on August 14th 1945 to Melbourne.

After the formal surrender on Sept 2nd 1945, Prisoners of War were repatriated to Australia

Fig 711

This unique cover bears the signatures of 21 sailors and 34 POWs on HMAS Shropshire at the surrender.

Seaman Hildebrand wrote to his parents in Horsham,

'Yesterday was an historic day, planes darkened the sky. Signatures are the ones of the lads on the ship'.

U.S. and its Allies Occupy Japan

After the surrender on September 2nd 1945, the Allies occupied Japan for many years and mandated a new constitution. This sheet shows a cover and ephemera relating to the US Far Eastern Air Force.


```
Crew of BOEING B-29 SUPER-
FORTRESS NR3,Sept.19.1945

BRIG.GEN.E.O'DONNELL JR.
commander
MAJ.P.BEARD
comer.
CAPT.F.M.MOURNING
Pilot
CAPT.C.H.SMITH
navigator
CAPT.J.B.BROWN
navigator
LT.M.J.KIRCHNER
pilot
C.R.MAJOR
flight officer
W.M.BELSHAW
flight officer
S/SGT.L.MILLER
radio operator
S/SGT.V.P.MINOTT
radio operator
CAPT.K.K.BEAHAN
```

Fig 713 top

This very rare cover (top) was carried from Japan to Washington DC on a B-29 Superfortress on September 19th 1945, as inscribed.

Senior Sergeant Minott, the addressee, was the radio operator. He also added the handwritten note.

The CDS of August 2nd represents the earlier outward journey.

Fig 714 centre and 715 btm.

The crew and route are also shown.
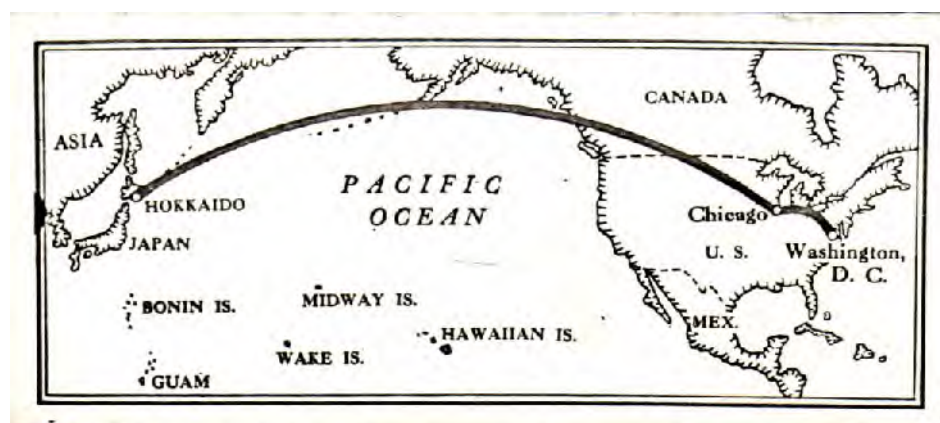
Peace is Celebrated in New Zealand and a Dutch citizen is Liberated

Fig 716

Impressive cover sent air mail by a civilian liberated from Japanese occupation in Batavia (now Jakarta) on 23 February 1946 to Amsterdam without stamps.

A date stamp was applied by the Rescue of POWs and internees Post Office, which charged '30'in red pencil leading to the Netherlands postage dues.

Fig 717. Peace in New Zealand. This front shows the complete set of beautiful stamps issued by New Zealand, one of the Allies. The commemorative cover was posted in Wellington on April 1st 1946 to the High Commissioner for N.Z. in London.

This is the final article in my philatelic story of Japan's conquest and later defeat in World War II in the Pacific.

A COVER STORY - 1

Frank Adamik

INTRODUCTION

I have been a cover collector for around sixty years and started collecting covers in the 1950s. As I recall, collecting covers was not as popular then as it is now. I remember being told that "true philatelists do not collect covers". I no longer recall who said it, or when it was said, or where it was said, but I do remember it being it because I was drawn to covers at the time, not stamps as such. I remember the attraction of a cover over that of a stamp. To me a cover conveyed far more information and interest than an individual stamp or set of stamps, and I was never interested in faults and flaws. I therefore ignored the advice given and focused my collecting endeavours on covers, all sorts of covers - first day covers, souvenir covers, flown covers, postmark covers, and whatever else came along in the form of a philatelic cover, and I have enjoyed collecting covers ever since.

I have also serviced / produced covers in a semi - professional / semi–commercial manner over the years. In the 1960s I serviced covers under the name "Wombeyn Cover Service" while living in Sydney. In 1970 I moved to Canberra and lived in the suburb serviced cover for a short period under the name "Cook Covers". I also joined Historical Society of Australia (naval history being a major interest of mine) and helped establish a chapter of the society in the ACT.

One aim of the ACT Chapter was to build a memorial in Canberra to the first HMAS CANBERRA which was lost in the Battle of Savo Island in the Solomon Islands on 9 August 1942. . I serviced covers for the chapter under the name NHSA Covers, and with the funds raised by the sale of these covers and other donations, a permanent memorial was built.

I will be writing more about the covers serviced under the above cover services as time and circumstances allow. My aim, however, in this and future articles is to take a cover (or covers), sometimes a cover that I have serviced, other times a cover that has come my way from another source, and write about it and its attraction and its history, and its possible place in a collection.

Now; some background to the name Wombeyn Cover Service. I lived for a 1960s in a northern Sydney suburb in a street named Wombeyan St (after the Wombeyan Caves in the Southern Highlands of NSW), and when I wanted to find a name for my (at that time) cover service, I chose the name Wombeyan Cover Service, and ordered a rubber address stamp with that name. However when I picked the address stamp up I noticed that the "a" had been omitted and the name on the rubber stamp read "Wombeyan" Cover Service. Rather than make a fuss I decided that I liked the name and would use it as the name of my cover service.

I will now continue my article with the first of the covers that I will write about. And please remember that - "A stamp makes a statement but a cover tells a story".

CANBERRA STAMPSHOWS 2016 and 2018

The covers that I am illustrating in this article are two that I serviced for the last two Canberra Stampshows. These Stampshows also subtitled "National Philatelic Conventions", organised by the Philatelic Society of Canberra and are held every two years. The first one was held in 1980, and the most recent one in March 2018 was the 20th, and I good fortune of being able to attend all twenty.

My first illustrated cover (Fig. 1) is from Canberra Stampshow 2016 and shows the Stampshow postmarks on the one cover. I like having all the philatelic event postmarks on a single cover, if this is possible, as it makes a nice impression for the viewer and provides a good overview of the event postmarks when seeing them all on the one cover.

Figures 2 and 3 are the front and back of my "three postmarks on one cover" serviced for Canberra Stampshow 2018. This cover has been signed by the lady who opened this exhibition and her details
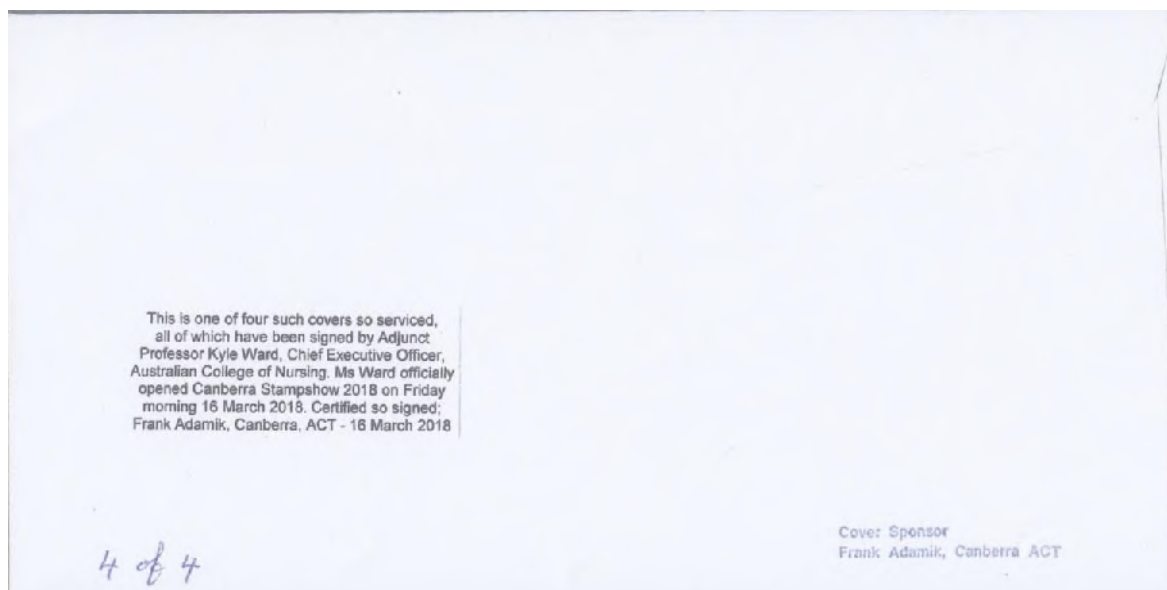
are included in the information slip affixed to the back of the cover. I feel that it is very important to provide such details, in a permanent manner, with each signed cover, so that it will always be known who it was that has signed the cover, and why (how many signed covers are there in collectors hands where the illegible and the signer, and the reason for the signature, are unknown? I have quite a few in my own collection, picked up from other sources over the years, and I would dearly love to know the answer to these questions). I therefore make it a practice to carefully glue a slip of paper with these details to each signed cover serviced by me. Such information would then be a permanent part of the cover.

It is always nice if one can use an appropriate stamp when obtaining a pictorial / commemorative postmark, and I feel that I have mostly done this with these two covers - readers will notice the decimal currency anniversary stamp and the Southern Cross stamps on the cover in figure 1, and how they complement the postmarks (this stamp is also appropriate for the Maltese immigration to Australia anniversary postmark).

On the second cover, the nursing and Villers-Bretonneux Memorial postmarks are applied to appropriate stamps, and even the Australia-Mauritius cultural exchange postmark is not out of place on a stamp featuring Australian indigenous art.

This is one of four such covers so serviced,
all of which have been signed by Adjunct
Professor Kyle Ward, Chief Executive Officer,
Australian College of Nursing. Ms Ward officially
opened Canberra Stampshow 2018 on Friday
morning 16 March 2018. Certified so signed:
Frank Adamik, Canberra, ACT - 16 March 2018

Cover Sponsor
Frank Adamik, Canberra ACT

4 of 4

These covers would fit into any Australian general collection, a collection pictorial postmarks, a collection of Australian philatelic exhibitions, a specialised collection relating to Canberra Stampshows, and into collections on the themes covered by different postmarks.
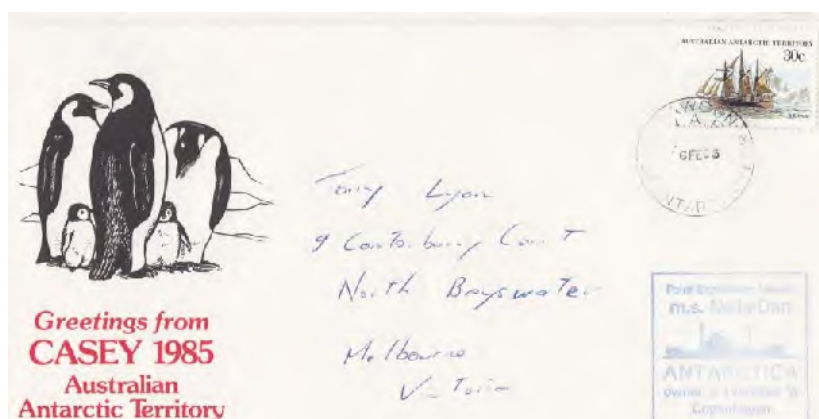
Mail from the Antarctic

Tony Lyon

A number of years ago an ex brother-in-law was contracted to fly a helicopter down in the Antarctic. I acquired two covers from his time there which are illustrated below.
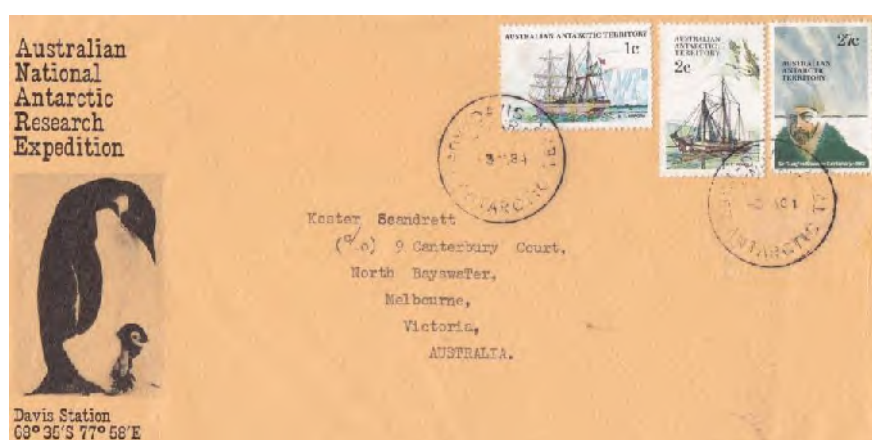
1984 cover sent from Davis Station

Cover sent from Mawson. Cachet of the m.s. Nella Dan the Polar-Expedition Vessel.

25

Tony Lyon

Part 2 – Tonga

The majority of the mail from the Pacific region was postage free of charge "on active service". A revised regular mail service was arranged from the Pacific region as of 31 May 1943 called the Islands Mail Service. This mail service was from Whenuapai — Norfolk Island — Tontouta — Santo — Nausori — return. The mail for Tonga was flown to Nausori and then flown onwards by US Naval Air Transport services
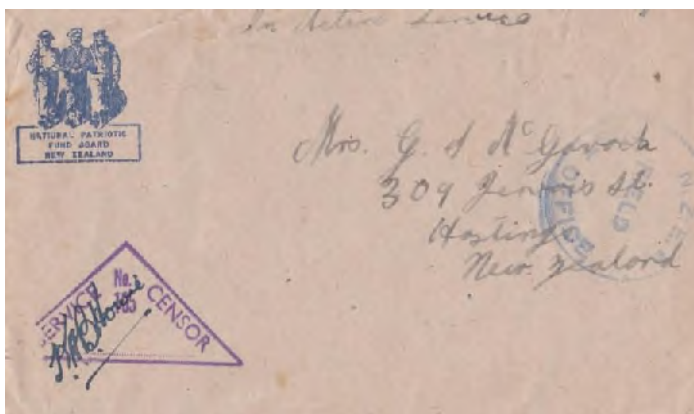
Censor 104: To this juncture no example of Censor 104 has to the knowledge of Startup been recorded.

Censor 105	APO 200 – FPO 1 30.4.43 – 31.1.44	Nukualofa, Tonga

6th Battalion Canterbury Regiment (TF) – Tonga

An OAS cover was sent by Private George Simon McGavock 572354 of 6 Battalion Canterbury Regiment.

It has been censored by 2 Lt. Kingsley Alexander Blackwood Howie 433347 of 6th Battalion Canterbury Regiment.

Below censor's signature

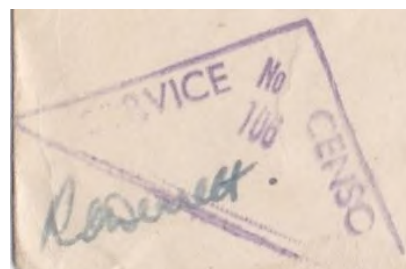Censor 105 sent from Tonga

Censor 106	APO 200 – FPO 1 30.4.43 – 31.1.44	Nukualofa, Tonga

OAS cover was censored and sent by Captain Raymond Coleridge Derrett 42801 the Intelligence Officer of 6th Battalion Canterbury Regiment.

Censor 106 sent from Tonga

Captain R C Derrett's signature

Censor 107, 108 & 109: According to Startup these three censors have been sighted. The markings on the examples sighted were all of the Field Post Office type. He did not identify the unit or where they were used. A note below suggested in Fiji with a (?). As I have asserted that censor 110 identifies to Tonga I would suggest that these are also in the series provided to Tonga.

The censors listed for 107 were W J Daw, J G Darrigan and W D Whelan. The first two do not appear on the embarkation rolls which would suggest they were 6th Battalion Canterbury Regiment. W D Whelan may have been Captain Weldon Deverell Whelan 228482 a Chaplain but I can find no further details.

Censors listed for censor 108 were E E Murray and R E Taylor. E E Murray may have been Captain Ernest Edward Murray 470102 of the N.Z. Ordnance Corp.

Censors listed for censor 109 were R Kennedy, J Malcolm and A Winterburn. R Kennedy may refer to Captain Ronald Kennedy 316502 of N.Z. Ordnance Corp. Again I would suggest that Malcolm and Winterburn were 6th Battalion Canterbury Regiment. As I don't have the rolls for this battalion it is speculation but at least gives a starting point for research.

Censor 110   APO 200 – FPO 1   30.4.43 – 31.1.44   **Nukualofa, Tonga**

According to Startup censor 110 had not been recorded. Below is an example from Tonga.
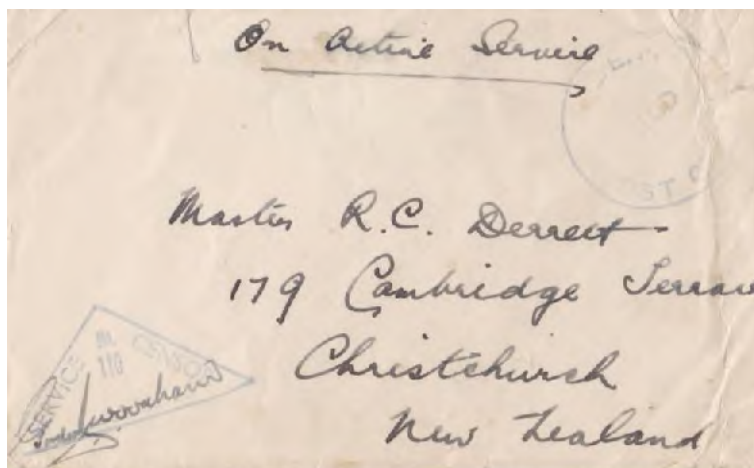
An OAS cover was sent by Captain Raymond Coleridge Derrett 42801 the intelligence officer of 6th Battalion Canterbury Regiment on Tonga.

It has been censored by 2 Lieutenant Gordon James Woodham 312908 of the same Battalion.
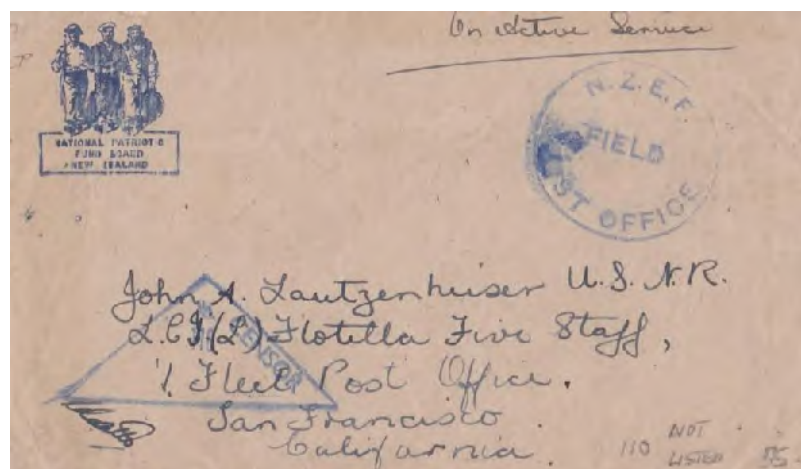
Censor 110 sent from Tonga

OAS cover addressed to 1st Fleet Post Office, San Francisco censored by 110.

The censor's signature is indistinct.
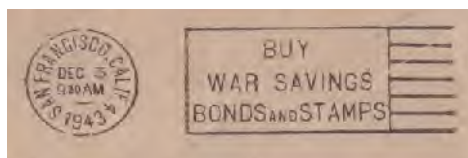
Received Dec 3 1943

Censor 110

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY Inc   ABN # 85 081 158 36

COUNCIL for the YEAR 2017-2018

President: John Young   Past President: vacant

Vice-President: vacant   Honorary Secretary: Ian Sadler

Honorary Treasurer: John Steward   Honorary Librarian: John Young

"Australian Journal of Philately" Editor: Tony Lyon

Committee: Michael Barden, Tony Lyon

Notice of ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and REPORT and STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 30 June 2018 Meeting to be Held 20 August 2018 at Canterbury RSL, 8.00pm

AGENDA

1. Apologies

2. Minutes of last Annual General Meeting held 21 August 2017

3. The President (or his nominee) will report on the year's work of the Society

4. The Honorary Librarian's Report and other reports will be presented

5. The report of the Honorary Treasurer on the Accounts will be read

6. To receive and adopt Accounts of the Society for year to 30 June 2019

7. Elections:

    a)   The following nominations for Officers of the Society have been received: President: John Young;

                  Vice-President — no nomination;

                  Secretary Ian Sadler

                  There being no other nominations, the above-named will at the Annual General Meeting be deemed to be elected.

    b)   The under mentioned Officers being eligible have offered themselves for re-election and there being no further nominations, will at the Annual General Meeting be deemed to be elected:

                  Honorary Treasurer - John Steward - Honorary Librarian — John Young

    c)   Following nominations for Members of Council have been received: Michael Barden, Tony Lyon, and since no other nominations were received, said will be deemed to be elected as Members of Council.

8. To appoint an Auditor in accordance with the Constitution.

9.   Any other business that may arise.

Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

The article on post offices in the last edition would have been interesting reading to all members. This month there is an article on the Wanalta Post Office which was situated on the road between Colbinabbin and Rushworth. There was a lot of activity and local events at most of the small towns around these small towns possibly up until the 1930's when travel became easier to get around and a lot of the post offices closed from then to the 1980's.

Many thanks go to Simon Alsop, Frank Adamik, Ian Cutter, Tony Lyon (for his earlier ones from NSW), John Young and David Wood (for the article on Wanalta) who help to keep this column going.

A.C.T.:-   N.S.W.:-

QLD.:-

S.A.:-   W.A.:-

VIC.-

Altona Meadows — 10 JUL 2017 — VIC 3028
Box Hill Central A — 6 JUL — VIC 3128
Camberwell North — 24 JUN — VIC 3124
Collingwood 3 — 2017 — 3066
Cranbourne North B — 11 AUG 2017 — VIC 3977
Edenhope — 20 DEC 2016 — VIC 3318
Elwood — 20 NOV 2017 — VIC 3184
Fitzroy South — 18 AUG 2017 — VIC 3065
Forest Hill 3 — SEP 2017 — VIC 3131
Mentone 1 — 19 MAR 2018 — VIC 3194
Mentone 2 — 14 MAR 2018 — VIC 3194
Moagill B.C. A — 5 APR 2018 — VIC 3941
Murchison LPO — 18 2017 — VIC 3610
Northcote 3 — 2017 — VIC 3070
Port Melbourne Post Shop — 01 NOV 2017 — No. 3 — VIC 3207
Romsey — 11 OCT 2017 — VIC 3434
Somerville — 15 MAY 2017 — VIC 3912
Tawonga South — 29 JUN 2017 — VIC 3698
Tyers — 27 OCT 20 — VIC 3844
Warragul — 19 NOV 2016 — VIC 3820

Wanalta post office was opened on 16th January 1879 and used barred numeral 1113 wich is rated S.

The unframed is known from Oct 25/99 to Feb 26/09 and the circle with LDL was from 9AU16 to12SE67 and SDL from 12NO69 to closed on 8AU80.

The first postmistress was Jane Moore with an allowance of 9 pounds.

The post box can be seen beside the front door of the hotel, but cannot find out if that was the original site .The area was part of the Wanalta Pastoral Run and was developed into closer selllement from the 1890's onwards as more people were looking for land and with the advent of smaller farms and irrigationto the area.

There must have been quite a large population as about 1900 there were 2 cricket teams and a football team as well as horse racing and dog coursing. The School No.1825 opened in 1877 and closed in 1965.

Below are the 2 datestamps used as well as the Barred numeral no. 1113

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 bi -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**

The Back Page

John Young

"Arms" stamps on Australian Mail

The first of these items is also shown on the front cover.

This 5 shillings Arms stamp is postmarked 14 February 1966, the first day of decimal currency. The decimal postal rates therefore applied. They were probably –

Registration	20 cents	20 cents
Airmail, quadruple rate @ 7 c. per ½ ounce		28 cents
Overpaid		2 cents
Total		<u>50</u> cents

C. 1954. A food parcel for Britain franked 10 Sh. and 2 pence, the postage for a parcel 7 to 11 pounds weight. It is cancelled 'Postal Hall Melbourne'.

1963. Receipt for business reply mail, consisting of ballot papers sent to the Returning Officer, Co-operative Society, Woonora, NSW. An envelope (postmarked Lake heights, 24 Aug 1963) is used as the receipt paper.

Both Lake Heights and Woonora are near Wollongong.