# Australian Journal of Philately

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Date 2018 / 2019 Programme		Display	
15 October 2018	Ian Sadler (Also deferred AGM)	eferred AGM) Princely States of Rajasthan 1890-1947	
17 December 2018	Members Exhibition	Up to 10 A4 size pages. Any Topic	
19 February 2019	TBA	TBA	

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Australian Philatelic Society

Cover 7 AP 64 sent from Mount Cook PO

pictorials make up the airmail rate of 6d

per ½ oz. to Australia (1.3.52—1.10.64)

after which the rate increased to 7d

The

(1.12.1947—25.11.1988).

#### Editorial

#### Tony Lyon

In journal No 78 of December 2001 the then editor Michael Barden wrote:

"The position of Editor is still vacant. The silence has been deafening. Required are Windows 98, Word 2000® and Publisher 98® to make life possible, all standard on today's computer — if not superseded!. A scanner helps, but an inkjet printer is quite satisfactory — so the outlay is essentially nil. You do not need to reside in Melbourne as much material arrives by disc or internet. Please will somebody give it a go."

My recollection is that at a subsequent council meeting I was asked to take the editorial reins. Thus the first paragraph in journal 79 of March 2002 editorial read as follows:

"It is with a certain amount of fear and trepidation that I have volunteered to take over as Editor of this journal. The Society has been served by excellent editors in the past and the task of maintaining the standard is something of which I am very conscious."

Note the Microsoft requirements back then. We also had to cut and paste and set up for the printer. Now the journal, upon completion, is emailed to the printer or directly to those who receive it by email.

It is now  $16\frac{1}{2}$  years on and another journal is complete thanks to all those contributors who provide material.

At the August members meeting a quorum was not present, it was a very cold night. As a result the deferred AGM will be conducted at the October meeting.

Until next time ciao.

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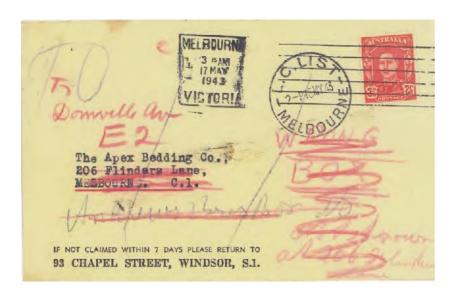
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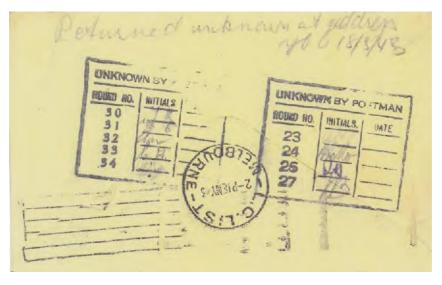
### From the President

#### A Very Busy PMG Department

At a time when many working-age men were enlisted for war service, and when postal were probably pressed for time, the PMG Department was faced with finding the right address for Apex Bedding Co. A letter was sent to Apex Bedding by Caspers Furniture Warehouse at 93 Chapel Street, Windsor, Melbourne postal district S1. It was not delivered because the address was wrong. On 18 May 1943, the day after posting, the envelope was datestamped LC List [letter carriers' list], and on the back of the envelope there are two boxed non-delivery records. Each is headed 'Unknown by Postman' and with a total of nine postal-round numbers initialled to verify the 'unknown' status. There are also hand written redirections on the envelope, but they are undated. The inscription 'Returned unknown at address' is dated 18 May 1943.



Could all that work have been done in one or two days? In any event, regardless of the time taken, the PMG Department put in a very busy effort for 2 ½ pence postage



# Aftermath of the German - Austrian Anschluss. The 1938 transition from Austria Post to Reichspost

#### **Judy Kennett**

**Introduction.** In June 1995 I was able to acquire from a Sydney auction house a group of pre-war airmail covers from various European countries. They were part of the Blau estate that then was being broken up and sold. My main interest then was finding out more about Greek currency control marks, which has become a 'lifetime' study. But I was also attracted to a handful of airmail covers from Austria, chiefly from 1938. Austria was absorbed by Nazi Germany in that year, the process being called 'Anschluss' which means 'union' or 'annexation'.

**Austria in 1938 – key dates.** With help from the website <sup>(1)</sup>, it is possible to document the transition from Austria Post to Reichspost, using the key dates shown below:-

13 March	German forces entered Austria
15 March	Hitler entered Vienna; on that day, three stamps with a portrait of the late Chancellor
	Dolfuss were withdrawn and invalidated.
17 March	Reichsmark / Pfennig currency is introduced alongside Schilling / Groschen currency,
	where 1 Reichsmark = 1 Schilling 50 Groschen (1)
4 April	Certain basic postage rates are changed to German and are expressed in
	Reichsmark / Pfennig units
25 April	Austrian currency is no longer legal tender
15 May	Austrian currency is no longer accepted at post offices
1 August	All postage rates change to German expressed in Reichsmark / Pfennig currency
5 August	The sale of Austrian stamps ceases at post office counters
31 October	Austrian stamps lose their postal validity

**The covers used as examples.** The selected covers show the gradual removal of Austrian stamps from post offices.



Figures 1a and 1b. This letter to Sydney in a recycled Air France envelope was posted at Wien 101 on 2 March 1938. Later on the same day it was at the main Wien Telegraph office. On 5 March it was cancelled at Wien 1/ Flugpost (the main office for airmails?). There is a Greek currency control mark <sup>(2)</sup>. Figure 1b shows a machine cancel for Athens dated 5 March, then Sydney GPO 15 March 1938. From the Thomas Cook office it was re-directed to 82 Pitt Street (second Sydney machine cancel). Although posted before the Anschluss, its journey is well documented and thus it is included for completeness.



Dipl. Kfm. ROBERT DARVAS Wien, IX. Liechtensteinstr. 121

Figure 2. This letter to Sydney using Austrian issues was posted in Wien on 6 June 1938. It has a Greek currency control mark, but there is no receiving Sydney cancel. Sender's details (LHS, verso); note the name 'Robert Darvas'. He appears later in this story.





Figure 3a and 3b. This registered letter was posted in Wien on 15 June 1938 and bears mixed Austrian and German issues. The two Schilling Austrian stamp is from a set of airmail stamps featuring birds. There is a Greek currency control mark. The purple crosses at the front and the back were added in Sydney and the letter was re-directed.

Backstamps are: Darwin 23 JE 38, Sydney GPO / RS 27 JE 38, Registered/ Sydney 27 JE 38, Homebush 27 JE 38, Pyrmont 27 JE 38. David Collyer suggested that the interval between receipts in Darwin and Sydney indicates that this letter travelled by Imperial Airways IE 662 & reached Darwin on 23 June. Then, Sydney mail was carried by QANTAS to Charleville (Qld). There it was passed to Butler Air Transport and carried to Cootamundra (NSW). From Cootamundra the Sydney mails went north by rail.



Figure 4. This letter was posted in Wien on 23 June 1938 and bears German franking of 112 Pfennig. There is a Greek currency control mark. It bears a cachet applied in Batavia on 3 July 1938 for the first KNILM flight to Sydney, which arrived on 7 July. On the reverse is a broken Sydney airmail machine cancel, with the date unreadable.



Figure 5. This Austrian postal stationery envelope with a value of 40 Groschen was posted on 28 July 1938 at Wien 26. The extra franking is mixed Austrian / German. There is a Greek currency control mark. On the reverse are backstamps for the main Vienna Telegraph Office 28 July 1938 and a Sydney counter stamp for 8 August.



Figure 6. This letter was posted on 30 August 1938 at Wien 62. Mixed franking includes Austrian 30 and 50 Groschen airmail stamps. There is a Greek currency control mark, but no Sydney arrival.



Figure 7. This letter was posted on 31 August 1938 at Wien 1 and addressed to Melbourne. The franking is all German. There is a Greek currency control mark. On the reverse is a Sydney airmail machine cancel for 10 Sep 1938.



Figure 8. This letter, addressed to Adelaide, was posted on 31 August 1938. The franking is all German, and there is a Greek currency control mark. It appears that it was forwarded to Melbourne, because the SS Remo had already departed. On the reverse is a Sydney airmail machine cancel for 10 Sep 1938. (Editorial note - The top cachet was applied at Batavia (NEI) as an early form of OAT marking  $^{(3)}$ . OAT = onward air transmission. During WW2 these were mostly added in London at Mount Pleasant PO).

The covers in Figures 7 and 8 document Robert Darvas's arrival in Australia. Those in Figures 9 and 10 would have caught up with him in Sydney.



Figure 9. This Austrian postal stationery envelope is now valued at 27 Reichpfennig (Rpf). The letter was registered, and heavy (40 gr), hence the high franking in German issues. It was posted on 6 Sept 1938, and addressed to Robert Darvas at Lloyd Triestino Agency in Sydney. There is a Greek currency control mark. On the reverse are two poor impressions of an Athens airmail cancel, but surprisingly no Sydney arrival. See postal clerk's mixed currency cost summation on RHS front of envelope.



Figure 10. This letter, addressed to Mr Darvas in Sydney, was posted on 12 September 1938. The franking is in German issues. There's no Sydney receiving cancel. (During 1938 did the Australian Post Office cease putting receiving marks on foreign mail? Both figs 9 & 10 are the same. Can a reader comment, please?)





Figures 11a and 11b. This postcard, addressed to GPO Port Moresby, and franked with an 8 Groschen Austrian stamp, was sent from Wien on 31 October 1938. The message on the reverse tells of the end of the stamps of Austria. (See enlargement below)

31. X. 1938, the last day for the use of the stan, s from Austria.

**Acknowledgement:** My thanks to Michael Barden for his work in putting the article into shape for publication, inserting scans, and for his editorial comment re Fig 8.

#### References

- 1. www.austrianphilately.com/anschlus/index.htm
- 2. AJP Nos 127 & 128, Judy Kennett, Greek Currency control marks
- 3. OAT and AV2 markings, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn, Murray Heifetz.

# Stationery Necessitated by Wartime Conditions - Part 2

#### Tony Lyon

### The Green Envelope

Part 2 begins by showing the envelope produced by P. A. & Co. Ltd, London. The earliest example in my collection is dated 1 November 1940.

#### A. F. W3078

[Crown Copyright Reserved]

#### P. A. & Co. Ltd, London



FPO 188 dated 1 NO 40. It is known used in Egypt (4.9.40) - (29.9.41).

An example posted through

The sender was Driver Henry Lee Robinson 9697 serving 4th Reserve Motor Transport Company.

Robinson was KIA 21 May 1941 during the Crete campaign.

Type 5

The British Field Post Office cancel is explained by the following extract:-

On the last day in June [1940] the company, 370 strong, moved to Smugglers' Cove, some five miles east of heavily bombed Mersa Matruh. The RMT, now virtually taken away from 2 NZEF until the campaign in Greece, began a long and pleasant period of service for the British under the command of Western Desert Force. (Henderson, J. (1954). R M T Official History of the 4th and 6th Reserve Mechanical Transport Companies, 2 NZEF. p 7. Wellington: War History Branch: Department of Internal Affairs.)

An example sent by surface mail. The sender was L/Corporal Norman Jewell Dawe 35709 serving HQ 2 NZEF.

An Egypt Postage Prepaid 87 dated 13 NO 42. Usage by NZ Base Post Office (12.5.41-13.1.46).

The crown over circle censor cachet 1251 was used by HQ 2 NZEF.

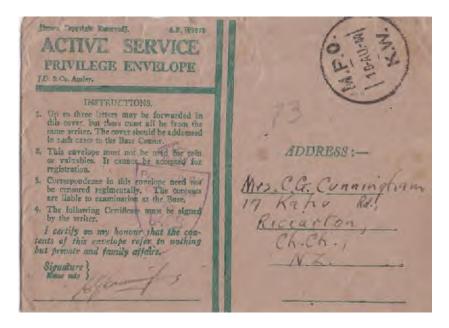
It has also been censored by base censorship which at that time was located at Cairo, Shria Maspere.



J. D. & Co., Aspley (John Dickenson & Co. Ltd)

# Active Service - Privilege Envelope

This envelope appears to have been issued about 1944 at least the examples I have seen are dated in this period.



Type 1 - Paper

This envelope is not shown in Glen Stafford article; but his group 1 list is for British envelopes used in the Middle East by Australian forces, whereas, my article is about usage by New Zealand troops who also served in the Middle East as well as Italy.

An OAS cover which was sent by Driver James Penberth 435891 of HQ NZASC.

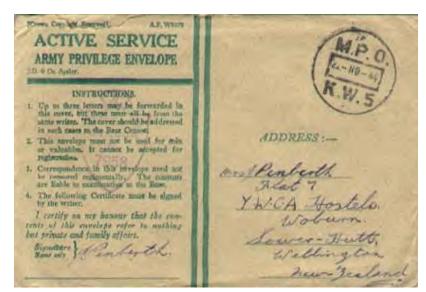
It has been posted through MPO KW5 November 1944 which was located at Castelraimmondo 29.10.44- (15.11.44).

A crown over Shield 7958 censor marking has been applied.

Cover sent by Driver Clifford George Cunningham 607218, 3 Platoon, 1 NZ Supply Company.

The company moved to near Florence on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August 1944 and the division moved back to Castellina, north of Siena, on 14/15 August 1944.

Startup & Proud have no dates for this datestamp for this period, only that the Post Office was in the Jessi area from the 25.8.44 – (14.10.44).



Type 2 - Paper

The paper used for this envelope is markedly different from the envelope above.

Part 3 will begin to explore the Air letters utilised by NZ forces.

# **Untouched by Human Hand**

#### Ian Cutter

Progress, or at least change, can creep up in such small steps that you might not notice its arrival.

See for example, these two pages from a postmark collection

The first one, CARAMUT is on A4 100gsm paper. It comprises pieces mounted with stamp hinges, a cover mounted with photo corners and a printed image similarly mounted. It is one page from a Spiral Spring Action File labelled "Victoria / Ca".





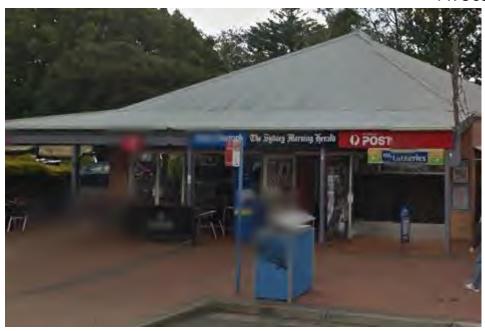
The second, AVOCA BEACH doesn't actually exist in the real world. It took less than half an hour to assemble the contents using Windows Snipping Tool on AJP, Wikipedia, Google Earth and Google Maps. The components could be arranged more artistically, but I think the point is made.

Whether this is a good development or not is debatable.



Avoca Beach is a coastal suburb of the Central Coast region of New South Wales, Australia, about 95 kilometres north of Sydney. Avoca Beach is primarily a residential suburb but also a popular tourist destination. Wikipedia

#### Avoca Beach





# Postcards Depicting New Zealand Post Offices

#### Tony Lyon

In the need for space fillers I thought I would show early photo postcards that depict New Zealand Post Offices. Desperation is the mother of invention some times.

#### Alexandra PO

Was in the Dunedin District and was a goldmining town located on the Clutha river 29km southeast of Cromwell. It opened 1.1.1914 and closed 28.2.2018.

It was replaced by a postal agency at Paper Plus.



# Types of Postmarks Found on Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers of Queensland

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

There are 699 used post office postal stationery wrappers of Queensland in the author's image database. These images, mostly gathered from eBay listings, have been hand-collected daily since September 2003. The purpose of this paper is to identify the several types of postmarks that have appeared on these wrappers. It extends the analysis of postmarks on wrappers previously published in this journal of those of Victoria (March 2018) and New South Wales (June 2018).

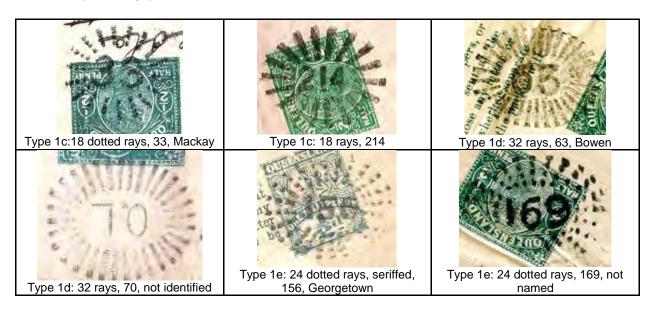
Table 1 is a summary of the postmark analysis grouped into ten basic types and another six types with very small frequencies of appearance, including a couple that have not yet been identified as to type. The categorization follows the treatment of markings by Campbell (1990).

Type of Cancellation	Frequency	Type of Cancellation	Frequency
GPO & 5-line continuous roller	239	GPO within thick oval	2
Unframed circles	194	Brisbane GPO obliterators	8
9-bar & Numeral	73	Bulk Postage	2
Datestamp Brisbane-Queensland	51	Seapost	1
18-24 Rays & Numeral	32	Circular datestamps – Maryborough, Townsville, Warwick, Gympie	4
32 Rays & Numeral	26	XXXX obliterator	2
Numeral within 3-concentric circles	22	4-segment circle (PBB?)	1
Duplex Unframed & Numeral within	11	Unfranked or Illegible	24
Rays		-	
TPO S. & W. Railway	7		699

Table 1: Basic Postmark Types on 699 Wrappers of Queensland

#### **Ray-type Numerals**

Ray-type numerals were used on mail well before the first issue of Queensland wrappers in 1892. Illustrations of eight sub-types are shown in Campbell (p. 26). There were 58 wrappers with ray-type cancellers. Very few examples are clear enough to obtain an accurate count of the number of rays from internet images so a simple dichotomy was followed in classifying the number of rays into 'many' [32 rays] and 'less' [18-24 rays].



#### **Unframed Circles**

The normal unframed circle shows the name of the town or city around the top and Queensland around the foot, with the date in two lines in the centre, usually month/day/year. There are sub-types Diameter measurements from internet images are unreliable so whether a diameter is 21mm, 22-23mm, 23-24mm requires measurement of the postmark on its wrapper.

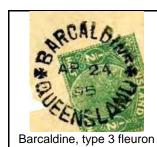
These types of unframed circle datestamps appear on 645 Queensland towns and cities and are listed in Campbell (1990) together with bars/dots/fleuron types. The analysis of the sample of 699 wrappers showed that there were 32 different readable names on 133 wrappers of this frameless circle type. These 32 towns and cities and the frequency of their appearance are listed in Table 2. The total number of examples of this postmark type was 194. Sixty postmarks were identifiable as being of this type of cancellation but the naming of town and dates was unreadable.

Table 2: Frequency of Appearance of Frameless Circles on 32 Identifiable Town/City Names

Name of Town/City	Frequency	Name of Town/City	Frequency
Barcaldine	3	Ingham	1
Blackall	3	Ipswich	7
Bowen	1	Kilkivan Junction	2
Bundaberg	7	Longreach	3
Cairns	3	Mareeba	2
Charleville	1	Maryborough	32
Charters Towers	2	Mount Morgan	6
Clermont	3	Normanton	1
Cloncurry	4	Northampton	1
Cunnamulla	1	Port Douglas	1
Gladstone	1	Rockhampton	11
Gunalda	2	Southport	1
Goondiwindi	2	Thargomindah	1
Gympie	9	Thursday Island	6
Hendon	1	Townsville	11
Herberton	3	Warwick	1

Twenty-four illustrations of town/city names on frameless circles are shown. Although 32 names were identified, eight of these were identifiable with the assistance of Mishkel's reverse listing of Queensland post office names (April 2003) and Campbell (1983) but their images were of inferior quality and not reproducible. As it is, the reader will soon realize from the illustrations that picking the best image available is still often a long way short of acceptability, for example, Hendon and Kilkivan Junction. The type of each example is taken from Campbell's (1990) listing.

#### Illustrations of Town/City Names on Frameless Circles









Bowen, type 1a bars

Bundaberg, type 4a dot & time

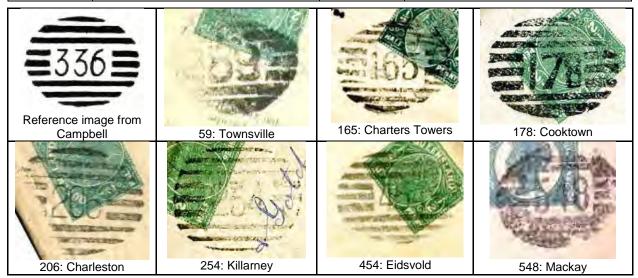


#### 9-bar & Numeral

From 1 January 1874, the obliterators were bar-type being an oval of nine horizontal bars, the three central ones interrupted to contain the numeral. The numerals allocated to this type ran from 178-418 Campbell (1990), but there are examples where numerals allocated to earlier opening post office were reused. For example, a note in Campbell (p.36) mentions that the Charters Towers numeral 165 in rays was used as well in bars and in duplex. Although there were 73 cases where this postmark appeared on Queensland wrappers, only seven clear examples are illustrated. Nineteen of the 73 cases showed different readable numerals from internet images. When the numeral within the postmark is struck against the green of the indicium it is mostly unreadable unless heavily inked. These 19 identifiable cases are listed in Table 3 for reference.

Table 3: 9-Bar & Numeral Post Offices

Numeral	Post Office	Numeral	Post Office
36	St. George	206	Charleston
45	No post office allocation noted	215	South Brisbane
50	Jericho	254	Killarney
53	Charleville	318	Reid River
58	Lilly Vale	331	Coorparoo
59	Townsville	391	Beta
99	Eight Mile Plains	454	Eidsvold
102	Thargomindah	548	Mackay (replacement canceller)
165	Charters Towers	552	No post office allocation noted
178	Cooktown		



#### **Travelling Post Offices**

Southern & Western Railway

This was the first railway in Queensland opening on 31 July 1865. The Southern Line ran from Brisbane to Toowoomba to Warwick and to Wallangarra on the New South Wales border. The Western Line ran from Toowoomba to Dalby to Charleville and Cunnamulla.

The first strike is difficult to read by itself so I have copied the image from Campbell for reference. The D of Down can be made out as well as the diamonds on each side of the center, and Q. L. becomes more intelligible. The second T.P.O. is also more readable with the Campbell image for reference. There were seven examples of T.P.O. cancels but only two types of this railway were noted. There is nothing for the Central Railway, Great Northern Railway, North Coast Railway or the Cairns Railway.



#### **Rail Carriage of Newspapers**

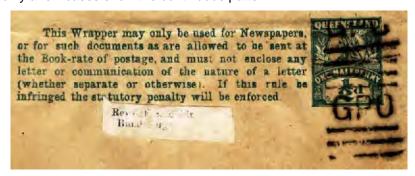
This distinctive type of numeral obliterator with number within three concentric circles used on newspaper wrappers was issued in 1892 or 1895. They were low numbers used at Brisbane suburban stations which were neither Post Offices nor Receiving Offices (Campbell 1990). They were used between 1892 to about 1901.

The list of numbers is 1 Brisbane, 2 Normanby, 3 Exhibition, 4 Bowen Hills, 5 Mayne, 6 Albion, 7 Wooloowin and 13 Boondall. Of the 22 cases where this type of postmark was applied the most common numeral was 6 (not illustrated because of poor quality strikes.) The example of 15 within the three concentric circles indicates that at least 15 numerals were used, but only numeral 1, 5, 6, 7 and 15 appear in the sample. Ten numerals are yet to be found on wrappers, if indeed they exist (see ozrevenues.com/Articles/qr-station-list1.jpg).

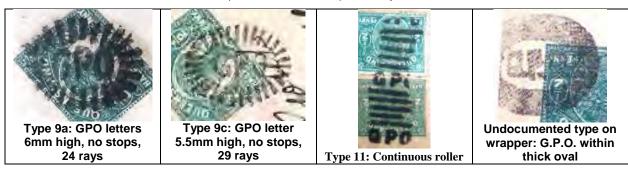


#### **Brisbane GPO Obliterators**

From April 1860 Brisbane used a series of obliterators incorporating the letters 'QL' and later GPO. Of the 12 types listed in Campbell only three have been identified on wrappers. There were eight wrappers with rays and GPO. While counting the number of each type of postmark it was not possible to count the number or rays, so a crude dichotomy 'more-less' was followed as mentioned earlier. However, overwhelmingly the most common postmark found on wrappers was GPO and 5-horizontal lines on a continuous roller. There were 239 (36%) examples of this canceller, but the quality of the strikes varies considerably and only a few cases show the continuous pattern.



Impressions of GPO separated by 5-bars



#### **Brisbane Datestamps**

There are 26 types of Brisbane datestamps illustrated in Campbell (1990), but only four types of framed circles were found on wrappers (i.e., inspection of actual wrappers may reveal subtle differences). The first two types illustrated were used primarily as transit markings, but as can be seen these datestamps appear on indicia and may have been used opportunistically as the only canceller available. The second two illustrations are both type 20 but appear to vary slightly regarding the distance of the lettering of Brisbane to the outside rim. Both dates precede Campbell's notation that the date range is 1899 to 1910.



Type 16: Code H, date within, used as a transit marking, SE 5 93



Type 19a: month/day/time and year, used mainly on transit mail



Type 20: time/date on one line, 30mm diameter

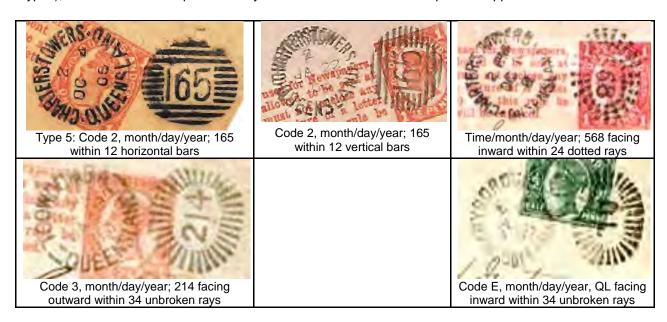


Type 20: very early usage 11 MY 94

#### **Duplex Cancellers**

The purpose of a duplex canceller was to combine the obliterator and the datestamp in the one postmarking instrument. Even though Brisbane had 11 types of duplex cancellers, I could find none in the sample, only three different types for Charters Towers, one type for Maryborough and one for Toowoomba. Because of poor strikes the different types were aggregated and there were 11 examples in the sample. Only the five shown were sufficiently readable. The datestamp portion are all unframed circles.

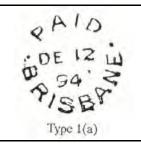
Duplex cancellers are known for Bundaberg (2 types), Charters Towers (3 types), Gayndah (1 type), Ipswich (2 types), Longreach (1 type), Maryborough (6 types), Toowoomba (3 types) and Townsville (3 types), in all 21 different duplexes. Only five were found from the sample of wrappers.



#### **Bulk Postage Markings**

Two types of bulk postage cancels were observed in the sample, both single datestamps for Brisbane. There were similar markings issued for Rockhampton, Townsville, Warwick, Cairns, Toowoomba and Bundaberg. The first marking is type 1a frameless circle with Paid at top, identifiable because the dots are located closer to Brisbane than to Paid. The second strike is a framed 25mm circle with a circle stop at each side. This same type is found for Townsville and Warwick. There was one framed circular date stamp identified for Warwick but the strike was illegible at the top. This could have been a bulk marking but would require inspection of the actual wrapper for verification. Campbell's images have been reproduced for reference.









#### **Other Postmarks**

Single copies of three postmarks found on wrappers do not appear in Campbell and their use is uncommon. The Deutsche Seepost Australische Hauptlinie (German Australian Main Line ship mail) postmark, while possibly unique on a Queensland wrapper, the postmark features regularly on postcards and letter mail. The heavily inked row of Xs obliterator may have been a temporary canceller. The circular single-rim cancel with four clearly defined segments is a mystery but could be a canceller used at the Parcel Post Branch. More information about this postmark is needed.



XXXX heavily inked, also on E9 addressed to Java



4-segment, PPB (Parcel Post Branch)?



Seepost

#### Summary

Postmark strikes on the post office postal stationery wrappers of Queensland vary with a large number identifiable only with regard to basic type but not date details. There are so few with readable dates that any suggestion of early/late dates for each type is unreliable. An analysis of 699 postal wrappers has enabled the classification of ten basic types (accounting for 95% of wrapper postmarks) and another six types with very small frequencies of appearance. The dominant postmark is the Brisbane G.P.O. and 5bars on a continuous roller, used to speed the process of postmarking large volumes of wrapper mail by delivery deadlines. In these cases, a dateless postmark is acceptable when the enclosure is dated. Unframed circles used on wrappers since 1892 appeared on 133 wrappers and revealed 32 different readable names. Together, these two postmark types account for 62% of the sample. Nine-bar and numeral cancels account for another 10% with 19 identifiable numerals. Brisbane datestamps and 32 and 18/24-ray postmarks account for another 16%.

A few postmarks had low frequencies of appearance such as railway T.P.O.s and Brisbane suburban stations. Also, low frequencies were observed for bulk postage markings, duplex cancellers, sea post and possibly a parcel post branch canceller. Two Brisbane datestamps normally used for in-transit markings appear on indicium. Taken overall, there is a quite an interesting diversity of postmarks on these wrappers.

#### References

Campbell H. M. (1990), Queensland Postal History, The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Melbourne, pp. 326. Campbell H. M. (1983), Australian Numeral Cancellations: A Compendium, The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Melbourne, pp. 189.

Mishkel Maurice A., (2003), Reversed Listing of Queensland Post Office Names, Bulletin, Australian Commonwealth Collectors Club of New South Wales, Supplement, April, pp. 22.

Distinguishing Numbers of Stations, Gates, Sidings, and Stopping Places http://www.ozrevenues.com/Articles/grstation-list1.jpg

### **Expectation of Service**

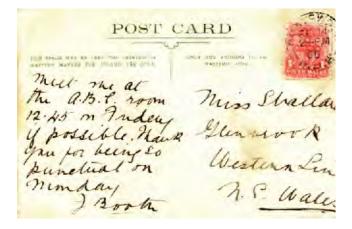
#### Ian Cutter

The postcard illustrated here provides a good example of what people expected of the postal service a hundred years ago.

It is postmarked at Chatswood, 10 km north of the Sydney CBD, and addressed to Glenbrook, which is 70 km west of Sydney.

It would have been written on the morning of Wednesday, February 14, 1906. [It is cancelled in the early afternoon of that day, and the text mentions "Monday" rather than "yesterday".] It asks for a meeting, presumably in Sydney, on Friday 16<sup>th</sup> about midday.





This demonstrates the expectation of a swift and reliable service. [In passing, it doesn't make much allowance for a "sorry, I have a prior engagement" reply.]

There is actually more to the card than first meets the eye. The addressee is possibly a daughter of Major Shalland, a renowned apiarist in the area at the time. The pen-and-ink sketch is signed "JB"; this is surely that of J Booth, the sender; one could even speculate that the subject is intended to depict Miss Shalland herself.

Can any Sydneysider identify "JB" or the "A.B.C. room"?

#### **Albany Street PO**

A post office in the Dunedin district. Moved from location 4 August 1970.

Opened 1.7.1874 – 1.3.1888 after which it was renamed Dunedin North to align it with the Telephone office of that name.

This postcard is titled 'King St showing Albany St Post office & Museum. Circa 1900-10 I would suggest.



### A COVER STORY (Number 2)

#### Frank Adamik

In my last article, which was my first for the Society, I made the bold claim that, while a stamp makes a statement, a cover tells a story. This article then is going to use a series of covers to indeed tell a story; a political story, a history story, and the personal story of one man. That man is Gerald R. Ford, the 38th President of the United States of America (August 1974 to January 1977).

Cover collecting is a popular philatelic past-time in the USA and there are many cover producers in that country. Some are professional and commercial cover producers while others are personal and hobbyist producers. What this means is that there are many covers available for the cover collector to choose from on any given collecting topic.

One such topic, that has a large following in the USA, is the American Presidency and the men who have held that office. I am going to look at the career of one such man, President Gerald R. Ford, using philatelic covers that were serviced to commemorate and record milestones in his life.

Gerald Ford was born in Omaha, Nebraska on 14 July 1913 under the name of Leslie King Jr. He later changed his name after his mother divorced his father and remarried, taking the name of his stepfather. He was the 40th Vice President of the United States, from December 1973 to August 1974, under President Richard Nixon. He died at the age of 93 at Rancho Mirage, California on 26 December 2006.

The covers I am using in this article cover Ford's life from the time he became the 38th President of the USA. Ford became President, while Vice President to Richard Nixon, after Nixon resigned from office in August 1974. Figures 1, 2, and 3 commemorate Ford's inauguration as the 38th President on 9 August 1974.

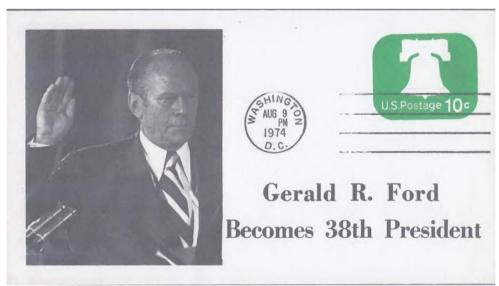


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

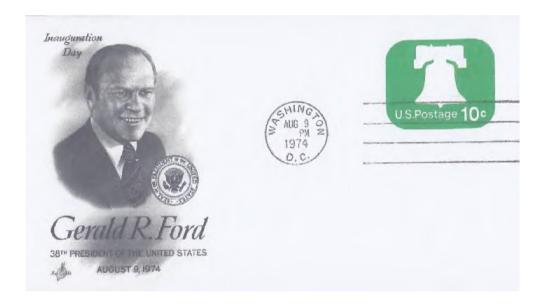


Fig. 3

Figure 4 records Ford's granting of a full pardon to former president Richard Nixon (on 8 September 1974), only a short time after he became president, a very controversial action that probably cost Ford the chance to be elected president in his own right in the 1976 Presidential Election.

Figures 5 and 6 record Ford's visit to the Republic of Korea (South Korea) in November 1974, and illustrate the South Korean stamp and mini sheet that was issued by South Korea for the visit.

There was an assassination attempt on Ford's life on 5 September 1975 which failed due to prompt action by a Secret Service agent. The cover at Figure 7 records this, and the text on the cover reads;

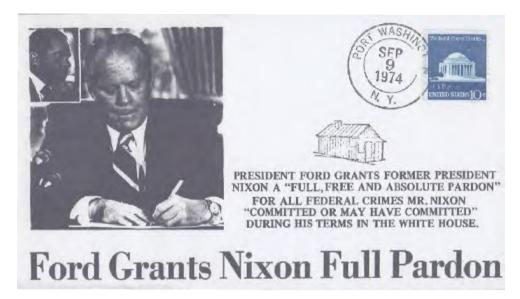


Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig 6

#### Assassination of Ford Foiled

An alert Secret Service agent today foiled an assassination attempt on President Ford by a woman member of the Charles Manson mass - murder "family" who drew a .45-cal pistol on Mr. Ford. The agent, Larry M. Buendorf, seized the gun and the woman, who police later identified as Lynette Alice Fromme. She was later arraigned before a U.S. magistrate on federal charges that she "did knowingly and willfully attempt to kill the President of the United States of America, Gerald **R.** Ford".

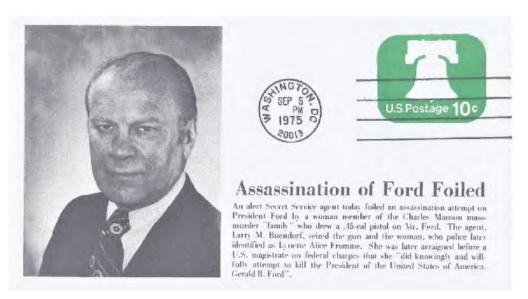


Fig. 7

In 1986 a philatelic exhibition was held in Chicago (AMERIPEX 86) and a major feature of the exhibition was the issue of a set of stamps honouring the Presidents of the United States. The stamp on this cover features President William **Henry** Harrison and it is cancelled with the Chicago, IL May 22, 1986 first day of issue machine cancel. The cover, however, features Gerald Ford, but no Ford stamp. As ex - President Ford was still alive at that time there could be no stamp issued with his image. The United States, as a Republic, has a policy that only deceased persons could have their image on a US postage stamp. So the cover honours Ford as the 38th President, but the stamp used was one that featured a deceased president (Fig 8)

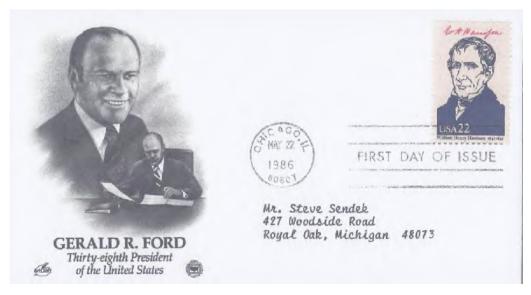


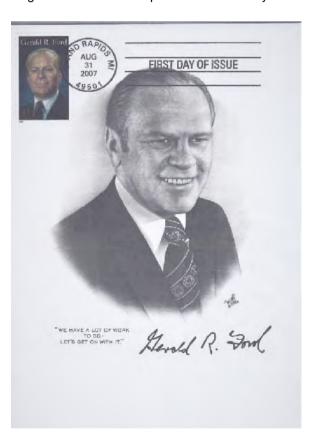
Fig. 8

Another cover issued during the life-time of Gerald Ford was part of another set honouring American Presidents that was "A limited edition collection authorized by the White House Historical Association" (Fig 9). It was postmarked at Omaha Nebraska (Mr Ford's birthplace) on July 14, 1977, Mr Ford's 64th birthday. It shows a reproduction of Mr Ford's signature, and I find it a very nice cover.



Fig. 9

Mr Ford died in 2006 and in 2007 a stamp was issued, with his image, in honour of him. It is shown on a first day of issue card (Fig 10) with a Grand Rapids, Michigan first day of issue postmark dated 31 August 2007. Mr Ford spent his childhood years in Grand Rapids.



Here we have a series of covers that record part of the life of a man who at that time held political office that made him possible "the most powerful man in the world". Indeed, these covers and the First Day of Issue card do really tell a story. They would fit into a general United States collection, a collection on the Presidents of the United States, a collection on World Leaders, and a specialised collection 'about President Gerald R. Ford.

Fig. 10

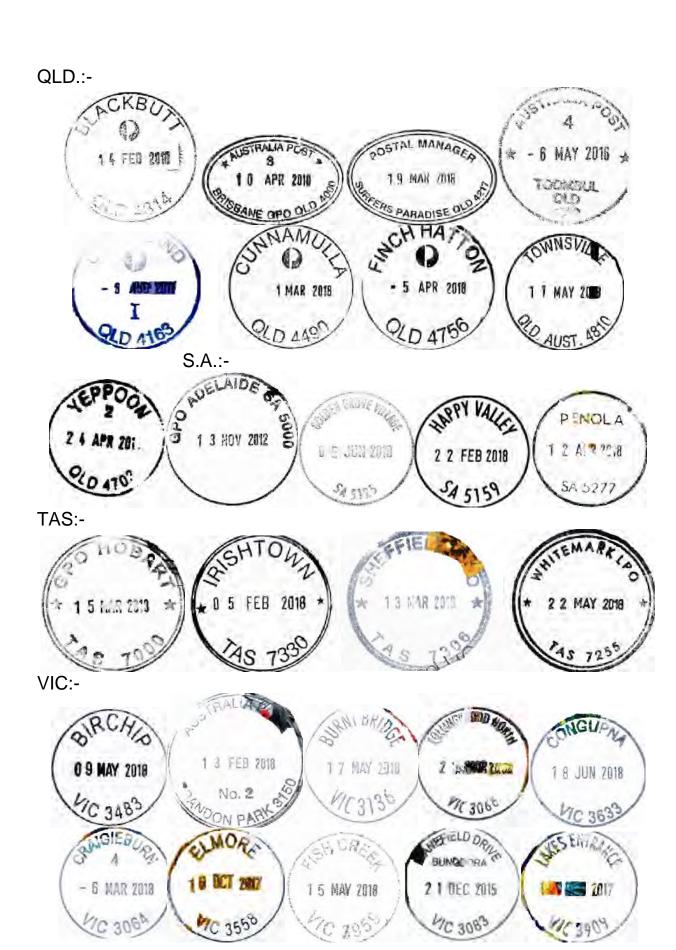
# Hand-Held Date Stamps

#### Co-ordinated by George Vearing

Following on from the article on post offices in the last edition, this month there is an article on the Wunghnu Post Office which is situated on the road between Shepparton and Numurkah.

Thanks to Ian Cutter, Peter Simpfendorfer, Frank Adamik and Tony Lyon who have contributed to keep this column going





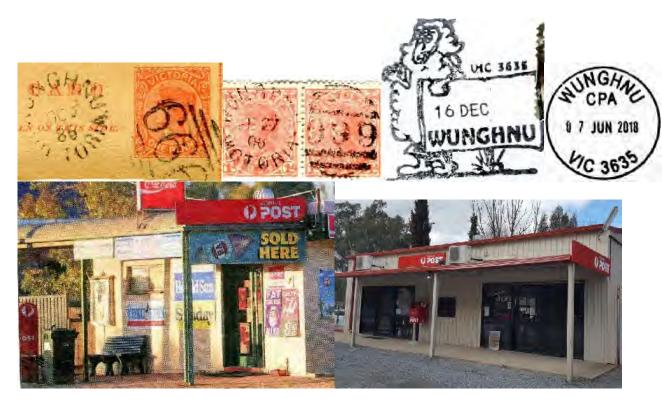
#### VIC.-



The Wunghnu Post Office closed on May 11<sup>th</sup> suddenly without any notice. It was conducting business from the General Store and the present owners had been there for 8 years. A new Post Office has now opened about the 6<sup>th</sup> June at the local café on the main road. The reasons for the closure have not been revealed.

The original post ofice opened on July 6<sup>th</sup> 1877 and I have not been able to get information on the history of it. It had Barred numeral of 999 and unframed datestamp from about 1878 onwards.

Quite a few datestamps followed including a pictorial featuring a one ewe which is the pronunction of the town name, unfortunately it is no longer available. I have featured 2 of the original datestamps, the current CPA and the Pictorial. Also photos of the post office when it closed and the new one.



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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 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

# **Back Page**

#### John Young

This postcard from the Franco- British Exhibition in 1908 carries the exhibition's circular datestamp. It is addressed to Mrs James Buchanan of 37 Collins Street, Melbourne. Before her marriage, Freda Buchanan was a pioneer medical graduate at Melbourne University. She was also one of the Melbourne General Hospital's first two female resident medical officers, and later practised at 37 Collin Street.

Freda's correspondent wrote that the dresses at the exhibition "would make you swoon."



