

# The Bulletin



The British Society of Australian Philately

*Founded 1933*



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## SECRETARY'S LETTER & NOTICES, EDITORIAL OPEN LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY

### OPEN LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY

So we inch our way back towards normality, or rather the “New Normal” whatever that is. I hope that you have been enjoying the Zoom meetings. They have the advantage of allowing some of our Antipodean members to participate, and it allows us to put faces to names. In that, thanks to Huw allowing us to use his Zoom licence, the cost is minimal, we will probably try to include some in our regular programme when that resumes. The only difficulty is likely to be finding enough speakers. However, it is not necessary to travel to do the Zoom presentation, and if you already have a display, it is relatively easy to condense it into a Powerpoint presentation suitable for use\*. Think large print (if your text needs to be read), a good scan of the best of your display covers and aim for around 45-55 slides.

For the few of you who were not aware, I lost my beloved Christine to Covid at the end of January. You will find her obituary elsewhere in this issue. The funeral service was recorded, and if you wish to see it, email me and I will send you the link. The general opinion is that she was sent off in suitable style.

We still do not know whether there will be a Convention this Autumn in Salisbury. The hotel has not yet reopened, but as soon as they do, I will be seeing whether we can be accommodated. Details should be in the June Bulletin.

The revision to our website is progressing well, and it should be completed in time for the June Bulletin. Depending on actual timings, we will try to provide a guide to the new website and new facilities in the next issue. If it is not possible to arrange for September or October, then I think we shall push it back to May 2022, by which time the London 2022 show should be over (at last!)

So the “golden sunlit uplands” edge ever closer, except that I notice in the newspapers that there is now talk of a third wave. Let hope not. Please keep safe and well and I will look forward to seeing you online and eventually in person.

PGER 12/03/21

*\*Editor's Comment – I understand that one of the Virtual Stampex presentations will be about preparing Powerpoint presentations (primarily for Zoom display)*

### Membership Secretary List of Changes to Membership Database – Notification 175 Period: 1 January 2021 to 28 February 2021

<b>New members:</b>	1864	Dave Elsmore	Queensland
	1865	John Gareze	Hampshire
<b>Reinstated:</b>	1823	Neil Williams	Hampshire
<b>Change of address :</b>	483	R Wiggins	From Hertfordshire to South Ayrshire
<b>Deceased</b>	1232	Colin Clark	Hutchinson
	1752	Christine Earle	{see next page}
<b>Resignations:</b>	1265	Frank Hale	

**Lapsed & Removed & Members:** None Advised

## OBITUARY – CHRISTINE ANN EARLE FRPSL



Christine Earle was well known and much loved in the Philatelic World. She was sociable, cheerful and had a lovely smile. Her philatelic achievements were substantial: National and International Judge for Thematic and Open Philately and Youth Philately; Multiple International Gold Medal winner; and many more; Secretary of the RPSL for 5½ years; Key organiser at both the

London 2000 and London 2010 shows; winner of the first ever Rowland Hill award in 1995, philatelic columnist for Stamp Magazine (encouraging and advising on using computers for write-up) from 1995 - 2004. On top of all this, Trustee of the British Philatelic Trust and later Chair of the Philatelic Fund, and member of the ABPS International Committee. She also found time to do displays, exhibiting and judging workshops to many societies and Federations all over the country. She will be hugely missed, as witness the huge quantity of emails and cards that I have received. They include messages from the Presidents of FIP and FEPA, the Chairman of ABPS and the President of RPSL. A former RPSL President regretted the loss of “The Grand Lady of Philately”.

I had the privilege of judging her first competition entry in a Camberley competition in 1990. She won the Novice class and was delighted that I promoted her to the Club competition where she came second. A bit of serendipity - we found the marking sheet on my desk (at the bottom of a pile) a few years ago.

She was a regular on the Camberley team at the Three Counties Fair that used to be an annual event and was Chair of the Society in 1994/5. She joined the British Thematic Association in 1991 and was Chairman in 2006/7. In the National Philatelic Society, where she, along with regular displays, undertook the job of preparing new issues, supplied to the NPS by the Crown Agents, for sale in the NPS auctions. She was a great servant to Surrey Philately having been a member of Walton and Weybridge and Addlestone Societies and on the Committee of Bookham Stamp Club, and effectively serving for two terms as Chairman as well as a term as vice-chairman. She was also Programme Secretary, and her range of contacts enabled her to provide outstanding guest speakers. The Federation of Surrey Philatelic Societies recognised her contribution with the Award of Merit in 2013. She was also happy to speak at other societies over a wide geographic area. Her talks encompassed the full range of her skills, so she would display material, give seminars on Thematic and later Social and Open Philately, and conduct judging workshops. She kept meticulous records and these occupy more than one lever arch file.

In 1998 she qualified as a National Judge for Thematic Philately and in 2001 for Social Philately. These were swiftly followed by appointment as UK Delegate to the FIP International Thematic Commission in 2002 and qualification as an International judge in 2003 in Bangkok. She served on overseas juries in Washington DC in 2007 and Bucharest in 2008 and in Essen in 2015. She had been chosen for the jury for London 2020, but the show was postponed to 2022 because of the pandemic.

For Stamp Show 2000 she was on the organising Committee and the Jury Secretariat, and later in the year she gave a Seminar at Glasgow 2000 on “How to use the Computer in Philately” For the International London 2010 Show she gave up her jury place to organise the RPSL stand and Display. In 2016 she was invited to judge at the Australian National Competition in Mandurah, Western Australia and later in the same trip we were both volunteer judges at the Australian National one-frame competition in Hobart.

Her judging skills were not restricted to National and International competitions. She was a regular judge for the Hampshire Federation where we often judged together and a number of local Societies including Oxford and Swindon. When she joined the British Society of Australian Philately, she regularly helped to judge the Competitions at the Annual Convention. She was also keen to help Federation judges to develop their skills. The last two Inter-Federation Competitions have been judged by Federation judges with their results moderated by Christine and me. Detailed feedback was given to both exhibitors and judges to help them improve.

As an exhibitor she achieved success very quickly. In 1994, she won the British Thematic Association Trophy at “Thematica” with “the Grey Goose Wing” (A History of Archery), followed by a National Gold Medal and the Link House Trophy in 1995 at Stampex with the same exhibit and a further Gold Medal at Olymphilex 1996. Breaking the mould, she won the Helvetia Award in 1997 for a Traditional exhibit of the “Tell Boy” issues of Switzerland. The “Grey Goose Wing” gained further Gold medals at Italia 98, Olymphilex 2000 and Hafnia 01. She finally moved to another topic and in 2009 gained a Gold Medal for “Extracts from a Wartime Diary” at the National Exhibition in Sweden, followed by an International Gold at London 2010. A Large Gold at the Australian National in Perth 2012 and an International Gold in Melbourne (Australia) 2013 and final another International Gold in Brazil in 2018. She also won a Gold at Stampex 2017 with “They also Served” a study of the contribution of British women to World War II.

Her life was more than Philately. She had been an Olympic standard archer and would have gone to Moscow if a team had been sent. So little surprise that her first Thematic collection was Archery. She had also trained as a retained firefighter at the Fire Service College in Moreton in Marsh and had many stories about exercises driving “Green Goddesses”. It was a reflection of the times that she usually ended up in charge of the kitchens on exercise days. I feel that the secret of her success was her ability to take her subject and find a coherent story that ran through it. “Extracts from a Wartime Diary” gained rave reviews because of the brilliance of the treatment of the subject, and it won a Special Prize in Melbourne. She has given me invaluable advice on improving my exhibits because she looks at the exhibit in a different way.

Christine was inspired by her trips to Sydney and completing the Sydney Harbour Bridge Climb, for which she trained assiduously. In 2013 she presented the Eric Ash Memorial display with “A History of the Sydney Post Office”. As ever, it was beautifully written up and engagingly delivered. Her other main Australian Display was on “Sydney Harbour Bridge”, which was always popular for Society displays. Just recently she had begun to develop a collection of NSW Postal Stationery. She had a fine collection of the Postal Cards and had displayed them to the Society. She had plans that will never reach fruition.

I count myself very fortunate to have spent five years with Christine. We had been “mates” in the Australian sense for a number of years, meeting at the Royal, and travelling to meetings

together without any hint of romance. When my wife was unwell and unable to go to the Hampton Court Flower show. She suggested that I should take Christine. We had a pleasant day out and I took her home and that was it. Later my wife passed away; I was a bit of a lost soul, but determined to keep on living and make the most of the social aspect of philately. One evening she asked me to help her host a dinner and our relationship gradually blossomed after that. Our friends began to comment that we were both looking happier, and we found that we worked very well as a couple. We decided that being LATs was the right mix for us, so we Lived Apart and did things Together. We usually spent weekends together and have had some wonderful adventures together, both philatelic and holiday, with a couple of river cruises and an amazing 2016 trip to Australia. There have been tough times. When Christine broke her foot rushing downstairs she was in agony, but she was fixed up with screws and plates; she was a very good patient when being looked after by me. The great joy each week was Friday afternoon, when she came over for the weekend and I always looked forward to that happy smiling face coming through the door. It is unbelievable that it will never happen again, but I must get used to it. Christine was kind, happy, lovely and I loved her to bits.

**PGER**

## **EDITORIAL**

This is my fifth Bulletin as editor, and with the experience of producing 4 previous Bulletins, I have been intending to advise some guidelines for submitting material. The Bulletin uses a *Times New Roman* script with font size (normally font 12), and is prepared using Microsoft Word. It is helpful if possible that material is submitted that way.

For those with more limited IT skills unable to embed their illustrations into the word document, please send them as jpegs with a clear instruction as to (approximately) where they fit into the article. If you are contemplating preparing an article/series that will run to 7 or more pages, it can be helpful if you advise some time ahead of sending. Longer articles will normally be broken into parts of no more than about 6 pages. The reality is that at least 9 pages (out of 40/44/48) in each Bulletin are taken up, so only 3 or 4 longer (part) articles can be included. Contact me if you are looking for a collaborator who also knows about your subject, or someone who can comment on a draft; Peter Jones improved the Booklets article series that starts in this Bulletin, thanks to comments from Steve Irwin. If you choose to use footnotes, please make sure they are on each page, not at the article end (so that they don't appear at the end of the published bulletin, as that is the back cover which Abacus sponsor).

Finally, if more than two bulletins have been published since you submitted (and I haven't been in touch to confirm receipt and indicate when publication might occur), do get in touch, to verify that your submission has not been accidentally overlooked/got lost en route. One advantage of the last year is that many of us, being confined to home have had more time than usual to sort material / write up and prepare articles, so whilst that has generated a good supply, within a couple of editions more will be needed.

Towards the end of this Bulletin is a report of our first one presenter Zoom meeting by our secretary, attended by about 20 members, and as I mentioned to those 28 members present at the end this Bulletin was prepared in the days before and after Brian Peace's Crash Mail presentation. I understand there is to be a talk during Virtual Stampex about preparing philatelic powerpoint presentations ; we intend to continue with them as among other things they enable international members to more fully participate – next one is 17 April.

**Alan Cross**

**2292. CONTINUING RESEARCH ON THE GV 1D VARIETIES (Part 65)**  
**by Gordon Monk, Bert Wajer and the late Paull Kaigg**

**Pane 6 # 34** *Note: Issued (by authors) Jan 2014. Revised April 2018*

A difficult unit to plate - Best collected in multiples

**1<sup>st</sup> State Proof** – 7 July 1914 (1<sup>st</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> printing)

1a Island Flaw. Inconstant and variable.

**2<sup>nd</sup> State 28 July 1914 (2<sup>nd</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> printing) – Final**

1a as before.

2a Bottom Left Corner. A shallow dent just right of the corner makes the corner appear to point downwards found on 52% of sample, variable.

2b Top Frame. Small notch 2 to 2½mm from TRC found on 5% of sample, variable.

2c Right Frame. A shallow dish in RF just below the corner makes the TF appear to extend to the right found on 48% of sample, variable.

2d Bottom Frame. Bottom frame thin and irregular and slightly raised under N of ONE found on 44% of sample, variable. The break under N of ONE is rare.



1a variations



2a variations

2b variations

2c variations



2d variations

2e Cross. A small notch in TLC found on 84% of sample, subject to inking and variable.

2f Left Frame. Small notch opposite 3<sup>rd</sup> line below top v-scroll found on 12% of sample, variable.

2g Left Frame. Small notch opposite 6<sup>th</sup> line under the left wattle stem' found on 32% of sample, variable.

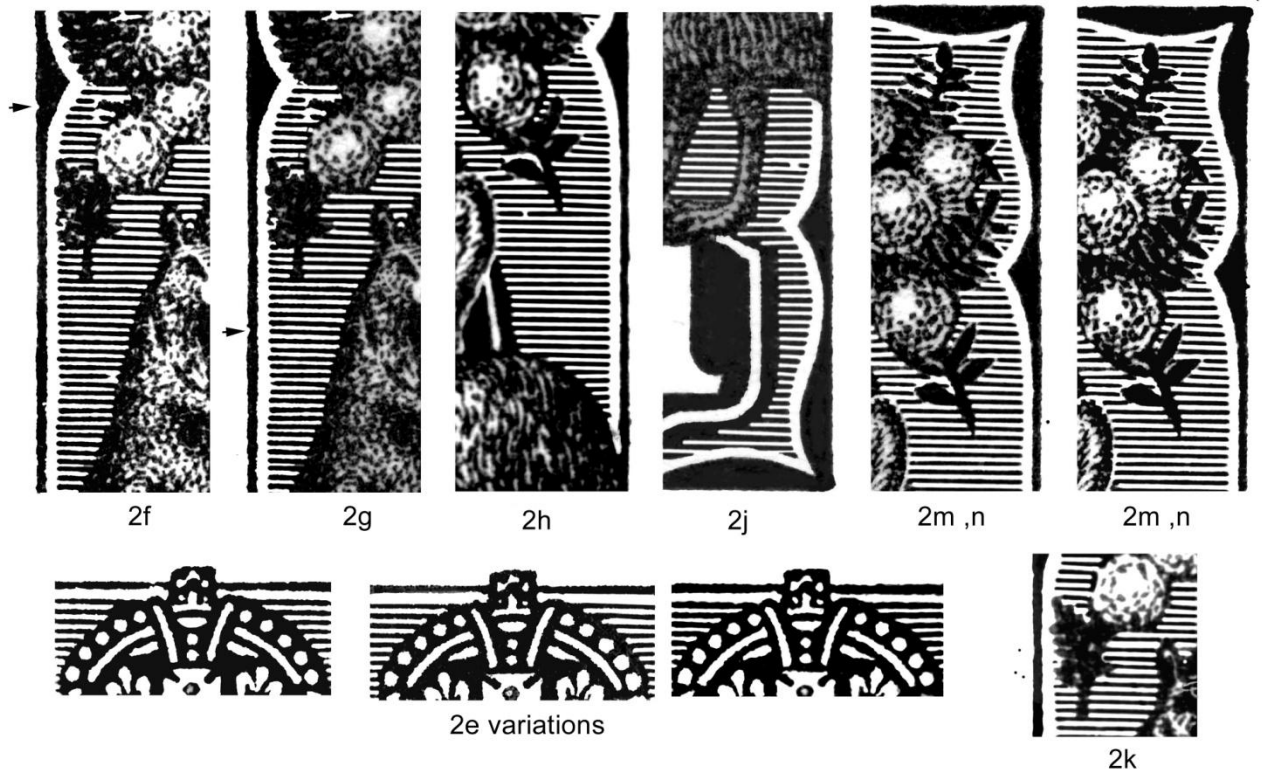
2h Shade Lines. Shade break in the line at the bottom of the right wattle stem and ¾mm left of the stem, found on 24% of sample.

2j Shade lines. Shade break in 9<sup>th</sup> line under Emu's tail 1mm fro RF, found on 32% of sample.

2k Left Frame. At the end of the print run faint compartment marks appear between L44 and L47, inconstant,



- 2m Top Right Corner. At the end of the print run a faint compartment mark appears off the corner, inconstant.
- 2n Right Frame. At the end of the print run a faint compartment mark appears at either R30 on the frame or at R46 close to the frame. To date both marks have not been found on a single unit.



**Pane 6 # 35** Note: Issued Sep 2000. Revised April 2018.

A difficult unit to plate – also Best collected in multiples

**1<sup>st</sup> State Proof** – 7 July 1914 (1<sup>st</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> printing)

1a Island Flaw. Inconstant and variable.

**2<sup>nd</sup> State** 28 July 1914 (2<sup>nd</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> printing) – Final

1a as before.

2a Bottom Left Corner. Late in the print run a compartment mark appears off the corner.

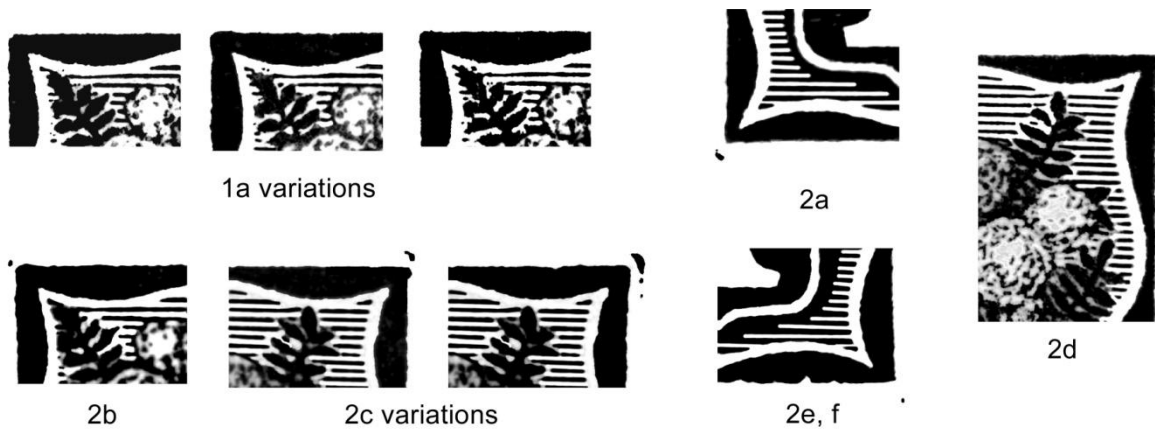
2b Top Left Corner. Late in the print run a compartment mark appears off the corner.

2c Top Right Corner. A compartment mark appears over the corner in mid print run. Later it extends around the corner, variable.

2d Right Frame. Very late in the print run a compartment mark appears at R20 on the frame.

2e Bottom Right Corner. Late in the print run a faint compartment dot appears below the corner in line with RF.

2f Bottom Frame. Small notch 2mm from BRC, inconstant.



**Pane 6 # 36**

*Note: Issued Apr 2015, revised Apr 2018*

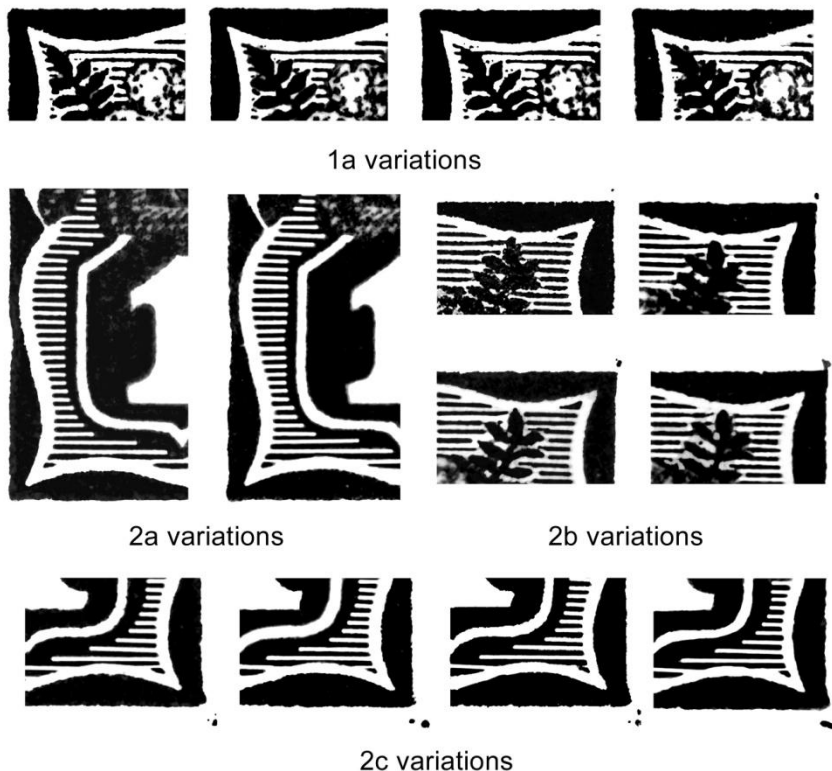
**1<sup>st</sup> State Proof – 7 July 1914 (1<sup>st</sup> half of 1<sup>st</sup> printing)**

- 1a Island Flaw. Inconstant and variable.
- 1b Jubilee Panel. Circular white spot 13mm below TF. TLC, BLC and BRC all angled.

**2<sup>nd</sup> State - 28 July 1914 (2<sup>nd</sup> half of 1st printing) – Final**

- 1a, b as before.
- 2a Left Frame. Straight shave starting at BLC and cutting slightly deeper into the frame until at 3¾mm from the corner it ends abruptly, variable.
- 2b Top Right corner. Late in the print run a faint compartment dot appears off the corner. Later it grows in size and attaches itself to the corner, variable.
- 2c Bottom Right Corner. Late in the print run a compartment dot appears off the corner. A second dot then appears above followed by a dot to the left forming a backward L under the corner, variable.

**Note** This is a right margin unit. ALL compartment marks are rare.



1b

**2700. KGV 1d RED: PHASE 1 COMPARTMENT MARKS AND NEW FLAWS OF V/4-5, 10-11 by Carlos Albuquerque (1603)**

A G1 block of 4 (V/4-5, 10-11, with top margin/Jubilee Lines, acquired long ago, was recently studied in the light of the new developments in Compartment Line (C/L) research pioneered by the Study Group (please see References). Phase 1 C/L of clichés V/4-5 are described for the first time (to our knowledge) while those of the two other clichés of the block have been published (Albuquerque, 2020). However, as new flaws were identified in clichés V/4-5 and they are also seen, though not so well developed, in stamps V/10-11, these have been included here with the expanded descriptions of compartment marks (C/M) and the upgrades relating to the new flaws.



The block was plated with basis on the flaws apparent on the Jubilee Lines of V/4 (1f/2e of Monk et al., 2014a) and of V/5 (1i/2g of Monk et al., 2014b) and, also, on the flaws registered in the BSAP Checklist (1999) i.e. 2a (now 1c) for V/10 and 2a-b (now 1a-b) for V/11. As all these flaws occur in Phase 1 stamps it is proposed that they will be re-numbered accordingly (please see below).

Compartment marks of later phases of printing have been described in Monk, G, Wajer, B. and Kaigg, P. (2011, 2014a and 2014b) for clichés V/11, V/4 and V/5, respectively,

V/4 7 July 1914 1st half of 1st printing--Phase 1 Compartment Lines 1a-Cross-Top slopes down from the right to the left 1b-(NEW FLAW)-Top Frame-Thickened from 1.0 to 0.5 mm left of the Cross 1c-(NEW FLAW)-Top Left Shading-Top four lines thicker than normal; Shading right of Cross-Two top lines thickened 1d-Bottom Right Corner-Lower right frame and corner extended to the right 1e-Bottom Frame -Thinner than normal 1f-Top Jubilee Panel-A small notch on the left end from 0.5 mm from the bottom edge. Top Right Corner-Longer and points NE. 1g-Left Compartment-Dashes, 0.6 mm from frame, from L37 to L91 1h-Top Left Corner-Small, solid arrowhead, 1.0 mm from the corner 1i-Top Right Corner-Thick, slightly curved line, starting 1.0 mm from the corner and at 0.3 mm from the right frame 1j-Right Compartment-Dashes, 0.5 mm from the frame, from R18 to R63 1k-Bottom Right Corner-Short, thin horizontal line, 0.6 mm from corner and to the right of the right frame 1l-Bottom Left Corner-Arrowhead, 0.7 mm from the corner

V/5 7 July 1914 1st half of 1st printing--Phase 1 Compartment Lines 1a-Cross-Top dished 1b-(NEW FLAW)-Top Frame-Thickened from 1.0 to 0.5 mm left of the Cross 1c-(NEW FLAW)-Top Left Shading-Top four lines thicker than normal; Shading right of Cross-Two top lines thickened 1d-Abrupt curve on inner edge, left of right V-scroll 1e-Bottom Frame-Thinner than normal under "NE P" of "ONE PENNY" 1f-Top Frame-Abrupt curve on inner

edge, left of right v-scroll 1g-Top Right Corner-Slightly extended to the right 1h-Bottom Right Corner-Lower right frame and corner extended to the right 1i-Top Jubilee Panel-All corners point at an angle. There is a small notch on the top just left of TRC 1j-Top Left Corner-"NE-SW" line, 0.9 mm from the corner

V/10 7 July 1914 1st half of 1st printing--Phase 1 Compartment Lines 1a-(*new flaw*)-Top Frame-Slightly thickened from 1.0 mm to 0.5 mm left of the Cross 1b-(*new flaw*)-Top Left Shading-Top three lines thicker than normal; Shading right of Cross-Two top lines thickened 1c-Bottom Left Corner-Shallow notch 1.25 mm above BLC, resulting in a pointed corner 1d-Top Left Corner-Thick, slightly curved 1.2 mm line, 0.6 mm above top frame and starting 0.9 mm from the corner, with vertical dashes below the left end 1e-Left Compartment-Dashes, 0.5 mm from the left frame, from L42 to L92 1f-Top Right Corner-1.2 mm slightly curved line around the corner, starting 1.0 mm above the corner with a short Y-shaped top 1g-Right Compartment-Dashes, 0.5 mm from the right frame, from R20 to R63 1h-Bottom Left Corner-Arrowhead, 0.8 mm from the corner, with a vertical dash above the left side.

V/11 7 July 1914 1st half of 1st printing--Phase 1 Compartment Lines 1a-Bottom Frame-Very shallow 1 mm notch between 1-2 mm from BRC 1b-Right Frame-Small V-notch 1.25 mm above BRC 1c-(*NEW FLAW*)-Top Frame-Slightly thickened from 1.0 mm to 0.5 mm left of the Cross 1d-(*NEW FLAW*)-Top Left Shading-Top three lines thicker than normal; Shading right of Cross-Two top lines thickened 1e-Top Left Corner-Small arrowhead 1.0 mm from the corner 1f-Left Compartment-Short line, 0.3 mm from the frame, at L19

The new flaws are a constant in printings in red as they have also been identified in several other shades, including G33.

These descriptions of clichés V/10-11 should supersede the previous ones as more compartment marks are visible on these stamps than on the same clichés of the block of 18 and also include the new flaws identified on the four stamps of this block.

These flaws are, apparently, related to the process of rolling-in of the clichés and, therefore, may be considered roller flaws, albeit of a different type. However, their occurrence in four "consecutive" clichés of two columns does show that, if clichés were entered from the bottom to the top as it has been accepted for the columns with even numbers (considering the positions on the printed sheets), the new flaws of this block first appeared on cliché V/10 and became more pronounced on V/4 and across to the "next" (and very similar) cliché V/5, and, finally, on V/11. Does this order imply that the rolling-in of clichés of the columns with odd numbers occurred from the top to the bottom of the column?

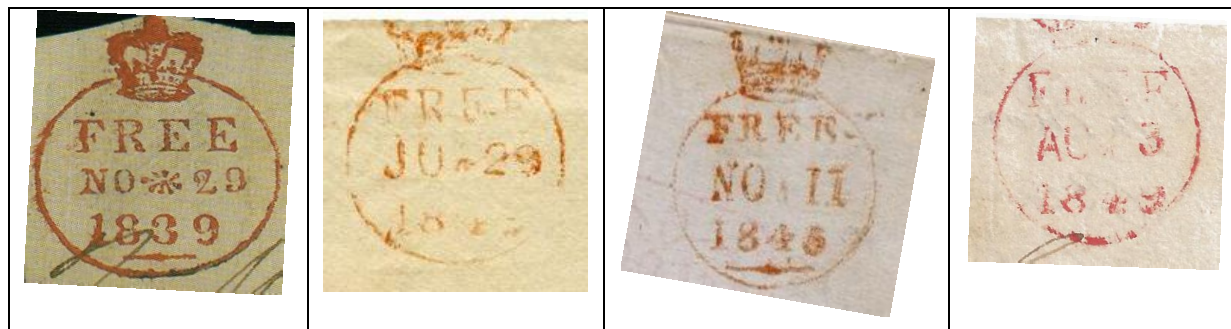
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**2693 THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP: THE NEW SOUTH WALES 1838 EMBOSSED LETTER SHEET Part 3 by Brian Peace FRPSL APR (395)**

*(Editors Note – This article was originally published in the London Philatelist in May 2019).*

**The FREE hand-stamps**



**Figure 4**

<b>White F4</b> <i>Karman N15.2</i>	<b>White F5</b> <i>Karman N20.1</i>	<b>White F6</b> <i>Karman N20.2</i>	<b>White F7</b> <i>Karman N20.3</i>
<b>ERD</b> 22.1.1839	6.3.1843	14.1.1843	25.9.1848
<b>LRD</b> 1.10.1842	1.5.1848	11.11.1845	
31.12.1849			

*White:* The Postal History of NSW page 187 (see References)

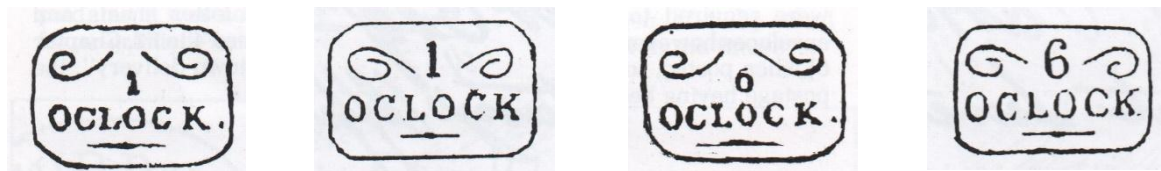
*Karman:* See References

**ERD:** Earliest Recorded Date. **LRD:** Latest Recorded Date

The albino embossed stamp was invariably accompanied by a dated crowned FREE mark, struck in red. This was not to denote that the article passed through the post free of charges, but to draw postal officials' attention to the fact that no further charge was to be raised, as the embossed stamp was sometimes difficult to see, or the letter sheet had been folded in such a way that the embossing was not visible.

**The Time Stamps**

Letter sheets and covers dated up to December 1849, bearing the embossed stamp, also bear a Sydney time stamp struck in black; the 1 OCLOCK or 6 OCLOCK denoting the clearing time. There are two types of both the 1 OCLOCK and the 6 OCLOCK time stamp, the earlier having the scrolls on either side of the 6, curving upwards; in the latter they curve downwards.



**Figure 5**

<b>White T1</b>	<b>White T4</b>	<b>White T3a</b>	<b>White T5</b>
<b>ERD</b> 6.6.1839	12.1.1840	27.7.1842	31.1.1844
<b>LRD</b> 8.11.1843	3.12.1849	1.12.1843	14.11.1854

*White:* The Postal History of NSW page 71 (see References)

The exceptions are the earliest and second earliest recorded surviving letter sheets dated 20 October 1840 and 4 January 1842, which bear no time stamp. In theory the 5 OCLOCK time stamp could have been applied during the very early years of usage of the embossed stamp, but no example is recorded.

### The Papers

The letter sheets supplied by the GPO were mainly produced using white to bluish wove paper of varying, approximately foolscap, size. Examples in white and greyish laid paper are also recorded. The embossing was carried out before the paper was folded resulting in a single impression in the central upper part of the sheet, therefore letter sheets purchased from the GPO bear only one albino impression.

Where envelopes or folded letter sheets were taken to the GPO by members of the public, the impression appeared on both sides of the envelope or on all folded sheets. There was no consistency in the sizes of paper employed by the public, who appear to have used whatever was to hand.

### The Embossing Instrument



#### William Wilson Engraver of the die



The Sydney GPO seal was commissioned by James Raymond from an engraver who had done satisfactory work for his department on previous occasions. William Wilson (c1795 – 1867), an immigrant from Yorkshire, engraved the steel embossing instrument, not, however, specifically for the embossing of letter sheets, but as a general-purpose seal for the Sydney GPO. It was therefore readily available for Raymond in September 1838 when he wrote to the Colonial Secretary enclosing a specimen. 29mm in diameter the die incorporates the Hanoverian Royal coat of arms of William IV, not that of Victoria, as news of her accession had not been received when the die was cut.

**Figure 6 Engraving by Wilson for the 1833 Directory**

Wilson was a competent engraver, having engraved copper plates of every description including coats of arms, currency notes, bills of exchange, office seals, crests, watch and clock dials; he even engraved the GPO building in 1832 for the title page of the 1833 *Directory*.

Wilson died on 29 June 1867, being buried in the Devonshire Street Cemetery, the site of the present Sydney Central Railway Station.

### **Period of Use of the Embossed Lettersheet**

The period of use was from November 1838 to 1 May 1852, at which time prepayment by the use of adhesive stamps became compulsory. Section 12 of the 1849 Postal Act specifically authorised their use, so for a period of 28 months they were used, albeit with reducing frequency, contemporaneously with adhesive stamps. During this period the Sydney Town rate was 1d.

**On 12 January 1841 the following Notice, dated 4 January, appeared on page 50 of the *NSW Government Gazette*:**

*General Post Office,  
Sydney, 4<sup>th</sup> January,*

*1841*

#### STAMPED COVERS.

By a Notice from this Office, dated 1<sup>st</sup> Nov, 1838, it was signified that stamped covers might, from that time, be obtained at a charge of 1s. 3d. per dozen, in which to envelope Letters, which, being posted in Sydney, would exempt such Letters from any further charge, to the full limits of the Two-penny Post delivery.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR, now, with a view still further to extend this accommodation, has been pleased to sanction a reduction of the charge to 1s, per dozen or 8s. per hundred, and stamps or covers may in future be obtained at this rate in any number, upon application at this office.

JAMES RAYMOND

Postmaster General.

A further concession was made allowing the public to take their own stationery to the GPO for embossing at a cost of 1s.8d for 25 impressions. The source of this information is

Houison, who on page 30, refers to communication he had with a Mr R A Hunt who was employed at the GPO Sydney from 1833. At the time of eliciting the information, Hunt was 85, but clearly recalled that:

*...the public were in the habit of handing in packets of envelopes to the clerk at the window to have the stamp impressed on them; and Houison adds: that this was done even after the issue of adhesives in 1850, as is borne out by the date on the second envelope so described. The charge was 1s.8d for 25 impressions. From this, it is evident, that the embossed stamp may be found on all kinds of paper. Other specimens are known on blue wove and yellow wove paper.*

The following Notice appeared on page 5 of the *NSW Government Gazette* dated 2 January 1844:

#### STAMPED COVERS

Notice is hereby given, that Stamped Envelopes for the free delivery of Letters within the City of Sydney, may be had at the different Stationers at One Penny each.

JAMES RAYMOND,

Postmaster-

General.

General Post Office, Sydney,

1<sup>st</sup> January, 1844.

This further reduction in the price was clearly an attempt by Raymond to boost flagging demand. Whilst it appeared to be moderately successful, the increase in usage was partly achieved by government departments ordering and using letter sheets, producing no net income for the government.

In 1844, their sixth year of use, 7,820 embossed items were sold. By 1848 this had risen to 15,225 producing £63.8s.9d for the Post Office, however the experiment was considered a failure by some elements in the government and the Post Office.

In 1845 the *Report of the Post Office Commission of Enquiry: New South Wales* was published. This stated:

*These envelopes simply bear an impression of the Postmaster General's Official Seal... the public do not avail themselves of the accommodation to any great extent, although the postage is only one half the amount authorised by Council; the number in 1844 being only 7820 out of 59575 letters. They are not to be obtained elsewhere than at the Post Office, and should the local rate in Sydney be reduced to 1d uniform with the other towns, we would recommend the Stamped Envelopes be abolished.*

The main reasons for the unpopularity of the embossed stamps were:

- embossing was a time-consuming process as it had to be done in a letter press
- they could only be purchased at the GPO
- customers often folded the letter sheets incorrectly so the embossing was not visible



- shopkeepers were reluctant to stock them as there was little to be gained by so doing
- it was as easy for a domestic to deliver a letter by hand as to take it to the GPO.

Some shops did stock embossed stationery, but the incentive of 4d per 100 was not sufficient to induce widespread retailing. The shopkeeper would buy 100 embossed letter sheets for 8s and sell them for 8s.4d; hardly an incentive. An article on Postal Reform in an issue of the *Christian Standard* dated 1849 contained the following extract:

*It may not be generally known that covers can be got at the Post Office for 1d, that will carry a certain weight through the city – even this convenience is not always to be had. An acquaintance of ours called last week for 100 covers, and was told that the supply was then exhausted, but would in all likelihood be made up on the following day. Our friend proceeded to all the stationers in town, and found a very small supply in one stationer's shop. They remarked that they had nothing but trouble by retailing these covers, and would not continue the practice any longer; so that there is no other guarantee for its convenience than the pleasure or caprice of Post Office people. Surely supplies of these covers ought to be procured in all quarters of the city; and without any fail, on any day, at the head office. Parties would be glad to sell these covers if allowed a reasonable percentage for their trouble*

It is no surprise that government departments failed to fully embrace this new facility. The saving in expenditure for one department would result in a reduction in income for another. However, some attempts were made to support Raymond's initiative, the Colonial Secretary's Office ordering 300 *stamped envelopes* on 27 February 1844, and a further 500 on 1 October 1844.

*(Editor: The reference list is very long – please ask for a larger print by e-mail if you need it)*

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*(References to be continued)*

**2641. RESEARCH ON AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY LUGGAGE AND PARCEL LABELS Part 12 by Ian Spencer (999)**

Part I (continued) – Miscellaneous Railway Labels from South Australia

Type I 15



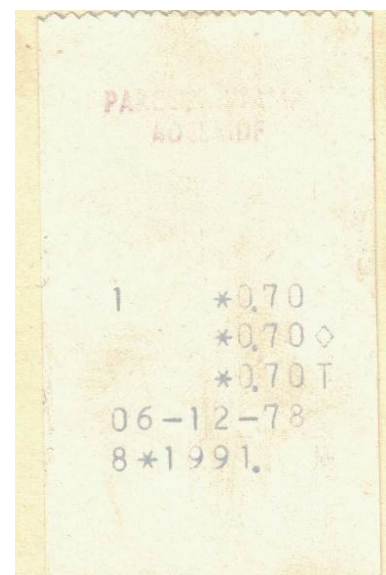
Type I 16



Types I 15 & I 16

These differs from the previous type in that delivery is now restricted to weekdays only (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays excepted), and is known in pale green and royal blue. "No, 274 C" and the top two lines are in smaller letters. "South Australian. Railway" is written in full (size 62 x 2 mm and "Passenger's Luggage" is 52.5 x 2.5 mm, with a thick 22 mm line under this.

One copy of Type I 16 is dated 06.12.1978 on reverse – Cash Register fee paid \$0.70 at Adelaide (Top part of the printed label, showing Adelaide Parcels, is faint, and will not scan clearly).



Reverse of Type I15 (green)



These cardboard labels in green have been seen with either "To Pay Ex Keith" or "Paid Ex Keith" cachets on the reverse. Keith is 140 miles (225 km) south east of Adelaide. At the 2016 Census, 1335 people lived in the area, of which 1076 lived in the town centre. Clearly it would be difficult to operate a delivery service in such a small and distant location.

Station Number 689 - Keith



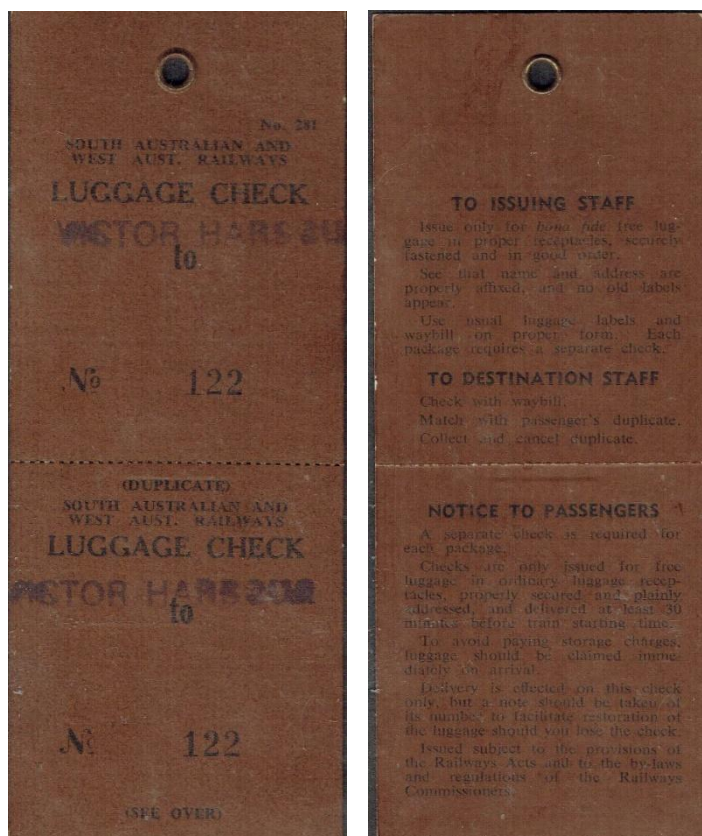
Also known on a slightly smaller tag (size 109 x 55mm), hand-stamped with the numeral cancel of Keith (689), with nothing on the reverse

(A) Inter-state Luggage Checks

They were used when you passed your luggage to the train guard for safe keeping on interstate trains, which would often require changes (Standard gauge across Australia was introduced in 1970). These cardboard tags were rouletted across the centre and the two halves bear the same number. The upper portion was attached to the item, and the lower portion had to be kept safe by the owner, so that the guard could check who the luggage belonged to. Known in two forms for journeys starting in South Australia (to date):

(a) South Australian and Western Australian Railways

Type I 17



Type I 17

Printed in black text on brown card. This mirrors the colour used for parcels and luggage going to Western Australia. Size 121.5 x 51 mm – originating station . (Victor Harbour), with space to write the destination below the “to” on both parts Numbered “No. 276 at to right. On the reverse, the lower portion is headed “Notice to Passengers”, which states that luggage must be given in at least 30 minutes before the starting time, and mentions “railway Commissioners” at the base.

(b) South Australian and Victoria Railways

<p style="text-align: right;">No. 276</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AND VICTORIAN RAILWAYS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LUGGAGE CHECK</b></p> <p>From.....</p> <p>To.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No 9996</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TO ISSUING STAFF</b></p> <p>Issue only for <i>bona fide</i> free luggage in proper receptacles, securely fastened and in good order.</p> <p>See that name and address are properly affixed, and no old labels appear.</p> <p>Use usual luggage labels and waybill on proper form.</p> <p>Each package requires a separate check.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TO DESTINATION STAFF</b></p> <p>Check with waybill.</p> <p>Match with passenger's duplicate.</p> <p>Collect and cancel duplicate and dispose of both pieces in accordance with instructions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">No 9996</p> <p>From.....</p> <p>To.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Duplicate)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AND VICTORIAN RAILWAYS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LUGGAGE CHECK</b></p> <p>Issued by.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SEE OVER</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONDITIONS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The luggage is carried subject to the provisions of the Railways Act, and to the By-laws, Regulations and conditions in operation on the Railways over which the luggage is being carried.</li><li>2. In the absence of negligence no liability will be accepted for luggage unless contained in a suitcase, bag, or other receptacle securely locked and properly addressed.</li><li>3. In any event liability is limited to \$50 for each receptacle and contents unless at the time of booking the value is declared and the prescribed additional charge paid.</li><li>4. A separate check is required for each receptacle of luggage.</li><li>5. Production of this check shall be sufficient authority to deliver the luggage to the bearer.</li></ol>

Type I 18

Type I 18

Printed in black text on pale yellow card. This mirrors the colour used for parcels and luggage going to Victoria. Slightly larger (size 127 x 57 mm) and numbered "No. 276" at top right. This in a completely different format, with the upper and lower parts looking like mirror images. Both the starting station and destination have distinct lines, and these are placed together. On the reverse, the lower portion is headed "Conditions". These can be dated as being post Feb-1966, as liability is limited to

\$50 per item, unless declared in advance and the prescribed additional fee paid.

(B) Miscellaneous Railway Labels

These are not related directly to the carriage of luggage or parcels, but are include here, as they were issued by South Australian Railways, and do bear official numbers.

(a) S.A.R. Carriage Reservation Label

Type I 19



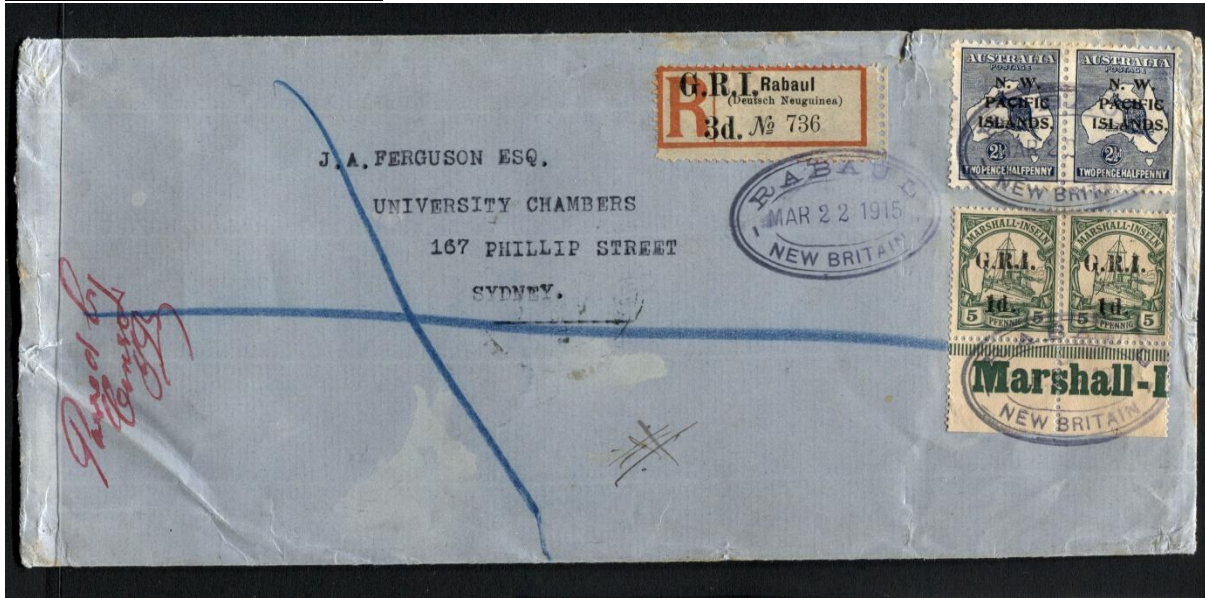
The image shows a rectangular label with a pale yellow background. At the top center, the letters "S.A.R." are printed in a bold, sans-serif font. At the top right corner, the number "No.280" is printed. The word "RESERVED" is printed in the center in a very large, bold, black, sans-serif font.

Size 172 x 48 mm. Numbered "No. 280" at top right

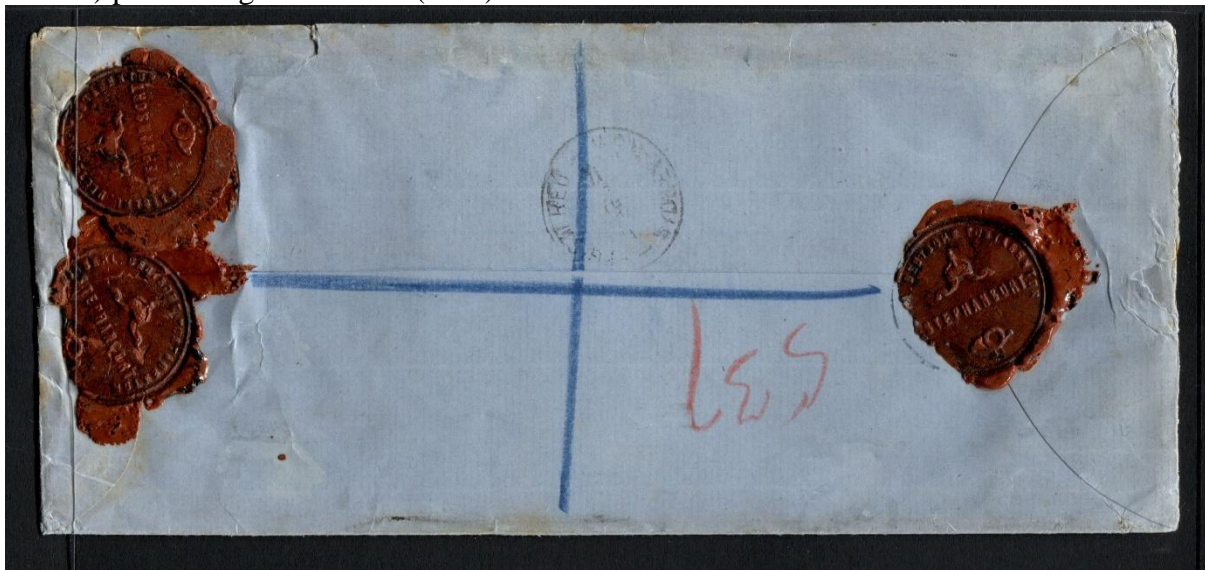


**2701 TWO EARLY OCCUPATION COVERS - AN EXAMINATION OF TWO TRIPLE COMBINATION COVERS - EACH HAVING A GERMAN REGISTRATION LABEL SURCHARGED GRI 3D, MARSHALL ISLANDS STAMPS SURCHARGED GRI 1D AND THE STAMPS OF AUSTRALIA OVERPRINTED N.W. PACIFIC ISLANDS by Robert Benoist (1859)**

THE 'FERGUSON' COVER



Triple combination Registered cover bearing a bottom marginal pair with selvedge of the stamps of Marshall Islands 5pf green surcharged G.R.I.1d (left unit SG51, right unit SG51e '1 and d' spaced), a pair of 2 1/2d stamps of Australia overprinted N.W.Pacific Islands (SG74) and German New Guinea registration label with RABAUL in sans serif letters surcharged G.R.I. 3d (SG33, Loughran Registration Label 1). Manuscript initialled censor marking in red ink. All adhesives tied by three strikes of the Rabaul oval canceller (Powell 53), dated 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1915. The rate of 10d would be made up of 1d per ½ ounce (total 3 ½ ounces) plus 3d registration fee (ref 1)



Reverse of registered envelope with indistinct Sydney arrival backstamp, sealed by three unbroken German Imperial wax seals reading 'Kaiserlich Deutsche Postagentur' with a

central town mark of 'STEPHANSORT', above which is the imperial crown and below a post-horn. Two other wax impressions have been seen, one of which is damaged. There are two further examples of the seal having been used to cancel adhesives, one with additional circular date stamps of Stephansort and Rabaul and date from the early occupation period. The author can find no examples used during the German Colonial period. Examples exist a similar seal being used to cancel covers with bisected German Colonial stamps at Ponape (Karolinas) in 1906, on the 'Typhoon Covers'.



*Enlargement of the Imperial Seal.*

On the face of it, collectors may, on a cursory glance, dismiss this as a philatelic concoction. The evidence mitigates against this and it is, most certainly, a commercial cover, sent from Rabaul to John Alexander Ferguson (later Sir John Alexander Ferguson), Australia's greatest bibliographer, and a Judge of the High Court.

At the time this cover was sent from New Guinea, plain John Ferguson was a practising barrister on the Northern Circuit of New South Wales. He was also avidly collecting missionary material from the Pacific Islands, Papua and New Guinea and had, that year published a book on the Missionary work in the New Hebrides. He was well known to request written material in the vernacular from ethnic populations via missions. The envelope itself is large, registered and sealed, indicating bulky contents and the rate of 10d (3d registration fee and 7d postage) indicates a weight of 3 ½ oz. Despite comprehensive searches it has not been established that Ferguson was a philatelist, and the writer is unaware of any other covers from Papua or New Guinea addressed to him. It may, of course, be possible to ascertain the contents by a thorough search of the Ferguson archive in the National Library of Australia which holds literally hundreds of thousands of his papers.

Born in New Zealand, the son of a Presbyterian minister who moved the family to Sydney when Sir John was a child. The Rev Ferguson had an extensive library, and John was an avid reader. His marriage to the daughter of the most eminent Sydney bookseller enabled him to



have access to a vast repository of books and he did not ignore the opportunity, spending all his spare time as a young man visiting as many bookstores as he was able to manage as well as delving into the treasures his father-in-law held. This was the beginning of a lifelong obsession with Australiana. Readers can listen online<sup>1</sup> (via the excellent Trove site) to a lengthy interview given by Sir John in 1962, in which he recounts his background and interest in bibliography. He eventually published 7 volumes of ‘The Bibliography of Australia’ 1787-1900.

It is the author’s contention that this cover is purely commercial, and the sender used whatever stamps were available to make up the required rate. It is also thought that the seal had been brought to Rabaul when the post office at Stephansort closed in 1913, together with the ‘Frozen 13’ cds. Its being in the post office at Rabaul is evidenced by usage on both the Ferguson and Enoch covers.

### THE ‘ENOCH’ COVER



Triple combination Soldier’s letter bearing German New Guinea Registration label Surcharged GRI 3d with Town name Rabaul in sans-serif letters (SG33); Stamps of the Marshalls Islands 5pf green surcharged GR1 1d (SG 51); and a single and pair of N.W.Pacific Islands 1d (SG67), all tied by three strikes of the Oval Rabaul cancel (Powell 53) dated the 10<sup>th</sup> May 19.

The envelope is endorsed by the straight line ‘3<sup>rd</sup>. Batt. N. and M. Forces’ and ‘passed-by-censor’, both in violet. Registration number 791 endorsed in blue crayon with usual registration crossed lines. Censor tape at right of the envelope. The rate of 7d would consist of the Military Rate of 1d per half ounce (meaning the letter is 2oz) plus 3d registration fee.

<sup>1</sup> <https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/19262938?keyword=Sir%20John%20Alexander%20Ferguson>



Reverse of the 'Enoch' cover backstamped with Sydney arrival registration cds on the 21<sup>ST</sup> May 1915 and the hooded London registration arrival cds of the 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1915. The envelope also bears the three Imperial wax seals of the Deutsche Kaiselich Postagentur with the central town name of Stephansort, imperial crown above and post horn below. Censor tape to the left of the envelope. Notwithstanding the application of the wax seals the envelope was opened by the censor.

The 'Ferguson' and Enoch covers bear striking similarities in that they are two of a mere handful of which exhibit the proper use of the GRI 3d registration label in addition to the postage. Their scarcity is increased by the triple combination franking of Marshall's Islands GRI surcharges and NWPI stamps.

The Stephansort wax seals on the reverse of both covers show that this seal was used by the Post Office in Rabaul for registered items above normal weight which were perhaps containing contents of value. In date the covers are about six weeks apart and both have the registration number endorsed in blue (the Enoch) and Red (The Ferguson) crayon. The author has seen one other example of the seal being used in this manner and one strip of three of the 1/2d green (SG65) cancelled by this seal, the 'Frozen' Stephansort 13 cancel and a Rabaul cds (Powell 56) of indecipherable date.

Unlike the majority of covers from this period, neither is philatelic, the Ferguson letter being addressed to Barrister's chambers in Sydney and the Enoch cover being addressed to an end-terraced residential property in Peckham, South London.



34 Studholme Street, Peckham as it appears today. (Ref2)

34 Studholme Street was the home of Mrs Mary Enoch, the mother and next-of-kin of Edwin Henry Enoch who served in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Naval and Military Force, as per the endorsement on the

front of the cover. Undoubtedly the letter is one sent by Edwin Enoch to his mother, possibly containing money for her. He was taken ill whilst in New Guinea and embarked on the 18<sup>th</sup> May 1916 for discharge. He returned to Queensland and was admitted to Townsville hospital on the 9<sup>th</sup> June 1916. He enlisted again on the 9<sup>th</sup> August 1917 and travelled from Brisbane to the United Kingdom via Sydney. He did not see further active service and remained in England until his application for his second discharge on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 1918. He applied to remain in England as his wife had died and he had no relatives or ties in Australia and wished to return to his mother's property in Peckham. His application was finally granted on the 10<sup>th</sup> August 1920. Interestingly, whilst in Rabaul he was assigned to mail sorting in the Post Office, but not until October of 1915.

Enoch was eventually awarded the British War Medal but was ineligible for the 1914/5 star and the victory medal as he had not served in a battle arena. His service record can be viewed online at the National Archives of Australia (Ref 3). The 'Ferguson' cover is in the author's collection and the 'Enoch' cover is reproduced by kind permission of Andrew Loughran, editor of Powell. Thank you also to fellow member Rod Buchko for providing a copy of the Rabaul Gazette with the applicable postal rates.

#### References

- 1- Rabaul Gazette no 6 of 1915; Ordinary Post Office Charges and Special Rates for Naval and Military Expeditionary Forces, Order by Colonel S.A.Pethebridge, 15<sup>th</sup> December 1915. Although postdating both covers it is believed that this was the current rate during 1915. It is not believed that there was any previous Postal Rate Order appearing in the Rabaul Gazette before December 1915
- 2- Image copyright of Google inc.
- 3- <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=3543348>

**2702. THE FIRST REGULAR AIR MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA IN 1934 - A CONNECTION WITH CYPRUS by John Sims (757)**

The first regular air mail service from England to Australia departed from Croydon on 8 December 1934. It took 10 days to reach Darwin and offered connections for mail posted in other countries in Europe and Africa, an offer taken up by many aerophilatelists. Until recently I had seen only one cover posted in Cyprus, addressed to John S Davis in Sydney and posted in Nicosia. A second cover has now turned up, and is illustrated here.



This cover, also posted in Nicosia on 7 December 1934, is addressed to T E Field in Sydney, and is back stamped Alexandria 10 Dec 34 and Sydney 21 Dec 34. If anyone knows of any others posted in Cyprus, I should be grateful for the information.

The mail from Croydon to Sydney was carried by a combination of aircraft, flying boat, ship, road and rail, and to all

Australia by at least 9 different aircraft and 5 different airlines; so I thought it might be of interest to look at the route this cover would have taken on its journey from Nicosia to Sydney.

The cover would have been taken by road from Nicosia to Limassol and shipped across the Mediterranean to Alexandria; there was no air mail service from Cyprus to Egypt at that time. It was then carried by rail to Cairo where it was loaded to an Imperial Airways Handley Page HP 42 *Hannibal* type aircraft together with mail from England and African countries, and flown to Karachi, via 8 intermediate stops, arriving on the 13<sup>th</sup>. There, the mails were transferred to an Armstrong Whitworth AW 15 *Atalanta* type and flown to Singapore via another 10 stops. The same aircraft then flew on to Darwin, but on charter to Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. via 4 more stops, arriving in Darwin on the 18<sup>th</sup>. However, the most difficult part of the journey was yet to come.

From Darwin, mail for all parts of Australia, and for New Zealand, was flown on by QEA's single engined biplanes, mainly a DH 61 and a DH 50J initially to Daly Waters. There, mail for Western Australia was handed over to MacRobertson Miller Aviation Co. who flew it to Perth. QEA continued with the rest of the mail to Charleville, via Newcastle Waters, Brunette Downs, Camooweal, Mount Isa, Cloncurry, Winton, Longreach, and Blackall. At Charleville, QEA continued to Brisbane with the Queensland mail, but the remaining mails were taken over by Butler Air Transport Co. and those for Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania flown to Cootamundra and Melbourne, via Bourke and Narromine. At Narromine, 660 lbs of mail for New South Wales and New Zealand was removed from the Butler flight and flown to Sydney on a special flight by New England Airways chartered by the PMG's Department. In addition to the Imperial Airways mail, 47 covers postmarked Narromine 21 Dec and posted at Narromine were carried; the illustrated cover is one of them. This was a rather complicated but well organised effort by all concerned which ensured that the mails for Australia arrived in time for a Christmas delivery; but not, alas, for New Zealand which was shipped from Sydney across the Tasman and didn't get there until the 27<sup>th</sup>.



Principal Reference: Qantas Aeriana 1920-1934 by E. A. Crome Francis J Field Ltd. 1955.  
 Acknowledgements to Geoffrey Davis of the Cyprus Study Circle for permission to reproduce the scan of the cover originating in Cyprus.

## 2703. 1/- ROO DIE 2 - PANE 1R31-60 IDENTIFIED by Rod Buchko ACCCF (1219)

### Introduction

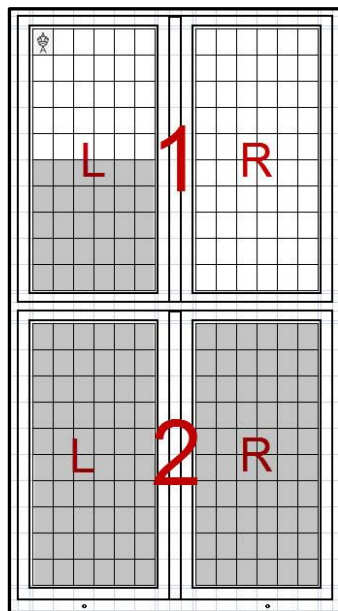
What began as an observation of mine noting the apparent large number of constant 1/- Die 2 North West Pacific Islands (NWPI) flaws not plated or described in any published articles initially resulted in a half-hearted attempt to plate them. I soon realized their sheer volume required a serious commitment.

Having seen published queries by David Banwell, Patrick Williams and Bob Parsons I made inquiries to the latter two researchers, eventually inheriting their unpublished research consisting of all diagrams/illustrations and notes, in 2010; with permission to eventually publish their results. I've augmented their work with my observations to complete the identification of all flaws of both lower plates: 2L1-60 and 2R1-60. That was the easy part since all the major 1/- Die 2 flaws and probably 99% of the minor flaws are found on these two plates.

Identifying the upper plates: 1L1-60 and 1R1-60 - Identifying the upper plates 1L1-60 and 1R1-60 has been a difficult pursuit. Success has been limited to confirming only one of the unidentified 4 panes. An article I had published in the March 2012 Bulletin enabled identification of 1L31-60. The Third watermarked NWPI pane of 30, part of my collection, only had a solitary insignificant flawed cliché.

– 1L60. A high resolution scan of an imprint block provided by Geoff Kellow enabled a comparison and eventual identification of that pane. No flaws were noted in any of the other pane positions, a characteristic seemingly prevalent in the upper plates.

Completely identified panes of 1/- Die 2 - The shaded areas seen in *Figure 1* summarize the combined research of Banwell, Parsons & Williams, in conjunction with my observations, of all identified flaws on those particular panes.



*Figure 1*  
*Shaded area showing panes*  
*with all flaws identified*



*Figure 2*  
*Recently acquired stamp*  
*with unlocated varieties*

In the subsequent 9 years I've been watching various auctions, for potential Australian and NWPI candidates from these unidentified panes. During this period, I have added numerous NWPI blocks of 30, issued without selvedge, from these upper and lower Plate 1 positions based on the presence of top and bottom horizontal watermark line features. All of these blocks are from the Second & Third Watermark printings that defy plating.

Recent on-line purchase provides clues to another unidentified pane of 30 – 1R31-60

The remaining 1/- Die 2 panes requiring identification are 1L1-30, 1R1-30 and 1R31-60 as shown in *Figure 1*. A recent on-line internet purchase of a single mint copy of a stamp, described by the seller as possibly “damaged/scuffed”, caught my attention. It was priced accordingly; proving to be an inexpensive solution to a somewhat monumental problem I was attempting to solve.

The stamp, shown in *Figure 2*, has a poorly inked lower right corner that could be mistaken for either surficial paper damage or incomplete inking during the print run. If it were the latter the apparent flaw could be considered inconstant. An enlargement of the outer frame line beneath the ‘SHI’ of ‘SHILLING’ reveals a slightly ragged appearance that could also be indicative of poor inking – see *Figure 3*. Together these varieties suggested a good starting point to search for other similar items from my collection notwithstanding their potential transient nature.



**Figure 3**  
*Unlocated flaws of unidentified cliché*



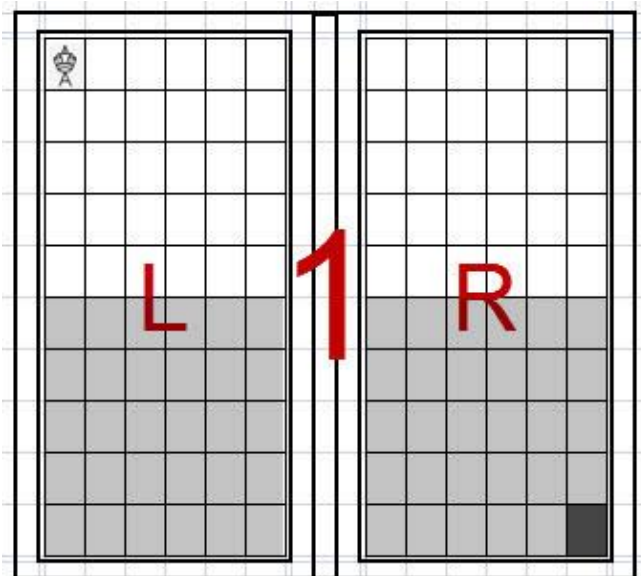
**Figure 4**  
*1R47-8, 53-4 & 59-60*  
*“Arthur Gray Collection”*

A couple of clues aided in possibly identifying this stamp. The presence of a bottom horizontal watermark line indicated a lower plate position from one of positions 55-60.

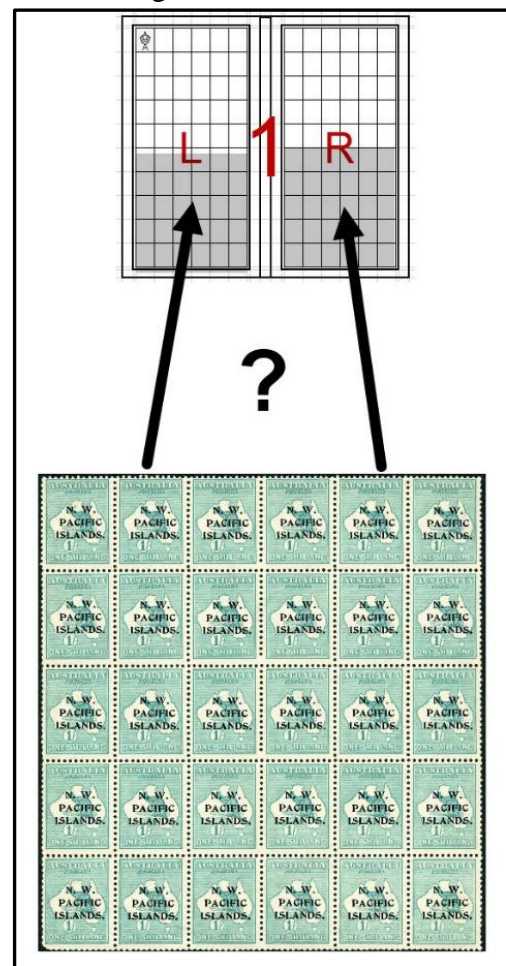
NWPI overprints were applied to panes of 30 Australian George V and Kangaroo stamps. The slightly worn stop after the 'S' of 'ISLANDS' (the vertical right 1/3 was missing) is only found on position 30 of the overprint. These clues restricted the search parameters.

2 unrelated identical examples discovered

The entire image library of items in my NWPI collection are filed by overprint position which made it easy to search for any similar stamps. The identical example found had been partially catalogued with a notation of a potentially worn lower right corner but the notch in the lower frame had been ignored since it appeared to be poor inking - the outer lower frame line coincided with the horizontal watermark line. The presence of a vertical watermark line on the right confirmed the stamp was from position 60 of a pane of 60. Although I now had 2 similarly flawed stamps that could only be from 1R60, I required indisputable proof of this observation.



**Figure 5**  
*Single cliché plated as 1R60 (in black) from  
 NWPI block of 30 1R31-60 (in grey)*



**Figure 6**  
*1 of 2 unidentified Second  
 watermark blocks*

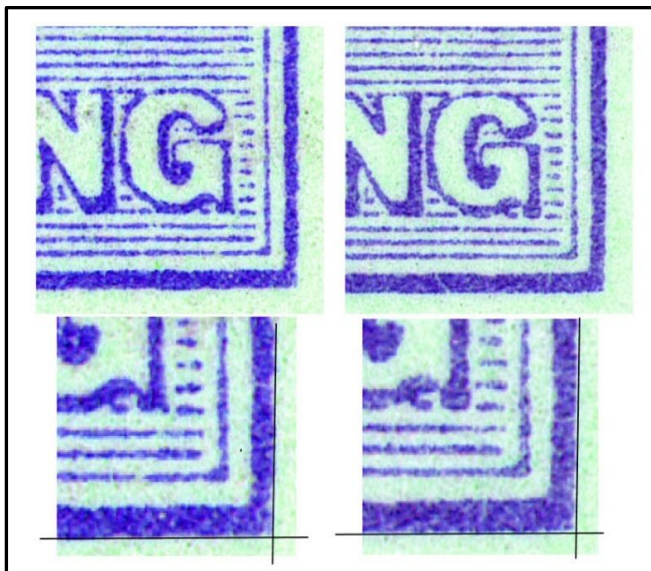
Once again Geoff Kellow provided the confirming evidence. A high resolution scan of a Third watermark marginal block of 6, with appended selvedge shown in Figure 4 displayed the same pair of flaws in position 60. The block was from 1R47-8, 53-4, 59-60. I had at last found the actual plate position of 1R60 in Third watermark. It seems that similar to 1L31-60 no additional flaws are on the NWPI block of 30. Of all the clichés in 1R31-60 only 60 can be readily identified as seen in black in Figure 5. The residual clichés, shown in grey, are unidentifiable. The lower portions of 1L and 1R have now been tentatively identified in Second and Third watermarks.



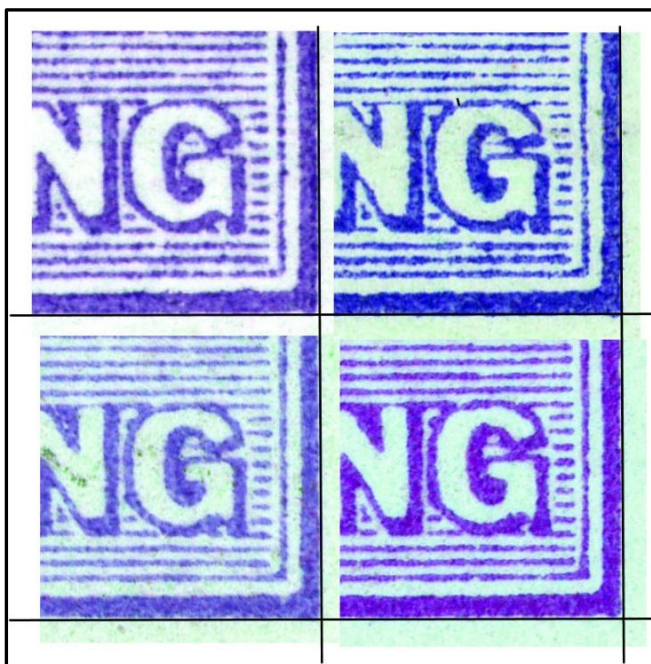
Seeking confirmation of flaw state of 1R60 - Additionally, I believe this is a Second state although I would like to inspect other examples in any of the 3 watermarks, including single or multiples to determine the state of the flaws I have observed.

2 Second watermarked NWPI blocks of 30 apparent early state of 1R60

*Figure 6* shows one of two unidentified Second watermarked NWPI panes with no apparent flawed clichés. Each has a bottom horizontal watermark line indicative of a lower pane position. Their lower right corners are seen in *Figure 7*. Comparisons of the two with a sample of 4 other random corners to show the slight indentation (wearing) is shown in *Figure 8*. I believe the pair of unidentified clichés are early states of the worn corner of 1R60. The wear is only beginning to show. No notch in the lower frame line beneath ‘SHI’ is evident. The absence of the flawed cliché 1L60 probably identifies these panes as originating from 1R and not 1L. Hence the requirement to see other examples to confirm the flaw states. Assistance from any members who might possess singles and/or multiples with First to Third watermarks and/or marginal examples (with attached selvedge) would be appreciated. High resolution scans would be of significant help.



*Figure 7*  
*Early state of worn corner*  
*(Second watermark)*  
*Grid lines added to*  
*emphasize corner wear*



*Figure 8*  
*Random examples exhibiting no*  
*corner wear*  
*Grid lines added to emphasize*  
*existence of a square corner*

I'd like to establish the states of the 1R60 flaw.

*Thanks to Philip Adams for comments and suggestions.*

## References

- (1) *NWPI BLOCK OF 30 LINKED TO HARRISON IMPRINT*", p. 14-7, ACCCNSW Bulletin, March 2012.
- (2) Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc., Sale 89, February 22-23, 2007. *The Arthur W. Gray Collection*, lot 551.
- (3) *Ibid.*, lot 542.

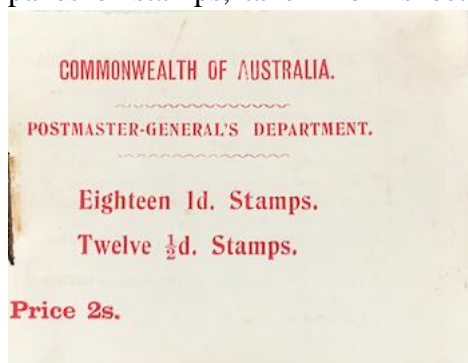
## **2704. NEVER JUDGE A BOOK(LET) BY ITS COVER - A SHORT HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN STAMP BOOKLETS (Part 1) by Peter M Jones (1853)**

### Part One - The Pre-decimal Era 1904-1966

#### Section A: The Booklets of King George V: 1913-1936

Stamp booklets began circulating in Australia a few years after Confederation. These booklets contained stamps were collated by J B Cooke, who had been involved in stamp printing since 1881 and in 1909 was appointed Commonwealth Stamp Printer. Stamps from the individual states were used in these booklets which were then issued nationwide. The covers of these early booklets were inscribed 'Commonwealth of Australia'. Initially the cost of the issued booklets was £1 and contained either 240 x 1d or 120 x 2d stamps. However, in 1910 it was decided to issue a 2/- booklet containing 11 x ½d and 18 x 1d with the extra x ½d was to offset the production cost. However, this booklet was replaced in 1911 when the number of ½d stamps was increased to 12.<sup>2</sup>

The first Australian stamp with that was identifiably national – the Kangaroo and Map stamp - was not issued until 1913 and this year also saw the issuing of the first truly national Australian stamp booklet. It was priced to sell at two shillings (2/-) and consisted of two panes of stamps, taken from sheet stock. The contents were 12 x ½d Kangaroo and Map stamps (SG 1) and 18 x 1d Kangaroo and Map stamps (SG 2) each folded into groups of 6 and attached to the cardboard red on pink cover by a single staple through the selvage (Figure 1) The stamps were protected from sticking together by interleaving sheets. Both stamps were printed on First Watermark paper.<sup>3</sup> The booklet cover was similar in style to those previously issued in 1911 by individual state and came in two types with serif or sans serif printing. These booklets were first issued in January 1913.



*Figure 1*

The following year, in October 1914, a new edition of the booklet was issued, this time including 18 x 1d King George V stamps (SG 21c), printed on Second Watermarked paper, replacing the previous 1d Kangaroo stamps but retaining the 12 x ½d Kangaroo stamps.

<sup>2</sup> For details, See *Australian Specialists Stamp Catalogue: Booklets*. (Brusden-White, 2003), pp 11/9-11/16.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix I for Illustrations of the watermarks.

Alongside the 2/- booklets, £1 booklets were issued, containing either 240 x 1d Kangaroo stamps in 1913 (SG 2) or 240 x 1d George V (SG 21c) issued the following year. The front cover of these booklets was printed in blue on pink and the back cover of each of these booklets was illustrated with a photograph of one of the State GPOs. Towards the end of 1916, a decision was made to discontinue the provision of ½d stamps in booklets and so a new 2/- booklet was issued, containing 24 x 1d King George V stamps (SG 21c) printed on Second Watermark paper. The cover of this booklet was changed to several shades of red, although it is also known with a green cover. From this point on for the remainder of his reign, all booklets, except the one containing the Canberra commemorative stamps, contained only King George V stamps.

J B Cooke of the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Office prepared the stamps for Commonwealth of Australia booklets until May 1918.<sup>4</sup> Cooke was replaced by T S Harrison, who took over as the government stamp printer that year. Harrison was responsible for the preparation of the £1 booklet issued in 1918. This booklet can be distinguished from the one issued in 1916 by the fact that the back cover does not show any pictures of Post Office buildings.

The increase in postal rates to 1½d resulted from the imposition of a ½d war tax in October 1918 and led to new booklets being issued in 1919, priced at 2/3 with various covers – pink, green or blue - with four different variations of the stamps they contained: 18 x 1½d King George V stamps (SG 58; SG 51; SG 59 and SG 52). Two £1 booklets were also issued containing 160 x 1½d King George V stamps (SG 51 or SG 52) in blocks of 15. These booklets were replaced in 1920 following another increase in postal rates. The new 2/- booklets, also with various coloured covers containing 12 x 2d King George V stamps (SG 62 or SG 63) and £1 booklets of 120 x 2d King George V stamps (SG 62 or SG 63) or 90 x 2d King George V stamps (SG 63) and 15 x 4d blue King George V stamps (SG 65). The stamps were printed on different varieties of watermarked paper: SG 58, SG 59; SG 62; SG 63 and SG 65 (Second Watermark paper); SG 51 and SG 52 (Third Watermark paper).

It should be noted that the number of early booklets produced is unknown but it was clearly quite small and examples are comparatively rare in complete condition, especially, but not exclusively, the £1 versions. A number of the booklets contained information about postal services (including telephonic services) and postal rates within Australia and overseas.

In 1923, the rate reverted to 1½d and new booklets were issued in various formats and with a variety of colours but mainly green or light green on light coloured card. The 2/3 booklets contained 18 x 1½d King George V stamps (either SG 61 or SG 77) on Second Watermark paper and later, after 1927, either SG 87 or SG 96 on Fifth Watermark paper in blocks of 6. The £1 booklet contained 160 x 1½d King George V stamps (SG 61 or SG 77) on Second Watermark paper in blocks of 20. A reprinted £1 booklet with a revised cover was issued sometime in mid-1927 containing 160 x 1½d King George V stamps (SG 96) on Fifth Watermark paper also in blocks of 20.

In 1926 A J Mullett took over at the Australian Note and Stamp Printer at the Note and printing Branch of the Commonwealth Bank. He was responsible for a significant innovation that took place in May 1927 when it was decided that a booklet (Figure 2) would be issued to

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<sup>4</sup> J B Cooke was dismissed a few months short of his retirement age following an ‘investigation into allegations of irregularities’. *Horsham Times*, May 31 1918 quoted by *Stampboards*, June 4 2014.

commemorate the opening of the Federal Parliament House in Canberra by the Duke of York (later King George VI). The booklet priced at 2/- contained 16 x 1½d brown-lake stamps (SG 105) and was issued simultaneously with the sheet stamp commemorating the event. It was much larger in size than previous booklets and the front cover was rather more ornate than the standard issues. The back cover showed a photograph of H. M. S. 'Renown' leaving Portsmouth with the Duke and Duchess aboard. As before, the stamps were from sheets and stapled through the selvedge in two blocks of 8 stamps. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper and a little over 72,000 booklets were prepared for this issue.<sup>5</sup>



Figure 2

From 1928 onwards, stamps for booklets were printed from a dedicated booklet plate under

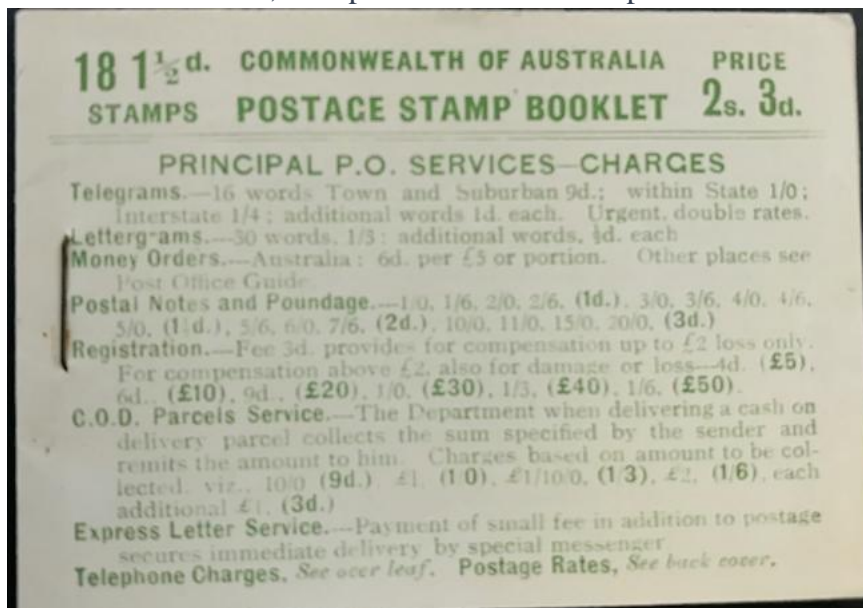


Figure 3

the supervision of the man who had replaced A J Mullett<sup>6</sup> at the printing office June 1927, John Ash<sup>7</sup>. The change was designed to reduce costs and to allow the automation of booklet assembly. The new plates were in two halves and this resulted in blocks of each having a left hand margin. And printed tête-bêche. The stamps were printed in such a

<sup>5</sup> See Brusden-White, *op. cit.* p 11/41.

<sup>6</sup> A J Mullett was regarded by some as a 'disaster', and his short period in office was marked by errors. See Mike Andrew: *Pre-Decimal Stamps of Australia* ([www.predecimal.nf](http://www.predecimal.nf)).

<sup>7</sup> John Ash was a 'perfectionist'. *Ibid.* Ash served for many years until he was replaced by W C G McCracken sometime in 1940. The Ash imprint remained in use for some time after his replacement. See *Stamporama discussions*, Feb 2017.

manner that some booklets when assembled would have inverted watermarks.<sup>8</sup> There were new covers and because of the printing method there was usually a margin on the left-hand side to allow for stapling. The stamps in the new 2/3 booklets issued in 1928 were 18 x 1½d King George V stamps (SG 96a or SG 96w) on Fifth Watermark paper (Figure 3).<sup>9</sup>

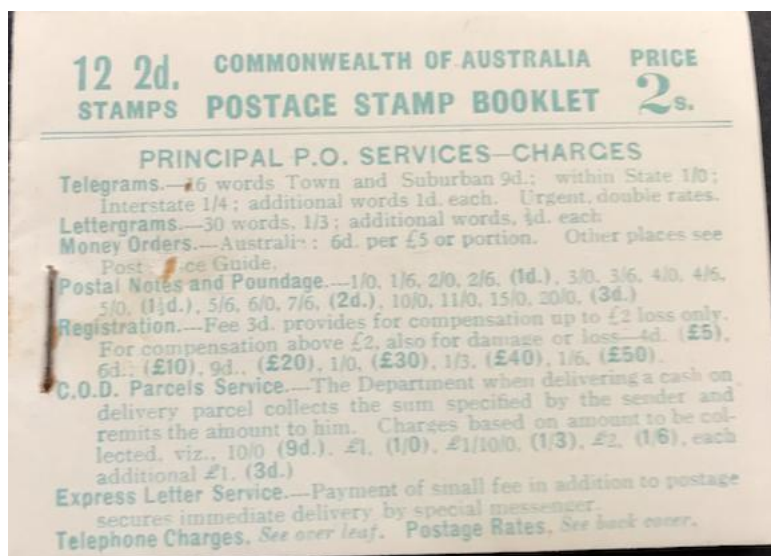


Figure 4

In 1930 a 2/- booklet (Figure 4) was issued with a green on pale green cover and containing twelve 2d King George V stamps (either SG 99a and 99aw [small multiple watermark 5 paper] or SG 127 and 127w [C of A watermark 6 paper]). The stamps were stapled to the cover in two panes of six stamps and separated by interleaving. The outside front cover is similar in style to the 2/3 booklet of 1928 with Telephone Charges on the inside front cover and Rates of Postage<sup>10</sup> are printed on the inside back cover and ‘USE THE AIR MAIL’ on the outside back cover. (Figure 5). About 50% of these booklets contain stamps with watermark inverted. A £1 booklet containing 120 x 2d King George V stamps (SG 99 or SG 99a [small multiple watermark 5 paper]) in 6 blocks of 20 and stapled to the cover with two staples was also issued. However, declining sales led the Australian Postal Authorities to decide to discontinue further production of £1 booklets after January 1931.<sup>11</sup>

A second innovation took place in 1930 with the production of a 3/- booklet containing 12 x 3d green Air Mail stamps (SG 115) in blocks of 4 separated by waxed interleaves plus two panes of airmail labels. Examples of this booklet are known with the ‘long wing to plane’ variety (SG 115b). The stamps for this booklet were printed on a special set of plates on paper with a vertical mesh and measuring 31 x 22mm. (Figure 6)

<sup>8</sup> See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/2. It notes that one tête-bêche pair of George V 2d reds was used to repair a 2/- booklet. The unique booklet was sold at a Spink auction in 2003 ‘for £82,800’, which at the time was ‘a record for an Australian Commonwealth philatelic item’. See, Richard Breckon, ‘Early Australian Stamp Booklets 1903-1938’, *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, January 2004, p61.

<sup>9</sup> This booklet and all subsequent booklets until 1949 can be found with watermarks inverted.

<sup>10</sup> The text on these pages varies between the original booklet and later reprints. See Brusden-White, *op. cit.* p 11/48-49.

<sup>11</sup> See *Ibid.* p 11/51.

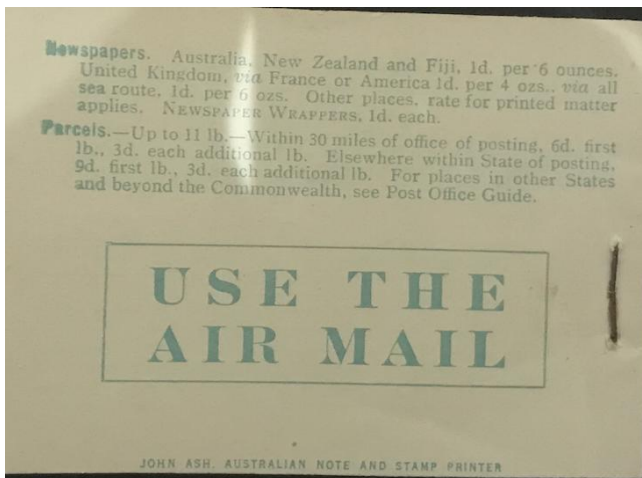


Figure 5



Figure 6

The booklet remained on sale until 1935 when it was replaced by a re-designed booklet (Figure 7), but with the same configuration of stamps, which were printed on paper with horizontal mesh and measuring 31.75 x 31.5mm.<sup>12</sup> Supplies of this booklet became exhausted sometime in 1936. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper and approximately 60,000 booklets were prepared with the largest number being for the 1930 issue.<sup>13</sup>



Figure 7

A revised cover for the 2/- booklet was issued in 1934 containing 12 x 2d King George V stamps (SG 127 or SG 127w). This cover is inscribed 'Address your mail fully...' on the front cover which also broke with tradition by having a pale cream cover. Due to minor changes in the information written on the inside cover, there are five different versions of this booklet.<sup>14</sup>

The final group of 2/- booklets was issued in 1935 and had a further revision of the text on the cover with also a change of colour to green but still using 12 x 2d King George V stamps (SG127 and SG 127w), printed on Sixth Watermark paper. The booklet covers carry two

<sup>12</sup> The measurements are given in Brusden-White, *op. cit.* p 11/45 and 11/57.

<sup>13</sup> See *Ibid*, p 11/45 and 11/57.

<sup>14</sup> For details of the versions, see *Ibid*, p 11/58-60.

different inscriptions: the original was inscribed 'Wherever there is a Money Order Post Office' (Figure 8) but a later reissue in late 1936 read 'In Most Money Order Post Offices' (Figure 9).

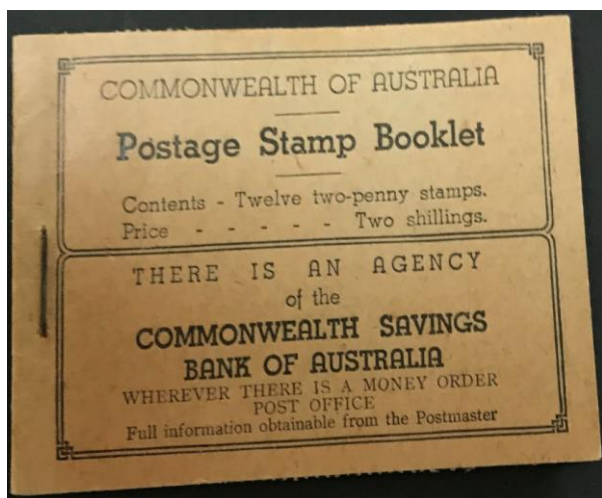


Figure 8



Figure 9

Although some of the earliest booklets contained interleaving to protect stamps, it was not until 1938 that booklets were specially prepared with wax interleaving for distribution in areas of Australia that were tropical. The decision to do so was in response to complaints from people living in Queensland and parts of New South Wales that stamps were being damaged and made unusable as a result of sticking together.<sup>15</sup> The first such booklet was the 2/- 'In Most Money Order Post Offices' edition containing 12 x 2d King George V stamps (SG 127 or SG 127w) printed on Sixth Watermark paper. Arguably this was the first booklet issued during the reign of his successor as King, George VI, but is included in this section as the stamps used were of his late father who had died in January 1936.

#### **MEMBER AUTOBIOGRAPHY (26) RALPH MCKENNA (USA)**

I was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1957. I attended St Peter school, grades 1-8. The school had a library and I was drawn to books about other countries. I think that is where the seed of stamp collecting was planted. We would go home for lunch. I would pass a TV repair shop, that had a display of stamps in the window. The proprietor was a stamp collector, that shop was a magnet for me, and my ready cash. I visited so much that the proprietor nicknamed me The Pest. He did put up with me and gave me a 1930's Scott catalog, and many more stamps than I ever bought. The scent of TV tubes remains a great memory.

My cash source for stamp purchases was snow shovelling, and my newspaper route (Boston Globe). The scent of ink and newsprint also remains a great memory. As I learned about how stamps were made, I became interested in printing.

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<sup>15</sup> See *Ibid.* p. 11/56. Such booklets are also referred to as 'tropical'.



*Ralph McKenna, Dr Don Pearce, David Vandette at Melbourne 2013*

I attended Don Bosco Technical High School, grades 9-12, and studied printing. Don Bosco schools began in Turin, Italy. Most of the faculty were European, and that was different for a US high school. I also played lots of hockey (ice) in high school.

For Christmas 1972, my mom got me a Minkus Master Global stamp album. My big project was transferring the stamps! I still have that album and add to it on occasion. As high school progressed my collecting interests evolved. To collecting mint, new issues of Japan, Malta, Australia and Pacific Islands.

After high school I went into the printing trade. I operated Heidelberg offset presses up to 6/C machines. Many countries use these same presses to print their stamps. I

retired from printing in 2014. I have driven limousines, and am currently driving a bus for the Transit Authority. I got the bus job in a lottery, my number was 9042. They taught me how to drive a bus at age 60!

I've been married for 24 years to Tatyana. She is from Taganrog, in Southern Russia. We don't have any children, but we have 16 cats! She is a special person to put up with me! I worked in printing for 40 years, 33 of them at the oldest printing company in Boston.

My collecting interests continued to evolve: Australia Kangaroos, Classic NZ, and Australian States. From the moment I received a letter from Eric Ash welcoming me into the BSAP, until today, I've met so many wonderful people. My stamp collecting has been enhanced as well.

### **2705. TWO MORE UNRECORDED TAX MARKS by Patrick Reid (1112)**

Recently I was fortunate enough to find a couple of 1950's Tax Marks that have not been previously recorded. One is from South Australia and the other from Western Australia.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The front shown below at Fig. 1 was sent from Kadina to New Zealand. It was prepaid 6½d, the domestic rate, but the NZ rate was 8d. the deficiency was doubled and converted at the prevailing rate of 1d = 3 centimes to 9 centimes. There is no evidence of collection of the amount due, which would have been 2d, as NZ was working on 1d = 5 centimes at the time.





Fig. 1

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The front shown above at Fig. 2 was sent from Perth to New Zealand. It was prepaid 6½d, the domestic rate, but the NZ rate was 8d. the deficiency was doubled and converted at the prevailing rate of 1d = 3 centimes to 9 centimes. The amount due was collected via a NZ 2d definitive.



Fig. 2

The style of the South Australia handstamp fits into the series current at the time and the style of the Western Australia also fits into the WA series then current. The deformation of the corners on the WA handstamp supports my current view that the WA handstamp series were rubber.

Neither of these handstamps has been recorded before.

## **REPORT OF ON-LINE JANUARY MEETING - THE TATTERSALL'S STORY**

For our first single presenter Zoom meeting about 20 members gathered to hear our secretary. Patrick opened his presentation by explaining that Tattersall's was originally a hotel in Sydney and its proprietor George Adams (who had originally come to Australia in 1839 as a 16-year old) sought to be a scrupulously honest and above-board businessman. Initially he was asked to organise a sweepstake for the Gentlemen's Club, and this was the root of the worldwide phenomenon, now seen as an Australian institution in which many people participate.

Over time Adams business interests were considerably wider than the hotel and included: a coke works and power station to serve the hotel and all other properties in the same block; he truly sought to "own the value chain".

However, the NSW government was largely run by staunch churchgoers who sought to ban lotteries which led to a move to Brisbane, but by 1895 similar legislation there necessitate a move to Tasmania, where Adams had secured an exclusive licence to sell off bankrupt property which he did by means of a lottery. He had added David Harvey to his senior team, who was effectively Head of Property. The exclusive licence effectively allowed a global business to be established run from Tasmania in the 1890s running into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The lottery was popular as the economy was in recession, so it provided the possibility of "getting rich quick" at a time when money was otherwise hard to come by.

1901 brought the formation of the Federal Government dominated by Queensland, NSW & South Australia, who sought through the Posts & Telegraph Act of 1901 to prevent lottery business being conducted directly via the post. No similar ban applied to telegraphs. This created a loophole which could be exploited by Adams. Tasmania was against the Act, because it derived around 25% of its GDP from Tattersall's. However agents had been appointed in many places to collect lottery bids and communicate with Hobart via accommodation addresses, or by telegraphing the instructions to Tasmania and sending the money to Agents, often directly to the Commonwealth Bank in Tasmania (all of which was lawful). Later restrictions on lottery related communication to around 350 addresses required the use of private post carriers (which Adams generally established under his ownership).

In pre computer days, this required the employment of a large number of staff, and systems which included keeping all correspondence on spikes; hence Tattersall's material will almost always be found in such condition. It was all archived as it was processed. Sadly from a postal history perspective when the operation moved to Melbourne, the archive was purchased by a stamp dealer. He employed a team to remove stamps from the envelopes, but perhaps mercifully that process had started with the latest material so the early postal history was retained when a later owner realised that the postal history would be much more valuable than the stamps thereon.

Patrick's talk was well illustrated with material, including mail to agents, lottery tickets of various denomination and outgoing mail, often recognised by A perfined stamps. 5 types were used over time, all of which were illustrated (to prevent pilfering, and more particularly the theft of stamps and resale to the PO). The display of tickets also highlighted that from 1905 there was duty to pay in various amounts at various times. The 1901 Act was eventually withdrawn in 1935 but had not been enforced for many years before that and in 1954 the operation moved to Melbourne and remains part of Australian culture to the present day.

**BACK OF BEYOND? (ARTICLE 1) compiled by Ian Spencer (999)  
SOMETHING DIFFERENT FROM TATTERSALL'S?**

Following Pat Reid's excellent Zoom presentation on the "Tattersall's story, here is something that Pat didn't show - a cheque for 10/6 paid to Tattersall's during the period when the Lottery was in Brisbane, Queensland, between 1892 and 1895. This was ended by a change in the State Legislature, and they moved to Hobart, Tasmania.



This cheque originating at Stanley, a small town on the NW coast of Tasmania. The cheque itself has a penny colourless embossed platypus stamp (which does not scan well) and inter-state duty paid by a Qld penny postage stamp. There are cachets of the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank of Tasmania in Hobart and the National Bank of Tasmania in Launceston (dated 15<sup>th</sup> October 1895).

David McNamee in his "Catalogue and Hand of Tattersall's Covers" (2006) lists only six covers from this Brisbane period. How many cheques will have survived that had been sent to Tattersall's, from the time when the lottery was in Queensland?

Dave Elsmore has a 1904 cheque for £100 issued by Tattersall's, but this was from Geraldton (not Brisbane), and after the date when Tattersall's Lottery moved to Tasmania in 1895.

Over to the members of BSAP

**CAN YOU HELP?**

Whilst the "Spencer collection" can keep the column going, this is your chance to share something different from your own collection – something that puzzles you or something you would just like to share with others.

**AUCTION UPDATE**

As the Bulletin went to press Huw was on the process of concluding the auction that closed on 1 March.

He can take material for the next postal auction up to the end of March (though I anticipate that if you ask him nicely in advance that may stretch to include the Easter Weekend).



## **AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY IN PRINT #2, 2021.**

A list of articles found in Journals & Bulletins held (or seen) by the Librarian (Periodicals).

## **AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH COLLECTORS CLUB BULLETIN, Vol.59, No No.4, December 2020.**

- Art.3823: 1965 5d Christmas with Gold omitted and other missing colours – John Bozic.
  - Art.3824: The use of Cut-down Datestamps as Reliefs at Conferences in NSW – Richard Peck ACCCF.
  - Art.3825: North-West Pacific Islands 6d 3<sup>rd</sup> wmk. 5<sup>th</sup> setting: a new discovery -Die IIB Bright Ultramarine – Robert Benoist.
  - Art.3826: 1929 1 ½ d Claret Western Australia Centenary – the arrest of all KGV commemorative shades? – John Bozic.
  - Art.3827: Datestamp salvation – Richard Peck ACCCF..
  - Art.3828: New varieties on the 1976 18c Helichrysum Thomsonii – Richard Guy ACCCF.
  - Art.3829: Chambigne and Cumbil, NSW Post Offices – confirmation of Daye-stamp types – Tony Curtis.
  - Art.3830: The Treatment of Philatelic Mail in Sydney – an update – Richard Peck ACCCF.
  - Art.3831: Parcel Post Home Compostable – Richard Peck ACCCF.
  - Art.3832: Two early New Guinea Occupation Covers – Robert Benoist.
  - ART.3833: The University of Sydney – a Postal History – Richard Peck ACCCF.
- Notes of Club Meetings of 21 September, 19 October and 16 November 2020.  
INDEX to Volume 59 (2020).

## **APF NEWS, Vol.34, No.3, December 2020.**

- Editorial – Darryl Fuller.
- President's Column- Peter Allan.
- News from APF
- Australian Virtual Philatelic Exhibition – AusVipex2020.
- Fakes, Forgeries, Facsimiles and Fantasies (Caveat Emptor) -Darryl Fuller.
- Useful Philatelic Websites.
- Exhibition Timetable and Updates.
- The APTA Page.
- The Genesis of a Stamp (Sydney-San Francisco mail steam service) – Peter Plowman.

## **AUSTRALIAN STAMPS PROFESSIONAL, Vol.15, No.1.**

- In War and Peace: The Catalina Flying Boat in Australia Pt.2 – Nicholas Oughton.
- Detecting Forged “OS” Punctures on Australian Commonwealth issues Pt.1 – John Graham.
- “Write Home First” – YMCA – Andrew Brockett.
- Les Molnar.
- A Cover Story (a 1944 registered Forces cover forwarded very many times) – Graeme Plaw.
- A tale of two ebay auctions ((cover with 2 £2 Coat-of-Arms stamps).
- Victoria Pt.1 – the first Postage Stamps -
- Samoan Clipper explodes and is destroyed - all killed - Brian R Peace FRPSL APR.
- PNG Emergency Provisionals 2015 (2<sup>nd</sup> series 2020 update) Hans Proebsting.
- The OS/NSW type A puncture of Kangaroo issues – identifying the 12 dies Pt.1: Background, methodology and illustrated conclusions – Tom Weir & David Coath.

CINDERELLA STAMP CLUB OF AUSTRALIA, Vol.34, No.3, December 2020.

100<sup>th</sup> CSCA Journal.

From the Secretary – Paul Storm.

New CSCA Journal Index.

From the Editor – Marilyn Gendek.

Issue No.1: CSCA and the Journal (reprint of letter from Maxwell R Hayes, first editor of the Journal (published December 2012).

In the Mail Box: New Zealand 2020 FIAP International Stamp Exhibition – Wilkinson's Line of Buses – Richard C Peck; British and Colonial Delandres – a Pictorial Catalogue – Michael Wood.

Exploring other Centenaries – Vito Milana & Dave Elsmore.

AUSVIPEX 2020 ([www.ausvipex2020.com.au/](http://www.ausvipex2020.com.au/))

Cinderellas on Cover – Peter Simpfendorfer.

The discovery of a Specimen Presentation Booklet of NSW Revenue Stamps – David J Smith & Paul Storm.

The Specimen Duty Stamps of NSW – Dingle Smith.

NSW Decimal Railway Stamps – some observations – Dave Elsmore.

Brisbane Town Post: a follow-up – Ian McMahon & Vito Milana.

Magnetic Island Freight Stamps – Ian MacMahon.

Australia's Pigeon Post – Jack Van Beveren.

Brisbane Victoria Bridge Tolls – Richard C Peck MAP ACCF.

NSW Government Railways Sample Passenger Ticket Registers – Richard C Peck.

New Zealand Beer Duty Stamps – Richard Rathbone.

New Zealand Tuberculosis Seals Pt.3 – covers and publicity – David Stalker.

Lions Christmas Seals: Cinderella Exhibit – Joan Orr.

CINDERELLA PHILATELIST, Vol.61, No.1, January 2021.

No Australian content.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY, January 2021.

Mutiny on the Bounty Pt.2: Paradise lost – Nicholas Oughton.

Cocos Island: Jurassic Park or Treasure Island – Stephen Pendleton.

New Zealand 1955 Centennial stamp issue – Christopher Moor.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY, February 2021.

Papua: The 1932 Pictorials – Christer Brunström FRPSL.

Postal Stationery Matters (incl. 3 NSW items) – Peter van Gelder.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Vol130, No.1482, Jan-Feb 2021.

No Australian Content.

PERFIN SOCIETY BULLETIN,

December 2020.- No Australian content.

February 2021.

Floyd Walker Memorial Award goes to John Mathews.

Some research into the Sloper Workshop Impression Books for Australian dies – John Sloper.

STAMP LOVER, December 2020.

No Australian content.

STAMP TALK, Vol.46, No.3, November 2020.

Auditor's Report.

David Figg MAP awarded the Australian Philatelic Order Research Award.

Annual General Meeting

King George V 1d Research (Pane 4, nos. 4,5,6,7 and 8 and Pane7 no.49) – Gordon Monk  
APR, Bert Wajer APR and the late Paul Kaigg.

THE SHILLING VIOLET, No.86, November 2020.

Goolwa Barrage Post Office – Anthony Presgrave APR FRPSL.

Official Stamps issued 1867.

Official Stamps issued 1868.

Registration Labels Addendum No.1.

A Cautionary Tale – Harry Lower.

The People behind the South Australian Departmentals, the Ministerial Positions.

New Life for 102-year-old Mail Ketch “Annie Watt” (APO News December 1972).

Corinphila Sale 250 (South Australia) – Anthony Presgrave APR FRPSL.

The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps (source log lost to memory).

Meeting Notes for Study Group on 6 October 2020.

AEColes

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\* at Online Auction on 19-20 February 2021 (prices include 19.8% Buyer's Premium)

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