

The Bulletin



The British Society of Australian Philately

Founded 1933

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P.L. 55B STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY 1692-85†

PARCELS ADDRESS LABEL

FROM	TO
Station	Station
Sender's Name	Consignee's Name
.....
Sender's } Address }	Consignee's } Address } House No.
No. of Packages } In Consignment }	Street
	City, Town or Suburb
	Date of Despatch
If parcel NOT to be delivered by Carrier Insert "Will Call", here	

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

OPEN LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY

By the time that you read this we all should have taken a big step back towards “normality”, whatever that is. It seems as though we shall be wearing masks for a while to come, so there will be plenty of opportunity to show off stylish models to impress one's friends - if they can still recognise you.

Your Council have decided that is sensible to hold the Annual General Meeting as a Zoom event again. It is generally advantageous as there is no need for people to travel or to organise a special one-day event, so it is both economic and green at the same time. The calling notice is elsewhere in this issue. A few of your Council are beginning to think that they should consider stepping down in favour of a younger model. If you would like to consider joining Council and taking an active part in the running of the Society, please contact any of the current Council members to find out more about what is involved. We need to be able to look forward to the Society still existing in 2040.

We will resume our Programme of meetings with a members evening at the Royal Philatelic Society, Abchurch Lane on 8th September, starting at 5pm. The full new Programme will be published with the next issue. This will include Ringwood meetings and possibly a Wessex meeting too. Do not forget that there is a meeting at Hampex on the 25th September. It is usually a good day out. Council have also decided that ZOOM meetings have been a general success and will include them in the new Programme approximately bi-monthly. It is good to see and speak to a wide range of members, including some from overseas.

It is also clear that Autumn Stampex will go ahead from September 29th to October 2nd at the Business Design Centre in Islington. The 2022 Convention will (at last) be held in Salisbury at the Grasmere House Hotel from 20th to 22nd May 2022. Full details will be published in the December Bulletin.

I expect to see plenty of newly written up displays when meetings resume as you have all had ample time to get them done during lockdown. Keep safe and well.

PGER 11/7/21

Membership Secretary Report – There have been no changes to the Membership Database in Notification 178 for the period: 1 June 2021 to 31 July 2021

EDITORIAL

Patrick may be disappointed, as some of you have been writing articles, so may not have many freshly written up pages as he might anticipate. Thanks to those who have sent new articles recently and apologies that space does not permit immediate publication; I have several longer articles. However, there is always room for more; at present a few short (up to 2 pages, like Patrick's on page 153) articles would be helpful to have. The inside front cover has been further updated following the completion of establishing generic e-addresses for all the society's officers. In due course there will be a little advertising space available there.

Alan Cross

2292. CONTINUING RESEARCH ON THE GV 1D VARIETIES (Part 66)
by Gordon Monk, Bert Wajer and the late Paull Kaigg

Pane 6 # 41 *Issued (by authors) Jul 2001 Revised 2a to 2f added Jul 2018*

Notes A difficult unit to plate pre May 1936; best collected in multiples.

1st State Proof – 7 July 1914 (1st half of 1st printing)

1a Island flaw variable.

2nd State 28 July 1914 (2nd half of 1st printing) – May 1936

1a as before.

2a Shade Lines. Break in line L114 left of LVS found on 21% of sample, variable.

2b Shade Lines. Break in lines R104 and 105 with a notch in 106 found on 33% of sample, variable.

2c Top Right Corner. As the run progresses the corner gradually extends to the right found on 46% of sample, variable.

2d Top Right Corner. Late in the print run a compartment dot appears over the corner.

2e Bottom Frame. Break or notch under E of ONE found on 17% of sample, inconstant.

2f Cross. Gentle right to left slope found on 42% of sample, variable.

3rd State May 1936 - Final

1a, 2a to 2f as before.

3a Shade Lines. A NNE-SSW scratch starting between the 3rd and 4th pearl on right of the crown going upwards through top 5 lines, variable.



1a variations

2c, 2d variations



2a variations

2b variations

2e variations



2f, 3a variations

Pane 6 # 42 Issued Jul 2018 Best collected in multiples

Notes Right margin unit.. More info required on 1b, c, and 2e.

A difficult unit to plate

1st State Proof – 7 July 1914 (1st half of 1st printing)

- 1a Island flaw variable.
- 1b Top Right Corner. Late in the print run a compartment mark appears $\frac{3}{4}$ mm above TF and $\frac{1}{2}$ mm from RF, inconstant.
- 1c Right Frame. Late in the print run compartment marks appear between R25 and R73 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm from RF, inconstant.



1b, 1c

2nd State 28 July 1914 (2nd half of 1st printing) – Final

- 1a as before, 1b, 1c removed.
- 2a Shade Lines. Breaks in lines L104 to L106 left of LVS found on 38% of sample, variable.
- 2b Shade Lines. Breaks in lines L121 to L123 left of LVS found on 38% of sample, variable.
- 2c Top Left Corner. Late in the print run a compartment mark appears close to the corner, inconstant and variable.
- 2d Top Right Corner. A compartment dot appears over the corner in line with RF. Later the dot grows in size and TF extends upwards until a spike appears on the corner similar to 7-49. Inconstant and variable.
- 2e Right Frame. Late in the print run compartment marks appear on the frame making the frame appear rough, inconstant.



2e



1a variations

2c variations



2a, 2b variations



2d variations

1st State Proof – 7 July 1914 (1st half of 1st printing)

No island flaw.

- 1a Bottom Left Corner. Late in the print run a 1mm long compartment mark appears $\frac{3}{4}$ mm below BF starting $\frac{1}{2}$ mm left of LF, inconstant.
- 1b Left Frame. Late in the print run a compartment line appears $\frac{1}{2}$ mm left of LF from TLC to BLC, inconstant.
- 1c Top Left Corner. Late in the print run a $\frac{4}{2}$ mm long curved compartment line appears $\frac{3}{4}$ mm above TF starting $\frac{1}{2}$ mm left of LF, inconstant.
- 1d Bottom Right Corner. Late in the print run 2 dots appear $\frac{1}{2}$ mm below BF, inconstant.

2nd State 28 July 1914 (2nd half of 1st printing) – Final

1a, b, c, d, removed. No island flaw constant.

- 2a Top Frame. Shallow curve between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm from TLC, variable.
 - 2b Right Frame. Shallow curve between 5 and 7 mm above BRC, variable.
 - 2c Top Frame. Notched or broken left of cross found on 39% of sample, variable.
 - 2d Top Frame. Abrupt curve on inside left of right v-scroll found on 19% of sample.
 - 2e Bottom Right Corner. Slightly blunt found on 40% of sample, variable.
 - 2f Top Right Corner. Gradually extends to the right as the run progresses, variable.
 - 2g Bottom Left Corner. In mid print run a compartment mark appears attached to LF at the corner. As the run progresses it grows in size extending up LF and below BF, variable.
 - 2h Left Frame. Compartment marks appear early in the print run between L58 and L64.
As the run progresses they increase in number and size and extend from TLC to BLC, variable.
 - 2j Top Left Corner. In mid print run a faint compartment dot appears over the corner. Later it grows to a strong short line round the corner, variable.
 - 2k Top Right Corner. A compartment dot appears over the corner in mid print run and gradually grows in size, variable.
 - 2l Right Frame. Late in the print run compartment marks appear between R16 and R18.
 - 2m Bottom Right Corner. At end of the print run a compartment dot appears off the corner.
- Note Left margin unit. 2a similar flaws on 6-25, 31, 44, and 46. 2b similar flaw on 6-45.



1a, b, c



2f variations

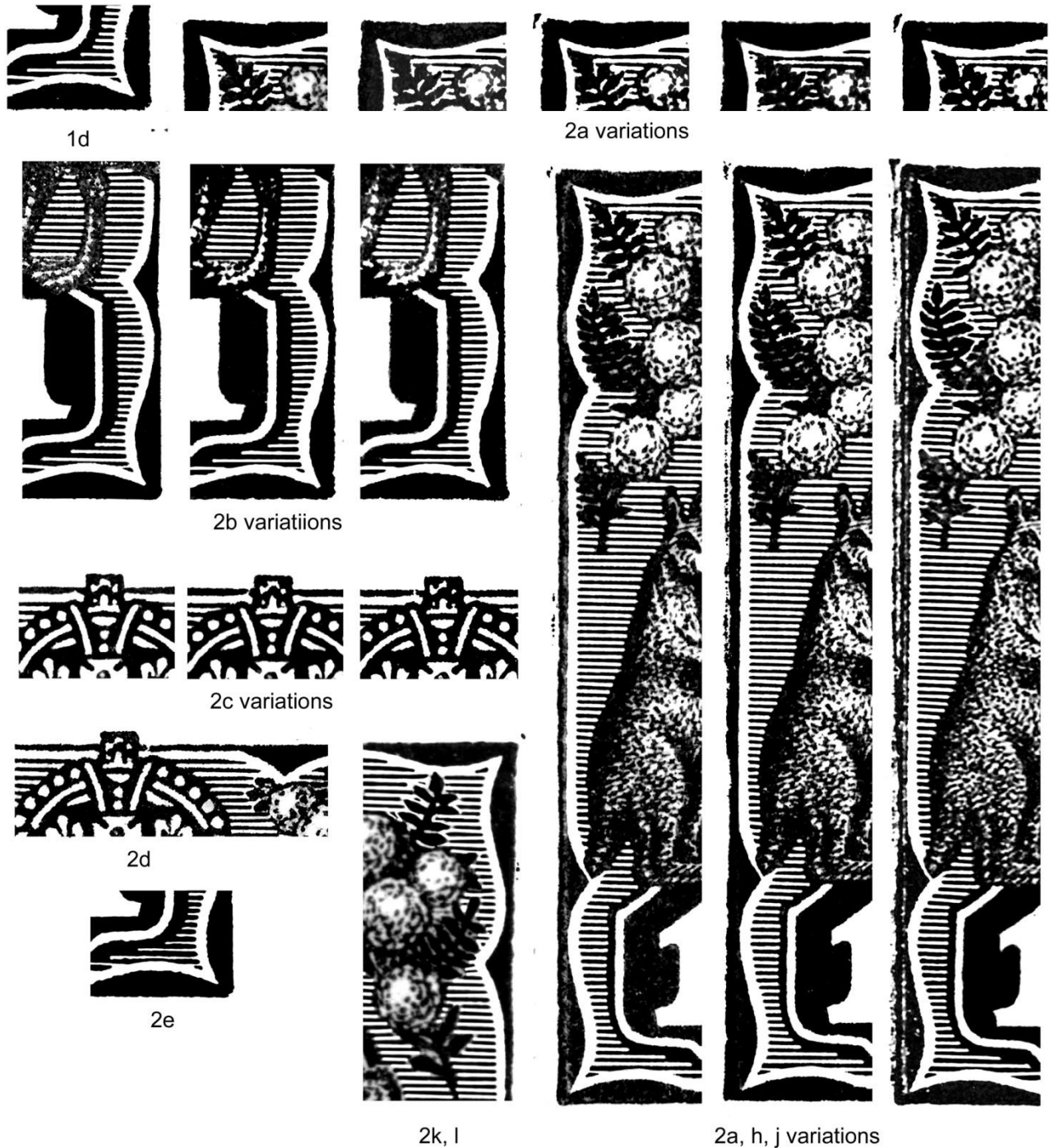
2g variations



2j variations

2k variations

2m



Pane 6 # 44 . Issued Sep 2002, revised June 2006,
all revised Aug 2018. 1c revised Jan 2019

1st State Proof – 7 July 1914 (1st half of 1st printing)

- 1a Top Left Corner. Island flaw inconstant and variable in size.
- 1b Top Left Shade Lines. Thin and uneven, 1st line is faint, 2nd line normal, 3rd and 4th lines thin and broken. Found on 80% of sample, variable.
- 1c Bottom Left Corner. Late in the print run a 1¾mm long compartment mark appears ½mm from LF starting 1mm above BF, inconstant.

- 1d Top Left Corner. Late in the print run a compartment mark appears $\frac{3}{4}$ mm above TF starting $\frac{1}{4}$ mm left of LF, inconstant.
- 1e Bottom Right Corner. Late in the print run a compartment mark appears $\frac{1}{2}$ mm below BF and in line with RF, inconstant.

2nd State 28 July 1914 (2nd half of 1st printing) – Final

1c, d, e removed. 1a, 1b as before.

- 2a Top Frame. A 1mm notch starting $\frac{1}{2}$ mm from TLC, inconstant and variable.
- 2b Bottom Left Shade Lines. Wider space between 3rd and 4th lines from bottom both sides on the value shield found on 77% of sample, variable.
- 2c Bottom Right Shade Lines. Bottom line thick, 2nd line thick, 3rd line thin making the space between 3rd and 4th lines wider found on 70% of sample, variable.
- 2d Left Frame. Late in the print run compartment marks appear between L20 and L34, inconstant.
- 2e Right Frame. At the end of the print run a compartment dot appears at R42-43 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm from RF, inconstant.

Note This unit is easily confused with 1-50, 1-56 and 3-1 but 3-1 does not have an island flaw. 2d provides the test for separating the units



2d



1a, b variations



2b



1c

1e

1d



2c



1b, 2a variations



2e



1b variations

2693 THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP: THE NEW SOUTH WALES 1838 EMBOSSED LETTER SHEET Part 5 by Brian Peace FRPSL APR (395)



Figures 19A
1845Feb04 Reused with Printed Addressee and Handstruck 2
(ex Burrus and Peace)

This example with weak embossing bears a crowned FREE FE*4 1845 date-stamp in red with 6 OCLOCK time stamp. The letter sheet was turned and re-used on 8 February to the Australian Assurance Office, and bears a hand-struck 2 in black denoting payment by the recipient of the Sydney town postage, accompanied by the 1 OCLOCK time stamp.



Figure 20
1847May03: One of Two Examples to King Barton
(ex Peace)

Envelope with clear embossing, crowned FREE MY*3 1847 in red and 1 OCLOCK time stamp. One of two examples to this addressee.



Figure 21
1847Dec06: From Colonial Secretary's Office
(Mark Diserio Collection)

This letter sheet from the Colonial Secretary's Office (CSO) bears the crowned FREE DE*6 1847 struck in red and 6 OCLOCK time stamp struck over the embossing.

It is recorded that the CSO purchased at least eight hundred embossed letter sheets in 1844. This example demonstrates their commitment to support Raymond's initiative irrespective of the neutral financial benefit, in that the letter is endorsed OHMS yet the CSO would have been debited with one penny and the General Post Office credited with a similar amount.



Figure 22
1848Apr25: From Colonial Secretary's Office with Time Stamp again struck over
Embossing
(Michael Blinman Collection)

A second letter from the CSO is endorsed OHMS, demonstrates the continuing attempt by some government departments to use the embossed letter sheets. By 1848 it had become clear that the letter sheet had no future, so this example may have been simply the result of economy.



Figure 23
1849Aug03: One of Five Examples to Charles Lowe
(Martin Walker Collection)

Charles Bland Lowe (1822-1883) was the great grand-uncle of Robson Lowe (1905-97). Remarkably there are five examples to this addressee.

The second is dated 26 August 1845 and resides in the Vickery Collection in Sydney. Michael Blinman has a third example to this addressee dated 30 July 1846, and a fourth, dated 2 January 1849 was in the Hutson collection. The fifth example dated 30 March 1849, was in the Hans Karman collection sold by Leski on 25 March 2004.

Use of the Letter Sheet Post 1849

An example dated 16 January 1850, ex Hutson, is endorsed OHMS and sent from the Crown Lands Office. No FREE date-stamps or time stamps are recorded after 31 December 1849.

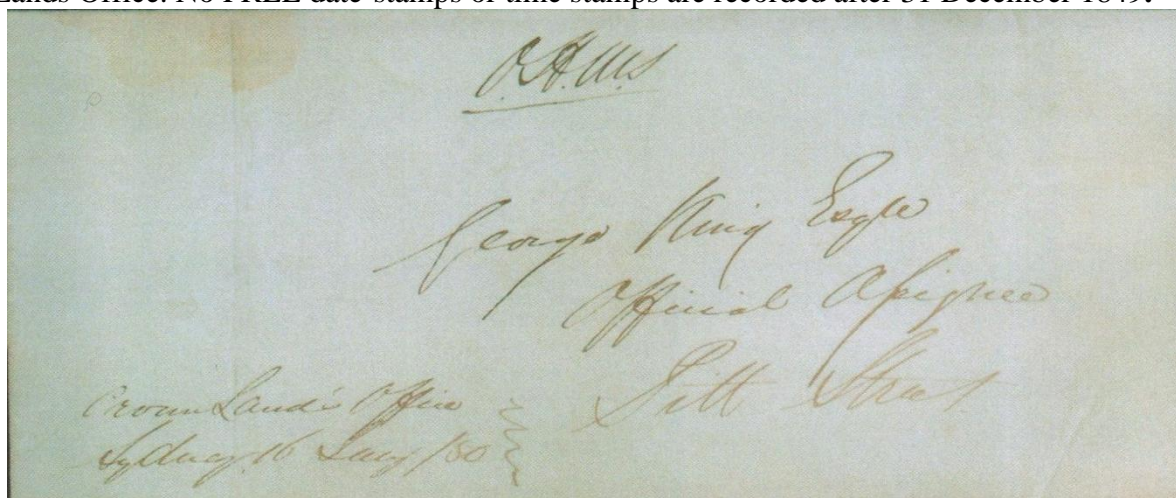


Fig 24
1850 Jan 16: Spink 19 Feb 2013 Lot 3. No time stamp.No FREE mark (ex Hutson)

The Oval Embossed Newsband

This oval embossing was not recorded until an illustration of OV2 appeared on page 606 of Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia Volume 4 *Australasia* in 1961.



Figure 24
OV1: Oval Embossed Newsband
(Author's Collection ex Slade)



Figure 25
OV2: Oval Embossed Newsband - One of three recorded examples of the oval embossing (Michael Blinman Collection ex Hutson and Dale Forster)

The wording of this seal differs from the circular version. Instead of incorporating the words NEW SOUTH WALES around the lower portion of the die, the oval seal incorporates the word SYDNEY.

No used example has been recorded.

Two of the recorded examples are wrappers as opposed to letter sheets or envelopes. OV1 is a single embossing on bluish laid paper and has a single watermark 115 x 75mm comprising vertical lines 26mm apart. OV2 is embossed on bluish laid Batonné paper and has no watermark.



Figure 26

**OV3: The Only Recorded Envelope Bearing the Embossing
(Mark Diserio Collection)**



Figure 26A

**Reverse of envelope showing embossing in 'negative' and oval
'seal' in red which was printed on official stationery**

This third example is an envelope bearing a stationer's name embossed on the reverse: *John Sands, Stationers, Sydney*. John Sands (1818-73) came to Sydney in 1837 and set up in business in George Street. In 1848 he took over Mary Reibey's house and shop front, and on

this site, next to the GPO, the firm bearing his name operated until 1970. It is therefore difficult to date this item.

The Australia Post New South Wales historical collection in the Powerhouse Museum contains an oval shaped hand embossing implement of this design. A second instrument was acquired at auction in England by Robson Lowe and donated to the C J Hutson collection. These instruments could not have been used to produce letter sheets as there is no second, female, die accompanying them.

The 50th and 150th Anniversaries

The 50th anniversary in 1888 was marked by the issue of commemorative postcards in NSW. Reproductions were also prepared for the 150th anniversary.

The Australian Philatelic Federation have utilised the design for the medals awarded as Australian Philatelic Orders for services to philately

References (continued & concluded):

Robson Lowe, London: 19Apr72 L501-503, 14Mar1978 L16; 14Jun1978 L4; 7May1985 L11; 26Oct1986 L6; 9Jun1987 L561
Siegel Auction Galleries, USA: 8Nov1995 L4001-4005 The second most important auction of the embossed stamp, comprising the *Manwood*, or Dale Forster, collection. Contained the 1839 piece, the earliest used entire letter sheet, and the newsband with the oval embossing; Siegel, Robert A, Auctions, USA: 25-26Jun1969 L989. Collection of the late Henry A Meyer; Stanley Gibbons, London: Private Treaty List July 2018. Offered 1847May03 cover; SG Auctions, London: Sale 5662 19Oct1988 L333. Contained the largest offering of used embossed examples estimated at £5,000. The lot included the 1839 piece and 8 used examples; of the embossed stamp. Re-offered by SG Australia (Private Treaty) at AUD12,000 in February 1989; Status Auctions, Sydney: 29Jan2015 L1482; Argus (Melbourne): 30Dec1933 p4; Sydney Gazette & NSW Advertiser: 24Nov1838 p2; Sydney Herald: 12Feb1838 p2, 26Feb1838 p2

2641. RESEARCH ON AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY LUGGAGE AND PARCEL LABELS Part 14 by Ian Spencer (999)

Part K Luggage & Parcel Labels for use within Victoria (continued) – Railway Labels

(2) Victoria Railway Parcel Labels

Victorian Parcel Labels generally have a “P.L” code 20 less than corresponding luggage ones. The one exception known is shown directly below.

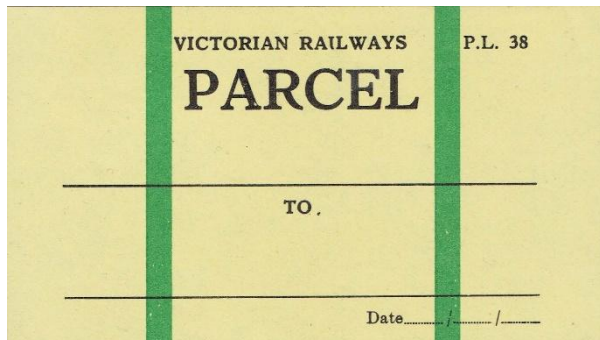
Type K14



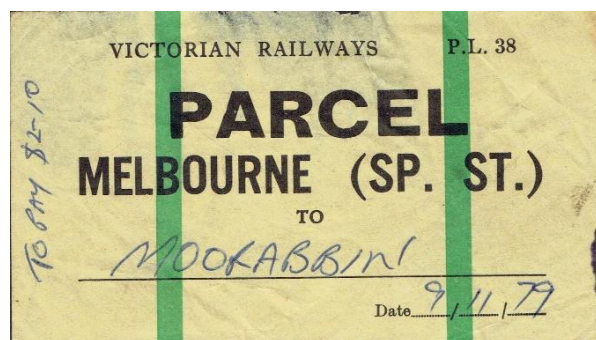
Type K14

Size 110.5 x 75.5 mm. It appears to be an early type – larger, and completely different to any other Victorian railway labels. Firstly, it has no “PL” code, having a “(4)” at top left, and is printed on blue paper. Unusually, all five lines of text appear to be different fonts. On the top line, the “VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.” (with stop – size 45 x 5 mm) has a sans-serif font in capitals, with the “V” and “R” at the start of the words being of a larger size.. This has a 12 mm thin line below it (with dots above and below it. On the second Line is “PARCELS TICKET.” (with stop – size 84 x 8 mm), in a thick, seriffed font - all in capitals, with square ends to the down-strokes of the “T”s and with a 37 mm line underneath. “Melbourne” (45 x 6.5 mm) has a thinner, but different seriffed font, in a mixture of upper and lower case letters. The “TO” is in capitals only 3mm high, and in a seriffed font, with pointed ends to the down strokes of the “T”. Finally, “Ballarat.” (with stop – 53 x 7 mm) is also in a mixture of upper and lower case letters, but in a very much thicker typeface. This is the only type of railway label for use within Victoria where both the sending and receiving stations are both printed on it. Ballarat is in the Central Highlands of Victoria, and is the third largest city in the state - around 113 Km from Melbourne by rail.

Type K15



Type K16



Type K15

Size 97 x 57 mm. This type was used to convey parcels between un-named stations within Victoria. Coded “P.L. 38” at top right. -printed on cream paper. “VICTORIAN RAILWAYS” is 37 x 2 mm long and has a seriffed font. “PARCEL” is 37 x 6 mm , in the same type of font as the line above. Like South Australian Parcels types, this has vertical stripes in green, but at 4mm wide, these are narrower than South Australian types: (13 mm for “Parcels” and 6-6.5 mm in Charges types). Printed on cream paper.

Type K16

Size 96 x 54 mm. This type was used to convey parcels from Spencer Street Station ,Melbourne to (un-named) stations within Victoria. Printed on cream paper. “VICTORIAN RAILWAYS” is 43 mm long, and taller at 2 mm high (as is the “P.L. 38” at top right. Unusually, both Types K15 and K16 are coded “P.L. 38”, even though they are used for quite different purposes, with the latter only being used at Spencer Street Station. “PARCEL” is 49 mm long and 7.5 mm high, in a thick, sans-serif font. “MELBOURNE (SP.ST.)” has letters without serifs and is 74 mm long (thinner brackets – square stops). This example was used to Moorabbin on 09-Nov-1979: charges of “To Pay” of \$1.20. Based on this 1979 date, examples on cream paper are thought to be later than those on deep yellow paper (K13 is dated 1965).

Type K17



Type K18



Type K17

Size 96 x 54 mm. This type was used to convey parcels from un-named stations to to Spencer Street Station, Melbourne. Size 96 x 54 mm. Deep yellow paper -coded "P.L. 40" at top right. "VICTORIAN RAILWAYS" is 43 mm long. "PARCEL" is 49 mm long and 7.5 mm high, in a thick, sans-serif font. "MELBOURNE (SP.ST.)" has letters with serifs and is 75 mm long (thicker brackets – round stops). Used from Harcourt (57) on 13.Apr1965. Based on this '65 date, deep yellow examples are thought to be earlier.

Type K18

Size 91 x 54 mm. This type is like Type K13, but printed on cream paper. All technical aspects have not changed. Thought to be issued later than Type K13.

Type K19



Type K20

A rectangular parcel label form on green paper. At the top left, it reads "P.L. 55A" and at the top right, "PARCELS ADDRESS LABEL". In the center is a "winged VR" logo. Below the logo is a box for "TO" information, containing fields for "NAME" and "STATION". Below this box are fields for "Postal Address" and "Date". On the left side, there are fields for "FROM Station" and "Sender".

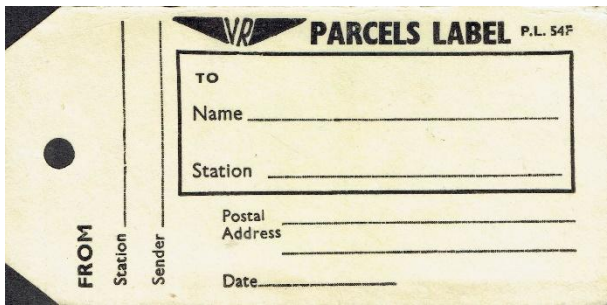
Type K19

Size 95 x 54 mm. This type was used to convey parcels from un-named stations to to Flinders Street Station, Melbourne. It has "(FLIN. ST.)" in thinner brackets, with square stops. Warragul is on the Gippsland Rail Line - 103 K SE of Melbourne.

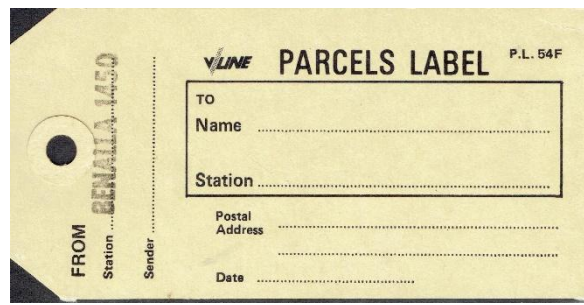
Type K20

Size 131 x 70 mm. This more recent paper label in green has the "winged VR" logo at the top, next to "Parcels Address Label". It is coded "P.L.55A" – unusually at top left. It includes much more detail about the sender and recipient, (and their respective stations), and even a postal address

Type K21



Type K22



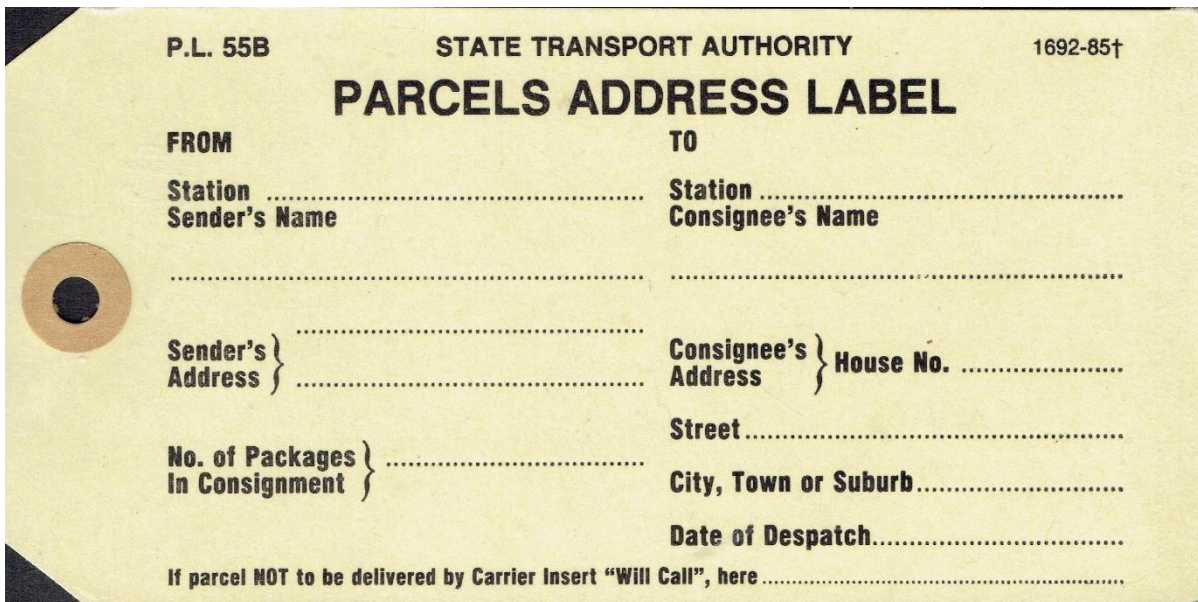
Type K21

Size 122 x 61 mm. This cardboard parcel label has the stylised “winged VR” logo is coded “P.L. 54F” at top. Like Types K7 / K8, this includes more details than previous types, including a postal address. All of the text is in the same sans-serif font. Cream cloth eyelets have been used to reinforce the hole on both sides

Type K22

Size 121 x 60 mm. This cardboard parcel label has the stylised “V/Line” logo and is coded “P.L. 54F” at top right. ”V/Line” is the trading name of the State Transport Authority of Victoria, which operated country passenger and freight lines between 1983 and 1989. It is very similar to Type K17, but “Parcels Label” is in a larger, but thinner font. The text starts lower down, the central box is 3mm less tall and “Postal Address / Date/ Station / Sender “are all smaller in size. No reinforcement of the hole

Type K23



Type K23

Size 161 x 79 mm. This large cardboard parcel label has ”State Transport Authority” at the top (No “V/Line”). It is coded “P.L. 55B”, unusually at top left, and has 1692 -85 at top right, indicating that it was from order number 1692, and printed in 1985. This label includes provision for even more detail, including the No. of Packages in the Consignment, and whether or not it was to be delivered by a carrier, once it had reached the destination station.

(3) Victoria COD Parcel Labels

Three types of Cash On Delivery (COD) Parcel labels have been found for use on Victorian Railways – all are coded as “P.L. 54G”, unusually at top left. All are for collection from a railway station. They have a Waybill No. and a date for return to the originating station if the parcel had not been collected.

Type K24

P.L. 54G VICTORIAN RAILWAYS 1730—73†

C.O.D. PARCEL

TO _____

AT _____ STATION

SENDER _____

SENDING STATION _____

IF NOT CLAIMED BY _____/_____/_____
PARCEL TO BE RETURNED TO SENDER
AT THE SENDING STATION

WAYBILL No. _____ DATE _____/_____/_____

Type K24

Size 109 x 96 mm. This has two 6 mm vertical bars in red to indicate that special treatment is required (payment of cash on delivery) It has 1730-73 at top right, indicating that the order 1730 was printed in 1973. All of the text is in upper case and has the common sans-serif font. “C.O.D. PARCEL” is 45 x 6mm. “Victorian Railways” is 37 x 2mm.

Type K25

P.L. 54G. VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

C.O.D. PARCEL

Sender _____

Station from _____

Consignee _____

Station to _____

Waybill No. _____ Date _____

Date Parcel to be returned to }
sending station, if unclaimed }

Type K26

P.L. 54G VicRail 1512—80†

C.O.D. PARCEL

TO NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

AT _____ STATION

SENDER _____

SENDING STATION _____

IF NOT CLAIMED BY _____/_____/_____
PARCEL TO BE RETURNED TO SENDER
AT THE SENDING STATION

WAYBILL No. _____ DATE _____/_____/_____

Type K25

Size 109 x 80 mm – less tall than Type K20, but of the same width. Instead of two red vertical lines, there is a red diamond inside the central box around the actual text Undated -no indication of order number / printing date at top right. It is different from the previous type in a number of ways. “C.O.D. PARCEL” is 69 x 5 mm. and “Victorian Railways” is 50 x 2.5 mm. Different order of the lines of text – this showing the Sender first, and the text is in upper and lower case letters.

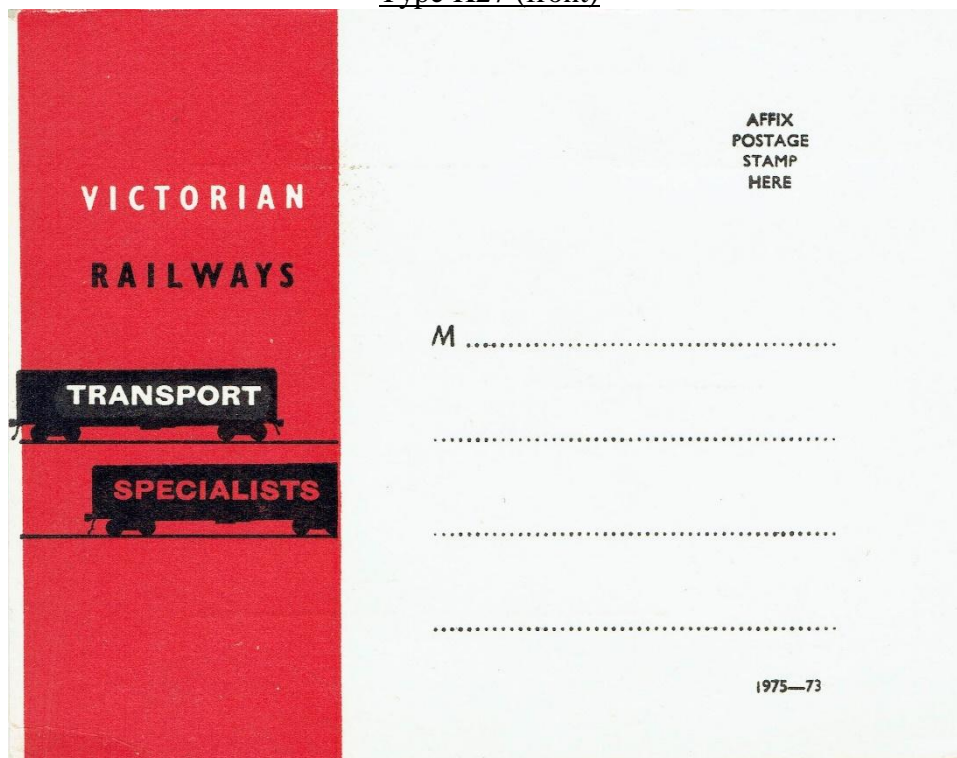
Type K26

Size approx. 105 x 90 mm. This has the “VicRail” Logo and in also that in words above “C.O.D. PARCEL”. This has “1512 – 80”, indicating that it was from order number 1512 and printed in 1980. It is more like Type K24 in layout, but does not have the two vertical red lines. All of the text is in upper case and has the common sans-serif font. “C.O.D. PARCEL” is 45 x 6mm.

(4) Victorian Parcel Delivery Cards

These were issued by Victorian Railways in the 1970’s to advise customers that they had parcel(s) ready for collection at their local railway station. In those days, the railways considered themselves to be Transport Specialists. Note the fact that a postage stamp had to be applied to each card- Posts were under the control of the Commonwealth Government, whereas railways were run by the state authorities.

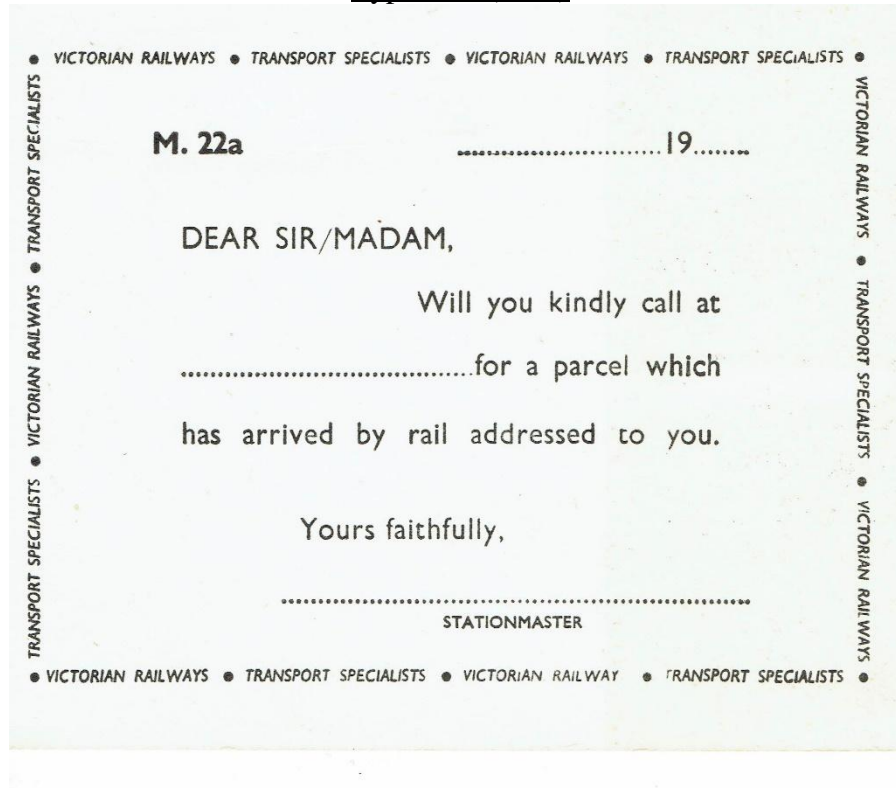
Type K27 (front)



Type K 27

Size 128 x 101 mm. Coded “M 22a” of the top left, level with the date, on the back. At lower right on the front is “1975 -73”, meaning order number 1975, printed in 1973. The front has three lines for the address – the vast majority of these cards would be posted to local addresses, and certainly within Victoria. This first type has a white 2mm line down the left edge of the card

Type K27 (back)



1975 type

1973 type

A second larger version of this parcel notification card has been found (size 150 x 110mm). It has a larger “2495- 75”, indicating that it was from order 2495 and printed in 1975. This is printed on a whiter card, and in a paler shade of red on the front, and in a white stripe at the left of the block of colour. The railway carriage bearing the word “Transport” in the 1975 type has a shorter coupling at the left, but the railway line extends further. There are minor variations to text, including “Affix Postage Stamp Here” being in less bold type, and placed further to the right. There are also minor variations on the reverse, including the words on the border being more widely spaced.

Conclusions

Far less types of railway parcel labels have been found for use within Victoria, than for South Australia, even though the railways in Victoria have had several changes of name. In the 1970's, Victoria had three times the population of South Australia, and a larger rail network (by track miles). For Victoria, with one early exception, these are for use between un-named stations, or to/from the principal stations of Melbourne – Spencer Street and Flinders Street. Three types of labels have been used for C.O.D. Parcels, and a parcel notification card has been found in two printings. Neither of these services have been found for South Australia.

2704 NEVER JUDGE A BOOK(LET) BY ITS COVER - A SHORT HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN STAMP BOOKLETS (Part 3) by Peter M Jones* (1853)

Australian Advertising Stamp Booklets 1960-1973

Section A: Pre-decimal Booklets 1960-1966

The aphorism that is slightly misquoted in the title of this paper could easily be applied to a series of stamp booklets first issued in March 1960 by the Australian postal authorities just prior to, and immediately after, the introduction of decimal currency. At first sight these booklets appear to be somewhat bland gradually having covers that were less and less ornate, before returning to somewhat brighter colours.

In 1960, after many years of discussion, a decision was reached to permit advertising in stamp booklets in an effort to offset the costs of production. The issue had been under discussion since the 1920s when a sample booklet was produced but never released¹. Once the decision to proceed had been reached, a private company, Directories Pty, was engaged to seek out advertisers and to organise the printing of the booklet covers and insert sheets of advertising, which was to be undertaken by Letterpress Ltd in Hindmarsh, South Australia². These pages contained a mixture of commercial advertisements and official information and advice on postal rates. Once printed the covers and sheets were then sent to the Note Printing Branch in Melbourne for collation with the insert pages and stamp panes stitched inside the booklet covers using pink thread through the left-hand margin. It was decided that there would be three separately defined areas of distribution for the booklets and these would be signified by a notation that indicated each one: 'N' for New South Wales; 'V' for Victoria and 'GEN' (or 'G') for the remaining States and Territories and that advertising would be tailored to both national and local interests. In addition, as it was intended that the advertisements would be changed on a regular basis of every few months, an Edition number would also be added to each booklet. It should be noted that some advertisers (e.g. Olympic Tyres) took up space on a regular and frequent basis but many others may have appeared only rarely.

* The author is grateful to Steve Irwin for his helpful comments on this paper.

¹ See Pfeffer and Crum, *Australia and Territories Booklet Catalogue, 2016*. (Crummies Stamps and Collectables, 2016), p1-4. This is by far the most up-to-date and comprehensive of booklet catalogues. This catalogue follows the numbering system adopted in The Australian Commonwealth Specialists Catalogue, Section 11 *Booklets* (Brusden-White, 1995).

² See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/72.

The first booklet to contain advertisements was released in March 1960 and was the third major booklet issue of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. It was a 5/- booklet with a vermilion and deep blue on green front cover portraying the Australian Coat of Arms and the words 'Postage Stamps' in vermilion and details of the contents, price, 'Commonwealth of Australia' and 'Postmaster-General's Department' in blue. (Figure 15)

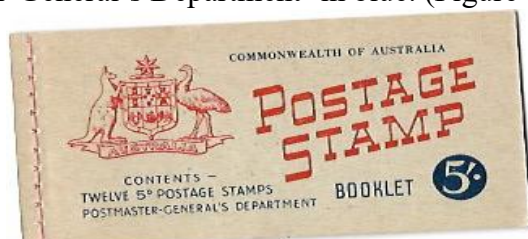


Figure 15

The booklet contained 2 panes of 6 x 5d blue Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG 314d) as well as advertisements on the inside front cover and both sides of the back cover and two insert pages and the Edition number was printed on the outside back cover (Figure 16).

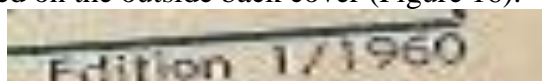


Figure 16

However, with the circulation of Edition 3/1960 the reference numbers were printed on the inside back cover. Examples of these advertising booklets are known to have been distributed with wax interleaves. Furthermore, most editions have examples that are stapled remakes and there are a few reported examples of booklets without Edition numbers. Staples were used when there was a problem with the delivered booklets either as a result of damage to the cover or the stitching; from time-to-time booklets without Edition numbers were circulated to supplement dwindling stocks. A third insert page was added with Edition 2/1961 with the edition number remaining on the inside back cover. A further change came with Edition 3/1961, in which the Edition details were moved to the inside front cover and were also the first in the series to indicate the intended circulation area. The frequency of the appearance of new editions and the potential numbers of advertising combinations means that there are probably more than one hundred different variations of this particular booklet.³ The quantity of booklets issued between 1960 and 1964 was 48,628,856 of which 4,615,212 contained wax interleaving.⁴

In July 1962 a new cover was produced for the 5/- booklet with the words 'POSTAGE' in pink; 'STAMPS' and details of the contents and price in green and 'Australian Post Office' in red. (Figure 17)



Figure 17

³ See, *Ibid*, pp 11/76-11/79. Pfeffer and Crum, *op. cit.* list a figure in excess of 170.

⁴ See Brusden-White, *op. cit.* p 11/76

This style of cover was used until the introduction of decimal currency in 1966, although the stamps in the booklets were changed. This booklet was assembled in Melbourne in the same manner as the 1960 booklet with the insert pages produced once again in South Australia. The various issues of Edition 3/1962 were the first booklet with the revised cover and contained 2 panes of 6 x 5d blue Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG 314d) as well as advertisements on the inside front cover and both sides of the back cover and three insert pages and the Edition number was printed on the inside front cover. Examples of these advertising booklets are known to have been distributed with wax interleaves as well as some stapled remakes. Among the rarest varieties are Edition 1/1963 NSW, which has been reported overprinted with 'GEN'; Edition 3/1963 NSW has been found with a blank inside cover and Edition 4/1962 NSW which contained advertisements from Tattersall's that were deemed contrary to State gambling law and were subsequently removed.⁵ For some later issue of these booklets the full date and circulation area was dropped and a simple letter and number used instead (e.g. Edition N1), but these are quite hard to find. (Figure 18).

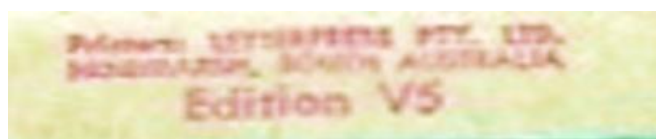


Figure 18

As with the previous booklets there are more than one hundred reported combinations of insert pages.⁶ No separate figures were produced for the number of these booklets that were issued, but are included in the figure given in the previous paragraph.

The second booklet with the revised cover was issued in June 1964 and contained 2 panes of 6 x 5d green Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG354) as well as advertisements on the inside front cover and both sides of the back cover and three insert pages and the Edition number was printed on the inside front cover. Examples of these advertising booklets are known to have been distributed with wax interleaves as well as some stapled remakes. There are a considerable number of reported combinations of insert pages. Edition S1 was issued to supplement supplies and was distributed nation-wide, it has no insert pages.⁷ The quantity of booklets issued was 13,845,960 and of Edition S1 there were 1,564,800 of which 154,880 contained wax interleaving.⁸

The third and final booklet in the series was issued in July 1965 and contained 2 panes of 6 x 5d red Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG354c) as well as advertisements on the inside front cover and both sides of the back cover and three insert pages and the Edition number was printed on the inside front cover. Examples of these advertising booklets are known to have been distributed with wax interleaves as well as some stapled remakes. A major rarity is a booklet with stamps printed with non-Helecon ink. There are a significant number of reported combinations of insert pages. Editions S1, S3-S6⁹ were issued to supplement supplies and were distributed nation-wide, they have no insert pages. The quantity of booklets issued was 8,596,412 of which there were 1,080,900 with wax interleaving.¹⁰

⁵ See *Ibid.* p 11/82 and Pfeffer and Crum, *op. cit.* p 1-14.

⁶ See Pfeffer and Crum, *op. cit.*, pp1-14-1-15 (Brusden-White gives a lower total.)

⁷ See *Ibid.*, p 1-16

⁸ See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p11/83

⁹ There does not appear to be an Edition S2.

¹⁰ See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/86

2711 THE VICTORIA - USA POSTAL CONVENTION OF 1 JULY 1878 by Colin Tabcart (1806)

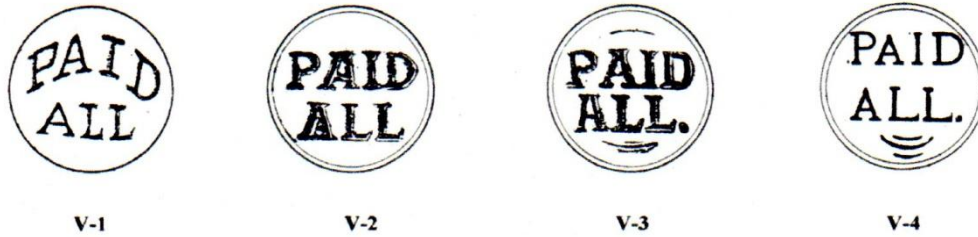
As soon as the San Francisco to New York railroad completed in 1869 New Zealand and New South Wales looked to exploit the mail possibilities, entering into a joint enterprise for a Sydney-Auckland-San Francisco mail contract that commenced in 1870. Thenceforth this was the preferred mail route for NSW and New Zealand mails to the USA, UK and Europe, the other alternative at that time being the P&O service, primarily funded by Victoria, for the use of which NSW and NZ had to pay a fee to Victoria. Mails from NSW via the P&O service are scarce, other than at times when the San Francisco service ran into problems, which it sometimes did in the early days; mails from New Zealand even scarcer. Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco could be sent Paid to Destination because they were carried across the USA to an east coast US port by closed mails under the 1868 Anglo-US Postal Convention, the US transit costs being borne by the UK Post Office. However, mails between NZ/NSW and US destinations could initially only be paid to point of entry, and could not be paid to destination due to lack of mutually agreed exchange arrangements, being charged US or NZ/NSW inland postage as a collect charge on the recipient.

New Zealand was the first Colony to recognise the problem, entering rapidly into negotiations with the US postal authorities that quickly arrived at a very common-sense and practical Convention, effective from 1 Dec 1870. The Convention established a prepaid single rate of 6d or 12c US paid to destination via Exchange Offices at New York, Boston, San Francisco, Auckland and Wellington, each country to retain in full the prepaid postage with no accountancy required. As required by the Convention to emphasise that letters were paid to destination, New Zealand introduced PAID ALL handstamps, usually in a rectangular frame, whilst San Francisco endorsed incoming letters with the San Francisco PAID ALL circular date stamp.

New South Wales, a joint partner in the mail contract, eventually woke up to the problem, entering into a Convention with the USA that reproduced the NZ-USA Convention practically word-for-word in 1874, using typically oval-framed PAID ALL handstamps on outbound mail to the USA. Queensland and Victoria, not being paid-up contributors to the service, used it only to a small degree, especially as they had to pay NSW to use it, and because they each had their own subsidised mail contractors, so initially saw no need to enter into conventions with the USA. However, in 1876 Queensland concluded a Convention with the USA with exchange offices of Brisbane and San Francisco, using a circular-framed PAID ALL handstamp, and Victoria followed in 1878, with exchange offices of Melbourne and San Francisco. Finally, in 1886, Tasmania decided to join in. All of the Conventions specified a 6d/12 cents paid to destination rate.

At Ref 1 the Authors tabulate 5 covers from Victoria sent before the Victoria Convention became effective, all marked with a Sydney PAID ALL stamp, and suggest that this was only used by Sydney to indicate all Australian postage was prepaid, US inland postage being charged on arrival at San Francisco.

The article goes on to show four types of PAID ALL stamps, all in a circular frame, then tabulates 7 known covers from Victoria with these markings. All seven were either official mail, or printed matter, and the authors suggest that Victoria never marked ordinary letters as PAID ALL.



Because the markings shown above were all used on mail from Victoria the authors naturally assumed that they were applied in Melbourne and designated them V-1 to V-4. But were they? At Ref 2 Dale Forster re-allocates these 4 markings to Sydney, and at Ref 3 shows that at least one of these “Victorian” PAID ALL markings was applied on a letter from Auckland direct to San Francisco that never went near Melbourne, and speculates that it may have been used in the marine post office aboard the ship. Without full details of the seven Melbourne PAID ALL covers tabulated in Ref 1 it is not possible to determine by what route and ships they were carried, but the mail contract of 1885 with the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand specifies that each of the four ships to be provided under the contract were to provide first class accommodation on board for the Mail Agents of both New Zealand and New South Wales. It seems reasonable to assume that the NSW Agent would handle the (very small) mails from Victoria, so: four NSW Agents, four NSW handstamps, one to each Agent?

This then raises the interesting possibility that Melbourne never had a PAID ALL handstamp of any description, despite the requirement at Article 8 of the Convention with the USA that “Every fully prepaid letter despatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words “Paid All” in red ink ...”



Figure 1

BSAP member Ian Greig recently sent me the images, reproduced by kind permission of Ian, at Figs 1 and 2. Figure 1, stamped at Melbourne on 25 Mar 1878, is a double rate letter, prepaid 1/- and sent prior to the postal convention with the USA. It went by rail to Sydney to

catch the *City of Sydney*, departing that port on 29 Mar, Auckland on 3 Apr, and arrived at San Francisco on 26 Apr (see Ref 4). Sydney applied a faint oval PAID ALL in magenta ink. This was ignored, quite rightly, by San Francisco as there was no Convention with Victoria, so marked the cover with 10 CENTS collect, for double US inland postage.



Figure 2

Figure 2, dated at Melbourne on 31 Dec 1878, and prepaid the 6d paid to destination rate under the new Convention, was also sent by rail to Sydney to catch the *City of New York*, departing 2 Jan via Auckland 7 Jan, arriving San Francisco 29 Jan 1879 (Ref 4). There are no Australian PAID ALL stamps, but the letter was accepted at San Francisco with its PAID ALL date stamp and no US inland postage charged.

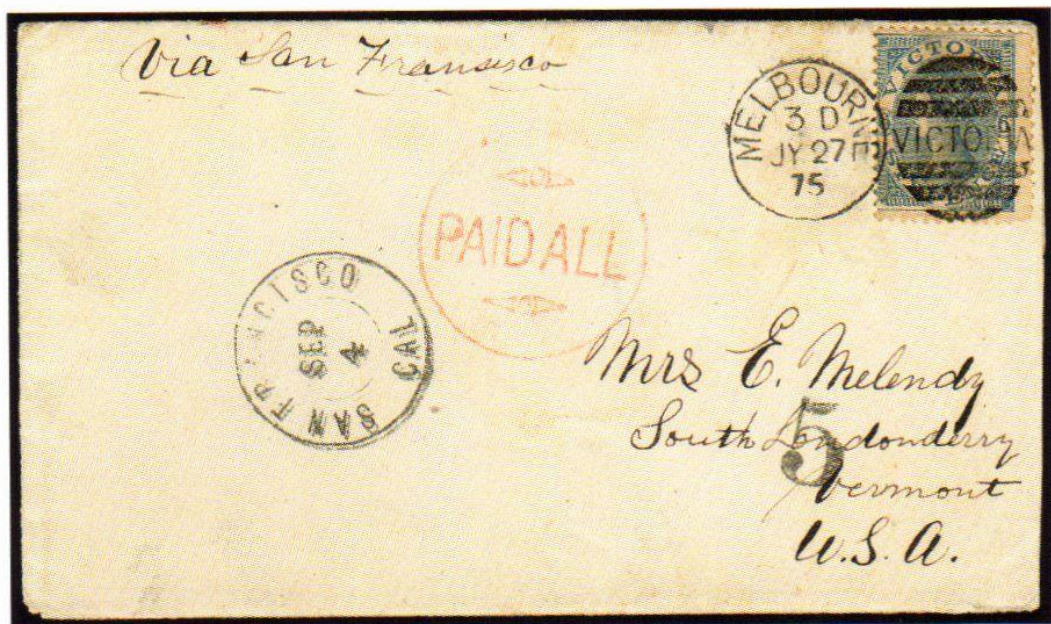


Figure 3, courtesy of Dale Forster, another pre-Convention letter, was stamped at Melbourne on 27 Jul 1875 and railed to Sydney to catch ss *Cyphrenes*, departing Sydney 31 Jul, arriving

San Francisco 3 Sep via Auckland 6 Aug (Ref 4). Again San Francisco ignored the Sydney PAID ALL and charged the recipient the 5 cents single US inland postage rate.



Figure 4, also courtesy of Dale Forster, from Ballarat 23 Dec 1878, is the earliest cover so far recorded under the Victoria-USA Convention. It could have been railed to Sydney as was Fig 2, but is thought to have been sent by the ss *Tararua* from Melbourne 24 Dec to Auckland to catch the *City of New York* from thence on 7 Jan 1879, arriving at San Francisco 29 Jan. The rectangular boxed PAID ALL is similar in style to New Zealand markings and was believed by the late John Woolfe to have been applied by the marine post office aboard the *City of New York*.

PAID ALL covers from Victoria to the USA are extremely difficult to find, and of course ceased to be relevant after the Colonies joined the UPU in Oct 1891. From the small census tabulated in Ref 1 and the questions raised by Ref 3 and the covers illustrated, it seems at least possible that Victoria never had, or at least never used, a PAID ALL stamp on mail to the USA under the 1878 Convention. There is still research to be done here; I would welcome comment and scans of covers that Members may have from Victoria to USA between 1878 and 1891, with or without PAID ALL stamps, preferably by e-mail to colintabeart@btinternet.com

It would also be good to know if there is any documentary evidence that the V-1 to V-4 hand stamps shown above were issued to either the Melbourne or Sydney Post Office.

Finally, how was mail FROM the USA to Victoria via the San Francisco route treated during this period? I have seen only two covers to Victoria, reproduced at Figs 5 and 6 by kind permission of John Barwis. Fig 5, from St Louis 9 May 1891, prepaid double the 12c convention rate, left San Francisco on 20 May per ss *Alameda* arriving at Sydney 22 Jun via Auckland. It was then sent by rail to Melbourne where backstamped 23 Jun.



Figure 5



Figure 6

Fig 6, from San Francisco 7 Mar 1891, left that day per ss *Alameda*, arriving at Sydney 1 Apr, and Melbourne 2 Apr by rail. Neither cover shows a US PAID ALL stamp, again contrary to Article 8 of the Convention, but were not surcharged in Victoria. At 12c paid to destination the route was much cheaper than the alternative via UK and the P&O service to Australia, and potentially much quicker, so why are covers seemingly so rare?

I am most grateful to Dale Forster, Ian Greig, and John Barwis for all their help with this article.

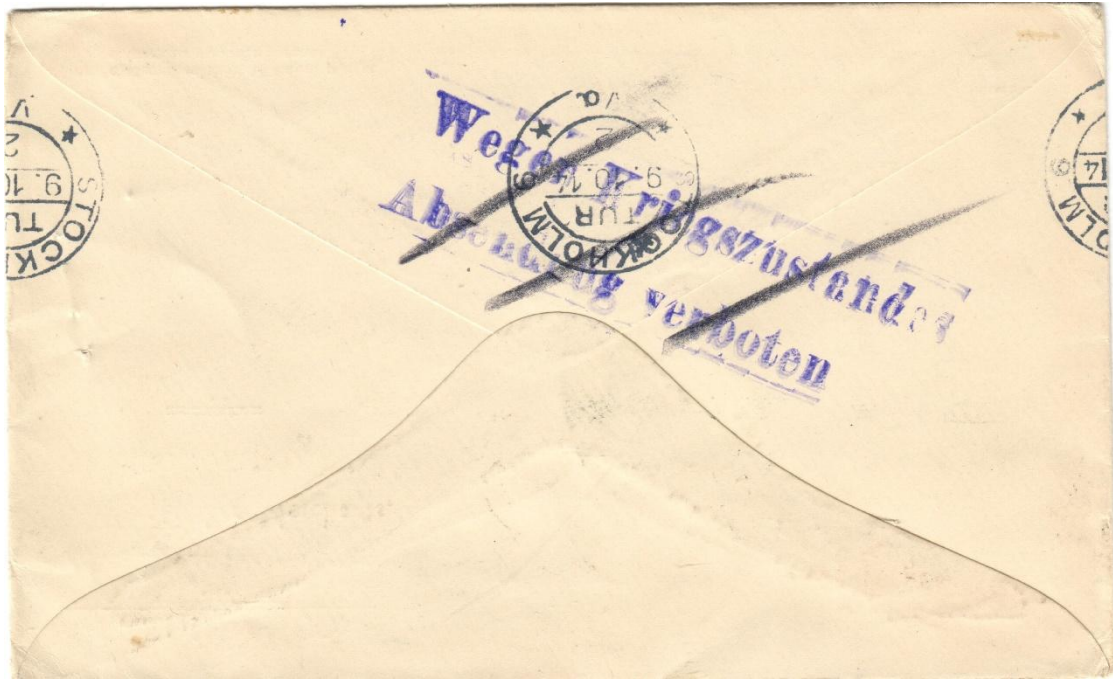
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2. Forster, Dale: *Paid All Markings: Postal Conventions with Pacific Rim Countries, 1867-1886*: Chronicle 219, Aug 2008. (*Chronicle* is the Journal of the US Philatelics Classics Society).
3. Forster, Dale: *Paid All – A mystery Cover and a Re-evaluation*: The Informer, April 2014
4. Tabcart, Colin: *Australia New Zealand UK Mails to 1880, Vol 1: the Author*, Fareham 2011
5. Schuyler-Rumsey Auction Sale 93 of 12 Jun 2020: The Dale Forster collection of Australian-USA Mails.

2712 COVER STORY by Robert Benoist (1859)

Occasionally a cover, which might otherwise be consigned to the shoe box in the corner, piques the interest. A cursory look at the sorry state of the 'roos on the cover illustrated below meant it was going to be thrown into the box with other accumulated dross without further ado. However the Frankfurt markings on the front made me look more carefully. When I looked at the reverse of the cover there were further German markings. I then looked at the date of posting and the date of delivery. The cover was sent on the 30th June 1914 from Queensland when war clouds were looming. It was delivered over three months later on the 10th October in Stockholm when the storm of the first world war had truly broken.





The markings on the cover are of interest in that it seems that the postal authorities in Frankfurt were unable to decide what to do with this letter from an enemy country in transit through Germany to a third, neutral country. Sweden was sympathetic to the German cause at the outbreak of the War and it would be 1917 before the tide of public opinion there shifted to the allied powers.

The postal authorities had, in essence, three choices.

1. Return the letter.

On the front of the cover there are two rubber stamps in violet which have subsequently been struck through. The legend under the strike through is 'Zurück e', in essence the instruction to 'return' or 'send back' and the 'e' is possibly signifying the officer dealing with the mail. There are two further markings on the front of the cover. A one line 'Gepuft' signifying examined or censored, with below on two lines Frankfurt (Main) 9 Auslandstolle signifying examination of foreign mail.

2. Hold the letter.

On the reverse of the cover there appears another rubber stamp in violet reading 'Wegen Kriegszustand Absendung Verboten' translated as 'Because of a state of war, forwarding is forbidden'. This was probably the correct decision but again it is struck through, although not obliterated as in the case of the front cover 'Zurück' markings.

3. Deliver the letter.

Perhaps the least likely of the three options open to the Frankfurt postal authority was to send the letter on, but this is what happened, although the prevarication meant the letter took over three months to arrive.

At the time the letter was posted it would have travelled by ship to Marseille and then by road through France, Germany, Denmark and thence to Sweden. After August of 1914 this route became unavailable.

Interest being well and truly piqued, it was time to investigate the sender and the recipient. The recipient needs no introduction. Ericsson are one of the world's leading telecommunications conglomerates, and had, in the early 1900's sent their sales director to

the USA and Australia to sell their new telephone switchboards. Similarly, the story of Freden Sawmills was equally simple to investigate. Anders Freden had arrived from Sweden in the early part of the 20th century and after doing roadwork built the sawmills at Woodford. The building from where the letter was sent burnt down in 1920 but the new building still stands and operates as Grants, who bought out Anders Freden's son some years ago. Both the Ericsson website, and the Woodford community website give more than sufficient background into the correspondents.

Although my expertise in 'War Covers' is limited to WW1 New Guinea, I consider this to be an important cover as it shows the indecision of the German authorities at the commencement of hostilities. Fellow members specializing in this area may very well be able to embellish the postal history of this short period between July and October 1914.

With thanks to Torsten Weller and Gary Watson, both of Abacus Auctions Melbourne for their translation and postal history input.

MEMBER BIOGRAPHY (28) GARY WATSON



Our Melbourne member, Gary Watson, has been a collector since the age of 4 and a professional philatelist since 1979, when he joined Rodney Perry Auction Galleries as an auction describer. On April Fools Day 1982, he went into business for himself, first running postal auctions, and later moving into the public auction arena with the sale of Carl Stieg's Australian postal stationery and the Northern Territory collection formed by Phil Collas.

In 1990, after exactly fifty auctions, Gary sold his business to Ian Kitchin but continued to work part-time for the new company Macray Watson Auctions. Some years later he went into partnership forming Premier Postmark Auctions which, in 1999 acquired Macray Watson and changed the name to Premier Philatelic Auctions. At the end of 2003, Gary became sole director of the rebadged Prestige Philately.

Over the next 11 years Prestige offered numerous important collections including Tim Rybak's New Guinea and Papua, Peter Troy's Papua, Brian Peace's New South Wales Postal History, Cecil Walkley's Western Australian Postal History, the 'Ello' GRIs of Erich Schlieper, Kevin Nelson's Australian Commonwealth Postal History, Patrick Reid's Tasmanian Instructional Markings, Neil Russell's Tasmanian Stamps and World War II Postal History, the postmarks of John Booker and Ken Killeen, and many other excellent properties. Prestige catalogues were produced to high standards and are widely recognised as exceptional works of reference.

On 2014, Gary accepted an offer from Mossgreen Auctions whereby Prestige was acquired by Mossgreen but operated as a separate division under Gary's direction. The three years at Mossgreen were a deflating experience but more major sales ensued including the fabulous King George V Heads of Arthur Gray, and Tom Frommer's Australian Pioneer Airmails.

Mossgreen was run very poorly and collapsed at the end of 2017, leaving hundreds of vendors out-of-pocket. Gary had intended to retire at the end of 2017 but, having lost more

than \$100,000 personally as a vendor, felt the timing couldn't be worse. He therefore supported Torsten Weller in acquiring Mossgreen's stamp and coin departments. Almost every client, including most who had lost their money, placed their faith in the new business, Abacus Auctions, which announced *You can count on us!*, and meant it.

The past three years have seen Abacus regain the confidence of the market in Australia. At the start of 2020, the firm moved to premises almost 4 times the size of the previous offices. Two months later, Covid-19 threw their plans into chaos. However, strong direction and the unfailing support of all the staff resulted in the introduction of a two-tier auction programme supported by what many clients believe is one of the best, if not the best on-line auction sales platform.

Abacus operated throughout both of the major covid lockdowns in Victoria, managing to increase the amount of material they were able to offer their clients. Gary still harbours dreams of retirement but for the time being remains committed to helping Abacus lead the pack.

By the age of 10, Gary had started to focus on collecting datestamps of Australia. Over time, the emphasis turned to Victorian markings and, later still, to Melbourne only. Currently, the Melbourne datestamps occupy 28 bulging albums. Single-frame exhibits of the pre-Separation markings to 1850 and of the Letter Carrier datestamps, the latter based on personal research, have both been awarded Large Gold Medals.

Gary is now well into writing what he hopes will be the definitive study of Melbourne's datestamps. Importantly, he will address the highly contentious issue of faked and forged postal datestamps on Victoria's high value revenue stamps.

His major collection these days is 1901-1965 Australian Mail to Overseas Destinations. Started about 15 years ago as a sideline interest, this collection has grown to almost 5000 items covering all aspects of the external mail. Several eight-frame displays have been spawned but the only one to be exhibited is the Airmails of World War II which was awarded Gold at the last Aeropex. Like most exhibitors, Gary insists he was "robbed".

Apparently, the only time Gary writes up further sections is when he is asked to display. He has recently committed to showing the 1930 Airmails material at the Royal of Melbourne in November. He had better get cracking because nothing has yet even been sorted-out!

Ceylon, where Gary's wife Lakshini was born, is his other principal collecting field. Again, he started broadly, pursuing many aspects of the stamps, postal stationery and postal history of the island. Eventually he narrowed this down to Ceylon during World War II, and Destination Mail. But he added picture postcards for which he has developed what he confesses is an unhealthy passion.

Along the way, Gary fell into collecting the Aerogrammes of Eastern Arabia. However, he hasn't been able to add anything of significance for several years, so that interest has waned. If any reader is looking for a solid basis for a fascinating outside-the-box challenge, feel free to contact Gary directly at Abacus.

Possessed of a somewhat obsessive personality, Gary puts his heart and soul into his collecting. He pursues quality but is not above including distressed items that have a story to

tell. And, as he puts it, *Every cover has a story to tell!* Bland bores him. He has always striven for excellence and lives by the collecting motto *Common items in uncommon circumstances.*

Gary's ideal cover bears a State/Commonwealth combination franking, registered from a small town in Western Australia to a smaller town in Mongolia, mis-sent first to Monrovia and festooned with instructional handstamps and manuscript endorsements...and taxed on arrival! [If you happen to own such a piece, there is a more-than-willing buyer waiting breathlessly Down Under.]

Away from stamps, Gary and Lakshini's adult children have both recently spread their wings and they are taking time to adjust to being empty-nesters, with the obligatory two dogs. With cinemas and theatres being closed for most of the past year, television has provided a welcome release. Many a fine Nordic film on SBS and captivating documentary series on Netflix has been absorbed.

Gary is also a keen reader, mostly of non-fiction. He is currently devouring the autobiography of gallant MND sufferer, Neale Daniher, who happens to be a former coach of the Watsons' Aussie Rules football team, Melbourne. The club hasn't won a premiership since 1964 and Gary insists he can't die until after they do, which will probably keep him hanging on until well past his 100th birthday!

As for the future of collecting, Gary is openly optimistic. *People fed up with screens and hand-held devices are looking for a more satisfying pastime, such as offered by philatelic activities. Many younger people are joining the ranks and those in their 50s and 60s who have significant disposable income are becoming the new generation of movers and shakers. Of course, he continues, some formerly popular fields are languishing, but others are achieving previously unknown levels of popularity.*

Asked for a 'pearl of wisdom', Gary offers this: *Collect whatever you wish, but do it to the best of your abilities. Enjoy it for the satisfaction and release that it offers, and never get hung up on the cost. Collecting is about having fun, not making a series of investment decisions. And don't let the exhibiting fraternity impose their will and their rules on your hobby.* That's Gary Watson for you, never short of a strong opinion on anything! But perhaps after more than 60 years as a collector, more than 40 years at the forefront of auctions, and almost that long as a member of the BSAP, his views are worth considering.

2713 UNDERPAID COVER FROM QUEENSLAND TO NOVA SCOTIA by Patrick Reid (1112)

Recently I was fortunate enough to acquire the cover illustrated (Fig. 1). It was sent from Cooktown, Queensland on 2nd February 1892 to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The contents were clearly considerable as it had been prepaid 10d (four times the UPU rate), the stamps cancelled by Numeral 178 of Cooktown, but this was not enough. It has been marked "5" in blue crayon, indicating the fifth weight step and taxed 2½d converted at Brisbane to 25 Centimes. This is the earliest recorded use of this tax mark, which would have been introduced when Queensland, along with the rest of the Australian Colonies, joined the UPU in 1891.



Fig. 1



(Backstamps)

On arrival the amount has been doubled to 50 centimes and converted locally to 10 cents Canadian implying a rate of 5 Centimes = 1 cent Canadian.

After consultation with Colin Tabcart, it seems that this cover must have been carried on the *SS Monowai* from Sydney (22 Feb) to San Francisco (18 March). There it was put on the train service to Detroit, where it crossed into Canada at Windsor (23 March) and continued across Ontario and back into the US at Buffalo before arriving in Boston. From there it was put on the regular ferry from Boston to Yarmouth (26 March) where it was delivered. Fig. 2

While this may sound impressive, the US/Canada part is largely speculative, and derived by matching the (few) known dates with the contemporary Railroad Maps and reading between the lines of a 1900 article about the Boston to Yarmouth steamship service which had been the subject of cutthroat competition for a number of years (with fares as low as 75 cents each way) until the services were consolidated from 1900. It was fun finding this out

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2021 Annual General Meeting of the British Society of Australian Philately will take place via ZOOM on Wednesday 15th September 2021 starting at 10.30am

**P G E Reid, FRPSL, FBSAP
Hon. Secretary**

AGENDA

- 1. Acceptance of the Minutes of the 2020 AGM previously circulated in The Bulletin (December 2020)**
- 2. Matters arising from the minutes**
- 3. President's Address**
- 4. Report of the Hon. Secretary**
- 5. Report of the Hon. Treasurer**
- 6. Report of the Exchange Packet Superintendent**
- 7. Report of the Auction Organiser**
- 8. Report of the Hon. Librarian**
- 9. Report of the Bulletin Editor**
- 10. Report of the Publicity Officer**
- 11. Society Officers**
- 12. Election to Council.**

In accordance with Rule 4 the following members of Council offer themselves for re-election: Brian Peace, Huw Williams. Laurence Kimpton.

Any other nominations to the Hon. Secretary by 1st September 2021 please.

- 13. Election of Hon. Examiner**
- 14. The Society's Programme and The Bulletin**
- 15. Any Other Business**

Scanned Bulletin Memory Stick - progress.

Members should give notice in writing to the Hon. Secretary by 1st September 2021 of any other matters that they intend to raise.

PLEASE NOTIFY THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY IN ADVANCE IF YOU WISH TO ATTEND

P G E Reid Hon. Sec 15/07/21

BRITISH SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Current Assets:			
Cash at Bank		6,989	2,331
Cash on Deposit		37,696	37,396
Cash Floats		400	400
Stock of Publications	1	200	402
King Display Collection	2	602	602
Watson Collection	2	100	100
Oochohaw Collection	2	0	250
Medals	3	1,472	1,472
Debtors and prepayments		148	47
		<u>47,606</u>	<u>43,199</u>
Current Liabilities:			
Creditors and accruals		724	443
Advance Subscriptions		1,929	333
		<u>2,653</u>	<u>780</u>
Net assets:		<u>£44,954</u>	<u>£42,419</u>
Represented by:			
Accumulated Fund at 1 January 2020		42,419	<i>At 1.1.2019</i> 43,142
Surplus/Deficit for the year		2,535	<i>-723</i>
		<u>£44,954</u>	<u>£42,419</u>
Accumulated Fund at 31 December 2020		<u>£44,954</u>	<i>At 31.12.2019</i> <u>£42,419</u>

Approved on behalf of the Council:

M J Price

Malcolm Price, *Monetary Treasurer*
Date: 19 March 2021

Financial Examiner's report to the members of The British Society of Australian Philately

I have examined the financial statements on pages 2 to 5.

In my opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Society's affairs at 31 December 2020 and of its surplus for the year then ended.

I Spencer

Dr Ian Spencer
Date: 19 March 2021

BRITISH SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY

Income and Expenditure account for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Income:			
Subscriptions		4,006	4,162
Donations	4	2,508	844
Joining Fees		0	0
Bulletin advertising		792	1,180
Bank & Savings Interest		119	288
Auction Commission	4	922	1,111
Exchange Packet Commission	5	422	531
Publications Account Surplus	6	424	-
Library account	9	-	-
Occleshaw Collection Sales	2	0	40
Convention Surplus	10	0	0
		<u>£9,193</u>	<u>£8,107</u>
Expenditure:			
Publication and Distribution of the Bulletin		4,481	4,056
Printing, Stationery, Postage and Sundries		264	123
Medals, Trophies and Engraving		0	32
Publications Account Deficit	6	0	397
Insurance account	7	358	357
Meeting expenses	8	633	1,933
Library account	9	52	51
Web site	11	530	30
ABPS Subscription		209	175
Corporation Tax		18	13
Convention 2020 (2019) Deficit	10	0	414
Occleshaw Collection Writedown of net final balance	2	113	-
Donations	12	0	1,250
		<u>£6,658</u>	<u>£8,839</u>
Surplus/Deficit for the year		£2,535	-£723
		<u>£9,193</u>	<u>£8,107</u>

BRITISH SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020

Note

- 1 Stocks of Society publications are valued in the accounts at cost less provisions for slow moving and obsolete items which exercise was completed in 2019. Balance sheet figure reflects new stock.
- 2 The King and Watson Display Collections are valued in the accounts at cost. The Occleshaw Collection has now been fully disposed of with valuation reduced to zero. The values of these items for the year ended 31 December were:

	2020	2019
Occleshaw Collection	£0	£250
Occleshaw sales	£137	£40

- 3 Stocks of Society medals are valued in the accounts at cost and are written off as they are used. Purchases of Cups and Trophies have been written off over the years as acquired. Their insurance value at 31 December was:

	2020	2019
Cups and Trophies:	£8,000	£8,000

- 4 The main accounts reflect transactions on the Society's main bank account only (including irrecoverable VAT) Auction monies were held in a separate account and transferred to the main account. There were three auctions in 2020. Auction commission is stated in the accounts after deduction of irrecoverable auction expenses. It should be noted that Society funds also benefited by £ 1952 from auction sales of donated items.

	2020	2019
Gross Auction commission	£922	£1,111
Auction Expenses	£0	£0

- 5 Exchange Packet commission is stated after the deduction of Exchange Packet expenses and after the addition of proceeds from the sale of exchange books and insurance recovery. The values of these items for the year ended 31 December were:

	2020	2019
Gross Exchange Packet commissions	£403	£473
Insurance recovered from exchange packet vendors	£181	£189
Exchange Packet expenses	£162	£131

Exchange Packet monies are held in a separate account and were transferred to the main account in late 2020. Amounts due to the Society for commissions, insurance contributions, etc. on packets closed during the year are accrued in these accounts.

- 6 Surplus or deficit from Publications is stated in the accounts as the difference between sales proceeds and the cost of goods sold. Any royalties receivable are added and any increase in the provision for slow moving and obsolete stocks is deducted. The values of these items for the year ended 31 December were:

	2020	2019
Publications sales proceeds	£657	£190
Cost of goods sold inc. Provisions	£233	£587

BRITISH SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY

Notes to the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020 (cont.)

Note

- 7 Insurances are stated in the accounts as the cost of Society insurances. The values of these items for the year ended 31 December were:

	2020	2019
Exchange Packet insurance	£176	£176
Auction insurance	£39	£39
Public Liability insurance	£80	£79
Insurance for trophies, library and publications	£63	£63

- 8 The costs of meetings for the year ended 31 December were:

	2020	2019
London meetings	£428	£1,571
Council meetings	£96	£93
Regional meetings	£110	£269

2020 Meeting Expenses were split as follows:

	Room Hire	Speakers / Sundry Exp.
London Meetings	£389	£39
Council Meetings	£54	£42
Regional Meetings	£108	£2

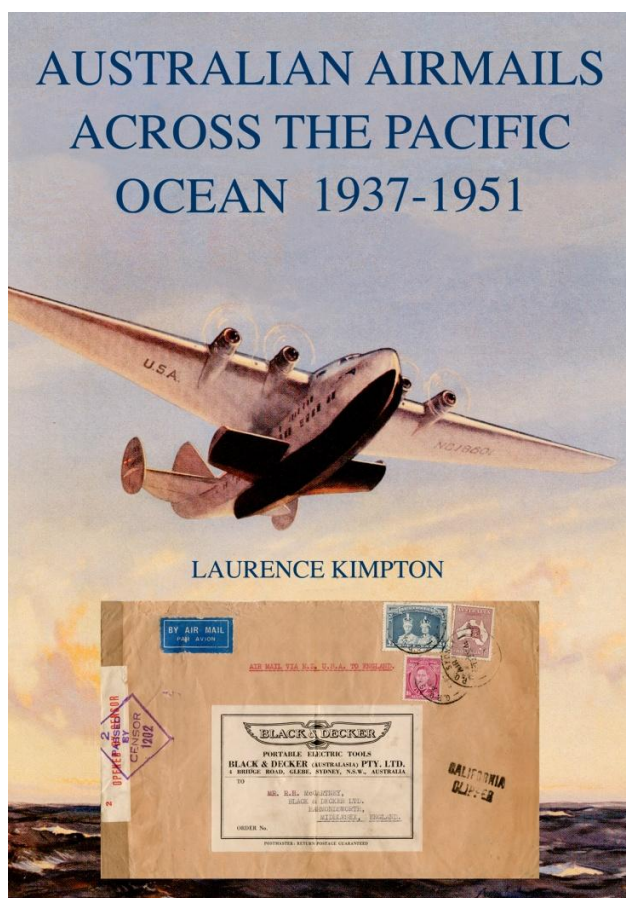
- 9 Library expenses are the costs of new acquisitions, written off in the year of acquisition, and the expenses of running the library net of sales proceeds from the sale of books surplus to requirements and the sale of library lists. The values of these items for the year ended 31 December 2020 were:

	2020	2019
New acquisitions and subscriptions	£52	£51
Library running expenses	£0	£0
Proceeds from sale of books & library lists	£0	£0

The Insurance value of the Library was: £5,000 2020 £5,000 2019

- 10 Convention 2020 was not held and there were no expenses incurred. All deposits received were returned to delegates or, on Members instruction, taken as donations.
- 11 Website is in the process of being refreshed. Expense reflects Hosting Expenses plus third party Design Fee stage payments.
- 12 Donations. The Council agreed to make an initial donation of £1000 in 2017 to The Royal Philatelic Society London in recognition of their scanning the archived copies of The Bulletin housed within the Royal Philatelic Society's library. A final donation of £1250 in respect of this scanning was paid in 2019.

BOOK REVIEW - AUSTRALIAN AIRMAILS ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN, 1937 – 1951, by Laurence Kimpton (1137) - REVIEWED by Ken Sanford



The various chapters in the book are as follows:

Introduction

Chapter 1 Airmail via PAA's North Pacific Service (FAM 14) from Hong Kong to San Francisco, 1937-1941

Chapter 2 Airmail via PAA's South Pacific Service (FAM 19) from Auckland to San Francisco, 1938-1941

Chapter 3 Mail by Sea across the Pacific with Onward Air Transport, 1942-1945

Chapter 4 Survey Flights, Special Flights and Mail via Trans-Pacific Military Services, 1939-1945

Chapter 5. Restoration and Development of Trans-Pacific Services, 1945-1951

Appendix 1 Australian Trans-Pacific / Trans-Atlantic Air Mail Rates

Appendix 2 Locations of United States Army and Navy Post Offices in Australia

Appendix 3 The Flying Boats of Pan American Airways

Appendix 4 The Airliners of British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines

Appendix 5 British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Timetables

Over the past 35 years or so there has been increased interest in the airmails of the Second World War, encouraged by the research of various aerophilatelists and postal historians. About 20 years ago Bill Legg, member of The British Society of Australian Philately (BSAP) and the British Air Mail Society, acquired copies of various *Tables of Air Mail Charges*, *Air Mail Schedules* and *Air Mail Notices* of the Australian Post Office dating from 1939 to 1945. It then became possible to work out air mail rates on covers flown across the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, often with high frankings. This led the author to write articles for the BSAP's *Bulletin* (in 2006) and the British Air Mail Society's journal *Air Mail News* (in 2016 and 2017) on Australian airmails across the Pacific Ocean to North America and Europe between 1937 and 1945.

This book is a revised and considerably expanded version of the articles in *Air Mail News*, with much additional information and many more illustrations. Much more consideration is given to incoming mail and mail in transit through Australia. Content also includes mail which was sent across the Pacific to USA or Canada by ship and then forwarded by air to Europe. Also, the subject has been extended to consider mail carried on survey and other special flights, American forces mail and the restoration and development of trans-Pacific services from Australia in the immediate post war period.

Besides the Australian Post Office's tables and notices, for mail to and from the United Kingdom, the GPO's *Overseas Mail Branch's Weekly Reports* and the Air Ministry's *Civil Aviation Intelligence Reports Summaries* (compiled by Peter Wingent) were very useful sources. Research on New Zealand airmails, particularly by Robin Startup (author of *Airmails of New Zealand, Volume 3, International Airmails 1940-1970*) and by Robert Clark (compiler of the website www.nzstamps.org.uk) has also provided much information relevant to Australian airmails. A variety of aerophilatelic and aviation history books have also been of help in producing this book, especially in providing details of survey and other special flights.

The covers are in full color and are very good quality. There are a number of maps, charts and airline timetables, which are very useful. There are also seldom seen photos of some of the aircraft involved.

The book is very well written and will be essential for collectors of trans-Pacific airmails for the period covered.

Published May 2021. 140 pages, over 220 illustrations (almost all in colour), A4, laminated card cover.

Price: UK£20.00. Order from Laurence Kimpton l.j.kimpton@blueyonder.co.uk
20, Greytrees Crescent, Dorridge, Solihull. B93 8SL, United Kingdom

Postage within UK: £3.50 (first class). Postage to outside UK (below cost): Europe £6.50, Australia & New Zealand £12.00, USA £11.00, Rest of World £10.00. Payment by bank transfer, £ Sterling cheque or by Paypal (outside UK only).

BACK OF BEYOND? IN TWO PARTS! (ARTICLE 2) compiled by Ian Spencer (999)

To make up for the lack of this section last time, Ian has sent 2 short pieces;

(1) Back to the Beginning



My adventures with "Back of the Book" material all started when I started collecting Commonwealth of Australia postage dues. These seemed to come with all manner of strange things that were not in normal stamp catalogues.

The stamp itself is nothing rare (D100 - 1931), but it has what the Americans call a " Socked on the Nose Cancel" of Oxford Street.

This has "OC 20, but no year, or details of location - town / city / state.

Can anyone identify where this postmark has come from?

(2) These Australians Get Everywhere

These three cinderellas show representations of early Australian stamps - the first issues of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.



"Frimarksamlernes" translates from Danish as "free-field collectors". They were issued annually for the Junior Day in April.

New South Wales was Country 6, issued on 15th April 1951 and Victoria on 6th April 1952. There is then a gap of 30 years; until the Tasmania one was issued on 18th April 1982. Has anyone seen the corresponding issues for Queensland, Western Australia or South Australia?

Finally, a reminder that other members may wish to send in scans of items that might fit into this column; send via the Editor (editor@bsap.org.uk)

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY IN PRINT #4, 2021.

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

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH COLLECTORS CLUB OF NSW, Vol.60, No.1, March 2021.

Art.3834: The 1932 6d Kookaburra and 1/- Lyrebird Definitives – Geoff Kellow ACCCF.

Art.3835: 1d Kangaroo First Day Covers – Geoff Kellow ACCCF

Art.3836: The three stages of 9d Kangaroo 3rd wmk. Retouch to "PO" of "POSTAGE" (2L23) – John Bozic.

Art.3838: 1½d King George V die 1: New discoveries, platings and descriptions – Bill Fiora.

Art.3839: King George V 1½d red electro 21R55 – what came first: the "STR" or the "Emu"? – Torsten Weller.

Art.3840: 1965 5d Christmas with Gold Omitted and the varieties – further information – John Bozic.

Art.3841: 1969 Prime Ministers 5c JC Watson – the "Bald Patch" variety – Tim Cowley.

Art.3833: The University of Sydney – a Postal History (cont.) – Richard Peck ACCCF.

Meeting Notes for 21 December 2020, 18 January 2021 (and AGM) and 15 February 2021.

THE AUSTRALIAN AEROPHILATELIST, No.124, April-June 2021.

Editorial – Darryl Fuller.

Western and Southern Provincial Airlines Ltd. A Typical 1930's Airline Story – Ed Wolf.

An unusual cover carried on the First Regular Airmail to England – John Sims.

A rare Inter-Island Airship Flight – Darryl Fuller.

Forced landing by Imperial Airways “Athena” at Point Stuart – 16 January 1935 – Ken Sandford.

Correction to Auction Lot description – Ken Sandford.

Commercial Mail on the Opening of the Australia-UK Regular Service: December 1934 – Bob Robertson.

Aviation Museums and Societies – Darryl Fuller.

APO Research Award presented to Ed Wolf.

Correction to “Further information on a Mystery Cover”.

Book Review: “Pioneer Aviation in the Channel Islands (in 2 vols.) by Roger E Harris”.

QANTAS Filler Card – further information.

From our Contemporaries.

Sold at Auction.

APF NEWS, Vol.35, No.1, March 2021

President's Column – Peter Allan.

Virtual Philatelic Exhibitions – an Update – Peter Allan.

The One-Frame Class – an Important Update – Darryl Fuller.

Flown Space Mail – Freund Gerhard.

Forming a Specialised Collection – Darryl Fuller.

Australia Post Year Album Error.

Butterflies do not only fly – Vladamir Kachan.

A new Philatelic Journal “Postal History”.

Exhibition Timetable & Updates.

APTA Page.

Royalpex (Palmerston North, NZ, 10-12 September 2021); Toowoomba 2021 National One-frame Stamp Exhibition(9-10October 2021).

AUSTRALIAN STAMPS PROFESSIONAL, Vol.15, No.3.

A new interesting discovery in Australian Philately

South Island New Zealand Early Airmail Flights – Alan Tunnicliffe.

Collecting the KGV Four Pence Orange Shades Pt.2 – Dr Scott Starling.

Artists at War – Andrew Brockett.

Mail recovered from Robberies by Australian Bushrangers in Australia Pt.1 - Brian R Peace FRPSL APR.

Book Review: “Australasian Crash Mail and Mail from other Incidents, Vol.3 1936-1939 - Brian R Peace FRPSL APR.”

Victoria Pt.3 – the first Postage Stamps – Les Molnar.

The OS/NSW type A puncture of Kangaroo issues – identifying the 12 dies Pt.3: Missing pins, inverted punctures and Double punctures. – Tom Weir.

A Cover Story (1943 cover to L.A. California from USN ship in Perth, WA) – Graeme Plaw.

Auction Report – Abacas 25/26 March 2021.

CAPITAL PHILATELY, Vol.39, No.1, March 2021.

Editorial – Tony Curtis.

Reflections on the year of Covid, and random thoughts – Gary Watson FRPSL, FRPSV, FACCCNSW, FBSAP.

New Beginnings – Parkes Camp, NSW – Tony Curtis.

East Timor – The Journey to Independence Pt.1 – Michael Kalka.

!954 Royal Visit to Canberra – Camp Royal Post Office ACT – Tony Curtis.

PastCards – A Glimpse of Canberra’s History through the De Salis Correspondence – Tony Curtis.

Keeping in Touch. Postcards from a Nurse at War – Marilyn Gendek.

CINDERELLAS AUSTRALASIA – Vol.35, No.1, Aril 2021.

From the Secretary – Paul Storm.

From the Editor – Marilyn Gendek.

In the Mailbox – Mysterious Penguin Minisheet from Brin Fuller; Girl Guides Fundraising Labels for Families n Need, 1994 from Peter Simpfendorfer; Miscellaneous Labels – info wanted from Rodney Cork.

Delandre and the Bonne Annee 1920 Stamps – Vito Milana.

New South Wales Decimal Railway Stamps: Berala update.

Australia and Wool: new variant found (in green) – Vito Milana.

Brisbane Victoria Bridge Tolls – Richard C Peck MAP ACCF.

Fakes, Forgeries and Fiction – Odessa Famine Relief by Marilyn Gendek; Nigerian Scams by Richard C Peck; Hutt River Province “Fictious Items”.

Colombo Plan overprint: Postage Due by Rodney Cork.

RAAF: Celebrating 100 Years – Marilyn Gendek.

Vignette of New Zealand 2 ½ d revisited - Marilyn Gendek.

Gowrie Overprint: Bexley Prisoners of War Fund – Marilyn Gendek.

Locomotive No.1 – Richard C Peck MAP, ACCF.

Local PostGlenbrook Vintage Ralway, New Zealand.

THE CINDERELLA PHILATELIST, Vol.61, No.2, April 2021.

Editorial – Ken Grant.

THE COURIER, No.70, December 2020.

From the Editor – Peter Allan.

The Centenary of the Tasmanian Philatelic Society – John Jantzen.

Pat Malone, Life President of the Tasmanian Philatelic Society – Malcolm Groom.

Lewis Charles Viney 1908-1994, Nostalgia and “little bits of history” – John Campton.

TPS Exchange Branch, a personal view of what is was and is now – John Campton

TPS Annual Report 1926 – Peter Allan.

Where did you say it was? 75 Obscure Post & Telephone Offices in Tasmania Pt.2, Balfour & Temma – Boobyalla – John Hardinge.

Tasmanian Railway Luggage Labels (ANR Label) – Peter Allan.

Tasmanian Revenue Rates – a mystery partly solved – Peter Allan.

Molesworth – Peter Allan.

Campbell Town Type 1 CDS abnormal Date Slug – John Campton.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY, May 2021.

Five new philatelists join the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists for 2021.

2020 Commonwealth Postal Stationery (incl. Australia, Antarctic Territory & Christmas Is.) – Geir Sor-Reime FRPSL.

GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY, June 2021.

Virtual STAMPEX – Richard West.

Around the Houses (incl. Abacus).

HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (1921-2021) – Cyril RH Parsons.

The 1938 Long Range Development Flight to Australia – Nicolas Oughton.

Postal Stationery Matters (incl. South Australia – a case of neglect and The brief life of a card style (NZ)) – Geir Sor-Reime FRPSL.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Vol130, No.1485, May 2021.

No Australian content.

STEVEN ZIRINSKY
MEMBER PTS, APS, NZSDA, APTA
Stamps - Revenues - Postal History - Commercial Mail

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THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Vol130, No.1484, April 2021.

New Zealand 1863-1866, Ensign Nicholl of the 43rd Regiment – Gerald J Elliot, MNZM, RDP, FRPSL, FRPSNZ.

Museum of Philately launches hunt for New Collections.

THE QUEENSLAND STAMP COLLECTOR, Vol.38, No.2, May-July 2021.

Editorial – John Crowsley.

APF News; QPC News; Queensland Philatelic Societies and Stamp Clubs, Club Scene.

Talk Queensland – Queensland Buffalo Fly Control Stamps – Craig Chappell.

100th Anniversary, Philatelic Society of Queensland.

The Nurses of the Vyner Brooke – Jeff Gunston.

Registered Post, Joan Orr.

Philately and Education – Paul Xavier.

Queensland Stamp Show 2020.

AEColes

Time & Space! *Other things have intervened, so meeting reports of our June & July ZOOM meetings will appear next time, and in due course the Youtube meeting recording will be available via the website (in a new members only area), for those who missed it or wish to re-watch it.*

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Australia

in London

Australian items and collections feature regularly in our public auctions. The **British Empire & Foreign Countries** auction scheduled on **October 5** will include interesting sections of **Queensland** and **Tasmania**. Complimentary copies of our popular catalogues are available to members on request and sales are also available to view, with additional illustrations, on our website, www.grosvenorauctions.com

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Australian Colonies Postal History featuring *Dale Forster's* Loose Ship Letters

India featuring Convention & Feudatory States

South Africa & Provinces featuring *John Fletcher's* Cape of Good Hope & Transvaal



Stamps, Postal History & Picture Postcards Public Auction 10-12 November 2021



In addition to the specialised auctions, a full programme of Live Online & Public Auctions is planned for the remainder of 2021 and throughout 2022. Please contact us to arrange a complimentary, no-obligation appraisal of your **Stamps, Postal History, Picture Postcards, Coins & Banknotes, Sporting Memorabilia and General Collectables**. We are available to visit you for consignments of higher value/greater size with free transport & insurance.

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