

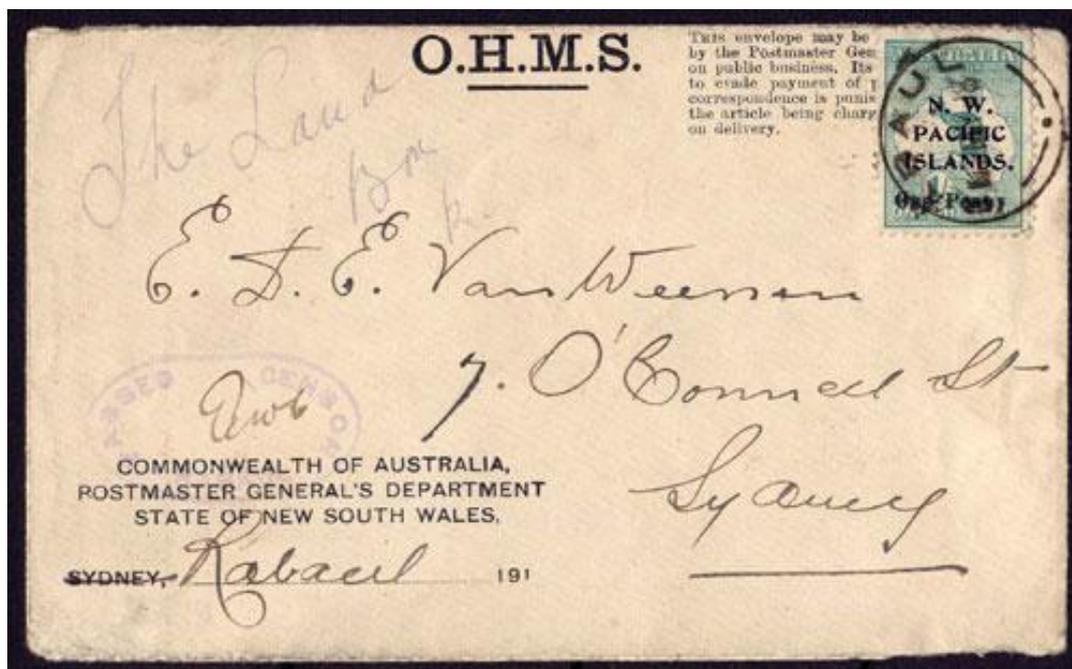
The Bulletin



The British Society of Australian Philately

Founded 1933

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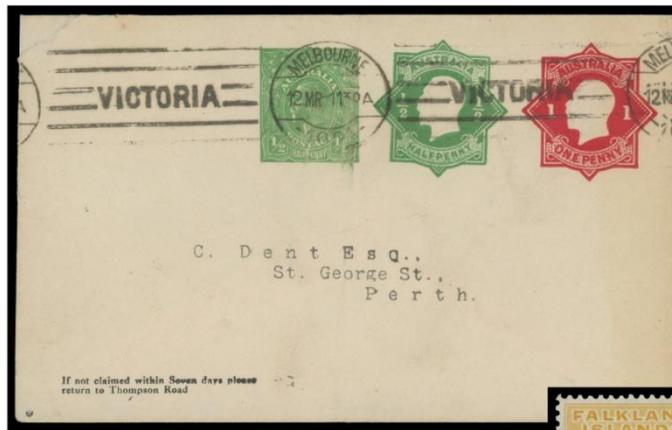


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BACK COVER (INNER)	Not available	Not available	£270	Not available
FRONT COVER (INNER)	Not available	Not available	£270	Not available
INSIDE SHEET	£55	£36	£216	£156

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

At last we move towards an approximation to normality. There is a real live Stampex and we have resumed London meetings. However, the message about London meetings clearly had not got out, as Brian Peace and I were the only attendees. At least it gave us a chance to have an early meal in the Vintry before we departed to catch our respective trains. I do hope that more will attend the October meeting!

If you are planning on coming to Stampex, I hope that you remember to get your online ticket first and that there is a charge of £10 for admission on the first day. I would hope that the organisers have a backup to cope with those that have not pre-booked online.#

While thinking about meetings, please note that the December meeting is NOT at Abchurch Lane, but at the Kings Head, 13 Westmoreland Street, Marylebone (the pub that we used to use from 41 Devonshire Place). We shall have a pre-meeting (optional) in the pub, the meeting will be in the upstairs room, where we used to have supper, followed by a fish supper - probably in the same room. Why? Because there is nowhere that I have been able to find near Abchurch Lane that is open on a Saturday where we could book.

The last ZOOM presentation to the Royal was an excellent show of "The Navigators" by Jonas Hallstrom. For anyone unsure, he covered both the Sterling (1963-65) and Decimal (1966-73) issues of the 4/- to £2 and 40c to \$4 stamps. There is also a supporting article in the September 2021 London Philatelist (incorrectly labelled on the cover as Jul-August 2021). The items displayed included a newly discovered proof of the 7/6d Captain Cook and some remarkable frankings on cover. It is notable that the £1 was used on cover far more frequently than the £2, likewise for the \$2 and \$4. It also made me rue the covers that I acquired in the late 1960s from work that had multiple frankings of \$2 stamps that I soaked off as I had not really learned about postal history at the time. Hindsight is a wonderful thing! The presentation is available on the RPSL website.

Boris promises us a further loosening of restriction tomorrow. I am hoping that they will simplify my overseas trip in November! We shall see. At least the abandonment of so-called "Covid Passports" will remove a possible annoyance from our lives. It would assist catering if anyone intending to come to the Christmas meeting would let me know at least ten days before. Also, if you would like an alternative to Fish & Chips for the supper.

PGER 13/9/21

According to a subsequent e-mail I have seen "When you arrive at Stampex, you will make your way to the new Welcome Desk ... where your details will be checked off ..." Elsewhere I have seen suggestion that there will be a "fast track" queue for those who have pre booked. Note there is also a need to provide Covid vaccination/negative LF Test information. There is a £5 option to virtually attend talks etc. for those unable to participate in person. *Editor*

Membership Secretary List of Changes to Membership Database – Notification 178 Period: 1 July 2021 to 31 August 2021

New Members	1866	John Graham Queensland
	1867	Frank Pauer Victoria

Lapsed, Reinstated, Deceased, Resignation, Removed & Change of address: None Advised

PROGRAMME

With this Bulletin (those receiving the print version) there will be a Programme Card.

The programme to Christmas is as follows (with the addition of the Auction deadline(s), as there is also an Auction Catalogue with this mailing. Those receiving the electronic version get the programme card and catalogue that way too; though some additional cards have been printed (which should be available at meetings for those who don't receive one as a matter of course and need one)

Saturday 25th September 2021 at HAMPEX – Hants Federation Convention at The Wickham Centre, Mill Lane Wickham, PO17 5AL - meeting in the afternoon from 2.30pm
Members are invited to bring along up to 36 sheets to display

Saturday 9th October ZOOM Meeting - North West Pacific Islands OS Stamps & Covers, with Rarities & New Discoveries in the NWPI 5th Setting Issues - Robert Benoist at 9.30am

Wednesday 13th October 2021 5pm at RPSL, London
Speaker: Alan Cross with “The Bi - Coloured Dues of Australia”

Monday 1st November 2021 Postal Auction Bid deadline

Wednesday 10th November 2021 5pm at RPSL, London
Speaker: Dr. Patrick Reid with “Tasmanian Revenues”

Tuesday 30th November 2021 Auction Material to Huw Williams for February 2022 Auction
{It may be possible to negotiate bringing slightly more bulky material to the meeting the following Saturday, directly or via Secretary or Editor}

Saturday 4th December 2021 London Christmas Meeting: Meet from 12 noon at the Kings Head, 13 Westmoreland Street, London, W1G 8PS where lunch will be available. Supper after the meeting Members are invited to bring a small display. (32 sheets maximum.)

EDITORIAL

A slightly different structure to this month's Bulletin; Torsten at Abacus was so keen to make us aware of his November Auctions, that he asked for an additional promotion page, and as editor I concluded that having that on the inside front cover would be least disruptive to the overall layout. Whilst mentioning Abacus, owing to continuing travel restrictions (out of Australia), Patrick (our secretary, but also the Abacus UK agent) will be manning their stand at Stampex on his own. Do call by and say hello if you go!

Apologies this Bulletin is a few days later than usual; I had a family commitment last weekend (Saturday 18th), and much of the Bulletin production has had to happen afterwards. For those attending the Zoom meeting, Robert Benoist hopes that you might read the article in this Bulletin in advance.

I hope to see some members in person in London on 13 October, when you will see from the programme above Colin has asked me to display Postage Dues

Alan Cross, 22/9/21

2292. CONTINUING RESEARCH ON THE GV 1D VARIETIES (Part 66)

by Gordon Monk, Bert Wajer and the late Paull Kaigg

Pane 6 # 45 Issued(by authors) Feb 2007 Revised Aug 2018, 1b, c, d added Jan 2019.

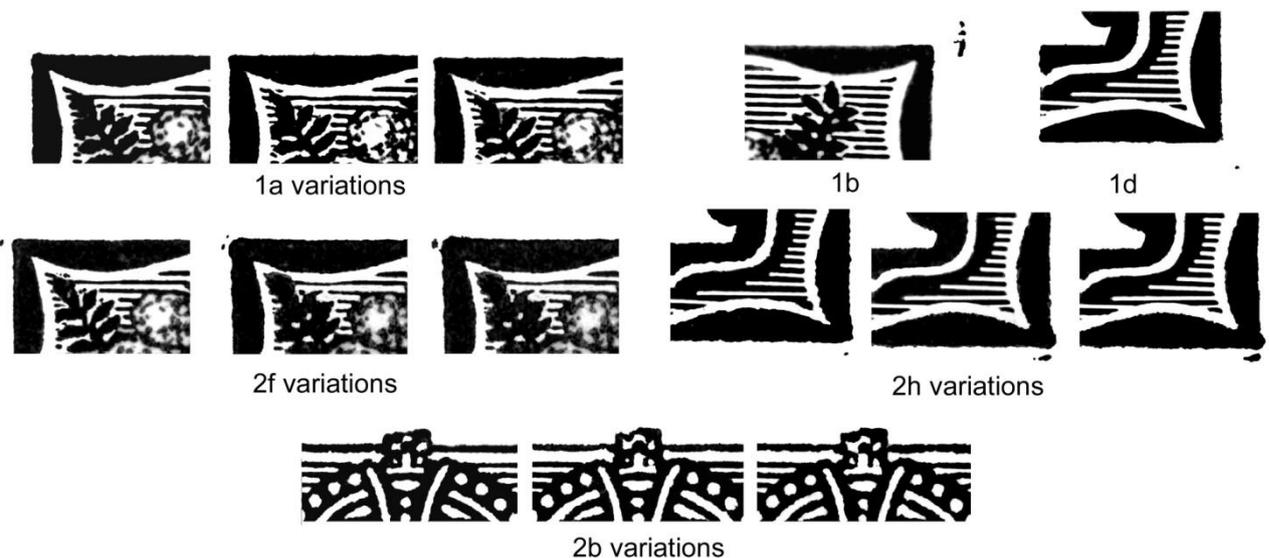
1st State Proof – 7 July 1914 (1st half of 1st printing)

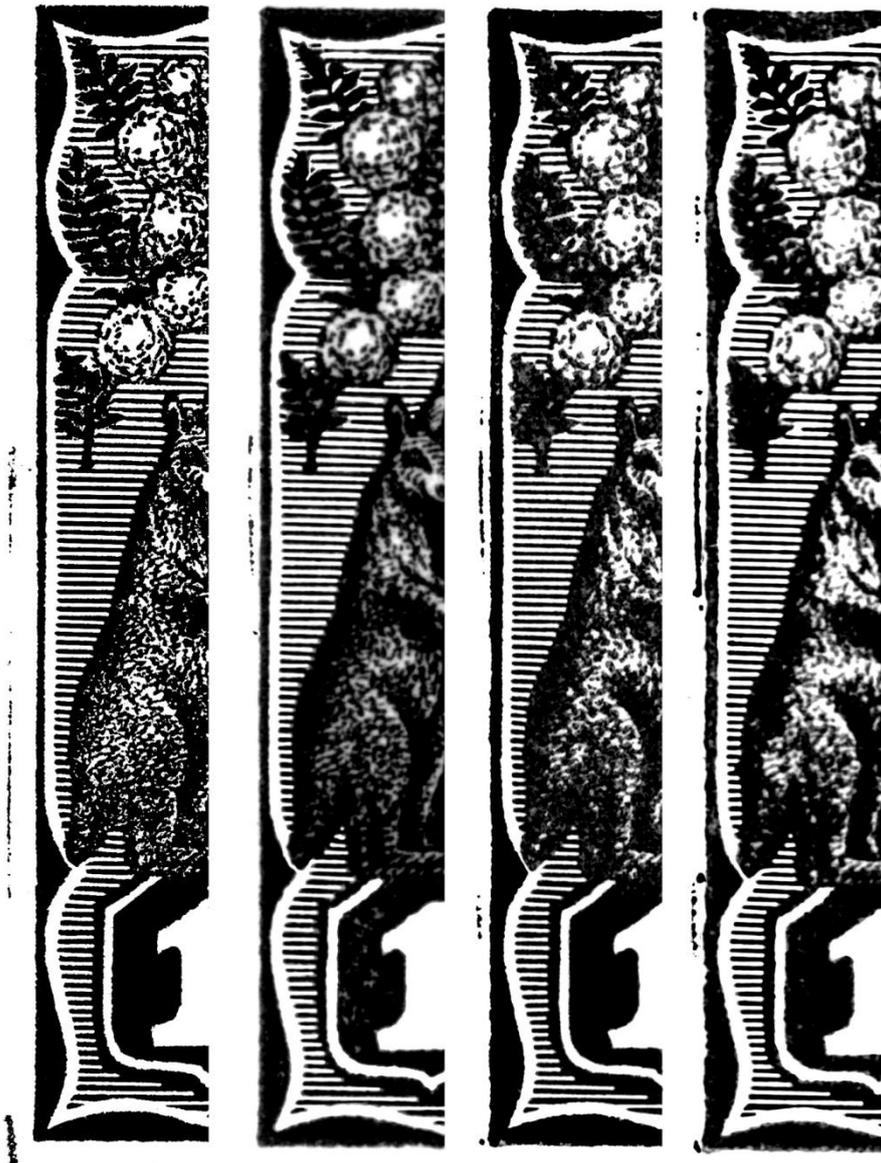
- 1a Top Left Corner. Island flaw inconstant and variable in size.
- 1b Top Right Corner. Late in the print run a ¾mm long compartment mark appears ½mm right of RF and starting ½mm above TF, variable.
- 1c Left Frame. Late in the print run a 15½mm long broken compartment line appears starting 15¼mm above BF and ½mm from LF, variable.
- 1d Bottom Right Corner. Late in the print run a compartment dot appears ½mm below BF and ¼mm from RF, variable.

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

- 1a as before, 1b, c, d removed.
- 2a Right Frame. Curved in and thinned from 4-6 mm above BRC.
- 2b Cross. TLC notched. The outline of the cross is very variable.
- 2c Cross. A compartment mark appears off TLC late in the print run.
- 2d Bottom Left Corner. A compartment mark appears in mid print run left of LF and level with BF. Later it grows around the corner, variable.
- 2e Left Frame. Late in the print run compartment marks appear between L48 and L64. Later more marks appear until they go from L19-23, L35-67 and L96-106, variable. These compartment marks are RARE.
- 2f Top Left Corner. In mid print run a compartment dot appears on the LF level with TF. Later a second dot appears and then becomes a short line, variable.
- 2g Top Right Corner. As the print run progresses the corner gradually extends to the right. Towards the end of the print run a compartment dot appears off the corner, variable.
- 2h Bottom Right Corner. In mid print run a compartment dot appears under the BF in line with RF. Later it grows to a short line under the BF, variable.

Note 2a Similar flaw on 6/43 2a Similar flaws on 4/6 and 7/11.



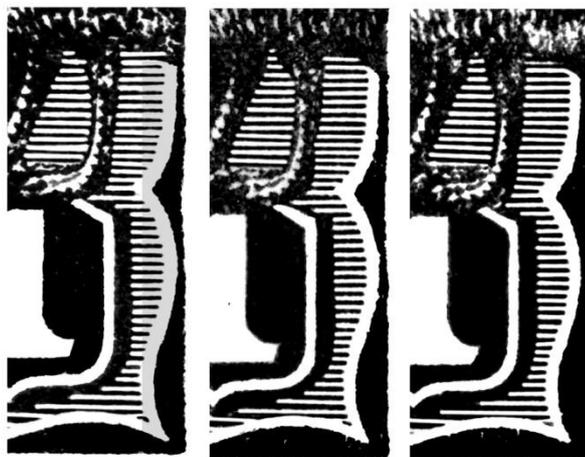


1c

2d, e, f variations



2d variations



2a variations



2g variations



2c variations

Pane 6 # 46 Issued 2002 Revised Nov 2018

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

1a Top Left Corner. Island flaw inconstant and variable in size.

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

1a as before.

2a Top Frame. Shallow curve or a straight cut for 2¾mm from TLC, variable.

2b Cross. Gentle left to right slope found on 50% of sample, variable.

2c Bottom Right Corner. A small projection appears on RF at BRC in mid print run and grows in size as the run progresses, variable.

2d Top Right Corner. Gradually extends to right.

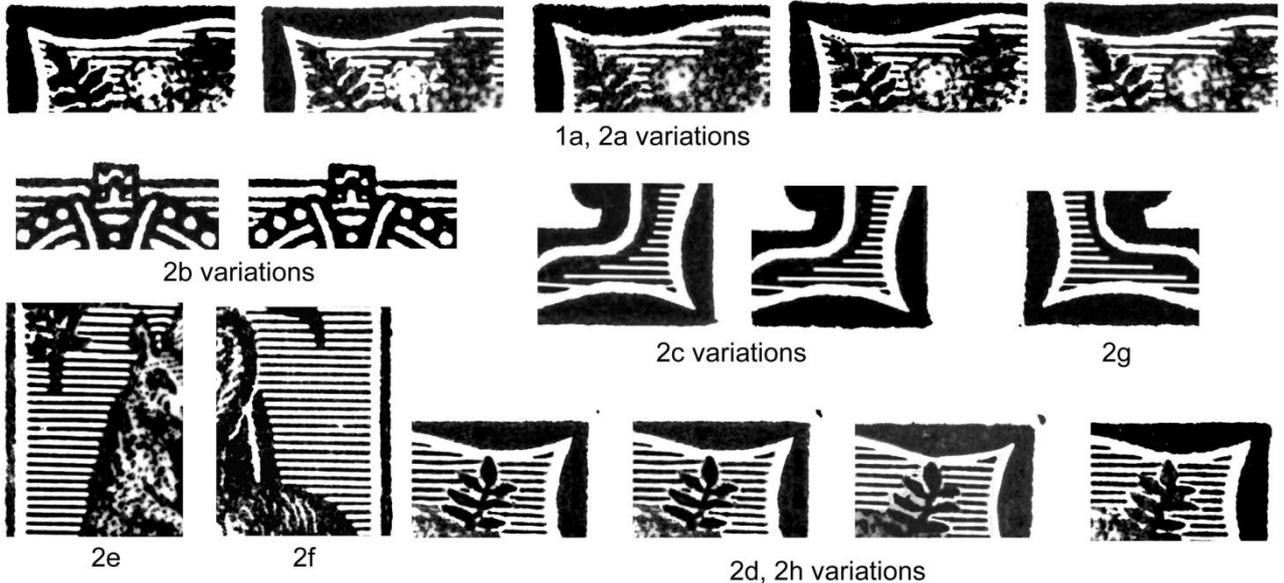
2e Shade Lines. Small break at left end of 4th line under left wattle stem, found on 41% of sample, inconstant.

2f Shade Lines. Small break in 7th clear line over Emu's back, found on 29% of sample, inconstant.

2g Bottom Left Corner. At the end of the print run a faint dot appears on LF at BLC, inconstant.

2h Top Right Corner. A faint compartment dot appears in mid print run and gradually grows to a short curved line over the corner as the run progresses, variable.

Note 2a Less marked than similar flaws on 6/25, 6/31, 6/43 and 44.



Pane 6 # 47 Issued Mar 2001. Revised Nov 2018

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

1a Top Left Corner. Island flaw variable in size.

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

1a as before.

2a Shade Lines. Break in 5th line under left wattle stem found on 39% of sample.

- 2b Bottom Left Corner. A curved compartment mark appears of the corner in mid print run, variable.
- 2c Left Frame. Compartment marks appear in mid print run between L56 and L68. Later more marks appear until they go from L48 to L71, variable.
- 2d Top Right Corner. A faint compartment dot appears off the corner in mid print run and gradually grows more visible, variable.

Note A difficult unit to plate best collected in multiples.



1a variations



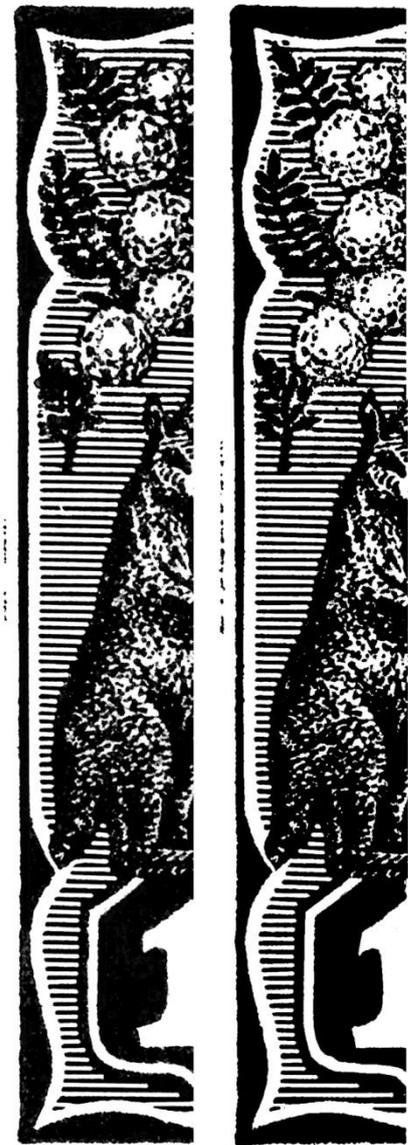
2b variations



2d variations



2a



1a, 2a, 2c variations

Pane 6 # 48 Issued Mar 2001. Revised Nov 2018

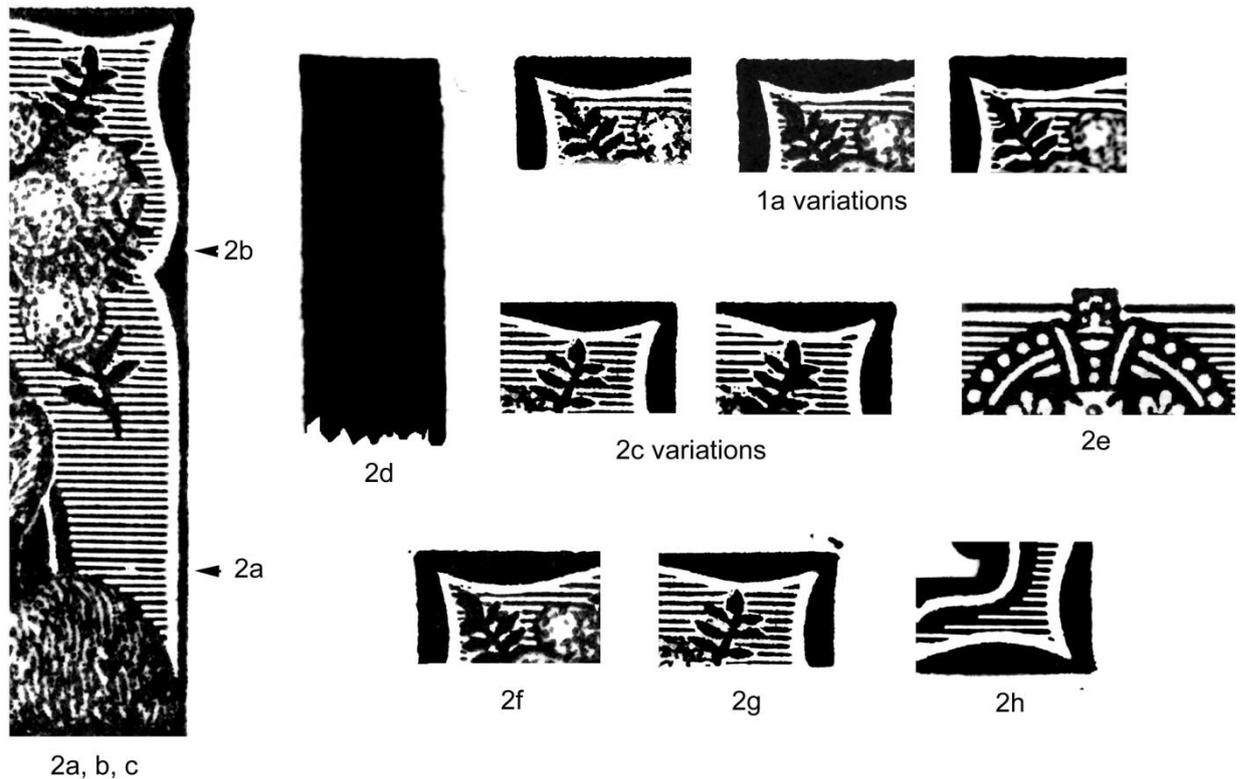
1st State Proof – 7 July 1914 (1st half of 1st printing)

- 1a Top Left Corner. Island flaw variable in size.

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

- 1a as before.
- 2a Shade Lines. Break in 1st clear line over Emu's back 1mm from RF, found on 26% of sample.
- 2b Right Frame. Small notch 5½mm below TRC, found on 33% of sample.
- 2c Top Right Corner. Gradually extends to right as the run progresses, variable.
- 2d Jubilee Panel. Gradual left to right slope on top edge
- 2e Top Frame. Weakness right of cross at the beginning of the print run and quickly becoming normal.
- 2f Top Left Corner. A small compartment dot appears off the corner at the end of the print run, inconstant.
- 2g Top Right Corner. Late in the print run a compartment mark appears over the corner, inconstant.
- 2h Bottom Right Corner. A small compartment dot appears under the corner at the end of the print run, inconstant.

Note A difficult unit to plate, best collected in multiples.



2704 NEVER JUDGE A BOOK(LET) BY ITS COVER - A SHORT HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN STAMP BOOKLETS (Part 4) by Peter M Jones* (1853)

Australian Advertising Stamp Booklets 1960-1973 (continued)

Section B: Decimal Booklets 1966-1973

Australia adopted decimal currency in February 1966 and production of sterling booklets was discontinued. A new decimal currency booklet with a yellow cover and the words 'Postage Stamps' in blue and other details and price in black type (Figure 19) was issued as a replacement.



Figure 19

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

The booklets in this series, consisted of panes of stamps along with either two or three inserted pages of information on postal rates and commercial advertising material which were printed in Adelaide as were the front and back covers. These were then sent to Melbourne where the Note Printing Branch printed the stamps on a plate that allowed 6 panes of stamps across and eight panes down. The booklets were then assembled and stitched together initially using either pink or, later, white thread before final distribution.¹ The majority of the booklets contained the Helecon in Ink variety of the stamp but some later printings were on Helecon Paper. The number of potential advertisements is considered to be around 100.² This means that there are many combinations of advertisements in each edition of the booklet. Despite the rather bland front cover, when the booklet is turned over, there is much more of interest on the back cover. As with previous booklets from before decimalisation, there is an Edition number which was used to identify the distribution area³ (Figure 20).

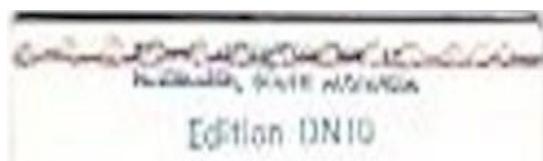


Figure 20

The first booklet was issued on 14 February 1966 and was priced at 60c. It contained 3 panes of 5 x 4c Red Helecon in ink Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG385) along with one of the six slogan labels, which was used consistently throughout the booklet. The six different slogan labels were: ‘Registered Post is safest for your Gifts’; ‘Post your Parcels – pack, wrap and tie securely’; ‘Send Money Securely by Money Order Service’; ‘Post Early – before noon and before 4 p.m.’; ‘Use Postal Orders for Small Sums of Money’; and ‘9 x 4 in. and 5¾ x 3½ in. envelopes speed your mail’.⁴ In addition, there were three insert pages of advertisements. Variations of this booklet style and value include a small number with no insert pages and some with two insert pages. Later Editions of the booklet contain stamps printed on Helecon Paper and two insert pages but are hard to find. Examples of these advertising booklets are known to have been distributed with wax interleaves as well as some stapled remakes but these are comparatively rare. A simple calculation demonstrates that there are innumerable combinations for the collector to search for. Pfeffer and Crum list a large number of different advertising pages known to have been used as well as separate lists of booklets with pink and white stitching.⁵ The total number of booklets issued was 19,090,000.⁶

¹ See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p11/72. A number of 60c booklets are known to have white stitching; others, that were issued intentionally are listed separately by Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, pp 11/89-11/96 and Pfeffer and Crum, *op. cit.* pp 2-2-2-7 .

² See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p11/72-11/75 lists 98 advertng pages. Steve Irwin Stamps in the UK (www.steveirwinstamps.co.uk/australian-advertising-booklets-1960-1973-401-c.asp) lists and illustrates significantly more than 100 including variations only listed once in Brusden-White. Additional examples are also reported from time to time.

³ The distribution areas were the same as for the pre-decimal booklets although the first editions of the booklets also carried the prefix ‘D’ to denote decimal. As before if stocks ran low booklets with the prefix ‘S’ were distributed throughout the States as necessary.

⁴ Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/88

⁵ See Pfeffer & Crum, *op. cit.*, pp2-2-2-14. They argue that ‘it is reasonable, in view of the method of booklet production, to assume that when an advertisement sequence is seen with one slogan it will occur with all six slogans’. (p2-1). Brusden-White although not as comprehensive in its listing for this booklet nevertheless fills 15 pages of variations; Brusden-White *op. cit.*, pp11/89-11/104.

⁶ See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/89.

An increase in the postage rate to 5c was announced by the Australian postal authorities and the intention was to bring this into force in May 1967 in anticipation of which new stamp booklets would be required for distribution. It was initially decided that the quickest and easiest way to achieve this would be to overprint the 60c covers with a block of black ink and substitute the intended price 50c or \$1 to its right and ‘Ten 5c stamps’ or ‘Twenty 5c Stamps’ above the word ‘Stamps’.⁷ The booklets would contain a specially printed 5c on 4c Red Helecon in ink Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG414). Advanced work had already been done on this approach when it was decided to postpone the intended postal rate increase until October 1967, which ironically meant that there would now be sufficient time to produce and issue booklets with permanent covers for 50c and \$1⁸. However, it was further decided that the overprinted booklet covers should not be wasted and that they would be issued alongside the booklets with permanent covers. As a consequence of these decisions five different variations of the new booklets were released on September 29 1967.

The first of the booklets to be considered here is the ‘50c Bar’ booklet which contained two panes of the overprinted stamps (SG 414) and two insert pages of advertisements with the Edition number printed on the outside back cover. The inside front cover is blank but there are advertisements on both the inside and outside back cover. This booklet was only available through vending machines and only 23,000 were issued⁹ with each of the 6 labels. There are no reported examples with wax interleaves or staple remakes of this booklet.

The second booklet is the ‘\$1 bar’ provisional cover (Figure 21) which contained four panes of the overprinted stamps (SG 414) and a label as well as three insert pages of advertisements and the Edition number printed on the outside back cover (Figure 22).



Figure 21



Figure 22

In most examples of the earliest supplies of this booklet two of the three insert pages were blank but the inside front and both sides of the back cover are printed with advertisements. Later editions of the three insert pages ‘\$1 Bar’ booklet have blank inside front and back covers but only one insert page is blank. All variations of these booklets were issued with each of the 6 labels and the only recorded additional variation is that a few stapled booklets are known. The total number of booklets issued is recorded as 954,000.¹⁰

The third booklet to be issued had a \$1 permanent cover and contained four panes of the overprinted stamps (SG 414) and a label as well as three insert pages of advertisements and the Edition number printed on the outside back cover. All three insert pages have advertisements printed on them as well as on the front inside cover both sides of the back cover. All variations of these booklets were issued with each of the 6 labels and there are also

⁷ Pfeffer & Crum, *op. cit.* refers to these as ‘50c Bar’ and ‘\$1 Bar’ booklets (p2-15). The dollar sign has two vertical lines, see Brusden-White *op. cit.*, p11/108

⁸ The dollar sign has one vertical line, see *Ibid.*, p11/112

⁹ *Ibid.*, p11/106

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p11/108

examples with wax interleaves and others as stapled remakes. The total number of booklets issued is recorded as 702,000.¹¹

The fourth booklet to be issued had a 50c permanent cover and contained two panes of the new 5c blue Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG386c) and two insert pages of advertisements, some of which are recorded as blank, as is the front inside cover. Some editions have no Edition number but do have the words 'Letterpress Ltd' on the outside back cover. However other examples have neither an Edition number nor any printing on the back cover. This fourth booklet was only issued with the 'Use Postal Orders for small sums of Money' label. A stapled remake of this booklet is a reported rarity. Like the '50c bar' booklet, this edition was only available from vending machines and the total number of booklets issued is recorded as 154,000.¹²

The final booklet issued at this time had a \$1 permanent cover and contained four panes of the new 5c blue Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG386c) and three insert pages of advertisements and the Edition number printed on the outside back cover. There were also advertisements on the inside front and both sides of the back cover. This booklet was only issued with the 'Use Postal Orders for small sums of Money' label. Reported variations are stapled remakes; wax interleaves; stapled and tropical; and misplaced perforations but all of these are rare and difficult to find. The total number of booklets issued is recorded as 14,360,800.¹³

During the period under consideration, there was one series of booklets that was issued that did not contain any advertisements. Although they were not publicly available, the booklets are, nevertheless, of interest as they were issued under the authority of the Australian Post Office. These particular booklets were issued at the request of the Australian Army who wanted them to be issued to the troops that had been deployed to serve in Vietnam during the latter half of the 1960s. The booklet covers were similar in design to the standard decimal booklets but larger in size¹⁴ with the words 'Australian Defence Forces' replacing 'Australian Post Office' (Figure 23). The covers themselves were printed in Melbourne and were treated with a special waterproof coating to preserve the integrity of the contents in the tropical heat of the war zone. The inside front and both sides of the back cover are blank. The stamps were from sheets and not specially printed for inclusion in the booklet and were attached using the selvedge.



Figure 23

The first booklet was issued in May 1967 and contained a single pane of 10 x 5c emerald-green Yellow-Tailed Thornbill stamps (SG 386). These were made up from 50-stamp sheets and have blank selvedge at both ends. They are known attached to the left or to the right and

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p11/112

¹² *Ibid.*, p11/115

¹³ *Ibid.*, p11/116

¹⁴ 110 x 54mm. as opposed to 79 x 40mm.

on either white or cream paper. Other booklets were made up from 100-stamp sheets attached at either left- or right-hand selvedge on paper which fluoresces white or pink under UV examination. Booklets of the dark green Yellow-tailed Thornbill stamp (SG 386b) on paper that fluoresces pink under UV examination are also known. Booklets made up from 100 stamp sheets are distinguished by the existence of one vertical line in the selvedge either to the left or to the right.¹⁵ The number of booklets issued was 72,000 (of which 20,000 were from the 50 stamp sheets) and supplies of this booklet were exhausted by February 1968.¹⁶

A second booklet was issued in March 1968 containing a single pane of 10 x 5c blue Queen Elizabeth II stamps (SG 386c). The stamps were attached to the cover using either the left hand or right- hand selvedge. The number of booklets issued was 47,000 and were withdrawn in September 1968 after which the Australian Government decided to introduce free postage for the fighting forces.¹⁷

In November 1968 for the first time in just over 40 years, the Australian Post Office decided to issue a booklet that did not contain any current definitive stamps.¹⁸ This booklet was the first of what proved to be a series of four booklets honouring famous Australians and Prime Ministers. These booklets broke the mould by having rather more attractive covers than the previous series. The first booklet had a light red, white and pale blue cover with the words 'FAMOUS AUSTRALIANS', the description of the contents and price and 'Australian Post Office' printed in black (Figure 24).

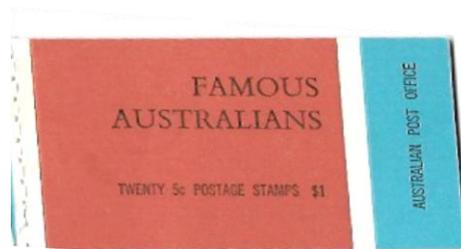


Figure 24

The booklet contained three insert pages of advertisements with additional commercial advertisements on the inside front and both sides of the back cover. The Edition number of the booklet was printed in blue on the outside back cover (Figure 25).



Figure 25

In addition, there were four panes of 5 x 5c stamps and a label giving brief biographical details of the subjects. The stamps were imperforate at the bottom and on the left and right side and printed on Helecon Paper. Each booklet contained a 5 x 5c pane of each of the following: Caroline Chisholm (SG 435), who was a humanitarian who concerned herself with

¹⁵ See Pfeffer & Crum, *op. cit.*, p2-21

¹⁶ See Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/118

¹⁷ *Ibid. loc. cit.*

¹⁸ The only previous examples had been in 1927 when a booklet of 12 x 1½d Opening of Parliament House Canberra stamps (SG 105) and, arguably, two booklets containing the 1929 green Australia Air Mail Service stamps (SG 115) issued between 1930 and 1935.

the welfare of female immigrants in the nineteenth century; Edgeworth David (SG 432), who was a geologist and Arctic Explorer and led the first Australian expedition to reach the Magnetic South Pole in 1909; Albert Namatjira (SG 433), who was an Aboriginal artist and a pioneer of Indigenous Australian Art; and A B 'Banjo' Paterson (SG 434), who was a poet and writer primarily about the outback and bush life, most notably 'Waltzing Matilda' and 'The Man from Snowy River'. As with other advertising booklets, there are a significant number of advertisement combinations and other varieties include stapled remakes; wax interleaving; stapled and wax interleaves; one booklet had been reported with a different sequence of stamp panes and a few examples with no Edition number.¹⁹ The total number of booklets issued was 8,180,800.²⁰

The second booklet in the series was issued in October 1969 and had a white and green cover with the word 'Prime Ministers' in gold and the description of the contents and price and 'Australian Post Office' in black (Figure 26). The Edition number was printed in gold type on the back outside cover (Figure 27).



Figure 26



Figure 27

This booklet followed the same format as the first booklet and the stamps were printed on Helecon Paper and featured a 5 x 5c pane of each of the first four Australian Prime Ministers: Edmund Barton (SG 446) who was premier between 1901-03; Alfred Deakin (SG 447) who was premier in 1903-04 and twice again thereafter (1905-08 and 1909-1910); J C Watson (SG 448) who as premier for a few months in 1904 and led the world's first socialist/social democrat government; and G H Reid (SG 449) who was premier between 1904 and 1905 and first led the Free Trade party and subsequently the Anti-Socialist party. There are a significant number of advertisement combinations and other varieties include Stapled remakes; wax interleaving; stapled and wax interleaves, a booklet with a different stamp pane order; one pane of Reid stamps has been found on non-Helecon paper and a few examples with no Edition number.²¹ The total number of booklets issued was 8,730,300.²²

The third booklet in the series was issued in November 1970 and had a white cover with multi-coloured heads and the words 'Famous Australians', 'Australian Post Office' and the price in black (Figure 28).

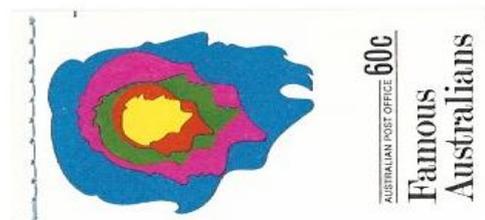


Figure 28

¹⁹ For a full list of variations see Pfeffer & Crum, *op. cit.*, p2-22-2-23 and BW, *op. cit.*, p 11/121-11/-122.

²⁰ Brusden-White (BW), *op. cit.*, p 11/120

²¹ For a full list of variations see Pfeffer & Crum, *op. cit.*, p2-24 and Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/124-11/-125.

²² Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/123

The booklet was stitched using blue thread. Although the format was similar to the previous examples in the series, there were three different booklets: two contained two panes of 5 stamps and cost 60c each and the third had all 4 panes and cost \$1.20. The 60c booklets have no Edition numbers but did have one insert page and advertisements only on the outside back cover, the inside front and back covers were blank. There are no recoded varieties and only a couple of advertisement combinations. These 60c booklets were designed to be sold through vending machines and contained one 5 x 6c pane each with the stamps of either the Duigan brothers (SG 479) who were aviation pioneers and Lachlan MacQuarie (SG 480) who was Governor of New South Wales 1810-1821 or Adam Lindsay Gordon (SG 481) who was a poet and jockey in the mid-nineteenth century and Edward J Eyre (SG 482) who explored various parts of the Australian continent between 1839 and 1841. The \$1.20 booklet contained three insert pages of advertisements with additional commercial advertisements on the inside front and both sides of the back cover. The Edition number of the booklet was printed in blue on the outside back cover (Figure 29) and contained three insert pages and advertisements on the inside front and both sides of the back cover.

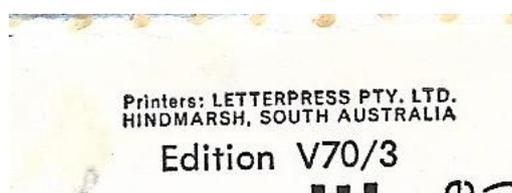


Figure 29

The booklet contained one pane of 5 x 6c of each of the four stamps mentioned above. All stamps were printed on Helecon paper. Variations of the \$1.20 booklet include stapled remakes, wax interleaving and stapled and wax interleaves and a few with no insert pages and no Edition number.²³ The total number of booklets issued were 76,000 for the 60c booklets combined and 7,059,800 for the \$1.20 booklet.²⁴

The fourth and final booklet in the series was issued in March 1972 and, as with the third issue it came in three formats: two sold for 70c each and the third for \$1.40. The basic design of the cover was the same as for the first Prime Ministerial booklet but in different colours. The two 70c booklet covers were either purple or green with wording in gold and black and the \$1.40 booklet cover was blue, gold and black. The 70c booklets have no Edition numbers but did have one insert page and advertisements only on the outside back cover, the inside front and back covers were blank. As with the previous issue the 70c booklets were designed to be sold through vending machines and contained one 5 x 7c pane each with the stamps of either Andrew Fisher (SG 505) who was the fifth premier of Australia and served as Labor Prime Minister in 1908-1909; 1910-1913 and 1914-1915 and W M (“Billy”) Hughes (SG 506) who was the seventh Australian premier and served as National Party Prime Minister between 1915 and 1923 or Joseph Cook (SG 507) who was Australia’s sixth premier serving between 1913 and 1914 and S M Bruce (SG 508) who was the 8th Prime Minister and in Office from 1923 to 1929. The \$1.40 booklet contained three insert pages of advertisements with additional commercial advertisements on the inside front and both sides of the back cover. The Edition number of the booklet was printed in blue or black on the outside back

²³ For a full list of variations see Pfeffer & Crum, *op. cit.*, p2-25 and Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/127 and 11/-129.

²⁴ Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/126 and p11-128

cover and contained three insert pages and advertisements on the inside front and both sides of the back cover. The booklet also contained one pane of 5 x 7c of each of the four stamps mentioned above. All stamps were printed on Helecon paper with the exception of a 70c booklet recorded as having a pane of Cook stamps printed on non-Helecon paper. Variations of the \$1.40 booklet include stapled remakes and wax interleaving²⁵ The total number of booklets issued were 96,100 for the 70c booklets combined and 7,187,000 for the \$1.40 booklet.²⁶

After the fourth issue of the ‘Famous Australians’ series, the Australian Postal Authorities decided to discontinue the production of stamp booklets. One reason for this decision appears to be that there had been a considerable drop off in sales and what was seen as the very high cost of booklet production. However, of greater importance was the failure to retain and attract new advertisers. Finally, the failure of the Australian Post Office to negotiate a new contract with the existing management company or to find an alternative means of continuing commercial advertising in its stamp booklets led inevitably to the decision to discontinue the supply of further booklets after stocks ran out in 1973. Without advertising revenue, the cost of production and assembly, which was much higher than for sheet stamps, was deemed to be prohibitive. An alternative proposal for levying an additional charge for booklets was rejected.²⁷

This was not the end of the story, however, as semi-official and Australia Post Office approved unofficial booklets were assembled and distributed until in 1979 a series of experimental official booklets were introduced and these heralded the reintroduction of stamp booklet production.

Table 1: A summary of the Advertising Booklets and their variations²⁸

Cover Design	Inserts	Variations	Notes		
Arms 5/-	2 or 3	264	5d Blue		
Arms 5/-	2 or 3	264	5d Blue		
New 5/-	3	119	5d Blue		
Arms 5/-	3	63	5d Green		
Arms 5/-	3 or 0	44	5d Red		
60c	3, 2 or 0	741	4c Red	Helecon in Ink	All labels
60c	2	220	4c	Helecon Paper	All Labels
50c Bar	2	59	5c on 4c Red	Helecon in Ink	All Labels
\$1 Bar	3	144	5c on 4c Red	Helecon in Ink	All Labels
\$1 Perm	3	115	5c on 4c Red	Helecon in Ink	All Labels

²⁵ For a full list of variations see Pfeffer & Crum, *op. cit.*, p2-26 and Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/131 and 11/-132-11/133.

²⁶ Brusden-White, *op. cit.*, p 11/126 and p11-128

²⁷ See Brusden White, *op. cit.* p. 11-133, Also Walter Owen: Modern Australian Booklets (<http://www.earsathome.com/modab.html>)

²⁸ This table is based on the figures given in Pfeffer and Crum, *op. cit.*, pp 1-12-1-17 and 2-2-2-26

50c Perm	1	5	5c Blue	Helecon paper	1 label (Postal orders)
\$1 Perm	3	67	5c Blue	Helecon paper	1 label (Postal orders)
\$1 Famous Australians	3	114	5c x 4	Helecon paper	
\$1 Prime Ministers	3	100	5c x 4	Helecon paper	
60c Famous Australians	1	1	6c x 2	Helecon paper	
60c Famous Australians	1	2	6c x 2	Helecon paper	
\$1.20 Famous	3 or 0	46	6c x 4	Helecon paper	
70c Prime Ministers	1	1	7c x 2	Helecon paper	
70c Prime Ministers	1	2	7c x 2	Helecon paper	
\$1.40 Prime Ministers	3	37	7c x 4	Helecon paper	

2714 DEAD & MISSING LETTERS OF THE LATE 19TH CENTURY by Brian Peace (395)

Extracted from Reports of the Post and Telegraph Department of Queensland for 1881 and 1892, the following statistics make interesting reading. In the context that 15,345,000 letters were handled by the Queensland Post Office in 1891, the destruction of 10,732, being 1 in 1,430 letters which could not be delivered, nor returned to the sender, is a tribute to the diligence of the postal staff at the Dead Letter Office.

It is particularly impressive considering the scale of the transient population, with large numbers of letters being re-addressed, especially when more than one million letters arrived from overseas. The growth of letter mail was exponential, total letters handled in Queensland being as follows:

1860 279,379
1865 1,370,708
1870 1,662,667
1875 3,096,046
1880 4,576,849
1885 9,776,407
1890 14,709,504

Dead and Missing Letters 1880

Dead Letters 1880

During 1880, 34,317 letters were received into the Dead Letter Office, being a decrease of 8,644, from which it may be argued that greater care is exercised in finding out the

addressees, and that correspondents are more particular than in previous years in giving a correct address. As there was a considerable increase in the general correspondence of the colony, this may be said to reflect credit not only on this Department but also on the general public, and it is to be hoped that a greater diminution will appear in future returns. Of the letters so received there were 215 registered and 98 ordinary letters, containing, in the aggregate, enclosures valued at £2,383 16s 4d. These were all returned or delivered with the exception of 36 on hand, which had not been dealt with at the end of the year.

Missing Letters 1880

The number of letters reported to be missing during 1880 was 268, being 8 less than in the previous year. Of these 200 have been traced satisfactorily, 19 could not be traced, and 49 were at the close of 1880 under inquiry. These figures show a great improvement on the previous year.

Dead and Missing Letters 1891

Dead Letters 1891

The returns for the year show that 125,737 letters passed into the Dead Letter Office, as against 115,621 for the previous year, an increase caused by the large number of letters posted, and the unusually large proportion of the population moving from place to place in search of employment etc. The letters received were disposed of as follows: 99,845 were returned and delivered; 10,732 were destroyed, in consequence either of the name of the sender not having been given or because the sender could not be found; 15,160 remain on hand.

Of those containing valuable enclosures 158 only were registered, the contents of these were of the value of £1,036 13s 5d; the unregistered numbered 514, and had enclosures of the value of £5,377 2s 10d. Of the total number 635 were returned and delivered, containing property of the value of £6,285 13s; the contents of 33, amounting to £99 18s 3d were paid into the Treasury, as neither the senders nor the addressees could be found, while 4, containing £28 5s remain on hand.

It having been ascertained that notwithstanding the great expense incurred in preparing, printing, and distributing the monthly published list of unclaimed letters, that only 7 per cent are claimed, for the future this list will be discontinued, and letters from the Australasian Colonies will be retained three months, and those from places beyond the Colonies six months, at the offices to which they are addressed, instead of only one month as heretofore. It is thought that this will effect a considerable saving of labour and expense, and at the same time lead to a larger number being claimed at the local offices to which they are addressed than are now claimed from the Dead Letter Office; it will also facilitate the prompt return of those unclaimed letters that have been posted in the Colony, as they will not be retained for the purpose of being advertised but will be returned forthwith.

Authority has also been obtained under the Post and Telegraph Act, which came into operation in January last, to return to the writers, letters that are endorsed with a special request to that effect, provided they have been unclaimed for 14 days. This will assist the speedy return of a large class of correspondence, and should lead to a diminution in the number of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office as unclaimed.

Missing Letters

During the year 1,089 letters have been reported as missing, of these 830 were traced, of 247 unregistered letters no trace can be found, and inquiries respecting 9 are still pending. One registered letter as not traced to destination owing to the loss of the mail in which it was enclosed. It may be well to say here that it is frequently impossible to find any trace of unregistered correspondence alleged to have been posted, as when a letter or other article is dropped into a letter-box all trace of it is practically lost, generally the sender has no proof of posting, and the Department cannot prove delivery. The value of the registration system is that it affords a complete record from the time the article is handed to the postal officer and his receipt is obtained until final delivery to the addressee.

Letters sometimes miscarry and trace is lost for a time in consequence of the similarity of address when not very plainly written; in this Yandilla is mistaken for Yandina, Jundah for Jundah, and Townsville for Townsvale. Letters addressed to persons who are carriers by trade, are sometimes sent to Cania from the resemblance of that word when badly written to carrier.

As illustrating the manner in which the Post Office is blamed for the loss of letters that never came into its possession, some time since there were frequent complaints that letters posted on behalf of passengers on board steamers bound to China etc, that put into Moreton Bay en route, failed in very many instances to reach their destination. Complete inquiries could not be made because the senders were out of reach, and it could not be ascertained by whom the missing letters had been or should have been posted. However, after the lapse of some time an employee of a firm in the city, whose business it was to visit these passing steamers in the Bay, was dismissed from his place for some irregularity, and when his desk in his employer's office was searched, a number of letters and telegrams from passengers on a China steamer to their friends in the various Colonies were found. They had evidently been given to this man with money to pay for their transmission, but the temptation to appropriate the money had been too strong for him.

There have also been many instances in which letters, some of them having money enclosed, have been inquired for, when it has been found that the letters had been mislaid or overlooked by either the writers or the persons to whom they had been delivered.

2715 SURVEY OF NWPI OS PUNCTURES by Robert Benoist (1859)

The last comprehensive survey of the NWPI OS punctures appeared in the BSAP Bulletin of February 2005 and in the intervening years the numbers identified in both private collections and at auctions have increased, but not in the numbers which appeared in the years following listing in SG Part 1. Rather than be tied down by the absolute numbers stated by the late Patrick Williams, the late David Banwell and Hugh McMackin in the 2005 BSAP bulletin, the writer has adopted the approach of providing a range into which the numbers seen have been placed. This avoids the likely possibility of 'double counting' those items which have appeared multiple times at auction or have been sold privately on more than one occasion. As pointed out in the Williams et al surveys, covers remain elusive with very few additions to the original list.

Important new finds can be summarized as follows

1. A mint copy of the 5 shilling Kangaroo and Map was sold in a Prestige auction in Australia. It was said to have been found in an American collection. Although without certificate and slightly toned it was undoubtedly genuine. Currently in USA.
2. Since 2005 two large used multiples of the 1d Rosine, SGO16 and SG16a have been seen (a block of 12, with 8 Die 1 and 4 Die 2 units and a block of 8 with 4 Die 1 and 4 Die 2 units). There is a strip of four with 1 Die 2 unit and 3 Die 1 and There are 4 used se-tenant Die 2/Die 1 pairs, two on the same piece. All multiples of SGO16a/16 seen have been cancelled at Talasea in 1923. It is unlikely that the two large blocks will be divided. Hitherto only one se-tenant pair was known. The 1d Carmine Red in the Royal Collection has yet to be examined but it is also thought to be Rosine as no Die 2 units of the Carmine Red are thought to exist. The known cover bears 5 copies of the Rosine.
3. A mint block of 15 of the 4d Violet (SGO20) was seen in 2006 offered by Pittwater in Australia. The block's current whereabouts are unknown.
4. A used strip of 5 of the 2/-, SGO12 has been seen on piece with two OS 1d 'Huts'.
5. A block of 6 of the 3d (SGO8), used at Bita Paka appeared in a local auction in Hampshire UK and is illustrated in Powell.
6. Surviving covers tend to be almost exclusively used from the Treasury in Rabaul to satisfy orders for stamps and are addressed to collectors or dealers, and some 10 covers have been seen on departmental mail. Four picture postcards each bearing one copy of the 1d Carmine Red OS applied on the front are known and are obviously cancelled 'per favour'. Two envelopes from the Post Office in Rabaul to Sydney one bearing 2 copies of the 2d Grey, the other a single 4d Orange, both sent to Colaco-Belmonte (an eminent Sydney collector) can be said to be philatelic. All others bear a printed 'OHMS' on the envelopes.
7. There seems to have been double counting of the 2 1/2d (SG07) in the Williams list. One cover has been seen displaying the Treasury Cachet and addressed to Paris. Other 'new' covers include a unique registered combination cover bearing copies of the 3d Olive (SGO8) and 4d Ultramarine (SGO21) sealed on the reverse by the selvedge of a 'Huts' issue with the word 'Treasury' handwritten and initialled, and a further unique cover with the 2d Orange (SGO18) in combination with an unpunctured 6d greyish ultramarine (SG110a). Some 68 covers have been identified, most numerous being SGO3, SG06, SGO18 and SG019 which together make up approximately 70% of the known covers. A cover to Transvaal bearing 5 single copies of SG03 has also been seen.
8. The 4d (with line through fourpence) was owned by the late Jim Dykehouse of Illinois who purchased it from a small local auction in Daventry UK in the early nineties and it was subsequently sold by Spink, first in the UK and then in the USA. Jim obtained a Holcombe certificate.
9. There was large cut down OHMS cover in Tim Ryback's sale bearing a 3d Olive, 1 shilling emerald and 2 shillings brown. The cover was marked OHMS and addressed to Ewens Colonial Stamp Market. Given the postage it would have most likely contained a quantity of New Guinea issues.
10. The 1/- Emerald and Pale Blue Green exist in both Die 2 and Die 2b and this will be reflected in SG Part 1 in 2022 and 2023.
11. In all some 67 covers bearing perforated OS issues are known. This includes five previously unrecorded commercial covers. 3 bear the 2d Orange (SG O18), one with 2 units, one bearing a 4d Violet SGO20, and the only cover seen with the 6d Greyish

Ultramarine Die 2b (SGO9b). These have recently been offered by Gaertner in a German auction. All five covers are addressed to an Australian Government Department in Brisbane (the sub-audit office) and there can be no doubt regarding their authenticity.

There are several values that exist in panes in institutional collections. The £1 was issued but only one pane exists in the Royal Collection. This would have been sent directly from the stamp printer in Melbourne, as was the normal procedure for 'Stamps for the King'. Panes of most other values exist in the Royal collection as do mint panes of SGO3, SGO9a, and SGO20 in the Australian War Memorial collection. These have not been included in the table below.

Forgeries of mint and used examples of all values to 5/- are offered for sale on the internet with regularity. It is strongly recommended that certificates should accompany any mint example and used examples from the 3d upwards. A running survey of the OS punctures offered on Ebay, Hip Stamps and Delcampe showed that forgeries outnumbered genuine items by a multiple of 5-1. Some of these forgeries have entered mainstream auction houses.

Compiled with the assistance of Gordon Towell (Australia), Andrew Turnbull (Australia), Rod Buchko (Canada), Hugh McMackin (USA), Andrew Loughran (UK) and members of the Papuan Philatelic Society. This list updates the papers written by the late Patrick Williams, the late David Banwell and Hugh McMackin, published in the Bulletin of the BSAP in 2001 and 2005. All auction sales between 2006 to date have been the subject of a thorough search. Items from the two major auctions of OS punctures (Patrick Williams at Grosvenor and Stu Leven at Millennium are included).

SG No	Description	Comments	Mint	Used	On Cover	No of covers
SGO3	1d Carmine Red	Thought to exist in Die 1 only. One cover is franked with 5 single copies.	D	A	E	14
SGO4	4d Yellow Orange	2 covers known	D	C	F	2
SGO4a	Line through 4d	Only 1 used copy identified	Nil	F	Nil	
SGO5	5d Brown	2 covers known	E	C	F	2
SGO6	2d Die 1	Large used multiples known, 1 x 20 and 2 x 12.	D	B	E	7
SGO7	2 1/2d Indigo	1 cover known	D	D	F	1
SGO8	3d Greenish Olive	3 covers known	F	D	F	3
SGO9	6d Ultramarine	One cover seen auctioned in 2020 bearing 1 6d and other values	F	E	F	1
SGO9	6d Pale Ultramarine Die 2b	3 used copies known Yet to be assigned SG Number	Nil	F	Nil	
SGO9a	6d Greyish Ultramarine Die 2	1 cover known with SGO17 (6d severely damaged)	E	C	F	1

SGO0b	6d Greyish Ultramarine Die 2b	Surprisingly more examples of this exist than the unpunctured stamp. One cover has been seen.	F	C	F	1
SGO10	9d Violet		E	D	Nil	
SGO11	1/- Emerald Die 2	1 large part cover known with SGO8 and SGO12; 1 with O20	E	C	F	1
SGO11aa	1/- Emerald Die 2b	Note new number to be assigned	E	E	Nil	
SGO11a	1/- Blue Green Die 2		F	E	Nil	
SGO11ab	1/- Blue Green Die 2b	Note new number to be assigned	F	D	Nil	
SGO12	2/- Brown	1 large part cover – see SGO11 above	E	C	F	1
SGO13	5/- Grey/Yellow	1 mint copy known	F	D	Nil	
SGO14	10/- grey/pink	1 used example known	Nil	F	Nil	
SGO16	1d Rosine	1 cover known and 3 mint singles	F	C	F	1
SGO16a/b	1d Rosine Die2/Die 1 set-tenant	4 used pairs known, two on the same piece. Possibly one pair in the Royal Collection. A Block of 8 including 4 die 2's. Block of 12 including 4 die 2's. One strip of 4 including 1 die 2.	nil	F	Nil	
SGO16a	1d Rosine Die 2	1 mint copy known.	F	C	F	
SGO17	1d Violet	4 covers known (two with pairs)	E	B	F	4
SGO18	2d Orange	Used pairs are not uncommon	D	B	D	11
SGO19	2d Rose/Scarlet	Used pairs are not uncommon	D	A	D	11
SGO20	4d Violet	3 covers known. Includes mint block of 15	C	B	F	3
SGO20a	Thin letters	1 copy known in vertical pair	Nil	F	Nil	
SGO21	4d Ultramarine	3 covers known	E	C	F	3

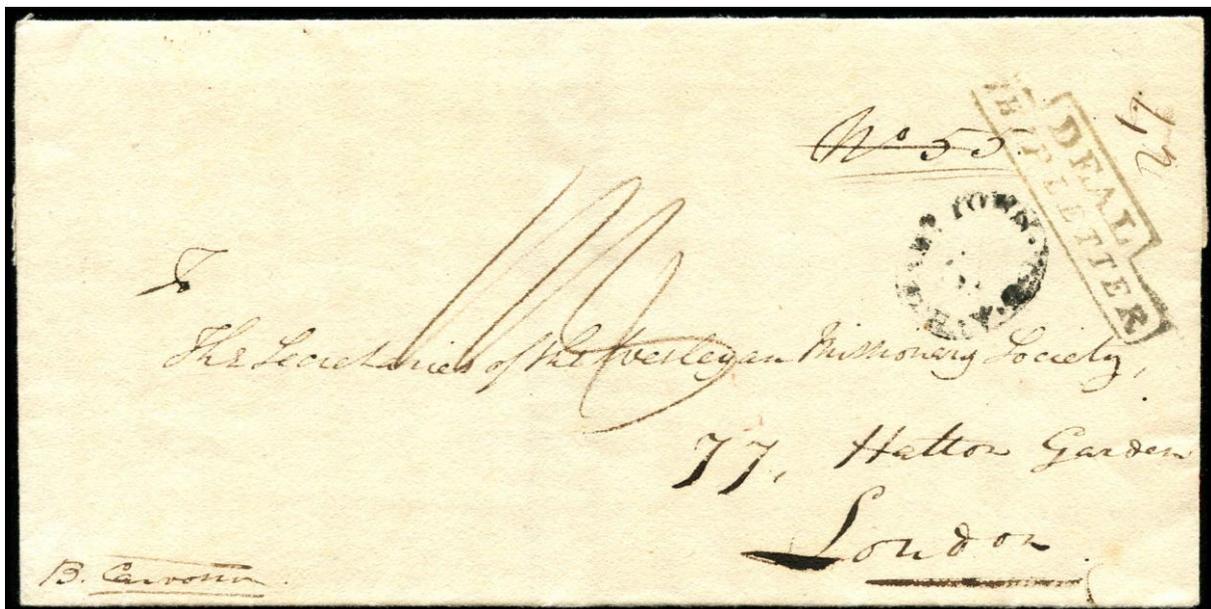
Ratings: - A – 100-500; B – 51-99; C – 26-50; D – 10-25; E 5-9; F – 1-4.

2716 1826 COVER FROM HOBART TOWN BY THE SHIP LANG
by Brian Peace (395)

The 357-ton ship *Lang*, Captain John Lusk, sailed from Portsmouth on 23 August 1825 for Hobart Town via Madeira. She arrived on 18 December and sailed again on 12 January 1826 for Sydney with a cargo of 420 sheep, tobacco and passengers including Mrs Lusk.

Arriving at Sydney on 23 January, the *Lang* discharged the sheep and tobacco, then loaded more than half a cargo of timber and wine, setting sail for Hobart Town on 8 March with Mrs Lusk, Captain Ralph Dacre, a Mr Robinson, Mr Richard Sadler and a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant Thornhill.

The *Lang* arrived back at Hobart Town on 20 March, took on more cargo, including bales of wool, and left for London on 11 April with the same passengers. After a passage of 133 days the *Lang* arrived off Deal where the mail was taken ashore, arriving at the London GPO on the 23rd.



Second undated hand-stamp of Hobart Town
Charged 1s 4d being double incoming ship letter rate



London arrival date-stamp 23AU23 1826

References:

Nicholson, Ian Hawkins: *Shipping Arrivals and Departures Sydney 1826-1840*, publ Roebuck Press, 1977 reprinted 1981, p7

Nicholson, Ian Hawkins: *Shipping Arrivals and Departures Tasmania 1803-1833*, publ Roebuck Press, 1983, pp110, 114

Phoenix Auctions: 27Aug 2021 Lot 1013

Sydney Gazette: 11 Mar 1826

2717 NEW GUINEA - THE NORTH WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS 1918 SURCHARGES 1d on 5d and 1d on 1/- (SG100 and SG101) - AN EXERCISE IN DECEPTION by Robert Benoist (1859)

Brigadier-General George Johnston, New Guinea Administrator (1918-20) was a scion of the Johnston furniture business in Fitzroy (which had obtained the most prestigious commission for the provision of the first Commonwealth Speaker's Chair²⁹), but his life could be likened to a Greek tragedy. He had his first taste of combat during the Boer War and soon saw active service in WW1. After fighting at Gallipoli and then in France, in late 1917 he expected promotion to Officer Commanding the Infantry. He was overlooked and to him, the person appointed was his junior in both rank and experience. Rather than accept his lot and continue fighting in Europe he had a momentary fit of pique and asked for 6 months leave of absence, to deal with urgent business affairs in Melbourne, which request was strongly recommended when tendered to the High Command. The request was refused and in effect he was dismissed, being sent back to Australia with immediate effect, stripped of his active service rank³⁰.

He left for Australia in late November 1917 and would have arrived in Sydney in mid-January 1918³¹. Some four or five weeks later he was offered the Administrator's post in New Guinea, not a position anyone would relish, but he accepted. It is thought it was some form of recompense for his abrupt dismissal, or in the alternative, punishment for his behaviour in France.

NEW GUINEA DEPLOYMENT

On the 7th of March 1918, the announcement of his appointment was made in Melbourne³² and he began planning to leave for his tour of duty. Both he and his wife were keen members of the hunting fraternity and George Johnston rode to hounds as often as possible. His wife was said to be the most accomplished horsewoman in Victoria. Tragically, on the 26th May 1918, just over two weeks after his appointment was announced, she suffered a fall from her horse, causing injuries from which she later died without regaining consciousness. Johnston was left with two sons and a daughter who was merely 14 years of age³³.

²⁹ Hawkins, J. B. "THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL PARLIAMENT AND THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR." *Furniture History*, vol. 37, 2001, pp. 121–134. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/23409218. Accessed 15 Aug. 2020.

³⁰ George Jameson Johnston, Military Service Record, National Australian Archive. Full details of his request for leave and the letter of refusal appear on his file, as does his service record from 1914 onwards.

³¹ He had arrived in Melbourne by the 26th January when a 'Welcome Home gala' in his honour was reported in the Fitzroy City Press.

³² Brisbane Courier 8th March 1918

³³ *Argus* (Melbourne), 27 March 1918, p 8

Brigadier-General Johnston left Sydney on the HMAS Una on the 10th April 1918, just less than a fortnight after his wife's funeral on the 28th March 1918 and arrived in Rabaul on the 20th April 1918. Johnston was no Administrator and was totally unsuited to the task. He later became mired in controversy when accusations of unsavoury conduct surfaced and were widely reported, as was his employment of two nurses, both of whose previous occupations had been that of a barmaid³⁴. Not surprisingly he resigned his tenure in New Guinea some time during 1919, although it took some time to replace him³⁵. As in the case of his request for furlough in late 1917, he cited pressing business matters that needed his attention. Following his return to Melbourne he spent the rest of his life in relative obscurity, running the family business, and writing inflammatory letters to the press.

JOHNSTON'S ORDER TO SURCHARGE EXISTING STAMPS

It is with some understatement that he should later say that he had other more important things on his mind when he signed an order to surcharge £25 of the stamps of Australia overprinted N.W. Pacific Islands with the value of 1d in late April or early May 1918³⁶.

The order authorised 3,000 each of the 5d and 1/- values to be overprinted 1d (SG100 and SG 101)³⁷. An overprint forme containing the words 'One Penny' in 30 clichés was prepared and the stamps duly overprinted, the new legend appearing at the foot of each stamp. They were valid for use from the 23rd of May 1918³⁸.

NEFARIOUS REASONS FOR SURCHARGE ORDER

It is obvious to the author that a plot had been hatched to make money. A consignment of 1d stamps had been ordered from the Stamp Printer in Melbourne on the 17th of February 1918³⁹. By late April/early May this had not arrived in Rabaul. The Treasurer at Rabaul, Captain Eather, 'surmised' that the stock of 1d stamps would be exhausted later that month. The Author is certain that Captain Eather was involved in the scheme for reasons that will become apparent later in this article. It was he who approached the newly arrived Administrator to authorise the surcharges. Given that it was generally known that some three years earlier Sergeant Moore⁴⁰, Captain Ravenscroft⁴¹ and others had made large profits dealing in the Stamps of German New Guinea and the Marshalls Islands overprinted GRI, and this must have been known to Captain Eather as will appear evident later. Ravenscroft had been cleared of any wrongdoing at his court martial and it is not surprising that the opportunity to make money from surcharges was grasped. Similarly, Moore's Court Martial charge was that of disobeying a lawful order, not his actual wrongful dealing in stamps.

³⁴ The Mirror (Sydney) 16th March 1919 carries a lengthy report of the conduct of Johnston including his being involved in a public fight with a junior officer, and charges of immorality and drunkenness being rife, and the troops near mutiny.

³⁵ The Age, Melbourne 17th March 1920

³⁶ The date of the order is uncertain, but it must have post-dated the 20th April 1918, being his arrival in New Guinea. Time must also be allowed for the preparation of the overprint forme.

³⁷ Stanley Gibbons; Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps, 2021 edition, New Guinea.

³⁸ Stanley Gibbons as above.

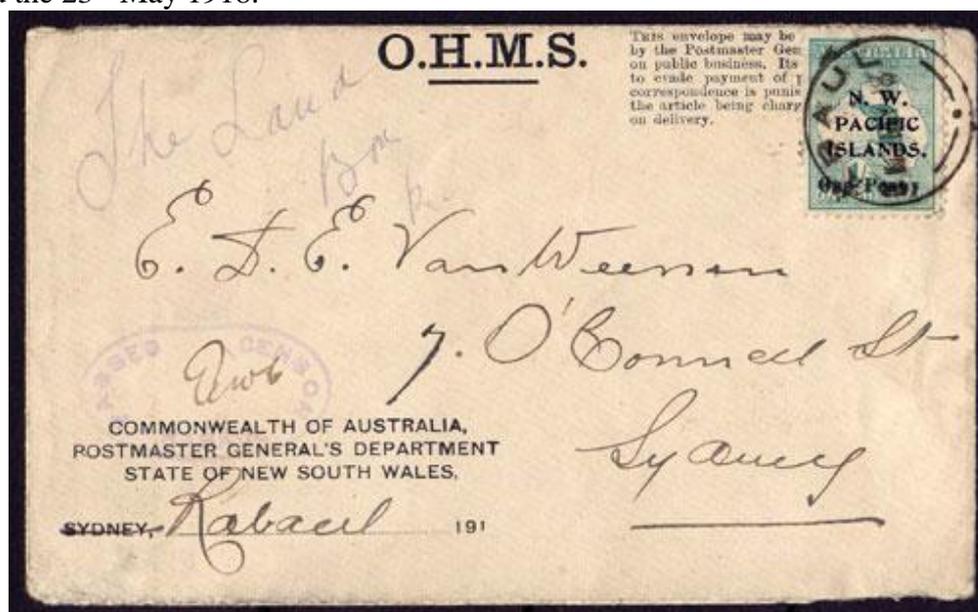
³⁹ Court of Enquiry Findings 11th August 1918, Rabaul.

⁴⁰ The most comprehensive account of Sergeant Moore's court martial can be found in Linn's Stamp News archived articles available online.

⁴¹ For details of Ravenscroft's Court Martial see Benoist: Insider Dealing, Papua New Guinea Calling; parts 1-4 June 2019-March 2020.

QUESTIONABLE DATES OF USAGE

Following the first surcharge order, a forme of thirty clichés must have been prepared locally in Rabaul each containing the words 'One Penny' to appear at the foot of each stamp to be overprinted. Whether that forme had been prepared in readiness before Johnston's arrival is unknown. The issue date is said to be the 23rd May 1918⁴² although many copies (especially those cancelled to order) pre-date that and are cancelled in Rabaul with dates between the 3rd May and the 23rd May 1918.



OHMS cover sent to E.D.E. Van Weenen bearing 1d on 1/- dated the 3rd May 1918. A cover that belies the stated issue date of the 23rd May. Van Weenen, also known as 'Timbrologist' was a philatelist and long-time editor of the *Philatelic Journal*, and one of the few Australians entered onto the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (1925). Unusually the NSW Postmaster General's (NSW) cover is stamped. On the rare occasions these covers were used in Rabaul they were stampless. Given that this is an OHMS cover it is evident that the use of the issue was used at the Treasury or the post office at Rabaul outside the generally accepted dates. It is not inconceivable that examples of the surcharges were enclosed for the purposes of obtaining publicity for the issue. Without doubt Van Weenen would have appreciated that the stamp affixed to the cover was not one that would have hitherto been used.



Early cancellations to order dated the 4th May at Rabaul 19 days before official date of issue.



Block of Four of the 1d on 1 shilling (SG101) cancelled to Order at Rabaul with Powell 55 and clearly dated 14th May 1918, 9 days before the official issue date.

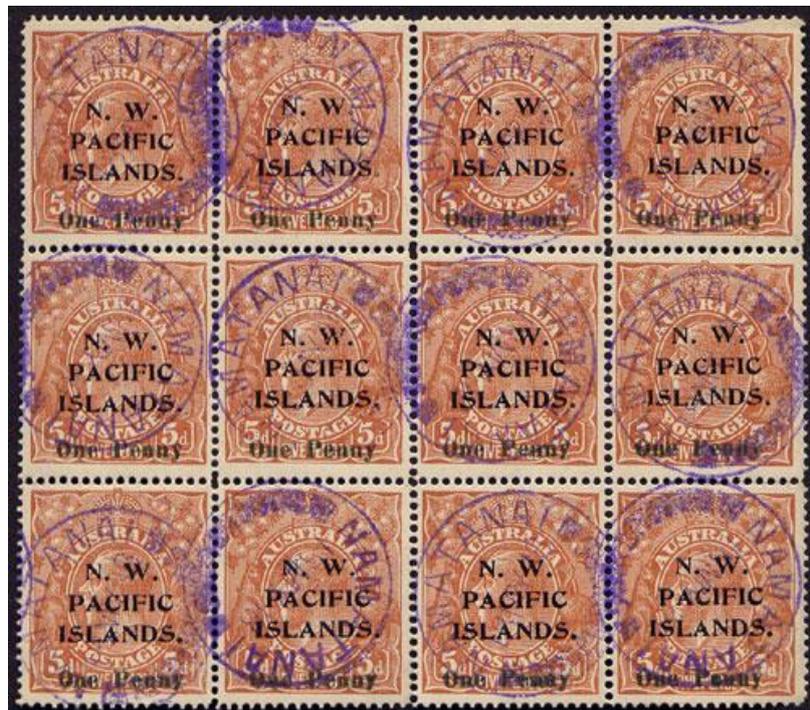
Cancels also appear from outlying post offices with dates ranging from early March to mid-May. It is debateable whether there was any backdating of the date wheels on the cancellers following the 'banning order' referred to in the following paragraph, although no evidence exists as to this (there are many examples of this 'backdating' being done in 1915).



The earliest Known usage at Kokopo on the 10th of March 1918, some considerable time before Johnston arrived in New Guinea. The 'month' date wheel has probably been fraudulently backdated following the banning order.



Early cancelled to order block of 12 from the Namatanai Post Office dated the 12th of May 1918, eleven days before the official issue date.



Block of 12 cancelled to Order at Namatanai on the 18th May 1919 5 days before the Official issue date

THE BANNING ORDER

On the 27th of May 1918 Johnston, while dealing with official business, noticed an unusually large number of telegraphs arriving from stamp dealers and others in Australia requesting supplies of the new ‘surcharged’ stamps. At that stage Johnston acted and made enquiries as to why such telegraphs were being received. It must have become apparent to him that the surcharged issue was not being used for postal purposes. Johnston then issued Order No. 300 requiring all issued stamps currently in circulation be handed in to the post office where they would be replaced by the general NWPI issue or the price paid refunded. Additionally, it was ordered that any trafficking or transfer of the issue out of the Territory would be an offence.

The order is reproduced below.

"Postage stamps were recently surcharged for the convenience of troops and are intended for postage purposes only. All troops and civilians are therefore warned that surcharged stamps will not be permitted to be sent away from the colony for trafficking and other purposes, and holders of the same are advised that exchange or refund for such stamps held by them may be made on demand at the Post Office, Rabaul. Attempts to evade this order will be treated as an offence.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE STAMPS

The surcharged stamps were effectively withdrawn on the 28th May 1918 and thus had an authorised life of only 6 days. Use after the 28th May 1918, or their removal from the Territory became an offence and as such disobedience to it could be met by a Court Martial⁴³.

Editor ... This Article will be continued next time!

Other Items to Be Continued! *Ian Spencer's "Back of Beyond" and his Railway Label Series will be back, as will Member Biography ... amongst others the Chairman (who instigated this column) has asked to write one is your Editor, which I will publish next time!*

BROKEN RIFLE BUTT FLAW HAS TWO STAGES ON 1d AIF FROM 1940 by Richard Guy ACCCF

This author believes that the broken rifle butt on the 1d AIF from 1940 is the worst “repair” on any Australian stamp known. The BW (1) catalogue shows what everyone thinks is this flaw, and it is shown again in figure 1. It shows large blobs of colour applied to the butt in an attempt to cover the break, and is a retouch or repair. It is catalogued as BW 218e. Nothing has been added to the catalogue since the stamp release eighty years ago.

The Australian Stamp Monthly has many articles on the 1d AIF issue, and the rifle butt is mentioned just once. It says nothing of a break, just the cover-up. The first state must have been short lived. The author has twenty copies of this flaw, and the earliest date seen is September 4th 1940, several weeks after the release of the stamp. It is likely that this flaw developed on a newer plate than that used on the first date. The other listed flaws in Brusden White (1) also date from September 1940, and more study is needed to work this out. Plate numbers are very scarce indeed for the 1d AIF, and so full sheets, with plate numbers, are unlikely to exist anymore.

⁴³ Order Number 300 New Guinea Gazette May 1918. The Order is reproduced herein.



Figure 1. The flaw known to many as the broken rifle butt. In going through some bundleware, twenty thousand of them, in recent times, the author found a different stamp showing the break in the butt, but with no colour blob over it. He had never seen one like it before, and wonders just how many other collectors know of it. It looks just like a stage one flaw before the blob was applied. See figure 2 for the stamp image. Or maybe it is after the blob was applied, and it came off? I prefer it is a pre-repair stage one and therefore a new discovery.



Figure 2. The break in the rifle butt before any blob was applied to try to cover the break.

Some collectors may require a second copy to be seen, and with that in mind, the search through this huge accumulation recommenced. One could say that this is a pain in the butt! Sad to say, no more copies were found.

Acknowledgement: Mr Gordon Towell of Sydney is thanked for his assistance in this matter.

Reference. 1 The Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue, King George VI published by Brusden White of Broadway NSW 2007 in 2019, edited by Dr Geoffrey Kellow. See page 6/96.

REPORT ON THE BSAP ZOOM MEETING OF 12TH JUNE 2021

An audience of some 24 members and three guests from both Great Britain and Australia was entertained by a superb display of World War I Internment mail given by Roger Elliott. I have consciously shortened this report as the full presentation will be made available via the website should you wish to see further detail, especially of Censor and other Postal Markings. Roger introduced his talk with a map (captioned in German) showing the extent of German influence in East Asia and Oceania. Note that a motivation for the Germans was to have sufficient coaling stations to supply their Navy, if it was to be able to compete with the British Navy.

For each camp mentioned below, we were shown mail, both incoming and outgoing. He followed with a map showing the location of the Internment Camps within Australia. Almost all were in the East, with only Rottneest Island in Western Australia. Rottneest Island was only in use from 1914 until late 1915. Accommodation was basic, in tents, and it was filled by ship's crew, gold miners and around 100 Germans or people of German extraction.

Moving on to South Australia, Torrens Island was a small comp used to house seamen from German ships interned in Adelaide Harbour and a few local sympathisers. All were later rehoused, mostly in Fort Largs. For Victoria he covered Victoria Barracks and the camp built at Langwarrin. There was a camp at Bourke in Northern NSW, and inmates included 26 internees from Fiji. In Tasmania, the quarantine Station on Bruny Island was used for the accommodation of 45 internees. Enoggera Camp in Queensland was represented by an incoming cover forwarded to Liverpool Camp.

Molonglo Camp in southern NSW was built in 1918 to house women and children from Bourke and 3500 Germans brought from Ceylon, China and Singapore. PoW lettersheets and a scarce Molonglu (Coneent'n Camp) cancel on cover were shown. Incoming mails from Java to Ceylon, redirected to Molonglo and Norway to Molonglo, redirected to Liverpool. There were three major camps in NSW, Berrima, Holsworthy (Liverpool) and Trial Bay. Berrima was opened in 1915 and used mostly for the crew of the 28 German merchant ships detained in and around Australian waters at the outbreak of war.

Three items from Trial Bay included a letter from a son to his father in Liverpool Camp and two letters from a German Missionary to his wife in Rabaul. Both seem to have been redirected to Germany whither she may have returned.

A wide selection of mail from Liverpool camp was shown with good stationery items, followed by items from Prisoners "Out on Licence" and varied examples of Outward mail to interesting destinations. Prisoner creativity was shown by Christmas Cards, and there was a wide range of incoming mail items from many countries, including: Siam, USA, New Zealand, Japan, China and South Africa.

There was a small selection of mail relating to the "Emden", followed by items associated with South America. Finally Roger showed documents and mails relating to specific individuals+ Mr & Mrs Randow AND Karl Rudolph Richter.

This was a wonderful overview of a complex subject, and the whole show had an excellent thread of Social History running through it.
PGER 31/07/21

REPORT ON THE BSAP ZOOM MEETING OF 10TH JULY 2021

This was a "Member's Meeting" with a series of short presentations. Once again, this report is aimed at giving an idea of what was shown, The meeting was recorded and the recording can be viewed on the website.

There were 23 attendees including four resident Australians and a Canadian. First to show was Laurence Kimpton with "Mail to and from Australia via PanAm 1936-40 on the North Pacific Service". The great thing about some Airmails from this era is that they can have spectacular frankings, and these did not disappoint. Laurence showed us a map with the various trans-Pacific routes illustrated. Originally mail was flown to Honolulu then shipped to Australia. However the Northern route going via Hong Kong and then down to Australia was opened and he showed a cover from the first flight, followed by an (overpaid) quadruple rate cover, a flown cover from Honolulu to New Zealand, an early wartime cover to Trinidad posted before the war started and a cover from Ottawa to Perth that travelled on multiple airlines.. His final cover was from Switzerland, intended for the South Pacific route, but sent via the North Pacific route as that was quicker.

Andrew Mortlock deciphered one cover's travels Adelaide to Adelaide in 1906. It bore 19 markings and four written instructions. He gave the full story, including a MISSENT example, and he also noted that the cover bears the only recorded example of "RECEIVED TORN/TOWNSVILLE" where the cover was repaired with Parcel Post labels. Eventually, after 7500 miles and 4½ months the cover was returned to Adelaide.

David Hopper gave us information on “Australian Offices in London”. He began with an order for Stationery from New South Wales and some clippings, followed by examples of cachets on cover from Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia with variations in shape and size. He followed with Commonwealth of Australia “CA” overprints and perfins, including the earliest recorded cover. These were issued to Australian Hospitals in the UK during World War I. He showed a spectacular cover franked with Seahorses. Next came examples of the Commonwealth of Australia Frank Stamp as used by various official. Finally he showed late use of the C of A perfin (ended in 1981) and examples of R6 Registration labels for “London Commonwealth of Australia” and “London High Commission” on cover.

Susan Burn displayed the “Mac Robertson Air Race and the DH Comets”. The race was held to celebrate the Centenary of Melbourne and the DH88 Comet was specially designed for the race being designed and delivered in 15 months. She showed a range of material from various teams, including a signed cover from Scott and Campbell Black with a ½d proof of arrival An pictured of the Rubin Comet. She explained that the KLM “Uiver” opted to win the Handicap race as it was worth more than second place overall. She noted that Cathcart, Jones and Waller were the only team to fly pack after the race and that “Black Magic” piloted by the Mollisons was leading the race in India but was forced to withdraw having used contaminated fuel. She ended with a signed programme.

Martin Walker gave an account of Cyclone Tracy (24th – 26th December 1974) and the Post Office’s response to the disaster. The bare facts are: Tracy took 15 hours to pass over Darwin, winds gusted to 217 km/h and there was 25.5 cm (10 in) of rain The tidal surge was 1.6m in Darwin harbour and 4m on the beaches. 71 died and 645 were injured 78% of the population were evacuated and only 400 buildings were undamaged. The estimated cost in today’s money was \$AU4Bn. Debris was found up to 30km away.

Martin began with a series of “Before” and ”After” postcards. He noted that 3 Post office staff died and 7 mail exchanges were damaged. The Casuarina Postmaster and his wife were flown to Alice Springs for treatment. A Mail exchange opened after three days and some mail was sent to Melbourne for drying. Concession mail rates were introduced from 13th January 1975 relevant covers were shown. The concession ended on 1st October 1975. There was a lot of undeliverable mail. The whole RAAF Transport fleet was used for relief work and 3000 Navy Personnel were also used. There was major work disposing of debris, rubbish and rotting food. He ended with a photo of the Darwin Cinema showing “Gone with the Wind”.

Brian Peace resumed after the break with an impressive range of covers bearing unusual instructional or informative markings, with dates ranging from 1887 to 1984. He opened with “Detained on Board Ship” of which 4 are recorded for Sydney and 10 for Melbourne. Followed by a sad cover from Tasmania endorsed “Letter Carrier Drowned”. He noted that the worst cyclone ever recorded was in 1899 when 300 were killed. The range of covers shown encompassed many types of event, including: fire (train, van and postbox), explosion, volcanic eruption, earthquake, war, piracy, rats and harassment by dog. The video must be seen to appreciate the items.

Patrick Reid showed his exhibit of the 1947-54 Tax Marks of Victoria applied to outgoing mail. They are very scarce with many being the only recorded example. Huw Williams

showed a wide range of postcards relating to NSW and other Railways, including Sydney and Newcastle stations, the North-West Railway, the viaduct and tunnel at Belair, the Adelaide to Melbourne Express, and many others.

The final display was from Gary Watson, who gave a comprehensive showing of the Empire Air Mail Scheme (EAMS). He explained that the original proposal for a 1½d rate undercut the domestic Airmail rate (5d) by so much as to be unacceptable, but Australia eventually agreed to a 5d rate with a few exceptions) that was introduced on 1st July 1938, EAMS was controlled by the British Government and Imperial Airways (IA). IA had decided that the service was best provided using Flying Boats, about which the Australians were sceptical. The scheme was very successful in diverting mail from shipping, and the volumes soon exceeded capacity. This left less room for passengers and the service became very unprofitable. Backlogs of mail and Flying Boat crashes led to a review that concluded that the logistics of EAMS were fundamentally flawed. The declaration of war on 3rd September 1939 led to that immediate suspension of EAMS and a reversion of rates to the pre-EAMS level.

Gary began with a late pre-EAMS cover and followed with a philatelic cover (as most were) from the first flight, then one from the second flight and one from the first thrice-weekly service flight. He followed with examples from domestic feeder services that picked up EAMS flights in Darwin then examples of the base rate, multiples and underpayments and the scarce postcard rate as well as the only recorded underpaid postcard. Other remarkable items followed including: a Paquebot cover; Posted Out of Course; Registered and Express Delivery. A short section on Crash mail followed.

The next section showed intermediate destinations, then feeder services and finally extensions from England including Trans-Atlantic (to Canada and the West Indies). An attempt to send an item to the USA resulted in travel by sea, not air. Next came examples of letter forwarded from UK to non-EAMS destinations. Normally additional postage was required, but some got away with it. When war was declared, it seems that there was some leniency in application of pre-EAMS rates for a short time, The final covers dated mid- and late October were taxed using the pre-EAMS rates This was a splendid presentation and worth watching the video for on its own.

Brian Peace thanked all who participated and covered such a wide range of topics.
PGER 3/8/21

AUSTRALIAN PHILATELY IN PRINT #5, 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.2, June 2021.

Art.3843: North-West Pacific Islands 1d Rosine punctured OS: a short study – Robert Benoist.

Art.3844: 6d Kangaroo die 2b, 3rd wmk. – plating of “White Flaw over Arnhem Land” (BW20,21(U)e – David Wood

Art.3845: – The new 5/- Kangaroo 3rd wmk. Listing “Kangaroo’s Ears Missing” (L44) - John Bozic.

Art.3834: The 1932 6d Kookaburra and 1/- Lyrebird definitives (cont.) Geoff Kellow ACCCF.

Art.3846: Registered Post and the Australian Takata Airbag Recall – David Collyer ACCCF.

Art.3847: A flaw on the 6d Blue Kangaroo die 2b, 3rd wmk. At 2L9 – Richard Guy ACCCF.

Art.3848: Postcode 2005 travelling around – David Collyer ACCCF.

Art.3849: North-West Pacific Islands 1/- Emerald (blue-green) die 2b(SG113aa and SG01aa): a short list. – Robert Benoist.

Art.3850: PM23 & PM23a Cards: (Advice of) Postal Item Awaiting Collection, 1925-1996 – Eric J Frazer.

Meeting Notes for 15 March 2021, 19 April 2021 and 17 May 2021.

THE AUSTRALIAN AEROPHILATELIST, No.125, July-September 2021.

Editorial – Darryl Fuller.

The Sequel to the Western and Southern Provincial Airlines Ltd. Demise – Ed Wolf.

Commercial Mail on the Australia-England Flight in December 1934, and the Calcutta Backstamp – John Sims.

An unusual cover carried on the First Regular Airmail to England (reprinted due to an error)– John Sims.

More on R. Lee Pang Chuan – Ed Wolf.

More Unusual Covers carried on the first Regular Air Mail to the UK: December 1934 Australia: December 1934 – Bob Robertson.

Aviation Museums and Societies – Darryl Fuller.

Another QANTAS Filler Card – Ed Wolf

The Powelson Line (Caribbean Atlantic Airlines Inc.) – Darryl Fuller.

Book Review: “Celebrating the Astonishing Feats of Australian Civil Aviation 1894-2020 – Australia Post”; “Pan American’s Final Flight – Jon E Krupnick”; “Australian Airmails across the Pacific Ocean, 1937-1951 – Laurence Kimpton”.

Useful Aerophilatelic Literature International Air Mails 1921 – 1946.

From our Contemporaries.

Sold at Auction.

AUSTRALIAN STAMPS PROFESSIONAL, Vol.15, No.4.

Australia’s Rocketeers and their Rocket Mail Experiments Pt.1 – Nickolas Oughton.

Privately Emergency Airmails of New Zealand – Earthquakes & Floods – Alan Tunnicliffe.

Australian Privately Manufactured Formular Airletters and Aerogrammes Pt.2: The Commercial Issues, the Banks – Neil Cornish.

Collecting the KGV Four Pence Orange, Violet & Blue Varieties – Dr Scott Starling.

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

Victorian Post Offices, The Early Years 1846-1850 – Jenny Colman.

Book Review: “Renniks Stamps of Australia”

Australian Philatelic Exhibition Postmarks Pt.2: Peter Bond.

A Cover Story (Canary Islands to Victoria 1938) – Graeme Plaw.

Auction Report - Phoenix No.86 on 16/4/2021 and Ace Stamp Auctions No.28 Western Australia.

CAPITAL PHILATELY, Vol.39, No.2, July 2021.

Editorial – Tony Curtiss.

Australian Colonies – Avis de Réception Procedures 1891-1912. – Pete Brigden.

East Timor – The Journey to Independence Pt.2 – Michael Kalka.
De Sallis Correspondence - \$2,700 NSW Letter Card.
Canberra Stamp Show 2022 – Tony Curtiss.
Tharwa Post Office – Steeped in history – Tony Curtiss.
Wireless Telegraph, Cooktown 1913 – My thirty cents worth of Fun – Elizabeth Bodley.

THE CINDERELLA PHILATELIST, Vol.61, No.3, July 2021.
No Australian content.

FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL, No.328, Summer 2021.
“Operation Slipper” as part of ISAF: Australian Forces Post Office 12 in Afghanistan in 2002 – Marc Parren.

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.1487, July-August 2021.
Research Hub: The Datestamps of Melbourne, Australia – Researcher Gary Watson, gary@abacusauctions.com.au.
Preview Forthcoming Meetings – “The Navigators: Australia High Values 1963-1974 – Jonas Hallström RDP FRPSL.

XXXTHE 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.
Registered Post, Joan Orr.
William Whyte Award 2020.
Philately and Education – Paul Xavier.
Queensland Stamp Show 2020.

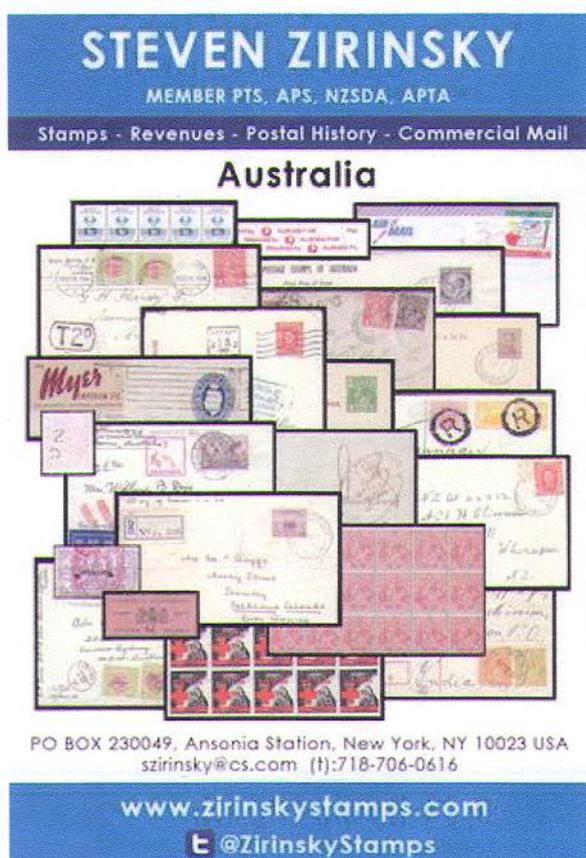
SYDNEY VIEWS, No.149, November 2020.
Australian States Study Circle 60th Anniversary – Geoff Kellow.
AusViPex One-frame National Exhibition.
MgHugh’s Creek Receiving Office, NSW – Tony Curtis.
Who as Edward P Capper? – Barbara Hancock APR.
Walter A Hull – an early Sydney Stamp Dealer – Barbara Hancock APR.
Varieties – Tasmania 2d (x2), Victoria ½d and 2½d – Wolfgang WA Kielmann.
Norway Post Office, NSW – Tony Curtis.

The day one Postmarker came home (Quarantine NSW) – Richard Peck.
NSW 5d Diadem early usage – Paula Sager.
NSW 5d perf.13 Skewed sheet – Paula Sager,

SYDNEY VIEWS, No.150, February 2021.

60th Anniversary of the Australian States Study Circle of the RSPC.
Brindabella Post Office, NSW – Manuscript Cancellations – Tony Curtis.
The Colonial “Laureate” Stamps of Victoria 1864-84 – Michael Parkin.
Walter A Hull – an additional note – Barbara Hancock APR.
NSW 2d Emu forgery – more examples to add to the Census – Barbara Hancock APR.
A fine 1859 Western Australia cover – Peter Brigden.
An 1864 Stamp Catalogue (JB Moens).
Was the Victorian 3d Green “Widow’s Weeds” Stamp Duty ever a Postage Stamp? – Geoff Kellow RDP FAP FRPSL.
NSW 8d Diadem Blue Proof – postally used? - Barbara Hancock APR.
Tasmanian 2d Pictorial perforation varieties – John Pearson.
Where were these unusual Postal Pillar Boxes? – Richard Peck.
NSW “Stamp Duty” stamps – Richard Peck.
Index to Sydney Views for 2020 (Nos. 146 – 149).
Western Australia Cover to French Indo-China – Peter Brigden.
NSW 1891 3d Diadem emergency issue on wmk. 10 p aper (imperf) – Frank Anderson.

1888 NSW Centenary 4d Cook Enigma (forgery) – Frank Anderson.



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SYDNEY VIEWS, No.151, May 2021.

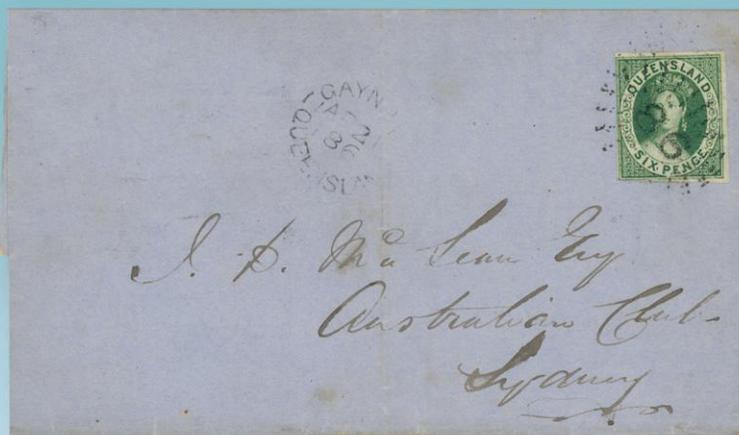
NSW Forgeries by Spiro Brothers.
Johnson’s Creek Receiving Office, NSW – Tony Curtis.
Victorian 1d “Widow’s Weeds” Stamp Duty by Ken Scudder APR FRPSL FRPSV.
JH Smyth Ltd. And the later years of the firm Pt.1, Miss Edith West-Barbara Hancock APR.
Tasmanian 2d Pictorial Perforation Varieties – a reply – Wolfgang Kielman.
Cast Iron Letter Receivers (identification of illustrations in Issue #150).
Queensland – Plate flaws on the 1879 to 1890 issues – John Pearson.
Cumulative Index to “Sydney Views” for 2016-2020 (Issues 130-149).
NSW Official Stamps – Large OS, GSB & PW- Andrew Turnbull.

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