

Australian Journal of Philately

(Incorporating: The Date Stamp and Australian Journal of Postal History)

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Meetings: The Australian Philatelic Society meets bimonthly on the third Monday of (February, April, June, August, October, December), at 7.45 pm at the RSL Canterbury Memorial Homes, 152 Canterbury Rd, Canterbury, Melway Ref: page 46 C 10/11. Visitors welcome.

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2011 Programme

21 February 2011	John Young	Express Mails
18 April 2011	Mariorie Crawford	Flightless Birds
20 June 2011	Michael Kalka	East Timor 1999-2002
	Max Bulley	HM Transport Covers

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Editorial

Tony Lyon

The final issue for 2010 is finally complete thanks to all the faithful contributors. Another interesting Journal with a variety of articles. We have an article from Max Bulley with help to put it together from Michael Barden. This demonstrates that there is help available if you feel you can't quite put it all together but have something to show the members. We are more than willing to help.

“Danks” for the memories somehow was lost in the system but has finally made the light of day. Earlier in the year I had a computer malfunction and lost some data. I guess the aforementioned article went down the plug hole with all my other data I had not taken a copy of which is very naughty of me. When will we ever learn. I now have a one Gig external drive to ensure I have adequate protection.

Already for the March 2011 issue I have an article from Colin Salt in England which I couldn't fit into this issue. Please keep the articles coming.

Richard Peck has written a fine response to a Brian Fuller question which illustrates the strength this society has when it comes to questions members have. Of course Brian now has another question so if you can answer it please do. Even better if it can be turned into an article.

The compliments of the season to you all and stay safe.

Till next time, ciao

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From the President

As we come to the end of the year, the Australian Philatelic Society has two events to celebrate. Our secretary, Irene Kerry, was elected president of the Brighton Philatelic Society this year. She already has an OBE (over bloody eighty), and is a model of how to have an active life, before and after retirement. For many years she has been a senior participant in Australian Girl Guides, which has included working bees at the Guides' Britannia Park camp site, possibly the nation's best organised camping venue. She has also run Trefoil, the Guides' senior ladies' organisation.

Michael Barden, our former editor and president, has written many scholarly pieces on philatelic research. His speciality, Belgium, on at least one occasion was too advanced for Belgian judges! Lately he has assembled an outstanding collection of world-wide airmail covers with onwards air transmission (OAT) markings. For these and other endeavours Michael was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

It remains for me to extend season's greetings to members of the APS. Sixty eight years ago Private Stanley Young sent greetings from far away Northern Territory where he toiled away with the Central Australia Motor Transport Column. His postcard is shown below. May your Christmas and New Year be spent in happier circumstances.

John Young

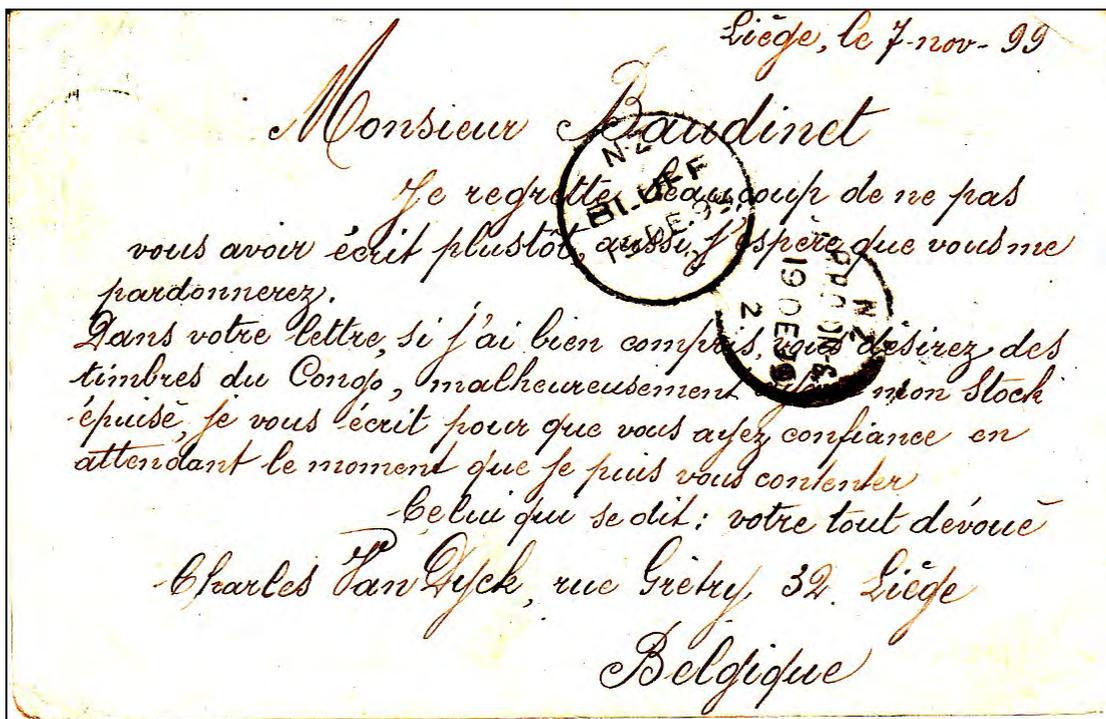


Postal Card to Oamaru

Michael Barden

(adapted from my original article in The Belgiophile)

Otto Sellinger, who owns the postal card shown below, illustrated it in his **Otto's Outlook** (Belgiophile #108, fig 7). My wife and I were going to the South Island of New Zealand later last March, so I thought here was a good opportunity to discover more about CF Baudinet & where he lived.



Issued in 1894, this card is for use abroad. It bears the bilingual "Do not deliver on Sunday" label, in use from 1884 -1914, which only applied for deliveries within Belgium. It was posted in Amay, on the rail line some 20 km west along the Meuse valley from Liège toward Namur, although the writer's address appears as Liège. The 25 mm dia cds shows 7 November 1899, the same day the card was written. The correct postage abroad of 10c was paid. We may only speculate on the reason for the writer's journey to Amay.

Although there are no European transit marks, the card probably went by rail to Brindisi, a common stopping port for boats to the Far East. This route was faster than going via London. An alternative to Brindisi may have been Marseille. Let us assume it went via the former.

From Brindisi, the card would have gone to New Zealand on a coal fired steamer. It landed at the southernmost port in South Island of Bluff, which today handles mostly aluminium, but then was an important general port. The 24 mm dia transit cds of 15 December 1899 was applied by the Railways, as was the travelling post office (TPO) 21.5 mm dia cds of Dunedin South. This is a Craddock type NZ IV canceller used in South Otago (Dunedin - Bluff). A line also went to Kingston from Bluff, where the Lake Wakatipu steamers took over, ferrying passengers and goods to and from Queenstown and the central goldfields area. This latter line is no longer in use.

Finally the card arrived in Oamaru on 26 December after a journey of 1 month. There could not have been any waiting to catch a boat for a one month journey.

When I first looked at the card, I could not reconcile Oamaru with the address shown, which appeared to be 35 Wharf **S(ain)t(e)**. Camarie, NZ. My first thoughts were that the letter should have gone to Akaroa, near Christchurch, which was a French settlement. Then I thought the wharf may have been in Oamaru.

An internet search gave me The Oamaru Whitestone Civic Trust with an email address. Back came a helpful reply from Faye Ormandy, the Heritage Co-ordinator. She told me that the Oamaru streets are named after English rivers and that there was a Wharfe Street, in which not only her cousin Helen Stead lived, but she thought Baudinet may have lived in the same house - in fact Helen lives at 15, which is illustrated later. Then came the breakthrough from Faye, when she realised in the middle of the night, that Camarie was Oamaru written in nice copperplate! Here was I thinking in French, where Ste would have stood for Saint !

Helen, who works as a conservation historian in Oamaru, sent me the following information about the Baudinets: **'Cyclopedia of New Zealand. Vol 4 – Otago and Southland Provincial Districts' Printed by Horace J Weeks, Ltd, Christchurch, NZ. Published by the Cyclopedia Company, Limited, 153 Manchester Street, Christchurch. 1905**

William Chaulk Baudinet, the father, was born in Tasmania, in 1837. In 1859 he moved to Dunedin, where he spent a year, and arrived in Oamaru on the 29th November 1860. He was elected to the Oamaru Town Board on 2 February 1864. (Board was established on 14 March 1863). Later he was elected a Councillor with the Oamaru Borough Council April 16 1867. Baudinet, William Chaulk, died 5 Feb 1910 at Oamaru, aged 73, father of 4 sons & 4 daughters, **Obit 7 Feb 1910**. WC died after his tarpot caught fire in his home, not only burning himself, but the whole house. So no contemporary house remains to photograph. He was reported as dying from burns and a weak heart, ie shock.

Charles Frederick, our correspondent, was the 5th child and 3rd son of William Chaulk and Jane Baudinet. He was born in 1881, so that in 1899 he was eighteen and probably a stamp collector.

Searching for Baudinet, I found several connected with Tasmanian lighthouses. Another William had four sons, Charles, Frank, Edmond and George, of whom Charles was also a keeper. Hence a link between the families in Tasmania and Oamaru.

Van Dyck said in the card that he hoped he had understood Francis' request correctly, which suggests to me that Francis' French may not have been too good. It would appear from internet searches that the Baudinets originated from France in 1795. That they were well entrenched in lighthouses (public system) could infer they had lived in England for some time. They were without much doubt Huguenots? Maybe CF he only could command schoolboy French.



Helen's 19th century house, 15 Wharfe Street today



Oamaru's former Post Office



View from 15 Wharfe Street (rear) out to sea



St. Luke's Church (limestone)

Oamaru is a delightful town, in which the older buildings were all constructed from a local creamy limestone (see www.historicoamaru.co.nz). Many of them have been classified by the Whitestone Civic Trust, which owns fifteen buildings near the harbour; these are tenanted with an interesting mix of traditional crafts people and small businesses, including a stamp dealer. My wife and I enjoyed our brief visit, in which we met Helen, but alas, not Faye.

My thanks go to both of them for their help with not only solving the address, but also providing far more information about William Chaulk and Charles Frederick Baudinet than I can use here. Some of this Information still remains in books, which reside in Oamaru and has not been digitised for internet access. Hence the great value of Helen's work.

My thanks also to Otto, who was kind enough to send me this postal card, since returned, so that I could scan it and use it to write this article.

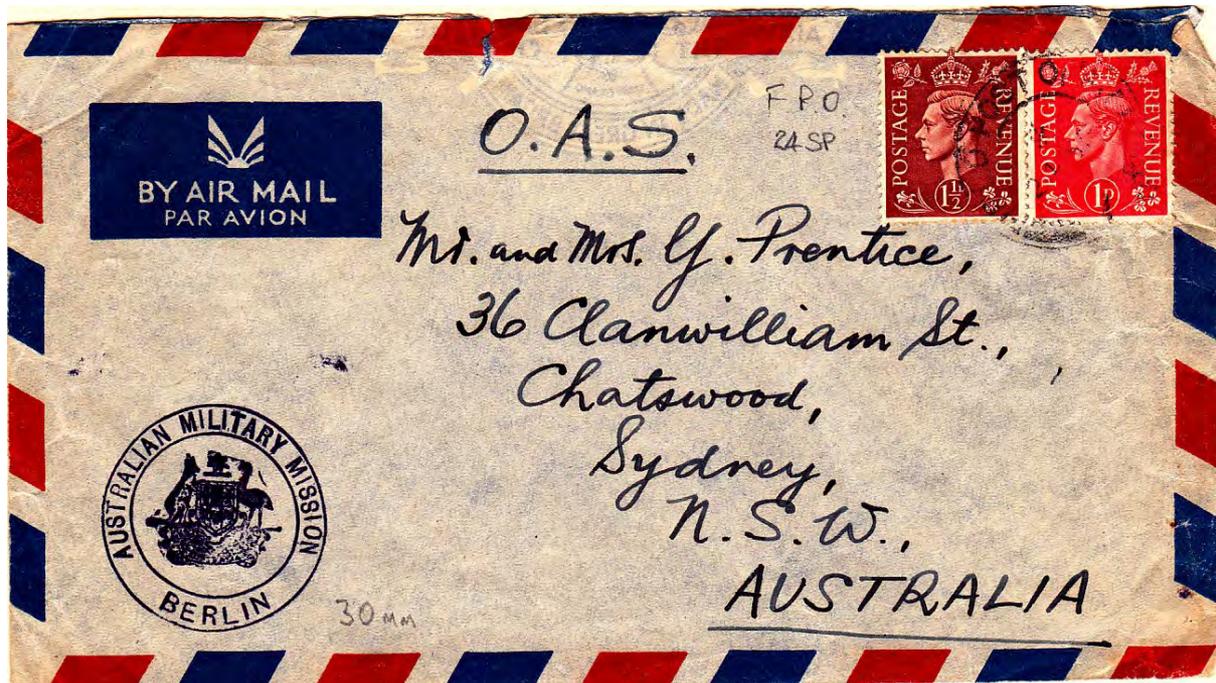
Reference. Craddock RS, 'A' Class & Allied Datestamps of New Zealand. (Courtesy of Tony Lyon)

Australian Military Mission, Berlin

Max Bulley

A query about the following three illustrations led to this information, which I wish now to share :

War Cabinet agendum 114/45 of 15 March 1945 recommended the appointment of an Australian Military Mission to the Allied Control Council for Germany and Austria, to consist of one representative from each of the armed services and a political adviser. The political adviser was J D L Hood who later became Head of the Military mission and Australia's first Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany in August 1952.



Letter with FPO 815 cds dated 24 September (1945-1952) at UK internal rate

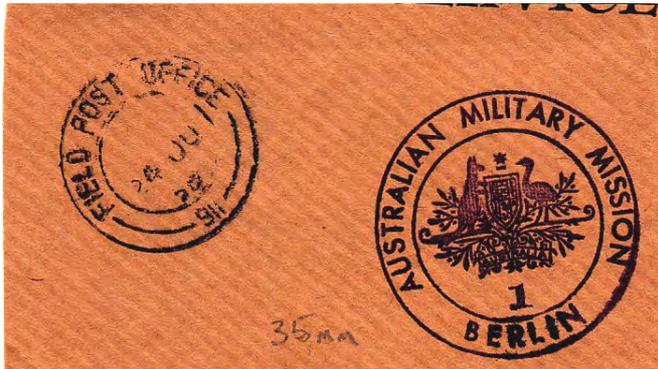
The Allied Control Council, comprising representatives of the Four Powers (France, UK, US and USSR), was intended to govern Germany until a final peace settlement had been reached. Irreconcilable differences between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union, however, resulted in the separation of East and West Germany and meant that the peace treaty was never signed.

By October 1945, the Allied Control Council was ready to grant accreditation to Military Missions (Article V of statement of 5 June 1945 refers) and J D L Hood took up the post of political adviser to the Australian on 15 December 1945. Brigadier T W White was appointed first Head of Mission in 1946. The Department of External Affairs (CA 18) acquired responsibility for the Military Mission from the Department of Defence (CA 46) on 1 January 1948 and Brigadier White was succeeded by Brigadier F G Galleghan on 23 January 1948. Galleghan remained, resident in Bonn, until November 1949, when career diplomat, Noel Deschamps, became acting Head of the Mission.

When an Australian Mission to the newly constituted Federal Republic of Germany was established in Bonn in May 1950, Deschamps also acted as its Head, becoming Charge d'affaires ad interim when the Mission was upgraded to an Embassy on 28 January 1952.

When J D L Hood was accredited as Australia's first Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany on 12 August 1952, he remained Head of the Military Mission. On 13 August 1956, J W C Cumes took up residence in West Berlin as Deputy Head of Mission under the Ambassador in Bonn. A similar

arrangement continued until 16 January 1972, when the Deputy Head of Mission was also designated Consul-General.



The post was scaled down from 15 September 1976.

Until the establishment of a Consulate General in Berlin to the reunited Germany on 3 October 1990, the Military Mission maintained a small office in West Berlin, with the Ambassador in Bonn as its titular Head.

The last Head of Mission was R J Greet, who was appointed on 6 July 1987.

For more information go to www.naa.gov.au/collection/recordsearch/index.aspx

Bellecourt, France April 1917



German tank captured by the 26th Australian Infantry Battalion

Captain FET True MC (RAMC) shown with horses alongside, giving an idea of size.

Photo taken by Major H Nott MC 48th Battalion
(private collection of Maureen Barden, whose father is pictured)

Australian QEII Definitive Stamps Part 2

By John Young

This part describes the two sets of definitive stamps issued during 1955-57 and 1959-62. Both featured portraits of the monarch. One was based on a bas-relief sculpted profile and the other was based on photo portraits by Baron Studios.

Bas-relief Profile Set

4 pence

Issued 13 March 1957, this stamp was for surface-mail ordinary letters to Australia and the British Commonwealth. The new 4d rate came into effect on 1 October 1956, which had been paid by interim stamps issues – the 4d Olympic Games and the 4d green Koala stamp on the unwatermarked paper. The surface-mail postcard rate, previously ½d less than a letter, was also made 4d. The stamp also paid for airmail letters posted in Australia by armed-forces personnel – 1d concessional surface mail plus 3d airmail fee. It was issued in sheets and booklets.



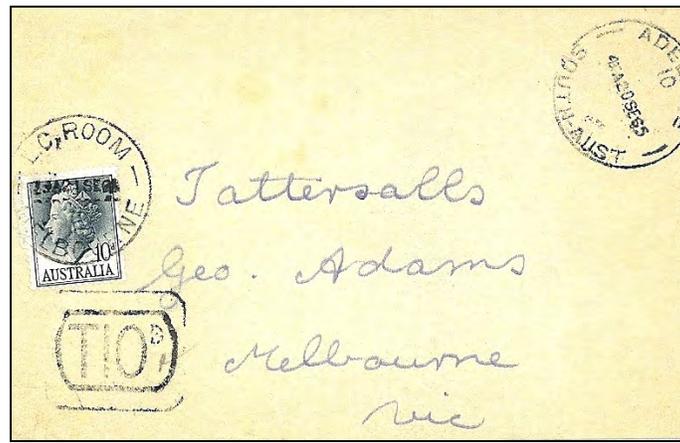
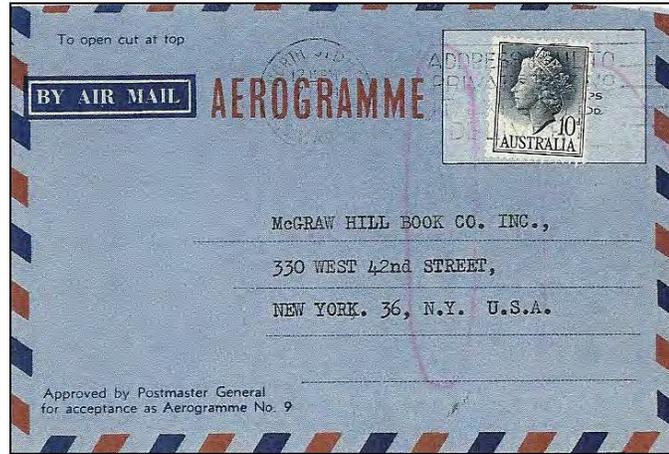
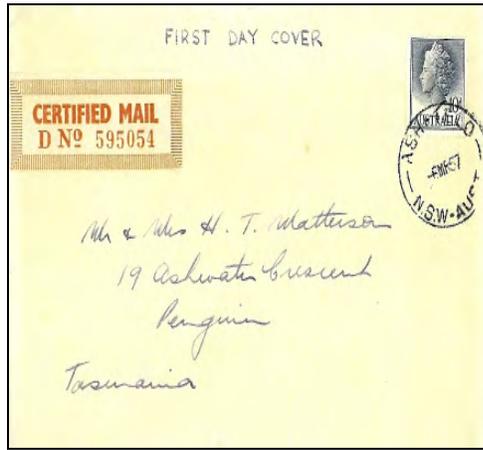
7 ½ pence

Issues 13 November 1957, this stamp replaced one of the same value that had a portrait of the previous monarch, King George VI, who died in 1952. It paid for ordinary surface-mail to foreign countries until 30 September 1959.



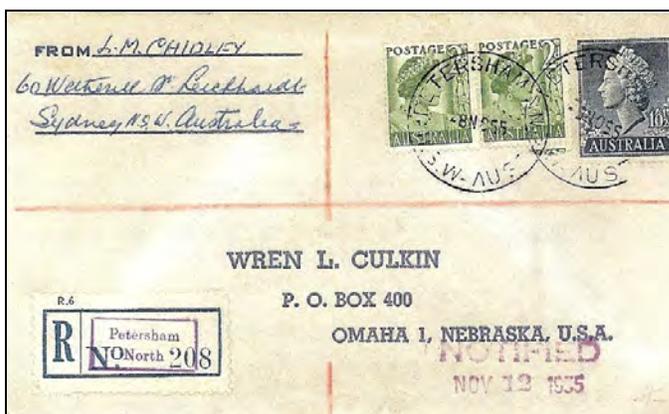
10 pence

Issued 6 March 1957, this stamp paid for certified surface mail (4d letter rate plus 6d certification fee), unstamped aerograms and, after 1 October 1959, for double deficiency postage due for the 5 pence letter rate.



1 shilling and 1/2 penny

Issued 9 March 1955 for registered surface-mail letters to Australia and the British Commonwealth (3 1/2 d letter rate plus 9d registration fee). Its use expired on 30 September 1956 when the two rates rose to 4d and 1/3d respectively.

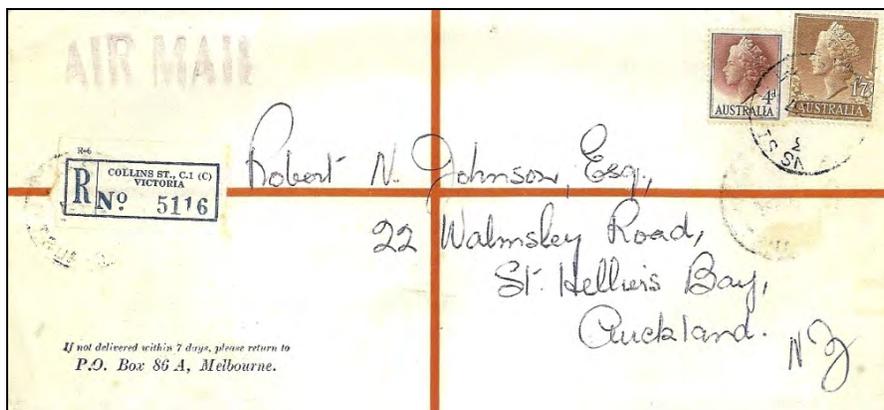


Upated to 1 shilling and 4 pence half Penny: Surface letter rate to foreign country 7 1/2 pence, registration fee 9^d.

(Actually sent by air: Posted 8 Nov, USA notification date 12 Nov.)

1 shilling and 7 pence

Issued 13 March 1957 for registered surface-mail letters to Australia and the British Commonwealth (4d plus 1/3 d). It was issued nearly 6 months after the new rates came into effect.

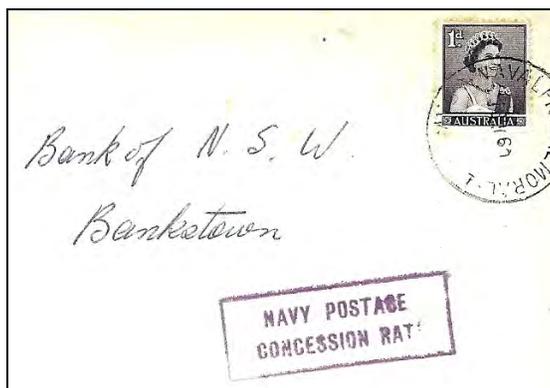


Up rated to 1 shilling and 11 pence: airmail to New Zealand 8 pence and registration fee 1 shilling and 3 pence.

Baron Studios Portrait Set

1 penny

Issued 2 February 1959 for make-up use and armed-forces concessional letters sent by surface mail in Australia.



2 pence

Issued 21 March 1962 for make-up use, replacing a stamp carrying the Queen Mother's portrait issued in 1951. It was sold in sheets and from coil machines.



16 ounce commercial papers rate.

3 pence

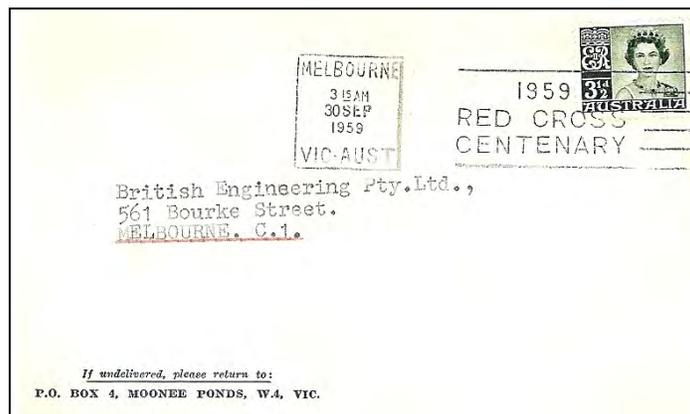
Issued 20 May 1959 for make-up use and the airmail fee for letters in Australia until 30 September 1959. It was issued in sheets and coils.



Surface mail 5 pence, airmail fee 3 pence

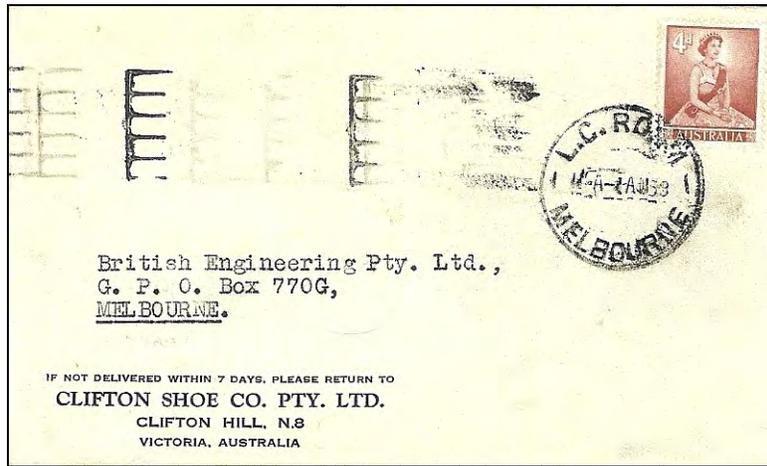
3 ½ pence

Issued 18 March 1959 for commercial papers and printed matter to anywhere, and newspapers/magazines to overseas until 30 September 1959. It had just over 6 months use. A pair of the stamps also paid for airmail letters to Australia and the territories until 30 September.



4 pence

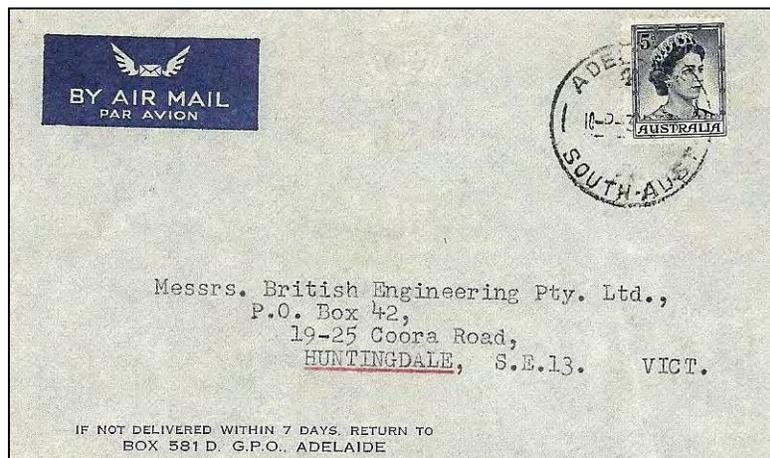
Issued 2 February 1959 for ordinary surface-mail letters and postcards to Australia and the British Commonwealth. Its use ended on 30 September 1959, giving it just 8 months' use. It also paid for armed-forces airmail letters posted in Australia – 1d concessional surface mail plus 3d airmail fee. It was issued in sheets and booklets.



Letter Carrier's Room cancel.

5 pence

Issued 1 October 1959, coinciding with a rationalisation of mail rates effective on that date. It paid for: surface-mail and airmail letters and postcards to Australia and the territories; surface-mail and letters and postcards to the British Commonwealth; and printed matter and commercial letters to anywhere. These rates continued until decimal currency came in on 14 February 1966. It was issued in sheets, coils and booklets.



Air or surface mail in Australia, flat rate of 5 pence.

* * *

Part 3 of this series will describe miscellaneous stamp issues (5 ½ (2), 7d, 1/-, 5/); the flower series, 1/6d to 3/-; and the last two 5d stamps. As previously mentioned, the native fauna stamps were described in issue 105 of the journal.

“Danks” for the Memories

By John Lancaster with deference to the *Age* newspaper of Saturday 29 August.

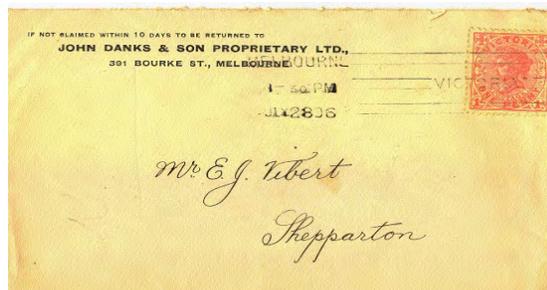
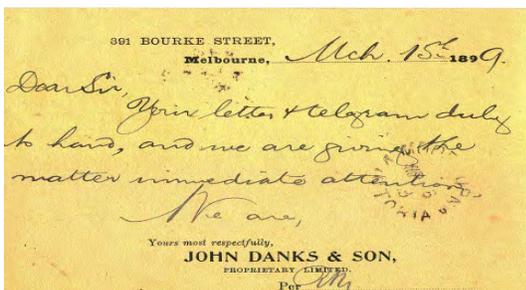
In the last days of August 2009, the Australian financial press reported that the 150-year old hardware company of Danks was to be acquired by the Safeway-Woolworth’s behemoth, so enabling them to compete with the Wesfarmer’s owned Bunnings chain. Some background to the history behind Danks is appropriate for this Journal.

John Danks [1828-1902] was born in January 1828 at Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England, son of John Danks, a wrought iron and gas tube manufacturer, and his wife Hannah, née Hickman. At eight he was apprenticed to his father but finished his training with another firm and then joined his brothers, Samuel and Thomas, in starting an iron and tube works in Wednesbury.

In 1857 the brothers and their families arrived in the *Shaftesbury* at Melbourne. After several unsuccessful ventures the brothers became hardware manufacturers in 1859 establishing their business at 391 Bourke Street Melbourne, dealing *in nearly everything suitable for plumbers, engineers, gasfitters and water supply* where it remained until 1959. One of their first jobs was the manufacture of pipe connexions for the Yan Yean water supply.

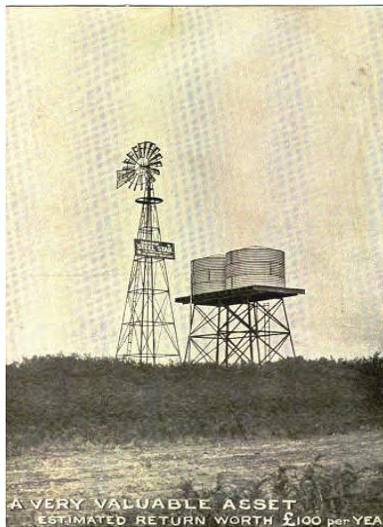


Postcard [undivided back address only] depicting Bourke Street west to east with the Danks store at right – probably where McEwan’s was located and near to Hardware Lane which probably derived its name from that business activity [pu Melbourne 17 November 1905 to National Bank Northcote]



In 1860 Thomas retired and the firm continued as J & S Danks until 1871 when Samuel retired. The next twenty years brought rapid expansion: branch shops were established in Sydney and in Christchurch, New Zealand. When John's son, Aaron, became a partner the business became John Danks & Son P/L. In 1885 Danks started a brass foundry in England. Their products won prizes at the Philadelphia, Sydney and Melbourne International Exhibitions. The number of employees grew from 35 to 150 and his contemporaries attributed his success to his being *'just the man for the time'*, one *'whose business was continually enlarged by the demands of a growing city'*. Danks believed more in his own ability and in the beneficial effects of the tariff which he had forcefully advocated when the question was vital to manufacturers. In September 1874 he had helped to form the Manufacturers' Association and next year called the meeting from which the Protection League developed.

The first serious check to Danks success was the 1890's depression; by the end of 1892 the sheet lead mill was idle and 1894 brought a £1503 deficit. Danks was severely shocked but his son could soon write, *'my father has quite pulled himself together again and looks as well as ever'*. Indeed, in that year manufacturing was started in Sydney, to the annoyance of their Melbourne rival, John McIlwraith, with whom, however, they reached an agreement. In 1896 Danks won the contract for the City of Melbourne sewerage and two years later it was still making up for the decline in ordinary business. By 1900 he had 200 employees and a capital of £300,000.



Danks was one of the Victorian commissioners for the Melbourne International Exhibitions of 1880~81 and 1888~89. He also represented Victoria at the Paris Exposition of 1889. John Danks & Son P/L successes maybe charted by their exhibiting achievements as portrayed by medals awarded depicted in the mastheads of their invoices: Victoria Exhibition 1873, Melbourne Intercolonial 1875, London International 1876, Philadelphia Centennial 1876, Paris Exposition 1878, Sydney International 1879~80, Melbourne International 1880~81 and Melbourne Intercolonial 1886.

New Zealand WWII Lettersheet

By Tony Lyon

In the June 2010 AJP No. 112, I reported on a Lettersheet that was part of the stationery used by New Zealand troops in Egypt. Further information has come to light. David Collyer corrected my term Lettercard, suggesting that '[f]rom the postal stationery point of view [he] would not call these items 'letter cards' as they are made from paper and not board and the outside sides are not sealed or perforated / rouletted. [He would use] the term letter sheet because it is a better term.'

He also pointed out that the [illustrations of] 'the Cigarette variations... would suggest that the hat, face and collar of each of the soldiers is different. Lionel [Savins] has come across a second example of his types but used in Egypt where the trader's wares are drawn differently.'

Andrew Brockett also sent me a copy of the first unused example I have seen. He also advises that he has an example with a Mosque on the front.



As David Collyer wrote in an email recently: 'this is becoming a very interesting area.'

In the mean time, John Young bought on my behalf, at the Camberwell Market, another lettersheet. At first glance it appeared to be the same as card three illustrated in the June article. However, it differs quite significantly both front and back. The Palm tree is different as well as the camel and rider. The rider is holding a rifle.

On the inside of the sheet, the soldier is does not have a cigarette in his mouth. The 'S' of Anzacs is different and the drawing at the base is different, the end of the rein is quite different.



This is the earliest known use of this lettersheet dated 28/12/40 and postmarked 31 DE 40. The sender was a Captain with 24th Battalion 2 N.Z.E.F. MPO KW located at Amyria. Squared Censor No. 201.

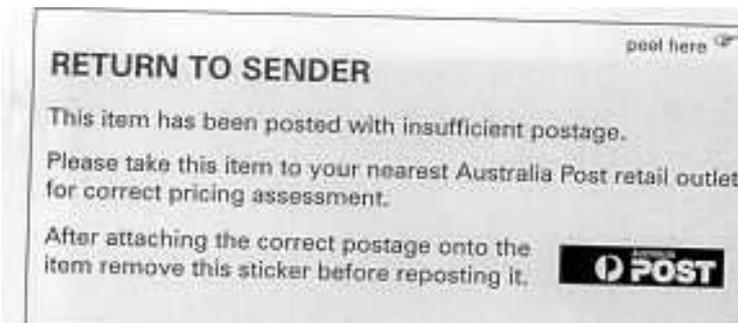
MYSTERY LABEL

By Brian Fuller

The label appears to be of Perth origin and it's an interesting slant on taxation; especially as it appears to be correctly paid in the first instance.

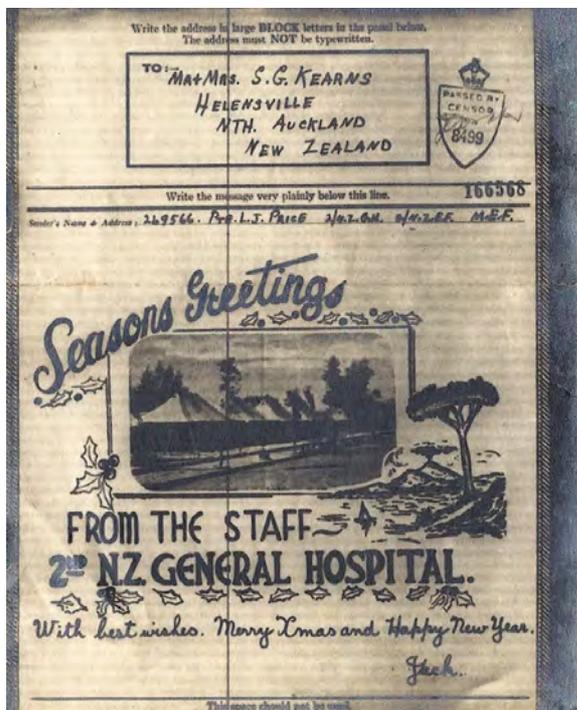
Strangely World Vision did not remove the label and resend it to recoup their initial postage outlay.

A further possibility is that the mail was processed and the address was unidentifiable or undeliverable and this label supplemented as a return to addressee label.



Any further offers from our WA compatriots please?

Season's Greetings



1. Airgraph from 2 New Zealand General Hospital (2NZGH). The crown over shield censor mark suggests from MPO KW 9 located at Caserta, Italy 8.2.44-24.6.45.
2. Postcard sent from Newmarket, NZ, 20 December 1910

The very best of the season to all the members of the Australian Philatelic Society.

Received Delivery

By Richard Peck

Received Delivery is a little known modern service, unpublicised by Australia Post. (It has never appeared in Rate Guides).

It commenced in September 1985 with trials in the Brisbane area using labels PMC182 with "S20A" (also D,L,R known).¹

It commenced publicly on 28.10.85 with labels PB267 (small) and PM267A (large). These were self-adhesive, probably in rolls and there were several printings. They were green with black letters (in various styles including dot matrix numbering) and showed the end of a pen signing a document. The fee was 70c plus \$2 plus for \$100 compensation and additional compensation could be also used (using another service at \$1 each extra \$100). My labels are A195004 (PM267) and A3322502 (PM267A).

The service to the public ended on 30.9.96 (with the introduction of revised Registered Post), the fee then being \$3 and my label being S95412. By this time PM267 had been slightly altered to square borders (known 1996). A U number is known (see illustrations below).

During this time and after, private users were permitted to print their own labels. Before 1996 these may be distinguished by their varying shape and numbers commencing '0'. A "Postage paid Australia" (unnumbered) label was also issued and some firms used this in conjunction with their own computer generated address labels and '0' numbers. Frazer & Occleshaw also show private users SRD 0511 (used in South Australia) and computer generated MD 3410958 from Myer in Victoria. Oth of these had "Postage paid Australia" incorporated in the design.

Then PM267A became 8835183. I have several copies of the old design with C D...AU numbers ranging between 213766119-216299375 used in 2008. (PM267 is believed to have become 8835182 but it is hard to imagine the large numbers on these small labels and they may never have been produced). It is believed that private users must now use this label as it would be difficult for them to generate a barcode compatible with Australia Post's standards.

A change to the use of "AP article id no." brought about another change and several printings of 8835183 10/2007 are known but not seen till 2009. It is not known what the current fee is.

¹ Frazer & Occleshaw, *The Official postal labels of Australia*, 2nd ed.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH
COLLECTORS CLUB OF NSW
1940-1985

PO Box C300 Clarence St 2000



Essays for a pictorial series were commissioned in 1940. This design was one of several considered to replace the 2/- Kangaroo, and was eventually entered in the 1947 Stamp Design Competition.

RECEIVED DELIVERY
INSURANCE
FIRST DAY



RICHARD C. PECK
PO BOX C323
CLARENCE ST PO
SYDNEY
NSW 2000

A first day cover. I trained the Postmaster who then trained his staff!



The first label in the box always had a '1'.



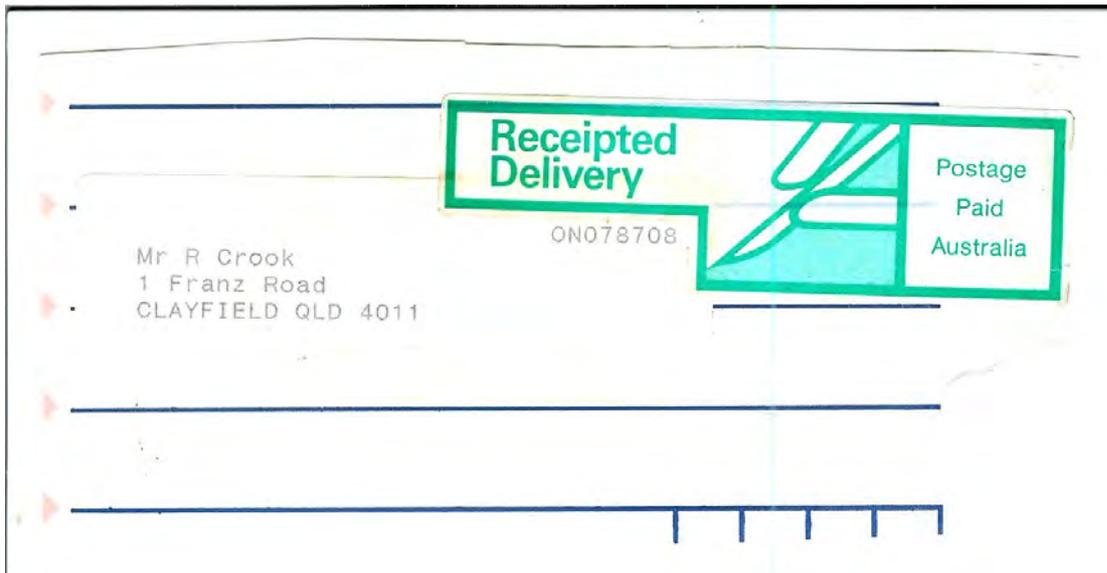
A last day cover of the public service. I also have the relevant lodgement documents and receipts.



Typical usage of PM267A but alas undated.



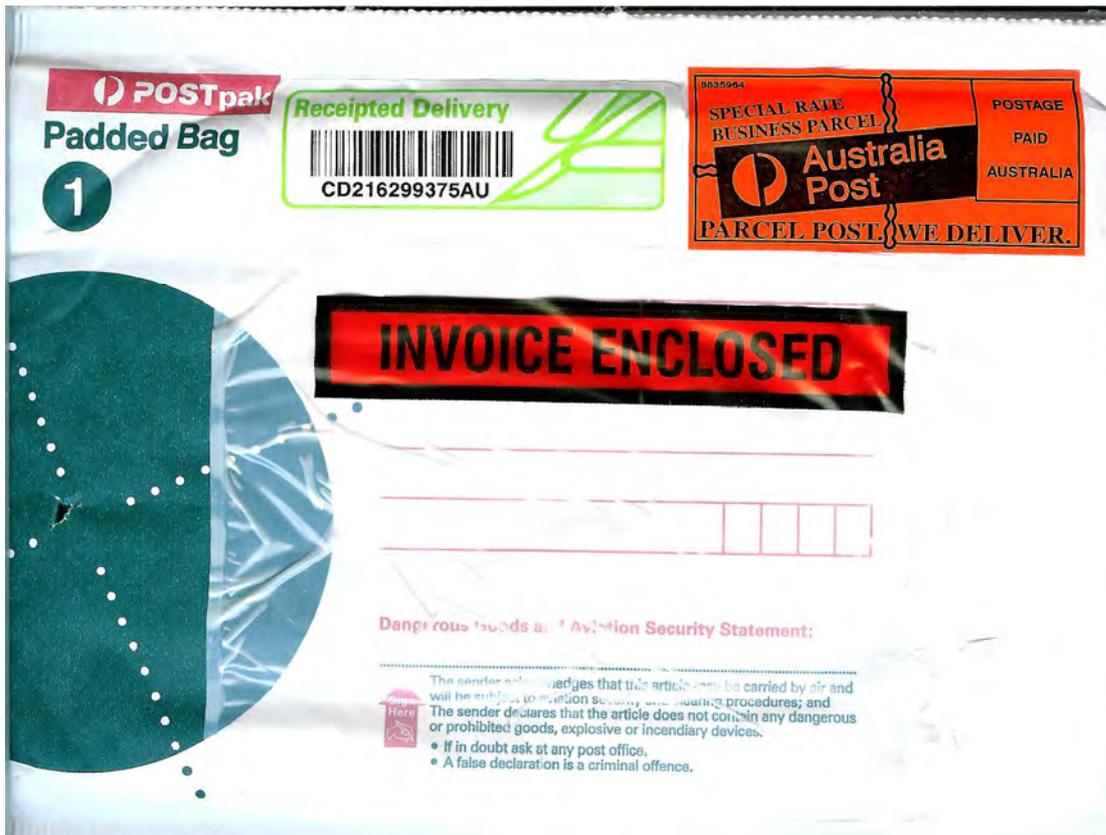
A rather unusual private production. The number is printed. For other types see Frazer & Occleshaw.



Use of the "PPA" label with a private user computer generated & numbered address label.



Typical usage (c1995-1996).



8835182 used in 2008. This style of "AU" suffix was introduced for overseas international registered mail (in and out) about 1996. Was receipted delivery then permitted on international mail?



8835182 10/2007. At least two printings known differing in the colours and the font used for the words "AP Article Id". Not seen till 2009 but the 10/2007 probably refers to the original date of the print contract. This is similar to Registered Post label printings.

Brian Fuller in *Aust Journal of Philately* 113 (Sep.2010) cites charges as postage 60c, reg. \$2.95, receipt service \$1.95 = \$5.50.

Private usage



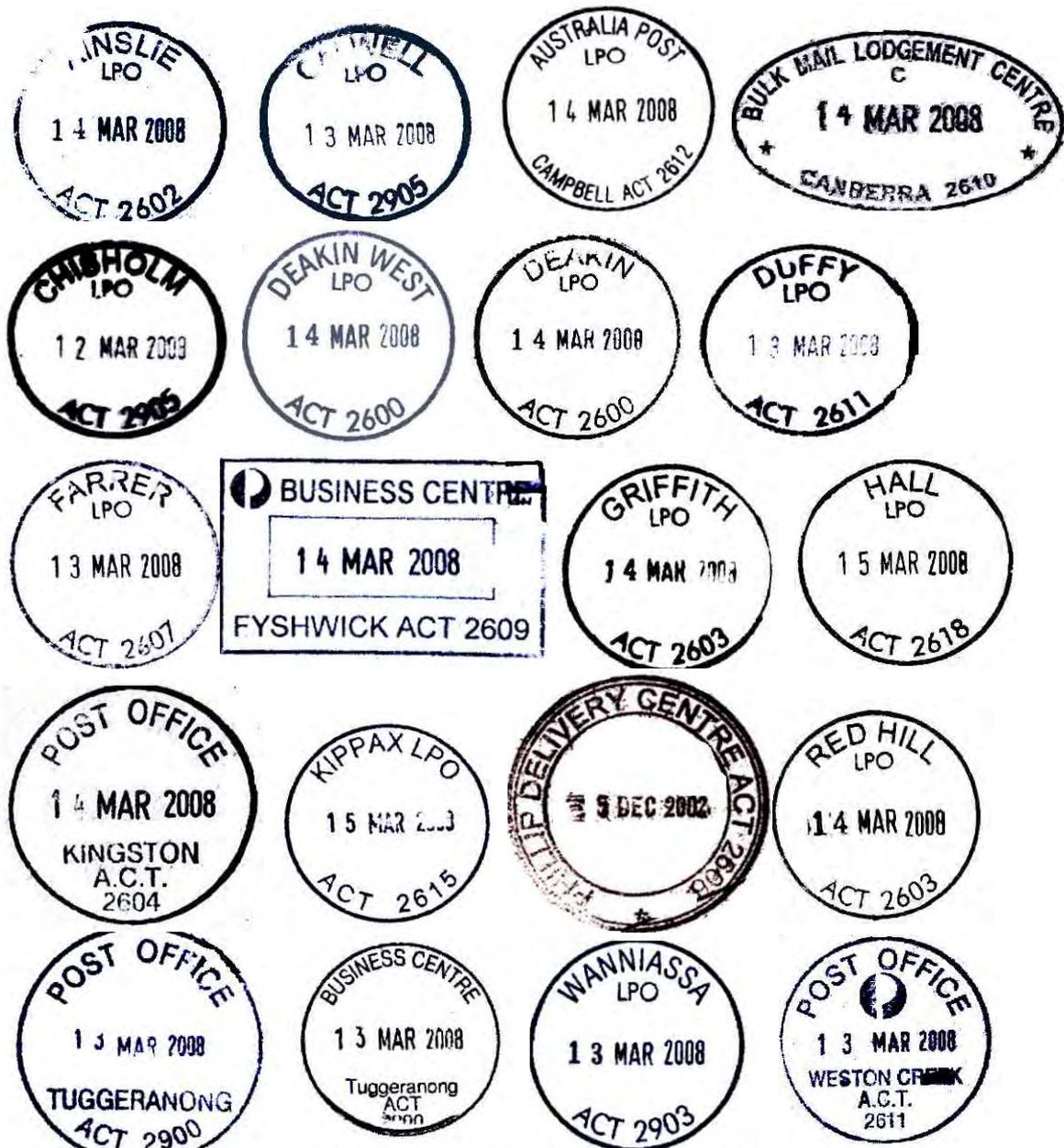
Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

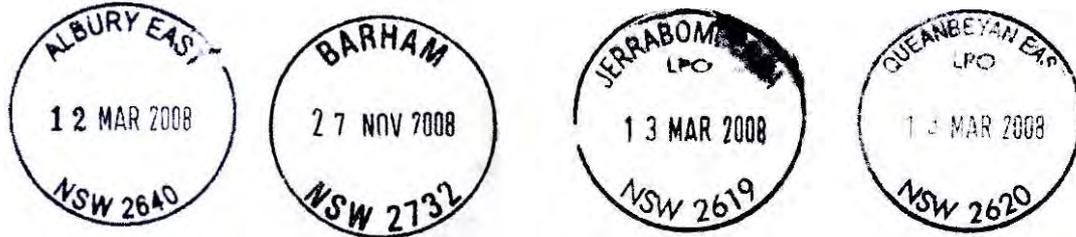
There is quite a lot of information about some of the postmarks that are featured in this edition and most of them relate to different letters or numbers at various post offices. Also there is a few examples where the postmark looks the same but either numbers in the dateline are different or the lettering is different.

Only noteworthy news is that the Wunghnu Post Office and store was closed on Monday the 8th of November when residents went to collect mail. There will have more details about the distribution of the mail in the next edition. Many thanks to Richard Peck, John Treacy, all others that have sent in postmark material and especially to Ian Cutter who has supplied most of the information for this article.

A.C.T.: -Earlier Datestamp –WESTON CREEK (105/25)



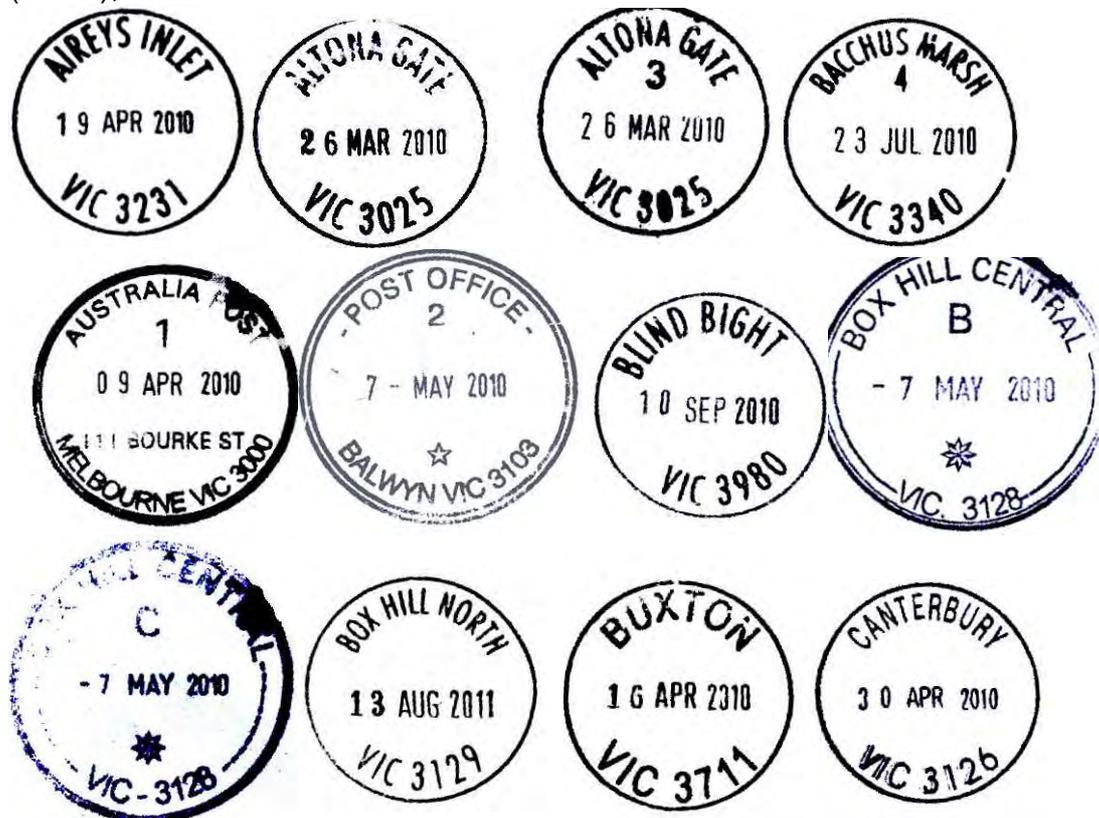
N.S.W.:-Earlier datestamp JERRABOMBERRA (85/34)



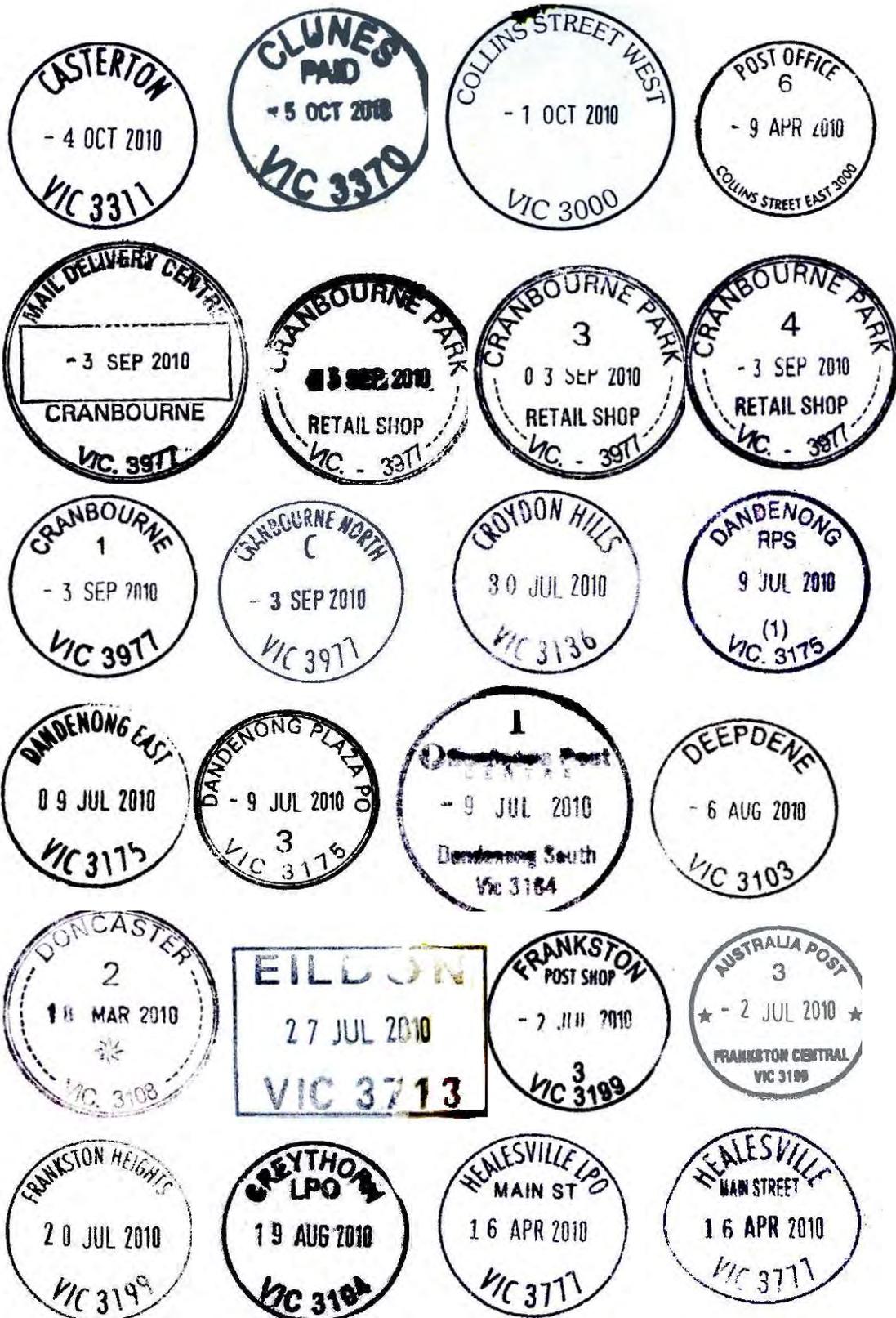
QLD. :- Postcode 4810 is Townsville and surrounding area and it is not very common for a relief postmarker to have it's own postcode



VIC:-KEILOR postmark is in violet, 111 BOURKE STREET also 2,3,4,5 BACCHUS MARSH also 1,2,3, BOX HILL CENTRAL(B) also E, BOX HILL CENTRAL (C)also A,D, CRANBOURNE NORTH also A,B, CRANBOURNE PARK also 2, DANDENONG PLAZA also 1,2,4,5,6, DONCASTER also 1,3,4, FRANKSTON also 1,2 FRANKSTON CENTRAL also 2,4, KEW RETAIL also 1,2, LANGWARRIN also A,B, Earlier datestamps:- AIREYS INLET (93/34) CANTERBURY (95/31), CASTERTON (93/35), CLUNES (93/35), COLLINS ST WEST (101/29), HEALESVILLE (102/28), Keon Park (104/31)RUSHWORTH (111/30), TRENTHAM (97/29),



VIC.:-(cont)



VIC:(cont)



different datelines



different datelines



different datelines

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- ◆ Sign up a new member
- ◆ Write an article for the Journal (Better still, write two!)
- ◆ Send the Editor any interesting philatelic news
- ◆ Come to the bi-monthly meeting if in Melbourne
- ◆ Help George Vearing with his Datestamp Notes
- ◆ Get involved in one of the Study Groups
- ◆ Enter the Society Competitions
- ◆ Volunteer to display your collection at the monthly meeting
- ◆ Ensure the Council receives your feedback and suggestions for the Society

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