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Date	2016 /17 Programme	Display
17 April 2017	John McKay	UN Peace Keeping Mail
19 June 2017	Michael Barden	Skymaster stamps on airmail letters 1946—1959
21 August 2017	AGM - David Kajewski	Postcards from Mac

Contents

Editorial   *Tony Lyon*

By the time most have read this issue, Melbourne 2017 34th FIAP International Stamp Exhibition with FIP Recognition will be done and dusted. Your award will be known and joy or disappointment will be evident.

It is also coincidently "Royalpex 125" a non-competitive exhibition by members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. The occasion marks the Society's 125th anniversary and continues a tradition of non-competitive exhibits/displays for the RPSV's centenary (1992) and 75th anniversary (1967). The society is to be congratulated on their longevity.

For all who either exhibited or displayed hearty congratulations on your achievements. It sure takes an amount of time to prepare a display/exhibit as once again I discovered afresh.

We are privileged in Melbourne to have such opportunity to attend a world class exhibition and considering the last one for Melbourne was 2013 we should feel proud of what has been achieved.

Thank you again for all our contributors who have provided interesting material to publish. Please keep it up.

Ciao for now.

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"Australia Calling" short wave radio

John Young

In 1928 the Postmaster-General's Department installed an experimental 600-watt short wave radio transmitter 36 km southeast of central Melbourne. The transmitter was at a place named Lyndhurst. There was not much there. It was a dairying and agricultural district between Dandenong [then the 'gateway to Gippsland'] and Cranbourne, and had a store with a post and telegraph office, a public hall, a railway station, a Presbyterian church and a state school.

Lyndhurst was originally named Bald Hills, which gives a hint as to why it was chosen for a transmission tower. In fact the precise site was known as Fagan's Hill, named after a widow, Margaret Fagan, who settled there in the 1850s. Margaret ran a refreshments house for the passing coach trade. Another reason for choosing Fagan's hill was that the State electricity grid was connected to a model dairy at Lyndhurst in the year the radio transmitter opened.

In 1931 the transmitter was given the call sign VK 3LR, becoming VLG in 1941. There was also a series of power upgrades, reaching 3kW in 1939, when the broadcasting of 'Australia Calling' began to Japan, Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. A 10kW transmitter was installed in 1941.

With that power, transmission could go around the world with suitable conditions and equipment, even to as far as Scandinavia. On 12 March 1949 reception in Sweden was reported, which Lyndhurst acknowledged in a postcard to B A Nilsson of Jonkoping.

Apart from being a nice piece of ephemera, the postcard is a rare example of foreign-destination postcard usage.

The postage rate was 2 pence, plus a half penny war tax, and the franking is the 2 ½ pence Scout Jamboree stamp. Postal historians will know that the later 4 ½ pence George VI definitive used solo on a postcard is valued at about 200 to 300 dollars. That stamp had a sale period of 19 months. The Scout stamp was probably on sale for half that time, which probably makes it rarer, used on a postcard to a foreign country.
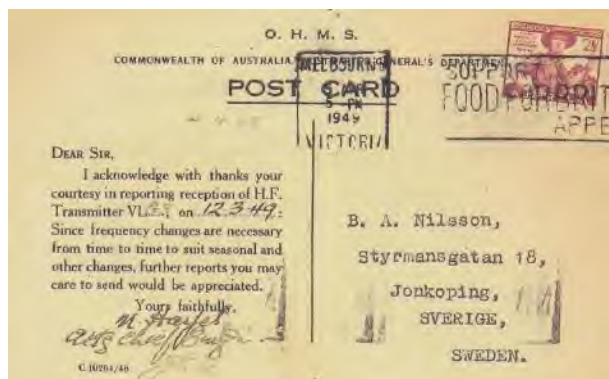
Illus. 1: Correctly franked (2½ pence) for surface mail postcard to Sweden, April 1949.

Illus. 2: reverse of postcard.

The Lyndhurst transmission site was downgraded in the 1980s. It has gone under a housing estate and the suburb's name has changed to Lynbrook. One of its streets is named Towerhill Boulevard and the neighbourhood playground is situated where the tower once stood.

Romanian Postcard Story - July 1941

Judy Kennett

This article had its beginning in the Romanian picture post card of 31 Jul 41, which Tony Lyon inserted on page 23 of AJP No 138 of December 2016 as **Cenzure - Arad**.

Fig 1. Card as shown in AJP

Two-line boxed wartime propaganda slogan 'CREDE / SI VEI BIRUI' 'Believe and overcome'. This was used on mails in Romania in 1941-42. The crossed out word after Brasov is Kronstadt (German name)

Fig 2. View of Arad on the right bank of the Mureş river

The story behind Tony's postcard dates from the 12th and 13th centuries, when the Kings of Hungary started inviting people from the German States to settle in Transylvania. They were sent there to develop the country, start trading centres, develop mines and till the soil to increase agricultural production. I suspect that it was hoped that they would also act as a buffer to the Ottoman Empire's westward movement.

These people thrived, and big towns grew up. Brasov was one of these cities, known by its German name Kronstadt. The settlers had their own schools and used the German language. Their loyalties lay with the power that had brought them to Transylvania, Hungary; when the town was called Brasso. From 1918 after World War 1, it became Romania and Brasso became Brasov.

See fig 3, (next page) a Hungarian postal stationery card overprinted and surcharged for use in the new Romanian territory.
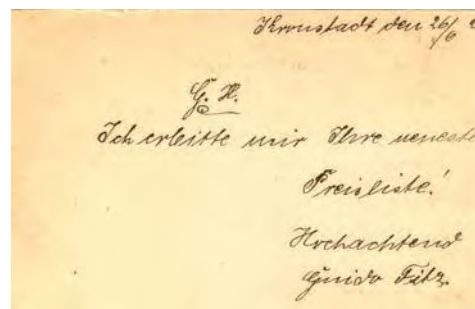
Fig 3. 'Hungarian 10 filler (now bani) postal card overprinted for use in Transylvania. Date of posting 26 June 1920. Town shown in three languages (left) and m/s Kronstadt (above)

When King Carol II abdicated on 6 September 1940, he was succeeded on the throne by his son Michael (stamp on fig 1), but the country was controlled, as Tony stated, by Marshal Ion Antonescu, who was a fervent Romanian nationalist and a rather reluctant ally of Hitler and the Nazis. As well as having to accede to the Nazi 'takeover' of Romania for its oilfields and agricultural industry, Antonescu was compelled to provide Romanian troops for the German invasion of USSR, which began on 2 July 1941. Other allies such as Hungary and Italy had to do the same.

In 1941, this card (fig 1) was sent by a German speaker in Arad to a correspondent in Brasov. The message is written in German, to a woman with a German name. The card has a two-line censor stamp for Arad: 'Cenzurat – Arad' and underneath 'Cenzor' with the censor's initials in blue.

Now to 1944: Antonescu was removed from power in a coup organized by King Michael, who declared hostilities were at an end on 23 August 1944. The Soviets had entered Romania on 2 April, and took back the disputed Northern provinces straight away. On 31 August they entered Bucuresti. On 30 August they had captured the Ploesti oilfields, which had been of such importance to Hitler. That was the beginning of four decades of Soviet and Communist domination of Romania that lasted until the downfall of the dictator Nicholae Ceauşescu in late December 1989.

During the early years of Communist domination, all mention of things German was taboo, and politically dangerous. Many ethnic Germans were deported, and others left for Germany, refugees from the country where their families had lived for generations. I think this is the reason for the blacking out of the German name for the city of Brasov.

Antonescu (Iron Cross), Hitler (front).

The picture is on the back of a military letter sheet, for the use of men at the front. It was used on 22 January 1944. The 'saying' of Marshal Antonescu is about German-Romanian cooperation

Strânsa frăţie de arme germâno-română călită pe câmpurile de luptă din Est, şi-a dat astfel roadele, cu care ne vom mândri tot-deauna.

Mareşal Antonescu,
7 Iunie 1942

This is where my curiosity took me.

A small piece, add-ing some-thing to a postcard, took on a life of its own!

Fig 4

Degrees of Philatelic

Ian Cutter

The term "philatelic" to describe a cover, as distinct from "non-philatelic", seems straightforward at first. But then there is the term "commercially used", perhaps a subset of non-philatelic to signify correspondence in transacting business, rather than exchanging information.

A search of the web came up with some definitions; they can be summarizes as follows:

Philatelic cover: *An envelope, postal card or other item franked and mailed by a stamp collector to create a collectible object. It may or may not have carried a personal or business message.*

Non-philatelic cover: *One that has carried business or personal correspondence and has had its stamps applied by a non-collector. It is impossible to say whether some covers are philatelically inspired or not.*

Postally used: *A stamp or cover that has seen legitimate postal use, as opposed to one that has been canceled-to-order or favour-canceled. The term "postally used" suggests that an item exists because it was used to carry a personal or business communication, without the sender thinking of creating an item to be collected.*

Commercially used: *An item carrying a business communication.*

This seemed a good starting point, so I tried it out on a selection of covers from Antarctica, and came to the conclusion that there were actually several degrees of "philatelic". The result is illustrated below, starting at the definitely philatelic end of the spectrum.

[1} Dumont D'Urville is a French base in Terre Adelie in Terres Australies et Antarctiques Francaises. It has a permanent population of about 30 people and is located near the south Magnetic Pole, more-or-less directly south of Mt Gambier. It is named after the French naval officer and explorer who travelled widely but was to die in France's first railway disaster in 1842.

Since 2004 the TAAF has been administered from the island of Reunion in the Indian Ocean, but a recent search for the Philatelic Bureau re-directed to France itself, and this was possibly the case at the time this cover was produced. The French claim to Adelie Land is not internationally recognised.

This item appears to have been produced without any intention that it would pass through the mails system. It does carry a postmark,

Illus. 1

but there is no address, nor has space been left for one. This cover is very philatelic.

In passing, I should point out that there is a clear distinction between a cover such as this and the covers which individual collectors take the trouble to produce and then present at a post-office for cancellation. This introduces a personal involvement lacking in the cover shown. [I do have examples, but none from Antarctica.]

Illus. 2

[2] shows the next level up, or down, an item which had succeeded in its sole purpose of passing through the mail system. The example bears a stamp of Australian Antarctic Territory cancelled at Dumont D'Urville. The paquebot cancellation is consistent with this. The detail of the shipping line is also consistent – the *Lady Franklin* was chartered from C. A. Crosbie Shipping Limited by the Australian Antarctic Division in 1983-4 and again in 1987-9. There is no sign that it had any content – in fact, it is a self-sealing envelope that has not been sealed.

[3] from Mawson is similar to the previous example; its variety of stamps and selvedges suggests "philatelic" and the judgement is supported by the envelope remaining unopened..

[4}, from Macquarie Island, shows evidence of having been mailed; there is the registration label, and Its credibility is bolstered by the information explaining why the date of postage is not the same as the nominal issue date of the stamps. [The A.N.A.R.E MACQUARIE. Is backstamp clearly shows 28DE54. But why no transit backstamps?]
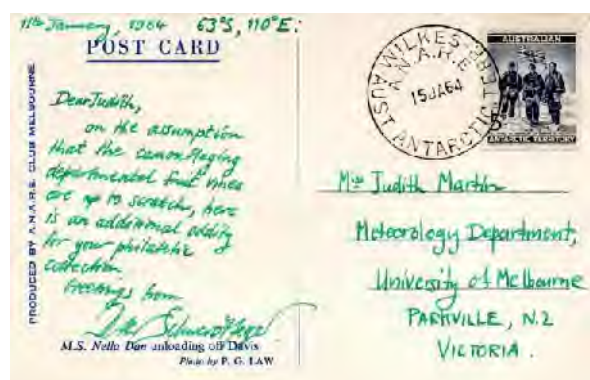

Illus. 3

Illus. 4

The "philatelic "intent is shown by the special envelope. The envelope has been slit open, but it is not apparent whether it contained information or just a piece of cardboard. Either will conform to the definition of "philatelic"quoted at the beginning of this article, and the "First Day of Issue" supports this classification.

[5} from Wilkes is a good match to part of the definition of 'non-philatelic", given that in this case the stamps have been applied by a non-collector. However, the definition does go on to say: *It is impossible to say whether some covers are philatelically inspired or not.*

Given that the item is described by the writer as "an oddity for your philatelic collection" we could favour the philatelic category.

Illus. 5
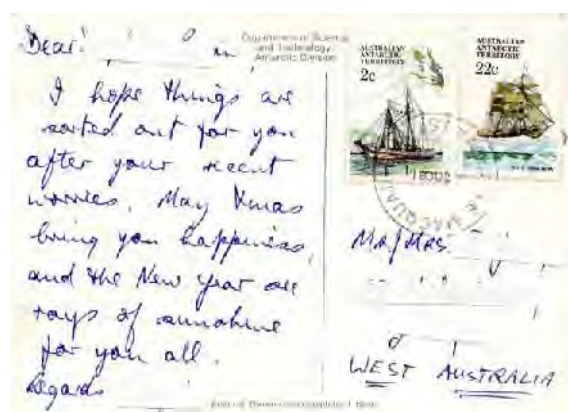
Illus. 6

[6] is from Macquarie Island, and does step outside the philatelic boundary.. It is certainly a collectable item (the card shows a view of Macquarie Id itself) but the content has nothing to do with philately. It is thus a "non-philatelic" item that has been "postally used".

[7] from Byrd Station is definitely a commercial cover. It is an A4 size manila envelope from the National Science Foundation of the United States. The image shows the corner card, the franking and the address. (Rest assured that no covers were damaged in the preparation of this article). There is no evidence of any philatelic intent at all, but its origin at the South Pole certainly makes it of philatelic interest in the broader sense of the word.

Illus. 7

In summary, there are several steps along the "philatelic" road. Perhaps somebody could lay out a map and achieve fame (or at least acknowledgement) by having collectors refer in this context to a "Bill Smith type 3(ii)" or similar.

Front Cover – To Russia and Back

John Young

1962: Correctly franked 6 shillings and 6 pence for 1 ounce airmail letter (2sh. 3 pence per ½ ounce) and 2 shillings registration fee. Transmission: 12 to 26 Jan; return Glen Iris datestamp on back, 7 March 1962

Contrary to U.P.U. Regulations

Tony Lyon

Stamps paying the postage were at first forbidden to be placed on the backs of envelopes and postcards (that is the picture side of pictorial postcards). Circular 1 June 1904 " Pending the issue of further regulations, post-cards, and printed matter in the form of cards, are not to be taxed when they bear sufficient postage affixed in stamps on the back". It was also the regulation that the stamp be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right-hand corner of the upper side. Guide No. 123 Jan 1906

Almost immediately it was realised that this restriction was contrary to U.P.U. regulations for international mail, for the following appeared in the next circular (Circular 1 Feb 1906): "For the present, stamps placed on the back of a letter addressed to any place beyond the colony are to be recognised if observed. The surcharging of letters as insufficiently prepaid if stamps placed on the back is to be regarded as applying to inland matter only

Government House, Auckland. Photo by Winkelmann

Reverse

An example of an F. T. Series No. 220 card with stamp on the picture or back which NZ P & T were so concerned about. This is an interesting type of card as it is composed of three sheets of paper stuck together to form a card.

Presumably instead of the card passing twice through the press to create the card, the Postal side was printed on one sheet and the pictures on a separate sheet.

Strictly speaking this card does not conform as the stamp is placed in the lower right corner. It was posted at Thames PO where a 1d Universal was cancelled by a squared circle or "F class" and addressed to A local Thames address.

Mail between Australia and Switzerland during WW2

Judy Kennett

John Young's article in AJP No 138 showed some examples of airmails between Australia and Switzerland during the 1930s and 1940s. This article shows three examples during the years 1941 and 1943, which are in my collection.

Figure 1 (above) shows an airmail cover from Buderim Queensland to Switzerland, posted on 7 August 1941. It was censored in Brisbane. Franking is 1/7d, which indicates that it travelled through Europe. There are no backstamps to show the route it was carried, or its arrival at destination. I have a personal interest in this cover, as I went to Nambour High School with two children from the Marbach family (the senders). The cover was found by a friend in a dealer's box at a fair in Germany.

Figure 2 (above and part of reverse below) shows an airmail cover from Pully Switzerland to Canley Vale NSW posted on 9 October 1941. Franking is 2fr, and the envelope is endorsed '4g'. Once again there are no backstamps and no arrival cancel. The letter was censored only in Sydney. The franking agrees with that in John's Figure 5 – 30c for surface mail plus 1fr 70c airmail fee on the two oceans Clipper service.

Sydney censor's cachet to left appears on the back of envelope (fig 2)

There are no other marks, besides the sender's address

There is useful information about Swiss international airmails in the war years in **The postal history of World War II mail between New Zealand and Switzerland** by Robin Startup and Charles LaBlonde (Ref 1). Swissair was constantly negotiating with German authorities for expeditious routes for their international mails to avoid German censorship as much as possible, and to keep the mails moving quickly, given the wartime conditions.

Prior to the German occupation of Vichy France on 11 November 1942, the Swiss post office had despatched international mails, both surface and air, across Unoccupied France to Barcelona in Spain by rail or truck. From Barcelona the airmails were flown via Madrid to Lisbon by Iberia Airlines, from Lisbon to New York by Pan American Airlines (PAA), by air across the USA, then by sea from the West Coast to Sydney.

'Once Switzerland was surrounded [by Nazi occupied countries], it no longer made sense to send airmail the slow way across France by truck/rail. Avoidance of German censorship was no longer possible, so beginning in February 1943, the New Zealand airmail went by rail from Basel to Zurich, by Swissair from Zurich to Stuttgart and Berlin (where it was censored), by Lufthansa to Lisbon, PAA to New York and onward by sea from the US or the Canadian west coast'. (Ref 2)

Hence, Figure 3 (above) is an airmail cover from Pully Switzerland to the same recipient, posted on 28 July 1943. Franking is 1fr, because the amount of carriage by air was greatly reduced. The cover underwent Nazi censorship (yellowish tape on the right hand side), then was flown to Lisbon, flown to USA by PAA where it was censored again, then flown as far as the US west coast, or perhaps as far as Hawaii. Then it travelled by sea to Sydney, where it was censored again, with the Sydney sealing tape covering the US tape. Figure 5 (lower) shows the back of this cover, with the tapes in place.

When the Sydney tape is folded down (figure 4, upper), the number '27' can be seen, tying the tape to the brown paper. This number was applied in Sydney; there is an explanation of the use of the number in Smith's book *Civil censorship in Australia and dependencies 1939 to 1945* (Ref 3)

Over time, the US tape has separated, with the transparent layer on which the censor information is printed lifting off, and leaving a dark stain on the brown paper underneath.

Blue stains on the front and the back of this cover indicate that it was subjected to chemical wipes, probably by the Nazi censorship, looking for secret writing. Another Swiss airmail cover addressed to Sydney, posted in late 1942 and subject to similar examination in Berlin, was illustrated in CCSG Bulletin January 2016 (Ref 4).

As the cover in Figure 3 was more carefully examined, it was plain that it had quite a journey to reach Australia. Does anybody know what the blue manuscript 769a indicates, please? I am happy to provide anyone interested with a scanned copy of the CCSG article. Please contact me through the Editor.

References
1. Startup, Robin M and LaBlonde, Charles J, *The postal history of World War II mail between New Zealand and Switzerland*, The Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc, Handbook No 63, Newmarket NZ, 2005.
2. Ibid, p 38.
3. Smith, J C, *Civil censorship in Australia and Dependencies 1939 to 1945*, Entwistle, Perth, Scotland, [nd] (under 2nd Military District)
Wilson, John, *WW II – Berlin special attention censorship of Swiss mail,* CCSG Bulletin, January 2016, Vol 43 No 1, pages 7 & 8, Civil Censorship Study Group, UK.

Looking towards Como – July 1945

Tony Lyon

As part of collecting World War Two material (covers etc.) one comes upon other interesting items such as the postcard below.

The writer unfortunately didn't put his name to it but wrote it in July 1945.

It says: "On one of the high hills at Como there is a castle (I couldn't get a photo of it) that Musso was caught in. He was taken from here and shot with his mistress.

Como is only a few miles from the Swiss border which here is a high wire netting fence. We went along the border till we came to a creek and as the fence was down we're able to walk into Switzerland although it was guarded.
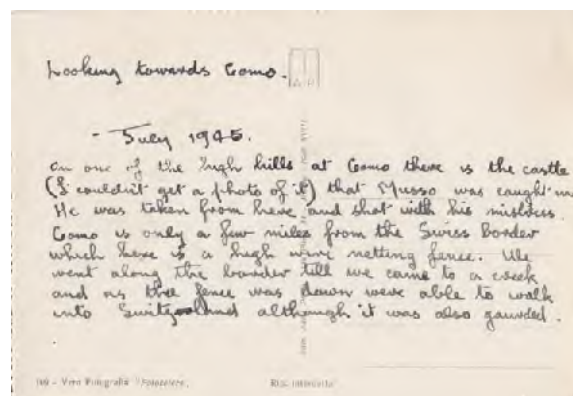

Postcard details: Como Panorama. 109 – Vera Fotografia "Fotocelere" RIP. Interdetta

-    Ediz. Abele Predo – Via Plinio 34 – Milano – 1940 XVIII

"One Pound Jimmy"

John Young

In September 1936 the Australian Walkabout travel magazine showed on its front cover a photo of an Aboriginal man taken by Walkabout's photographer Roy Dunstan. Most of Dunstan's Aboriginal photographs depicted figures full length, but the Walkabout cover was cropped down to just head and shoulders. It became Dunstan's most famous picture.
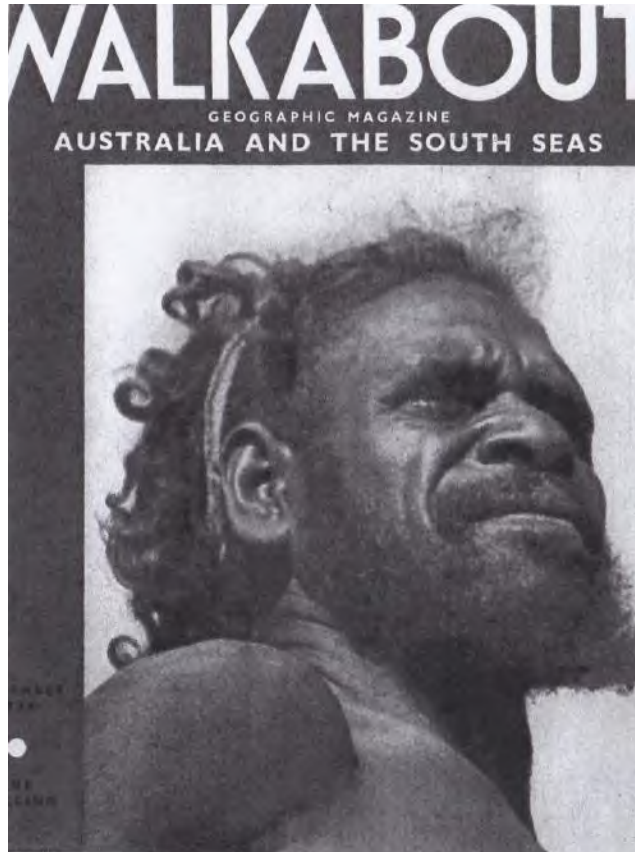
For fourteen years the picture appeared in various travel journals and advertisements, but on 14 January 1950 it came on to the national stage as the "One Pound Jimmy" postage stamp.

Jimmy's name was Gwoya Tjungurrayi. He was born in about 1895 in the Tanami Desert, 200 km north west of Alice Springs. He was a Warlpari man. In 1928 he narrowly survived the last of a series of officially sanctioned massacres around the Conistan cattle station causing the deaths of 60 to 170 Aborigines. Gwoya later became the stepfather oh Clifford Possum [1932-2002], one of Australia's foremost desert painters. His nickname reputedly came from his standard rejoinder to enquiries about the sale price of his souvenir boomerangs – "one pound, boss".

Illus. 1: "One Pound Jimmy" Cover of Walkabout September 1936

He was considered to be a "fine specimen" of a "dying race" in the 1930-40s, but by 1950the dying race theory was falling away. The postage stamp had the odd price of 8 ½ pence, 2 ½ pence letter rate and 6 pence for the registration fee or for express delivery. Quite by coincidence, however, the letter rate was dying, for within six months it went up to 3 pence. The unsold 8 ½ pence stamps then could only be used for make-up purposes.

Illus. 2: First day cover describing uses of new 8½d stamp: Registered letter and express – delivered letter.

Illus. 3: Registered letter from Papua New Guinea. Although denoted airmail, the letter travelled by surface mail from Madang (14 Oct) to Hobart (21 Oct – backstamp).

Illus. 4: Make-up use of 8½ pence stamp in 1954 on correctly franked airmail letter to Latvia; airmail 2 shillings, registration 1 shilling and 3 pence

Illus. 5: Correctly franked airmail letter to Bermuda, 1963

On 19 March 1952 Gwoya's portrait appeared on the more enduring 2 shillings and 6 pence stamp, which lasted until the coming of decimal currency in 1966. The stamp had three distinct printings: on watermarked paper [1952], unwatermarked paper [30 January 1957] and an emergency printing on white paper [3 Sept 1964]. About 86 million of these stamps were printed, compared with 6 million of the 8 1/2 pence stamp.

Illus. 6: 1½ ounce airmail registered letter from Cooktown to Iron Range, 1957. (Registration 1 shilling & 3d, airmail 3 x 3d, surface mail 4d + 2½d). Addressed to father of former Stamp Dealer, George Knight.

Illus. 7: One of Australia's most loved stamps, 2009

Gwoya's portrait had another outing in 2009, when it was featured on a series of Australia's most loved stamps. Gwoya died in 1965, the year one pound became two dollars.

16

Glimpses of New South Wales Social History through Wrappers

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

The boundaries of postal history, social philately and social history become blurred when attention turns to non-post office wrappers and their users. Non-post office wrappers bear no prepaid indicium and therefore do not fall within the definition of postal stationery. If these wrappers were examined just for their rates, routes and markings they would fall neatly within postal history. However, if they are studied mostly for their private printing they also can be examined within the context of social philately and are brought to life with backstories that provide a glimpse into institutional and economic activities. The thematic collector might also benefit from these considerations.

The purpose of this paper is to illustrate that perspective via an examination of several non-post office wrappers of New South Wales that bear private printing. The author's database of images of worldwide non-post office wrappers totals about 5,100. These have been hand-collected daily from listings on eBay since March 2006. Of this total there are nine wrappers from New South Wales and of these seven bear private printing; it is these that are examined and discussed.

Lowe's: Australia's Largest Men's & Boys' Wear Organisation

The name LOWE'S is superimposed on an image of their store; *Australia's Largest Men's & Boys' Wear Organisation* is printed below within an unfurled ribbon. Mail Order Stores: 504-514 George St., Sydney, and beneath the address within a rectangular box "If not delivered in 14 days return to LOWE'S Ltd. BOX 1622 BB G.P.O. SYDNEY, and beneath that a small dose of parochialism: *Catalogue Wholly Set Up and Printed in Australia*. There is no postage stamp but a circular paid stamp is POSTAGE PAID SYDNEY and identifier "1" between twin arcs. The amount paid is not shown but if it was a catalogue it is likely to be above the first weight scale. The date is difficult to read from the internet image but could be CC 30-7-(190)4. The wrapper is addressed to Mr. C. Wartzelham, Jr., Albury, N.S.W. and is shown as Illustration 1. The delivery to Albury is an example of the importance of mail order services to smaller regional cities at this time.

Illustration 1: Lowe's: Australia's Largest Men's & Boys' Wear Organisation

Lowes Menswear, also known as Lowes-Manhattan and Lowes Manhattan since 1981 is a private, family-owned Australian menswear chain established in 1898 by William Lowe. Expansion of the company from a single store in 1948 to a nationwide chain took place under Hans Mueller, an Austrian Jewish refugee who came to Australia via Shanghai, and his wife Gertie. Lowes primarily sells workwear, suits, and

clothes for larger men and school wear, with lesser sales in ladies wear, surf wear, and boys wear (Wikipedia). It is still in business.

William (Bill) Lowe (1874-1936), clothing retailer, was born on 30 August 1874 at Clara, Tullamore, King's County (Offaly), Ireland, son of Stephen Lowe, grocer, and his wife Maria, née Hays. With £7 in his pocket, in 1889 Bill migrated to Melbourne, where he learned the trade of tailor. In 1893 he moved to Sydney to work with the department store of Mark Foy and then with Gowings.

By 1898 Lowe had saved enough out of his earnings to open his own shop in Oxford Street with two employees. The profits for a time were limited. However, he began to specialize in hats and then added a tailoring and clothing department. He promoted the early closing and Saturday half-holiday movements; the latter was achieved in 1910. In 1903 he had opened a large store in George Street, which became the headquarters of a chain of shops purveying men's and boys' wear. The clothes were made to measure, and numerous tailors and seamstresses occupied the upper floors of the George Street building. He quickly adapted to the trend towards ready-made clothing.

One advertisement he placed in the window of the George Street store read: 'Bill Lowe's trousers are coming down … come and see his goat'. It drew a crowd and attention to his stores, before the police ordered the poster to be removed. In 1923, described as 'one of the captains of industry', he controlled a business with a turnover of £500,000 annually and a thousand employees (Perkins 2005).

Illustration 1a: newspaper Advertisement of Lowe's


Trade Protective Institute

PRINTED TRADE REPORT ONLY is printed at the top of the wrapper and qualified it as printed matter and eligible for the concessionary postal rate at 1d. up to 4 oz. The wrapper shows additional printing: The TRADE PROTECTIVE INSTITUTE at Temple Court, King Street, Sydney. This wrapper is shown in Illustration 2. This Institute was conducted by Messrs. Bretnall Bros., a firm of accountants. This firm was in the habit of searching the records of the Supreme Court for the particulars of Bills of Sale and of writs

and summones issued, and of publishing the information in a circular issued to subscribers. However, the right of search was eventually restricted when it was shown that a writ had been issued against a person without any legitimate cause, but so as to obtain the notice of the writ in the Association's weekly circular. Searching for Bills of Sale continued.

The organization targetted rural communities where financial intermediation services of this type would not be available. The addressee in this case is in the district surrounding a small town which had its origins in the initial development of the wool industry, as well as the mining boom of the 1850s.

A typical advertisement in country newspapers reads: "*To country storekeepers, merchants, squatters, etc. Do not fail to subscribe to the weekly private circular issued by The Trade Protective Institute. It contains a full record of all Bills of Sale registered, cattle mortgages, crop and wool liens, insolvencies, etc. with a half-yearly alphabetical index. The subscription is only £2.10s per annum, and you may easily save it over and over again by having the information above mentioned. Collection of debts, etc., and all branches of Accountancy are also undertaken. Send for prospectus. Brenall Bros., Trade Protective Institute, Temple-court, King-street, Sydney*" (Australian Town and Country Journal 1885).

Illustration 2: New South Wales Trade Protective Institute
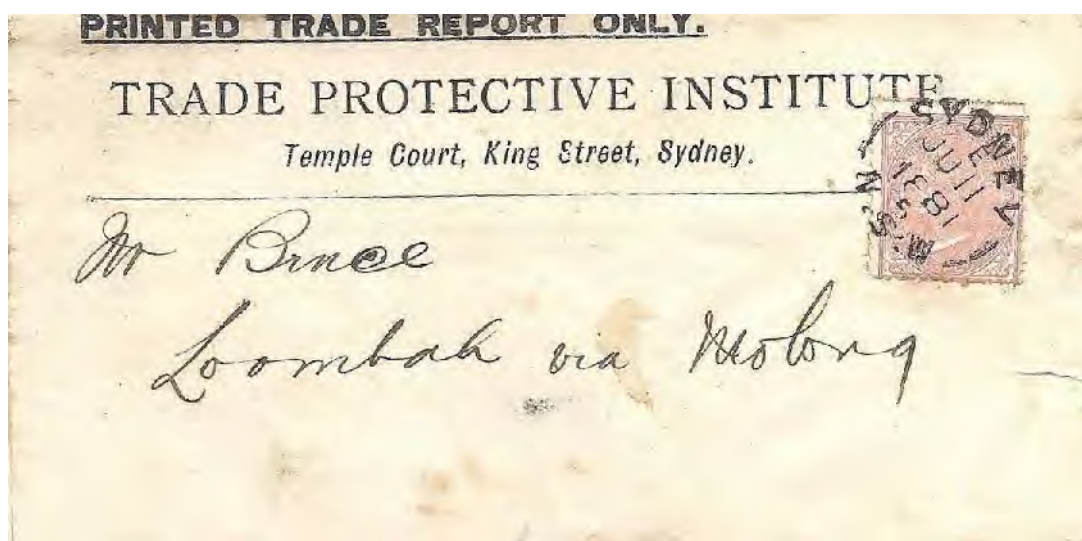
This wrapper is paid with an 1871 1d red Queen Victoria stamp (Sc52). It is postmarked SYDNEY JU 11 1881 5 N.S.W. It is addressed to Mr. [George] Bruce of Loombah via Molong being an intra-NSW wrapper.

When Scottish sailor, George Bruce, arrived at Sydney Cove in 1854, he literally jumped ship. The impetuous 23-year-old swam through shark-infested water to get to dry land, undeterred by the distance of the sinking transport, anchored several kilometers offshore. After being unsuccessful at the goldfields he headed to Tamworth where he entered the employment of storekeeper, Hon. Francis Lord, on his Barrawang run at Cumnock.

For 16 years Bruce's skill and knowledge of sheep husbandry, gleaned as a youth from his grandfather profited his absentee employer. By 1870 he had saved enough to purchase Loombah Station and he began sheep breeding on his own account. Loombah (derived from the Aboriginal word for steep banks) was the site where in 1879 the wool clip realised 16½ pence per pound, the best price obtained at that time for any clip in the colony. Loombah was to become famous for its wool quality, with buyers from France, England and Germany. At the beginning of the Bruce era, Loombah covered 23,000 acres of purchased land and 8,000 acres of leasehold. It pastured 15,000 sheep as well as 200 head of cattle, 53 blood draught horses and also prize poultry (Mishkel 2007).

Australian Journal of Philately

The *Australian Journal of Philately* was launched in September 1900 at the Stamp Exhibition held in Sydney by James H. Smyth and Thomas H. Nicolle who had formed a stamp dealer partnership in 1893. The 12 to 16 page monthly cost 3d and at first it was published by Smith & Nicolle at 14 Hunter St., Sydney. When the partnership ended in June 1900, future issues were published by J.H. Smyth & Co. at 88 King Street. Publication ceased in August 1905 when Fred Hagen bought out Smyth. This wrapper is shown in Illustration 3.
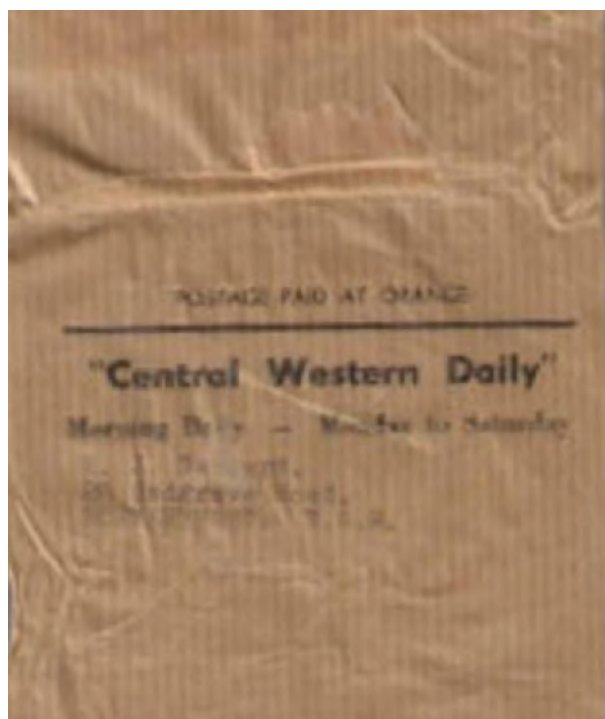
Illustration 3: Australian Journal of Philately
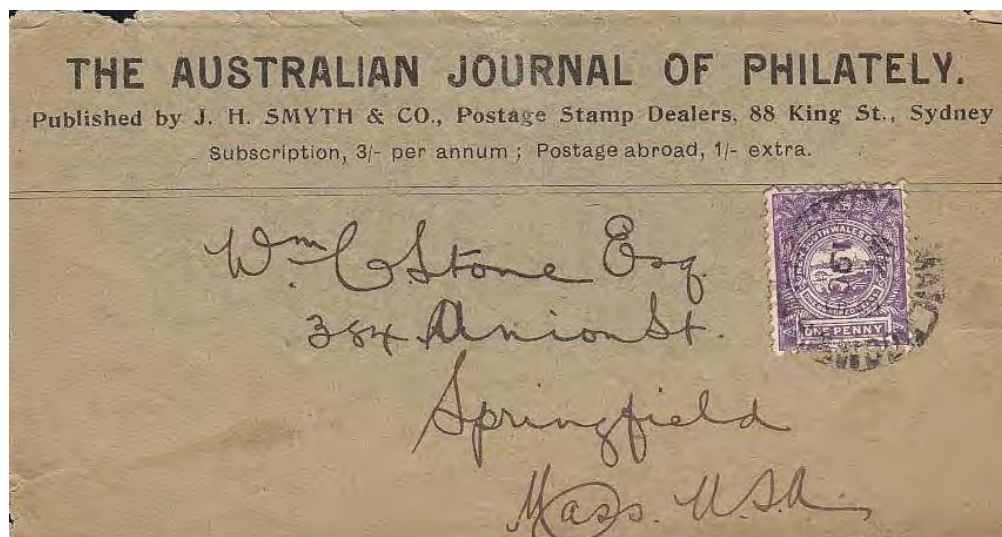
The wrapper is stamped with an 1888 1d violet Sydney View (Sc77). It is cancelled SYDNEY MAIL ROOM MY 5 1905 NSW. The address is William C. Stone, Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. The international connection is surprising for what was a short lived and small enterprise. It is possible that the 1900 Stamp exhibition may have attracted international attendees, one of whom signed up for the new publication.

Illustration 4: Central Western Daily, Orange

Central Western Daily

The Western Advocate (founded in Orange, New South Wales in 1874) and *The Orange Leader* (founded in 1890) were bought by Western Daily Pty Ltd in July 1945 and continued as separate tri-weeklies for three months, before being amalgamated and becoming the *Central Western Daily*. The first edition of this newspaper was published on Monday, 1 October 1945. The new paper operated from the former Advocate premises in Lords Place (*Central Western Daily* home page).

The Central Western Daily newspaper is a paid daily newspaper and is sold six mornings per week, from Monday to Saturday and is of strong repute in the local community. The focus of the *Central Western Daily* is community news and issues and stories about local people; however, it also contains regional, national and world news. Also published in the newspaper are special feature sections that

cover travel, motoring, lifestyle, leisure, entertainment, agriculture, real estate and the arts. Mostly the newspaper ranges from a minimum of 28 pages up to 68 pages on a Saturday. The average daily circulation is approximately 6,000 units (Wikipedia).

The postal system was a major source of distribution of newspapers in the past. Although it is difficult to date this wrapper its use of the postal service suggests that it was a delivery in the old tradition, probably in the early years of the newspaper, in the late 1940s.

The Internet image is difficult to read; POSTAGE PAID AT ORANGE with line beneath, the newspaper masthead and below that Morning Daily – Monday to Saturday. The addressee in N.S.W. is unreadable. The 13 June 1893 Act provided for cash payment of bulk postings. The newspaper proprietor paid the total amount of postage for bulk mailings of the newspaper with high value postage stamps which were affixed to a docket. Since the individual items being mailed bore no postage stamps, special 'Postage Paid' date-stamps were introduced. It was even more convenient for both the user and post office to have an agreement for this to be printed directly on to the mailing wrapper. The January 1894 Postal Guide allowed for an extension of this service to other selected regions and in January 1901 Orange was included as a "Bulk Postage" office (White 1988). The wrapper is shown as Illustration 4 and a photograph of the offices of the Central Western Daily in the 1950s is shown as Illustration 4a.

Illustration 4a: Offices of the Central Western Daily, Orange

Sydney Morning Herald

Three employees of the now-defunct *Sydney Gazette* founded *The Sydney Herald* in 1831. The four-page weekly had a print run of 750. In 1840, the newspaper began to publish daily. In 1841, an Englishman named John Fairfax purchased the operation, renaming it *The Sydney Morning Herald* the

following year. Fairfax, whose family was to control the newspaper for almost 150 years, based his editorial policies "upon principles of candour, honesty and honour. We have no wish to mislead; no interest to gratify by unsparing abuse or indiscriminate approbation." *The Sydney Morning Herald* continued the tradition of advertising on the front page until 15 April 1944 when it then switched to the trend of printing news. Historically, the *Sydney Morning Herald* has been a conservative newspaper.

Illustration 5: Parcel Wrapper to The Sydney Morning Herald

This is a parcel wrapper for the transmission of a bundle of newspapers by rail in New South Wales. Unsold newspapers of *The Sydney Morning Herald* previously sent to Pennant Hills for sale by vendors are returned to Sydney by rail in parcel form for pick-up at the central station where they await "TO BE CALLED FOR". The base of the wrapper notes DESIGN REGISTERED. There is a 1974 red and white Government Railways New South Wales parcel stamp for 5c with PENNANT HILLS printed in the white space and cancelled with a boxed 135(?). Pennant Hills is a suburb located 25 kilometers north of the Sydney central business district in the local government area of Hornsby Shire. The wrapper is marked URGENT and there is a message at lower left on the diagonal reading down from left to right: TO BE PLACED BY DRIVER// BY A.M. HERALD BOX//CENTRAL STATION//SYDNEY. The wrapper is shown as Illustration 5.

O.H.M.S. – [Sydney] Technological Museum

This wrapper is one of two kinds of non-post office New South Wales O.H.M.S. wrappers listed on eBay over the past 114 months. O.H.M.S. is in sans-serif letters, each letter is separated by a space and only the letters H.M. are underlined. THE TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM is sans-serif also and underlined. This wrapper is shown as Illustration 6 and a photograph of the building housing the museum is shown as Illustration 6a.

The aims of the Technological Museum in the 1880s were to display its 100,000 labelled and classified specimens to satisfy curiosity and to show the value and importance of the exhibit from a commercial or economic point of view. This has special reference to the natural products of the country and justifies the establishment of three main divisions: botany, zoology and minerology. The Museum had published 150 original pamphlets (to 1889) all bearing on the commercial development of the raw products of New South Wales and its economic zoology. Attention has been given to investigating tans, timbers, drugs, clays, cements, building stones, gems and precious stones, wool and hides. Scientific and technical research is conducted to facilitate commercial application.

Illustration 6: O.H.M.S. – The Technological Museum

There are two strikes of the circular date stamp SYDNEY 5.30 7.22 88 and identifier 12 cancelling the 1882 Queen Victoria 4d red brown (Sc64). The date is confirmed in pen 22 July (188)8 at the lower left. There is a single-line purple handstamp sans-serif PRINTED MATTER ONLY and underlined. The wrapper is addressed to J. J. Fletcher, Linnean Society, Elizabeth Bay, which is an inner suburb of Sydney. The Linnean Society was founded in 1874. Its aim is to promote 'the Cultivation and Study of the Science of Natural History in all its Branches'. It is one of Australia's oldest, and among its leading scientific societies. After a disastrous fire in 1882 at their office in Garden Palace, its first President Sir William Macleay provided more permanent headquarters at Linnean House, Elizabeth Bay, where it remained until 1924.

Illustration 6a: Sydney Technological Museum 1893

The straight-line handstamp across the top left corner of the wrapper indicates it is Printed Matter Only. The 4d postage paid the second weight scale of over ½ oz. but not over 1 oz. the rate coming into effect from 1 January 1868.

O.H.M.S. - Government Printer

The NSW Government Printer and the Sydney Printing Office could be confused as being the same entity. This wrapper is an interesting exercise in sleuthing; by researching the recipient *The Goulburn Evening Post* it can be shown that the date of the wrapper has to precede the end of that newspaper in 1957. The *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* was an English language newspaper published in Goulburn, New South Wales from 1870-1957. The paper changed names several times but was titled *The Goulburn Evening Post* between 1940 and 1957. The date of the wrapper therefore falls within this window. The sender of the wrapper is shown on the address label as the Government Printing Office, Sydney. It is likely that reports from the Sydney-based State Government would provide an important source of information for journalists in small country newspapers.

The official definition of "Government Printer" is the Government Printer of New South Wales, and includes any other person authorised by or on behalf of the Government to print any Act or instrument or other document. The distinction is that the Government Printer is the publisher while the Government Printing Office is the distributor of what is printed, Gazettes, Reports, patents, national income statistics and so forth.

On 21 November 1840 the Governor Gipps announced his plans to establish a printing office "under the exclusive orders and control of the Government". John Kitchen was appointed as Government Printer on 14 December 1840, two free men were also appointed as assistant printers, with 20 convict men and boys allocated as production staff. On 21 January 1857 printing postage stamps was transferred to the Government Printing Office with the Government Printer becoming the Inspector of Stamps (from 1864 the Inspector of Postage Stamps). In 1878 stamped envelopes were introduced and in 1880 perforations divided stamps for the first time. The Government Printer assumed the work of printing railway tickets on 15 June 1867. Throughout the Nineteenth Century the work of the Government Printer expanded with the addition of new branches and production methods. With the passage of the 1895 Public Service Act, the Government Printing Office became a sub department of the Treasury and was required to report to both the Public Service Board and Treasury. The Government Printing Office met the printing requirements of Parliament, Government Departments and agencies, plus semi-governmental organisations.

Illustration 7: O.H.M.S. - Government Printer New South Wales

In July 1989 the Government Printing Office was closed and the printing of Hansard and legislation was contracted out to the private sector, while public agencies took the responsibility to make their own arrangements for their printing. Late in 1989 the Government Printing Service was established to assist agencies with their printing requirements (NSW State Records).

The large double oval indicium shows GOVERNMENT PRINTER NEW SOUTH WALES in the outer frame with intertwined ornamental initials N S W and G[overnment] P[rinter] in relief against a black background. This official indicium has not previously been recorded (Courtis 2009). There is O.H.M.S. in seriffed upper casing letters with the underlining beneath H.M. and half of S. There is a serrated white address label with sender and address identified. This wrapper is shown in Illustration 7 and a photograph of the Printing Office is shown in Illustration 7a.

Illustration 7a: Government Printing Office, Sydney circa 1890

Conclusion

Only seven non-post office wrappers of New South Wales have been listed on eBay over the past 114 months out of a database of 5,100 worldwide wrappers hand-collected daily by the author. Each of these seven wrappers is from a different user. Though a small sample, this collection illustrates how these objects not only provide insight on postage rates and postage paid indicia for this class of mail, but that they also provide a glimpse of the social and economic history of a region, seen through the part that the postal service played in its organizational, newspaper and government life.

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Acknowledgments

Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

As usual there is nothing much to report. Interesting to see that Epping Plaza now has Epping Post Office datestamps. Has there been a name Change?

Many thanks to Simon Alsop, John Young, Richard Peck and John Tracey who help to keep this column going.

N.S.W.

S.A.   TAS   W.A.

QLD.-

VIC.

A page of postmark impressions from Victoria, Australia.

ALEXANDRA ... VIC ... 3714
ANGLESEA 2 2 JUL 2009 VIC 3230
POSTAL MANAGER 2 2 JAN 2001 ASHBURTON VIC 3147
... 1 6 FEB ... VIC 3370
BAYSIDE SHOPPING ... Post ... 1 6 ... 4 ... VIC ...

BEAUFORT 2 5 JUL 2016 VIC 3373
BELMONT 2 1 5 JUN 2016 VIC 3216
BOX HILL CENTRAL E 1 7 NOV 20... VIC 3128
BROADFORD 1 7 JUN 2013 VIC 3658
BUNDOORA A -9 APR 2016 VIC 3083

CAULFIELD SOUTH 2 3 MAY 2009 VIC ...
CAULFIELD SOUTH 3 0 MAR 2010 POSTAL MANAGER VIC 3162 CAULFIELD SOUTH
Creswick 2 2 DEC 2015 VIC 3363
DANDENONG LETTERS CENTRE REWRAPS 27 FEB 2012
DARLING SOUTH 2 9 JUN 2016 VIC 3145

DUNKIRK 2 8 NOV 2016 VIC 3530
EDITHVALE 7 ... MAY 2016 VIC 3196
EPPING 1 1 6 DEC 2016 VIC 3076
AUSTRALIA POST 1 8 DEC 2016 2 EPPING POST OFFICE 3076
AUSTRALIA POST DEC 2017 3 EPPING POST OFFICE 3076

AUSTRALIA POST 2 1 6 DEC 2016 FLINDERS LANE VIC 3000
AUSTRALIA POST 3 1 6 DEC 2016 FLINDERS LANE VIC 3000
AUSTRALIA POST 4 1 6 DEC 2016 FLINDERS LANE VIC 3000
AUSTRALIA POST 5 1 6 DEC 2016 FLINDERS LANE VIC 3000
GUORAMBAT 2 0 MAY 2016 VIC 3725

GUTHRIE 1 4 NOV 2011 VIC 3850
HEYFIELD 2 8 NOV 2012 VIC 38...
HORSHAM 1 1 DEC 2015 VIC 3400
KOROIT 1 2 DEC 2013 VIC 3282
KURUNJANG 1 9 MAR 2015 VIC 3950

KORUMBURRA 3 0 DEC 2015 VIC 3950
KYABRAM 2 3 NOV 2016 VIC 3620
POSTAL MANAGER 1 5 APR 2015 ... VIC 3670
LEITCHVILLE PAID 3 0 JAN 2015 VIC 3567

VIC:- (cont)

VIC.:-

Postmark cancellation stamps, Victoria:

Myrtleford	Myrtleford	Northcote South	Nyah West	Ormond L.P.O.
- 4 JUN 2013	2 2	1 4 SEP 2015	PAID 1 3 APR 2016	A 1 6 FEB 2000
VIC 3737	VIC 3737	VIC 3070	VIC 3595	VICTORIA 3204

Newborough East	Northland Centre 3	Northland Centre 4	Australia Post
0 9 OCT 2004	1 3 APR 2016	2 9 JUL 2015	2 0 MAR 2015
VIC AUST 3825	VIC 3072	VIC 3072	Nunawading Business Hub VIC 3131

Nyah	Nyah	Nyah	Panmure	Paynesville
1 5 JUN 2016	1 9 DEC 2015	1 3 APR 2016	1 9 JUN 2016	FEB 2014
VIC 3594	VIC 3594	VIC 3594	VIC	VIC 3880

Prahran 1	Rawson	Red Cliffs 3	Red Cliffs	Red Hill
2 8 JUN 2016	1 1 DEC 2016	1 2 APR 2016	1 2 APR 2016	0 2 2015
VIC 3181	VIC 3825	VIC 3496	VIC 3496	VIC

Redan	Reservoir South	Ringwood North	Robinvale	Rosedale
3 0 SEP 2014	2 2	0 APR 2016	1 3 APR 2016	2 1
VIC 3350	VIC 3073	VIC 3134	VIC 3549	VIC 3847

Rupanyup	Rupanyup	Rutherglen	Sandhurst East	Sea Lake
1 1 APR 2016	1 1 APR 2016	0 7 MAY 2015	0 6 JAN 2014	0 9 DEC 2015
VIC 3388	VIC 3388	VIC 3685	VIC 3550	VIC 3533

Post Office 1	Seymour South	Silvan	Southland Centre 3	Speed
1 0 OCT 2015	1 9 JUN 2015	1 0 2015	1 9 AUG	2 6 MAR 2014
Seymour VIC 3660	VIC 3660	VIC 3795		VIC 3488

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What YOU can do to help
the Australian Philatelic Society?

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

Returned for Additional Postage

George Speirs

A seldom seen handstamp has been applied to this cover, the stamps paying only the internal rate of 2½d. The U.P.U. rate of 3½d was required for postage to the U.S.A. The additional cost was paid by the patron next day (21 Jan 44) at Footscray Post Office, illustrating the efficiency of the postal system at that time.

- Note the reversed letter 'E' in the word 'passed' in the diamond shaped censor cachet.