

Australian Journal of Philately

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

No. 148 June 2019



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1929-1945**

A COVER STORY (Number 4)

**Australian Colonies/States Post Office Newspaper
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Hand-Held Date-Stamp Notes

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Date	2018 / 2019 Programme	Display
17 June 2019	Tony Lyon	NZ Stationary Issued During WWII
19 August 2019	AGM & Ian Sadler	China 1878-1920
21 October 2019	TBA	TBA

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Front Cover

This early (1924) airmail cover was sent from UK to Geelong Grammar School. It is unusual in that in addition to surface mail (1½ pence) and airmail to Karachi (6 pence it also paid for airmail (3 pence) in Australia.

It was also slogan-franked for the Newcastle-on-Tyne world exhibition.



Editorial

Tony Lyon

Well winter has well and truly arrived here in Melbourne and it is a good time to have reasons to work in the warmth of the house. It has also been raining over the past couple of weeks which is at times inconvenient but welcome as we have had very little so far this year.

This journal is arriving a little early due to overseas travels by those who usually have a part in its production. Fortunately there was material to hand so that wasn't a problem. I did need to hold over another instalment by Gerhard Lang-Valchs regarding the Spanish lithographer and forger Plácido Ramón de Torres the first which appeared in the previous journal.

I do thank all the contributors once again for their diligence in providing material which ensures this journal can be published. Please keep up the supply and could others consider writing an article showing their interests that others may enjoy.

During May philately lost another hard working collector in the death of Dennis Collings. Dennis was the Hon. Secretary of the Waverley Philatelic Society and had held this position almost from its inception. A number members from various societies attended his funeral. Dennis will be sorely missed.

I will be displaying at the June members meeting showing Stationery Necessitated by Wartime Conditions. This is a military mail display featuring mail from New Zealand personnel.

Just a reminder that the August members meeting is also the AGM. The Council would be delighted if there were some nominations to help fill the gaps.

Until next time ciao.

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From the President

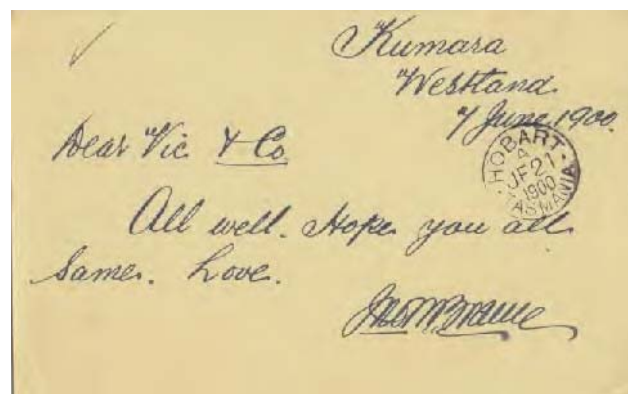
John Young

The June or July cover is shown below and is franked 1 P 02. It is inscribed for the English airmail route, presumably a reference to the Imperial or Kangaroo route, after being flown across the Atlantic Ocean. The inscription also includes BSAA, British South American Airways. This airway was established by British shipping interests in 1944, using Lancastrian and other aircraft to fly from Hurn, England, to Buenos Aires via Lisbon, Bathurst [Gambia], Natal [Brazil], Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo. The airway became government owned in 1946, and was merged with BOAC in 1949. The cover's franking is the same as for airmail to Australia in 1939, as can be seen in lot 833 in Phoenix Auction's catalogue for Rod Perry's commercial airmail collection [2013].



We are used to thinking about the make-do airmail arrangements during World War 2, but airmail in the immediate postwar years could be haphazard, and is rather less studied. These covers from Uruguay seem to illustrate the point.

Tony Lyon



The New Zealand Post Office issued a new series of postal stationery cards on the 31 March 1900 showing scenes relating to the Boer War. There are three different types of card, bright yellow, creamish and light buff unsurfaced card. There are 16 different views. Above is an example of Samuel AA. 10a (a) of the First Contingent Entraining at Cape Town. Posted at Kumara, Westland 7 JE 00, on the as well as transit marks at Greymouth 7 JE 00 and Christchurch 9 JE 00. On the reverse is a Hobart cancel JE 21 1900.

It probably went per the Tarawera which left Lyttleton 12 JE 1900 bound for Sydney where it was due to arrive 18 June 1900.

Airmails between Australia and United Kingdom, 1929-1945

John Young

The period began with the Imperial Airways service between UK and Karachi, India, which was the first part of the route to Australia. There followed the completion of the Imperial route in 1934, and then the dislocations and patch-ups during World War 2. The restoration of the Imperial route came in late 1945 after the Japanese surrender. This article traces the various service routes and their airmail postage rates during those years.

London to Karachi

In the 1920s air travel on what became the Imperial route was hampered by the British having no sufficiently safe commercial flying boat capable of crossing the Mediterranean, and landplanes were considered unsafe over the entire route. The parts that could be flown were from London, across the Channel to Europe, and the wartime RAF route from Cairo to Baghdad. It was not until 1929 that a commercial service from London to Karachi joined up these parts, with long-range aircraft and an aviation agreement with Persia which was between British controlled Mesopotamia and British India.

The first commercial airmail from London to Karachi was flown in December 1929. Mail addressed to Australia then went across India by rail, by sea to Darwin, and then flown by Qantas in Australia. The postage rates were:

Airmail, London to Karachi	6 pence per half ounce
Surface mail	11/2 pence per ounce
Airmail in Australia	3 pence per half ounce

The surface mail rate from Australia was 2 pence and the airmail rates were the same. Illustrations 1 and 2 show covers in each direction, both with airmail fees for transmission between London and Karachi and within Australia.



(Illus. 1)



(Illus. 2)



(Illus. 3) – Although first flight this cover looks commercial

London to Darwin

The gap between Karachi and Darwin was bridged in 1934 with Imperial Airways opening an air service via Singapore. The original plan had been for Qantas to fly the Darwin to Singapore leg, but this was not done until the next year. This was the beginning of the Kangaroo air route where aviation had a clear time advantage over land and sea routes for both mail and passengers. Mail volumes steeply increased: the first airmail from Australia to London carried over 55000 articles.

Ordinary airmail letter rates from Australia were 1 shilling and 6 pence and 1 shilling and 3 pence from UK, and postcards were flown at 9 pence and 6 pence respectively. The Illustrations 3, 4 and 5 show relevant items.



(Illus. 4) Correctly franked 9 pence



(Illus. 5) Correctly franked 6 pence.
Transmission was 15 days, 8-23 Sept. 1936

KNILM Service

This airmail service did not operate from England and strictly speaking is outside the scope of this article; but it was the first regular air service to Australia operated by a foreign [Dutch] company. It ran from Amsterdam to Batavia, with an Australian approved extension to Sydney. It was restricted to incoming mail and began in July 1938 on a twice-weekly basis. Illustration 6 shows a commercial single weight cover.

All-Up Scheme

The freight carrying capacity of improved planes promoted the introduction on 1 August 1938 of reduced airmail rates within the British Empire: 5 pence per half ounce in the case of Australia and 3 pence for postcards. These were the same as domestic Australian airmail, so the Kangaroo route from Darwin to London came at no extra cost. The scheme ended with the outbreak of World War 2. Illustrations 7 and 8 show a double rate cover to England and a single rate cover to India, and illustration 9 shows a British cover to Australia.



(Illus. 6) Correctly franked 52½ cents for 5 gm. Letter and postmarked 5 March 1940



(Illus. 7)



(Illus. 8)



(Illus. 9)

Horseshoe Route

Upon the outbreak of World War 2 in September 1939 there was little or no disruption to the Imperial Airways route across the Mediterranean to Cairo. Indeed, in October 1941 it was decided that because of reduced enemy activity in the central Mediterranean BOAC flying boats could go via Gibraltar and Malta to Cairo instead of via West Africa. That, however, was the exception. Italy's entry into the war in June 1940 prompted the start of a weekly flying boat service between Durban and Cairo, taking on mail sent by sea from England to Durban. It was known as the Horseshoe route and soon became twice weekly.

Airmail rates remained unchanged, but airmail times could be slow. On occasions the leg between Durban and Cairo was deprived of an air service and mail went by sea. Illustrations 10 and 11 show relevant covers.



(Illus. 10) Horseshoe Route at 9 pence Military Concession rate. Postmarked 29 Aug. 1941



(Illus. 11) The pencilled 16/8/41 suggests a delayed Horseshoe Route transmission

Trans Pacific and Atlantic Airmail

Australian airmail had been linked to the Americas since April 1937, although the route through Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila and Hawaii cost 4 shillings and 8 pence per half ounce. In May 1939 Trans-Atlantic airmail by PAA from USA to Lisbon, and in August by BOAC from USA to Ireland, began. Upon the disruption of the Kangaroo route, airmail via the two oceans was a timely alternative to the Horseshoe route. The cost, however, was 5 shillings per half ounce from Australia to UK, and 4 shillings and 6 pence from UK to Australia. Despite the cost, the service was well used from about July 1940 until the Pacific service was ended by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in early December 1941.

The Trans-Pacific route used the fortnightly service that flew via Auckland from July 1940. For a few months a twice-weekly service via Bangkok and Hong Kong was available at 6 shillings and 7 pence per half ounce. These costly airmail services gave rise to some of Australia's spectacular postal history covers, with frankings amounting to several pounds. Illustrations 12, 13, 14 and 15 show a postcard sent by a Dunera boy from Hay NSW TO England, a half ounce letter from Hay, a double rate cover to England and a 3 ounce letter from England.



(Illus. 12) From George "the poet" Rapp, a Dunera boy. Correctly franked 2 sh. 11 pence for the Trans-Pacific and Atlantic route



(Illus. 13)



(Illus. 14)



(Illus. 15)

Pacific Sea Mail and Atlantic Airmail

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour In December 1941 ended PAA's Trans-Pacific service. Airmail between Australia and England was left with the lengthy Horseshoe route or sea mail to USA followed by Trans-Atlantic airmail. Postage was set at 2 shillings and 1 penny to UK via USA for a half-ounce letter, and 1 shilling and 1 penny for a postcard. Illustrations 16 and 17 show relevant cover



(Illus. 16) Correctly franked 8 sh. 7 pence, including 3 pence registration, for a 2 oz. letter. The stamps are punctured WA and overprinted OS. Correspondence from West Aust. Government

Per Favour Pacific Airmail

By May 1942 the USA Air Transport Command had established a service from Honolulu to Townsville via Fiji. Within thirteen months there is evidence of Fijian civilian airmail being flown to USA at the rate of 4 shillings and 6 pence per half ounce. In May 1943 airmail from Peru to Australia was flown across the Pacific and in 1944 airmails from Switzerland and French West Africa to Australia were similarly flown. [In each case registration backstamps provide the necessary evidence.] Examples between Australia and UK using Pacific Air Transport Command are not known to this



(Illus. 17)

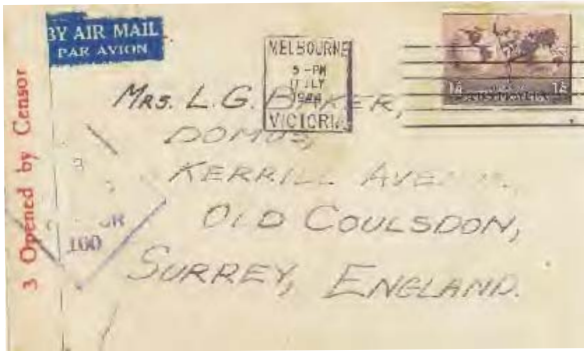
author. In any event, they would have occurred probably not before May 1943 and not later than November of that year when the Kangaroo route was being rebuilt.

Restoring the Kangaroo Route

In late December 1943 BOAC inaugurated a militarised service with short Sunderland flying boats from Poole, England to Karachi via Gibraltar, Cairo and Bahrain, three times a week. A few months, Qantas began a service between Perth and Ceylon, and in November 1943 Qantas extended that service to Karachi, three times fortnightly. The airmail letter rates were 1 shilling and 6 pence to UK, and 1 shilling and 3 pence UK to Australia. As Europe was liberated from German occupation, airmail between Europe and Australia went via London on the restored Kangaroo route. The Ceylon to Perth leg ended in October 1945 when the route reverted to Singapore after the end of Japanese occupation.



(Illus. 18) Postmarked 2 June 1945



(Illus. 19) Postmarked 17 June 1944

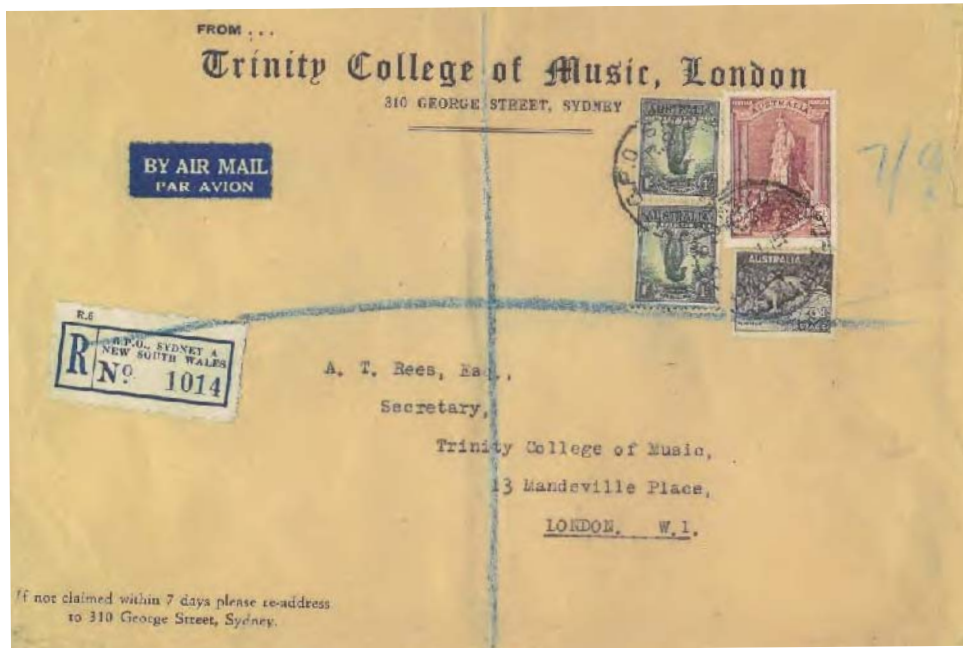


(Illus. 20) Postmarked 27 Oct. 1944



(Illus. 21) Postmarked 26 May 1945
O.A.T. marking denotes transmission via London

Illustrations 18 and 19 show basic rate covers between UK and Australia. Illustration 20 shows a postcard franked 9 pence from Australia to France, and illustration 21 shows a postcard from Belgium sent via London to Australia in May 1945.



(Illus 22)

Qantas Lancastrian Service

By July 1945 there were three services between UK and Australia

- . Perth to Ceylon, twice weekly using Liberators and Hythe flying boats
- . Perth to Karachi, weekly using Catalina aircraft
- , Sydney to Hurn, UK, weekly using Lancastrian aircraft.

Australian PMG annual reports are somewhat contradictory, but all airmail to UK was probably transferred to the Lancastrian service by August 1945. Illustration 22 shows a 2 ½ ounces Australian letter franked 7 shillings and 9 pence, including registration, postmarked 12 December 1945. By then, the Lancastrian service had been thrice weekly for five months.

The Lancastrian service was also linked to a Trans-Atlantic service to USA, taking an average of six days from Sydney to USA. [PAA had not restarted its Trans-Pacific service, going head to head with British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines, Sydney to Canada, which began in 1946.]

Concluding Summary

1929, airmail UK to Karachi

1934, airmail extended Karachi to Darwin [Imperial or Kangaroo route]

1938, All Up airmail rates

1940, Horseshoe route via Durban

1940, Trans-Atlantic and Pacific routes

1941, Pacific sea mail and Trans-Atlantic air service

c.1943, USA Air Transport Command carried selected Trans-Pacific airmail, but use between UK and Australia not known by author

1943, Perth, Ceylon, Karachi, UK airmail service

1945, Qantas Lancastrian Service on fully restored Kangaroo route

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Meredith Hooper, Kangaroo Route; the development of commercial flight between England and Australia, 1985

National Geographic [USA], March 1941

Author's airmail postal history collection

Postmaster-General's Department, Australia, annual reports 1938-39 to 1945-46

Peter Wingent, Extracts from the Air Ministry Civil Aviation Intelligence Report Summaries 27 August 1939 to 30 May 1945, published 2010

A COVER STORY (Number 4)

Frank Adamik

In my last article I introduced readers to my "trip covers", and illustrated my Canberra to Mannum, South Australia / Murray River cruise, and return to Canberra "trip cover". The idea for these "trip covers" came to me from the way that I was collecting impressions of Australian post office counter datestamp postmarks at that time. These impressions were collected by me on C5 size envelopes during holidays or other driving trips away from home, with multiple postmarks on the one cover. Two such covers feature in this article.

I began collecting Australian postmarks in the late 1950s, while still in high school. In those days I collected one postmark per envelope / cover, and as older readers will remember, all envelopes that were being postmarked had to be addressed. This has changed and today you can have as many stamps on the envelope as will fit and all will be postmarked, as long as the value of each stamp, or group of stamps, to be postmarked, amounts to the cost of basic postage (today \$1).

As a postmark and cover collector. I find these multiple postmarked covers very attractive and full of postmark / postal history interest.

The first cover illustrated is from 2012 (figs 1 & 2). It carries nine different postmarks, two from NSW, the rest from Victoria. This cross border mix does not bother me. My only requirement



Fig. 1 – 40%

was that all the postmark impressions on any given cover be of the same year, as I mounted my postmark covers into my collection by year. As always, the back of the cover carries appropriate details about the cover. As well as the postmark, I always, if I can, take a photograph of the post office visited, and two such photographs, relating to this cover, are illustrated - figure 3 is Violet Town post office, and figure 4 is Deer Park post office, both are in Victoria and the photographs are the same date as the postmark impressions.

different postmark styles and sizes that were in use in these two states (NSW and Victoria) at the time the covers were postmarked. Also, it is quite obvious that the mixed franking of different stamp designs makes for an attractive, and more interesting, cover.

The next cover (fig 5) also has mixed state postmark impressions. There is an advantage for the postmark collector in this as it clearly shows the variety of

The back of this cover, shown at figure 6, shows how the back of such covers can be used to provide further information about the covers, and expand the cover's interest to collectors.

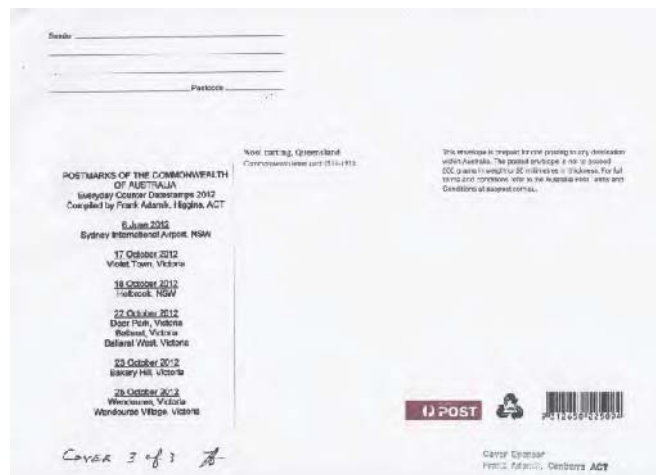


Fig.2 – 40%



Fig. 3 – 50%



Fig. 4 – 50%



Fig. 5 - 40%



Fig. 7 – 40%



Fig. 6 – 40%



Fig. 8 – 40%

As I do not travel as much by road as I once did, I am now back to one post office per cover, but with a difference. I now try to get an impression of every hand held datestamp postmark in use at that post office. This may give me the same design impression from different postmarks (as in fig 8), but it can also give me a different impressions from each datestamp, as in figure 7 (they may be the same design, but the postmark on the left is a little smaller than the postmark on the right).

Such are the joys of postmark collecting.

Australian Colonies/States Post Office Newspaper Wrappers: Updating the Supply Available 2015-2019

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

This paper provides further evidence of the availability of Post Office newspaper wrappers of the Australian Colonies/States. Another 1,375 wrappers have been listed for sale on the internet auction site eBay between May 2015 and February 2019. The database of used worldwide Post Office postal stationery wrappers hand-collected daily since September 2003 is over 50,000. Images of the Australian Colonies' wrappers were maintained in a dedicated holding folder and it is these that are the basis of the present study. This paper adds to the evidence published previously (Courtis, 2015). Higgins & Gage "E" catalogue numbers have been used throughout. The organization of the paper and the format of the tables follows that of previous updates to facilitate comparison.

There is no indication that the supply of used wrappers being listed for sale on eBay is waning. This indicates that this Internet site is maintaining its popularity despite a rise in alternative sites. As an auction market it continues to be objective and transparent and to charge competitive listing fees. It is also an indication of a sustained interest in postal stationery. If collectors were not bidding and buying these items then sellers would not find it advantageous to increase their listings to such an extent. For many sellers the eBay marketplace is ideal in that it can reach buyers in all corners of the world in a cost-affordable manner. Listing fees are modest and considerably lower than sellers would face with alternative marketing costs. With a low collector base for wrappers vis-à-vis stamps, sellers can approach a wide international audience. Buyers can check what appears on their 'want' lists against daily listings. Bidding is open to those who are registered and is ongoing during the listing period with transparent partial bidder identification. Armchair bidding is more affordable and less time-consuming than local and overseas travel and accommodation costs.

It is acknowledged that Australian Colonies/States wrappers were sold on other markets and by dealers during this 15½ year period. However, eBay is a proxy of what is available on the international market and because of the large sample size (3,585 examples since September 2003) and lengthy period of daily data-collection (186 consecutive months), the data is credible and the sample size large enough to avoid any systemic bias. It is evidence of what has been available on a large and transparent market and a study of this evidence reveals what has not been available or only in small quantities. Wrappers commanding very large premiums because of their scarcity have appeared for sale in traditional philatelic auctions, and those possessing detailed information are invited to supplement their findings with the present study.

At the colonial/state level Victoria leads regarding the supply with 49% during the last 3½ years. Queensland and South Australia also reveal a healthy supply over this period. There are three wrapper types in particular that account for these larger supply figures: Victoria E15 (809), Queensland E1 (610) and South Australia E3 (380) which account for exactly half of the total number of wrappers recorded in the 15½ year period. There is a crucial reason why so many of these issues have appeared on the market in the last few years. One dedicated and very knowledgeable collector in the UK acquired at least one large hoard of several thousand wrappers from a philatelic dealer in Germany – how they came into the hands of the German dealer is a mystery. The wrappers in this hoard have now been analysed and documented and because of the significant quantity of duplicates, many hundreds of these wrappers have been returned to the philatelic market. It would be naive to think that so many of these were being acquired by postal stationery collectors. For the most part they are being acquired for their postmarks, especially Victoria. On the E15 copies, country town postmarks are prolific, the story of their existence tied to the advertising of overseas merchandise in regional newspapers.

In 1901, the population of each colony was as follows: NSW 1,361,700 (37%); Queensland 502,300 (14%); South Australia 358,300 (9%); Tasmania 171,100 (5%); Victoria 1,201,100 (32%) and Western

Australia 101,200 (3%). The total population based on these estimates is 3,695,600 – the proportion of each Colony is shown in brackets. There is some correlation in ranks between population size and quantity of extant wrappers. Tasmania and Western Australia did not require post office wrappers prior to Federation as newspapers were mailed free of postage. For a time, so too were the newspapers of New South Wales.

Table 1: Per Colony/State Quantities Listed on eBay since 2003

Colony/State	2003	2004	2005 -06	2007 -08	2009 -11	2012 -15	2015 -19	2003- 2019	%
	Previously reported studies							Total	
New South Wales	14	12	13	25	51	56	36	207	6
Queensland	31	21	60	48	120	193	363	836	23
South Australia	44	36	86	68	141	271	282	928	26
Tasmania	4	0	8	4	20	39	18	93	3
Victoria	56	29	83	96	267	307	673	1511	42
Western Australia	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	10	-
Totals	149	99	251	241	601	869	1,375	3,585	100

New South Wales

An additional 36 New South Wales wrappers were listed for sale during this 45-month period taking the total to 207 for the 15½ years. As mentioned above, the Higgins & Gage “E” catalogue numbers have been used. The profile of the different issues is summarized in Table 2.

New South Wales should be placed in perspective regarding its importance as a colony. With the kind of educated government officials and free settlers that arrived in Sydney and who wished to send local news to family, friends and business associates in Britain and elsewhere it is not unreasonable to expect that the number of extant copies of newspaper wrappers being listed on the market would be higher. One of the reasons why the wrappers of NSW are not common is because newspapers could be mailed postage free for much of this time. The Newspaper Postage Abolition Act of 1873 exempted newspapers from postage within the Colony, provided they were posted within seven days of printing. By 1888 the number of newspapers posted in NSW was approximately 32 million and most of these were carried free of charge. This arrangement continued until NSW joined the UPU in 1892 when revised rates of postage were charged on newspapers.

When the quantity of particular issues is examined, the first five post office types comprise only 11% of the total. Types E11 and E12, being the last two types issued in 1903 comprise only ½%. Expressed another way, 84% of extant copies of New South Wales are E6, E7, E8, E9 and E10 post office types. Earlier and later issues are elusive on eBay.

Table 2: New South Wales PO Types listed on eBay since Sept. 2003

H&G Catalogue numbers	2003-11	2012-15	2015-19	Total
E1 1864 QV oval 1d rose, in center	2	0	0	2
E2 1865 QV 1d red, watermarked	0	1	1	2
E3 1869 QV 1d red, 2 watermarks	3	0	0	3
E4 1888 1d violet, 100-year centenary	7	4	0	13
E5 1891 1d slate overprinted Halfpenny	2	0	0	2
E6 1892 QV ½d grey, watermarked ONE PENNY	30	4	10	44
E7 1892 QV ½d grey, gummed edges	11	14	13	38
E8 1892 1d violet, 100 year, gummed	8	5	3	16
E9 1897 1d rose NSW shield, watermarked	21	14	3	38
E10 1899 QV ½d grey-green on buff	24	11	2	37
E10 as above with OS in black	1	0	0	1
E11 1903 QV ½d grey-green on straw	5	1	0	6
E12 1903 1d rose NSW shield, no watermark	1	2	2	5
Totals	115	56	36	207

Queensland

Nine types of Queensland wrappers have been listed during this latest collection period with a total of 363 wrappers. The distribution of these appears in Table 3. Significant research has been undertaken on text line lengths, text/inducium layout varieties and cutting line markings (Kosniowski 2013). The quantity of extant wrappers of E1 and E2 of Queensland is somewhat of a paradox when compared against the size of the Queensland population. All post office types were listed but E7 has appeared only four times in over 11 years and must be considered as the most elusive of these wrappers.

Wrappers of Queensland bearing private printing are elusive. There were five known users: *Flavelle Roberts & Sankey* (illustrated previously), *Hall Company* jewelers and goldsmith, Brisbane (square collar illustrated elsewhere); *Nord-Australische Zeitung*, *The North Queensland Mining Annual* and *The Wide Bay and Burnett News*. There is now a sixth user: “*The Cairns Post*”, North Queensland; this wrapper appeared on eBay in April 2018.



Table 3: Queensland Post Office Types listed on eBay since Sept. 2003

H&G catalogue numbers	2003-11	2012-15	2015-19	Total
E1 1891 QV ½d green shaded background	70	76	234	380
E2 1895 QV ½d green, white background, “d” below “W”	73	42	52	167
E2a 1895 QV ½d green, white background, “d” left of “W”	11	4	8	23
E3 1897 QV 1d dull rose, ‘packet will’ penultimate line	22	7	9	38
E4 1897 QV ½d green, white background, ‘statutory’ penultimate line	11	4	1	16
E5 1897 QV ½d green, ½d in each corner, ‘statutory’ penultimate line	5	5	5	15
E6 1897 QV 1d bright vermilion, ‘statutory’ penultimate line	20	13	6	39
E7 1898 QV ½d green, ½d in each corner, ‘rule be’ penultimate line	2	2	0	4
E8 1898 QV 1d bright vermilion, ‘rule be’ penultimate line	35	17	24	76
E9 1899 QV ½d green vertical design	31	23	24	78
Totals	280	193	363	836

South Australia

The E3 issue continues to dominate the listings with a further 213 copies added and an overall total equal to two-thirds of all wrappers of South Australia. The profile of appearance of each type is summarized in Table 4. The 1882 E1 and E2 issues are still elusive in used condition. One copy of the first issue overprinted O.S. (E1B) appeared for the first time. A surprisingly large quantity of (E3B) O.S. overprinted wrappers are extant. The three 1910 types E8, E9 and E10 remain elusive wrappers.

Table 4: South Australia Post Office Types listed on eBay since Sept. 2003

H&G catalogue numbers	2003-11	2012-15	2015-19	Total
E1 1882 QV ½d violet on white, oval shield	4	3	0	7
E1B as above with O.S. (square dots)	0	0	1	2
E2 1882 QV ½d violet on white, round shield	2	1	1	4
E3 1884 QV ½d violet, Arms, lion full face	233	164	213	610
E3B 1884 QV ½d violet, big Arms, OS o'print	57	42	36	135
E4 1889 QV 1d green	20	22	7	49
E4a 1889 QV 1d green indicium on left	2	0	0	2
E4B 1889 QV 1d green, OS overprint	4	0	0	4
E5 189? QV ½d violet, small Arms	15	15	13	43
E5B ½d violet, big Arms, lion facing right, Commonwealth of Australia, O.S.	0	4	1	5
E6 1908 QV ½d violet, SOUTH above & AUSTRALIA below indicium (actually STO)	6	4	1	11
E7 1906 QV ½d violet, big Arms, lion facing right	17	4	3	24
E7B QV ½d violet, big Arms, lion facing right, OS overprint	2	2	1	5
E8 1908 QV ½d violet, Commonwealth of Australia added	4	4	3	11
E9 1910 QV 1d green, Commonwealth of Australia added	7	4	2	13
E9 Official as above with OHMS added	1	0	0	1
E10 1910 1d deep orange, no text, indicium only	1	1	0	2
E10 1d deep orange with text (actually STO)	0	1	0	1
Totals	375	271	282	929

Two wrappers in particular are worth mentioning. The first is the only recorded copy of E1B listed on eBay since September 2003. The second is the only recorded copy during this period of a wrapper bearing private printing (*The Advertiser.// The Popular Daily*), as well as the only recorded copy of E5.



Victoria

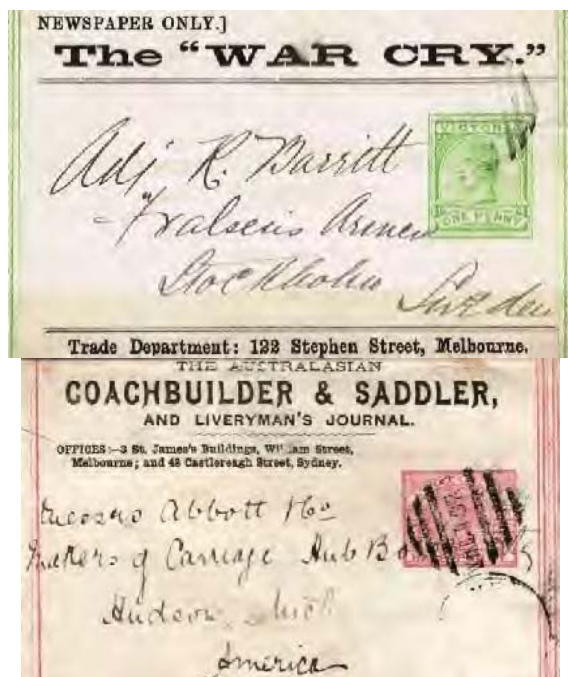
Another 673 used post office wrappers from Victoria are included in this additional analysis and the distribution across post office types is summarized in Table 5. Two types, E15 and E17 account for 74% of the total number of extant wrappers recorded of Victoria. The E15 issue is the most common extant used Colonial wrapper, second only to Queensland E1 in absolute terms: 809 and 610 respectively. When individual wrapper types are considered the frequencies of appearance are very low – 17 types have appeared fewer than ten times. No copy has appeared for E1. There are no copies of E22 but this wrapper is not thought to have been issued. Only single copies have appeared for E2, E3 and E9. Almost all of the early used extant wrappers are Hill wrappers (Courtis 2014).

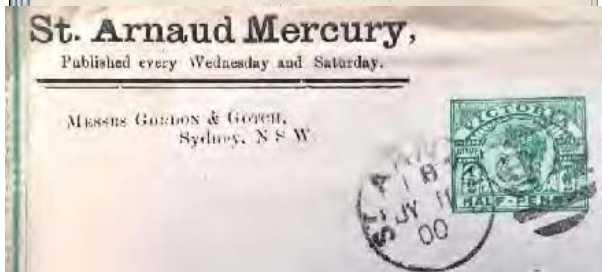
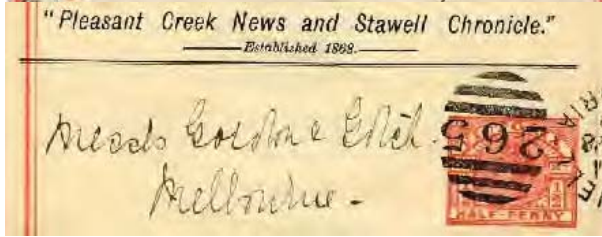
Table 5: Victoria Post Office Types listed on eBay since Sept. 2003

H&G catalogue numbers	2003-11	2012-15	2105-19	Total
E1 1869 QV 1d green	0	0	0	0
E2 1871 QV 1d green with borders	1	0	0	1
E3 1873 QV 1d green with borders with red overprint ½ ½ HALF	0	1	0	1
E4 1880 QV ½d carmine bantam,	6	4	0	10
E5 1880 QV 1d green,	4	0	0	4

H&G catalogue numbers	2003-11	2012-15	2105-19	Total
E6 1885 QV ½d salmon	2	0	0	2
E7 1885 QV 1d green	4	0	0	4
E8 1885 QV ½d pink on pale blue	1	0	1	2
E9 1885 QV ½d rose bantam, vertical STAMP DUTY	0	0	1	1
E10 1885 QV 1d green, vertical STAMP DUTY	0	0	2	2
E11 1885 QV ½d pink	13	4	1	18
E12 1885 QV 1d green	4	1	2	7
E13 1886 QV ½d grey-lilac	4	4	2	10
E14 1886 QV 1d green	6	0	1	7
E15 1887 QV ½d carmine	187	125	497	809
E16 1890 QV 1d brown	14	6	8	28
E17 1894 QV ½d yellow	142	84	74	300
E18 1894 QV 1d blue	32	17	24	73
E19 1899 QV ½d emerald	28	19	28	75
E20 1899 QV 1d carmine	4	2	1	7
E21 1901 QV ½d green	15	11	5	31
E22 does not exist	0	0	0	0
E23 1901 QV ½d green	19	1	7	27
E24 1901 QV 1d rose	12	7	4	23
E25 1903 QV ½d green	19	8	7	34
E26 1903 QV 1d vermilion single thick borders	7	3	3	13
E27 1909 QV ½d green	6	1	3	10
E28 1909 QV 1d vermilion, no borders	1	3	2	6
Totals	531	301	673	1505

There was another interesting group of 14 wrappers with private printing added that was listed during this incremental collection period, and these are shown below. These include *The "War Cry," Coachbuilder & Saddler and Liveryman's Journal, "Morrington Standard," Daily Shipping Gazette, The "Free Church Quarterly," Goldsbrough, Mort & Co. Ltd., St. Arnaud Mercury, Mt. Wycheproof Ensign, "Pleasant Creek and Stawell Chronicle"* (15 copies were recorded), *Bendigo Evening Mail and Mining Gazette, The Australian Stamp Collector, Swallow & Ariell Ltd.* all of which were printed on post office stock.





A of AND beneath gap between BE, large spaces between three words on line two

A of And beneath N of BENDIGO, smaller spacing between words on line two

Tasmania

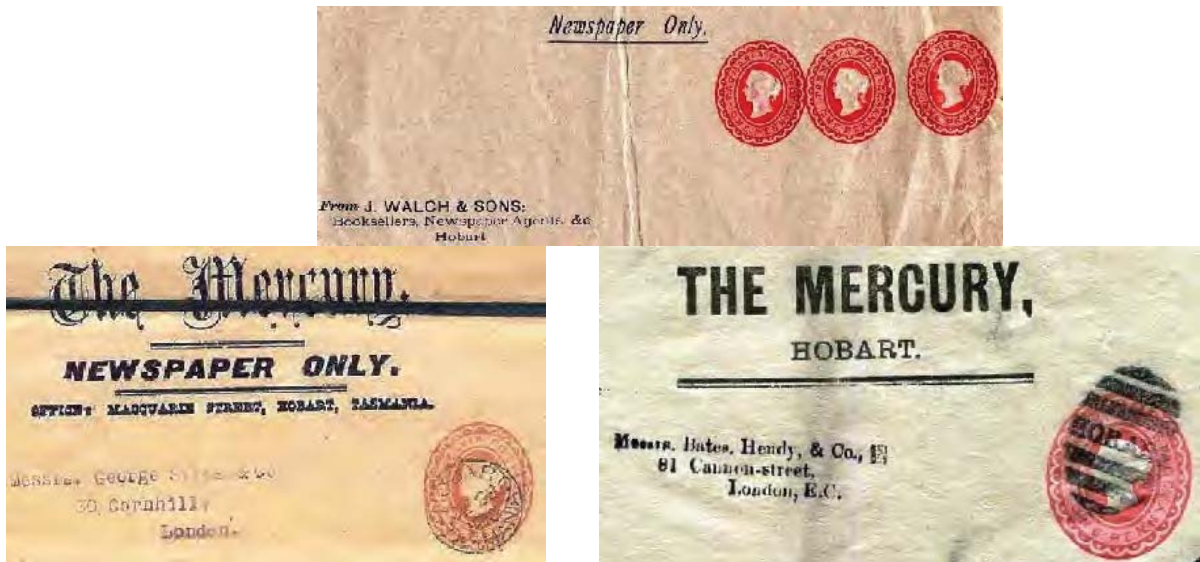
The mailing of newspapers in Tasmania was free until 1897. Only 80 copies have been listed for sale. The supply coming onto the market is consistent with another 18 copies during this period. Only two types (KE3 and KE6) have appeared with any regularity. All other types have appeared in single digits or

not at all. The wrappers of Tasmania are elusive. The 1892 platypus issues were not recorded in H&G and no copies have been listed on eBay.

Table 6: Tasmania PO Types listed on eBay since Sept. 2003

H&G catalogue numbers	2003-2011	2012-2015	2015-2019	Total
E1 1897 QV ½d orange, red borders	1	0	1	2
E2 1897 QV 1d red, red borders	1	2	0	3
E3 1897 QV 2d light green, red borders	0	3	0	3
E4 1897 QV ½d orange, red borders (wider indicium)	0	0	1	1
E5 1902 QV ½d orange, no borders	4	1	0	5
E6 1902 QV 1d red, no borders	0	0	0	0
E7 1902 QV 2d light green, no borders	0	0	0	0
E12 1905 KEVII ½d bluish green	1	0	1	2
E13 1905 KEVII 1d rose	1	1	0	2
KE1 1891 QV ½d orange	8	2	1	11
KE2 1891 QV ½d red	2	0	0	2
KE3 1891 QV 1d red	14	8	7	29
KE4 1891 QV 2d light green	1	4	1	6
KE6 1892 QV ½d orange + 1d red	5	2	5	12
KE7a 1892QV three india 1d red	0	0	1	1
KE12 1892 QV ½d red on rose paper	1	0	0	1
{KE13} 1892 platypus 2d red*	0	0	0	0
{KE14} 1892 platypus 3d red	0	0 </td <td>0</td> <td>0</td>	0	0
{KE15} 1892 platypus 6d red	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	23	18	80

There are two varieties each of *The Mercury* and *The Tasmanian Mail*. These are illustrated below together with a copy of a previously unrecorded user J. Walch & Sons, Booksellers, Newspaper Agents etc., Hobart (KE7a).





Western Australia

When considered against the postal regulations of free mailing of newspapers, it becomes more understandable why there are so few Western Australia post office wrappers. Three used copies have appeared during this collection period, all E3 copies. The total of extant used wrappers that have appeared since September 2003 is ten, which is an average frequency of appearance on eBay of one every 18 months. These are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Western Australia PO Types listed on eBay since Sept. 2003

H&G catalogue numbers*	2003-2011	2012-2015	2015-2019	Total
E1 1902 ½d green, double border lines	1	0	0	1
E2 1902 1d carmine, double border lines	2	3	0	5
E3 1903 ½d green, double borders, thick outer line	1	0	3	4
E4 1903 1d carmine, double borders, thick outer line	0	0	0	0
E5 1905 ½d green, single border line	0	0	0	0
E6 1905 1d carmine, single border line	0	0	0	0
E7 1910 ½d green, no border lines	0	0	0	0
E8 1910 1d vermilion, no border lines	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	3	3	10

Observations & Implications

1. Used copies of Australian Colonies wrappers continue to be listed on the eBay market – 1,375 additional Colonies wrappers were listed in this incremental data-gathering period. The impact of one collector placing large quantities onto the market are apparent.
2. Three wrapper types account for exactly half of all extant wrappers recorded: Victoria E15 (809), Queensland E1 (610) and South Australia E3 (380) of 3,585.
3. The listing rate has continued to increase over previous periods indicating increased seller and buyer interest in this area of postal stationery, most likely due to postmark collectors.
4. There were 21 additional wrappers with private printing including the “*Cairns Post*” showing that diligent market watching can experience new discoveries.
5. The low supply of wrappers from Tasmania and Western Australia (and to a lesser extend NSW) are now better understood because of the free postage regime for newspapers.
6. A lengthy period of 15½ years of daily hand collecting 3,585 examples has resulted in a credible and comprehensive database that provides a sound benchmark for tentative survival rate analysis per type.
7. As an international auction market, eBay continues to grow and list material of interest to collectors who can pursue their acquisition in a convenient and cost-effective manner.

References

- Courtis John K. (2015), Australian Colonies' Post Office Newspaper Wrappers: Additional Data about Availability 2012-2015, *Australian Journal of Philately*, No. 133, September, pp. 9-18;
- Courtis John K. (2012), Australian Colonies' Post Office Newspaper Wrappers: Additional Data 2009-2011, *Australian Journal of Philately*, No. 119, March, pp. 5-13;
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- Courtis, John K. (2014b), The "Hill" Wrappers of Victoria: Reconstructing History, *Postal Stationery Collector*, Vol. 20 No. 1 Issue 77, February, pp.16-22.
- Kosniowski Jan (2013), The 1891 Queensland ½d Green Newspaper Wrapper, *Postal Stationery*, No 388 January.

Acknowledgement

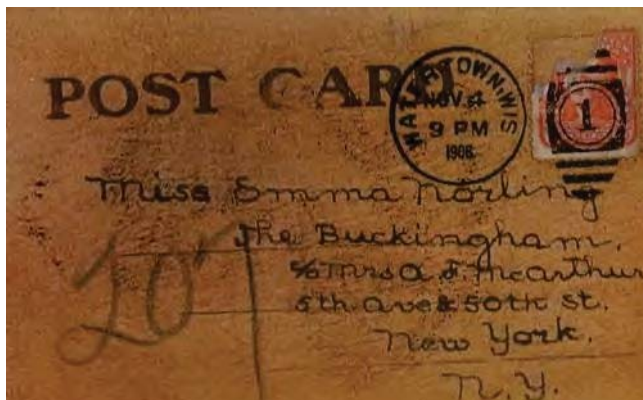
My sincere thanks are offered to Sheila Mackenzie for her prowess in editing to improve the fluency and grammatical accuracy.

An Unusual Postcard

Ian Cutter

Several years ago, the AJP carried an illustration of a metal postcard. It was made of aluminum and dated from the time when that metal had some novelty value. It was obviously stiffer than the usual cardboard stock.

Illustrated here is the other extreme - the floppy postcard. This one is made of leather.



It was posted to New York in 1906. At first sight it seems odd for it to have been written in German, but it was sent from Watertown, Wisconsin, an area which received many German immigrants in the latter part of the 19th century.

COUNCIL for the YEAR 2018-2019

President: John Young
Vice-President: vacant
Honorary Treasurer: John Steward
"Australian Journal of Philately" Editor: Tony Lyon
Committee: Michel Barden, Tony Lyon

Past President: vacant
Honorary Secretary: Ian Sadler
Honorary Librarian: John Young

Notice of ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and REPORT and STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 30 June 2018 Meeting to be Held 19 August 2019 at Canterbury RSL, 8.00pm

AGENDA

1. Apologies
2. Minutes of last Annual General Meeting held 20 August 2018
3. The President (or his nominee) will report on the year's work of the Society
4. The Honorary Librarian's Report and other reports will be presented
5. The report of the Honorary Treasurer on the Accounts will be read
6. To receive and adopt Accounts of the Society for year to 30 June 2020
7. Elections:
 - a) The following nominations for Officers of the Society have been received:
President: John Young;

Vice-President — no nomination;

Secretary Ian Sadler

There being no other nominations, the above-named will at the Annual General Meeting be deemed to be elected.
 - b) The under mentioned Officers being eligible have offered themselves for re-election and there being no further nominations, will at the Annual General Meeting be deemed to be elected:

Honorary Treasurer - John Steward - Honorary Librarian — John Young
 - c) Following nominations for Members of Council have been received: Tony Lyon, and since no other nominations were received, said will be deemed to be elected as Members of Council.
8. To appoint an Auditor in accordance with the Constitution.
9. Any other business that may arise.

Philately of Rajasthan, India -3 Jaipur and Bundi

Ian Sadler

This third article comprises the later stamps and postal history of Jaipur, from 1932 to 1947, plus a page of postcards sent to Jaipur from Gwalior, an adjacent Convention State of India. The next article will show the issues of Bundi, including the famous 'Rajah protecting Sacred Cows'.

1932-46 Definitive issue of Maharaja Sawai, printed in Nasik, perf. 14

A. Inscribed 'Postage & Revenue'



B. Inscribed 'Postage'

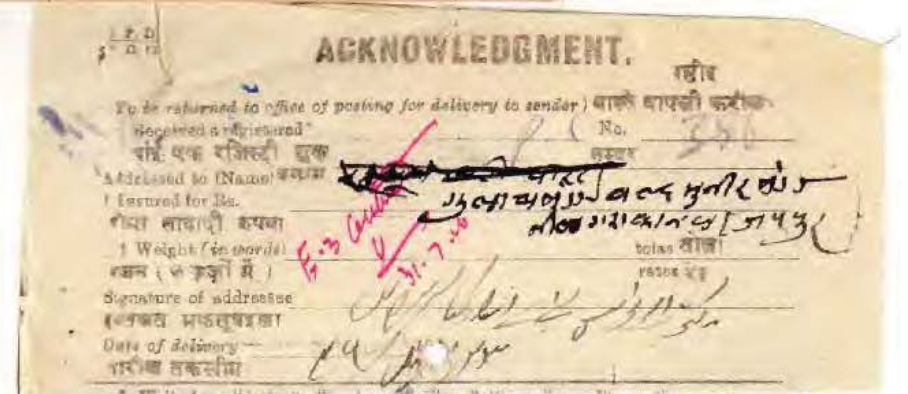


Special Jaipur Postcards in the 1940s

Registered postcard from the Niwan (ruler). Date and address await translation from Urdu.



Postcard registered for Jaipur City in April 1946, with scarce 'Acknowledgment' of delivery label attached (see below).



Several Post Cards: 1945-46

These post cards illustrate the state of the mail just before independence in August, 1947

Postcard to Suragarh,
Jaipur in May, 1945.
Language considered
urdu (?).



Uprated, registered
postcard to Jaipur
City in April, 1946.
Language is Hindi.

Uprated, registered
postcard to Jaipur
City in October,
1946. Language is
Hindi.



Post Cards from Gwalior to Jaipur

GWALIOR—JAIPUR

The state of Gwalior, to the east of Jaipur, used Indian stamps overprinted because it was under British jurisdiction.



In May 1933, a Cotton & Grain Merchant in Kotah State uses Gwalior Convention state stamps to write in Hindi to Marwar in Jaipur



In February 1940, a merchant in Guna, Gwalior writes in Hindi to Nawai, Jaipur about goods.



Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

During April I have been on 2 trips firstly to Ocean grove and then 2 weeks later to Mount Gambier and have tried on these trips to get as many postmarks and information as possible. On the trip to Mount Gambier I found out the following information i.e. Coleraine has no "Home of the Points Arboretum" datestamp as the previous owner took it with him when the post office changed hands,

Dunkeld handed their pictorial back as the date only went to 2017 and Coleraine has still got their pictorial even though it only went to 2017. It therefore appears that it has not been used for some time and the postal manager said that he was going to send it away it get the dateline updated

Thanks to John Young, Frank Adamik and Tony Lyon who have contributed to keep this column going.

A.C.T.



N.S.W.



QLD.

S.A.

VIC.



VIC.-(cont.)



The Pictorial datestamps are included as there may be some differences from the earlier ones and it also shows the Willaura dateline showing 2017.

W.A.



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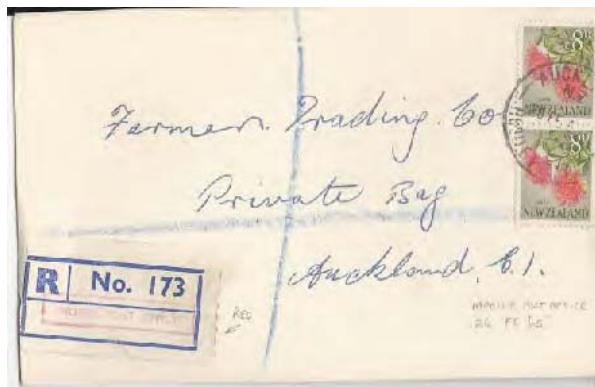
What YOU can do to help the Australian Philatelic Society?

- 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

The Back Page

Tony Lyon

Mobile Post Office



These items originate from some material provided by Nina Dowden and I am thankful to be able to use them here on the back page. This is also a request for more back page material. Many of you must have some interesting covers which could feature here.

The registered cover to the right was posted through the Auckland Mobile Post Office 26 February 1965.

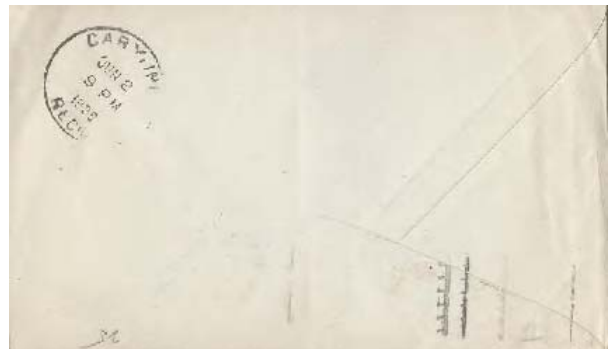
Startup¹ states that this office served newly developed residential areas, retirement villages and training colleges as required.

During this period it operated as a mobile office from 19.1.1965 to 31.3.1987 it then became a Postbank branch.

Maiden Voyage R.M.S. "Queen Mary"



Posted in London 26 May 1936 to connect with the maiden voyage of the Queen Mary. Sender was 'The American Express Co. Addressed to Gary, Ind, USA.



Gary Ind. Received 2 June 1936.

One of the greatest passenger ships ever built, the 1,020ft Queen Mary left Southampton on May 27, 1936, en-route to New York, the first of many transatlantic crossings that attracted the likes of Winston Churchill, John F Kennedy, TS Eliot, Elizabeth Taylor, Bob Hope and many other glamorous guests.² Supplies loaded included 50,000 lbs of fresh meat, 50,000 eggs, 14,500 bottles of wine and 25,000 packets of cigarettes.³

The historic Queen Mary transported Allied soldiers during World War Two and returned to passenger service until it was retired in 1967 as profits dropped and the jet age took off.

Today, the historic ship is permanently moored in Long Beach, California, where it has been preserved as a tourist attraction with a museum, hotel, restaurants and an exhibition containing some of Princess Diana's belongings.⁴

¹ Startup, R. M. (1993). *New Zealand Post Offices*. P146. Whenuapai, NZ. PHSNZ Inc.

² <https://www.cruiselinehistory.com/rms-queen-mary-the-maiden-voyage-in-1936-president-john-kennedy/> accessed 4 June 2019.

³ <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/maiden-voyage-queen-mary>. Accessed 4 June 2019.

⁴ https://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/travel_news/article-3610716/Queen-Mary-celebrates-80th-anniversary-maiden-voyage.html. Accessed 4 June 2019.