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

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William Ferrier—Photographer

Hand-Held Date-Stamp Notes

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Date	2019 / 2020 Programme	Display
20 April 2020	John Young	Australian Express Delivery 1934-80s
15 June 2020	Tony Lyon	New Zealand Military Mail 1940-45
17 August 2020	AGM and Display	TBA

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Front Cover

John Young

In 1934 or 1935 THE Postmaster-General's Department re-organised its express messenger service, increasing the delivery radius from general post offices, increasing the days and hours of operation and reducing the postal costs. The Department also publicised the improved service. This cover, from general carriers in Ballarat who promised "Anything Delivered Anywhere", has a bold slogan postmark advertising the express messenger service.



Editorial

Tony Lyon

We live in interesting times; what with the economic situation—is the world headed for a major recession! And of course Coronavirus or to give it its more technical name COVID-19; there is a suggestion that in Victoria there may be imposed self isolation for over 70's! Now there's an idea. Think of all the stamp projects one could get done without guilt because you are not allowed out. I have already started compiling my list for projects.

A downside to this is that my wife and I have booked for Europe and I was to fulfil a dream of attending the London 2020 International Stamp Show in May. I had missed 1990 and 2010 when I failed to check the philatelic calendar before making plans. It looks like all those plans will be on hold as I don't relish quarantine for 2 weeks of a month long holiday and possibly 2 more when we returned. Also places we were planning on travelling to have shut their borders.

Another full journal to peruse this quarter and it is thanks to our contributors. Please if you are able send George Vearing some postmarks for his column he would be very appreciative.

Contributions are always welcome and indeed needed.

Until next time ciao.

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From the President

From time to time we see old postcards that in a sense are 'philatelic' in that they have been sent with the object of being put in a collection. The clearest evidence of this is the one shown below sent from Singapore to Australia in 1908. The printed message on the card solicits the exchange of postcards, and also has a hand-written message asking that the stamp be stuck on the view side.



Illus. 1. Front



Illus. Back

The card has a receival date stamp for Mount Waverley, 18 km south-east of central Melbourne, which was a rural village in 1908.

To date my observations are that surviving cards from old time collections were often addressed to country towns and villages, where perhaps the tempo of life and rural solitude drew people into collecting pictures of far-off places. Or do rural collections have a better chance of survival than urban collections?

////////////////////////////////////

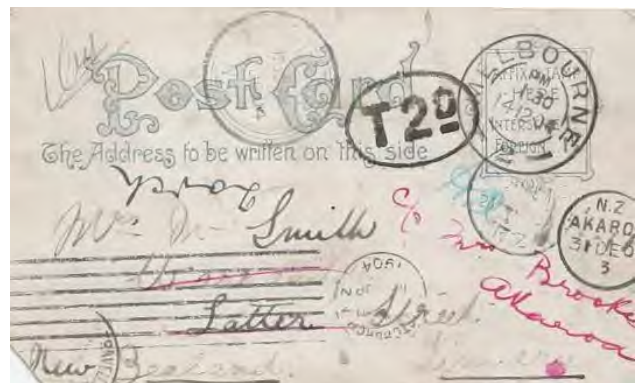
Postage Due

Tony Lyon

The scene is of Tommy's Bend. This is a stretch of road 10 kilometres from Marysville on the Woods Point Rd up to Lake Mountain. Today it is a favourite climb of cyclists testing their physical skills. The climb from Marysville is 21.3km long and rises at an average gradient of 4.3%. The first 4.3km of the climb are the most challenging with an average gradient of 8.1%.



Snow scene Tommy's Bend



Posted Melbourne 14.12.04 where it received a Postage due marking, addressed to Latter St, Timaru. (Street in CBD): Received Christchurch (machine cancel), TPO (Christchurch to Dunedin), Timaru 21 DE 04 redirected to Akaroa Timaru 30 DE 04 and received Akaroa 31 DE 04.

Trans Pacific Airmail, July 1940 to December 1941

John Young

Introduction

In the previous [December 2019] issue of this journal I wrote about the airmail services between Australia and North America in the 1930s-40s. Readers will remember that trans-Pacific airmail postage for Australians was high: 4 shillings for a basic letter to USA compared with 1 shilling and 6 pence for a letter to England. When the Imperial route to London via Darwin, Singapore and Cairo was broken in June 1940, full airmail from Australia to England had to go via the Pacific to USA and then the Atlantic to Lisbon. A basic airmail letter to UK cost 5 shillings and 10 pence on this route.

The break in the Imperial airmail route came about from Italy's entry into World War 2 on 10 June 1940, when it became unsafe for Allied aircraft in the Mediterranean and North Africa. As well as affecting airmail between Australia and UK the loss of the Imperial route disrupted airmail routes between many other countries. These will be described in four groups:

- Australia/NZ and Europe
- Middle East and North America
- Asia and Europe/UK
- Miscellaneous

In all groups airmail was forced to go on PAA's trans-Pacific service, which lasted until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour in December 1941.

Australia/NZ and Europe

This group of airmail covers is the one most commonly found by postal history collectors. In Western Europe most countries were quickly occupied by Axis powers, except neutral nations. Airmail between them and Australia is far from common, and examples from Portugal, Spain and Switzerland are shown in illustrations 1 to 4. All were flown via the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.



Illus. 1: 1940. Correctly franked 1fr 70 x 2 for double-weight letter and 30c for surface mail. Flown by Swiss Air or DLH to Stuttgart, DLH to Lisbon, PAA to New York, US service to San Francisco, PAA to Auckland, TEAL to Sydney.



Illus. 2.

Illus. 2: 1941. Correctly franked 5 Sh. 2 pence for ½ oz. letter. Flown by PAA to San Francisco, US service to New York, PAA Lisbon and BOAC or KLM to London.



Illus. 3: 1940 franked 27 Sh. for 3 oz. letter @ 4 Sh. 6 pence per ½ oz. Flown by BOAC to Lisbon, PAA to New York, US service to San Francisco, PAA to Auckland, TEAL to Sydney.



Illus. 4: 1940. Correctly franked 11 Sh. 8 pence for 1 oz. Letter. Flown by TEAL to Auckland, PAA to San Francisco, US service to New York, PAA to Lisbon, BOAC to London.

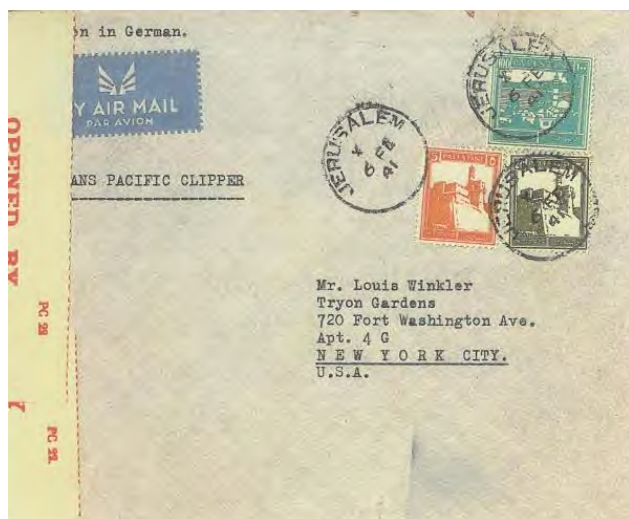
Middle East and North America

Before June 1940 the usual airmail route was via the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Henceforth a full airmail route involved air to Bangkok and Hong Kong, and PAA's trans-Pacific service to USA. The cost before June 1940 of a basic letter from USA to Egypt was 36 cents and to Iraq was 40 cents. After then the cost was 70 cents. This group is shown in illustrations 5 to 9.



Illus. 5.

Illus. 5: 1941. Correctly franked 70 cents. Flown by PA from San Francisco to Singapore, BOAC or KLM to Palestine. Censored in Palestine



Illus. 6.

Illus. 6: 1941. Correctly franked 125 m. Flown by BOAC to Singapore, PAA to San Francisco, US service to New York. British censorship.

Illus. 7: 1941. Flown by BOAC or KLM from Baghdad to Karachi and BOAC to Singapore and –

1. Qantas to Darwin, transmission to Sydney, TEAL to Auckland, PAA to San Francisco; or
2. BOAC to Hong Kong, PAA to San Francisco.



Illus. 7.

Illus. 8: 1941. Franked 127 m (possibly 5 m too much). Flown by BOAC or KLM from Cairo to Bangkok, BOAC to Hong Kong and PAA to San Francisco.

Egyptian censorship.



Illus. 8.



Illus. 9a: C. 1940. Franked 2 R 11½ as. Flown BOAC to Singapore, Qantas to Sydney, TEAL to Auckland, PAA to San Francisco, and domestic service to Vancouver.

Indian censorship.

Franking same as trans-Pacific route from India via Hong Kong to USA, which this Bahrain cover may have done.



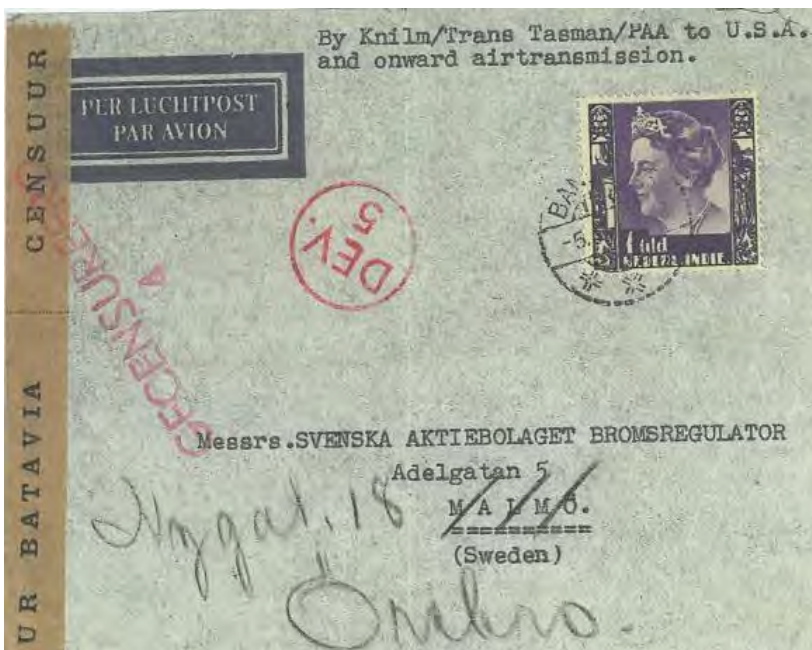
Illus. 9b: Reverse

Asia and UK/Europe

The pre-war Imperial route served for airmail between these places, and for the Netherlands Indies mail was flown by KNILM. Some airmail rates for basic letters before and after June 1940 were:

	Imperial route	Pacific and Atlantic
UK to Java	1 sh and 3 d	5 sh
Hong Kong to UK	\$1.15	\$3.05
India to UK	9 1/2 annas	2 rupees 10 1/2 annas
Neth. Indies to UK	40 cents	1 Guilder
Malaya to UK	55 cents	\$2.40

This group is shown in illustrations 10 to 14.



Illus. 10.

Illus. 10: 1940. Correctly franked 1 Gld. Flown by KNILM to Sydney, TEAL to Auckland, PAA to San Francisco, US service to New York, PAA to Lisbon and BOAC to Sweden.



Illus. 11: 1941. Correctly franked \$2. Flown by PAA from Singapore to San Francisco, US service to New York, PAA to Lisbon and BOAC to UK.



Illus. 12: 1941. Correctly franked 3 R 7½ as. Flown by BOAC to Rangoon, CNAC to Hong Kong, PAA to San Francisco; or flown via Singapore, Sydney and Auckland to San Francisco. Then US service to New York, PAA to Lisbon and BOAC or KML to London.



Illus. 13: 1940. Correctly franked \$2.80 for airmail, plus 40 cents registration. (Next day, 3 Aug, airmail raised to \$3.50.) Flown by PAA to San Francisco, US service to east coast, sea mail to England.



Illus. 14: Correctly franked 5 Shillings for ½ oz. letter. Flown BOAC to Lisbon, PAA to New York, US service to San Francisco, PAA to Singapore, KLM to? Not delivered.

Transmission: Bradford 26 OCT 1941, London return 24 June 1942 (backstamp).

Miscellaneous

This group consists of only two examples, from Russian-occupied Latvia to USA, and from French West Africa to Australia [1944]. The example from Latvia was flown in May to July 1941 when flight via the Mediterranean was blocked. In May 1941 the German-Soviet pact still held, probably insulating airmail from Russian-occupied Latvia from disruption. Most likely mail was carried across the Black Sea and neutral Turkey to Cairo whereupon it went to Hong Kong and PAA's service to USA. The cover has a San Francisco back stamp.

The second cover from French West Africa falls outside the period of this article by about three years, but it shows how the Trans-Pacific route was used instead of a route through Africa to Cairo, and on to the Imperial route via Ceylon to Australia which was reopened by then. Dispatched from Dakar on 25 Nov. 1944 the cover was most likely flown to Lisbon, New York, San Francisco, and finally to Brisbane [or Townsville] by US Air Transport Command. It has back stamps for San Francisco [22/12], Brisbane [date unclear] and Melbourne on or before 9 January 1944.



Illus. 16a: 1944-45. Franked 56 fr. Flown by BOAC-West Africa service from Dakar to Lisbon, PAA to New York, US service to San Francisco, military aircraft to Honolulu and Brisbane.



Illus. 16b:
Reverse

The covers are shown in illustrations 15 and 16.

Certified Official Express M.P.O.

Tony Lyon

It appears that one of the jobs of an editor is to fill in the gaps that are inevitably left when material is submitted for publication. Fortunately I do have bits and pieces that I can utilise from time to time. I also receive from one or two members little snippets that are useful for filling such spaces and can be of interest. A little like a show and tell spot.



The letter has been sent to the Dean: American University Beirut (Beyrouth, Fr). It has been censored by the Lebanese censor in Beyrouth and also a Beyrouth receiving cancel was applied.

The label itself is an On His Majesty's Service label with a two line notation FASTEN Envelope by gumming. OPEN by cutting label instead. The envelope flap itself was not gummed.

I found this item in my collection and was quite intrigued by it. It is interesting on a number of levels.

1. It is an On His Majesty's Service envelope.
2. It has been reused and indeed the bottom line states: Open by cutting the label. Re-use by affixing fresh label.
3. The cachet in red 'Certified Official Express M.P.O. is not one I have seen before.
4. The double circle FPO 309 cancel 19 NO 41 was assigned to Egypt GHQ. This must have been applied when it was first used. The original usage was addressed to 2 NZEF.
5. The NZ FPO 2 cancel was the last day of use from British APO S259 – Rayak L. of C. Office Syria. This office was redesignated M.P.O. KW5 after this date. (Proud & Startup)

Get it Right!

Ian Cutter

Mis-direction of mail is not unknown. I myself have received local mail endorsed "MIS-DIRECTED NARITA AIRPORT". However, the example shown started a train of thought. Postmarked ROCHESTER, 13 December 1906, it is addressed to Runnymede East and marked "MIS-SENT TO COROP".



The Victorian Municipal Directory for 1909 shows Rochester to be a thriving township (pop 1093) in the Shire of Echuca. Corop is an agricultural township (pop. 400), accessed by rail to Elmore, hence 12 miles by coach. Runnymede is an agricultural district, 3 miles from Elmore by coach.

To visualise a map, start with Rochester, put Elmore 12 miles SW, and Corop 12 miles SE, this puts Corop roughly 12 miles east of Elmore.

Runnymede is 3 miles SSE of Elmore. Each of these places has a Post Office. Runnymede East is presumably somewhere SW of Corop.

The answer to "How or why was the letter mis-sent?" is probably un-knowable, but it does raise a broader issue.

Where did such a "mis-sent" instructional marking come from? Did the PMG believe that perfection is impossible, and so provide every new post office with such an instructional marking included in its kit of date-stamps on start-up? Or did the person in charge have to pass a certain target of mis-sent material before requisitioning one from Head Office? Or could the person demonstrate their frustration by having one made locally to their own design on their own initiative?

Anybody know?

Glimpses of Tasmanian History through Private Postal Wrappers

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

Recently there seems to have been an increase in the number of Australian States non-post office wrappers appearing on the internet philatelic market. Collectors are more or less familiar with post office wrappers bearing the addition of private overprinting, and with occasional hand-stamped merchant marking, but there is less awareness about postal wrappers bearing stamps. One reason for this is that they are not denominated with a prepaid value and therefore do not fall within the class of postal stationery. Another reason is that they enter into the domain of postal history usually only when they demonstrate a postal rate or an auxiliary marking. There is as yet, no designated exhibiting category for non-post office wrappers bearing private overprinting which reflects the social contribution of an organization or entity. As a result, it is easy for personal or business wrappers such as these to fall within the philatelic cracks, so to speak, and for their social backstory to remain unknown. The purpose of this paper is to identify and discuss seven postal wrappers from Tasmania with the aim of demonstrating how wrappers were an integral part of the communication and mail delivery process in diverse walks of life.

South British Insurance

A business wrapper privately overprinted *South British Insurance Co.* contained a "Renewal Notice Only" bearing printed matter. The rate for delivery within the city was 1d per 2 oz. The wrapper is franked with an 1899 1d dull red Queen Victoria (Sc67) and cancelled with a duplex HOBART 0 15 : 9 1899 and TASMANIA within 3 horizontal bars above/below. There are three address lines and the wrapper is addressed to Mrs. S. Gulline, D'Arcy Street (Hobart).



South British was established 14 June 1872 as the *South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand*. The company was incorporated on 11 October 1907 and subsequently changed its name to the *South British Insurance Company Ltd*. The company's first policy was issued on 30 August 1872 to William Morrin, who insured his furniture against fire. In the first week, 35 more fire proposals were received and just three days after commencing business, the company accepted its first marine risk on the hull of Captain Daldy's 51-ton ketch *Forest Queen*. The company's first major marine risk was written on 17 September for 25,000 ounces of gold in transit from the Thames Goldfields. The company went on to offer fire marine and accident insurance and in 1907 issued its first motor policy. Other insurance areas followed. In November 2000 the company was dissolved when it merged with Belves Investments Ltd.

The Mercury

This wrapper is unusual in that the newspaper *The Mercury* normally had their wrappers stamped-to-order, and there are several examples of these types of wrappers extant. This example is a piece of a wrapper and bearing an imperf. cinderella reading WILKINSON in a banner across the top with CHEMIST etc. vertically along the left-hand side and ELIZABETH St, vertically along the right-hand side and HOBART TOWN boxed horizontally along the base.

Wilkinson Chemist and Druggist at 108 Elizabeth Street was a pharmacy in the Hobart (now) central business district. It had been established in 1832 by John Wilkinson who was originally from Northampton, England. It was the earliest officially recognised pharmacy in Hobart. Up until 1837 anyone could set up as a Chemist & Druggist, when the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land passed an act to regulate the practice of medicine, first for medical practitioners, later for dispensers of medicines, in order to keep unqualified people from practising. John Wilkinson pre-dated the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and could have been entirely self-taught, but he must have been reasonably competent as his services were employed by the local medical practitioners and he was eventually examined and registered. The business continued by his sons after his death and was eventually sold and merged with another firm in 1955.



According to a catalogue listing in *Prestige Philately Auction 180* (Lot #11, 7 May 2013) nothing is known of this enigmatic little label. The crude design appears to have been inspired by the De la Rue 2d of New South Wales. *Prestige* date this label circa 1870. If this is correct then it predates the 1891 post office stamped-to-order issues found on *The Mercury* wrappers. The masthead without stop marks is an earlier version of what eventually appeared on these

wrappers. Six examples are shown below along with an explanation of their differences. The Kosniowski catalogue can be consulted for other varieties.



2-horizontal lines, line one short



2-horizontal lines, line one longer



3-lines, line 1 short, line 2 doubled



3-lines, line 1 long, heavy font



3-lines, line 1 very short



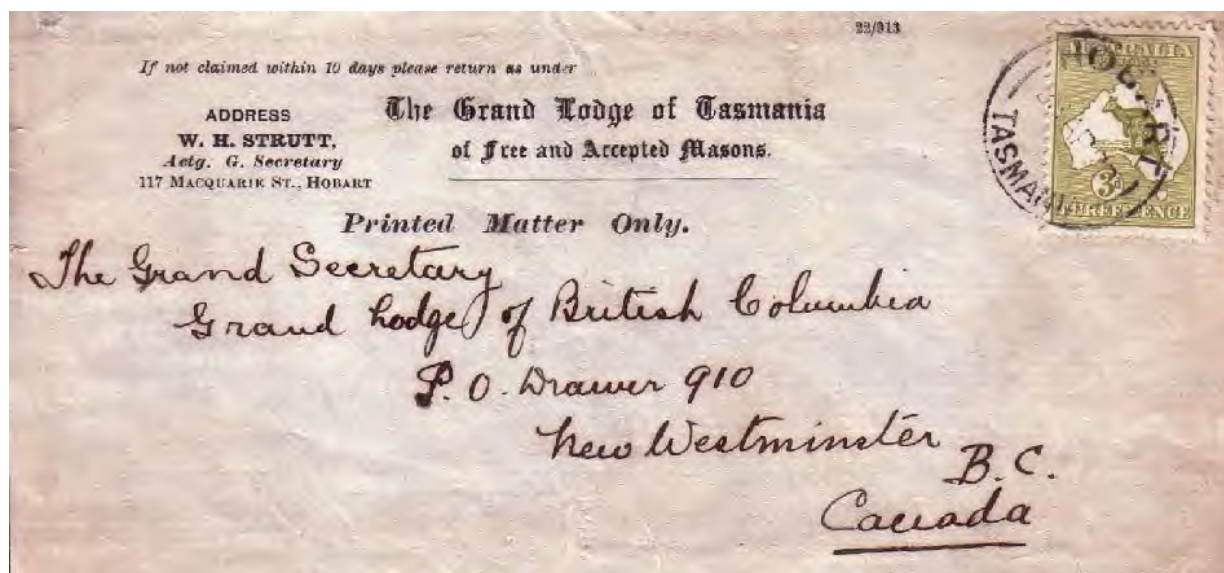
All three lines doubled

The Mercury began in 1853 when John Davies, a former convict, bought a Hobart newspaper, the *Guardian*, and the following year renamed it the *Hobart Mercury*. Originally a tri-weekly paper, in 1858 it became a daily newspaper under the title *The Hobart Town Daily Mercury*. In 1860 the masthead was reduced to *The Mercury*. The newspaper rate for British Empire and foreign countries was 1d up to 4 oz.

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania

A wrapper bearing a 1915 3d olive bistre kangaroo (Sc47) pays the Printed Matter Only rate to British Columbia, Canada. The rate for printed matter to a British Empire country from 1 May 1911 was 1d per 4 oz. Payment of 3d indicates that the enclosure weighed 12 oz. The

overprinting reads: The Grand Lodge of Tasmania of free and Accepted Masons, plus the sender and address: W. H. Strutt, Actg. G. Secretary, 117 Macquarie St., Hobart. This late usage stamp is cancelled with a circular date stamp HOBART 38 AP 22 TASMANIA.



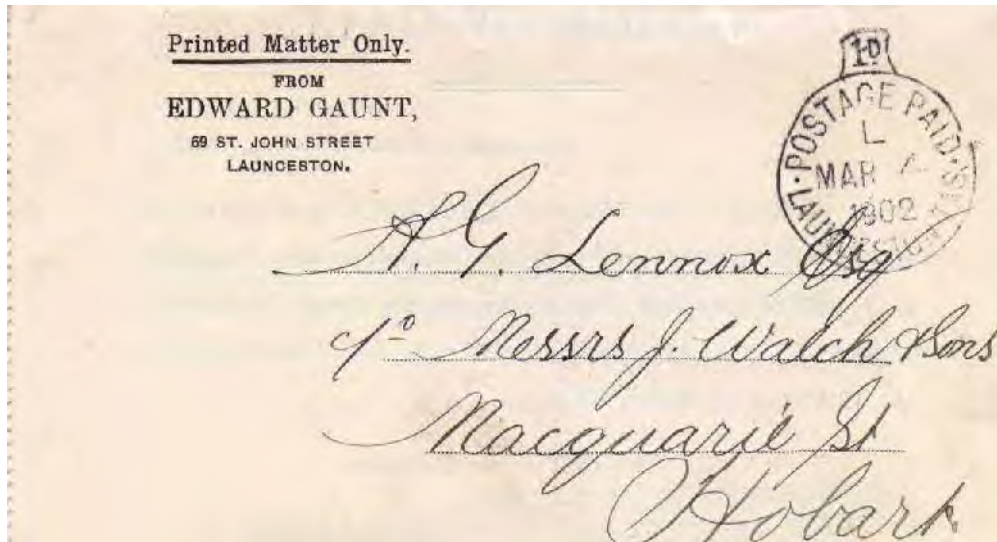
The Grand Lodge of Tasmania of free and Accepted Masons is the overarching body of Freemasonry in Tasmania. It is responsible for the Grand Lodge Ceremonial teams, the Constitution, the Board of General Purposes which considers issues raised by subordinate Lodges/members, whilst the Board of Benevolence handles charitable matters within the State.

Freemasonry was brought to Van Diemen's Land by British garrisons. Some regiments carried 'ambulatory' masonic warrants that enabled lodge members to meet formally wherever they were stationed. The first publicly recorded presence of Freemasons was at the laying of the foundation stone of the Officers' Mess at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart, in 1814. By 1828 there were enough resident freemasons to justify permanent lodges in the colony. After March 1827 Tasmanian Lodge was the first stationary lodge to be formed, followed by the Lodge of Brotherly Union in 1832. In 1834 Tasmanian Operative Lodge was sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. It prospered and in 1890 became lodge #1 on the roll of the *Grand Lodge of Tasmania*. Freemasons could now provide social and educational activities for members and organise charitable services for the needy.

Edward Gaunt

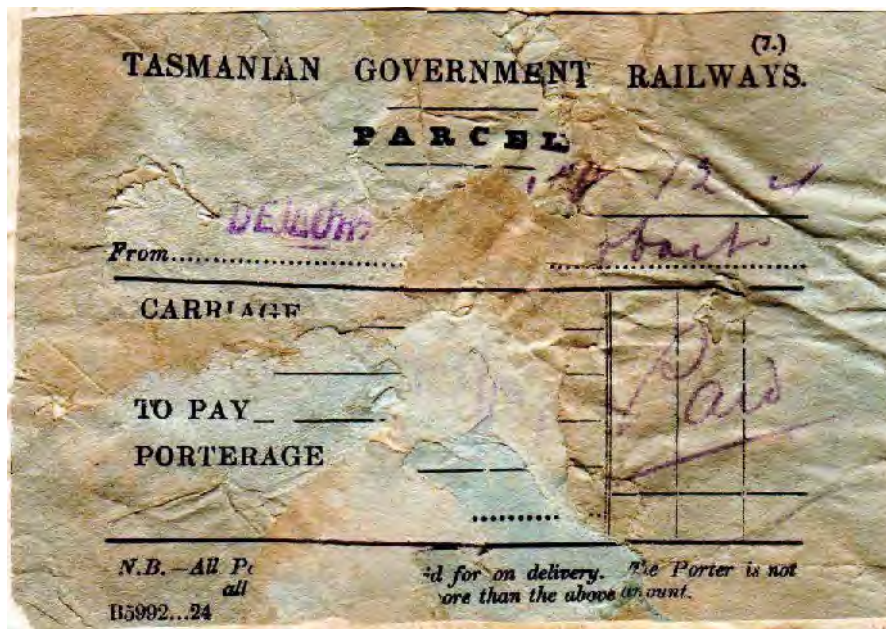
Close inspection of the left edge of the image shows a series of dots consistent with it being a lettercard, corroborated by the three address lines and partial printed wording that can be seen through the front. It was sold as a wrapper and is included here for the record. The item is paid with a circular POSTAGE PAID L MAR 4 1902 LAUNCESTON TAS and 1D. above the circle. The rate for printed matter in 1902 for mailing within Tasmania was 1d per 2 oz.

Edward Gaunt was a mining agent, prospector and Launceston stockbroker, and had an office on the corner of Paterson and St John streets, Launceston. He was born on 1 April 1837 and died aged 67 on 10 March 1904. Shareholder meetings and assay samples were held at his office. He had a role in the development of Launceston.



Tasmanian Government Railways

A messy and damaged parcel label stuck on a parcel wrapper shows TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. It shows document codes (7.) and B5992...24. Indelible pencil shows the date as 4-12-4 and it was sent from DELORAINE to Hobart. Rail carriage has been marked Paid.



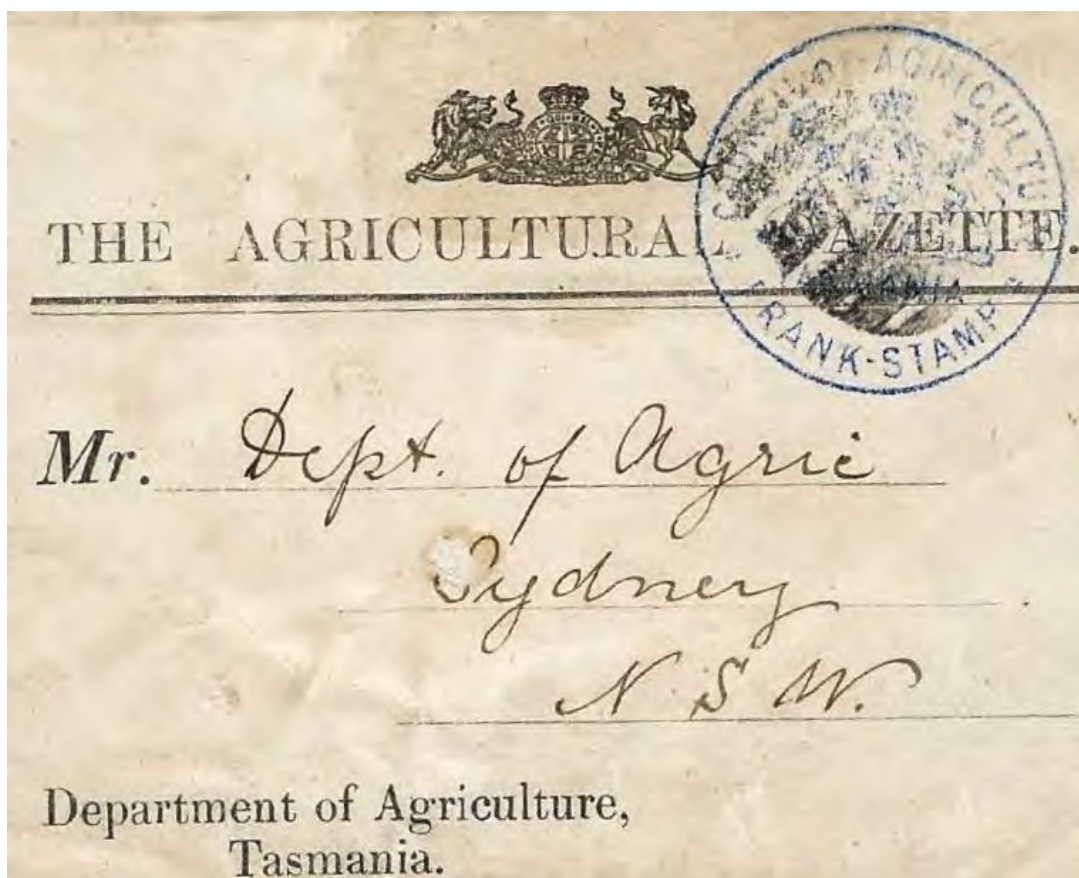
The early railways of Tasmania were initially constructed by a number of private companies, each using a differing gauge. In 1871, the Launceston and Western Railway (L&WR) opened the first railway line in Tasmania from Launceston to Deloraine. Construction had commenced in 1868. The Tasmanian Government Railways (TGR) had already been established in 1872 after progressively taking over failed railway companies across the state, and as financial issues became burdensome to the larger railway companies, the TGR took over the L&WR in 1888

and the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Co. in 1890, thus creating an official public railway service in Tasmania.

The Agricultural Gazette

A Tasmanian Department of Agriculture headquartered in Hobart publishes the official government AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE and journal monthly. It is sent to members of "branch boards" and to libraries and chambers of commerce. The lion and unicorn coat of arms is shown above the wording. This wrapper has a circular purple cachet AGRICULTURE FRANK STAMP which in turn has been cancelled with a six-bar Hobart obliterator.

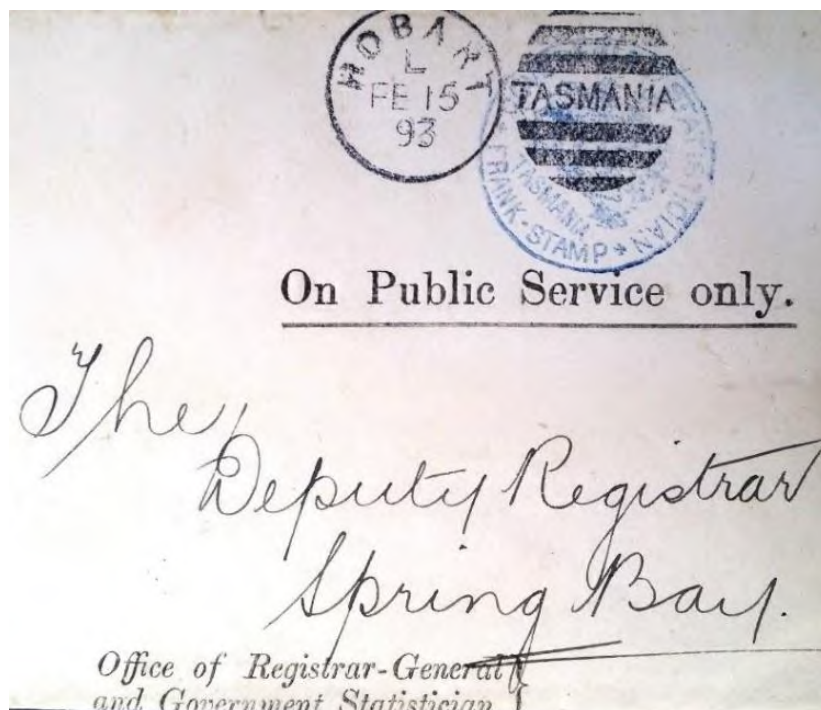
For collectors of these types of frank stamps, it is worth noting that there are frank stamps for Office of Taxes, HQ of Def Force, Tasmanian International Exhibition 1894-95, Legislative Council, House of Assembly, The Chief Secretary, Tasmanian Government Railways, Secretary General Post Office, the Premier's Office, Surveyor General, Corporation of Hobart, Table Cape Marine Board, Corporation of Launceston, Government Statistician, Government Medical Officer, University of Tasmania, the Hobart Corporation, The Postmaster General, the Crown Solicitor, Marine Board of Hobart, Marine Board of Mersey Devonport, Marine Board of Levine, Mersey Marine Board Formby, and others.



On Public Service

As listed above, there are many government departments with Frank Stamp cachets. The one illustrated here is from the Office of Registrar-General and Government Statistician. It is headed On Public Service only, shows the Free Frank Stamp which is cancelled with a duplex obliterator with TASMANIA between three-bars above/below and circular date stamp HOBART L FE 15 93.

The name of this department was shortened to the Statistical and Registration Department between 1882 to 1924 although the longer title was also used until 1907.



Summary

The seven items illustrated were all hand-collected from daily data-gathering of used wrapper listings on the internet site eBay over the past 15 years or so. Their contribution is important in corroborating the presence of certain entities and their economic and social roles.

'Glimpses' was a well-chosen descriptor of the nature and contribution of organizations and individuals that have appeared on non-post office wrappers and labels. Albeit these snippets of information and vignettes of social history gleaned from postal wrappers are incomplete, they nevertheless provide insights into the economic and social behaviour of the times. The role of insurance companies, freemasonry, the leading daily newspaper, and individuals such as a mining agent who was also a prospector and stockbroker provide glimpses of early business life. The role of the government too is expressed in the development of the railway network and the carriage of parcel mail, and services provided by government departments such as agriculture and statistics (essential for economic policy making). Collectively they add to our understanding of at least some of the activities underlying the social and economic fabric of Tasmania in the last decade of the 19th century and beyond.

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<https://ajp.com.au/features/a-significant-discovery/>

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39550995>

<https://www.ozrevenues.com/Revenue-Railway-Local-Perfin-Catalogue/tasmania-rail-catalogue.htm>

https://www.tsauctions.com/auction/categories.php?parent_id=2183

Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks to Allan Gory for reading and commenting on an earlier version and to Sheila Mackenzie for editing the paper.

More NSW Hand Parcel Rollers

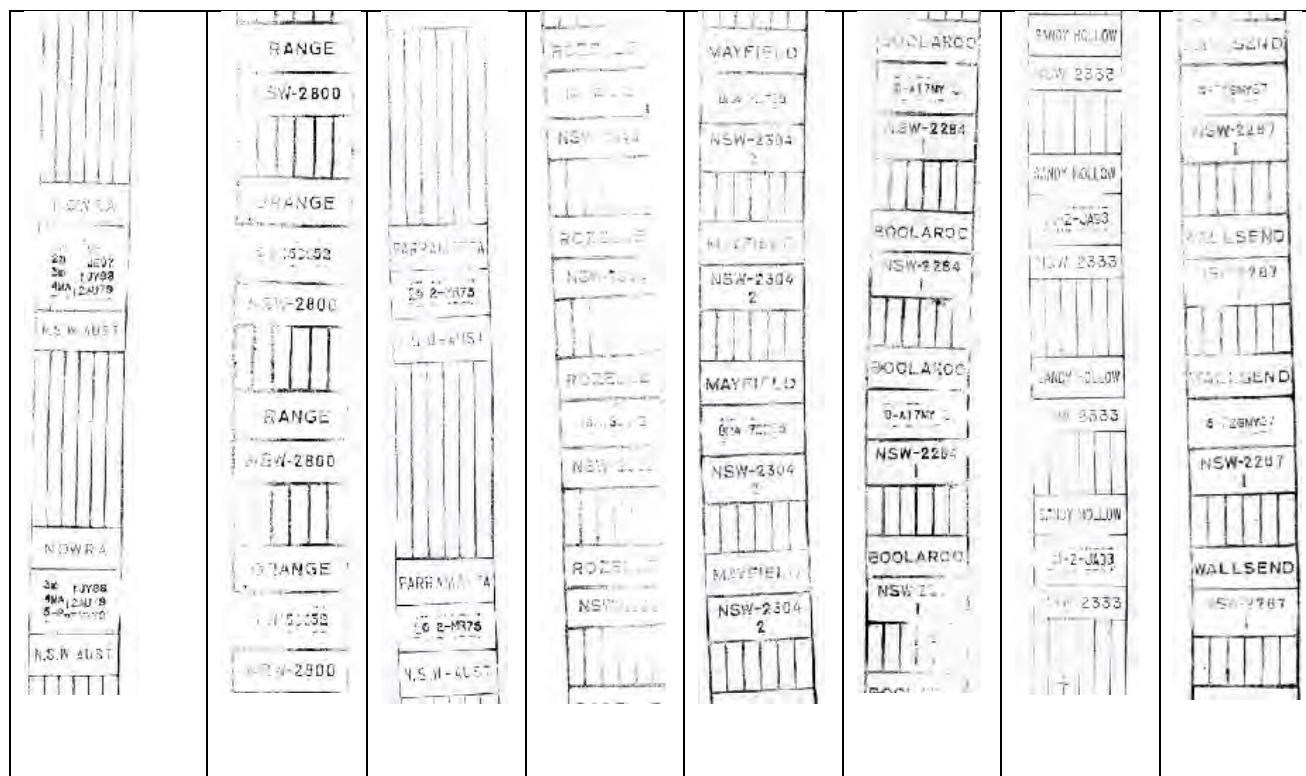
Brian Fuller

David Collyer sent me scans of hand parcel roller postmarks held in the Philas Library.

He writes: "copies of NSW roller post-markers which were probably struck around 1989 or 1990 when the storage point at Hunters Hill 2110 was converted from a Postal Office to a Licenced Post Office. Two strikes were taken. The current location of the rollers is unknown".

Of the 21 strikes sent there are eight that were not recorded by me.

The new strikes are: NOWRA, ORANGE 2800, PARRAMATTA (small letters), ROZELLE 2039, MAYFIELD No2 2304, BOOLAROO No1 2284, SANDY HOLLOW 2333, and WALLSEND No1 2287. The reduced scans follow



Further David advises that Boolaroo, Sandy Hollow, Mayfield, and Wallsend are all in the Newcastle area. Rozelle is inner Sydney and Nowra down south on the coast. An interesting assemblage!

David also reviewed aspects of my paper and his comments are worth publishing. "In regards IMSOs, MSOs and MCs most of these started with the local postcode and then got a specific postcode". He lists:

Rushcutters Bay MC	2004	then	2011
Leightonfield MC	2163		2169
Roseberry IMSO/MSO	2004		2018
St Leonards MC	2065		2058.

David challenges my North Heads as it was a Defence area. OOPS - the cancel only reads "HEADS" and a date with part of the top inscription removed. I have to acknowledge somehow I excluded places like Brunswick Heads etc.

By way of clarification I have two GLADESVILLE. The "old" type (GLADESVILLE/N,S,W,-AUST) used at the Gladesville PO and the GLADESVILLE IMSO both black and PAID. Neither with a number indicating only one of each was used.

Congratulations to David for his observance and contribution.

If any person has hand roller parcel cancellations for which they need to find a good home – please advise.

Journey to the End of the World

Ian Cutter

There is philatelic evidence that it is possible to visit Hell, in fact I think postmarks from there have appeared in AJP. Here is evidence of a journey to a similar destination, the end of the world. Conveniently, this is in South Australia, about 15km from Burra. In fact, if you use the web to check the facilities available you will find hotels, (a choice of four), car rentals and an airport on offer. However, the nearest hotel is actually 15 km away and other facilities even more distant. (At least getting there should be easy with access via the Worlds End Highway!)

A visit in 1968 revealed a post office (WORLDS END CREEK) but, from memory, no other buildings, although there was a pedestrians-only wire suspension bridge over the creek itself.

Postal facilities are probably still available in Hell, but presumably they were withdrawn from the Worlds End in 1971 when it became a telegraph office.



Philately of Rajasthan, India – 4 Bundi Sacred Cows

Ian Sadler

2. BUNDI

Bundi is now a town 210 km south of Jaipur. Before independence, Bundi was a princely state for 700 years ruled by the Hada Rajput clan.

Bundi issued stamps from 1894 until 1947. Its dagger stamps are interesting and simple whilst its Raja and Sacred Cows are arguably the most attractive in India.

1897-98 Dagger stamps with blade unshaded in three types (2 shown) and imperforate

I Blade of dagger narrow



2a. pale green
? forgery



2a. green



4a. green



8a. indian red

III Blade of dagger wider and diamond shaped



½a. slate grey



1a. indian red



1r. yellow on blue

BUNDI 'Sacred Cows Issue', 1915-41

The following complicated set of issues, over a 27 year period, shows the Maharajah saving sacred cows throughout India from the reigning Muhgal Emperor. There are no less than eight separate versions of the Hindi characters in the heading, meaning 'Raj Bundi'. These versions are labelled Types A to H and they are rouletted on thin or medium wove paper. The last type was then re-issued in perf 11 in 1940-41. There are up to 13 values in each Type. Fortunately the colours remain the same for each numerical value throughout the eight Types. The bottom tablet gives the value in Hindi, characters varying slightly in each Type.

In this beautiful set of stamps note especially:

- A complete sheet comprises four stamps
- I display a rare complete sheet on an entire, Type B, ¼ anna
- Some high values up to five rupees.

Type A, 1914-23, rouletted in colour



½ anna black



2 anna emerald



2 a. deep green

Type B 1914-23

Entire bearing full sheet of ¼ anna indigo. Very scarce. Imprint of Bundi Coat of Arms



Type B 1914-23 (ctd.) No curved line under 1st character in 2nd word of top tablet



¼ anna cobalt



¼ a. ultramarine. Full sheet



½ a. black



1 a. red



2 ½ a. Olive-yellow



3 a. chestnut



4 a. Apple-green



6 a. pale ultramarine



6 a. deep ultramarine

8 a. orange



12 a. Sage-green. Forgery indicated by lack of roulette & poor impression

Type C 1917-41 Extra loop below 1st character.



¼ a. indigo



¼ a. cobalt

½ anna black on back of cover written in Hindi.



Reverse and front of 1 a. pre-stamped envelope from Bundi to Bhawaniganj on 27-28 May, 1937.
Reverse franked with ½ a. black adhesive.

Type C 1917-41 (ctd.) Extra large loop below 1st character in 2nd word of top tablet



¼ a. ultramarine. Full sheet



1a .orange- red



2 a. sage-green



4 a. Olive-yellow



10 a. brown-olive



10 a. olive-sepia



12 a. sage-green

Type C 1917-41 (ctd.) Extra large loop.



2 rupees red-brown & black. Full sheet



3r. grey-blue & chocolate



4r. emerald & scarlet



5r. scarlet & emerald

Type D c.1918 Top tablet in one word with thinner characters.



2½ anna buff



different shades

2½ anna buff

William Ferrier - Photographer

Tony Lyon

In AJP No 127 March 2014 page 24 I discussed William Ferrier, a Timaru N.Z. photographer and showed two examples of his work. Ferrier began his photographic career in Christchurch as the entry in the *Southern Provinces Almanack* for 1876 (published in 1875) shows and was employed, or in partnership, as a photographer in a business located in Colombo Street.¹ He later moved to Oamaru.

The *Mackay's Otago Almanack* 1879 contained the following advertisement:

FERRIER & ROCK
PHOTOGRAPHERS
Successors to C. Martin THAMES STREET OAMARU

As Almanacks were generally published in November or December of the previous year it would appear that he was in Oamaru by 1878. In the *Timaru Herald* of 17th May, 1881 an advertisement appeared notifying the public that *Ferrier Portrait Rooms* would be opening in a few days. Ferrier had arrived in Timaru and apart for a short period when he returned to Oamaru, as it turned out because he was engaged to be married; he remained in Timaru until his retirement through ill health in 1921. He died 16th October 1922.²

I have collected Ferrier cards for some time in a small way. Ferrier produced his first series of pictorial postcards in 1903 selling at a 1d each.

Ferrier it appears sold his images for use by F.T (Fergusson and Taylor) who were publishers of postcards. Below is shown a card that has had at least four incarnations.



F.T. Series No. 5673 January 1906 – 'Winchester near Timaru'. example in colour: downloaded from internet. <https://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/308398>



Postal side Sent Wellington to Woolahra, Sydney, NSW
Postage 1d



F.T. Series No. 673 posted Auckland 21 MY 06 and received 8 JUL 06 at Montreuil Sur Mer, France about an hour's drive from Calais. Example in Black and White.



Montreuil Sur Mer double circle datestamp.
Postage 1d

¹ Lester, J. (n.d.). *William Ferrier Photographer*. Page 9. Timaru: Aigantighe Art Gallery.

² *Ibid.* Pages 10. 51-52.



F.T. Series 805 in Sepia.

F.T. was the initials of the company Fergusson and Taylor publishers.



Posted Wellington JE 24 1909 to Palmerston North.

Postage 1/2d



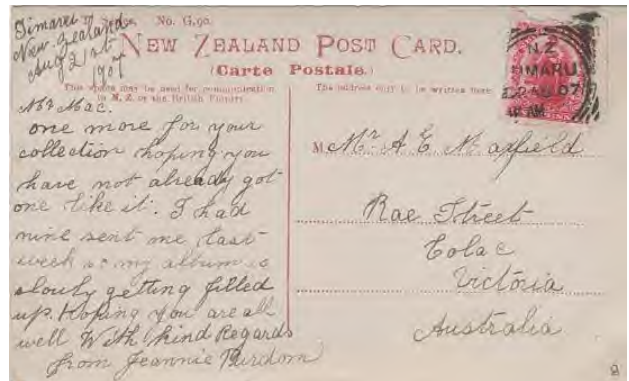
F.T. Series Embossed Sepia No 343 – Printed in Saxony – No acknowledgement of Ferrier as the Photographer.



Addressed to Papatowai in the Dunedin district. It appears unused but could have been sent in an envelope.



F.T. series No G. 90 'Greetings from Timaru'.



Posted Timaru 22 AU 07 addressed to Colac, Vic.



F.T. series No G. 90 'Greetings from Timaru'.
With colour added



Stamp partially removed addressed to Hyde.



F.T. Series No 385 'Caroline Bay. Timaru'. Black and White. Printed in Saxony



Posted Dunedin 21 AU 05 and received Nelson 25 AU 05



F.T. Series 385 'Caroline Bay. Timaru'. Black and White. This has rounded corners and the caption is different. Printed in Saxony.



Unused



F.T. Series No 2385 'Caroline Bay. Timaru'. In colour. Printed in Saxony.



Posted Timaru 2 NO 05 addressed to Dunedin

Ferrier specialised in landscapes and buildings and seemed to photograph the same scenes many times. There are a number of postcards featuring the port of Timaru. Caroline Bay seemed to be a favourite.

In November 1883 he issued the first of an annual series of Christmas and New Year Cards. *The Timaru Herald* 5th November, 1883 wrote... that these were suitable for posting in ordinary envelopes. They are eagerly sought after, the price being very small.³ These were not postcards that would come later.

The reasons for collecting of postcards can be many. Being from Timaru I have an interest in the buildings and scenes that Ferrier photographed. It has a historical aspect to it. Postcards are an excellent medium for postmark collectors as the card often provides clear strikes and one can discover rare postmarks through postcard collecting.

³ Ibid. Page 13.

Hand-Held Date Stamps

Co-ordinated by George Vearing

On my touring around I found out that the Murchison Meteorite pictorial was handed back in October 2019

Many thanks to Richard Peck, Tony Lyon and Frank Adamik who help to keep this column going.

N.S.W. :-



N.T.

QLD.

S.A.



VIC.



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

Back Page

John Young



The picture on this postcard is the Plovdiv international fair in Bulgaria. It was sent from Plovdiv to Camberwell, Australia, in 1963.

The first Plovdiv fair was held in 1892, and from time to time Bulgaria has issued stamps to commemorate the fair. It is still held.