



Capital Philately

Incorporating PASTCARDS *and* Machinations.
Published by The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

Inside this Issue:

Tom Woodger FDCs

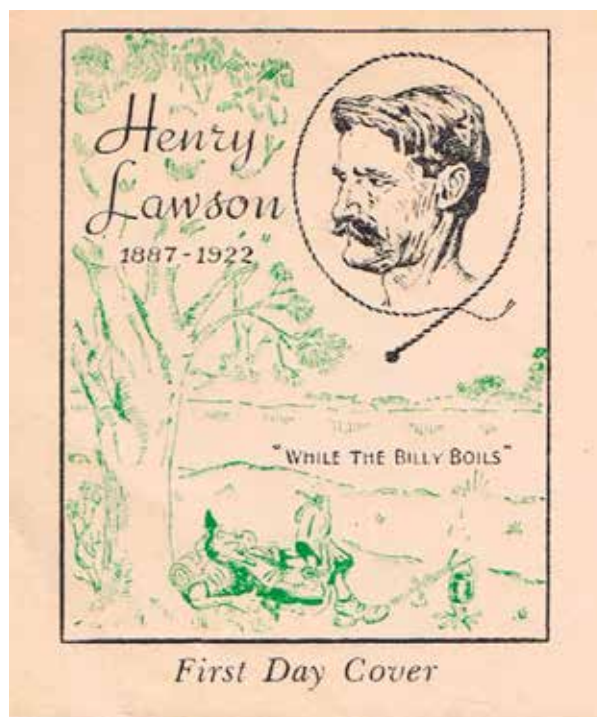
New Machin Horizon
Lables

New York 2016 World
Stamp Show

Queensland Department
of Public Instruction
Postcards

Collecting Poland -
Balloon Mail Part 2

and more.



First Day Cover



The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

(Founded 1932)

GPO BOX 1840

CANBERRA ACT 2601

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Capital Philately is published three times a year and supplied free to members of the Society. Enquiries regarding membership are welcome and should be addressed to Tony Luckhurst,

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Advertising rates are: full page \$45, half page \$25, quarter page \$15.

There is a 20% reduction on all rates for 3 consecutive issues.

Articles, letters and other contributions to *Capital Philately* should be sent to the Editor; either by mail to the Society address, or C/- The Editor at the above e-mail.

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ISSN 0729-8765

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December 2016 – Editorial

Many thanks to those of you who have contributed to the production of this issue of CP. Without your articles the task would have been nigh impossible. Please keep our editorial team and your fellow philatelists in mind for future issues. Our team will heartily welcome your future articles, comments and observations, as long as they deal with material and issues which impact on philately and particularly your individual philatelic interests.

On behalf of the editorial team I wish all our readers and collectors the very best for the coming festive season and a truly wonderful and healthy New Year in 2017.

Andrew Alwast

Canberra Covered Number 1: Tom Woodger – Monaro Stamp Mart

Michael Moore

Introduction

I propose to write a series of short articles about Canberra and its region, each article suggested by philatelic covers. Some members will know that I was, until 2012, Secretary and journal editor for the Australian Cover Society (now, sadly, it seems, defunct). I became especially interested in the producers, designers, publishers of private illustrated First Day Covers and was able, with colleagues, to identify, and often also to document the lives of, about 95% of the several hundred producers of Australian FDCs. These were detailed in several monographs and in numerous articles in *The Cover Collector*.

Eventually I wrote the text of a substantial book, *Australian First Day Covers*. This mentioned FDCs by Tom Woodger of Cooma but only in a final ‘catch all’ chapter. It was a scant reference of only seven lines. At that time I lived in Geelong, Victoria.

Having returned to Canberra, and hence with a renewed Canberra region perspective, it seemed important to revisit Tom Woodger and especially to discover his links, if any, to the important, Woodger, property agents of the NSW Southern Highlands and Monaro regions. Tom Woodger, trading as ‘Monaro Stamp Mart’ produced printed First Day Covers such as that shown as Figure 1.

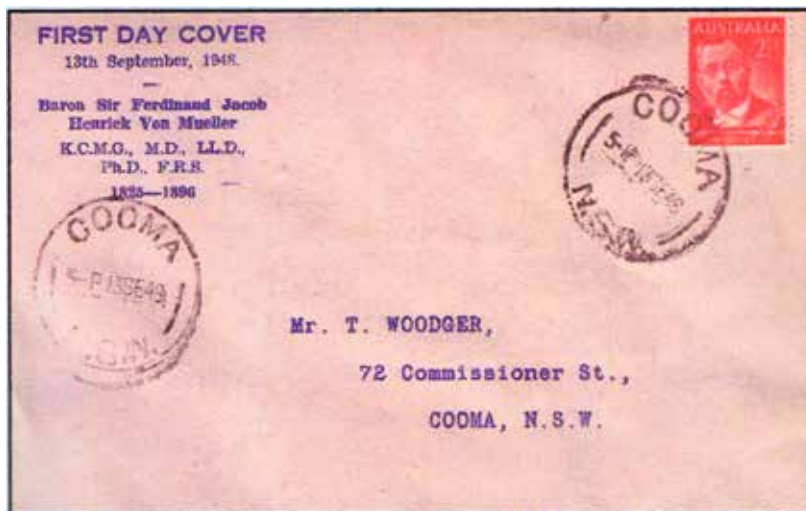


Figure 1.

The Woodgers

The Woodger families of this region are all descendants of John Woodger born in Kent, England, in 1771. I have no information on his marriage. He emigrated to New South Wales in 1827 and is listed in the 1828 census as a free immigrant.

One of his sons was another John Woodger (1805-1854) who emigrated with the family. In the colony he married Jane Butler (1816-1878). Such were the difficulties of colonial life that five of their children (John, Amelia, Isaac, Deborah and Thomas) died in infancy or early adulthood. All were buried in a family plot at Sutton Forest together with the original emigrant and, eventually, their mother. A Woodger family reunion was held at Sutton Forest in 2007. Over 600 descendants of John Woodger were identified.

Another son of John and Jane was Robert Woodger (born 1837) who married Katurah (perhaps Keturah) Hilder (born 1838). Robert and Katurah had eleven children, all of whom survived until adulthood and married. Our interest is in the middle son, Thomas, and the youngest, William.

Tom and Bill Woodger

Thomas Ernest (Tom) Woodger (1872-1961) came to Queanbeyan in 1885. In 1902 he joined W E Oldfield as a storekeeper, auctioneer and station agent, and bought the business in 1904.

William George (Bill) Woodger (1887-1979) joined Tom’s firm as a partner in 1919, following war service. Despite the absence of motor vehicles, the photograph of Queanbeyan at Figure 2 possibly dates from 1919-1920, as these were the only years the firm traded as ‘Woodger Bros’. In 1921 the firm was joined by John Henry Calthorpe and became ‘Woodgers & Calthorpe’. In the same year the company, jointly with ‘Richardson and Wrench’ of Sydney, conducted the first auction of Canberra commercial and residential leases. Woodgers and



Figure 2.

Calthorpe continued (famously) to act for the Commonwealth in the sale of leases until 1959 when it merged with L.J. Hooker Ltd. Bill Woodger played a leading role in the public, business and sporting life of early Canberra. A brief biography may be found in the Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 6, 2002.

T E Woodger continued to work as a stock and station agent until at least 1953. A Canberra Times report ('Mr. T. E. Woodger 81 To-Day', 26 March 1953) records 'He has remained in this business with his sons working in the same office in Monaro Street Queanbeyan.'

Phillip Thomas and Thomas Henry Woodger

Thomas Ernest Woodger married Catherine Dodsworth (1872-1915). One of eight children was Phillip Thomas Woodger, born 1909. Phillip Thomas moved to Cooma and is variously recorded as a fruiterer or a greengrocer. He married Jean Elizabeth Agnew in Sydney in 1931. A son, Thomas Henry Woodger, was born in 1933.

The Monaro Electoral District, Electoral Roll of 1949 shows Phillip Thomas Woodger living at 72 Commissioner Street, Cooma. Thomas Henry is not shown as he was then a minor. The Cooma Electoral Roll for 1958 shows Phillip Thomas, Jean Elizabeth and Thomas Henry Woodger, all then of Smith Street Cooma, with the two males listed as fruiterers and greengrocers.

(If all this biographical detail is too complex, or if any reader is particularly interested in Woodger family history, the 'family tree' in the references is easily accessed in the ACT Heritage Library.)

First Day Covers – Farrer

Like many young persons (especially for various reasons, boys) of his time, Thomas Henry (Tom) Woodger probably collected stamps. What may have prompted him to take a more serious interest in aspects of the hobby, in this case to design and print First Day Covers, was the news that a stamp would be issued to commemorate William James Farrer.

Farrer (1845-1906) was a pioneer wheat breeder whose work resulted in the perfecting of rust resistant strains, including one named 'Federation' released in 1901. He had worked at Cooma with the Department of Lands and his main research farm was 'Lambrigg' near Queanbeyan.

It was known by April 1948 that a Farrer memorial stamp was to be issued, so Tom Woodger took an advertisement in the May edition of the pre-eminent national philatelic journal, *The Australian Stamp Monthly*. The ad indicated 'I am now booking orders to supply first day covers of William James Farrar, who is shortly to appear on a stamp All enquiries to – Tom Woodger 72 Commissioner Street, Cooma, N.S.W.' Figure 3 shows one of these Farrer FDCs (see comment on Figure 8). The mis-spelling of Farrer's name is distinctive.



Figure 3.

There is perhaps nothing particularly remarkable about a new entrant to the growing number of FDC publishers. But this new entrant was extraordinary. At this time Tom Woodger was only 15 (perhaps 16) years old! He was obviously (see Figure 1) still living with his parents at Commissioner Street. He probably had help from his father and mother who had commercial experience, but his youth is nonetheless astonishing. He was (is) almost certainly the youngest of all Australian FDC producers.

"Monaro" Stamp Mart
Box 44, P.O. Cooma, N.S.W.
 (Operated by T. Woodger, Cooma, N.S.W.)

B.C.O.F. Overprints: Get these stamps before they increase in price any more. 3d. stamp (mint) at 1/9 each; 3d. stamp (mint), 1/1 each. Imprint blocks 4 at 17/6 each.

First Day Covers: Baron Von Mueller covers at 6d. each; Farrer covers, 7d. each; and the Scout Cover (when available), 5d. each; or the three covers at 1/3.

I am now booking orders to supply First Day Covers of Henry Lawson to be issued early in the New Year. Prices will be: 5d. each, 4/9 per dozen, 36/- per 100; block of 4, 1/6 each, 16/- dozen, £6 per 100.

For those people who wish to service their own covers, very attractively printed envelopes will be on sale, prices being as follows:—1/6 per dozen, 10/6 per 100, £2/10/- per 500, £4/15/- per thousand, post free over 3/-.

You are not too late to have some envelopes of the Scout Stamp sent to you. All orders to be on hand by November 8th inst.

Figure 4.

The Farrer FDC (Figure 3) was printed in two varieties: with the eleven line text as shown and also with a similar, but abbreviated six line text. Another example of the Von Mueller FDC to a frequent local addressee is shown as Figure 5. The Jamboree FDC is shown as Figure 6 (a black and white example – see comment on Figure 8).

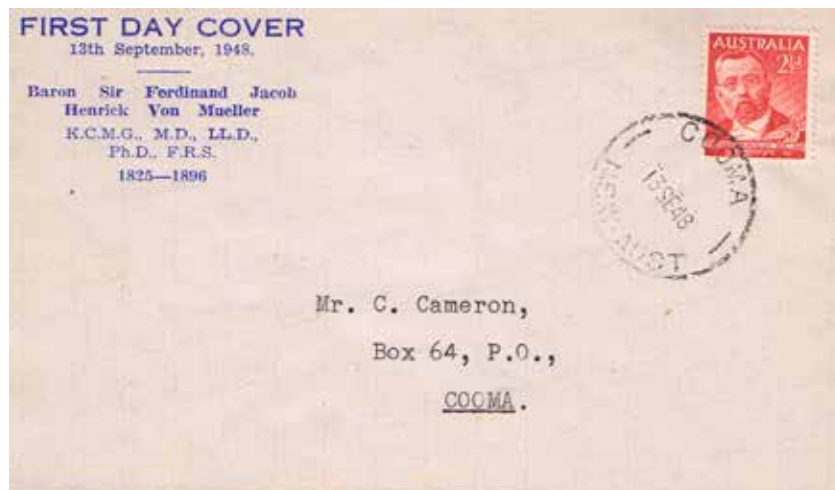


Figure 5.

A Lawson FDC is shown as Figure 7. This was printed in several different varieties,



Figure 6.

Tom Woodger. The handwriting has similarities with that at Figure 6, and it is quite likely that Tom Woodger may have posted an item from the ACT in 1950.

Conclusion

Tom Woodger's commercial philatelic enterprises seem to have ended in 1949 or 1950. Several new FDC producers entered the market in 1948/49 and advertised their attractive FDC envelopes nationally. Sales of Peter Stalley's 'Wide World' FDCs were booming with 19,000 Scout Jamboree FDCs being sold. But perhaps it is pointless to speculate on why Tom Woodger ceased the business at age 17. Many boys lose interest in philately about that time!

both framed and unframed and with different texts and fonts. There are also colour (including bi-colour) varieties of black, blue and green. One reason for some of these reprintings may have been a confusion with dates. The example shown has the dates 1887-1922. Other versions have the correct dates 1867-1922, a fortunate amendment as the stamp was issued to commemorate Lawson's birth date, 17 June 1867.

Tom Woodger may have published one additional FDC. This is shown as Figure 8. Like Figures 3 and 6, this is a photocopy once sent to me from a (now) unknown correspondent for identification. The sender advised that the flap had the name of

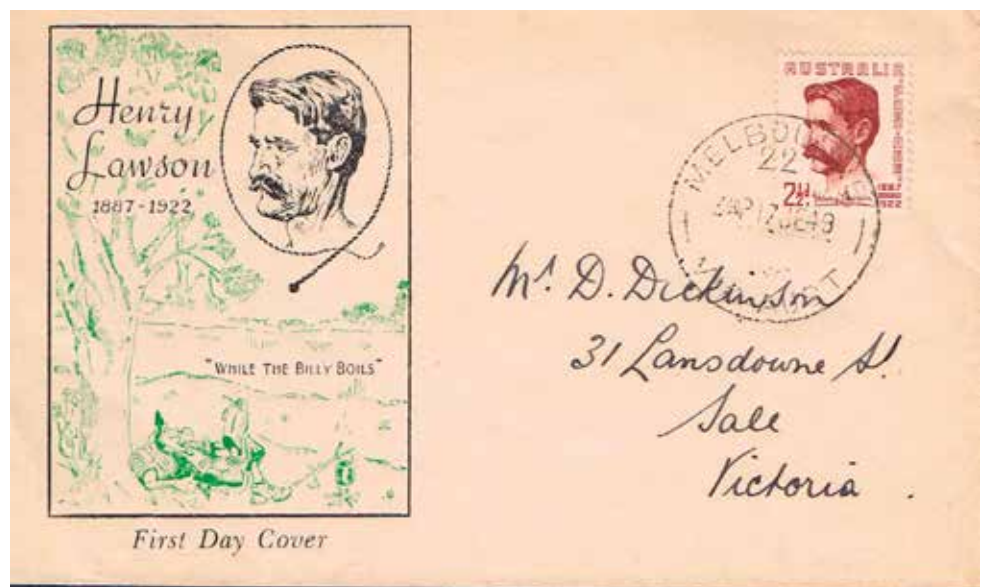


Figure 7.



Figure 8.

Reference/Acknowledgement

HMSS 0182 Papers of W.G.Woodger and Family, ACT Heritage Library Manuscript Collection, especially 'Woodger family tree and other biographical notes'.

The photograph at Figure 2 is reproduced by courtesy of the Queanbeyan and District Historical Museum.

Other references as detailed in the text.

Poland's Balloon Flown Mail – Part 2 – National Competitions and Commemorative Flights prior to WWII.

Andrew Alwast.

My earlier article dealt with Balloon Mail linked to International Balloon Competitions with a focus on the Gordon-Bennett competitions and the particular role of Poland and Polish Balloon Crews in those competitions. This article deals with national competitions in Poland and also special Balloon Flights which generated commemorative balloon mail.

During the early years of air flight in Poland free air balloon flight was encouraged by the military, by philatelists and also by participants in, and followers of, national and international balloon competitions. In effect the first balloon mail in Poland was in Przemyśl, though it was at the time in a part of the country occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This was in 1914-15 when Przemyśl was under siege by Russian armies which had the city surrounded, and the only way of getting messages out was by flimsy airmail letter cards flown out on 27 manned flights or on manned or mostly unmanned paper free air balloons.

Przemyśl, became of strategic importance to both sides since it was the only Austro-Hungarian post holding out against the Russian push against Prussia. The Russian attack started on 14 September as part of their wider advance and by 28 September, Przemyśl found itself well behind the advancing Russian front. Due to strength of the Austro-Hungarian offensive the siege was suspended on October 11 but resumed again on 9 November. The Austro-Hungarian garrison surrendered on March 22nd 1915, after holding out for a total of 133 days. The Russians held Przemyśl only till the summer of 1915 when the combined armies of Austro-Hungary pushed the Russian front out of 'Galicia'. Przemyśl stayed in Austro-Hungarian hands until October 1918 when it was returned to the newly created independent state of Poland.

The first officially recognised balloon flown mail in independent Poland was linked to the 2nd Colonel A. Wankowicz Trophy free air balloon competition, held in Warsaw in 1926. The Colonel in establishing the competition based its regulations on those which applied to the International 'Gordon-Bennett' Balloon Competitions. These competitions were restricted to balloons with Polish crews. ***There was no mail carried on balloons participating in the 1st Col. Wankowicz trophy competition.***

Four balloons took part in the 1926 competition (see below)



Balloon 'Poznan' came first having flown from Warsaw to Pobjjka a distance of 234 Kms carrying 420 items of mail. Mail was postmarked at the nearest post office 'Swislosz' and onforwarded to addressees

All mail items flown on participating balloons required the application of a specially printed 1Zloty balloon mail vignette (either perforated or imperforated) and normal internal postage – which for postcards and printed matter envelopes was 5 Groszy, as well as an ink stamp with the name of the selected balloon and a circular balloon mail postmark. Limited numbers of the Vignettes were printed – 2706 perforated and 300 imperforated.

Balloon ‘Lwow’ was second covering a distance of 172 Kms from Warsaw to Kleszczele, carrying 598 items of mail. A receipt postmark was applied at Kleszczele post office and mail was then delivered to addressees (see below)



Envelope flown on Balloon ‘Lwow’

Franked at same rate as for postcards as it was clearly marked as printed matter

Four balloons with Polish crews took part in the next, 3rd National Col. A Wankowicz Trophy Competition, held in 1928. Participating balloons started in Warsaw and between them carried a total of 1,111 items of mail. Numbers of mail carried on individual balloons were not recorded. Mail flown was required to have the 1 Zl. especially printed vignette (a total of 4,700 perforated and 300 imperforated vignettes were printed for this purpose by Poland’s National Air Defense League (Liga Obrony Powietrznej Polski – LOPP). As in the case of the 1926 competitions mail flown also needed to have the commemorative balloon mail cachet, the name of the selected balloon and the relevant postmarks.



Balloon ‘Lwow’ was placed 1st having flown from Warsaw to Holyńska, a distance of 380 Kms. Mail was postmarked at Sieniawka.



Balloon 'Poznan' flew from Warsaw to Kuznica a distance of 250 Kms and was placed 2nd.

In May 1935 the 'Moscice' balloon club organised a car chase after a balloon in flight. The balloon 'Moscice' was flown from Moscice to Borzecin carrying 2,560 items of mail, which had to be franked for 'Express delivery' and a commemorative cachet in black or red ink. A receipt postmark was applied at Borzecin and mail was then forwarded to addressees. (see examples below)



Front of postcard showing launch of Balloon 'Moscice'.



1936 saw a lot of ballooning activity – the eighth national competition for the Col. A. Wankowicz trophy was held in Torun on 17 May. All twelve participating balloons carried mail. Mail items had Express delivery franking a commemorative circular postmark, which was applied in several colours, a boxed red ink balloon mail cachet and one with the name of the balloon.

Balloons were flown to a specific location and were placed according to the distance distance flown.



Cover flown on Balloon Krakow shown with Express delivery label – 180 mail items flown.



Front of Postcard which shows preparation of a launch at Torun competitions.

Prepared by Torun Philatelic Society.



Postcard – one of the 170 items flown on Balloon Katowice which was placed 6th – note the 10 Gr LOPP vignette.

The IV th Car Chase After a Balloon in Flight took place from Moscice on 24 May 1936. The balloon once again was ‘Moscice’ and this time it carried 1844 items of mail. All mail was franked at Express delivery rate and had a black or red ink commemorative postmarker as well as a special red ink Moscice Balloon Club cachet (see example right and next page).



Envelope with postmark and cachet in red.



Envelope with postmark in the more common black ink and cachet in red.

The envelope also has a 5Gr LOPP vignette tied by commemorative postmark.

The Seventh Balloon Flight to South-West from Krakow on 31 May 1936. Balloon 'Krakow 2' carried 823 items of mail which had to be franked at Express delivery rates and had to have a commemorative postmark as well as a Krakow Aeroclub cachet showing the name of the balloon in the same colour. Destination was 'Igolomia'. (Right)



Also on 31 May 1936 the Lwow Aeroclub launched a mail carrying "Balloon Moscice" with 965 mail items. Flight was from Lwow to Tomaszogrod. There was no surcharge for this mail flight. Items flown had purple 'balloon post' cachet and 'Balloon Moscice' as well as the Aeroclub cachets.



Postcard.

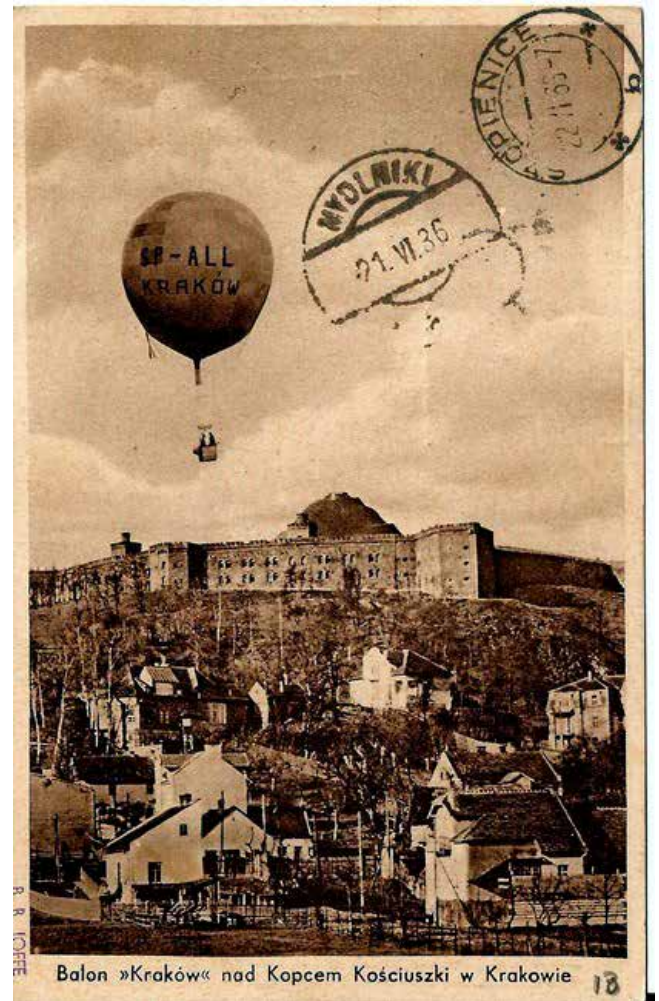


Envelope with additional 50 Gr LOPP vignette.

The Krakow Tourist Commission organised three balloon mail flights in June 1936 during 'Days of Krakow' Pageant. Mail was flown on 'Balloon Krakow' on three different days from Krakow to different locations.



Envelope from 3rd flight produced for occasion with LOPP vignette – 464 mail items flown.



Front of postcard showing Balloon Krakow over the city of Krakow.



Special postcard from 2nd flight with both a LOPP and a Scouting vignette – 572 items flown.

Eleven balloons participated in the 9th competition for the Col. A. Wankowicz trophy which was held in Torun. The course had to be limited due to weather conditions and three balloons were disqualified. Mail items flown had to be franked for Express delivery and had a circular commemorative postmark and an appropriate receipt postmark.



Card flown on one of participating balloons which was flown from Torun to Subkowy carrying 83 items of mail.

Twelve balloons took part in competition for the 10th Col. A. Wankowicz trophy which was held in 'Moscice' on 8 May 1938. Judging was on basis of distance flown but within the borders of Poland. Several of the balloons were disqualified because they landed outside Poland. Mail was franked at Express delivery rates and had a circular commemorative postmark and a special cachet identifying the event as well as one identifying the relevant balloon. The participating balloons carried a total of 3008 items of mail.



Card flown on Balloon 'Gryf' which landed in Tyczyn and was placed ninth. As indicated franking was inadequate.



Card flown on Balloon 'Pomoze' which landed in Rumania and was disqualified. Mail was postmarked at closest Polish post office – Zaluszcze.



The 1938 competitions to commemorate an Airmail Philatelic Exhibition were held in Lwów (total number of mail items flown by six participating balloons 1750). Also in the same year an attempt was made to fly a Balloon to the Stratosphere.

Envelope flown on Bal 'Sanok' from Lwów to Mielnica Podolska and which came first during the competition – franking was at Express delivery rate.



Special cover printed for the flight to the Stratosphere but which was aborted due to fire.



Reverse of the special envelope on left with commemorative block issued by postal authorities used for franking.

The 11th competition for the Col. A. Wankowicz trophy was held at Moscice on 28 May 1939. Mail was carried on all of the 13 participating balloons and had to be franked at Express delivery rates with a commemorative cachet applied in several different colours. Numbers flown are not recorded but a small number also had commemorative vignettes printed in several colours (see examples below)



Postcard with commemorative vignette and cachet flown on Bal. 'Lublin' from Moscice to Turka n. Stryjem – placed 1st

Flimsy card with vignette flown on Bal. 'Mestwin' from Moscice to Dukla – placed 11th.





Postcard with commemorative cachet but without vignette flown on Bal. Pomoze from Moscice to Sanok – placed 4th.



Cover without vignette but with cachet in green flown on Bal. Mazowsze from Moscice to Komancza – placed 5th.



Interesting Photo Postcard with the front on left showing Bal. Sanok prior to launch. The back of the card (right) has a vignette tied by both the Moscice postmark and the commemorative cachet. But the 5Gr franking was far short suggesting that it may have been carried personally by a crew member.

This was the last balloon flown mail in Poland prior to WWII as the invasion of Poland by Hitler's armies on 1 September 1939 put paid to any plans for flights or competitions.

Book Review:

Constant Plate Varieties of the Two Dollars 'Red Gums of the Far North' Definitive Stamp.



Compiled by Greg Laidler. 78 pages, 30 x 21cm colour illustrations. ISBN 978-0-9945768-0-4.

Available from the author, PO Box 2068, Wallsend South, NSW, 2287.
Price \$50.00.

“With 50 years since the beginning of decimal currency, it is wonderful to see a new study of part of one of the most interesting series of decimal definitives. The \$2 Painting stamp was, along with the \$1 and \$4, a difficult subject to reproduce on a postage stamp as the original art works were both massive and complex, with many people having seen the originals. The series was produced at time when the Note Printing Branch was still developing their skills in colour separation and the result is that there are so many constant (sometimes small) flaws that it is possible to position every stamp, even from used copies.

Add to this the colour plate and paper complexity and you will start to realise the labour of love which Greg has published, especially as much of his research has been based on used material as is evidenced by his frequency analysis where he estimates the number of clear copies of a variety per thousand used stamps (e.g. 4 clear copies per thousand stamps). And Greg has gone further, using dated copies for each of the varieties so the relative scarcity within a printing can be determined.

This is a powerful example of fine philatelic research and an important reference to any person even vaguely interested in either Australian decimal stamps, their varieties or their production. The author is to be congratulated on his efforts.” ~ **Tim Cowley**

“For the serious collector of modern Australian stamps, Greg Laidler’s new book is a real eye-opener. Indeed, it is a model of scholarship that sets an impressively high standard for studies of this popular collecting area. (The author is currently Newcastle Philatelic Society’s Vice-President.) This 78 page, spiral bound, A4 format, profusely colour-illustrated study is hot off the press.

The text is a model of clarity and precision. The introductory section begins by putting Australia’s “Paintings” stamps in context, and explaining why the \$2 Red Gums issue is of great technical interest. This is followed by succinct discussions progressively homing in on the subject of the book: explanation of plate varieties; the relevance of the printing cylinders; the sheet layout of the \$2 stamp, its marginal and gutter markings; lettering features and plate varieties linked to the black cylinders; and a compact two-page tabulation of the constant plate varieties on each stamp of the sheet. The statistical details of the study give it a firm scientific underpinning.

The main work (pp.16–71) devotes one or more pages to each of the 50 plate-positions of the sheet, giving fully illustrated details (in colour) of all the constant varieties found on stamps from that position. Though the varieties are minute, they are well defined by the enlarged illustrations, with lettered pointers added. For visual reference, four preliminary pages (pp.12–15) show composite illustrations of all the constant varieties, helpfully annotated with their plate-positions. The work ends with a comparative treatment of several similar varieties, a discussion of non-constant printing errors, and a checklist for the collector of these varieties.

Be warned that, at first glance, the illustrations might seem to be of low quality. They cannot be described as “sharp”, but in fact one cannot expect crisp enlarged images of photogravure-printed stamps, since the original printing process lacks such sharpness. In practice, the illustrations do show all the details required to recognise and identify the varieties, so they succeed in spite of the inherent difficulties. You simply need to pay careful attention to detail (and a magnifying glass will no doubt be a handy aid).

If the \$2 Red Gums definitive falls within your collecting interests, I strongly commend this book to you. Published in a limited print run, it is available from the author at the address and price above with a suggested postage contribution of \$7.00 (Australia) or \$20.00 (overseas).” ~ **Roger Eggleton**

New York 2016 World Stamp Show

Darryl Fuller

United States internationals, usually held every 10 years, are always an event and New York 2016 World Stamp Show was no exception. The three Australian commissioners, myself and Ian McMahon as official commissioners and Ross Wood as an assistant commissioner were appreciative of the support from the APF for our trip. It is rare to have two official commissioners at an FIP exhibition as you need 150 frames or more and this rarely happens. In our case Australia had the second highest number of frames after the USA, of course. We had 171 frames of material plus seven literature exhibits.

Taking 171 frames of material to an exhibition is quite a feat of logistics. Firstly, all the frames had to be delivered to the commissioners which is usually achieved via exhibitions or APF meetings plus some exhibitors hand deliver them. A nominal split was arranged with SA and WA going to Ross Wood in Western Australia and the rest to Ian and I. In the end we had three APF exhibition boxes, two hard shell suitcases and one other exhibit was hand carried. The total weight was over 120 kilograms of exhibits and trunks plus we then had our personal luggage. Of course, on your return you have more weight from catalogues, medals and awards list plus the odd prize. The catalogue, medal and awards list added another kilogram per exhibit. Luckily the exhibition posted the catalogues and awards lists home and there were many Australians at the exhibition who took their own medals.

The exhibition was held over 8 days at the Jacob K. Javits Convention Centre in Hell's Kitchen in New York. Hell's Kitchen was well named as it was very hot and humid in New York. Figure 1 illustrates the foyer of the convention centre with a Curtis Jenny aeroplane, carrier of the first post office airmail in the USA, in the foreground. The centre is huge with space for hundreds of dealers, postal administrations, clubs and 4,500 frames inside. There were also two lower levels

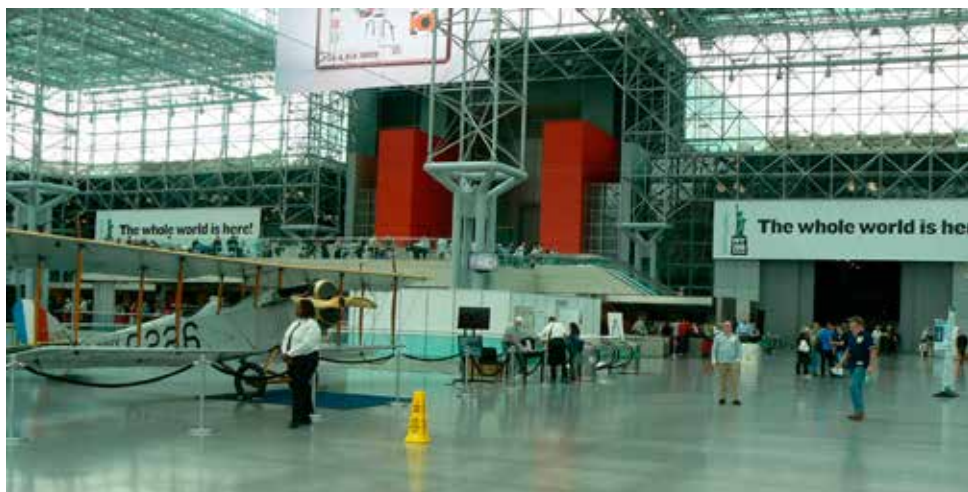


Figure 1: Exhibition Entrance and Curtis Jenny Aeroplane.

of meeting rooms and a cafeteria, plus we didn't take up the entire centre. Inside the hall there were about 200 stamp dealers, postal administrations and societies. The societies were given tables and made a donation to the exhibition rather than pay full table fees. This works well provided the society can man the table for the eight



Figure 2: Youth & New Collector Area.



The 4,500 frames of material was an impossibility to look through in detail, because even looking at each page for one second each would have taken you 20 hours straight to look at them all. I know one Australian collector who spent three days looking at just the postal history. The USA uses an A-frame which lifts up and you hold

in place with a T-bar while you put the exhibition pages in the frame. The frame is then sealed with two screws on each side, which were easy to put in, plus two screws in the bottom frame which were very difficult to put in place as they had a separate locking nut. Unfortunately, due to this difficulty many were never put into place which raised some security issues although no issues were reported. Figure 3 shows Ian McMahon explaining the intricacies of a postal stationery exhibit to Chinese judge Li Zhi Fei.



Figure 3: Ian McMahon & Li Zhi Fei examining Postal Stationery exhibits.

Figure 3a (Top left): Darryl Fuller and Ross Wood helping mount exhibits.



Figure 3b: Bin Room

A rough estimate put some 40 Australians at the exhibition including several dealers, plus about 20 New Zealanders. I talked to many and all seemed to enjoy the exhibition. A number helped man society tables while they were there or assisted with the mounting and take down of the exhibition which was a mammoth task. There were 33 Australian exhibits including 7 literature entries. Australia had one in the Championship Class and one One-frame exhibit. Of the 31 exhibits that received medals we had five large gold, five gold, ten large vermeil, seven vermeil and four large silver. Two Victorian entrants received prizes, Alan Grey and John Sinfield, plus we had a potential Grand Prix International candidate with Stephen Browne receiving 97 points for

his NSW postal history. It was interesting to note that New South Wales' exhibitor Geoff Lewis (who has shown his exhibit to the Society) is the first non-US collector to get a large gold medal for a US postal history exhibit we believe. Further, there were only three large gold medals for stationery awarded in New York and all went to Australians. As a final note three Australian exhibits qualified for championship class at New York. Overall a strong result which reflects well on Australian exhibitors. The awards ceremony was an all day affair with all medals and prizes (except the Grand Prix awards) given out. The awards ceremony took about 6 hours with minimal breaks and the commissioners sat through it all to receive the medals of those exhibitors not present. The ACT results are shown on the next page. Australia also had three judges on the jury, being Gary Brown and Malcolm Groom as the two Australians invited onto the jury and Bernie Beston who was a FIP representative on the jury and was also the FIP consultant to the organising committee.

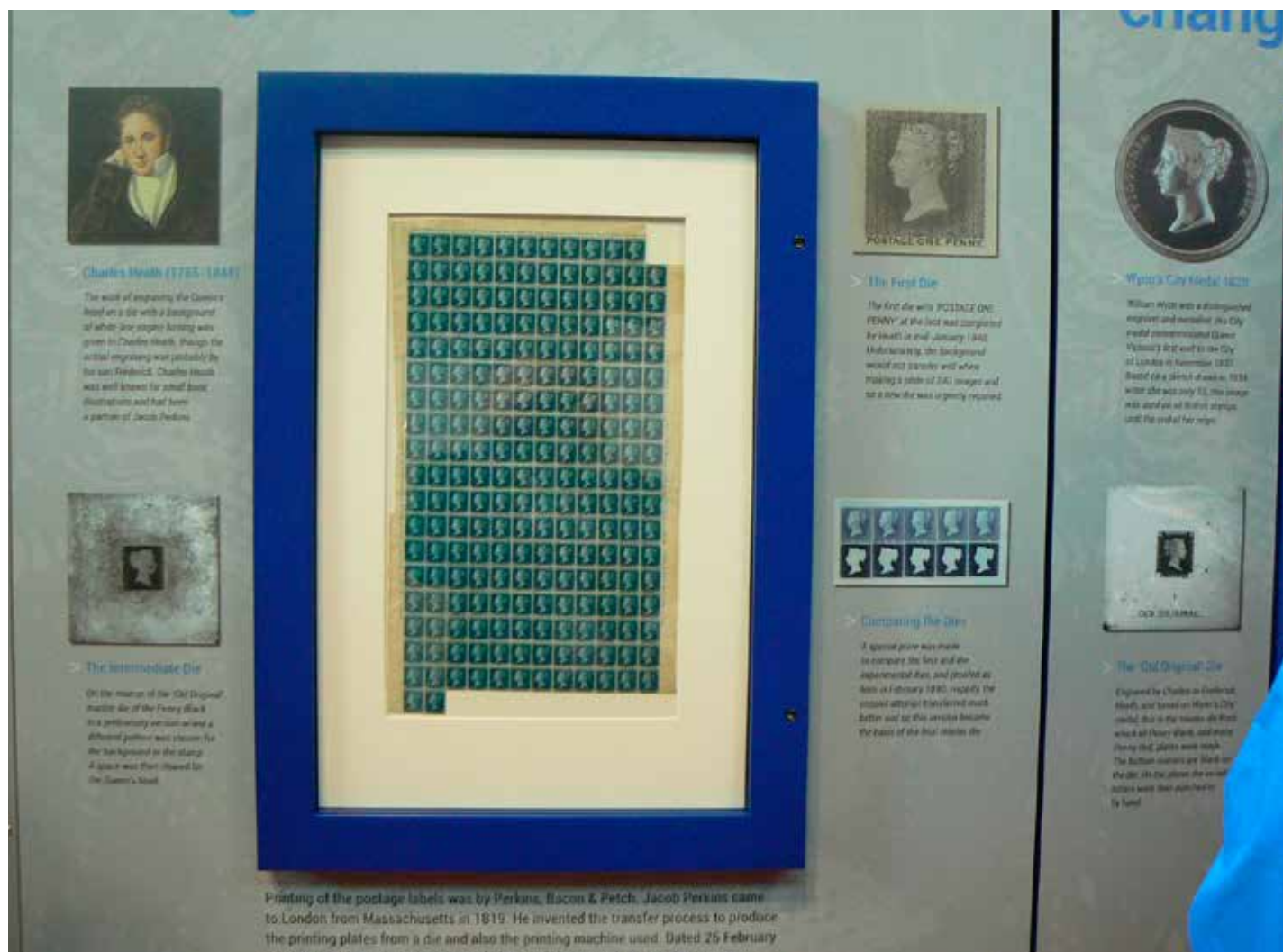


Figure 4: Sheet of Great Britain 1841 2d blue.

Name	Name of Exhibit	No. of Frames	Class	Result	Medal
Paul Barsdell	Benin/Dahomey	5	Traditional	84	LV
Darryl Fuller	Leeward Islands Postal Stationery	8	Postal Stationery	95	LG
Ian McMahon	Envelopes and Postcards of Canada	8	Postal Stationery	85	LV
Ian McMahon	Postal Stationery Collector, Vol 21, 2015	-	Literature	77	LS

The Court of Honour had some really amazing material in it including the British Guiana 1 cent black on magenta stamp which I must admit is a little underwhelming in real life. Of more interest were almost complete sheets of the Great Britain 1840 1d black and 1841 2d blue. Arguably the two most important philatelic items in existence. The 1d black sheet has not been shown outside of the United Kingdom before and the 2d blue sheet has not been shown at an exhibition before. They both came from the British Postal Museum and Archive and the 2d blue sheet is shown in Figure 4. Also on display was one of the famous Mauritius 1d “Post Office” stamps on a Ball cover. So named because the stamps were used by the Governor’s wife, Lady Gomm, to post out invitations to a ball. It is one of three surviving and the only one in private hands (Figure 5).

The one aspect of the two USA International exhibitions that I have attended (Washington and New York), that I wish other exhibitions would copy, was the huge number of meetings and events held over the eight days.

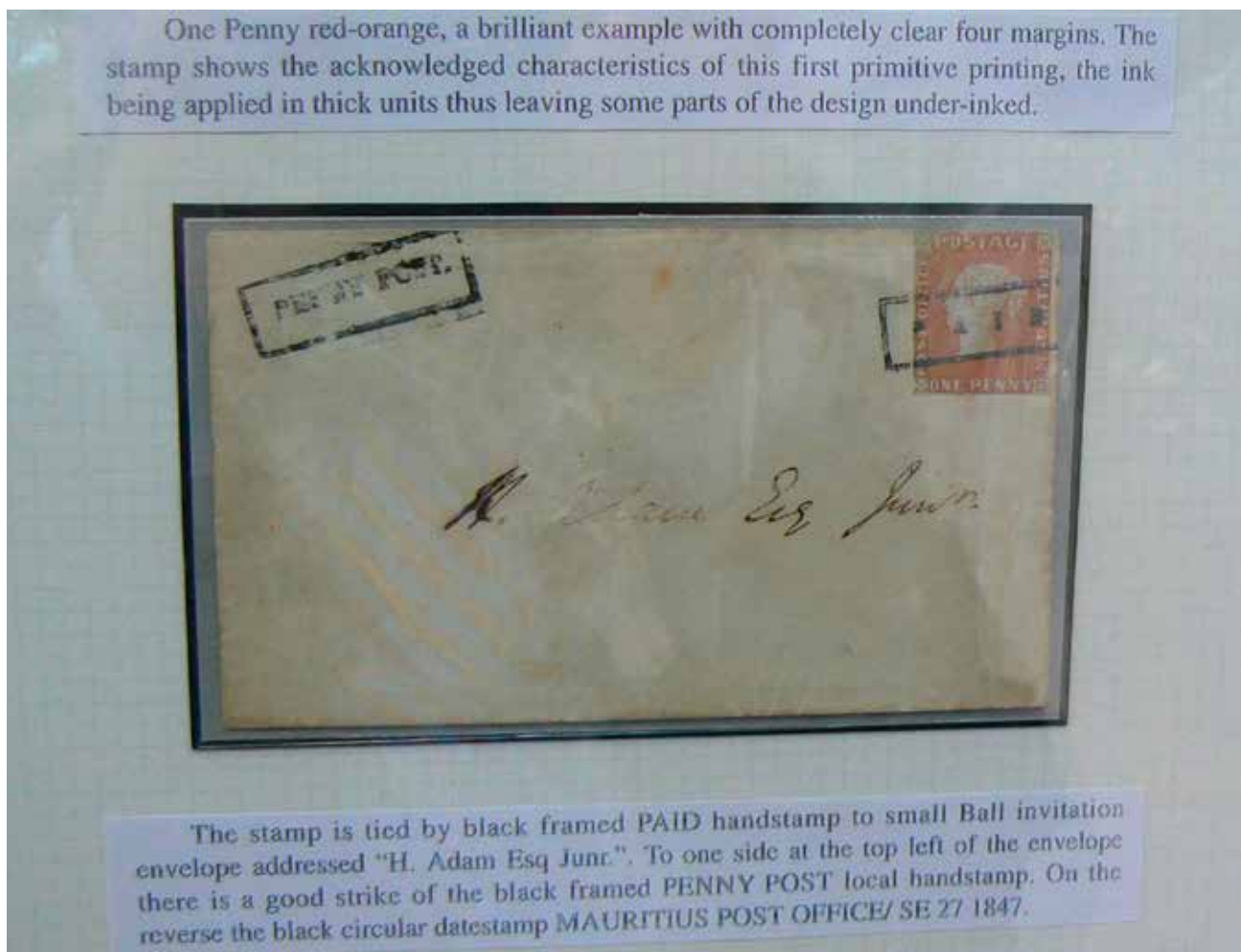


Figure 5: Post Office Mauritius on Ball Cover.

I counted some 300 meetings, seminars or activities in the listing of events in the program guide. This guide of some 84 pages was given away at the exhibition and the large catalogue was sold for \$10. The meetings covered just about everything in philately, and is one of many reasons to attend international exhibitions. I managed to go to part of an all day seminar on West Indies Postal History plus FIP seminars on Aerophilately and Revenues. One of the other important reasons to attend an exhibition is that you often find literature that you won't easily get elsewhere. I picked up a good book on the Stamps of Panama which most importantly for me included a detailed guide to postal rates. I also received a promise from a collector to send me his unpublished research on the postal rates of the Canal Zone.

Overall a wonderful exhibition enjoyed by all those who attended including several from the ACT.



Figure 5b: Stands of Australia Post, Canada Post and United States Postal Service.

{Photos 3a, 3b and 5b taken by Ian McMahon.}

The First Adhesive Postage Stamps

Jenni Creagh

PENNY POSTAGE

Sir Roland Hill invented the Penny Postal System in 1840 with the introduction of the printed paper Postage Stamp which indicated pre-payment for the postage.

The Penny Black of Great Britain revolutionised how the mail system worked and made it more accessible to the public.

It did not take long for other countries to take up the idea of pre-paid postage marked with an adhesive stamp.



On the 1st of March 1843 Zürich (Switzerland) issues stamps for local (within the city) and canton-wide usage. The rest of the country did not take up the idea until much later. These were the first stamps to be produced in continental Europe.

Brazil issued their first stamps on the 1st August 1843, printed by the same printer in London who had produced the Penny Black. An abstract design was chosen for the stamp as they did not wish to see the picture of their Emperor Pedro II disfigured by a cancellation.



In 1845 various local Postmasters in the United States of America issued their own local stamps. In 1847 the first official stamps for the USA were issued depicting portraits of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.

Although these stamps were accepted for use within their own country, it would take a while for them to be accepted as proof of payment elsewhere. It was still common to use the old style rubber stamps on mail which was travelling overseas.



POST OFFICE MAURITIUS

Mauritius was the first British Colony to follow this new concept, with postage rates set by law in 1846 at 1 penny (1d) for local town mail and 2 pence (2d) for mail to other towns on the island.

A local jeweller, Joseph Barnard, was given the task of hand engraving the copper printing plate for the two values in 1847. Unlike later stamps, both values were put on to the same printing plate and so one of each value was printed at a time. Only 500 of each value were produced, The One Penny in Red and the Two Pence in Deep Blue. Known as "Post Office Mauritius" only a few of these have survived and are considered to be among the most famous and valuable stamps.

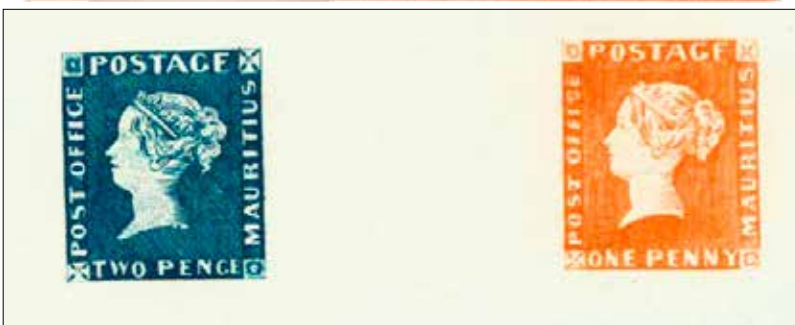




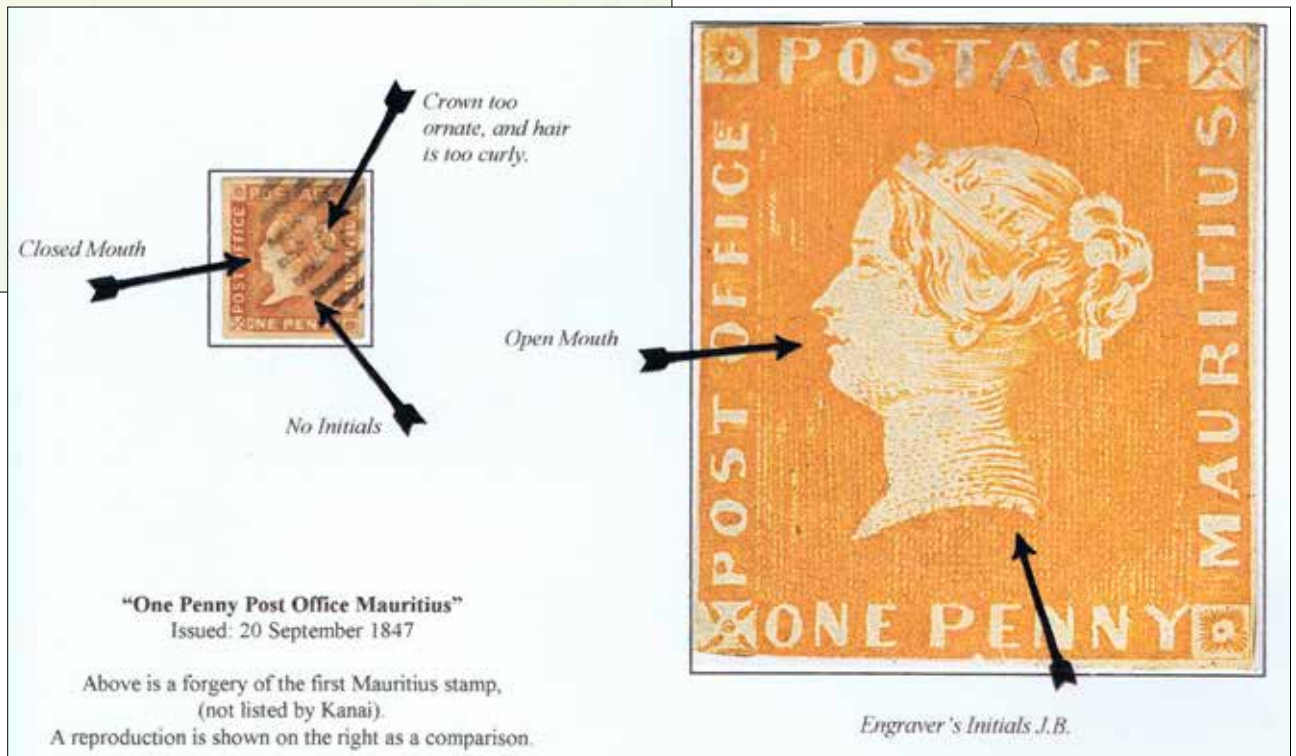
The original printing plate for the Post Office Mauritius which had been thought lost or destroyed was revealed amongst items in a family estate in March 2015.

Seen on display a few times between 1912 and 1935, it had been thought lost forever.

There are quite a few forgeries of the Post Office Mauritius; some better than others. The majority are listed in "Classic Mauritius" by Kanai. It seems a lot of effort to save one penny on postage, so it is more than likely that these were aimed more at collectors than at getting free mail service.

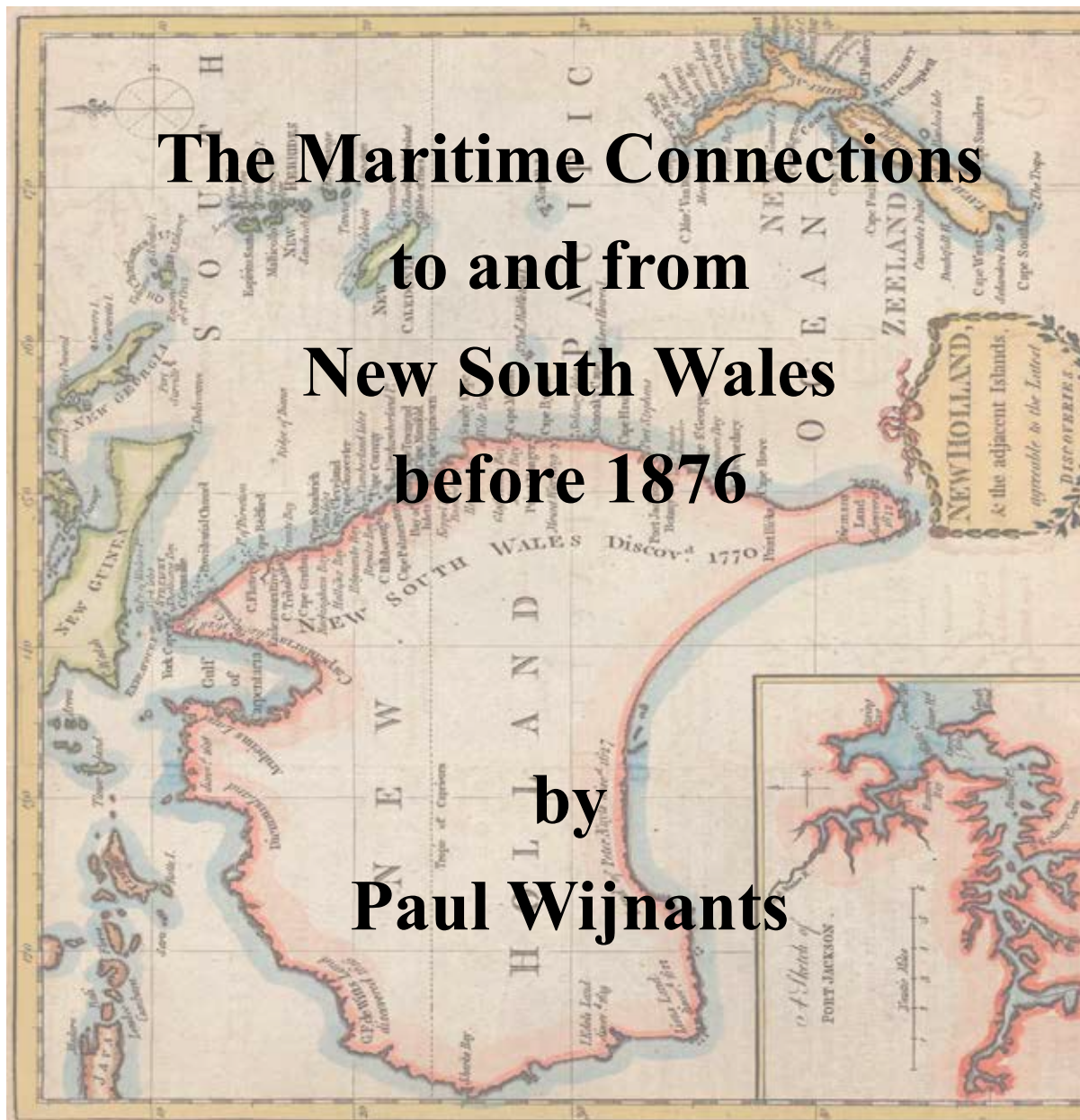


An example of a forgery can be seen below: There is quite some variation in how the ink was applied to the printing plate of the genuine stamps which rendered some details lighter or darker - the forgery omits or adds a few important details.



In the photos of the previous article you will see one of the few surviving covers postally used for local delivery on the Island.

Today in Port Louis, Mauritius, there is the Blue Penny Museum which houses a fine collection of these stamps and their story. It is estimated that of the original stamps, only 15 of the One Penny (2 unused) and 12 of the Two Penny (4 unused) survive to this day. Many of these are in private collections, but on occasions they may be seen at major philatelic exhibitions: A couple are on display at the Blue Penny Museum.



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André Bollen, FRPSL, Royal Belgian Academy 21.08.2016

PASTCARDS

Journal of

CANBERRA PICTURE POSTCARD COLLECTORS

a branch of the Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

No. 95

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December 2016

ISSN 1326-9941

QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION POSTCARDS

Ian McMahon

The Department of Public Instruction in Queensland in Brisbane used postcards to provide acknowledgements and advice to schools on the receipt and progress of correspondence between the schools and the Department including acknowledge of work requests and requests for equipment as well as advice as to the progress or outcome of such requests. The cards appear to have been used from the late 1910s until the mid 1930s.

The picture sides show black and white views of government schools and related topics. The style of the views is similar to the black and white views used by the Queensland Intelligence and Tourist Bureau. Many of the views are rather unattractive. While the number of views on these cards is not known the following have been reported:

1. A METROPOLITAN SCHOOL.
2. A SUBURBAN SCHOOL. (Figure 1)
3. A COUNTRY SCHOOL. (Figure 2)
4. A State Rural School. (Figure 3)
5. A COUNTRY SCHOOL GARDEN.
6. A SCHOOL GARDEN. (Figure 4)
7. A COUNTRY SCHOOL SWIMMING POOL.
8. A COUNTRY SCHOOL SWIMMING POOL different view (Figure 5).
9. WELCOMING THE ITINERANT TEACHER.
10. Travelling School – Dental Clinic (Figure 6)



Figure 1



Figure 2

PASTCARDS

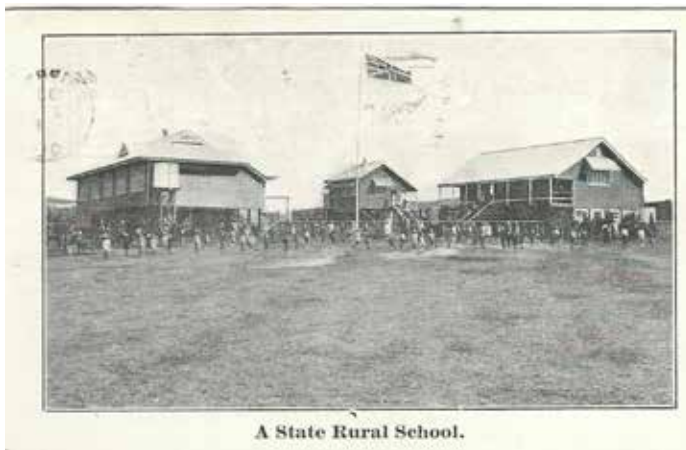


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

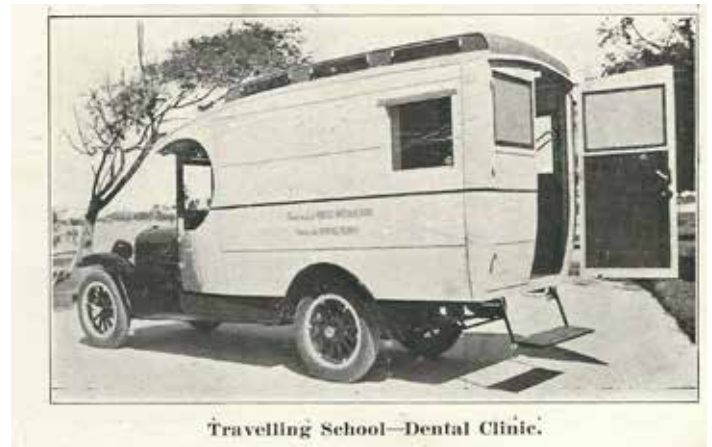


Figure 6

The cards have divided backs with the space for the address on the left, a box marking the location of the stamp, the inscription 'Department of Public Instruction Brisbane', space for the date and a simple printed form on the right. The form varied over the time of use of the cards with the earlier cards from the early 1910s (Figure 7) having the printed text "Your letter of ____ has been forwarded to the Works Department for ____" and the printed name of the Under Secretary of the Department. Later cards (Figures 8-12) have only the printed signature of the Under Secretary or Director. The signatures on the cards were of:

- Mr J D Story, ISO, Under Secretary Department of Public Instruction. 1 Jul 1906 - 10 Mar 1920 [the Story Bridge across the Brisbane River was named after him].
- Mr A S Kennedy, Acting Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction 1920-1927.
- B J McKenna, Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction and, later, Director of Education 23 December 1927 - 31 December 1936

Given the changes in the form, the signature block and the line for the date, there were clearly many printings of these cards.



Figure 7



Figure 8

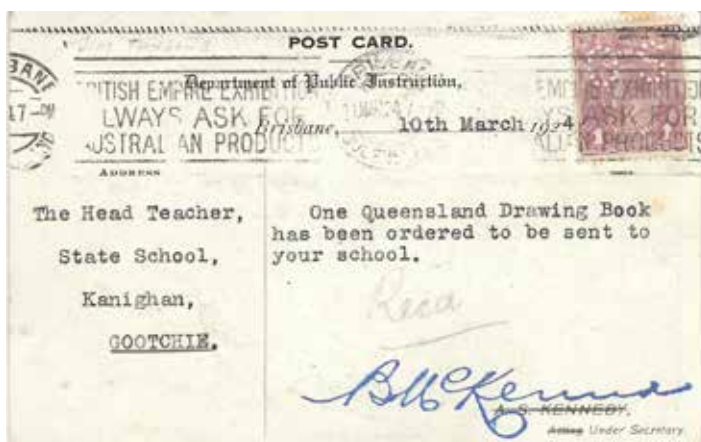


Figure 9

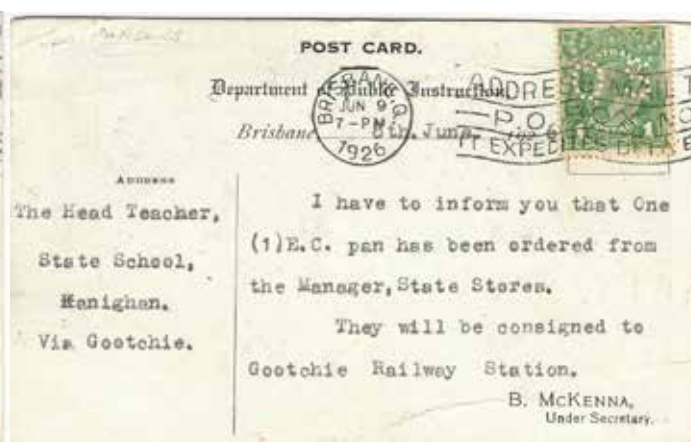


Figure 10

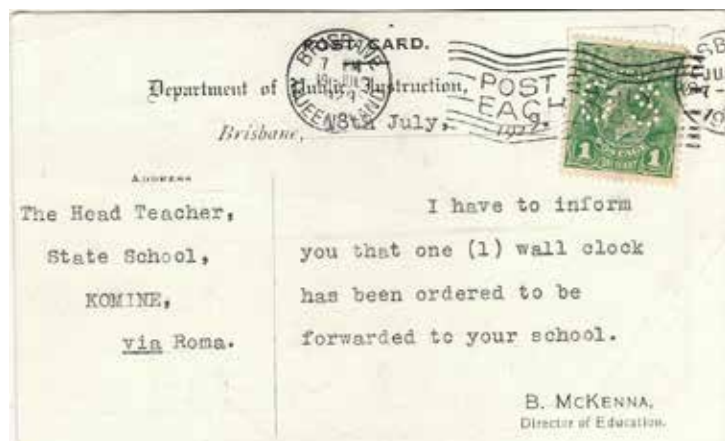


Figure 11

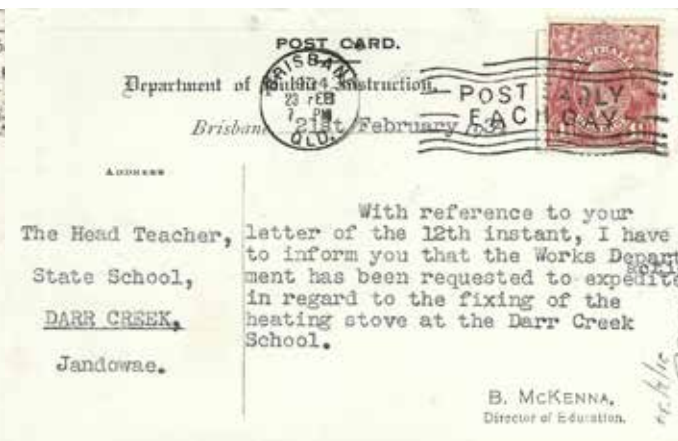


Figure 12

Most of the cards have been used with an adhesive stamp added (often a stamp perforated 'OS' for official use) but some of the cards from around 1912-13 have an impressed 1d Queensland stamp (Figure 7).

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Bernie Beston *1910 Queensland Postal View Cards*, *Postal Stationery Collector* May 2000
 Gary Watson *A New Queensland Postal Card*, *Postal Stationery Collector* February 2010.

MACHINATIONS

Journal of
THE MACHIN INTEREST GROUP
 of the Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

December 2016

ISSN 1329-9948

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New Machin Horizon labels

Daniel Tangri

The news that Horizon labels were to undergo a major facelift came out towards the end of 2014. We then had to wait quite a long time, however, before the first of the new labels appeared at Europhilex on 13 May 2015. There were five main changes. The labels were now white rather than gold, the Queen's head had shrunk to the top right corner of the label, the security printing only covered about a third of the label, and the security cuts themselves had been reduced – there were now only five cuts in a shape rather like a handlebar moustache on the right side of the label. A further new feature was a black hollow semicircle with the words 'single use only' in the bottom right corner – presumably this was to mimic a postmark. The labels were still printed in tête-bêche pairs (*Figure 1 - Right*).

Figure 2 (*Below*) shows a cover from Europhilex. At this stage there was no change in the inscription printed on the labels – the main features were a large letter for the service (e.g. 'A' for airmail or '2LG' for a second class large letter). After Europhilex ended the labels were issued to some post offices on a trial basis. Most such labels are known used in July and August, though figure 3 shows a label used in June which was left for me at the club. I wish the whole cover had been left, so I could have worked out which post office it came from!



Figure 1. Tête-bêche labels.



Figure 2. Airmail Cover from Europhilex.



Figure 3. Label left at the PSC Clubroom. The Author would appreciate any further information on the origin that could be provided.

The labels became generally available at post offices on 22 September 2010. The labels were available in both English and Welsh versions (excluding Parcelforce labels, which were only available in English). Soon a number of labels began to turn up in a very different format. They no longer had a large capital letter to denote the type of service, but instead a line at the top of the inscription setting out the service (e.g., in Figure 4 we have ‘Special delivery by 1’). Further lines set out the price and weight of the item, the VAT code, the date and other data which are less obvious. Below all that was what is referred to as a ‘2D barcode’, and a letter now appears inside the semicircle at the bottom right (in the case of Figure 4, ‘S’, which stands for a ‘special delivery’ item). I do not believe that labels with 2D barcodes can occur in Welsh; at least I have not seen any.

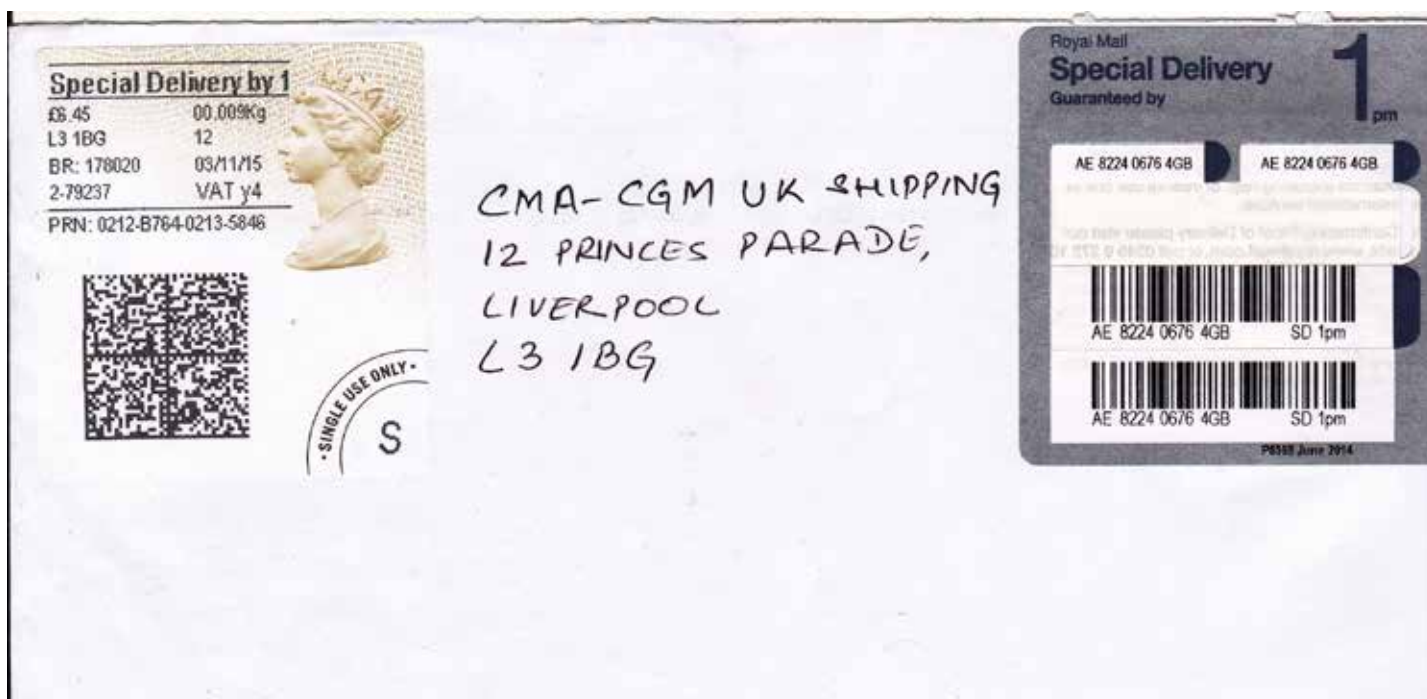


Figure 4. Cover. Special Delivery, Guaranteed by 1pm.

The Royal Mail issued a press release on 15 October 2015 which further explained these 2D barcodes. This stated that 210 post offices, predominantly in the south-west of England, would put the 2D barcodes on large letters and parcels, and also on signed for, special delivery and international tracked, signed for or tracked and signed for items. The aim was to ensure that more items in the post could be tracked. I should note that in my experience airmail or surface mail large letters or small parcels also receive a 2D barcode (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Cover. 2D Barcode.

During 2016 a change was made to the ink used to print the head and the security overprint. The new labels looked rather like large square Post and Go labels, and apparently were being printed using the same ink, which produced a yellow head and overprint. The ink had been changed after Walsall moved its printing operations, and apparently the printers were advised to revert to the old olive-brown colour. During 2016 both Post and Go and Horizon labels appeared in a new greenish-olive colour (which isn't quite the same as before!). A cover showing the new greenish-olive label is at Figure 6.



Figure 6. Cover. Greenish-Olive printing.



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CAPITAL PHILATELY

December 2016 – VOL. 34, NO.2.

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Articles, letters and other contributions to *Capital Philately* should be sent to the Editor; either by mail to the Society address, or C/- The Editor's email.

The publishing shedule for *Capital Philately* (including **PASTCARDS** and **Machinations**) will be March, July and December. Please contact us if you have any items for inclusion, at least one issue prior for timed items.