



Capital Philately



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Journal of the Philatelic Society of Canberra



The Philatelic Society of Canberra
(Founded 1932)

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Editorial

At the end of May an historic event took place in Sydney. The St. George Philatelic Society successfully staged the first New South Wales State Philatelic Exhibition. New South Wales thus joins a growing number of states which are providing the opportunity for collectors to begin to learn the pleasure and pain of exhibiting. The George-pex exhibition can be judged a success; all frame space was taken up and new exhibitors emerged. Some experienced exhibitors also entered to try out new collections and new ideas. The patronage on Saturday was excellent though I understand that Sunday was a little quiet. One particularly pleasing fact was the large number of Canberra collectors who visited the show. The first person I saw at the entrance was our President and from thereon I met a long succession of our members. Three had entered and all achieved medals and professed themselves well satisfied with the experience.

One of the most pleasing things about the strong contingent of visitors from Canberra was that it repaid the courtesy paid to

us by Sydney collectors who turned up in force, literally by the busload, for our last Convention in 1986. While good natured rivalry abounds, the brotherhood of philately is alive and well. All readers of 'Capital Philately' should note that the next state exhibition in New South Wales is to be held in Newcastle over the October long weekend. Newcastle collectors have strongly supported Canberra's exhibitions and we should return the compliment.

Some collectors have professed the view that there are too many exhibitions, too many national exhibitions and too many state exhibitions. What though, I wonder, is the measure we should use. If we take demand by collectors for display space then no case can be made. The mounting of well organised exhibitions has tapped an enormous market amongst collectors, not only from those who want to exhibit but also those who want to look and learn. At Sydpex in 1980 it would have been impossible to commit murder by firing a gun down the aisles between the exhibits. At Adelaide and Perth, the aisles were full. Long may it continue.

One other measure of the desire of Australian philatelists to consider the most demanding aspects of philately, preparing an exhibit and learning the intricacies of judging is the outstanding response to Gary Watson's proposal to found a National Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. By the time the books were open sixty members had joined up. Gary has told me that ten of these are from Canberra, a tremendous response but that still leaves at least twenty of our members who are exhibitors who have not yet joined. Don't delay, begin at the beginning and get the first issue of the journal which is already on the drawing boards.

Perhaps one exhibition that may have escaped the notice of many is Aeropex which will be held in Adelaide in April 1988. It is a specialised national exhibition, the first we have had in Australia, confined to Aerophilately. However, collectors who are not 'first flight' collectors should not dismiss it too lightly. Aerophilately covers a multitude of sins and the list of classes in the prospectus makes the mind boggle - thematics associated with flight, balloon mail, rocket mail, astrophilately, airmail cinderellas, etc. While I'm sure the society's aerophilately specialists will be gearing up to display their treasures there is plenty of room for other collectors to show their imagination. After all, if one collects the stamps of a country then they will have been used to pre-pay airmail rates - so a collection showing special flights as well as airmail rates should be within the bounds of many. Just another way of displaying your collection. I've already heard of several collectors who have never really thought that they had an aerophilately collection now discovering that they have, buried within their main collection. The Aerophilately class at national exhibitions has never really been

strong in terms of numbers. Aeropex will unlock a whole new body of collectors with a consequent spin-off to future nationals.

I understand that Aeropex is inviting all its entrants to also exhibit at Sydpex '88, our great bicentennial show in Sydney. They say, enter at Aeropex, receive the benefits of the knowledge and comment of the Aeropex judges, rework your exhibit and go to new heights at Sydpex. This approach works. My good friend Ken Sparks writing in **Stamp News** recounts his experience of entering Canberra '86, getting a lowly award and a lot of advice and help, and then going on to win a silver in Adelaide six months later. So why not give it a go - there's plenty of helpful advice available in the society and you could well open up a new and exciting collecting interest. If you only collect the 'map and kangaroo' issue you may have run out of things to collect. Then why not put together a collection of these issues used to prepay all the airmail rates during their currency of issue. If more people developed their collections in such a way we would hear less of 'I've got everything but the very expensive ones' to 'I've got everything except those I just can't find, but I'm still looking and it will probably only cost me a dollar when I find it!'

LITERATURE AND STATIONERY

On 14 July 1988, a significant sale took place in Melbourne. Ray Kelly's Macray Stamp Sale 35 included the Thomas L Belknap British New Guinea and Papua Gold Medal Collection. The material and prices were spectacular. If you are interested in this area I suggest you get a copy of the catalogue and prices realised.

However, it was a memorable auction for other reasons. Altogether there were 226 lots of Literature, by far the biggest literature sale in Australia in recent times apart from Derek Brennan's specialised sale. The prices were out of this world, the total realisation being just short of \$22,000 with buyers commission. Try some of these for size - Robson Lowe Encyclopedia, Vol.4 'Australasia', \$203; 'Fundamentals of Philately' by the Williams Brothers, \$143; 'Decimal Varieties' by McCleary, \$126; 'Queensland' by Bassett Hull, \$660; 'Victoria, the Half Lengths' by Purves, \$484; 'Ship Letters of the British Isles' by Robertson, \$341; 'Hong Kong & Treaty Ports' by Webb, \$990 and Volume 1 of the 'Postage Stamps of New Zealand'. Why haven't you been collecting literature? Just as a comparison a mint collection of 1953 Coronation Stamps in special album brought \$30!

Finally for those of you who are still not convinced that postal stationery is worth collecting, just look at these prices realised. Papua registered envelopes (HGRI) mint \$880, used \$825 and RE2 mint \$925, used \$1210. Even the humble postcards (HG 1&2) brought \$198 mint, while a used HG2 fetched \$286. Whew! E C D

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Among our regular columnists is Alan Salisbury who writes each month on specialised aspects of Australian Commonwealth philately. We have a monthly feature on Australia Post's archival collection and for the postal stationery collector "Selected Stationery" by Gary Watson.

For the thematic collector, there is our popular feature "The World of Thematics" and for the investment-oriented, two special features every month: "Make Collecting Pay" and "Market Matters" to canvass the widest possible range of investment possibilities.

There are regular news features on happenings in New Zealand, the South Pacific and the rest of the world, monthly reports on auctions and a pictorial feature called "Talkabout" edited by the Crown Agents. There is a monthly feature on "Philatelic Forgers" as well as frequent reports about stamp trade activities.

For the beginner, our monthly "Beginners Start Here" column is essential reading and our long-running "Cinderella Corner" with Bill Hornadge has broken new ground in Cinderella collecting.

The latest philatelic books are reviewed each month and there is a special column for reports of Australian and New Zealand philatelic societies.

Newly-added features include a Postcard Corner and a Coin News section. All these features are supplemented by regular special editorial features on diverse philatelic subjects and the advertisements of leading dealers, auctioneers and postal administrations throughout the world.

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POSTAL HISTORY AND THEMATIC PHILATELY

Betty Van Tenac

(Editor's note: Betty Van Tenac is an internationally qualified thematic judge and has championed the cause of thematic philately in Australia.)

I have found the Postal History Column in the last two editions of **Capital Philately** extremely interesting. Especially the 'Postal History Themes' listed on page 71 of the May number. Postal History plays a decisive role in the modern thematic exhibit but to my mind it also makes merely collecting thematics so much more interesting.

In the last edition of the American Tropical Association Magazine, 'Topical Time' Vol.38, No.2, page 31, Ms F Vilen in an article on Stockholmia 86 states:

"Which thematics had a chance with the judges? Those that showed a great amount of unusual postal items. There were genuinely old letters ... there was postal stationery from last century, and there were covers with marks of various catastrophes. For a gold medal you had to display a considerable number of truly exclusive and elusive covers. For the other medals genuine cancellations were a must, as well as postal stationery."

The problem for the thematic collector arises as to when and how to use postal history as a thematic collection. The thematic collector has to select the postal history item for its **thematic** value and not its postal history value.

In thematics the story line has to be carried and developed by the material shown. Just as postal historians have to develop their collections along the parameters they have set. Take for example Military mail as a Postal History collection/exhibit - all the other categories listed on page 71 as above would only come into the collection if in some way they were connected to military mail. Just so with thematics. In my Christmas collection I can use all the listed categories so long as they have something actually to do with Christmas. However, it is of no use to my Christmas exhibit if I use a rare cover with a 25 December cancel unless I have a good thematic reason for showing it. In other words the cover has to be an essential part of my story line.

Shown in Figure 1 is a Bavarian Cogwheel cancel of 25 December with cancel of 24 December and receiving mark of 25 December. I also show a similar French cover. In modern thematic

exhibiting I cannot use this cover on a page under 25 December unless I can find a good reason for using it. Yet when I originally bought this cover, I thought it would enhance my exhibit. It still remains in my collection however but is not exhibited.

When a thematic collector looks at a postal history item they are looking for a stamp and matching cancel to carry a story line. If there is a registered label that matches say 'Geneva' for a Peace conference so much the better. But a good registered cover can add to a thematic collection providing the cancel and stamp match; for example a Christkindl cover with Christkindl registered label.

In general though, an ordinary commercially registered cover is not required if, say, only one stamp on the envelope is allied to the theme and if the cancel obscures the design of the stamp. Personally I can see no advantage in the use of a cover bearing an 'Elephant' stamp upside down, and therefore almost unrecognisable, in an 'Elephant' collection.

Used postal stationery is vital to a good thematic exhibit. Again, however, it is of no advantage to use a rare 19th century postal stationery item where the imprinted stamp design is obscured by a postmark. Both the postmark and the item may be rare, but in thematics the item is used because of its imprinted design which will carry the story line. What use is it if one cannot see the design but merely a numeral cancel which has no relevance to the story line whatsoever.

Again looking at the Postal History Themes list and taking as a comparison my Christmas collection I find that of the first group I would only use 'Slogan postmarks' in my collection as shown in Figure 2.

If I had a 'Hands' Collection I could use 'return to' hands. Shown in Figure 3 is a 'return to' cover with the 1965 Australian Christmas issue attached. I would not use this cover in my own collection

- a) because the postmark is illegible and does not match the stamps
- b) because the postal and other markings are too prominent and would tend to overshadow a 'Holy Family' story line.

I have used most of the categories listed in Group 2 and could use all providing I could find items with a matching stamp and cancel.



Figure 1

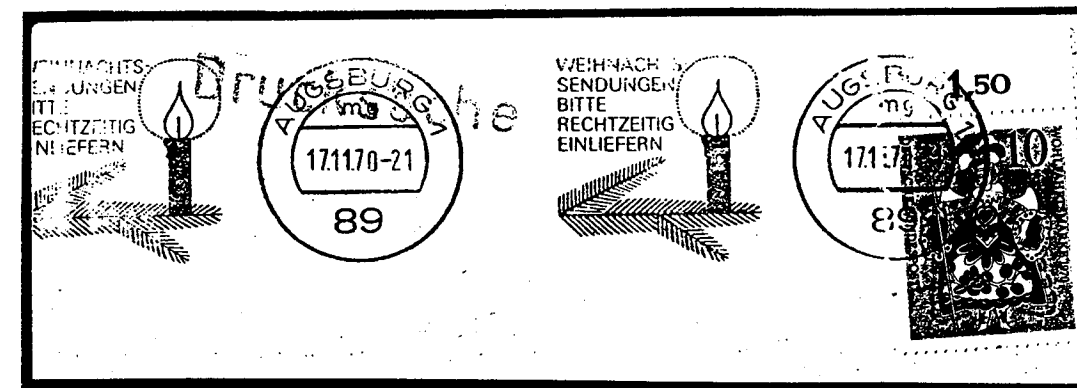


Figure 2

Jarrett Philatelic Service

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SPECIALIST PHILATELIC SOCIETIES

P. Barsdell

If you want to go beyond a commercial catalogue to find more information about the stamps or postal history of a country or about a philatelic theme, what do you do? A simple answer is to find a book. This is not always easy to do. Many philatelic books have short print-runs and, when out-of-print, become very elusive.

But when you find a relevant book, can you rely on the information to be up-to-date? Even for popular countries, new finds and research will continually up-date published information. A new edition or even a new book will not normally be published until there is enough new material to justify the expense of publication. So what do you do in the meantime?

There are now many specialist societies which bring together collectors with the same philatelic interests. Although these societies attract the leading philatelists in their fields, many collectors join just to learn about their particular areas. In other words, you don't have to be an expert to join these societies. In fact, you can be a beginner in the area, become a member, and learn a lot.

It is through the journals or bulletins of specialist societies that most new information is first published. More extensive studies are published as monographs. Members can, therefore, keep abreast of developments in their fields. Most specialist societies have extensive libraries, conduct auctions and run exchange circuits. Senior members will also help to solve the knotty problems which often confront collectors.

A series of short articles on individual specialist societies will be featured in 'Capital Philately' commencing in this issue with 'The Sarawak Specialists Society'.

Any member wanting information about a specialist society in any area of philately should get in touch with me.

Can you afford not to join a specialist society?

Sarawak Specialists' Society

The Sarawak Specialists' Society is celebrating its fortieth birthday this year. It was founded in 1947, then entitled 'The

Sarawak Specialists' Club of Great Britain', for 'the furtherance of the study of the stamps and postal history of Sarawak'. Later, the Society broadened its scope to include Brunei, North Borneo and Labuan. The Society currently has 298 members world-wide, including a number in Australia.

In Australia, members combine with members of the Malaya Study Group to share an Australian exchange circuit. Sydney members of both Societies also regularly meet together. Meetings were also held in Canberra at the Fourth National Philatelic Convention in 1986 and in Perth at Cup-pex '87.

'The Sarawak Journal', which is published quarterly, is the main organ of communication among members. Although it contains Society news, most of the 40 pages of each issue is devoted to philatelic information about the four territories. There are well-researched articles, a strong 'Letters to the Editor' section and notes on new issues and postmarks.

The Society has published the main handbooks on Sarawak, North Borneo and Labuan: 'The Stamps and Postal History of Sarawak' by Forrester-Wood and a Supplement by Shipman, and 'The Stamps and Postal History of North Borneo' Parts 1 and 2 by Shipman. These two Parts include Labuan. Part 3 is due for release this year (a birthday present) and work on Part 4 is largely completed.

The Secretary of the Society is Mr E W Jefferies, 77 Ingham Avenue, Bedgrove, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP21 9DH, United Kingdom. The membership subscription is 6.50 pounds (11.50 pounds for the Journal sent airmail).

Paul Barsdell's article is the first in a new series of articles. The next issue of **Capital Philately** will contain the first in a series of articles on postal stationery by Bernie Beston from Brisbane who is one of Australia's leading postal stationery collectors. 'Dingle' Smith has also told me that he intends to write a regular series on the cinderellas of philately and also in the offing is a series of articles on the philately of the Australian states. All in all plenty of interesting articles to kick off volume six.

Editor

LATE FEES AND LOOSE LETTERS - A REFLECTION 60 YEARS LATER

A R Tippet

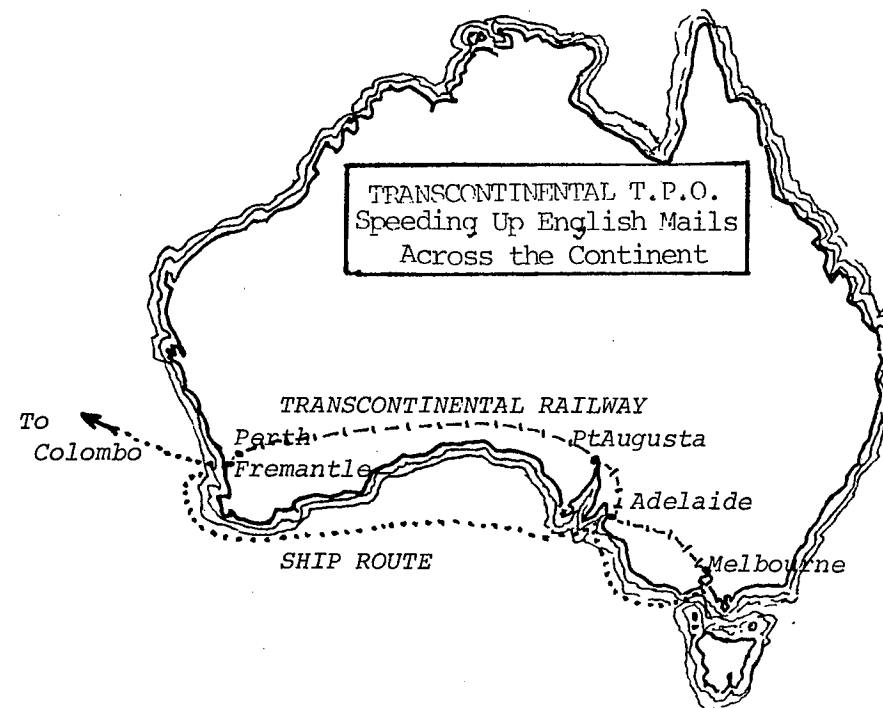
A great deal of Postal History research still needs to be done in relating deposits of information buried in remote and seemingly unrelated places. I have already suggested relationships between mission archives and the development of early mails in the Pacific **Philately from Australia** 1950, **Stamp News** 1983, 1984); between the Fijian War Effort and special mail service (**Capital Philately** 1985) and Chiefly Council Reports (**Philately from Australia** 1952); between the economics of the years after the war of 1812 in America and the wine trade and the flotilla of small ships linking the American East Coast and Madiera and the stampless non-P.O. mail system that was nevertheless clearly structured and continued long after the introduction of adhesive stamps (**Capital Philately** 1985); and more recently, the postal system that emerged in the Fijian plantations as it related to the indenture of Indian labour (**Capital Philately** 1986).

The common point in each of these studies was the bringing together of several fields of historical research not normally related. Most of us are educated to a point of specialization in some knowledge or craft skill from which we derive our livelihood and do not pay great attention to others. Yet life is a network of inter-relating activities. Where it deals with communication of any kind there is always the possibility of philatelic discovery.

The importance of this observation is surely that in Postal History we should always be on the lookout for these unexpected communication contacts. Now, having passed my three-quarters of a century life span, let me indulge in the old man's delight in reminiscence.

In the great depression I had to break off my education in 1928 and found employment as a junior clerk with the Orient Line of Steamers in Melbourne. Here I taught myself typing and worked on the shipping manifests of cargo carried from and to London and en route ports. This introduced me to a world of time tables, ships, bills of lading (fiscally cancelled), transshipment procedure, wool stores, refrigerated cargo, Lloyd's marine insurance and even to banks and bullion. Every one of those items had some kind of communication relationship - many of them philatelic. Suddenly I discovered that life was an integrated thing. Unknown to me then, I was also discovering that in philately, as in life itself, 'no man is an island'.

There were two major shipping lines of mail steamers at that time - the Orient and the P&O. This permitted a cycle of mail



English Mail TPO Duplex 1888-1908



Mail despatched from Victoria after the departure of the ship from Port Melbourne could be sent overland to Fremantle through the TPO Service.

service and company work programming on a fortnightly basis: an inwards ship one week and an outwards one the next. Ships berthed at Prince's Pier, Port Melbourne at dawn Monday morning and departed at 5pm Tuesday afternoon. You could almost set your watch by it. The homeward-bound ship called at Adelaide and Fremantle, then headed for Colombo. I was operating in a structured situation.

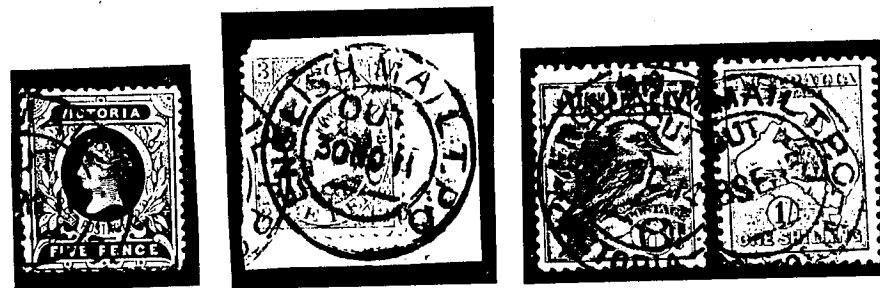
Between that 5pm departure when the cargo actually loaded was known and the following Thursday afternoon I had to produce a dock manifest, listing every single item independently for tally purposes. This was typed on a large machine with wide paper and six sheets of carbon paper, proofed and validated and put in the overland mail in time to reach Fremantle prior to the ship's eventual departure for Colombo. As I recall it the overland mail closed about mid-day but we could never have caught that. Even though I always worked back late on the Wednesday night, 2 o'clock always found us still proofing the last pages and correcting any errors on the six carbon copies. The typists had the packages ready, the manager was restlessly waiting to sign it all and the office boy was standing by to run with it to the Stock Exchange P.O. where with an additional "Late Fee" it could catch the 3pm Late Fee Mail closing. Then we would all relax and go for a late lunch. This was utterly regular.

I know that all the shipping agents whose bills of lading I had processed were operating under a similar system, and that as we turned our hefty mails over to the P.O. all on the closing hour of 3pm I can well imagine that the postal clerks at the Stock Exchange P.O. could tell a similar story for the following hour or so. It was this way in those pre-air mail days.

I often reflect on the inter-relationships of the pattern. There were several places where 'Late Fee' mail could be posted. The Stock Exchange P.O. had nothing to do with the Stock Exchange or with fiscal cancellations. It was a regular P.O. in Collins Street. Late Fee mail was also posted at certain Railway Stations, most notably 'Spencer St', which I imagine was then handled on the train itself if too numerous to be cancelled 'Spencer St. Stn'. The Orient Line readily paid the 'Late Fee' but it would have cost me my job to have missed that mail.

To this day when I work over an accumulation of George V King's Head stamps and I find a 'Late Fee' cancellation or a 'Stock Exchange' one I pause and almost caress it, and wonder if I myself perhaps posted it one afternoon at one minute to three.

(To be continued)



Commonwealth Type Used after Federation until 1914

Type Introduced 1914, with the State name, "Victoria"



Mail Posted at the Stock Exchange P.O. in Collins St., Melbourne, near the Shipping Co. Offices. Ship Mails posted with "Late Fee", 46 Hours after ship departure.



Alternatively it could be posted at Spencer St., Railway Station from which the Trans-continental Train departed.



Mail Picked Up en route at Adelaide

PAPUA - THE LITHOGRAPHED LAKATOIS

H. Ewaldus

The stamps of Papua, especially the Lakatois, have always fascinated me, and for the last 20 years or so I have collected them - at first using Stanley Gibbons Part 1, and later 'progressing' to the works of Rosenblum and Hamilton Croaker. Gibbons does not state watermark-positions such as upright versus inverted, or sideways to the right or to the left, but in the Australian section inverted watermarks were also ignored by Gibbons, so I quietly differentiated between the various positions.

In the last few years, having a bit more time on hand, I became more serious in my study of the Lakatois, and the statement of approximately equal quantities of upright and inverted watermarks (or to the right and to the left) by Rosenblum (and probably copied by H. Croaker) kept me wondering.

In my younger days I was employed in a printing office, and I remember quite well the care that was taken in cutting paper to size - making sure the watermark stayed in the same direction. The lithographed Lakatois were printed on Victorian paper of that period, supplied by Waterloo and Sons, ungummed, it will have been packed in reams (480, 500 or 515 sheets). For the purpose of simplified calculations, let us assume 500 sheets.

Then, cut to printing size, every stack of 500 sheets had a uni-directional watermark. Now, if one printed say 10,000,000 low value Victorian stamps, this would require 200 reams. If the watermark position is not important, there is indeed a great chance that random distribution is approached and both watermark positions occur in about equal numbers.

Rosenblum's source of information probably waded through thousands of low-value Victorian stamps, and found equal quantities of both positions. From this it was concluded that the same would apply to the Papuan stamps, an easy mistake for someone unfamiliar with printing-shop practices. Consider the following: 1 ream or 500 sheets yields 15,000 Lakatois. We do not know the numbers printed, except for the 2/6.

However, considering the numbers overprinted PAPUA and the 1910 Cooke lithographs, we may assume about 50,000 stamps for say the 1/2d to about 10,000 for a 6d or 1/-. If we look at (for convenience) 45,000 stamps this uses 3 reams of paper, either 1 ream upright and 2 inverted, or 2 upright plus 1 inverted, or 3 reams either upright or inverted. The chance of equal quantities is zero, unless there is some overlapping with another value, but even then the chance of equal numbers is very remote.

1907-10	Normal Issue		Perf OS	
	Perf 11		Perf 12	
	Large	Small Papua	Large	Small Papua
Wmk upright	1/2d 2/6	1/2 1 2 2 1/2 4 6 1/-	1/2d 2/6	1/2 1 2 2 1/2 4 6 1/-
Wmk inverted	x x	- -	- -	x x
sideways to right	-	x x	x x	x x
sideways to left	-	x x	x x	x x
Perf 12 1/2 upright	-	-	-	-
inverted	-	-	-	-
sideways to right	-	-	-	-
sideways to left	-	-	-	-
1910 Large Papua, Cooke plates				
Perf 12 1/2	1/2 1 2 2 1/2 4 6 1/-	2/6II III 1/2 1 2 2 1/2 4 6 1/-	2/6II III	III
Wmk upright	x x	x x	x x	x x
inverted	x x	x x	x x	x x

Of course, it could be thought that the sheets got mixed up during the cutting, but as **reversed** watermarks are most rare, it is difficult to assume that no sheets are reversed but about half of them turned 180°. Printers just do not work that way. An odd lot might be put down in the wrong direction due to stop-start for 'smoko' or lunch, and that is what I assume must have happened. It is my experience that some watermark-positions are hard to get, or are even possibly non-existent. And this applies even more to the scarcer O S perfins.

I have tabulated the 1907-10 and 1910 issues, where x denotes 'exists', ? means "possible", but not yet seen, and - is 'non-existent'. I do not quite follow the Stanley Gibbons listings, it makes more sense to classify the first Large and Small Papua issues according to perforation and watermark position.

Colour varieties occur, but it is debatable how much is original, and what is due to the age of the stamps and the not very stable colours used at that time. And copies exposed to the local tropical conditions for extended periods show a yellowing of the paper, which in turn affects the colour. Mixed perforations are also excluded from the tabulation, as they are extremely rare, occurring when a missing perforation was noted during manufacture, and this corrected on the wrong gauge perforator.

Of course, you do not have to agree with my reasoning, but give it some thought, look through your material, I would like to hear from people who can remove some of the question-marks from the list. (Remember the watermark position is taken as seen from the picture-side of the stamp.) I have no absolute proof that my view is correct, but mathematical considerations must make it clear that 'equal numbers' are virtually impossible. Just consider the amount of trouble and extra work necessary to achieve this. Every small stack passed through the guillotine for cutting to printing-size (2 cuts) would have to be carefully deposited with the watermark in the opposite direction to the previous lot, and making sure not to reverse the watermark. And all this when the actual watermark position was obviously immaterial! Who would want more proof?

Notes on Table 1

2/6 T I always perf. 11

2/6 T II perf. 12 1/2, S.G. types B and C (nos 82 and 83), notice the irregular values due to faulty pantograph or hand-drawing

2/6 T III perf. 12 1/2, taken from the original De La Rue plate, fine and even value, thin division line, c.f. S.G. 8, 14b, 22, or the Papua overprints of the 2/6. This item has no S.G. number and is probably mainly sold as no.82.

Publications of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria

The Postal History of the Australian Army During World War 2 (P. Collas)	\$50.00
The Postal History of Internees and Prisoners of War in Australia During World War 2 (P. Collas)	\$15.00
Australian Numeral Cancellations. A Compendium (H.M. Campbell)	\$30.00
Queensland Cancellations & Other Postal Markings 1860-1913 (H.M. Campbell)	\$25.00
South Australia. The Long Stamps 1902-1912 (J.R.W. Purves)	\$25.00
The Pictorial Stamps of Tasmania 1899-1912 (K. Lancaster)	\$40.00
Tasmania: The Postal History & Postal Markings, Part 1 (Campbell, Purves & Viney). 1984 Reprint	\$30.00
The Postal History & Postal Markings, Part II (O. Ingles, Ed.)	\$30.00
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Victoria: The Postal History of the Port Phillip District (J.R.W. Purves)	\$15.00
The "Registered" and "Too Late" Stamps 1854-1858 (J.R.W. Purves)	\$20.00
The "Butterfly" and "Barred Oval" Cancellations 1850-1855 (J.R.W. Purves)	\$10.00
Western Australia: The 4d Lithograph 1854-1864 (B. Pope)	\$15.00
Commonwealth of Australia Cumulative Index to Source material (W.M. Holbeach)	\$7.50
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EARLY NEW SOUTH WALES PAID MARKINGS

E C Druce

(continued from Vol.5, No.3, p.94)

Type 4

The next type that I have noted has the word sequence altered with 'Paid' in the upper line and the town name in the lower. This is Type 4 (Figure 5). Once more it is generally struck in red although an example from The Glenelg (now Castlemain) is in a reddish-orange and one from Seymour is recorded in purple. As in Type 3 the letters are sometimes serified and sometimes not - Clarence River and Drayton show serified letters whereas The Glenelg and Burn Bank do not. Barwon has the town name in non-serified letters similar to Melbourne in Type 3. The Broulee mark replaced a Type 2 mark known used in 1843.

TOWN	NUMBER RECORDED	USAGE	SIZE (mm)	COLOUR
<u>Type 4 marks</u>				
Barwon (Vic)	1	1849		Red
Broulee	1	1849	34x14	Red
Burn Bank (Vic)	2	1848-1849		Red
Clarence River (now Grafton)	1	1842	36x14	Red
Drayton (Qld)	1			
Elephant Bridge (Vic)	1	1848		Red
Horsham (Vic)	1			
Seymour (Vic)	1	184?		Purple
The Glenelg (Vic) (now Castlemaine)	2	1847-1848	43x13	Red-Orange
Upper Glenelg (Vic)	1			

It should be noted that a preponderance of this type of marking was issued to post offices in the Port Phillip District.

Type 5

There are a few examples of a post paid marking lacking the town name. Apart from Sydney the only recorded example is Queanbeyan (Figure 6) of which I have recorded two copies although in the sale description of one of these (Robson Lowe Australasia

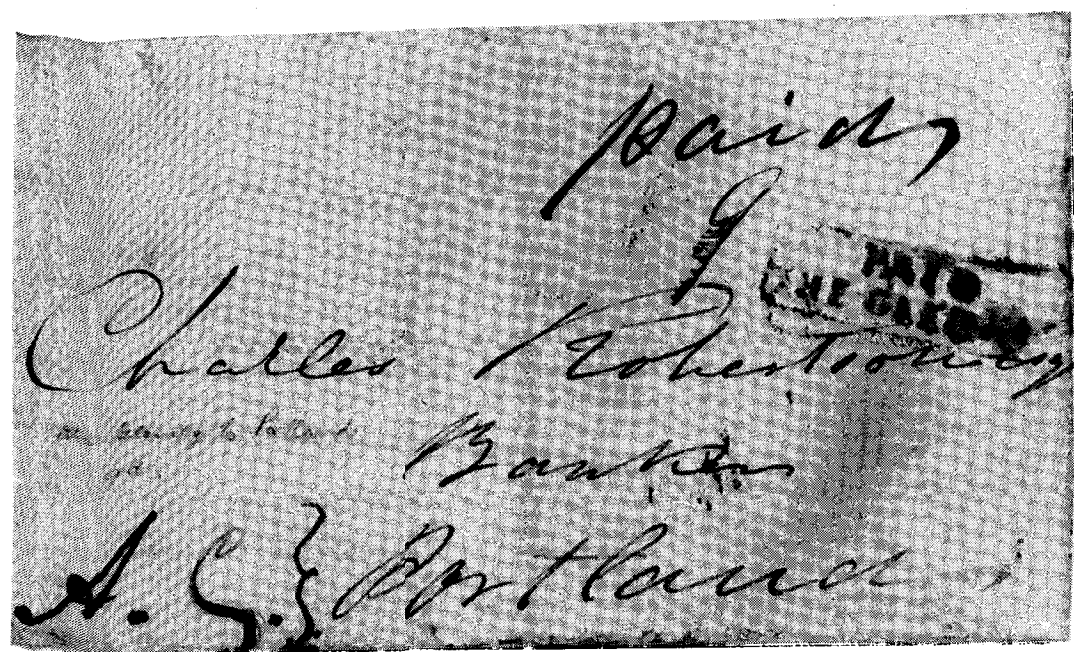


Figure 5

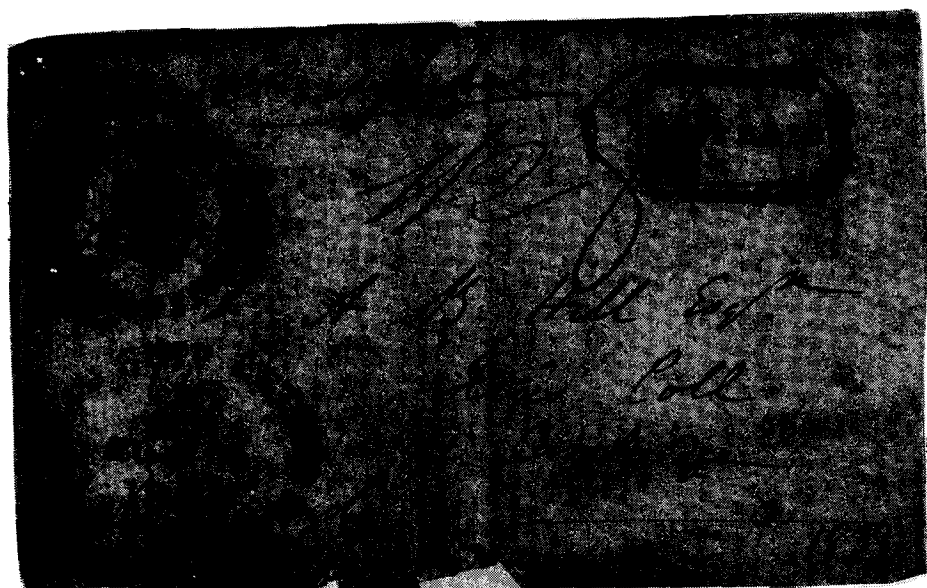


Figure 6

Sale of October 1986) it is stated that ten are recorded (I wonder where).

TOWN	NUMBER RECORDED	USAGE	SIZE (mm)	COLOUR
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Type 5 marks

Queanbeyan Sydney	2(10)	1839-1842	31x14	Red
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Type 6

The sixth type of paid marking I have recorded has 'Post Paid' in the upper line and 'at (Town)' in the lower line. A reversal of Type 2. I have only seen examples from Sydney used in red (Figure 7).

TOWN	NUMBER RECORDED	USAGE	SIZE (mm)	COLOUR
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Type 6 marks

Sydney	3	1843-1846	34x14	Red
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Type 7

A final variant of the boxed paid marking is a three line marking from Sydney with 'Paid', 'at' and the town name in separate lines. I have only seen it used at Sydney but the two examples I have are different, one has a mixture of serified and non-serified letters (used in 1848) and the other has non-serified letters (used in 1847). There is a small difference in size (Figures 8&9).

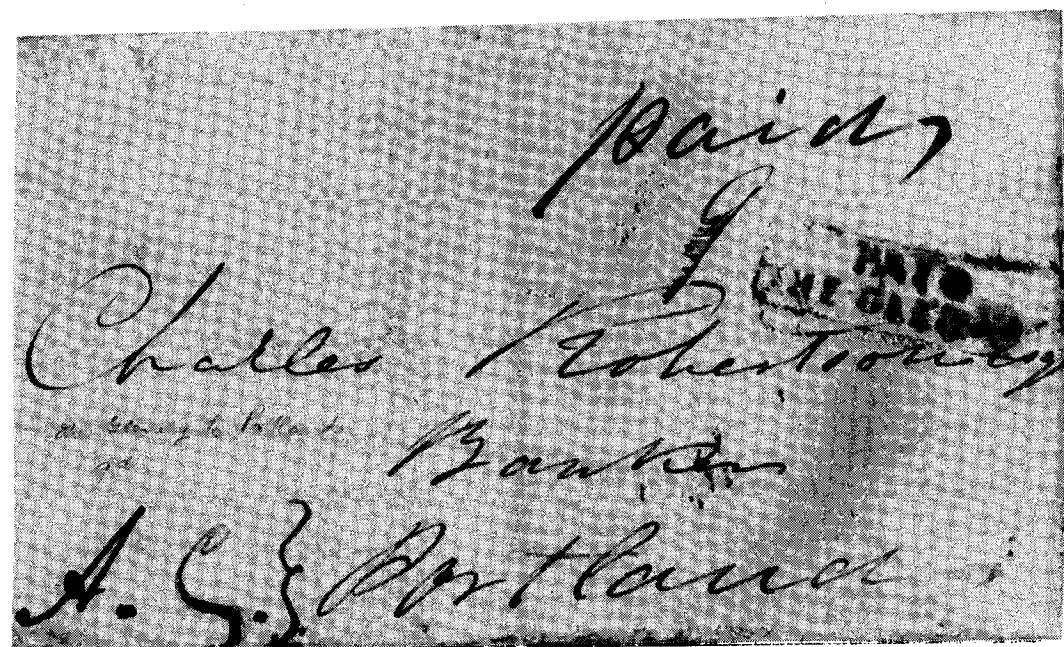


Figure 5

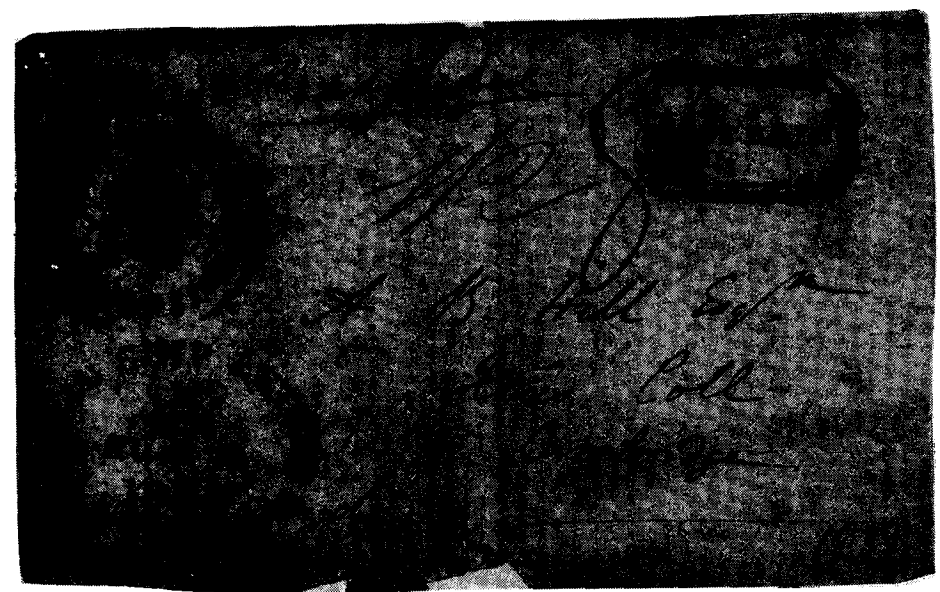


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Figure 7

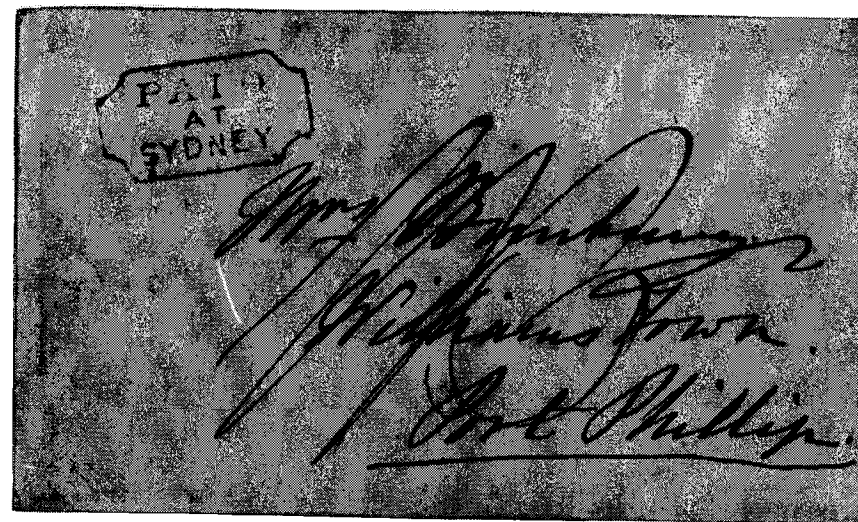


Figure 8

TOWN	NUMBER RECORDED	USAGE	SIZE (mm)	COLOUR
<u>Type 7 marks</u>				
Sydney	1	1848	30x16	Red
Sydney	1	1849	30x17	Red

Type 8

Finally there exists a paid marking of an entirely different type. Based on an English precursor it is a crowned circular dated stamp. Robson Lowe's Encyclopedia records it for Brisbane and copies are recorded from Sydney (Figure 10).

TOWN	NUMBER RECORDED	USAGE	SIZE (mm)	COLOUR
<u>Type 8 marks</u>				
Brisbane	1	1851		
Sydney	2	1850	Diam.24	Red

Conclusions

This has been a brief survey and classification of New South Wales paid markings up to, and including, the first issue of stamps. While it is as accurate as I can make it at the present time three cautions must be issued. First, in respect of size I have rounded up half millimetre measurements; second, the colours recorded cannot be considered exhaustive and third, **and most important**, the numbers recorded are these that I have been able to trace. If any strike does not have ten copies buried in collections (not to say archives) then I shall be most surprised. Perhaps, at most, the numbers can be taken as indicating relative scarcity one to another and of course relative scarcity compared to adhesive stamps.

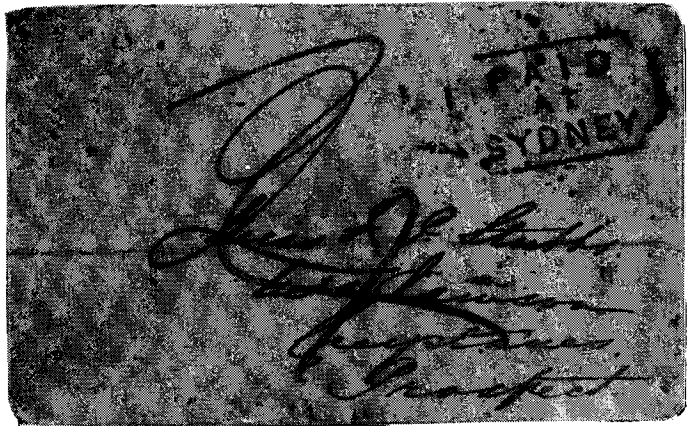


Figure 9

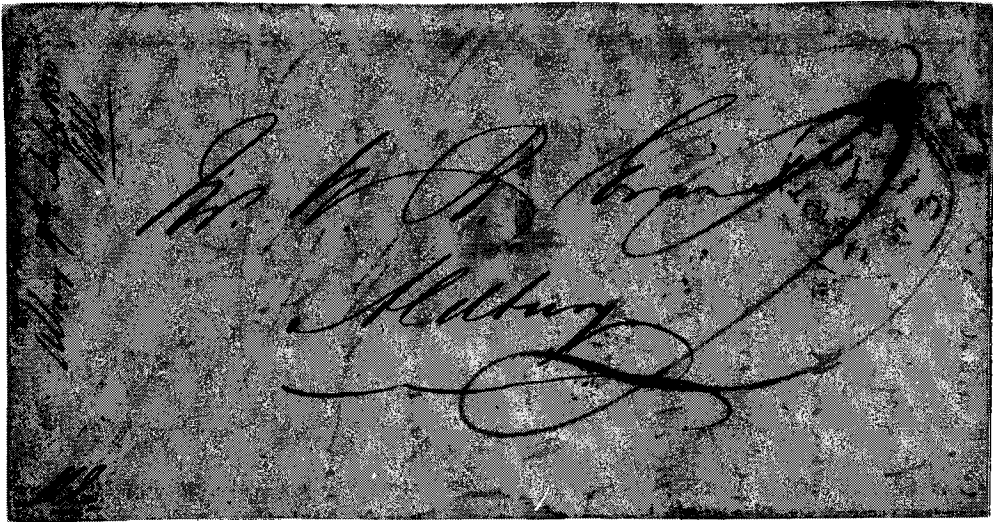
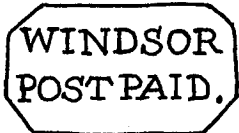

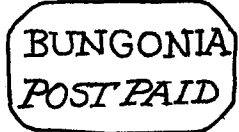
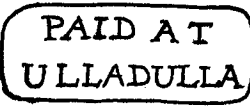
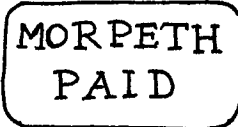


Figure 10

I have summarised all the above in the appended table. This is to some extent a kite put up to see who will have a shot at it with more information. The Editor awaits a flood of information.

TABLE 1

	TYPE	DATES KNOWN	COLOURS	NUMBER OF TOWNS
	1	1892-51	Red, Brown	20
	1a	1840-46	Red	4
	1b	1841	Red	1
	2	1839-51	Red, Black Orange	1
	3	1838-49	Red, Red-Brown	31



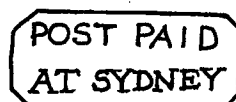
3a	1838-43	Red	1
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4	1842-49	Red, Red-orange Purple	10
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5	1983-42	Red	2
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6	1843-46	Red	1
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7	2948-49	Red	1
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8	1850-51	Red	2
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