

# Capital Philately

GPO Box 1840  
Canberra 2601

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Publication No. NBH 5925

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# Capital Philately



Journal of the Philatelic Society of Canberra



**The Philatelic Society of Canberra Incorporated**  
(Founded 1932)

GPO Box 1840  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

President: P. Wood  
Hon. Secretary: P M Oldham

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This journal is published quarterly, and is supplied free to members of the Society. Other subscriptions are welcome - \$15 per year, post free within Australia. Back volumes are available at \$12 per volume; individual numbers at \$4 each.

Articles and contributions should be sent direct to the Editor. For subscriptions and advertising, apply to the Business Manager.

**Capital Philately** gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the Australian Philatelic Federation and the ACT Philatelic Council.

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I.S.S.N. 0729-8765

## Capital Philately

Vol.9 No.4

August 1990

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### EDITORIAL

My reading of editorials is limited but I do read those in Stamp News. This, I confess, is a form of personal masochism. For the Society, the Stamp News editorial for May was a shocker. Michael Sanig describes his editorials as 'investigative philatelic journalism' (his phrase) or 'find a topic and bash it to death' (my phrase). Recurring themes for unremitting criticism are Australian Post, the Australian Philatelic Federation and, in the last year or so, National exhibitions have been added to his list.

First, let me concentrate upon the issue of national exhibitions. Michael, since his arrival in Australia, has failed to grasp that he now lives in a Federation - both as the Commonwealth of Australia and as the APF. His May editorial suggest that nationals should alternate between Sydney and Melbourne with the comment that '...Brisbane can probably

sustain a show'. Arguably the best attended shows, and financially most viable, have been held in Adelaide. The Federation concept means that the smaller states and territories should have the opportunity to stage a national show. This column, Barry Jarrett (also in May's Stamp News) and the APF all subscribe to that view. This is also the case in north America although the numbers of accredited national shows is in excess of thirty a year. It is the UK that is different, it is smaller in size and not federal in constitution. I note that Stampex (the major UK show) had an entry price of £5 (say \$11.00). The number of competitive entries and non-dealer events were much fewer than at AUSTAMP 90. Before Michael finds the time to turn his editorial attention again to the APF finances he may note that the APF assistance with shows is a major factor in keeping the entry costs down to a fraction of those charged in the UK. This is a major contribution to popularising the hobby.

Information is the name of the game, publicity pays. This oft quoted Sanig dictum is true but clearly there is a limit to the proportion of overall costs that can be allocated to publicity. AUSTAMP 90 must have created a first for philatelic exhibitions by circulating every house in the city with a flier describing the show. Michael complains that holding AUSTAMP 90 to coincide with the Canberra festival was a detraction. We think not, we were pleased to be part of the festival. PHILATEX 89, in France, was an excellent international (Michael's editorial on the matter was the only one I have agreed with) but that, I remind him, was part of the 200th Anniversary of the French revolution. What price all this nonsense from Michael about the stupidity of Melbourne proposing an international exhibition if they secure the Olympic Games for the city. He complains that ACT tourist offices did not have information on AUSTAMP 90, I can assure him that they did. Let us now turn to the role that Michael played in promoting AUSTAMP 90?

Few collectors will read the 'Philatelic Exporter', a trade magazine with an international circulation. Michael occasionally contributes to this journal on Australian matters. As late as October 1989 he was publishing articles that clearly gave the impression that AUSTAMP was not going to take place, despite the fact that we paid for advertising throughout the period in Stamp News. His comments on AUSTAMP and on national exhibitions in Australia have been grossly distorted and inconsistent. We really expect better from Australia's major monthly magazine.

**Dingle Smith**

The August edition of Stamp News announces, in small print, that Bernie Doherty has taken over as editor. The Society wishes him well, perhaps he will explain the reasons for the sudden exit of Michael Sanig from the post?

#### **Awards to Society Members.**

London 90 was a premier philatelic international event. It is therefore, a special pleasure to report the successes of two Canberra-based members of the Society.

'Stampton' was awarded a Vermeil for his exhibit, 'AUSTRALIA - Australia's contribution to the development of airmails 1914-1936'.

Ed Druce received a Large Silver for his exhibit 'SHROPSHIRE - postal history of Shropshire to 1840'.

Jeremy Smith was awarded a Large Silver for his thematic exhibit, 'Railways - history and use', at the 10th International Philatelic exhibition of Youth. This was held in Düsseldorf from 20-24 June. Jeremy was placed fifth out of the seventy-six entries in the 15 years and younger age group. Heartiest congratulations.

#### **From Hungary to Australia - Part 2 (Vol.8, no. 3)**

Judy Kennett reports the following modification to her article. The Great Depression in Hungary, in contrast to most other countries in central and eastern Europe, did not occur during the period 1922-24 as stated. For Hungary it was the Wall Street crash of October 1929 that caused the currency to collapse. It did not fully recover until 1935.

In addition there was an editorial typographical error. On p.42 for 'series suspended' read 'service suspended'.

**THE PHILATELIC FAMILY ON HOLIDAY****'Head of Philatelic Family'**

Let me introduce the philatelic family, hereafter pf. There is one keen adult philatelist (hf), two children of assorted age and sex (who are interested collectors) and a long suffering wife and mother, let's call her swmbo. Swmbo is not a collector although hf does maintain a Norfolk Island collection in her name. How did that come about? In 1977 I asked Swmbo if she would like to collect and if so, what? 'Norfolk Island has pretty stamps', she replied. 'Don't be silly', I retorted, 'that is not philately'. How wrong I was! Come 1980 the price of Norfolk Island stamps had doubled and, humbly, I bought Swmbo a Seven Seas Norfolk Island album as a wedding anniversary present and took out a subscription with the Norfolk Island Philatelic Bureau - this still continues although anniversary presents have returned to slippers and intimate items of apparel.

Holidays are a key part of the pf, which I am permitted to organize, Swmbo pays for them (she says). 'What about a philatelic holiday?', I ventured over the breakfast cereals. 'What is that and where shall we go', they chorused between mouthfuls. 'Norfolk Island', I unthinkingly answered. So began the planning for a week in the Pacific paradise, an attempt to lift philately from its image of a occupation for the prematurely aged on long winter evenings.

Norfolk Island has an approximate area of 36 square kilometres and a resident population of some 2500. Discovered by James Cook in October 1774, its first inhabitants were marines and convicts who landed in Sydney Bay (see the map, Figure 1) on March 6 1788 to form an outpost of the

first European settlement in Sydney Cove, New South Wales. The marines, administrative staff and convicts were housed in a series of stone buildings built of local stone. These now form one of Australia's richest examples of heritage buildings. The penal history came to an end in 1855; June 1856 saw the arrival of 193 descendants of the mutineers from the Bounty, previously resident on Pitcairn. Since that time Norfolk has grown from a small self-sufficient colony to a tax-free haven for tourists from Australia and New Zealand who enjoy the tranquility and rich heritage of the island. Stamps were first issued in 1947 and, like most small stamp issuing communities, their designs draw heavily on local scenery, flora, fauna and history.

Prior planning required a map of the island, a Seven Seas catalogue and a selection of literature. These sources enabled the locations of the views illustrated on many of the stamps of the island to be located and related to the history. The same is true for the flora and fauna although the pf is less skilled in these subjects. A hire car on the island, cheap due to the limited scope for mileage charges, enabled us get close to the viewpoints. To find the exact spots from which the features were initially photographed occupied many happy hours of walking.

Figure 1 shows the location of the majority of the views and buildings shown on the stamps, prestamped envelopes and illustrated aerograms issued by the Norfolk Island administration from 1947 to 1987. Seven Seas catalogue numbers have been used to indicate the specific locations. The stamps are shown as catalogue numbers, the prestamped envelopes are prefixed EN and the aerograms AN. The additional views

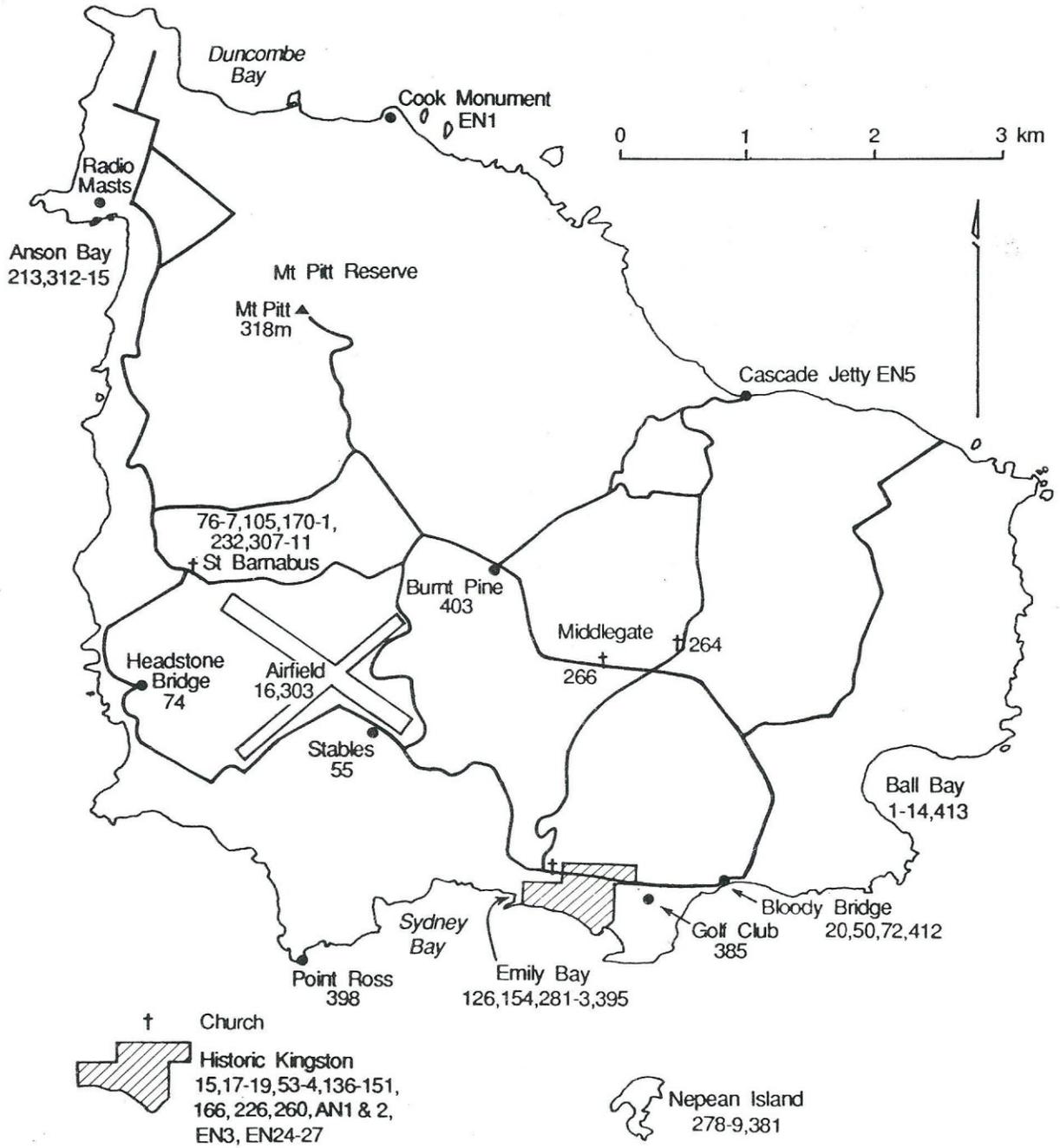


Figure 1 A Philatelic map of Norfolk Island

# Shipping

A SOUTH PACIFIC EXPERIENCE

**Where are ships unloaded as they were two hundred years ago?**

**What territory of Australia sees only French cargo ships?**

**Where would a navy ship re-fuel from a road tanker?**

See Norfolk Island's NEW definitive stamps, 'SHIPPING', to be issued in four parts commencing 17th July, 1990.

Part I  
5c, 10c Lightering at Kingston  
70c MV Ile de Lumiere  
\$2 HMAS Success

Part II  
45c La Dunkerquoise  
50c Dmitry Mendeleev  
65c Pacific Rover  
\$1 Bounty

Part III  
1c, 2c, 3c Lightering at Kingston  
\$5 HMAS Whyalla

Part IV  
4c Lightering at Kingston  
75c Norfolk Trader  
80c Roseville  
90c Kalia

To order fill in coupon on this page and post to Philatelic Bureau, Norfolk Island, South Pacific 2899. Postage 41¢ and affix airmail sticker.

## ORDER YOURS NOW

Print FULL NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

STATE ..... POSTCODE .....

COUNTRY .....

ENCLOSED CHEQUE/M.O. FOR \$(A) .....

DEBIT MY CREDIT CARD FOR \$(A) .....

BANKCARD  VISA  MASTERCARD  NO.

EXPIRY DATE / /

CARD HOLDERS SIGNATURE

QUANTITIES - MINT C.T.O.

STAMPS \$2.85 .....

FIRST DAY COVER \$3.05 .....

# NORFOLK

PHILATELIC BUREAU



# ISLAND

SOUTH PACIFIC 2899

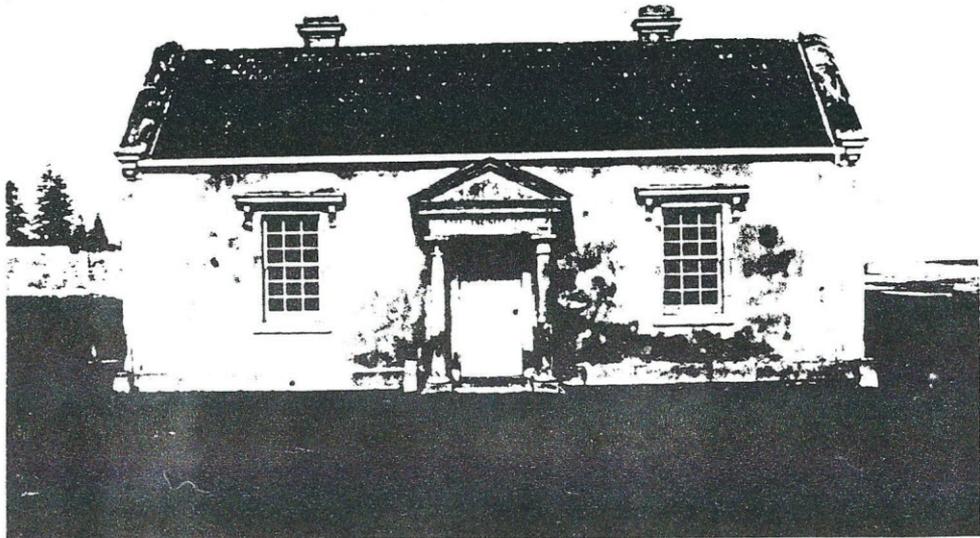


Figure 2 The Royal Engineers' Office, Kingston

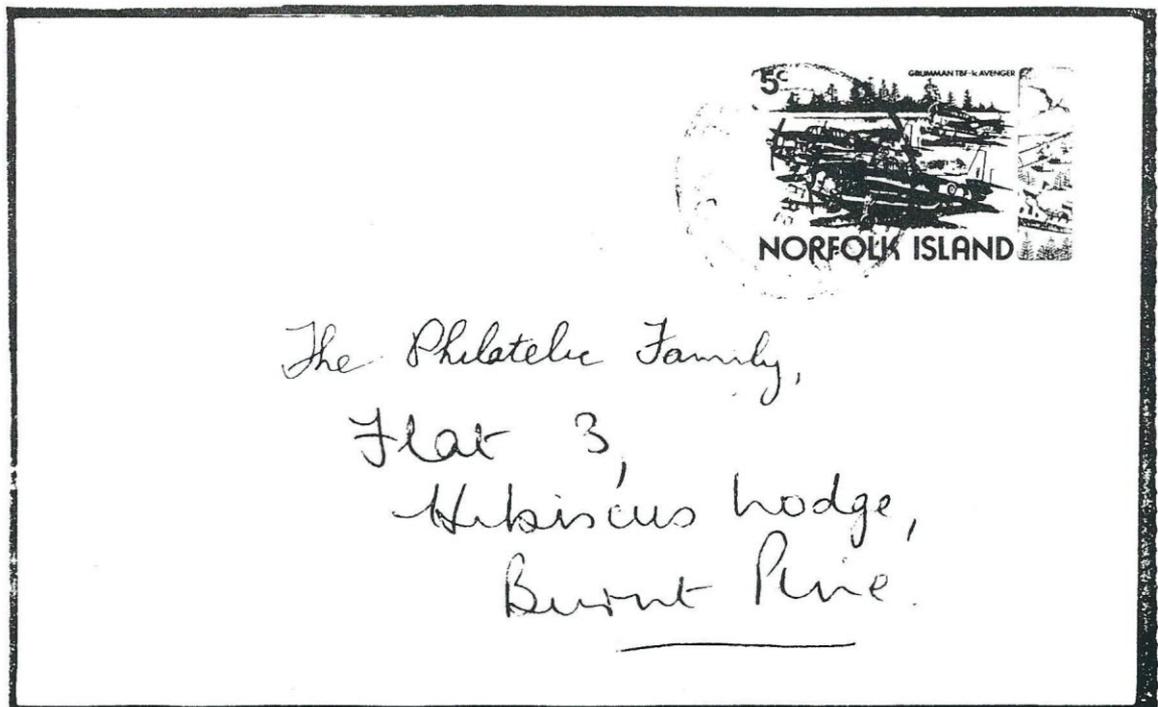


Figure 3a Local island letter rate

that occur on some of the official first day covers and presentation packs are not shown. The issued stamps that feature building and views in the historic area of Kingston are so numerous that it is impossible to show them all on the map. They are however, listed beneath the map. Additional views have been issued for Philip Island (273-4,381 and 398) which lies some six kilometres to the south of Sydney Bay. These are not shown in Figure 1.

Of special interest are the historic buildings definitive set of 1973-5 (136-151). These show the original building designs from the state archives in Hobart. The buildings are all located in the Kingston area and all can still be seen today, some in ruins and some still in use. The Philatelic Bureau is housed in one of them. Photographs of the buildings, as preserved today, can be compared to the original plans. The charming Royal Engineers office (137) is shown in Figure 2, together with the corresponding stamp. The same photographic hunt can be used for the other places and objects shown on the map.

Norfolk Island, for many years, had a special internal letter rate of 'one penny', changed in 1980 to five cents. This seemed a fun cover to add to swambo's collection and the pf sauntered into the Norfolk Island Post Office (there is only one), addressed a letter to the pf at Hibiscus Units and handed it in, see Figure 3.

The bemused official accepted it and then handed it back! What we did not know was that there is no island delivery service and all letters are lodged in boxes at the post office. It took some courage to visit the post office again. The inevitable cries of 'you go' were heard. Swambo eventually took on the task, which was to post a registered cover back to Canberra. This produced an unexpected bonus as the signature of the receiving officer was 'E.Christian' (also illustrated in Fig.3), a delightful link with the Pitcairn settlers.

We did visit the Mount Pitt Reserve but I have confess that the ornithological prowess of the pf is limited. For those more skilled there is an abundant challenge to find the 'birds on the stamps'. The ultimate achievement would be to see the real rarities such as the Bookbok Owl (336-40) or the Green Parrot (414-7, AN 1). An excellent set of bird definitives was issued in 1970-71 (106-122) followed by butterflies and moths in 1976-77 (181-197) and native flora in 1984 (316-331).

The views and buildings theme led us to most parts of the island, gave us an insight into history and an appreciation of flora and fauna. The philatelic holiday was rated a success by all the pf. Why not try Norfolk Island for a philatelic holiday with your family? Conversation in the pf is now, 'when can we can go Christmas Island or Cocos and Keeling?'

R24  Australia Post

RECEIPT FOR REGISTERED PARCELS

Received 1 Registered parcels as follows:-

Registered No.	Surname of Addressee	Office of Destination
<u>5739</u>	<u>Philately J. Bankman</u>	<u>Canberra A.C.T.</u>

NOTE: Subject to packing being satisfactory the maximum compensation payable is \$400. No compensation is payable for perishables, liquids or exceptionally fragile items that cannot be adequately protected against damage during transmission.

Sch. 1094/76

*E. Christian*  
Receiving Officer

Figure 3b

A registration receipt, signed E Christian

## A FAVOURITE COVER

## Elsbeth Bodley

Many factors contribute to making a cover a 'favourite' - it may be a superb strike of a rare handstamp, the contents of the letter, the thrill of the chase, or the decoding of postal markings to tell as much of the story of that letter's travels between sender and recipient as is possible.

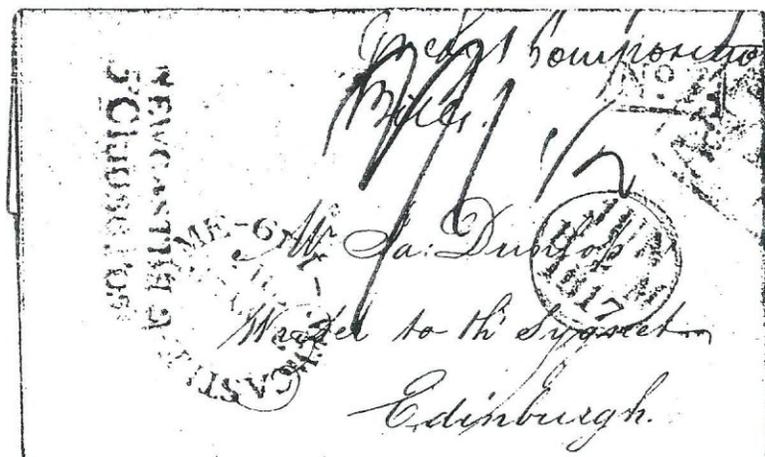
The cover I have chosen is one from the last category. Written in Burslem, Staffordshire in 1817, it was addressed to a solicitor in Edinburgh. Many of the letters now collected for their postal history significance concern legal and commercial matters and have been preserved in the records of the offices of lawyers, banks or commercial concerns. This particular letter is very brief and refers to a threatened bankruptcy. Indeed, the filing notation, 'Greig's Composition/Bills', has been written in the top right hand corner at the solicitor's office.

So much for the social aspects, now to the unravelling of the postal history. In the top right hand corner is a red-boxed 'No.7' (Figure 1). This is the number allocated to the Burslem Receiving House of the Newcastle-under-Lyme local post. On the left hand side of the cover is a red two-line 'Newcastle S/5 Clause Post' (Figure 2). The 'S' after

Newcastle stands for Staffordshire to distinguish it from Newcastle-on-Tyne which is in Northumberland.

Local posts were separate from the General Post which carried mail between post towns. Local posts were responsible for collecting and distributing letters within the post towns and their surrounding districts. They were usually known as Penny Posts because a separate fee of 1d was charged in addition to the General Post fees. Fifth Clause Posts were established under the provisions of the fifth clause of the 1801 Postage Act (41 Geo III cap 7) which allowed posts to be set up for areas outside the post towns and to charge a local post rate as agreed with the inhabitants of the area; this rate could have been more or less than one penny and was paid by the sender.

The Newcastle Fifth Clause Post was established before 1803 and was reorganised in 1814. A total of fourteen receiving houses have been recorded. In 1839 the Post Office decided to convert Newcastle to a Penny Post, but some historians believe that this did not happen and that it was the only Fifth Clause Post to continuously operate from 1801 to the introduction of the Uniform Penny Postage in 1840.



This letter was carried in the local post from Burslem to the post town of Newcastle-under-Lyme, an old market town on the main road from London to Carlisle. At Newcastle the letter was transferred to the General Post and the red General Post circular datestamp and mileage rate (Figure 3). These show the date of posting, 29 May 1817, and the distance from London - 149 miles. This information was included as the postage rates were based on the distance travelled.

On the back of the letter is another red mark - TOO LATE (Figure 4). This was applied at Newcastle-under-Lyme to show that the letter was received too late to be sent with that day's mail.

The next stage of its three day journey was by coach to Edinburgh where it received the second datestamp for June 2 1817 and with the code B M. 'B' stands for the particular handstamp and 'M' for morning duty, see Figure 5.

At this stage it probably also received the black boxed 'Additional d mark', part of this can be seen in the top right corner, see Figure 6. This represents the extra fee charged by the Post Office on each letter carried over any Scottish roads in a four-wheeled vehicle.

Road development was funded by tolls but mail coaches were originally exempt from these charges. However, in Scotland the Post Office lost its exemption in 1813 and the extra d was to recompense the Post Office for the money spent on road tolls.

On the front of the cover there is also a manuscript mark, '1/1 1/2', figure 7. This indicates the total postage to be paid by the recipient. One shilling and one penny was the rate for a single letter (ie one sheet of paper folded with the address written on the outside, if a separate envelope had been used it would have counted as an extra sheet of paper and would have doubled the postage) from London to Edinburgh or a distance of up to 400 miles. The extra d wheel tax is included.

Decoding this cover has been quite straight forward, but it required reference to detailed maps, to tables of postage rates and post towns, Oxley's book of local posts, a legal dictionary, a book on antiques and other general accounts of postal history. The real fun begins when the normal reference books cannot answer a question, perhaps the postage rate does not fit or a handstamp is not included in the catalogues.

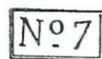


Fig.1

NEWCASTLE S  
5'Clause Post

Fig.2



Fig.3

TOO LATE

Fig.4



Fig.5

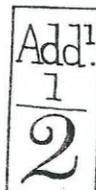


Fig.6

*1/1 1/2*

(1/1 1/2)

Fig.7

**SPECIALIST SOCIETIES****THE POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY****Elsbeth Bodley**

The Postal History Society was established in Britain in 1936, at a time when collector's interests in what went on behind and beyond the postage stamp were only just beginning. Postal history is now defined as the study of route, rates and markings and leads to research in history, geography, social customs and personalities. These are areas which have an appeal to many people who find the technicalities of postage stamp printing somewhat bamboozling.

The Society is interested not only in British postal history but the history of the posts throughout the world and for all periods.

For members lucky enough to live in or visit Britain, there are six meetings held throughout the year in different parts of England, usually on a Saturday. They commence with an invited display in the morning, adjourn for lunch and the afternoon session allows members to contribute 10-15 sheets, sometimes on a specific theme or topic.

In addition, an annual conference is held over a weekend and comprises special displays, an annual meeting, an auction of members' material and competitions for the President's Prize and a Society Cup. Auction lists are sent airmail to overseas members so that postal bids can be submitted.

For overseas members the real benefit is the quarterly journal, A4 in size and of about 30 pages. This includes the usual friendly and helpful members correspondence, library and Society notes and book reviews. As an example of the wide ranging

contents, recent issues have included articles on:

'Barred Numeral 1 Cancellations of Melbourne 1855-1912'

'The White Slave Trade of the Barbary Coast'

'The Blank Oval Handstamp' relating to sea post offices)

'Columbia'

'Indian Mails by P and O Packets, 1854-1915'

'British Ship Letter Rates and Master's Gratuity'

'New Brunswick Handstamps'

There are also many short notes which often help answer a particular query and members are encouraged to seek help through the Journal pages in finding the answers to their postal history problems.

UK members have available a comprehensive library and an exchange circuit, and all members can take advantage of special publications put out by the Society. The most recent was 'The Bermuda Packet Mails and the Halifax-Bermuda Mail Service 1806-1886' by J.C.Arnell and M.H.Ludington. This is available to members at £5 below the normal price of £28.

The annual subscription is £15 and enquiries should be sent to the Membership Secretary, J.G.S.Scott, Lower Street Farmhouse, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent TN11 8PT, UK.

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## CYPHER LABELS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND

### Dingle Smith

Cypher labels have been a little described backwater of revenue collecting. This has now been remedied by the publication, in 1988, of The Royal Cypher Labels of Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies by William A. Barber and A. Frank Brown. This account is based largely on that source. Outside Great Britain the use of cypher labels was limited and the monograph only describes such labels from New Zealand, New South Wales and Queensland.

What are cypher labels, you ask? They were used, in Great Britain, from 1701 until about 1922, on a variety of legal documents written on parchment that required some form of embossed device to pay duty charges. Embossing on parchment often leaves a poor impression and this led to the practice of embossing a piece of 'basepaper', usually blue in colour. This was then glued to the document. However, fraudulent removal of the basepaper and its transfer to another document required a further security device. This consisted of a thin strip of foil that fixed the basepaper to the parchment, akin to the modern staple. The cypher label was then glued to the back of the document to 'seal' the foil. The cypher labels have a size and shape similar to that of modern postage stamps. Indeed, it can be argued that such labels have a place in the evolution of the original Rowland Hill design. The labels did not show a monetary value, were imperforate and the design incorporated the monogram of the reigning monarch.

Baker and Brown describe some 40 types and provide background detail which includes a number of plating studies. A small selection

of British types is shown in Figure 1.

Much less is known of the cypher labels of the Australian colonies. Three types are described for NSW and one for Queensland. It is concluded that the other Australian colonies did not use such cyphers, perhaps because the use of parchment for legal documents was less common. For Queensland the account was based on only three examples, none of which were affixed to their original documents. Figure 2 illustrates the four known types of cypher labels for the Australian states, the numbering system used by Baker and Brown has been retained.

I am able to add an additional example of a Queensland cypher label affixed to an impression of the Seal of the Supreme Court of Queensland. The label was closely cut with scissors and is of further interest as it was used on a parchment document. As it is no longer attached to the original document it is not possible to provide a date.

The three types of label for NSW are all variants of the same basic design. The differences are limited to the form of the added numbers. The figures in the top corners refer to the day and the month, this is confirmed by comparing the cypher label to the embossed dates on the basepaper; all known examples have a basepaper that is in dark blue.

The other pairs of numbers, on types 302 and 303, either 29 and 6 or 44 and 3, refer to the year of the reign of Queen Victoria and the Act that authorised the stamp duty. Thus, the pair of numbers on type 302 is for the 6th Act of the 29th year of the Queen's reign, ie 1865/66. Similarly, the additional numbers on type 303 refer to the 3rd Act of the 44th year, 1880/81.



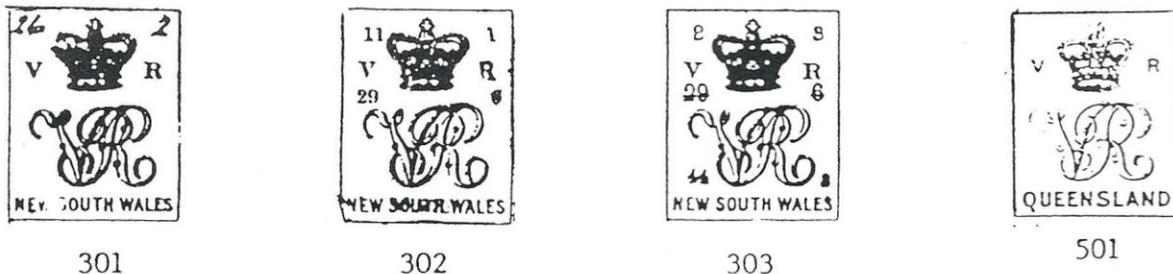
**Figure 1** A selection of British cypher labels

In dealing with the revenue labels of NSW it is important to remember that from 1 January 1875 until 30 June 1880 there were no stamp duties in the colony. Thus cypher label type 302 was used prior to 1875 and type 303 after mid-1880. Type 301 is scarcer and its period of use is not firmly established although it is thought to predate the other two types. The earliest known date of use for any of the labels is June 1873 and the latest January 1901, the practice may have ceased after Federation.

Very little information has been published on the cypher labels of the Australian states. As they were attached to a variety of legal documents it is likely that many 'dated'; copies exist.

The authors of the monograph inspected several thousand British documents in public record offices in order to provide the data base for their research. Similar studies could be undertaken in Australia. Any additional information for the Australian colonies would be most welcome. This could be sent, in the first instance, to the editor of Capital Philately who would ensure that it is passed onto the authors of the original study.

Copies of monograph can be obtained from A. Frank Brown at 7, Newland Rd., Droitwich, Worcs WR9 7AF England. The cost of the monograph is £10, postage extra. Permission to reproduce some of the illustrations in Capital Philately from the original study is gratefully acknowledged.



**Figure 2** Cypher labels for New South Wales

**AUSTRALIA PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER  
POSTAL STATIONERY - PART 2****Ian McMahon**

The first part of this listing of the printed to private order postal stationery (PTPO) issued by the Commonwealth Post Office appeared in Capital Philately (vol 8, no 3). Part 2 completes the listing for the envelopes and incorporates the parcel labels issued during the Second World War.

Later installments will cover PTPO postcards, reply postcards, lettersheets, lettercards and wrappers. These will be followed by those impressed with official dies for envelopes, postcards and wrappers.

Any additions or comments on the listings will be most welcome. These can be sent either to the editor of Capital Philately or direct to Ian McMahon, P.O.Box 783, Civic Square, ACT 2608

**ENVELOPES****1d green + 1d octagonal die**

H. R. Willcox  
H M Leggo and Co

**1½d red**

Vacuum Oil Co.  
Municipality of Westbury  
Clutterbuck Bros.  
Morris J Cohen  
James Moore and Sons  
Noske Bros  
Wischer and Co.  
Box 783 Melbourne  
International Harvester Co  
Education Dept Melbourne  
Sydney Harbour Trust

**2d/1½d red**

City of Geelong  
Neal's Motors

**2d red**

Invincible Motors Ltd.

Invicta Safety Net  
Shire of Fern Tree Gully  
Texas Co. (Aust.) Ltd.  
Neal's Motors  
Resch's Brewery  
Goodyear  
The London Stores  
Stringer and Phillips  
Vacuum Oil Co  
Box 783 Melbourne  
Sub-Treasury Adelaide  
Sub-Treasury Perth  
Victorian Education

Department

**George VI embossed oval die  
1d brown**

Defence Force Canteens  
Jas Minifo and Co

**1d green**

Defence Force Canteens  
Cadbury-Fry-Pascall Pty.  
Ltd., Adelaide  
City of Geelong  
A. W. Sanford and Co.  
Adelaide  
Kitchens Sand Soap  
Wallace Buck and Co  
Penfolds Wine  
H C Sleigh

**1d green + ½d orange**

Municipality of Westbury

**1½d green**

Shire of Marong  
City of Geelong  
Penfold Wines, Magill, South  
Australia  
Adelaide Co-Op Society  
A. G. Healing Ltd  
Rattray, Brooks and  
Weatherley  
William Adams and Co  
Buckley and Nunn  
Business Equipment and  
Engineering  
Cadbury-Fry-Pascall  
Sidney Cooke  
Alex Cowen and Sons  
Dominant Chemical Co.  
Elder, Smith and Co.  
Fisken, Read and Co.  
Harris, Scarfe Ltd.  
H J Heinz (Port Adelaide)  
H J Heinz (Richmond)

Kiwi Polish Co  
 Kodak (Australasia)  
 Mantons Department Store  
 Medhurst and Sons  
 Munday's Power Transmissions  
 The Myer Library  
 Myer's  
 PO Box 24 South Melbourne  
 Box 83A GPO Melbourne  
 H G Folelta and Co  
 B Addison  
 H Jones & Co  
 A. W. Sanford and Co.  
 SKF  
 Goodyear  
 McLaren & Co

**1½d green / 2d red obliterated by bars**

Warbuton Franki Ltd.  
 B. Addison Pty Ltd

**2d red**

David Jones  
 Industrial Acceptance Corporation  
 City of Geelong  
 Shire of Fern Tree Gully  
 Farmer and Co.  
 Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co.  
 Kornblums  
 The Trustees Executors and Agency Co

**2d mauve**

PMG-PM 354

**2d Green**

Buckley's Elizabethan Dining Rooms  
 Buckley and Nunn  
 Business Equipment Pty Ltd  
 City Electric Light Co  
 Sidney Cooke Ltd  
 M Donaghy and Sons  
 Exide Batteries of Australia  
 Flack and Flack  
 Glover and Goode Base Metals  
 PO Box 1 Waterloo  
 Horticultural Industries  
 H Jones & Co

**1d brown + 1½d green**

London Stores, Melbourne

**2½d red**

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Ltd.  
 Shire of Fern Tree Gully  
 Commonwealth Steel Co Ltd  
 Commonwealth Wool and Produce  
 Alex Cowan and Sons  
 Dennys Lascelles and Co  
 Electrolytic Zinc Co  
 Farmer and Co  
 The Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co  
 John McNamara and Co  
 Vacuum Oil Co  
 Sydney University Womens Union  
 Warbuton Frank (Melbourne) Ltd  
 Victorian Education Department

**3d red**

Buckley and Nunn  
 Glover and Goode  
 Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
 Exide Batteries of Australia  
 State Electricity Commission of Victoria  
 The Trustees Executors and Agency Co  
 Box 2268U GPO Melbourne  
 Farmer and Co  
 Department of Treasury  
 Canberra

**3d green (round die)**

Ampol  
 Bayers Asprin  
 Berlei Ltd  
 Henry Berry and Co  
 Bryson Industries Ltd  
 Buckley and Nunn  
 Business Equipment Pty Ltd  
 Cyclone Co of Australia  
 John Dewar and Sons  
 Exide Batteries of Australia  
 Harbour Bar Tobacco  
 Robert Harper and Co  
 Harris Scarfe Ltd  
 A G Healing and Co  
 H J Heinz Co  
 Johnson and Phillips Ltd  
 Jones Brothers Pty Ltd  
 David Jones Ltd  
 Ford Sherrington Ltd  
 Taylor's Paints  
 Mackay "Silentruba" products

**3½d red (round die)**

Henry Berry  
British Patent Perforated

Paper Co

Buckley and Nunn  
Exide Batteries of Australia  
Glover and Goode Base Metals  
Shell Co of Australia  
SKF Ball Bearing Co

State Electricity Commission  
of Victoria

Trustees, Executors and

Agency Co

L B Wallace and Son  
C O E Webster  
Natural Bag Co of Australia  
Mackay "Silentruba" products

**Queen Elizabeth II**

**3d green (large die)**

Brunton's Flour Mills  
R Graham Henderson & Co  
Rexbilt Shirts Pty Ltd  
H R Varley  
Onkaparinga Woollen Co

Robert Young Pty Ltd

Briscoe and Co

H J Heinz

GPO Box 773H Melbourne

Wallace Buck and Goodes

Berlei Pty Ltd

R G Turnley and Sons

Henry Berry and Co

Ford Sherington Ltd

Alexander Fergusson

A W G Davey and Sons

Footware (Doery and Tilley)

Pty Ltd

T N Chuck Wire Fence and Gate

Co Pty Ltd

Norman Bros Pty Ltd

Godfrey Phillips

GPO Box 238D Brisbane

GPO Box 4509 Melbourne

GPO Box 1516 Sydney

James Walker

Buckley and Nunn



*If not claimed within seven days, please return to  
P.O. BOX 869J. MELBOURNE, C.I.*

**4d plum (large die)**

Box 869J Elizabeth St.  
Melbourne

**4d plum (small die)**

GPO Box 238D Brisbane

**3½d orange (small die)**

SKF, Melbourne  
Brunton's Flour Mills  
R Graham Henderson & Co  
Rexbilt Shirts Pty Ltd  
H R Varley  
Onkaparinga Woollen Co  
Robert Young Pty Ltd  
Briscoe and Co  
H J Heinz  
GPO Box 773H Melbourne  
Wallace Buck and Goodes  
Berlei Pty Ltd  
R G Turnley and Sons  
Val Morgan and Sons  
K J Ballantyne Pty Ltd  
Harston Partridge and Co  
Creamoata Pty Ltd  
Mammy Products  
Jacka-Wortley Fabrics  
Jacka Furnishings  
Fler  
Moldex Ltd  
PO Box 100 Abbotsford  
PO Box 24 South Melbourne  
James Walker  
Greer and Ashburne Pty Ltd  
Gunnensen Noxworthy  
Hannaker and Middleton  
Bosch

**5d dark blue**

H R Varley  
GPO Box 238D Brisbane  
Berlei Pty Ltd

**5d light blue**

Harston Partridge and Co  
R Graham Henderson & Co  
Onkaparinga Woollen Co  
H J Heinz  
Grace Bros., Broadway  
Mobil Oil  
Farmer and Co. Ltd., Sydney  
Sidney Cooke Ltd.  
Myers (see p.63)  
Burns, Philip and Co.  
Val Morgan and Sons

**5d red**

Farmer and Co. Ltd. Sydney  
Grace Bros. Removals

**4c orange-red**

Denny Lascelles at Lake Bolac  
Grace Bros. Removals  
Holeproof

**5c orange**

Bosch Products, Clayton  
Dennis Equipment Pty. Ltd.  
Victorian Dairy Farmers  
Assoc.  
City of Frankston  
J H Ralph

**6c red**

College of Surgeons

**7c mauve**

Rocla Concrete Pipes Ltd.  
Narranderra  
Board of Works, Melbourne  
Brickworks Ltd., Croyden  
Shell Company of Australia

**18c orange**

A. W. Boyd, Philatelist  
Shell Group of Companies

**10c red + 10c red**

Sydpex 80

**20c mauve**

Sydpex 80

**PARCEL LABELS****George VI oval die****3/7 maroon**

Myer Emporium

**5/10 deep blue**

Department of Agriculture  
Myer Emporium  
Anthony Horden

End of Part 2 (to be continued).

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