



Capital Philately



Journal of the Philatelic Society of Canberra



The Philatelic Society of Canberra Incorporated
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GPO Box 1840
Canberra ACT 2601

President:
Hon. Secretary:

Peter Wood
Peter Oldham

Capital Philately:

Editorial Committee

Dingle Smith (Editor)
Ian McMahon
Paul Barsdell
Jill Grant (Business Manager)

Home phone numbers for the editor and business manager are:

Dingle Smith 06 2543294
Jill Grant 06 2748067

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EDITORIAL

Subscribers will realise that this number of Capital Philately is different. The costs of production of the journal have risen over the years and now represent an unacceptably large proportion of the annual subscription. The Council of the Society discussed this matter at length during their annual deliberations of the budget and recommendations for the annual subscription for 1991. The agreed option was to reduced the costs of production of Capital Philately and for the subscriptions to remain unchanged. This is to be accomplished by a change in the quality of the paper both for the text and for the cover. This has reduced the costs of a print run by at least 50 per cent. It was decided that these changes provided an ideal opportunity to also modify the lay out of the text and the type face. These changes were timed to coincide with the first number of volume 9. Incidentally the editorial committee apologize for the error in the August number which should have read volume 8, number 4, not volume 9 number 4.

The changes in format will not affect overall editorial policy. Potential contributors are encouraged to submit articles on any aspect of philately. Contributions to the regular features on specialist societies and favourite covers are always welcome. This issue has devoted more space than usual to the review of three recent and meritorious additions to Australian philatelic literature.

The major philatelic event during the last three months was New Zealand 90, an international exhibition held in Auckland from 24 August to 2 September 1990. This has been widely reviewed in the Australian philatelic press and a further article in Capital Philately is superfluous. However, the occasion of only the second international exhibition in Australasia should not pass without at least some editorial comment. There were 658 pv exhibits with Australia heading the list with 63 medals, followed by New Zealand with 53 and the United Kingdom with 51. Society members contributed five entries, details are given elsewhere in this issue of Capital Philately. The layout of the exhibition in the New Zealand Expo Centre was excellent. The

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lighting, catalogue and signposting all aided easy viewing. It is my opinion that the number of visitors who looked at the frames continued the upward trend of recent years. The dealers and postal administration stands were fewer than at northern hemisphere internationals but it is a pleasure to report that those dealers who attended were well pleased with their takings.

New Zealand philately can look back with pride on its achievement in staging the nation's first international. The volunteer involvement in organising any show is crucial to its success whether it is international, national or regional in scale. A small number of Australians arranged to arrive early to help with the mounting and other last minute arrangements. It is a measure of the New Zealand organisation that such assistance was not required. As with the Christchurch Commonwealth Games of yesteryear, NZ 90 will be remembered as the 'friendly international'. For those able to attend it was a wonderful show, an opportunity to see marvellous material and to make new friends and to renew old acquaintances.

The account of NZ 90 provides an ideal opportunity to announce that the Society will hold its biennial show in 1992. Formally this will be the Seventh National Philatelic Convention and will be held over the Canberra Day long weekend in March. This will represent a return to our established practice and will be a three day show with competitive entries. The exhibits will be judged at state level and this has been approved by the ACT Philatelic Council. In keeping with national policy the Australian Philatelic Federation have approved that the Cinderella and social philately classes will be at national level. The Society is particularly pleased to report that venue will again be the GPO in central Canberra. After our mammoth efforts with AUSTAMP 90, which incorporated the Sixth National Philatelic Convention, it will be a welcome relief to return to a local show. The convention committee will be announced early in 1991 and advertising for 1992 will commence.

Dingle Smith

NEW ZEALAND 90

The NZ 90 exhibition included international competitive displays held under FIP rules. There were four entries from locally based members of the Society. The titles and awards are listed below.

National Class

Large Vermeil. Frank Wilkinson: New Zealand - King Edward VII.

Aerophilately

Large Vermeil. 'Stamptom': Australia's contribution to world airmail development 1914-1936.

Youth (14-15 years)

Silver-bronze. Jeremy Smith: Railways - history and use.

Youth (16-17 years)

Large Silver Jennifer Parker: Mauritius - Queen Victoria to King George V.

Experimental Class (Fiscals)

Large Silver Dingle Smith: NSW Revenue stamps.

Congratulations to all, especially to the continued success of the juniors.

DO-IT-YOURSELF BINDING FOR PHILATELISTS

Andrew Wilson

When was the last time you searched for a back copy of *Capital Philately* to find that article you knew was there? And then, after searching through piles of papers and other journals on your bookshelf, you discover the number you want is missing. 'I was sure I had that one, it was with all my other journals', I hear you say.

It would be much easier to find the articles if your journals and other publications were bound into their own individual volumes. Further, they look very much better on the bookshelves. 'Binding - isn't that expensive?' Not if you follow the simple steps described below.

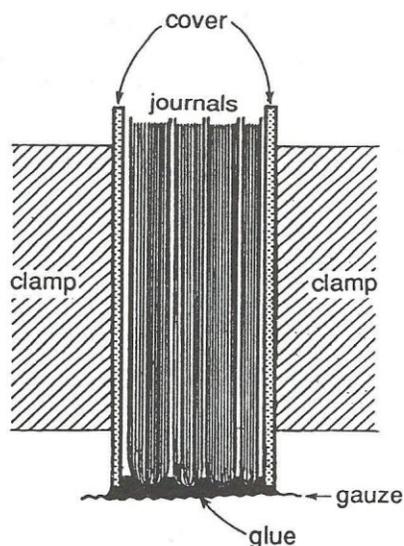
The materials need not be expensive; carpet glue (or other similar acrylic based adhesive), a roll of cloth gauze (cheap bandages are available from most supermarkets), cardboard (manilla folders are ideal). Plain, or coloured paper, and 'contact' book covering complete the list of major items.

The first step is to organise the journals to be bound into the correct order. It should not be necessary to trim any of them but this can be done if desired. Cut cardboard covers so that they are slightly larger than the journals. Place one cover on the top of the pile of journals and another at the bottom.

Tightly clamp the bundle of journals and covers so that the binding edges are flush. One method is to place two small blocks of wood, one on either side of the binding edge, and to use G-clamps to provide the pressure. Another measure is to use a table edge and a large heavy book (a telephone directory is ideal) to keep the bundle under pressure.

Next, cut a piece of cloth gauze so that it covers and extends beyond the whole of the edge to be bound.

With the bundle tightly clamped, apply the carpet glue to the binding edge. Use plenty of glue and work it into the gaps between each journal or page, see the accompanying diagram. This ensures that the journals are resting on a bed of glue and will be firmly held together when the glue is set. Using fingers to apply the glue is recommended, it will wash off in warm water when you have finished!



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Place the gauze over the binding edge and then apply another layer of glue to the back of the gauze. The gauze acts as a the binding base and holds the whole volume together when the glue dries. The glue will dry in several hours but will still be slightly sticky for up to a day after application. When the glue has dried sufficiently , trim the excess gauze away from the bound edge. Check that the binding has been successful by carefully turning each page.

The final step is to cover the finished volume using 'contact' or other desired material. For the volumes I have bound I have used a piece of paper cut to extend slightly beyond the binding edge to cover the gauze base. On this I write the volume name and number (or date range). A cover piece containing a photocopied title or logo is then placed on the front cover.

Finally the volume is covered with transparent coloured 'contact' This uses the same method used to cover books, the manufacturer's instructions are given on the backing paper for the 'contact'.

The finished product is both useful in that all the relevant numbers of the journal are together (and therefore easy to locate) and is pleasing to the eye. The volumes open flat and are therefore, ideal as working references. The best part, though, is that it is inexpensive. This means that you have more to spend on the object of all this hard but pleasant work - your stamps!

THE PILLARBOX Prop: TORSTEN WELLER
P.O. Box 12110
A'Beckett Street Post Office
Melbourne, Vic., 3000 Ph: 328 2843 (A.H.)

STAMPS - COVERS - POSTAL HISTORY
AUSTRALIA (all periods incl. STATES)
EUROPE. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH. WORLD

THE HEALTH STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND

Frank Wilkinson

The first health stamp was issued in 1929, but the story started in 1919. In that year Dr Elizabeth Gunn, a school medical officer, took a number of delicate and undernourished children to the first camp held at Turakina near Wanganui in the North Island. The purpose of the camp was to provide the children with good food, plenty of sun and fresh air and a cheerful round of work, rest and play. Dr Gunn's association with the annual camp continued until 1930.

In 1926 Mr E.Neilson of Hawke's Bay suggested to Sir George Hunter MP that the system operating in Denmark of issuing Christmas seals should be adopted. The proceeds would be devoted to the upkeep of sanatoria or other deserving health projects. Sir George made a submission to the Postmaster General, and the suggestion was favourably received by the Post and Telegraph Department. However it was decided that the issue of a stamp having both postal validity and a charity value would be preferable to a seal.

On October 5 1929 the Government Printer was instructed to prepare a design for a charity stamp embodying a nurse in uniform, the slogan 'help stamp out tuberculosis', the inscription 'postage 1d, charity 1d', the year of issue and the international anti-tuberculosis cross. Two million stamps were ordered, they were surface printed in sheets of 80 and were comb perforated 14. They were placed on sale on 11 December 1929 and withdrawn on 28 February 1930. A sum of £2,470 was raised for the fund and 592,848 stamps were sold.

In May 1930 the High Commissioner in England called tenders for the production of a die and plate based on a design prepared by L.C.Mitchell. This is now known as the 'smiling boy'. The die was prepared by Perkins, Bacon & Co and the proof submitted to the High Commissioner. However Perkins, Bacon and Co were unable to prepare a plate in the time required. As it was then too late for another firm to make the plate, it was suggested that the 'smiling boy' be kept for 1931 and the 1929 design be used for the 1930 stamp. This was achieved by altering the date and replacing the slogan with 'help promote health'. The colour, paper and perforation were identical to those for the 1929 stamp. The issue was placed on sale on 29 October 1930 and withdrawn on 28 February 1931. The number sold was 215,543 which resulted in only £898 for the charity.

For the 1931 issue, the die prepared for the 1930 issue was entrusted to the Master of the Royal Mint, London with instructions to prepare a plate, only altering the date from 1930 to 1931. The die and plate arrived in Wellington on 28 January 1931.

The year 1931 was the mid-point of the worldwide depression and the government was forced to increase the inland postage rate to 2d and the commercial rate to 1d. It was then too late to make another plate in England for the 2d rate and W.R.Bock was asked to prepare a revised die. This was done and the new plate prepared in New Zealand. It was then found that the spacing between the vertical rows on the 1d Royal Mint plate was too close for satisfactory perforation by the available comb machine. In an attempt to overcome this problem three vertical cuts were made in the plate and metal spacers inserted. While this allowed the comb machine to be used it is difficult to find well perforated examples of the 1d stamps. The two values were placed on

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sale on the 31 October 1931 and withdrawn on 28 February 1932. The numbers sold were 74,802 of the 1d value and 111,929 of the 2d, the sum raised was £778. By this time there were three health camps located throughout New Zealand. On 14 June 1934 the 1929, 1930 and 1931 health stamps were demonetised and could not be used for postal purposes after 31 December 1934.

In 1932 the inland postage rate had reverted to 1d and the stamp for that year was for 1d postage and 1d health. the wording was changed from 'charity' to 'health' as all the proceeds were for the health camps. Mr. H.T.Peat, an engraver of Wellington, prepared the die and two plates on the theme of Hygeia, goddess of health. Each plate had 60 impressions, but one of the plates shows differences in shade and in portrayal of the detail. A total of 237,504 stamps were sold resulting in £990 for the camps.

The 1933 stamp was designed by J.Berry and depicted a mounted crusader with a banner inscribed 'health'. The die and the plate of 80 impressions was prepared by De La Rue & Co of London who also printed the stamps. Sales were 279,120 with £1163 for the charity.

The design of the 1935 stamp symbolised the 'key to health' and was the work of Mr. S.Hall. The die, plate of 192 impressions and the printing were all carried out at the Australian Note and Stamp Printing Office in Melbourne. An intensive campaign to boost sales was undertaken, including a special cover sold at a 1d premium. The total sales were 1,250,057 with £5,423 being raised.

The 1936, 1937 and 1938 stamps were all 1d postage and 1d health. The designs were 'lifebuoy, hiker, children at play' respectively. The numbers sold were 1,499,980, 897,035 and 1,234,720.

In 1939 it was decided to issue two stamps, 1/2d postage and 1/2d health and 1d postage and 1d health. After the stamps had been printed the postal rate was increased and the stamps were sent to the Government Printer for overprinting. Stereos were prepared and the overprint applied over the original postal value, the 1/2d was increased to 1d and the 1d to 2d. Numbers sold were 1d and 1/2d 482,746 and 2d and 1d 516,046.

The 1940 stamps were the same design as for 1939 but with the postal rate corrected to 1d and 1/2d and 2d and 1d, sales were 284,756 and 359,972 respectively.

As a war economy measure, a small additional printing of the 1940 stamps was made and all stocks overprinted 1941. Sales were 1d and 1/2d 349,543 and 2d and 1d 434,855. The 1942 stamps depicted two children on a swing. Sales were 1d and 1/2d 720,042 and 2d and 1d 942,425.

For some time there had been strong support for a triangular stamp, and in 1943 the advocates won the day. The two stamps depicted the princesses and were very popular, sales being 1d and 1/2d 3,133,111 and 2d and 1d 3,339,686.

The 1944 and 1945 issues had similar sales, those for 1946 totalled over 9 million and for 1947 11 million. From 1947 until 1954 the sales remained relatively constant at about the 1947 figure. It is interesting to note that although the inland letter rate was increased to 3d on 1 January 1953, the postage rate of the health stamps was not increased until 1955. In that year three stamps were issued with

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the 'medallion' design, these were the 1½d and ½d, 2d and 1d and 3d and 1d. Total sales were disappointing at just over 10 million. The 1956 issue again had three stamps but sales were even lower.

The 1957 issue reverted to two stamps, 2d and 1d and 3d and 1d. It also saw the introduction of miniature sheets, consisting of six stamps of the 2d postage in one sheet and six of the 3d postage in the second. The initial shipment of 80,000 miniature sheets of each value had the watermark sideways, while the second shipment had a vertical watermark. Total sales were approximately 9 million. The policy of issuing miniature sheets has continued until the present time.

In 1962 the postage rate was varied to 2½d and 1d and 3d and 1d. Further postal rate increases in 1965 resulted in values of 3d and 1d and 4d and 1d. With the introduction of decimalisation in 1967, the values issued were 2½c and 1c and 3c and 1c. In 1969 it was decided to issue a third stamp, 4c and 1c, depicting Dr. Elizabeth Gunn. This stamp was not included in the miniature sheets.

The 1970 issue reverted to two stamps but changed back to three stamps in 1971. The values were 3c and 1c, 4c and 1c and 5c and 1c. Again the 5c stamp was not included in the miniature sheet. Two stamps only were issued in 1972 and 1973, these were the 3c and 1c and the 4c and 1c. In 1974 and 1975 three stamps were issued, the 3c and 1c, 4c and 1c and 5c and 1c. The miniature sheets were a single sheet, limited to the 4c value

In 1976 the values were 7c and 1c, 8c and 1c and 10c and 1c. There was a single miniature of two of each of the three values. The 1977 issue retained the same three postage rates but the health component was increased to 2 cents. The miniature sheet was the same format as in 1976. In 1978 two stamps were issued, 10c and 2c and 12c and 2c. The miniature sheet contained three stamps of each value in two rows.

From 1979 until 1987 each issue consisted of a setenant pair at the inland letter rate and a third at the inland airmail rate. The health component of each stamp was two cents until 1986 when it was increased to three cents. The miniature sheets contained all three stamps in setenant form. Values issued were 1979, 10c, 10c and 12c; 1980 14c, 14c and 17c; 1981 20c, 20c and 25c; in 1982, 1983 and 1984, 24c, 24c, and 30c; 1985 25c, 25c and 35c; 1986 30c, 30c and 45c and 1987 40c, 40c and 60c.

In 1988, the year of the Seoul Olympics, four stamps were issued, 40c and 3c, 60c and 3c, 70c and 3c and 80c and 3c. All four stamps were included in a single miniature sheet. The 1989 issue reverted to two 40c and 3c setenant stamps and one 80c and 3c stamp, two of each stamp being setenant in one miniature sheet. The 1990 issue is of two stamps, 40c and 5c and 80c and 5c. The miniature sheet is of two of each value in setenant form.

To me the 1931 'smiling boys' will always have a special place. I spent 5d of my pocket money to buy one of each and this started a philatelic interest which has lasted almost sixty years.

The key reference for this article is the *Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, vols 1,2,4 and 6 published by Campbell Paterson Ltd.

**SPECIALIST PHILATELIC SOCIETIES
THE REVENUE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**

Dingle Smith

The Specialised Society column in *Capital Philately* has run for several years. To date, all the societies featured have been established for many years. It is therefore a pleasure to describe The Revenue Society of Great Britain which was only formed early in 1990. Its stated aims are:

'...to encourage the collection and study of revenue stamps issued by local, regional, national and international authorities throughout the world. The Society wishes to promote the collection and display of revenue stamps at all levels and to provide a forum for the exchange of information concerning all aspects of revenue stamps and their usage'

For non-British residents the major interest in the Society is its journal, *The Revenue Journal of Great Britain*. This is to be published quarterly. The first number appeared in June and the September edition has recently arrived in the mail boxes of Australian subscribers.

The first two issues indicate that the journal is to be of a high quality both in terms of content, production and appearance. Each issue has 24 pages of text and illustrations. It is clear that the revenue stamps of Australia and the Australian colonies are to be well represented. In June L.W.Fulcher commenced a detailed series on New South Wales revenue stamps. Also in the first issue A.R.Butler presented an account of the specimen overprints of the Victorian revenue issue of 1888-90. Australian colony stamps were also included in an article devoted to 'judicial' stamps authored by G.Ryan. Australian custom duty stamps, from an archival source, for sale in a forthcoming auction by Christies Robson Lowe are also described. Other contributions of interest to revenue collectors were a listing of revenue handbooks, book reviews as well as interesting adverts!

It is a delight to welcome this new society and journal to the philatelic fold. The increasing interest in revenue stamps is worldwide and the inclusion of an experimental class for revenues, fiscals etc at FIP exhibitions has added the gloss of philatelic respectability. Here is your chance to build up a collection of a new journal from volume 1, number 1.

One can do no better than re-echo the words of the Society's president, Robson Lowe, in a foreword to the new journal; '...I believe that this new venture will increase the pleasure that our hobby brings to us all'.

The officers of are to be congratulated on their enterprise in founding this new society and for providing such an excellent journal. It deserves the support of all revenue collectors wherever they may reside.

The subscription for overseas members is £15.00 per annum (payable in sterling), this includes airmail postage of the journal. Information on membership can be obtained from the secretary:

John Whiteside
4, Moorfields,
Scott Hall Road,
Leeds, LS17 6SJ, UK.

BOOK REVIEWS

The value, both in dollar terms and for pleasure, of philatelic literature has been stressed by *Capital Philately* since its inception. It is policy to review publications that are relevant to Australian philately and that are of real merit. It is therefore, a special pleasure that this issue provides reviews of three recently published texts. All are, or will be, added to the Society's library. However, any member interested in the philately of the Australian States is advised to purchase their own copies.

**FRANK AND FREE - AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE FREE
MARKINGS AND FRANK STAMPS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
COMPILED BY HANS KARMAN.**

There are several reasons why it is a particular pleasure to review the initial publication in this series, for Western Australia. The first is that it was compiled and published by Hans Karman who has been an active member of the Society for many years. The second is that the field itself is a fascinating one which, to date, has received little attention. Third, the style and production of the publication is excellent.

Globally, and especially within the British Empire, there has always been a long tradition of allowing certain classes of mail to be free of postal charges. The agencies and individuals to whom this privilege were available are normally specified in detail in government regulations. These are often very precise on the form of the markings that are required to indicate the legitimacy of the free mail. Hans has researched and presented a chronological account of the background to free mail. Three phases are recognised for Western Australia. The first was from 1829 to 1856 when free franking was abolished and official mail was required to bear postage stamps. The second phase ran from 1856 to 1862. In 1862 'free' mail was re-introduced albeit with specific rules regarding signatures and special franks. The third phase for Western Australia ceased, in a rather indeterminate fashion, with the declaration of Federation in 1901.

The West Australian listing is a model of presentation. The franks are superbly illustrated with indications of rarity, earliest and last known dates, colour etc. The author invites others to add to his listing and the loose leaf format is designed for easy reference and for the addition of new information. For franks that are described in the rules and regulations but for which no examples are, as yet, known a gap is left for future illustration. The catalogue will undoubtedly be a spur to others to check through their material.

The introduction to the series and the listing for WA was published in August 1990. Hans provides a timetable for the publication for the other states and territories and for the post-Federation period. These additions are scheduled to appear at varying dates up to late 1991 and will be awaited with interest by many collectors. The timetable for the eight additional sections seems optimistic but those who know Hans will be surprised if they do not appear on time.

The introduction and the WA section are available, complete with a suitably inscribed folder, at \$25.00 plus postage, from:

Hans Karman
PO Box 462, Civic Square ACT 2600

For any collectors with a basic interest in the postal history of the Australian States this series is highly recommended. It is a measure of the growing interest of Australian philately, that less than ten years ago Hans experienced considerable difficulty in having his exhibit of Free Mail accepted for competitive displays. Traditionalists argued that a philatelic exhibit devoid of stamps was unacceptable. The determination of Hans to show that the field was a valid part of postal history is exemplified by this publication. Buy a copy now and place your order for the remainder of the series.

Dingle Smith

THE STAMPS OF VICTORIA BY G.KELLOW - A REVIEW

The research and publications of the late J.W.Purves into the philately of Victoria are of international renown. It is therefore, an anomaly that until the publication of 'The stamps of Victoria' in July 1990 there was no comprehensive philatelic handbook for that state. This is in contrast to the other Australian colonial stamp issuing authorities.

The complexities of Victorian stamps are clear even to the casual reader of the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. This applies equally to the classic early issues and the 'stamp statute' and 'stamp duty' series that, from Jan 1 1884, were also valid for postage. There is no doubt that the complex and near unintelligible catalogue descriptions have discouraged the collecting of Victorian issues.

Geoff Kellow is to be congratulated in producing such a magnificent account of the stamps of Victoria. The monograph is based on his vast knowledge, and library, of Victorian philatelic literature. 'Comprehensive' is too shallow a word to describe adequately the bibliographic completeness. It may come as a surprise that this reviewer considers the 503-page volume not only to be a major philatelic work of scholarship but also readable! The volume arrived just in time for the July school vacation and made a most enjoyable holiday read despite unbroken Queensland sunshine. To combine the detail of the earlier researchers and government archival printing records into a coherent text is worthy of the highest praise. The usefulness of the text is assisted by providing a summary at the beginning of each of the nineteen chapters. The first chapter is an excellent account of the methods of stamp production. Throughout the book care is taken to explain the techniques in order to fully describe the stamps that were produced.

Much of the fascination with Victorian philately lies with the abundance of printing methods combined with the differences in paper, watermarks and perforations. The reasons for these variations are well described. For Canberra readers the nineteenth century machinations of bureaucrats provides a special appeal. For issue after issue the decisions to print new stamps was taken late and this was often compounded by under-ordering of paper, forgetting to send the order, not noting the arrival of the latest consignment from Great Britain - the final indignity was the sacking of a printer (Calvert) for pawning the already printed sheets of stamps. In fairness, Calvert was a private (one of the last!) contractor to the government. All of these problems are documented and woven into the story of the stamp issues. They answer the 'why' questions of the complexity of the issues.

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Kellow also provides excellent accounts of the stamp statute and stamp duty issues. The story of the printing of the £25, £50 and £100 values by recess, lithography and surface printing techniques is set out in detail. Richard Brecon contributes a chapter on postal stationery. Other philatelic byways such as beer duty and railway stamps, free franks and reprints are also described.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the account of the specimen overprints on the stamps is only given in outline and those for the postal stationery items do not rank a mention. Accounts of specimen overprints on stamps and stationery are still a major lacuna in the philately of the Australian colonies. A forthcoming issue of *Capital Philately* will attempt to remedy this for the postal stationery of Victoria.

If ever a subject needed a check list it is the revenues of Victoria. The best references are either the general account of the revenue stamps of the British Commonwealth in Barefoot and Hall or early accounts such as Forbin in 1915.

Kellow's book is prolifically illustrated with several hundred black and white photographs and colour plates. A criticism is that some of the black and white illustrations are unclear; in some instances hand drawn illustrations would have been better. The standard of the philatelic knowledge is excellent but the reviewer offers a minor trivia correction to p.316 - the stamp booklets of Luxembourg predate those of both the USA and New Zealand.

In summary, a wonderful account of the history of the stamps of Victoria. Full of information for all serious philatelists and essential for all collectors of Victoria, advanced or beginner. If you can find the \$125 get a copy now, you will not regret it.

The book is available from philatelic booksellers or direct from the publishers at \$125.00 (including postage and packing).

B & K Philatelic Publishing,
10th floor, 422 Collins St,
Melbourne VIC 3000

Dingle Smith

QUEENSLAND POSTAL HISTORY BY H.M.CAMPBELL

'Queensland Postal History' provides a welcome revision of Hugh Campbell's earlier book 'Queensland cancellations and other postal markings', which was published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria in 1977. The new publication is much more than an update of that work with new chapters on the development of the Queensland postal service and on postal rates. It covers the postal history of Queensland from the pre-separation period, when Queensland was still part of New South Wales, until 1913. It is divided into two parts, the first on the history of the postal service and the second on the cancellations and other postal markings.

The first part includes chapters on the postal history of Moreton Bay, the development of Queensland postal services, the opening of Queensland post offices and a discussion of the operation of the various mail services such as registration and parcel post. The importance of the railway system to the postal services, and their inter-relationship, is recognised by a chapter on mail carried

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by rail as well as an appendix on the parallel establishment of the post offices and railheads. Chapters are also provided on the treatment of unstamped mail, underpaid letters, unclaimed and mis-sent letters, letters requiring the payment of a late fee and ship letters. Notes on the use of Queensland stamps in British New Guinea and their postal markings are provided. A comprehensive listing of Queensland and overseas rates is also included and will be of considerable value to Queensland postal historians. The chapters are well illustrated with clear reproductions of the types of numeral cancellations and other postal markings as well as covers illustrating the various types of postal services and postal rates.

The second part presents a comprehensive listing of all known Queensland postmarks and postal markings including the numeral cancellations, datestamps and the registration, parcel post, tax and other special purpose markings used until 1913. The discussion of travelling post offices continues until 1932. Much additional information has been added since the 1977 publication and the book incorporates the information provided by the updates in 'Philately from Australia'. A number of appendices describe such diverse topics as mail carriage by trams, a numerical listing of numeral obliterations and their allocation, private punctures, postcards for handpainting, the money order system, early registration labels, forgeries and fakes, the 1894-5 Christmas and New Year cards, the 1897 International Exhibition and overseas postal rates.

The inclusion of postal rates and an expansion of information on the development of the post office has considerably broadened the scope of the book. However the separation of the discussion of the development of post offices and post office services from the discussions of the cancellations and postal markings does make the use of the book a little difficult. The reader has to refer back to the earlier chapters for illustrations of the types of numeral cancellers and some of the datestamps and other markings. For example, the reader interested in numeral cancellations needs to refer to chapters IV to VI for a discussion of the allocation and types of cancellers, to chapter XX for a listing of the known types with each numeral and to Appendix 1 for a numerical listing.

The book could have gone a little further in the discussion of the postal routes and regulations. For example, while 'Postal history of New South Wales' includes a detailed study of the overseas shipping routes from Sydney, a discussion of the shipping routes as they relate to Queensland would have been a useful addition. In particular some discussion of the coastal steamer services and the Torres Strait route to England would have been appropriate. This would be especially helpful as the 'Postal History of New South Wales' cuts short its account of the Torres Strait route at 1880, although the route remained important to Queensland for another decade. Greater reference to appropriate legislation and regulations would have been a useful addition as well as more discussion of the land-based mail routes.

Overall Hugh Campbell has done an excellent job and his book will be the reference for collectors of Queensland postal history and postmarks for many years to come. It is an essential for all interested in postal history.

'Postal history of Queensland' is available from Stanley Gibbons in Melbourne for \$80 plus postage.

Ian McMahon

A FAVOURITE COVER

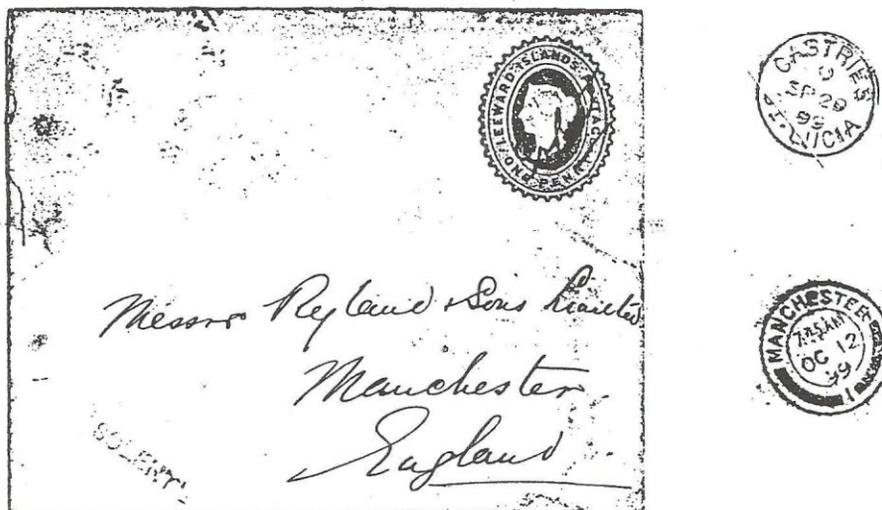
Darryl Fuller

The illustrated cover is a Leeward Island 1d pink postal stationery envelope (Higgins and Gage, B1), first issued in 1891. It is cancelled with the name 'Solent' in red ink and has 'Solent' in purple in the lower left corner. The backstamps are also shown, they are from Castries St. Lucia and Manchester - the cover's final destination.

The Solent was one of three mail ships (the others were the Eden and the Esk) employed on the inter-island routes of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company that plied the West Indies for over twenty years from 1885. They were based in Barbados which was the transfer station for the mails. I have not been able to discover what ultimately happened to the Solent.

The cover, which is thought to be from a well known correspondence, was obviously handed to the ship as late mail and may have come from any of the Leeward Islands on the route (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St Kitts Nevis or the British Virgin Islands). It was cancelled on board by the word 'Solent' in red ink and the ship's name handstamped on the lower left corner. At St Lucia it was put in the regular mail system, and received the appropriate backstamp. The passage to Manchester took 13 days (by sea!).

This cover is rare and there are probably only about ten covers known with a manuscript cancel of one of the these three ships, of which only two or three are on Leeward Island postal stationery. There is a need for care with manuscript cancels but, when compared with other pieces and in combination with the handstamp and backstamps, it is undoubtedly genuine. The cover adds interest to my postal stationery collection and I was very fortunate to purchase it from an English dealer. What made its purchase even better was that a similar cover recently sold for 2.5 times what I paid for it. This confirms two of my beliefs; buy when you see, you may not get another chance and cultivate your dealers - they may surprise you. There are many West Indian postal historians who would covet this cover, but for me its history adds an air of romance to my collection.



Capital Philately

**AUSTRALIAN PRINTED TO PRIVATE ORDER POSTAL STATIONERY -
PART 3**

Ian McMahon

This is the third and final part of the listing of PTPO postal stationery issued by the Commonwealth Post Office. Parts 1 and 2 appeared in *Capital Philately* for May and August 1990. 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.

POSTCARDS

Kangaroo and map

1d red

Board of Advice

George V Sideface

1/2d green

Department of Defence

1d red

Customs House Sydney

Vacuum Oil Co.

Lactogen

Marsh Milk Co (die 2)

**George V octagonal die with
no "postage" in design**

1d red

Concrete Constructions
Bennett and Fischer

Ltd

Customs House Sydney

1/2d green + 1d red

South Australian

Lutheran Synod

1 1/2d brown

Concrete Constructions

Pty. Ltd.

New South Wales

Registrar General

Robert Harper & Co.

**George V octagonal die with
"postage" in design**

1d green

Concrete Constructions

Pty. Ltd.

1 1/2d green

Concrete Constructions

Pty. Ltd.

1d violet

Concrete Constructions

Pty. Ltd.

George V oval die

1d green

Lutheran Synod

Grace Bros

NSW Registrar General

**George V octagonal embossed
die, no "postage" in design**

George V sideface

1d red

Chilean Nitrate

propaganda

George V oval embossed die

1d brown

Army Postal Service

1d green

Adelaide Co-Operative
Society

1 1/2d green

Shire of Eltham

Australian Gas Light

Company

Adelaide Co-Operative

Society

H. Jones and Co.

2d green

H. Jones and Co.

George VI circular die

3d green

Wallace and McGee

Queen Elizabeth II

5d light blue

Public Library of

Victoria

Polphil '65

Drug Houses of

Australia

David Jones

18c orange

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Philatelic Society of
Woodville
Queensland Stamp
Promotion Council
Philatelic Association
of New South Wales
Victorian Philatelic
Federation
Philatelic Association
of South Australia

REPLY POSTCARDS
Kangaroo and map

$\frac{1}{2}$ d green + $\frac{1}{2}$ d green
The Leviathan
1d red + 1d red
The Leviathan
George V sideface
1d red + $\frac{1}{2}$ d
The Leviathan

LETTERSHEETS
Kangaroo and map

1d red
Roberts and Co.

George V sideface
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d brown
South British
Insurance Co., Hobart
George V Oval die
1d green
Education Dept.,
Melbourne

LETTERCARDS
George V sideface

1d red
Reid Bros.
**George V octagonal embossed
die, no "postage" in design**
2d orange-red
Reid Bros
**George V octagonal embossed
die, "postage" in design**
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d red
W H Burford and sons
2d red
Reid Bros.

George V oval die

1d green
Victorian Education
Department

WRAPPERS
Kangaroo and Map

1d red
W H Higgins Pty. Ltd.
(Bulb Catalogue)
The Mercury

1d green
Wallace McGee Pty Ltd

George VI oval die
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d green
Victorian Education
Department
George VI round die
3d green
Victorian Education
Department

Queen Elizabeth II
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d indigo
Sydney Stock Exchange

OFFICIAL DIES
ENVELOPES
Kangaroo and Map

1d Red
Victorian Education
Department
Sydney Water and
Sewerage Board
Queensland PMG
Department

George V Sideface
1d red ("OS" in dots)
Victorian Education
Department
**1d red ("OS" in dots) + $\frac{1}{2}$ d
green ("OS" solid)**
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances
1d red + 1d green
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d brown ("OS" solid)
Victorian Education
Department

Capital Philately

1½d brown + ½d green
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances
2d orange
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances
**George V embossed octagonal
die, with "postage" in
design**
1½d green
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances
Sub-Treasury Sydney
1½d red
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances
Sub-Treasury Adelaide
Sub-Treasury Melbourne
Victorian Education
Department
Public Service Board
Melbourne
2d/1½d red
Victorian Education
Department
2d orange
Commonwealth Treasury
Melbourne
2d red
Sub-Treasury Sydney
Sub-Treasury Melbourne
Victorian Education
Department
Commonwealth Treasury
Sydney
2d/1½d red
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances
Victorian Education
Department
George V oval die
1½d green
Commonwealth Sub
Treasury Melbourne
Commonwealth Sub
Treasury Adelaide
2d/1½d green
Victorian Education
Department
2d red
Commonwealth Sub
Treasury Melbourne
Commonwealth Sub
Treasury Hobart

Commonwealth Sub
Treasury Adelaide
Victorian
Superannuation Board
Victorian Education
Department
Deputy Commissioner of
Maternity Allowances

POSTCARDS

George V Sideface

1d green ("OS" dotted)
School Committee
1d green ("OS" solid)
School Committee

WRAPPERS

George V sideface

1½d brown
Victorian Education
Department
1d green
Victorian Education
Department

The author wishes to acknowledge
the contributions to this article
from Barry Jarrett and John Tracey

The Revenue Society of Great Britain

The Society for collectors of revenue stamps
of the world:

"The Objects of the Society shall be: to
promote and encourage the collection and
study of Revenue stamps, to arrange
meetings where Members may discuss
these stamps and to publish a Journal
relating to Revenue stamps and their
usage."

"Membership shall be open to anyone
with an interest in Revenue stamps ..."

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Vice-President: Gary Ryan RDP FRPS.L
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Membership details from:

John Whiteside
4 Moorfields
Scott Hall Road
Leeds LS17 6SJ