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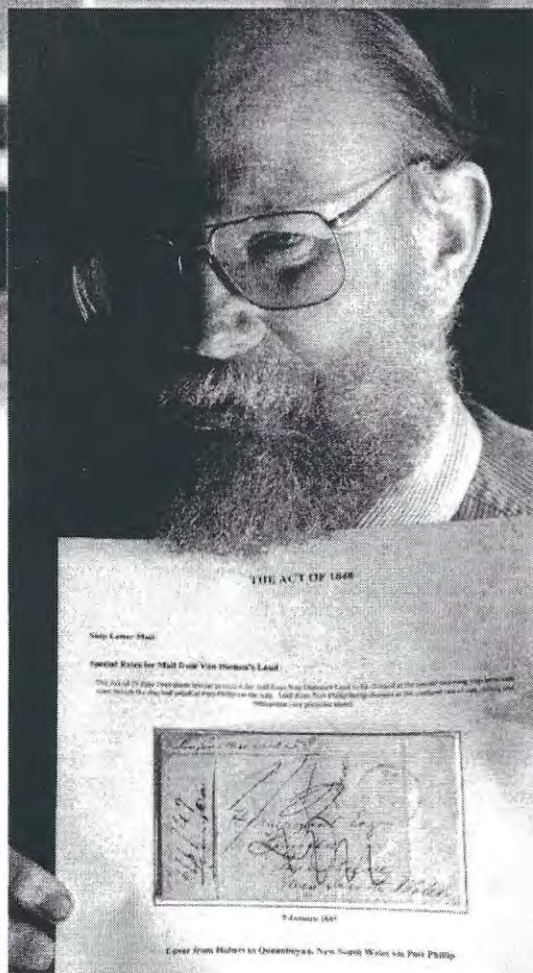
Capital Philately

*including 'Postcards'
and 'Machinations'*

Published by the Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.



**VALE
ED DRUCE
1939 - 2001**





The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.

(Founded 1932)

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CAPITAL PHILATELY

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to the second combined issue of *Capital Philately*, *Pastcards* and *Machinations*. There has not been a lot of feedback but I hope that all subscribers feel that they are getting more reading matter and that they are finding the other two journals are of interest. Certainly the visual impact of *Pastcards* is always a treat.

As many of you will have already heard and will note from the cover, this issue of *Capital Philately* is dominated by the Dr Edric Druce's obituary. Ed, as he was known to virtually everyone, will be remembered as one of the twentieth century's great philatelists. He was a special friend and was very much my mentor. To say that his sudden death came as a shock is an understatement. It was the first time I can ever remember just not believing something I was told and I know others felt that way. Ed's sudden death reverberated around the philatelic world and caused disbelief everywhere. Ed's achievements were numerous and I will leave you to read the list of his achievements as outlined on pages 23-24. In many ways Ed was trying to drag philately, very much a 19th century hobby, almost single handedly into the 21st century.

Over the years I, and many others, have had some great discussions with Ed or have been privileged to share his philatelic experience. He was mentor and teacher to many and was a great ambassador to the hobby. He was also known as a very lateral thinker and his ideas when first heard were often thought of as quite wild or a little crazy. Yet nine times out of ten they came off and are now considered an essential part of the hobby. No other philatelist can claim to have developed two new exhibiting classes, Social Philately and Frugal Philately. Social Philately is almost certainly Ed's greatest achievement and if Robson Lowe is considered the father of Postal History then Ed will be known as the father of Social Philately.

In January this year I, and several other philatelists from around Australia, spent an entire weekend with Ed and others from the Australian Philatelic Federation on an executive development course. This was typical of Ed, who was always thinking of the future of philately and rather than leave it to chance was always trying to ensure that the hobby he loved had a future. I would like to discuss one of the ideas he raised at that weekend.

As I stated above, Ed was a lateral thinker and had some interesting ideas about philately. One of his ideas was about the make-up of those involved with philately. It is easier to consider this idea diagrammatically but I will do my best to describe it. When many consider the hobby, they think it as being a bit like a wall made of bricks. That is a whole lot of accumulators of stamps on the bottom and the next level having more specialised collectors and moving up through exhibitors etc to a pinnacle with those getting grand awards at international exhibitions. Not unreasonable you might think. However, this type of thinking sometimes leads to envy of those at the top and in many ways the layers don't appear to naturally mix or communicate. In some ways you observe this at meetings of our own and other Societies. However, Ed liked to think of philately as more like a tent (imagine a

Capital Philately

pyramid shaped tent). His argument for this model was the higher you pulled the tent, the more philatelists you could fit in it. Literally as you pulled people higher it left more room for others to come in underneath. Hence Ed's interest in getting people to exhibit. It wasn't the chase for gold medals that was important, it was this concept of people achieving more in philately to their own and philately's benefit. What he was interested in was creating knowledgeable philatelists who would then become ambassadors for the hobby.

My reason for discussing this particular anecdote was because of a letter I read in the American Philatelist the other day. The letter was by a collector who came back to philately at a later age. He became interested in a particular field and strove to find out as much as he could and in the process joined specialist societies, published articles and exhibited. It discussed how much he had enjoyed this and was encouraging others to do the same. This letter made me think of Ed's idea of the tent and how this particular collector fits in. Instead of being a lapsed collector outside the tent, he has entered the tent and then raised himself higher. In this way he helps philately in many ways. His interest in a particular area impacts on other collectors, both specialist and novice, and his obvious enthusiasm infects others. Hence he helps bring in new collectors to the tent.

This is what I believe that Ed meant when he discussed his idea. I believe that every stamp collector/accumulator should strive to become a philatelist. That is, study an area that interests you, learn new things and communicate your knowledge. It can be as broad or narrow as you want and exhibiting may be a part of it, but by doing this philately will benefit, as will your enjoyment of the hobby. In the process we can all help lift the "tent" higher and honour Ed's memory and his love of philately, as well as making lifelong friends.

MEMBERS' EXHIBITION RESULTS

HONG KONG 2001, 1-5 FEBRUARY 2001 (FIAP)

Hans Karman	Australia Privileged Mail 1830-1920	Gold (Felicitations)
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2001 A STAMP ODYSSEY, INVERCARGILL NZ, 16-18 MARCH 2001 (NATIONAL)

Tom Frommer	Air Mail Labels and Vignettes of Australia 1920-1960	Gold
Darryl Fuller	Jusqu'a Airmail Markings	Large Vermeil & Special Prize
Ian McMahan	Postal Cards of Canada	Vermeil
Dingle Smith	Water: the Resource and its Uses	Large Silver
Andrew Alwast	Poland's Balloon Mail: the First 50 Years	Large Silver

One Frame Class

Tom Frommer	Airmails of New Caledonia 1929-1941	Diamond
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EXHIBITIONS

October 26-28 2001 2001 Centennial StampShow Brisbane Queensland

This is also a full national exhibition, the first since Adelaide in 1999, and includes all national classes as well as post cards. Entry forms and prospectus for ACT collectors are available from Darryl Fuller. Just call 6251 2180 or send me an e-mail djbsf@bigpond.com.

March 16-18 Canberra Stampshow 2002 Canberra ACT

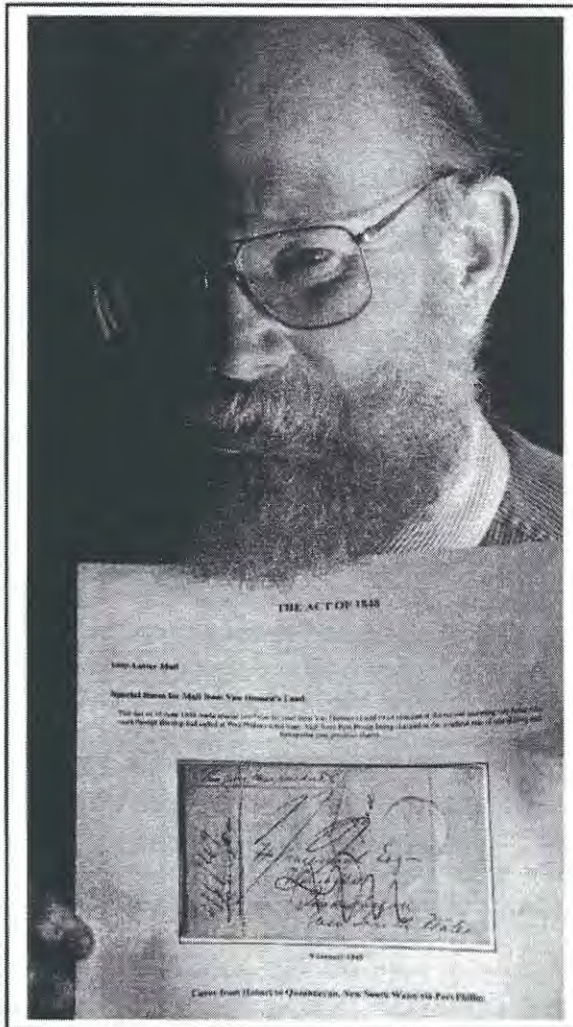
This exhibition is the 12th Biennial National Convention and comprises the Interstate Challenge and the First Day Cover Class (both National Level), all State Level Classes and the new As You Like It Class. The venue will be the Hellenic Club at Woden and further details and entry forms are available from the Secretary – Sheryll Oswald either by telephone (02 6286 43940) or by e-mail sheryll2002@hotmail.com.

VALE

Dr Edric Druce

1939 -2001

It was a great shock to learn of the sudden death of Dr Edric Charles Druce on 19 April this year. Philately has suffered a great loss but this cannot compare to loss that must be felt by Ed's family and our deepest sympathies go to his wife Jan and his two children, Deryn and Ben. The suddenness of Ed's death caught everyone by surprise and this has literally reverberated around the world. It is difficult to summarise Ed's life and his achievements and I know that this obituary is only one of many that have been or will be published around the world. To quote from the Australian Philatelic Federation's website (www.apf.org.au/press8) "*Ed was undoubtedly one of the foremost Australian philatelists of his generation, well-known and respected by philatelists across the world.*"



Ed was born in the United Kingdom and educated in both the UK and the USA where he received a Ph.D. in palaeontology. He emigrated to Australia in the 1960s and came to live in Canberra which was always his home. However, Ed loved the Australian bush and his work at the Bureau of Mineral Resources gave him ample opportunity to travel all over this country. His non-philatelic work colleagues were always amazed that the auction catalogues followed him wherever he went. Ed moved from the BMR to Austrade which gave him further opportunity to see the world and probably many more exhibitions and dealers. However, when Ed left the Public Service he not only breathed a sigh of relief but started a consultancy business which advised on trade and related matters but also on philatelic matters to many postal and other organisations. This latter he particular enjoyed I believe because it allowed him to help philately grow.

It is a difficult task to try and sum up Ed's many achievements in the philatelic arena so I feel that the best way to do this is provide some insights into the type of person Ed was and the ideas he developed, for it is these that are having a lasting impact on philately. After his family, philately was in many ways Ed's life, but perhaps more importantly he put life into philately. He was forever extolling the virtues of the hobby to anyone who would listen and he was a great

ambassador to the hobby. I have a tape at home of a discussion he had on ABC radio where he discussed the hobby and the thrill of looking through dusty old boxes of covers and the thrill of a find of something important. He was both eloquent and passionate and his passion spilled over into others whether collectors or not. It was his passion that was helping philately have a far better relationship with postal administrations, particularly Australia Post. One of Ed's ideas was that philately was a three-legged stool comprising collectors, dealers and postal administrations. In order to make the hobby work you needed all three legs and Ed was certainly attempting to do this around the world.

Ed was very a very generous person and gave freely of his time and experience to collectors worldwide. He also knew what other collectors were interested in and would always be on the lookout for suitable items. These he would purchase and often just give to the recipient. Certainly he has given me a few items over the years. But even more generously he let me look through his vast

collection of worldwide covers and stationery and buy what I needed for my own collections. This was typical of Ed. He liked putting together great collections but he seemed to enjoy even more helping others achieve, particular if you were exhibiting. He did this for collectors worldwide not just in Australia. This is one of Ed's deeds that I hope we can all perpetuate and help make the hobby a true fraternity.

Ed was also a great teacher and acted as mentor to many philatelists. Anyone who was a recipient was grateful because there is no doubt that Ed helped you see things in a different and usually quite positive light. As a teacher, besides mentoring individual collectors, it is in the area of judges training that Ed shone. He believed in both formal training but also practical training. Anyone who has attended a judges training course always came away enthused. However, Ed did not believe in standing still and was always encouraging judges to become better judges and not rest on their laurels. One of his ideas to be a better judge (and a better philatelist) was to constantly read auction catalogues, as well as other philatelic literature. Over time this allowed you to get a better appreciation of what was available and this would help in judging that most contentious of criterion, rarity. He felt the same about rifling through dealers' boxes to see what was around. His argument was that this allowed you say - I haven't seen many of those in my time. He also believed that judges should exhibit in as many classes as possible and that this would improve their overall judging ability. It also makes you a more valuable judge to juries. Both of these tenets I am personally following.

Ed was great lateral thinker and it was difficult to keep up with his flow of ideas, but perhaps most importantly, his enthusiasm was infectious and this meant that others helped bring these ideas to fruition. Two of his ideas led to two new exhibiting classes – social philately and frugal philately. Both were designed to expand exhibiting and make it more accessible which was very much Ed's aim with most of his ideas. Philately should be accessible, affordable and fun and this would make a great epitaph to Ed. Frugal philately is still very much an Australian class but Ed helped push Social Philately from an experimental class in Canberra in 1990 to one that is taking off worldwide and should be a full FIP class soon. This has taken just over a decade, probably the fastest a class has been formalised. As I stated in my editorial, Ed will become known as the father of Social Philately.

Ed's achievements have been well documented previously, as he has received both the local Shakespeare award and was made a Fellow of the Australian Philatelic Order and I won't repeat that information here. However, Ed was great philatelist and claimed to have 99 different collections. In part because he felt it would be silly for anyone to have 100 collections! His great interests were postal history and postal stationery, although it was the latter that Ed had tended to focus on and he has numerous world class stationery collections. He exhibited in every class at one time or another and achieved the highest awards in more than one class both nationally and internationally. He was a well respected judge both nationally and internationally and strove to improve judging and exhibiting. When he took over the editorship of the Exhibitor, the journal of the interNational Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (NAPE) he transformed both NAPE and the journal which is now read worldwide and has contributed greatly to improving exhibitions, exhibits, judges and attitudes towards them. Not to mention his quest to improve title pages.

Again to quote the APF website, "*Nobody has given more of his time or expertise to philately than Ed Druce.*" He was a great philatelist with many innovative ideas but I believe that it was his great commitment to the administrative side of the hobby that has benefited us most. He has held the top position of the Society, the ACT Philatelic Council, the APF and more recently he was elected to the Board of Directors of the FIP. He has always led by example and was attempting to drag philately into the 21st century, and succeeding. The Philatelic Society of Canberra owes him a great debt as he has helped us remain one of the premier philatelic societies in Australia and has greatly assisted our biennial exhibitions. Ed will be greatly missed by all who knew him but his legacy lives on and I hope that all who did know him will try to live up to his ideals and aspirations for the hobby he loved.

Ed you are gone but not forgotten.

(Ed: I would like to thank the Canberra Times for kind permission to reproduce the photograph. I would also like to follow up this obituary with a review of an article Ed wrote back in 1992 about the future of philately. It makes for interesting reading.)

Letter to the Editor

The Exhibiting Game

It has been a year since I began the journey of exhibiting, and the last issue's editorial and articles on exhibiting and Philexpos give me cause to reflect. I cannot let Darryl's invitation for comment pass me by.

Yes, it was he who persuaded me to try my hand at the exhibiting game, and my life will never be the same again! This game, with its public display at the end, has legitimised my hobby in the eyes of my family, who is now much more tolerant of the time I spend on philately. It has made me look at my chosen area in greater depth, and with deeper motivation and intensity. It has encouraged me to call for help to fill in the material and research gaps, and to find mentors to help me get my exhibit back on track when it was floundering. It has also taught me how to spend money!

But the most far-reaching and rewarding aspects of this exhibiting game have been the intellectual stimulation from the people with whom it has brought me in contact, and the friends I have made around the world. And it is this which has made it worthwhile – the rubbing of shoulders with people who are as interested in my subject as I am, or who have helped me along the way. This continued contact with like minds makes for strong friendships, which are a greater reward than any medal.

Sheryll Oswald,
November 2000

WHAT THE POST OFFICE HAS JOINED

“LITOTES”

In an earlier note, I commented on the problems I met in trying to obtain fine used stamps, especially from modern issues. To keep the matter simple at the time, I did not mention that those problems were made many times worse by the way in which I tried to collect stamps that appear in multi-value formats such as booklets and coils.

If we accept *tete-beche* stamps as a species of the genus *se-tenant*, then the genus has a long history, dating back to at least 1858 (the Bull's Heads of Moldavia), but I, as a Gibbons Part 1 collector, didn't come face to face with *se-tenants* until about a century later and even then the stamps concerned were from Gibbons Part 2. They were Danish - a strip made up of several *se-tenant* pairs - which was a lot in a post-meeting auction. The Philatelic Society of Canberra had small auctions on most meeting nights at the time. I was taken by the appearance of the strip for its own sake. Equally captivated was Ron Hieronymus who thought a friend of his might like the strip. The bidding was intense but, at 2 shillings and six pence, I think, Ron, ever a prudential banker, dropped out. We remained friends. The strip has long since disappeared into one of the many black holes which infect my collection.

It was not long after that I had to confront *se-tenant* material on my own turf: Great Britain introduced booklets in the Wilding series that contained panes made of stamps of more than one value. Earlier, of course, there had been panes that incorporated *se-tenant* fill-in dummies (the Edward VII booklet) or *se-tenant* labels carrying advertising or instructional material, and they were worth having in their own right. But the actual stamps in any pane were always of the one value so that one pane sufficed to display stamps of that value in that format.

At first, these multi-value panes showed no more than two values but, over time, and especially in the Machin era, the number of different values per pane rose and rose and with at least one so-called prestige booklet - "prestige" here meaning damned expensive, like "exclusive" in relation to houses or restaurants - there are six different values (or stamps of the same value from different "Regions") on a

pane. Sideways delivery coils went the same way - the publishers of *The Readers Digest* have much to answer for. One can only be grateful for, and at the same time wonder at, the fact that endways delivery coils did not follow suit. A new twist followed with the incorporation of single side band Machins in booklets. For technical reasons, I suppose, it was found more convenient when phosphorising the printing web to butt together stamps which would carry a single side band and roll a broad band of phosphor down the web along the line of abutment. When the web was cut up into booklet-size pieces, the collector was presented with *two* new stamps, single band left and single band right. (If the web were incorrectly cut, expensive varieties could emerge, but that's a different tale of woe.) Then, with folded, as opposed to stitched or stapled, booklets, it was realised that the actual pane of stamps could be stuck inside the booklet cover by either margin. So booklets emerged like sugars; laeval or dextral, and you could take your pick.

Who instigated the next, and I hope last, move, I don't know - the stamp printing houses to show what they were capable of; the PO marketing people, anxious to provide a jaded collecting populace with further novelties; the bean counters, mindful of the gains from selling pieces of paper that would never frank letters? Does it matter? What did matter was that there appeared on the shelves what I call the composite booklet - a perfectly normal booklet to all outward appearances which opens up to reveal a conventional pane (of NVIs in the specimen before me) over which there has been gummed (by hand?) a sheetlet of two commemorative stamps. The sheetlet differs radically in size from the pane and, if I read the literature correctly, may be from a printing house different from the one which produced the pane. The mind boggles, at least mine does, torn as it is between amazement at the misplaced ingenuity behind the thing and regret that philately has been brought down to this level.

My concern with all this is as follows.

It is impossible to collect decimal Machins on a conventional "set" basis. They are too many, and their number seems to grow exponentially. Today's taxonomy can be radically altered by a swag of new values, or different perfs, or new printers, gums, phosphor types and so on. Let there be an indicative introductory page or two, laid out in "set" fashion, if needs be, but thereafter, I find, the only way to proceed is value by value.

Now, if a collection formed in that fashion consists of single mint stamps, and those stamps appear only in sheet format, it doesn't matter particularly which part of the sheet a stamp comes from. In a sheet of 240 units, say, unit 27 is as good for the purpose as units 127 or 227. (If such a collection were to go deeper to cylinder numbers or "portholes" or located varieties, say, obviously there will be positional preferences within a sheet.)

But not all Machins come solely from sheets, and early on I took the view that, where booklets and coils, and above all multi-value items, were concerned, I would collect the stamps they contained *in context*. That is, if a stamp showed in a booklet pane or a coil, I would show a full pane or a strip of at least six stamps from the coil. As for multi-values, that meant having as many copies of a pane or coil as there were different values in it, or different band settings, or issues from different Regions. Each value in the item would be represented in the appropriate value section of the collection by a *full* pane or coil strip.

Only in that way, I feel, can I show a stamp properly.

It is a way which leads to a rapid bulking up of albums and the cost is a consideration, although my favourite dealer is prepared to supply as many copies of booklet pages as I want (at a price, it's true, but still cheaper than buying 10 copies of a prestige booklet!).

Subject to the cost factor, getting *mint* material along these lines is relatively simple but *used* material? Very difficult, to put it mildly. How often does one see a used, let alone fine used, copy of an entire prestige booklet pane, other than on a FDC, and even then the pane selvage has usually been discarded? And, of course, to get that pane the booklet has had to be exploded - as will the composite booklet also have to be.

My only consolation here is that thematic collectors must face analogous problems. Suppose that I collect birds. Along comes the USA Post Office with a 50-stamp sheet of State birds, every one of the 50 different from the rest. Some of the birds may never have appeared on stamp before and so will fill significant gaps in my American avifauna album. What do I do: buy 50 of the sheets, one for each bird, and show a series of whole sheets, species by species, so that the stamp for each species appears in its "philatelic" context, or buy one sheet and break it up?

In practical terms, I suppose, the canny thematicist will take the view that the Bald Eagle stamp, say, which lies in the sheet between the Whooping Crane and Kentucky Cardinal stamps loses nothing of its power to show some aspect of the Bald Eagle if it appears on the appropriate album page divorced from its sheet fellows.

For my collecting method, however, such splitting up would not do. Often, a particular stamp is in large part identifiable by its position in a multi-value unit; away from the unit it might be any Machin you cared to think of. Subtle indications (the state of the perforations, for example, clean cut or torn) may give a clue to provenance - pane edge or coil - or minor differences in the shape of a figure of value can help, but for the most part, I feel, a person viewing a collection of mint singles (if I collected that way) would have to take my word that a particular stamp was what I said it was. (The same reliance on a collector's word is called for, I acknowledge, in more important contexts - displays at major stamp shows, for example, where one has no way of testing that a claimed inverted and reversed watermark is precisely that, but I prefer to have all my cards on the table, repetitive and costly as the approach may be.)

There are other tacks that could be adopted. My Machin booklets and coils could be shown as booklets and coils in separate sections of the collection. But to my mind, that would leave significant holes in what was intended as a show of Machin stamps. Notably, the 1/2p section of the collection would lose its jewel, (the 1/2p turquoise-blue with one sideband, SG X842), if the One Pound Wedgwood booklet were to be found in quite another album. If I collected booklets as booklets, another Wedgwood could be got, at a price, so as to be able to show both the stamp and the booklet. On no account would I contemplate stripping the stamp from the booklet so as to show it as a single.

Or there could be recourse to cross-referencing. A multi-value pane or strip would be mounted in that value section which relates to the *lowest* of the values appearing in the unit. The higher values would then be brought to notice by footnotes in the relevant value sections of the collection. I regard that as no better than the provision of a Barmecide's feast (*Ed: synonymous with deceit, illusion, hypocrisy, and the proffering of bounty only to withhold it until the profferer's terms are met.*) My fellow collectors deserve better of me than that.

A solution to all this pother is slowly forming in my mind. When the final decision is made, I shall seek leave of the Editor of *Capital Philately* to make it known.

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Net Trek the Pacific – Return Visit

Sheryll Oswald

Did you know that a lot has changed in the Pacific since we were last trekking through there? Some new interesting sites have sprung up.

But first, let's go to the Pacific Island Study Circle of Great Britain (PISC), where all will be revealed. Remember where that was? Yes, <http://www.pisc.org.uk/>. Don't forget to bookmark this very important site. Then click on "More information" and you will find this page has been revamped to give prominence to PISC members' sites.

Some of these have won awards at exhibitions. The New Hebrides website (<http://www.ro-klinger.de/NH/>) which we visited last time won a Gold Award with Special Prize at Midaphil 2000 in October. You will see that many more members are contributing to that site now.

Another member is developing a Solomon Islands website (<http://www.tulagi.com/>). Let's check it out by clicking on it. You will see that it too was successful at Midaphil 2000, winning gold. Click on the award icon to see the list of awards. Who knows, your specialty may be among the winners! Tulagi.com is also a FIP 2000 3-star site. You will find some lovely sites listed in the FIP awards, and it is interesting to compare the list with that for 1999. Websites have become much more sophisticated in the last 2 years.

Click back to tulagi.com and have a browse. You will find the descriptions of the early issues, such as the "large" and "small canoes" very informative, and the whole site has a cohesive look about it. The detailed information on printings is impressive. Don't forget to read the article about the Madame Joseph forged cancels. I would have liked to see more covers to show the usage of the stamps, but as these things are pricey and many are locked up in British collections, I contented myself with the few that were there.

Now if you are looking for postal history, return to PISC and scroll down till you see Nineteenth Century Hawai'i (<http://www.hawaiianstamps.com/>). Here's a site which offers an incredible amount of information on the rich and varied postal history of Hawaii in the years before it became a territory of the United States in 1900. The missionary stamps are fascinating, and those interested in postal rates need look no further. It is a FIP 2000 Top 5% and deservedly so. You could spend hours here, if your connection will let you!

The Pitcairn Islands Study Group (<http://www.lareau.org/pisg.html>) which can be found under Links to Specialist Societies on the PISC site, is a different kettle of fish. By clicking on various links, you will stumble across the Pacific Islands Web Ring and can soon be out of the byways of philately, enjoying the Pacific just for itself! I found myself at "Ian flies the world" (because it mentioned Vanuatu) before I knew what was happening. So much for seeing Pitcairn Island! But the site itself has links to some interesting sites on the history of Pitcairn Island and its descendants of the "Bounty" mutiny before they relocated to Norfolk Island.

And that's where our last stopover will be. The Norfolk Island site (<http://www.g8xqa.fsnet.co.uk/>) has recently been added to the members section of the PISC page. The home page gives an overview of the island's geography as well as its convict history. This site has expanded since I last visited it, when only the 1947 and 1953 definitives were shown, but now it covers issues up to 1960, with the promise of more to come. The scans of the stamps are large and they take a while to load if you have a slow connection. This site will improve over time, so come back and take another look later.

Well, that's enough tripping around for one session. It was certainly easy this time as I was slack and used the PISC page for every link. But that doesn't mean you have to be as lazy. Why not be daring and adventurous next time you go trekking the Pacific. And if you find a good Fiji or Gilbert and Ellice Islands site, please let me know!

WHAT IS A STAMP?

Hans Obermüller

[Translator's notes: This brief article has just appeared in an auction catalogue issued by AB Philea/AB Kihlströms Frimärkshandel in Stockholm, Sweden. No copyright is claimed. Perhaps unsurprisingly it touches on matters that do have direct relevance to Australia, and it is also interesting to readers here for its general approach. The article is mostly in Swedish, entitled "Vad är ett frimärke?" with some German quotations. I have added translator's notes in [...] in explanation at some places. Hr Obermüller is a member of the collectors' society called Bältespännarna (literally, the belt buckles), which is concerned with local stamps, revenues, and what Americans like to call 'back-of-the-book' material. Robert A. M. Gregson, April 2001]

Musings on a privatised postal service.

What actually is a postage stamp? The question is actually not so easy to answer as one might have believed. Turning to our Swedish handbook from 1963 one fails to find a definition which refers to [postage] Stamp itself. Similarly it is the same in the preceding handbook from 1936, while the 1905 handbook at least has a thoroughgoing grounding in the history of the postage stamp, it also has not grasped the problem of a definition. Tullberg's "Handbook for Philatelists" gives no clue. One goes to a German basic standard work like Häger's "Great lexicon of Philately" [Große lexicon der Philatelie] or to Kohl's classical handbook and one is left in the same situation. Possibly it is felt that in philatelic circles it is self-evident what a stamp is, so self-evident that one does not need to come to terms with a definition.

But for non-philatelists a definition of postage stamp is needed, and very properly the general reference works serve us with one. Bra Böckers lexicon says: "One of the postal service's issued gummed stamps..."; and Bonnier's conversation lexicon: "revenue paper issued by the postal service.."; while the classic German work by Brockhaus (in the edition at the turn of the century) elucidates "Postal duty tokens, and official duty-tokens (in contrast to private post duty-tokens) of the state postal service's issued duty-tokens.". [In German there are two different words for postage stamp, *Briefmarken* (letter stamp) is often used by philatelists, as in *Briefmarkenaustellung* (stamp show) but *Postwertzeichen* (postal duty-token) is used by the post office in its notices at post offices. Some of my German acquaintances told me they think this is just pompous bureaucratic pedantry.]

Commonly throughout all these reference works is also the idea that a fundamental criterion is the state's provenance, that the source of responsibility is that of a government postal service. And as in Sweden we are not having some postal services continued, [he is referring to the closure of many post offices and their replacement by agencies, as in New Zealand] and how long the post will remain a government service is an open question. Privatisation it is said will come like a letter in the post (pardon the joke). The regulations on the issue of Swedish postage stamps are also under review. What we believe already is that in our case private postage stamps will appear. The vision must take into account that a greater part of our rebate stamp issues already bore the inscription Privatpost! [From 1979 to 1993 the Swedish post office had annually issued a booklet of usually undenominated stamps for the ordinary inland letter rate at a discount price, with restricted sales to customers.]



Figure 1: The Four Rebate Stamps of 1985; Depicting Coats of Arms

And even if our postage stamps continue, what our stamps should be is only part of it. After the introduction of *moms* [this is the Swedish word for *GST*] on the postal services it follows that only 80% of the stamps nominal value is payment received for the postal charge. The remaining 20% is payment received for a tax, and thus the stamp becomes something corresponding to a revenue stamp.

Combinations of postage and revenue stamps we know well from the British Empire amongst other places, that is nothing new. What however is new and I see as quite unique is the combination of a *private* post stamp and a *government* revenue stamp, for however private the stamp may be the tax still goes into the government's coffers.

The consequence for all collectors of modern Swedish stamps is obviously that one should join the country's only society for collecting amongst other things private [local] stamps and revenue stamps, namely Bältespännarna! [This bit of advertising is perhaps not quite paralleled in Australia, but see my notes at the top of this article. The auction house AB Philea which published this does routinely include such material in its auctions, as do a number of other houses, and the Facit 2000 catalogue now lists the local issues but not the revenues. Some WWWeb dealers list related postal history material as it comes to hand.] Funnily enough we have come round in a circle. When once upon a time governments discussed the introduction of postage stamps [in Swedish the word is *frimärken*, literally free stamp, not *postmärken* which would be postage stamp], this word was not used when one spoke of revenue stamps. Already this [situation] is found again, so what relates quite simply to making a contribution to a government authority (the postal service) should be shown as a payment stamp, which nowadays we commonly call a revenue stamp [*stämpelmärke* is a fiscal or revenue stamp].

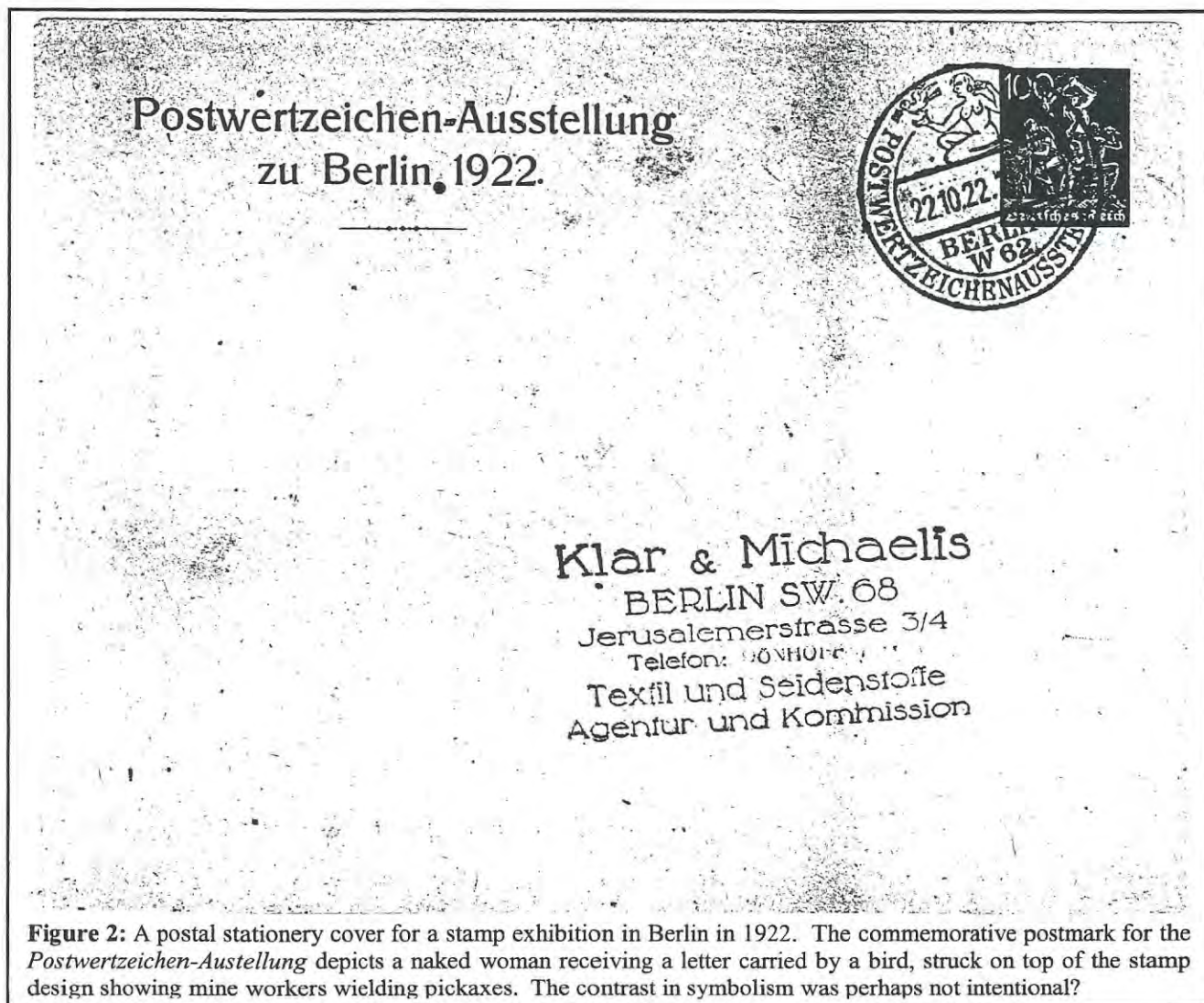


Figure 2: A postal stationery cover for a stamp exhibition in Berlin in 1922. The commemorative postmark for the *Postwertzeichen-Ausstellung* depicts a naked woman receiving a letter carried by a bird, struck on top of the stamp design showing mine workers wielding pickaxes. The contrast in symbolism was perhaps not intentional?

Is there then no hope for the Swedish postage stamp, without having another definition which can release the post office and us from this dilemma? But yes, if one chooses instead of Brockhaus (and at least equally basic) the current edition of Meyer when one reads under the keyword heading *Postwertzeichen* [see my comments previously] “A common term for all value-denominated revenue documents, that serve the functions of the post and telegraph services. These are: postage stamps, post cards, letter wrappers, coils, postcoupons, telephone documents, pneumatic post cards and letter envelopes, postal order forms, and postal savings bank forms”. Some of these terms I had not previously found in my German lexicon, but as well as I can understand it, it includes both postal savings bank stamps, international reply coupons, and phone cards in this definition. The choice is respectively between no postage stamps and what one chooses to call postage stamps.

FORGED OVERPRINTS ON EBAY – BEWARE!

Sheryll Oswald

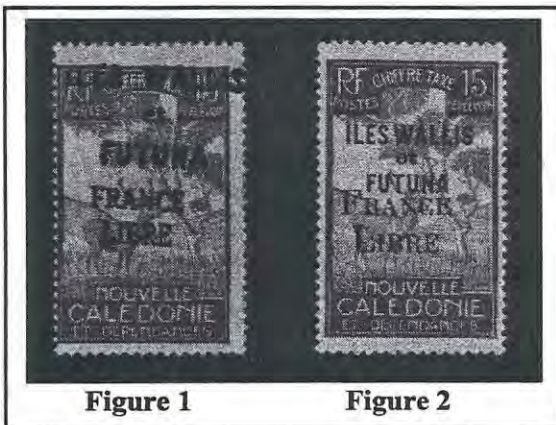
*And the time had come to pass early in the third millennium
that there was a great blight upon the land.....*

Background

From as early as November 2000, a large quantity of mainly French colonies and European overprint and specimen forgeries has been listed in eBay auctions. The sellers used the user IDs of “atdinvest”, “unlimitedstamps” and “futete”, and all seemed to originate from Hialeah in Florida. Mainly Yvert et Tellier catalogue numbers were used, and the descriptions read something like this:

Exceptional forgery with forged overprint..... Possible trial nature.
Yvert # with a value of FF if genuine. Very rare.

I decided to bid on some of the Wallis and Futuna “France Libre” overprints, hoping in the course of this to find out some information as to the forger or circumstances surrounding them. These items were not highly priced, and those that I bid on cost US\$2.75 each. Figure 1 shows a forged Wallis overprint. Figure 2 shows the genuine stamp. There seems to be a lack of philatelic knowledge on the part of the forgers, as this issue was not genuinely overprinted in red, but copies of red overprints were listed in the auctions.



Attitude of the philatelic community

The quality of the overprints is not good, and many colleagues exclaimed that they could do a better job themselves, or wouldn't waste their money on such rubbish! However, the release of such large numbers of them onto the stamps market has been of concern to us. As these forgeries were described as such, we didn't think anything could be done about it except to warn the philatelic community of their existence. To this end, an article was published by the Pacific Islands Study Circle in the April 2001 issue of their journal, *Pacifica*.

Concern from other parts of the philatelic community was less evident to me. Posting a message in late March to the stamps newsgroup asking for more information on these forgeries brought no

response. Even the eBay bulletin boards showed concern from only one seller, and the responses received did not share the same concern.

An inspection of the feedback given to these sellers was even more alarming! Comments were by and large positive (and positive comments are still coming in as lots are received by bidders). Many were from bidders who bought multiple lots. Here are just a few examples, ranging from:

Smooth transaction Stamps as described.

Prompt and efficient service for my many, many lots. Thank you!

through:

I wonderful opportunity to acquire very elusive items at great prices! Thanks!!

Items I've not seen in 20 years as a specialist. Well worth the wait!!!! A+++!

to:

Complaint: Very friendly, authenticity questioned though

Response: Should have returned the \$3.99 item if he was not satisfied with it.

And there was this, which could have been tongue-in-cheek:

Item just as described - an obvious forgery

In mid-April, a new wave of forged overprints, including many Specimens, were put up for auction. These overprints were now in my New Hebrides back yard! I thought the situation was hopeless.

The sellers' suspension from eBay

Thankfully, my little circle was not the only one concerned with the flooding of the market with these items. Other colleagues had been taking steps to get these sellers removed from eBay. On Saturday 14 April, the sellers became unregistered users on eBay and their current auctions were terminated.

A letter to eBay inquiring as to the reason for the suspension of the sellers brought only the information that the company does not permit the listing of counterfeit currency or stamps, and that members should report possible violations of this policy. Fellow colleagues have made it their business to keep an eye on eBay, just in case the sellers start up again.

eBay's cybercops

With 22.4 million members and 6 million items available for auction at any time, policing eBay is a very big job. The company says it cannot possibly check out all these listings, and that legally it is not liable for the misconduct of its users because it is simply a marketplace for others to do business. But eBay cannot turn a blind eye to problems.

The company employs a fraud investigation team and several lawyers, who work hand-in-hand with law enforcement officials, prosecutors and federal regulatory agencies. Besides fraud, there is also the daily battle against listings that are illegal, offensive dangerous or simply inappropriate for the site.

Other listings also a cause for concern

These forged overprints, however, seemed to fall between the cracks of eBay's list of prohibited items, and it must have taken some doing to convince eBay to suspend the sellers. Take a stroll through eBay, searching on "forgery" in both titles and descriptions, and you will find many a reputable seller listing such items. There is also a California seller who regularly lists large quantities of items titled as "fancy" and "fantasy", describing each as, "This is an excellent forgery of both stamps and postmark". Figure 3 shows one of these, a "Mauritius 3 and 4 Cover Front Fantasy", which was sold in mid-April. An identical item is currently for sale. These items could also cause future damage.

What I know about the sellers

From my bidding on the Wallis lots, I found out the following information about the “unlimitedstamps” seller.

email address: mercycanoura@hotmail.com

ATD Inc.

P.O. Box 161060

Hialeah, FL 33016-0018 USA



Figure 3: Faked Mauritius Cover

The ValueWeb web-hosting site <http://64.70.186.141/> is an interim IP address for www.atdstamps.com. On this site are many pictures of the forgeries. Searching eBay listings for current and recent auctions by any of the three sellers will show, on any one listing, the scan of it. Inspection of the HTML source code will reveal the name of the relevant file.

Examples of the forged overprints

For instance, <http://64.70.186.141/Toribio17.jpg> is a New Hebrides 1949 UPU issue forged specimen overprint. As no official UPU specimen overprints were made for New Hebrides stamps after 1938, the forgery is obvious to a specialised collector. The New Hebrides website www.ro-klinger.de/NH/ now shows this scan on both its 1949 French page and “Later Forgeries” page with an associated warning.



Figure 4:

Figure 4 shows one of the many other “specimen” overprints, a 1965 French Somali coast. All of these “specimen” overprints appear to be in the same font, in either red or black. A range of French colonial, European and British Commonwealth stamps were so overprinted.

Figure 5 shows a 1943 Italy/Fezzan overprint, and as shown in Figure 1, there were a range of French and French colonial “France Libre” and “Resistance” overprints.



Figure 5:

Covers were also overprinted. Aside from the Wallis and Futuna covers detailed in the Pacifica article, I found various German Feldpost covers. Michel catalogue numbers were used in these listings. Figures 6 and 6A shows a detail of a 1944 Feldpost with 2KG overprint.

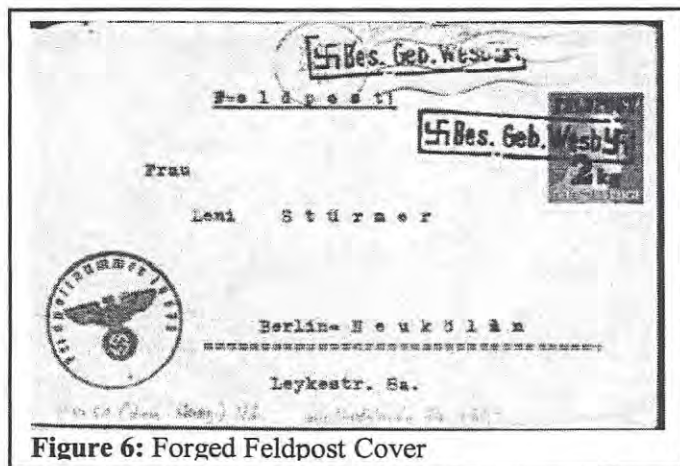


Figure 6: Forged Feldpost Cover

different Wallis and Futuna forged overprints on the sellers' website. I have only five. Where are the other 45, and what will happen when some of them eventually turn up?

It is in our interests to warn other collectors of forged and faked items, and to educate them so that they can detect the difference. I ask all collectors to please share your knowledge of such items in your area of interest, so that we can all be warned!

General information I found on forgeries

While researching this article, I found a few avenues to follow up for those interested to know more about forgeries. I did not search exhaustively, as I think the resultant information would have filled a few books! However, I list here what I did find.

<http://www.geocities.com/claghorn1p/> – Comparative Philatelic Forgery Identification Site by country

<http://www.pbbooks.com/fake.htm> – Philatelic Bibliopole holdings of books on forgeries

<http://www.fwpl.org/fakes.htm> – Western Philatelic Library, CA, USA holdings of books on forgeries

Michael Rogers April 27 2001 – auction catalogue selling a reference collection of forgeries listed by country, and associated literature lots. This may expand your bibliography for your area of interest.

I received mention or more detailed information of the following recent forgeries in response to a late April posting on the stamps newsgroup:

Bhutan – last few months, covers seen on eBay. Genuine R-labels off cheap covers are often pasted on covers with 3D stamps and other “innovation” issues affixed, and cancelled with fake markings, usually of two towns - Putlibhir and Phunstsholing,

Germany – local overprints,

Germany – last few years, of both definitives and commemoratives,

Hungary – Nyiregyhaza locals, seen on eBay,

Italy – 1945?, CLN locals, seen on eBay,

Nigeria – past 5 years, forged stamps on Nigerian scam letters,

UK – 1993, postal forgery of the 24p definitive stamp,

UK – Stock Exchange 1/-,

UK – couple of years back, philatelic forgery – one of the British definitives was “forged” and immediately offered at a considerable price by a dealer “on cover” with a genuine stamp,

Concerns for the future

My concerns now are that the sellers could still operate elsewhere, and that these forgeries are now out in the collecting community. As many bidders bought them in large numbers, perhaps they are dealers who will stockpile them. Maybe down the track the word “forgery” will conveniently be omitted from their descriptions and unsuspecting collectors may well “snap them up”! I found 50

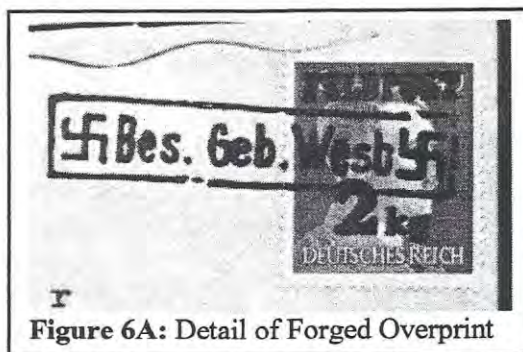


Figure 6A: Detail of Forged Overprint

Capital Philately

UK – jailing of a gang for fraudulently removing cancellations from thousands of pounds worth of stamps and reselling them as mint.

References

Bryan Jones & Bill Holland, "Wallis & Futuna – Forged Overprints on the Internet", *Pacifica* Vol 39 No 155, April 2001, Pacific Islands Study Circle

Joelle Tessler, "Walking the beat at eBay", *Wall Street Journal Sunday Times*, 15 April 2001

Edric Druce, "Philately in the Third Millennium", *The Asia Pacific Exhibitor*, Vol 14 No 1, February 2001, ACT

rec.collecting.stamps.discuss internet bulletin board postings

Michael Rogers Inc, *US and Worldwide Mail Sale #4*, April 27, 2001, pp22-27

*****STOP PRESS - 14 May 2001*****

Since this article was written, I found that the sellers have been reinstated as registered sellers on eBay, and are running auctions again. Even some of the more "innocent" of their multiple stamp lots have had a "Specimen" forged overprint, just to ensure that it sells. A recent batch of auction listings often quoted a particular forger such as Raoul Ch., De Thuin or Gee Ma, or stated that the overprint was made in WWII. These claims are nonsense to anyone who has a reasonable knowledge of the particular area. Similar lots listed before mid-April did not contain such references.

Since early May, the "atinvest" seller began to list auctions at Yahoo. I believe this move to be a direct result of the response to my third complaint to eBay, whose reply included the following:

"There currently aren't any active auctions for eBay user IDs futete or unlimitedstamps. I have cancelled the auctions for atinvest and warned the seller of our policy regarding this type of auction".

Since then "futete" has recommenced listing on eBay, and I have entered a further complaint.

Another seller "cclan", now unregistered, appears to be part of the same group, and was selling similar material at least before November last year. This seller began operation in mid-1999. However, it is believed that the items sold at that time were genuine.

The eBay Stamps chat board <http://cgi3.ebay.com/aw-cgi/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewBoard&name=st> regularly discusses the listings of these sellers, in an attempt to educate any bidders present on the worthlessness to their collections of these "classic" forgeries, often with some success.

*****STOP PRESS - 21 May 2001*****

The FIP Fight against Forgeries Commission has been alerted to the problem. It will be discussed at Belgica '01 in early June, where there will be a meeting of the AIEP (International Experts Association) and hopefully also the Forgeries Commission. The American Philatelic Society has also been following developments closely.

In news just to hand, reports of the activities of these sellers has just been posted to area Postal Inspectors in Miramar, Florida and another to their main office in Washington DC. A copy has also been sent to Royal Mail Investigators in Great Britain. By the time this reaches you, perhaps something will be done about them.

Please pass on to me any other ideas that might be able to stop the flow of these overprints into the collecting or dealing community, and I will pass them up the line!

GREAT BRITAIN 'USED IN HONG KONG'

Daniel Tangri

During 1995-96 I worked at the Australian Consulate General in Hong Kong. As part of my work I regularly received mail from the British Forces then posted to Hong Kong. Mail would be addressed to me at the Consulate, cancelled, without any stamps, at a British Forces Post Office (BFPO) and then passed to the Hong Kong Post Office (HKPO). Usually, when I received such letters they would have two postmarks – the initial BFPO cancellation and a subsequent HKPO postmark, though occasionally no HKPO postmark would be present. The letters were delivered to the Consulate by the HKPO.

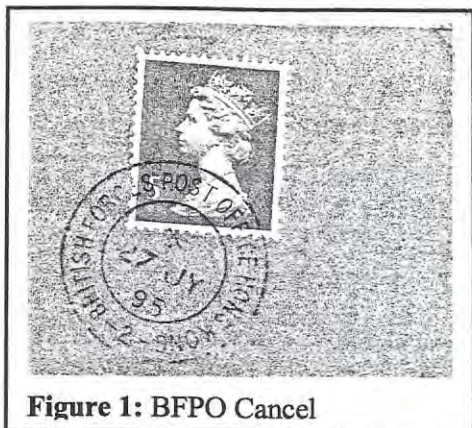


Figure 1: BFPO Cancel

During 1995-96 I received 8 letters (and another area of the Consulate received at least one) where the letter was first franked with a Great Britain 5p Machin definitive, cancelled at the BFPO and then passed on to the HKPO (Figure 1). The envelope would be cancelled, usually on the rear, by the HKPO (Figure 2). One letter, posted to the Consulate, was not cancelled by the BFPO, but by the HKPO (Figure 3).

At the time I thought it unusual that I should receive letters through the HKPO that were franked with British stamps. I did not bother to check out the situation, however. Earlier this year I contacted Mr Frank Drake of the Hong Kong Philatelic Society and told him about the letters. Mr Drake asked his contacts at the HKPO

about the arrangements for Forces Mail. He was informed by the HKPO that mail posted by the BFPO had to be delivered by the BFPO; "if it used our service to send letters, the letters had to bear our stamps, postmarked and delivered by us to the addressees or, in the case of letters for overseas, sent by us to the respective postal administrations for delivery (e-mail from K L Tsang, Hongkong Post)."

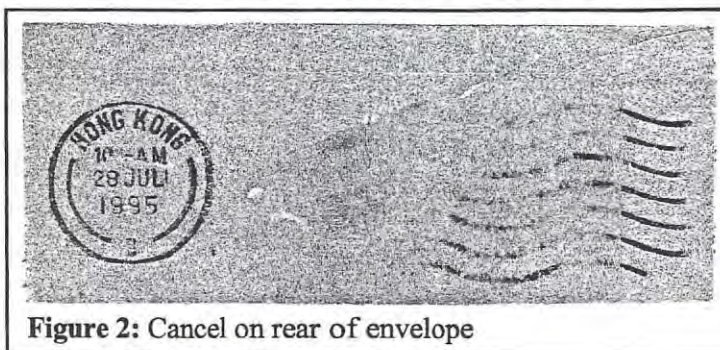


Figure 2: Cancel on rear of envelope

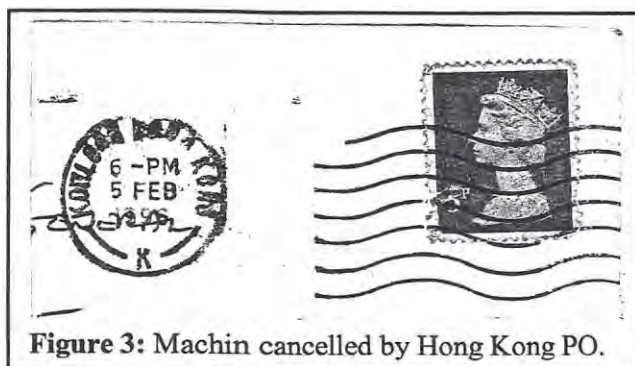


Figure 3: Machin cancelled by Hong Kong PO.

So how do we explain the letters I received? My assumption is that the HKPO would, in practice, deliver mail from the BFPO posted to addresses within Hong Kong. Usually such mail would not be franked with a postage stamp but would be cancelled by the BFPO. The franked letters posted to me should probably not have been delivered. Perhaps the HKPO turned a blind eye, or perhaps, given the similarity between Hong Kong and British Machins at the time, the few letters I received

were not noticed amongst the flood of local mail bearing Hong Kong stamps.

I should like to thank Mr Frank Drake of the Hong Kong Philatelic Society for his assistance with this article.

PASTCARDS

Journal of

CANBERRA PICTURE POSTCARD COLLECTORS

Volume 5, No. 1

No. 43, May 2001



Our main article this month is Ian McMahon's *New Zealand Postal Stationery Picture Postcards*.

Price: \$4.00

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Pastcards

Canberra Picture Postcard Collectors

Canberra Picture Postcards Collectors is a branch of the Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc., and membership is open to anyone interested in the collection and study of any aspects of the design, production and subject matter of picture postcards. The annual subscription for 2001 is \$20 within Australia and \$30 overseas, although existing subscribers will not be charged for 2001 due to the limited publication of the journal over the past two years. All members receive the combined journals *Capital Philately*, *Machinations* and *PASTCARDS*.

Canberra Picture Postcards Collectors meets on the second Tuesday every month in Room 5, upstairs at the Griffin Centre, Bunda St., Civic. The main topic of each meeting is listed on the program below, but everyone is invited to bring along any other items of interest.

Canberra Picture Postcards Collectors normally holds two auctions each year. Anyone is entitled to bid in our auctions, but must be a member of Canberra Picture Postcard Collectors to submit lots for sale.

Canberra Picture Postcards Collectors also holds a small but expanding collection of books and journals relating to Picture Postcards held in the library of the Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc., which is in the clubroom opposite Room 5 in the Griffin Centre. Members can see and borrow books before and after Picture Postcard Collectors Meetings or at the Philatelic Society's Stamp markets held at the Griffin Centre every month on the second Sunday, 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

For any further information about Canberra Picture Postcard Collectors, please contact Mrs. Elspeth Bodley at P. O. Box 341, Dickson ACT 2602.

2001 Meetings

Date	Presenter	Topic of Display
Jan	Open to all members	<i>Members' Night - Items of Interest</i>
Feb	Elspeth Bodley	<i>Artist Cards of Great Britain</i>
Mar	Bernard Van Der Meer	<i>Cornwall</i>
Apr	Ian McMahan	<i>More Postal Stationery Postcards</i>
May	Joint Display	<i>The Wild Wild World of Animals</i>
Jun	Graeme Broxam	<i>Australian Coastal Shipping</i>
Jul	Joint Display	<i>More Paper Ephemera</i>
Aug	Peter Cheah	<i>Piston Engined Airliners</i>
Sep	Bruce Parker	<i>The Ferries of Sydney Harbour</i>
Oct	Peter Cheah & Lloyd Menz	<i>Malaysia</i>
Nov	Pamela Van Der Sprenkel	<i>Gibraltar Revisited</i>
Dec	Paul Griffiths	<i>Strangman - Canberra Photographer</i>

Meetings commence at 7.45 p.m. and usually finish between 9.30 p.m. and 10 p.m. Anyone interested is invited to attend, and don't forget to bring along anything else of interest, especially your own examples of cards of the topics of the main displays.

PASTCARDS

CANBERRA PICTURE POSTCARD COLLECTORS

Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc. ISSN1326-9941 P. O. Box 341 Dickson ACT 2602

Vol. 5 (1)

No. 43 May 2001

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Editorial

CANBERRA PICTURE POSTCARD COLLECTORS provides an outlet for many members to show other printed ephemera outside of the usual ambit of philately, let alone picture postcards. Each year we hold a special meeting for such printed memorabilia, this year's being in July. The first article in this edition highlights one of the displays given at last year's meeting. We encourage all society members to participate in this activity, as it ends up as a very fun night with all sorts of interesting and sometimes bizarre items on display. Most philatelists are bower-birds of the highest order!

Our first auction since **PASTCARDS** amalgamated with *Capital Philately* proved a success, with most lots being sold, many well above estimate. We follow it up with a new auction, again the greater majority the property of one vendor, which should prove even more successful with its better variety of Australian view cards other sought-after material. Of course we now actively seek cards for our next auction.

As usual, we also seek articles for inclusion in **PASTCARDS**, and all exhibitors at least are encouraged to write one. Now is the time to start thinking, too, about the joint display we will be showing to the Philatelic Society of Canberra's general meeting on 6 September.



Genuine pre-WWII picture postcards associated with Australian Rules Football are scarce, highly sought after, and in many cases hideously expensive to acquire if you are lucky enough to find one. One of my quirkier finds in recent times is this (unfortunately damaged) 1907 card depicting the Commercial Travellers' Fancy Football Team, raising funds for the Children's Hospital.

Richmond is my family, Punt Road is my home...

An introduction to Australian Rules Football Printed Memorabilia

Graeme Broxam

Each year the Picture Postcard Group holds a members' evening for general printed ephemera, for which my most recent contribution was a display on trade cards and other printed memorabilia associated with Australian Rules Football (AFL) team the Richmond Football Club (RFC).

Australia's home-grown brand of football can trace its origins back to the 1840s, when a virtually rules-free, no-holes barred free-for-all in the muddy paddocks around Melbourne was enjoyed on Saturday afternoons. However, it was not until 1858 that Thomas Wills, Captain of the Melbourne Cricket Club, introduced a formal set of rules designed for a game that would improve his team's fitness over the dreary winter months. The concept was eagerly accepted by local sporting bodies and refined over successive years to become the game enjoyed today by millions of Australians both as players and as supporters. The Victorian Football League (VFL) was formed in 1896 to manage an elite competition between the best Melbourne clubs. Numerous lesser leagues operate throughout the regions of country Victoria and Tasmania, while the game gradually gained support throughout all of the Australian states. Only in New South Wales and Queensland is it genuinely challenged by Rugby League as Australia's favourite brand of football. During the 1980s the VFL established national-level teams in all the Australian States other than Tasmania, and changed its name to the AFL.

One of the sixteen current AFL national teams, the Richmond Football Club was formed in 1885, its home ground being the Punt Road cricket oval, a few hundred yards from the Melbourne Cricket Ground. It joined the VFL in 1908, and since then has won ten premierships, making it historically one of the more successful clubs. Despite having last won a premiership in 1980, and making only two appearances in the finals since, Richmond remains a very popular club with supporters, with some 24,000 financial members as at April 2001, and is one of the most financially secure of the Melbourne clubs. It enters the twenty-first century with an array of star players including the phenomenal full-forward Matthew Richardson, classy mid-fielders Wayne Campbell and Matthew Knights, and dour defenders Darren Gaspar and brothers Duncan and Andrew Kellaway, all of whom are popular subjects on modern printed memorabilia – which gets us back to the real subject of this article.

The date when printed memorabilia related to Aussie Rules first appeared is lost in the murky past, but certainly real photographic images of leading players and teams were produced from a very early date, and by the early 1900s there were a wide range of picture postcards and trade cards available for enthusiasts. Due to the enormous quantity and variety of material that has been produced over the ensuing century, and its popularity, most collectors limit themselves to just their favourite team – even then putting together a comprehensive collection can be a daunting and expensive task. No commercially published catalogues exist at present, although I am associated with a Melbourne group attempting to do so.

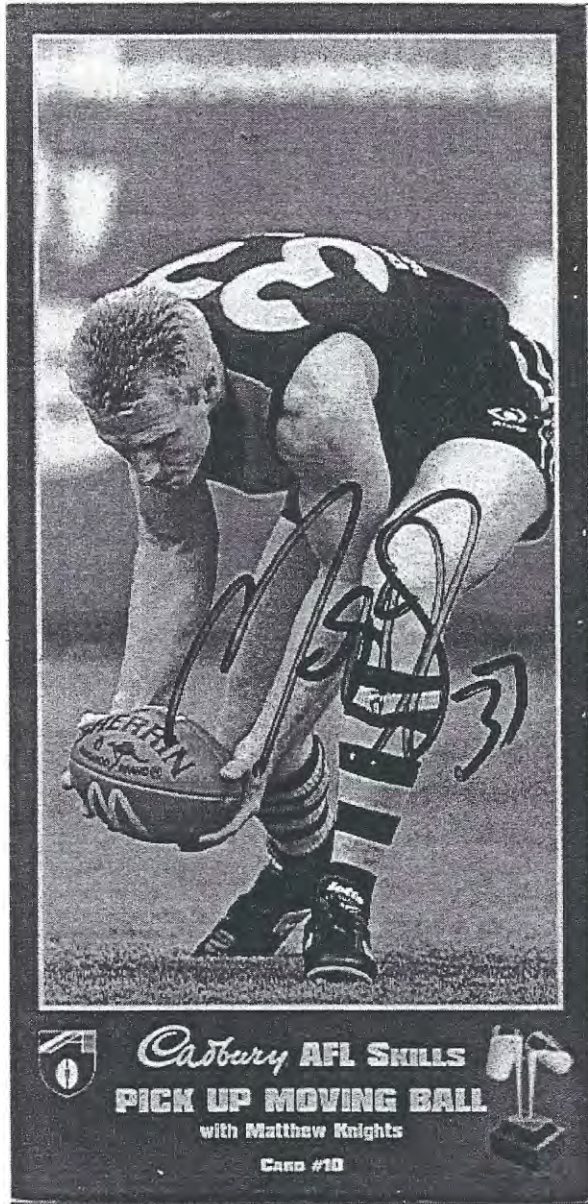
Trade & Merchandise Cards

The first AFL-related cigarette cards were issued by Sniders & Abrahams' Standard Cigarettes in 1904, and continued to appear under various manufacturers until 1933, when three large sets were issued by Carreras Standard Cigarettes, Godfrey & Phillips and W. D. & H. O. Wills. Very similar series were issued by leading confectionary manufactures as give-aways with chocolate bars and related products during the 1930s, and have remained available intermittently up to the current day.

Between 1948 and 1959 cereal manufacturers Kornies produced several series of cards that remain very popular with collectors, and several other cereal manufacturers have produced series up until very recent times.

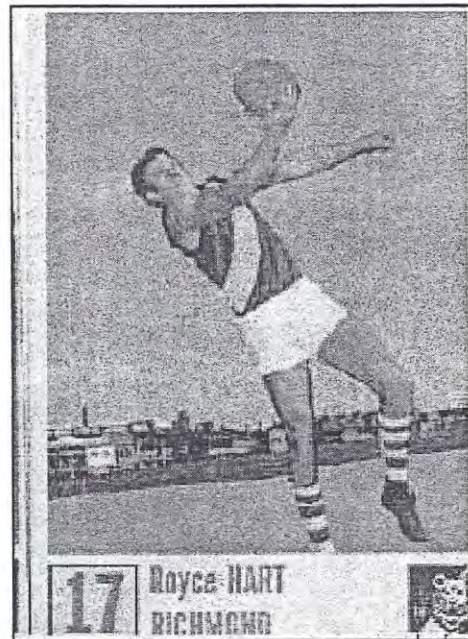
RIGHT: Kevin Dillon from the 1953 Footballers in Action series. Dillon (1926-1984) was a half-back flank player in the RFC's senior list 1949-1955 and came second in the club's 1954 Best and Fairest award.





LEFT: 1998 Cadbury Skills series. The 20 cards of this set at 193 x 95mm are the largest confectionary cards ever issued. Distributed with Cadbury's 250g family blocks.

Matthew Knights (b. 1970), exceptional mid-fielder and longest-serving current RFC player, first senior game 1988, total 243. Vice-captain 1992-1996 & captain 1997-2000, winner of the club's Best and Fairest award 1990 & 1992, second 1995 and 1998, second in the Brownlow Medal (AFL Best & Fairest) 1995.



ABOVE: Kellogg's Australian Footballers in Action Cut-outs (1970). These cards were printed on the backs of Kellogg's cereal packets and had to be cut out. Clean, squarely cut cards are rare.

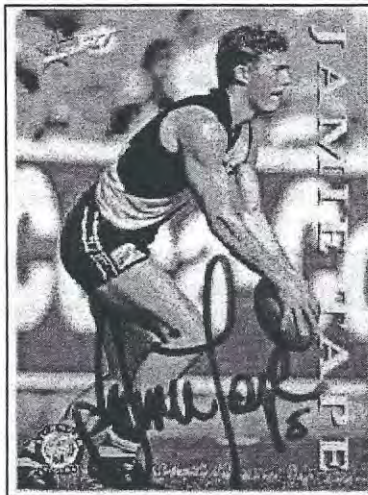
Royce Hart (b. 1948). Former champion Tasmanian schoolboy player recruited by Richmond in 1966 and became one the AFL's best ever centre-half forwards. RFC captain 1972-75. Now runs a farm near Hobart.

The most popular series of trade cards began life in 1963 when chewing-gum manufacturers Scanlens began distributing cards with their gum packets, and began a craze that has continued unabated for nearly 40 years. Each year sets ranging from 36 to 168 cards were issued, mostly with a logo card for each team and individual cards for leading players, plus one or more check lists. The early sets are hard to put together and highly sought after, making them an expensive acquisition. In 1988 the Scanlens company was taken over by Stimorol, and continued producing cards under the new name until 1991.

From 1992 the main collectible cards available to the public have been trade cards – sold direct rather than in conjunction with other products, the first being by Regina in 1992, and since 1993 by Select Australia. During that time there have been a proliferation of gimmicks to tempt collectors, such as limited edition and signed cards, which despite their 'manufactured' status retain a very dedicated following. They are generally sold in boxes of so many packets, each box containing a certain proportion of the "common" and "scarce" cards, with the rarest cards distributed randomly amongst the boxes.

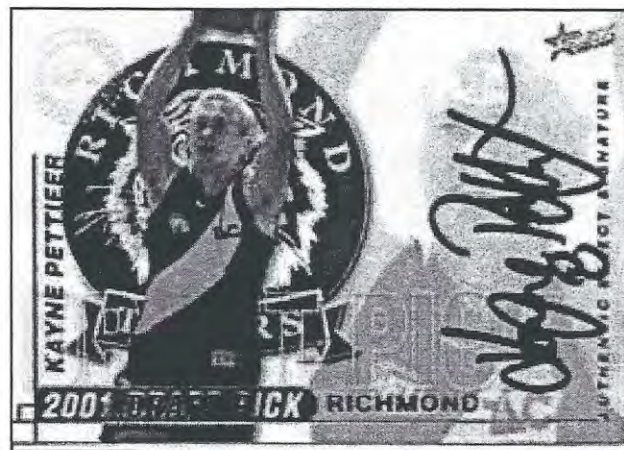
Cards can be obtained from numerous memorabilia dealers and are readily available through such Internet sources as Sold.com and eBay. Prices for the 2001 Select set, for example, range from \$40 for a set 220 "common" cards, \$3 each for special series cards for each of the 22 players selected as part of the All Australian Team for 2001, \$40 each for signed cards for each of the first new players picked in the team draft by the 16 teams, and a whopping \$500 (yes, people have actually bid that amount) for one of the 50 special signed cards issued for each AFL team captain.

Pastcards



Typical modern trade card, this one being from 1995 Select Series 1 set. The front of the card shows an action photograph of the player, the reverse biographical details.

These cards are generally very common. This example, however, has been signed by the player. Such cards generally bring about \$3-10 on eBay, depending on the popularity of the player.



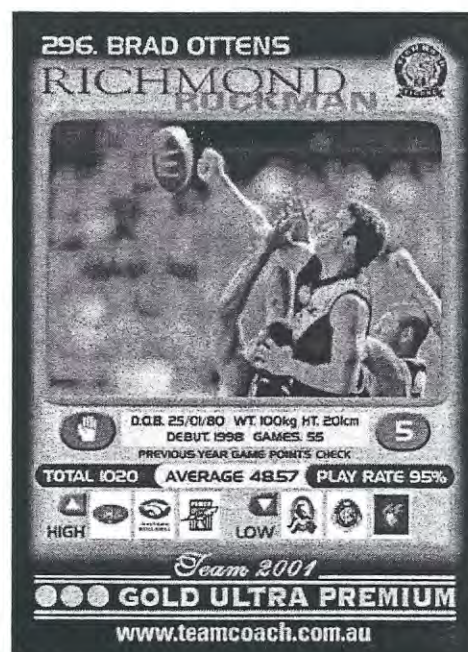
ABOVE: Kayne Pettifer, the RFC's first choice in the 2000 National Draft, signed card from the 2001 Select series. This is one of a limited number (usually 750 although this year's quantities are not yet available) distributed randomly in the wholesale boxes.

Game Cards

Cards associated with games and competitions have appears in considerable quantities since the 1950s. A new series of game cards have recently been issued as part of the Teamcoach 2001 Game. This Internet-based competition allows players to build up their own teams based on acquiring various numbers of standard, silver and gold cards giving 1, 2 or 3 points each based on each week's performance of the 100 selected players. The cards are sold in sealed packs at a number of normal retail outlets and chain stores. Prizes include specially marked card sets.

Team 2001 Gold Ultra Premium Card No. 296.

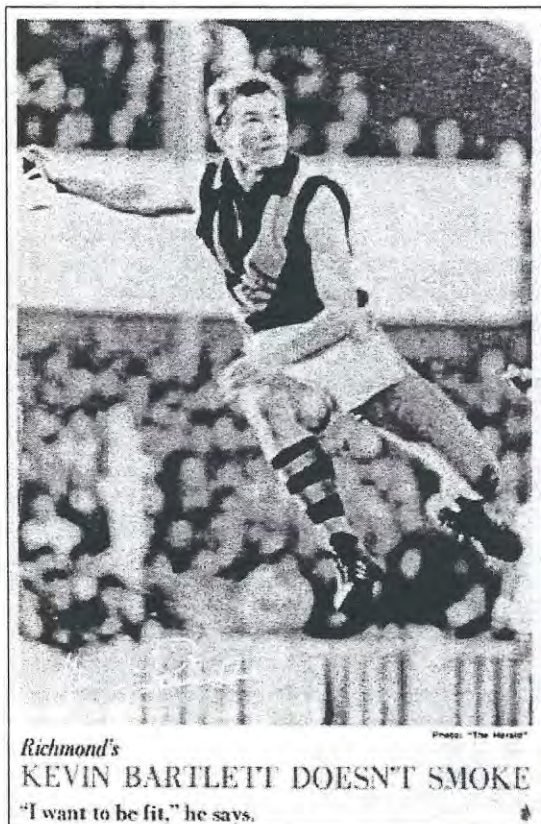
Bradley Ottens (b. 1980) Star ruckman, originally from Adelaide, who was recruited as the RFC's first draft pick in 1998. After only three seasons is considered one of the AFL's best players in his position, though has a long way to develop to be at his peak.



Advertising Leaflets

From time to time leading AFL players have been used to promote totally non-sporting matters, such as a series of Anti-Smoking leaflets issued in 1970 by the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria. Supposedly two players from each team were selected for an endorsement, but only Kevin Bartlett is known for Richmond. Because of the ephemeral nature of this type of material very little has survived and is consequently very hard to find. Anti-Cancer Council leaflets generally sell for around \$40, which is very cheap considering the prices frequently paid for much more common trade cards.

Kevin Bartlett (b. 1947) talented and very durable rover/half-forward flanker whose 403 Senior game total is the second highest in the history of the AFL. He played in Richmond's senior side from 1965 to 1983 and took part in five Grand Final wins (in 1980 winning the Norm Smith medal for the best player in a Grand Final). Best and Fairest 1967, 1968, 1973, 1974, 1977, captain 1979 and vice captain 1972-75 and 1978. Senior coach 1988-1991. Currently a radio and television sports announcer and commentator.



Anti-Cancer Council Leaflet



WEG Poster 1980 Premiership Poster

WEG Posters

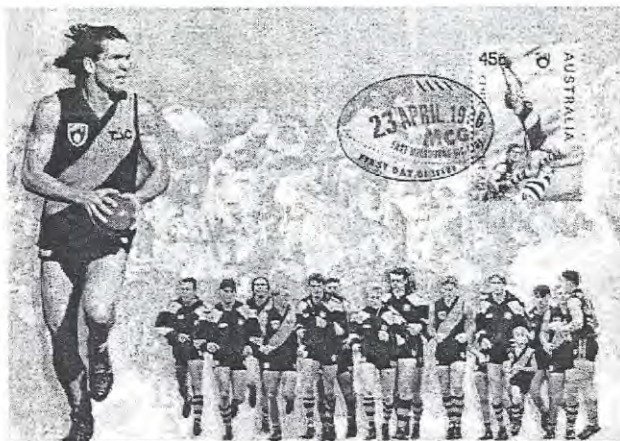
No article dealing with AFL memorabilia would be complete without mention of Bill Green (WEG)'s posters illustrating Grand Final winners that were used in newsstands immediately after each event. This example shows Richmond's captain Mark Lee after the team's last Grand Final win in 1980. Original WEGs on newsprint are rare and highly sought after, however in recent years commercial poster reprints on glossy paper have been made and retail for around \$15 each. WEG has produced posters to represent all Twentieth Century Grand Finals for collectors.

Mark "The General" Lee (b. 1959). Richmond's No. 1 Ruckman for much of his career that spanned 233 Senior games between 1977 and 1991, and was captain in 1985-86. Following his retirement from AFL football he was captain-coach of Burnie, TAS 1992-94 and coach at Mildura 1995-1996.

Pastcards

Philatelic Items

Not to neglect stamp collectors, there have been a considerable number of philatelic items issued over the years. Best known, of course, was the 1996 Centenary of the AFL series, although in 2000 and 2001 very attractive sets of personalised stamps have also been issued for each team. Over the years a number of special cancellations and other thematic items have also been issued.

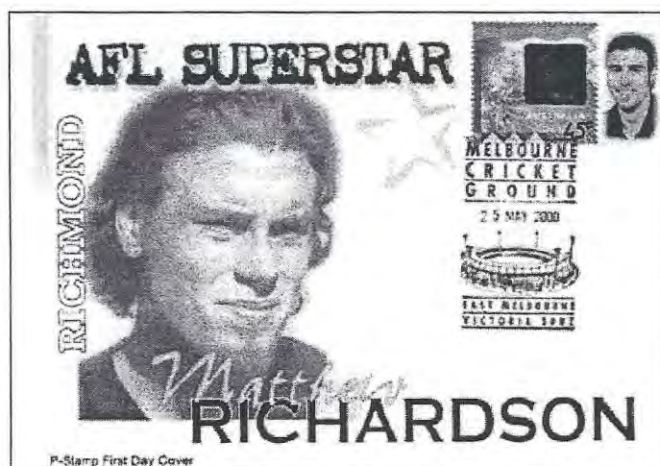


(left) Australia Post Peel-and-Stick booklet issued for the 1996 Centenary of the AFL. The cover photograph shows Jack Dyer, one of the most famous of all AFL images. In accordance with Australia post policy, postage stamps themselves are not supposed to show living persons and the artist's impressions are supposed to be generic. However, the Richmond stamp shows a player looking suspiciously like champion full-forward Matthew Richardson taking a mark. (right) Maximum Cards were produced by Strictly Entertainment of Melbourne on the behalf of Australia Post. The Richmond card depicts part of the Tigers' 1995 team running onto the field, with Wayne Campbell, the team's 1995 Best and Fairest winner, highlighted on the left.

John "Captain Blood" Dyer (b. 1913) champion ruckman and Richmond's most famous ever player, 312 senior games 1931-1949, Captain 1941-1949 and coach 1950-52, best and fairest 1932, 1937-40 and 1946.

Matthew Richardson (b. 1975). Full-forward, with Essendon's Matthew Lloyd the most talented marking forward in the current competition. First senior game 1993, 124 games total, 2001 deputy vice captain.

Wayne Campbell (b. 1972) recruited from Ballarat in 1990, winner of the Best & Fairest 1995, 1997 and 1999, Vice Captain from 1997 and appointed Captain late 2000.



Personalised Stamp First day Covers

As these are not the first day of issue for the stamps themselves, only the personalised tabs, Australia Post does not issue official First Day Covers. This is one of a limited number of souvenir covers prepared privately by First Class Collectibles of Ballarat, postmarked at Richmond's current home ground, the MCG. The stamps were issued in sheets of 20, either with 20 different players or in a sheet of 20 for each of four leading players, with illustrated selvages.

◆ MACHINATIONS ◆

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EDITORIAL

Let a thousand flowers bloom....

...once said the late Mao Tse-Tung. We note with satisfaction the growing number of Machin "experts" world-wide who are willing and eager to put pen to paper and express their views on the many aspects of the field. Sometimes these views may be considered as unorthodox by others who have also contributed extensively to the many aspects of Machin collecting. This cannot be seen as anything but healthy. With the enormously complex nature of the specialty today, any further research into the fine details of collecting is very desirable. And, as in any technical area, much depends on interpretation, which by its very nature has to be to some extent subjective.

We are therefore happy that we have numerous contributors on our "books" each with his/her view on how things should be done and reported. We were pleased over the past two years to publicise Robin Tibbenham's interesting work on pre-decimals, some of which expounded views which elicit a warm reaction. And we continue along this line with contributors, within and without Australia. If they provoke a debate so much the better. In future issues we shall be publishing some examples of such a debate between our contributors and other specialists commenting on their work.

We would suggest that some of us sometimes lapse into an excessive level of possessiveness in our contributions to the

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CUTHBERT REPORTS - "NOVOGLO" REVISITED

Edgar Smith concludes his assault on the Novoglo phenomenon

- 12 The so-called yellow fluor and blue fluor stamps are not essentially different from early GB phosphor stamps, or phosphor stamps of other countries. An additive theory is not used to explain the fluorescence of UK B1, B2, or B3 stamps, or the bright fluorescence of say the 1965 5d Buckley portrait Australian phosphorescent ink stamp. The additive theory may result from the use of short wave UV lamps without optical filters. The fluorescence of some stamps has apparently been missed due to the use of the wrong tool, and the wrong conclusions subsequently made.
- 13 A theoretical scenario is that the so-called yellow fluor stamps have a 310nm excitation frequency phosphor, which matches the frequency of so-called short wave UV lamps. The added fluorescence has been obtained by a change in phosphor. The new phosphor has a different excitation frequency which makes the fluorescence more detectable.
- 14 The additive theory does not explain the observed characteristics of so-called *blue fluor* and *yellow fluor* stamps. Alternative theories will be developed in later issues of BDSSC Newsletters, but until Royal Mail or the printers provide data, we cannot know for certain.
- 15 Variations in both the on-glow and afterglow of the yellow fluor stamps exist, and appear to be independent of each other. However an additive theory is not needed to explain these variations.
- 16 The reason for variations in luminescence can be, for example, paper variability (reflectance / absorption), printing machine variability (different etching of cylinders or worn cylinders), variation in the phosphor mix, or even the use of a different phosphor. Because of these variations a notation system to reflect both on-glow and afterglow is needed. The C notation is used outside of BDSSC/MCC circles and may have a different meaning elsewhere. For that reason the C notation is best dropped.
- 17 On-glow (fluorescence) is very dependant on paper variability. Afterglow (phosphorescence) is much less dependent on paper variability. The Post Office employed a phosphorescent system, not a fluorescent system for that reason. Fluorescence is very dependant on UV lamp excitation frequency, whilst afterglow is less dependant on excitation frequency. For this reason and because philatelic UV lamps are not tunable, the fluorescence is often not detected.
- 18 Variations in fluorescence are interesting to collect, but these variations tell us very little about the phosphors employed. The stamps given notations of C1, C2 and C3 probably have both the same phosphor, and also the same phosphor concentration. The glow variation is due to another factor. This becomes apparent when coding phosphors, and also B3 and 1986 new phosphor ink phosphors are studied. Other phosphors show greater variations in glow than the C's, and these differences, are clearly not due to different phosphor types.
- 19 The blue fluor stamps show variations, but the on-glow and afterglow vary together. The D notation has not been used outside of BDSSC/MCC circles. Thus the continued use of D notation does not raise any problems. (The B3 stamps will show similar variations to blue fluor stamps, if the short wave lamp with an optical filter fitted, is used.)
- 20 Previously, notations for phosphor stamps have been used to imply different phosphors. From information published in the scientific and philatelic press it is known that the B1, B2 and B3 notations do in fact apply to different phosphors. For stamps of the past 10 years information on the chemical composition is not available. All we can do is record what is observable. Where different characteristics are observable we must not conclude that a different phosphor has been used. These changes may be due to a range of reasons as explained above. A difficulty with notations is that the framework for recording data is devised before the data is understood. Notations must not be a substitute for philatelic research.
- 21 The use of ABC's for both head types and phosphors can be confusing. A & B heads, and A & B phosphors exist for the same period of time. C and D phosphors started in 1990's, whilst use of C & D heads ended in the late 80's. The original phosphors were called B1, B2 and B3 and this usage is now universal.
- 22 A strong case exists for BDSSC/MCC: replacing the terms 'A' and 'C', dropping the terms 'sw/lw', using notations which do not have another meaning, at the same point in time, in the MCC catalogue and not using terms which may have a different meaning elsewhere.
- 23 A revised system is given in table below. Ideally the long hand version should be always be used, but in catalogue listings space may not permit.
- 24 The new notations reflect the observed luminescence on-glow and afterglow, and do not describe the phosphor. We are just saying that something that has a yellow/violet or violet/violet glow is to be listed as LV or D. The subdivisions 1 2 3 just mean that an observable shade change is being recorded.
- 25 It had been thought that Harrison (DLR) used one type of phosphor, whilst the other three printers all used another type manufactured by Novaglo. Study of stamps suggests that all four printers use different phosphors. 'Novaglo' apparently is Enschedé's trade name for its phosphor, or name/trade name of a phosphor supplier. Since its meaning is unclear the term is best not used.

(Continued on page 4)

Old notation	New notation	Notes	Perceived On-glow	Perceived Afterglow	Phosphor with peak emission frequency
B1	No change	Also used as address coding dots phosphor (short-wave)	Feint on margins only	Green	PHD 460nm
B2	No change.	Also used as an address coding dots phosphor (described as longwave but best seen with sw lamp)	Blue	Blue	CSA 445nm
B3	No change		Violet Wilding stamps Dark grey FCP stamps	Violet	TPA 430nm
		1969 1/6d 10p and some 50p high value PCP stamps			TPAS (S for soluble)
		1969/70 PO Technology and Commonwealth Games, litho stamps with letterpress phosphor bands		Violet	SA
B4		1974 8.5p, 1977 Rackets sports PCP stamps		Violet	PABA(S) 440nm
		An address coding dots phosphor (longwave)		Green flash / blue	DLMA
		The final address coding dots phosphor (longwave)	Depends on paper coating	Bright yellow green	SPYPA
		Used abroad		Yellow-green	ZINC SULFHIDE
A	86V 1986 violet		Lt grey FCP stamps Feint OFNP stamps	Violet	
C1 sw	L1V1	Y is similar to V, hence the use of L for yellow.	Yellow-bright	Violet	
C2 sw	L2V1		Yellow - medium	Violet	
C3 sw	L3V1		Yellow-dull	Violet	
C2 lw or Novaglo	L2V2		Yellow - medium	Violet, strong response	
Dsw	D1		Blue/violet	Violet	
Dlw	D2		Blue-patchy	Violet, strong response	
Dlw	D3		Violet-bright	Violet, strong response	
		Standard phosphorescent ink used for 4-state address coding bars (excitation 310 nm)	Red	Red	
		Modified 4-state address coding bars combined fluorescent ink / phosphorescent inks, now on trial (excitation 310nm)			

Cuthbert on Novolgo (Continued from page 2)

- 26 The on-glow and afterglow of the 1991 series *yellow bands* appear to vary independently, whilst the on-glow and afterglow of 1996 series *blue bands* vary together. Hence the LV notation for the *yellows* but just D for the *blues*.
- 27 Since the four printers are using different phosphors the Enschedé D3 may be different from Questa D3. Eventually we may have a DE1, DQ1, DR1, and DW1 system.
- 28 These notations are aids to the listing of stamps only. Nobody markets something called A, C, D, L, etc. In that sense these notations belong to the catalogue page, and not to the album page.

Machin Hydrophobia by Doug Ross

It may be true that "*de minimis non curat lex*" (the law doesn't worry over trifles) but a serious conventional collector soon realises that apparently small differences can play a major part in distinguishing one stamp from another and in helping to recognise bargains when they float by.

Thus, with Great Britain, the low values of the 1934-1936 photogravure issues of George V come, variously, in two or three size formats the differences among which are measured in tenths of a millimetre. The various formats are well worth sorting out to round off the album page. As for bargains, Gibbons lists three perforations for the 3d blue George VI stamp: 13, 13.5 and 14 (in ascending order). My slightly old catalogue gives prices for these stamps in mint condition which work to the ratios - 1 : 40 :250, respectively!

So very small differences can, and do, matter, and not least with Machins.

In particular, recourse to minor differences in phosphor band width (or duration of "glow", reaction colour, and so on) may become increasingly important in sorting out single Machins now that technical developments in stamp printing seem to be bringing about a convergence in the surface appearance of stamps from different printing houses. The needs to have one's stamps' phosphor bands and other chemical thumb prints in as pristine a condition as possible is growing.

Even with the products of a single printing house, minor differences in phosphorisation are already a matter for the specialist. The April 2001 issue of Gibbons Stamp Monthly has an item in its Machin Watch headed: Now three varieties of Walsall 1st Class NVI self-adhesive stamps. And the varieties

can be most simply distinguished one from another, it seems, by the width of the interval between the two phosphor bands on the stamps. That interval serves as proxy for the width of the bands themselves.

Problem solved, one thinks. But is it? With my GB and Gibraltar examples above, the differences to be worked out are there to be seen on the face of the stamp in broad daylight: all one needs is a steady hand and a pair of dividers or a perforation gauge (and the latter can be the automated sort if funds are there).

But with phosphors, there are technical problems to face: UV lamp suitability/compatibility, and the devising ways of measuring - in the dark! - something that doesn't always have hard clean edges to start from and end at, and that blinks or fades out (like the Cheshire Cat) in a matter of seconds or less.

Worst of all, because of a stamp's previous history, what one is trying to measure may not be there in any recognisable mode not because the stamp is a true "missing phosphor" but because the phosphor has been "washed out". Or it may have been degraded or modified (as phosphors on the Wilding issues were) by earlier soaking or cleaning procedures. Or, in those procedures, a stamp may have picked up contaminating elements from other, phosphorised stamps soaked along with it. Anyone who had to deal with Australia's Helecon issues will know of that problem. Whether, in the lavish presence of water, modern phosphors can emigrate as freely as Helecon (or the fugitive inks used in some printings of the Edward VII issues of GB - inks which boiled off the paper at the touch of water, like soluble Disprin) is a question on which some learned member of the Group might care to comment.

One can assume - or I hope one can - that *mint* Machins bought direct from Edinburgh or a reputable dealer will carry their full "establishment" of phosphor and other chemicals in pristine or near-pristine condition. (Whether, over time, that establishment can be expected to suffer degradation in one way or another by purely *natural* processes is another matter on which a learned member's comment could be helpful. The first British experiments in tagging - the graphite bars on Wildings - have proved something of a disaster in the not so long run with the carbon migrating through the paper.) (a)

With *used* Machins, careful walking is called for. Stamps off paper need to be proved under the lamp before they can be surely identified and that is not always an easy thing to do, even at home. Over a dealer's counter or at an "exchange" night, it is pretty well impossible. If the stamp is still on paper, it can be left that way but the paper may have undesirable characteristics itself, looks ugly on the page and bulks up the album. (I am prepared to leave Edward VII fugitives on paper because they are few and far between and in any case it is either that or having a washed out specimen.) At one time, I did the examining of a Machin while it was still on paper, wrote notes on the paper and then did my best to separate stamp from paper without wetting the stamp. It

was a lengthy and by no means sure method. I have tried sweat boxes, using large, flat cigarette tins to speed things up but the time taken to get through sweating off even a small batch of Machins is very long. Then I reverted to floating on-paper stamps in a minimal depth of water in a shallow tray but wasn't happy. Even with only a few millimetres of water, (and water of that depth plays funny tricks if any trace of grease is present or the tray is not dead flat or surface tension gets a hold), disaster can strike: jar the tray and there can be a surge of water across the stamp faces; enough water is present to drip when an item is removed from the tray; and if one's hand is unsteady, stamps can easily be flipped over and so get a face-wash.

My latest, and most successful technique, requires no more than a shallow rectangular tray and newspaper (preferably not from coloured pages) or blotting paper. Put several layers of paper, cut exactly to size, in the tray, then introduce enough water to saturate the paper and leave just a sheen of wetness on the upper sheet. Minimise the amount of paper surrounding the stamps to be worked on, so maximising the number that can be treated in each batch, then lay the stamps, paper down, on the top sheet, and leave for up to an hour. Sometimes, the paper will curl leaving the edges up in the air and away from the wetting agent but gentle persuasion will bring the item back to level. Exposure times vary but in no more than an hour stamps removed from the tray with a broad-bladed penknife or tweezers should separate quite easily from the paper on which they were gummed. With some extra care, to preserve the perforations, even large blocks can be handled this way. The method has the added advantages that residual races of the gum, sometimes a diagnostic in itself, often remain, and those who distinguish between upright and sideways printings will find the horizontal and vertical curlings still show up as the stamps dry. The one thing to watch for is colour transfer from tinted paper to stamp back; tinted paper gets a longer run to release colour under this method than it does with conventional soaking.

(a) The current trends in stamp production to high-tech chemistry (and physics?), in the pursuit of greater efficiency, may have been entered on without due regard for the longer-term consequences for philately. Quite apart from the matter referred to above of possible natural degradation or mutation over time of the chemicals now being applied to the surfaces of stamps and the papers on which they are printed, the question has been raised of the staying power of modern adhesives. Good old fashioned Gum Arabic may crack and curl as it grows old, especially in dry atmospheres, but the fact remains that Penny Blacks stuck on on 6 May 1840 are still well and truly stuck on. The fear is that what Mr Gamett would have sneeringly referred to as "all your PVA's an' Dextrins an' Lay-flats an' Acrylics" may after a time lose their grip so that, the philatelic world over, there will be a steady rustle as millions of FDCs come unstuck. Can a learned member, already over-burdened as he must now be, advise here, too?

MACHIN MANIA ON THE WEB

by
Peter Oldham

"OK", the left-wing trendy (I wouldn't call him aged) and Bob Dylan fan (at least he's got something going for him), remarked, following a night out with those other devout Machin maniacs who had met to browse sites of interest on 'the net'. "OK, you can write something on Internet Machin sites". My comment that readers of *Machinations* were probably much more conversant with such web-sites than I, fell on deaf ears.

So where does one start? The Internet, of course, is a mine of information on every conceivable subject that you would ever want to research; information on Machins is no exception. There are literally dozens of sites available to view, some better than others. But the way to find these sites, apart from using a search-engine and keying-in Machins, is not that difficult. As a first resource, a homepage such as that established by Joseph Luft, www.execpc.com/~joeluft/ or that of Wardrop's Philately www.wardrop.co.uk/, which Wardrop claims is 'the ultimate launchpad for surfing the net', are invaluable as a stepping stone to hundreds of philatelic sites.

There you can browse to your hearts content. Apart from the homepages of well-known Machin dealers and Clubs, such as Deering, Holt, Gibbons, Ryan, The Machin Collectors Club, one site I particularly like is that of Robin Harris (www.adminware.ca/machin.html). A collector of used Machins, this site has excellent descriptions of all Machins, is always up-to-date, and his scanning technique of all Machins is just that little bit better than other sites I have viewed. Another excellent site can be found at <http://website-lineone.net/~gbmachins/> which provides detailed information on everything you ever wanted to know about Machins, including papers, gums, head and value types, bands, etc. This site also provides a means for swapping duplicates. Hampstead Castle has an extensive range of price listings and is well worth a look (www.h-castle.ndirect.co.uk/). Also worth a look is the "Ozzie Connection" site at <http://members.nbci.com.leisurewrite/xmpage.html> which has some very competitive prices for Machins. But enough from me.

GOOD HUNTING!

Machins from Machines

Part 1 - The Sterling (pre-decimal) Issues

by Ron Shanahan

As we all know the British Post Office has long been very aware of customer requirements and from the early 1900's, for the convenience of customers, they made stamps available from vending machines. This was particularly useful for those members of the public unable to get to a Post Office in working hours.

The story of the booklets and coils thus issued is a fascinating one but to merit inclusion in 'Machinations' this article has to jump in time to 1967 and in Part 1 I will deal with some of the Sterling (pre-decimal) issues.

As I am equally interested in booklet and coil issues, I will take the alphabetic option and look at booklets first.

2/- Booklets.

Orange Yellow cover. (Fig 1)

Issued April 6th, 1968, dated May 1968. Containing two panes of four stamps, being one pane of 4 x 4d sepia and one pane of 2 x 1d and 2 x 3d se-tenant horizontally. The panes are issued with the 1d and 3d values either at the left or the right. Two phosphor bands, PVA gum. (Fig 2 shows se-tenant pane.) Number issued 3,112,400.



As above but dated July 1968.

Number issued 1,971,685.

As above but dated August 1968.

Number issued unknown.

2/- booklets containing 3d stamps were withdrawn on September 14th 1968.

2/- Booklets.

Grey cover.

Issued 16th September 1968, dated September 1968. Containing one pane of 4 x 4d sepia stamps and one pane of 2 x 4d sepia and two labels se-tenant vertically. (Fig 3) Two band phosphor on the pane of 4 and one centre band on the se-tenant pane. PVA gum. Number issued 2,497,400.

As above but dated January 1969. Number issued 2,247,600.



As above but all stamps now have one centre phosphor band. Issued September 16th 1968, dated September. Number issued is included in the September figure above.

As above but dated Nov 1968.

Number issued 2,397,400.

As above but dated January 1969.

Number issued is included in the January figure above.

Colour change.

Issued March 3rd, 1969, dated March 1969. Composition is as the January edition but the colour changed to bright vermilion, one centre phosphor band PVA gum. Number issued 1,952,000.

Editions of this booklet were issued dated May 1969, July 1969, Sept 1969, Nov 1969, Jan 1970, Mar 1970, May 1970, July 1970, Aug 1970, Oct 1970 and Dec 1970.

December was the last of the 2/- Machin booklets issued. Numbers issued ranged from a low of 436,000 for the July 1969 issue to 2,544,600 for the Oct 1970 edition.

Perforation types.

All the panes have perforation types I, I(½V) and AP. In addition P perf is also used on the 4d Deep Olive Sepia x 2 plus labels, 4d Bright Vermilion x 4 and 4d Bright Vermilion x 2 (CB) plus labels.

Ones to look for :-

1d/3d se-tenant pane with 1d value at left and perforated I (½v) (Cat. £110) With 1d at right the cat. is a mere £12.

Jan 1969 one centre band on the se-tenant pane. (Catalogued £90)

Sept 1968 one centre band on the 4 x 4d pane. (Catalogued £450)

4d bright vermilion pane of four (centre band) with AP perforation (Catalogued £600)

4d bright vermilion pane of 2 x 4d centre band se-tenant with two labels AP perforation (Cat. £700)

The Sept 1968 2/- booklet overprinted SCHOOL SPECIMEN on each stamp and on the front cover has been offered at £45 in the Mike Holt price list.

NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY PICTURE POSTCARDS

Ian McMahon

The first New Zealand postal stationery picture postcards issued by New Zealand Post were two cards issued in 1897. These cards had a multicoloured view, which was lithographed by Waterlow and Sons, London. The imprinted stamp was printed by the New Zealand Government Printer. The 1d cards were for use to addresses in New Zealand and the other Australasian colonies and the 1½d cards for use to UPU countries.



1899 Pictorial Issue

In 1899 1d postcards were released with a picture printed in green at the lower left and typographed by the Government Printing Office in sheets of 16 with six views occurring twice. Ten different scenic views are known:

- ◆ Princes St Dunedin
- ◆ Customhouse Square Dunedin
- ◆ Queens Wharf, Wellington
- ◆ Where the Maori Loves to Roam
- ◆ Cathedral Peaks
- ◆ Lake Manapouri
- ◆ Wanganui River (horizontal view)
- ◆ Wanganui River (vertical view)
- ◆ Queen's Wharf
- ◆ Galetea Auckland.



Pastcards

Boer War Issue

In 1900 New Zealand Post issued 1d postcards with a picture printed in brown at the lower left related to New Zealand's Boer War contingent. They were typographed by the Government Printing Office on card stock ranging from cream to yellow. Sixteen different views are known:

- ◆ First Contingent Entraining at Capetown
- ◆ Breakfast in Camp
- ◆ In Camp Newtown Park
- ◆ Officers Second Contingent
- ◆ Major Robin, First Contingent
- ◆ Presents For Our Boys
- ◆ Capt Madocks First Contingent
- ◆ Goodbye New Zealand
- ◆ A Refresher, Newtown Park
- ◆ Mounted Parade, Dismounted Parade
- ◆ Capt Davies First Contingent
- ◆ First Contingent Starts for the Front
- ◆ The Camp, Second Contingent
- ◆ Some Riders in the Rough
- ◆ Garden Party at Wanganui
- ◆ Watering Horses, Newtown Park.



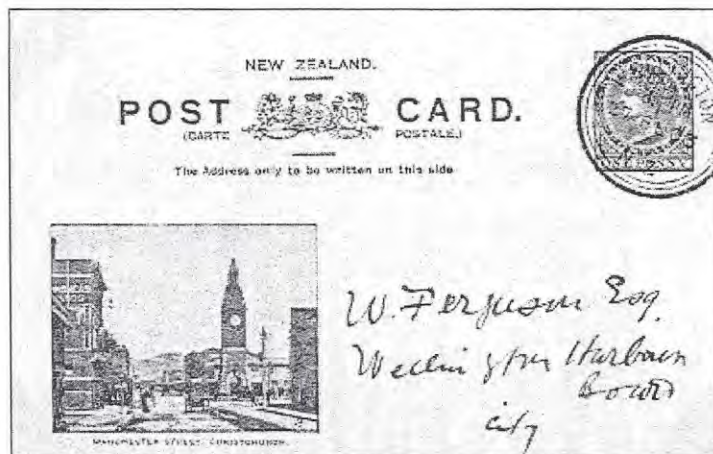
Watering Horses, Newtown Park.



Officers, Second Contingent

1901 Issues

In 1901, as a result of the reduction in the UPU rate from 1½d to 1d, UPU cards with a view in brown at left were issued. Seventeen different views are known including Queens Wharf Wellington, On the Taieri River, Taieri River and Manchester St Christchurch.



Manchester St Christchurch.

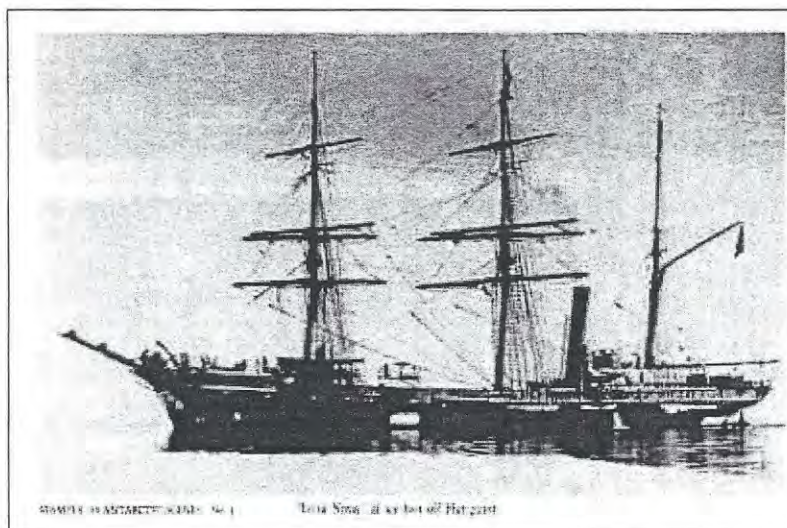
1913 Auckland Exhibition

½d and 1d cards were issued in 1913 for the Auckland Exhibition. The picture side of the cards had one of 20 different black and white views of Auckland.

Stamp Exhibition Cards

A number of postcards have been issued for New Zealand stamp exhibitions which have the address side impressed with a stamp. (Such cards are known in stamp-collecting circles as 'stamped to private order'). The first was a card for Panpex 77 with a 7c Queen Elizabeth II stamp impressed on the address side. Stampex '83 had a promotional card stamped with a 24c blue stamp while Stampex '85 had two sets of 24c cards showing 8 views of Christchurch and 8 Antarctic views. The Christchurch views were also issued as 25c cards while all sets were issued singly or in booklets of 8 cards.

Stampex '87 had a set of four 40c cards illustrated with birds on the address side as well as sets of 40c cards with views of the Dunedin Railway Station and New Zealand Trams.



Stampex 85 Antarctic Series: Terra Nova

Pastcards

Maximum Cards

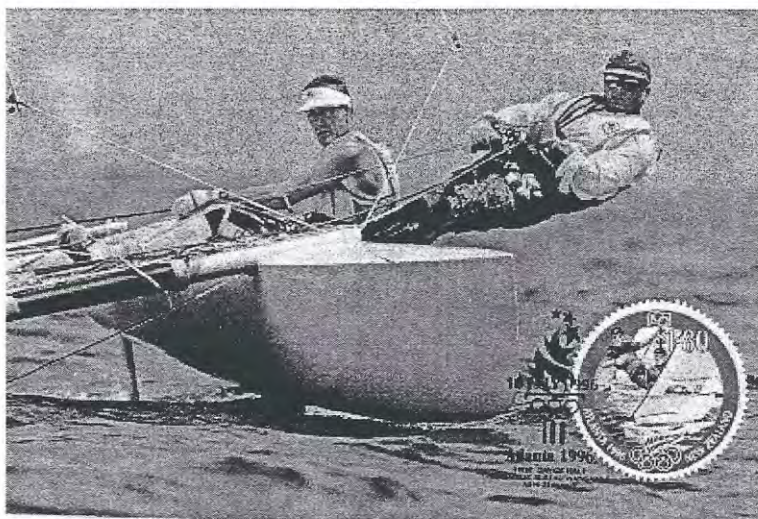
From late 1994, New Zealand Post began issuing pre-paid postcards with selected adhesive stamp issues and with the same theme as the stamp issue. The first of these was issued on 16 August 1994 and depicted wild animals. The first three issues of these cards were issued both as postcards and as maximum cards (ie with an adhesive stamp placed and cancelled on the picture side of the card). Later issues were only sold as maximum cards.

The sets of cards issued have included:

- ◆ Wild Animals
- ◆ Night Lights
- ◆ Maori Languages
- ◆ America's Cup
- ◆ Christmas 1995
- ◆ Maori Artefacts
- ◆ 1996 Olympics
- ◆ Centenary of Cinema
- ◆ Scenic Gardens
- ◆ Vineyards
- ◆ Trains
- ◆ Roses
- ◆ Scenes (1998)
- ◆ Favourite Felines
- ◆ Marine Life
- ◆ Popular Pets
- ◆ Rugby
- ◆ Scenic Walks
- ◆ Sailing
- ◆ Cars
- ◆ Threatened Birds



Rugby

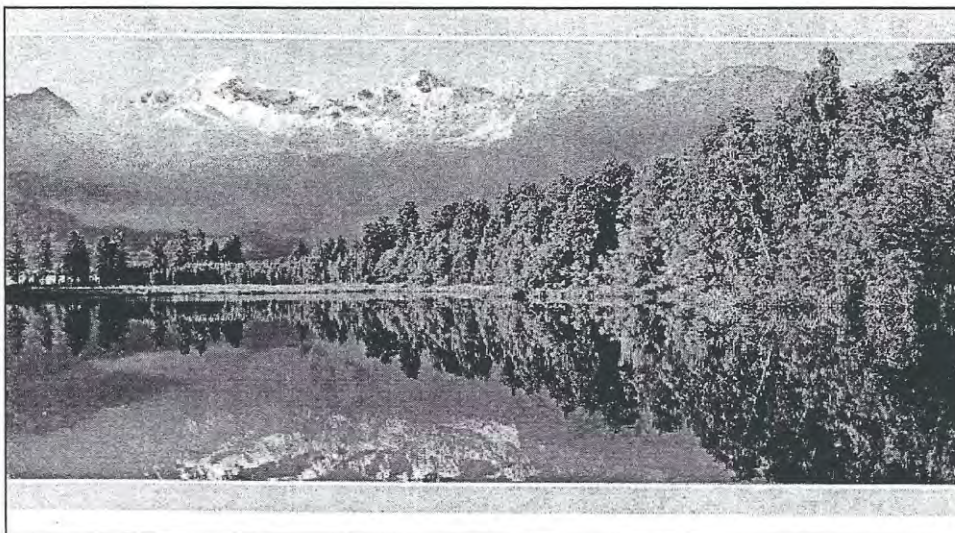


Sailing

Pictorial Cards

A set of 20 pre-paid pictorial postcards were placed on sale prior to 1997. Costing \$1.80 each they pre-paid postage to anywhere in the world. A list of the scenes depicted is given below.

- ◆ 01 Mount Cook
- ◆ 02 Ocean Beach
- ◆ 03 The Remarkables
- ◆ 04 Pohutu Geyser
- ◆ 05 Southern Alps
- ◆ 06 Mount Ngauruhoe
- ◆ 07 Lake Matheson
- ◆ 08 Auckland City
- ◆ 09 Sheep and Lambs
- ◆ 10 Traditional Maori POI Dancers
- ◆ 11 Giant Gate Falls
- ◆ 12 Mount Egmount
- ◆ 13 Sheep Droving
- ◆ 14 Grazing Sheep
- ◆ 15 Definitive Stamps
- ◆ 16 Milford Sound
- ◆ 17 Routeburn Track
- ◆ 18 Common Dolphin
- ◆ 19 A Kiwi
- ◆ 20 Christchurch City

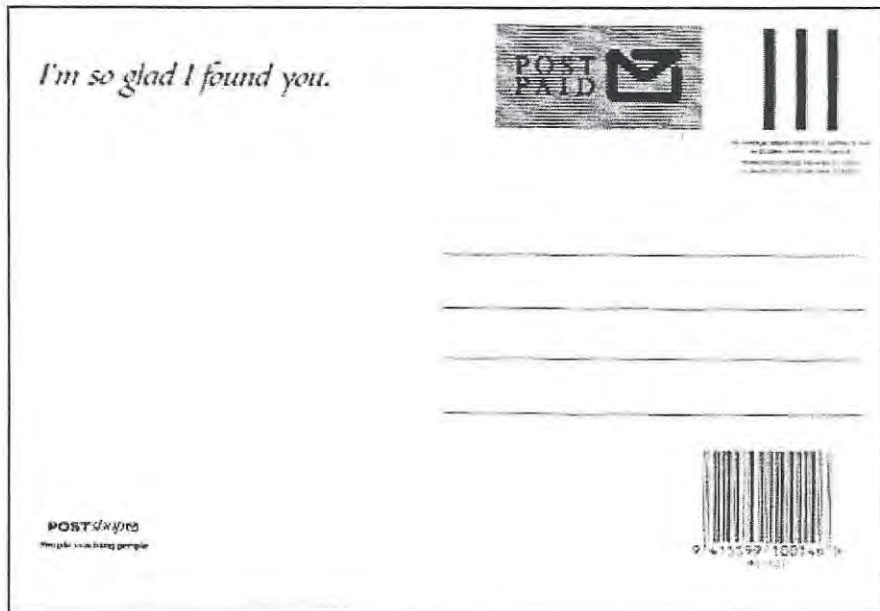


Pastcards

Greetings Cards

New Zealand has issued a set of pre-paid Greeting Postcards:

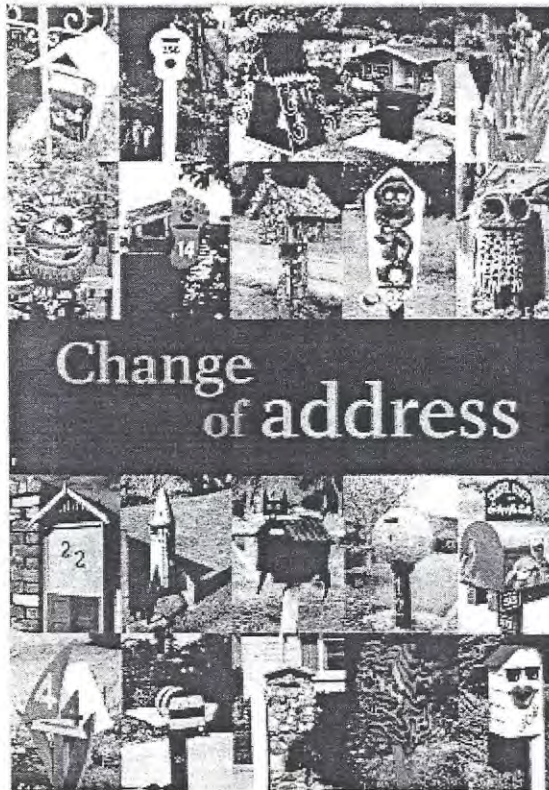
- ◆ I love you
- ◆ Thanks for being my friend
- ◆ I miss you
- ◆ I'm so glad we met
- ◆ I'll always care for you
- ◆ Being with you is so much fun
- ◆ I'm so glad I found you



I'm so glad I found you

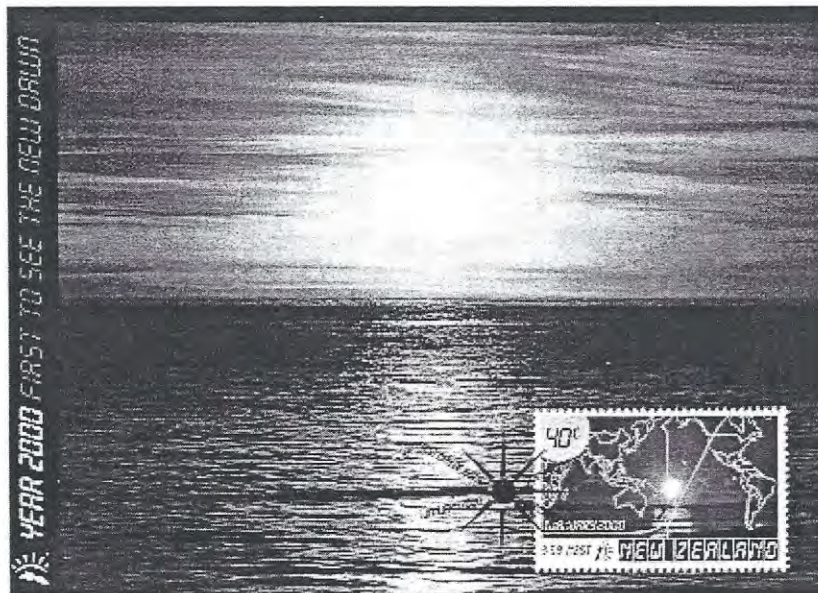
Change of Address Cards

New Zealand Post has provided a number of change of address postcards with interesting designs. These cards have sometimes provided free postage and other times have required a stamp. One of these depicting 'Whacky Mailboxes' is illustrated (left).



Other cards

(Right): New Zealand issued a card to promote the Nuclear-Free campaign on 1 September 1995.



(Above) On 1 January 2000 New Zealand issued a prepaid postcard to accompany the adhesive issue *First to See the Dawn* for \$1.80.

CLASSIFIEDS PAGE

Subscription to this page will be by the way of a short article, c.200 words or more, on the area of your collecting interest, including the subject you would like advertised. Space will then be provided for the next 12 issues.

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 email jsassoon@cyllene.uwa.edu.au
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 Dinosaur cards wanted

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 Wanted : Forget-me-nots (the little blue flowers) making vehicles, particularly dirigibles and zeppelins.

PAMELA VAN DER SPRENKEL -
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 Wanted : Gibraltar, esp. older topos and RPs

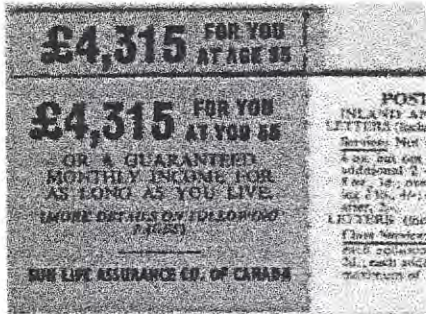
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A well known variety is the '£4315 for you at you 55' instead of '£4315 for you at age 55' on the inside front cover. (Fig 4)



There is also a misspelling on the back cover of Harrisou for 'Harrison'.

The next article in this series will deal with the coils and coil leaders of the sterling issues.

Source acknowledgements:-
Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Volume 3
Mike Holt Price List No. 24

(Continued from page 1)

field. *Machinations* feels that it is important that all views are synthesised and contribute to our understanding of the hobby, rather than serve to generate possible points of disagreement. We shall therefore devote this periodical to publicising all the possible viewpoints on the hobby, and use our powers to simply screen out any points which may prove personally abrasive. Let us strive towards a consensus and make Machin collecting strong and



Another Machin and no - we don't think that the Master's depiction of Aphrodite (left) will make it into a stamp

Specialist Feature John Oliver

An Introduction to the 12½p and 13p Machins

The 12½ p pastel green

This value was issued on the 27th January 1982. This value was the second class inland letter rate until 2nd September 1984. The stamp was withdrawn on 7th September 1984.

The 12½ p pastel green was printed by Harrison in photogravure on fluorescent coated paper with one phosphorescent band. There were two errors of printing

- Two 8mm side bands due to reversed phosphor to be found from pane 53B
- One 4mm centre band printed on PC paper in sheets.

A GL coil was issued on 1st February 1982 the 12½p stamp had one centre band.

There are four panes from 50p vending machine booklets:

- **DP51** with a left hand column comprising 1 x ½p two band stamp, 3 x 12½p right band stamps and in the right hand column 4 x 3p two band stamps.
- **DP51A** has the columns reversed giving 3 x 12½p right band stamps.
- **DP60** has the left hand column 1 x 1p and 3 x 3½p stamps and the right hand column 1 x 1p and 3 x 12½p stamps. All the stamps have a centre band.
- **DP60M** has the same content as DP60 but is miscut giving a pane with the 12½p stamps in the left hand column.

There are six panes from counter booklets:

- The £1.25 booklet contains **DP52** with 10 x 12½p centre band stamps with the selvedge at the left and **DP52A** with the selvedge at the right.
- The £1.43 booklet contains **DP53** which comprises 5 x 15½ two band stamps on the top row and a 1 x 15½p two band stamp with 2 x 12½p left band stamp and 2 x 12½p right band stamps with a left hand selvedge. **DP53A** is identical to **DP53** but with a right hand selvedge.
- The £1.46 booklet contains **DP61** which comprises 5 x 16p two band stamps on the top row and a 1 x 16p two band stamp with 2 x 12½p left band stamp and 2 x 12½p right band stamps with a left hand selvedge. **DP61A** is identical to **DP61** but with a right hand selvedge.

There are four panes containing 12½p pastel green stamps to be found in two Prestige booklets:

- The £4 'Story of the Royal Mint' contains two panes **DP63** and **DP64** both comprise 3 x 12½p right band

stamps and 3 x 12½p left band stamps.

- The £5 'Story of Stanley Gibbons' contains **DP56** comprising in the left column, 3 x 12½p with a right band and in the right column 3 x 12½p with a left band and **DP57** consisting of 9 stamps in three columns, the left hand column 3 x 12½p with a right band, the centre column has a single 12½p left band at the top of column and 1 x 3p two band stamp in the centre of the column a 2p two band at the bottom of the column and there are 3 x 12½p in the right hand column. The top stamp of this column has a centre band and the second and third stamps of the column have left bands.

There were two Christmas booklets issued containing 12½p pastel green stamps each with one pane in it.

- The £2.50 Christmas 1982 booklet containing **DP59** with a top row of 10 x 15½p stamps each with two bands and the bottom row with 10 x 12½p stamps each with a centre band short at the top and the bottom. The face value of the stamps in this booklet was £2.80 but was sold at £2.50 This discount was indicated by means a double star printed in blue over the gum on the back of the stamps as an accounting device.
- The £2.20 Christmas 1983 booklet containing **DP67** with two rows of 5 x 12½p stamps with a centre band. The face value of the stamps in this booklet was £2.50 but was sold at £2.20 This discount was indicated by means a double star printed in blue over the gum on the back of the stamps as an accounting device.

Examples of all over phosphor are known from sheets and examples of missing phosphor are known from sheets and booklet panes.

13p Olive grey

This value was issued on the 15th August 1979. This value was the airmail letter rate to Zone B from 20th August 1979 to 3rd February 1980. It was the postcard rate for zone A from 4th February 1980 to 25th January 1981. It was withdrawn on 30th October 1981.

The 13p olive grey was printed by Harrison in photogravure on fluorescent coated paper with one phosphor band.

13p Reddish brown (Pale chestnut)

The 13p was reissued on 28th August 1984 when it prepaid the second class letter rate, this rate was reduced to 12p on 4th November 1985 and the stamp remained available. The rate was increased to 13p on 20th October 1986 and the stamp was reprinted in the same colour. The second version was finally withdrawn on 9th September 1988.

The 13p Reddish brown was printed by Harrison in photogravure on fluorescent coated paper with one phosphor band. One booklet (DP107) 'The Story of the Financial Times' was printed by Questa.

A vertical coil (KL) was issued on 3rd September 1984 and a horizontal coil (SB) on 20th October 1986.

There is one error of printing:

Two 9.5mm side bands on FC paper found in pane DP71B/C.

There are nine panes from 50p vending machine booklets:

- **DP70** with left column comprising 2 x 1p and 2 x 4p centre band and right column with 1 x 1p and 3 x 13p centre band.
- **DP93** with left column comprising 1 x 1p left band and 1 x 18p with two bands and right column with 1 x 13p right band and 1 x 18p with two bands.
- **DP93A** with left column comprising 1 x 1p right band and 1 x 18p with two bands and the right column with 1 x 13p left band and 1 x 18p with two bands.
- **DP94** with left column 1x1p centre band and 2 x 5p centre band and second column 3 x 13p centre band.
- **DP94B** The same as **DP94** but with the two long vertical sides imperforate.
- **DP95** with the left column comprising 1 x 13p left band and 2 x 18p two bands and the right column with 3 x 18p two bands.
- **DP95B** The same as **DP95** but with the two long vertical sides imperforate.

There were two window booklets issued:

- The 52p window booklet containing pane **DP100** containing 4 x 13p centre band.
- The £1.30 window booklet containing pane **DP101** containing 10 x 13p centre band.

There are two panes from two counter booklets:

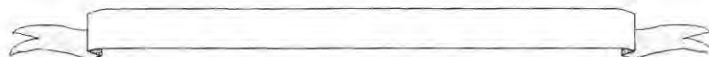
- The £1.70 counter booklet contains DP 71 with a top row 5 x 17p two bands stamp and the bottom row 1 x 17p two bands stamp and 2 x 13p left band stamps and 2 x 13p right band stamps, with the selvedge on the left.

We gratefully acknowledge the kind permission of the Great Britain Decimal Stamp Book Study Circle in the use of their DP and DB notations.

- The £1.70 counter booklet contains DP 71A with a top row 5 x 17p two bands stamp and the bottom row 1 x 17p two bands stamp and 2 x 13p left band stamps and 2 x 13p right band stamps, with the selvage on the right

There are eight panes containing the 13p reddish brown to be found in four Prestige booklets:

- The £4 Prestige booklet 'The Story of our Christian Heritage' contains **DP73** and **DP75** each comprising two columns of three 13p stamps three of which have left bands and three of which have right bands. **DP74** is a pane of nine stamps in three columns of three, the right hand column contains 2 x 17p and 1 x 10p two band and the centre column 3 x 17p two band, the right hand column contains 1 x 13p left band stamp in second position down and 2 x 17p two band stamps.
- The £5 Prestige booklet 'The Story of the Times' contains two panes which include 13p stamps. **DP78** comprising 9 x 13p centre band stamps in three columns and **DP79** consisting of 9 stamps in three columns, the left hand column 2 x 13p with a right band at the top and bottom of the column, the centre column has 2 x 17p and a 1 x 34p each with two bands and there is 1 x 13p left band at the top and bottom of the right hand column with a 4p stamp between.
- The £5 Prestige booklet 'The story of P & O' contains three panes which include 13p stamps. **DP97** comprising 9 x 13p centre band stamps in three columns, **DP98** consisting of 9 stamps in three columns, 2 x 13p right band stamps are to be found in the left hand column in the top and bottom positions with a 1p stamp between. The centre column contains 3 x 18p two band stamps and the right hand column has 2 x 18p stamps at the top and bottom with a 26p stamp between. **DP99** comprises two columns of three 13p stamps all of which have centre bands.
- The £5 'Story of the Financial Times' prestige booklet was printed in lithography by Questa and contains two panes in which there are 13p stamps. **DP 106** comprises two columns of three 13p stamps all of which have centre bands and **DP107** consisting of 9 stamps in three columns. The left hand column has 3 x 13p right band stamps the centre column does not contain any 13p stamps and the right hand column has 3 x 13p left band stamps.



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*Face Value 12½p
Colour Pastel green*

Printed by Harrison in Photogravure

<p><i>FCP centre band Head type D1 Value type 1</i></p>	<p><i>FCP Head type D1 Value type 1 all over phosphor</i></p>	<p><i>FCP centre band Head type C1 Value type 1 phosphor under the ink</i></p>	<p><i>FCP short band bottom centre Head type C1 Value type 1</i></p>	<p><i>FCP Head type C1 Value type 1 missing phosphor</i></p>
<i>Issued 27.1.82</i>	<i>Issued April 82</i>	<i>Issued Jan 82</i>	<i>Issued 19.5.82</i>	<i>Issued May 82</i>
<p><i>FCP narrow band right Head type D1 Value type 1</i></p>	<p><i>FCP narrow band left Head type D1 Value type 1</i></p>	<p><i>FCP wide band right Head type C1 Value type 1</i></p>	<p><i>FCP wide band left Head type C1 Value type 1</i></p>	<p><i>FCP wide band short top left Head type C1 Value type 1</i></p>
<i>Issued 1.2.82</i>	<i>Issued 1.2.82</i>	<i>Issued 19.5.82</i>	<i>Issued 19.5.82</i>	<i>Issued 19.5.82</i>

This denomination was used for the minimum 2nd class letter rate when the tariff increased on 1st February 1982.

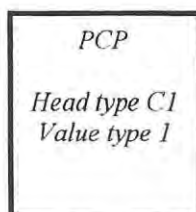
This continued until 2nd September 1984.

The value was withdrawn from use on 7th September 1984.

Face Value 13p

Printed by Harrison in Photogravure

Colour Olive grey



Issued 15.8.79

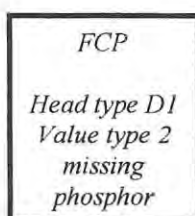
Colour Reddish brown



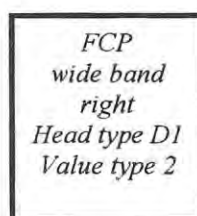
Issued 28.8.84



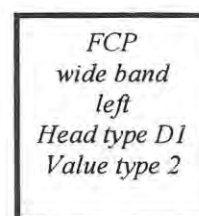
Issued 20.10.86



Issued Sept 84

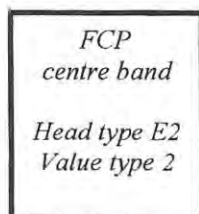


Issued 3.9.84

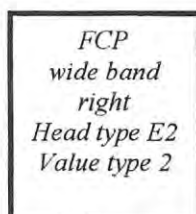


Issued 3.9.84

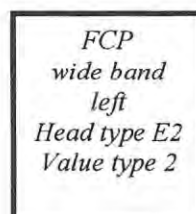
Printed by Questa in Lithography



Issued 9.2.88



Issued 9.2.88



Issued 9.2.88

Olive grey issue

This was the basic airmail letter rate to zone B which applied from the 20th August 1979 to 3rd February 1980, it was used for the airmail post card rate from 4th February 1980 until 25th January 1981.

The stamp was withdrawn on 30th October 1981.

Because of increases in tariffs this value was reissued on 3rd September 1984, it prepaid the basic 2nd class letter rate. The cost of this rate was reduced to 12p on 4th November 1985 and raised again to 13p on 20th October 1986 when the stamp was reprinted in the same colour.

The stamp was withdrawn on 9th September 1988.



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New display pages 150g - low acid non bleached			
283 x 216 mm	500g	Per 50	\$10.50
283 x 216 mm	500g	Per 50	\$15.00
283 x 216 mm	500g	Per 50	\$11.00
283 x 230 mm	500g	Per 50	\$16.00
283 x 230 mm	500g	Per 50	\$16.00
Sheet protectors - polypropylene - 60 micron clear			
285 mm x 225 mm - top open	400g	Per 50	\$21.00
285 mm x 240 mm - top open	400g	Per 50	\$21.00
290 mm x 252 mm - side open	400g	Per 50	\$21.00
Sheet protectors - Mylar			
285 mm x 225 mm - top open	190g	Per 10	\$16.00
285 mm x 240 mm - top open	200g	Per 10	\$16.00
Replica cards			
Number 35 - Ferdinand Von Mueller		Each	\$5.00
Number 36 - Australian War Memorial		Each	\$5.00
Number 37 - 6d Kookaburra		Each	\$5.00
Number 38 - Centenary Ist South Australian stamp		Each	\$5.00
Australia 99			
Navigator Miniature Sheets (2) overprinted		Pair	\$2.70
First Day covers of the above (2)		Pair	\$3.50
Australia 99 Cover carried on the Doepel ship		Each	\$5.00



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