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AUSTRALIA

# *Capital Philately*

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

THREE HALFPENCE

## *Inside this Issue:*

Queen Victoria in Hong Kong  
A POW in Russian hands  
Cinderella's Christmas  
Thematic Postcards (4)  
Dinosaur—500 million years  
of Prehistory on Postcards  
Machin Christmas Booklets  
Oriental Machins  
1840 Anniversary Issue



## *Christmas Bonus Issue*



**The Philatelic Society of Canberra Inc.**

(Founded 1932)

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CANBERRA ACT 2601

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Jenni Creagh	Copy Editor	<a href="mailto:jecreagh@bigpond.com">jecreagh@bigpond.com</a>

Further information on the Philatelic Society of Canberra may be found on our web page:  
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*Capital Philately* is published quarterly and supplied free to members of the Society, inquiries regarding membership are welcome and should be addressed to Tony Luckhurst,  
Telephone (02) 6262 2449

Inquiries regarding subscription rates for *Capital Philately*, advertising rates, purchase of back issues etc. should be addressed to Jenni Creagh. She can be contacted by telephone on 0409 150 938 or by e-mail addressed to  
[jenni@nationaldinosaurmuseum.com.au](mailto:jenni@nationaldinosaurmuseum.com.au) or [jecreagh@bigpond.com](mailto:jecreagh@bigpond.com)

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## CAPITAL PHILATELY

November 2003 – VOL. 22, NO. 1.

### Capital Philately

Editorial		2
Postal Adhesives of the Queen Victoria Period	Richard Gurevitch	3
POW Card From Russia To Germany	Christel Larko	20
Cinderella's Christmas	Robert Gregson	21

### PASTCARDS

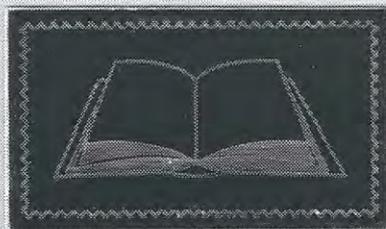
Editorial	Graeme Broxam	28
A Thematic Exhibit of Postcards (Part 4)	Hans Karman	29
DINOSAUR! Or, Five Hundred Million Years of Prehistory in Picture Postcards	Graeme Broxam	35

### Machinations

Editorial		42
Decimal Booklet Series 10 – Christmas Booklets	Danny Howard	43
Oriental Machins	Tony Luckhurst	46
Specialist Feature – 1840 Uniform Penny Postage Anniversary Issue	John Oliver	51
Album Pages – 1840 Uniform Penny Postage Anniversary Issue		54
Album Pages – 24p and 25p		57

## 8th National Philatelic Literature Exhibition

CENTRAL DISTRICTS PHILATELIC TRUST  
Palmerston North, New Zealand. 28th June 2003



Awarded to:

**SILVER BRONZE**

*Capital Philately*

  
Chairman of the Jury  
Exhibition Chairman

## EDITORIAL

This month we are pleased to feature an authoritative article on the stamps of Hong Kong during the reign of Queen Victoria. This is not only a valuable reference source in its own right, but also serves as an introduction to the author's book on Hong Kong of which a copy is now held, through his generosity, in the Society's library.

An article on christmas labels that function so like charity postage stamps that they may be confused with them, and in any case are today actively collected under the wider rubric of cinderellas, gives a seasonal touch to this issue. It is surprising to note that their use has been around almost a century.

I would like to express warm editorial gratitude to people who have provided material to augment articles we had just published in the last issue.

Christel Larko has told us of a POW card from Russia to Germany, just after World War II, and has helped with the translation. Such cards were often sent via Copenhagen during the first World War, and examples from military internees held in neutral countries can also be found.

Charles Lawlor of Mooroopna has found two more cards addressed to Gus at Broad Arrow on the WA goldfields in 1904, which he is hoping to include in an exhibition display next year. They are from the same correspondence as the four examples I showed. Hr Sören Andersson in Stockholm has now seen photocopies of the article and Mr Lawlor's two additional examples, and advises me that the cards and the messages on them provide clues that Gus was exchanging picture post cards in a sort of penpals arrangement, that in those days in Sweden was popular and was called *byta vyer* (exchanging pictures). It seems probable that Gus had advertised in a national newspaper to get penpals, and that various young ladies had responded with the excitement of writing to a goldminer. When more information, and some minor corrections, are to hand I hope to feature a sequel article. The routes by which the cards got to Gus were not all the same, so there are problems for the postal historian. What pictures could Gus have sent from Broad Arrow at that time?



## POSTAL ADHESIVES OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA PERIOD

Richard Gurevitch

### Introduction

The intention of this article is to provide a condensed overview of Hong Kong's postal issues in the Queen Victoria period.

Hong Kong's first postage stamps were issued on 8 December 1862 and the last issue bearing Queen Victoria's Head in early 1902, shortly after the Queen's reign had ceased.

As well as the regular definitive stamps issued in that 40-year period;

- Adhesives were overprinted to meet changes in postal rates, to use up redundant values, or to avoid having to produce new printing plates, as well as to produce a commemorative annotation on a regular definitive stamp;
- High value adhesives, originally intended for fiscal use had their usage changed to postal purposes to avoid having to produce new postage stamps, and indeed, some 'Stamp Duty' adhesives were produced primarily for postal use; and,
- Special adhesives were produced solely to show postal duty on postal stationery cards.

In addition several fiscal labels were used postally without the authorization of the Postmaster-General.

De La Rue printed the parent postage and fiscal adhesives of the period in England, and, unless otherwise denoted, these adhesives were perforated 'gauge 14'. All were printed from plates of 240 units, the small sized adhesives in four panes of 60 units (ten rows of six each), and the large sized adhesives in a single pane of 240 units (twenty rows of twelve). All overprinting of stamps in Hong Kong was undertaken by the Government Printer, Norona & Sons, although the application of new values in Chinese on some adhesives issued after 1890 was carried out at the Hong Kong General Post Office. Until mid-1880 Hong Kong (and other colonial) stamps produced by De La Rue were perforated at Somerset House by the Inland Revenue Department using comb head perforator, and De La Rue only undertook the activity after that date.

### First Adhesives

The Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, ordered the first set of seven values (2, 8, 12, 18, 24, 48 and 96 cents) in March 1861, after an application in 1860 to use British stamps in Hong Kong had been rejected. Sir Hercules Robinson<sup>1</sup> was personally involved with the design of these Hong Kong stamps. The values selected were to match specific postal rates, although by the time the stamps were actually produced, the postal rates had changed: in addition, all accounts were kept in British currency at an exchange rate of 2 cents to the penny, or 24 cents to the shilling. The stamps were eventually printed by De La Rue in mid-1862 on unwatermarked paper and arrived at Hong Kong in late October 1862; however, they were not put on sale until 8 December 1862. These early Hong Kong adhesives printed on unwatermarked paper were not plentiful, with only about 200 sheets of the 48 Cents stamp, and 135 sheets of the 96 Cents stamp being issued in the two years that those stamps were on sale.

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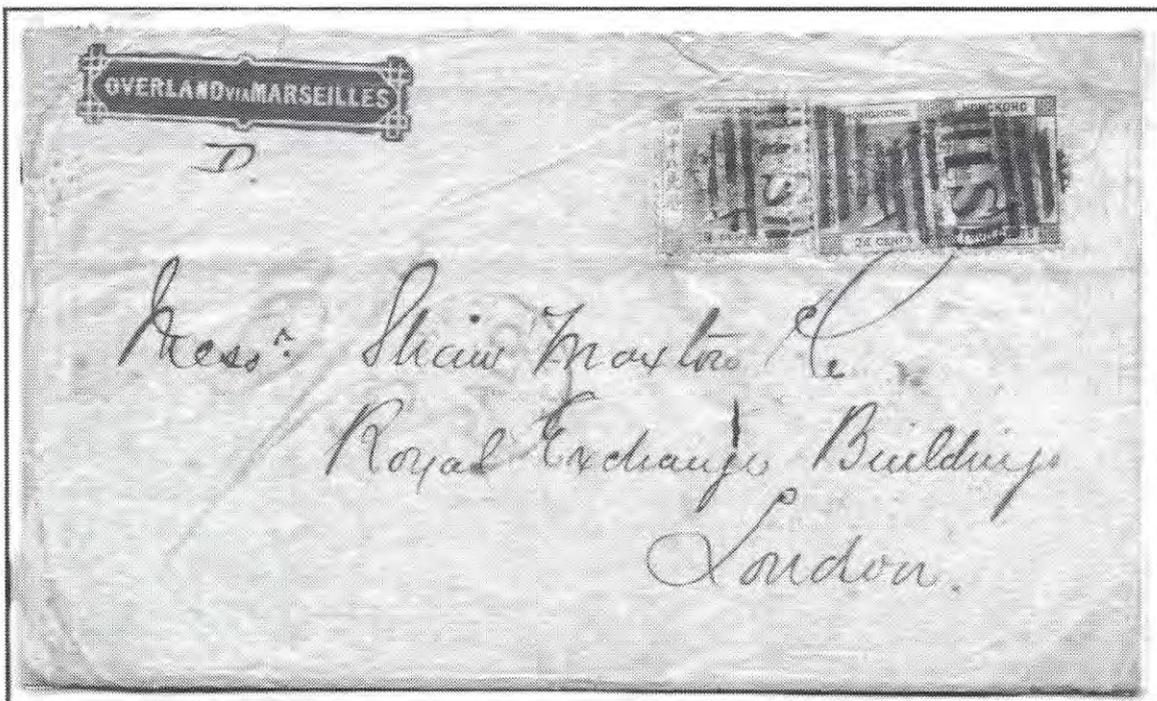
<sup>1</sup> Sir Hercules Robinson was later appointed Governor of New South Wales and was instrumental in ensuring that Fiji has appropriate stamps when it was ceded to Great Britain.



*Die Proofs of the 12 Cents to 96 Cents values*

### **Additional Values**

With the advent of new postal rates, the need was seen for additional stamps of 4, 6 and 30 cents denomination. Stamps of those values were ordered in February 1863 and were printed in May and June 1863 on paper watermarked Crown over C.C. (the C.C. standing for Crown Colonies). The three new values were put on sale in Hong Kong mid-August 1863. Many printings were made of these values until they were eventually phased out. A particular printing of the 4 Cents undertaken in about 1869 was in part perforated by with a single-line perforator of gauge measuring 12½: it has been estimated that only about 100 sheets of such stamps were so issued.



*4 Cents perforation 12½ together with a 48 Cents and a 24 Cents watermark Crown CC stamp used on a letter from Shanghai to London posted on 21 December 1870. Despite the printed routing instruction 'Overland via Marseilles', postage of 76 cents paid the double 38 cents rate via Brindisi, the Marseilles route being closed for reason of the Franco-Prussian War. The 38 cents rate applied only between 2 December 1870 and 16 January 1871. (9 covers bearing the 4 Cents perforation 12½ stamp are recorded)*

### **Definitives on Watermarked Paper**

With the introduction of watermark paper, all other Hong Kong stamps were printed on such paper, and the earlier seven values, first printed on unwatermarked paper were so issued. The first printing on paper watermarked Crown over CC of the 96 Cents value was in a different shade to that of its earlier counterpart, which resulted in it being issued in an the Olive-bistre colour in 1865. It is believed that only 52 sheets of the stamp in that colour were printed and all sold in 1865, making it

one of the scarcer Hong Kong stamps. In 1871, the colour of the 30 Cents stamp was changed from vermilion to mauve.

*96 Cents Olive-bistre – The unique block of four is considered to be the most prized Hong Kong item.*



### High Value Definitives

The need for some higher value stamps was seen as early as 1865. In 1874 the three highest values 'Stamp Duty' labels ceased to be used for fiscal purposes and their use was changed to postal purposes. These stamps were perforated 'gauge 15½ by 15'. The \$10 carmine stamp was withdrawn from use in March 1880 and during the time it was on issue, postal records show that only 988 such stamps were sold by the Post Office. The \$2 and \$3 values continued to be used for many more years.

(These adhesives have to be considered as postage stamps and not postal fiscals, as they lost their fiscal standing. Postal-fiscals are fiscal stamps whose postal use has been authorized whilst retaining their fiscal standing, ie, they have a dual usage, but with a primary fiscal use.)

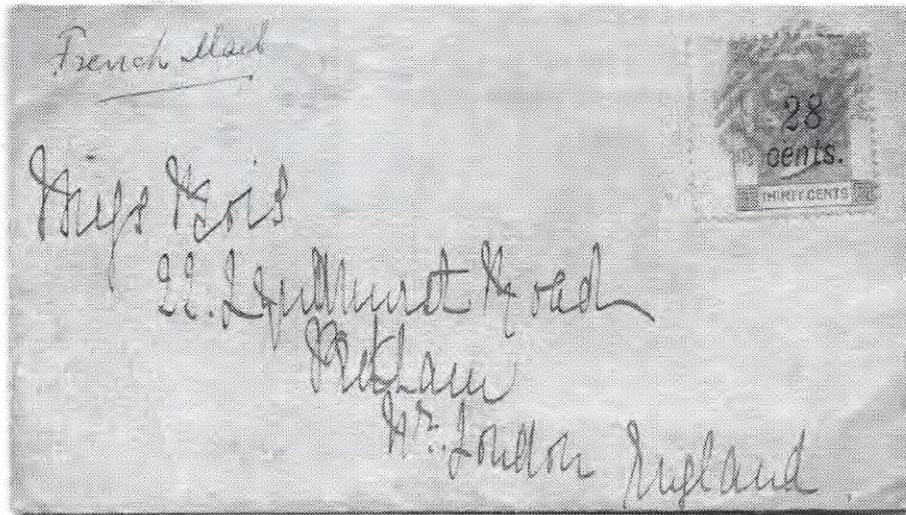


*Essays of the Two, Three and Ten Dollars Fiscal Labels. These were the designer's hand-drawn and hand-painted sketches of the initial designs incorporating the Die Proof of the Queen's Head. The essays show pencil alterations to be incorporated into the final design.*

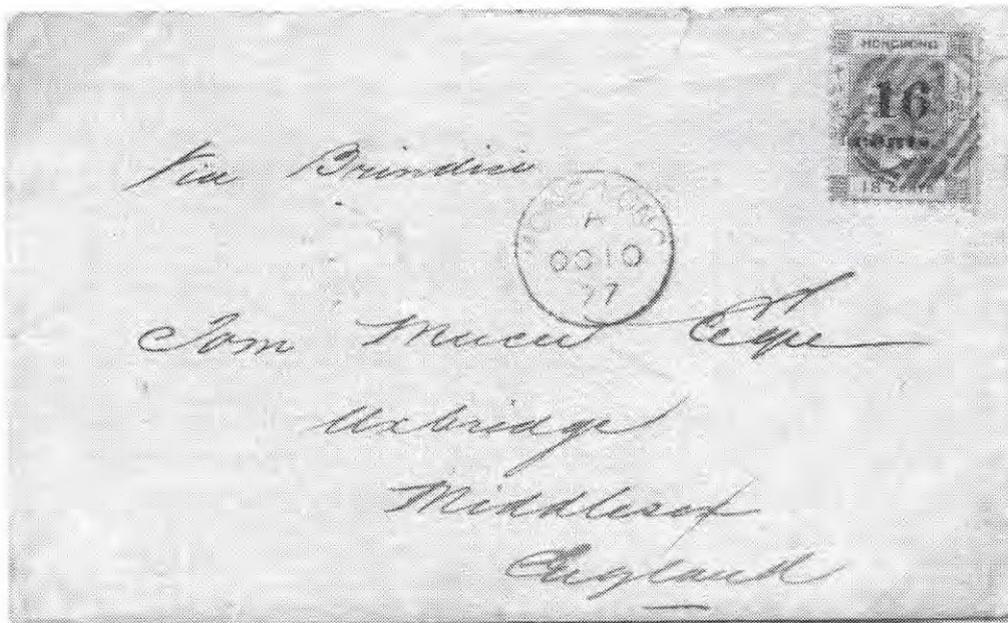
### Changes in Postal Rates in the late 1870's

In mid-1876 the postal rate for mail to Britain sent via the Brindisi route was reduced from 30 cents to 28 cents. (Mail sent by the Brindisi route took about two days off the transit time to Britain compared with the route via Marseilles.) Rather than ordering a new stamp of that denomination because a further decrease in postal rates was being mooted when Hong Kong joined the Universal postal union (UPU), about 330 sheets 30 Cents stamps were overprinted 28 Cents at Hong Kong. In 1877 when Hong Kong did join the UPU, the anticipated further reduction of the postal rates was implemented and the single rate for a letter via the Brindisi route was reduced to 16 cents. Until new postage stamps of that denomination arrived from Britain, 18 Cents stamps, for which there was little demand, were overprinted 16 Cents and issued in about April 1877: about 150 sheets of such stamps were sold. The new 16 Cents Definitive stamps arrived in about August 1877 and placed on sale. Even further changes in postal rates took place at the end of the December, and by mid-1879, the use

of the 16 Cents stamps started to tail off with only about 700 sheets being sold by the time the 16 cents denomination was withdrawn in March 1880.



*28 Cents on 30 Cents reddish mauve used on a 22 February 1877 cover from Hong Kong to London, franked at the single rate of 28 cents via Brindisi. (21 covers with the stamp are recorded.)*



*16 Cents on 18 Cents deep lilac used on a 10 October 1877 cover from Hong Kong to Uxbridge England. Postage is paid for the single rate of 16 cents to the UK via Brindisi. (23 items with the stamp are recorded.)*

### **Provisional Postal Stationery Cards with Attached Adhesives**

When Hong Kong joined the UPU, the Hong Kong Post office had an obligation to provide postal stationery cards. Until permanent cards could be printed, provisional cards of 3 Cents and 5 Cents dominations were sent out from Britain and placed on sale on 1 April 1879. These cards had their value denoted by overprinted postage stamps affixed to them, the 3 Cents Adhesive being produced by overprinting the 16 Cents stamp, and the 5 Cents adhesive with the overprinting of the 18 cents stamp.

At the end of 1879, the postal rate for postal cards sent to Britain by the Brindisi route was reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents, resulting in the 5 Cents postal stationery cards becoming surplus to requirements, and those redundant card were overprinted 'THREE' with a hand chop at the Post Office: it is estimated that about 150 cards were so issued, making them extremely scarce items – only two used items are recorded.

*THREE on 5 Cents on  
18 Cents Postal  
Stationery adhesive  
on parent formula  
card.*

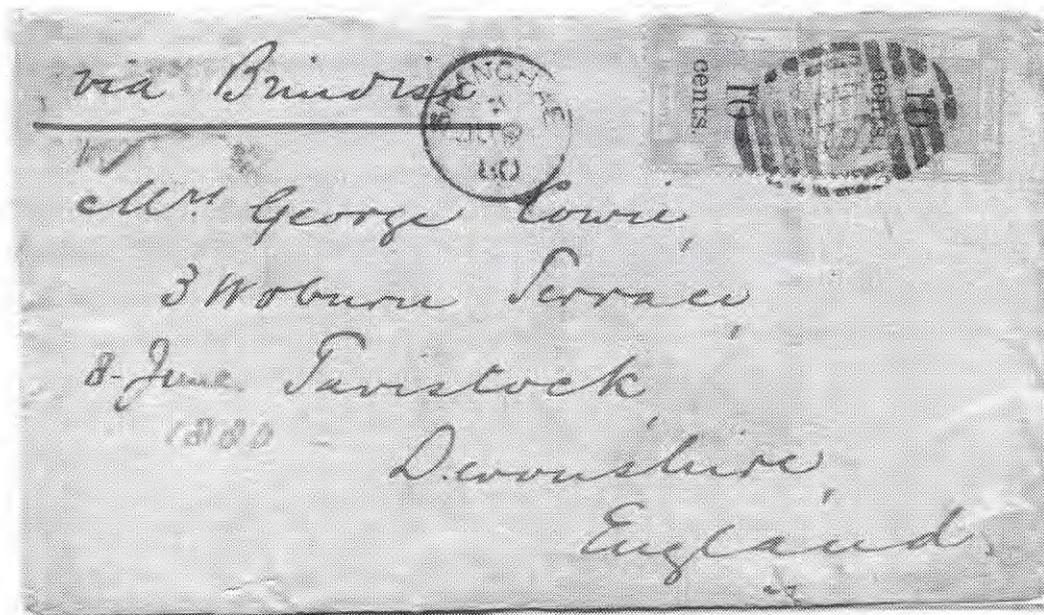


#### Decimalization of Accounts and Postal Rates

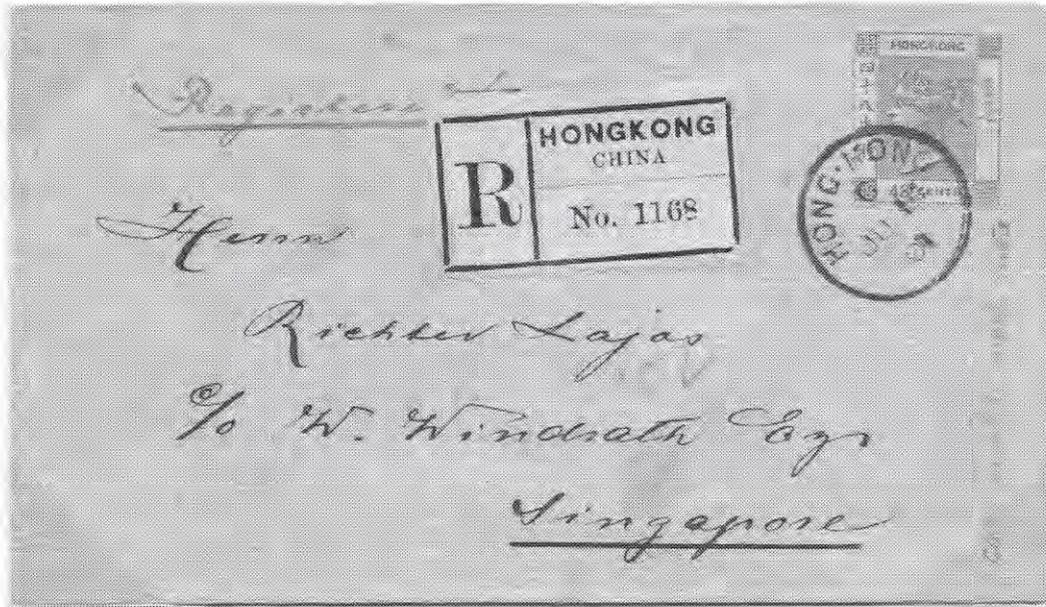
On 1 March 1880, the Hong Kong Post Office accounting system was changed from one based on Sterling currency to a Decimal system in Hong Kong Dollars. This coupled with a 'Decimalization' of postal rates resulted in a need for 5 and 10 cents stamps. Also, the Postmaster-General at the time saw the opportunity to rationalize the number of stamp values on sale, and the 6, 8, 12, 16, 18, and 24 Cents value stamps as well as the 10 Dollar value stamp were withdrawn from issue. During 1880 the 8 and 18 Cents stamps were overprinted 5 Cents, and the 12, 16 and 24 Cents stamps were overprinted 10 Cents at Hong Kong, both to provide the initial supplies of 5 and 10 cents stamps as well as to use up surplus stocks of stamps. These provisional stamps were on sale in 1880, with the 5 Cents on 18 Cents, and 10 Cents on 12 Cents stamps being issued on 1 March of that year. New permanent 5 and 10 Cents stamps were ordered from De La Rue and eventually placed on toward the end of 1880.

*10 Cents on 16  
Cents (pair) used  
on a cover from  
Shanghai to  
Travistock,  
England, posted  
on 9 July 1880 and  
paying the double  
UPU rate.*

*(11 Covers  
bearing the stamp  
are recorded.)*



## Colour Changes



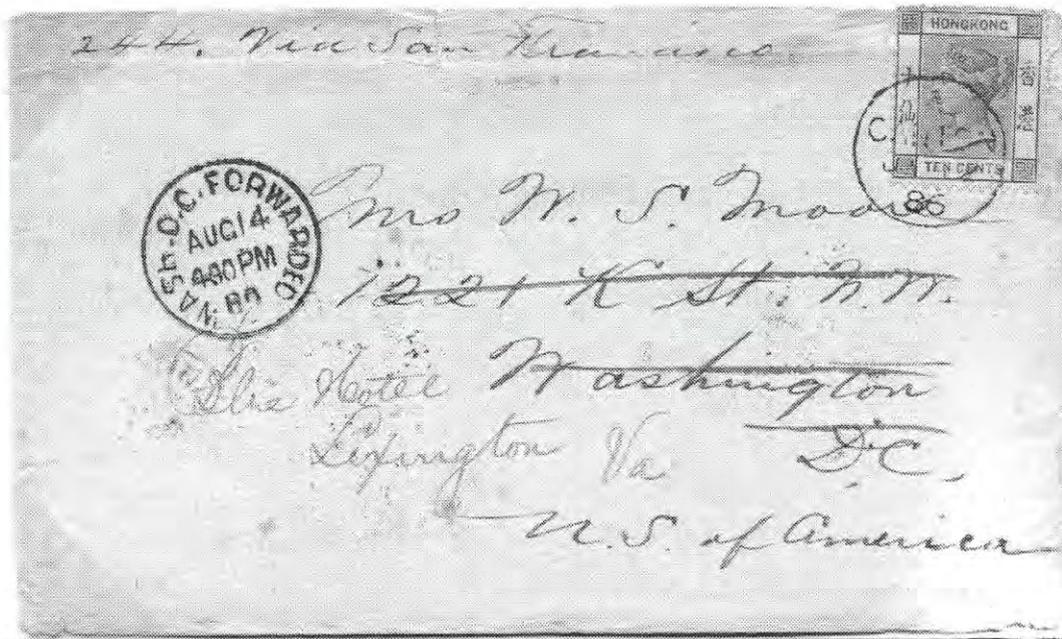
*48 Cents brown used on a 14 June 1901 registered cover from Hong Kong to Singapore.*

*The stamp had been withdrawn from issue in 1885 and the usage is philatelic, moreover it overpaid the single registered postal rate to Singapore.  
(Only one other cover with the stamp is recorded.)*

The colour of the 2 cents stamp was changed from brown to rose-lake to comply with the UPU recommended colour for local rate stamps, and accordingly, the colour of the 48 Cents stamp was also changed from carmine to brown. The stamps in their new colours were issued in mid-1880. Also new definitive 5 Cents blue and 10 Cents mauve stamps were issued towards the end of that year.

### New Watermarked Paper

In late 1881 the paper used for printing Hong Kong stamps was changed from watermark Crown over CC to Crown over CA where CA stood for Crown Agents. New printings of the 2, 5 and 10 Cents stamps issued in the first half of 1882 were on the new watermark paper. In 1883, the colour of the 2 Cents stamp was changed to carmine and the 10 Cents stamp was ordered in a green colour. However, the green colour of the 10 Cents stamp, being in a blue-green shade, was not to the Postmaster-General's liking and following some acrimonious correspondence between London and Hong Kong, it was re-printed in a green colour. This 10 cents green stamp was eventually issued in early 1884. The original stock of 1200 sheets of the 10 Cents blue-green stamps were eventually put on sale late 1885.



10 Cents deep blue-green watermark Crown CA used on a 12 July 1886 cover from Canton to Washington USA (and re-addressed to Lexington), paying the 10 cents single rate postage between Hong Kong and Postal Union member countries.

### Decimalization Completed

The Decimalization of stamp issues commenced in 1880 was finalized in 1885 when the 48 and 96 Cents stamps were replaced with new 50 Cents and One Dollar values and with the addition of a 20 Cents value. In order to save on stamp production costs, De La Rue produced these stamps by reprinting existing values and overprinting those stamps with their new values. The stamps so issued were the 20c on 30c orange-red, 50c on 48c brown, and \$1 on 96c olive-grey.



1885 'Decimal' values

### Shortage of 2 Cents Stamps

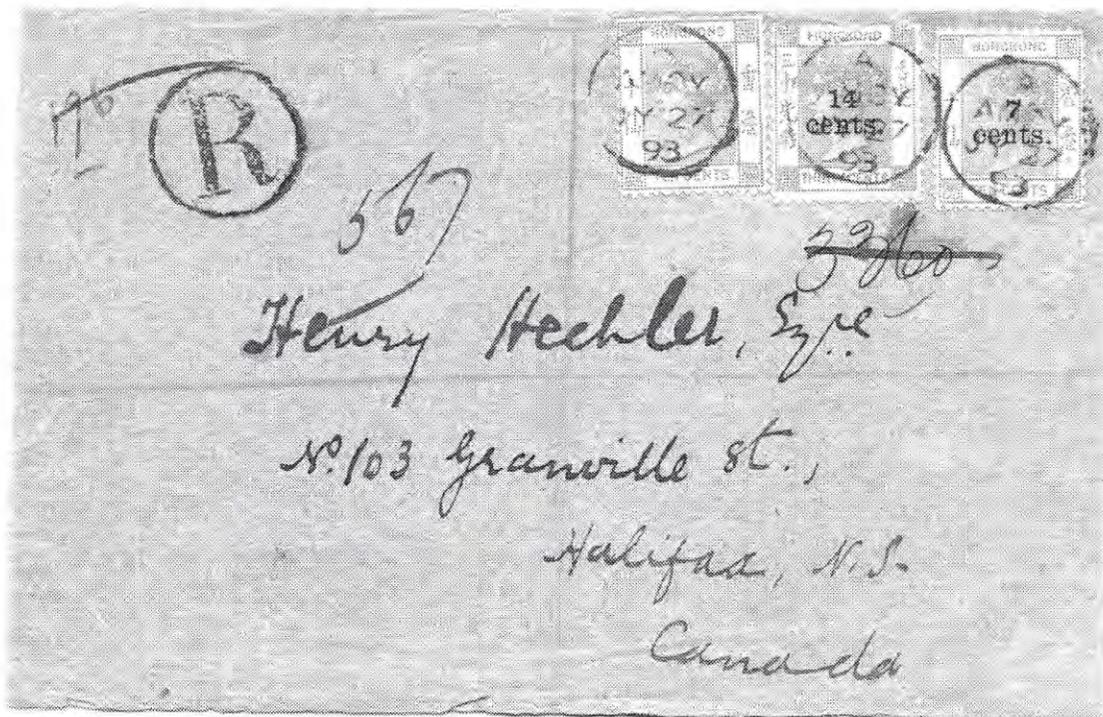
Towards the end of 1890, a shortage occurred with 2 Cents stamps. As a result, the Post Office authorized the postal use of the then available 2 Cents mauve watermark Crown CA fiscal label. This postal use was only for the period 24 to 31 December 1890. It has been estimated that about 20 sheets of the 2 Cents fiscal labels were so used, although the label, as with several other fiscal labels, is occasional found used on letters outside the period but without official authorization. (This is the only true Hong Kong postal-fiscal adhesive as its postal use was authorized over a given period whilst it still retained its fiscal standing.)





*Philatelic cover sent locally in Shanghai showing all values of the 'Unified Series' up to \$1 in use in 1897 together with the 4 Cents value on Crown CA paper issue in 1896. (Only five items bearing the \$1 on 96 Cents stamp are recorded.)*

**7 Cents and 14 Cents Provisional Issue**



*14 Cents on 30 Cents mauve and 7 Cents on 10 Cents green stamps plus a 10 cents green stamp used on a triple rated (21 cents) and registered (10 cents) letter from Amoy to Nova Scotia sent on 27 July 1893.*

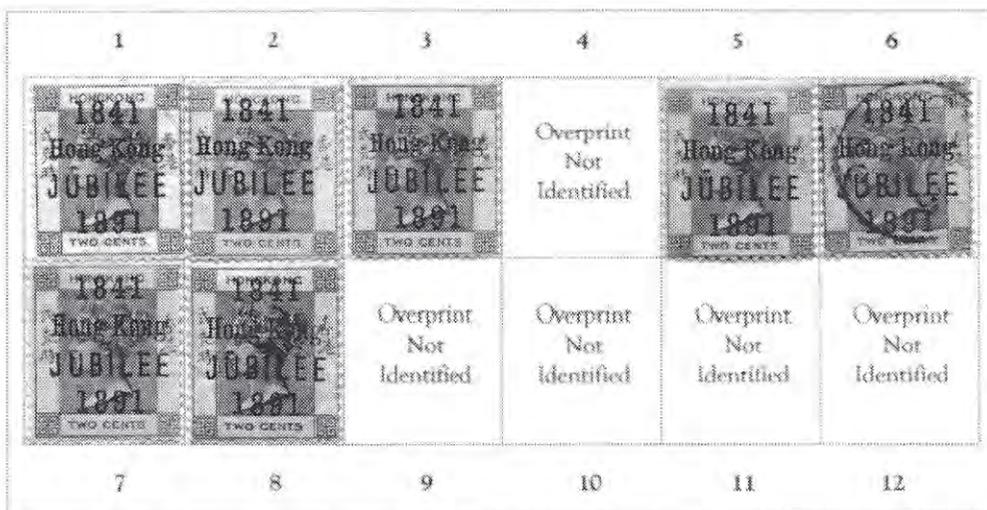
Despite the attempt to rationalize the stamp denominations on sale to an entirely decimal progression, another change in postal rates was authorized to take effect on 1 January 1891. The single postal rate to Postal Union member countries was reduced from 10 cents to 7 cents, and stocks of obsolete 10 Cents green and 30 Cents mauve stamps were overprinted 7 Cents and 14 Cents respectively to create the required duties. The single postal rate to Postal Union member countries returned to 10 cents by April 1891, although the 7 cents rate to the UK remained in force until 1 August 1894. Overprinting was performed a pane of 60 units at a time. After the first printing of the 7 cents value, the value on the overprinting setting was changed to 14 cents, and later changed back to 7 cents for a second printing of the 7 cents stamps.

**Jubilee Commemorative Issue**

On 22 January 1891 the Hong Kong Post Office issued a stamp to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of British possession of the Colony. The stamp was produced at the instruction of the Hong Kong Post Office, whereby the Government Printer, Norona & Sons, accordingly overprinted the then current 2 Cents stamp. It was the first commemorative stamp produced by the application of an appropriate overprint on a regular definitive stamp.

50,000 stamps were overprinted and sold over three days. Considerable demand occurred with speculators wishing to obtain the stamps. According to a letter written to the editor of the China Mail, the sale of the commemorative stamps commenced at 7 am on (*Thursday*) 22 January at the General Post Office. At first, each customer was limited to only 25 copies, and by 8 am that number was reduced to 20 copies. As a result, lively scenes occurred at the counter that was way ahead of the times. According to a letter from an eyewitness, two Portuguese were crushed at the counter and a Dutch sailor and other persons were almost beaten to death. The entire stock of the stamp was depleted by Saturday, and in answer to an enquiry early the following week, the Post office announced that no more would be overprinted.

The overprint was made up in a setting of twelve units (two rows of six), and applied five times down the pane of sixty units. Seven printings are now recognized; plating of the first six printings have been firmly established, however, the absence of multiples of the Seventh Printing has precluded the identification of all clichés making up that printing. Blocks of stamps are found in a different setting (four rows of three) are now considered to come from a semi-official reprinting that was not sold over the Post Office counter.



*1891 2 Cents Jubilee: Plating of identified units of the Seventh Printing*

#### 4 Cents Reprinted on Watermark Crown CA Paper

In April 1896, the 4 Cents grey stamp, which since its issue in 1863 was on watermark Crown CC paper, was reissued printed on watermark Crown CA paper.

#### 1897 and 1898 New One Dollar Stamps

In September 1897 the Post Office became aware of fraud being perpetrated by a postal clerk in Hong Kong who arranged counterfeit One Dollar overprints on the Ten Cents stamps, the Ten Cents and the One Dollar stamps being issued in the same colour. These counterfeits were then sold over the counter for one dollar.



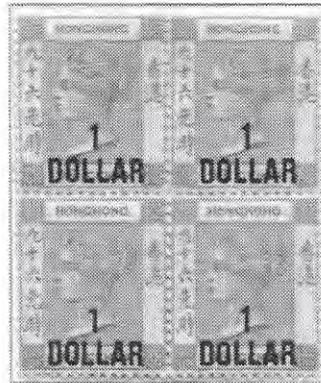
*Two types of the 'genuine' One Dollar on 10 Cents postal forgeries.*

As a result, the Hong Kong Post Office immediately withdrew the One Dollar stamps, and pending the reprinting of the One Dollar value in a new colour, instructed the Government Printer to overprint Two Dollars stamps with One Dollar to make up the deficiency of that postal duty. Initially, stocks of the 1874 issue value (stamps perforated 'gauge 15½ by 15') were overprinted and used up, followed by overprinting of the then unissued Two Dollars provided as part of the 'Unified Series'. The overprinting in English was undertaken with a horizontal setting of 12 units applied down the sheet of 20 rows. Further overprinting of the stamps with their revised value in Chinese was undertaken at the Post Office using the same chop as that applies to the earlier 1 Dollar stamps. It estimated that about 50 sheets of each printing were issued. Again this stamp was produced primarily for postal purposes and should not be considered as a postal-fiscal.



*\$1 on \$2 'provisional' stamps from the First and Second Printings, both showing missing Chinese overprint varieties.*

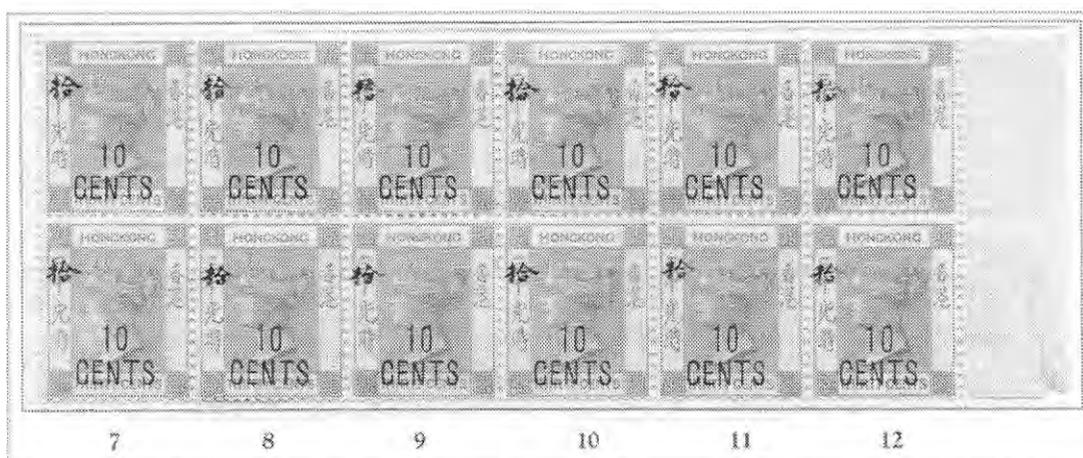
Upon the withdrawal of the \$1 on 96 Cents purple on red paper stamp in 1897, the value was re-ordered in a new colour and after some colour trials, it was reprinted in grey-black towards the end on 1897. This stamp was put on sale at Hong Kong in late March 1898. The changed value in Chinese was again applied with a hand chop at the Post Office although some sheets were issued without that chop being applied. In all about 600 sheets of the stamp were issued.



*1898 re-issued \$1 on 96 cents in new colour – unused block with varieties ‘missing Chinese overprint’ and ‘Stubbed 1’ from position 33 of the south-west pane (bottom left stamp).*

### 10 Cents on 30 Cents Provisional Issue

The use of Hong Kong stamps for the payment of overseas mail sent by the Chinese Imperial Post through the British postal system led to an increased demand for ten cents stamps. By March 1898 stocks of 10 cent stamps had been depleted to such an extent as to warranted local overprinting of 30 Cents stamps pending arrival of new stocks from London. Initially 270 sheets of 10 Cents on 30 Cents green stamps were produced but when the possibility arose of supplies of regular ten cents stamps being delayed, additional sheets were overprinted. About 400 sheets were overprinted. A different large Chinese ‘chop’ was occasionally used in conjunction with the normal chop. The stamp is found occasionally without the Chinese overprint.



*10 Cents on 30 Cents green: block from right pane of the First printing. Stamps in Position 12 show the variety ‘Wide Spaced 10 (Mark I).*

**12 cents Value Reintroduced**



*12 Cents pale blue watermark Crown CC (pair) together with a 4 Cents grey watermark Crown CA and a 2 Cents green used on a registered letter from Hong Kong to Haiphong, Tonkin sent on 17 October 1900. Postage of 30 cents paid the double rate (20 cents) plus the registration fee (10 cents). It also bears the earliest recorded use of the 2 Cents green on cover.*

The 12 cents blue watermark Crown CC stamps were withdrawn on 29 February 1880 and residual stocks were overprinted '10 cents'. The last printing (194 sheets) was delivered to Hong Kong in about mid-1880, too late to be overprinted and these stamps were then used for fiscal purposes. 12 cents stamps were required in about late 1898, and the value was re-ordered. In the meantime, the remaining stock on Crown CC paper was re-issued as postage stamps in about 1899, and about 100 sheets would have been sold. The new 12 Cents blue stamps on watermarked Crown CA paper were delivered to Hong Kong in about April 1899 but not issued until about January 1901 when the entire stock of the old 12 Cents Crown CC stamps had been depleted.

**1900/1901 Colour Changes**

In 1900 the colour of several definitive stamps was changed in order to comply with Universal Postal Union standards. The colours were changed on the 2, 4, 5, 10 and 30 Cents stamps, and the new stamps were issued between October 1900 and September 1901.



*A registered philatelic cover from Hong Kong to Augsburg Germany posted on 28 January 1903. The cover is probably franked with all the stamp values available at the Hong Kong Post Office at the time, including the 1900/1901 colour change values. It also bears the \$3 perforation 14 value that was finally issued in 1902, there being only one other recorded used on cover and it too is on a philatelic cover. The 1 Cent King Edward stamp was issued in late January 1903 and this cover probably shows its earliest usage.*

### **Erroneously Catalogue Listed Labels**

Several other Hong Kong adhesives can be found listed in some major stamp catalogues, and these are briefly discussed below.

- The 2 cents rose on rough thick watermark Crown over CA paper perforation 12 is unlikely to have been issued by the Hong Kong Post Office and at best it is a privately perforated plate proof.
- The 12 Cents on 10 Dollars fiscal label of 1880 was never authorized for postal purposes, and only gained such standing through a stamp cataloguing error in 1880 whereby it was classified as being valid for postal purposes when that was not the case, and indeed it never served a postal rate at the time.
- 10 Dollars green fiscal label of 1882 was never authorized for postal purposes and should not be considered as a postage stamp.

- The 'S.D.' and 'S.O.' overprinted fiscal labels of 1891 were never authorized for postal use despite being commonly found with postal cancellations and on philatelically inspired covers. They should not be considered as postal-fiscals, but merely as fiscal labels used in an unauthorized manner, as are several other fiscal labels on the Queen Victoria period.

### Listing of Issued Adhesives

Reference Number	Description	Date of Issue
<b>1862 Definitive Issue (No Watermark)</b>		
1	2c brown	8 December 1862
2	8c yellow-orange	8 December 1862
3	12c blue	8 December 1862
4	18c lilac	8 December 1862
5	24c green	8 December 1862
6	48c carmine	8 December 1862
7	96c brownish-grey	8 December 1862
<b>1863-1871 Definitive Issue (Crown CC)</b>		
8	2c brown	November 1864
9	4c grey	mid-August 1863
9A	4c grey p.12½	mid-1870
10	6c mauve	mid-August 1863
11	8c orange	late October 1864
12	12c blue	mid-1865
12A	12c pale blue (postal re-issue in 1899)	early 1899
13	18c lilac	late 1866
14	24c green	late October 1864
15	30c vermilion	mid-August 1863
16	30c mauve	14 August 1871
17	48c carmine	late December 1864
18	96c olive-bistre	January / February 1865
19	96c grey-brown	July/August 65
<b>1874 High Denomination Definitive Issue (p.15½x15, Crown CC)</b>		
20	\$2 olive-green	August 1874
21	\$3 mauve	August 1874
22	\$10 carmine	August 1874
<b>1876 Provisional Issue (Crown CC)</b>		
23	28c on 30c mauve	August / September 1876

	<b>1877 Provisional Issue (Crown CC)</b>	
24	16c on 18c lilac	April 1877
	<b>1877 Definitive Issue (Crown CC)</b>	
25	16c yellow	mid-August 1877
	<b>1880 Decimal Provisional Issue (Crown CC)</b>	
26	5c on 8c orange	late August-80
27	5c on 18c lilac	1 March 1880
28	10c on 12c blue	1 March 1880
29	10c on 16c yellow	April 1880
30	10c on 24c green	June 1880
	<b>1880 'New Colours' Definitive Issue (Crown CC)</b>	
31	2c rose-lake	May 1880
32	48c brown	July 1880
	<b>1880 'New Value' Definitive Issue (Crown CC)</b>	
33	5c blue	November 1880
34	10c mauve	November 1880
	<b>1882-85 'New Watermark' Definitive Issue (Crown CA)</b>	
35	2c rose-lake	February 1882
36	2c carmine	February / March 1884
37	5c blue	May 1882
38	10c mauve	April 1882
39	10c green	February 1884
40	10c blue-green	October / November 1885
	<b>1885 'Overprint' Definitive Issue (Crown CA)</b>	
41	20c on 30c orange-red	August 1885
42	50c on 48c brown	August 1885
43	\$1 on 96c olive-grey	August 1885
	<b>1890 Emergency Issue (Crown CA) - (on issue 1 week)</b>	
44	2c lilac fiscal	24 December 1890
	<b>1891 'Unified Series' Definitive Issue (Crown CA)</b>	
45	10c purple/red paper	1 January 1891
46	20c on 30c green	1 January 1891
47	30c green	1 January 1891
48	50c on 48c purple	1 January 1891
49	\$1 on 96c purple/red	1 January 1891
50	\$2 green (p.14) (CC)	October 1897

*Capital Philately*

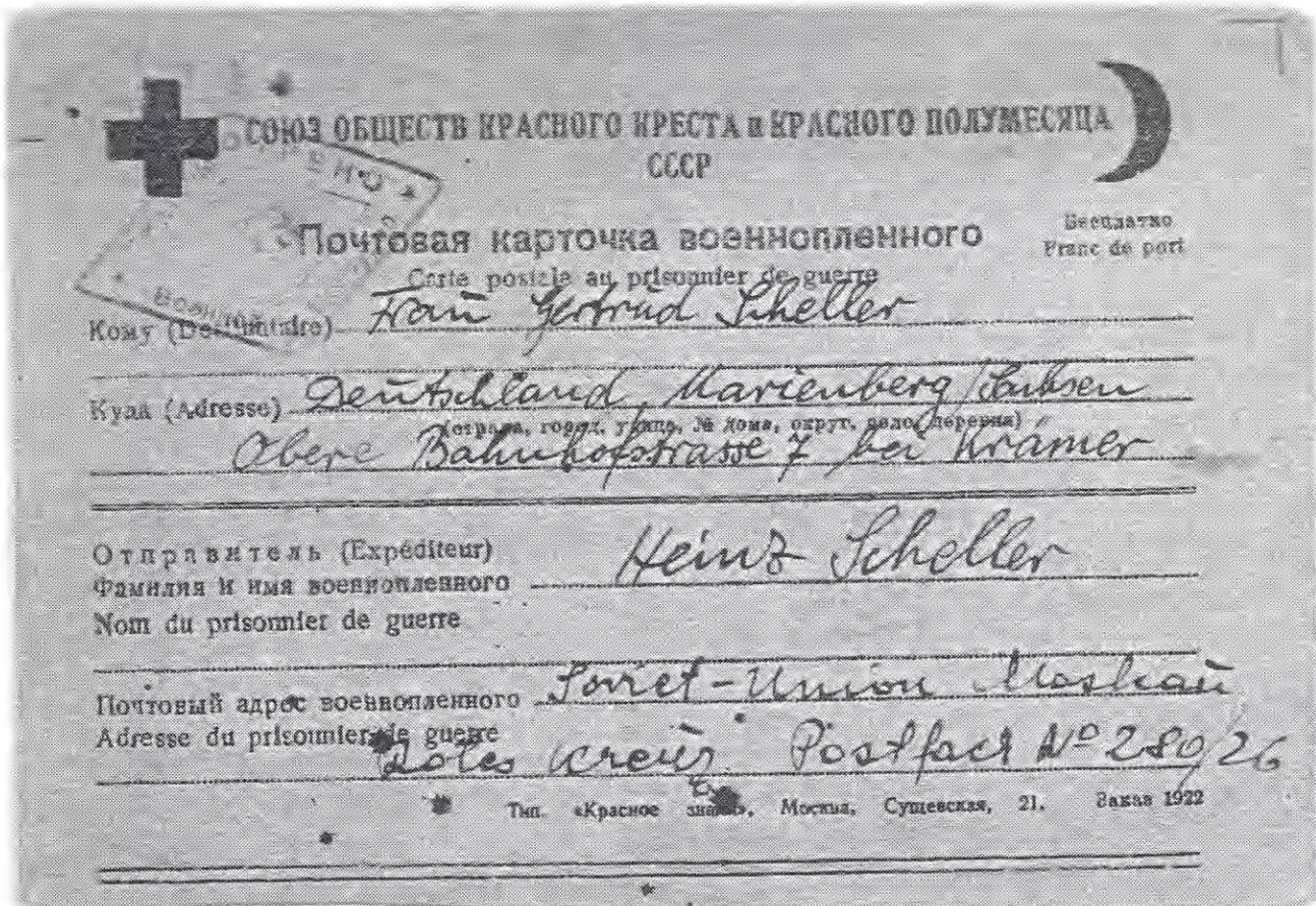
51	\$3 purple (p.14) (CC)	February 1902
52	\$5 on \$10 purple/red paper	1 January 1891
<b>1891 Provisional Issue</b>		
53	7c on 10c green (CA)	1 January 1891
54	14c on 30c mauve (CC)	early February 1891
<b>1891 'Jubilee' Commemorative Issue (Crown CA)</b>		
55	2c carmine	22 January 1891
<b>1896 'New Watermark' Definitive Issue (Crown CA)</b>		
56	4c grey	1 January 1896
<b>1897 Provisional Issue (Crown CC)</b>		
57	\$1 on \$2 p.15½ x 15	October 1897
58	\$1 on \$2 p.14	December 1897
<b>1898 Overprint New Colour Definitive Issue (Crown CA)</b>		
59	\$1 on 96 grey-black	late March 1898
<b>1898 Provisional (Crown CA)</b>		
60	10c on 30c green	1 April 1898
<b>1899 12 Cents 'New Watermark' Definitive Issue (Crown CA)</b>		
61	12c blue	January 1901
<b>1900 'UPU Colours' Definitive Issue (Crown CA)</b>		
62	2c green	October 1900
63	4c carmine	September 1901
64	5c yellow	May 1901
65	10c blue	October 1900
66	30c brown	August 1901

*Reference: Gurevitch, AIRCDRE R.N., Hong Kong Queen Victoria Postal Adhesives, Hong Kong Philatelic Society, 2001*

## A PRISONER OF WAR CARD FROM RUSSIA TO GERMANY

Christel Larko

Continuing the theme of Prisoner of War postcards that was featured in our August 2003, Vol. 21 No. 4 issue, a postcard from the Soviet Union to Germany sent in April 1946 is of interest, as it importantly extends the scope of the previous articles.



The printed card is in Russian with French translation of parts of the text.

The heading in Russian reads "Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR". The symbols of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent are at the top corners, and there are printed lines for addresses of both destination and sender. All such mail was routed through a postbox in Moscow, No. 280/26. There is no postmark, only the Russian censor mark No. 78, so there is no clue as to exactly where the prisoner was being held, or where he was captured.

There are no printed lines on the back for the message, written in purple ink, no constraint on length apart from those induced by space, but obviously some restrictions on content by a the censor. This was the first and only card the POW was allowed to send after nearly a year in captivity; the Soviet Union had not signed the Geneva Convention and imposed its own rules.

A translation of the message written in German reads:

“Dear Mother and Sister,

At last I can give you the first sign of my life. That is I am still alive, and also comparatively healthy. Soon it will be one year that I have been in captivity.

Who knows when and if we will see [each other] again? I have not yet given up hope that it will be this year. In 4 days time I shall be 43 years old! Yes, yes that much difference makes one year in captivity [apparently he made himself much older than he really was].

My hair has become rather grey, so far as I have any left. I also have kept my old weight of ca 75 kg. My greatest worry is you! What may have happened to you and how are you now? I hope that you are still well, too. Give me as exact news as possible within the permitted limits. I am not allowed to tell you much more. Also give my news to Ellen.

Otherwise how is it in Germany? How are [food] provisions there? Do you get any meat and fat? Do you know anything about relatives and acquaintances? Yes, now I really know how to appreciate home! What more shall I write? Be greeted and kissed, longing and hoping for an early return home.

Yours old Heinz”

---

## CINDERELLA’S CHRISTMAS

Robert A. M. Gregson

A good friend, who was an academic visitor to the University of Århus in Denmark the other year, gave me a sheet of stamps on her return. It is beautifully printed, and the inscription tells us that it is issued by the Århus men’s club “the North Star”, and depicts two buildings, that are laid out in alternating se tenant form. These are the Hotel Royal and Algade, a street in the old town. The sheet was issued for Xmas 2001, and was printed locally by Børge Møllers printing company. The spelling Aarhus is now old-fashioned, but equivalent to Århus.

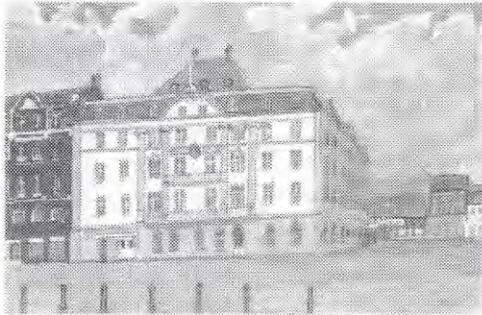
The labels have no postal validity, but were sold at various places in the city for charity. They are what have come to be called ‘cinderellas’ by philatelists, and are now actively collected. The first examples are nearly a hundred yours old, and they come out every year in some countries. For some reason the word cinderella is a persistent victim of the gratuitous apostrophe, so it is nice to be able to use the possessive and plural cases correctly just once in a philatelic article.

*Following Page - Århus men’s club “the North Star” Cinderella Sheet issued for Christmas 2001*

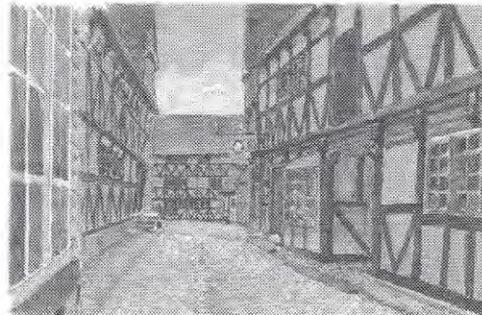
# AARHUS - JULEN 2001

Udgivet af: Århus Y's Men's Club, »Nordstjernen«  
Tegner: Morten Eriksen  
Motiv: Hotel Royal  
Aigade i Den Gamle By  
Tryk: Børge Møllers Grafiske Hus

Overskuddet anvendes til:  
Cafe Parasollen i Viby  
Kirkens Hus, København  
Julemærkehjemmene  
Lokalt børne- og ungdomsarbejde



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



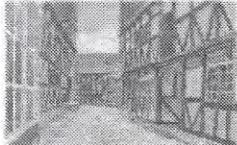
AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



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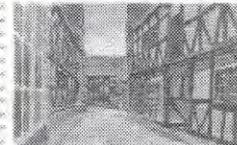
AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



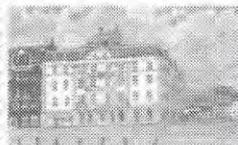
AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



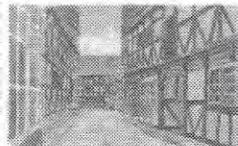
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AARHUS - JULEN 2001



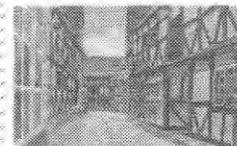
AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



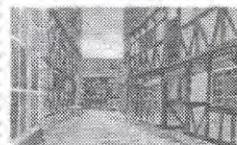
AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001



AARHUS - JULEN 2001

Støttet af Børge Møllers Grafiske Hus

## Capital Philately

The idea, from the beginning, is that you stick one on each letter sent, as well as the proper postage stamp. This immediately creates confusion, and you can find examples, such as this one from Norway, sent in December 1937, in which only the xmas label was affixed, so no postage was paid and no postage due collected. As the commemorative roller cancellation is for an exhibition in Trondheim entitled "we can" perhaps this inspired both the Norwegian and Swedish post offices to let things go by.



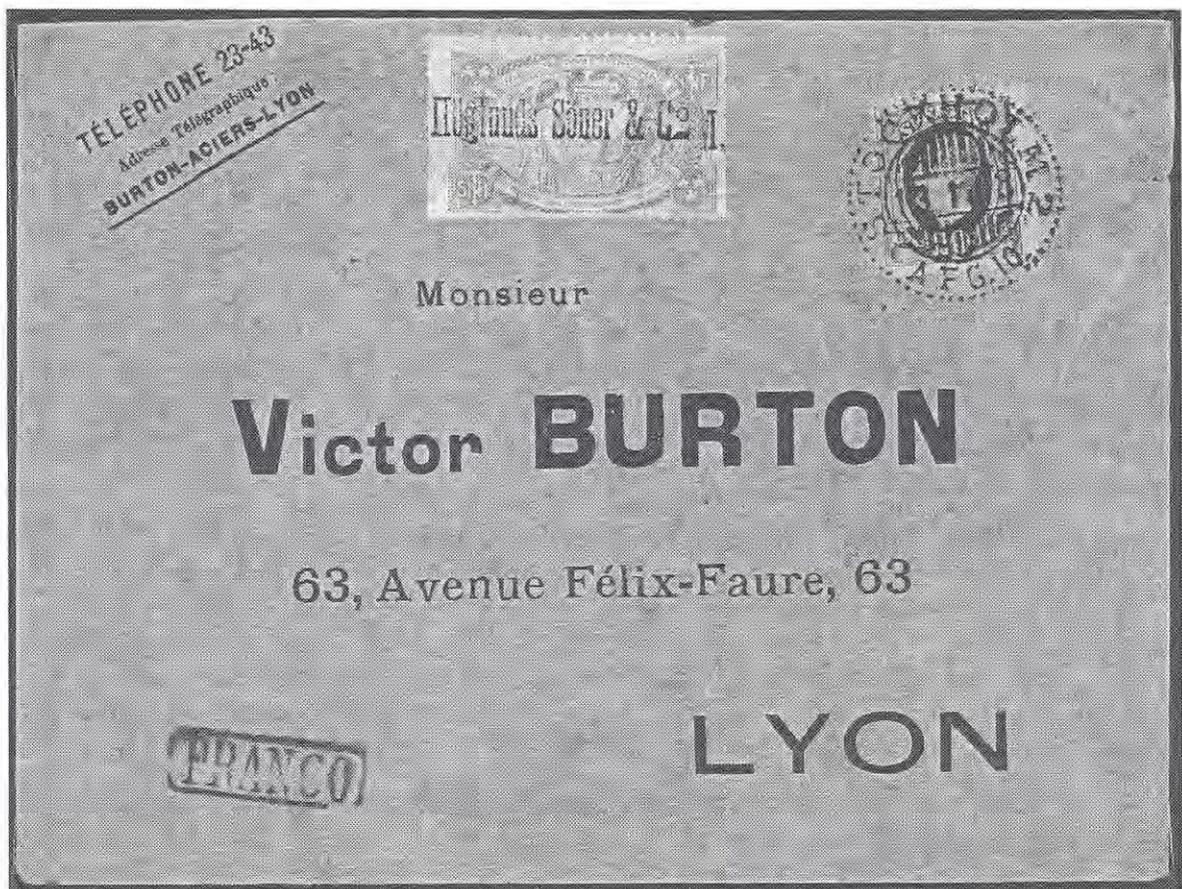
Xmas cinderellas often incorporate the double barred cross in their design, and may be specifically directed towards tuberculosis relief. When they were introduced, rules were sometimes issued that they should be affixed either at the top left or the bottom left of the envelope. If they are stuck at the top edge, then often they get postmarked, either separately or by a roller cancellation that runs right across the envelope. When later they are soaked off they then give the misleading impression that they are used postage stamps.

Let us remark that putting a cinderella and an ordinary postage stamp together on the same envelope serves the same total function as putting one government-issued postage stamp that also carries a charity surcharge. NSW, Victoria and Queensland all tried it once around 1897-1900. So, a collection of covers of the sort we are looking at here parallels quite nicely a series of covers of, say, pro juventute stamps from Switzerland or voor het kind stamps from the Netherlands. In all these cases there is a long-running series of annual issues on the same theme, though the Netherlands and New Zealand did not join in the practice until the 1920s.

Some early Swedish examples (that are in the Facit 2000 catalogue) show what can happen. Commercial companies that want to demonstrate their devotion to good works may buy the cinderellas in bulk and cancel them with the firm's name so that they cannot be reused but confirm the public spirited attitude of the company. One supposes that this overprinting also made it difficult for employees to 'borrow' examples, which would be an example of cinderella conversion? There is an analogy with perfins in postage stamps.



*Cinderellas on Cover*  
1904 (left) and  
1908 (below)



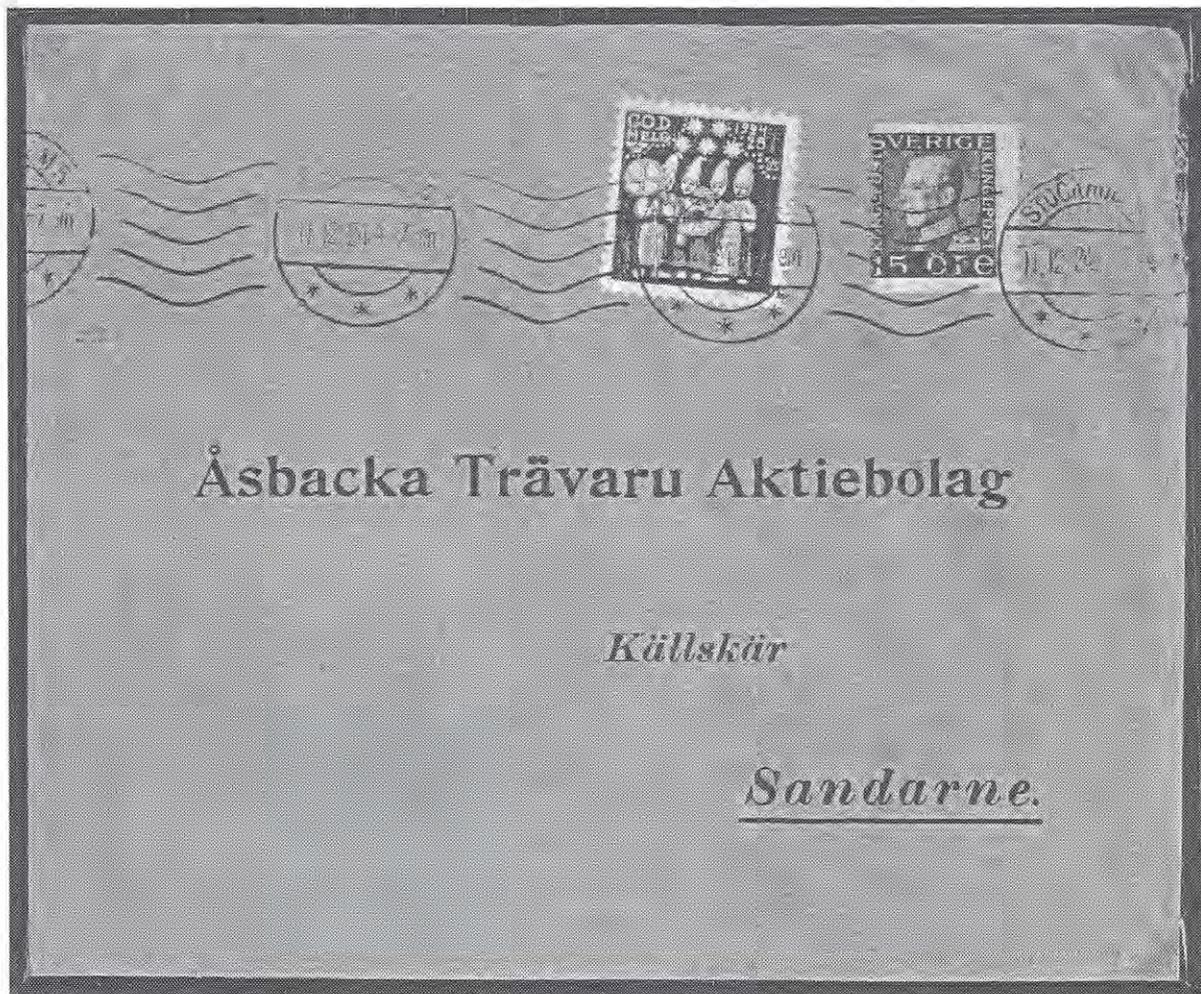
The designs of this long Swedish series, that now extends over almost a century, start with the symbolism of compassion and good works, and slowly change in style to the multicoloured frivolous jollity of holiday time. There seems to be a bit more stylistic change than, for example, in the New Zealand annual health stamps from 1929 onwards.



*Cinderellas on Cover*

1909 (left) and  
1924 (below)

The 1904 issue was the first national issue in Sweden, it is inscribed 'a gift from the Swedish national association against tuberculosis', with a mother and child theme, designed by Thor Thorén, and printed in lilac. This example is on one of the visiting-card format postal stationery envelopes often used for small



greetings cards. It was postmarked in the normal way when sent, but when it got to Stockholm the postmans' branch used their cancellation also on the cinderella. It could have been that as this was the first year of use, the postoffice treated it like a postage stamp. Most of these early issues are scarce on cover, but unused can still be found in complete sheets.

The 1907 issue, here used in January 1908, has a company overprint and is used on commercial mail, but not cancelled though put at the top of the cover. It shows two figures in classical Greek dress

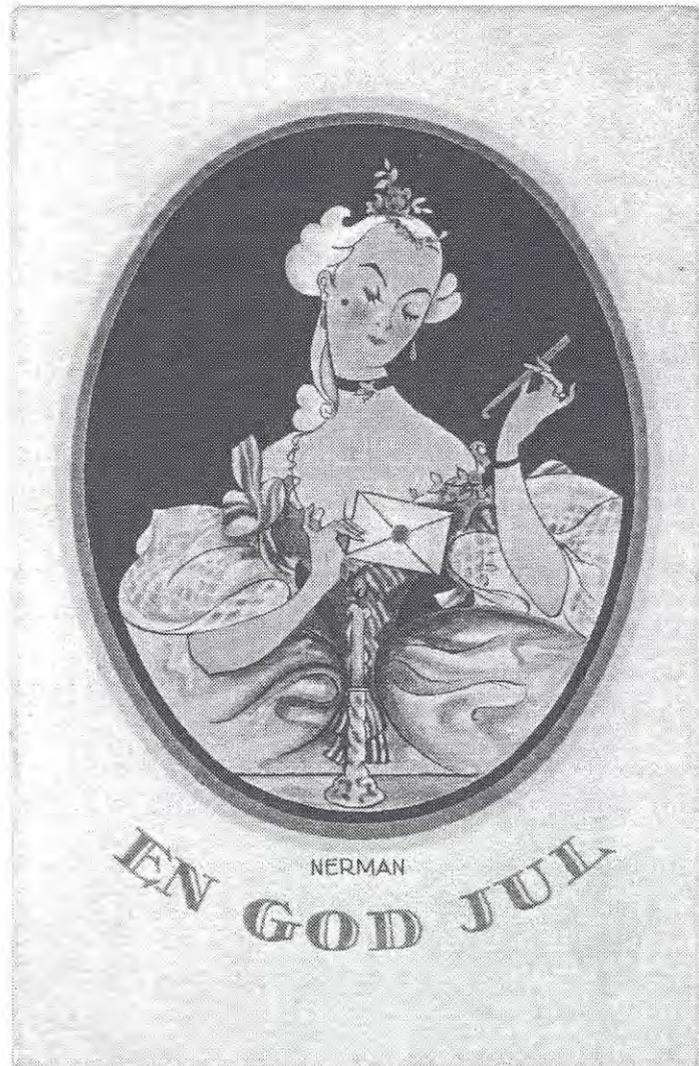
shaking hands, symbolic of something worthwhile. Again designed by Vikton Andrén, and this year printed in light green.

The 1909 issue with an angel, again designed by Viktor Andrén, and printed in red, is one of the scarcest on cover. It is inscribed 'happy christmas and a good new year'. Here the sender is following the recommended usage and putting the cinderella in the bottom left corner of the envelope, so it was not cancelled.

Later issues are usually multicoloured, the 1924 design shows starboys, in blue with a tiny double barred cross in red in the top right corner. It simply says 'good holiday, 1924-25', and was designed by Ture Tideblad. The roller cancellation has swept across it.

The star boys depicted are a tradition, they dress in a white cloak and a pointed hat and are attendants on the little girl who has a candle wreath on her head for St Lucia's day, celebrated in December.

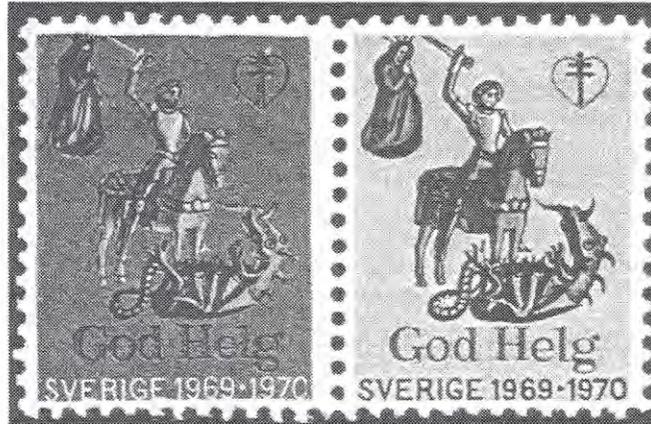
Some of the earlier issues were also produced in association with postcards, that bear the same design as the cinderella but greatly enlarged; an early form of maximum card.



1934 card to USA shown on both sides.

## Capital Philately

They can be found used on xmas postcards, like our modern cards but simpler. A very philatelic example of 1934, addressed to the USA, is typical. The message says 'good xmas and a good new year. I have just received a christmas greeting from you, so here is one in return, better late than never.'



From 1960 onwards multiple designs have been issued, up to 50 variations in one sheet, and obviously may be collected that way. The 1969 issue comes in two variations se tenant, each depicting St George and the Dragon, who are also the subject of a statue in the old town in Stockholm. They are shown here magnified, the actual stamps are 21 x 27mm.

Today xmas cinderellas are issued in various countries, and by various local charities, as well as by national funds; the USA is one country that provides a selection. Readers who would like examples from their own collections, which have been identified, illustrated in Capital Philately, should contact the editor.



# PASTCARDS

Journal of  
CANBERRA PICTURE POSTCARD COLLECTORS

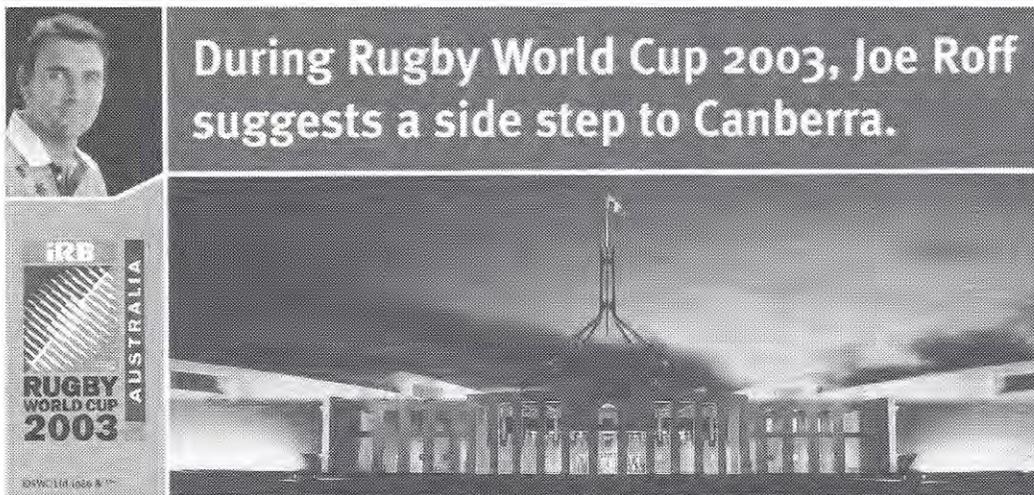
a branch of the Philatelic Society of Canberra, Inc.

No. 53

November 2003

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*A contribution from the recent Rugby World Cup and yet another topic to be collected.*

## EDITORIAL

Welcome again one and all to another edition of *PastCards*. In this issue we bring another part of Hans Karman's excellent *Windmills* series, plus the first part of a new series I have been working on over the past year or so, on Dinosaurs and related Prehistoric Life. When I started this new collection, little did I realise just how elusive and sought after postcards of this topic would prove. However, after a year of searching the Internet and especially eBay, I have put together the rudiments of a collection that I will use to illustrate a series of articles over the next several issues. I'm still looking for more cards. Hint, Hint!

By the time this issue of *PastCards* is published, entries for Canberra Stampshow 2004 will have closed. Although I do not know as yet how many postcard displays will be entered, it should be an excellent opportunity for all who attend to see some of the best postcard exhibits in Australia, and will hopefully inspire our members to try something similar in the future. Stampshow 2006 is only two years away, and from bitter experience, hardly enough time to fill the gaps in what seems a nice collection to make it tell the story necessary for a suitable exhibit!

So, without further ado, on with the show. - Graeme Broxam

## CONTENTS

A Thematic Exhibit of Postcards (Part 4)	Hans Karman	29
DINOSAUR! Or, Five Hundred Million Years of Prehistory in Picture Postcards	Graeme Broxam	35

## A THEMATIC EXHIBIT OF POSTCARDS - WINDMILLS (PART 4)

Hans Karman

### Frames 2 & 3: Turning a Windmill into the Wind

Showing the types of the individual members of your chosen topic is not too difficult. Postcards were after all designed to show off the appearance of whatever it is they are depicting. So with some care a comprehensive treatment is possible as we have seen in the preceding chapters.

When it comes to showing how the subjects of your theme work you have a more difficult task, depending on your subject. If you chose mechanical items like cars or ships it becomes very difficult, because most of the mechanisms are well hidden and would only be visible on a postcard that showed the subject dissected to some extent. Such cards exist, but can be very difficult to locate. If your topic was Steam Locomotives you would also have at least part of the driving mechanism visible on the wheels, as maybe the case with say Tractors or Sailing Ships.

For windmills the difficulty is somewhat less, since many of the features of the operating mechanisms are, at least in part, visible from the outside. I split the operation of a windmill into 3 parts:

- You need to be able to turn the mill into the wind for best efficiency.
- You need to catch as much of the wind's driving force by clever design of the wings
- You need to translate the driving force into something useful

We will first discuss how the miller turns the mill to face the wind.

One means to turn the mill is to simply provide the housing with a handle on which the miller can push. These would normally be at the rear of the mill, out of the way of the turning wings, and came to be known as the **tail**. This is only practical for small mills because of the weight and hence the force needed.



*Figure 1*

*Small grain mills on  
Borgholm, Sweden,  
card used in 1961.*

For bigger mills there are two problems: The weight of the body to be turned and the height above the ground of a pole connected to the body. Attaching a yoke to the end of the pole and harnessing a horse

or a horse team to the yoke, or a small team of burly men, can overcome both problems.



*Figure 2*

*Brenzett Mill in Somerset, card used in 1905.*

The Dutch came up with an ingenious solution that would work for the biggest mills. They added a capstan to the end of the tail and also added bracing timbers to transfer the turning forces to the mill body without breaking the tail.



*Figure 3*

*Capstan with 4 spokes; the chain is attached to an anchoring point set into the ground. A second chain fixes the tail so it can't turn accidentally. Privately produced card from a photo of the mill at Bakel near Eindhoven.*



## PASTCARDS

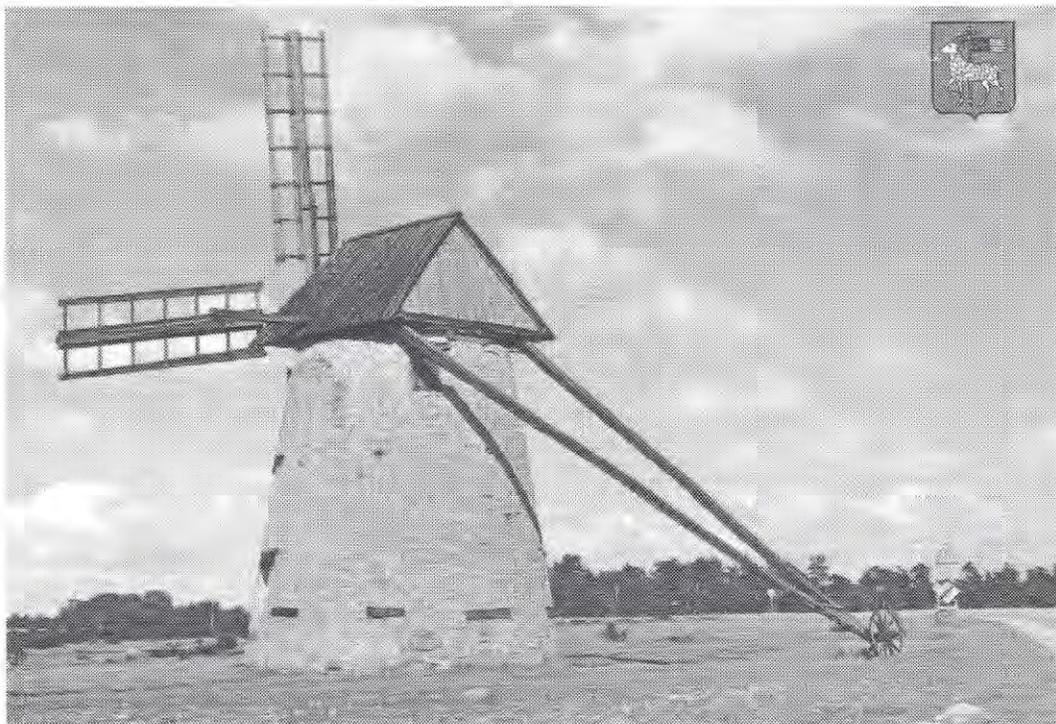
For mills in which the cap only needed to be turned, the tail pole for the simple cases was a very long and hence quite heavy pole. When not in use, it is supported on a rock at this mill in Portugal.



*Figure 6*

*Montedor Windmill, card issued by the nuns of "Our Lady of Perpetual Succour" as a method of raising funds.*

When the cap gets heavier and thus the forces become greater, two poles do the job better, and instead of a rock a wheel is used so the end of the tail can ride along the ground.



*Figure 7*

*The Fårö mill in Sweden, issued by Gotlandskonst.*

On a typical Dutch mill, the cap with the attached wings can weigh many tons and the tail needs to be quite large, using heavy timber for tail and bracing transferring the turning forces to the front as well as the back of the cap. The simple 4 spoke capstan now has 8 spokes to help the turning effort.

*Figure 8*

*Water mill at Hemelum, Friesland,  
issued by Zuiderzee Museum.*

In England and Ireland a different solution was found: and large external wheel had a small cogwheel attached, which rode around the inside of the wall supporting the cap. Applying turning forces to the large wheel turned the cap with this rack and pinion arrangement.

*Figure 9 (below)*

*Blennerville Mill, Tralee Ireland,  
published by John Hinde Ltd, Dublin, Jul  
1984.*



An external wind-driven miniature windmill could drive a similar rack and pinion. With the small windmill placed at right angles to the main wings (parallel to the direction of the wind), it would not be turned unless the wind changed direction. Then it would start to turn and automatically bring the cap around until the main wings again faced in the direction of the wind and the small windmill stopped turning.



*An Historic Windmill — Blennerville, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland.*

## PASTCARDS



*Figure 10*

*Golden Gate Park mill in San Francisco, published Souvenir Publishing Co, San Francisco, 1906.*

American windmills keep facing the wind using a large vane, like a weathercock. When the mill is not required, the vane is folded until it is parallel to the wind-rotor, thus stopping the rotor from catching the wind.

*Figure 11 (below)*

*Trapani mill, Sicily: American mill built on an older conventional windmill tower. Published G M Milano, 1980, used 1988.*

All the examples shown were carefully selected from standard tourist postcards, augmented by an occasional photo converted to a postcard. They show that if you have a large enough collection of postcards in your category, you can probably find MOST of the illustrations you need to support your story. As you get deeper



into the details of the operation, the difficulties become greater, as you will see in the next chapter.

## **DINOSAUR!**

### **OR, FIVE HUNDRED MILLION YEARS OF PREHISTORY IN PICTURE POSTCARDS**

**Graeme Broxam**

Since the first recognition of their fossilised remains as those of extinct animals over two centuries ago, dinosaurs have captured the public imagination, going through several waves of intense popularity since the early days of the picture postcard. During the same period, scientific knowledge of prehistoric life has greatly improved with much effort in recent years going into the search for fossils and detailed analysis of these discoveries to gain a better idea about the biology of these long-extinct creatures.

This series of articles will review the subject of ancient life from a number of different thematic angles illustrated by postcards, including:

- The geological ages
- Fossils, their location, discovery and reconstruction
- Before the Dinosaurs
- The Dinosaur Genera and their lives through artistic reconstructions
- After the Dinosaurs
- Pop Dinosauria – The dinosaur and other prehistoric life in popular culture.

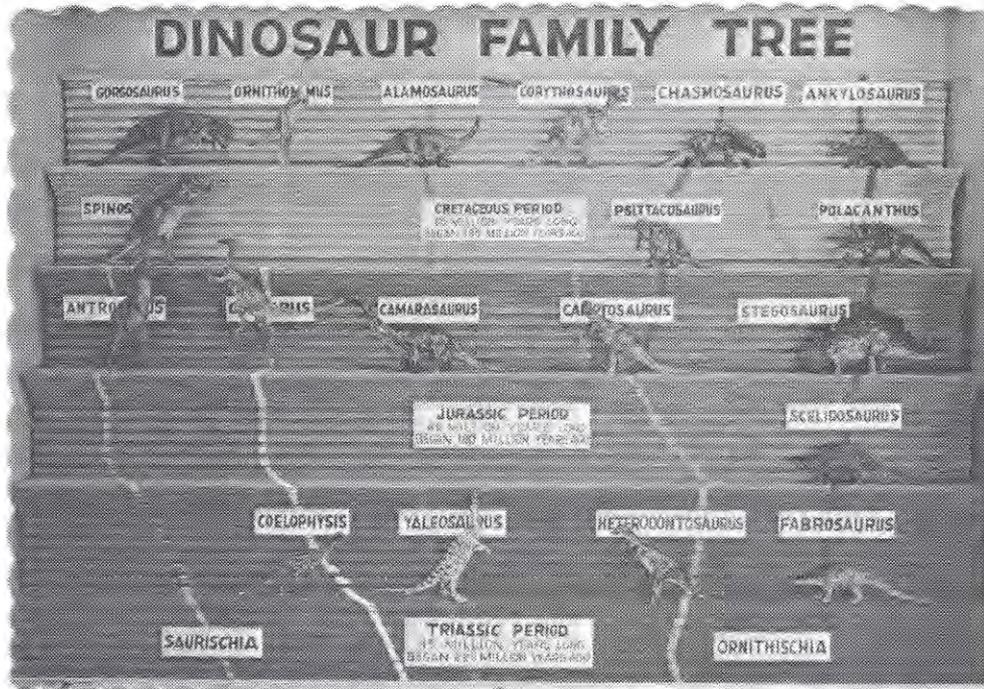
This first article will look at the geological ages, the discovery and nature of fossils within their strata, and the reconstruction of what the animals themselves were like from these fossils.

#### **The Geological Ages**

Geologists have developed a series of “ages” to characterise sediments laid down in various periods of the earth’s history.

- Precambrian (before 590 million years ago)
- Cambrian (about 590-505 million years ago)
- Ordovician (505-438 million years ago)
- Silurian (438-408 million years ago)
- Devonian (408-360 million years ago)
- Carboniferous Period (360-286 million years ago)
- Permian (286-240 million years ago)
- Triassic Period (about 225-180 million years ago)
- Jurassic Period (180-135 million years ago)
- Cretaceous Period (135-65 million years ago)
- Tertiary period (65-2 million years ago)
- Quaternary period (last two million years)

Even though the exact dates of transition from one period to another is the subject of much debate, the transitions themselves are marked by dramatic changes in the nature of creatures living in their respective strata. The Devonian is often known as the “Age of Fish”, the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous collectively as the Mesozoic era or “Age of Reptiles” and the Tertiary and Quaternary as the Cainozoic Era (“Age of Mammals”). These terms were developed in the early 1800s - it is known that mammals and reptiles have lived side-by-side since the Triassic period. Dinosaurs and their closely related marine and aerial relatives, however, dominated the landscape throughout the Mesozoic.



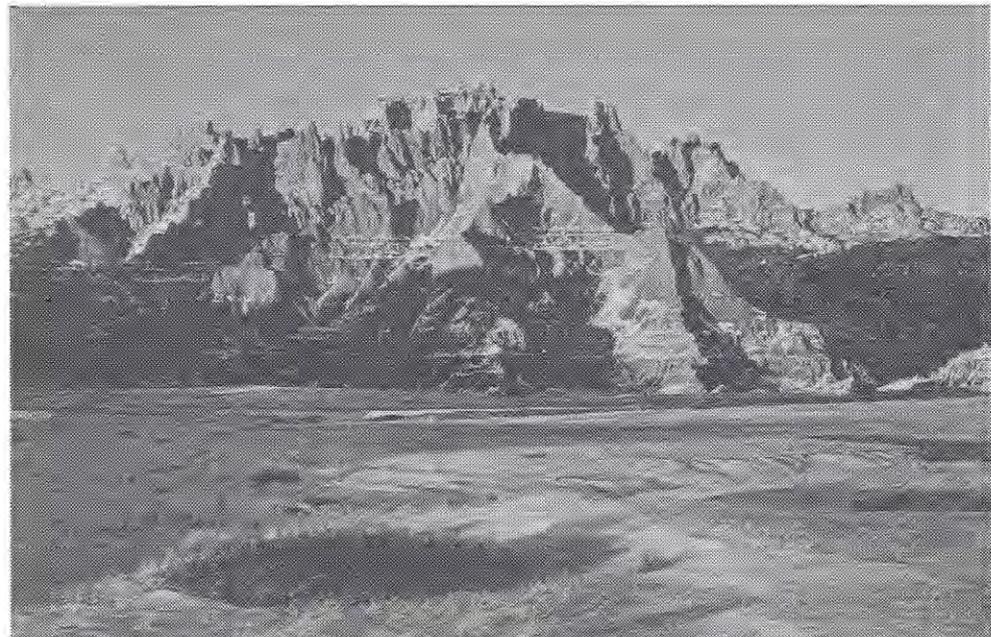
*Dinosaur Family Tree - Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, Colorado  
Seach Card & Souvenir Corp., Salt Lake City, USA, c1970*

This postcard shows a series of assumed evolutionary lines between various groups of dinosaurs throughout the Mesozoic Era. When so characterised, it can be seen that each of the clearly distinct groups retained essentially similar forms throughout the entire 150 million year era, and were completely distinct from modern reptiles. The question must be asked – were (all) dinosaurs even reptiles at all, or some distinct form of life? Recent theories suggest that at least the second line on this card represents creatures that are as bird-like as they are reptilian. So then, are birds really dinosaurs? We will look at this controversy in a later article in this series.

**Fossils Au Natural**

Where to find them and what they look like.

*Evening Shadows Fall  
Upon the Badlands  
National Monument  
Photographer William  
W Dunmire, Publisher  
Dan Grigg Enterprise  
Co., Mitchell, South  
Dakota, c1950s*



Fossils from all geological eras are found in sedimentary rocks of the appropriate age. The famous "Badlands" of South Dakota were during the age of the dinosaurs the bed of a shallow sea, and abound with fossils of all descriptions, including many dinosaurs. Layers of sands and mud, given enough time and pressure from later deposits, form into mudstone and sandstone that may encapsulate the remains of any dead organisms in them and allow fossilisation to take place.



*Dinosaur National Monument – Split Mt. Campground  
George Mc  
Company, Salt Lake  
City, Utah, c1970s*

*Dinosaur National Monument*

*Split Mt. Campground*

Fossils are usually formed by the replacement of natural calcium in bones, shells and similar biological forms by silicates under certain specific conditions (especially under low-oxygen marine muds and silts) – fossils of life forms living in for example dry upland areas are rare. In the most favourable of conditions carbon-based organics are similarly "petrified."

One of the world's most famous dinosaur burial grounds is Utah's Dinosaur National Monument. Sediments that appear to have been a river delta became the last resting place of the mostly disarticulated bones of an enormous number of dead dinosaurs around the beginning of the Cretaceous period. Some near complete skeletons have been found.

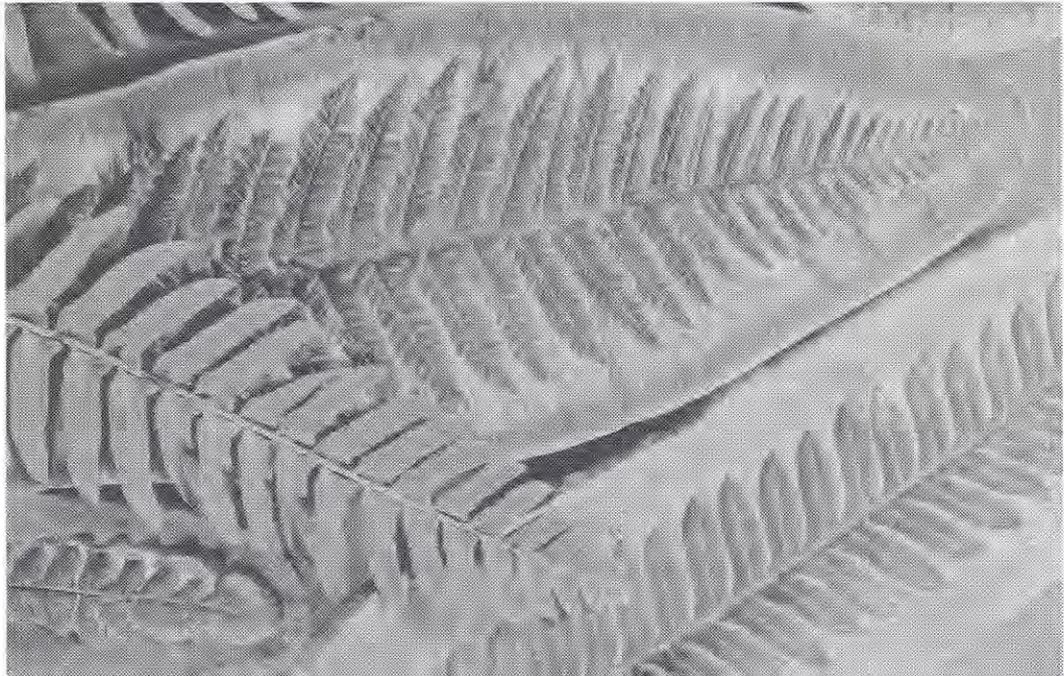


*Early Cretaceous  
feather from  
Koonwarra, south  
east Victoria  
Multicoloured  
photolithography,  
Museum Works (for  
the First  
International  
Palaeontological  
Congress, Sydney,  
2002)*

## PASTCARDS

As well as bones, other organic matter such as feathers lend themselves to fossilisation under suitable conditions, though they usually leave only a two-dimensional impression rather than a solid structure. This 110 million year old early Cretaceous bird feather was found in 1966.

*Fossil Ferns and  
a Living Fern  
Multicoloured  
Photolithography,  
Nature Press,  
Alton, Illinois  
USA c1960s*

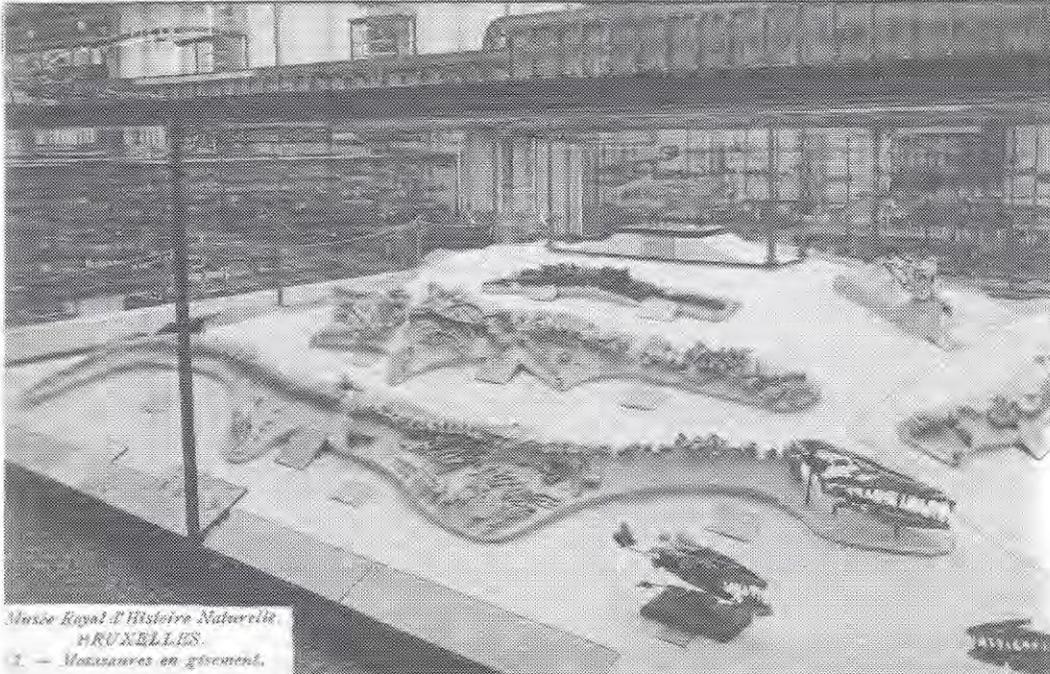


Plants also leave fossils. In fact, huge moss-like trees from the carbonaceous period died in such quantities that they avoided the normal silicate conversion of most fossils to form enormous beds of carboniferous material (hence the name of the era) that with subterranean heat and pressure formed the coal beds mined today for energy. More conventional “petrification” of vegetable matter is illustrated by these 250 million year-old fern fronds, preserved within iron containing concretions that preserve the finest detail of form.



*Dinosaur State  
Park  
Multicoloured  
photolithography,  
Clifford Scofield  
Color  
Productions,  
Cheshire,  
Connecticut USA,  
c.1970*

In addition to the fossilisation of organic matter, under exceptionally favourable conditions the mere passing-by of an animal can leave impressions of feet and sometimes even skin where a soft, muddy surface is allowed to dry out or solidify before being covered by another layer of soft material that in turn solidifies. In 1966 a group of fossilized dinosaur tracks from the Triassic Period (about 180 million years ago) were found at Rocky Hills, Connecticut USA, and have since been preserved as part of a 100-acre park maintained by the Connecticut Park and Forest Commission.



*Mosasaurs en gisement, Sepia collotype, Royal & Natural History Museum, Brussels, c1910*

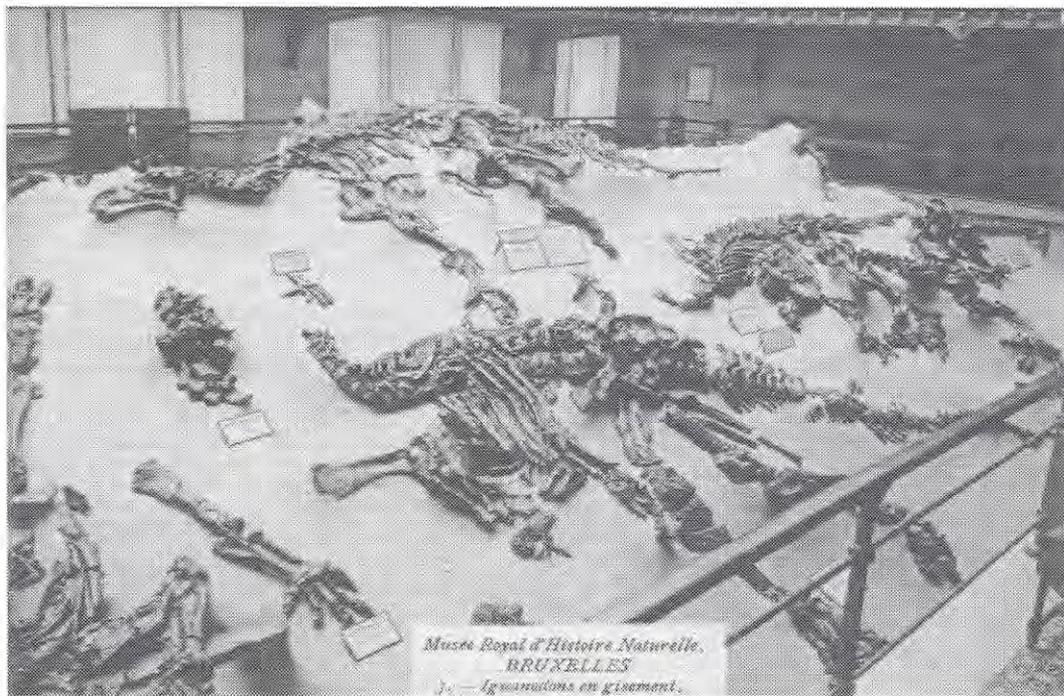
These well-articulated remains are of mosasaurs – enormous web-footed marine lizards closely related to today’s monitors and goannas. Up to 9 metres in length, they lived in shallow waters worldwide during the late Cretaceous. The name is derived from the River Meuse, in the sandstone deposits of which they were first discovered.

*Reliefing Fossil Dinosaur Bones, Dinosaur National Monument  
Photo: Harold J. Brodrick,  
Publisher George Mc Co., Murray, Utah, c1950s*



## PASTCARDS

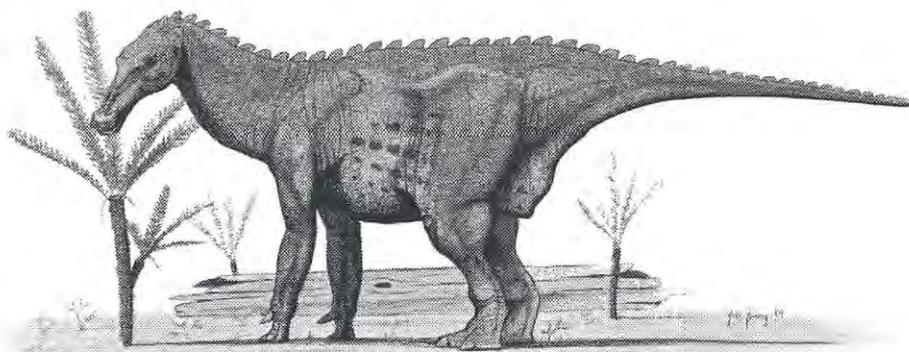
Due to the upheaval of the underlying strata, the sediments at Dinosaur National Monument have been tilted almost perpendicularly, and the fossils are carefully extracted from the surrounding rock from the wall of a specially constructed museum building.

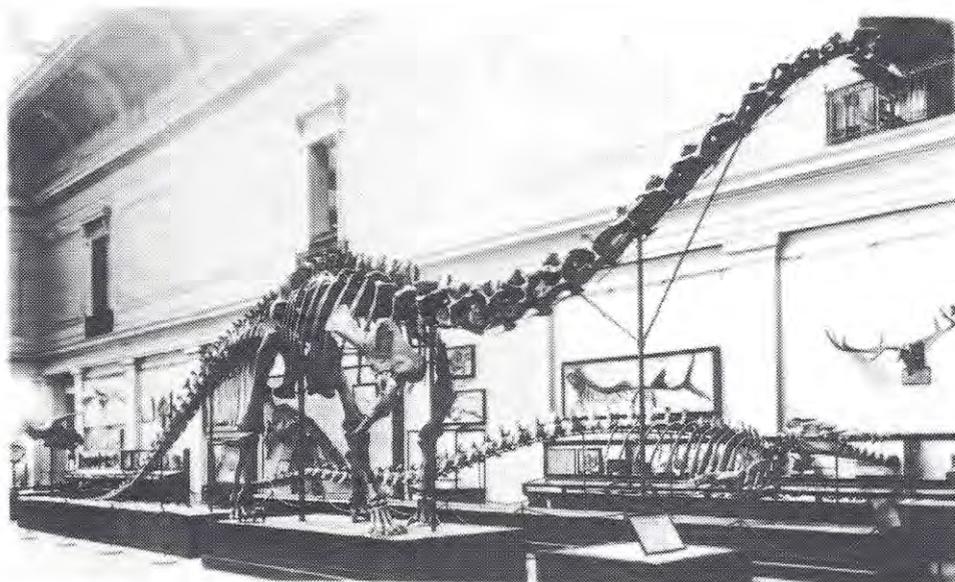


### *Iguanodons en gisement*

*Sepia collotype, Royal & Natural History Museum, Brussels, c1910*

Because complete skeletons with the bones remaining in the correct anatomical relationship (“articulated”) are extremely rare, for much of the nineteenth century controversy raged over the actual shape of most dinosaurs in life. Typical was the relatively common herbivore *Iguanodon*, which was originally reconstructed as a rhinoceros-like quadruped. Only with the spectacular discovery of no less than 39 examples in a coal mine at Bernissart in Belgium in 1878 was it learned for certain that they were essentially bipedal, although even then it became necessary to break the tails of the articulated fossils so that they would stand upright, kangaroo-like. Recent research suggests they were comfortable with both forms of locomotion, and the tails were kept straight, with the body essentially parallel to the ground.

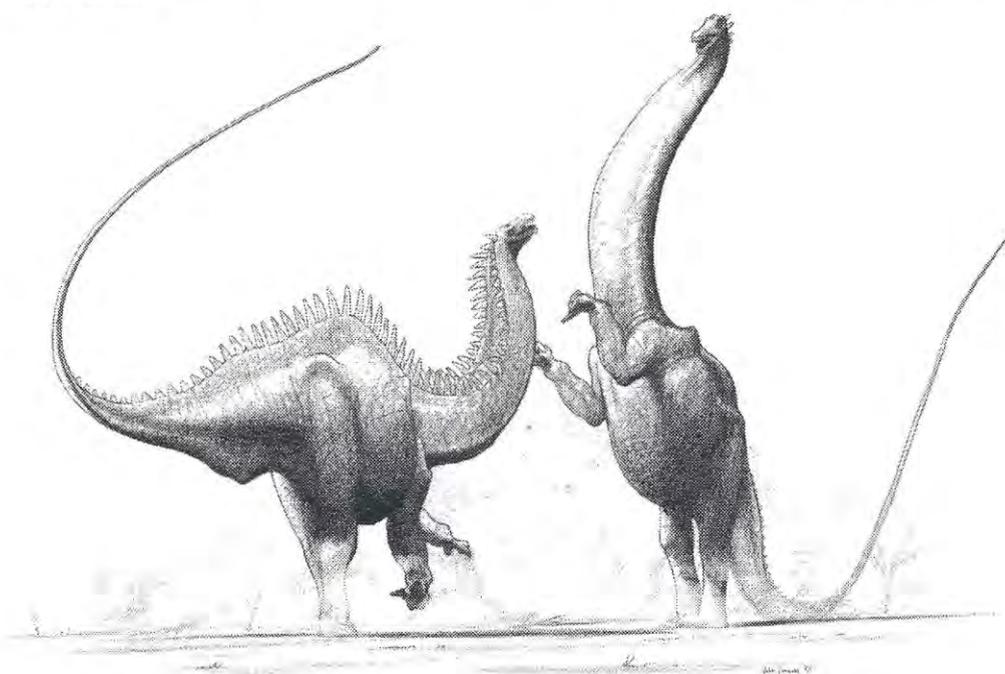




Dinosaur Skeleton, 70 feet long, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution

***“Dinosaur Skeleton, 70 feet long” (Apatosaurus)***  
*Real Photograph, US National Museum, Smithsonian Institution c1940*

Another well-known dinosaur whose exact form was unknown until quite recently (mid 1970s) was *Apatosaurus* (“Deceptive Reptile”), better known to the general public as *Brontosaurus* (“Thunder Reptile”). The two names reflect the often acrimonious efforts of two nineteenth century US collectors, Othniel Marsh and Edward Cope, who gave different names to partial skeletons of what eventually proved to be the same type of dinosaur. *Apatosaurus* was named first, and has now been officially adopted for this large herbivorous *Sauropod*. For many years the more robust head and smaller forelegs of the related dinosaur *Camarasaurus* were used to “fill in” for these parts missing in the original skeletons.



# MACHINATIONS

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### CONTENTS

Editorial	42
Decimal Booklet Series 10 – Danny Howard	43
Christmas Booklets	
Oriental Machins	Tony Luckhurst 46
1840 Uniform Penny Postage Anniversary Issue	John Oliver 51
Album Pages – 1840 Uniform Penny Postage Anniversary Issue	54
Album Pages – 24p and 25p	57

### EDITORIAL

It's almost that time of the year again, when one's mind turns to Xmas stockings and appropriate presents they'd like to see therein. For the Machin collector this year has been somewhat of a watershed year; plenty of choice when requesting Santa Claus to fill the stocking. Quite a few new Machin values (but not so many as to break the bank), new printers for the high value definitives (certainly bank account breaking, depending on how you collect them) and, of course, the piece de resistance, the £2 value with the missing £ (the first striking error on a Machin definitive). With respect to the latter, in theory the error could not have happened. In simple terms a single image is generated by the computer and that same image replicated direct to the plate. One stamp in error, all stamps in error (and more readily identifiable by proof checking). How then can one stamp have an error? The error appears on the no dot sheet (apparently on two types of paper) of the photogravure issue printed on 1 July 2003 by De La Rue immediately adjacent to the cylinder number. This cylinder number, D1, suggests that the printing was carried out at De La Rue's new premises at Byfleet. But this may not have been the case. In changing from the previous De La Rue logo identifying the cylinder number (number with leaping hare) to the straight number did the computer programmer make a mistake? Lots of questions to be answered, and no doubt, having been suitably embarrassed, De La Rue will be working overtime to determine what went wrong. In the meantime the Machin fraternity will be trying to work out how many stamps made it to the marketplace. Once identified in the British press (*The Times* no less) it was withdrawn less than a month later (in late July 2003). Certainly a good Xmas present to request!

Anyway, to all our readers of Machinations, thank you for your continuing support and a very happy Christmas and an even better year in 2004.

Enjoy your read of this issue and, until next time, Good Hunting.

## DECIMAL BOOKLET SERIES 10 – CHRISTMAS BOOKLETS

by Danny Howard

Decimal Booklet Series 10 (DB 10) first appeared on 15 November 1978. This series was introduced by the Royal Mail in an attempt to increase the number of Christmas Cards handled by the Post Office each year, obviously with an eye to increasing its revenue.

While this series is classified by the Great Britain Decimal Stamp Book Study Circle (GBDSBSC) as Christmas Booklets, this is the result of the cover designs used rather than the stamps contained therein. The contents of booklets in DB 10 are Machin Definitives rather than Christmas special issues stamps, which made their first appearance in booklet form in 1984. They are classified as DB 12, which replaced DB 10 from that time.

While DB 10 spans a six year period from 1978 to 1983 a basic collection comprises just six (or seven – read on) booklets. A more specialised collection of this series however could include up to 52 booklets once cylinder numbers, both dot and no dot, phosphor displacements, phantom bands and miscuts are taken into account and added to a basic collection of six (or seven) plain booklets. Although, it should be mentioned that several of the varieties mentioned below exist in very small numbers, some perhaps being unique. An even more specialised collection would involve plating the panes to their positions on the primary sheets, involving up to 20 panes per sheet, and is well beyond the scope of this article.

This series is also of some considerable interest of collectors of single stamps and se-tenant pairs as a result of its mixed value panes comprising both first and second class stamps which appeared in the first five booklets in the series and the various phosphor shifts which featured in their printing.

The series also contains the first decimal stamp booklet sold officially for less than the face value of its contents when in 1982 a booklet containing ten 12 ½p and ten 15 ½p stamps, a total face value of £2.80, was sold for a mere £2.50. This happened again the following year when the last booklet in the series DB 10(6) containing twenty 12 ½p was sold for £2.20, again a 30p discount to face.

The first booklet in the series DB 10(1) was issued officially issued on 15 November 1978. The outside features a Holly and Ivy design with the words “Greetings Christmas 1978” along with details of the designer, printer and contents across the cover when the booklet was opened out. The inside cover shows a range of postal rates current at August 1978.

DB 10(1) contains decimal pane 32 (DP32) comprising ten 7p and ten 9p stamps and was sold at its face value of £1.60. The stamps were printed by Harrison on the Jumelle press using FCP(H)/Dex and cylinders B8 (7p), B3 (9p) and B23 (phosphor) in dot and no dot panes. There are six varieties of this booklet, plain, dot and no dot cylinder booklets with standard phosphor layout and plain, dot and no dot cylinders showing a variety where the phosphor has shifted downwards so that the two bands from the 9p stamps in the top row of the pane encroach on the 7p stamps in the bottom row. The 7p stamp has a centre bar and is catalogued as DG70.2 with two varieties at Deegam level three. The 9p has two bars and is catalogued as DG90.4, it also has two varieties at Deegam level 3.

DB 10(2) was issued on 14 November 1979. The outside cover features a Christmas Cracker design along with the words “Greetings Christmas 1979” and details of the designer, printer and contents. The inside cover shows the postal rates current in October 1979 and a small logo and details for the forthcoming London 1980 International Stamp Exhibition.

DB 10(2) contains DP37 comprising ten 8p and ten 10p stamps and was sold at its face value of £1.80. The stamps were again printed by Harrison on the Jumelle press using FCP(H)/Dex and cylinders B4 (8p), B5 (10p) and B23 (phosphor) in dot and no dot panes. The dot panes can only be identified by the dot against the phosphor cylinder number as no dot was engraved against the colour cylinder numbers. There are nine varieties of this booklet. Firstly there are the usual plain, dot and no dot

## Machinations

cylinder booklets with standard phosphor layout. There are also plain, dot and no dot cylinder booklets showing miscut panes having the 8p stamps in the top row and 10p in the bottom row. Then there are cylinder booklets on which the colour cylinder numbers are unsynchronised resulting in the two colour cylinder numbers appearing in different booklets. Only the B5 dot pane can be identified because it appears with the phosphor cylinder, while the B4 cannot, as it does not have the dot engraved against it.

One pane is also known from a presentation pack showing a variety where the phosphor has shifted downwards so that the two bands from the 10p stamps in the top row of the pane encroach on the 8p stamps in the bottom row. The 8p stamp has a centre bar and is catalogued as DG80.2 with two varieties at Deegam level three. The 10p has two bars and is catalogued as DG100.4 with two varieties at Deegam level 3.

DB 10(3) was issued on 12 November 1980. The outside cover features a Christmas Nativity scene along with the words "Greetings for Christmas 1980" and details of the designer, printer and contents. The inside cover shows the postal rates current in September 1980.

DB 10(3) contains DP44 comprising ten 10p and ten 12p stamps and was sold at its face value of £2.20. The stamps were again printed by Harrison but on the smaller Chambon press using FCP(H)/Dex and cylinders B18 (10p), B8 (12p) and B34 (phosphor). The smaller press utilised only single column cylinders and hence there are only no dot cylinder panes. There are eight varieties of this booklet. Firstly there are the usual plain and cylinder booklets with standard phosphor layout. There are also plain and cylinder booklets partially missing phosphor and again with additional phantom bands so that each stamp has three bands caused by phosphor spillage. Finally there are cylinder booklets on which the colour and phosphor cylinder numbers are unsynchronised resulting in the two colour cylinder numbers appearing together while the phosphor cylinder appears on its own in a different booklet.

The 10p stamp has a centre bar and is catalogued as DG100.10 with two varieties at Deegam level three. The 12p has two bars and is catalogued as DG120.3, it has four varieties at Deegam level 3.

DB 10(4) was issued on 11 November 1981. The outside cover features an Ice Skating scene along with the words "Christmas Greetings 1981" on both back and front along with details of the designer, printer and contents. The inside cover shows the postal rates effective from January 1981.

DB 10(4) contains DP50 comprising ten 11 ½p and ten 14p stamps and was sold at its face value of £2.55. The stamps were again printed by Harrison on the Chambon press using FCP(H)/Dex and cylinders B12 (11 ½p), B13 (14p) and B41 (phosphor), but these were trimmed off during printing and no cylinder booklets exist. There are consequently only two varieties of this booklet, both plain booklets. Firstly with the pane with standard layout with the 14p stamps in the top row and miscut with 14p in the bottom row. The 11 ½p stamp has a centre bar and is catalogued as DG115.2.1 at Deegam level three. The 14p has two bars and is catalogued as DG140.3.1 at Deegam level 3.

DB 10(5) was issued on 10 November 1982. The outside cover features Mummies performing for Father Christmas along with details of the designer and contents. There is no greeting included in the cover design, nor printer's details. The inside cover shows the postal rates effective from February 1982 and printer's details.

DB 10(5) contains DP59 comprising ten 12 ½p and ten 15 ½p stamps, which was sold at a 30p discount for £2.50 and sales were limited to two books per customer at any one time. The stamps were again printed by Harrison on the Chambon press using FCP(H)/Dex and cylinders B20, B22 and B23 (12 ½p), B18 and B21 (15 ½p) and B51, B52, B53 and B54 (phosphor). In addition to plain booklets, there are consequently a number of cylinder varieties for this booklet due to the various cylinder combinations used, including one displaced phosphor variety making a total of eleven collectable varieties of this booklet. The 12 ½p stamp has a centre bar and is catalogued as DG125.1

it has seven varieties at Deegam level three. The 15 ½p has two bars and is catalogued as DG155.3.1 and has eight varieties at Deegam level 3. Both stamps also have a star design printed on the gum.

DB 10(6) was issued on 9 November 1983. The outside cover features a Pantomimes design, featuring scenes from Cinderella and Alladin, along with details of the designer and contents. Again, there is no greeting included in the cover design, nor printer's details. The inside cover shows the postal rates effective from April 1983 and printer's details.

DB 10(6) contains DP67 comprising twenty 12 ½p stamps and was again sold at a 30p discount for £2.20, with sales again being limited to two books per customer at any one time. The stamps were again printed by Harrison on the Chambon press using FCP(H)/Dex and cylinders B36, and B40 (12 ½p), and B49, B62, and B36 (phosphor). In addition to plain booklets, there are again a number of cylinder varieties for this booklet, this time including plain miscut booklets, one displaced phosphor variety and several varieties showing the phosphor cylinder number in various positions on the pane making a total of nine collectable varieties of this booklet. The 12 ½p stamps have a centre bar, show Deegam value type 2 and are catalogued as DG125.1 they have three varieties at Deegam level three. These stamps again have a star design printed on the gum, which is different to those on stamps from DB 10(5).

DB 10(6)A is a sub type of DB 10(6). It was issued on the same day, with the same cover design, but contains pane DP67A. DP67A differs from DP67 in that while it is comprised of twenty 12 ½p stamps printed by Harrison on FCP/Dex with star underprint, the stamps in this pane show Deegam value type 1 rather than Deegam value type 2. Deegam value type 1 displays thinner elements than type 2 with an overall width of 5.35mm, compared to 5.60mm for type 2.

Cylinders B42, B44 and B46 (12 ½p), and B49 and B36 (phosphor) were used. In addition to plain booklets, there are again a number of cylinder and miscut varieties for this booklet. This time they include miscut booklets both plain and cylinder from cylinder B44, and several varieties showing the phosphor cylinder number in various positions on the pane making a total of seven collectable varieties. The 12 ½p stamps have a centre bar, show Deegam value type and are again catalogued as DG125.1 but only have two varieties at Deegam level three. These stamps have a star design printed on the gum, as those from DB 10(6).

It can be seen from this analysis that even for the smallest series of booklets, which DB 10 now certainly is in terms of basic booklets issued, one can follow many paths and develop a quite large and specialised collection. Imagine the task and patience required to consider plating them as well!!!

#### REFERENCES:

- The Bookmark Catalogue, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, the Great Britain Decimal Stamp Book Study Circle, 1999
- The Complete Deegam Machin Handbook, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, D G A Myall, 2003
- Specialised Machin Catalogue, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Machin Collectors Club, 2000

# ORIENTAL MACHINS

By Tony Luckhurst

There have been many stamps which have used the Machin portrait as an element of the design, but few have used the Machin head as a major part of the design. The latest Deegam Machin handbook includes a section as part of Appendix 11 'Machin Miscellany' on these Non-UK Machins. While Guernsey, the Isle of Man and Republic of Somaliland have all used the design, by far the most prolific has been Hong Kong and it is these stamps which are the focus of this article.

The final definitive series released by Hong Kong using the Queens head commenced life in 1992. It featured the Machin portrait and "Hong Kong" in Chinese characters. The interesting feature of this series are the parallels to the UK Machin issue. Like their UK counterparts, they have had different printers, phosphors and sizes, they have been released in sheet, coil and sheetlet form as well as appearing in standard and prestige booklets.



The stamps were produced in small format (HK10c - HK\$5) and large format (HK\$10 - HK\$50). The printers used were Enschedé, with whom all Machin enthusiasts will be familiar and Leigh-Mardon of Melbourne.

The stamps were printed by both gravure and lithography. The Enschedé gravure printings were APS perforated while the lithography printings by both printers are comb-perforated. The stamps are all perforated 14 ¾ x 14. As an additional security device the stamps have the words Hong Kong printed on them in yellow fluorescent ink. Originally the stamps were issued without phosphor bands, but from 1996 they were issued with AY phosphor bars.

Some miniature sheets also contained multiple values yielding se-tenant stamps of differing denominations. Sheet and coil stamps were on OFNP while some of the booklet stamps were printed on FCP. The stamps were invalidated from 1 July 1997 when Hong Kong reverted to the possession of mainland China.

## Miniature Sheets

Fifteen miniature sheets have been released, most contained a single HK\$10 stamp. These were each printed in different colours and most were for issue at various stamp exhibitions.

There were also a series of sheets plotting the history of Hong Kong definitive stamps which are known as the 'Classic Stamps' series. These sheets contained various combinations of lower value stamps (up to HK\$5).



## Booklets

Stamps which had the most use were those issued in the so called "Seven Eleven" booklets of 10, named because of where they were primarily sold. Initially these were HK\$1, HK\$1.90 and HK\$2.40. When postage rates were increased this initially rose to HK\$1.20, HK\$2.10 and HK\$2.60 and subsequently increased to HK\$1.30, HK\$2.50 and HK\$3.10.

There have also been two prestige booklets released which contained the Classic Stamps miniature sheets and other descriptive text. The first of these prestige booklets 'A History of Hong Kong Definitive Stamps 1862 – 1992' also resulted in a Machin first. This booklet saw the first Machins produced using watermarked paper, resulting in six stamps from booklet panes 4, 5 & 6 showing a Crown over CA watermark.

## The single stamps

*Let's examine a list of all the possible single stamps in this series. The source of these was from sheets (S), booklets (B), miniature sheets (MS) and coils (C). Every 5<sup>th</sup> stamp in coil rolls of 1000 has a number printed on the back, although there were some exceptions to this rule!*

10c	Magenta rose and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
10c	Magenta rose and black (B) Wmk	LM	Litho
10c	Magenta rose and black (2B) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure

## Machinations

20c	Light blue, blackish blue and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
20c	Light blue, blackish blue and black (2B) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
50c	Orange vermillion, yellow and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
50c	Orange vermillion, yellow and black (2B)(S)	Enschedé	Gravure
60c	Turquoise, light blue and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
70c	Mauve, lilac and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
80c	Cerise, pink and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
90c	Bronze green, greenish-grey and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1	Cinnamon, saffron and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1	Cinnamon, saffron and black (B)	LM	Litho
\$1	Cinnamon, saffron and black (B) Wmk	LM	Litho
\$1	Cinnamon, saffron and black (2B) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.10	Carmine, salmon pink and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.10	Carmine, salmon pink and black (2B) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.20	Violet, lilac and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.20	Violet, lilac and black (B)	Enschedé	Litho
\$1.20	Violet, lilac and black (2B) (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.30	Navy blue, orange and pale brown (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.30	Navy blue, orange and pale brown (2B) (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.30	Navy blue, orange and pale brown (2B) (B, MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$1.40	Sap green, yellow and black (2B) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.50	Black, blue and grey blue (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.50	Black, blue and grey blue (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.60	Deep green, pink and black (2B) (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.60	Deep green, pink and black (2B) (B, MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$1.70	Black, light blue and dark blue (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.70	Black, light blue and dark blue (B) Wmk	LM	Litho
\$1.80	Black, magenta and grey (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.80	Black, magenta and grey (B) Wmk	LM	Litho
\$1.90	Emerald, yellow and grey brown (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$1.90	Emerald, yellow and grey brown (B)	LM	Litho
\$1.90	Emerald, yellow and grey brown (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2	Dark green, turquoise green and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2	Dark green, turquoise green and black (B) Wmk	LM	Litho
\$2	Dark green, turquoise green and black (2B) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.10	Magenta, turquoise and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure

\$2.10	Magenta, turquoise and black (B)	Enschedé	Litho
\$2.10	Magenta, turquoise and black (CB) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.10	Magenta, turquoise and black (2B) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.10	Magenta, turquoise and black (2B) (B, MS)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.30	Black and violet brown (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.40	Dull blue, grey blue and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.40	Dull blue, grey blue and black (B)	LM	Litho
\$2.50	Yellow ochre, lemon and black (CB) (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.50	Yellow ochre, lemon and black (CB) (B, MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$2.60	Chocolate, light brown and black (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$2.60	Chocolate, light brown and black (B)	Enschedé	Litho
\$2.60	Chocolate, light brown and black (CB) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$3.10	Orange brown, turquoise and black (CB) (S, C)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$3.10	Orange brown, turquoise and black (CB) (B, MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$5	Emerald, turquoise and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$5	Emerald, turquoise and black (B, MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$5	Emerald, turquoise and black (CB) (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$5	Emerald, turquoise and black (CB) (B, MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Dark brown, light brown and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$10	Ultramarine, light blue and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Red brown, cinnamon and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Purple, yellow, blue and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Emerald, blackish green and turquoise (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Red brown, cinnamon and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Ruby, yellowish orange and brown (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Red brown, cinnamon and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Dark green, orange and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Sapphire blue, signal green and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$10	Apple green, carmine and black (MS)	Enschedé	Litho
\$20	Dark red, vermilion and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure
\$50	Dark grey, light grey and black (S)	Enschedé	Gravure

## Conclusion

Thanks must go to Douglas Myall and the third edition of his Deegam Machin Handbook which was the source for the information set out in this article. As you can see these stamps have much in common with the Machin issues from the UK in addition to the use of the Machin head. They too have the phosphor varieties, special booklet and miniature sheet varieties. While it may appear that they have gone somewhat overboard with the HK\$10 miniature sheets, HK\$10 is currently worth around AU\$1.90 or 80p! This colourful and interesting set from Hong Kong provides yet another dimension to Machin collecting as well as being a colourful set and a challenge to complete.

## REFERENCE

**The Complete Deegam Machin Handbook** Third edition 2003

D.G.A. Myall Deegam Publications

ISBN 0 9521047 17 /25

*The DG numbering system, PIP1 and S I N systems for identifying perforation and inset and notched band types used throughout this journal are used with the kind permission of Mr DGA Myall, the author of those systems. Similarly the DB and DP numbering systems for booklets and panes are used with kind permission of the Great Britain Decimal Stamp Book Study Circle.*

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## 1840 UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

by John Oliver

Five stamps were officially issued on 10 January 1990 to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the uniform penny post, however all the values in the series were pre-released on 12 December 1989. These stamps were to have been on sale throughout the whole of 1990 replacing the corresponding values in the standard Machin definitive range, but a tariff increase on September 1990 put paid to their short life. An earlier edition of Machinations (v5 n4) has a study of these stamps in greater depth and since the author is bigger than me I must avoid contradicting him!

There were five values

- 15p light blue to prepay the inland second class letter rate
- 20p black to prepay the first class inland letter rate
- 29p purple to prepay the airmail world wide postcards rate
- 34p slate blue to prepay the airmail letter rate to zone B
- 37p red to prepay the airmail letter rate to zone C

Considering them in order of value:

1. 15p Light blue printed by three different printers
  - a. Harrison printed in photogravure on FC paper with dextrin gum
    - i. In sheets from cyl 3, with a single phosphor band in the centre. Screened values and borders are known.
    - ii. A £1.50 window booklet containing 10 x 15p stamps (**DP140**) with a phosphor band centre. The pane is imperforate top and bottom yielding stamps IPPP from the top row and PPIP from the bottom row.
    - iii. A 50p vending machine booklet containing two columns of stamps (**DP137**). The left column contains a label in position 1 (please use the post code) and 1 x 20p black stamp in position 3. The right hand column contains 2 x 15p stamps with one left phosphor band. The stamp in position 2 has an inset band while the stamp in position 4 has a notched band at the top left (N1).
    - iv. The "London Life" Prestige booklet has a multivalued pane of nine stamps (**DP147**) (3 x 3). The stamp in position 7 is a 15p light blue 1840 Anniversary issue with a phosphor band on the right.
  - b. Walsall printed in lithography on FC paper with PVAI gum and perforated 13¾ by 14.
    - i. A £1.50 window booklet containing a pane (**DP152**) of 10 x 15p stamps in two rows of 5 with a phosphor band centre. The pane is imperf on three sides, yielding stamps IPPP from positions 1 – 4, IIPP from position 5, PPIP from positions 6 – 9 and PIIP from position 10.
    - ii. A 60p machine vended booklet containing a pane (**DP142**) 4 x 15p stamps. The pane is imperf on three sides yielding four single stamps each with a different perforation configuration, IPPP, IIPP, PPPI and PIIP.
  - c. Questa printed in lithography on FC paper with dextrin gum

- i. A £1.50 window booklet containing 10 x 15p stamps (**DP150**) in two rows of 5 with a phosphor band centre, which is also short at top and bottom. The pane is perforated on each side, yielding all stamps PPPP.
2. 20p Cream and black printed by three different printers.
  - a. Harrison printed in photogravure on AC paper with dextrin gum
    - i. In sheets from cyls 1A 1B, the value is screened and unscreened values do not exist. It is also known with low OBA.
    - ii. A £1 vending machine booklet containing a pane (**DP138**) of 5 x 20p stamps plus one label in position 1 (please use the post code). The pane is imperf at left and right yielding stamps in positions 2, 4 and 6 which are PIPP, with those in positions 3 and 5 being PPPI.
    - iii. A £2 window booklet containing 10 x 20p stamps (**DP141**) in two rows of 5. The pane is imperf top and bottom, yielding stamps IPPP from positions 1 – 5 and PPIP from positions 6 – 10.
    - iv. From “London Life” Prestige booklet, two panes (**DB146** and **DB148**) each of 6 x 20p stamps. This stamp is known with low OBA from pane **DP146A**.
    - v. An 80p vending machine booklet containing a pane (**DP149**) of 4 x 20p stamps. The pane is imperf on three sides yielding four single stamps each with a different perforation configuration, IPPP, IIPP, PPPI and PIIP.
    - vi. A Miniature Sheet (**DMS1**) containing 1 x 20p stamp. The sheet was sold at £1 to raise funds for the World Stamp Exhibition in London in 1980.
  - b. Harrison printed in photogravure on FC paper with dextrin gum
    - i. The “London Life” Prestige booklet has a multivalue pane of nine stamps (**DP147**) (3 x 3). The stamp in position 9 is a 20p cream and black 1840 Anniversary issue with two phosphor bands. This stamp is known with a 10mm or 11mm gap between the bands.
    - ii. A 50p vending machine booklet containing two columns of stamps (**DP137**). The left column contains a label in position 1 (please use the post code) and 1 x 20p black stamp in position 3 with two phosphor bands which are inset left and top. The right hand column contains 2 x 15p stamps (refer details above).
  - c. Walsall printed in lithography on AC paper with PVAI gum and perforated 13¾ by 14
    - i. An 80p machine vended booklet containing a pane (**DP143**) of 4 x 20p stamps. The pane is imperf on three sides yielding four single stamps each with a different perforation configuration, IPPP, IIPP, PPPI and PIIP.
    - ii. A £2 window booklet containing a pane (**DP153**) of 10 x 20p stamps in two rows of 5. The pane is imperf on three sides, yielding stamps IPPP from positions 1 – 4, IIPP from position 5, PPIP from positions 6 – 9 and PIIP from position 10.
  - d. Walsall printed in gravure on OFN paper with PVAI gum and perforated 13¾ by 14
    - i. From the “Special by Design” Prestige booklet a pane (**DP306**) of 6 x 1st NVI black with two phosphor bands in two columns of 3. This pane was issued much later than the anniversary series on 15 February 2000. It was not related to the 1840 Anniversary, but to recognise the contribution of Jeffrey Matthews to the Machin issues.

- e. Questa printed in lithography on AC paper with dextrin gum
  - i. A £2 window booklet containing 10 x 20p stamps (DP151) in two rows of 5. The pane is perforated on each side, yielding all stamps PPPP.
- 3. 29p Purple printed by Harrison and Sons
  - a. Harrison printed in photogravure on AC paper with dextrin gum
    - i. In sheets from cyl 1. The value is screened and unscreened values do not exist.
  - b. Harrison printed in photogravure on FC paper with dextrin gum
    - i. The "London Life" Prestige booklet has a multivalue pane of nine stamps (DP147) (3 x 3). The stamp in position 8 is a 29p purple with two phosphor bands .
- 4. 34p Slate blue printed by Harrison and Sons
  - a. Harrison printed in photogravure on AC paper with dextrin gum
    - i. In sheets from cyl 1. Screened values are the norm, although one stamp per sheet has no screening on the value. This stamp is also known with low OBA.
- 5. 37p Red printed by Harrison and Sons
  - a. Harrison printed in photogravure on AC paper with dextrin gum
    - i. In sheets from cyl 1. The value is screened and unscreened values do not exist.

### **Resources for Machin Collectors from B.Alan :**

- **Regular Price lists of Machin and related material – all offers numbered according to the Connoisseur Catalogue issued by the same company . A wealth of material for all levels of Machin collectors. The Specialised List for 1997/98 covers issues from the inception of elliptical perforations, and includes useful annotations describing features such as phosphors, coil leaders etc. Not just a price list – more like a mini-catalogue.**
- ◆ **The *Variety Club News* containing a wealth of articles on many aspects of modern GB philately, including Machins. Questa gravure machine books**
  - ◆ **The Speed Prestige booklet**

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1840 Uniform Penny Postage Anniversary Issue  
Perforation 15 by 14

All were pre-released on 12th December 1989 and withdrawn 15th September 1990,  
except the 20p which was withdrawn 31st December 1990

Printed in photogravure by Harrisons

FCP/PVAD  
Centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 2bc  
Head type A1

Issued 10.1.90

FCP/PVAD  
Centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 2b  
Head type A1  
IPPP

Issued 30.1.90

FCP/PVAD  
Centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 2b  
Head type A1  
PPIP

Issued 30.1.90

FCP/PVAD  
inset band left  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 2b  
Head type A1

Issued 30.1.90

FCP/PVAD  
notched band left  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 2b  
Head type A1

Issued 30.1.90

FCP/PVAD  
Side band right  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 3b  
Head type A1

Issued 20.3.90

Printed in lithography by Walsall

FCP/PVA  
centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 4bc  
Head type A2  
IPPP

Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14

FCP/PVA  
centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 4bc  
Head type A2  
IIPP  
IIPP

Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14  
15p light blue

FCP/PVA  
centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 4bc  
Head type A2  
PPIP  
PPIP

Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14

FCP/PVA  
centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 4bc  
Head type A2  
PIIP  
PIIP

Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14

Printed in lithography by Questa

FCP/PVA  
Centre band  
15p light blue  
  
Value type 4bc  
Head type A2

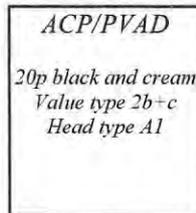
Issued 17.4.90

1840 Uniform Penny Postage Anniversary Issue

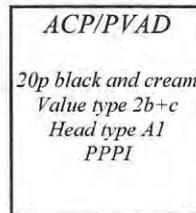
Perforation 15 by 14

All were pre-released on 12 December 1989 and withdrawn 15 September 1990,  
except the 20p which was withdrawn 31 December 1990

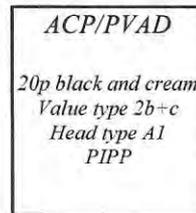
Printed in photogravure by Harrisons



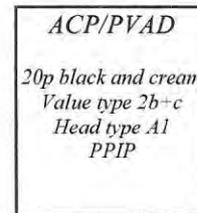
Issued 10.1.90



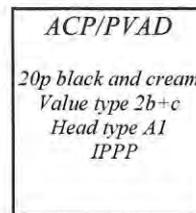
Issued 30.1.90



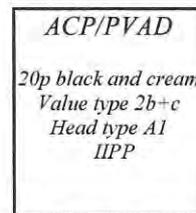
Issued 30.1.90



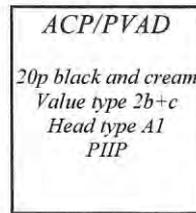
Issued 30.1.90



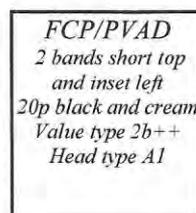
Issued 30.1.90



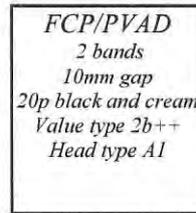
Issued 17.4.90



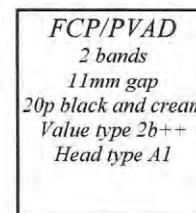
Issued 17.4.90



Issued 30.1.90

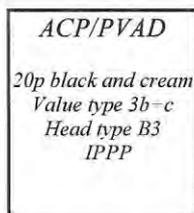


Issued 20.3.90

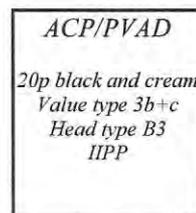


Issued 20.3.90

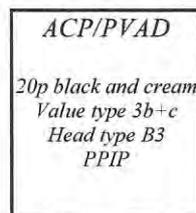
Printed in lithography by Walsall



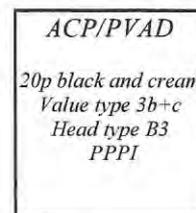
Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14



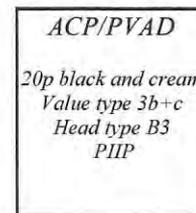
Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14  
15p light blue



Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14

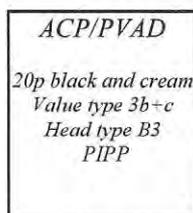


Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14

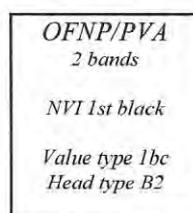


Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14

Printed in gravure by Walsall

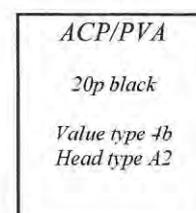


Issued 30.1.90  
perf. 13¾ by 14



Issued 15.2.00  
perf. 13¾ by 14

Printed in lithography by Questa



Issued 17.4.90

*1840 Uniform Penny Postage Anniversary Issue*

*Perforation 15 by 14*

*All were pre-released on 12 December 1989 and withdrawn 15 September 1990,  
except the 20p which was withdrawn 31 December 1990*

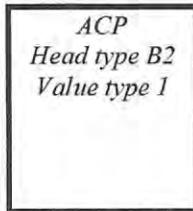
*Printed in photogravure by Harrisons*

<i>ACP/PVAD</i>  <i>29p purple</i>  <i>Value type 2b</i> <i>Head type A1</i>	<i>FCP/PVAD</i> <i>2 bands</i> <i>29p purple</i>  <i>Value type 2bd</i> <i>Head type A1</i>	<i>ACP/PVAD</i>  <i>34p slate blue</i>  <i>Value type 1bc</i> <i>Head type A1</i>	<i>ACP/PVAD</i>  <i>37p red</i>  <i>Value type 1bc</i> <i>Head type A1</i>
<i>Issued 10.1.90</i>	<i>Issued 20.3.90</i>	<i>Issued 10.1.90</i>	<i>Issued 10.1.90</i>
<i>Worldwide airmail rate for postcards</i>	<i>Worldwide airmail rate for postcards</i>	<i>Minimum airmail letter rate for zone B</i>	<i>Minimum airmail letter rate for zone C</i>

*Face Value 24p*

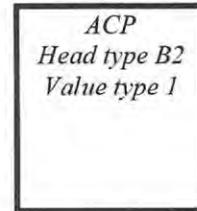
*Printed by Harrison in Photogravure*

*Colour Violet*



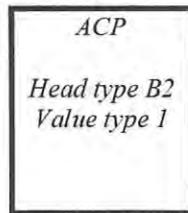
*Issued 28.8.84*

*Colour Terracotta*

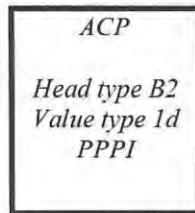


*Issued 26.9.89*

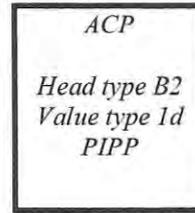
*Colour Rust*



*Issued 10.9.91*

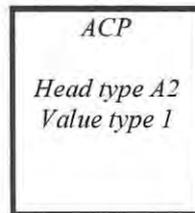


*Issued 10.9.91*

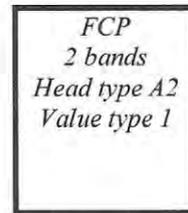


*Issued 10.9.91*

*Printed by Questa in lithography*

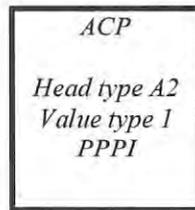


*Issued 27.10.92*

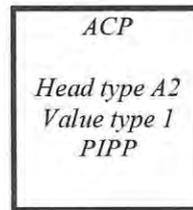


*Issued 27.10.92*

*Printed by Walsall in lithography*



*Issued 9.2.93*



*Issued 9.2.93*

*Violet issue*

*Prepaid the second weight step for first class letters from 3 September 1984 until 20 October 1986 when it was used to prepay the 150g rate for second class letters. It was withdrawn on 9 September 1988*

*Terracotta issue*

*This issue was made following an increase in the 100g 2nd class letter rate from 2 October 1989, it was also used to prepay the minimum surface rate to the non EU countries of Europe. It was withdrawn on 15 September 1990.*

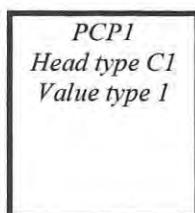
*Rust issue*

*This change in colour was to bring it into line with the Jeffrey Matthews standards. It was used to prepay the basic first class inland letter rate and for EU letters from 10 September 1991*

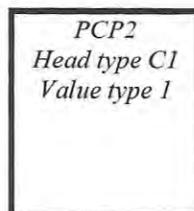
*Face Value 25p*

*Printed by Harrison in Photogravure*

*Colour Lilac*

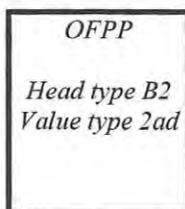


*Issued 14.1.81*

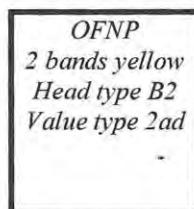


*Issued Jan 1981*

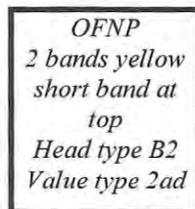
*Colour Salmon Pink*



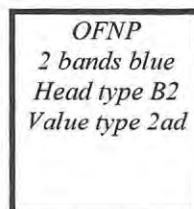
*Issued 26.10.93*



*Issued 20.12.94*



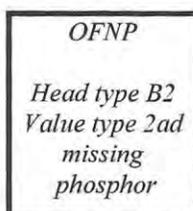
*Issued 6.6.95*



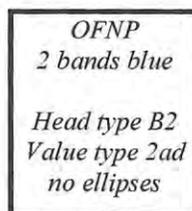
*Issued 9.9.95*



*Issued 24.12.95*



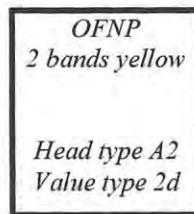
*Issued 3.12.95*



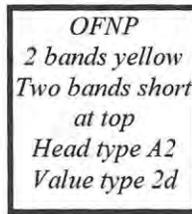
*Issued 6.2.96*

*The 25p lilac stamp was issued on 14 January 1981.  
It was used to prepay the basic airmail letter rate to Zone C.  
It was withdrawn on 14 January 1983.*

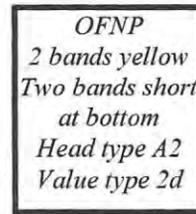
*Face Value 25p  
Printed by Walsall in lithography  
Colour Salmon pink*



*Issued 25.11.93*

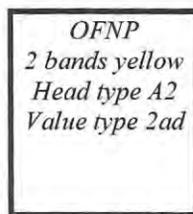


*Issued 1.11.93*

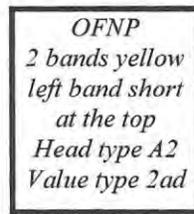


*Issued 1.11.93*

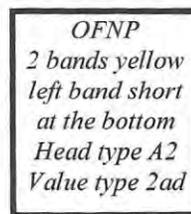
*Printed by Questa in lithography*



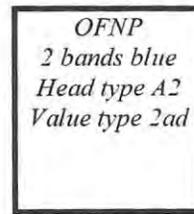
*Issued 26.7.94*



*Issued 25.4.95*

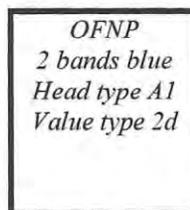


*Issued 25.4.95*



*Issued 16.1.96*

*Printed by Enschedé in gravure*



*Issued 10.10.95*

*The 25p salmon pink stamp was issued on 1 November 1993  
It was used to prepay the basic inland letter rate for 1st class letters and  
for 20g airletters to Europe.  
It was withdrawn on 9 July 1996*



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