



# Capital Philately



Journal of the Philatelic Society of Canberra



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**Capital Philately**

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## CAPITAL PHILATELY

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### EDITORIAL

#### NATSTAMP 98 is over!

Some 155 philatelic and 18 postcard exhibitors have their awards, and for some their prizes, for their entries at Natstamp 98 - the Australian national exhibition for this year. Elsewhere in this issue, there is an analysis of the results which clearly demonstrates that the quality of material displayed at national exhibitions in Australia has never been higher. This is true not only of the increasing proportion of vermeil, or better awards but also with the declining proportion of exhibits at the lower end of the scale. The most striking statistic of all at Natstamp 98 was how many of the high awards were to new exhibits from first-time exhibitors. As is well-known, a vermeil award is the passport for entry to international exhibiting. The results in Canberra will likely add at least 20 exhibits to those already qualified. All this augers well for a bumper crop of Australian entries at Australia 99 in March of next year. Australia 99 is only the second international exhibition to be held in our country.

Natstamp 98 was also a success as regards the central and prestigious venue at the National Convention Centre and in the number of dealers who attended. The number, certainly of overseas traders, was the largest at any philatelic event since Ausipex 84, the last international exhibition held in Australia. Attendance was good and, although there is still room for improvement, the provision of junior activities was the best we have provided in Canberra. Published comment indicate that the Australian philatelic community and press also thought well of Natstamp 98.

However, planning and mounting a major show of this kind is perhaps more than a single philatelic society can be expected to achieve. As Ed Druce points out, in his editorial in the current issue of *The Asia-Pacific Exhibitor*, national shows in Australia are larger than those on the USA, Canada or

Great Britain, in part because those countries have more than one national each year. Certainly, it would not have been possible without the assistance of a legion of inter-state philatelists, many of whom were also exhibitors, who assisted with the manually demanding task of assembling the frames and with mounting the material. However, the planning of the show required the efforts of a small committee over many months with almost total devotion in the weeks immediately preceding the event. Although there is a very feeling of achievement at the completion of such a successful event, one is left to wonder if the burden on the few is not too large. The other aspect involves the size and financial risk of such a large undertaking in such a luxurious and therefore expensive venue. It is too early for a full and final financial statement to be available but it is likely that there will be a shortfall, albeit small compared to the totality of the budget.

Like the certainty of birth, taxes and death, it is common place to say that everybody is busier now than they were every before. Perhaps the burden on the few who lived with Natstamp 98 for so long was too great, I would not criticise members of the Society who were not more intimately involved with the effort involved; that is their choice and hobbies should be fun and not undertaken with a sense of obligation. However, this is not to say that we should discontinue our proud record of having held a major stamp show every second year since 1980, but that as a single Society we should think very seriously about whether we would wish to undertake a full national again.

In the meantime, it is a few months before we need to start planning for the 11th National Philatelic Convention scheduled for March 2000, this will revert to more homely and less onerous state exhibition. It is likely to be enlivened by a special national class designed to provide the opportunity for the French Colony Challengers to display their wares. So here we go again! I am sure we will meet this Challenge (and its Challengers) in all senses of the word and continue our long and distinguished record of being the only single club to host a national exhibition in the southern hemisphere!

#### AWARDS

A full list of awards to all exhibitors at Natstamp 98 is given on pages 44 - 48, this follows our normal custom of listing all exhibitors who entered Canberra shows. The number of entries from Canberra-based members was small, mainly because many of the seasoned national exhibitors were employed on the Jury of Natstamp 98.

In 1997, the *Capital Philately Award* was introduced for the best researched article published each year in the journal. The inaugural prize for Volume 14 was shared by the late Alf Davis and Dingle Smith. The judge on that occasion was David Collyer of Sydney - an experienced judge of philatelic literature. David kindly undertook the judging for 1996/97 (Volume 15) and awarded the prize to:

Dingle Smith, *Newspaper Tax in Van Diemen's Land, 1827-1829*, vol.15 no.2, pp 25-30.

It was with some embarrassment that the Editor accepted the award for a second year, at least next year he will not be in difficult position of editing the journal and winning the award. He expressed this thanks to the Society, to David Collyer for again undertaking the task of assessing the entries and to Hans Karman for handcrafting the prize.

### SHAKESPEARE AWARD - EDRIC C. DRUCE

The Shakespeare Award was presented to Edric Druce at the Natstamp 98 Awards Dinner held in King's Hall, Old Parliament House on Saturday 14 March. The presentation was made by Ian McMahon, President of the ACT Philatelic Council, who also read the citation.

The Shakespeare Award is presented in recognition of services to organised philately, especially in the ACT, distinguished philatelic study and research, the promotion of philately and public dissemination of philatelic knowledge. It is named after JW (Bill) Shakespeare who was one of three brothers, the sons of TM Shakespeare the founder of the *Canberra Times*. Bill Shakespeare was a key figure in the founding of the Philatelic Society of Canberra in 1932, the Society's first Secretary/Treasurer and later President. More detail concerning Bill Shakespeare is given in *Capital Philately*, vol. 11, no.1, pp. 5-7 and vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 52-53. It is appropriate that these two references were written by Alan Salisbury, the first recipient of the Shakespeare Award in June 1995.

Canberra (certainly the Philatelic Society) has always been parsimonious with recognition of its own, and Ed is only the second person to receive the Award.

He is without doubt, the most worthy recipient of the award. Recognition of his philatelic knowledge and research has the imprimatur of being the only Canberra-based member of the Society to achieve a Large Gold in international competition, for his collection of New South Wales Postal History. This also won the Champion of Champion Class for the best Australian exhibit in the decade 1985-1994 - appropriately held in Canberra in March 1996. At the national and international level he has won gold and vermeil awards in postal stationery, thematics, aerophilately, revenues, social, frugal and 1-frame classes.

Notwithstanding these distinctions, it can be argued that Ed's greatest contributions have been in promoting the hobby. He held various posts on the Council of the Philatelic Society of Canberra, culminating as President in the late 1970s and (perhaps less known) helped to form and run the early junior clubs in Canberra. He was indeed, editor of *Capital Philately* for the period May 1985-1989 and only resigned to take up a temporary post in Canada. At the national level, he was a key figure in establishing the Australian Stamp Promotion Council in 1976 and its transformation to the Australian Philatelic Federation of which he was the inaugural President.

Ed is above all, an innovator and visionary. He certainly is the only philatelist world-wide who has designed and brought to fruition two new classes of exhibiting, namely Social and Frugal. He has also attained high awards in both! He has introduced such innovations as judging training and refresher courses and re-designed the NAPE journal when he became editor in 1993, also changing the name to *The Asia Pacific Exhibitor*. As if all this were not enough, his professional business now advises governments on philatelic matters and he has taken on the Presidency of Australia 99. It can be said, without any fear of contradiction, that Ed Druce is the leading philatelist and promoter of the hobby in Australia, he personifies the 'complete' philatelist. We are proud that he is a Canberran and, as the second recipient of the Shakespeare Award, he sets a near impossible task for the appointing committee charged with considering any future nominees. Ed thanked everyone involved for the Award which he regarded as a honour.

**THIS ONE'S DIFFERENT - ISN'T IT?  
CONFESSIONS OF A HOARDER**

David Miner

With the advent of peel 'n stick, Australian stamps often appeared in two version - peel 'n stick and the good old sheetlet stamps. This does not apply to all issues but the swing is on and a response to popular acclaim.

Some factual counts of kiloware packets illustrate the point. The Centenary of the AFL (football) issue had sixteen different designs. One packet of kiloware yielded 213 AFL stamps of which 2 were from sheetlets. Another kiloware pack revealed 163 AFL stamps of which again two were sheetlet stamps. This is an average of about 1% of stamps from sheetlets as opposed to peel 'n stick.

I first crossed swords with peel 'n stick after 1 June 1993 with the trains issue, there were six different designs. When soaking stamps off paper, I found that some were easy to remove while others resisted soaking and attempts to remove the gum lead to destruction of part of the stamp. Since then, Australia Post has introduced developments with improved compounds and soaking is easier. Bulk purchases reveal that the subsequent peel 'n stick/sheetlet stamps for the Dinosaurs, Lifesavers, Koalas and Kangaroos, Zoos, Sydney-Hobart Yachts, and the Australia Remembers issues all have minute proportions of sheetlet stamps. These are not rare but they are certainly uncommon and highly sought after in fine condition - NOTE: in fine condition.



Peel 'n stick strips (top) and part of the AFL sheetlet (below)  
The sheetlet perforations are very different from the simulated ones from the strips

**Fine used**

What proportion of stamps have a circular date stamp instead of a slogan or dot-matrix cancel? Of 232 letters recently received, only 18 were cancelled with a circular date stamp, that is only 9%. Of course, a proportion of these were smudged or were otherwise not visually pleasing.

So a great proportion of our Australian mail is not going to be:

- the variety eagerly sought
- not a visually pleasing item for your album

All is not lost, because you may reconsider how you preserve the stamps you receive through the mail. Why not retain the entire envelope? Have you examined the slogan? There are a number of members of the Society who collect slogans on entires and others who collect them on piece. Other envelopes are interesting because of the sender's details. Why not save all envelopes received from doctors, or from police stations, or those related to an industry in which you work, for instance banks, solicitors' office, universities or government departments?

If you retain complete envelopes you have broadened the appeal it has for a larger range of collectors. Of course, if you wish you can at a future date still remove the stamps to fill gaps in your album. Please consider!

The above comments are made in relation to Australian mail, however they apply equally to mail from any country in the world. An auction catalogue by my side illustrates the merits of sometimes retaining stamps on cover. A GB 1d red on cover (cancelled "94") for use by the Cunard Line usage across the Atlantic) has an estimate of US\$5,000. What would the single stamp soaked off cover fetch - at best only a few dollars. There is no comparison on value if not retained on cover.

I pose a challenge to you. Why not talk to your philatelic friends. Ask them if they save postmarks, slogans, frank marks, pre-stamped covers etc. They may have other friends who search fruitlessly for such items. You can swap for something you collect or accumulate. Be on the look-out for items that are outside your field of interest but are gems to your friends or their friends.

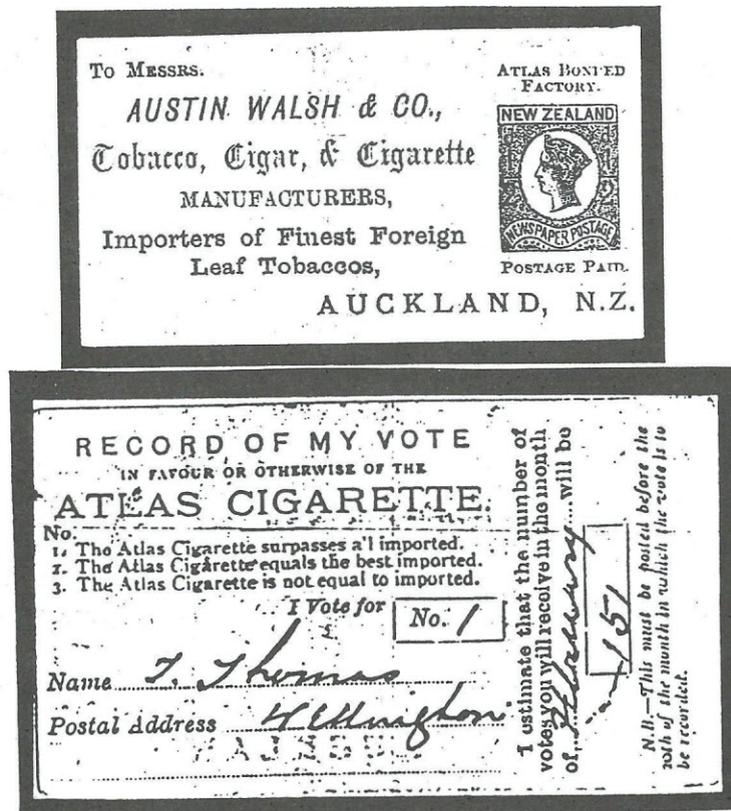
I do not need pre-stamped envelopes, certified or registered mail, or same day post envelopes but they bring a smile when I donate them to a cluster of people who treasure them. Does not my pulse quicken when these collectors reciprocate with a handful of GB stamps or a block of Australian high values on a parcel piece. If you have access to philatelic items, but do not know who saves or hoards them, ask at Society meetings, stamp markets or even ask a stamp dealer.

There are franked envelopes which probably disappear into the waste bin without a second glance as soon as the contents have been removed .... STOP! Have a closer look at them, they may be unusual or different. They may even be frama and perfins; societies exist that specialise in such material. Try a different approach to saving today's items which may otherwise be lost for ever if you damage or discard them. If you do not have enough space to store them you can pass them to me and I will try and find a collector who will appreciate them. As you will realise these are the confessions of a unrepentant hoarder

THE 1892 AUSTIN WALSH POSTCARD  
AN EARLY ITEM OF NEW ZEALAND POSTAL STATIONERY

Frank Wilkinson

Influenced by the appearance in England of a halfpenny newspaper stamp in 1870, the New Zealand Government decided to have a halfpenny stamp printed thereby reducing the newspaper rate from one penny. The stamp was designed by John Davies, The Government Stamp Printer. A wood block die was cut in Melbourne from which the electrotypes were produced.



The halfpenny newspaper stamps were put on sale on 1 January 1873, and were followed by the halfpenny newspaper wrapper in 1878. Apart from the newspaper wrapper, the Austin Walsh postcard was the only item of postal stationery to be printed with the halfpenny newspaper stamp. It was the first item of private postal stationery and was the first use of postal matter for advertising purposes. The Post & Telegraph Department accepted cards as printed matter and this enabled them to qualify for the halfpenny rate rather than the penny letter postage rate.

Volume 1 of the New Zealand Handbook states that 80,000 cards were printed, but subsequently discovery in the official post office records strongly suggests the actual quantities printed were 10,000 in March 1892 and 10,000 in August 1892.

The Austin Walsh card in its unused form, was enclosed in a packet of "Atlas" cigarettes. The card was to be completed on the back and returned to the cigarette manufacturers. The clear implication was that some kind of prize would be awarded each month, but curiously there is no mention of this on the card!

COMPETITIVE NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS IN AUSTRALIA:  
SYDNEY 1911 TO NATSTAMP 98

Dingle Smith

The organising committee for Natstamp 98 were overwhelmed with the response from philatelists wishing to enter the competitive classes. This required extra exhibition space to be hired at the National Convention Centre and unanimous agreement not to accept late entires. It also promoted discussion on the how the projected size of the exhibition compared to that of earlier national shows in Australia and with the two previous national shows in Canberra. After the judging was completed there was further discussion on whether any previous national show had awarded as many high awards, defined as being at vermeil level or above.

This account is designed to try and answer the questions of quantity and quality at Australian national exhibitions. It is not however, a definitive analysis but a guide that gives background to those questions.

The first query is to define an 'Australian national exhibition'. This is best approached by dividing 'national's into those before and after Sydney 80. [With the exceptions of Austamp 90 and Natstamp 98, the official titles of the exhibitions have not been used, ie. national shows are referenced by place and date.] In the earlier period shows were organised by societies in the state capitals, specifically Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide. Although these earlier exhibitions sought, and obtained exhibits, from other states and from overseas; truly national competitive shows only came into being after the formation of the Australian Stamp Promotion Council (later re-named the Philatelic Federation), in 1976. Sydplex was the first exhibition in the later series which has continued, with relatively little modification, to the present.



**The early period, 1911 to 1959**

The catalogue for the Australian National Philatelic Exhibition, Sydney 1959 contains a short but pertinent article by Hunter McRae entitled *Previous Australian Philatelic Exhibitions*. This lists what he regarded as the nine earlier Australian exhibitions that could be regarded as 'national' in scope. There is a difficulty in stating how large these shows were. Information is given on the

number of entries but up to and including Sydney 80 exhibitions and judging used the 'bin room' system. The entries were not a selection of album pages designed to fill a set number of frames but the whole mounted collection. The collections were judged in the bin room and only a limited number of sheets were actually exhibited. A glimpse of how the exhibits were displayed for public view can be obtained from the following extract (p.38) from the rules and regulations from the catalogue for the Australian National Philatelic Exhibition held in Melbourne in 1950.

3. All exhibits of stamps and stationery should be mounted on sheets or cards. In such cases [a] portion of the exhibit will be shown in frames or cases protected by glass or other suitable material, the balance being held in a place of security [the bin room] under the charge of the Exhibition Council.

4. The entry fee shall be five shillings [50 cents-Ed] for each entry in any one section.

Subject to the Council's discretion under Clause 13 each competitor will be allowed a display space not exceeding ten square feet for any one exhibit (twelve standard sheets), according to the space available. Additional space may be reserved at the rate of sixpence per sheet or square foot, whichever is the less.

Exhibits gaining high awards may, at the discretion of the Council, be given extra display space without extra charge.

There were 246 entries in Melbourne 50 and there appear to have been about 220 frames, ie 220 x 12 sheets. Some exhibits therefore, were confined solely to the bin room and in other cases individual exhibitors were allocated only part of a frame! This seems to have especially true of the 6 junior collections ('formed and owned by collectors under the age of 20 years')

The comparison of quality for the pre-1980 exhibitions is complicated as the first two shows, 1911 and 1921, had only three medals categories, namely gold, silver and bronze, whereas those between 1928 and 1959 had four categories; a silver-gilt was added which can be regarded as comparable to the vermeil at more modern shows.

The ten shows between 1911 and 1959, considered by Hunter McRae as of national status, are listed in Table 1. The details for the show from 1963 to 1982 are from an article by the late RP Hyeronimus in *Capital Philately*, for August 1984 (vol.2, no.4, 99-105) entitled *Trends in Australian Philately - a look at the Australian philatelic scene over the past 50 years*.

**Table 1** Number of entries and medal awards for national exhibitions prior to 1980

	No. Entries	Gold	S-gilt	Silver	Bronze	Total Medals
1911 Sydney	50	6		18	20	44 (88%)
1921 Melbourne	175	6		29	30	65 (37%)
1928 Melbourne	451	25	11	61	84	181 (40%)
1932 Sydney	323	10	22	38	43	113 (35%)
1934 Melbourne	428	Not given - some non-competitive				
1936 Adelaide	240	Not given				
1938 Sydney	321	9	19	56	74	158 (49%)
1950 Melbourne	246	9	18	36	74	137 (56%)
1955 Adelaide	232	11	23	37	41	112 (48%)
1959 Sydney	437	15	37	64	78	194 (44%)
1963 Melbourne	201	11	20	37	54	122 (61%)
1970 Sydney	491	16	44	85	100	245 (50%)
1972 Adelaide	485	6	24	16	81	127 (26%)

Table 1 omits entries that were rated as highly commended (ie. not awarded a medal), the last column presents the percentage of the total entries that achieved medal standard. It is clear that to obtain a medal of any description was an achievement. I only have available the catalogues for the 1950 and 1959 exhibitions, some idea of the range in size of the collections submitted can sometimes be obtained from the catalogue descriptions. Some mention the number of volumes submitted, one refers of 130 volumes and mentions of 10 or so are not uncommon. Other descriptions however, comprised a single sheet of rarities or 12 mounted sheets. It would seem that, in general, a medal award required the submission of an extensive collection.

A summary of the national shows from 1911 to 1972 makes it clear that meaningful comparisons with the 1980 and later period are not really valid. The number of entries was however, comparatively large and one is left with the impression that exhibitors really earned their medals. The process of judging is not clear and not helped by a further quote from Hunter McRae who, in reference to the Melbourne 1950 states, *'... it was the first time in Australia that judging was conducted on a standard basis as shown in the individual exhibit, and awards made on merit irrespective of the number of entries in any particular classification. In other words the points system under various headings as previously adopted was not employed'*.

There is truth in the statement from Hyeronimus (1984, p.105) that *'... although the bin-room system is clumsy, it does eliminate the medal-seeker who simply mounts up a few sheets for an exhibition without having any real collection to back it up... more collectors will seek to enter exhibits of limited scope, without necessarily having a collection of substance'*. However, the purpose of this account is not to describe the judging methods used with the bin room system although it would be interesting to hear judges who adjudicated under that system.

Direct comparison of classes between the pre-1980 and subsequent is not possible, as the changes are too complex. One cannot however, omit to mention that in the Sydney 1959 show there was a special prize for the 'Most Meritorious Entry submitted by a Lady'. This was awarded to Mrs PMC Rock who attained a bronze for her subject collection ('thematic' in modern parlance) entitled a Philatelic Garden. She was one of the few female exhibitors (there were about 15 in total) to attain a bronze!

The home locality of the exhibitors is given in the 1959 and 1970 catalogues, there was not a single entry from the ACT. Although among the entrants was the late Alan Tippett (not then a resident of Canberra) and from Wilson Ilbery, as a junior. Peter Jaffe of Melbourne, a regular supporter of Canberra-based exhibitions and a gold-medal winner at Natstamp 98, displayed St Vincent and Leeward and Windward Marks at Sydney 59. He was awarded a silver-gilt for the former and a bronze for the latter.

### **National exhibitions, 1980 and after**

National exhibitions from Sydney 80 to Natstamp 98 are listed below in Table 2. The part-nationals of 1994 and 1997 are listed individually but the specialised Aeropex exhibitions have been omitted. The data presented are the number of entries and the number of awards at vermeil level or above. These include exhibits in all the standard competitive classes, the initially experimental classes such as frugal or social, as well as all junior and literature entries. They do not however, include non-

competitive displays, eg. invited exhibits or jury displays, or 1-frame exhibits. Care has been in extracting the information from catalogues and the philatelic press but the numbers given will inevitably contain slight inaccuracies. These however, are not thought to exert any significant influence on the overall patterns.

The conclusions, which were a surprise to the author, are that exhibitions during the 1990s have smaller numbers of entries than those in the 1980s and of the less frequent exhibitions in the earlier period. It is also of note that the two largest national exhibitions, in 1972 and 1986 were both in

**Table 2** Number of entries and proportion of vermeil and above awards, nationals from 1980

Exhibition	Entries	Vermeil	+				
Sydney 80	445	49	11%	Brisbane 92	166	65	39%
Brisbane 82	436	62	14%	Perth 93	210	76	36%
Canberra 84	150	11	7%	Perth 94*	16	3	19%
Brisbane 85	186	29	16%	Melbourne 94*	45	16	35%
Adelaide 86	468	81	17%	Sydney 95	132	48	36%
Perth 87	156	18	12%	Melbourne 96	151	61	40%
Sydney 88	432	75	17%	Perth 97*	117	43	37%
Melbourne 89	283	70	26%	Newcastle*	54	19	35%
Canberra 90	178	54	30%	Natstamp 98	155	71	40%
Adelaide 91	43	17	39%				

\* denotes a part-national

Adelaide. The second of these was technically an Asian-regional exhibition but this is not thought to have greatly increased the number of entries. For Canberrans, Natstamp 98 had less competitive displays than Austamp 90. Canberra 84 needs further explanation; the exhibition was initially planned as a state-level show but it was upgraded to a full national in order to enable the maximum number of Australians to obtain the vermeil qualification necessary to compete in Ausipex 84 later that year.

Table 2 can also be used in an attempt to answer the question of the quality of the nationals over the years. A guide to 'quality' can be obtained from the data on the number of competitive displays that obtained vermeil or better awards and by expressing that number as a percentage of the total number of entries. The assumption, considered to be reasonably valid, is that the 'silver-gilt' awards in Table 1 can be equated to a vermeil. Further breakdown of the number of higher awards, certainly pre-1989, is handicapped by the changes in medal levels. For example, large vermeil awards were not consistently introduced until Sydney 88, although they were awarded in the Asian-regional show in Adelaide in 1986. The category of large gold was introduced at about the same time as the large vermeil. Since 1989 however, there has been a consistency in award levels and the categories are designed to match those used in international competition. In detail grades are five marks more severe in international competition, for instance a vermeil at national level is in the range 80-84, at international level it is 85-89.

The statistics from Tables 1 and 2 demonstrate that the number of high awards was consistently less than 20 % of entries until Melbourne 89, after that it rose dramatically to attain a percentage in the range from 30% to 40%. The high proportion was maintained at Natstamp 98. However, the number of large golds (9) and golds (12) was an Australian record despite the relatively small size of the

show. It is pertinent to record that there was not a single large gold at either Canberra 84 or Austamp 90, indeed there was only a solitary gold medal awarded at the first of these two Canberra national shows.

Although this account has focused on the number of higher medal awards, there is also a marked improvement at the lower end of the scale. The information presented in Table 1, for the pre-1980 period, shows that it was common for well over half of the entries not to attain the level that merited the award of a medal.

The change in overall judging procedures after 1980 saw a marked reduction in the proportion of entries that did not reach medal standard, these were often awarded a certificate of merit or a certificate of participation. Although not specifically shown in Table 2, the non-medal certificate entries have declined still further. For example, there were 14 certificates at Austamp 90, 4 at Perth 1993 and only a single certificate of merit at Natstamp 98. The perception that the award of a certificate represents some kind of failure is however, false. I am sure that Kim and Kevin Dwyer would not mind my recounting how their initial efforts at displaying competitively were not awarded medals. Perseverance, the gaining of experience and the willingness to change has resulted in both Kim and Kevin reaching gold and large vermeil standard respectively. It is a pleasure to add that they have entered exhibits at every Canberra show, state or national, since the first competitive show hosted by the Philatelic Society of Canberra, namely the Third National Philatelic Convention in 1984.

### Conclusions

To return to the questions posed in the introduction to this article, Natstamp 98 was not a large national exhibition and among the three nationals held in Canberra is was second to Austamp 90. However, the quality both in terms of vermeil and above awards but especially in terms of the high medal awards, large gold and gold, it was a record for an Australian national.

In my opinion, this high proportion of vermeil and above awards does not indicate a lowering of judging standards. It is likely that the reverse is in fact true, this would be the opinion of many seasoned exhibitors at Natstamp 98 who were disappointed that their marks and medal level had not increased despite the addition of new material. A further check on the standard of national judging is a comparison to the international marks achieved by Australian exhibits overseas - if anything Australian judging tends to be a little on the hard side.

As footnote, Ausipex the only full international to have been held in Australia comprised over 3,500 frame of material, with 772 competitive displays. Of these 256 exhibits achieved vermeil and above awards, of these 39 were large golds and 70 golds. That really was a philatelic feast! However, Canberra and inter-state helpers who assembled some 800 frames for the philatelic and postcard exhibits at Natstamp 98 will be quite content with the size of Natstamp 98. The exceptional quality of course, is due to the efforts of the exhibitors.



**NATSTAMP 98 - PRIZES & AWARDS**

The philatelic prizes and awards for NATSTAMP 98 are listed below. This follows the Society's tradition of listing all such information for State and National competitive exhibitions hosted by The Philatelic Society of Canberra. The postcard section is not included but it listed in full in the awards list for the exhibition.

<b>Subject Prize/Donor</b>	<b>Exhibitor</b>	<b>Title</b>
<b>Best Exhibit in the Show</b> <i>Australia Post</i>	Gray, A	<i>Kangaroo Issues of Australia</i>
<b>International Award (Rest of the World)</b> <i>Australian Philatelic Federation</i>	Brown, G	<i>Aden Postal History</i>
<b>National Award (Australia)</b> <i>Australasian Philatelic Traders Association</i>	Sinfield, J	<i>Australia: Postal Cards to 1959</i>
<b>Research</b> <i>inter National Association of Philatelic Exhibitors</i>	Walker, M	<i>Australians in the Boer War</i>
<b>Introductory Page</b> <i>Western Australian Philatelic Council</i>	Yen, B-S	<i>Australian Forces in Malaya -- World War 2</i>

**CLASS PRIZES**

<b>Traditional Philately</b> <i>Stanley Gibbons Australia</i>	Barelli, K	<i>Half-Length Issues of Victoria</i>
<b>Postal History</b> <i>Chris Rainey [UK]</i>	Wittenberg, E	<i>Hungary: Postal History 1850-1867</i>
<b>Aerophilately</b> <i>South Australian Philatelic Council</i>	Griffiths, K	<i>Coronation Aerial Post 1911</i>
<b>Postal Stationery</b> <i>Postal Stationery Society of Australia</i>	Samuel, R	<i>[New Zealand] 1932 Provisionals of New Zealand</i>
<b>Thematics</b> <i>Max Stern &amp; Co</i>	Rhodes, M	<i>Energy and Power</i>
<b>Youth</b> <i>Australian Philatelic Federation</i>	Ingram, J	<i>[New Zealand] Useful Hands</i>
<b>Literature</b> <i>ACT Philatelic Council</i>	Wynn, H	<i>[USA] 1907 Emergency Printings of NSW Postage Stamps</i>
<b>Cinderellas or Revenues</b> <i>Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia</i>	Dibiase, J	<i>Fiscal Stamps of Western Australia</i>
<b>Social Philately</b> <i>Philatelic Society of Canberra</i>	Benson, Y	<i>[New Zealand] Whakairo - The Art and Craft of the Maori</i>
<b>Chair of the Jury</b> <i>Philatelic Society of Canberra</i> <i>New South Wales Stamp Council</i> <i>Tasmanian Stamp Council</i> <i>Victorian Philatelic Council</i> <i>Newcastle Philatelic Society</i> <i>Sarawak Specialists Society / Malay Study Group</i>	Piercey, D	<i>[Canada] Fisheries of the North Atlantic</i>

**OTHER PRIZES**

Liusz, K	<i>[Canada] Christmas in Canada</i>
Peace, B	<i>[UK] Australasian Wreck Mail [LITERATURE]</i>
Blake, M	<i>New Zealand: First Pictorial Issue</i>
Todd, E	<i>1930-1938 Definitives of Madagascar</i>
Crowsley, J	<i>Elephantasia</i>
Kornan, P	<i>Postal History of India 1795-1910</i>

<b>EXHIBIT</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>FRAMES</b>	<b>AWARD</b>	<b>MARK</b>
Aerogramme, Society	AerogrammeR	Lit	SB	60
Alemann, M	Corrientes - A Province of Argentina	3	LS	71
Alemann, M	The Spanish Civil War 1936-39	3	S	67
Allan, T	N.Z. Fine Paid 1867-1954	3	LS	72
Alwast, A	Kingdom of Poland	5	V	77
	- Letters from the Pre-Stamp Period			
Alwast, A	Poland's 1946 Airmail Stamps	5	V	78
Barber, G W	Philatelic Recognition of the Pigeon:	5	SB	62
	Its Beauty & Contribution to Human History			

*Capital Philately*

Barden, M	The 'Van Acker' -10% Provisional Issue of Belgium	5	V		75
Barelli, K	The Half-Length Issues of Victoria 1850-59	8	LG		90P
Bartsch, B	'Roads' Versus 'Rails'	6	SB		62
Bell, J C	Portugal to 1853	4	LV		82
Bennett, J	Bells - The Voice of Life	5	S		67
Benson, Y	Whakairo - The Functional Maori & Decorative Art & Craft of the	5	LG		92P
Blake, M J	New Zealand: First Pictorial Issue	8	LG		90P
Blinman, M	Postal Stationery of New South Wales	6	V		75
Borrie, I	Headgear	5	LV		82
Bouwman, J	Early Airmail Per K.L.M.	3	S		67
Breitkopf, K P	Chess - More Than A Game!	3	SB		63
Brigden, P	British Antarctic Bases	4	S		67
Bromser, C	USSR Postal Stationery The 1961 Issues		3	SB	62
Bromser, C	The Copernican Revolution		5	S	68
Brown, G	Aden Postal History	8	LG		90P
Brown, G	South Africa - Aerogrammes	5	LS		71
Buchanan, L	Postal Markings of Hong Kong and Treaty Ports	5	LS		72
Campbell, H M	Queensland Intercolonial & Overseas Postal Rates 1850-1913	8	LV		83
Campbell, H M	Supplements to Queensland Postal History and Numeral Cancellations	Lit	SB		62
Chapman, R	Genesis of Photo-Lithography Issues in Australia 1977-1986	6	LV		83
Chappell, C	Australia - Frama Stamps	5	LV		80
Crowsley, J	Pitcairn Islands - The Stamps	5	SB		64
Crowsley, J	Elephantasia	5	LV		81P
Dahl, H-J	German Field Post 1937-1945	5	V		78
Dibiase, J F	Fiscal Stamps of Western Australia	7	LV		84P
Diserio, M	Australian Postal Wrappers	7	V		79
Du Guesclin, H	Flying Boat Flights to and from USA and Territories 1925-45	5	LS		73
Dufty, D	Firefighting	3	B		56
Duns, R	Military Mail 1642-1899	3	S		66
Dwyer, Kevin	Australian Antarctic Territory, 68 Years of Social & Postal History	7	LV		82
Dwyer, Kim	Cocos (Keeling) Islands Jewel of the Indian Ocean	7	G		88
Ebing, G	Prussia	5	V		76
Eldridge, J	South Africa - The Union Period	4	SB		62
Eldridge, J	The Occupation of Czechoslovakia	3	B		56
Eley, T	Official Stamps of South Australia	3	SB		60
Englefield, G	Wilkes Base, A.A.T. Its Birth, Life & Death	4	S		65
Faber, I	Postal Stationery of the British East African Territories	5	S		67
Ferris, P	A Journey Through the World's National Parks	3	B		55
Fladeby, J O	Norway - Posthorn Issues 1886-1893	5	V		77
Fletcher, P	Australian Postage Dues		8	LV	84
Freeman, H	Mexico Postal Stationery	5	S		69
Genge, E A	Commemorating the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II	5	B		56
Goron, H	Ryukyu Islands Postal Stationery	5	S		68
Goulder, R K	Victoria: The Postage Dues	5	S		68
Gow, A	Machin Definitives of Great Britain	8	SB		64
Gray, A W	The Kangaroo Issues of the Commonwealth of Australia	8	LG		95P

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Grech, A	First Air-Mail Flight To ...	3	CM		51
Griffiths, K A	Coronation Aerial Post 1911	6	G		85P
Gunn, J A	Edinburgh and District Penny Post	4	V		78
Gunn, J A	British First Class, Second Class I and 'Mailsort' Mail	3	.S		68
Hanlon, M	New Zealand - Exhibitions	5	LS		74
Hart, A	Australia: MONOTEL A New Weigh & Pay Stamp Service	5	S		69
Ho, K W-K	Accidents in the Manufacture of Philatelic Components	6	B		57
Hodgkinson, J	Maps	5	V		75
Holmes, D	16,000 Miles by Airmail for Christmas 1934	4	LS		73
Holmes, D	Lepidoptera	5	S		65
Holness, N	The 'Laureated' Issues of Victoria	5	G		88
Hungarian Phil Soc GB,	Stamps of Hungary	Lit	SB		62
Ingram, J	Useful Hands	2	V		78P
Jaffe, P	Barbados	6	G		86
Jarrett, B	New Zealand Postal Stationery of the QE Era	6	SB		61
Jezirowski, J C	Development of Registered Services In Poland	4	S		67
Johnstone, J N	Victoria's 2d Queen on Throne	8	LV		84P
Jurisich, M	The Postal Stationery of the Soviet Union 1959-1992		5	B	56
Jurisich, M	The British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-1904	4	V		78
Kangro, A	Estonia	5	S		65
Kelly, R J	Australian Territories 1943-1996	5	S		65
Kelly, R J	Denmark: Postcards Reply Paid Postcards 1871-1926	5	V		76
Kersten, F	Fungi	2	LS		70
Kornan, P	Postal History of India 1795-1910	8	LG		90P
Korsman, G	Airmail Routes that Opened Australia	5	S		66
Kreczmanski, J B	Poland: Local Issues	4	SB		64
Kreczmanski, J B	Indigenous People and Their Culture	6	B		59
Lau, T C-W	Germany's Inflation Period 1906-1923	6			
Lee, L	Flower Magic	5	LS		71
Lewis, G	Cuba: Postal History, Pre-U.P.U.	5	G		88f
Liusz, K	Christmas in Canada	3	V		78P
Lower, H	South Australia - The Long Stamps	7	G		88
Luxton, M	The Airgraph Story	5	V		76
MacDonnell, J	Hamburg to 1871	3	V		78
MacDonnell, J	Single Postcards of Sweden		5	LS	71
Manson, Z-a	Felines	2	S		76
Marshall, B J	The Timber Industry	5	LV		80
Marshall, R	Soviet Antarctica The First 10 Years 1956-1966	5	V		77
Mastins, I	Postal History of Latvia 1918-1945	5	LS		72
McCredie, W	Australian Stamps Invalidated for Postal or Fiscal Use	8	LV		82
McIntosh, S	Nursing	5	S		65
Meggyesy, E J	Hungary - Postal Cards & Letter Cards	7	S		69
Montambault, J-P	Volcanoes of the World	2	S		69
Moore, K	Victoria - The Commonwealth Period 1901-1912	5	V		75
Morgan, T R	The Fifteen Cent Large Queen Stamp of Canada	3	SB		60
Napier, D	Rhodesia - The British South Africa Company	5	V		79
Neboiss, A	Latvia - Railway Postmarks		4	S	68
Nelson, K	The Kangaroo & Map Series of Stamps	5	LV		81

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Newell, R	Famous French Men	3	B	56
Newell, R	Russia By Three	4	SB	62
Newman, J	Nineteenth Century Malay States	4	B	58
Nightscales, P	Australia & Territories: Post Office Specimen & CTO Packs 1913-1984	5	S	66
Orr, J	Australia - Navigator Series 1963-1973	5	LV	83f
Oxenham, R	Latin American Airmails 1924-1944	5	LS	70
Palmer, H	QANTAS	3	LS	72
Parker, B	Bermuda: Queen Victoria to King George VI	4	SB	64
Peace, B	Australasian Wreck Mail	Lit	G	85P
Peck, R	A.B.C. and the Stamps of Tristan Da Cunha	8	LV	84
Perry, R	Destination Antipodes	8	LS	73
Piekarz, W	1915-1918 Warsaw Citizen Post	4	LS	74
Piercey, D	North Atlantic Fisheries	5	G	85P
Pocock, D A	The Postal History of Nepal before joining the U.P.U.	5	V	75
Pocock, D A	Nicaragua: Anti-Social Philately	4	LS	72
Pope, B	Routine Airmail in Western Australia 1921-1959	5	V	77
Pope, M	Stamp Forgeries: Colonies & States of Australia	8	V	78
Postal History Soc,	Australian Journal of Postal History	Lit	SB	64
Reynolds, M	The Rabaul Coastal Area, New Guinea 1890-1966	5	V	78
Rhodes, M	Energy and Power	6	LG	90P
Rosenfeld, D	The Pioneering of Air Mail in Australia: The Kingsford Smith & Ulm Story	5	V	75
Rowbottom, G	Czechoslovakia 1918-1940	5	LS	70
Sadler, J	Airmails affecting Australia's Development between 1914 and 1939	6	LV	84
Samuel, R	The 1932 Provisionals of New Zealand	3	G	85P
Schmidtke, H H	Polish Philatelic Exhibitions and Social Events 1919-74	4	S	66
Scott, A J	Bridging Australia and Beyond	7	V	76
Scott, A J	The Last Frontier	4	LS	70
Selby, J	Germans and Giraffes	3	V	79
Shaw, J	Great Britain Decimal (Machin Head) Stamp Booklets 1971-1997	7	LV	80
Shimmin, S	Airmails of the Palestine Mandate	4	LS	70
Sinfield, J	Australia - Postal Cards to 1959	8	LG	90P
Slattery, J R	The Candle	5	S	68
South, D	Our Feathered Friends	5	V	75
Spohn, N	Thailand (Siam) 1883-1926	5	SB	62
Still, A	Mourning Memorabilia	4	LV	80
Syme, M	Radiomania	6	LV	82
Thematics Queensland,	Thematically Speaking	Lit	SB	64
Todd, E	The 1930-1938 Definitives of Madagascar	5	LV	81P
Todd, R	Postal Stationery of Israel	5	S	66
Trahar, P	Belgian Congo: The Mols and Van Engelen Printings	5	LS	72
Trindall, B J	Great Britain: The Surface-Printed Plate Numbers- 2 ½d to 2 /-	4	S	69
Troy, P	Papua - The British New Guinea Lakatoi Issue 1901-1907	5	V	79
Uren, P & M	The Horse and Its Relationship with Man	5	V	75
Van Tenac, B I	Romanian Postal Envelopes 1965-1995	5	SB	60
Waite, H	New Zealand Commercial Perfins	5	SB	60
Walker, M	Australians in the Boer War	5	G	86P

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Walker, M	Romanian Postal Stationery 1873-1948	5	LS	72
Walkley, C	Western Australia:	4	LS	74
	The Commonwealth Issues 1902-1912			
Watson, M B	Franked Official Stationery of Victoria	5	LS	74
Weingarten, H	The First Issue of the	8	LV	80
	German Reich 1872-1874			
Wittenberg, E G	Hungary - Postal History 1850-1864	8	LG	95P
Wood, P	Great Britain Perfins	5	S	65
Wynn, H	The 1907 Emergency Printings	Lit	G	86P
	of N.S.W. Postage Stamps			
Yen, B-S	Australian Forces In Malaya	5	G	86P
	World War 2			
Young, A	Cetaceans and Man	5	LS	70

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