



Capital Philately

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

Inside this Issue:

Scouting and Philately

Collecting Australian
Revenues

Buddhism

Philatelic Byways



**FIFTEENTH
NATIONAL
PHILATELIC
CONVENTION
REPORTS**



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CAPITAL PHILATELY

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Editorial

Welcome to another issue of Capital Philately, albeit delayed again. My aim as editor is to bring you an informative journal on time. At present we are still running behind schedule but it is my hope is to be back on schedule with issues appearing on time by March 2009. However, I, like all editors, need material so please send anything you can to me whether it is half a page or ten pages. I am more than willing to help you knock it into shape.

This issue follows on from Canberra Stampshow 2008, the most successful exhibition the Philatelic Society of Canberra has held to date. The Scouting theme for the exhibition was an excellent choice. So much so that as editor I took the unusual step of reprinting two articles from the exhibition catalogue in this issue. They are well worth a read and together with Dingle Smith's article on choosing the theme, and with my own on the souvenirs produced for sale, make this a very "scouting" issue. In addition, we have a very interesting article introducing us to Australian revenue stamps, an article by Ian McMahon based around the type of mail usually found in the wastepaper basket and a fascinating look at Buddha on postcards, then rounded out with a look at the current Machin issuing regime. Something for everyone I hope. The next issue will have an article on eBay as promised in an earlier issue.

Darryl Fuller

Scouting – A Great Theme For A Show

Dingle Smith

Stamp shows frequently adopt a topical theme and 'Scouting' was selected as appropriate for Canberra Stampshow 2008. Philatelically this was chosen as Australia Post had already indicated that there would be a Scout stamp issue to commemorate the Centenary of Scouting in Australia and the Commonwealth Government declared 2008 to be 'The Year of the Scout'. This followed the United Kingdom centenary issues of 2007 and recognised that scouting in Australia first started in 1908. As 2008 drew nearer it became clear that Australia Post offered a much larger range of scout philatelic products than expected. The Show Committee were aware in the early planning for the Show, in late 2006, that such a popular theme offered an excellent opportunity for the production and sale of souvenir items to boost the finances of the event. There were, however, other links to be explored and a brief account of these and of the outcomes may be of wider interest.

We were fortunate that several members of the Committee had scouting connections and cooperation with the Scout movement from local to national level was generous and unfailingly supportive. The first task was to seek permission to use the well-known Australian scout logo as a basis for show souvenirs and advertising. This combines the internationally recognised fleur de lys design with a representation of the stars of the Southern Cross. Having successfully obtained approval for the logo, attention then moved to invite a senior member of the Scout organization to open the Show and for the opening to have a true Scout flavour. It was proclaimed that this was a 'uniform day' event. It was our privilege to welcome John Ravenhall AM, the Chief Scout Commissioner of Australia to officially open the event and for Neville Tomkins,

Figure 1: Neville Tomkins, ACT Commissioner at the opening Ceremony

the ACT Commissioner, to introduce him. Local Scout groups were invited to attend, in uniform, and it was arranged that suitable examiners would be present to assess Cubs and Scouts who wished to bring along their stamp collections to be examined for their collector's badge.



We were extremely fortunate that the three leading collectors of Scout material in Australia and New Zealand accepted our invitation to exhibit non-competitive displays at the Show. These were:

William Wells: World Scouting (6 frames)

Ernie Stermole: Australian Scout Jamborees 1934-1970, Corroborees 1936-1966 & Ethnic Scouting (5 frames)

Paul van Herpt: Scouting from New Zealand (5 frames)

These sixteen frames of Scout material were mounted in a single row facing the stage used for the opening ceremony. Collectively they represent the most comprehensive display of Australian and



Figure 2: Scouts in Uniform at the Opening Ceremony

New Zealand scout material ever assembled at one venue, Only the very observant noticed that the first frames of William Wells' display were actually high quality reproductions, as the originals were on view at the Australia Post Gallery in Melbourne!

In addition Paul van Herpt entered an additional eight frame exhibit, The First Fifty Years, the Scout Movement 1907-1957, in the National Open Class and Ernie Stermole entered the National Literature Class with his recently published monograph Australian Scout and Guide Philately. Chris Malam, a local Venturer Scout and a well-credentialed national and international youth exhibitor, provided an invited 1-frame display entitled Around the World in 100 Years: Scouting. Finally, John Vassallo, the Show Treasurer, provided a frame of Scout badges, several of which also featured on the cover page of the Show catalogue. The Show provided its own cloth badge, which was on sale to all, but was also presented to all scouts in uniform on the opening day. This too featured the Show logo and will likely be added to the campfire blankets of those who attended!

After the ceremony was complete, at which all the exhibitors of Scout material were present in Scout uniform, they provided guided tours of their displays. It was a delight to see such enthusiasm and interest displayed by the youngest Joey to

Figure 3 William Wells one of the invited exhibitors receiving his 'thank you' medal from Darryl Fuller, Chairman of the Show



some of the most senior Scouts in Australia. All of the exhibitors attended every day of the Show and were present at the Awards Dinner where each received a Philatelic Society of Canberra gold medal engraved 'with thanks' as a small memento of the occasion. At the Dinner, Ernie Stermole also presented each of the Youth Exhibitors at the Show with an autographed copy of his book on Scout and Guide philately in Australia.

A feature of Canberra Award Dinners over recent years has been an auction. Charles Leski, one of the leading philatelic auctioneers in Australia, again conducted the light-hearted event which traditionally auctions 'special souvenir' items; he was ably assisted by Venturer Scout Chris Malam appropriately attired in scout uniform. On this occasion, as a small tribute of our thanks to the Scout movement for their involvement, the first lot was a donated stock book of Scout stamps - the proceeds to assist a local Venturer Group to travel to Lombok in Indonesia in July to assist for two weeks with an Australian



Figure 4 Chris Malam, Venturer Scout and Exhibitor assisting at the Award's Dinner auction

aid project. The hammer fell on the lot at \$500 but the buyer immediately returned it and it was re-auctioned for \$550. Others at the Dinner including dealers and visitors from the USA and New Zealand also made personal donations to the project so that the total of some \$1500 was attained! Such generosity from the stamp fraternity exceeded all possible expectations and is a measure of the high regard and profile of the Scout movement in Australia. The same Venturer Group earned a little more towards their project costs by undertaking the heavy handling required to dismantle the frames at the end of the show and to carry them down a flight of stairs to the waiting containers!

Much could be written about the Scout-related souvenirs [Editor: refer my separate article on all the Show souvenirs produced, including numbers printed] but as the majority of the numbered items were sold even before the doors of the Show opened and are therefore no longer obtainable, mention will be brief. The Canberra Shows, organised on a biennial basis since 1990, have always offered souvenirs as a money raiser but these have never attained the success of the Scout items of 2008. The prime item remains the miniature sheet, produced at relatively short notice, and as a most pleasant surprise to the Show organisers, by Australia Post and incorporating the words 'Canberra Stamp Show 2008' and the Show logo. This assures its official catalogue listing and adds even more to the rarity of the 250 numbered copies further overprinted. Other popular Scout-related items were the Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree 1948 and 1952 stamp replica card, the 250 overprinted Scout Philatelic Numismatic Covers (PNC), and illustrated first day covers together with three different illustrated postmarkers, one for each of the Show days. We thank the staff of Australia Post for their assistance in providing such excellent items in time for the Show.

What can be learned from our choice of theme?

It is clear that Scouting was an excellent choice for a theme. It represents a popular collecting interest enhanced by the events of the centennial year of the movement's formation in Australia. The generosity of Australian Scouting in allowing the use of their widely recognised and respected logo was a key to success. I must make a personal confession as I have sometimes doubted the wisdom of a formal opening ceremony to stamp shows but this was certainly not the case on this occasion. The combination of the willingness of the senior representatives of the scout movement to give of their time to participate in the opening together with the enthusiastic presence of scouts in uniform made it a memorable occasion. The generosity of the invited exhibitors, not only in preparing their material for display, but in sharing their skills and enjoyment with others at the Show were outstanding.



Figure 5: Steve Hamilton of Hamilton's for Stamps supporting the Scouting theme

Australia Post played a role in the Show from the earliest planning to the donation and presentation of the "Australia Post Prize" for the best entry in the Show at the Awards Dinner. Their contribution to the overall success was vital and as a commercial organization they too are indebted to the Scout movement.

The keys to success in selecting a Show theme are to find partners who are willing to be as generous and helpful as the Scouts and Australia Post. We hope that their organizations benefited in some small way from helping us to stage Canberra Stampshow 2008. A final thanks, omitted from the discussion above, is the role of the philatelic trade in the success of the Show. Although not directly associated in the selection of a theme, their long-term support of Canberra exhibitions remains an essential component.

Book Review

The Encyclopaedia of British West Indies Postmarks: King George VI

David Horry

I was recently fortunate to be the exchange judge at Harrogate 2008, the UK national exhibition. Whilst wandering amongst the dealers I came across *The Encyclopaedia of British West Indies Postmarks: King George VI* by David Horry and published by Murray Payne the KGVI stamp dealers. This book has a publication date of 2007 but was released in February 2008 I believe.

The Encyclopaedia of British West Indies Postmarks

King George VI

David Horry



Murray Payne Ltd.

The book is A4 soft bound and comprises 368 pages in colour. It has over 2500 postmarks illustrated from 21 colonies, each with their own listing. The book has an introduction which explains the classification, the rarity rating and pricing guide, and a well illustrated nomenclature. Then follows the 21 colonies with each postmark illustrated with earliest and latest known date ranges (for the KGVI era only) and a guide to rarity. There are also chapters on airmail markings and the shipping lines. Following this are calendars for all the years from 1938 to 1952 and finally a map of each colony with all the post offices marked.

This is a monumental work which, while it builds on the work of others, all of whom are acknowledged, is mainly the result of a great deal of research by the author. All the postmarks have been computer enhanced to ensure they are crisp and clear and easy to identify. The printing is of the highest quality in this book which was printed in China and the only likely negative is that with prolonged use the binding may be an issue. The book even comes with an erratum including reprinted postmarks. It is good value at the price of £39.95 and belongs in any philatelic library. If you have an interest in the British West Indies this is a book for you.

In summary Dickon Pollard, the nominal editor of this work notes, 'Any work of this type will, once published, produce many date extensions and a few new types. But the breadth and depth of the scholarship contained herein should ensure that this remains an important work of reference for a very long time to come.' The other exciting news is that a work on the QEII postmarks of the British West Indies is in the pipeline.

I recommend this work to you and at the price is one of the best value philatelic books I have seen for some time. Cost is £39.95 plus postage. You will need to contact Murray Payne to get a quote for international postage. They can be contacted at Murray Payne Ltd P O Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset, BS26 2EW, United Kingdom or info@murraypayne.com or their website www.murraypayne.com

Canberra Stampshow 2008 Souvenirs

Darryl Fuller

There is no doubt that Canberra Stampshow 2008 was the most successful exhibition the Philatelic Society of Canberra has held, in terms of sales of souvenirs. As the person arranging the souvenirs I knew we would do well, in that we would cover costs easily and make a reasonable surplus. However, even I was surprised by the fact that most souvenirs sold out before the exhibition. I even arranged a new item so that we would have something to sell at the exhibition. The idea of writing this article is to both look at why the sales were so successful and to record the numbers issued of each item. Exhibitions have a habit of producing limited issue philatelic souvenirs but not recording the actual numbers issued except in places like the souvenir order form. This means that down the track collectors are not sure how many were produced for any one item. This article will remedy that for this exhibition.

The question as to why Canberra Stampshow 2008 was so successful with its souvenirs has no single answer, but is discussed also in Dingle Smith's article. Firstly, the scouting theme was the obvious choice given the 100th anniversary in Australia of the Scouting movement. This was also helped by the fact that several members of the organising committee had strong scouting links. It was obviously a popular theme as many people bought items to give to scouts or friends who were scouts. The second reason why I believe that the souvenirs were so successful was the significant involvement of Australia Post, both through the issue of a Philatelic Numismatic Cover (PNC), and their late decision to issue a miniature sheet for the exhibition. The PNCs are very popular at present and by overprinting 250 numbered copies with the exhibition logo we created a very attractive souvenir. The third reason I believe that we were so successful was due to good marketing. The Society has been holding exhibitions for 28 years straight and has a good reputation. We also maintain a good mailing list of people who have been to exhibitions in the past and this gives us a good mailing list. Finally, I must also acknowledge the support of Stamp News and Australia Post, as many orders came through when people read about the souvenirs in Stamp News and Australia Post's Stamp Bulletin.

In terms of the souvenirs produced for the exhibition, they are split into two types - those produced by the Philatelic Society of Canberra and those produced and overprinted by Australia Post.

Philatelic Society of Canberra Souvenirs

There were three items produced by the Philatelic Society. The first was produced as part of the supporter's club and comprised the \$10 Waratah Miniature sheet overprinted with the logo in gold. We always limit the supporter's club to 100 and while it has proven popular over the years, this is the first time it has sold out before the exhibition. We also gave members of the supporter's club a black print of the scouting replica card. This is the only way that these black prints are available. Replica cards with coloured images (Figure 1) are produced for the APF by Australia Post and sold at the exhibition at \$5 each with the proceeds going



Figure 1: Replica Card



Figure 2: Architecture sheet



Figure 3: P-stamp cover

to the exhibition. The second item produced by the Philatelic Society was the 2007 Architecture miniature sheet overprinted with the exhibition logo (Figure 2). We chose this sheet because it contained a local landmark, the Australian Academy of Science building, sometimes known as the “Martian Embassy”. We also produced personalised stamps with the exhibition logo. There were ten sheets of 20 stamps produced of which eight sheets were used on covers, one full sheet was given to the Mr John Ravenhall, the Australian Scout Commissioner who opened the exhibition, and one was auctioned at the exhibition dinner. The final item we produced were blank covers with the exhibition logo in colour. Figure 3 illustrates a single of the P-stamp on one of the Show’s printed covers. Both the overprints and souvenir envelope were produced by a local Canberra printer. Table 1 lists the items produced by the Society and the numbers of each produced.

Table 1: Philatelic Society of Canberra Produced Stampshow 2008 Souvenirs

Item	Number Produced
\$10 Waratah Miniature sheet with logo overprint and numbered 1-100	100
2007 Architecture miniature sheet with logo overprint and numbered 1-100	100
Exhibition cover with P-stamp postmarked First day of Issue	100
Exhibition cover with 3 P-stamps postmarked on each day of the Show	20
Exhibition cover with 50c Scouting stamp postmarked on first day (green)	150
Exhibition cover with 50c Scouting stamp postmarked on second day (black)	150
Exhibition cover with 50c Scouting stamp postmarked on third day (red)	150

Souvenirs Produced by Australia Post for the Philatelic Society of Canberra

In addition to the Replica Cards, which are printed by Australia Post for the Australian Philatelic Federation, the remaining items produced for the Show are all Australia Post items which were additionally overprinted and numbered by Australia Post. The first of these was the Scouting Centenary PNC (Figure 4). These were very popular although I must admit that we were originally hesitant about purchasing these and having them overprinted by Australia Post. However, we could easily have sold double this number. The second item planned was the Centenary of Rugby League Raiders booklet which we had similarly overprinted with the exhibition logo and numbered (Figure 5). The one problem with the booklet was that Australia Post changed the issue date at the last minute and these had not been officially issued by the time the exhibition opened. However, Australia Post kindly sent us the



Figure 4: PNC

overprinted booklets prior to the exhibition and we only posted them out after the issue date. Table 2 lists the items overprinted by Australia Post for the Show and sold by the Philatelic Society of Canberra. It should be remembered that both the unoverprinted PNC and the miniature sheet were sold by Australia Post both at the exhibition and through selected sales centres around Australia. The overprinted material was only available through the organising committee.

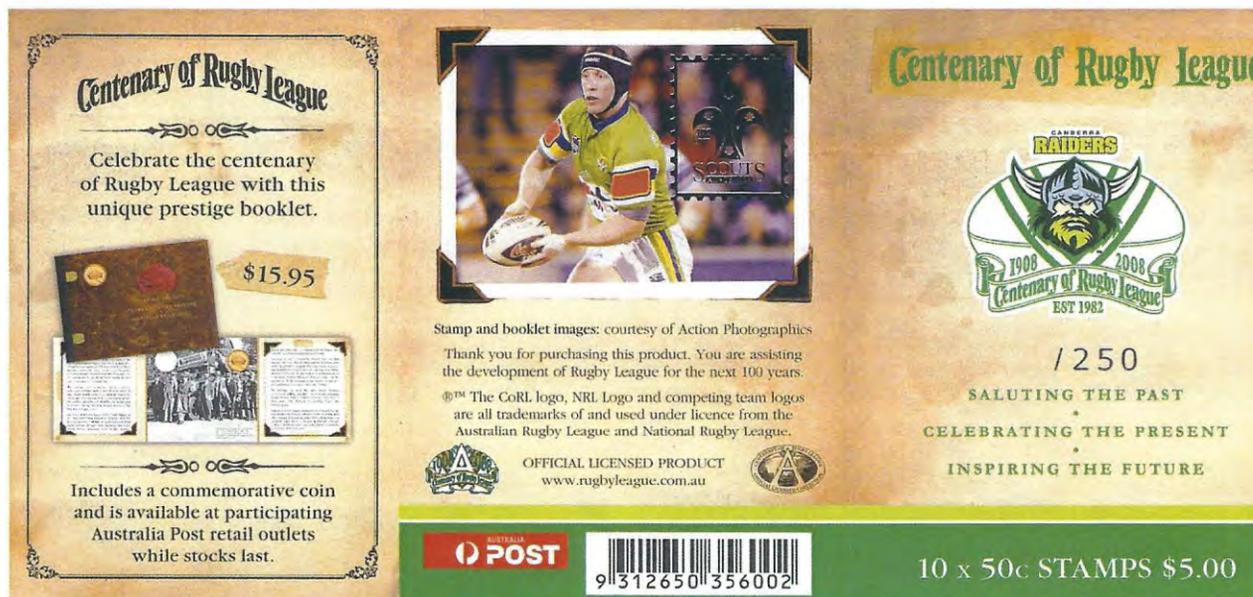


Figure 5: Raiders Booklet

Table 2: Canberra Stampshow 2008 Souvenirs Overprinted by Australia Post

Item	Number Produced
Centenary of Scouting PNC overprinted with the logo and numbered	250
Centenary of Rugby League Raiders Booklet overprinted with logo and numbered	250
Canberra Stampshow 2008 Miniature Sheet overprinted with logo and numbered	250
Replica card in black (only available through supporter's club)*	300
Replica cards in colour	2200

Notes: * The remainder of the black replica cards will be available at Sunstamp 2008 in Brisbane

The final item produced for the exhibition was a surprise item produced by Australia Post at the last minute. In late December or early January Australia Post came to us with mock ups of several designs for a miniature sheet for the exhibition. We eventually chose the sheet shown in Figure 6. It contained two \$2.00 stamps but was originally planned to have two \$1.95 stamps but postage rates went up in the mean time. The copy used to illustrate

the sheet in our newsletters in fact shows the \$1.95 stamps. We only decided to additionally overprint this sheet at the last minute and put only a small premium on it as we expected not to sell them all. However, once again we were proven wrong and these sold out quickly.

Awards Dinner Auction

At the Awards Dinner there was an auction of 17 lots of special souvenirs such as the number 1 or numbers 100 or 250 of each numbered souvenir. These all sold

Figure 6: Scout Miniature Sheet



very well with prices ranging from \$125 for the number 100 of the Architecture miniature sheet through \$375 for the sheet of PNC stamps to \$1700 for the three different PNCs (as one lot), numbers 1 and 250 and another copy overprinted but unnumbered. It was our most successful auction to date.

Warning

One final matter I need collectors to note is that I have seen an item that could be mistaken as an official souvenir but is in fact a concoction of no merit in my opinion. It is one of our printed first day covers with a Scouting \$1 coin in a plastic holder inserted in to make it look like a PNC. However, it is important to note that the PNCs actually use a 50c piece, not a \$1 coin. Also the PNCs have details on the reverse that they are an official Australia Post item.

Unfortunately apart from seeing an image of this item I can find out no more. If someone is producing these pseudo PNCs and selling them as their own creation for a moderate amount then I have no problem with the item. My concern is that someone is selling these as official PNCs at the high prices they are selling for, which would be fraud. So please beware of these and if anyone has any information about these please contact the editor.

Australian Revenue Stamps – An introduction

Dingle Smith

Most philatelists limit their collecting interests to adhesive stamps used to pay charges associated with the provision of postal services. The stamps indicate that all the relevant fees have been paid. A smaller band of collectors expand their activities to include other forms of stamps that are used as receipts for other government fees and charges. This article provides an introduction to what revenue collecting and exhibiting is all about. It will be followed in later issues of Capital Philately by contributions that specifically address revenue stamps associated with the ACT. Be warned however that the ACT has only ever produced a single set of adhesive revenue stamps!

When stamp collecting first developed as a hobby in the late nineteenth century catalogues frequently listed both postage and revenue adhesive stamps as well as postal stationery. However interest in postage stamps gained the ascendancy and with the increasing size of stamp catalogues revenue stamps were omitted. For a brief period in the early 1900s the omission of revenue stamps from 'stamp' catalogues was remedied by

separate publications that restricted their content to revenue stamps including new issues. The two best known of these are Morley (1915) and Forbin (1915) whose catalogues are still actively consulted by revenue collectors. Worldwide, revenues collecting then entered a Dark Age period with very little interest from collectors until a re-awakening in revenue stamps that commenced some twenty years ago. A final seal of approval of the legitimacy of revenue collecting was the acceptance by the FIP, the peak international philatelic body, of a Revenue Class at international exhibitions. The first occasion was as an experimental class at India 89 held in New Delhi. This in turn sparked interest elsewhere in exhibiting at National and regional level competitions. Interestingly the Australian Philatelic Federation, since its formation in the late 1970s, always permitted the inclusion of a Cinderella Class at competitive exhibitions in Australia and this incorporated a sub-class for revenues. After FIP recognition there has been a separate Revenue Class at all full National exhibitions in Australia and New Zealand.

Australian revenue stamps offer an especially challenging field in terms both breadth and depth. The key attractions are:

- all Australian governments, Commonwealth, State and Territory, issued adhesive revenue stamps at some time or other until the 1990s;
- separate stamps were often issued for the payment of different taxes and fees;
- because of a lack of interest during the Dark Age period, approximately 1900-1990, there is scope for original research and new discoveries.

Australian State and Commonwealth Revenues Stamps

Revenue stamps are most easily defined as a method to indicate receipt for the payment of government taxes, fees and charges. Indeed revenue enthusiasts often point out that postage stamps represent a small sub-set of this wider field of philately, i.e. the receipt for payment of a fee for postal services. Prior to the Australian Federation in 1901 the colonial State governments (for the most part essentially self-governing) were responsible for levying and collecting all government charges including those for postage. It was only after Federation that the States relinquished their responsibility for the collection of fees for postage to the Commonwealth. With one important exception, the States continue to collect most other forms of government charges and for many of these the payment was indicated by the use of 'stamps'.



Figure 1: First Tasmanian Beer Duty stamp

The major exception was that the newly formed Commonwealth government also assumed responsibility for customs and excise. Within this broad category was a tax on beer formerly levied (at differing rates) by the State governments. The collection of beer duty was indicated by the use of beer duty stamps. The first issued in Tasmania in 1880 and illustrated in Figure 1. It is a surprise to many to learn that in the early years of Federation the bulk of the services provided by the Commonwealth government were financed mainly from custom and excise charges!

A complicating factor for the revenue collector is how to define what constitutes a 'stamp'? For many, including most postage stamp collectors, this is often taken to be synonymous with a sticky label that is more properly referred to as 'an adhesive stamp', usually supplied complete with a gummed side to allow them to be easily affixed to envelopes or documents. The problem is whether or not other ways to indicate receipt for payment also qualify as 'stamps'.

Perusal of the 'Stamp Acts' of the colonial State governments in the nineteenth century clearly shows that the

word 'stamp' refers not only to adhesive labels ('adhesive stamps') but also to 'impressed stamps'. Typically 'impressed' stamps were embossed directly onto documents to indicate payment. Initially such embossed stamps had the appearance of albino strikes struck from an embossing press which left a clear but uncoloured impression on the document; at this time not all documents were written on paper and in some states parchment was used for title deeds and other formal legal documents. In such cases the duty was embossed onto a separate piece of paper, often blue in colour, and affixed to the document with the equivalent of a modern staple. In New South Wales and Queensland this was sealed on the reverse with a cypher label, for detail see Elsmore and Smith (2004). Tasmania was the first of the States to use embossing machines imported from the United Kingdom and their use dates from 1880. Tasmania was also the first State, in 1882, to combine the embossing process with the use of coloured inks (in shades of red) to add to the clarity of the strike. A proof of the earlier uncoloured style (dated well before the actual issue) and a dated presentation copy of the later coloured strikes are shown in Figure 2. The Stamp Acts for the States often permitted either adhesive or impressed stamps to be used although at various times the regulations specified that specific charges could only be paid with adhesive stamps and others only with impressed stamps.



Figure 2: Proof of uncoloured embossed duty with a later coloured example

Tasmania can also claim to have been the first Australian colony to use markings to indicate payment of a tax. This was associated with the Newspaper Tax controversially introduced in the colony (then Van Diemen's Land) in October 1827. Governor Arthur introduced the tax in order to try and prohibit publication of *The Hobart Gazette* edited by Andrew Bent, an ex-convict. After slow correspondence with the Colonial Office in London, Arthur was required to rescind the tax and it ceased in October 1829. History now records Bent as the 'Father of the Free Press' in Australia and Arthur is relegated to an historic footnote! Payment of the tax was signified by a simple handstamp applied to each copy of a newspaper sold. A full account of this intriguing piece of colonial

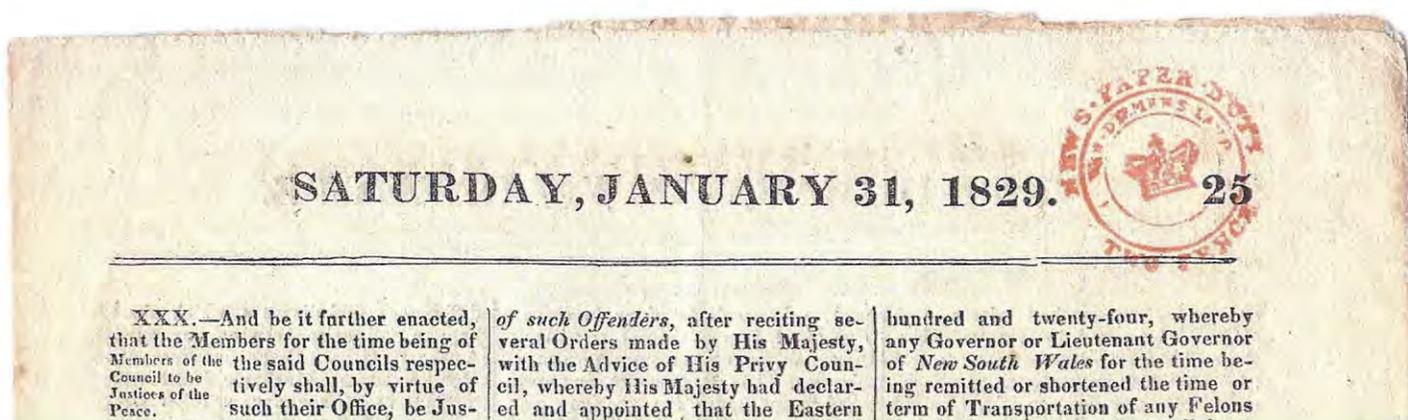


Figure 3: First Tasmanian Beer Duty stamp

history is given in Smith (1997) and an example of the Newspaper Duty handstamps struck on a newspaper in 1829 is shown in Figure 3.

One of the reasons for the use of embossed duty stamps was that the charges for some taxes, sale of land is one example, often involved large sums and it was easier to use embossing machines. This was because the slugs could be changed to indicate a much wider range of denominations that was possible with adhesive stamps.

Queensland introduced, in the Stamp Act of 1894, an unusual variant by using adhesive stamps which included the words 'Impressed Duty' in the design. However the documents to which they were affixed were only legally valid if they had been tied by an ornate embossed imprint with the words 'Queensland Stamp Duty'. The initial series features a series of adhesive stamps with a top value of £500, and later issues of adhesive impressed duty

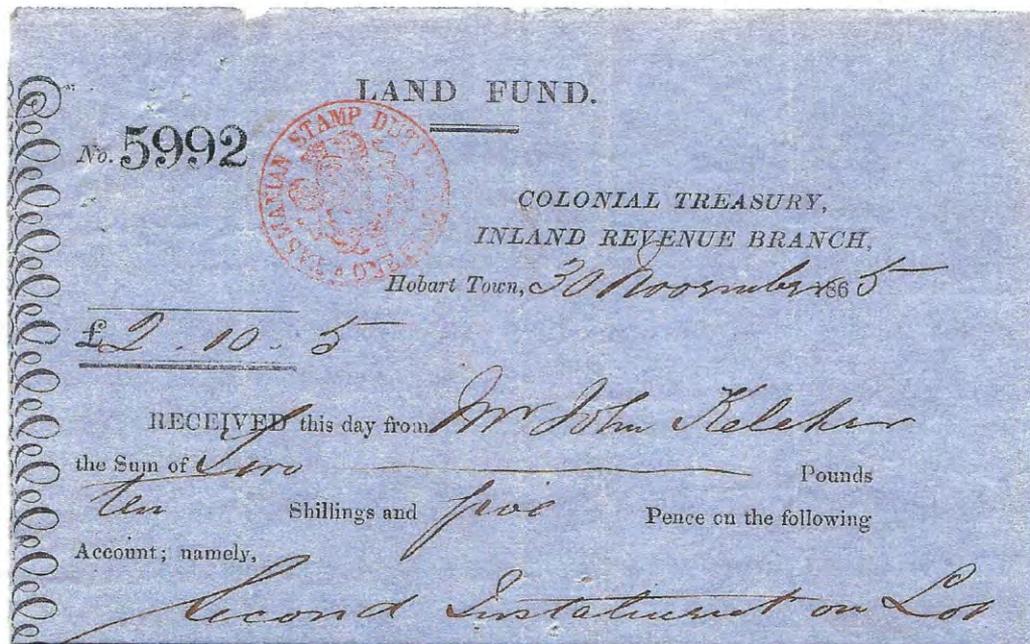


Figure 5: Betting Tax Printed onto Bookmaker's Tickets

Figure 4: Queensland Embossed Duty Stamp

stamps extended this to at least £5,000. It would seem that sales of land in Queensland attracted very much higher taxes than in the other states. A piece with the £500 and £200 for the first series of impressed duty adhesives cancelled with the coloured embossed 'Queensland Duty Stamps' is illustrated in Figure 4, this also shows a uncoloured 1^d embossed impression from Victoria.

The relatively widespread use of impressed stamps causes problems for revenue collectors and many restrict their interest solely to adhesive stamps. In my opinion this represents an incomplete style of collecting. However this attitude is slow to change as most of the easily available revenue catalogues (for example Barefoot, 2002) restrict their coverage solely to adhesive stamps. In part this is due again to space problems faced by the publishers of catalogues but equally significant is the comparative lack of information for impressed duty stamps. Over the last twenty years or so specialist catalogues have been produced for each of the Australian States and happily



all of these provide at least provisional listings for impressed stamps. Special thanks are due to Bill Craig of Tasmania for his endeavours over many years in researching, co-ordinating and publishing many of these publications.

Although the Stamps Acts for the States and for the Commonwealth frequently refer to adhesive and

Figure 6: 1865 Tasmanian 1^d handstamp indicating stamp duty paid

impressed stamps there is a further definitional pit-fall. This is because initially 'impressed' stamps were frequently 'embossed' stamps, ie formed by the use of a press to indent the paper with the appropriate device to indicate payment. Progressively States used more normal printing methods to confirm payment. Typical of this style are the various Betting Tax tickets used by most states and which commenced some eighty years ago. These were issued by the bookmakers and the ticket included a device, often in the form of a 'stamp', but printed directly onto the ticket to signify payment of the State Betting Tax, two post-decimal examples are shown in Figure 5. In other cases the States used simple handstamps to indicate payment, comparable in style to the handstamps used for postmarking mail, the 1d handstamp for Tasmania commenced in 1865. An example of use is shown in Figure 6, the Newspaper tax apart, this is the earliest known colonial coloured duty handstamp. The final and very sad epilogue to the use of either adhesive or embossed stamps in many States is marked by the introduction of printed cash register receipts. Even as a dedicated revenue collector I do not feel that collecting cash register receipts is a suitable topic to form part of the hobby of stamp collecting! *[Editor: I recently heard of a revenue exhibit which comprised only the road tax discs used in the UK, which have an indication of the tax paid on them!]*

Collectors of postage stamps, especially from the British Commonwealth countries, will be aware that for many years it was the practice to incorporate the words 'postage and revenue' in the design. This indicates that the stamps were valid for both postal and revenue use. On occasion the denominations of such stamps far exceeded any possible postal rate and the stamps were exclusively used for revenue purposes. Prior to Federation in Australia individual States had differing regulations governing such interchangeability and these were subject to change. It is worth noting that South Australia was the only State, following its Stamp Act of 1886, to issue stamps that included 'postage and revenue' in the design. A proof showing 'Postage & Revenue' is illustrated in Figure 7. This style was limited to the values from 2/6 to £20 although other postage stamps could also be used for revenue purposes. The reluctance of the States to allow full interchangeability was usually due to the accountancy problems in apportioning the sales of stamps used for postal and revenue purposes. In the pre-Federation period the Post Office in each State normally not only supervised the printing and security of adhesive postage and revenue stamps but also sold both postage and revenue stamps and often administered the embossing of impressed duty onto legal documents.



Figure 7:
Proof of South Australia's
"Postage & Revenue"
series

Federation required all States to issue separate postage and revenue stamps. This was because the postal services became a Commonwealth responsibility with the States retaining the right to levy and collect the bulk of tax revenues; the exception mentioned above was that Beer Tax became a Commonwealth tax and, commencing very soon after Federation, the Commonwealth issued all Australian beer duty stamp together with the Customs Duty stamps used overseas to pay for the tax on trade circulars posted to Australia.

Conclusion

Revenue collecting is a growth area within the broader field of philately. Unfortunately increasing interest has also resulted in a corresponding escalation in price for anything other than the most common items. Despite this, in Australia, the Commonwealth and State governments provide a long and varied history of revenue stamps both adhesive and impressed. Collectors who wish to exhibit such material competitively are required to include in their material examples of usage. This means displaying the stamps used on documents and explaining the assessment of the rate charged for revenue purposes. Thus revenue exhibits are a blend of both the traditional and postal history classes recognised by postage stamp collectors. The glimpses of social history associated with revenue stamps, the taxes and the documents, adds a further attractions to revenue collectors. The opportunities to search government records and archives to discover the background to the taxes afford very real opportunities for new research. To devotees there is all the fun and challenge that goes with collecting postal material but in an even wider socio-historic setting.

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PHILATELIC BYWAYS: INSTRUCTIONAL MARKINGS

Ian McMahon

One of the interesting byways of Postal History is the many instructional marks and labels applied to mail, especially when they indicate when things go wrong. As you can see from the rather random examples that follow, instructional markings and labels are still in use and will often turn up in your own mail. Not all markings are added by the Post Office, as the customs and security markings illustrated here show. Besides the postal history aspect, the markings also have a social history aspect, whether the response to the events of 9/11, the increased use of on-line purchasing, or the aftermath of an airline crash.

Customs

Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Fig. 3

All incoming mail to Australia is vetted by Customs and Quarantine. A portion of this mail is opened by Australia Post on their behalf. Figure 1 illustrates a recent cover posted in Canada on 3 May 2008 which has been opened for Customs. The reverse of the cover (Figure 2) has a label 'Opened by Australia Post for inspection by Customs SGF' as well as a circular customs stamp 'CUSTOMS 48 SGF'. SGF stands for Sydney Gateway Facility which is at Clyde and handles all international mail passing through Sydney with provision for Customs and Quarantine inspection.

Security Markings

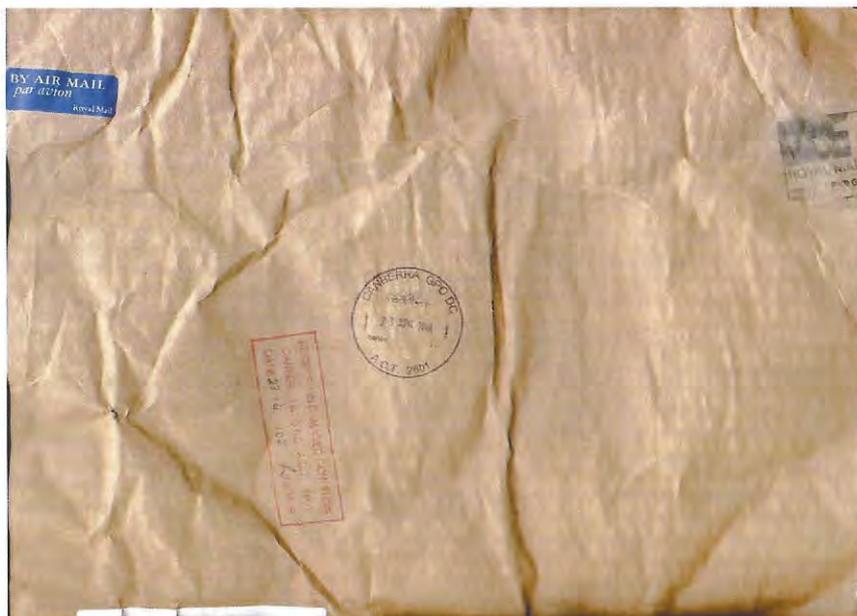
Since 2001, security vetting of mail has become more prevalent. In some cases the agency concerned uses handstamps to indicate that an item has been security checked, for example this cover (Figure 3) from the ANU to the ACT Government has received a handstamp 'X-rayed by ACT Record Services' with the additional statement that 'This item may still present a threat. Use discretion & contact [security] if you have any concerns'.



Missent

It is not uncommon for mail to go astray. Sometimes when this happens interesting markings are picked up on the way.

An example is the cover shown in Figure 4 addressed to the Royal Australian Mint which has travelled from the US to Canberra via El Salvador. In doing so it have received a boxed 'MAL ENCAMINADA A EL SALVADOR C A' ('Missent to El Salvador') handstamp.



Damaged Mail

Damaged mail items also often receive a handstamp or some other indication of why the damage occurred. The Society recently received the parcel illustrated in Figure 5, sent from the UK by Vera Trinder Pty Ltd on 15 April 2008. The article was delivered to the Society on 23 April 2008 with a notation 'Received in Damaged Condition Canberra GPO BC ACT 2601 23/4/08'. The package and its contents were completely saturated with water and the contents (stamp album pages) were completely destroyed.



Crash Mail

The aerogramme illustrated in Figure 6, has been handstamped 'SALVAGED MAIL AIRCRAFT CRASH SINGAPORE 13 3 1954' was most likely salvaged from the crash of a British Airways Lockheed Constellation at Singapore on 13 March 1954 while on a flight from Australia to London. Thirty three of the forty people on board died. The plane is reported to have crashed short of the runway, hit a wall, overturned and caught fire. The crash was said to have been due to 'Improper procedures used in landing. Pilot fatigue.'

Fig. 4 (top) Fig. 5 (centre) Fig. 6 (bottom)

The following 2 articles are reproduced in their entirety from the Catalogue of the Canberra Stampshow, 2008.

Australian Scouting and Philately

Erhard (Ernie) Stermole



In 1908, copies of Baden Powell's pamphlet, "Scouting for Boys", were available in Australia. Groups of boys began to be formed to implement these principles. Early recorded meetings were in Sydney in March and in Melbourne in June 1908. The first all-Australian Boy Scout Rally was held in Melbourne in July 1914.

The first official postal recognition of Scouting in Australia came with the First Australian Jamboree, held at Frankston, Victoria, in December 1934/January 1935. A justly famous souvenir cover for

the jamboree is shown. It was designed by C H Fraser, the Jamboree Quartermaster. The Postmaster-General's Department issued a special postmarker for use at the Jamboree.





At the time, this was a very rare practice and a significant honour. Subsequently almost all major Australian scouting (and guiding) events have been recognised by special postmarkers, creating a unique link between Australian postal authorities, organised philately and the Scout Association of Australia. Postal recognition of scouting continued with the issue of further items including registration labels, stamps and pre-stamped envelopes.

The first Australian Corroboree was held in conjunction with the South Australian Centenary of 1936. The envelope shown has a special printed registration label and one of the two scout designs from a sheet produced by the Centenary Committee. It is a First Day Cover for the use of the special postmarker.

The first scouting stamp was issued on 15 November 1948 to mark the Pan-Pacific Jamboree at Yarra-Brae, Victoria. The designer, Frank D Manley of the Note Printing Branch, based his design on a photograph of his son, Owen Manley. Owen, then aged twenty, was in the uniform of a Rover Scout of

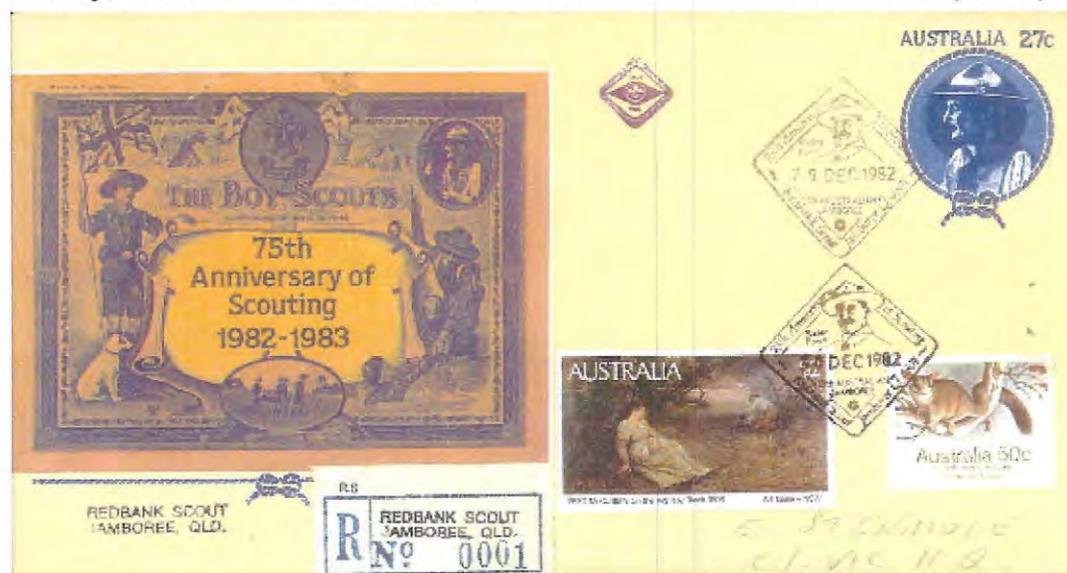
the 1st Essendon Group. Living people, other than the Monarch, were not to be depicted on Australian stamps, so the image was said to be simply "a typical scout".

This stamp and the photograph are shown. The stamp was reissued, with a colour variation, and a change of rate to 3 1/2d, on 19 November 1952 for the Pan-Pacific Jamboree at Greystanes, NSW.

Australia Post has issued three scouting pre-stamped envelopes. The first was for the Asia-Pacific Jamboree in Perth in 1979/80. The most recent was for the 16th World Scouting Jamboree at Cataract Scout Park, NSW, in 1987/88. On 29 December 1982 it issued a PSE to mark the 75th Anniversary of Scouting.

An example of this PSE is shown. Its issue coincided with the 13th Australian Jamboree at Redbank, Queensland. The PSE shown has Registration Label 0001 and the special postmarker featuring Baden Powell.

Reference: Erhard (Ernie) Stermole, *Australian Scout and Guide Philately: A Catalogue of Stamps, Cachets and Pictormarks on Covers*, Melbourne 2007, self published, \$20. Copies of this publication will be available at the front information desk at Canberra Stamp Show 2008.



The Story of Scouting

Dr William Wells, AM, FRPSL

The Centenary of Scouting in Australia is being celebrated in 2008, and the Commonwealth Government has declared 2008 to be "The Year of the Scout" in Australia (only the fourth time such a year has been declared in Australia). Australia Post has issued a number of philatelic products, and the Canberra Stamp Show 2008 is placing special emphasis on Scouting.

One of the most succinct recent statements about Scouting is made in the wording which appears on the First Day cover of Australia Post's 2008 Scout stamp issue "Lord Robert Baden-Powell founded the Scouting Movement in England in August 1907, when he held a highly successful camp for boys at Brownsea Island, Dorset. Scouting is the world's largest youth development organisation, dedicated to building peace and understanding amongst young people of different cultures and backgrounds. Since the Movement began more than 250 million people worldwide have been Scouts. There are currently around 60,000 Scouts in Australia".

I joined Cubs when I was 8, and have been in Scouting ever since. I was a stamp collector even before then, as both my parents collected. My Scouting collection is very full of personal memories – of people I have known, of events I have attended, and of opportunities to do things which I would not have otherwise done.

My collection tells the story of Scouting by bringing together postcards and poster stamps (both of which were very popular in the early decades of last century), stamps, covers and selected historical



material. It often introduced me to new facts about Scouting, which I have been able to share with others.

In this article, I will not focus on two well-known aspects of early Scouting, namely the Siege of Mafeking (where Baden-Powell used young boys as mail men, messengers and look outs to free up adults for front line service) and the Brownsea Island experimental camp (where B-P tested the appeal to young boys of a programme of outdoor adventurous activities with the aim of developing the character of young people).

After returning from the Boer War, B-P became very concerned at the social conditions of young people in England – crime, drunkenness, hooliganism, an increase in "spectatoritis" rather than participation in sport. There was great poverty in the midst of extravagant affluence.

He was challenged by a friend associated with the Boys Brigade to provide a program of activities for boys which could be used by various organisations. Hence the Brownsea "trial" – where boys of differing socio-economic backgrounds worked in small groups, called Patrols, each under a boy leader.

The camp was a great success – encouraging





Geoffrey Fethers

B-P to write six pamphlets titled "Scouting for Boys", published progressively early in 1908.

B-P had primarily written these pamphlets to help British boys – but the news of Scouting quickly spread around the world, and brought B-P overnight success and world wide recognition.

Boys around the world started doing Scouting activities. Two early Scouts in Victoria were Geoff Fethers whose godfather was in England in late 1907, met B-P and was given a uniform to take home, which he gave to Geoff. Another was Roy McIndoe (of the Tooronga Road State School, Caulfield who, in late 1907, received some pamphlets from one of the original Brownsea Island campers).

Fethers is shown on the FDC of the recent Australian Scouting issue.

Many Patrols sprang up in Melbourne and Sydney in the early/middle period of 1908. These included Waverley, Mosman, Summer Hill and Petersham (NSW) and Caulfield (Elsternwick) and Malvern (two Troops) in Victoria.

Interestingly, Scouting in Australia seems to have started earlier than in European countries such as Denmark or France.

When troops formed throughout Europe they were often associated with churches or other youth clubs - so often several "Scout Associations" came into existence in the same European country. Many issued poster stamps, to publicise Scouting, and to raise funds.

Some of these poster stamps were commercially sponsored, and an Italian set encouraged young people to buy Italian made products.

These poster stamps give us a reliable insight into the early development and activities of Scouting.

Picture post cards showing Scouts were printed in England as early as 1908, by many publishers. Some featured camping activities, often in a humorous way. It is said that, when Scouting started, the popular perception was that camping outdoors was only an activity for gypsies, or the Army – so postcards helped the acceptance of camping and outdoor activities for boys.

Post cards featured many activities – for example showing Scouts "on patrol" in Army type activities, highlighting major events (such as a visit by B-P) or showing a Scout doing a Good Turn.

The formal international development of Scouting was still to come. Despite being a soldier, B-P was shocked at the enormous loss of young lives in the First World War. Seven of the original Brownsea campers did not survive the war.

Scouts (being loyal to their country) helped their national war efforts, and were fighting each other on different sides.



Picture Postcard sent by a French Scout attending the First World Jamboree, 1920. The picture shows St. George, regarded as patron saint of Scouting.



War efforts were promoted by postcards and poster stamps. Scouts in Belgium and Germany acted as messengers for their Army (repeating Mafeking!). In 1918 Scouts ran the postal service (even designing and printing the stamps) from November 7 to 25 for the National Committee of Liberation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

The word “Jamboree” is synonymous with Scouting. To help bring young people of the world together what is now recognised as the First World Jamboree was held

in 1920, with 5,000 Scouts attending from 34 countries. Scouts camped at the Old Deer Park, Richmond (UK) and travelled each day to Olympia, London for displays and exhibitions.

This Jamboree is significant, as it was where International Scouting was born, as the leaders present had informal talks about the international future of scouting. B-P was acclaimed Chief Scout of the World at this camp.

The next World Jamboree was held in Denmark in 1924. 5,000 boys attended, and they participated in a camping and activity based Jamboree – an innovation

from the 1924 Jamboree, which had been display based. The general camping concept set the model for future Jamborees.

Another innovation for overseas visitors was a week of home hospitality after the Jamboree with Danish Scouts.

World Jamborees are generally held every four years, and are a highlight in any Scout's life. Australia hosted a World Jamboree in January 1988, at Cataract Park, near Sydney.



Les Eclaireurs de France

Scouting today is the largest youth development organisation in the world. From the small start at Brownsea, in 1907, there were 60,000 Scouts in Great Britain by the end of 1908 (probably 3,000 in Australia). By 1939 it had grown worldwide to 3.2 million, and today there are over 25 million Scouts in nearly every country of the world (including countries such as Afghanistan and Timor Leste).

Over 250 million young people (boys and girls) have had their character development enhanced through participation in Scouting, and have come to understand the “brotherhood” of Scouting, which develops respect for each other, and encourages human understanding and world peace.



Scouts in the Netherlands

From the “small acorn” of a trial camp of 20 boys, and a book written by Baden-Powell has grown an “oak” which has significantly contributed to the personal

development of millions of boys and girls, and been recognised as a major contributor to world peace and international understanding.

The Centenary of Scouting is well worthy of recognition – and may the “oak” continue to grow!

William Wells is a past Scouting Chief Commissioner of Victoria (1986-1992) and of Australia (1992-1999). He is a well-known philatelist, specialising in most aspects of Malayan philately – and building a Scout collection to interest Scouts in stamp collecting, and the history of Scouting.



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Buddhist Iconography as a Post Card Subject

Peter Cheah

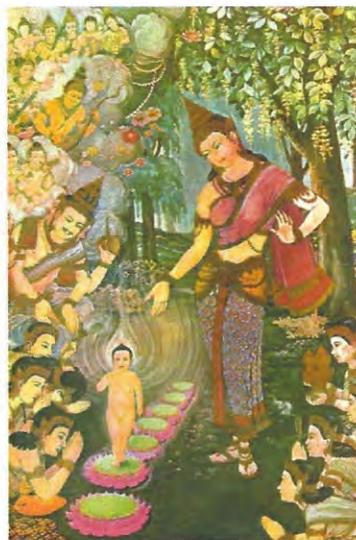
Buddhism is considered to be one of the world's great religions. It evolved from the ideas and way of life of an Indian prince, Siddhartha Gautama. Born into a family of great wealth in Lumbini in northern India (now Nepal) in about 563 BC, he later chose to live a life of asceticism after seeing poverty, illness, misery and human degradation around him.

The thoughts and practices of this man is the basis of the religion. He was eventually named "the Buddha" (from the Sanskrit word budh – to know or to wake up). Buddha also means the Enlightened One, or the 'One who has seen'.

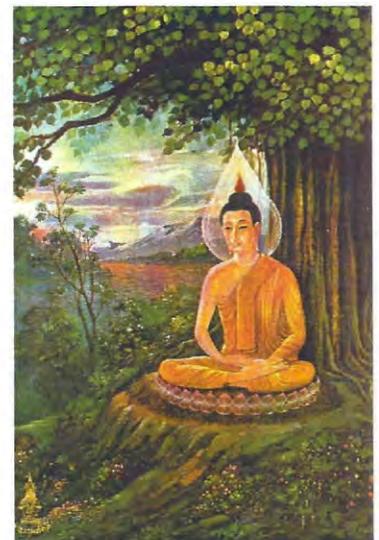
He had come to believe that suffering stems from the desire for pleasure and objects. Suffering only ends if such attachments can be completely eliminated by seeing deeply the true nature of things.

This religion is not based on the belief in a god but is best seen as a path of practice based on:

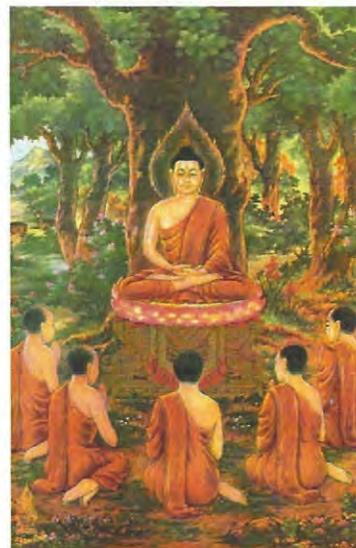
- The Four Noble Truths
- All conditioned existence is inherently unsatisfactory or suffering (dukkha)
- Desire causes suffering
- There is a potential end to suffering (enlightenment)
- This is achieved by practising the Noble Eightfold Path
- The Noble Eightfold Path involves:
- Right belief or understanding



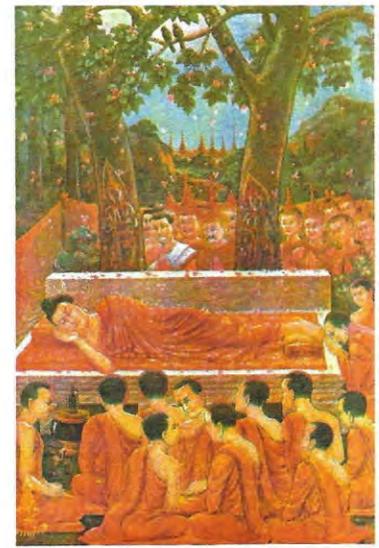
1. Birth. On the Full Moon Day of Vesak month, 626 B.C., the Buddha was born in Lumbini Park, immediately after being born, he walked for seven steps, and there was a lotus holding him up at every step, he said he was the most exalted one in the world.



2. Enlightenment. At dawn on the Full Moon Day of Vesak month, 563 B.C., the Buddha enlightened the Four Noble Truths, i.e. suffering, the Cause of Suffering, the Cessation of Suffering, and the Way leading to the Cessation of Suffering.



3. The Buddha preached the First Sermon to the five ascetics in the Deer Park, Sarathi.



4. The Buddha entered into Nirvana at the Sal grove in Kusinara city, 543 B.C., after preaching for the welfare of the peoples for forty-five years.

Figure 1: This set of 4 postcards illustrates the principal stages of the Buddha's life: Birth, Enlightenment, the first sermon and Nirvana (death).

- Right aspiration or intention
- Right speech
- Right conduct or behaviour
- Right means of livelihood
- Right effort
- Right mindfulness
- Right meditation.

An important feature of Buddhism is the focus on monasticism at its core. The so-called ‘three jewels’ of Buddhism are:

- 1) the Buddha – or ideal of enlightenment;
- 2) the dhamma – the teachings of the Buddha and the idea of the truth; and
- 3) the sangha – which refers both to Buddhists generally, but also more specifically to monks who will almost always form the core of a Buddhist community.

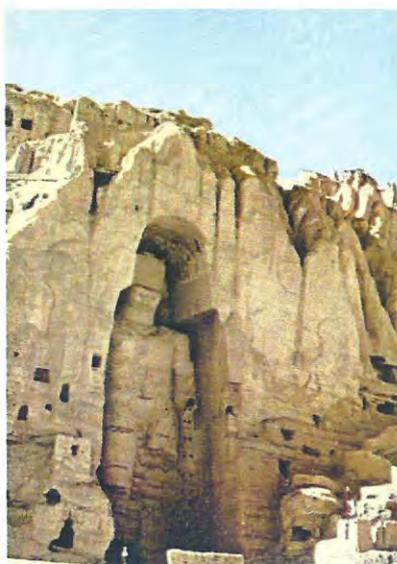


Figure 2: The Colossal Buddha carved in the 5th century from a huge rock cliff-face at Bamian, Afghanistan. The Buddha’s height was 175 feet (53 metres). The statue was used for target practice and deliberately destroyed by the Taliban some years ago.



Figure 3: A beautiful image of the Buddha, Colombo, Sri Lanka (a UPU card, post- marked 26 December 1908).

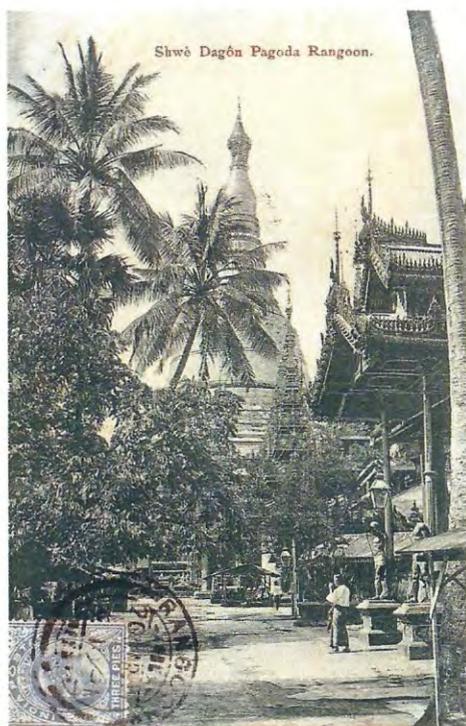


Figure 4: The Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Yangon (formerly Rangoon). The crown or umbrella (hti) of the Pagoda is tipped with 5448 diamonds and 2,317 rubies. At the very top of the hti, the diamond bud is tipped with a 76-carat diamond.



Figure 5: The Kuthodaw Pagoda is more commonly known as the world’s largest book. Standing around the central stupa are 729 marble slabs on which are inscribed the entire Tripitaka (the Buddhist scriptures). Pali is the language used in the inscriptions.

Buddhism is popular in many of Asian countries because of its early spread to South East Asia, China and Japan. It is also now growing quickly in some western countries, including Australia and the US.



Figure 6: This set of 3 postcards depicts the Emerald Buddha that is located in Wat Phra Keo temple in the Royal Palace grounds, Bangkok. There are 3 official seasons in Thailand: summer, rainy and winter. At each season's end, the King of Thailand will ceremoniously change the attire of the Emerald Buddha.

There are a number of types of Buddhism practiced today: there is probably more variety in Buddhist practices and beliefs than there is across the range of forms of Christianity. This explains in part the differences in robes and other outward trappings that westerners see, and the different artistic styles and themes in the postcards.

Probably the largest type of Buddhism in terms of numbers of adherents is Theravada, also known as the Lesser Vehicle, which is probably the closest to the original teachings of the Buddha. This is the type followed in Thailand which probably has the greatest percentage of Buddhist adherents (about 95%), followed by Sri Lanka (70%), Burma, and in other parts of South East Asia.

The second family of Buddhism is Mahayana, or the Greater Vehicle. This developed later and tends to emphasise compassion, and flowered when Buddhism came to China and beyond. Previously outlawed in some

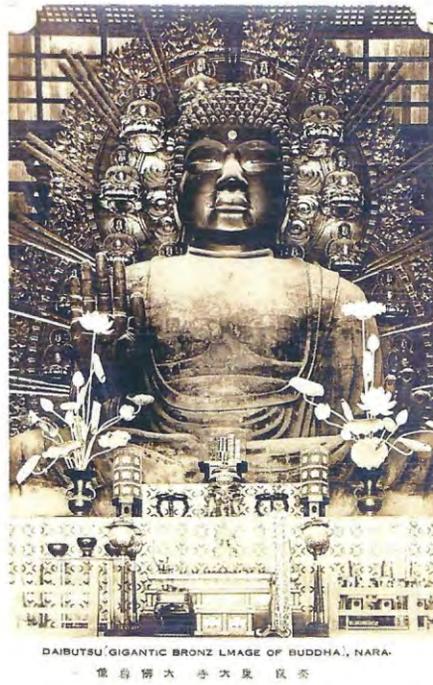


Figure 7: The gigantic bronze statue of the Buddha in the Todai-ji Temple, Nara. It is Japan's largest Buddha statue and was dedicated in 752 AD. [Nara is Japan's sister city to Canberra.]



Figure 8: The Goddess of Mercy (also known as Kwan Yin or Guanyin) is the bodhisattva of compassion. She is widely venerated by South East Asian Buddhists. In Sanskrit, her name is Padmapani or 'Born of the Lotus'.



Figure 9: The Japanese version of the Goddess of Mercy is Kannon or more formally, Kanzeon. In the accompanying postcard, she is shown to have multiple arms.

Communist dictatorships, it is regaining popularity in Vietnam and China. In Japan, Mahayana Buddhism developed into other forms including Zen and 'Pure Land'.

The third school of Buddhism, Vajrayana, is the form practiced in Tibet and Bhutan and thus by well-known figures such as the Dalai Lama.

This subject is well suited to post card collecting for:

- the various representations of the Buddha, both in posture and facially (generally speaking, different countries represent the facial features of the Buddha according to the predominant facial features of the male population of a given country),
- the fact that this religion has evolved and adapted as it has moved to new cultures and it is interesting to see how this has become represented in different places and settings
- temples and stupas built to honour the Buddha or some of his principal disciples or some momentous event,



Figure 10: The Goddess of Mercy Temple, Penang, Malaysia. It is the 1st temple built in Georgetown, Penang by the early Chinese settlers. The Temple's interior is usually filled with the scent of sandalwood incense from joss sticks burnt by devotees who visit the temple to pray for guidance from Kuan Yin.



Figure 11: In the various forms of Buddhism, there are arahats or religious "assistants" that have some deified connection. This image, with its archaic smile, is considered as a masterpiece of the Asuka era in Japan. This statue is located in the Koryuji Temple, Kyoto.

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- caves and grottoes that honour the Buddha,
- the teachings and sacred texts of the Buddha,
- the representation of bodhisattvas (notably the Goddess of Mercy),
- the role of monks and nuns.

Figure 12: In Theravada Buddhism, monks go on daily alms round to collect food from members of the public. This is often perceived as giving laypeople the opportunity of making merit when they donate food and other items for monks' use.

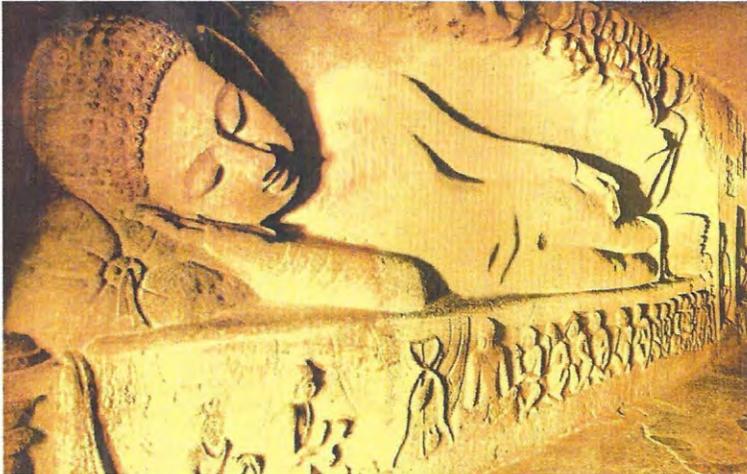
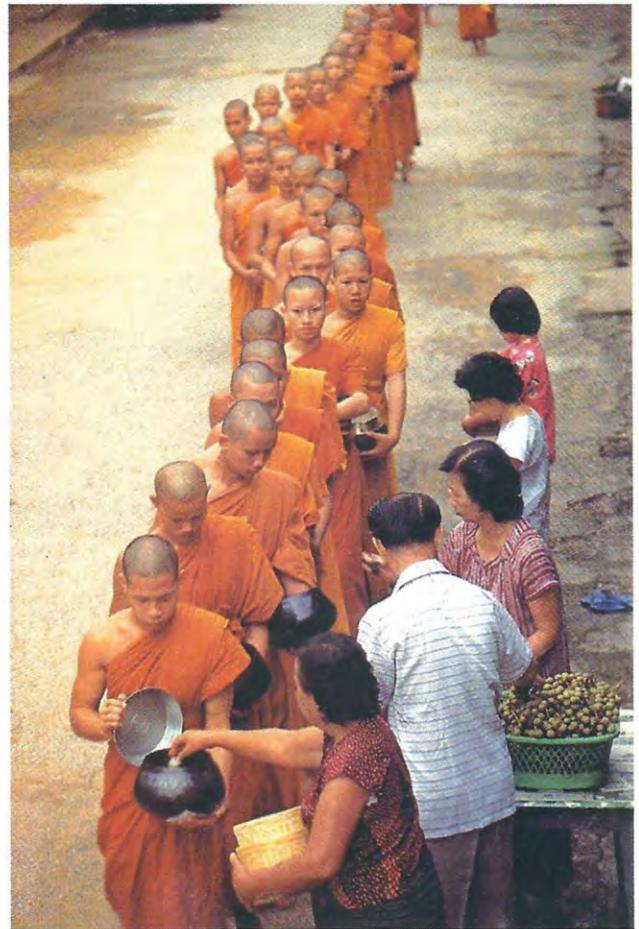


Figure 13: The reclining Buddha represents the Shakyamuni Buddha (the historical Buddha) at his death. The statue is not supposed to evoke sadness but rather encouragement that all beings have the potential to be come enlightened and attain release from sufferings that characterise the cycle of rebirth. The reclining Buddha's serene, composed, and restful demeanour (slightly smiling) is a reminder of the serenity that comes with enlightenment.



Figure 14: An example of a western Buddhist temple, the Soto Zen Temple of Hawaii.

MACHINATIONS

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MACHIN REPORT

Tony Luckhurst

It seems an annual event—a postage rate rise in the United Kingdom! Before the advent of NVI's there were many new values of Machins needed. Nowadays there is not as many. Since the Regional issues now use pictorial designs (a set for England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) the number of Machins needed had diminished somewhat. For higher value postage Royal Mail prefers to use the white "Horizon" labels (these are similar to the cash register docketts). They are not very collectable. They also have small sized "Greetings" stamps that may also be considered "definitives" as they are on sale for an extended period.

The current stock of Machins falls into 4 groups:

NVI's

- 1) Make up values
- 2) Values needed to convert between the rates
- 3) Current rate values for Europe and airmails
- 4) Let's look at what values are about

GROUP 1 NVI's

- 1st Class (36p) gold
- 2nd Class (27p) light blue
- 1st Class Large (52p) gold
- 2nd Class Large (42p) light blue

The above can be purchased as water activated and self adhesive stamps. The self adhesive stamps are from booklets (of 4 and 12) and business sheets of 100.

There are also NVI's for airmail. These are also self adhesive and come from booklets of 4.

- Airmail postcard –Worldwide (56p) grey head
- Airmail Letter-Europe up to 40g (72p) blue head
- Airmail Letter-Rest of World up to 40g (£1.22) red head

These stamps show the Machin head on a white background with "airmail stripes". They now only have one "Rest of World" instead of 2. This means the rate was actually reduced.

Machinations

GROUP 2 Make up values

These stamps can be used in combination with other stamps to make up a current value. This is handy if you need to make a new value (e.g. if you have 78p stamps and need to make 81p)

Some of these values have retained the same colour since 1971 (not many!)

- 1p (crimson)
- 2p (green)
- 5p (claret)
- 10p (deep orange)
- 20p (Bright green)
- 50p (the colour was changed from ochre to grey last year)
- £1.00 (the colour is now ruby)

The higher values £1.50, £2.00; £3.00 and £5.00 are not usually held at post offices only at philatelic centres)

GROUP 3 Values needed to convert between the rates

This is the interesting part. Try getting fine used copies of these stamps used correctly.

- 2nd Class to 1st Class (9p orange) RE-ISSUED 2008
- 2nd Class to 2nd Class Large (15p pink) NEW 2008
- 1st Class to 1st Class Large (16p pink)

GROUP 4 Current rate Values

- 56p (Worldwide airmail 10g) NEW 2008
- 81p (Worldwide airmail 20g) NEW 2008

The 48p worldwide surface postage rate (1st step) and the 50p Europe rate (0-20g) utilise existing Machins that were released earlier.

MACHIN GROUP

There are special meetings held for the members who are interested in Machins and other modern Great Britain issues. I would like to hear from the people who are still interested in keeping this group active. They can email me at psc@netspeed.com.au

Likewise if you have any Machin related articles we can use for Capital Philately please send them to me so we can use them.

Thank you.

Some websites to have a look at:

www.gbstamps.com (This helped me compile the above article)

www.norvic-philatelics.co.uk

<http://machinmania.blogspot.com/>

www.deegam.com (you will need a number from Deegam to download reports. This is for people who have purchased his catalogue or CD)



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