

PHILATELY

from

AUSTRALIA



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PHILATELY from AUSTRALIA

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MARCH 1994

NEW PUBLICATION

The Postal History of the Australian Forces in Japan and Korea, 1945-1957, by Phil Collas. 108pp. 24.5 x 17.5cm. ISBN 0 947345 06 X. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. Available from The National Stamp Gallery, 79 Bourke Street, Melbourne, 3000. Price, \$37.50 plus postage.

The final monograph by the late Phil Collas has now been published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. This is the final volume on a trilogy intended to cover the postal history of the Australian Army during World War II and its aftermath. The first volume, *The Postal History of Internees and Prisoners off War in Australia During World War II* was published in 1981, and the second was *The Postal History of the Australian Army During World War II*, appearing in 1986.

The new volume covers the postal history of the Australian Forces in the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan after World War II, and the subsequent deployment of forces in the Korean War. The Naval and Air Force postal services are covered as well as those of the Army.

The narrative is based in large part on official records, and provides the most complete data so far published on the movements of the datestamps.

There is a chapter on the philatelic souvenirs created for the 1945 Tokyo Bay Surrender on board the Australian ships present (*Shropshire, Hobart, and Warramunga*).

The B.C.O.F. overprints are treated in terms of their place in the overall picture of the postal services provided, rather than being given a full philatelic treatment, but Phil Collas is able to present some interesting new facts concerning the aborted first issue, as in his position as editor of the *Australian Stamp Monthly* at that time he made official enquiries into the circumstances.

All the printed stationery used by the B.C.O.F. and during the Korean War is described.

The postal facilities for the Korean War Forces were derived in large part from those already in operation to service the B.C.O.F. troops in Japan, but their mobilisation and movements are described in great detail.

Eighty-eight illustrations of markings and covers, all from the collection of the late author, demonstrate the range and interest which a collection of this modern period can generate.

It was thought advisable to provide a summary of the usage of the various postmarks, and a chronology of events, and these were prepared for the Publications Committee by Mr Ron Lee.

This work provides a fitting conclusion to Phil Collas' illustrious philatelic career. Copies of the monograph will be available to members of the Society up to the time of the Annual General Meeting this year at the special price of \$30. There is a limit of one book per member, and orders for this special offer should be sent direct to the Society.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

The following Press Release relating to new arrangements for the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists is from Mr A.R. Butler, Chairman of the Board of Election:

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists was established in 1921 and an invitation to sign this Roll is regarded as the world's pre-eminent philatelic honour. During 70 years some 260 philatelists who have come from 36 different countries have achieved this distinction.

To maintain this continuity following the demise of the British Philatelic Federation, a Trust, to be known as the RDP Trust, has been set up to ensure for the foreseeable future, that the Roll itself is satisfactorily maintained and preserved and that the process of election and the associated ceremonial may be properly conducted. Adequate finance has been provided from private sources to make the RDP Trust possible and this will mean that the RDP function will be independent of any other funding which might have come

from, for example, the British Philatelic Trust or the Association of British Philatelic Societies.

The RDP Trust will be administered by four Trustees and initially these will be John Marriott, CVO, RDP (Chairman), Charles Goodwyn, LLB, and Alma Lee, RDP. Since the inception of the honour the safeguarding of the Roll has been the responsibility of the Keeper of the Roll and the Keeper will therefore be an *ex-officio* Trustee. The Present Keeper, who is also Honorary Secretary to the RDP Board of Election, is Professor John C. West, CBE.

Importantly, the RDP Trust will not be responsible for the election of new Signatories of the Roll, which duty will remain the prerogative of the board of election under the Chairmanship of Ronald Butler, RDP. It is advised that no changes have been made in the qualifications required by candidates who are proposed for consideration by the Board and that such proposals should be submitted to the honorary Secretary of the Board of Election as in the past.



AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL DISCOVERIES AND NOTES



Conducted by RUSSELL JONES

VICTORIA: HALF-LENGTHS

1d Campbell & Fergusson Stone 4 – A New Retouch

This new retouch involves the lower right corner of the stamp. The word "PENNY" is thicker than normal and poorly defined. The background above these letters and below the Queen's left hand shows a number of thick coloured lines running parallel with the line of the hand and forearm. There is no detail of the fingers and the upper border of the hand is represented by another coloured line. I am not sure of the primary type – probably the primary flaw is along the bottom of the stamp and has been obliterated by the retouching. I have only seen the one example.

I also illustrate another prominent retouch on Type 6. This is mentioned by Purves in his *Half-Lengths* handbook, and was illustrated by Pack opposite page 146. Mr Purves suggested that the Type 8 he describes is the stamp above this retouch. The close spacing of this Type 6 retouch with the stamp above (Purves' suggested Type 8) would agree with his suggestion that one or other type had been substituted. The stamp above is displaced to the right.

The Type 6 retouch is very prominent. It does not get a mention in the catalogue, although it is much more prominent than the "no value" retouch on Ham's 2d Half-Length. This is no doubt because the catalogue editor (and collectors) prefer a variety with a "catchy" name.



*Type 6 retouch with
Type 8 (?) above.*



*Retouch to ONE PENNY
and hand above.*

1d Campbell & Fergusson – Stone 4 Squeezed Transfer Varieties

Additional to those listed by Purves in his *Half-Lengths*:

Type 10(d). Two examples. Minor squeeze of NNY. There is a dot of colour on the oblique stroke of the second N. There is also a circular dot in the right margin 3mm from the top of the stamp.

Type 11(b). Two examples. The left eye of the Queen is markedly higher than the right and has an upward "squint". This is presumably a squeeze but no other sign of it can be seen.

Type 14(b). Squeeze at top with shortening of TO and a small step up to the rest of the tablet. THE R of VICTORIA is obliterated by a conspicuous white flaw. In pair with type 8 which shows a very minor squeeze of NY – not the variety illustrated in the handbook.

*Type 10(d)**Type 11(b)**Type 14(b)***SQUEEZED TRANSFERS****VICTORIA: WATERMARK VARIETIES**

Ken Scudder reports the following new watermark varieties:

1. 1878-82 1d Bell Design wmk. reversed, being printed on the back, where the surface has been treated to prevent the gum soaking through to the front and, at the same time having been exposed to moisture, some of the design has lifted.
2. 1901-12 1d Postage wmk. V over Crown (V4) reversed, perf. 11 (SG 381).
3. 1901-12 1d Postage wmk. Crown over A on the thinner pre-gummed paper of July-November 1912 (SG 437) with watermark sideways. Several examples seen, all with crown facing right. The earliest date is 28.11.1912.

VICTORIA: THE 1891 REPRINTS

In *The Stamps of Victoria*, Geoff Kellow writes relative to the printing of the Half-Length reprints ". . . the full sheets of 240 watermarks were cut in half prior to printing, so the watermark is always upright." Ken Scudder reports that he has three 1d Half-Length reprints, two overprinted "Reprint" and one c.t.o., all of which have the watermark sideways, facing left. Is this common, or unusual, and do inverted watermarks exist, as well as they may with "square" half-sheets? Ken reports his examples of the 2d and 3d have watermark upright.

RETURNED REGISTERED LETTERS OF QUEENSLAND

By BERNIE BESTON

In 1891, McCorquodale and Company, the Scottish stationery printers, printed a new Official Registered envelope for the Colony of Queensland (Fig. 1). It was specifically printed for the return of unclaimed letters. It is unusual in that it provides a space for a postage stamp in which is printed the direction "The stamp to pay the postage must be placed here".

It is a surprisingly rare item, for what should have been a common occurrence. I have one example dated 8 June 1891, Brisbane to Townsville. It is backstamped at Townsville, but no postage stamp has been affixed. Another copy was offered in Phillips (London) Auctions of 1 July 1993 in the sale of the collection of the late E.E. Ulph of Colchester. This example is addressed to Gympie and again has no postage stamp. It has also been sent from the Brisbane Registered Office, and is dated 30 November 1892 (Fig 2). Both covers carry the imprint in red:

McCorquodale and Company
Limited

Patent Registered
Envelope



Fig. 1

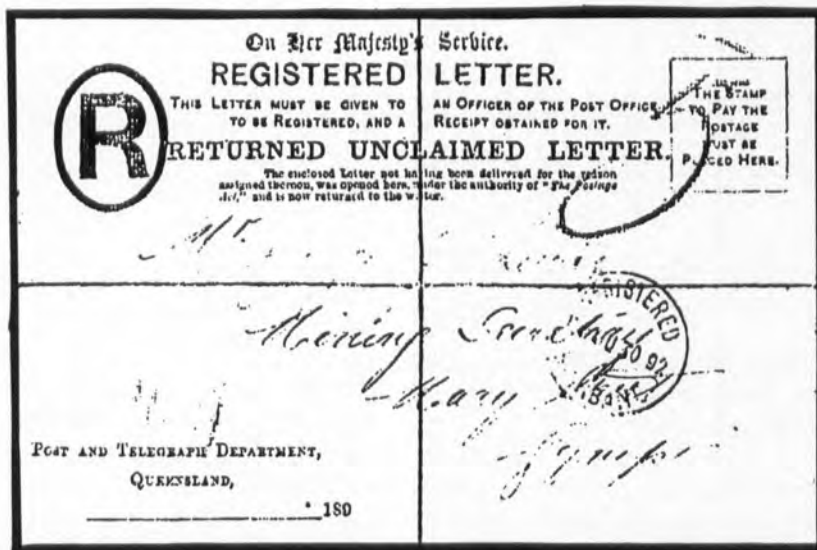


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 is marked "5" in crayon, which is presumably the sum paid by the recipient. This may have paid for the letter postage (2d) and registration (3d).

A second issue was printed sometime in the 1890's (Fig. 3). It is similar in format, but does not provide a box for the stamp; and the wording has altered in the centre, with the alteration from "The Postage Act" to "The Post and Telegraph Act". The Post and Telegraph Act was proclaimed in 1891, which assumes that Fig. 1 had a very short life or remained in use long after the new Act came into force.

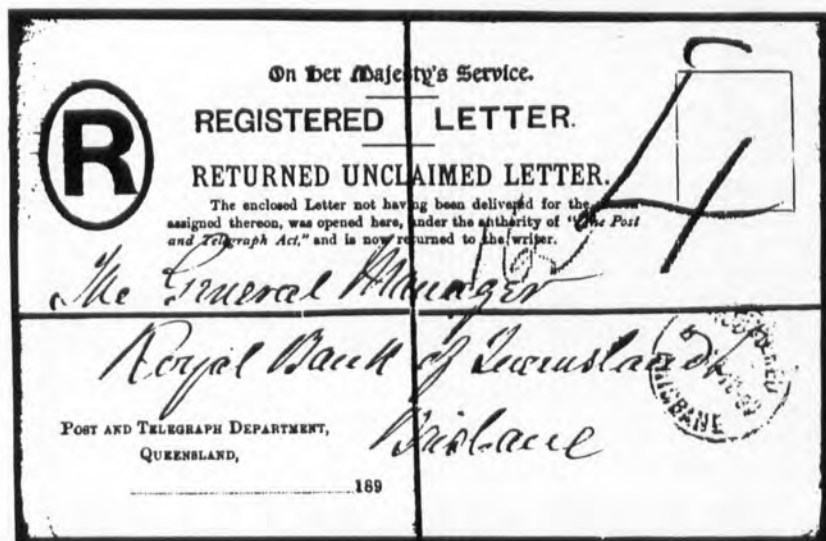


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 has no imprint, so it is not known if it was printed by the Queensland Government Printer, or McCorquodale, or De La Rue. It is dated at the Brisbane Registered Office AP 10 1899, and has a crayon "4" added. Just what this rate was supposed to pay is not known.

For many years, I thought this was the end of the story. But not so. In the June 1993 Stamps Show at Brisbane I acquired a new item, and found that it is a third printing.

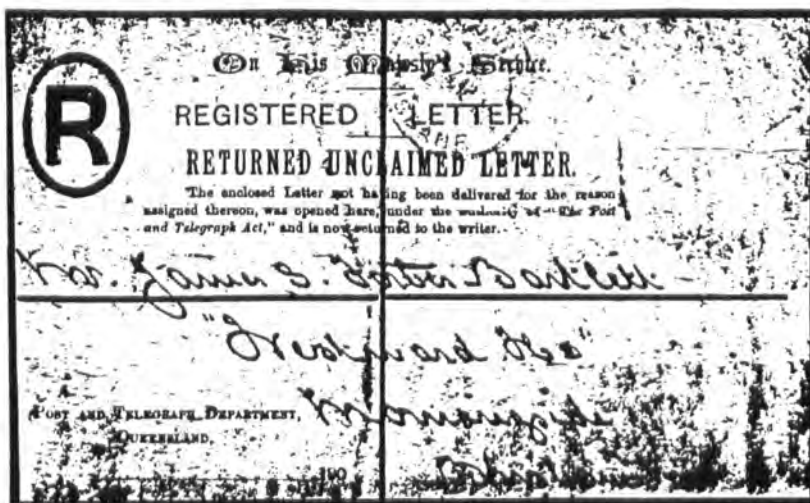


Fig. 4

All envelopes are on a thick manilla wove paper. This item is distinctively coarser, and the date is now "190" in lieu of "189" of the previous issues. Additionally, His Majesty King Edward VII has now taken over the Crown, and hence change of wording from "On Her Majesty's Service" to "On His Majesty's Service" (Fig. 4).

It is postmarked at the Brisbane Registered Office, AP 2 1905, and is addressed to a Brisbane suburb. It is backstamped Morningside. Again, no postage has been paid and most notably no box is provided, and there is no printer's imprint.

The Postage Act of 1871 provided in Clauses 36, 39 and 40 as follows:

36. Every letter, packet and newspaper (other than those hereinbefore directed to be transmitted to the general post office without delay) which shall remain undelivered at the post office to which the same shall have been transmitted for delivery shall be kept thereat for delivery during one month and after the expiration of such month the postmaster at every such post office as last aforesaid shall transmit to the general post office every such letter, packet and newspaper that shall not have been delivered.

39. Every letter and packet which shall be opened under the provisions of this Act (unless it contains any valuable or saleable enclosure or shall have been posted or shall contain any enclosure in fraud or violation of this Act or any Act relating to the customs or of any regulation or order made under the authority of this Act or with intent to evade payment of the postage property chargeable thereto) shall be returned to the writer or sender thereof if his name and address can be ascertained by examination of such letter or packet but if he shall refuse to receive such letter or packet or if his name and address cannot be ascertained the same may be forthwith destroyed.

40. The sender of any letter, packet or newspaper which shall be opened under the provisions of this Act shall on demand pay the postage and fees respectively (if any) remaining due thereon and in case of refusal so to do shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings. And in any proceeding for the recovery of the said penalty the person from whom such letter or packet shall purport to have come shall be deemed to be the sender thereof unless the party proceeded against shall prove that such letter or packet was not seen by him. And in such proceedings the post office stamp upon any letter, packet or newspaper shall in all cases be evidence that the sum so taxed is payable as and for the postage or fee upon such letter, packet or newspaper.

The Post and Telegraph Act 1891 provided in Clauses 38, 39 and 46 as follows:

38. Letters, packets and newspapers (other than those in the last preceding section mentioned), shall, if not delivered or claimed in the meantime, be kept for delivery during one month at the post office to which they are transmitted for delivery.

After the expiration of the month the postmaster shall transmit to the General Post Office every letter, packet and newspaper, that has not been delivered.

39. When a letter, packet or parcel, bears an endorsement by the sender to the effect that if the letter, packet, parcel, remains undelivered for a specified time, not being less than fourteen days, it may be returned to him at a specified address within Queensland, or in a country with the Postal Authorities of which an arrangement has been made for the collection and payment of postage, then, unless the letter, packet or parcel has been posted in contravention of this Act, the postmaster of the post office to which the letter, packet, or parcel, has been transmitted for delivery shall, as soon as possible after the time so specified return the same by post to the sender at the specified address.

Any letter, packet, or parcel so returned shall be charged with ordinary postage; and if the sender, being in Queensland, refuses to receive it, it shall be transmitted to the General Post Office.

46. Any newspaper opened under the provisions of this Act may be forthwith sold, destroyed, or used for a public purpose, or given to a hospital, unless, before the sale, destruction, use, or delivery, the same is claimed and the prescribed postage, if any, paid by the person to whom the same is addressed, or by the sender.

If a newspaper has been posted in contravention of this Act the newspaper may be sold, destroyed, or used as aforesaid, and anything enclosed in, or with, or which accompanies, the newspaper or the cover thereof, shall be forfeited, unless the Postmaster-General directs the newspaper to be forwarded by post and to be delivered on payment of the prescribed postage.

In cases of forfeiture, the enclosure or accompaniment, if not money, may be destroyed, sold or converted into money, in such manner as the Postmaster-General directs, and any such proceeds, and any money so enclosed be paid into the consolidated Revenue Fund.

This then shows why the first two envelopes provided a space for a postage stamp. Obviously the rule was never enforced and by 1900, the printer was instructed not to provide the appropriate box.

QUEENSLAND: THE 1892 STAMP DUTY SERIES

By KEN SCUDDER

(Continued from December 1993, page 97)

Five Shillings

The colour of this value varies from a rose, through red to scarlet. Dated examples range between 17.8.1892 to 22.9.1901.



Type I



Type II

In Type I, the "V" of "FIVE" is set more to the right and the second "S" of "SHILLINGS" is more open at the top.

Ten Shillings

This occurs in shades of bistre-brown. Dated examples noted range between 28.7.1892 and 3.8.1899.

Apart from the 3d value, this is the only Basic Design value whose Type I shows a relatively clean bottom frame, as dots 3 and 4, and 5,6 and 7, are not joined.



Type I



Type II

In Type I the "TEN" is set slightly more to the right.

One Pound

The shade here varies from deep green to dark green. Dated examples noted range between 28.3.1893 and 4.5.1900.

*Type I**Type II*

In Type I the centre bar of the "E" of "ONE" is set slightly higher.

ALTERED DESIGN GROUP – FEATURES, FLAWS AND STAMPS

The only flaw shared by all four of the values in this group is the "16th dot" flaw which would appear to have originated from the lead mould stamped from the master die.

Three Pence and Three Shillings

The upper and lower value tablets and the upper corner stars of the Basic Design were removed. But why was the "THREE" removed from the lower tablet area for the 3d value? These two values share the following common Altered Design features:

- (i) Upper value tablet of a "3" in circle with scrolled embellishments each side.
- (ii) Redrawn upper corner stars and curls. The star centres are larger than the originals. The right star is slightly rotated clockwise.
- (iii) Curled ornaments above the lower corner stars.
- (iv) Tendrils added to the side scrolls, similar to those of the 2/-.
- (v) Small, upward whiskers added to the upper curls of the side scrolls.

Three Pence

This is the second style of the 3d value. Why it was introduced is not clear. However, it seems that the original plate must have sustained some damage and, for some reason, the original working die could not be used. This die, of course, may have been damaged when stamping new lead moulds for replacement electrotypes. Recourse must then have been made to the 3/- intermediate die.

It appears that at least three paired working dies were prepared. The evidence for this is that six varieties in the placement of the words "THREE PENCE", in the lower tablet area have been identified. These words appear to have been engraved in a block; however, the final result is the roughest of all the values.

No left and right types have yet been defined. In fact, due to lack of multiples, of which none have been seen to date, none of these six types have yet been paired. The six identified types may be distinguished by the reworking on the working die moulds to the bottom of the "STAMP DUTY" tablet (the damage occurring when the 3/- words of value were removed) and, by the positioning of the words "THREE/PENCE", reference being made to the "T" of "THREE".



Type A



Type B



Type C



Type D



Type E



Type F

- Type A (i) flat bottom to tablet.
 (ii) "T" squarely below "T" of "DUTY" and slightly higher than all other types.
- Type B (i) flat bottom to tablet with white flaw on white line below "A" of "STAMP", with short line extending to the left below "T" of "DUTY".
 (ii) "T" under "T" of "DUTY" but slightly to the right compared to Type A.
- Type C (i) flat bottom to tablet with line extending to left under "Y" of "DUTY".
 (ii) "T" under "T" of "DUTY".
 (iii) coloured break in white line below "T" of "STAMP".
 (iv) second "E" of "PENCE" rotated counterclockwise.
- Type D (i) tablet has clean shape at the bottom.
 (ii) "T" in similar position to Type B but "THREE/PENCE" angled downward to the right.
- Type E (i) flat bottom to tablet, starting from below "Y" of "DUTY" and extending as a white line to below "A" of "STAMP".
 (ii) "T" in similar position to Type B but fractionally lower.
- Type F (i) tablet similar to Type E but line extending only to between "TA" of "STAMP".
 (ii) "T" fractionally lower even than Type C and with "THREE/PENCE" slightly angled upward to the right.

One would have thought that this value would have been far more plentiful than it is but, no doubt, the documents to which these were attached had a poor survival rate.

The stamp occurs in shades of pale reddish-purple. Dated examples are not plentiful but dates between 5.11.1895 and 26.11.1898 have been noted.

Three Shillings

The colour is grey. Dated examples noted range between 17.1.1893 and 29.1.1903.

There are generally, coloured flaws around the "Y" of "DUTY" and, most often, a linear flaw to the left of the "D" of "DUTY". As these do not occur on the 3d value, it would appear that these originated when stamping the lead moulds for the 3/- working die.

Although the words of value appear to have been engraved on the single intermediate die, there do appear to be some minor variations and the following Type classification is tentatively suggested:



Type I



Type II

- Type I (i) bottom strokes of the "LL" of "SHILLINGS" are horizontal.
 (ii) the horizontal stroke of the "H" of "SHILLINGS" is often less securely attached to the left downstroke.
 (iii) in the right lower star ornament the lower left point of the inner star is often blunted.
- Type II (i) bottom strokes of the "LL" of "SHILLINGS" thicken upward to the right.
 (ii) the horizontal stroke of the "H" of "SHILLINGS" is most often more securely attached to the left downstroke.

Two Shillings and Six Pence

The colour is a purple-brown, varying from a dull, pale shade to a deeper, bright shade. Dated examples noted range between 18.11.1892 and 4.10.1900.

The upper and lower value tablets of the Basic Design were removed, but the corner stars and their curls were retained.

The upper value tablet is similar to the 3d and 3/- values in that the "2/6" is enclosed in a circle, which in this case is fractionally larger. The scrolled ornaments either side of this circle are unique to this value. Again, the words of value were engraved on the single intermediate die. Tendrils have been added to the side scrolls, but in this case, only to the top of the scrolls.

The flaws distinguishing the two types of this value are by no means prominent, although the following may usually be observed:



Type I

Type II

- Type I
- (i) "16th dot" flaw.
 - (ii) small coloured flaws to the left of the "D" of "DUTY" and varying in size.
 - (iii) may show a small, white indentation in the frame line in the same position as the Type II(ii) flaw.
- Type II
- (i) "16th dot" flaw weak or non-existent.
 - (ii) small, coloured flaw on the left side of the right outer frame line between the second and third dot up from the centre.

Five Pounds

The colour is black. No dated examples have so far been seen.

The upper and lower value tablets and the upper stars and curls of the Basic Design were removed. Unique upper and lower value tablets were added, together with "5" in a circle each side of the upper tablet. The scrolls to the left and right of the Queen's head have added tendrils attached to the centre of the pair of curls at the top and bottom of the scrolls. The lower tendrils are looped in a similar manner to those of the first style 3d.

No distinguishing Type flaws have so far been identified, however, it is almost certain that this value also conforms to the "group of two" means of plate production.

SPECIMEN OVERPRINT

These stamps occur with a small horizontally applied "SPECIMEN" overprint, only half of which appears on any stamp, the overprint having been applied to two adjacent stamps in the sheet. The overprint size is 15.5 x 2.2mm. It has been seen on the 6d, both 1/-'s, 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and £1. On all these values, except the 1/- blue, the overprint is in dark blue. On the 1/- blue it is in scarlet.

C.T.O. CANCELLATION

The stamps also occur with the Queensland circular c.t.o. cancellation of 19mm diameter, placed on one corner of the stamp. Those seen have been in black, except for the 1/- blue, where again it was in scarlet.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer is indebted to John Boykett for allowing him to study his material, to Australia Post for allowing him to view material in the Archival Collection; and to Harry Bazelman for information and dates.

ENEMY PILOT DELIVERS NEW GUINEA AIRMAIL IN STOLEN AIRCRAFT

By RAY KELLY

Many years ago I found an airmail envelope which I considered a "curio". It was put aside for future investigation, which I have finally undertaken. A fascinating story has unravelled indicating that the "curio" is an extraordinary piece of World War II airmail history.

The Lutheran Mission, of German origin, was originally established at Finschhafen in 1886 and various centres in the Madang-Sepik Districts in 1932.

By February 1935, the Mission had acquired an aircraft (Junkers F/13 Papua VH-UTS) for conveyance of stores plus movement of staff, to the many inaccessible outlying areas of their Mission. As would be expected, the Mission employed German Nationals to both fly and maintain the aircraft. One such pair were Werner Garms, pilot, and Paul Raube, the engineer.

In mid-1939, the world was patiently waiting in fear of another world war, and by August it was obvious that this catastrophe could not be avoided. Garms and Raube decided, that in the event of war, residency of a British Commonwealth country was no place for them, and a contingency plan of escape was devised, whereby they would steal the mission aircraft and fly to a neutral country.

The events in New Guinea during the months prior to World War II are well tabulated, suffice to say that there was much suspicion of the true intentions of the Lutheran Mission and cargo carried by their aircraft. References to this pre-war concern, plus accounts of the Werner Garms episode and the furore which followed their escape, are recorded in *Highlights and Flights in New Guinea* by Lloyd Rhys, and *Wings of Gold* by James Sinclair, the latter being more descriptive and extracts from the latter are included here.



German mission plane Papua with Pilot Werner Garms and Mechanic Paul Raube, who escaped to Dutch New Guinea on declaration of war.

The arrival of any aircraft at outlying stations was usually seen as an additional opportunity for missionaries, plantation owners, Administration employees and others to "write home", and it was the usual practice for pilots to accept mail, for delivery to the nearest town with a Post Office.

The Sinclair account of the daring escape is as follows:

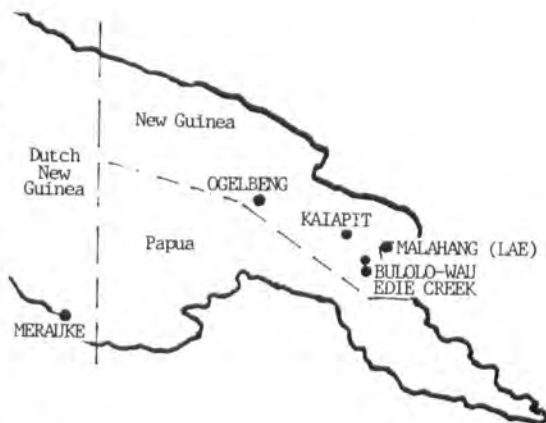
"There is no doubt that the *Papua* was employed purely on the religious business of the Lutheran Mission, but the aeroplane vanished from the New Guinea scene in a mysterious and curious way,

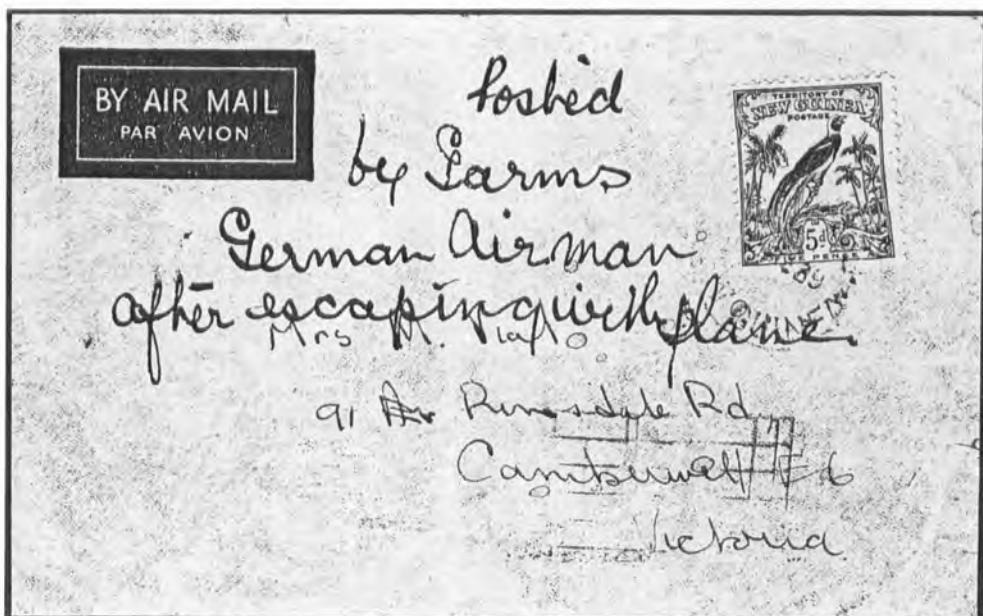
"As the month of August 1939 drew to a close, war in Europe appeared inevitable. Werner Garms and Paul Raube loaded the *Papua* with cargo at the Lutheran Mission Airfield at Malahang (a few miles east of Lae) for a regular trip to Ogelbeng, the Mission Station four miles north of Mt. Hagen.

"While in the highlands, war was declared and Garms and Raube decided they would fly the aircraft out of New Guinea, in an endeavour to escape to Europe. They flew east to Kaiapit in the Markham Valley to refuel from mission stock there."

No precise details of their movements after refuelling are known, but although war was declared on 3 September, they are reported to have stayed in New Guinea for a few more days visiting several New Guinea airstrips.

It seems that after departing Kaiapit, they continued down the valley and were seen on 5 September near Lae, at which point they headed south-west (roughly the direction of the





Bulolo Goldfields and the airstrips of Wau and Bulolo), also the right direction for Merauke in Dutch New Guinea, even though they would have flown across Papua to do so.

It is feasible to assume that, while at Ogelbeng, Garms accepted mail, at least from popular Patrol Officer Leigh Vial, stationed at nearby Mt. Hagen, and having done so it can further be assumed that Garms later honoured his intention to hand the article(s) of mail to somebody for onward posting.

The cover illustrated here, addressed to Mrs Vial and correctly franked 5d (the combined airmail rate to Australia), is cancelled at Edie Creek in violet on either 15 or 16 September 1939, backstamped Salamaua (16 September) and Melbourne (19 September).

Patrol Officer Leigh Vial was moderately interested in airmails, and he sent covers from the 1938 New Guinea–Australia first airmail to relatives in Australia. It is therefore reasonable to assume that when hearing of the escape by Garms, he would have appreciated the significance of the envelope addressed to his mother, and in a subsequent letter told her the story. It seems likely that the annotation on the letter is in his mother's handwriting.

The German pair made good their escape, and the Australian press reported their arrival in Merauke. The ultimate fate of the aircraft is unknown. Both Garms and Raube made their way by steamer to Japan, travelled via the Trans-Siberian Railway through Russia into Germany, where they both joined the Luftwaffe. Garms died in his blazing aircraft over the Crimean front when the Germans invaded Russia.

Conclusion. While there are elements of supposition in this story, there is fair reason to believe that this envelope is as described, the notation is genuine, and that it must be one of the few articles of mail ever delivered by the enemy, in a stolen aircraft.

THE DE LA RUE CORRESPONDENCE BOOKS

Compiled by GEOFF KELLOW

General Introduction

The firm of Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. produced the majority of British Colonial issues of the nineteenth century, and remained predominant well into the twentieth century. The Correspondence Books of the firm thus contain a wealth of important, but still largely untapped information. These Books are now in the National Postal Museum, London, where they are available to researchers.

As part of the Australian Joint Copying Project (AJCP), undertaken by the National Library of Australia, files and documents, both governmental and private, in Great Britain of relevance to Australasia have been copied onto microfilm, and made available for purchase by libraries. The De La Rue Correspondence Books have been included in this project, and copies were made of all material relevant to the Australian Colonies and the Commonwealth, New Zealand, Pacific Islands and South-east Asia (Malaya and Borneo). This material is on 18 rolls (M1136-1153), and is available in three Australian libraries:

National Library of Australia, Canberra

State Library of Victoria, Melbourne

Philatelic Association of New South Wales (PHILAS) library, Sydney

When the author was living in Sydney in 1983-1985, through the courtesy of the Philas librarian, David Collyer, he used the PHILAS copy to prepare an index of the whole of the contents of the Correspondence Books. None of this material has been published other than the index for Australian Commonwealth, which appeared as a Supplement No. 40 to the *Bulletin* of the Australian Commonwealth Collectors' Club of N.S.W., October 1983.

It is now intended to publish further of these indexes. This will provide, in most instances for the first time, an insight into the scope of De La Rue's activities for each postal administration, together with a large amount of data previously unpublished.

No similar indexes, for any country, seem to have been published. The most noteworthy use of the correspondence Books was by John Easton for his monumental *De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps* (Faber & Faber, London, 1958). This covered the whole of De La Rue's stamp production activities, and of necessity only presented an overview of the information in the correspondence books. Easton's work only covered the period to 1901. So far as the Australasian area is concerned, considerable use of the correspondence books has been made by Allan Berry relative to the twentieth century

issues of New Zealand, published in *The Kiwi* (G.B.); and on various issues of the Straits Settlements and Malayan States, published by the Malayan Study Group (G.B.) in its journal (*The Malayan Philatelist*) and monographs. As an Appendix to *The Pictorial Stamps of Tasmania* by K.E. Lancaster (R.P.S.V., 1986), most (but not all) of the actual correspondence relative to that issue was reproduced.

Some general notes as to scope and format of the indexes is necessary.

1. The letters are indexed in the order in which they appear on the microfilm. This is presumed to be the order in which they are filed in the Correspondence Books. It is basically chronological, but a series of letters on the same subject is usually filed in reverse order, i.e. the last letter on the subject appears first.
2. The subject of each letter is given as precisely and concisely as possible. The order of information given in the précis may not be the same as that in the original letter, but is sometimes re-arranged for clearer understanding.
3. The period covered by the Correspondence Books is 1865 to 1946. These would appear to be complete, except that the Crown Agents Volume before 1870 is sparse and not all letters appear to have been retained. This affects New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and New Zealand.
4. The letters are usually between De La Rue and an intermediary in London - correspondence from a postal administration direct to De La Rue was unusual. For the Crown Colonies this intermediary was the Agent-General for the Colonies (popularly called the Crown Agent). The Crown Agent also acted at first for the Australasian Colonies, but each of these later appointed its own Agent-General in London.
5. The Correspondence Books originally included De La Rue's copies of the various essays and proofs submitted during the production of each stamp issue, which are often referred to in the letters. These were eventually sold in a series of auctions by Robson Lowe Ltd. in the mid-1970's, but were first photographed. These photographs were replaced in the Correspondence Books and appear in the AJCP microfilm copy.
6. The index lists all letters of a philatelic nature. This is taken in its broadest sense. Although De La Rue's major activity was in the production of postage stamps and postal stationery, it also manufactured adhesive and embossed fiscal dies and stamps, and acted as a purchasing agent for postal markings, paper, and printing presses. All this material is included. Other non-philatelic letters have been excluded. The most interesting of these involve the production of bank notes for a number of countries. The firm also printed tickets of various kinds, and acted as a purchasing agent for general stationery. The types of non-philatelic activity undertaken for each country will be briefly noted.
7. The AJCP copied only the Correspondence Books. The other major De La Rue archive is its Invoice Books, in which appear the dates of which goods were despatched, together with the quantities despatched and price. It is important to bear this in mind. While the Correspondence Books may present the full details of an order (say for stamps) together with the

quantities required, these quantities may not exactly match those actually despatched. Also, a number of postal administrations (for example, a number of the Australian Colonies for paper, and Western Australia for stamps) organised a standing order, so that, while the Correspondence Books are silent, there were in fact regular supplies being despatched.

I. FIJI

De La Rue's first involvement with Fiji stamps begins in 1890, with a query from the Government, via the Crown Agents, regarding the production of a stamp issue. Essays were prepared in the Universal Keyplate design, but the matter was not followed up until the accession of King Edward VII, when De La Rue was contracted to produce the new definitive issue. The firm continued to produce all Fiji's postage stamps up to the 1935 Silver Jubilee issue. De La Rue were also prepared dies for the King Edward VIII 1d, 2d and 3d in a uniform design, and tendered for the proposed pictorial issue. Following the Abdication, De La Rue was successful in their tender for the ½d, 1½d, 2d and 6d Pictorial stamps. The correspondence on this issue is extensive, covering the amended designs for three values (1½d with native added in canoe, 2d and 6d with "180°" added). Subsequently, the firm also produced the new 2d "Government Buildings" design, and new 2½d and 1/5d values.

De La Rue was also responsible for all postal stationery produced between 1902 and 1946. Embossed cheque and duty dies were supplied together with a stamping press for their utilisation.

Non-philatelic activities include several enquiries regarding debentures and general stationery from as early as 1878. De La Rue produced Fiji's bank notes from 1914 to 1925.

All correspondence was between the Crown Agents (CA) and De La Rue (DLR) unless otherwise stated.

- 28.2.1890 *From CA* - requesting designs for Postage, and Postage & Revenue stamps using the General Key Plate.
- 5.3.1890 *From DLR* - re 28.2.1890, enclosing Appendix sheet with designs, and listing costs of dies and plates.
- 27.1.1902 *From CA* - enclosing a letter from the Government of Fiji asking for information about a stamp issue bearing the King's head.
- 6.2.1902 *From DLR* - re 27.1.1902, enclosing a suggested colour scheme. The Universal Key Plate has been used, so the only cost will be £12 for each duty plate.
- 17.5.1902 *From CA* - enclosing order from Colonial Office dated 29.3.1902.
- 29.3.1902 *From Government House, Fiji to CA* - approving the idea of obtaining stamps through the Crown Agents. The quantities required are:
- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|----|--------|-----|--------|
| ½d | 60,000 | 3d | 30,000 | 1/- | 30,000 |
| 1d | 360,000 | 4d | 12,000 | 5/- | 12,000 |
| 2d | 150,000 | 5d | 6,000 | £1 | 3,000 |
| 2½d | 12,000 | 6d | 30,000 | | |
- 17.1.1903 *From CA* - order for 1,000 sheets of ½d postage stamps.
- 19.1.1903 *From DLR* - re 17.1.1903, acknowledged.
- 27.4.1903 *From CA* - order for postage stamps: 2½d, 100 sheets; 4d, 100 sheets; 5d, 100 sheets.

- 28.4.1903 *From DLR* - re 27.4.1903, acknowledged.
- 3.6.1903 *From CA* - order for postage stamps.
- 4.6.1903 *From DLR* - re 3.6.1903, acknowledged. Order for:
- | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|----|--------------|-----|------------|
| 1/2d | 2,000 sheets | 3d | 500 sheets | 1/- | 500 sheets |
| 1d | 1,000 sheets | 4d | 1,000 sheets | 5/- | 100 sheets |
| 2d | 1,000 Sheets | 5d | 500 sheets | £1 | 100 sheets |
| 2 1/2d | 500 sheets | 6d | 500 sheets | | |
- 21.9.1903 *From CA* - order for postcards.
- 23.9.1903 *From DLR* - re 21.9.1903, acknowledged. Order for:
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1/2d single | 10,000 | 1d single | 10,000 |
| 1/2d reply | 5,000 | 1d reply | 5,000 |
- Appendix sheet enclosed showing proposed designs, and giving cost of plates.
- 1.10.1903 *From CA* - re 28.9.1903, designs approved and returned. Please supply a duplicate Appendix sheet.
- 2.10.1903 *From DLR* - re 1.10.1903, duplicate Appendix sheet enclosed.
- 12.3.1904 *From CA* - order for postage stamps.
- 14.3.1904 *From DLR* - re 12.3.1904, acknowledged. Order for 240,000 1/2d and 240,000 1d stamps.
- 4.10.1904 *From CA* - order for postage stamps.
- 6.10.1904 *From DLR* - re 4.10.1904, acknowledged. Order for 120,000 1/2d and 240,000 1d stamps.
- 28.2.1905 *From CA* - order for 500 sheets of 1d postage stamps.
- 2.3.1905 *From DLR* - re 28.2.1905, acknowledged. The duty plate will need to be increased to 120-set.
- 20.3.1905 *From CA* - re 2.3.1905, new 1d duty plate approved.
- 21.3.1905 *From DLR* - re 20.3.1905, acknowledged.
- 1.3.1906 *From CA* - order for 1/2d and 1d postage stamps.
- 6.3.1906 *From DLR* - re 1.3.1906, acknowledged. Order for 600,000 1/2d green and 600,000 1d red stamps. The 1/2d duty plate will need to be increased to 120-set. The 1d stamp will no doubt be used for Revenue purposes, and we warn against a change from doubly fugitive inks.
- 24.1.1906 *From Colonial Secretary, Suva to CA* - it has been decided in future to use singly fugitive ink for 1/2d and 1d stamps. Order for 600,000 1/2d green and 600,000 1d red stamps.
- 9.3.1906 *From CA* - re 6.3.1906, please indicate the advantages of increasing the size of the 1/2d duty plate.
- 12.3.1906 *From DLR* - re 9.3.1906, we have pointed out the advantages in our telephone conversation.
- 14.3.1906 *From CA* - re 12.3.1906, please forward a written explanation.
- 16.3.1906 *From DLR* - re 14.3.1906, acknowledged. If the size of the duty plate is increased, the total cost of the order will be £118; if not, the cost will be £120.
- 21.5.1907 *From CA* - order for 1d postage stamps.
- 23.5.1907 *From DLR* - re 21.5.1907, acknowledged. Order for 1,200,000 1d stamps.
- 24.3.1908 *From CA* - order for postage stamps., The gum of the last stamp supply has been criticised.
- 25.3.1908 *From DLR* - re 24.3.1908, acknowledged. Order for 60,000 1/- stamps. The gum used on these stamps is the same as that used on all our other stamps, and we suggest that the poor quality is the result of exposure to moisture. To obviate this, the stamps could be sent in tin-lined cases, which would be an extra expense.
- 14.7.1908 *From CA* - re 25.3.1908, the Colony has written asking that in future stamps be packed in tin-lined cases.
- 17.7.1908 *From DLR* - re 14.7.1908, acknowledged.

- 28.9.1908 *From CA* - Fiji postage stamps in future are to be printed following the new colour scheme.
- 1.10.1908 *From DLR* - re 28.9.1908, acknowledged.
- 26.4.1909 *From CA* - order for postage stamps and stamp booklets.
- 27.4.1909 *From DLR* - re 26.4.1909, acknowledged. Order for 8,000 sheets of 1d postage stamps, and for 250 books (12 x ½d, 18 x 1d); detailing cost of printing and production, and noting that one stamp in each book will need to be cancelled.
- 5.5.1909 *From CA* - re 27.4.1909, we think it best to remove one stamp from each book.
- 6.5.1909 *From DLR* - re 5.5.1909, acknowledged. If the stamp is removed by your Officers, the cost would be reduced.
- 5.10.1909 *From CA* - order for 1/- postage stamps.
- 6.10.1909 *From DLR* - re 5.10.1909, acknowledged. Order for 60,000 1/- stamps.
- 5.2.1910 *From CA* - order for postage stamps.
- 7.2.1910 *From DLR* - re 5.2.1910, acknowledged. Order for 24,000 2½d and 80,000 6d stamps.
- 30.3.1910 *From CA* - order for postage stamps.
- 31.3.1910 *From DLR* - re 30.3.1910, acknowledged. Order for:
- | | | | |
|-----|---------|------------------------|--------|
| ½d | 144,000 | 5/- | 40,000 |
| 1d | 240,000 | £1 | 10,000 |
| 2½d | 24,000 | (double fugitive inks) | |
| 6d | 80,000 | | |
| 1/- | 20,000 | | |
- (single fugitive inks)
- We remind you that the 6d and 1/- have been printed in doubly fugitive inks as settled on 28.9.1908.
- 8.4.1910 *From CA* - re 31.3.1910, the 6d and 1/- are to be printed in doubly fugitive inks.
- 11.4.1910 *From DLR* - re 8.4.1910, acknowledged.
- 23.9.1910 *From CA* - order for 1/- postage stamps.
- 26.9.1910 *From DLR* - re 23.9.1910, acknowledged. Order for 60,000 1/- stamps.
- 1.11.1910 *From CA* - order for 1/- postage stamps.
- 2.11.1910 *From DLR* - re 1.11.1910, acknowledged. We understand this is a confirmation of a previous order.
- 31.12.1910 *From CA* - order for registration envelopes.
- 9.1.1911 *From DLR* - re 31.12.1910, acknowledged. Order for Size G, H2 and K registration envelopes. Three samples are enclosed, two with embossed stamps and one with surface-printed stamp. Costs detailed.
- 11.2.1911 *From CA* - order for 1d postage stamps.
- 13.2.1911 *From DLR* - re 11.2.1911, acknowledged. Order for 800,000 1d stamps.
- 20.3.1911 *From CA* - re 9.1.1911, design no. 3 (surface-printed stamp) for registration envelope is approved.
- 21.3.1911 *From DLR* - re 20.3.1911, acknowledged. As arranged by telephone, we will prepare a portrait of King Edward VII.
- 28.11.1911 *From CA* - order for embossed envelopes.
- 4.12.1911 *From DLR* - re 28.11.1911, acknowledged. Order for 5,000 embossed envelopes. A design is enclosed, and costs given.
- 27.12.1911 *From CA* - re 4.12.1911, design approved and returned. When will order be ready?
- 28.12.1911 *From DLR* - re 27.12.1911, acknowledged. The envelopes will be ready in four months.

- 23.1.1912 *From CA* - a telegram has been received from the Colony ordering 240,000 ½d and 90,000 1/- postage stamps.
- 24.1.1912 *From DLR* - re 23.1.1912, acknowledged. These will be printed from the King George V plate.
- 22.2.1912 *From CA* - order for postage stamps.
- 27.2.1912 *From DLR* - re 22.2.1912, acknowledged. Order for 1,000,000 1d; 60,000 5/-; and 12,000 £1 stamps.
- ?12.1912 *From CA* - order for 1d envelopes.
- 18.12.1912 *From DLR* - re ?12.1912, acknowledged. Order for:
 10,000 1d 13 size Specimen S
 10,000 1d 13 size Specimen T
 5,000 1d Official Pouch 8 3/4" x 3 7/8"
 10,000 1d 9 size L Quality
 Specimens enclosed lettered S and T.
- 23.12.1912 *From CA* - re 18.12.1912, specimen envelopes returned. Specimen T is approved, but specimen S does not seem to us to be of the same quality of paper. As pouch envelopes have been ordered, we think that un gummed envelopes should be supplied.
- 30.12.1912 *From DLR* - re 23.12.1912, acknowledged. A further Specimen V on heavier paper is enclosed.
- 7.1.1913 *From CA* - re 30.12.1912, Specimen V approved.
- 8.1.1913 *From DLR* - re 7.1.1913, acknowledged.
- 17.4.1913 *From CA* - order for postage stamps and registration envelopes.
- 18.4.1913 *From DLR* - re 17.1.1913, acknowledged. Order for:
 ½d 200,000 2½d 20,000
 1d 840,000 1/- 90,000
 Also 4d registration envelope, size G, 1,000. An electro is required for the registration stamp.
- 22.4.1913 *From CA* - re 18.4.1913, the registration stamp electro should read "Registration Fee 3d Postage 1d".
- 23.4.1913 *From DLR* - re 22.4.1913, acknowledged.
- 29.10.1913 *From CA* - enclosing letter of 22.9.1913 re Cheque stamp.
- 10.11.1913 *From DLR* - re 29.10.1913, enclosing a design for an embossed Cheque stamp, and for a die with pierced holes suitable for any value up to £9999/19/11. Also enclosing Appendices showing a variety of designs suitable for embossing dies, and illustrating embossing presses.
- 22.9.1913 *From R. Rankine to Colonial Secretary* - a new die for cheques is required, together with an embossing press. Also, another die is required for denoting Stamp Duty up to four figures.
- 30.12.1913 *From CA* - order for postage stamps, envelopes and registration envelopes.
- 31.12.1913 *From DLR* - re 30.12.1913, acknowledged. Order for:
 ½d 180,000 4d 60,000 Envelopes:
 2d 60,000 5d 60,000 1d size 4 3/4" x 3 11/16"
 2½d 60,000 6d 60,000 Registration envelopes:
 3d 60,000 4d size H2 1,000
 The requisition asks for No. 9 envelopes but quotes size 4 3/4" x 3 11/16" (these are size 13). We will await instructions.
- 2.1.1914 *From CA* - re 31.12.1913, size 13 quality V 1d envelopes are to be supplied.
- 3.1.1914 *From DLR* - re 2.1.1914, acknowledged.
- 24.2.1914 *From CA* - order for embossing press and dies.
- 25.2.1914 *From DLR* - re 24.2.1914, acknowledged. Order for one embossing die (design B) plus value plugs. We think the best way of meeting Fiji's requirements is to offer a second-hand embossing press of our own - the cost would be £12.

- 27.2.1914 *From CA* - re 25.2.1914 (illegible).
- 2.3.1914 *From DLR* - re 27.2.1914, we have no record of the years service which the press has given, but it stands on our books at a cost price of £16, and we offer it at £12 which includes engineering work to render it to Fiji's requirements.
- 10.3.1914 *From CA* - re 2.3.1914, we have asked Mr Bennett of Somerset House to inspect the second-hand embossing press and report on its suitability.
- 12.3.1914 *From DLR* - re 10.3.1914, acknowledged. We will have pleasure in allowing Mr Bennett to inspect the embossing press.
- 21.3.1914 *From CA* - we have now been advised that the Inland Revenue Department can supply a new embossing press at the price given in the Indent, s a matter of the second-hand press will not be further considered.
- 14.4.1914 *From CA* - asking for the dimensions of the embossing die now under order.
- 16.4.1914 *From DLR* - re 14.4.1914, dimensions given.
- 20.4.1914 *From CA* - order for 1d postage stamps.
- 21.4.1914 *From DLR* - re 20.4.1914, acknowledged. Order for 840,000 1d stamps.
- 4.1.1915 *From CA* - order for postage stamps and registration envelopes.
- 5.1.1915 *From DLR* - re 4.1.1915, acknowledged. Order for 180,000 ½d postage stamps, and 1,000 4d registration envelopes size G.
- 9.3.1915 *From CA* - order for postage stamps and registration envelopes.
- 12.3.1915 *From DLR* - re 9.3.1915, acknowledged. Order for 100,000 1/-; 30,000 5/- stamps; and 500 registration envelopes size K.
- 28.5.1915 *From CA* - re 1/- order of 9.3.1915, we note from the packing slip that only 97,080 were shipped. What is the reason for the shortage?
- 31.5.1915 *From DLR* - re 28.5.1915, the stamps were printed on coated paper, which caused excessive spoilage.
- 19.7.1915 *From CA* - order for postage stamps and envelopes.
- 21.7.1915 *From DLR* - re 19.7.1915, acknowledged. Order for:
- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1d | 7,136 sheets | 2/6d | 500 sheets |
| 6d | 750 sheets | 1d envelopes size 13 | 5,000 |
- 20.10.1915 *From CA* - order for 180,000 ¼d postage stamps.
- 21.10.1915 *From DLR* - re 20.10.1915, acknowledged.
- 16.11.1915 *From CA* - order for 180,000 2d postage stamps.
- 17.11.1915 *From DLR* - re 16.11.1915, acknowledged.
- 7.12.1915 *From CA* - order for 1/- and 5/- postage stamps.
- 9.12.1915 *From DLR* - re 7.12.1915, acknowledged. Order for 90,000 1/- and 30,000 5/- stamps.
- 22.3.1916 *From CA* - order for 1d and 2d postage stamps.
- 23.3.1916 *From DLR* - re 22.3.1916, acknowledged. Order for 7,000 sheets 1d and 1,500 sheets 2d stamps.
- 26.5.1916 *From DLR* - re order of 22.3.1916, the cost of wax paper interleaving has increased.
- 22.8.1916 *From CA* - order for postage stamps.
- 23.8.1916 *From DLR* - re 22.8.1916, acknowledged. Order for ½d 1,600 sheets; 2d 1,500 sheets; and 1/- 1,600 sheets.
- 4.9.1916 *From CA* - order for ¼d postage stamps.
- 5.9.1916 *From DLR* - re 4.9.1916, acknowledged. Order for 480,000 ¼d stamps.
- 8.1.1917 *From CA* - order for 100,000 ¼d wrappers.
- 12.1.1917 *From DLR* - re 8.1.1917, acknowledged. Is the usual inscription required, and is the colour to be the same as the ¼d adhesive?

- 17.1.1917 *From CA* - re 12.1.1917, your questions have been referred to the Colony.
- 18.1.1917 *From DLR* - re 17.1.1917, acknowledged.
- 2.2.1917 *From CA* - requesting a design for postage due stamps, and an estimate of the cost of production.
- 6.2.1917 *From DLR* - re 2.2.1917, design enclosed, and cost of dies and plates given.
- 2.3.1917 *From CA* - order for 2,000 sheets of 1d postage stamps.
- 5.3.1917 *From DLR* - re 2.3.1917, acknowledged.
- 11.4.1917 *From CA* - re 17.1.1917, a telegram has been received from the Colony stating that the usual instructions are to be on the wrappers, and the colour to be the same as the 1/4d adhesive.
- 12.4.1917 *From DLR* - re 11.4.1917, acknowledged.
- 2.7.1917 *From CA* - order for 240,000 2d and 60,000 3d postage stamps.
- 5.7.1917 *From DLR* - re 2.7.1917, acknowledged.
- 30.10.1917 *From CA* - order for postage due stamps.
- 1.11.1917 *From DLR* - re 30.10.1917, acknowledged. Order for:
- | | | | |
|------|---------|----|--------|
| 1/2d | 60,000 | 3d | 60,000 |
| 1d | 120,000 | 4d | 60,000 |
| 2d | 120,000 | | |
- To be printed in black. The total cost is £71 including dies and plates.
- 2.5.1918 *From CA* - order for 240,000 2d postage stamps, required urgently.
- 3.5.1918 *From DLR* - re 2.5.1918, acknowledged. It is proposed to substitute blotting paper for wax paper interleaving.
- 19.6.1918 *From CA* - order for postage stamps and registration envelopes.
- 21.6.1918 *From DLR* - re 19.6.1918, acknowledged. Order for:
- | | | | |
|------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1/2d | 1,200 sheets | £1 | 200 sheets |
| 2d | 2,000 sheets | Registration envelopes: | |
| 5/- | 1,250 sheets | 4d size G | 1,200 |
- 8.10.1918 *From CA* - order for 720,000 1d and 360,000 2d postage stamps.
- 9.10.1918 *From DLR* - re 8.10.1918, acknowledged.
- 18.12.1919 *From CA* - order for postage stamps and registration envelopes.
- 23.12.1919 *From DLR* - re 18.12.1919, acknowledged. Order for:
- | | | | |
|------|---------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1/2d | 60,000 | Registration envelopes: | |
| 1d | 600,000 | 2d size H2 | 1,200 |
| 4d | 10,000 | | |
- 26.1.1920 *From CA* - enclosing telegram from Colony re order for registration envelopes. The registration fee has been reduced from 3d to 2d.
- 28.1.1920 *From DLR* - re 26.1.1920, acknowledged. A single electro for 1d Postage and 2d Registration will be put in hand.
- 19.5.1920 *From CA* - order for 200,000 2d postage stamps.
- 20.5.1920 *From DLR* - re 19.5.1920, acknowledged.
- 14.6.1920 *From CA* - order for 600,000 2d postage stamps, 1,000 3d registration envelopes size G, and 1,000 1d envelopes size 9.
- 22.6.1920 *From DLR* - re 14.6.1920, acknowledged. We propose to use the same paper as that used for Gold Coast for the 1d envelopes, and ask for authority to increase the order to 5,000.
- 28.6.1920 *From CA* - re 22.6.1920, authority is given to increase the quantity of 1d envelopes to 5,000.
- 29.6.1920 *From DLR* - re 28.6.1920, acknowledged.

(to be continued)

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PICTORIAL POSTCARDS OF 1909

By BILL LLOYD-SMITH

This note deals with the article on South Australian pictorial postcards of 1909 which appeared in *Philately from Australia*, September 1993. It is a translation by Walter Roemer, of an article in the German journal *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* of 18 June 1910, with a few irrelevant portions omitted. The preliminary notes produced by the Editor of *P. from A.* contain the essential background information on this article, but it makes the erroneous assertion that the article was reprinted in *Deutsche Sammler-Zeitung* in 1926.

In fact, the latter article, by E. Weiner, contains some apparently new observations concerning these pictorial postcards. It is entitled "Die süd-australische Bildpostkarte von 1908." The former article was produced by the editors of *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, which was published by Gebrüder Senf, a well-known stamp-dealing firm in Leipzig. The 28 views are listed by Weiner in a different order to that employed in the earlier article. In fact, Weiner's order is exactly the same as that given in the catalogue of Higgins and Gage. Also, Weiner often gives different German translations to the earlier article for the same views. For these reasons it is considered useful to provide a short account of Weiner's article, and to show the correspondence between the two lists of views.

Firstly, we compare the lists. For brevity, *I.B.-J.* means *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* and *H & G* means *Higgins and Gage*.

<i>I.B.-J.</i>	<i>H & G</i>	<i>I.B.-J.</i>	<i>H & G</i>
1	21	15	22
2	23	16	1
3	26	17	14
4	10	18	13
5	2	19	12
6	25	20	19
7	24	21	28
8	3	22	20
7	18	23	4
10	15	24	8
11	16	25	9
12	7	26	6
13	27	27	5
14	17	28	11

Weiner begins with the remark that this series of cards has the largest range of colours among any issues of the world - no fewer than 38, rather than 22 as listed in the Senf catalogue of 1914. He was not certain if other colours

or views existed. (The 28 views appear to be the complete set). After listing the views in the currently accepted order, Weiner goes on to describe some technical aspects which are apparently new.

The cards are printed on white chalk-surfaced card. (No mention is made of the distinction between smooth and rough surface on the reverse as noted in *I.B.-J.*). The view, inscriptions and stamp impression are printed in the same colour in one operation. The stamp impression shows distinct differences as a consequence of the plate wearing out and being re-engraved (or was a new plate made?). These differences may be summarised as follows:

	<i>Type I</i>	<i>Type II</i>
Queen's head	Fully shaded	Nose cheek, and bust are white
Pearls in diadem	Clear	Blurred
Rocks below lighthouse	Clear	Blurred
Ship	Clear, with the bowsprit and four masts standing out	Unclear, with the chimney and a trail of smoke gleaming through foggy clouds

Weiner then goes on to describe some variations which occur in the four-line inscriptions on these cards. The first line can occur with and without the full stop. Despite some obscure remarks, it seems clear that the distance between the last "a" of "Australia" in the final line and the stamp impression can be either 1mm or 2.25mm. In the former case there is not enough room for the full stop. Also, the double stroke between the second and third lines of the inscriptions for the Adelaide railway station view shows a constant plate flaw arising from an accident to the plate.

Weiner then lists the occurrence of a full stop or absence thereof by colour and view. Also, there is the case where the last "a" of "Australia" in the first line is 2.25mm from the stamp impression, yet there is no full stop or not. The last possibility is only recorded for the "Champion Short-horn" view, which is not found otherwise. Other views show one or the other possibility, or sometimes both, as follows (using H & G numbers):

Without full stop only	1, 4, 5, 6, 13, 24
With full stop only	3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 20, 25, 28
Both	2, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27

The shades are too numerous to list here. Most collectors will have enough trouble getting examples of the 22 shades originally listed by Senf and in Robson Lowe's *Encyclopaedia*, Vol. IV, let alone Weiner's 38 shades.

I wish to thank Walter Roemer for his help in preparing these notes and checking my descriptions. (German is not my native tongue).

Postscript. In the Macray-Watson auction of 8 February 1994, there were 36 pictorial cards offered. The cards with a dot after "a" were described as Adelaide printings whereas the ones without dot and the last "a" closer to the stamp impression were described as Melbourne printings. The source of these statements is not known to me. Also, one card (Lot 1055) was addressed to a Rev. Th. Nickel in Eudunda with a message in German. Could he be the "Herr Th.N." of Eudunda cited by *I.B.-J.* in 1910 concerning these cards? The earliest date noted is 16 April 1909.

BOOK REVIEWS

New Zealand and the Universal Postal Union to 1907, by Colin Capill. 134pp. ISSN 0112-2053. 17 x 24.5cm. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand (Inc.), P.O. Box 1269, Wellington, N.Z.

Colin Capill's publication is a most interesting account of New Zealand's joining the U.P.U. and the effect of this on the country's postal services. As New Zealand participated in the U.P.U. during this early period as one of the Australasian Colonies, this book is of interest to Australian postal history collectors. Generally, the matters described here are equally applicable to the six Australian Colonies.

The book provides details of postal rates and regulations that applied to all categories of New Zealand's overseas mail. Of particular interest are details of official correspondence, postage due arrangements and military concessions, including a useful summary of postal arrangements for New Zealand's troops serving in the Boer War. Also of significance is the section that explains the "Penny Postage" scheme, which was a regional arrangement covering the British Empire and some foreign countries, permitted by the U.P.U. to provide for reduced postal rates.

The book also provides a basic history of the U.P.U. and explains the reason why New Zealand and the Australian Colonies joined the U.P.U. at a relatively late stage in 1891. In the Appendices, the U.P.U.'s 1874 Treaty is reproduced, together with subsequent amendments made at the various U.P.U. Congresses. There is a checklist of the member countries and their dates of admission.

Reproduced in Colin Capill's book is a most interesting statistical table which reveals the numbers of each category of mail posted from New Zealand to each individual overseas country during the calendar year 1892. Presumably compiled to measure the effect of reduced postal rates on New Zealand's overseas mail, the table is a guide to the scarcity of certain types of mail and their destinations. If anyone has ever reflected on why reply postcards, for example, are so uncommon, the evidence is here. During 1892, the number of reply postcards (i.e., those issued by other countries) mailed from New Zealand to Great Britain was 5; to Australia, 5; to the United States, 1, and to other countries, nil - a total of 11!

R. BRECKON.

Hong Kong Postage Stamps of the Queen Victoria Period. "A Collector's Notebook", by Air Commodore R.N. Gurevitch, AO. 139pp. 17.5 x 25cm. ISBN 0 646 15583 0. Published by the author, 54 Hawker Street, Torrens, ACT, 2607. Price, \$39.

Although the famous Webb handbook of 1961 dealt exhaustively with the stamps, it is fair to say that subsequent research in Hong Kong, although intensive, has centred on postal history, until in 1984 the Hong Kong Study Circle produced a comprehensive addendum on the stamps. Now, Air Commodore Gurevitch has produced the interestingly sub-titled "Collector's Notebook" in the hope of stimulating more interest and examination of the nineteenth century stamp issues.

It covers all issue from 1862 to 1901, with background notes on the genesis of the issues, then a catalogue listing of the variations and flaws found in each stamp, so far as the author has observed. The postal fiscals and postcard stamps seem to be special favourites of the author, and there are many interesting and novel comments on these subjects.

Highlights are the enlarged illustrations of the various plate flaws and overprint and surcharge varieties, which make identification so much easier than any verbal description.

The surcharges are well-covered, and there is a commentary on the "manufactured" Chinese chop varieties.

The author has very useful observations on the rare second setting of the 1891 Jubilee overprint, and there is a fine study of the 1897 \$1 on \$2 postal fiscal.

Essays and proofs, and specimen overprints, are not covered.

An appendix provides a catalogue concordance between Stanley Gibbons, Scott and Yang.

A highly useful contribution to Hong Kong philately, and recommended to all interested collectors.

L. W. BUCHANAN.

Index to Harry Hayes Philatelic Literature Auctions. Volume 1: The Literature of the 1980s, compiled by Raymond Price. 79pp. 21 x 29.8cm. ISBN 0 646 16604 2. Published by the author, P.O. Box 555, Brighton, South Australia, 5048. Price \$27.50 plus postage (\$2.20 within Australia).

Although the famous Crawford Catalogue provides a virtually complete guide to the philatelic literature of the nineteenth century, no similar comprehensive listing exists for the much vaster body of publications of this century. The ephemeral nature of much philatelic literature has meant that the holdings of major libraries of the world are rather incomplete and that any compilation from these sources, although facilitated by modern library computer technology, will be inadequate. If a comprehensive listing is to be made, it will have to be done by philatelists.

Harry Hayes Philatelic Literature Auctions began in 1960 and when the business was sold in 1986, 88 sales had been held. These sales represent a comprehensive listing of philatelic literature, as both out of print works and current literature was offered through the lists.

Pleas by Harry Hayes for someone to take up the challenge of indexing the sales were finally taken up by Ray Price, who has brought his wide knowledge of philatelic literature and skills as a professional librarian to the task.

This first volume lists all the works published in the 1980s listed in Sale Nos. 69-88, excluding periodical literature, and is divided into three sections - Subject, Author, and Title. The brevity of descriptions in the original listings has meant that much work was entailed in chasing up full bibliographic details, but some are still lacking.

A further useful addition is the dates of appearance in the catalogues and prices realised.

The listing of 1980s publications can be considered reasonably complete for English language works; perhaps the biggest gap will be in American works.

This is an important work. Volume 2 will cover the 1970s, and further volumes will cover earlier periods. On completion it will be the most important contribution to philatelic bibliography.

The listing is also available from the author on floppy disc.

Marques de Passage, by James Van der Linden. 336pp. 17.5 x 24.7cm. Published by Soluphil, Luxemburg. Available from James Bendon, P.O. Box 6484, Limassol, Cyprus. Price, \$US120, including postage.

This is the second, enlarged, edition of a work first published in 1977 and long out of print.

It is a comprehensive catalogue of the transit and charge markings used by European countries on incoming international mail and all cross-border mail up to the establishment of the Universal Postal Union in 1875.

The listing is in French, but with practice there is no difficulty in its use. Markings are listed alphabetically according to their inscription, so there is no need even to be able to identify the country where the mark was applied. The town or city using the mark is identified, its date of use, colour, and a rarity rating is given.

Also included in the listing are those marks used by countries outside Europe, the purpose of which is the direction and treatment of mail within Europe. Thus, the "GB" accountancy markings used by the various British Colonies, including the Australian States, are listed.

This much-awaited work is the only quick reference guide available enabling collectors to identify the often confusing markings on mail to Europe. So far as Australian collectors are concerned, the book is especially useful for understanding covers which passed beyond France into central and eastern Europe. It should be noted, however, that the book does not go beyond being a catalogue of markings, and does not attempt to explain postal rates and accountancy.

A highly-recommended work for all collectors interested in nineteenth century postal history.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Papers of the 1d King George V

The programme at the Society's meeting on 17 January was a presentation by Dr Charles Hosking of his investigations into the papers used for the printing of the 1d red George V issues of the Commonwealth of Australia.

After explaining the basic principles of papermaking, Dr Hosking gave a slide show which illustrated the nature of his investigations.

He has used microscopic and spectroscopic examination, chemical analysis, and

various other tests of physical characteristics of the paper in an attempt to discover the nature of the differences between the smooth and rough papers, and to see whether the separation of the various printings and shades on the basis of paper is feasible.

Greatly magnified photographs of the smooth and rough papers showed a startling difference in their surfaces. The differences seem to be the result of differences in the extent of pulping and thus the size of the fibres rather than any differences in the raw material used.

Dr Hosking also passed around a number of sheets of dated examples of the stamps on which the various parameters used in his research had been accurately measured.

The work is continuing and will eventually be published in the form of a thesis.

Australian Airmails

At the meeting on 17 February the display of Australian Airmails was given by Mr Jim Sinclair.

The material shown covered the whole range of pioneer airmails up to 1939.

Of interest were a number of covers addressed to prominent former members of the Society, such as Dr W.P. Heslop and Mr A.E. Layton.

Following the 1914 Melbourne-Sydney first airmail by Guillaux were shown two examples of the card produced for the aborted "Wizard" Stone flight.

The pioneer flights of Graham Carey and Basil Watson were well represented.

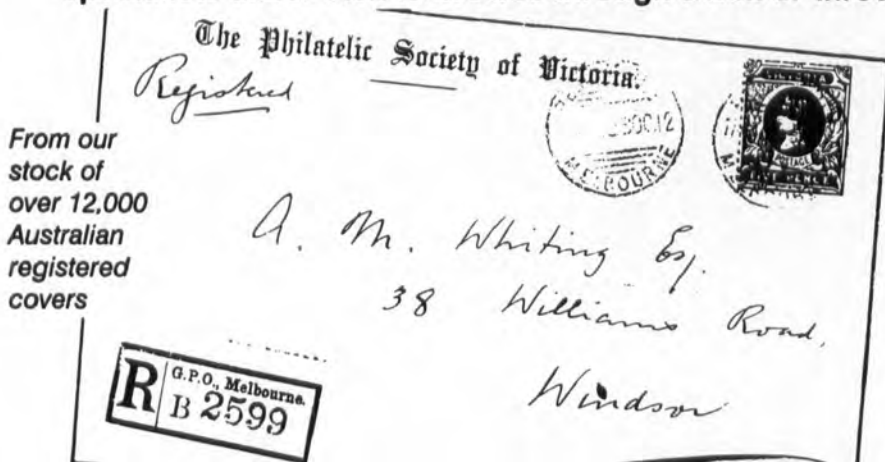
The Victorian Melbourne-Geelong, Melbourne-Hamilton and Melbourne-Traralgon flight covers with the appropriate "Herald" or "Pals" labels were all present.

The classic overseas flights all present, including a fine 1919 England-Australia Ross Smith cover with vignette, and the 1925 flight from India by de Pinedo which the pilot cut in half to remove his signature following a disagreement with his promoters, was also shown.

The famous flights of Charles Ulm and Charles Kingsford-Smith were also notable.

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