Australian Benham

Silk Cover

Benham
PHILATELIC

1986

CLICK GO THE SHEARS BOYS



1986 Benham BAS9d

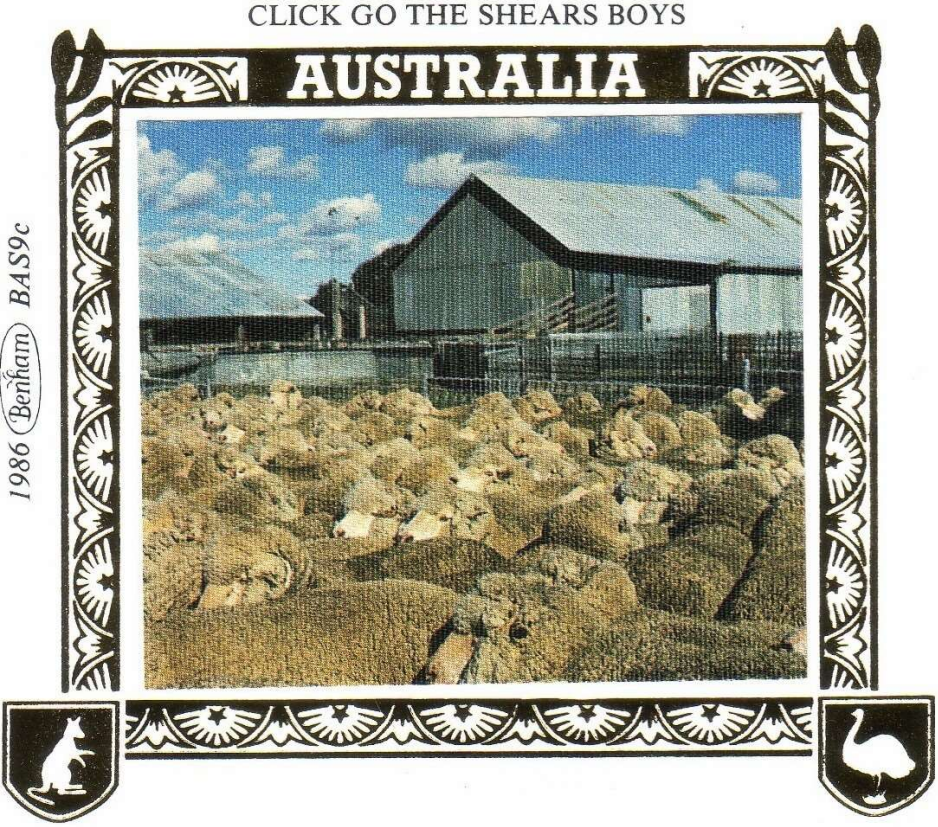


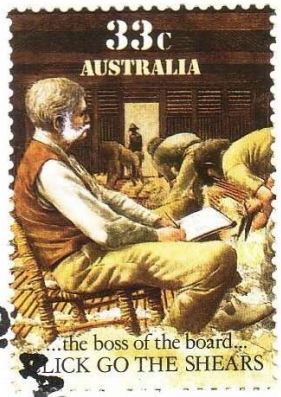


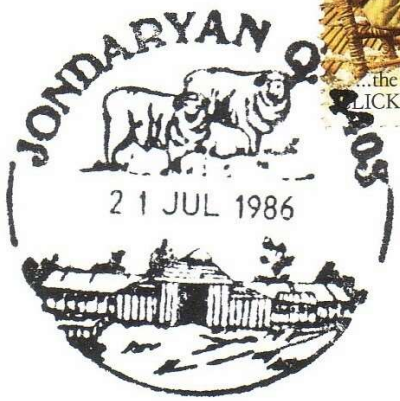
The tar-boy is there, awaiting in demand,
With his blackened tar-pot, and his tarry hand;
Sees one old sheep with a cut upon its back,
Hears what he's waiting for, "Tar here, Jack!"

Shearing is all over and we've all got our cheques,
Roll up your swag for we're off on the tracks;
The first pub we come to, it's there we'll have a spree,
And everyone that comes along it's, "Come and drink with me!"

CLICK GO THE SHEARS BOYS



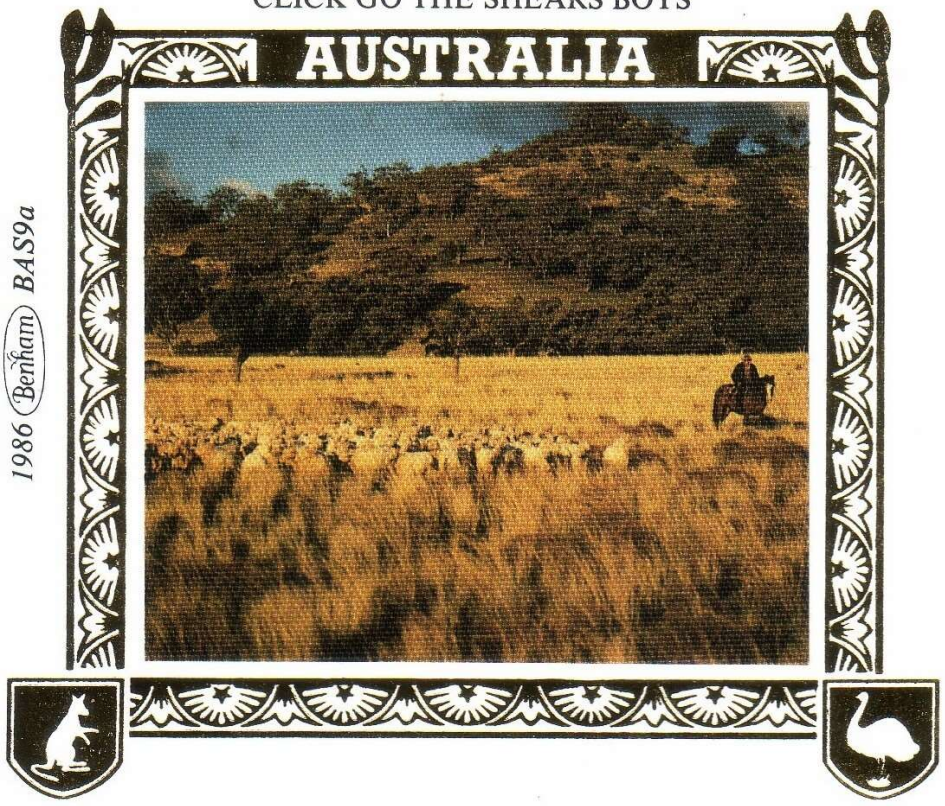




In the middle of the floor in his cane-bottomed chair,
Is the boss of the board, with his eyes everywhere;
Notes well each fleece as it comes to the screen,
Paying strict attention if it's taken off clean.

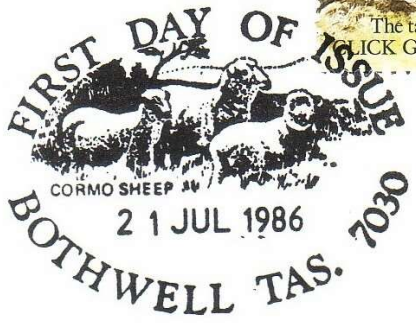
The colonial-experience man, he is there, of course,
With his shiny leggin's, just got off his horse,
Casting round his eye like a real connoisseur,
Whistling the old tune, "I'm the Perfect Lure".

CLICK GO THE SHEARS BOYS



1986 Benham BAS9a



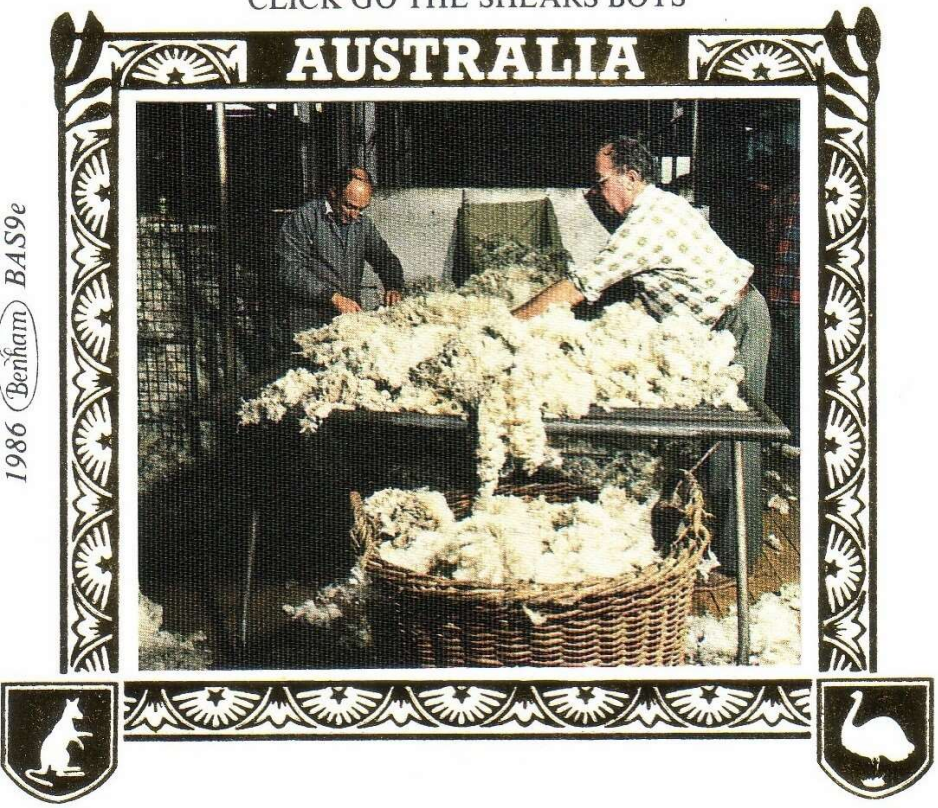


Apart from "Waltzing Matilda", "Click Go The Shears" is probably Australia's best-known folksong. Dating from the late nineteenth century, the song immortalises the era of blade shearing, before machine-driven shears were introduced to the shearing shed.

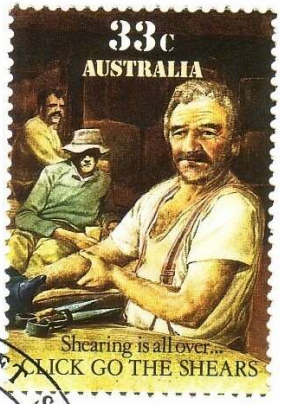
The writer of the lyrics is unknown, and several different versions of the song exist, as is often the case with anonymous songs handed down through oral tradition.

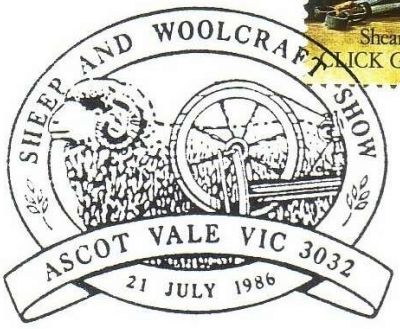
The tune to which "Click Go The Shears" is normally sung is called "Ring the Bell, Watchman", composed by the American, Henry Clay Work, in the 1860s. Other well-known tunes by Work include "Marching Through Georgia" and "Grandfather's Clock".

CLICK GO THE SHEARS BOYS



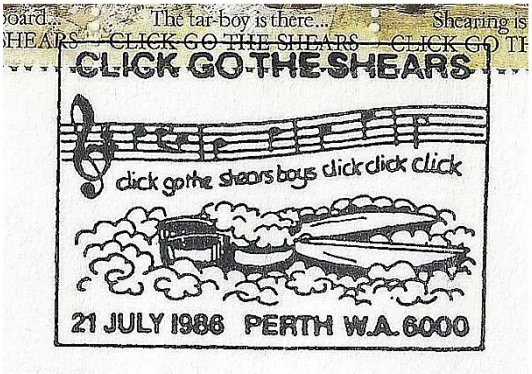
1986 Benham BAS9e

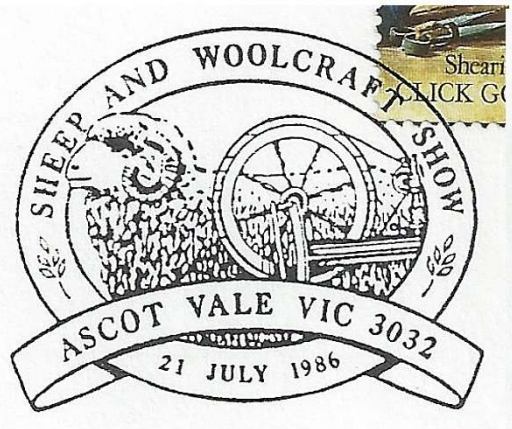


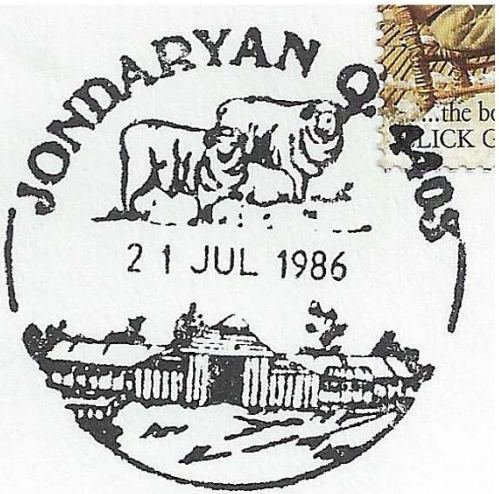


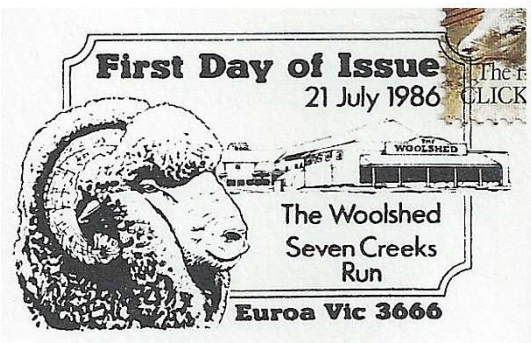
Down by the bar the old shearer stands,
Grasping his glass in his thin bony hands;
Fixed is his gaze on a green-painted keg,
Glory, he'll get down on it, ere he stirs a peg.

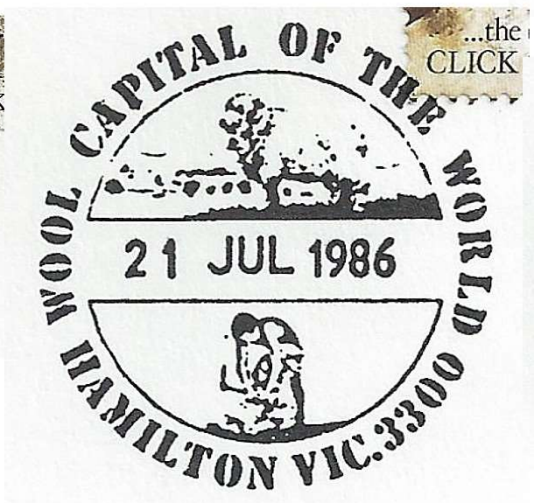
There we leave him standing, shouting for all hands,
Whilst all around him every "shouter" stands;
His eyes are on the cask, which is now lowering fast,
He works hard, he drinks hard, and goes to hell at last!"

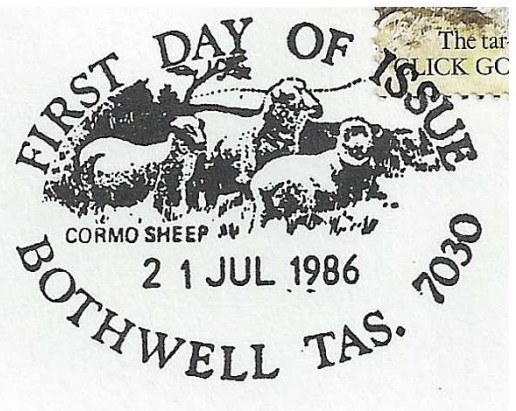

CLICK GO THE SHEARS
click go the shears boys click click click
21 JULY 1986 PERTH W.A. 6000


SHEEP AND WOOLCRAFT SHOW
ASCOT VALE VIC 3032
21 JULY 1986


JONDARYAN
2 1 JUL 1986
7405


First Day of Issue
21 July 1986
The Woolshed
Seven Creeks
Run
Euroa Vic 3666


WOOL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD
21 JUL 1986
HAMILTON VIC. 3300


FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
CORMO SHEEP
2 1 JUL 1986
BOTHWELL TAS.
7030

AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDS



1986 Benham BAS12c

Caladenia Dilatata



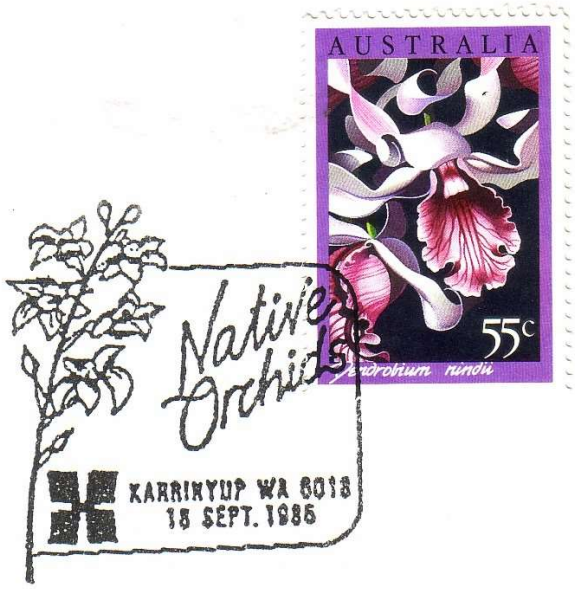


Another peculiarity of many Australian terrestrial orchids is their reluctance to flower unless the area has been scoured by a bushfire the previous summer. The profusion of flowering orchids under these circumstances has to be seen to be believed. Several factors might explain the connection – the release of potash and other nutrients in the soil, for instance – but further research is required before the full story is known.

AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDS



1986 (Benham) BAS12a



Denbrobium Canaliculatum

Orchids are divided basically into two groups – epiphytes which grow on trees, and terrestrials which grow in the ground

Although there are exceptions, epiphytes are generally found in tropical areas (in Australia in the forests along the east coast of New South Wales and Queensland), and terrestrials in more temperate regions (the southern half of the continent and Tasmania). In all, Australia has about 700 species of orchid, most of which are believed to be unique to this country.

AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDS

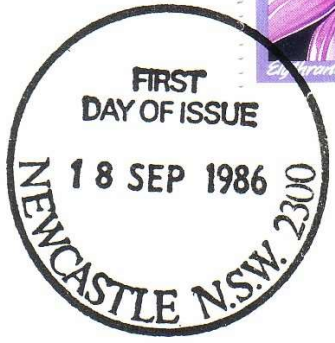


Elythranthera Emarginata

1986 (Benham) BAS12d

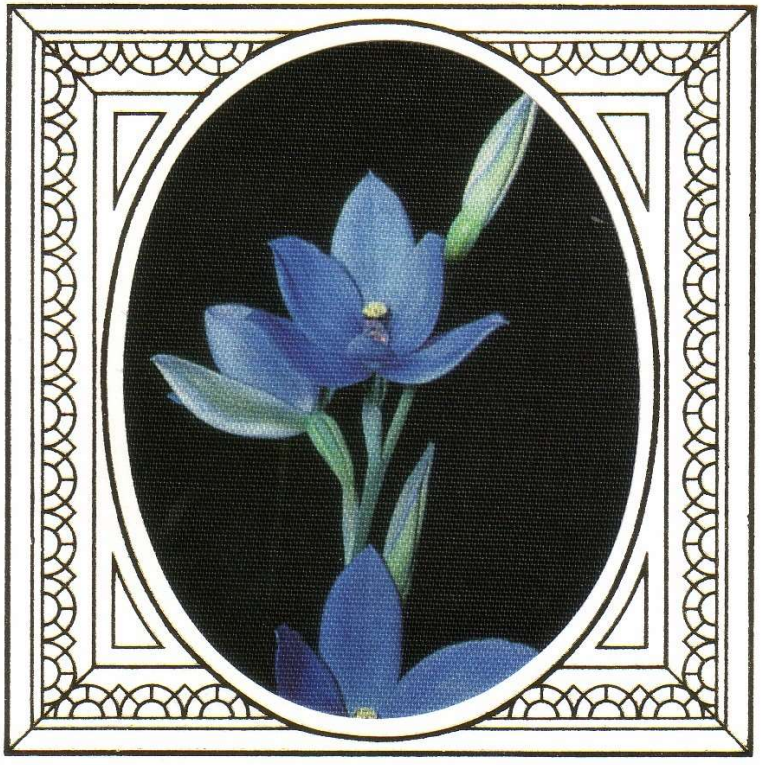






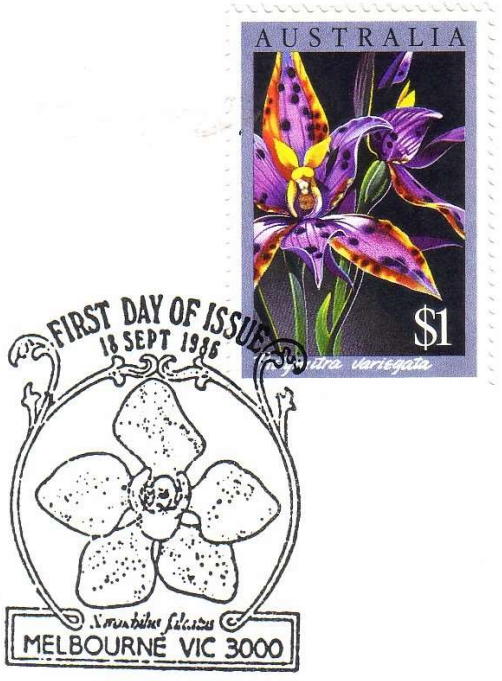
With such variety, such unusual characteristics, and such beauty, it is small wonder that there are many orchid devotees in Australia. Orchid Societies in the country number more than 150, with a total membership of more than 20,000. The Orchid Club of South Australia is hosting the 10th Australian Orchid Conference and International Orchid Show in September 1986. The stamp issue is timed to coincide with this event.

AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDS



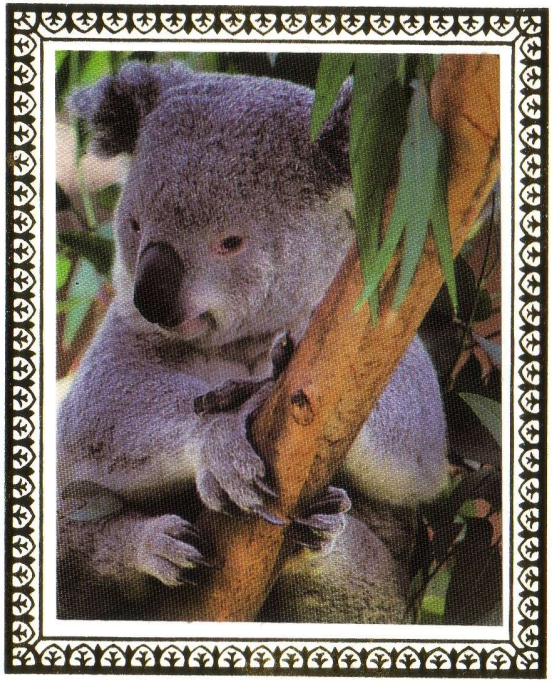
Thelymitra Crinita

1986 (Benham) BAS126



There is incredible variety in Australia's native orchids. They range from the flamboyant and spectacular to the small-flowered terrestrials. Many of these, however, can be intriguing in shape and beautifully coloured, and a large number mimic insects and other flower types. Because they have evolved largely in isolation from orchid species in the rest of the world, many are unusual and excite the interest of orchid enthusiasts everywhere.

WILDLIFE



1986 Benham BAS15







CHRISTMAS

AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham BAS14b





CHRISTMAS

AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham BAS14a





CHRISTMAS

AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham BAS14c

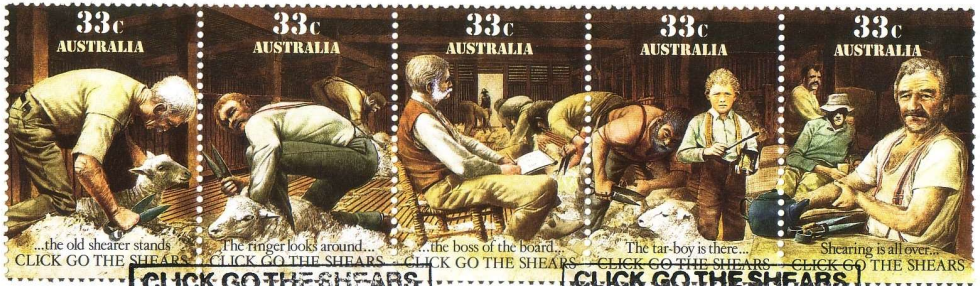


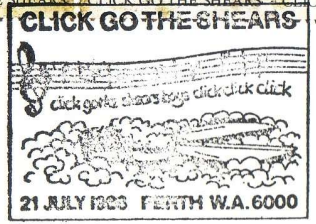


Click Go The Shears Boys



1986 Benham BAS9f



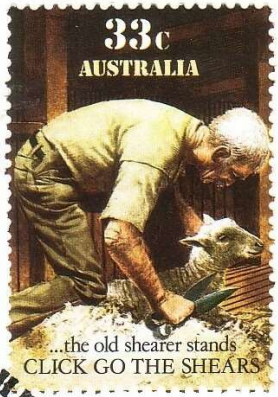




CLICK GO THE SHEARS BOYS



1986 Benham BAS9b



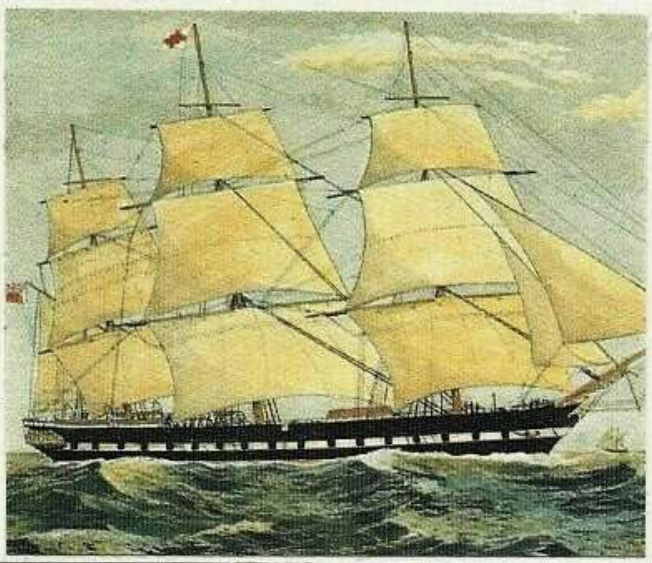


Out on the board the old shearer stands,
Grasping his shears in his long, bony hands,
Fixed is his gaze on a bare-bellied "joe",
Glory if he gets her, won't he make the ringer go.

Chorus: *Click go the shears boys, click, click, click,*
Wide is his blow and his hands move quick,
The ringer looks around and is beaten by a blow,
And curses the old snagger with the blue-bellied "joe".

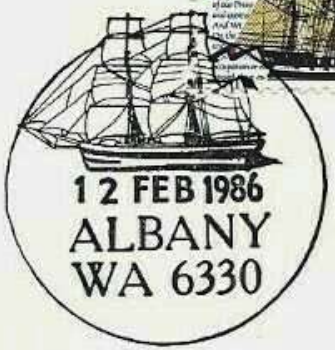
150th ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA



1986 (Benham) BAS2a





Although first discovered in 1628, South Australia was not mapped until the Matthew Flinder's expedition from the west and the French expedition from the east in 1802. In the 1830's, several British expeditions thoroughly explored the interior of South Australia. A plan had been launched in Britain to establish a new type of colony in Australia based upon selling land to men of capital and using the money to pay the passage of labourers of both sexes, in equal numbers. The idea took off. In August 1834 an Act of Parliament made South Australia a British province. By December 1835 land to the value of £35,000 had been sold and by the end of February 1836 the first two ships of colonists left England. December 1836 saw the arrival of the first Governor, Capt. John Hindman on the *Buffalo,* portrayed on the stamp.

150th ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

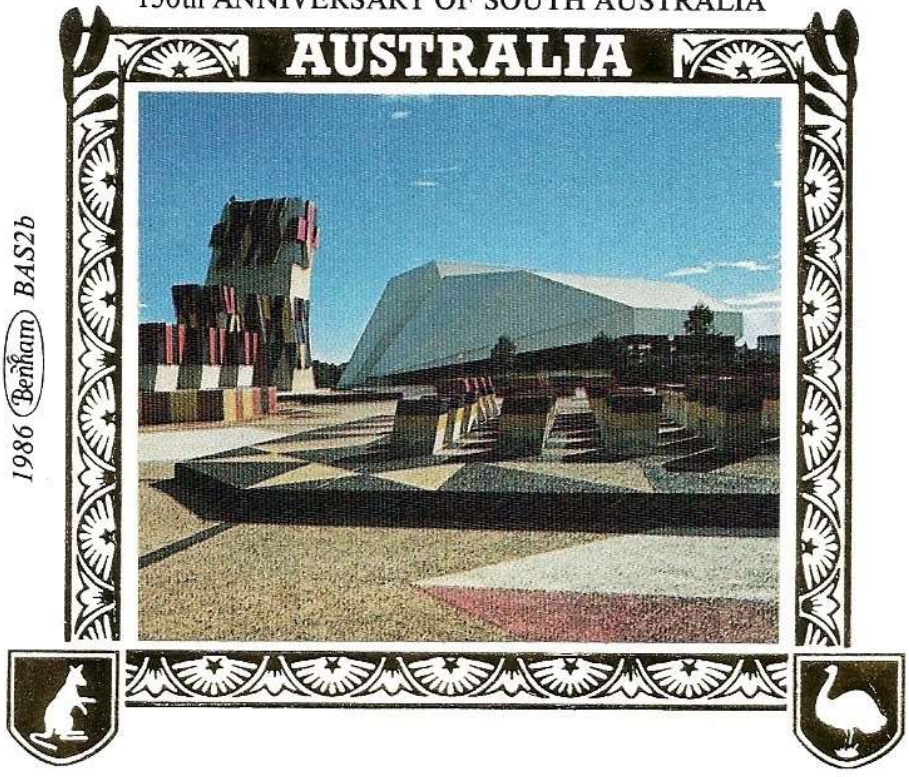


1986 (Benham) BAS2b



South Australia today is known as the Festival State. Adelaide hosts the internationally acclaimed Festival of Arts (held during the first three weeks of March in 1986). In the plaza of the Festival Centre stands a distinctive sculpture by Otto Herbert Hajek called the City Sign. Hajek is renowned for his huge concrete sculptures painted in bright primary colours.

150th ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham BAS2b





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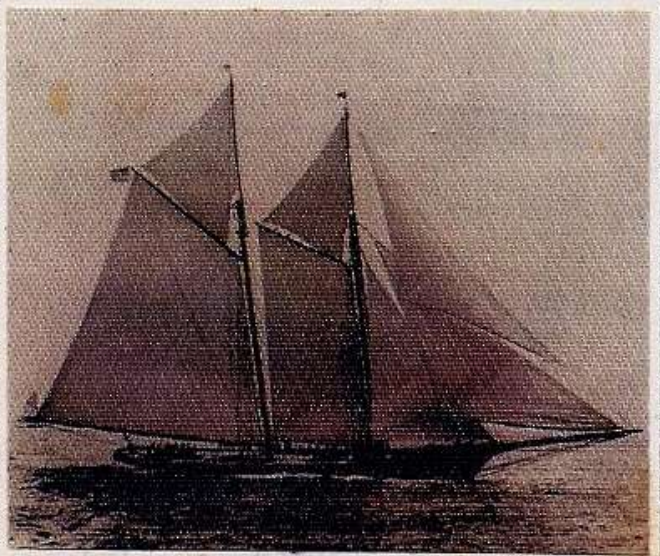
THE AMERICAS CUP



1986 Benham BAS13b



THE AMERICAS CUP



1986 Benham BAS13a

The America, 1851



THE AMERICAS CUP



1987 Benham BAS4





THE AMERICAS CUP



1987 Benham BAS4





THE AMERICAS CUP



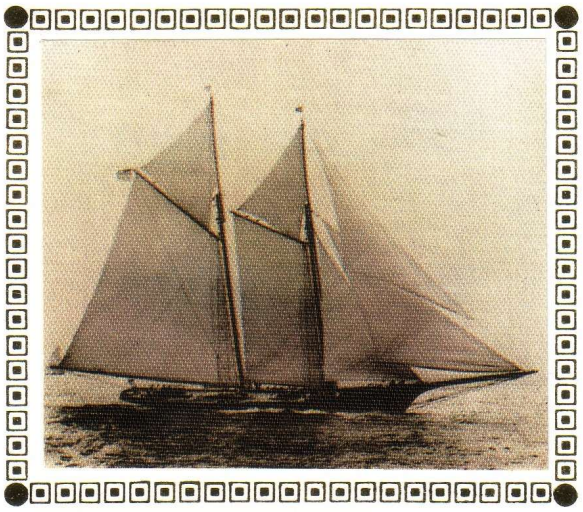
Australia II

1986 Berthon BAS13c



1986 Benham BAS13a

THE AMERICAS CUP



The America, 1851





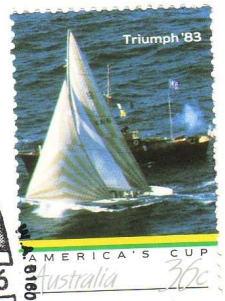


1986 Benham BAS13c

THE AMERICAS CUP



Australia II







1986 Benham BAS13b

THE AMERICAS CUP





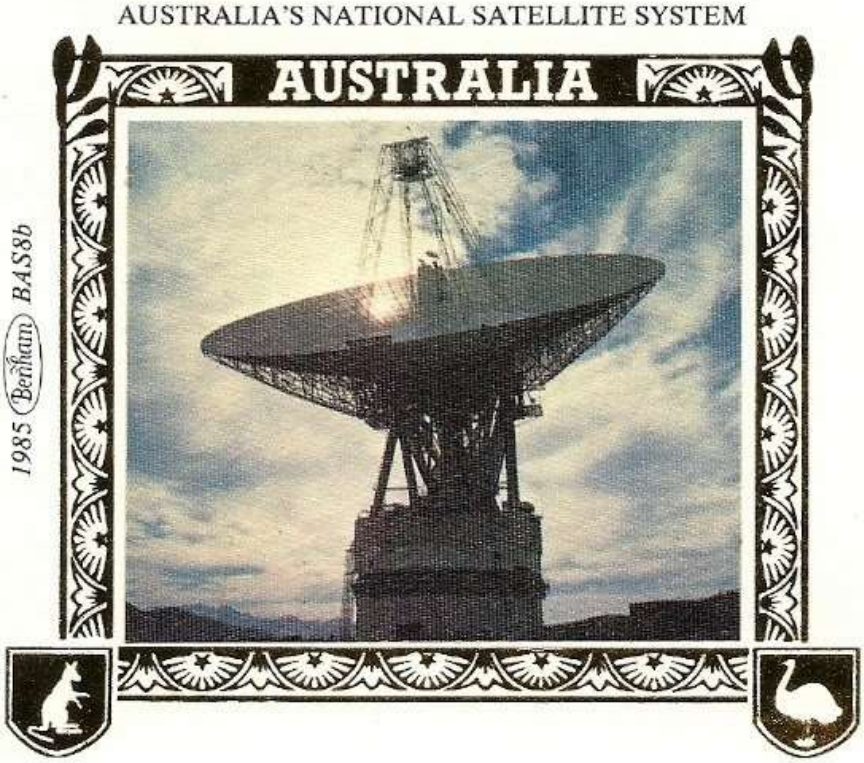






AUSSAT – Australia's National Satellite System

The system consists of three Hughes Aircraft Company HS376 type satellites, the first two of which will be launched by the NASA Space Transportation System (Space Shuttle) during 1985. The initial two satellites will be in geostationary orbits 36000 kms above the equator at 156°E and 164°E longitude respectively – 160°E is reserved for the third satellite when launched. At geostationary orbit a satellite remains in a constant position relative to an observer on earth. The initial in orbit mass of each satellite is 655 kgs. Each satellite is 2.2m in diameter and 6.6m high. The minimum service life is expected to be seven years. Each satellite carries 15 active communication channels, 4 x 30 watts and 11 x 12 watts. Coverage areas – uplink direction – each satellite will have two national beams each capable of receiving signals from anywhere within Australia. Downlink direction – each satellite will have two national beams and four spot beams covering – Western Australia – Queensland –South Australia, Northern Territory – New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania – spot beams will also cover Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands and separate uplink/downlink capacity will be available in a separate spot beam for Papua New Guinea. Services provided by the system include – direct broadcast to remote areas – continuous telephone services to outback and homestead areas – voice/data communications for industry and medical needs – assistance to air traffic control – voice conferencing facilities – high-speed communications for data, computers, government, public and private users.

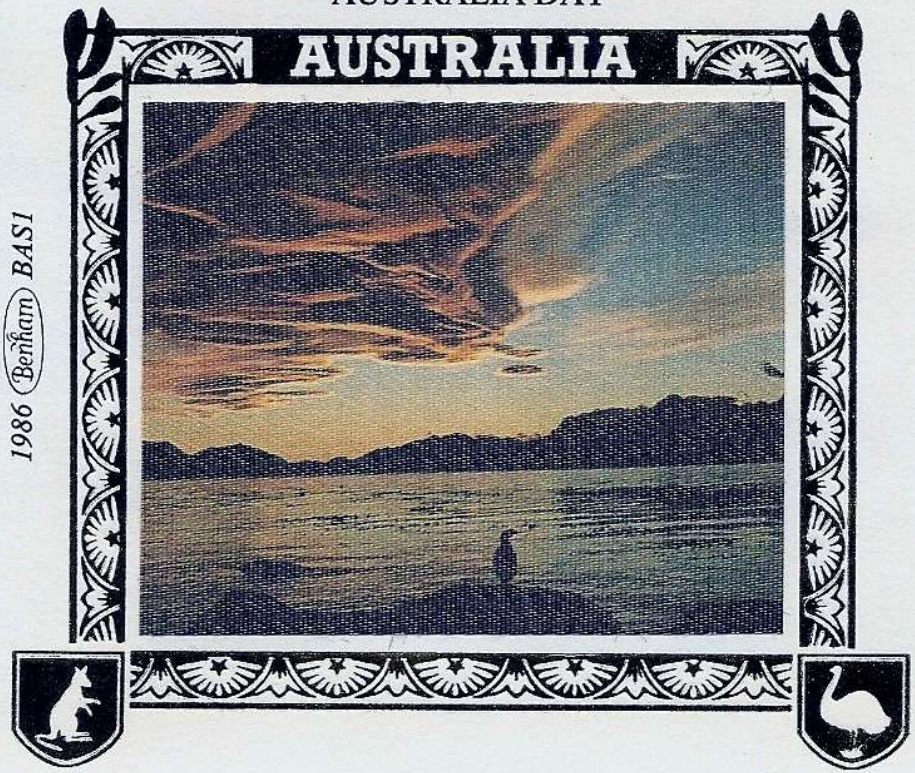




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AUSTRALIA DAY



1986 Benham BAS1





Australia Day commemorates the official beginning of European settlement when the first fleet sailed into Sydney Cove in 1788.

This year's design is based on images of two Aboriginal Creation Ancestors, spirit beings who are responsible for the creation of the land and of every physical feature and living thing upon it. Wandjina is the human-like figure who controls the seasonal cyclones and storms. Wandjina spirits bring monsoonal rain to the Kimberley Mountains and the dark clouds preceding the monsoons are believed to be Wandjinas themselves. These spirits are also associated with fertility both of man and animals. The Rainbow Serpent is the second spirit. These are usually associated with water, with creation of rivers, waterholes or rain. In the stamp design the Rainbow Serpent runs through Wandjinas body, its forked tongue forming Wandjina's eyes.


Western Australian
Flora
12th March 1986
Perth W.A. 6000

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



1986 Benham BAS3a





Early in his career James Cook established a reputation as a reliable, accurate navigator and chartmaker. Cook was considered to be a keen observer and an excellent ship's master. With these sturdy qualities he was a worthy choice to command one of history's great voyages of discovery.

Edmond Halley, the distinguished British astronomer, had long before predicted that in 1769 the planet Venus would pass in front of the Sun. Believing that the best view of this phenomenon would be from the South Seas, the Royal Society sought funds from King George III to mount an expedition. The money was found and a ship and crew provided – for the King and his government had an ulterior mission in mind for the expedition.

The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).




First Day of Issue
12 MAR 1986
COOKTOWN QLD 4871

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



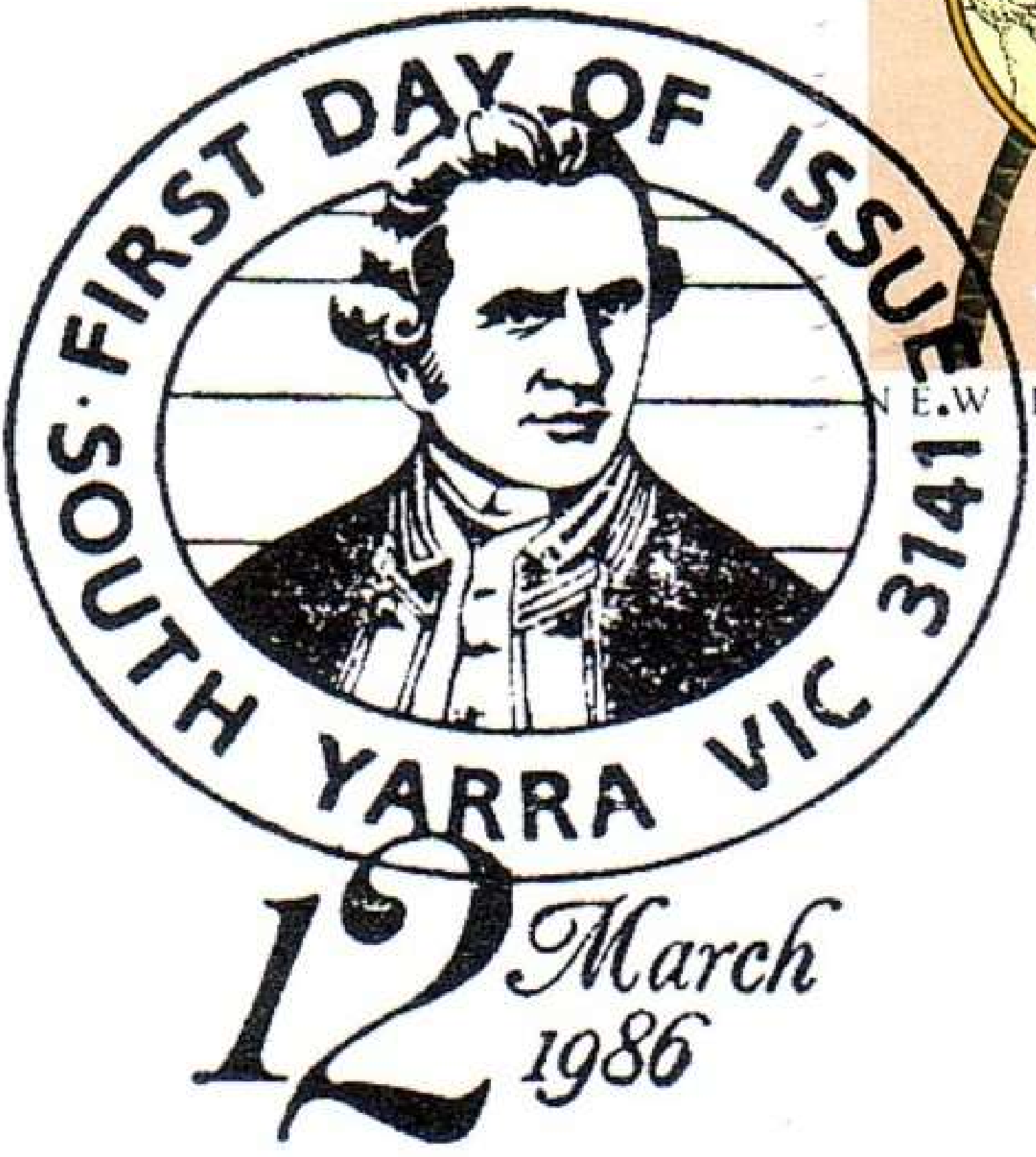


Cook's vessel was the shallow-draft collier *Earl of Pembroke,* refitted for the voyage and renamed *Endeavour.* She was only thirty metres long and nine metres wide. Into this tiny craft was crammed a crew of eighty-five plus the scientific party, together with several animals and supplies to last three years. These kinds of conditions once prompted Dr Samuel Johnson to remark that shipboard life was like being in jail, with the chance of being drowned.

The scientific party was to consist only of the astronomer, Mr Green, and his servant. However, the wealthy young botanist Joseph Banks requested permission to join the expedition with a team of naturalists ". . . for the Advancement of useful knowledge". So nine more men were added to the ship's complement.

The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).




FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
SOUTH YARRA VIC 3141
12 March 1986

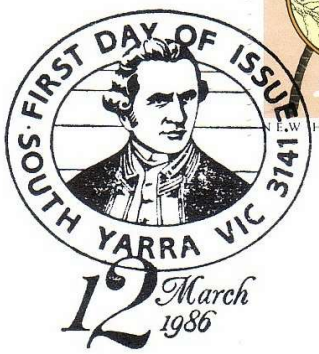
CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



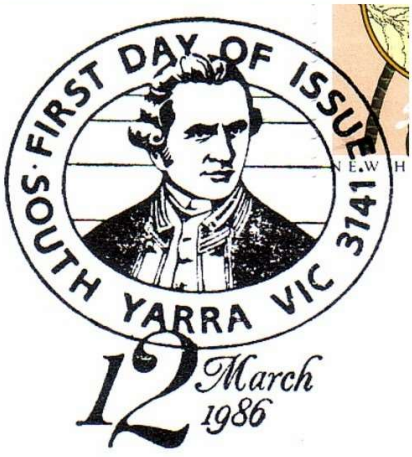
Dillenia alata

1986 (Benham) BAS3c





The *Endeavour* sailed from Plymouth Harbour in the last week of August 1768, bound for Tahiti via Cape Horn. They reached the island in April 1769 and the transit of Venus was duly observed. By August, Cook was ready for the second stage of his voyage.
Cook's instructions were to sail south, then west, in search of the legendary southern continent. They reached New Zealand in the October and spent six months charting the islands before turning westward once again.
At 6.00 am, 19 April 1770 the lookout sighted land. Cook and his companions had discovered Australia's elusive eastern coast.
The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).




PHILATELIC SALES CENTRE
VICTORIA THE GARDEN STATE
12 MAR 1986
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS
MELBOURNE 3004

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



1986 Benham BAS3d

Correa reflexa

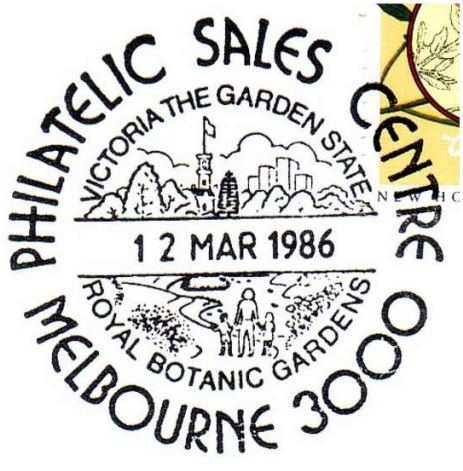


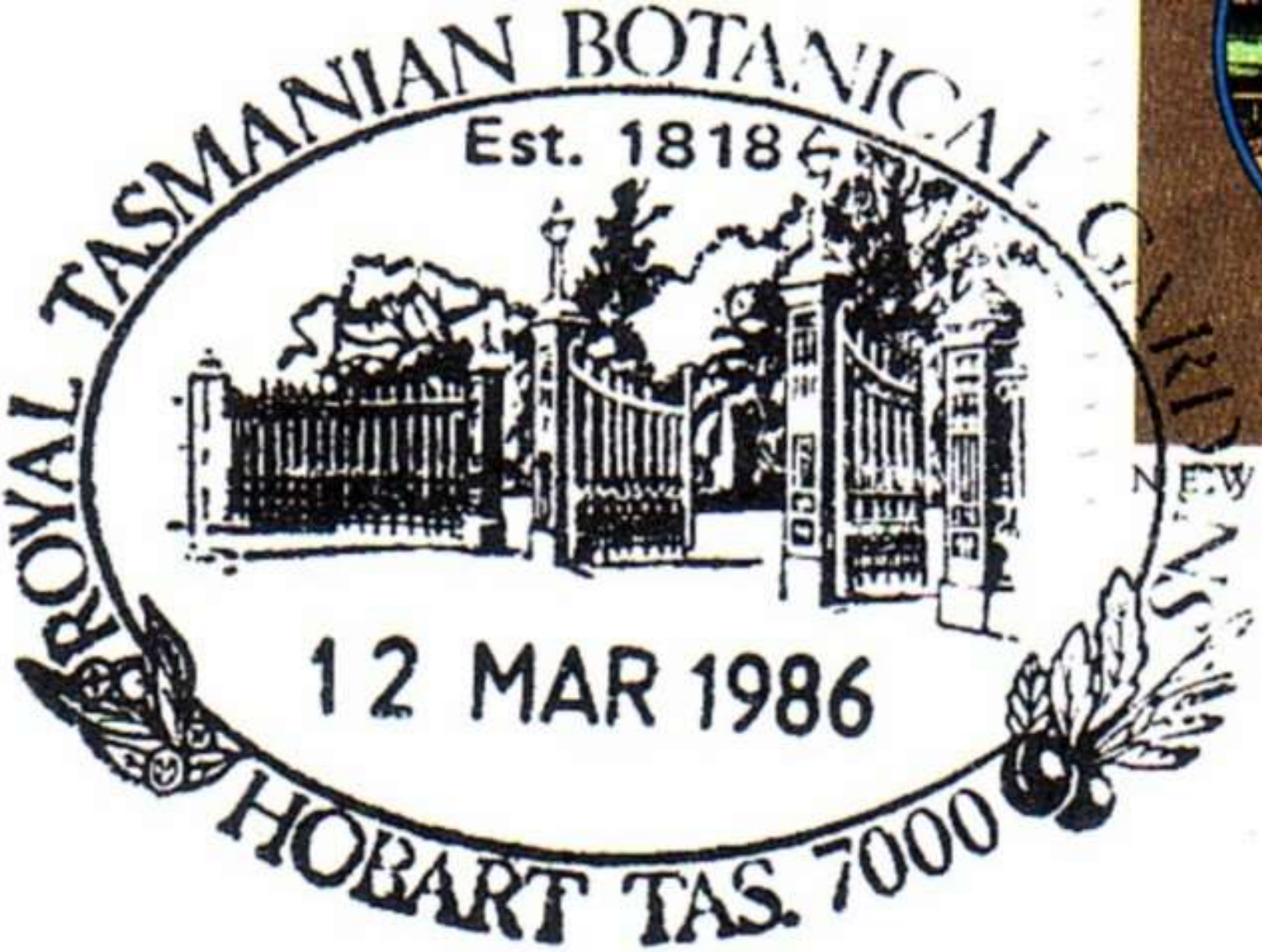


As the *Endeavour* followed the coast northward, Banks and fellow naturalist Dr Daniel Carl Solander gathered numerous specimens of Australia's strange plants. Several days were spent in a particularly inviting harbour which Cook planned to call Stingray's Harbour; but because of the number of plants gathered there he changed the name first to Botanist and later to Botany Bay.

Disaster struck when the *Endeavour* hit a reef near present-day Cooktown. Cook, with masterly seamanship, managed to beach her and she was able to be repaired and continue on her way.

The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).




ROYAL TASMANIAN BOTANICAL GARDENS
Est. 1818
12 MAR 1986
HOBART TAS. 7000

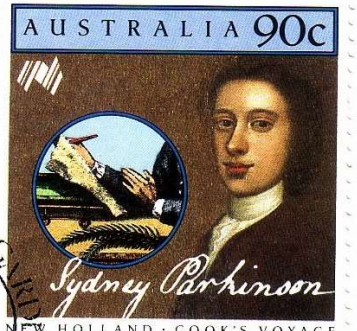
CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND

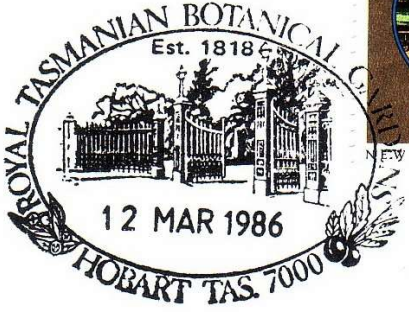
AUSTRALIA



Banksia Ericifolia

1986 Benham BAS3e

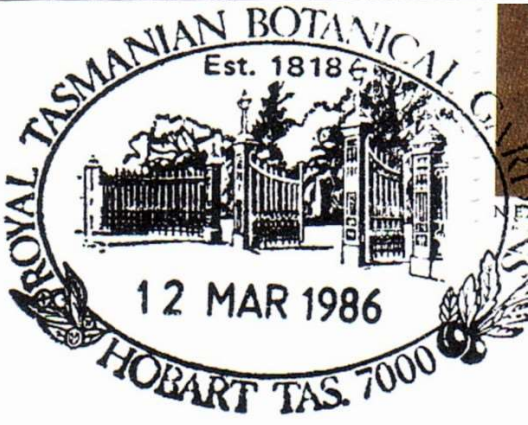




Banks had two artists on his team. Alexander Buchan died during their stay in Tahiti so the task of graphically recording the startling botanical finds rested solely with Sydney Parkinson.

In order to accomplish this monumental task Parkinson developed a kind of artistic shorthand. He drew outline sketches of the plants, but filled in the detail and colour of only one or two leaves or flowers. In this manner over 400 sketches were made as they cruised up the coast. After leaving Australian waters the *Endeavour* sailed to Batavia where Parkinson contracted a mysterious disease from which he failed to recover.

The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).





NEW HOLLAND

12 MAR 1986

KURNELL
N.S.W.
2231

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



Capt. Cook names Botany Bay



In the aftermath of the voyage, Banks began one of the most ambitious projects in publishing history. He commissioned a series of watercolours to be prepared from Parkinson's sketches; in all 362 paintings of Australian plants were completed. From these, a set of engraved printing plates were prepared. Banks poured thousands of pounds into the venture which still had not been completed when he died in 1820.

For ages the printing plates lay in storage in the British Museum. Only within the past few years was the project revived and the printing of Bank's *Florilegium* finally completed – more than 200 years after it began.



CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND

AUSTRALIA



Banksia Serrata

1986 (Bentham) BAS3a





Early in his career James Cook established a reputation as a reliable, accurate navigator and chartmaker. Cook was considered to be a keen observer and an excellent ship's master. With these sturdy qualities he was a worthy choice to command one of history's great voyages of discovery.

Edmond Halley, the distinguished British astronomer, had long before predicted that in 1769 the planet Venus would pass in front of the Sun. Believing that the best view of this phenomenon would be from the South Seas, the Royal Society sought funds from King George III to mount an expedition. The money was found and a ship and crew provided – for the King and his government had an ulterior mission in mind for the expedition.

The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



1986 (Benham) BAS3b

Hibiscus meraukensis



Cook's vessel was the shallow-draft collier *Earl of Pembroke,* refitted for the voyage and renamed *Endeavour.* She was only thirty metres long and nine metres wide. Into this tiny craft was crammed a crew of eighty-five plus the scientific party, together with several animals and supplies to last three years. These kinds of conditions once prompted Dr Samuel Johnson to remark that shipboard life was like being in jail, with the chance of being drowned.

The scientific party was to consist only of the astronomer, Mr Green, and his servant. However, the wealthy young botanist Joseph Banks requested permission to join the expedition with a team of naturalists "... for the Advancement of useful knowledge". So nine more men were added to the ship's complement.

The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND





The *Endeavour* sailed from Plymouth Harbour in the last week of August 1768, bound for Tahiti via Cape Horn. They reached the island in April 1769 and the transit of Venus was duly observed. By August, Cook was ready for the second stage of his voyage.
Cook's instructions were to sail south, then west, in search of the legendary southern continent. They reached New Zealand in the October and spent six months charting the islands before turning westward once again.
At 6.00 am, 19 April 1770 the lookout sighted land. Cook and his companions had discovered Australia's elusive eastern coast.
The envelope illustration is a water colour prepared from Parkinson's sketches reproduced by kind permission of the British Museum (Natural History).

CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND

AUSTRALIA



Correa reflexa

1986 Benham BAS3d





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CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



Banksia Ericifolia

1986 (Bentham) BA53e





Banks had two artists on his team. Alexander Buchan died during their stay in Tahiti so the task of graphically recording the startling botanical finds rested solely with Sydney Parkinson.

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CAPT. COOK'S VOYAGE TO NEW HOLLAND



1986 (Bentham) BAS3f

Capt. Cook names Botany Bay



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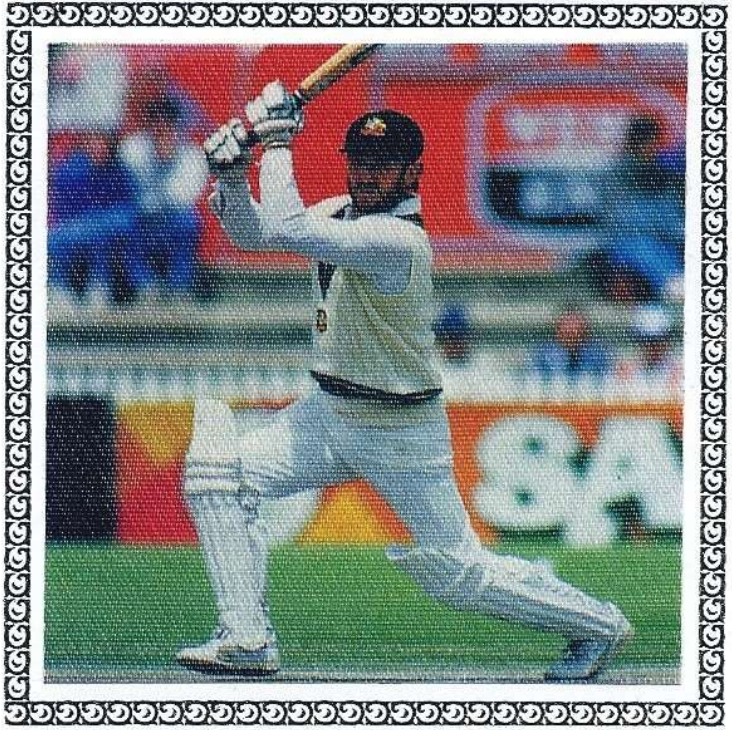
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The Voyage of
CAPTAIN COOK





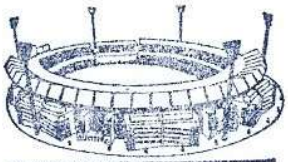
CRICKET



Benham



MELBOURNE
CRICKET
GROUND
24 JUN 1991

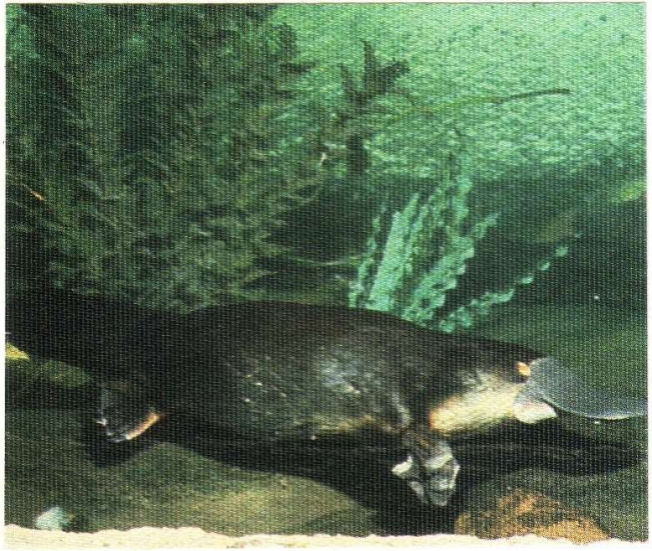


EAST MELBOURNE
VICTORIA 3002

Benham *Westcliff House, Folkestone, Kent*

NEW FRAMA LABEL

AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham





NEW FRAMA LABEL







NEW FRAMA LABEL

AUSTRALIA



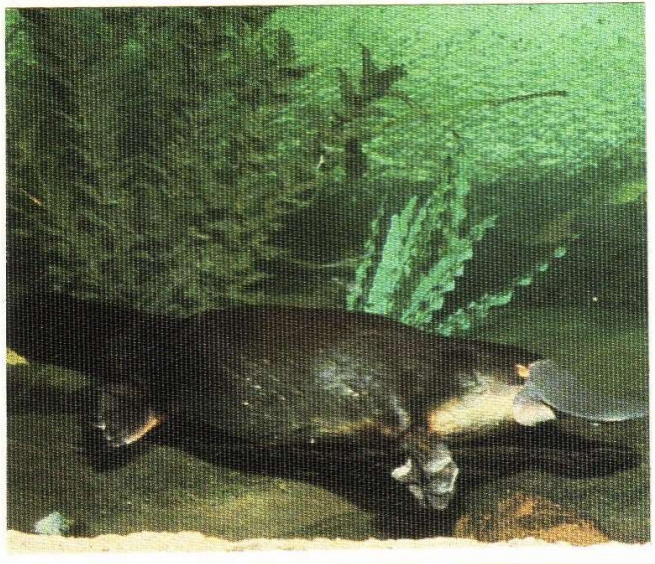
1986 Benham





NEW FRAMA LABEL

AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham

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FIRST
DAY OF ISSUE
2 5 AUG 1986
GPO DARWIN N.T. 5790

NEW FRAMA LABEL

AUSTRALIA



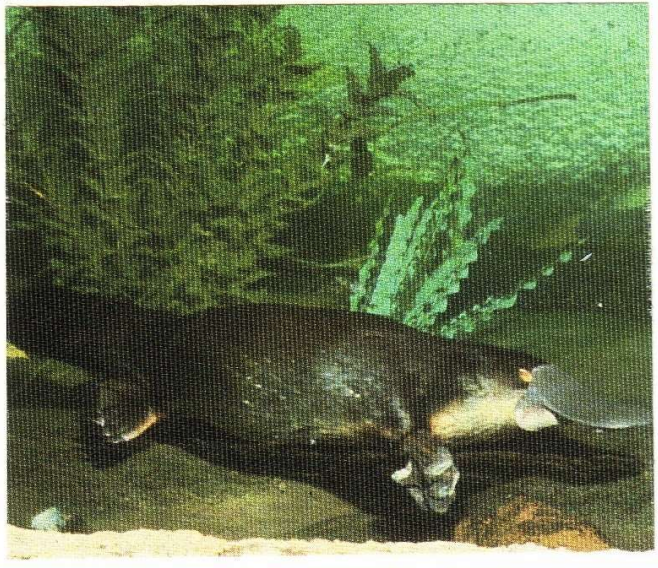
1986 Benham

PHILATELIC SALES CENTRE
2 5 AUG 1986
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
G.P.O HOBART TAS 7000

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NEW FRAMA LABEL

AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham

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FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

25 AUG 1986

GPO MELBOURNE VIC 3000

NEW FRAMA LABEL

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NEW FRAMA LABEL

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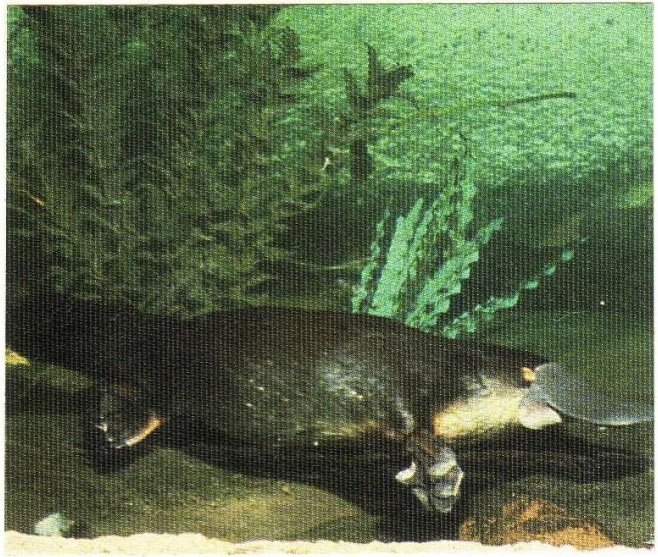
1986 Benham



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
25 AUG 1986
RINGWOOD VIC 3134

NEW FRAMA LABEL

AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham

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0036
Australia

PHILATELIC SALES CENTRE
25 AUG 1986
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
SYDNEY N.S.W. 2000

HALLEYS COMET







Edmond Halley did not discover Halley's Comet. It was named after him because he worked out its orbit and predicted its future sightings very accurately. The comet does not whizz across the sky. It slowly changes its position among the stars from night to night. The nucleus of the comet is thought to be a dirty snowball a few kilometres across. As it moves along its path to the sun it emits gas and dust which forms into a ball called the coma which surrounds the nucleus and can be up to 100 times bigger than the earth. It also has a tail of gas which always points away from the sun, so it follows on the way towards the sun and leads on the way out.

HORSES







Australia's wild horses, known as brumbies, are not native horses but the feral descendants of domesticated horses. They are found in their hundreds throughout the most sparsely settled areas of Australia, from the Australian Alps to the central plains and into Queensland and north-western Australia.

Regular round-ups of brumbies provide stock for a variety of purposes, including breeding, riding and food for pets. In some areas they are considered to be a nuisance, as they compete for pasture with domestic stock.

HORSES







Although motor cycles and even helicopters are now used on many properties for the mustering and movement of stock, the horse remains the major mode of transport for the stockman and drover, particularly in the wet or in areas with difficult access.

The breed of horse represented on this stamp is the Australian Stock Horse. Horses descended from those which arrived on the First Fleet were bred with later imports of Thoroughbred, Arab and Spanish horses as well as some Timor and Welsh Mountain ponies. The result, originally known as the Waler (New South Waler), was a hardy, strong, quiet, all-purpose horse with great agility and endurance.

AUSTRALIA



1986 (Hermann) BAS6c





The sport of show-jumping originated in England about 300 years ago, when the enclosure of fields by fences and hedges began and both horse and rider had to learn to jump these new obstacles. In 1912 it was included as a 'men-only' sport in the Olympic Games at Stockholm. Women were unable to compete until 1956, the same year that Australia first competed. The International Equestrian Federation now supervises and controls the sport through national bodies such as the Equestrian Federation of Australia. Show-jumping and the associated sports of eventing and dressage are becoming increasingly popular both in Australia and overseas.

HORSES







The Australian Pony has been developed from the many types of horse and pony imported during the first century of European settlement, including Welsh, Exmoor and Hackney ponies and Arab and Thoroughbred horses. It was confirmed as a breed in its own right in 1931 and standards are now maintained by the Australian Pony Stud Book Society.

A utility animal, suitable for both children and adults, the Australian Pony performs equally well in harness or as a riding pony. It can be used for sporting events and stock work as well as for long pleasure rides and in riding schools. On the stamp, the artist has shown the pony being used to transport its young mistress to school, one of the horse's traditional roles in Australian history.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE







With such variety, such unusual characteristics, and such beauty, it is small wonder that there are many orchid devotees in Australia. Orchid Societies in the country number more than 150, with a total membership of more than 20,000. The Orchid Club of South Australia is hosting the 10th Australian Orchid Conference and International Orchid Show in September 1986. The stamp issue is timed to coincide with this event.

AUSTRALIA



Local Railways

A Benham Rail Cover



Australian Local Railway



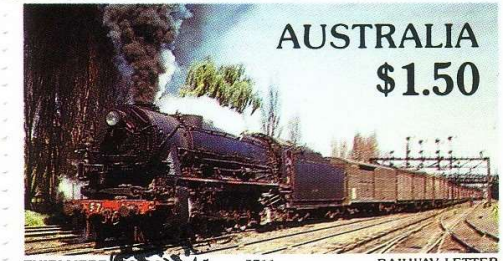
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
19 DECEMBER 1986

AUSTRALIA



Local Railways

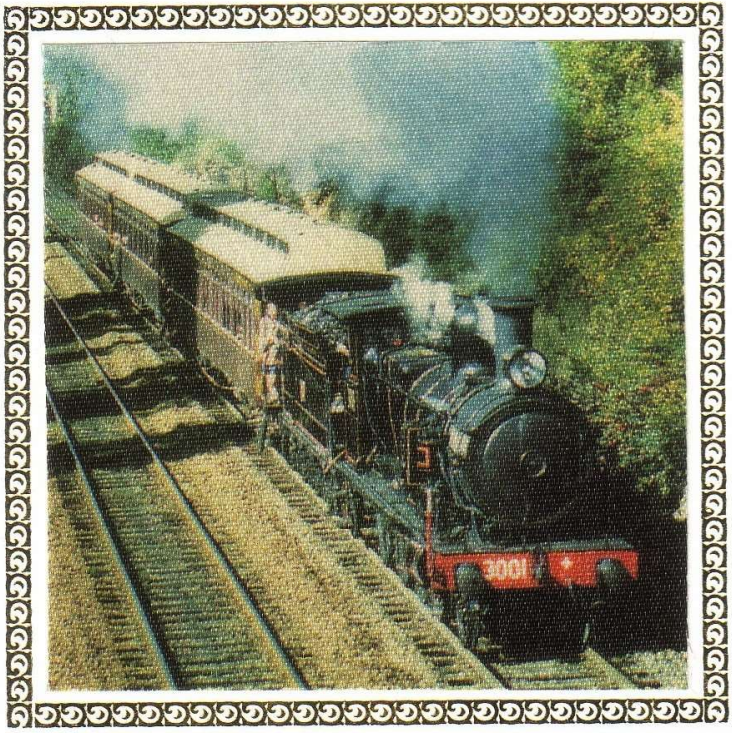
A Benham Rail Cover





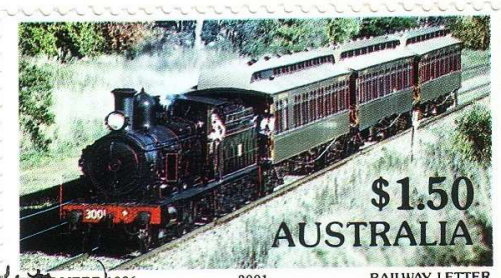
AUSTRALIAN LOCAL RAILWAY

AUSTRALIA

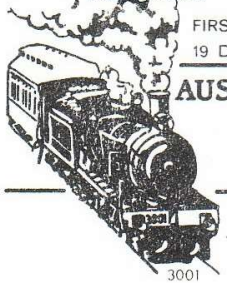


Local Railways

A Benham Rail Cover



THURMERE 1986 3001 RAILWAY LETTER



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
19 DECEMBER 1986

AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL
RAILWAY

3001

AUSTRALIA



A Benham Rail Cover



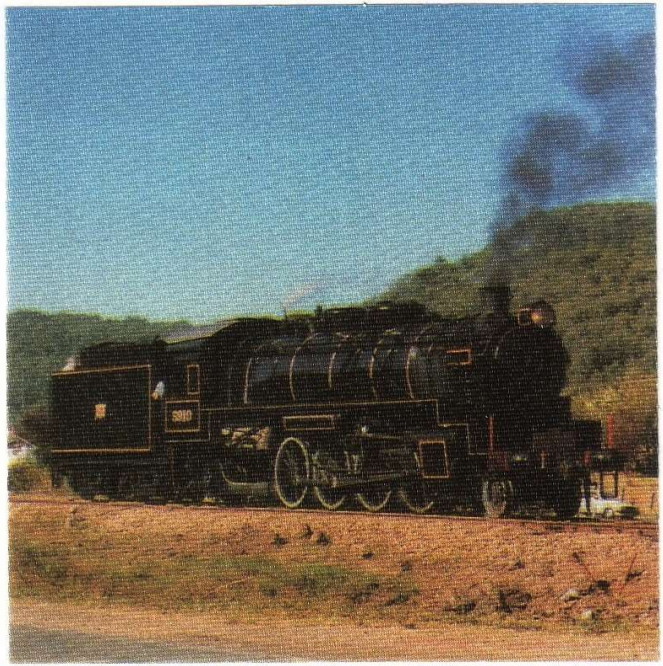
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PUFFING BILLY

BELGRAVE VIC. 3160

Local Railways

AUSTRALIA



Local Railways



AUSTRALIAN LOCAL RAILWAY

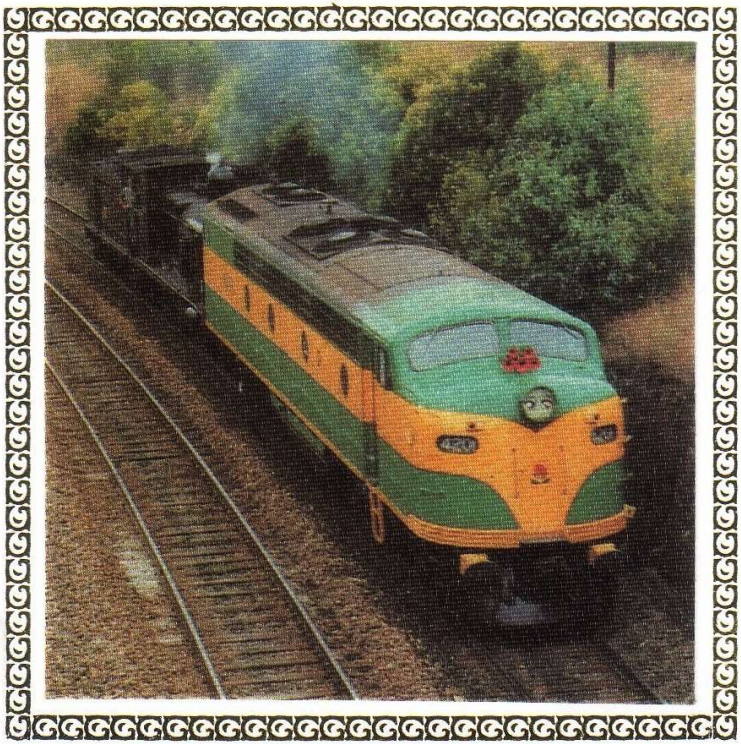
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FIRST DAY OF ISSUE 19 DECEMBER 1986

A Benham Rail Cover

AUSTRALIA



Local Railways

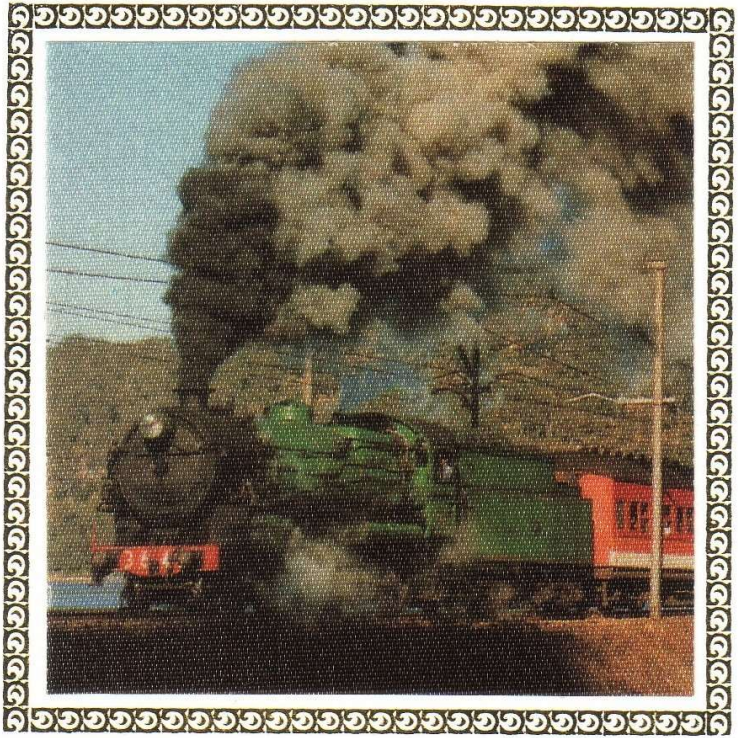
A Benham Rail Cover



THIRLMERE 1986 4201-3001 RAILWAY LETTER



AUSTRALIA



Local Railways

A Benham *Rail Cover*



THIRLMERE 1986 3642 RAILWAY LETTER



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
19 DECEMBER 1986

AUSTRALIA

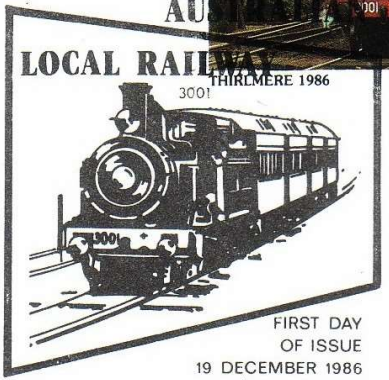


Local Railways

A Benham Rail Cover



THIRLMERE 1986 3001 RAILWAY LETTER



FIRST DAY
OF ISSUE
19 DECEMBER 1986

AUSTRALIA



Local Railways

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AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL RAILWAY
5461



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
19 DECEMBER 1986

THE QUEENS BIRTHDAY

AUSTRALIA



1986 (Benham) BAS4



60th Birthday of Her Majesty The Queen

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE 21 APRIL 1986 MELBOURNE VIC 3000

THE ROYAL BIRTHDAY



1986 (Benham)



60th Birthday of Her Majesty The Queen

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE 21 APRIL 1986 MELBOURNE VIC 3000

"Long Live the Queen!"

(Benham) *Westcliff House, Folkestone, Kent*

"I declare before you all that my whole life whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great Imperial Commonwealth to which we all belong . . ." This speech, made on her 21st birthday has been the foundation of the Queen's life. This year sees Her Majesty's 60th birthday. Many things have changed. The Commonwealth of Nations is no longer either Imperial or British but the Queen herself is the constant and unchanging figurehead of the good fellowship that it represents. She still travels worldwide to meet as many of her people as she can and promote peace throughout the world. Although she is now a grandmother many times over, the crowds at the Silver Jubilee celebrations showed the affection and respect she still commands when they queued outside Buckingham Palace for hours to see her. *Long Live The Queen!*

VENOMOUS MARINE LIFE







THE BLUE RINGED OCTOPUS (Hapolochlaena maculosa)

This small octopus is extremely common right around the Australian Coast. It normally hunts at night and hides in empty seashells, under rocks, in cans or other containers during the day. It is often found in shallow rock pools in favoured beach recreation areas and its blue rings become more vivid when it is taken out of the water or is otherwise disturbed or angered. To catch its prey the octopus sprays poison saliva into the sea as it swims over the victim and in a few minutes the crab is paralysed and the octopus can safely devour it. Human poisoning normally occurs when the octopus is placed on a limb with its mouth in the centre underside of its body face downwards. It can then bite into the skin with its parrot-like beak. If sufficient venom enters the wound death can result. However, if it is left alone this octopus will harm no-one.

VENOMOUS MARINE LIFE



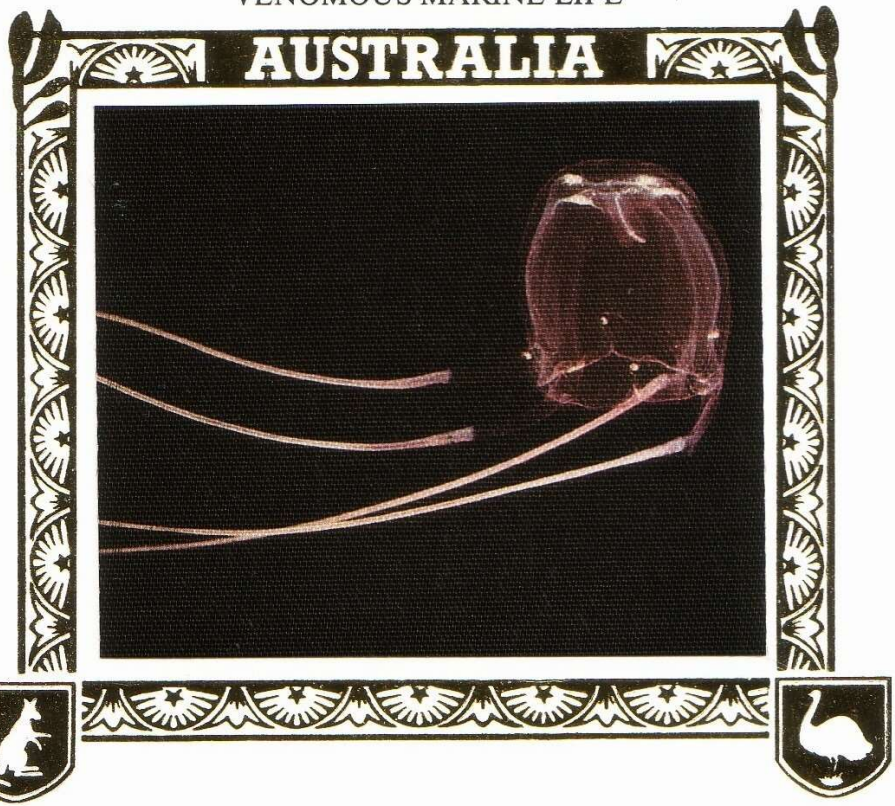




THE CROWN OF THORNS STAR FISH (Acanthaster planci)

This Star Fish feeds on coral polyps and is notorious for destroying coral reefs, in particular portions of the Great Barrier Reef. Some scientists even believe that this Star Fish has the potential to destroy the Barrier Reef beyond the point of regeneration. The Crown of Thorns can grow up to 60cms in diameter and has thirteen to sixteen arms compared with the normal five arms in other Star Fish. Short sharp spines which cover the entire outer surface are coated with venomous slime which can, at the very least, cause dermatitus upon contact with human skin. If the spines penetrate the skin then severe pain is experienced which persists for a few hours. The wound area may swell, redden, become numb and fester.

VENOMOUS MARINE LIFE







JIMBLE (Carybdea rastoni)

A tiny box jellyfish only a few centimetres long, the Jimble is found in shallow waters right around the Australian Coast, particularly in the south and south west. Swimming in swarms Jimbles rise towards the warmer surface of the sea during the early morning and evening or on overcast days. They can be difficult to spot, their pinkish tentacles being the most noticeable elements. Jellyfish have sting cells located along their tentacles which are normally used to stun prey but, should a human be stung, they get moderate to severe local pain lasting up to a few hours which may turn into blisters or ulcers. Some jellyfish can be lethal to humans but no deaths have, as yet, been attributed to the Jimbles although they are regarded as potentially dangerous to small children should multiple stings be inflicted.

VENOMOUS MARINE LIFE



1986 Benham BAS7d





THE LION FISH (Dendrochirus zebra)

One of a family of fish known variously as butterfly cod, firefish, zebra fish or lion fish. This species is found along the Great Barrier Reef. It feeds on other fish and protects itself by means of venomous spines located on its back and belly. The Lion Fish has become popular in home aquariums and injuries through careless handling are thus becoming more common. Severe and excruciating local pain results from a sting. The wound may be very small but will swell and become numb and vomiting, fever and sweating may also occur although no death has yet been recorded in Australia from the venom of this fish.

VENOMOUS MARINE LIFE



1986 Benham BAS7e

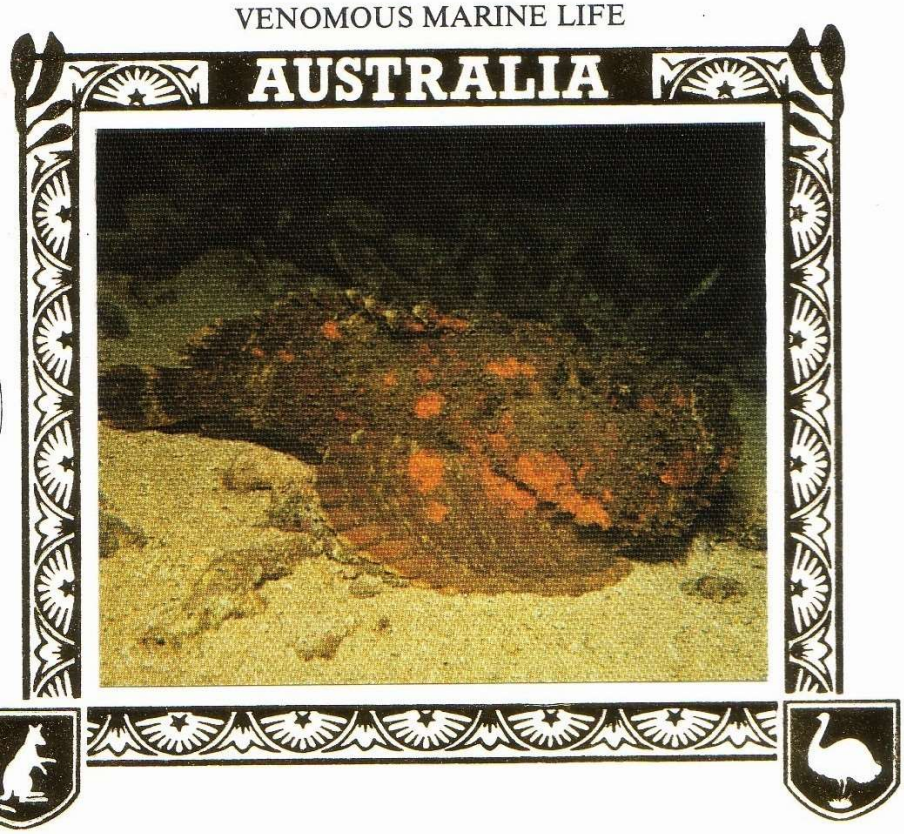




STINGAREE (Urolophus cruciatus)

Stingarees can be distinguished from Stingrays by the presence of a fin at the tip of the tail. They have a long serrated spine on the tail covered by a delicate skin. When danger threatens the animal thrusts the spine into the victim breaking the spines covering and allowing venom to enter the wound. Localised pain is the immediate result which persists for several days. The wound swells and profuse bleeding may occur. Other possible symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, muscular cramps or paralysis, breathing difficulties, cardiac irregularities, fever and delirium. The ragged wound itself is prone to infection and the development of tetanus. Most wounds occur in peoples legs as Stingarees lie on the sea bottom covered in mud and are thus difficult to see and easy to step on. Death only results if the injuries received are in the area of a vital organ.

VENOMOUS MARINE LIFE







STONEFISH (Synanceia trachynis)

The Stonefish is the most dangerous venomous fish in Australian waters. It grows to about 40cm in length and is commonly found in shallow tropical waters, buried in sand or mud. It is extremely difficult to see and avoid. Most injuries occur on the feet as people inadvertently tread on the fish when wading in the shallows. Thirteen sharp spines along its back are the protective weapons of this fish. Special glands discharge venom when pressure is applied to the spines and the victim immediately feels excruciating pain. The severity of the symptoms depends upon the number and size of the spines which have penetrated the victims tissues. The pain itself may be sufficient to cause the victim to lose consciousness and if help is not at hand, to drown. Swelling around the wound will occur and may extend up the limb together with paralysis. Exhaustion, fever, delirium, convulsions, cardiac and respiratory failures can occur and eventual death. Those who survive Stonefish venom may need many months to completely recover. Fortunately an anti-venom is available.

VENOMOUS MARINE LIFE



1986 (Benham) BAS7c

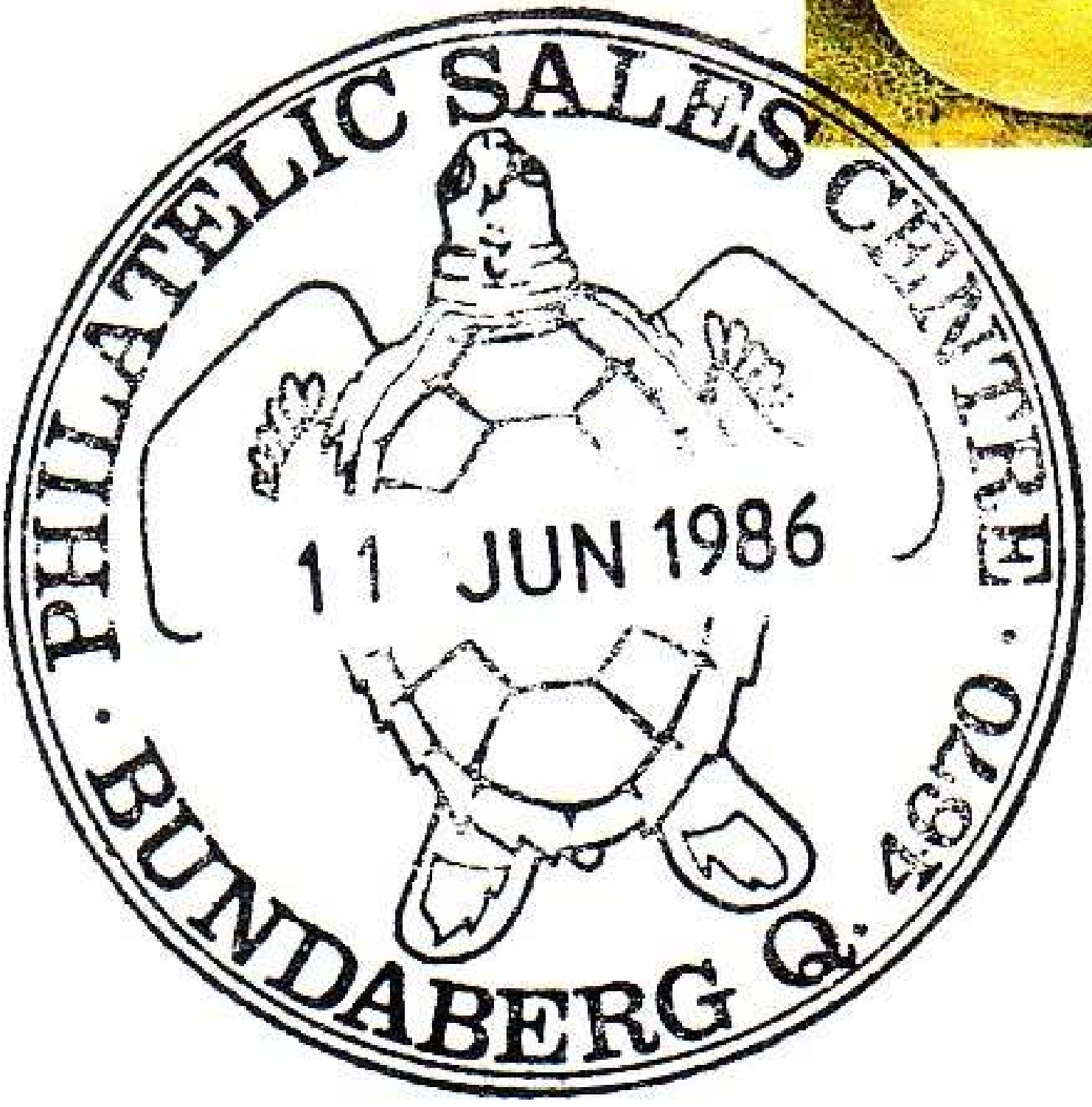




TEXTILE CONESHELL (Conus textile)

The beautiful varied patterns and textures of Coneshells make them particularly attractive to shell collectors. However, the animals living in these shells are capable of inflicting severe injury or even death. Cones are marine snails which feed on worms, molluscs or small fish. All Coneshells immobolize their prey with venom delivered via a small harpoon-like tooth plunged into the victim from the tip of the Cones long flexible snout. This snout can even reach back along the shell to catch an unwary collector who thinks it is safe to hold the shell at the back. The Textile Coneshell is one of the two most dangerous Cones known to have caused human fatalities. If stung by a Cone the victim will experience numbness, tingling and paralysis throughout the body, followed by breathing difficulties and then coma – death may result if suitable medical aid is not received to assist the patient and no anti-venom is yet available.


FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
11 JUNE 1986 · MELBOURNE VIC 3000


PHILATELIC SALES CENTRE
PH. BUNDABERG Q. 4670
11 JUN 1986


Marine Life
11 June 1986
Mandurah W.A. 6210



The Great Barrier Reef

11 JUN 1986

MACKAY Q. 4740



SIERRA LEONE POSTAGE STAMPS

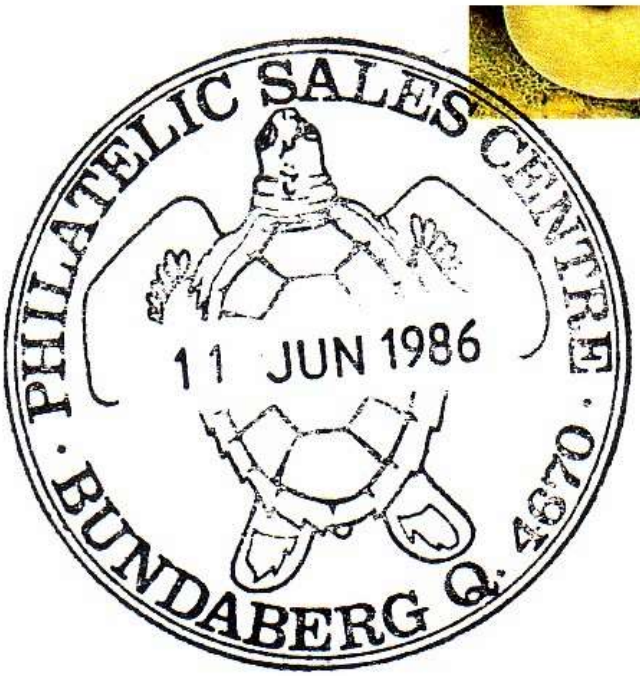
First Day of Issue


KOOKABURRA SHELL
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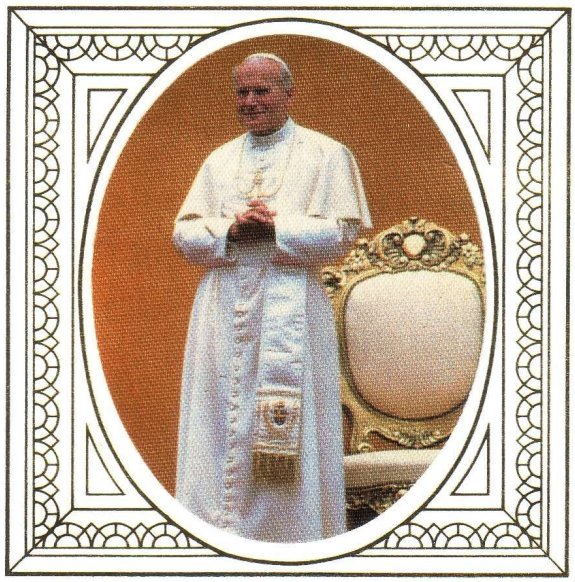

The Great Barrier Reef
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Marine Life
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Mandurah W.A. 6210


FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
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THE VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II



1984 Benham





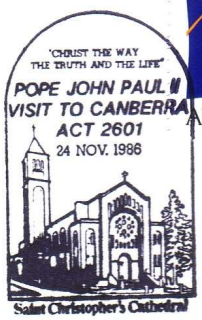
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THE VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II



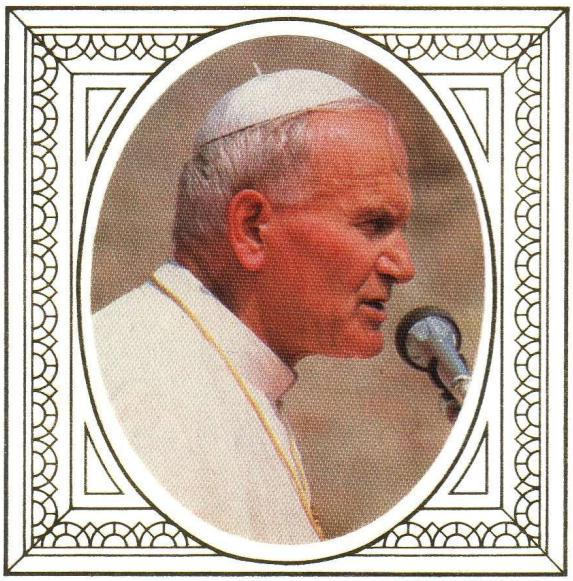
1984 Benham





Benham *High Street, Hythe, Kent*

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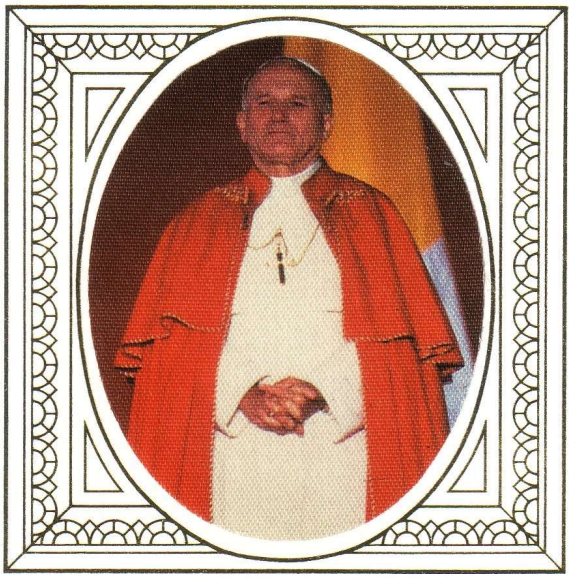
1984 Benham





Benham *High Street, Hythe, Kent*

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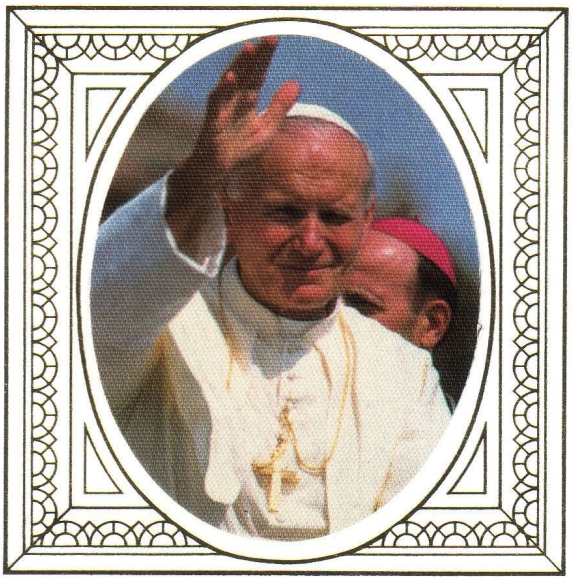


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THE VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II



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THE VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II



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WILD FLOWERS OF AUSTRALIA

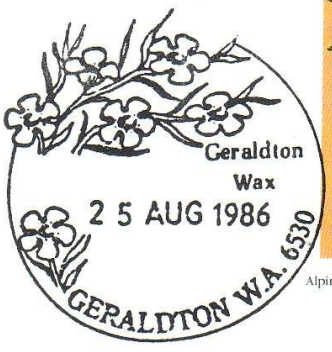


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AUSTRALIA 5c



Alpine Marsh Marigold



WILD FLOWERS OF AUSTRALIA

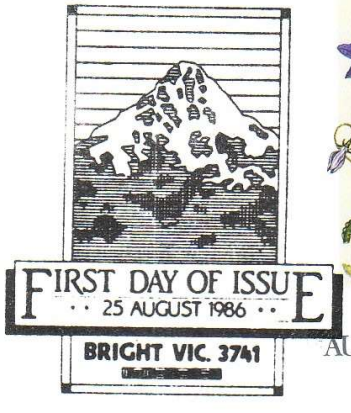


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Royal Bluebell



AUSTRALIA 3c



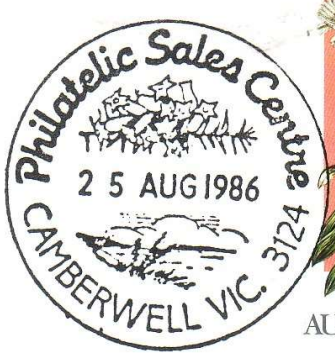
WILD FLOWERS OF AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham BAS11d

Silver Snow Daisy





36c

AUSTRALIA

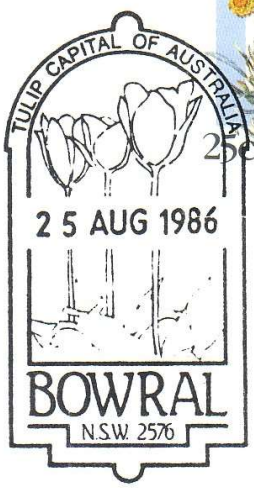
WILD FLOWERS OF AUSTRALIA



1986 Benham BAS11a

Mount Buffalo Sunray





25c

AUSTRALIA