



Philatelic Review Bulletin

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society

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Produced in Australia by

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society
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Dear members,

The content of this bulletin aims at informing hobby and calendar items relevant to our hobby and club.

It is hoped that errors and omissions are kept to a minimum.

All members are invited to submit articles that they like to share with others. Articles can be short or long and the editor will decide to publish those in one or more than one bulletin.

The editor

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Meetings and other information:

[Philatelic Association of NSW \(philas.org.au\)](http://philas.org.au)

Evening Meeting:

The **third Wednesday** of the month at 7.00 pm
Canton Beach Sports Club
11 Hibbard Street
Toukley NSW 2263

Daytime Meeting:

The **first Wednesday** of the month at 1.00 pm

RFBI Lake Haven Masonic Retirement Village
12 - 16 Christopher Crescent
Lake Haven NSW 2263

George V Study Group

The **first Wednesday** of the month following the daytime meeting.

2024 Meeting Dates

Evening meetings at Toukley 7.00 pm

18 December

Daytime meetings 2024 at Lakehaven 1.00 pm

1 December

Exchange & KGV study group

Philas Connection

[Philatelic Association of NSW \(philas.org.au\)](http://philas.org.au)

Monthly Display

Peter Myers – Stamp identification. The members were impressed at the way Peter displayed a very challenging topic.

Alice in Wonderland

In November 1965 was the centenary of the first publication of Lewis Carroll's book 'Alice in Wonderland' and a request was sent to the British Post Office to consider a stamp issue to commemorate the event. The request was ignored so Gerald King, who proposed the idea decided to commemorate it anyway and produced a whole range of stamps featuring the various characters from the story. The labels come in a small stock book along with a number of covers, other postal items, and a catalogue from Wonderland.

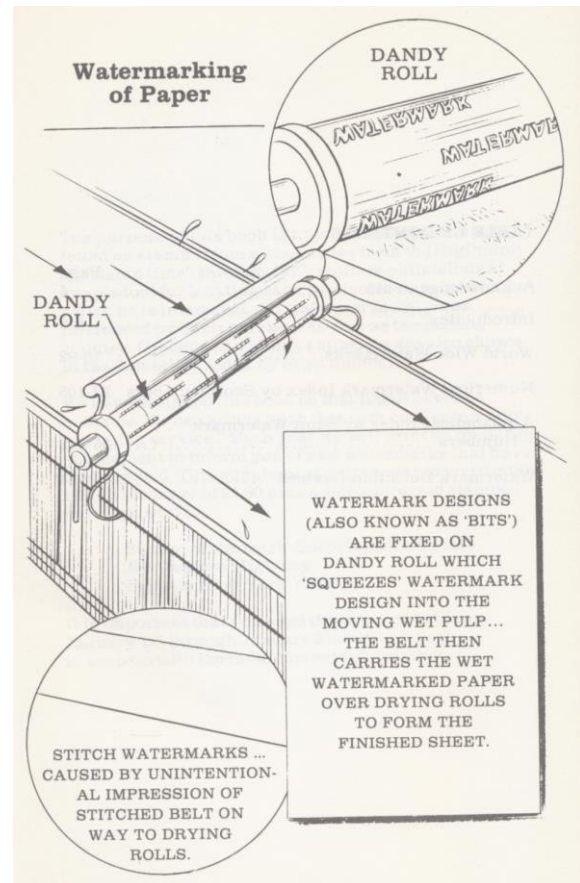




Technical details – Watermark

Watermarks in the paper used to be formed by pieces of wire or metal, technically called "bits," which were either woven into, or fastened upon, Elie wire gauze on which the pulp was strained. Lately, however, except in hand-made paper, the "bits" have been discarded in favour of the "dandy-roll," a roller with the desired watermark in relief upon its face, many times repeated, and which impresses the said watermark in the paper, while it is quite soft. In either case the result is the same, i.e., to leave the design, or pattern, thinner than the rest of the paper, so that it shows as a sort of transparency.

Designs incorporated in stamp paper during its manufacture, by a deliberate thinning or thickening in the paper substance made by extra pressure when the paper is forming. The term 'watermark' is also used for similar designs applied to the paper after manufacture.



Dandy Roll arrangement

Most proper watermarks are caused by thinning. When held up to the light, the watermark appears lighter than the surrounding paper. In machine-made paper the pressure is applied by a hollow roller, called the 'dandy roll', which presses on to the upper surface of the paper, and the extra pressure is caused by pieces of wire or metal, called 'bits', attached to the outside of the dandy roll. In hand-made paper watermark design bits are fixed to the bed of the mould.

Watermarks which are thickenings of the paper are made by depressions in the mould bed or by cavities in the dandy roll. These watermarks appear darker than their surrounds when the paper is held up to the light. Good examples are Russia's stamps of January 10, 1858, with numeral watermarks, and the series released in 1926 and 1927 in Tannu Tuva, with watermarks of stars and diamonds.

Other watermarks consist of a combination of thinning and thickenings of the paper substance. Examples of this type, in the form of a swastika, are found on the German stamps released between 1933 and 1940.

¹ The Buxton Encyclopedia of Watermarks, B. H. Buxton, 1977, page 8

'Quasi-watermarks' consist of all-over patterns rather than designs or devices. Examples are the watermarked batonné and quadrillé papers, which were used, for example, on Guadalajara's stamps released in 1867 and 1868. Paper with various types of mesh, honeycombs, wavy lines and convolutions has been used for stamps also, such as the Bavarian issues of 1870 to 1873, the Colombian stamps of 1962, Danzig stamps of 1921 and those of Denmark between 1913 and 1915, El Salvador in 1932, Japan in 1923 and Manchukuo in 1934. A particular type of quasi-watermark known as a stitch watermark is made by the wire sewing which joins the ends of a circular band, forming the bed of a paper-making machine, or by a repaired tear on the bed of a mould.

In addition to the types of mark, there are three main categories of imitation watermark. The first is an embossed or impressed watermark, as was used for Swiss stamps first released in 1862 and Rumania's issues of 1889 and 1890. The second type is printed, like the numerals on the back of Greek stamps first released in 1861; the NZ and star lithographed on the backs of New Zealand's 1925d, 1d and 2d stamps and the sun with initials, lithographed on the face of Argentina's 1922 2, 5 and 20 centavos stamps. The third type of imitation watermark is printed on the gum, like the CSP monogram on four Czech stamps released in 1923 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the republic.

'Ghost' or 'phantom' watermarks form another class. They occur when gummed paper is plate-glazed by pressing the sheets between polished metal plates. The sheets are placed face outwards with a plain sheet of paper interleaved between the gummed surfaces. Such heavy pressure is applied that, apart from creating a glaze on the printed surface, it causes the watermarks to leave slight protuberances on the interleaving paper. When that paper is later used for other sheets, the pressure causes false watermarks to pass on to the stamp paper. A similar effect may occur if no interleaving paper is used. Good examples are found among mint copies of Britain's 1912-1922 ½ d to 1s stamps and Egypt's 1879 1 piastre. The ghost watermark disappears when the gum is washed off. Another name for them is 'gum watermarks'.

Watermarks are often included as an official security measure against forgery. All British stamps until 1967 were issued on watermarked

paper but since then Britain has followed France in using paper with no watermark.

Sometimes watermarks are incorporated in the paper on which the stamps are printed, for reasons other than security. Watermarks in this class often consist of the paper-maker's name or mark. An example is 'La X-F' representing Lacroix Freres, who made paper used for French, Mexican and other issues and for the four stamps of the Suez Canal Company in 1868.

Very many different watermarked designs have been used for postage stamps. The most frequently used type of watermark for stamps until the end of the 19th century was the 'single' watermark, where the centre of the stamp design corresponded exactly with the centre of the watermarked device. Good examples of a one element 'single watermark' is the crown appearing in the paper used for Britain's Penny Black of 1840. Good examples of a 'single watermark' with a device consisting of several elements are the letters CA surmounted by a crown which was used for many British Commonwealth issues printed by De La Rue after 1882.

A continuous or all-over watermark describes a pattern or lettering which extends throughout the sheet including the margins. An example is the paper used for Luxembourg's official airmail 2 franc stamp, released in October 1928, with devices of aeroplanes flying to all four points of the compass.

A column watermark shows the devices arranged a stamp's width apart but comparatively close together one above the other, so that more than one complete device appears on each stamp vertically but not horizontally. An example is the watermarked crown over the script letters GVR on Britain's ½ d and 1d stamps of August 1912.

Marginal watermarks are the parts of an elaborate arrangement of watermark devices, intended to appear in the sheet margins of the stamps. Examples are the words CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES on each side of an arrangement of devices consisting of the letters CA surmounted 'by a crown, in the sheets manufactured for British Commonwealth stamps printed by De La Rue, after 1882. When such sheets were not used as originally intended, parts of the marginal watermarks appeared on the stamps themselves.

A mould mark is a watermarked numeral or letter identifying a particular mould used in the paper manufacture.

A multiple watermark consists of devices arranged close together, either in columns, or echelon formation, so that at least one whole device and portions of several other devices appear on each stamp. A good example is the letter E used for Ireland's stamp issues since 1940.

A registration point watermark is a plus sign indicating where a manufactured sheet of paper is to be severed before printing.

A sheet watermark is a single usually elaborate device appearing only once in the sheet of stamps. With many sheet-watermarks some stamps do not actually incorporate any part of the device. Examples are the arms of the East India Company, watermarked on paper used for India's, 1 and 4 annas stamps released in October 1954, and the Rumanian arms watermark, occupying an area covered by 25 stamps in the sheets used for Rumania's issues of 1900 and 1903. Variations of this type of watermark are paper-makers' water marks, which consist of a device or rebus included once in the sheet, such as the name SANDERSON watermarked in paper used for some of Fiji's stamps issued between 1878 and 1900. Another variation is a repetition of a fairly large device, such as the 12 coronets within rectangles covering 240 stamps in the sheets of Tuscany's 1851 issue.

Collectors use the term 'normal watermark' when the watermarked device is upright, properly registered and appears to be the right way round when viewed from the face of the stamp. The variety of inverted watermark where the device appears upside down, is sometimes caused by placing a sheet of paper wrongly in the press but often results from special arrangements of stamp subjects on the printing plate, as in the case of booklet stamps, which are arranged in groups, one of which is upright and the next inverted. In such cases the inverted watermark is not considered abnormal for the issue but in other cases the inverted watermark is a variety or error in the issue.

A misplaced watermark is one where the device is not in proper registration, often because the paper was put into the press carelessly. The variety 'missing watermark' has often occurred

because of bad misalignment of paper in the press.

In a reversed watermark the device appears upright but reads from right to left instead of normally from left to right. This variety occurs when the print has been made on the wrong side of the paper and is often combined with the variety 'printed on the gum'.

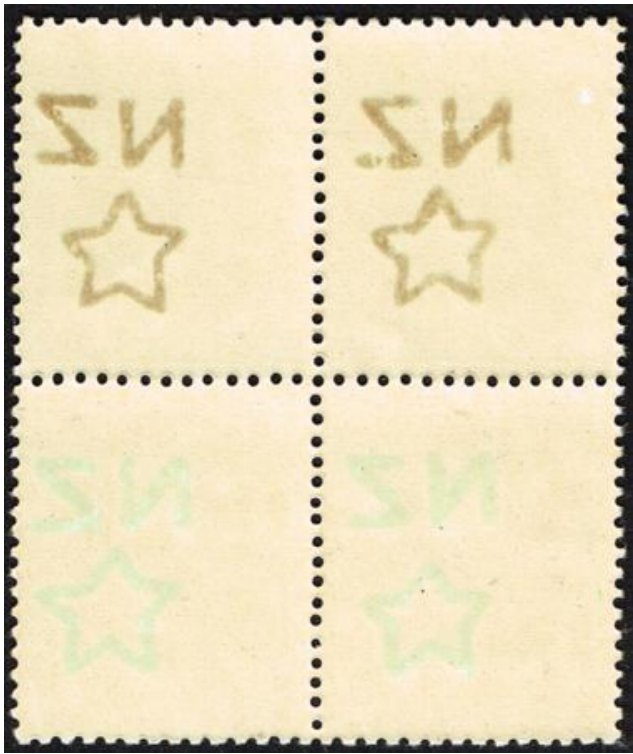
The variety 'sideways watermark', where the device appears on its side in relation to the stamp design, rarely happens by accident because most stamps sheets are not square and it is difficult to put a sheet into the press sideways. It is usually caused when paper made for stamps with a horizontal format is used to print stamps in vertical format or vice versa.

All combinations of inverted, or sideways, and reversed watermarks have been recorded on stamps. So-called watermark 'errors' are usually errors of printing because the wrong paper was used. A good example is Transvaal's 1905 to 1909 1d scarlet stamp, printed on Cape of Good Hope paper, with a watermarked cabled anchor instead of the normal multiple Crown CA.

A true error of watermark occurs when a device falls from the dandy roll and is replaced with a wrong device. This occurred with Britain's 1862-1864 3d stamp, when a thistle element fell from the device consisting of two roses, a thistle and a shamrock, and was replaced by another rose by mistake. Similar errors occurred in 1949 while paper was being made for British Commonwealth stamps. A crown device fell from two dandy rolls and was replaced by a differently shaped crown in each case. This caused watermark errors in postage stamps issued between 1950 and 1952 by Bahamas, Johore, St Kitts-Nevis, Seychelles and Singapore.

New Zealand: simulated watermark

KGV. ½d Surface print with dark brown lithographic watermark on two stamps (similar once seen by us before) and two with green watermark. SG 444 mentions colour as *bluish* or as *almost colourless*.



SG445: KGV Surface print. 2d lithographic wmk.



Torres Strait Settlement

The labels illustrated here are one of six with a common design showing two mountain peaks and the Union Jack inside a double circle.

The labels are lithographed on white paper.

The first reference to them in the philatelic press appears to have been a brief mention in the German magazine "Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal" in 1879 (page 22) claiming that they were issued for a local service between Singapore and Australia via the Torres Straits.

In "Les Timbres de Fantasia" the author, Georges Chapier, claims (probably correctly) that they were a bogus issue originating in Europe in 1880. According to Mr. Chapier 'They appear to be the product of a European philatelist to endow these distant regions with a special series'.

As no evidence has ever been produced to show that the labels were used on any postal service, local or otherwise, they must be regarded as bogus items or in the Cinderella term "Phantoms". However their existence is noted for the record as they have some peripheral interest to collectors of Australian locals.

Dormer Legge, in 'Commonwealth of Australia the Line Engraved Issue of 1914, and the Essay,

Die and Plate Proofs of the Georgian 1 d.' states on page 12 erroneously that these stamps appear in about 1903, and illustrated one on page 25. The incorrect caption refers those to the Commonwealth issues of new South Wales and Queensland of that year.

The Brussels Find of "Cinderella" material surfaced in Belgium in 2013. It included a packet of Torres Strait Settlement labels that were stuck fast in a stiff paper "pancake". Some had been damaged as a result of a misguided attempt to separate them: they were discarded. As a result of being soaked, most of the labels now have no gum. Remarkably, not a single example of the 2c brown was included in the "Find". An irregular block of 15 of the 24c & a block of 8 of the 36c sold at the Prestige auction of 7.2.2014 for \$529 & \$333 respectively.

2c brown



4c blue



8c orange



16c green



24c violet:



36c red:



Technical Details – Gumming

Early stamp production was much more difficult as in modern times. The paper was made by hand (early Austria) and as long as the paper was wet the watermark impressed. Afterwards, as a rule gum was applied by hand, using a brush, to one side of the paper.

Early gumming used as main ingredient animal glues then vegetable substances (e.g. dextrin and gum Arabic). Modern glues are now mainly plastics (e.g. PVA).

Structure and appearance can be very different, such as smooth, brittle, grainy, striped, reddish, bluish, or almost invisible (so called dry-gum). In the so-called savings rubber that also occurred (e.g. Soviet Zone, Thüringen, Occupied Germany after WW II) circular gum patches were applied, in order to save raw materials. Grainy gum:



Barke patterned gum



Savings rubber



The gummed paper created additional problems as the gummed sheets, used for plate printing, stuck together or started to form a roll. To prevent this, the sheets fed into a machine with opposite rolls, “braking” the smooth gum as one roll was not smooth but provided with minute ribs.

Ribbed vertically:



Ribbed horizontally



Depending on the printer’s good eye sight, the sheets could be turned either way resulting in vertically or horizontally ribbed stamps. Many collectors do specialise in identifying and collecting both types of such stamps. Detection is usually by exposing the stamp to warm, laying the stamp onto the collector’s inside hand usually suffices.

Some gums contain sulfuric acid threaten to quickly damage the stamp. It is advisable to remove the gum. In some older stamps it is advisable to remove the gum as some contain dangerous chemicals. Washing those in warm (not hot) water is advisable. One of those stamps was issued on 23 June 1935, German Reich., East European Stamp Exhibition miniature sheet. Most seen miniature sheets are now brownish in appearance.



In modern times, as a rule, the rolls of paper used for stamp production are provided with a gum coating applied by a machine. The stamps are printed and at the same time separated into sheets. In most cases perforation was applied at the same time. Self-adhesive (peel & stick) are printed in the same manner as stamps issued in sheets, with the difference that separation is done in a different manner.

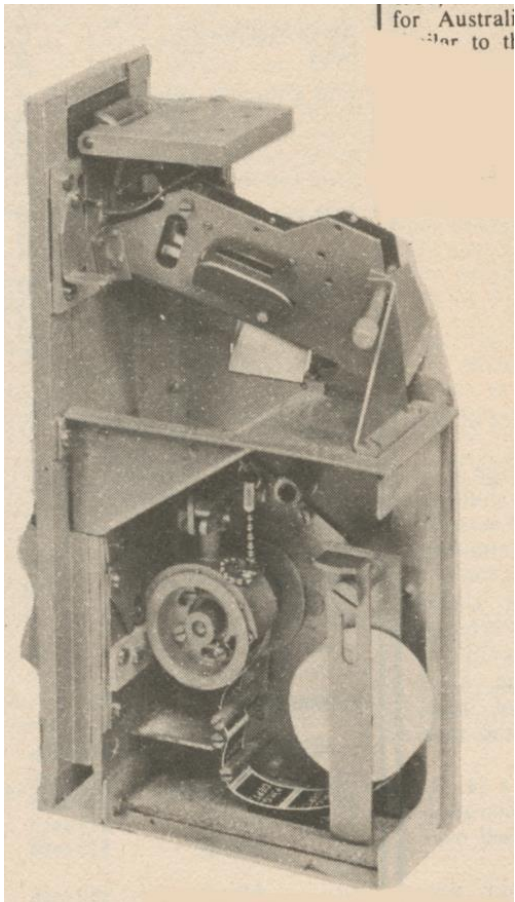
Technical Details – coil perforation – Addendum²³

Australia: No of coils issued by Note Printer

Year	½ d	1d	2d	3d
1946/47	5128	180	5244	Nil
1947/48	5127	156	5220	Nil
1948/49	5100	439	4970	Nil
1949/50	6836	660	6660	Nil
1950/51	5640	420	5340	2040
1951/52	4800	Nil	600	2040
1952/53	4560	300	660	4036

² The Australasian Stamp Catalogue 1976, page36, 38

³ Wyong Stamp Club Bulletin No 10 - 2024

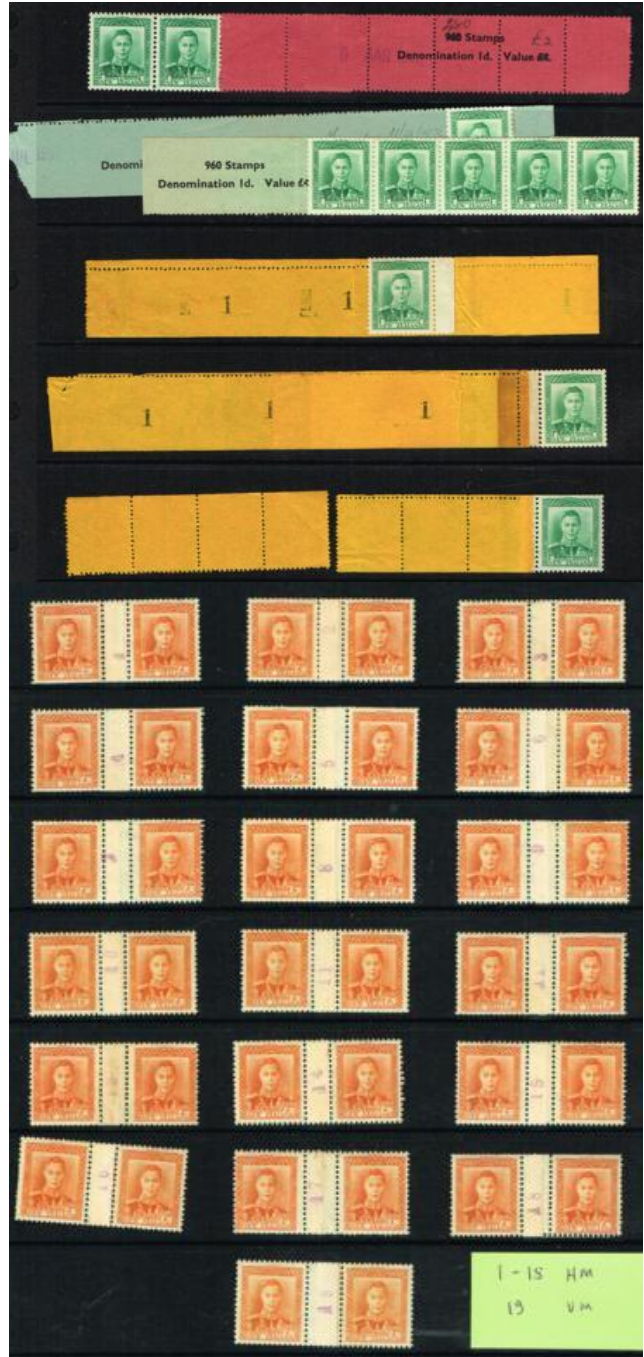


A B4 coil vending machine, seen from the side. The weight of the coins inserted actuates levers which turn the central drum, forcing the roll of stamps forward to the ejection slit. The drum is fitted with pins, which engage the stamp perforations. A dummy coil is in place in this machine for testing.



This photo shows a coil dispenser as used in Sweden. Sweden uses coils with 100 or 500 stamps since 1920. Stamps in the 500-coils are numbered on the back to facilitate handling. Sweden produces 70% in coils and 30% in booklets.

New Zealand



KGVI. 5d UHM coil pair. Red number 14 double printed.





QEII. 3d (stars). 3d coil pair number 6 reading downwards but with full stop. Type (c) number but not listed in C.P. Mint. CP NC1(c).



1960 Definitives. 8d coil pair. Coil number 23, part double strike of number (with normal). UHM. Scarce. Tone on one perf. CP OC10a(Y).



Reference

Australia Stamp Bulletin (Vending Machines):

Bulletin	Issued
118	December 1973
119	March 1974
140	April 1979
163	December 1982
170	January/February 1984
180	September/October 1985
192 SN	October 1987
268	January/February 2003

Front page: INDIA 1926-33 KGV 10 Rupee
Normal AND inverted Watermarks!-
Watermarked Multiple Star, SG #217 and 217w.
10 Rupee, KGV Green and Scarlet (2) *and bright*

white gum ex UK. The gum tones very readily on MINT. Anything from India in this era has ugly heavily toned gum. This 10 Rupee stamp was a month or two wages for a worker there in this era, a century back and therefore very few were sold. The middle-class numbers in India have exploded, as so has interest in 'Buying back the Farm', and stamps are strongly bought there now.



Upright watermark



Inverted Watermark

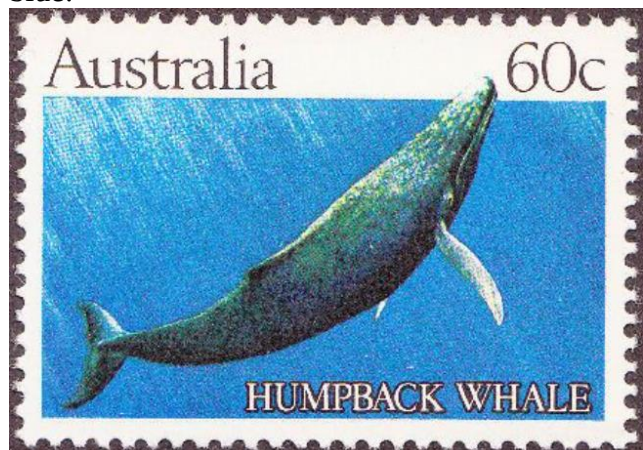
Australia – unissued proof

Australia 1982 60¢ Humpback Whale trial Unissued Proof - ACSC 930 E(1) With solid blue-green background - rejected at last moment by the Post Office after being printed. Sold over the counter in a few sheets by the Post Office. Unissued Proofs for postage are recorded.



Unissued

The common issued stamp, with white sunlight streaked background, in a very different dark blue:



Issued

New Zealand –printing problems⁴

1970 Definitives. 50¢. two UHM singles. One with light green omitted and one with that colour shifted upwards (2nd printing). CP P19a(Z), CP 932a.

⁴ Classicstamps.co.nz



Two with the pinkish-buff colour omitted. One from 2nd printing UHM and one from 3rd printing LHM. CP P19a(Y), SG 932b.



Two LHM singles, one with the left (darker green) headland omitted (very scarce) plus similar with colour shifted upwards. CP P19a(V) & (U). SG 932c.



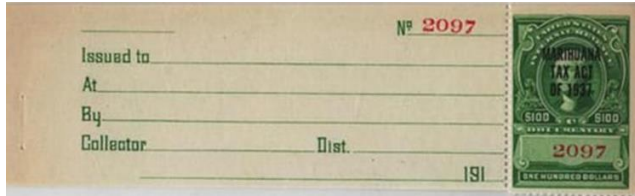
USA -Marijuana Tax Stamps 1937-1971 - Addendum

Marihuana Tax stamps were taken directly from the vaults of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum! They chronicle over 80 years of social evolution from the roaring days of Prohibition, through the Psychedelic Sixties, to today's marijuana legalization debate. The stamps weren't listed in Scott Catalogue until 2006, so many collectors didn't even know they existed. Due to stringent government regulations, very few were ever sold.

The US Congress passed the Marihuana Tax Act of 1937 to deter recreational use of the drug. The act was signed into law on August 2, 1937, requiring doctors, dentists, and other legitimate sellers to register and pay a yearly license fee. Individuals who couldn't meet the strict registration criteria (in other words – recreational drug users) had to pay a \$100 tax on every ounce of marijuana they purchased or face five years in prison and pay a hefty fine. In 1937, a \$100 tax was very expensive – equal to over \$1,700 today!

The first Marihuana Tax stamps are Documentary stamps overprinted "Marihuana Tax Act of 1937." (The 1962 Marihuana Tax stamps were overprinted on different documentary stamps – see below.) But buying even one of these stamps would be self-

incriminating in the states where marijuana was illegal. US Supreme Court case *Leary v. United States* of 1969 led to overturning the Marihuana Tax Act. The court ruled that the act violated the Fifth Amendment's protection from self-incrimination. In the 30-plus years the act was in place, there wasn't a single application for the \$100 stamp.



History

Do you know that the American Civil War was caused by a stamp being issued? On the 7th February, 1765, Mr. George Grenville, Prime Minister of George III, placed before Parliament a proposition for raising money by tax on the then American Colonies. He proposed to have paper impressed with the Royal Coat of Arms, and these were sent out to Agents in the various American Colonies. The people in these Colonies were obliged to use the stamps by law, for every legal document such as wills, mortgages, marriage certificates, deeds, etc. The price varied according to the kind of document required, and ranged from 2d. to £6. This came into operation in November, 1765. Immediately riots broke out. The "*Stamp Masters*," as they were called in those days, were

assaulted, and wherever stocks of stamps were found they were burnt. Boston in those days was the hot-bed of the liberty movement and the center of these outbreaks. People paraded in the streets of New York with banners entitled "*England's folly and America's wrong*." In all parts of America, the same scenes were witnessed.

The English Authorities decided on the 18th March, 1766 to repeal the law (it being in operation for only five months).

Unfortunately, no image of those stamps is available

In 1935, Russia issued a series of anti-war propaganda stamps.





Please note the bombs raining from the skies and the horror in the face of the mother rescuing her children. Some day we may see the ultimate stamp. The stamp of peace. It will be the most important stamp ever because of its significance: Peace for all nations. Let us hope that the peace stamp will come soon.

NSW Forgeries - George Kirke Jeffryes

Born in 1883 Jeffryes, as a teenager produced fake overprints on genuine stamps of many South American and Asian Countries.

Later he proceeded to forged classic stamps of many countries; those most sought after by collectors being Ceylon, Grenada, New Zealand, Tasmania, the 1850 Victoria He also forged the ONE PENNY and TWO PENCE New South Wales SYDNEY VIEWS inclusive numeral postmarkers. The numbers used by Jeffryes that have been recorded are:
2 (5 side bars), 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 48, 61, 63, 64, 75, 81, 82, 85, 91, 92,

93, 94.

1850⁵⁶

Sydney Views Issues (1850-51)



Genuine - Star below 'T' of POSTAGE

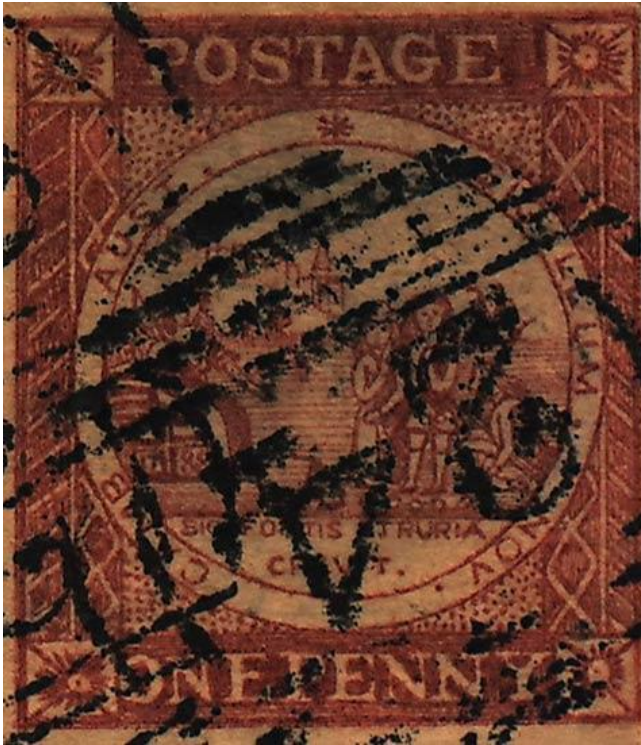
GEORGE Kirke Jeffryes forged the ONE PENNY and TWO PENCE New South Wales SYDNEY VIEWS inclusive numeral postmarkers. The numbers used by Jeffryes that have been recorded are:
2 (5 side bars), 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 48, 61, 63, 64, 75, 81, 82, 85, 91, 92, 93, 94.



cancellations and are sufficiently well engraved to pass as genuine but they will not plate. The colours vary as in the genuine stamps.
A:

⁵ <https://stampforgeries.com/forged-stamps-of-new-south-wales/>

⁶ Ex Robson Lowe, on his album pages. Jeffrey's forgeries of plate I – made in pairs A and B. These stamps are found with a variety of



Jeffrey Forgery - Star below 'TA' of POSTAGE





Forgery

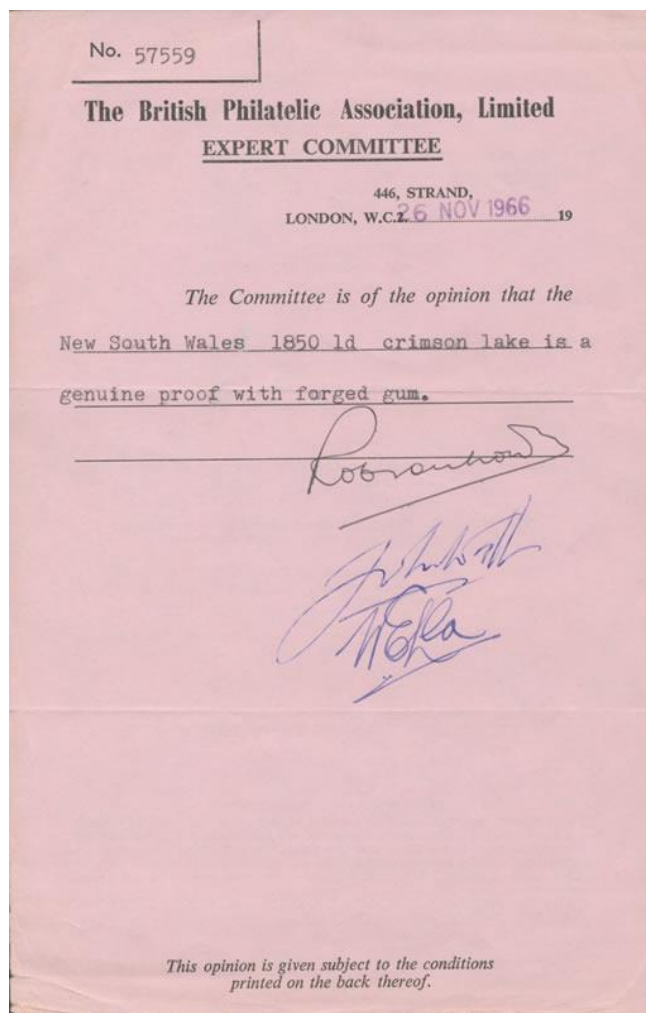


Forgery

BPA Certificate states "genuine proof with forged gum"!!!); Plate I (No Clouds) 1d



Proof – forged gum



Probably forged in Europe (typographed):



Forgery – Typographed



Forgery

List of Australian Booklet Advertisements⁷

0	Blank
1	Trans-Australia Airlines
2	Ansett-A.N.A. Airlines
3	Berrere Distribution Co.
4	A.N.Z. Bank
5	Sellotape
6	Linguaphone Institute Pty. Ltd.
7	P.M.G. Department "To ensure that your letter can be carried by Air...."
8	P.M.G. Department "Don't risk a fine"
9	Directories (Aust.) Ltd. commencing "Be prominent .."
10	Directories (Aust.) Ltd. commencing "Notice ..."
11	Mazda Lamps
12	Commonwealth Savings Bank commencing "Commonwealth Savings Bank"
13	Hemingway Robertson Institute, commencing "Forge Ahead ..."
14	Cenovis Yeast Pty. Ltd.
15	Hemingway Robertson Institute, commencing "Post today. ."
16a	Olympic Tyres and Batteries, commencing "Fit Olympic quality..."
16b	Olympic Tyres and Batteries, commencing "Start quicker. ."
16c	Olympic Tyres and Batteries, commencing "Check for. . ."
16d	Olympic Tyres and Batteries, commencing "Check your tyres quick ..."
16e	Olympic Tyres and Batteries, commencing "Get more miles ..."
17	Butter
18a	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage within Australia, 5d basic letter postage
18b	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage within Australia, 4c basic letter postage
18c	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage within Australia, 5c basic letter postage
18d	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage within Australia, 6c basic letter postage
18e	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage within Australia, 7c basic letter postage
19a	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage overseas, 8d other countries letter postage
19b	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage overseas, 6c other countries letter postage
19c	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage overseas, 7c other countries letter postage
19d	P.M.G. Department Rates of postage overseas, 9c other countries letter postage
19e	P.M.G. Department Surface mail postage overseas, 10c basic letter postage
20	Directories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., commencing "Advertising space. . ."
21	Directories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., commencing "The Telegraphic Code . ."

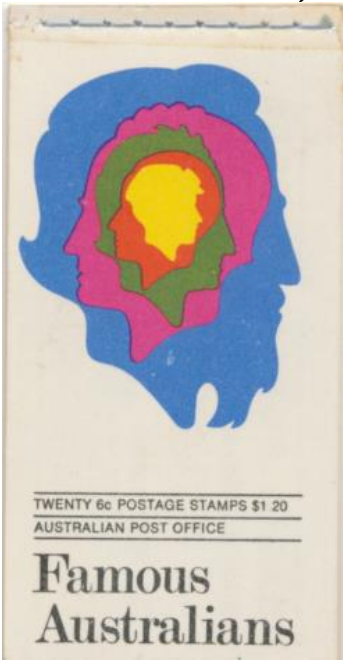
⁷ Thew Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue, Booklets, Brusden White

22	Metropolitan Business College, commencing "Can you achieve. .
23	Metropolitan Business College, commencing "Tear out ..."
24	Stott's Technical Correspondence College, commencing "Study by Post
25	Stott's Technical Correspondence College, commencing "Tear out
26	Don't risk a fine
27	Tractor Training Service
28	Australian Army, commencing "Advance with me ..."
29	Australian Army, commencing "Post to-day. .
30	Sampsons, commencing "Learn at home.
31	Sampsons, commencing "Please send. . ."
32	Creative Mail Design, commencing "Just think of it
33	Creative Mail Design, commencing "A Division of Directories. .
34	United Ancient Order of Druids
35	Hospital Benefits Association
36	Hemingway Robertson Institute, commencing "Make Accountancy Your Career. .
37	Mrs. Lynley's Linen Club
38	Mrs. Lynley's Linen Club - coupon
39	Hawthorn Taxi Truck Service
40	E.S.& A. Bank. Ltd.
41	E.S.& A. Bank. Ltd. - coupon
42	Red Cross
43	Red Cross - coupon
44	Commonwealth Bank, commencing "For every banking service. .
45	Tattersalls - Sydney Cup
46	Tattersalls - coupon
46X	Beaurepaires
47	Simon Warrender
48	Simon Warrender - coupon
49	Creative Media Design, commencing "If you have the ability to draw, you can enter.
50	Creative Media Design, commencing "If you have the ability to draw, fill in
51	Creative Media Design - coupon
52a	TV and Wireless Licences, commencing "Your radio & TV must be ..."
52b	TV and Wireless Licences, ". . . are yours current?"
53	Stott's Technical Correspondence College, commencing "Your success depends on
54	Stott's Technical Correspondence College, commencing "Mail this coupon for full
55	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
56	Sampson, commencing "Teach yourself guitar. .
57	Regular Army, commencing "No one is hard to fit
58	Creative Media Design, commencing "Do you like to draw..."
59	Creative Media Design, commencing "Take a soft pencil ..."

60	Stotts, commencing "Write for details today ..."
61	Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps
62	Stotts, commencing "Win success by home study. .
63	H.B.A., commencing "Ask your chemist agent . . ."
64	Stotts, commencing "Mail this coupon today and win ..."
65	Stotts, commencing "Look down this list ..."
66	Commonwealth Bank, commencing "Get with the strength
67	N.S.W. Health Department, commencing "Don't poison your child ..."
68	Telegraphic Code Address Directory, commencing "Subscribe to ..."
69	Paris A.B.C. School of Art, commencing "Learn Art - At home ..."
70	Paris A.B.C. School of Art - coupon
71	Military College Duntroon
72	Military College Duntroon - coupon
73	Standard Publishing Co. P/L, commencing "Family health is. .
74	Stotts, commencing "Mail this coupon today for free. .
75	Stotts, commencing "Make extra money at home. . ."
76	Commonwealth Bank, commencing "Join our Christmas Club ..."
77	Art Schools of America, commencing "Learn art at home ..."
78	Postcode, commencing "Postcode. Each Place in Australia . .
79	Postcode with envelope "Mr. John Brown ... *
80	Lamaroo, commencing "Lamaroo, catering will do anything
81	Stotts, commencing "Take this simple step today for ..."
82	Stotts, commencing "Win success by study with . . ."
83	Directories (Aust.) Ltd., commencing "Find it fast in the Pink . .
84	Commonwealth Bank, commencing "Open a 'goal' getter account ..."
85	Dalgety Travel, commencing "For all travel consult Dalgety. . ."
86	Directories (Aust.) Ltd., commencing "Advertise for action! in . .
87	Church of Christ, commencing "A distinctive plea for Christ . . ."
88	Hospital Benefits Assoc., commencing "For hospital and medical . .
89	P.M.G. Department "Basic postage rates. . ."
90	P.M.G. Department, commencing "For your URGENT interstate mail. .
91	Lightning Ridge Mining Co., commencing "Opal mining in spare time."
92	Trent Mind & Memory Development Pty. Ltd.
93	Postal Seals Division, commencing "Maintain your identity

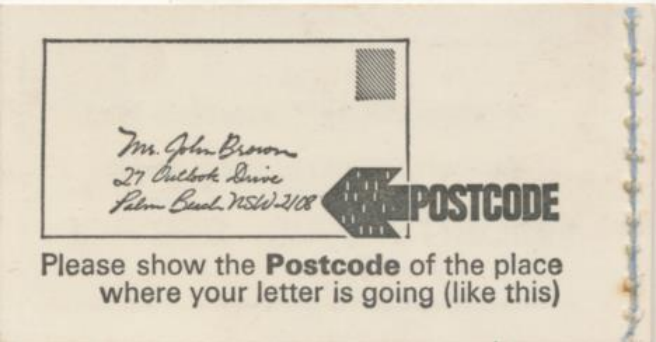
94	Postal Seals Division, commencing "Fill in this prepaid order. .
95	Victorian School for Deaf Children, commencing "Happiness is hearing. .
96	Scribe P.J.A., the Rosicrucians (AMORC), commencing "Have you ever lived on earth before
97	Regular Army, commencing "Officer careers
98	Regular Army, commencing "Post today. .

1970⁸:
60c (6c Famous Australians x 10)

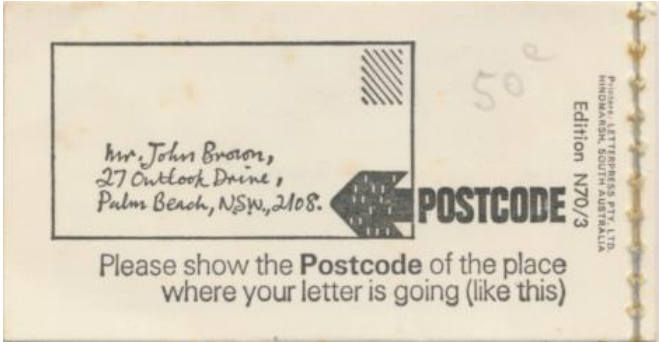


Date of Issue: 16 November 1970
Panels:
Reginald C. Duigan and John Duigan
Lachlan Macquarie
Adam Lindsay Gordon
E. J. Eyre

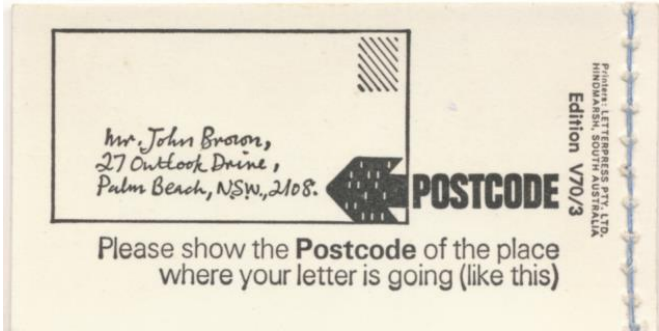
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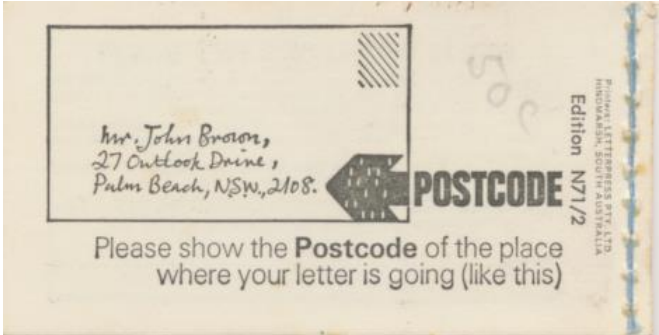
Edition N70/3:



Edition V70/3:



Edition G70/3:
Edition V70/4:
Edition N71/1:
Edition V71/1:
Edition G71/1:
Edition N71/2:



Edition V71/2:
Edition G71/2:

⁸ Kruger Listings