



Philatelic Review Bulletin

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society

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Produced in Australia by

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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

Contents

Meetings.....	3
Club Togetherness.....	4
Unusual Cinderellas Stamps	4
Introduction.....	4
Gerald M. King	4
Ada Reeve- Tivoli.....	5
Adelaide Stamp Exhibition 1974	5
ADVERTISING COLLAR.....	5
A.I.F. OVERPRINTS.....	5
AIF Overprints on King George V Stamps: New Discoveries.....	6
A. J. Nettlefold.....	9
ANPEX 1970	9
ANPEX 1972	10
ANPEX 1982	11
MacDonnell Whyte Limited	11
AUSIPEX 84.....	12
ASDA Stamp and Coin Show 1985.....	12
Replica Cards	12
Australia	13
King George V	13
Black Swan	14
Map design.....	14
Australia & coat of arms design.....	14
Baldy Essay.....	14
Australia's 150 th Anniversary - Labels	15
Australian Aboriginal Post.....	15
Australian Commonwealth	16
Australia Courier.....	16
Australian Defence Force.....	16
Australian Park and Wildlife Service.....	16
Australian Post Express Labels.....	17
Australische Weltausstellung.....	18
Balloon Flight	18
Bates, Richard	18
Blue Mountains.....	18
Boyd's Express Messenger Co.	18

Brisbane Town Post	19
Briscoes.....	19
Bryce Limited	19
Did you know?	20

Meetings

All meetings can be found at

[Wyong and District Philatelic Society \(philas.net.au\)](http://Wyong and District Philatelic Society (philas.net.au))

Evening Meeting:

The **third Wednesday** of the month at
7.00 pm
(at Canton Beach Sports Club).

Daytime Meeting:

The **first Wednesday** of the month at 1.00 pm
(at Masonic Village Centre, Lakehaven).

George V Study Group

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

2023 Meeting Dates

Evening meetings at Toukley 7.00 pm

21 June

NZ Private Post

19 July

16 August

20 September

18 October

15 November

20 December

Daytime meetings at Lakehaven 1.00 pm

7 June

Old Accessories, Catalogues? Magazine Articles? Old Dealers Info?

5 July

From Your Collections, a Special Set of Stamps

2 August

Demonstrations, Watermarking, Checking Perfs., Flaws, Any Items to be checked, any problems?

6 September

Examples of Theme / other forms beside country collecting

4 October

Swap day, give aways, any unwanted Philatelic Items / stamps

1 November

Recent, modern postage stamps from anywhere

6 December

Seals, Especially Christmas Seals, Other Additional “Labels” placed on envelopes

Club Togetherness

On the 15 April 2023 Christine and Brian invited club members for a few hours of Togetherness. We would like to express our thanks to the hosts.



Unusual Cinderellas Stamps

Introduction

Mention is made of several philatelic items which are of interest to many stamp collectors as some items feature reproductions of actual stamps.

Most of the items in this section are not bogus or produced to defraud collectors. They are perfectly legitimate items. In most cases they are included here because they bear a superficial resemblance to postage stamps and this has led to collectors in the past being misled as to their actual status.

Gerald M. King

Produced by Gerald M. King maybe for the 1911 Stamp Competition.



¹ 21st Century Auctions, Sale No. 6 21st April 2007; 759



Ada Reeve- Tivoli

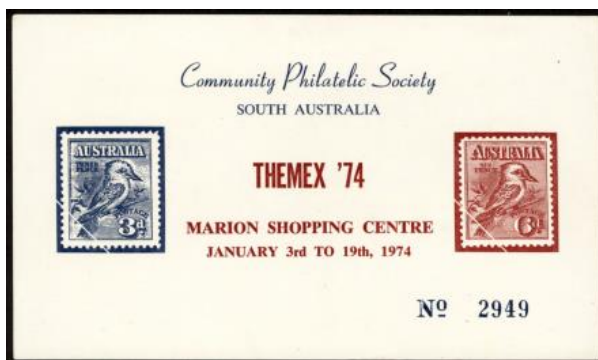
The Ada Reeve – Tivoli label claims to be the First Poster Stamp in Australia.



On the label it mentions that the Governing Director is A Mr. Hugh. D. Mc Intosh holding this position in 1914. The Mortlock Library of South Australia theatre notes two theatre programmes referring to Ada Reeve. One is from 1914 noting a performance at the Tivoli Theatre Adelaide. The other note is dated 1917. this would date the label to be issued in 1914.

Adelaide Stamp Exhibition 1974

The Community Philatelic Society of South Australia issued this miniature sheet (148 mm x 86 mm) for the THEMEX '74 held at the Marion Shopping Centre, January 3rd to 19th, 1974, unwatermarked paper.



ADVERTISING COLLAR

Advertising collars are a way of advertising your services – company on the front of an envelope in a cost effective manner. Here one for Dunnolly Aylward & Sons. The stamp is a real KG V stamp.



A.I.F. OVERPRINTS

Nothing is known of the origin of the "A.I.F." overprints of World War I - unauthorised overprints of the letters "A.I.F." (Australian Infantry Forces) applied to ½ d and 1d King George V stamps. The overprints were long believed to have been created at the Florennes Army Base in Belgium in 1919, but covers bearing the overprints and dated as early as 1917 have been unearthed, - indicating a much earlier (and different) origin.



In July 1948 "The Australian Stamp Monthly" illustrated two 1917 covers bearing not postmarked ½ d and 1d Australian George V stamps overprinted "A.I.F." (Australian Imperial Forces). Both covers were addressed to Surrey Hills, Victoria, and both were on envelopes of the Orient Line. One cover bearing two ½ d overprinted stamps was passed by A.I.F. Censor no 6081. The other cover bore a 2 ½ d South African stamp postmarked at Pietermaritzburg on January 12, 1917. This cover was not censored. The overprints on the three stamps had a certain uniformity and the A.S.M. suggested that this indicated that they might not have been applied by hand. It went on to surmise that the overprints may have been applied on a small press such as is carried on most passenger carrying ships to produce daily bulletins.



If the A.I.F. overprints were, in fact, produced on board a troop ship on the way to Europe in 1917, it would be interesting to learn why they were not used again for another two years - as usage from Florennes in Belgium on January 28, 1919 is the next recorded date when these unauthorised overprints passed through the post.

AIF Overprints on King George V Stamps: New Discoveries

For many years philatelists have been puzzled by these overprints, who produced them, and the circumstances which led to their production.

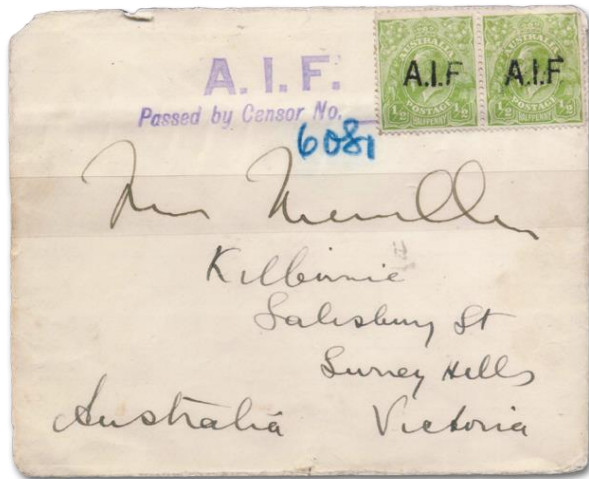


Fig 1. First category of covers – Those without cancellations. Note: stamps applied after cancellations.

The solution was thought to be provided in articles published in the philatelic press in the 1980s. This suggested that the stamps were overprinted by an Australian army officer by the name of Merrillus, who posted letters franked by these stamps from the troop ship OMRAH during World War I. The letters were written on Orient Line stationery and the addressee was assumed to be the writer's wife. Unfortunately no records of an AIF officer by the name Merrillus could be found, and the articles were speculative.

The breakthrough came whilst corresponding with a Mr. R.S. Merrillees interest was mentioned in Australian military postal history. He indicated that it was his grandfather who had produced the

AIF over-prints. A careful re-examination of the name on the envelopes revealed that they were addressed to Mrs. Merrillees not Merrillus – the loops of the 'EE' were so fine that we had read the 'EE' as 'U'!

Of course not all the correspondence from soldiers is addressed to relatives of the same surname. Most of the letters were addressed to Salisbury Street, Surrey Hills, Victoria. Could these letters have been sent to his wife? A search of service records at the National Archives of Australia produced the details of Captain (later Major) Crichton Raoul Merrillees, whose postal address at the time of enlistment was Salisbury Street, Surrey Hills. Now that we had the details of this officer it was possible to check the accuracy of other information.

The records indicated that Merrillees travelled to England on the Orient Line ship ORONTES (Not the OMRAH, as had been suggested earlier) and the dates on letters from various ports on route coincided with the dates the ORONTES called at these ports.

The ORONTES was one of the ships in convoy 28. It departed Sydney 9 December 1916, Melbourne 23 December 1916, Fremantle 29 December 1916 and arrived in Portsmouth England on 17 February 1917.

At the time the Suez Canal route was not being used because of the danger in the Mediterranean from enemy submarines. After May 1916 ships generally sailed to England by the Cape of Good Hope calling at Durban, Cape Town, and Freetown, Sierra Leone, for coal.

Covers are known cancelled at Pietermaritzburg near Durban on 12 January 1917 (Fig.2) and Freetown 30 January 1917 (Fig.3). These dates coincide with the arrival of the ORONTES at these ports.

The covers known can be divided into 3 categories.

1. Those without cancellations (Fig.1)
2. Those posted whilst on the troopships (Figs.2 and 3)
3. Those posted in Belgium in 1919 (Fig.4)



Fig 2. The second category of cover posted whilst on the troopships through civil post office at Pietermaritzburg near Durban in South Africa. Postage paid by 2½ d South African stamps.

Soldiers travelling on troopships generally posted mail on board. This mail was censored, then bagged and delivered to the main post office at that port for sending to Australia on the next ship. On reaching Australia the mail was cancelled. In Melbourne this mail was cancelled with marks reading AIF FREE to avoid it being taxed, because soldiers were entitled to free mail. Soldiers on leave at various ports also posted mail through civil post offices. The free mail privilege no longer applied and letters had to be franked with stamps of the country to pay postage.

Thus we find envelopes from Merrillees posted with foreign stamps paying the postage and the AIF overprints paying no postage – they are labels, as we call them today, Cinderella stamps. Captain Merrillees had been appointed as a member of the AIF on 23 August 1915 and served in various military hospitals during the six months prior to embarkation. He sailed as medical officer in the 16 Field Ambulance.

The ORONTES commenced its voyage in Sydney and on arrival in Melbourne remained there for 10 days. This lengthy stay is important for it indicates that there was time for Merrillees to produce these stamps, or have them produced, before the ship departed. As medical officer it is likely that Merrillees went abroad before the troops embarked on inspections (a total of 533 boarded in Melbourne including troops, nurses, and civilian munitions workers). It is likely that the overprints were made onboard, using the ships printing press used for printing memos, etc.

Previous writers have assumed that all covers were posted and that the covers without cancellations had not been cancelled, because postal officials recognized that the stamps were

illegal. The volume of troopship mail through the Melbourne GPO was so large that machine cancels had been introduced specifically for use on troopship mail. This makes it unlikely that a few letters would have been removed from the bags of mail for special treatment. With the ship in port for so long, a more likely explanation must be that the letters were given to Mrs. Merrillees personally either by her husband or by someone else.

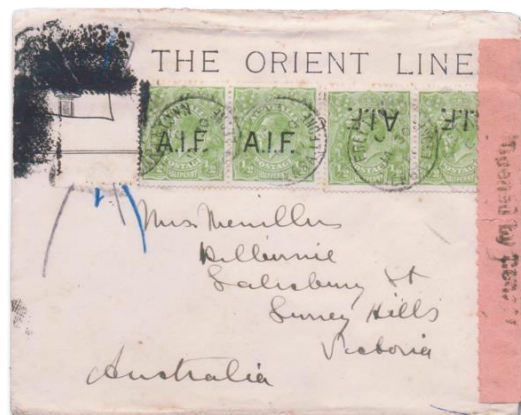


Fig 3. The second category of covers posted whilst on the troopships through the civil post office at Freetown, Sierra Leone. Outline of smaller stamp which presumably paid the postage is clearly seen.

The use of a troopship censor mark on the covers is another indication, in addition to the use of ship stationery, that covers originated from a ship. The standard troopship censor mark had a space in which the censor wrote the troopship's transport number – usually an 'A' number e.g. A34. These covers, however, have a number 6081 added by the censor. Previously it had been suggested that this was the regimental number of the officer censoring the mail – in this case of Captain Merrillees. However, officers did not have regimental numbers. The number is, in fact, unallocated in the sequence of the regiment's troop numbers. But why did not Merrillees use the ship's number? The answer is simple. The ORONTES was not a fitted troopship requisitioned by the Admiralty (those serving Australia were numbered A1 to A74), but a ship still managed by its owners on account of the government. Not being troopships they had no number. At this stage of the war shipping losses had been high, but the government saw the necessity of maintaining a civilian shipping service, even though it was much reduced, and used them to transport some troops.

The use of the unallocated numbers suggests that Merrillees wished to remain anonymous.

Two covers posted from the troopship are known to me. The first (Fig.2) has a two half pence South African stamps added to pay postage on a letter posted at a civil post office. The second (Fig.3) has a stamp missing, but the outline of the stamp can be clearly seen and it is smaller than the AIF overprinted KGV stamps. It is likely this was a Sierra Leone stamp paying postage on a letter posted from a civil post office in that country.

A cover has been reported cancelled on arrival in Australia 13 February 1917. This item would have been posted onboard the ship, bagged and returned to Melbourne where it was cancelled, the date suggests this could have been sent from Sierra Leone.

No covers have been seen by me posted between January 1917 (at Sierra Leone) and early 1919 when covers are known posted from Belgium. For an explanation we need to look at Merrillees' war service.

On disembarking at Portsmouth in February 1917, he was employed at a convalescent depot and AIF headquarters in London. In September 1917 he proceeded to France with the 13 field ambulance. On 28 January 1918 he was promoted to Major. After leaving Britain, he returned to the front in France. He was clearly in the thick of the fighting, being wounded on two different occasions (7 May 1918 and 5 August 1918). He returned to active duties in September 1918 and remained until the end of the war as medical officer to the 13 battalion.

The armistice in November 1918 did not suddenly reduce his workload. Concerned that the enemy might not abide by the terms of surrender, the troops carried on as if a state of war still existed. In November and December 1918, the battalion was continuously on the move, spending very short time at each town it passed through. On 26 November 1918 they arrived at Florennes in Belgium, where they stayed for some weeks. Covers with AIF overprinted stamps are known posted from Florennes civil post office on 25 and 28 January 1919 (one cover is addressed to Merrillees himself and one to a fellow officer in another camp Fig.4).



Fig 4. The third category of cover posted from Belgium in 1919 on plain envelopes

Why the time delay between posting covers on the troopships and posting them from Florennes? Did Merrillees find another printing press and have more stamps overprinted.

Chris Ceramuga was kind enough to examine enlarged photocopies of the stamps and offer an opinion. His opinion is that: 1. Overprint on both the early and late covers, as well as the mint stamps, are all the same; 2. The overprint was made using probably a simple setting, one stamps at a time.

Ceramuga's opinions supported my view that Merrillees sent these latter covers franked with stamps still in his possession when he was able to relax for the first time once the war was over.

It is possible that there may still be more to this story. Are there more covers yet to be recorded? Was Merrillees a member of any of the Victorian Philatelic societies?

Thanks

I express my appreciation to the following:

Andrew Johnson, who encouraged me to write this article and made available material from his collection for illustrations'

David Collyer, who from time to time has corresponded with me on this subject.

William Cochrane, who has given advice and assistance on research.

National Archives of Australia, who provided Merrillees' war records.

Chris Ceramuga, for an opinion on the overprinting of the stamps.

Staff in the research center of the Australian War Memorial, who took the time to assist me on several matters.

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Rodney Perry 6 Dec. 1979
Rodney Perry 30 Aug. 1979
Ronald M. Lee 27 July 1990

Articles

W. Humphreys – The AIF overprints on KGV stamps – two articles in the Cinderella Philatelist in 1988

The Australian Stamp Monthly July 1948 – p.507
Mike Hill A.I.F. Overprints (unpublished)

By Ronald M. Lee| 2017-10-11T09:24:30+00:00
Jun 14, 2011|"Philately from Australia", Articles, Australia & Dependencies, Cinderellas, Overprints, Philatelic Publications, Postal History

A. J. Nettlefold

Alfred John Nettleford operated as tailor and outfitter on Liverpool Street, Hobart, and opened another store in Queenstown (Tasmania).

The label illustrates the text: A.J. NETTLEFOLD – TAILOR – OUTFITTER in a centre image with HOBART printed above QUEENSTOWN printed below. 25 mm x 31 mm perforated 11 on all sides.

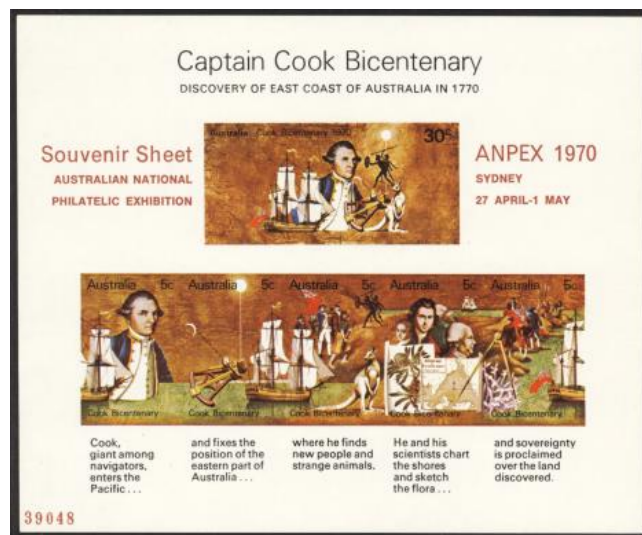


Hobart P R (pillar receiver) Postmark.

ANPEX 1970

Early in 1970 the prominent Melbourne stamp dealer, Mr Max Stern, discovered that the Postal Regulations which prohibited private overprints being applied to Australian stamps did not extend to the selvage around stamps. He proposed to the Executive Council of ANPEX 1970, a National Stamp Exhibition staged at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney from 27th April to 1st May 1970, that special ANPEX overprints should be applied to Post Office Captain Cook Bicentenary Miniature Sheets (issued on April 20, 1970) to raise funds for ANPEX.

The Executive Council of ANPEX authorised the scheme and Mr Max Stern purchased 50,000 Cook miniature sheets and had them overprinted with the words "SOUVENIR SHEET / AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL/PHILATELIC EXHIBITION / ANPEX 1970/SYDNEY 27 APRIL-1 MAY". The overprint was in black and was applied by Hawthorn Press of Melbourne. The sheets were numbered 1 to 50,000.



2

The ANPEX Executive Council was allocated 30,000 sheets which they sold at the door at 85¢ each (55¢ face value plus 30¢ surcharge) with a limit of one sheet to each visitor. At the conclusion of the Exhibition the undistributed sheets were sold on the same basis (85¢ each) to ANPEX trade stall holders. Mr. Stern retained 20,000 sheets for his own trade but paid the ANPEX Committee a royalty of 30¢ each on these so that the Executive Council of ANPEX received a total of \$15,000 gross from the issue. As a result it finished with a handsome surplus (rare with Australian exhibitions) which was handed over to the Philatelic Association of N.S.W. (PHILAS) for general promotion of philately in the state.

² Image courtesy Hans Meyer



Envelope: 153 mm x 185 mm

The venture was not without its problems as both collectors and dealers were hotly divided on the merits of the proposal. The decision to proceed was made by the Executive Council of ANPEX by a very narrow margin of votes, and the Australasian Stamp Dealers' Association was equally divided on the issue.

The status of the ANPEX sheets was also hotly debated at the time but it now seems clear that their status is of unofficial overprints on an official stamp issue. The Post Office raised no objection to the proposal and, in fact, co-operated by supplying the 50,000 sheets to the printer ahead of the official release date to enable the overprinting to be carried out for the ANPEX deadline. The Post Office also approved proofs of the overprint submitted to it in advance. Without this co-operation the venture could not have been undertaken. The overprinted sheets have full postal validity.

1970 ANPEX Souvenir folder of Cook Anniversary Essays from Australian National Stamp Exhibition, with reproduced 5c Cook block of 4 and se-tenant block of 4 showing Cook's Discovery of Australia:



After the conclusion of ANPEX another Melbourne firm Orlo Smith & Co, whose proprietor had strongly opposed the issue, overprinted 1000 of the Cook sheets with an overprint very similar to the ANPEX overprint.

The Executive Council of ANPEX brought an action against the firm in the Victorian Supreme Court, claiming breach of copyright of the word ANPEX. In a judgment by consent, Orlo Smith & Co agreed to withdraw and destroy the sheets with the unauthorised overprints and to pay costs of the plaintiffs.

As a result of this court action the Post Office announced that legislation would be introduced immediately to prevent overprints being applied to selvage of Australian stamps. However, legal difficulties were encountered and the proposed legislation was shelved.

This left open the way for further overprints and Orlo Smith & Co subsequently sponsored a number of issues with private overprints applied to the Cook miniature sheets. A number of publicity overprints were also applied to Cook sheets (and the margin of the Dairy Congress stamp) by the Flinders Island Tourist Promotion Committee. These unofficial overprints are not regarded by collectors as having the same status as the ANPEX overprints but are listed below for the record. The prices are for unused specimens. On cover they command a premium.

ANPEX 1972

ANPEX 72 was held at the Hotel Australia from 22nd to 27th August 1972 in Adelaide, South Australia. The exhibition was opened by the Postmaster-General, Sir Alan Hulme.

Three similar souvenir sheets were issued. The first printing used black for the inscription, the second red and the last one blue.



Overprint in red



Overprint in blue

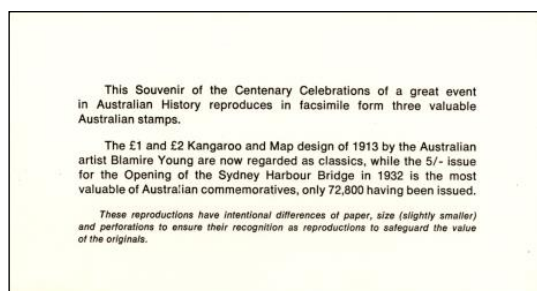


Overprint in black

The sheetlets came in a folder.



Front



Back

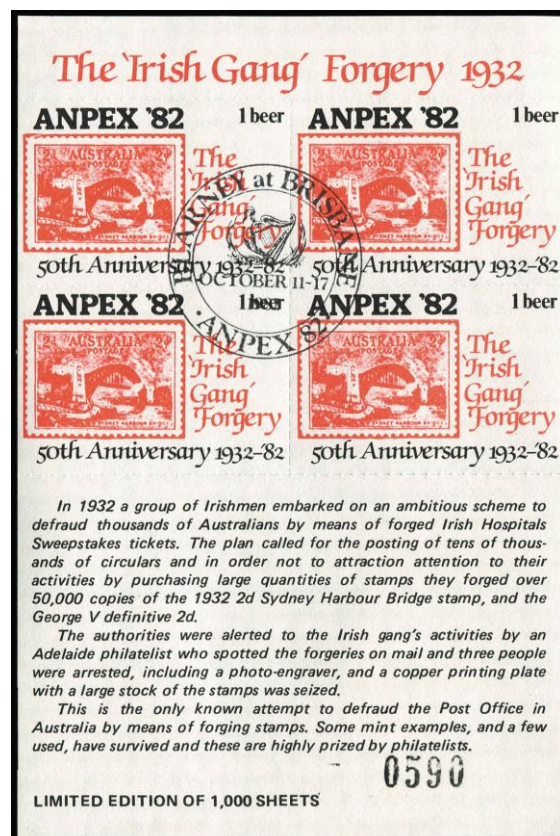
Australia 1972 ANPEX Sheetlet on Cover With
RARE OVERPRINT Only 90 Overprinted!



ANPEX 1982

MacDonnell Whyte Limited

MacDonnell Whyte Limited, 102 Leinster Road, Dublin 6, Ireland had a stand at ANPEX 82 and issued a souvenir sheet.



Depicted are four 2d Sydney Harbour Bridge stamps printed in red, reduced size on white gummed paper. Only 1000 numbered sheets were printed and sold at \$2.00 each.

A card folder which, when opened showed a black and white reproduction of the official coloured miniature exhibition sheet and space for attachment of a specially overprinted se-tenant pair, or strip of three, Australia stamps.

To obtain these pairs and strips the organisers had overprints applied to sheets of 100 of the then current 1c Zebra Finch stamps.



Across the sheet each alternate stamp was 'blacked out' except the word ANPEX and date 1982 (which appeared as though they were in reverse type printed buff). The adjoining 1c stamp in each case was overprinted in black with the single word SPECIMEN.

AUSIPEX 84

The exhibition was held under the patronage of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (F.I.P.) and was held from 21st to 30th September 1984.



Note colour shift in multi-coloured circular logo

The official AUSIPEX catalogue (\$5.00) included a souvenir proof sheet from the original dies of the Victorian centenary issue of 1934, i.e. 2d, 3d, and 1/- as an inset.

ASDA Stamp and Coin Show 1985

The souvenir sheet issued for the Melbourne International Centenary Exhibition was re-used to

commemorate this exhibition. From the original sheet a strip 6 mm wide was cut off.



The figure 1980 was blackened out. A new overprint was applied in black by trade Printers, Hawthorn: THE STAMP & COIN SHOW / MELBOURNE / October 18 – 20 / 1985. Only 3000 sheets were overprinted and of those 1000 used on cover.



First Day Opening show cancel

Replica Cards

AUSIPEX 84 was embossed into the two following Replica Cards.

The two stamps on the sheetlet were prepared for use and were intended to be part of a series stamps to replace the 1913 'Kangaroo and Map' stamps. In combination issued for the AUSIPEX 84 a reminder of the skills used to produce stamps.



The stamps on this card unissued stamps intended to be part of a series to replace the 1913 Kangaroo and Map stamps.

The card was printed by Avon Graphics on 216 gsm white Byronic cover stock card using recess techniques such as a hand engraved steel die. Quantity printed was 50 000. After the exhibition the die was destroyed under supervision of the AUSIPEX committee.



This card was produced by Avon Graphics printed on 216 gsm white Byronic cover stock card. Quantity printed was 60 000. Of those 10 000 were attached to the official catalogue and the remainder sold for \$4.00 each.

Australia

These Cinderella's were produced by Gerald King, United Kingdom. Gerald is a creative artist and has a long standing history in designing and producing labels and other fantasy items for over 50 years.

Commencing in 1950, Gerald produced such diverse subjects as:

- Wonderland (split into four areas; Pre-Alice stamps; Pre-Alice covers; Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass); Wonderland Commemoratives and Wonderland Christmas Cards
- Snark Island
- Alternative Lundy
- Elizatoria (which are Elizabeth II heads (eg Machin and Wilding) in classic Victorian stamp frames)
- GB stamps from unadopted essays
- Alternative Burma
- Alternative Australia
- Alternative New Zealand
- Alternative Canada

- Newfoundland air mails
- Tudor stamps
- Reprints of classic USA stamps
- Alternative USA
- Early Canada reprints
- Bahrain Camel Postman
- Shakespeare
- Ros Puffin Post
- Miscellaneous

These stamps are based upon unadopted designs for early Australian stamps. They are rare, even by Gerald King standards, with some of the sets (eg the map series) having as few as 6 copies.

The George IV set had at least two printings and the stamps exist in two sizes; 26mm x 23mm and 30mm x 25mm. All have an underprint of an A under a crown.

The high-value Kangaroo issue also exists in two types. The colours in what appears to be the initial printing are dull, on dullish white paper and on the reverse is the A under a crown underprint on brownish gum.

The assumed second printing is in brighter colours on white paper with no underprint.

King George V

First printing:



Second printing:



Baldy Essay

Another fine example of Australian issues are those fantasies based on the so-called “Baldy” essays designed by E.A. Arnold for the 1911 stamp design competition:

Black Swan



Map design



Australia & coat of arms design





Other labels by Gerald King are for:

- Queensland
- Van Diemen's Land
- Victoria

Reference

www.askmeaboutstamps.com

Australia's 150th Anniversary - Labels

This set of 49 labels (1938) is printed in various colours with gold frame and inscribed 'AUSTRALIA'S 150 ANNIVERSARY'.



Sheet layout

Australian Aboriginal Post

Australian Aboriginal Post states that stamps have been first printed in August 1990 to commemorate the newly proclaimed tribal

Aboriginal King 'Penny the Black'. 5000 sets were printed.

Within a few month a second print of 10 000 sets was required. These had the addition of the words 'Second Print' on the centre of each sheet. The blocks comprise of four stamps, with four denominations of 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 in one sheet. There are four blocks to a sheet.



The first Aboriginal Post Office was established in Whyalla, South Australia, in September 1990 with additional offices in the Mid North.



The first dispatch of Aboriginal mail was sent in September 1990 (without the use of Australia Post), to all Lord Mayors in each of the capital cities and territories within the Australian mainland. These dispatches contained a full first sheet of stamps.

The next issue was in September 1991. For both issues CTO's were available for \$2.50 plus \$1.00 postage and packing. Postals orders to Aboriginal Philatelics, PO Box 770, Port Pirie SA 5540.

The purpose of the Australian Aboriginal Post is part of the publicity campaign to highlight Aboriginal land rights.



The souvenir sheets are perforated on two sides. It was reported (1991) that those 'stamps' are being sold by the Aboriginal Information Service, Box 770 Port Pirie SA 5540.

Australian Commonwealth

Australian Commonwealth Watermarks Sheetlet produced by J C Enterprises without gum, features the Australian Watermarks and on left some native animals, Platypus, Bandicoot, Kangaroo, Tiger Cat, Anteater.



Australia Courier

1971:
Special courier mail from United Kingdom



Type I



Type II

Similar labels are known for Austria, Belgium, Canada (2 types), Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Island, and Ireland.

Australian Defence Force

IRAQ: 2005 Operation Catalyst

Could be mistaken for military endorsed stamps.



Australian Park and Wildlife Service

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) is part of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), within the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet.

OEH supports the Premier, the Minister for the Environment and the Minister for Heritage in performing their executive and statutory functions.

NPWS manages more than 850 national parks and reserves, that is more than 7 million hectares comprising landscapes from rainforests and rugged bush to coastal landscapes and outback deserts.

To raise funds, labels were issued.
1986



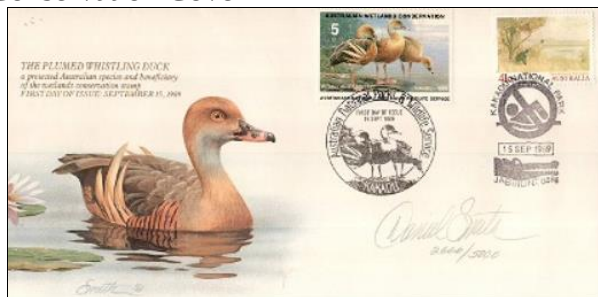
In collection:

1987



1989

\$5 Plumed Whistling Duck - Wetlands Conservation Cover



Similar issues for the following years exist.



Australian Post Express Labels

Inscribed: Australians x/30

Self adhesive labels

Not sighted 1/30	Not sighted 2/30
Australians 3/30	Australians 4/30
3/30	4/30
Australians 5/30	Australians 6/30
5/30	6/30
Australians 7/30	Australians 8/30
7/30	8/30
Australians 9/30	Australians 10/30
9/30	10/30
Australians 11/30	Australians 12/30
11/30	12/30
Australians 13/30	Australians 14/30
13/30	14/30
Australians 15/30	Not sighted 16/30
15/30	



The above appears to be an incomplete listing but no other labels have been noted or sighted.

Australische Weltausstellung

There is no English text present, but, they were produced in Australia. Embossed, these seals (diameter: 36mm) presents the German text: AUSTRALISCHE WELTAUSSTELLUNG 1879/80 REICHS KOMMISSAR (Australian world exhibition 1879/80 Empire Commissioner). The seal celebrates the German's exhibiting a range of products, especially pianos, at the International Exhibition in Sydney (1879) and Melbourne (1880). Several examples have been noted and the seal exists in two shades of red.



Balloon Flight

International Balloon Flight from Bankstown Airport, organised by the Royal Federation of Aero Clubs of Australia 27th October to 2nd November 1974.

31 Oct. 1974 (AAMC.B13,13a & 13b) Balloon Flight - 2 different Sydney Balloon Flight minisheets, 1) 10c map on green background tete-beché pair with 10c balloons on pink background with SHB se-tenant strip, 2) 5c Balloon over map, 20c Balloon over SHB, 30c Balloon over Uluru & 50c balloon in se-tenant block of 4



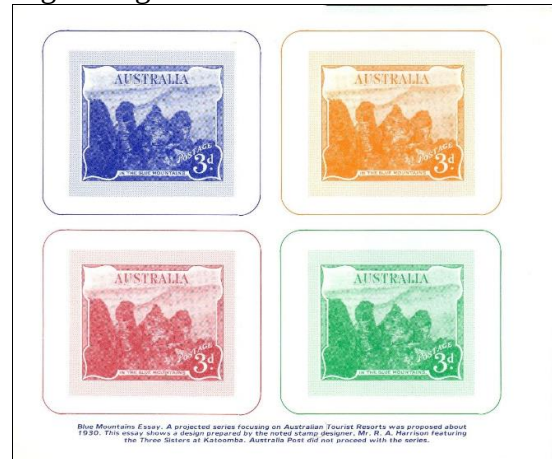
Bates, Richard

The Richard Bates 1979 essay was printed, perforated and gummed by FameFace.



Blue Mountains

Three Sisters, Blue Mountains NSW, Australia essay sheetlet by Seven Seas stamps usual mint unhinged no gum



Boyd's Express Messenger Co.

Boyd's City Express was established in New York in 1830 by John T. Boyd. Initially it was a service delivering handbills for tradesmen, but in 1844 it became a local post competing with Government mail services and it continued in this form until it was suppressed in 1883. During the period 1844-1883 Boyd's City Express issued a number of stamps for its local post.

After the service was abruptly closed by the Government in 1883 Fitz A. Boyd, grandson of the founder of the business, found himself at a loose end. He migrated to Australia and (about 1888) became associated with a Mr. H. S. Hauling who was manager of the Express Messenger Company in Melbourne.

In 1894 Boyd became managing director of the Company and changed its name to Express Messenger (City) Co Ltd. Subsequently the firm had other name changes including EXPRESS MESSENGER (BOYD'S AMERICAN DESPATCH, EXPRESS MESSENGER DESPATCH AND CYCLE BUREAU, EXPRESS MESSENGER DESPATCH AND

GENERAL AGENCY and finally EXPRESS MESSENGER CO. Boyd was still associated with the firm in 1915, but usage of the firm's stamps is not recorded after 1910.



First printing: green



Second printing: blue⁴

2 strikes of boxed LATE FEE, and 2 strikes RECD 21 JUN. Note broken 'S' in Stamp of right item.

In another auction Leski did not describe those labels as 1st 7 2nd print but as yellowish-green & blue-green:



The above mentioned second printing could be changeling to blue or bad scan. Please note the broken "S" of Stamp in the blue-green item.

Brisbane Town Post

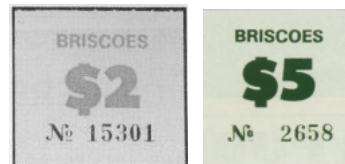
1993; 20c



³ Harmers Auction; 11 November 2008; Rex & Fair Philatelists (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Postal Bid Sale No. 303, 16 December 2011 (\$300)

Briscoes

Briscoes Bus Transport system in Adelaide issued labels with denominations ranging from 5c to \$2. All parcel stamps seen were printed on white paper in green ink with black serial numbers. Denominations seen are 5c, 10c, 20c, 35c, 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00. The company was taken over in the late 1970s.



The labels were issued in strips of five in booklet form. The system was popular with customers and was in use less than one year.

Bryce Limited

This firm originally commenced business in the early part of the century from 134-136 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, under the name of CITY AND SUBURBAN PARCEL DELIVERY BRYCE LIMITED. In 1954 the name was condensed to BRYCE LIMITED. From 1910 the firm used stamps to prepay freight on the parcels it carried. These were large labels 8.5 mm x 7 mm rouletted and printed monocolour on white paper. Known details of the various issues are:

Type 1.

1910. First issue Type 1. Denominations, 3d, 4d, 6d blue, 9d yellow green, 1/- yellow (orange) with Watson Ferguson & Co Ltd imprint at bottom. Very fragile.



⁴ Leski Auction; Lot 423 26/6/2013

4d red	
6d Blue	
9d green	
1/- Yellow	

Same text on top but Number added

Blue; with plate dot over BRY	
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1954. Bryce Limited

Second issue. Type 2. Denominations, 6d Blue, 9d Green, 1/- Yellow orange.

Blue ⁵	
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Green	
Yellow orange	

Above may be largest multiple in existence.

Type 3

The third issue comprised surcharges on Type 2. The surcharge was applied by rubber stamp and comprised a four line overprint BRYCE LTD./5/- (10/-)/CARTAGE PAID/and signature in script which appears to be "G.H. Bears". The overprints were:

- 5/- on 9d Green
- 5/- on 1/- Yellow Orange
- 10/- on 9d Green
- 10/- on 1/- Yellow Orange

Did you know?⁶

An honourable mention must go to the Belgian authorities, who in the 1870s recruited 37 cats to deliver mail via waterproof bags attached to their collars. It was an idea posited by the Belgian Society for the Elevation of the Domestic Cat, which felt cats' natural sense of direction was not being fully exploited.



⁵ source: Status Auction 240; 12th July 2007

⁶

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=cats+deliver+mail&form=>

ANSPH1&refig=b07a6769a05f4c08bbb28615aff5965d&p
c=U531&sp=4&lq=0&q=UT&pq=cats+deliver&sk=UT3
&sc=10-12&cvid=b07a6769a05f4c08bbb28615aff5965d