

For Collectors of local stamps telegraphs fiscals bogus & phantom issues Christmas seals registration labels advertisement labels

THE Cinderella STAMP CLUB OF AUSTRALASIA

Exhibition labels Air Mail and directive labels Security seals Coupons Savings stamps the so-called "Cinderellas of Philately"

P.O. Box 889, CHATSWOOD, N.S.W., 2057.

CINDERELLAS AUSTRALASIA with REVENUE AND RAILWAY STUDY GROUP

Volume 34, Number 3, December 2020. (Whole Number 100)

100TH CSCA JOURNAL

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P.O. BOX 964, DARLINGHURST, N.S.W. 2010.

CINDERELLAS AUSTRALASIA

Editors: Maxwell R Hayes & Richard C Peck

ISSN 0814-2971 Volume 1 Number 1 (Whole No.1) October 1984

THE MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL CENTENARY EXHIBITION
1980 OFFICIAL SOUVENIR 42293
PRODUCED BY THE VICTORIAN STAMP PROMOTION COUNCIL.

Printed at The House of Quarrs, London, England

The Royal Exhibition Building- venue of Ausipex 84
SPECIAL AUSIPEX ISSUE

FEATURED THE ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING

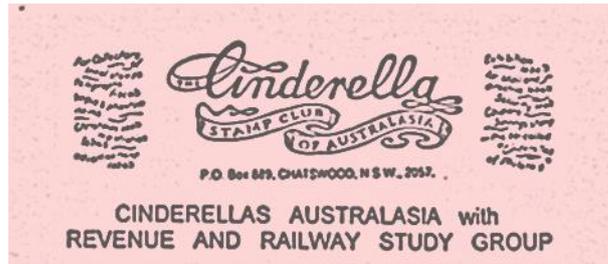
"Cinderellas" defined

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with

REVENUE AND RAILWAY STUDY GROUP

P.O. Box 889 Chatswood, N.S.W. 2057

OFFICE BEARERS

President: Wilson Ilbery

V. President: Tony Ward

Secretary: Paul Storm
(02 9419 7354)

paulgeraldstorm@hotmail.com

Exchange Supt: Dave Elsmore
PO Box 66
Springwood Qld 4127

Editor: Marilyn Gendek
mahgen@tpg.com.au

Overseas Rep: Howard Wunderlich
308 Parkwood St
Ronkonkoma New York 11779 USA

Club Account: Westpac,
Chatswood
BSB 032090 Acct. no. 16-2068

Journal distribution: Paul Storm
Printer: Trendsetting, Fyshwick ACT

The Editor reserves the right to edit articles submitted for publication and to remove matter considered not fit for publication. Opinions expressed by authors of articles are not necessarily those of the Editor or of the CSCA.



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The Journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia

From the Secretary 2

New CSCA Journal Index 3

From the Editor 4

Issue No.1: CSCA and the Journal 5

In the Mailbox 7

- o NZ Stamp Show Goes Viral
- o Wilkinson’s Line of ‘Buses
- o British and Colonial Delandres - a pictorial catalogue

Exploring Other Centenaries 11

AusVipex 2020 14

Cinderellas on Cover 15

The Discovery of a Specimen Presentation Booklet
of New South Wales Revenue Stamps 16

New South Wales Decimal Railway Stamps: Some Observations 22

The Local Post Stamps of Gruinard 24

Brisbane Town Post: A Follow Up 26

Magnetic Island Parcel Stamps 31

Christmas Seal 1935 USA: Progressive Proofs 34

Australia’s Pigeon Posts 35

Brisbane: Victoria Bridge Tolls. Part 1..... 36

NSW Government Railways Sample Passenger Ticket Registers..... 39

New Zealand Beer Duty Stamps 42

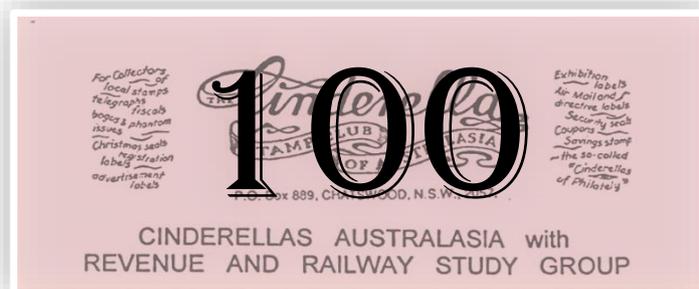
New Zealand Tuberculosis Seals..... 45

Australia Post Parcel Labels 48

Santa Claus Post, St. Nicholas Post & Similar Labels..... 49

Lions Christmas Seals: Cinderella Exhibit..... 50

Bedford Group Christmas Seals 2020..... Back Cover



FROM THE SECRETARY

SEASON'S GREETINGS MEMBERS! WELCOME TO #100 OF THE CSCA JOURNAL



For thirty-five years and more the CSCA has been producing its Journal....and now we can justifiably self-congratulate with Issue **Number 100** on the shelf. Today with the steady hand of our current editor guiding, even leading us, we can look forward confidently. As secretary I am on the sidelines contributing as I can, and even taking over for a few years quite a while back. There was an hiatus of over a year when we could not lure anyone to take on the job and we marked time. Marilyn Gendek came to us out of the blue with obvious talents in publishing but unbiased experience of cinderellas and with those credentials she regularly gives us the splendid publication we have been enjoying for several years now. And it is not just the colour. The content is the true value of any Journal and with such a firm foundation, contributors are, I suspect, more than pleased to be published in such a successful magazine.

Collective thanks go to our present editor and to former Editors Max Hayes, Richard Peck, Tony Ward, Tony Presgrave, Andrew Hall, Dave Elsmore and Peter Simpfendorfer. For my own part I was never so confident but working with Tony Ward, I was able to contribute where I felt comfortable: layouts, styling, and the front cover. The last was always a pleasure and members will remember my penchant for blow ups, old material often with Queen Victoria, and sometimes some sleight of hand with little changes and hidden effects. Wilson Ilbery designed our mast head and I am pleased we have continued with it constantly.

In keeping with the first issue of the journal we have continued with the tradition of providing "Giveaways" each issue. This time, the giveaway stamps have been very generously donated by Vito Milana in Melbourne. They have been taken from full sheets of the tourist publicity labels published 1938 commemorating "Australia's 150th Anniversary". If you would like other blocks or a full sheet, please contact me with your request and I will provide you with details for obtaining same.



As well as the giveaway stamps, this 100th issue is accompanied by a gift: an up to date CSCA journal index. Vito Milana this time generously gave his time to bravely take on indexing, incorporating the first one Tony Presgrave completed many years ago for 1984-1998, and adding the many years of issues since. I am sure this will stimulate some of you to seek specific articles. So I have been re-printing selected issues of the journal to replenish our stocks and in so doing have been impressed all over again with the content we have covered so that there are many issues which are real heavyweights so to speak

with their detailed and insightful treatments. It is highly likely that you will find material relevant to your tastes and wish to selectively purchase back issues and this will now be entirely facilitated. Please contact me for details and costs.

With the fall in membership, print runs are today smaller, standing at around 90. Most of our overseas members have discontinued and the local membership number is at a level where we no longer qualify for bulk postage remissions. The saving there was never great, so that I am now pleased to be absolved of zone bundling with tickets attached and trips to mail centres in Sydney to be grilled in the inspection of my fulfilling all requirements for bulk lodgements. Stuffing and addressing envelopes is a task only to be completed in front of a television set!

I write these few words without knowing fully what Marilyn has in store for the journal, but I do know it is diverse and will provide material across interests. I will read Number 100 with as much pleasure as I know you will.

paulgeraldstorm@hotmail.com (02) 94197354/ 0409197354



NEW CSCA JOURNAL INDEX

It was January 2000 that the first index of the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia journal was published. Compiled by Tony Presgrave it covered the years 1984 to 1998, Volumes 1-15, Whole Numbers 1-43. While it is no easy feat compiling an index, this was a very welcome addition to the CSCA publications and Tony's efforts have been very much appreciated, ensuring the wealth of early articles has been accessible.

It was obvious that bringing the index up to date to cover the ensuing 22 years of journal issues since 1998 would be a mammoth task. However, Vito Milana bravely volunteered. As Vito says:

"This new Index (1984 – 2020) absorbs (and thereby expands) the wonderful earlier index completed by Tony Presgrave. This 2020 Index was completed over more than eight months to help recognise and celebrate the CSCA's 100th journal issue. For the Index to have reached fruition, I required copies of many CSCA journals and borrowed a number of these from members living in four different Australian jurisdictions. Many hours were then spent cataloguing the many cinderella areas explored in the journals and, on occasion, collapsing key themes into broader topics. The Index covers the first 1984 issue and ends more than 35 years later with the current December 2020 journal.

We are grateful to Vito for compiling this new index and incorporating the earlier work of Tony Presgrave for a truly comprehensive document. The index is being distributed to members with journal No. 100.

FROM THE EDITOR

100 CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO YOU ALL!

I am sure some of you will remember the days when “bumper” issues of magazines or books were published in time for Christmas, many of which are now highly sought-after collectibles. So, I am pleased to provide you with this bumper issue of the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia journal commemorating the **100th issue** of the journal in this 38th year of the CSCA, accompanied by the new and comprehensive index to all of the published articles since the beginning of the journal. You may wonder at the colour theme at this time of year but it is the colour of the first issue which was pink.

The first publication of the CSCA journal was issued in October 1984 and over the years, there have been several editors who have each brought their own style to its development. Throughout many of these years, Paul Storm has also been tirelessly producing and distributing each issue. When I took up the editorship commencing in 2012, the number of issues per year was reduced to three and I have been lucky to have been involved in the colour printing transformation of the journal.

The Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia incorporates Cinderellas Australasia with the Revenue and Railway Study Group. This No. 100 issue includes, once again, a range of articles which are diverse in that they cover topics related to each of these interests. The authors of the articles also are diverse in that they come from across Australia, New Zealand, the USA and the UK. The authors include regular contributors with Vito Milana, Dave Elsmore, Richard Peck, Ian McMahon, Peter Simpfendorfer, Dingle Smith, and Richard Rathbone. They are complemented with more contributions from Howard Wunderlich (USA), Jack Van Beveren, David Stalker (UK), and Joan Orr. Sue Claridge’s letter provides a personal view of an interrupted exhibition.

It’s been a long and tiring year as we patiently wait for old normal to return. I know some of you have taken the time to sort your collections, unlike me, and I hope you have found several topics to write about for the CSCA journal. It is the contributions from you that will keep the CSCA journal continuing beyond 100. But now I invite you all to enjoy reading the following articles which are packed into this bumper issue and take the time over the Christmas and New Year to follow up on other articles you find in the new CSCA journal index.

Merry Christmas and may your 2021 be happy.



CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FORMER EDITORS AND PRODUCERS OF THE CSCA JOURNAL

No	Editors/producers	No	Editors/producers
1-8	Maxwell Hayes with Richard Peck	44-52	Tony Presgrave with Paul Storm
9-15	Andrew Hall (UK) with Dave Elsmore, production by Richard Peck	53-63	Tony Presgrave, Dave Elsmore (Revenues) with Paul Storm
16-30	Andrew Hall (UK) with Dave Elsmore, and Paul Storm	64-66	Peter Simpfendorfer with Dave Elsmore and Paul Storm
31-36	Andrew Hall, Tony Ward and Paul Storm	67-73	Peter Simpfendorfer with Paul Storm
37-43	Tony Ward, Tony Presgrave and Paul Storm	74-100	Marilyn Gendek with Paul Storm

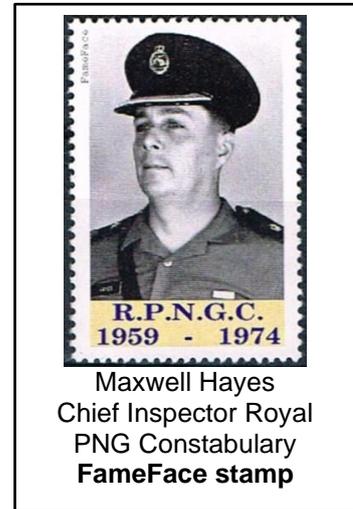
ISSUE NO.1: CSCA AND THE JOURNAL

Reprinted letter from Maxwell R. Hayes, first editor of the CSCA Journal, published December 2012 (Vol.26 No.3 pp7-9.

Dear CSCA Cinderella fans

Together with Richard Peck, I was the principal editor and compiler of articles for the first and subsequent quarterly issues of Cinderellas Australasia and continued in this role until Volume 4, nr. 3, August 1987.

Volume 1, nr. 1 was launched in October 1984 at the magnificent Melbourne Royal Exhibition Building the venue for Ausipex 84 and featured on the cover a mini sheet produced by the Victorian Stamp production Council for the 1980 Melbourne International Centenary Exhibition. The cover price was \$2.50 (post free) free for CSCA members and included 28 illustrated pages. Richard printed each of the first 12 issues in Sydney from which they were distributed to members. We commenced the quarterly issue with a gratis issue of a Cinderella item and in the January 1985 issue we gave away the Leigh-Mardon Ausipex 1984 mini sheet depicting cricketers Greg Chappell, Rod Marsh and Denis Lillee.



During Sydpx 80, questionnaires were circulated to solicit expressions of interest for the formation of a Cinderella club in Australia. Support gained from publicity in the June 1982 Stamp News proved to be a great catalyst in forming the club. At a meeting convened by Wilson Ilbery at Philas House on Monday 5th January 1982, the "Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia" was formed. Support was offered by the Cinderella Stamp Club (UK) accepting us as a chapter of that club.¹ The President of the Philatelic Association of NSW strongly supported the club formation and offered to accommodate future meetings at Philas House.

Strong support enabled the formation of an interim steering committee which met on 2nd August 1982 to draft a constitution, elect a committee, and plan future meetings and auctions. Over the next few months, the Executive Committee was able to formalise the club with a Foundation Membership Roll of 50 collectors. Membership break up was Australia 44 (NSW 19), UK five, and USA one. The eminent Australian Cinderella philatelist, the late Mr Bill Hornadge accepted patronship. President Paul Storm, Vice Presidents O Ingles, R. Kennedy, Hon. Secretary R Wilson, Treasurer S Vidler, were the office bearers plus a committee of five. Membership of the CSCA was set at \$10.00 p.a.

The first club auction was held on Sunday 19th June 1983 with a massive 1170 lots. Subsequently the 2nd Club auction was held on Sunday 4th December 1983 and the 3rd on Sunday 15th July 1984. At this auction records were broken with 1,375 lots realising \$11,031. Subsequent issues dealt with the Province of Bumbunga, Hutt River Province, the Independent State of Rainbow Creek, the Empire of Atlantium (an address in Narwee NSW), Kwika Mail labels, Briscoe's Charter Service, Coles Supermarkets' bonus savings stamps, Strand Strike Service (created during Australia Post mail van drivers strike in the

¹ According to Issue No.1 of the Journal (p.8), this offer was not taken up due to perceived differences in members interests between Australia and the UK. Ed

Eastern states during 1981), Wiz Couriers, Custom Couriers, Auto Parts Delivery, Greyhound freight labels, Cut Price Stores (all long since defunct) the REDeX labels of 1954, Woolworths' Cash Saver Trading Coupons, Safeway Game Collector cards, Departure Tax issues, Don River Railway stamps, MR Parcel Express stamps and many other items of interest. Richard Peck wrote extensively on the revenue stamps from the NSW Government Printer archives in many issues. I obtained a scoop when I was tipped off and managed to purchase the Victorian Railway parcel stamp first sheet of thirteen ranging from 5c - \$5.00 decimal stamps each stamp being numbered 000001. The confused railways clerk was surprised that I wanted these stamps BUT not for parcels, and only sold them to me after a heated argument, and authority from his supervisor

Our issue of May 1986 reported the Club's eighth auction with 1,275 lots with sales of \$8,060. This was the last Club auction with Wilson Ilbery then running the auctions. His first auction (number 9) had 985 lots with sales at \$9,998. In February 1987 we announced the Club circuit books. Member Alan Jackson gave the rights to publish and sell his monograph "First World War Patriotic Labels of Australia and New Zealand" to the Club in May 1987.

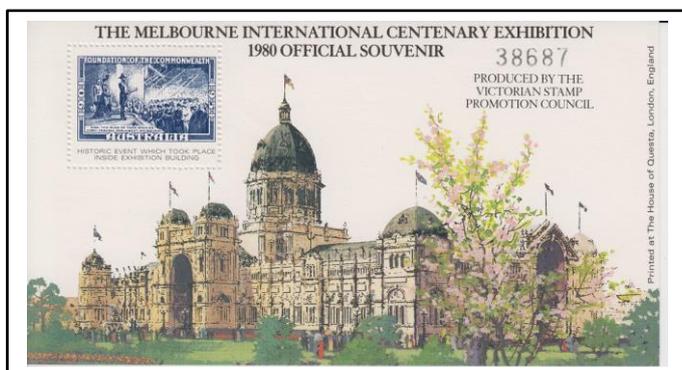
In Volume 4, nr 3 issue of August 1988, I announced that I would be ceding the principal editorship to the eminent Cinderella philatelist Andrew Hall, of York, England (then the proprietor of the "Glass Slipper" auctions) with the assistant editor to be Dave Elsmore, an authority on the railway stamps of his home state, Queensland.

As a person with many interests, principally relating to many research interests in Papua New Guinea, (where I spent 15 years after leaving the Royal Australian Air force in 1956) I had to move on. I had great pleasure in being involved in Cinderellas Australasia for many years. Of course, I also had many interests in the Cinderella field, principally in Australian state railway parcel stamps and state revenue stamps, with which I parted in ensuing years. Another great interest of mine was a police thematic philatelic collection, once numbering over 600 written up pages. I am proud to say also that it included the Papua 1932 5/- stamp depicting Sgt Major Simoi of the Armed Constabulary of Papua, the first postage stamp in the world to depict a policeman.

I have been sent the latest issue of Cinderellas Australasia by Paul Storm and note that it is indeed a very worthy publication for which the members CSCA can be justly proud. I wish the CSCA continued success in the future.

Very best regards,

Maxwell R. HAYES, 11 October 2012.



IN THE MAILBOX

NZ Stamp Show Goes Viral!

From Sue Claridge, Christchurch, NZ bubble. sueclaridge@xtra.co.nz

New Zealand 2020 FIAP International Stamp Exhibition

A few days after Canberra 2020 (13-15 March) closed, the NZ 2020 FIAP Auckland show was scheduled to start on the 19 March. I had been waiting patiently for this show for several years, anticipating the trip to Auckland, the first since the 1990 stamp show, and looking forward to catching up with philatelic friends and acquaintances from NZ, Aussie and UK. Visiting the overseas and New Zealand dealers in attendance was up there as well, as I tend to buy more in person than online, having a weakness for hunting through 'boxes' and liking the interaction with people on the stands more than trolling through the internet for hours on my computer at home!

Determined to attend with my annual leave finally approved after several months of delicate negotiation, and patiently trying to get all my ducks lined up, then along came the virus! Many will recall some years ago after the Christchurch earthquakes, that the stamp show went ahead (despite some misgivings and it was one of our most successful events). A lot of New Zealanders supported Christchurch, so I was going to support Auckland regardless of the virus risks. If I had to go into self-isolation when I got back- too bad, just think of the exhibits I could do at home in 14 days. (Incidentally, as I pen this well after the lockdown period, I have only done a few pages of a new exhibit!)

So, with disposable gloves, face masks and lots of hand sanitiser in my hand bag, the Christchurch Philatelic Society (CPS) treasurer, Karen Jeffry and myself were dropped off at the airport on the Wednesday morning clasping precious exhibits we were transporting, and our bags. Quite a few of the CPS committee members had already departed for the show and we would pick up one from Auckland Airport on arrival.

On a more sombre note, I did have one moment of misgiving when we sat behind a family of three on the plane all fully faced masked and all looking like they had come out of my surgical theatre! All that was missing was a tray of surgical instruments. Resisting the temptation to let my 'operating theatre nurse' brain go into overdrive and get off and go back home, I stuck my things under the seat, put my seat belt on, and listened to the take-off spiel. I remember thinking briefly, 'should we continue', instead I pulled out my hand sanitizer and made sure I never touched the head rest of those in front, even letting them get off on arrival at Auckland well before we finally moved.

Touch down in Auckland... made it, got the car sorted and we were on the way to the venue. We decided to off-load exhibits before finding our accommodation and thankfully we found the Ellerslie Event Centre relatively easily and were given instructions where to proceed with the entered exhibits and some fillers for the overseas ones that had not been able to be sent.

Ellerslie Racecourse.

It even had a golf course in the middle of the racecourse - perfect if you love golf! The exhibition area was on two levels - coffee shop, dealers, NZ Post on the ground floor. Exhibits, meetings etc on the 3rd floor.



What great organisation 2020 – bin room exhibits delivered safely and with most of the exhibits up already we once again navigated Auckland traffic to find our beds for the next few nights. Brilliant start to my philatelic holiday, thumbs down to the virus so far!

Perfect, perfect venue – lots of room to move between frames. Queuing at the doors waiting to sign in (Government regulations) and a first for a philatelic event. This was done efficiently, organised with clear directions and a count kept on those entering and leaving just like my supermarket visits, but with no trolley to wipe down!



Thursday, Friday & Saturday

Attendance was from opening until closing and spent largely up on the third floor, looking at exhibits and chatting to people as they arrived. It was just lovely with no stress at all, not being part of the organising committee, I had forgotten how lovely it was to just attend a show! Prompt start to the day and arrival at the show to find a small queue (bigger on Saturday) and sign in and out procedures in place, to adhere to the new regulations for tracking people in case of positive covid-19 found.

I was really keen to get in the line to obtain one of the limited NZ Post mini sheets, (only 200) per day, and this was achieved with no problems. Incidentally, the NZ Post stand was being manned by some of the staff from Philatelic Distributors and Andrew McNiven (sales agents for NZ Post). The regular NZ Post staff were given the option to attend and chose not to. No date stamps were available on the first day, but were 'on their way'. Assurances were given we would be able to date stamp a day later after they arrived. Because Southern Colour Print did not attend, their perforator machine was not at the exhibition so the imperf miniature sheet was not available for purchase.

While other CPS members manned the front area and the literature area, I went up to the exhibits area and the Philatelic Youth Council (PYC) Stand to join fellow PYC committee members from Auckland. Whilst the number of exhibits had been reduced there was still vast number to look at and something for everyone to study.



An insert in the catalogue listed the replacement frames for those unable to come from Asia and our Australian friends who could not attend because of the new lock down measures NZ had implemented.

Left - PYC stand with exhibits in the background manned by the PYC Chairman Tim Beach and committee member Barbara Streeter

The extensive literature exhibition stands had already been set up by CPS committee members who were now on the stand, Interestingly, whilst perusing the extensive literature area, I noticed and then picked up the **Journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia**, noting its Editor was a friend, Marilyn Gendek. I had missed this at the Literature Exhibition in Christchurch, despite having seen quite a few during the post judging period. The book journals and periodicals on display looked really organised and it was great for attendees to also view the literature from the:

- 37th Asian International Philatelic Exhibition and
- 16th NZ National Philatelic Literature Exhibition (hosted by the Christchurch Philatelic Society, September 2019)

The following few days were really enjoyable beginning with when I collected each day's miniature sheets (and yes I got some date stamped, albeit a few days later), hunted for things at the dealers, viewed more exhibits and shared coffee with philatelic friends at lunchtime. Until Saturday lunchtime, when the state of the nation speech by the Prime Minister took place. It was announced lock down would come into effect later in the week, and with the recommendation that those over 70s were to stay at home etc. Bearing in mind that a large portion of stamp collectors are in the retirement age group, this was somewhat alarming, looking around the venue at lunchtime. Catching up with other South Islanders, around the frames was enjoyable and we even managed a photo or two.



'The two Murrays' CPS President (Murray Willocks & Webmaster (Murray Taege)



Christchurch Philatelic Society Committee members

Shortly after the PM's announcement the show was declared closed by the Committee and we then assisted in the removal of exhibits, feeling very sad that this was occurring and thinking 'dam the virus'. It was going to be a while before many of us caught up again for such an event!

I trust all of you are safe in your 'Aussie bubble' and have been working on stamp projects as a result of the obligatory break recommended upon us by our governments to reduce the Coronavirus disease spread. But seriously, quips aside, the Committee and team did an amazing job under very difficult circumstances and are to be congratulated on a job well done AND I look forward to returning to another show in the top island at some time in the future and indeed to Australia as well.

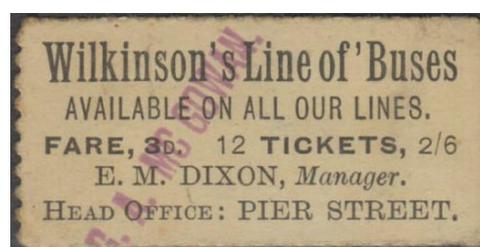
Lastly, I would like to extend a special thank-you for donating the prize that my Egyptian Revenue Exhibit was awarded at the Canberra Stampshow in March, I have been exhibiting for many, many years and it was a real delight to receive a Special Prize - the first one I have ever been awarded - from this show especially as it had been donated by the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia. Thank you, Canberra. I will send a photo at some stage... I might even get a small article together for the Editor of the journal on Egyptian Revenues completed when I retire shortly! Sadly, due to lock-down my award is still with the commissioner Paul McTaggart in Wellington, although, I have cleared a space on my desk for the award when I finally get it in my hands!

See you all for a hug at the next show in either Aussie or NZ and keep safe and well, wherever you are in the world. Take care.

Wilkinson's Line of 'Buses

Richard C Peck rcp359@gmail.com

This item recently appeared on Ebay for \$15 and was described as NSW 1890s. I bought it but a check with an expert revealed no result for Wilkinson, Dixon or Pier St in Sydney. Indeed, my 1957 street directory revealed that Pier St Sydney was in the middle of the then Darling Harbour Goods Yard- hardly a place for a horse bus depot! The chances are it's an English horse bus ticket. If it had been from Sydney you could have added a nought to the asking price.



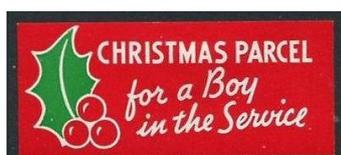
British and Colonial Delandres - a pictorial catalogue

Michael Wood (UK) michael1wood@aol.co.uk

In some spare time, I recently put together a small website to cover the British and Colonial Delandre issues from 1915. I thought you might be interested to see it. The site is at www.delandres.uk



I am looking for some information/assistance. In total I believe there to be 320 unique items within this scope representing 260 subjects, plus a further 28 "patriotic" labels, as shown on this site. If there are others, I would love to hear about them. Also, there are two vignettes that I am missing and maybe, you never know, you may have them. As I have 318 of the 320 known vignettes I am a motivated buyer!! I have also been researching the sheet layouts (and therefore how many of each vignette per sheet), also to identify which ones can be found imperforate. I have been able to account for most but not all - perhaps you can help resolve any of the outstanding ones. There is a list on "Can you help?" page which lists the vignettes in question.



EXPLORING OTHER CENTENARIES

Vito Milana vitomilana@hotmail.com
and Dave Elsmore ozrevenues@gmail.com

To help celebrate the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia's milestone 100th issue of the journal, Dave Elsmore and I unearthed a number of cinderellas that were produced to celebrate '100 anniversaries'. Some of these labels are now explored and they collectively cover celebrations from every decade commencing with the 1920s and ending with the 2010s.

1920s: Brisbane Centenary (1924)

Brisbane celebrated its centenary in 1924. While Brisbane's earliest recorded history in 1799 notably predates this by a few decades, it was in 1824 that the first convict colony was established at Redcliffe Point. At this time, Brisbane was part of NSW; it was handed over into Queensland in 1859. The cinderella label illustrated in Figure 1 helped mark these centenary celebrations. Coloured green and red, the central image features a detailed presentation of the arrival of early white settlers in Brisbane.

The label also features the text: *BRISBANE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS / AUGUST 1924*.

The postmarked date of 30 June 1924 suggests that these labels were produced, at least, a few months earlier.



Fig. 1

1930s: Melbourne Centenary (1934 – 1935)

The 1930s marked a plethora of cinderellas issued to celebrate Melbourne and Victoria's white settlement. The label illustrated in Figure 2 is one such label issued to commemorate Melbourne's centenary, celebrated from 1934 to 1935. Multicoloured, it features a sweeping panoramic view of Melbourne along with the text: *COME TO MELBOURNE / 1934 – 1935 / Centenary Celebrations / AND BRING YOUR KODAK TOO*.

At the time, Kodak had operated in Melbourne for nearly three decades.



Fig. 2

1930s: Renmark – Centenary Week (1936)

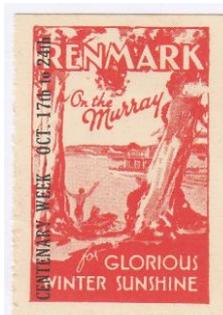


Fig. 3

Renmark is situated on the banks of the Murray River in rural South Australia. It was proclaimed as a town in 1904, nearly 70 years after it was explored by Captain Charles Sturt, and then listed as a municipality in 1935. Renmark held a week of celebrations in October 1936. One of the many highlights from the weeklong events was the showcasing of the Renmark Citizens' Band. The label illustrated in Figure 3 highlights this festive week. It measures 30mm by 44mm and is primarily coloured red. It features the primary text: *RENMARK On the Murray for GLORIOUS WINTER SUNSHINE* along with the vertical overprint: *CENTENARY WEEK – OCT. 17th to 24th*. The label itself features a house from Renmark, a local resident, and a view of the Murray River.

1940s: Charles Davis Limited (1947)

Charles Davis Limited was a Tasmanian business enterprise specialising in hardware materials. It was established in 1847 by former convict Charles Davis. The organisation remained as part of the Davis family for over a century when, in 1971, it was taken over by Sir Donald Trescowthick. The original shop closed just over a decade later in 1984 when it was renamed as Harris Scarfe Holdings Limited in 1995.

The 1947 label illustrated in Figure 4 is multicoloured. It features a bustling 19th Century Tasmanian scene along with the text: 1847 1947 / 100 YEARS / CHARLES DAVIS LIMITED.

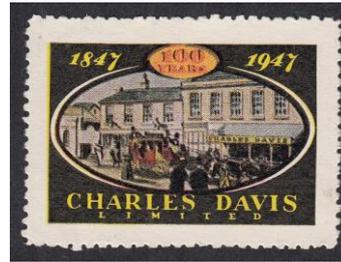


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

1950s: Matthew Lang & Co. (1953)

Matthew Lang & Co. was a Melbourne-based importer and seller of high-quality wines. It was established in 1853 by Scottish-born wine merchant, Matthew Lang (1830 – 1893). Large cellars operated at Melbourne premises in Collins and Market Streets.

The 1953 label illustrated in Figure 5 is perforated on all four sides. It features the text: MATTHEW LANG & CO / 1853 1953 / ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

1960s: Glamorgan Centenary (1960)

Glamorgan Land District is one of 20 land districts of Tasmania and one of Tasmania's former 18 counties. It was proclaimed a county of Van Diemen's Land by then Lieutenant Governor, George Arthur, in 1836. The area was then established as Glamorgan, Tasmania's first rural municipality, in 1860.

The cinderella label illustrated in Figure 6 measures 43mm by 32mm. Coloured yellow, red and black, it features the text: GLAMORGAN CENTENARY / The First Rural Municipality in Australia / 1860 – 1960

The label is affixed to the front of a cover postmarked February 1960, with the additional slogan: Swansea invites you to the GLAMORGAN MUNICIPAL CENTENARY FESTIVAL FEBRUARY 26TH – 28TH, 1960.



Fig. 6

1970s: Innisfail North Queensland (1973)

Innisfail, previously named Geraldton until 1910, is a town situated in the Cassowary Region of Far North Queensland. It is recorded as having the earliest European settlements arrive in 1872 and the town was then officially named the following year, in September 1873. A major sugar industry was then established there a few years later in 1879. The label illustrated in Figure 7 measures approximately 47mm x 26mm and is imperforate on all sides. It is coloured gold and black and affixed to the front of a Queensland postmarked envelope piece. The text on the cinderella reads: INNISFAIL NTH. QUEENSLAND 1973 / CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS / "BACK TO INNISFAIL" : AUG. 17 to 22 / SUGAR FESTIVAL : SEPT. 29 to OCT. 6

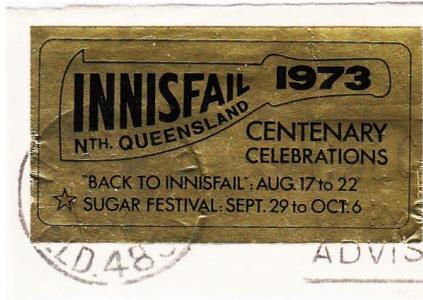


Fig 7

The centenary festival, held over an August week in 1973, celebrated a century since the town was officially named Geraldton. The label also advertises the town's Sugar Festival, held later that year, in which floats and processions occurred. It also helped celebrate the town's production of sugar since the 1880s and the event occurs annually since at least 1954.

1980s: United Grand Lodge of New South Wales (1988)

Freemasonry has a long and rich history in Australia. The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory is the main governing body of Freemasonry within Australia. It was established in 1888, having originated from the union and the earlier 1845 provincial Grand Lodge. The first Grand Master in 1888 was Lord Carrington (born 1843 – died 1928), Governor of New South Wales. The circular label illustrated in Figure 8 is coloured crimson red, blue and cream. Decorated with a waratah towards its base, it features the text: *UNITED GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES / CENTENARY / 1888 1988*.



Fig 8

The cinderella also features a simplified design of the Freemason's logo.

1990s: Hawkesbury College (1991)

Hawkesbury College, in Richmond NSW, was founded in 1891 as the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. It is steeped in rich history and was controlled by the Department of Agriculture for many years. The label illustrated in Figure 9 was issued to celebrate the College's centenary year in 1991. Coloured red and black, the label is imperforate and was available in other colours. Along with the outline of a science beacon, the cinderella features the text:

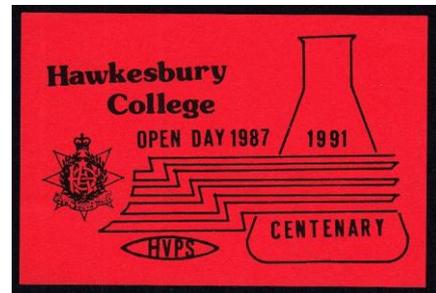


Fig 9

Hawkesbury College / OPEN DAY 1987 / 1991 CENTENARY / HVPS.

2000s: Paul & Gray (2000)

The shipping firm Paul & Gray Limited was founded in Victoria in 1900. It was formed as a combination of two old-established houses, namely Potts and Paul, and Gray and Gray. The company engaged in a range of activities, including sail making and early advertising efforts. The small rectangular label illustrated in Figure 10 is coloured orange, black, and grey. It features the text: *100 Years / Paul & Gray / Service.*



2010s: Sydney Stamp Expo (2011)

The first Australasian Philatelic Exhibition was held in Sydney in 1911. It served as the first competitive show arranged by members of Australian and New Zealand philatelic societies and delegates and ran from 12 to 19 October. A cinderella label was issued to help commemorate the event and was issued in four colours: red, green, dark blue and light blue. Modern varieties of these labels were issued in the same four colours in 2011, produced to mark the centenary of the exhibition. They are replicas of the original labels, with slight variations, and were also printed in sheets of 20 (with selvage and gum). An example of the label is illustrated in Figure 11. Coloured red, it features the text: *PHILATELIC SOUVENIR STAMP / THE FIRST AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS & EXHIBITION / SYDNEY 2011*.



Fig 7

The event itself served as an important milestone in the history of Australian philatelic events.



AUSVIPEX 2020



AUSTRALIAN VIRTUAL
ONE-FRAME EXHIBITION

In response to the cancellation of philatelic exhibitions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Australian Philatelic Federation organised an Australian National virtual One-frame stamp Exhibition - AusVipex. Entry was open to residents of Australia and New Zealand and a total of 67 entries were accepted.

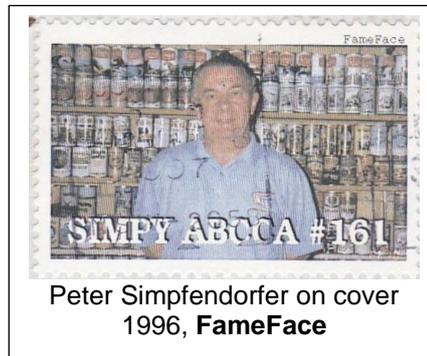
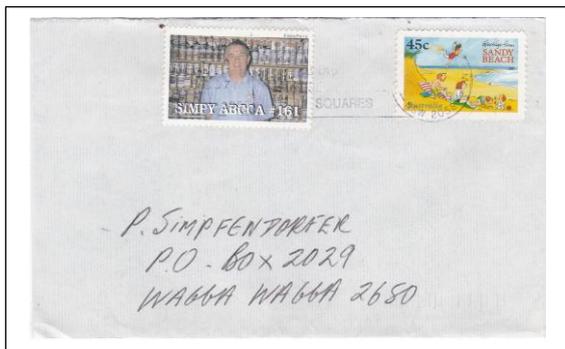
The entries exhibits were scanned by participants uploaded to a dedicated website. These were judged in the usual way and awards, medals and prizes awarded according to standard Australian Philatelic Exhibition rules.

The exhibition was held early November and the exhibits are still available for viewing. A catalogue and awards list can be downloaded from the website. The Exhibition was excellently conducted and presented. I encourage you to take the time to view exhibits as there is plenty for your interests. *MG Editor*

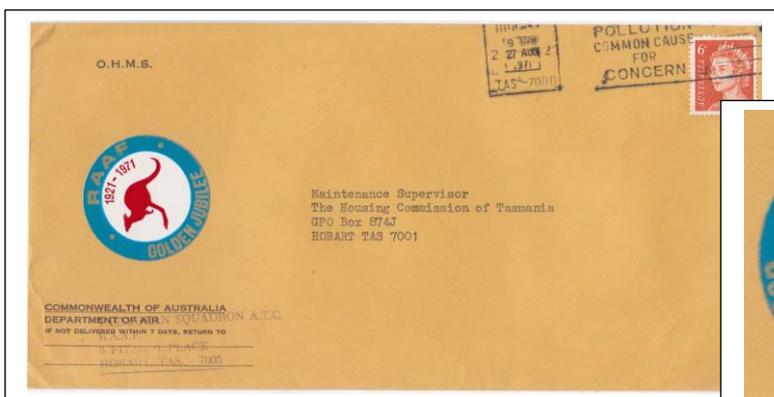
<https://www.ausvipex2020.com.au/>

CINDERELLAS ON COVER

Peter Simpfordorfer simpy19@bigpond.com



Peter Simpfordorfer on cover
1996, FameFace



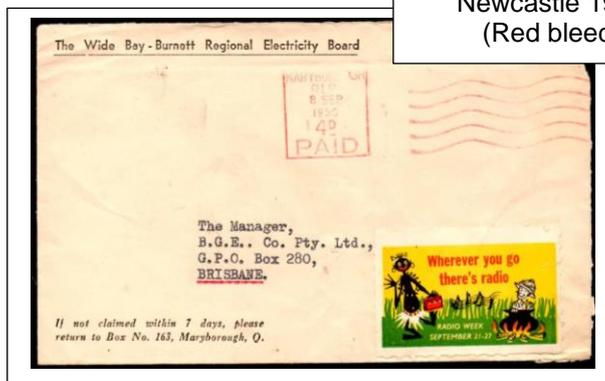
RAAF Golden Jubilee



Newcastle 1934
(Red bleed)



Radio Week 1950
A memorable jingle



THE DISCOVERY OF A SPECIMEN PRESENTATION BOOKLET OF NEW SOUTH WALES REVENUE STAMPS

David I Smith and Paul Storm

The Discovery

Paul Storm paulgeraldstorm@hotmail.com

When working with John Pearson of Pittwater Stamps, I am seldom surprised by what customers offer for inspection, whether for identification or sale. Equally, I am very much surprised by what gems are still out there, either unknown or unrecognised. Such are the delights behind the stamp dealer's table.

And so it was at Wagga Wagga at one of the local stamp fairs (when they could still be held!). The client was a longstanding customer and I was approached because of an item which he thought might interest me while wearing my Cinderella Stamp Club hat. And wasn't he right there! A booklet of Specimen Duty Stamps, but not anything ordinary. As a generalist I was unfamiliar with the issues presented in the booklet but immediately the item sang the sweetest of tunes. The condition, the format, the pink colour of the bookbinder's mesh covers, the stylish lettering, and the curious securing flap arrangement all separately drew attention. The contents were simply stunning. These stamps are generally so common and variable in their ordinary form that the examples here, so cleanly printed and perforated, and in the brightest and clearest of colours, made it clear that the stamps were in fact quite beautiful.

I hope that all collectors have such exciting events at least sometimes. I gushed my words and opinions for the client. He explained that the item belonged to his wife. She had been presented with it as a child in the 1930s and it had come direct from the initiators; her grandfather was a high-level public servant in the relevant department of the NSW government. Since that time, when I have seen the client, conversation always returns to the specimen booklet. Whether common or rare, it is a family history artefact, and not for sale. Knowing its nature and significance and having the chance to handle it was certainly much appreciated.

I am grateful to the owners of this special booklet of Specimen Duty Stamps to have been given the pleasurable opportunity to share the knowledge of it through the CSCA journal. I now hand over to Dingle Smith to provide the knowledge and discussion on specimen revenue stamps related the contents of the booklet.

The Specimen Duty Stamps of NSW

Dingle Smith dsm30722@bigpond.net.au

The specimen booklet shown in Figure 1 is only the second example so far recorded. The only other example, illustrated in Peck & Smith (1999, p.72) is held in the Australia Post (AP) archive. These booklets are significant in that they contain the only known examples of specimen overprints on NSW revenue stamps produced after Federation in 1901 and before the wages tax about 1940. The stamps and specimen overprints were undoubtedly produced by the NSW Government Printer and are identical in the two booklets. The type of specimen overprint contained in the booklet does not match that for any of the earlier NSW specimen overprints listed by Bell (2007), a comprehensive classification that updates the findings of earlier workers in this field. This was in part because Bell had access to detailed printing records of the Government Printing Office

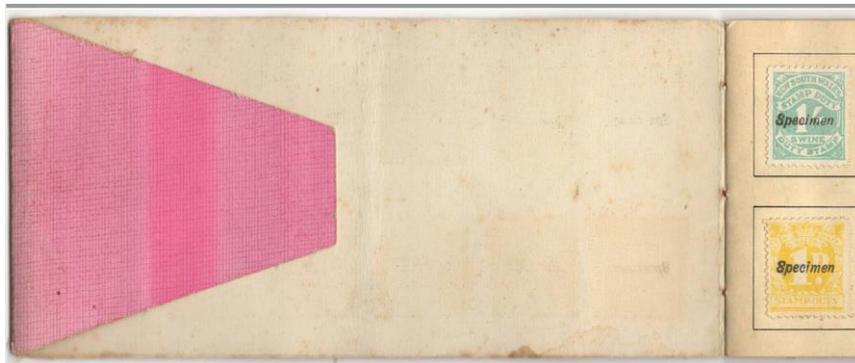
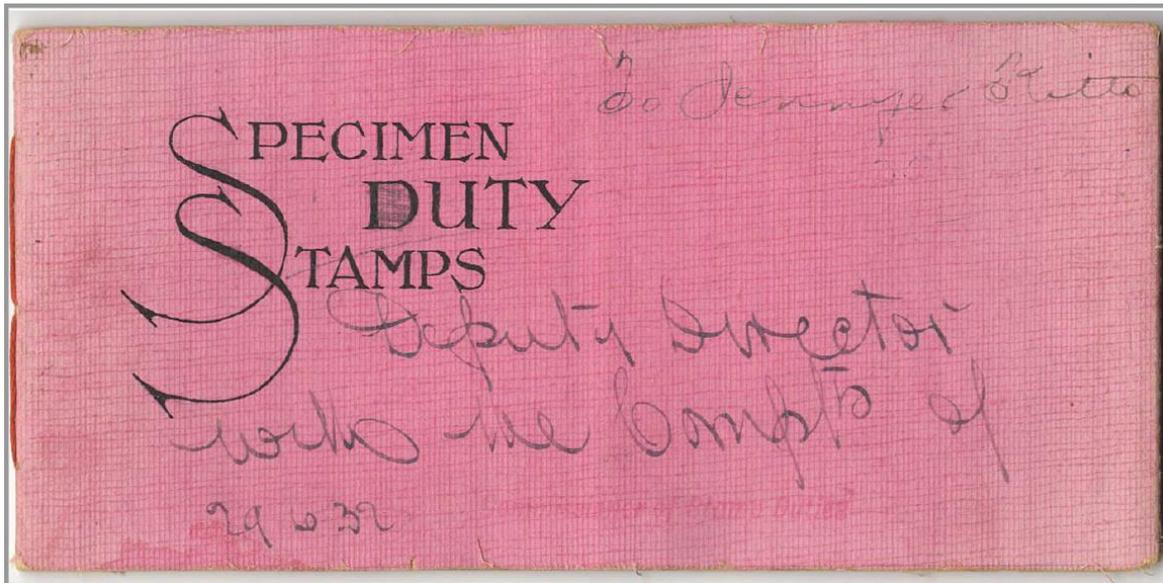


Fig 1. Front cover and closing flap of the specimen stamp booklet, manuscript date of '29/6/32'. Very faintly printed under '*...with the Complts of*' on the cover are the words '*Commissioner of Stamp Duties*'. The back cover is devoid of any printing.

for the period prior to 1897. Similar detailed information is not available after that date and for many States there are no comparable known sets of printing data.

Both examples of NSW specimens are in booklet form with 'Specimen Duty Stamps' in an attractive style on the cover. The newly discovered booklet has in manuscript the words 'Deputy Director with the compliments of'

on the outside cover together with the manuscript date of '29/6/32' and the name of the recipient in manuscript. The Australia Post archival copy also has a manuscript note with an indecipherable signature and is mentioned in Breckon (1998).

The Purpose of the Specimen Revenue Stamps

Breckon (1998) describes and illustrates hand stamped specimens of South Australian duty stamps of which the only known copies are also in the AP archives, also noted in Walker (2006, footnote p.14). These are for the values between 1d and £10 that were on issue in early 1932. The stamps are accompanied by a note from the GPO Adelaide dated '2/5/32'. Breckon links the sending of these specimen revenue stamps to an investigation by the Postmaster General (PMG) in Melbourne concerning forged postage stamps. This led to a request dated 18 April 1932, to each State administration. An extract reads:

'It is desired to obtain for use by this office a specimen of each of the adhesive duty stamps issued in your state, and I should be glad if you would kindly get in touch with the State Duty Stamp Authorities and arrange for a supply. Doubtless if the stamps were issued merely as specimens, and marked accordingly, the State authorities would be willing to supply them without charge.'

Breckon concludes that this request led to the supply by South Australia and New South Wales of the overprinted specimen stamps. However Breckon concludes '.... there is no annotation to indicate their association with the forgery case. Of course, there is no connection between the perforating of the forgeries and the state duty stamps'. The AP archives do not include similar material from states other than South Australia or New South Wales and it is unclear if such material was sent from the other States, certainly no other examples are included in the AP archives.

The style and care in the production of the NSW booklet suggests that a number of these were produced for presentation purposes although to date only the two copies mentioned here have been recorded. It is possible the other Australian States responded to the PMG's request and any information from collectors of revenue stamps of the 1932 period, especially those overprinted 'specimen', would be welcomed.



Fig. 2
Duty Stamps,
1d to 1/-, &
Swine Duty,
1/- to £5



Fig. 3
Duty Stamps,
1/6d to £10.

The New South Wales Stamps

The booklets are also noteworthy as they provide new information on the stamps available at the time of production, likely in the first half of 1932. Four stamp issues are included in the booklets, three of which involve the Numeral Stamp Duty series, some with additional overprints to denote their use. The fourth set is for the payment of Swine Duty.

These are:

- `Duty Stamps' of the Numeral Series, see Figs. 2 & 3;
- `Relief Tax Stamps', overprinted on the Numeral Series, see Fig. 4;
- `Family Endowment Tax Stamps', overprinted on the Numeral Series, see Figs. 5 & 6;
- `Swine Duty Stamps', see Fig.2

The Peck and Smith catalogue (1999) lists the dates and colours of the individual stamps in each of the categories and the stamps are also listed on the Elsmore web site, see Elsmore (2020). The stamps, especially for the numeral Duty stamps, are not particularly popular with revenue collectors and the details of dates of issue and changes of colour are due for further refinement. In passing, the Numeral Series, in use from 1929 to 1966, offers a challenging field for collectors especially as many of the values are relatively easily to obtain. Below is an attempt to demonstrate the possible changes to the Peck and Smith listing indicated by the two specimen booklets.

Duty Stamps

The Duty stamps in the booklet correspond to the First Issue of the Numeral Series in Peck and Smith (1999, p.21 and p.27). These are thought to have been issued 1929-50, the Second Issue is given as 1938-1965.

1. Peck and Smith list two separate 2d stamps as `dark blue 1929' and `orange (shades) 1934'. The 2d in the booklets is orange and thus the orange 2d would have been on issue before mid-1932.
2. There is no 3d stamp in the specimen booklets. The 3d grey listed in Elsmore (2020) appears to be a relatively scarce item and was likely not in use in early 1932. The other booklet values are as listed in Peck and Smith.



Fig. 4 Relief Tax Stamps, 1/- to £100

Relief Tax Stamps

These became available for use on 1 July 1930 and remained on issue until 1933.

1. A number of values for Relief Tax are not included in the booklets.
These are 1d, 3d, 6d, 9d, 1/6d, 2/6d, £2, £3 & £30 although these are known used in early 1932.
2. All of the values in the booklet have the 'Relief Tax' overprint in black.
3. Peck and Smith and Elsmore recognise changes in the colour of the 'Relief Tax' overprint, and the stamps are also known with a purple overprint, sometimes combined with black, and it could be that these were issued after early 1932.

Family Endowment Tax

These stamps came into use 1 January 1932 and continued in use until 31 December 1933.

1. The major query here concerns the colour of the 2/6d value, P & R give two colours, 'orange' or 'blue'; the colour in the booklet is blue.
2. The 20 values of the Family Endowment Tax stamps were overprinted 'Family Endowment' using very pale green ink on stamps of the Numeral Series, see Figs. 5 & 6 and as is usually the case these are often difficult to see.



Fig. 5 Family Endowment Tax Stamps, 5d to 17/6d

Fig. 6 Family Endowment Tax Stamps, £1 to £100



Swine Duty

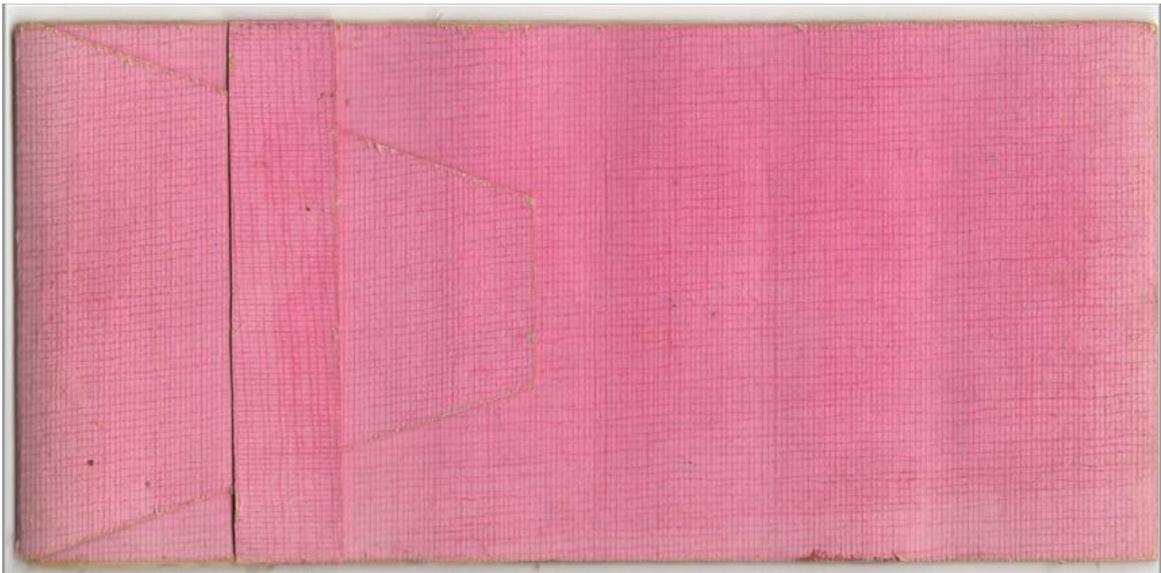
This series of Swine duty stamps was issued on 15 January 1929 and replaced the provisional overprinted King Edward VII issue. The six values given in Peck & Smith as issued prior to 1935 are present in the booklets.

Conclusion

It is a delight to describe this rare and attractive specimen booklet and to attempt to place the stamps in a wider context. Although over recent years the details of the Post-Federation revenue State revenue stamps have been described there is still the opportunity for new finds. Cinderellas Australasia would happily welcome additions to the article above.

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NEW SOUTH WALES DECIMAL RAILWAY STAMPS SOME OBSERVATIONS

Dave Elsmore

ozrevenues@gmail.com

Studying holdings of these parcel stamps held in collectors hands, I would like to share some new information along with several printing varieties that appear to be unrecorded in any previous works. So after 50+ years it is time for an update. This paper contains information on the GNSW watermarked paper of 1968, the unwatermarked paper of 1974 both perforated 11.5, the 'SPECIMEN' overprint and its use.

Firstly, I need to clear up previous recordings of specimen overprints on stamps from Berala Station. Early works state Berala Railway Station was a Training School, this is incorrect. Berala never had a training school. Trainees went to St Martins Tower, Railway Training School in Sydney where mock up booking/parcel offices were used by the trainees. They sold passenger tickets and parcel stamps from a written list, further learning all the associated paperwork and accounting needs etc.

For parcels they had to draw up the correct consignment note for a particular scenario and affix the correct combination of parcel stamps to the consignment note in lieu of an actual parcel. None of these parcel stamps were ever cancelled. Used stamps with specimen on in the market have been produced by collectors taking the stamps to other stations and having them 'cto' cancelled. Un-gummed stamps are from consignment notes.

It is unclear how these stamps got into collectors' hands as they were never sold via the NSW railway shop. We are left to presume they were souvenired from the training school. That said, not every value has been recorded with specimen overprint on them.

The 1968 watermarked 'GNSW' paper [Type I] and 1974 unwatermarked paper [Type II] both had uppercase serif SPECIMEN overprinted on them in black by the Government Printer. Type I - 28½x4mm. Type II - 31x3mm. (Figures 1 and 2).



Fig. 1 Type I



Fig. 2 Type II

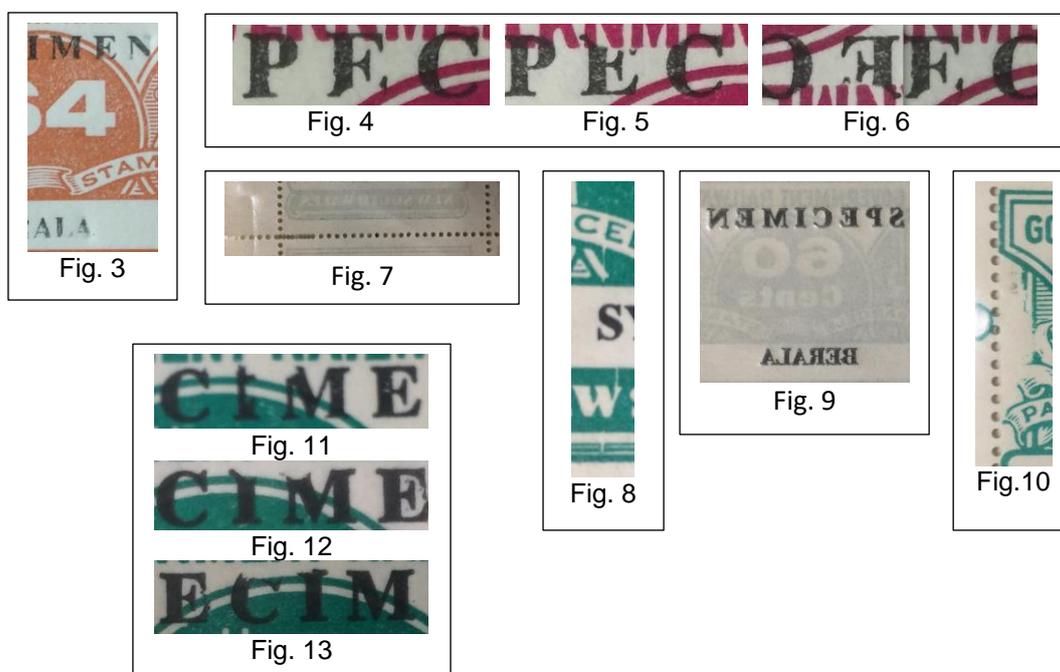
Why Berala station name was used is a mystery I cannot find a single mint or used Berala stamp without specimen, can you? Possibly the printer had some fun knowing these were going to be used by trainees and selected 'BERALA' as the station numeral was 666.

Odd values of these specimens are found without a station name, also a few are recorded using 'SYDENHAM' station, probably sent off in a rush to 'top up' stock as Sydenham is so far only recorded on the 1974 issue. The stamps from Sydenham appear scarce as do the no station name, but in saying that I have noted these specimen stamps rarely come up in

auction or on dealers lists. I have found eBay has yielded just a few, and I can find less than a handful where groups were offered in past auctions both here and overseas. Both issues have plate numbers within the margins on some values. In particular the 1974 issue the \$1 clearly shows a '1' in the lower margin but could this simply be a '1' for the \$1 value.

Noted here a few varieties from the 1974 issue in no particular order:

1. Week 'EN' of SPECIMEN & 'LA' of BERALA on \$4 rows 9&10 stamps 6 [Fig. 3].
2. Broken 'E' in SPECIMEN reading as an 'F' on the \$1 & \$3 row 10 stamp 3 [Fig. 4].
3. Broken 'E' in SPECIMEN reading as an upside-down 'F' on the \$1 & \$3 row 10 stamp 5 [Fig. 5].
4. Placing these broken 'E's together is it possible one is an inverted 'F', [Fig. 6].
5. A strange perforation variety is found on some running up the full sheet [Fig. 7].
6. A plate scratch is found on the \$1 row 10 stamp 1 [Fig. 8].
7. The odd 'kiss' print of the secondary printing can be found on some values [Fig. 9].
8. The odd Key plate shading break can be found in row 9 stamp 1 [Fig. 10].
9. The 'IM' in SPECIMEN is broken row 7 stamp 4 of the \$1. [Fig. 11].
10. Damage to 'IM' of SPECIMEN row 6 stamp 2 [Fig. 12].
11. Top of 'CI' of SPECIMEN found rows 5&7 stamps 2 & 4 respectably [Fig. 13].



Hopefully as time goes on, more varieties and values can be added to the list. Good luck in your quest to add these to your collection. For a detailed listing of recorded values etc. head to my free online website ozrevenues.com then to the NSW Railway catalogue and follow your nose.

I would like to thank, in no particular order, the following collectors for opening up their collections for me to view. Don Catterall [NSW]; David Coath [Victoria]; David Hopper [Canada]; Ian Spencer [UK]; Thomas Goronwy [NSW].

Link to Dave's One Frame exhibit on the Railway Specimens.
<https://www.ozrevenues.com/exhibits/qpsz2/f1.html>

LOCAL POST STAMPS OF GRUINARD

Howard J Wunderlich

hjwesq@yahoo.com

Gruinard is an island off the west coast of Scotland. It is roughly oval shaped and about two kilometers long by one kilometer wide. Located roughly at 57.89°N 05.47°W in Gruinard Bay. It is currently uninhabited and has been so since the 1920's although prior to that there was a population of 6 in 1881 according to Wikipedia.

Why Gruinard? Its 20th century history is interesting as there were only two stamps issues, both by Kenneth Gibson, one of the more prolific issuers of modern United Kingdom local post stamps and covers. During World War II the British Government was looking at all forms of weapons it could use in the fight against Nazi Germany and her allies. One area being looked at was biological weapons and a contestant emerged in the form of Anthrax. A location was sought which would be a suitable test area i.e. remote & uninhabited, as they knew the resulting area would remain contaminated. They settled on Gruinard and in 1942 the island was requisitioned from its owners. Eighty sheep were taken to the island and used as test subjects. Bombs were created using a highly virulent type of Anthrax called "Vollum 14578" after the University of Oxford professor who supplied the bacterium.

The bomb was exploded which cast a cloud of infected material that spread on the island. All of the sheep became infected and within days of the bomb blast, the sheep began to die. Although the test was a success, the British Government decided against using the Anthrax weapon. They determined that although effective, the areas of Germany exposed would be contaminated for decades as the Anthrax spores were highly durable and there was an inability to decontamination such large areas.

After the war, in 1945, the original owners sought to regain their island. They were turned down by the government as they could not safely return such a contaminated island. However, as the years progressed and science marched on, a way was found to decontaminate the island. In 1986 the island was sprayed with a decontaminant. By 1990, the island was declared safe and the original owners were allowed to repurchase the island for £500, the sum they were promised to have to pay back in 1945.

The first stamp issue was on 20 August 1987. It was a simple design showing a map of the island and had a value of "7" without any indication of the currency unit (see Figure 1). Stamps were blue on white paper and issued in sheets of 12. First day cancelled postcards exist. In addition, imperforate proofs exist in both blue on white paper (see Figure 2) and brown on white paper (see Figure 3).



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

A second stamp was created by adding an overprint to the design of the earlier issue. The overprint reads DECONTAMINATED 1990 in two lines. Although the original design was overprinted, the original stamp was not and a new printing including the overprint in the design was made. This stamp was green on white paper with the overprint in black and perforated (see Figure 4).

As I am unaware of exactly how the printing process occurred, as to whether the overprint was done at the time of printing the stamp (which I suspect) or done at a later date, technically it may not be an overprint but is easier to describe as such. Again, the stamp was printed in sheets of 12. Imperforate proof or color trials exist in the issued green on white paper (see Figure 5), red on white paper (see Figure 6), and black on white paper with a red overprint (see Figure 7). An imperforate proof of just the overprint exists (see Figure 8). First day cancelled postcards were issued and cancelled by Royal Mail (see Figure 9).



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

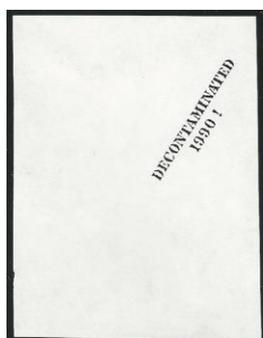


Fig. 8

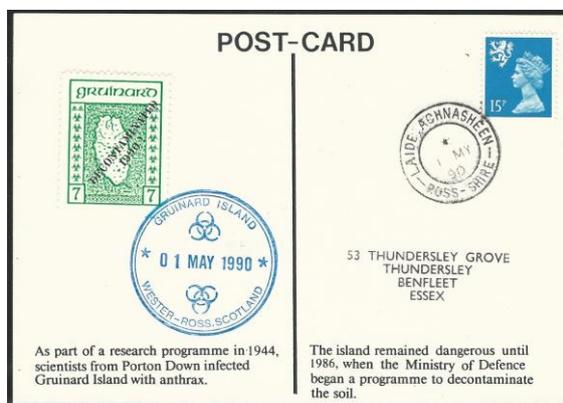


Fig. 9

Unfortunately, Ken Gibson has passed away and I do not know if he had kept records or where they would be at the present time. As such I have not been able to ascertain what the quantities printed or used for first day postcards was for either stamp issues. For most of the issues he made for other islands first day covers generally were less than 30 and stamps were usually in 20 or less sheets. Most proofs were produced in less than 5 sheets. Although many of the islands for which Ken produced stamps, no one else has issued local post stamps for Gruinard.

BRISBANE TOWN POST: A FOLLOW UP

Ian McMahon ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com
and Vito Milana vitomilana@hotmail.com

The article on the Brisbane Town Post in the August 2020 issue of this Journal provided a brief outline of the cinderellas of the Brisbane Town Post which were produced by Timothy Bolotnikoff of Brisbane.

Since that article was written we have found some additional information including a copy of Volume I Issue 2 (October 1991) of *World Cinderella News* which contains Bolotnikoff's account of the establishment of the Brisbane Town Post. In addition, this article includes some covers and stamps which show that, besides being used on covers enclosing the *World Cinderella News*, the Brisbane Town Post cinderellas were used on other correspondence sent by Bolotnikoff.

The Origins of the Brisbane Town Post

Bolotnikoff's account of the establishment of the Brisbane Town Post was:

This carrier service was started by yours truly for a simple reason that I wanted to stick labels on every letter sent out and cancell [sic] them in a way a real post office might. The purpose of the post is to carry letters to the nearest mail box only (so, oh mighty Australia Post, I am not infringing your monopoly!!!).

This service is for my enjoyment, I have not sold a single stamp to a collector as yet, although the post started in June.

So far five stamps were issued in three batches. The new stamps were issued because the volume of my mail exhausted the previous supplies.

The way they were cancelled was usually with few ugly strokes of pen, but a proper rubber stamp will be ready soon. If you receive this magazine by mail, you'll probably find a Brisbane Town Post stamp on the back of the envelope.

Although most of the examples of the stamps we have recorded have been used on covers, there are a few 'mint' examples suggesting that at least some copies of the stamps have become available to collectors.

Cancellations

Bolotnikoff kept his promise to produce 'a proper rubber stamp' with all stamps used from the second half of 1991 cancelled with a circular cancel with BRISBANE TOWN POST and the date'.

Brisbane Town Post Postcards

Two examples of postcards printed for the Brisbane Town post are shown. The first (Figure 1) was produced for Christmas 1991 and has an imprinted 5c stamp inscribed 'HAPPY NEW YEAR'. The postcard was used for an inquiry to Bill Hornadge, the well-known cinderella collector and dealer who wrote the Cinderella Corner column in *Stamp News* for many years. The reverse of the postcard (Figure 2) has a 1c Map of Queensland stamp cancelled on 27 Nov 1991 while the Australia Post stamp on the front of the postcard is cancelled on the same day.

The second postcard (Figure 3) is also printed for the Brisbane Town Post and is addressed to Woodpex 92 asking for information on cinderellas issued at the Exhibition for publication in World Cinderella news (Figure 4).



Fig. 1

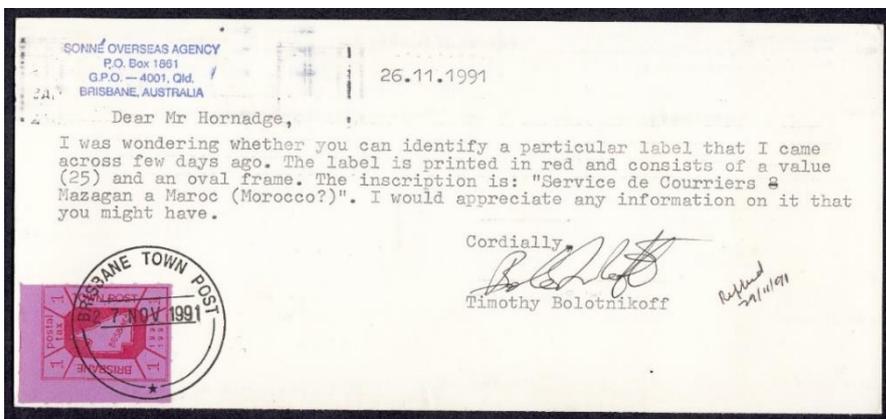
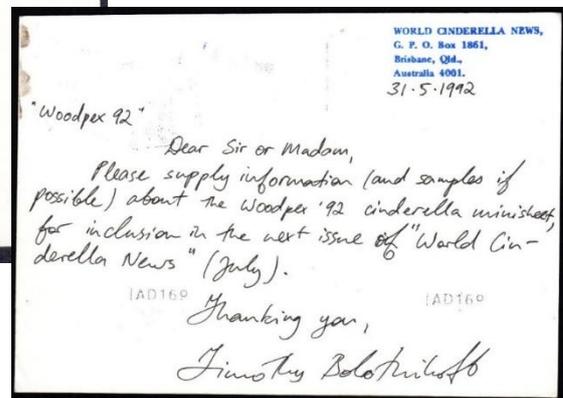


Fig. 2

The second postcard also has a 5c GPO Brisbane stamp on the front cancelled 31 May 1992 while the Australia Post stamp is cancelled on 31 May 1992



Figs. 3 and 4



Brisbane Town Post Rates

The rate charged for posting the World Cinderella News (which was A5 size) was 8c in November 1991 (see Figure 3 in the August 2020 article) and 15c throughout 1992 (see Figures 4-6 in the August 2020 article). Issues posted in 1993 were charged 35c, necessitating the issue of 20c stamps (see Figures 7 & 8 in the August 2020 article).

The standard letter rate seems to have been 6c in 1991, 10c in 1992 and 20c in 1993 and 1994.

Figure 5 shows a standard letter used in November 1991 with 6c in stamps, Figure 6 shows a standard letter used in June 1992 with a 10c 'Visit Sunny Queensland' stamp while Figure 7 shows a 20c GPO Brisbane stamp on a standard letter posted in April 1994. This is the last use of Brisbane Town Post stamps we have seen.

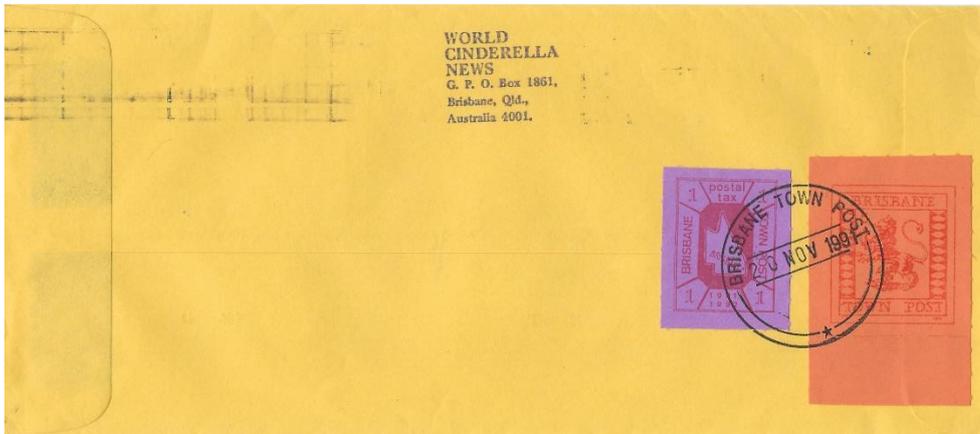


Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

Listing of Brisbane Town Post Stamps

The Volume 3 Issue 2 (Winter 1993) publication of world Cinderella News included a listing of Brisbane Town Post stamps up until 1 January 1992 including the official date of issue. Up to that point 16 stamps had been issued (excluding some gum and perforation

varieties). The following listing is based on the one published in 1993 for those stamps issued up to 1 January 1992. For stamps issued after 1 January 1992, the date given is that of the earliest recorded postmark.



10 June 1991 Brisbane City Hall

1. 5¢ blue on light green paper. Pin perforated. (Printed on paper with invisible gum. Imperforate examples exist and were used on mail)

5 July 1991 Brisbane City Hall

2. 5¢ black on orange paper rouletted (Printed on paper with invisible gum. Imperforate examples exist and were used on mail)



30 August 1991

3. 2¢ blue on yellow paper, rouletted

4. 5¢ red on orange paper, rouletted, gummed

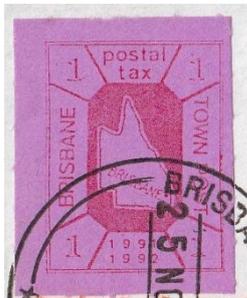
5. 10¢ red on light green paper, rouletted, gummed

14 October 1991

6. 2c green on buff paper, imperforate

23 October 1991 Provisional

7. 1¢ #6 surcharged 'ONE CENT' in purple.



7 November 1991 Map of Queensland

8. 1¢ red on purple paper, rouletted.

1 January 1992 City View
9. 5¢ black on pale blue paper, rouletted (printed tête-bêche, see Figure 4 in the August 2020 article).



[26 July 1992] Central Station
10c dark blue on blue

[30 September 1992] Central Station with handstamp 'CARRIED BY BRISBANE TOWN POST' 10c dark blue/blue

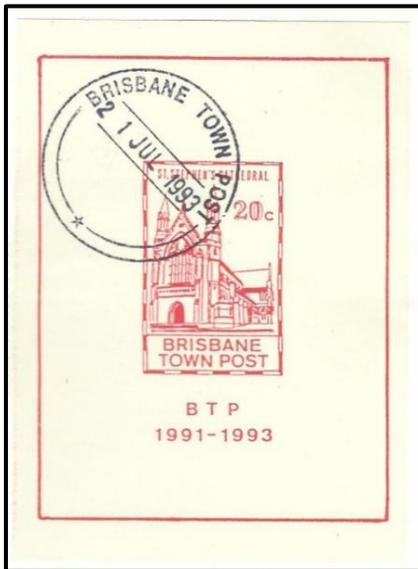


[24 April 1992] GPO Brisbane
5c blue on green (with BRISBANE TOWN
POST in red on the sheet margins)



[24 April 1992] Visit Sunny
Queensland
10c green on orange

[26 July 1992]
XV Olympic
Games
Barcelona 1992



[21 July 1993]
St Stephen's Cathedral
BTP 1991 - 1993
20c red on cream
(miniature sheet)

[2 August 1993] Increase in
Postage Rates, Brisbane GPO
20c red on pink



MAGNETIC ISLAND FREIGHT STAMPS

Ian McMahon

ian.mcmahon4@bigpond.com

I became interested in Cinderella stamps, which in those days were regarded as including railway and revenue stamps, back in the 1970s. I am not sure how it began but my father did on occasion bring home Queensland railway parcel stamps (Figure 1) from the parcels arriving at his work.



Fig.1. 2/6 Queensland Railway Parcel Stamps from Builyan (a small town in the Boyne Valley near Gladstone)

In 1974, Bill Hornadge's book *Cinderella Stamps of Australia* was published. I asked at one of my local dealers for a copy and received the reply that he 'only sold real stamps', and that was despite there being a part set of the Azad Hind stamps in his display window. The Azad Hind stamps (Figure 2) were stamps prepared for use (but never issued) by the 'Provisional Government of Free India' established under Subhas Chandra Bose and supported by Germany and Japan during World War II.



Figure 2 Part set of Azad Hind stamps for the Axis Power supported 'Free India' Government-in-exile



Fig.3 Arcadia Bay
Magnetic Island

When visiting my uncle's house at Arcadia Bay on Magnetic Island (Figure 3), located off Townsville in North Queensland, I had seen freight stamps used on packages carried by Hayles Magnetic Island ferries which ran between Townsville and the Island and had managed to obtain one of the stamps.

Robert Hayles commenced passenger and cargo ferry services in the north of Australia from about 1889. Born in London, he had moved to Australia in 1861 and worked in the mining and pastoral industries in Queensland before buying land at Picnic Bay on Magnetic Island.

On establishing a permanent tourist operation, he built a jetty at Picnic Bay in 1900 and established a permanent passenger ferry service to the Island which served Magnetic Island until 1989 (although his ferries were requisitioned for war duties during WWII).

The freight stamps were attached to parcels carried to the Island by the island ferries run by Hayles. Most parcels seemed to be supplies coming from merchants in Townsville to Island residents and businesses. The Island had an open-air cinema so even the film reels being delivered to the cinema had the 5c green stamps attached to them (mostly uncancelled).

On reading Bill Hornadge's book, there was no mention of the Magnetic Island freight stamps. As a result, I wrote to him describing the stamp and my experience (and that of my relatives) with them and how they were required to be used on packages delivered to and from the Island when carried by the Hayles ferries. In his reply he emphatically stated that they were only used for promotional purposes and were not used for freight purposes.

In the April 1979 Cinderella Corner in *Stamp News*, Bill Hornadge wrote about a threat by some residents of Magnetic Island to secede following disputes with the Townsville City Council which controls the Island. Bill speculated about possible 'local' stamps such as those issued by the Hutt River Province. While these issues did not come to pass, Bill didn't mention the existing Magnetic Island locals.

In the Cinderella Corner of August 1980, he reported on correspondence from a more established cinderella collector, Tony Presgrave:

MAGNETIC ISLAND Mr Tony Presgrave of Townsville, Qld., has supplied us with copies of the stamps illustrated above issued by Hayles Magnetic Island Pty. Ltd. for use on Parcels carried on Hayles' ferries from Townsville to Magnetic Island. The rate is 40c per parcel delivered to the various jetties on the island. The stamps are printed in sheets of 12 for the 5c value and in sheets of 8 for the 20c red value and are stapled into books of 48 and 40 respectively. The books have registered numbers on the front covers. The stamps are sold only in complete books – they cannot be purchased singly. Mr Presgrave says these are the current issue. He is aware that there are earlier stamps going back to the pre-decimal period, but he lacks details and knows only that the design is the same as on the current 5c value. Can any reader fill us in on details of the earlier issue such as denominations, colours, dates of issue. Mr Presgrave says he has included these stamps in his new catalogue on Railway and Revenue Stamps of Australia which is now with the publisher and which will appear later this year.

As promised by Tony, the *Railway Stamps of Mainland Australia* by Owen Ingles, Tony Presgrave and William Craig was published in 1980 and listed the Magnetic Island freight stamps: 1d red, 3d blue, 6d green and 2/- red stamps issued ca 1921 and printed by Hastings Printers Townsville. They also listed the 5c and 20c issues printed in sheets of 12 (5c) or 8 (20c) and sold in booklets of 48 (5c) and 40 (20c). On my visits to Magnetic Island up to the early 1970s, had seen only the 5c stamps used on parcels.

No doubt because of the information from Tony, Bill Hornadge did change his mind and in his 1982 book *Local Stamps of Australia*, he correctly describes and lists them as freight stamps. He commented that:

The stamps are sold in bulk to Townsville businessmen who affix the stamps to parcels before consigning them to customers on the island. The stamps are cancelled by crayon to prevent re-use [although in my experience they were often left uncancelled]. The stamps are assembled into booklets and sold in this form. Since the inception of the service the stamps have been printed by H. W. Hastings & Sons, printers of Townsville. All the stamps have a fairly utilitarian design. The earlier issues all incorporated the denominations and the words HAYLES

MAGNETIC / ISLAND LIMITED /FREIGHT with scrolled frames with varying backgrounds in the lower section containing the denominations. There is considerable variation in this background shading even on stamps from the same sheet but there are three basic types of background which I have assigned as follows.

He lists 1d and 3d stamps issued in the 1920s, and 1d, 6d, and 2/- (which he had not seen) issued in c 1945 with an increase in the parcel rate to 6d. He comments that the 1d stamps were sold in booklets containing 120 stamps (10/-) and the 6d stamps were sold in booklets of 48 stamps (24/-). He also lists the 1966 5c stamp and the later 20c red stamp.

In his Cinderella Stamps Price List No 14 1996 (a wonderful source of information on Cinderellas and now available on CD) he advertised some of the stamps for sale with the description:

MAGNETIC ISLAND FERRY

This is the service operated from the early years of this century between Townsville and Magnetic Island. The service was initiated and operated for many years by Hayles Magnetic Island Pty. Ltd., which in the early 1920s issued stamps to be affixed to parcels (mainly newspapers and consignments of medicines from Townsville Chemists). These early issues expressed in the old currency of pence and shillings are extremely rare and we do not have any stocks. We do however, have a small stock of the third series which was issued from February 1966 when decimal currency was introduced. These are now long obsolete as the present operators of the service issue only a general plain freight paid label for parcels it carries.

Dave Elsmore's on-line catalogue, <https://www.ozrevenues.com/Revenue-Railway-Local-Perfin-Catalogue/locals.htm>, also provides a listing of these stamps with the first freight stamps listed as being issued in about 1919 with a 1d red denomination for newspapers and a 3d blue denomination for parcels. He does not record the 2/- value. Dave includes additional information on variations in the stamps including the rouletting of the 6d stamp (11 or 12) and the different settings of the 20c and 50c stamps.

The 1d stamp is shown in Figure 4 while I have never seen a copy of the 3d although one is illustrated on Dave's site, nor the 2/- value recorded by Ingles, Presgrave and Craig. The 6d green stamp is shown on Figure 5 and was used until replaced by the 5c stamp (Figure 6) in 1966. In about 1971 20c and 50c violet stamps were issued in a basic design, 20c for letters and 50c for parcels (Figure 7). Both stamps exist with large and small 'c' with the 20c stamp shown having a large 'c' and the 50c a small 'c'. Hayles's successor, Magnetic Island Ferries, used a 'freight paid' stamp shown in Figure 8.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



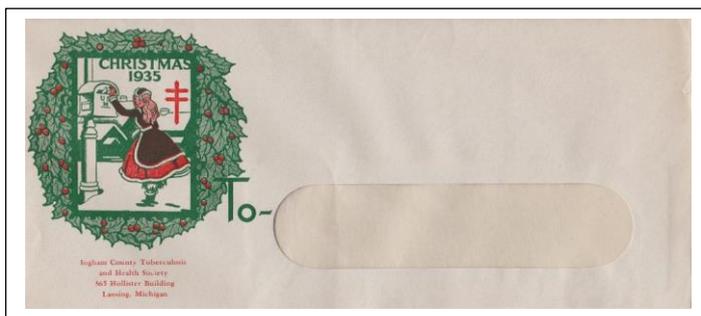
Fig. 8

CHRISTMAS SEAL 1935 USA: PROGRESSIVE PROOF PAIRS

Marilyn Gendek, Editor



This set was obtained from a CSCA Club Book sale which is available to members. If you would like to participate in the Club Book sales contact Dave Elsmore, Club Book Superintendent ozrevenues@gmail.com



1935 campaign cover

Ingham County Tuberculosis and Health Society, Lansing Michigan

From the website of John Denune's ChristmasSeals.net

AUSTRALIA'S PIGEON POST

Jack Van Beveren annejack3@bigpond.com

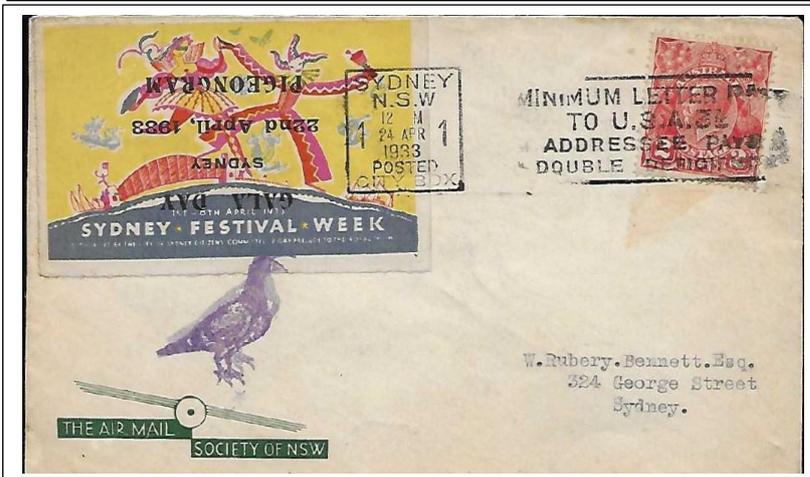
Australia's first 'Pigeongram' race took place at the Sydney Royal Agricultural Society Showground on 22 April 1933, as part of a festival week held in Sydney from 1-8 April. A flight of 3000 pigeons was arranged and messages could be sent for one shilling.

Approximately 550 messages were sent and were collected from three different points in Sydney (Botany, Leichardt, and North Sydney) and re-posted to the addressees. In addition to normal postage, each letter bore a festival week label printed in (red, yellow, and blue) with an overprint in black reading "GALA DAY SYDNEY 22nd APRIL 1933 PIGEONGRAM" in four lines. Labels exist with overprint inverted. All flimsies were signed by E.A. Crome, Secretary of the Airmail Society of NSW.

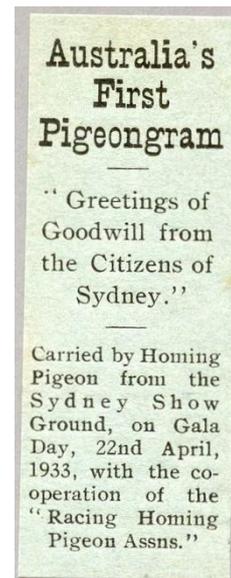


Special cover cancelled at "GALA DAY SYDNEY" with special pigeongram cancel tied to overprinted label. 24 April 1933.

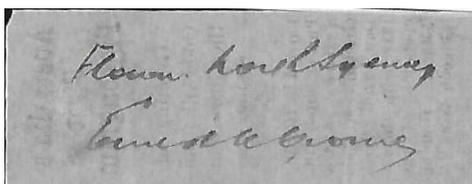
Addressed to "E.A. CROME"



Cover with inverted overprint on label



Flimsy



Signed Flimsy



Label designed by Douglas Annand

BRISBANE VICTORIA BRIDGE TOLLS

What did we do before the internet? A modern research study. Part 1

Richard C Peck, MAP, ACCF

rcp359@gmail.com

I recently came across a bridge toll ticket in some material I was sorting for a friend. What did it depict? How old was it? Who issued it? Within 2 days I had the answer, thanks to the internet. In this study I will take you through the steps I used researching the information through the internet from the development of the bridge, tickets, the printer, to legislation.



In this first part, I will cover the development of the bridge and the toll tickets. To start, an examination of the discovered toll ticket for "Horses and Cattle" reveals the first clue. It is in the small printer's imprint at bottom right, which reads "Warwick & Sapsford. Lith". A search of the www revealed this firm to be an old established Brisbane printer. The next step was to ask the Queensland revenue expert, Dave Elsmore and back came the answer "Victoria Bridge".



The Bridge

A further internet search (Wikipedia) revealed a history of this bridge. The construction of a bridge across the Brisbane River was agreed in 1861. The newly formed Legislative Assembly of Queensland forced the Brisbane Council to pay for the costs. Thus...

The first attempt

...£70,000 was acquired from the Bank of Queensland and work began on the foundations on 22 August 1864. The Brisbane Bridge, as it was known, was a tolled, timber structure which opened in June 1865. It was a temporary structure which was to be replaced by a more elaborately designed, iron lattice-girder bridge. In July 1866, the Bank of Queensland failed, bringing a halt to funding for the project. The State Government was reluctant to take on responsibility for the bridge's construction because it did not want to incur debt. As a result, the timber bridge quickly succumbed to marine wood worm and progressively collapsed. The Council wasn't able to undertake repairs leaving the remnants of the bridge to collapse into the river over the ensuing two years.



The second attempt and tolls abolished

In 1871, an English company, Peto, Brassey and Co, agreed to complete the bridge. The new crossing was an iron structure and a toll bridge which was opened on 15 June 1874 by the Governor of Queensland, Sir George Phipps. The bridge was paid for by significant Council borrowings that were to be recouped by tolls.

However, a lack of revenue forced its transfer to the Colonial Government and the tolls were abolished. But were they? This will be discussed later.

A permanent structure until the flood

The first permanent Victoria bridge had a turning span to allow tall-masted river traffic to pass upstream. When tram lines were laid along the bridge, the position of the swinging span was fixed. There was also a pipe laid to supply mains water to South Brisbane. Unfortunately, this bridge was partially washed away in the 1893 Brisbane flood.



Horse tram at the northern end of the first permanent Victoria Bridge, c. 1890



The flood of 1893

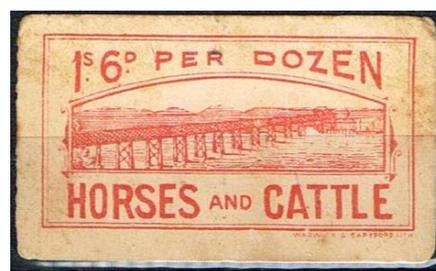
The replacement

Another replacement bridge was built, while in the meantime ferries transported goods and people. The bridge was designed by Alfred Barton Brady and opened in 1897. It was constructed of steel and wrought iron (superstructure), cast iron (structure) and stone (abutments and wing walls - purple hard stone/porphyry, brown freestone and Portland cement). It had two carriage ways and two footpaths. However, as early as 1943, evidence of the bridge buckling from the weight of increased traffic was noticed. Tram numbers on the bridge had to be restricted and the footpath removed as a result.

Finally, a new Victoria Bridge opened on 14 April 1969 to meet growing traffic demands. For a short period both bridges were open, each operating in one direction only. (Content extracted from Wikipedia)

The Tickets

Further information from Dave Elsmore revealed that there was a register in the Queensland Museum which listed 13 tickets. Note the difference between the two types.



Type 1 - 5x2.6cm, no boats pictured. 'Warwick & Sapsford Lith'.



Type 2- 5.4 x 2.9mm, with boats. 'Watson Ferguson & Co. Lith'.

Sales were broken into 3 time slots over 24 hours: 6.30am - 2.30pm; 2-30pm - 11.30pm; and 11.30pm - 6.30am. Animals were only permitted in the last time slot.

10th Sep 1894 - one third of one day's sales

It shows the Horse & Cattle toll at 3d per ticket or 12 @ 1½d [1/6 a doz].

Note the printed mistake for sheep (6/- not 6d, as vouched for by the manuscript amount entered). Trams are also mentioned (crossed out) as well as horse drawn omnibuses for which there was probably a voucher collection.

Passengers	60doz @4d 120sing@1d	1-0-0 10-0
Horses and Cattle	10doz@1/6d 12sing@3d	15-0 3-0
One Horse Vehicles	20doz@2/- 12sing@4d	2-0-0 4-0
Two Horse Vehicles	10doz@3/- 12sing@6d	1-10-0 6-0
Additional Horse	10doz@1/-	10-0
Bicycles	10doz@6d 12sing@1d	5-0 1-0
Sheep	10doz@6d (corrected to 6/-)	3-0-0
Pigs, Goats	10doz@2!/-	10-0
	Total	10-14-0

Tolls were imposed in 1871 and abolished in 1875 but no tickets are known. Tolls were re-introduced in 1893. These were the Type 1 tickets. A new bridge was opened in 1897 with tolls re-introduced, the Type 2 tickets. The printers Warwick and Sapsford are no longer in business, but internet searches give references to works printed from 1878 to 1911. Watson, Ferguson & Co are still in business and have a lot more online coverage available.

The final part of the study will conclude in 2021 with the search for the printers and the introduction and abolition of tolls from the government records.

NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SAMPLE PASSENGER TICKET REGISTERS

Richard C Peck

In the NSW State Archives at Kingswood there are two similar registers of types of passenger tickets from the mid 1930s. They are both indexed and contain:

- Samples of paper tickets since the 1850s
- Edmondson card tickets of all types
- Special tickets (e.g. opening of Central Station 1906, student quarter fare 2nd class, dog, bike, commemorative)
- Free passes (e.g. for Aboriginal people), milk and picnic tickets
- A correlated series of fronts and backs
- An extensive set of paper coupon inter-state tickets.

Images of items of interest from the files follow. You can request further scans from rcp359@gmail.com



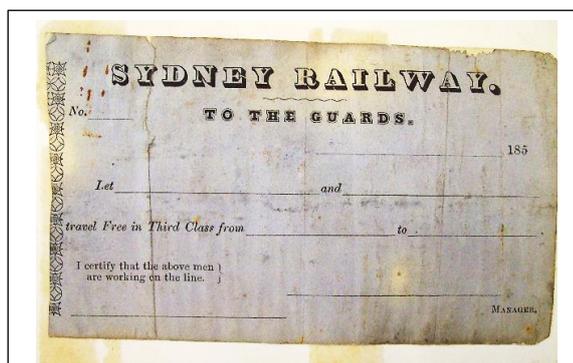
12 month Ladies ticket
1st Class



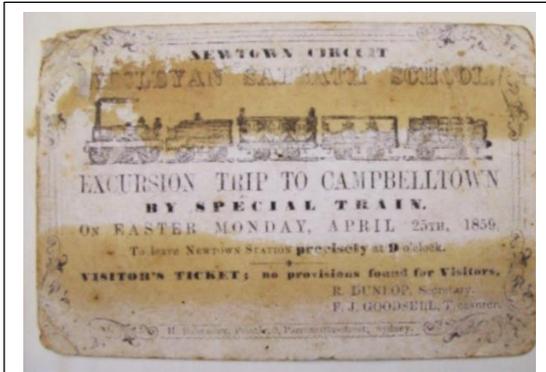
1940s and 1950s 1st Class season tickets



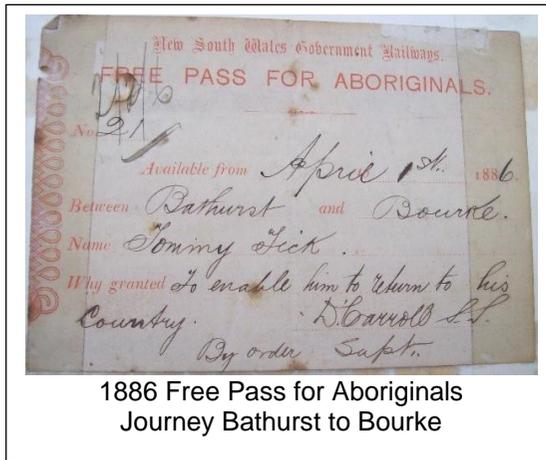
12 month Ladies ticket
1st Class



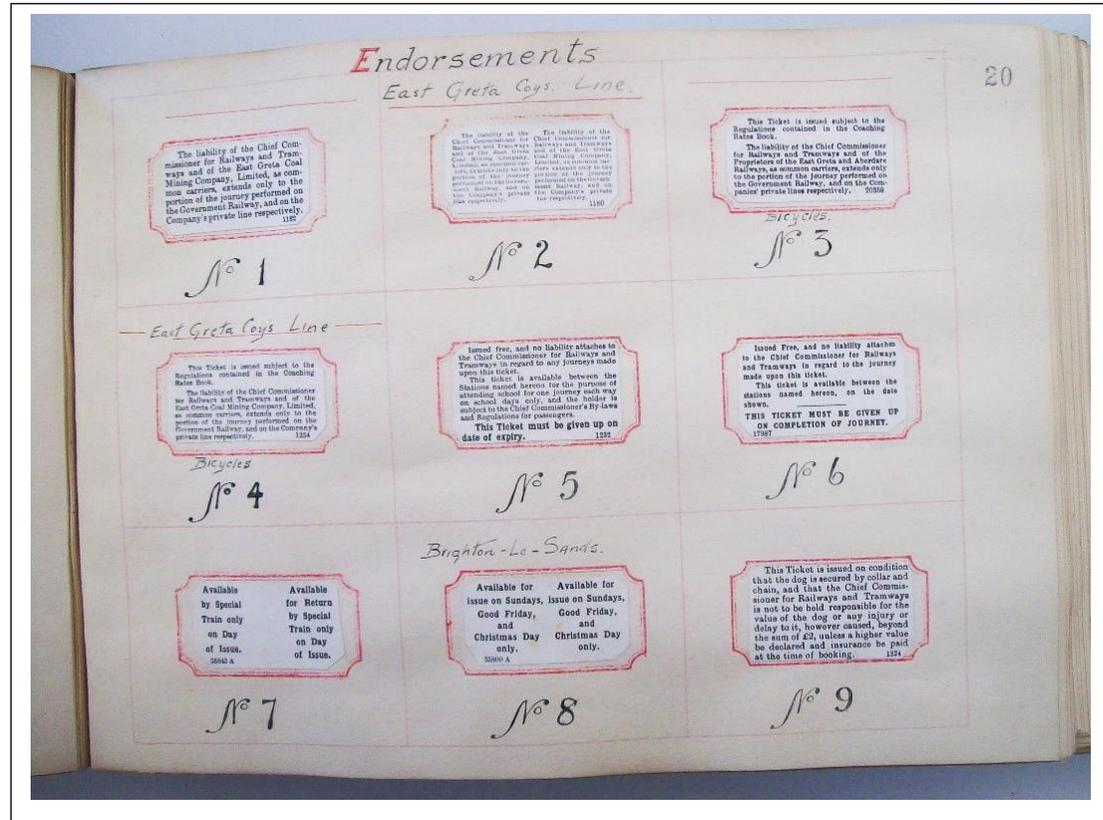
Third Class travel pass for a Line Worker



1859 Newtown Wesleyan Sabbath School Special Train Excursion Easter Monday



1886 Free Pass for Aboriginals Journey Bathurst to Bourke



Endorsements associated with:

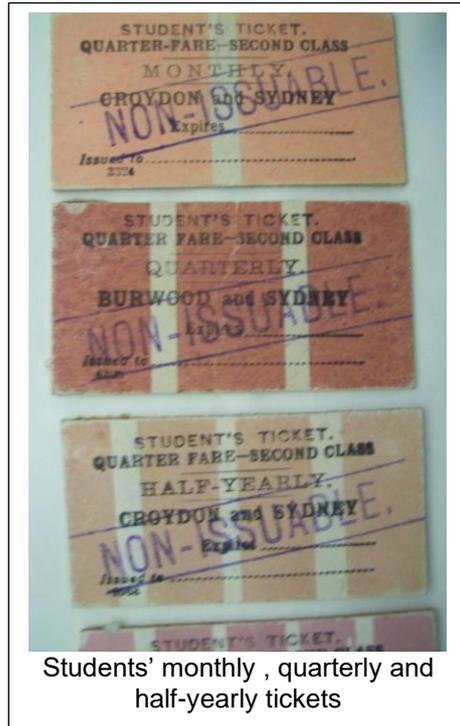
- No 1- 4: Use of the East Greta Coal Mining Company (Maitland) private line.
- No 5: Free ticket for travelling to attend school.
- No 8: Ticket for use on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.
- No 9: Ticket for travelling dog.



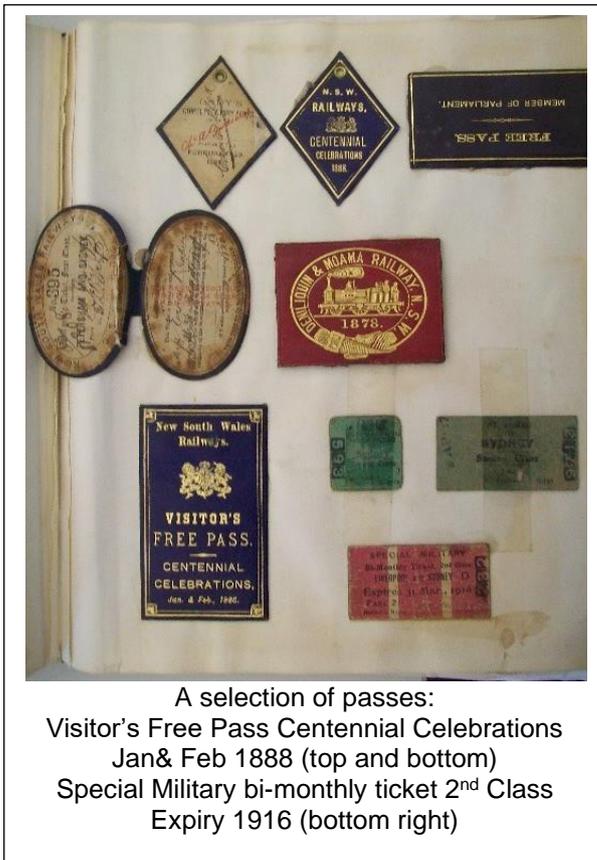
Interstate Passenger Tickets



Official Opening Day Ticket 1881 Windsor and Richmond Junction Line



Students' monthly , quarterly and half-yearly tickets



A selection of passes:
 Visitor's Free Pass Centennial Celebrations
 Jan & Feb 1888 (top and bottom)
 Special Military bi-monthly ticket 2nd Class
 Expiry 1916 (bottom right)



Inside this cover is a Free Rail Pass for a NSW Member of Parliament, about 1900. It Was listed on ebay in 2019 for over \$1000 but did not sell.

NEW ZEALAND BEER DUTY STAMPS

Richard Rathbone Morley, Western Australia
With additions from the Editor

Beer has been named the most popular alcoholic drink in New Zealand and as most will attest, it can be served in a variety of forms from bottles, and cans to “on tap”. Constantly taxed, the excise duty is now included in the wholesale price of the product whereas in the late 1800s and early 1900s, paid tax was evidenced by a stamp placed on every cask or keg.



Beer duty as a revenue subject is popular. This article provides samples of the stamps that were used in association with the New Zealand Beer Duty Act 1880 until they were discontinued in 1915, some background, as well as some references on the subject.



1894. Staff at Simpson and Harts brewery, Wetherstones, near Lawrence in Otago.
(photo from Te Ara)

The first brewery in New Zealand is deemed to have been established in 1835 in the Bay of Islands. By 1866-7 the concentration of breweries was in the South Island with 26 registered compared to 6 in the North Island. Some of this was probably due to the discovery of gold and immigration from Europe. Growth continued in the 1880s and 1890s with 89 breweries registered in total by 1885-6. Most were small but were now a greater source of revenue for the Government.

In 1878, a Bill for “An Act to impose an Excise Duty on Beer” was introduced.

Under clause 19, provision was made for suitable stamps to be prepared denoting the amount of “...duty to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, casks, vessels, or prepared packages of beer liable to duty under this Act, and every Collector shall, at all times, keep on hand a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sale thereof, if there be any brewerv in his district; and such stamps shall be sold by such Collector only to the brewers carrying on business in his district”.

The Bill also stated that the stamps were to be applied to the spigot or tap-hole on each vessel in which any beer was contained. The Beer Duty was set at 1½d per gallon on “colonial” beer. Beer Duty stamps were prepared in 1878 and some brewers had been persuaded to pay unofficially before legislation came into effect. This series of stamps, engraved by William Bock, were rectangular in shape (93x50mm).

But the Beer Duty Bill was rejected at the second reading on 3 October 1878 and it was withdrawn. The brewers and publicans had vigorously opposed the Bill.



1878 sample 1½d per gallon. Courtesy Dave Elsmore ozrevenues.com

A new Bill was introduced in 1880 which was successfully passed. The Beer Duty Act came into effect in 1880 which established a 3d per gallon duty on the beer. Once again clauses related to the stamps, distribution, use and cancellation were included. A fine of £50 could be imposed for non-compliance of the law regarding applying the stamps.

In 1883 the square shaped duty stamps were produced. There was no change to the rate but every cask was required to have revenue stamps applied. In 1908 a new series featuring King Edward VII was commenced.

The use of Beer Duty stamps was abandoned on 1 December 1915. It was decided to collect excise duty in a more convenient way under the Finance Act 1915. The duty involved calculation of the specific gravity of the worts used in the production of the beer. There were three levels per gallon of beer starting at 3d and 12/16 of a penny. The duty was to be paid "on the day following that on which the worts for the manufacture of the beer are pitched for fermentation".

Some stamps may be found with a large circular punch hole which is considered to have invalidated the stamp when no longer required. Intact mint examples of the Beer Duty stamps are known but these are rare. Samples of these can be found in various auction and specialist catalogues as well as museums such as Puke Ariki and Te Papa.

Bibliography and further information

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New Zealand's Specific Purpose Revenue Stamps. Mowbray Collectibles.

<https://www.mowbrays.co.nz/files/ref-articles/new-zealands-specific-purpose-revenue-stamps-reference-article.pdf>

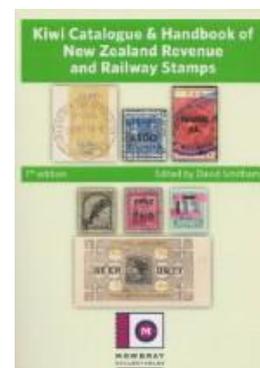
NZ Revenues <http://nzrevenues.co.nz/product-category/beer-duty/>

Papers Past. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>

Also see – Barefoot and RPSNZ Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol

Kiwi Catalogue & Handbook of New Zealand Revenue & Railway Stamps, Edited by David Smitham.

The revenue stamps section is contained in 9 appendices: rates of duties applicable; early (pre-1867) cancels; an updated listing of SPECIMEN & fake revenue denominations; listing of impressed revenues; QVLT & Coat of Arms ultra-high value denomination listings; small numbers of stamps printed; numbers and dates of printings of overprinted revenue stamps; and Beer Duty scarcity ratings. Available from Mowbray Collectibles: <https://www.mowbrays.co.nz/retail-sales/books.html>



Facsimiles of some of the new square design stamps issued 1883.



Facsimiles with punch holes

**Revenue Review, Dave Elsmore
Stamp News 2005**

Rare Zealand Beer Duty Stamp sells for \$15,000

While in NZ in January I called in to see Alan Craig in Hamilton on the North Island. Alan's shop is known for good stock of Revenues & Cinderella's. Alan also put his mark on New Zealand Beer Duty Stamps, when back in 1997 A Craig & G Turner produced a postal bid sale of NZ beer duty stamps, but instead of the catalogue being full of the lots for sale they decided to make it into the most concise record of NZ beer duty stamps ever written about. This included archival research, sheet make up and a complete list of known die proofs etc. An excellent publication, which should be in the library of every NZ revenue collector. While in Alan's shop he told me a story about the very rare single issue 1908 Edward VII one hundred & six gallon 26/6d [fig 2]. One of Alan's customers was a well known underworld figure who collected beer duty stamps; he was missing the 26/6d until it came up in Alan's sale in 1997. He was unaware several other serious collectors of beer duties were also missing this stamp, and after heated bidding, the stamp (which as you can see in the picture has been fairly knocked around with a big piece missing lower right) was finally won by the underworld figure for \$15,000. Alan wonders if it will ever be seen again.



26/6d
Sold 2005 for \$15000
Stamped "W, Strachan & Co, 12 Jul 1915, Dunedin"
(Brewers of Kaka Ale)

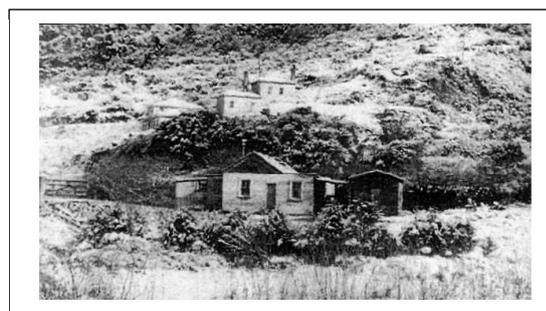


13/- unused with invalidation hole
Simpson & Hart rubber cachet - same brewery as on first page.
(Mowbray Collectibles, Sept 2019)



Two varieties 13/- Beer Duty. Claret variety was a new discovery by Dave Elsmore in 2005

Stewart's Brewery and house (rebuilt), post 1938. Greymouth. Set up by Robert Stewart from Glasgow in 1880. The last small brewery by mid 20thC not controlled by the big two breweries. (West Coast NZ History)



NEW ZEALAND TUBERCULOSIS SEALS

Part 3 – Covers and publicity

David Stalker

The series of articles (April 2020 and August 2020) on this subject concludes with a look at the use of New Zealand Tb issues on cover and some of the “point of sale” publicity.



Fig. 1 – 1953 Auckland Tb Seal on cover

Covers bearing New Zealand Tuberculosis Seals are uncommon, though not expensive. I have been trying to collect one example from each year of issue but to date have only got about 50% of them. It is surmised that either, most of the seals were purchased and not used (certainly it is relatively easy to obtain unused sheets of seals which may indicate purchase and non-use), or that simply they were not regarded as collectible.

The exact dates of issue of the Tb seals are not known except for the first seal from Auckland (ref 1.). In a report in the Auckland Star of 27th October, 1953 the Mayor of Auckland, Sir John Allum launched the campaign, announcing that the campaign was to open officially on 2nd November, 1953. He is pictured attaching the first Tb seals on an envelope. The New Zealand Herald of 14th October 1953 also ran an article with advance publicity for that year's issue of the Auckland Tb seals.



Fig. 2 – 1953 NZ Federation of Tb Associations Tb Seal on cover.

No equivalent publicity has been seen for the New Zealand Federation of Tb Associations that also issued a Christmas Tb Seal in 1953. There was also a flyer for the 1953 Auckland Tb Seal, as shown in the April 2020 issue of the Journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club of

Australasia (ref 1). Examples of the first two Tb seals on cover are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The Auckland seal is on a souvenir cover for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II postmarked on 9th December 1953 and the first NZ Federation Tb seal is on a cover postmarked on 1st December 1953.

Publicity for the 1954 NZ Federation of Tb Associations issue was more extensive. A competition was run to design a seal – also shown in the April 2020 issue (ref 1). As the dates of issue of nearly all the seals are not known, no first day of issue covers can be confirmed. The earliest dated covers I have are from 1967 and 1970. The cover from 1967 (Figure 3) is interesting as the seal is on a first day cover for the annual New Zealand Post Christmas stamp on 3rd October 1967. Was there a tie-up in terms of issue dates? A 1970 “on piece” item, also from early October (2nd October 1970) is shown in Figure 4 but is postmarked one day after the issue of the 1970 Christmas stamp, although there is no Christmas stamp on the piece. This is a good use by the Wellington Tuberculosis Association. Was this the first day of issue of the Christmas seal?

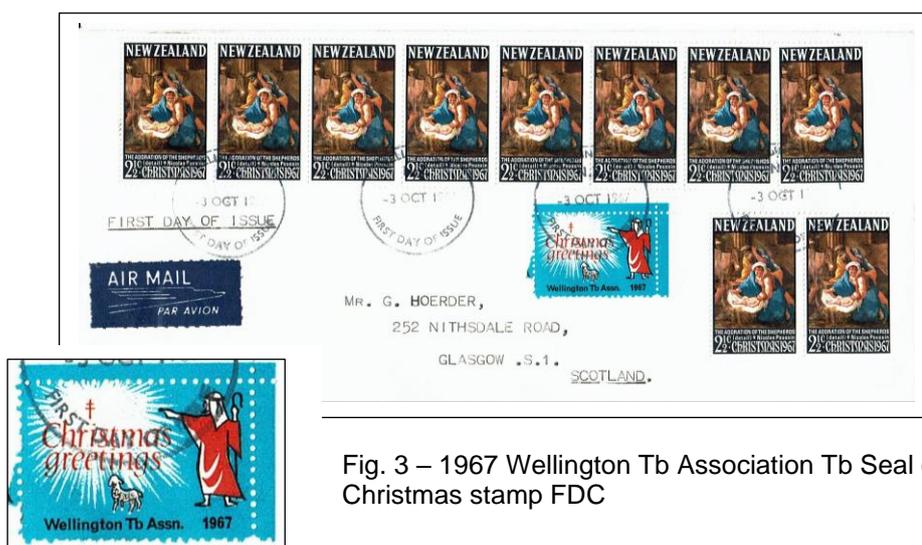


Fig. 3 – 1967 Wellington Tb Association Tb Seal on 1967 Christmas stamp FDC

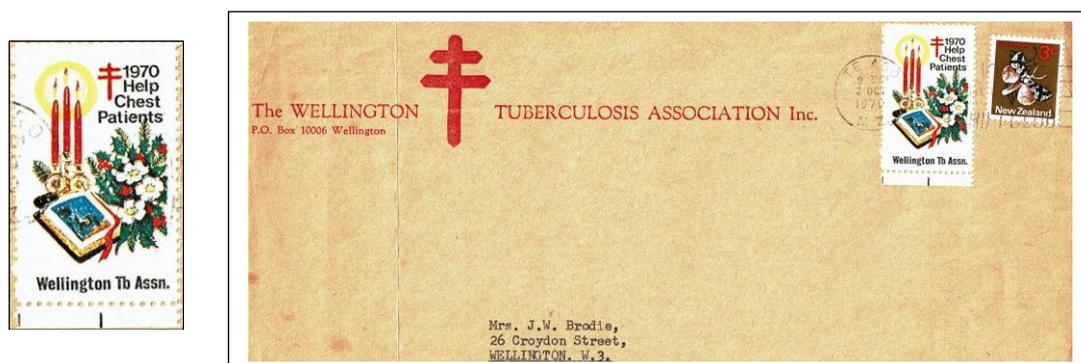


Fig. 4 - 1970 Wellington Tb Association Tb Seal “on piece” from 2nd October 1970

Tb seals were not valid for postage. The examples below show one (Figure 5) caught by the Post Office incurring a 10c double deficiency charge. Occasionally items escaped the eagle-eyed Post Office staff and got through with no charge (Figure 6). The seal on this cover was used 3 years after it had been issued. Tb seals were sold by Stationers, Chemists and from Christmas card counters and “point of sale” advertising cards and posters were produced. The 1955 card (Figure 7) urges people to support the Annual

Appeal by the Auckland TB Association, although the only seal issued that year was by the New Zealand Federation of Tb Associations.

Fig. 5 – 1971 NZ Federation of Tb Associations cover with double deficiency of 10c added.



Fig. 6 – 1978 – 79 Auckland and Northland Tb seal on cover, dated in 1981 having “escaped” the postal system

I have several publicity cards in the same vein, issued by Auckland TB Association with the seals issued by the NZ Federation of Tb Associations. Presumably there were similar cards produced in Wellington and elsewhere, but I have not come across any so far.

Some of the cards were designed to fold out and stand on the counter, as was the card for 1964 in Figure 8. The stated price of 30 for 2/6 was wrong and was “corrected” on subsequent posters (Figure 9) by simply blanking out the numbers. The number should have been 25.



Fig. 7 - 1955 publicity card urging people to support the Annual Appeal by the Auckland TB Association.

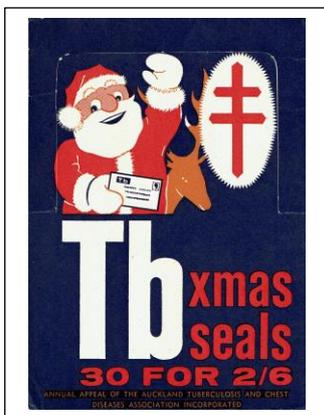


Fig 9 – 1964 poster with “corrected” number of seals

Fig 8 – 1964 card designed to fold out and stand on the counter



Usually the image on the card related to the image on the seal but the example from 1965 (Figure 10) shows two young “healthy” boys.

Fig. 10 – 1965 poster for Auckland and Northland Tb seal



Fig. 11 – 1956 card publicising the local Tb Association on behalf of the New Zealand Federation of Tb Associations

Publicity cards post decimalisation give a price of 25 for 25c or 16 for 20c as appropriate to the sheet size. The card from 1956 (Figure 11), issued by the New Zealand Federation of Tb Associations, in support of the local Tb Associations, is the only one I have seen from the NZ Federation. Presumably there were more.

Points to ponder

I have tried, unsuccessfully, over the years to find answers to the following questions; perhaps readers can either provide me with the answers or point me in the direction to look for the answers:

1. How many of each Tb seal were issued?
2. What revenues were raised from each issue?
3. Apart from the first Auckland and Northland seal, I have no information on actual dates of issue.

References:

1. Stalker, D., New Zealand Tuberculosis Seals, *The Journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia*, Vol. 34, No. 1, April 2020
2. Stalker, D., New Zealand Tuberculosis Seals, Part 2, *The Journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club of Australasia*, Vol. 34, No. 2, August 2020.

AUSTRALIA POST PARCEL LABELS

Richard C Peck



SANTA CLAUS POST, ST. NICHOLAS & SIMILAR LABELS

Eric J Frazer eric.frazer@internode.on.net

It takes something special to cause me to deviate from my passion for official postal labels and forms. But, about a decade ago, I came across an enchanting label on a postcard which I initially mistook for a Toy Stamp (see Figure 1). However, a little investigation revealed that Santa Claus Post and St. Nicholas Post labels were produced by the Dennison Manufacturing Co (Framingham, Mass.) in the early 1900s and sold in booklet form. Apparently, the period of greatest usage was 1908-1912.

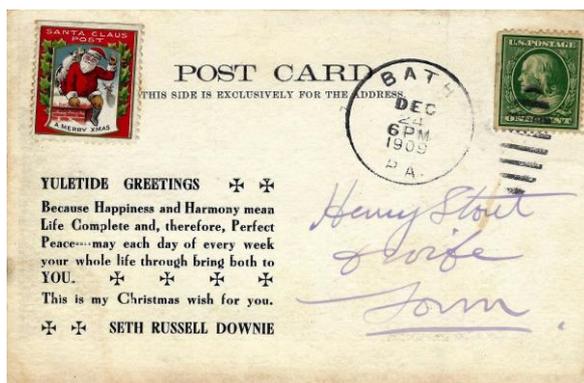


Fig. 1 (Bath, Pennsylvania 24 Dec 1909)

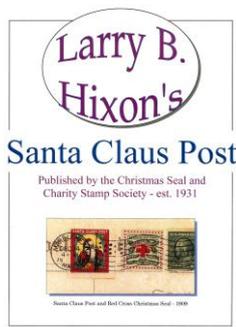


Fig. 2

All my examples appear on postcards which usually have their own particular old world charm (e.g., see Figure 2). A number of these labels, scanned from the postcards, are shown in Figure 3. A range of similar labels exist with different wording, e.g., Christmas Post, Xmas Post, Christmas Mail, Xmas Mail, and Xmas Special Mail. The author's dalliance with these labels lasted for only a couple of years as it became apparent that anything approaching a fulsome collection would take significant time and resources. However, I must admit that, while postal labels are more abundant and less expensive, they do not have the same artistic and nostalgic appeal.



Fig. 3 All labels 1908 except St. Nicholas Post|Xmas Delivery 1913



Fortunately, for those who might like to research or collect this wonderful material, an inexpensive catalogue, *Larry B. Hixon's Santa Claus Post*, (Figure 4) was published by the Christmas Seal & Charity Stamp Society (<https://www.seal-society.org>) in 2002. It is obtainable at:

<https://www.christmasseals.net/store/us-christmas-seals/literature-larry-b-hixons-santa-claus-post>

LIONS CHRISTMAS SEALS: CINDERELLA EXHIBIT

Joan Orr

jorrad35@bigpond.com



Christmas Seals

History: A City of Brisbane Lions Club project in aid of the Endeavour Foundation who financed the promotion, production and distribution of the Seals whilst the Lions Club controlled the yearly designs and quality of printing.

Two years in the planning, the first issue **7th October 1984** was a pilot project in Queensland only. The promotion was advertised in Stamp News, The Australian Lion and direct mailing by the Endeavour Foundation to their Australia Wide Art Union buyers and the media.

Each Lions Club bought "**Lions Christmas Seals**" at a discounted price of \$2.50 per sheet of 30 seals to sell at \$3.00. Orders were minimum 50 sheets post free to the club. Canvassing for sales was to be local businesses only so as not to compete with Australia Post sales to the General Public from their 781 branches throughout Queensland.

"**Lions Christmas Seals**" was registered as a Business Name in all states with an eye to making it an Australian wide effort in 1985, with the Endeavour Foundation again the financial recipient.

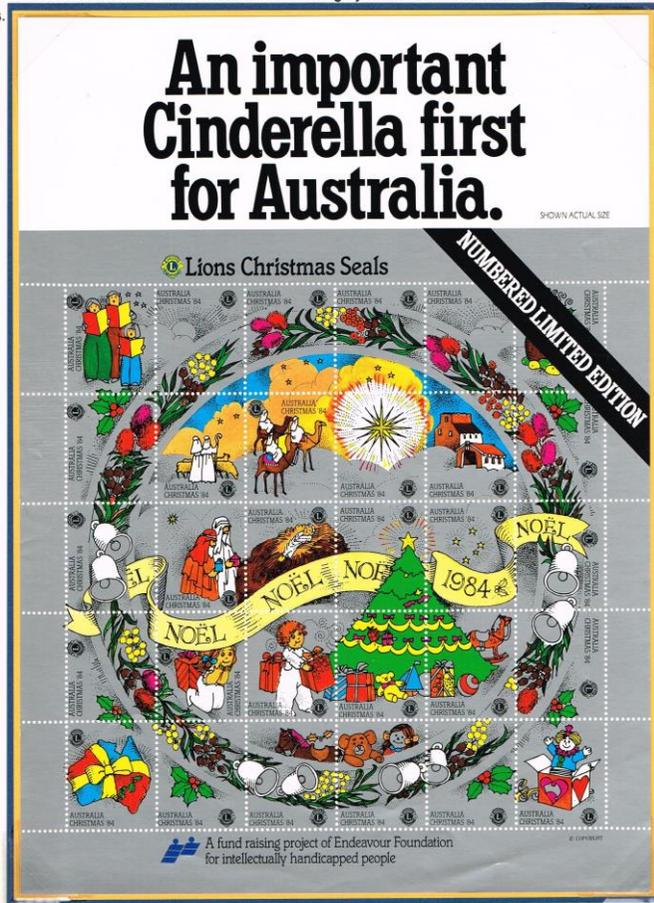
Artist: Carolyn Morgan.

Printing: by Prestige Litho Co., Zillmere on 105 GSM Davac dry gummed paper stock. Inks were supplied by Collie Cooke Consolidated and using a Heidelberg 102F 5 colour press with Fuji FND plates, sheets were completed and sent for perforating/rouletting to C.P.E. Aust. Ltd. Melbourne.

This article consists of some of the pages from a One Frame exhibit (16 pages) in Cinderella Class by Joan Orr. Joan is well known for founding the Nanango Stamp Club in 1987. She is a member and Past President of the Philatelic Society of Queensland, and a long-standing member of The Queensland Philatelic Council. Joan became an accredited National Judge in 1988 and an International Youth Judge in 1992. She has also been awarded Fellow of the Australian Commonwealth Collectors' Club of NSW and Member of the Australian Philatelic Order.

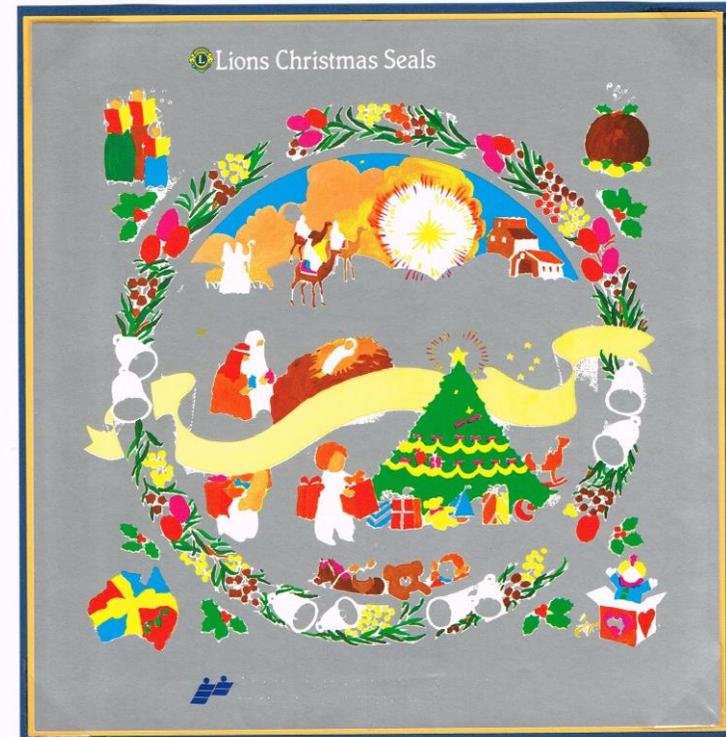
For further information on exhibiting cinderellas, which is a National (non-FIP) experimental class in Australia, go to the Australian Philatelic Federation website: www.apf.org.au

1984 First Issue Promotional leaflet for direct mailing by Endeavour Foundation to their Art Union buyers.



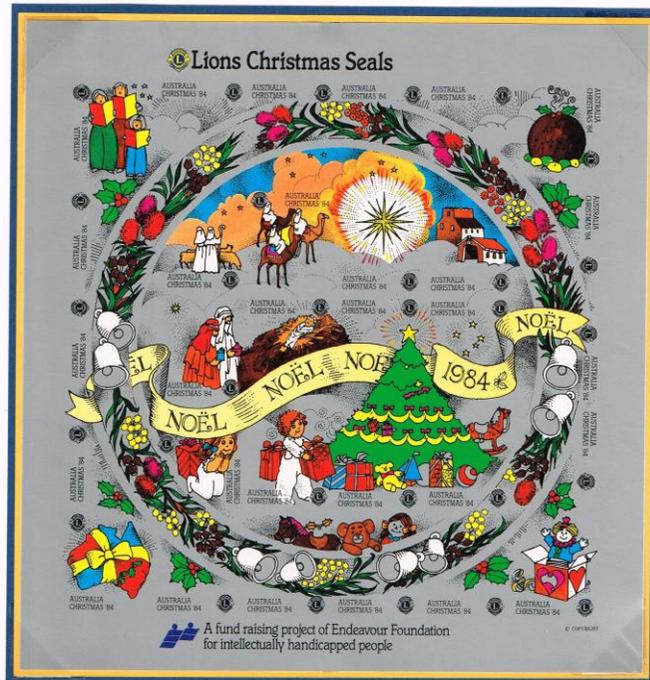
1984 First Issue

Imperforate colour proof before application of black printing.



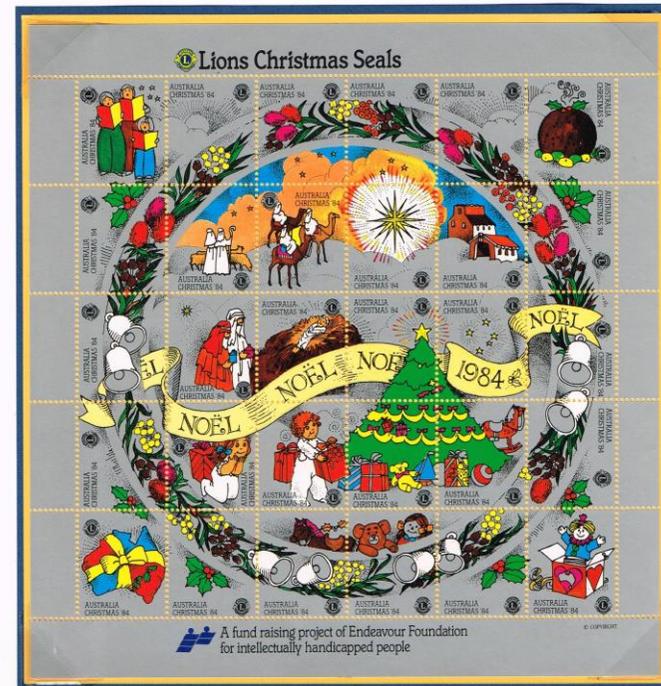
1984 First Issue

Imperforate colour proof with black printing added.



1984 First Issue

Finished sheet P.13.75 continuing through left and right margins.
Top and bottom margins imperforate.



1984 First Issue

Blue print numbers from 1 – 250,000 were added to the top right margin.
Sheet No. 00018 and No. 163023 are shown.





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2020 Christmas Seals - Bedford Group in South Australia
 Courtesy of Peter Simpfendorfer

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P.O. Box 689, CHATSWOOD, N.S.W., 2057.

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CINDERELLAS AUSTRALASIA with
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