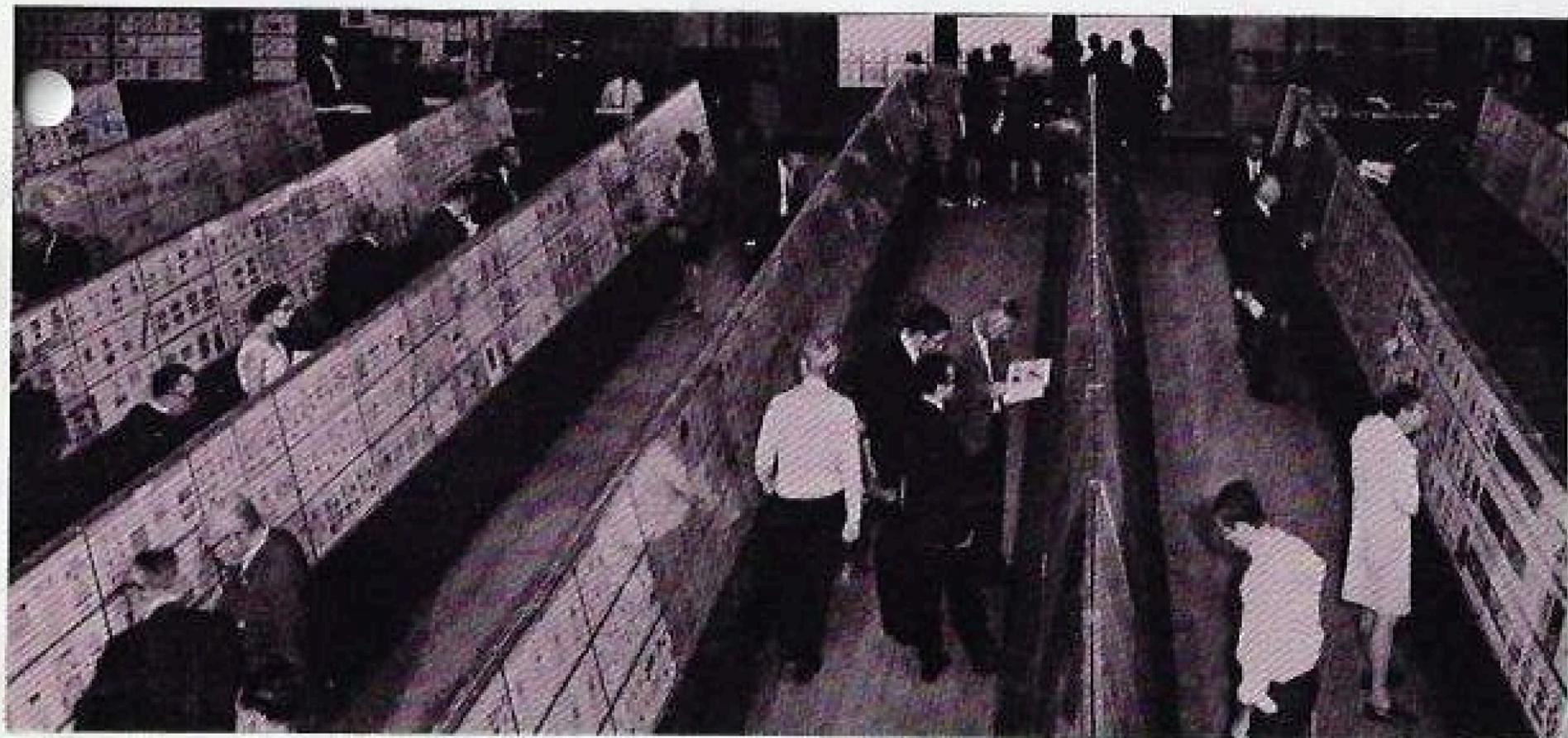


PHILATELIC BULLETIN



**Vol. 17 — No. 6
Whole No. 102
June 1970**

Published in the last week of
February, April, June, August, October and December.
Forwarded by surface mail free,
or by air mail if postage is prepaid.

CORRESPONDENCE:

Bulletin Mailing List —
Box 259, Post Office, South Melbourne,
Victoria, Australia 3205

Mail orders for stamps — Overseas clients ONLY
Philatelic Bureau, 374 Bourke St., Melbourne,
Victoria, Australia 3000

Australian Residents:
Philatelic Sales Section, capital city of State of residence
Clarence St. P.O., Sydney 2000
Russell St. P.O., Melbourne 3000
GPO Brisbane 4000
GPO Adelaide 5000
GPO Perth 6000 or
GPO Hobart 7000

*Enquiries which do not relate to mailing list
or to stamp sales —*
Stamps and Philatelic Section,
Australian Post Office Headquarters,
189 William St., Melbourne,
Victoria, Australia 3000

Information herein may be reproduced in other journals
provided that the source is acknowledged

FRONT COVER:

*The official opening of ANPEX 70. Standing (left to right) are
Colonel F. V. Thompson, V.D., F.R.P.S.L., President of ANPEX;
Rear-Admiral G. C. Oldham, D.S.C., C.B.E., Commonwealth
Director, Captain Cook Bicentenary Celebrations;
Mr. J. Gartner, F.R.P.S.L., member of the ANPEX Grand Jury;
and Mr. J. L. Knott, C.B.E., Director-General of the
Australian Post Office.*

A general view of part of the competitive section of ANPEX 70.

CONTENTS

- 47 Australian National Philatelic Exhibition
- 48 New Philatelic Centre, Sydney
- 49 Additional Philatelic Sales Offices
- 49 Private Overprint on Miniature Sheets
- 49 Recent Photogravure Stamps—Notes on Printing
- 49 Further Booklet Published
- 50 Royal Visit and Cook Postmarks
- 50 Norfolk Island Definitive Series
- 51 Papua and New Guinea—Birds of Paradise Stamps
- 52 Western Samoa—The Great Apia Hurricane Series
- 52 The Lyrebird on Stamps
- 54 5c EXPO Stamp—The Australian Pavilion
- 54 Short Notes

Australian National Philatelic Exhibition, Sydney

The Australian National Philatelic Exhibition was held at the Wentworth Hotel, Sydney, from 27th April to 1st May, 1970, and attracted more than 20,000 visitors. Australian Post Office participation included the provision of a temporary post office and an exhibit in the Court of Honour, and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. J. L. Knott, was invited by the ANPEX organisers to perform the official opening ceremony.

Addressing a large crowd, Mr. Knott said that ANPEX 70 was an historic moment for Australian philately — the first national exhibition in Sydney for more than ten years, it had provided the opportunity for displaying many fine collections. The dedicated efforts of the hard-working Philatelic Exhibition Council of New South Wales, and its team of volunteers under the presidency of Colonel F. V. Thompson, over the past two years had resulted in a very successful exhibition. Mr. Knott drew special attention to two exhibits.

"Her Majesty the Queen has graciously loaned to ANPEX an exhibit. The Royal Collection is rarely loaned, and the Exhibition Council and the Post Office, which both represented this matter to the Palace, are delighted with the exhibit chosen.

"My friend Mr. Courvoisier has also sent us an exhibit. Mr. Courvoisier also does not display at national exhibitions, but when we met him in Tokyo at the recent Universal Postal Union Congress he agreed to exhibit at ANPEX 70 as a special favour."

Speaking of the financial problems associated with big exhibitions, Mr. Knott mentioned the fine response from the stamp trade and cash donations from societies and collectors towards ANPEX expenses. He added: "I can also announce that the Commonwealth Government, upon the recommendation of the Post Office and the Captain Cook Bicentenary Celebrations Committee under Rear-Admiral Oldham, has agreed to underwrite the loss on ANPEX up to \$5,000. The Post Office is also spending \$3,000 on newspaper advertising in Sydney to swell admissions."

Mr. Knott went on to speak of future co-operation between the Post Office and philatelic interests, and to announce extended philatelic facilities being planned. The Australian Post Office, he said, believed in ploughing back philatelic revenue to give collectors first class service, and many improvements had already been made—Stamp News Copy (to be renamed Stamp Preview) had been introduced, and was being mailed to more than 65,000 people through a computerized service; the Philatelic Bulletin had been given a "new look"; first day of issue postmarkers had been provided at some 70 additional offices; and the new Post Office first



day covers had proved very popular. Further facilities were also planned.

"Towards the end of this year we will be opening a philatelic sales centre in George Street next to the Sydney G.P.O., with plenty of counter space so we can reduce the queues at the Philatelic Section of the Clarence Street Post Office which is very congested and cannot be extended." Mr. Knott said that the new centre would have display space for postal and private philatelic exhibits, and a reading area where visitors could look through Australian and overseas philatelic magazines. The Department was also seeking a suitable site in Melbourne for a similar facility there.

As from 1st July, 1970, philatelic sales would be commenced at more than thirty suburban and country post offices throughout Australia, and the number of such offices would be increased as suitable venues were determined. First day of issue postmarkers and official first day covers would also be provided at all large suburban post offices, Mr. Knott added.

Concluding, Mr. Knott said: "Our stamp issue policy will continue to be 'middle of the road' as far as number and value of issues are concerned. Sometimes, as in this March and April, there is a considerable number of issues within a short period because of the number of important events falling there."

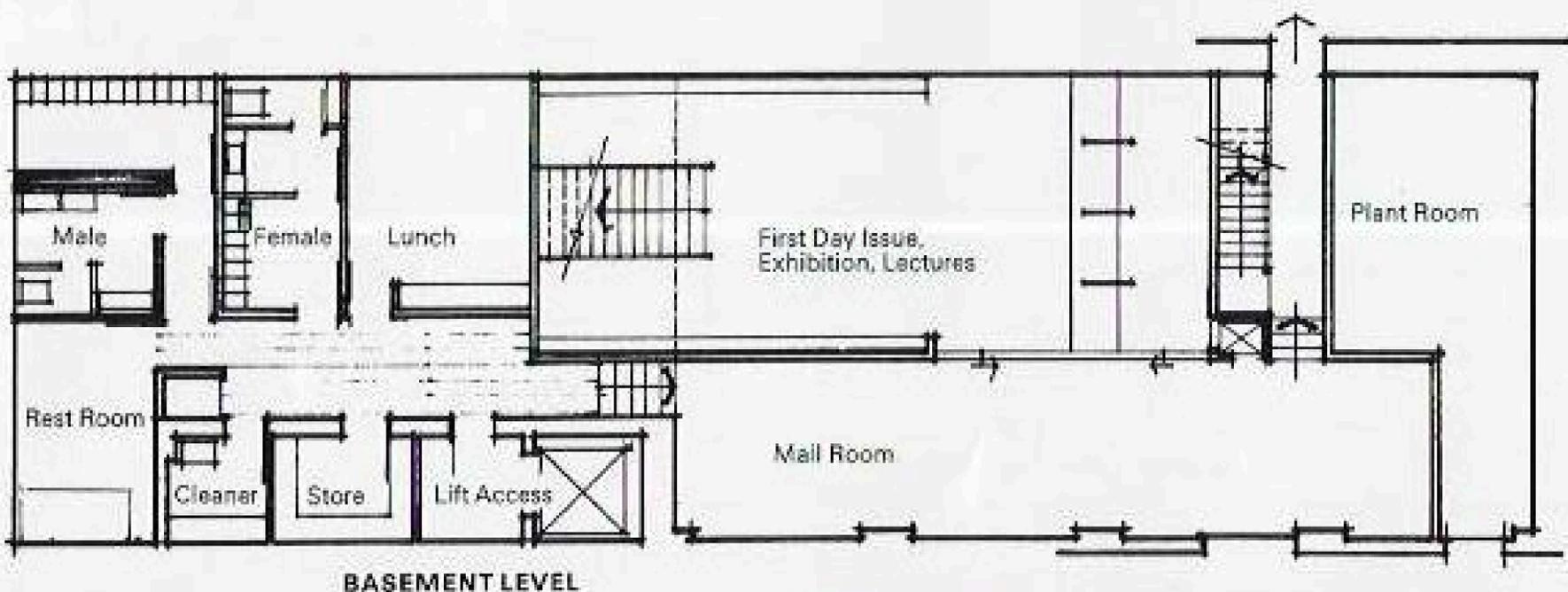
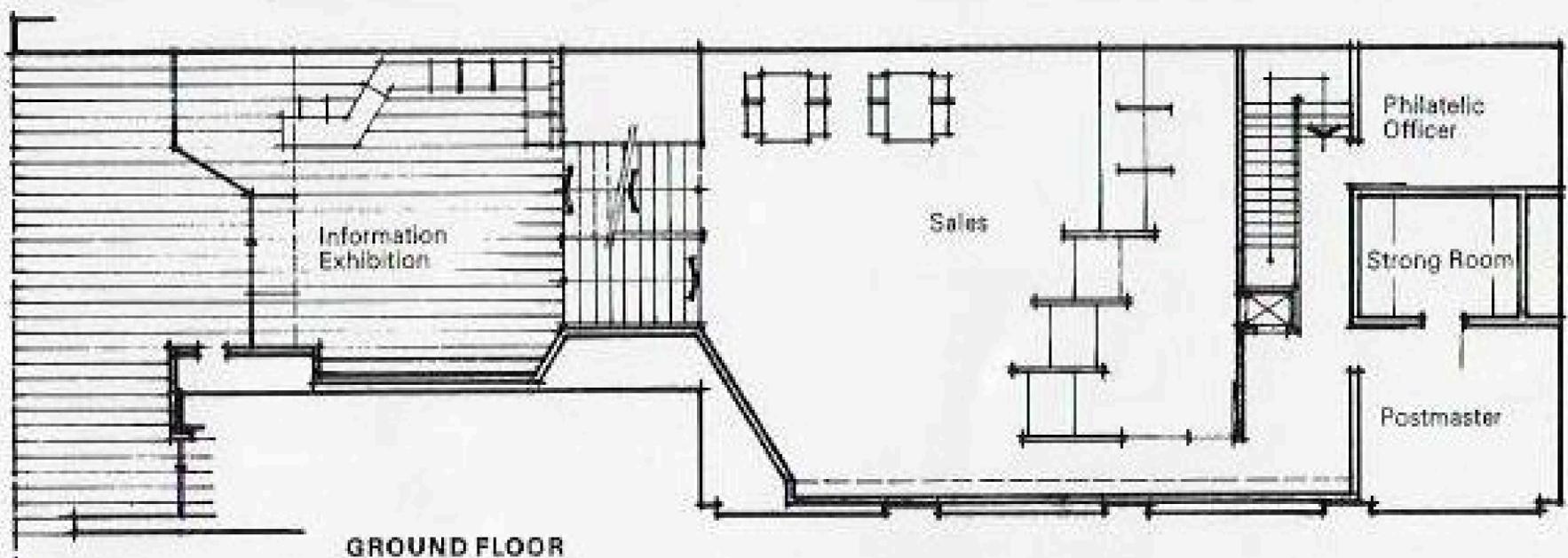
He then declared the exhibition open, and presented Colonel Thompson with a framed set of the 4c and 5c coil stamps issued that day.

The Post Office display at ANPEX comprised material relating to Cook stamps, in keeping with the ANPEX theme. Preliminary and final designs of the 7/6d, and 75c Cook stamps, designed by Mr. Walter Jardine, were shown, together with related proofs; and the current Cook Bicentenary issue was illustrated with Mr. Ingpen's final artwork, trial prints from earlier sketches, and proofs — including six miniature sheets in their joined form, before being cut into singles.

The championship trophy in the competitive class, donated by the Post Office, was awarded to Mr. E. Slade-Slade of Sydney for his display of Australian Colonial stamps.

The special postmarker used at the temporary post office is illustrated. Of rubber, it measured approximately 30 mm deep by 79 mm wide.

PHILATELIC POST OFFICE, SYDNEY

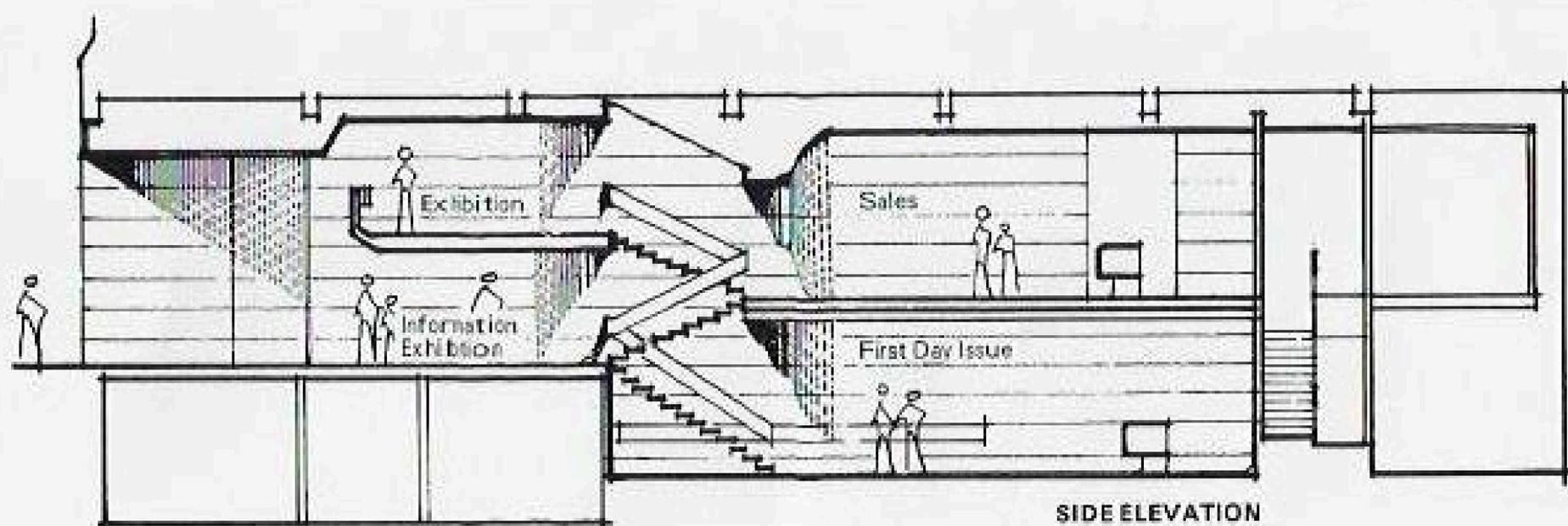
**New Philatelic Centre, Sydney**

The lay-out of the new Sydney Philatelic Centre is shown in the accompanying architect's plans and sketches. Located at 374 George Street, it is scheduled to be opened later this year.

Designed by Department of Works architects in contemporary and elegant style, the shop is divided into four levels. At the entrance, an information-exhibition area is provided, on two levels. The information centre will provide clients with general advice on services and philatelic enquiries, and will have desk space

for writing, affixing stamps and similar activities.

From the information centre, shallow stairs lead up to the exhibition and sales areas. Normally, six counter officers will conduct sales, but provision is made for additional positions when required. Seating is provided, so that clients may write in comfort. Floors will be carpeted, and the building will be air-conditioned. The decor includes a sandstone feature wall, glass and grained board dividers, and wall displays under glass. Reference books and philatelic journals will be available for collectors to browse through.



Additional Philatelic Sales Offices

As announced by the Director-General at ANPEX, philatelic facilities are being extended to a number of additional centres. As from 1st July, 1970, full philatelic facilities (including sales of stamps of Australia, its Territories, Nauru and Western Samoa; postal stationery; philatelic handbooks; first day covers and first day of issue postmarks) will be available from the following post offices:

N.S.W.

Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Broken Hill, Glen Innes, Gosford, Grafton, Lismore, Lithgow, Maitland, Orange, Parramatta, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga.

VIC.

Dandenong, Horsham, Mildura, Morwell, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warrnambool.

S.A.

Glenelg, Mt. Gambier, Port Pirie, Whyalla.

QLD.

Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Southport, Toowoomba, Townsville (as from 1st June).

W.A.

Albany, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie.

Private Overprint on Miniature Sheets

A private overprinting has been made on the Cook Bicentenary miniature sheet of stamps issued by the Australian Post Office. The overprint, on the white border at each side of the 30c stamp, reads:

Souvenir Sheet	ANPEX 1970
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL	SYDNEY
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION	27 APRIL-1 MAY

Fifty thousand miniature sheets were privately overprinted in this way, under arrangement with the ANPEX Executive Council. The overprint is not an official marking by the Australian Post Office, and sheets bearing the overprint are not sold by the Post Office.

The Department's present legal controls do not extend beyond the stamps themselves and as the stamps on the miniature sheet have not

been defaced they are valid for postage.

Recent Photogravure Stamps— Notes on Printing

The 1969 Christmas stamps were produced in the following quantities: 5c (initial supplies) 1,015,095 stamps; additional printing, 3,450,000 stamps; 25c 2,544,000 stamps.

The 5c XIth International Grassland Congress stamp was printed on Wiggins Teape coated unwatermarked paper, incorporating heleon, and four cylinders were used. Colours, in order of printing, were yellow, red, green and black.

The two EXPO 70 stamps were also on Wiggins Teape paper. The 5c stamp was printed in red, blue, bronze and brown, from four cylinders; and the 20c stamp colours were orange and black, from two cylinders.

All of the Cook stamps (including the miniature sheet) were also on the Wiggins Teape coated unwatermarked heleon paper, and all were printed in the standard tricolour inks, yellow, magenta, cyan plus black. For the 30c stamp, four cylinders were used, and the stamps were issued in sheets 40 on. The miniature sheets were printed six on; the printed sheets were then guillotined into single sheets each measuring approximately 5 inches by 6 1/8 inches. Four cylinders were employed for the printing.

The number of cylinders used for the 5c Cook printing was not available when these notes were prepared.

Further Booklet Published

The second booklet descriptive of Australian stamps has just been published. Entitled "The 1913-14 Recess-printed Series and the King George V Sideface and Pictorial Definitive Stamps" it follows the format and style of the Kangaroo and Map booklet of 1969, and covers the Georgian series and pictorial definitives of 1932-34.

Both booklets are available at philatelic sales points, at 50c each (post free by surface mail).



Royal Visit and Cook Postmarks

For the recent Royal Tour and for the current Cook Bicentenary celebrations, special postmarks were provided at many centres.

Over the period 30th March to 2nd May, 1970, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and special postmarks were used in the four States, at 22 different offices. They were:

N.S.W.

Sydney	31 March-2 April, 29 April-2 May
Canberra	23-28 April
Newcastle	10 April
Armidale	28 April
Coffs Harbour	11 April
Grafton	11 April
Orange	1 May
Port Kembla	10 April
Wollongong	10 April

VIC.

Melbourne	6-8 April
Portland	7 April
Swan Hill	7 April

QLD.

Brisbane	13-15 April
Cairns	23 April
Cooktown	22 April
Longreach	15 April
Mount Isa	15-16 April
Mackay	16 April
Proserpine	17-19 April
Townsville	20 April

TAS.

Hobart	2-3 April
Launceston	4 April

To avoid the necessity for collectors to send orders to each office, full sets of commemorative covers, each postmarked at one of the Tour venues, were made available from the Philatelic Bureau, 12th floor, 374 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic., 3000.

The same course is being taken with the Cook postmarker facility. The celebrations, following the timetable of the great navigator's voyage of 200 years ago, commenced in April at Point Hicks (formerly Cape Everard) in Victoria, and will continue until August, in which month in 1770 he finally took leave of Australia.

The places at which postmarkers were provided, and the relevant dates of usage, are:

VIC.

Point Hicks (temporary post office) 20th April

N.S.W.

Kurnell	27 April-2 May
Bulli	27 April-1 May
Botany	27 April-2 May
Laurieton	27 April-2 May
The Entrance	4 May-16 May

QLD.

Coolangatta	13 May-19 May
Gladstone	20 May-26 May
Rockhampton	25 May-30 May
Mackay	1 June-6 June
Cooktown	15 June-20 June
Thursday Island	17 August-22 August

Full sets of the 12 postmarks, on cover and with several alternative combinations of stamps, are available from the Philatelic Bureau. The cover/stamp combinations and prices are:

Set	Selling Price
A. 12 Post Office official commemorative covers each bearing one 5c Cook stamp	\$1.92
B. 12 official covers each bearing a strip of five 5c Cook stamps	\$4.32
C. 12 official covers each bearing one 30c Cook stamp	\$4.92
D. 12 official covers each bearing one 30c and five 5c Cook stamps	\$7.92
E. 12 postmarked miniature sheets (not on cover)	\$6.96

Covers in the sets will be postmarked on the first day of use of each of the postmarkers.

The Bureau will accept orders at least until 22nd August, when the last postmarker is used, and beyond that date if sets are still available.

Norfolk Island Definitive Series

The accompanying illustrations show the 1c, 7c, 10c and 25c stamps to be issued by Norfolk Island on 22nd July, 1970, as part of the Territory's new definitive series showing birds of the area. The stamps were printed in photogravure by Harrisons, London.

Subject to supplies being available, the new stamps will be sold in mint condition from Australian Post Office philatelic sales points on and from the date of issue. Postmarked stamps are expected to become available a little later.

All orders for first day covers should be addressed to the Chief Philatelic Officer, Norfolk Island, South Pacific, 2899. Clients resident outside Australia should use that address also for orders for stamps; clients in Australia may buy from their nearest philatelic sales point, or order by mail from their capital city philatelic office.



Papua and New Guinea — Birds of Paradise Stamps

"In the Ilands onlie is found the bird, which the Portingales call *passaros de Sol*, that is Fowle of the Sunne, the Italians call *Manu Codiates*, the Latinists *Paradiseas*, and by us called *Paradice-birdes*, for ye beauty of their feathers which passe al other birds; these birds are never seene alive, but being dead they fall on the Ilands; they flie, as it is said, alwaies into the Sunne . . ." wrote John Huyghen van Linschoten, a 16th century Dutch geographer, reflecting the curious ornithological views of his times.

Four Birds of Paradise were featured on 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c stamps issued on 13th May, 1970, by the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The stamps were illustrated in the April Bulletin, and these notes were supplied by the T.P.N.G. postal administration. The stamps are available to Australian collectors from A.P.O. philatelic sales points; overseas clients should forward orders to the Philatelic Bureau, Port Moresby.

The King of Saxony Bird of Paradise, *Pteridophora alberti*, is shown on the 5c stamp. Prized by native men for decoration, the bizarre head feathers of this bird are currently traded for up to \$30. The structure of the feathers is so different from any others that the renowned 19th century ornithologist Bowdler Sharpe is said to have regarded them as man-made artifacts when he first read a description of them.

The King of Saxony bird is about nine inches long. The two scalloped crown plumes, blue on top and brown below, grow to about 18 or 19 inches. The black of the back and display cape gives way to yellow-orange wing markings and almost white rump. Elsewhere, the male is mostly yellow. The female of this species is a very plain bird, upper parts grey-brown, and under parts almost white with dark horizontal bars.

On the 10c stamp is shown the Little King Bird of Paradise, *Cicinnurus regius*; this is the smallest of the Birds of Paradise, a little over

six inches long. The glossy crimson back, throat and upper breast pale to orange on the head and tail, and small very dark green streaks lead from each eye toward the top of the head. The two elongated wire-like tail feathers end about six inches from the body in two brilliant iridescent emerald green circular flags. The underneath is mostly pure white, a green breast band separating crimson and white areas. The fan feathers protruding from under the wings are used in display but are normally folded away.

Immature males and females do not have the colourful plumage of the adult male featured on the stamp. Fairly common in the forests, the Little King ranges from the coast to about 2,000 feet throughout the mainland of New Guinea and on some of the larger islands. The female alone builds and tends the nest which is made in a natural hole of a tree. Two creamy white eggs with dark brown streaks on the larger end are laid.

The 15c stamp shows Count Raggi's or the Augusta Victoria Bird of Paradise, *Paradisaea raggiana augustae-victoriae*. This is a medium size straw-brown bird, with a deep emerald green forehead and brilliant yellow crown. On some individuals this yellow area extends to a very narrow band separating the emerald green throat from the dark brown upper breast. The remaining features of colour are a blue-grey bill and yellow eye, with brown legs and feet.

The orange display plumes are normally held close to the body, and two long wires protrude in a graceful curve.

The plain female is straw brown with blackish forehead, crown washed with yellow, and dark brown throat and breast.

Males prefer communal display trees, each individual having his own branch in the canopy. These branches soon become bare and smooth from the continued dancing of the males competing for the favours of females. In display, the male crouches down with wings raised and plumes elevated, then dances back and forth with head down and wings touching. He then begins to clap together the backs of the wings

with a thumping sound easily heard on the ground eighty or more feet below.

Augustaeivictoriae ranges from sea level to about 4,000 feet on the Huon Coast, in certain areas of the Markham Valley and on the headwaters of the Ramu River.

The 25c stamp depicts the Sickie-crested Bird of Paradise, *Cnemophilus macgregorii*. This was long thought to be a link between the Bird of Paradise and Bower Bird families, and even now some ornithologists believe they may build bowers. However, Dr. Ernst Mayr has demonstrated that anatomically *C. macgregorii* is a Bird of Paradise.

The slightly orange-yellow upper parts with orange-brown tail and wing tips show the bird on the stamp to be a member of the Kubor Mountains sub-species. Under parts are blackish. The bird is known to range from about 7,500 to 11,500 feet in quite restricted areas. The stamp sub-species is found in the Kubor Mountains, but another inhabits the nearby Mount Hagen range and a third is known to dwell in the Owen Stanley Range.

Western Samoa—

The Great Apia Hurricane Series

Four stamps whose designs featured various aspects of the great hurricane of 1889 were issued by Western Samoa on 27th April, 1970, and were illustrated in the April Bulletin. The historical notes following were adapted from material supplied by the Western Samoan administration.

The 1889 hurricane was the most devastating ever suffered in the Samoan Islands. It struck at a time when Apia harbour was filled with warships of three nations—Germany, Great Britain and the United States—and many merchant ships. Germany had established much of the trading then existing in the area, and it appeared that the islands might be annexed by that nation; Britain and America did not agree, and with seven warships in the harbour, feelings were strained. Conflict might have been the outcome, had not natural disaster intervened.

Three American warships were present: Trenton, Nipsic and Vandalia. The German warships were the Adler, Eber and Olga, and the British ship was the Calliope. Their captains noted that the barometer was falling alarmingly, but weather prophets ashore asserted that this feature and the accompanying rain were usual for the time of year.

Normally, gales blow into Apia from the north-east, and ships in the harbour have some measure of protection, but the hurricane-force winds now blew directly from the north, exposing the anchored ships to the full violence of the storm.

All ships dragged their anchors during the first night, and morning found them all much

closer inshore. At 5 p.m. the Eber was thrown onto the reef, where she began to break up.

The Vandalia, dragging its anchor, was gradually bearing down on the Trenton, aboard which was the U.S. Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Station, Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley. The third American ship, the Nipsic, was also in trouble, as it had been anchored close inshore, and early the next morning was blown ashore on a sandbank. Five crewmen lost their lives while attempting to reach safety.

At 8 a.m. the Adler grazed the reef with her stern, then a violent sea lifted the ship bodily out of the water, and dumped it on the reef. The crew remained on board for the next 24 hours, experiencing severe buffeting from the seas breaking over the reef and the wreck.

Three warships were now lost, and the remaining four were in danger. The Trenton was perilously close to a reef, and threatened by the Vandalia, whose anchors still would not hold; the Olga was having extreme difficulty in holding off from the Calliope; and the latter was only six feet off a reef.

Captain Kane of the Calliope decided on a desperate attempt to reach the open sea. He ordered a full head of steam, and full revolutions from the screw, and slipped the anchor cable.

The Calliope cleared the Vandalia safely, but went so close to the Trenton that the American ship's fore yardarm projected over the Calliope's deck; as the British ship rolled up out of a trough it was touch and go, but the two ships passed without fouling. The crew of the helpless Trenton cheered as the British ship struggled past. Although being driven at full speed, the Calliope travelled barely half a mile in one hour; nevertheless, she managed to clear the reef by a narrow margin, and was the only ship to escape.

The Vandalia was now in a sinking condition, and some of its crew members were rescued by the Trenton. The Olga finally collided with the Trenton.

After the storm, the death toll was: Vandalia, 43; Nipsic, 7; Eber, 76; Adler, 20; Trenton, 1. Many injured were treated by missionaries and Samoans, and even when the hurricane was at its worst, hundreds of Samoans struggled on the beach and in the surf assisting sailors to safety.

The Lyrebird on Stamps

Illustrations referred to in this article appear on outside back cover

Like the kangaroo, the lyrebird has been depicted on Australian postage stamps several times, and the stamps have been in use over a long period.

Of all birds, the lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*) is one of the most interesting. Shy and timid, it is an inhabitant of the heavily-timbered rain forest and fern gullies of the mountains of the eastern coastline, and in these secluded places the male bird displays his beautiful tail.

The bird's colouring is generally in dull tones of brown and grey. The remarkable tail feathers usually lie back in a line continuous with the body, somewhat like the tail of a pheasant, but they can be erected during display, when the tail takes on the lyre shape so often depicted, and the feathers are lifted over the bird's back and head.

The lyrebird is an excellent mimic, and produces a tremendous range of calls; it imitates the cries of kookaburras, magpies, cockatoos, bell birds, butcherbirds and others, and even animal sounds and the noises of axes and stockwhips.

Its diet consists of insects, worms, centipedes and other similar denizens of the moist earth and rotting logs of the lyrebird's habitat. The hen bird lays only one egg, and incubation time is about 40 days.

The bird was first depicted on a stamp in 1889, on an 8d. value issued by the Colony of New South Wales on 21st January of that year, as one of a series commemorating the centenary of the colony. The relevant Gazette notice, dated 4th January, 1889, had stated that the stamp would be issued on the 17th of the month. The stamp is illustrated at Fig. 1; the flowers on the design are the waratah and honeysuckle.

The design was the work of a Miss Devine, who had been a successful competitor in an official stamp design competition held in 1887 for the purpose of obtaining designs for the commemorative series. Miss Devine had submitted several designs and gained one first and two second awards. The lyrebird design was adapted from one of her non-prizewinning entries.

This 8d. stamp was maintained over many years, not being discontinued until 1913 when all New South Wales stamp issues were replaced by the uniform series of stamps for the Commonwealth of Australia. In the initial issue, the stamp was printed on paper watermarked with the device of a crown over "NSW" and was variously perforated, gauging 11 x 12, 12 x 11½, and 12 x 12. The colour of the stamp was lilac-rose or magenta, the latter shade being the scarcer variety.

In 1899, a chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked as before, was introduced. Printings were in magenta colour and perforations measured 12 x 11½. The same colour and perforations were maintained when in 1902 a new shipment of the chalk-surfaced paper which continued to be used was found to have the watermark devices varied in form both in regard to the shape of

the crown and the letters "NSW". A further change occurred in 1905 with the introduction of ordinary paper watermarked with a crown over a single-lined "A". The perforation was as before but the stamp may be found in either magenta or lilac-rose. In its final form, in magenta only, the 8d. lyrebird stamp was issued in 1906 printed on the type of stamp paper then being used in Victoria, bearing the watermark device of a crown over a double-lined "A". The perforation continued as 12 x 11½.

With slight adaptation, the same design was used for a green 2/6d. stamp issued for use in New South Wales in 1902, printed on chalk-surfaced paper and perforated 12 x 11½ (Fig. 2). The variations mentioned for 1905 and 1906 for the 8d. stamp are also relevant to the 2/6d. stamp, and additionally the latter is found in the 1905 series with perforations measuring 11 x 11 and 11½ x 11. In both the 1905 and 1906 issues the colour was blue-green instead of green. The 8d. lilac-rose stamp of 1889, perforated 11 x 12 and 12 x 12, was issued overprinted "OS" in black for use by government departments in New South Wales, but the 2/6d. escaped similar treatment as by the time it appeared (1902) official overprints of this type had been abandoned.

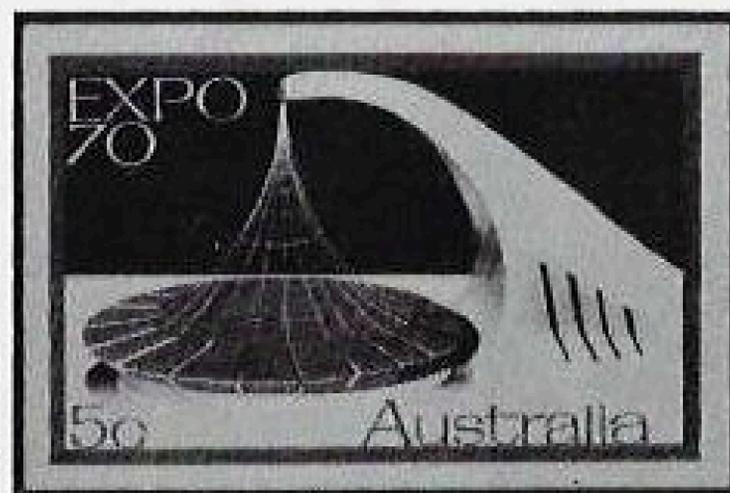
A lyrebird design was re-introduced by the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department in 1932, on a 1/- stamp (Fig. 3).

The design was the work of Mr. F. D. Manley, an artist-engraver of the Note Printing Branch, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, who also engraved the die. The stamp was printed in green, at the Note Printing Branch and issued in undivided sheets of 120 stamps on unwatermarked paper, perforated 11 x 11. The initial date of issue was 15th February, 1932. A small quantity was overprinted "OS" in black for official use, and the stamp is also to be found punctured "OS" for the same purpose (Fig. 4).

The 1932 stamp was maintained in use until 1937 when it was reduced in size to conform with the size adopted for the lower values of the completely new series introduced in that year. The new design and die required were also the work of Mr. Manley (Fig. 5).

The design measurements of the 1932 stamps were 21.5 mm x 25.5 mm; in the new format these became 17.5 mm x 22 mm. The stamp was issued in sheets of 160, divided vertically into two panes each of 80 stamps. It was printed on small multiple crown C of A watermarked paper and perforated 13½ x 14. The two-line imprint "John Ash/Australian Note and Stamp Printer" appeared either on the marginal paper in the lower left corner of each pane, or under the middle of each pane. The normal colour of this issue was green, and shades occurred. The stamp was first issued on 2nd August, 1937.

The second issue of this stamp, in March



1941, was printed from new plates and the stamp design was slightly smaller, measuring 17.5 mm x 21.5 mm. This issue is more readily distinguishable, however, by the altered perforation, $14\frac{3}{4} \times 14$. The same watermarked paper as before was used and the sheet arrangement (two panes each of 80 stamps, 8 x 10) was the same except that double lines were printed down the gutter between the panes. The previous type of imprint was now placed uniformly in the margin below the left corner. In 1942 the form of imprint was altered to read "Printed by the authority of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia."

There was no further change until 1953, when the imprint on the margins of sheets was discontinued. The final change occurred in November 1956, when in accordance with policy the stamp was issued on unwatermarked paper. It continued in use until replaced by the 1/- platypus stamp on 9th September, 1959, bringing an end to the lyrebird design which had been maintained for 27 years.

5c EXPO Stamp — The Australian Pavilion

Dubbed "sky hook" and "concrete dinosaur", the unusual soaring lines of the Australian pavilion dominate much of the skyline at the Expo site at Osaka, Japan. It was designed by Mr. James Maccormick, who led a team of architects of the Canberra branch of the Commonwealth Department of Works. Mr. Robin Boyd, of Melbourne, was the Exhibits Architect.

The pavilion symbolizes Australia's natural wealth, rising from the ground and soaring to a point where advanced technology transforms the raw material into products of precision and delicacy, represented by the suspended roof. Nearby is the exhibition cylinder, set in a sunken garden portraying Australian landscapes, from arid deserts to lush tropical vegetation.

The cantilever, 128 feet high, contains four floors of office accommodation for the staff of the Australian exhibit. The suspended roof is 160 feet in diameter and weighs 200 tons; it is the largest of its type in the world and provides

shelter for up to 2,000 visitors waiting to enter the exhibition.

The striking pavilion was a natural choice for the theme of one of the stamps proposed to mark Australian participation in Expo 70, and the "brief" for Mr. John Copeland, commissioned to design one of the stamps, included this suggestion. Mr. Copeland's two preliminary sketches featured different angles of the building, and the profile view was selected by the Department's Stamp Advisory Committee for further development. The final design, as approved by the Postmaster-General, was generally similar to his early side-view version; however, it differed considerably in details, particularly in the exhibition area at lower left, as Mr. Copeland was necessarily working before the pavilion was completed, and accurate details of this portion of the Australian exhibit were not available when his first design was prepared.

Short Notes

The letter receiver at The Summit, Mount Kosciusko, was in use from 12th December, 1969, to 13th March, 1970, and during the period 11,723 articles were postmarked with the special postmarker associated with this facility.

Further to reference in the April Bulletin, 4,297 articles (including 24 registered) were lodged at the temporary post office provided for the XIth International Grassland Congress, Surfers Paradise, Qld., 10th-24th April, 1970.

A special postmarker was provided at Woomera, S.A., to mark the firing of the ELDO rocket F/9, scheduled for 19th May, 1970. The postmarker design was similar to that of postmarkers used for earlier rocket launchings in the series.

As an additional service to clients in the Brisbane area, the Philatelic Sales Section at the Brisbane G.P.O. now opens at 8.15 a.m. and closes at 5 p.m. on first days of issue. On other days, the hours are 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Monday-Thursday, and 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Friday.

Further to reference in the February bulletin, 2,733 ordinary and 35 registered articles were lodged at the temporary post office associated with the Melbourne Moomba Festival, 27th February to 9th March, 1970. The postmarker (illustrated) is of the same design as that used last year.

Thunderbolt Rock, a local landmark, was featured on a special postmarker used at Uralla, N.S.W., 16th-23rd May, 1970. It was provided in connection with "Thunderbolt" Week, when celebrations included re-enactments of incidents in the life and times of Frederick Ward, the bushranger "Thunderbolt", who operated in the district 100 years ago.

A special postmarker was provided at the Townsville Post Office, Qld., during the Pacific Festival, 6th-15th June, 1970. A philatelic exhibition was held as part of the Festival.

Further to reference in the previous Bulletin, Cathay Pacific Airways' inaugural flight from Perth to Hong Kong carried 2,091 ordinary articles and three aerogrammes as one-way items, and 327 ordinary articles and 15 aerogrammes as return items. On the inaugural Perth-Tokyo flight, 2,186 ordinary articles and five aerogrammes went forward one-way, and 478 ordinary articles and 14 aerogrammes were returned.

All the souvenir packs so far issued are still available from philatelic sales points. Prices are: Flight pack, 15c; Christmas, 30c; EXPO, 25c; Royal Visit, 35c; Cook, \$1.10. The EXPO pack is available in a Japanese language version, as well as in English.

Western Samoa will issue a series of four definitive air mail stamps on 27th July, 1970. Values and designs, with their prices in Australian currency, are: 3 sene (4c) Sir Gordon Taylor's "Frigate Bird III"; 7 sene (9c) Polynesian Airlines' Douglas DC3; 20 sene (25c) Pan American Airways' "Samoan Clipper"; and 30 sene (38c) Air Samoa's Britten Norman Islander. The stamps were designed by Mr. Ray Honisett, of Melbourne, and are being printed by photogravure at the Note Printing Branch. They will be available from Australian Post Office philatelic sales points, for collectors in Australia. Overseas clients should forward orders to the Philatelic Bureau, Apia, Western Samoa.

A Cook commemorative series is expected to be issued on 24th August, 1970. The denominations and subjects are: 1 sene, Cook's sextant; 2 sene, Cook statue at Whitby; 20 sene, Cook portrait; 30 sene, Cook and "Endeavour".





Figure 2



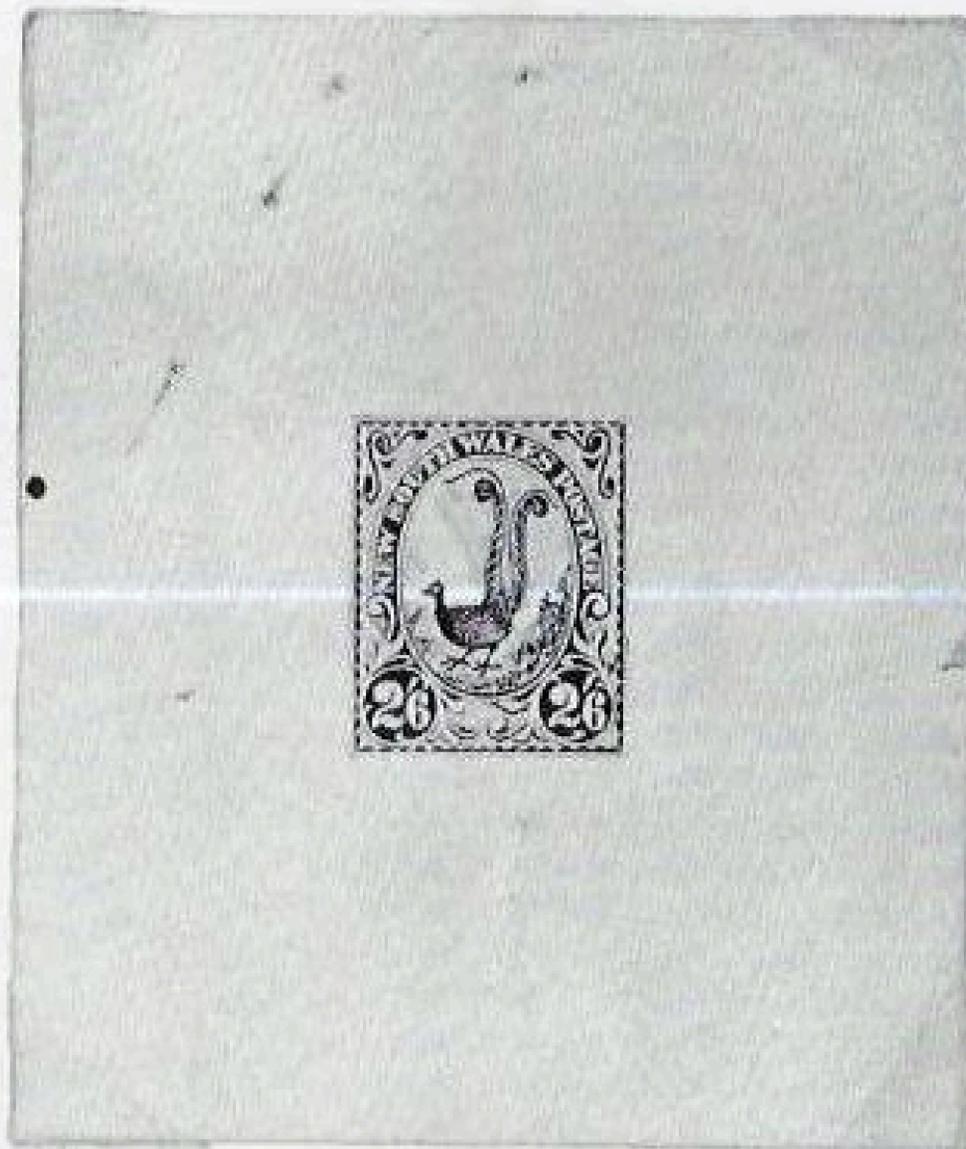
Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Proof in black sent to Department in Sydney on 14. 3. 1903 by State Government Printer, Sydney