

PAPUA NEW GUINEA CALLING

Official Journal of Papuan Philatelic Society

* The font used in the banner is inspired by the corporate letterhead used by Burns Philp & Company Limited, a trading and shipping company whose history is intimately intertwined with PNG and the wider Pacific region.

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Dear PPS members,

This edition of the Papua New Guinea Calling is an excellent one with a broad range of articles that have been supplied by members and as always keep them coming.

It also shows a fantastic overview of our own Alan Grey's Gold Medal winning exhibition from the London show in February 2022 and I would like to thank Alan for being a very supportive member of the PPS. Our congratulations to Alan on this outstanding result.

We apologise to Max Bulley for the typo in PNGC issue number 293 page 9 where Max's advertisement for his WW2 Censorship covers has his email address wrong, the 1 was left out. It should read: "max.bulley1@gmail.com" for anyone looking to contact him..

On a sad note, our auctioneer Mr Frank Wilson has withdrawn from active involvement in the society to focus on health issues and we wish Frank a speedy recovery. However, this will leave the society with a large hole to fill as we need another person to step up and take over the role of auctioneer. If there is anyone out there that might like a challenge then please feel free to contact me directly. This role is important, and we will support anyone who is willing to take over the reins.

The Melbourne Stamp Show that was planned for September this year has now been postponed until 2024 so the opportunity for a PPS gathering is now unavailable to us.

Just a reminder to all members that it's that time again of the year again for membership renewals. We have had a good response to date, yet there are still a few that have not renewed or forgotten. So, we encourage those that have not to do so ASAP.

Also, if we have any IT experts out there that would be prepared to assist with the ongoing development and updating of the Website then please feel free to contact Richard Muller as I know he can always use the help. I would like to think that one day we can as a group create a fantastic reference library of all aspects of our collecting interests for future generations to enjoy, study and learn from.

Cheers!
Mark (Robbo) Robinson

PPS Chairman (Australia)



Chairman's symbol:
A 1930s Sepik
Orator's Stool (Teket)*.
Museum of Victoria



THE MYSTERY OF SG121 #20

Background

By John Ackerman (Aust)

In 1930, some stock of Papua 1½d bicolour lakatoi sheets was surcharged "TWO PENCE". Most of those sheets were Ash printings, but some were the earlier Mullett printing. The resulting surcharged stamps were issued in 1931 – catalogued as SG121 (Mullett, which are all inverse watermark) and SG122 (Ash, which are all the standard "crown to the left" watermark as seen from behind the stamp).

The Mystery

The Mullett printings are easily recognised, with a vignette that is a much paler shade of blue than the Ash printings and all being inverse watermark. Perhaps philatelic demand therefore explains why postally-used copies are much less common than mint, while mint sheets are not rare. I personally have owned, at one time or another, at least 5 sheets, as well as two large blocks that include position 20 on the sheet (the 4th stamp in the right column of the sheet of 40).

But here's the thing – in all but one case, they don't. In 6 out of 7 of those sheets and blocks, a Post Office substitution has been made of #20, substituting a stamp from a different plate position.

Here's what that looks like:



#12 substituted for #20

The Post Office "hinges" used on the reverse to fix the substituted stamp in place prior to issuing the sheet, can be seen circled in red. Only one is still intact, one is clearly broken but still present, while the two on the left side are either missing or broken.

So, what happened?

The substitution of #20 appears to have been performed concurrent with the surcharging process. I say that, because I have not seen similar substitutions on unoverprinted Mullett sheets/blocks, nor for that matter on the earlier Harrison printings.

My initial thought was that there must have been a problem with the overprint forme that ruined #20, but that doesn't make sense because the Ash printings were overprinted at the same time and don't seem to have received substitutions. Admittedly, I've only

seen 3 or 4 sheets/blocks of SG122, so it's a small series. However, in my scan database I have 4 used copies of SG122 #20, which is more than most SG122 plate positions, so I don't think it's rare. Apart from the one sheet, I have only one scan of a mint SG121

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POSTCARD TRIVIA

By Sid Dikes (Aust)

#20, and no used. I should add that all printings, including Mullett, of #20 that I have seen reveal a fairly modest, self-effacing stamp, with none of the dramatic flaws seen at many other 1½d bicolour sheet positions.

My theory is that a big problem was noticed with #20 on some of the Mullett sheets when they were first printed, in 1927 – probably a cracked cliché. As a result, those sheets were held back, because demand could be met by issuing the normal sheets and, from 1928, the new Ash sheets (importantly, Ash was the great repairer, so whatever went wrong with the #20 cliché would have been fixed along with the host of other frame flaws he retouched). But the whole point of surcharging was to use up all the stock for which there was no longer demand, so the Post Office bit the bullet and repaired the surcharged Mullett sheets (I think it would make sense to surcharge first, substitute second) before issuing them in 1931.

The flip side of this discussion, is that SG121 #20 must be a fairly rare stamp. It's a pity it's not easier to identify. More excitingly - maybe, just maybe, somewhere out there is a damaged copy of #20, probably unsurcharged, that slipped through the net. The flaws must be fairly dramatic! With that in mind, if members have any 1½d blocks, surcharged or otherwise, showing evidence of Post Office substitutions, or 1½d stamps with cracked frames.

I would be happy to receive hi-res scans (preferably at least 600 dpi) with a view to identifying them (replies please to Ed: richard@muller.id.au).

The registered cover below addressed to Mortdale, Australia was accepted at Goroka Post office and cancelled and back stamped with a Goroka 14th. May 1953 CDS.

As this cover would have travelled to Lae for its onward journey it was also back stamped with an arrival CDS at the Lae PO. However the first Lae CDS applied is dated 15th March 1942, some 11 years earlier. This was obviously noted and the date wheel corrected so that the second CDS applied shows the correct date of the 16th May 1953. The first 1942 CDS was not obliterated!!!



To Be Continued

PAPUAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Papuan Philatelic Society (PPS) membership is open to anyone who collects or has an interest in the stamps and postal history of 'Papua New Guinea'. The PPS covers all periods from the early days of British New Guinea (later Papua) and German New Guinea in the 1880's, to modern PNG with its many colourful stamps and cards.

The membership is international with links in Australia, USA, UK & Europe, New Zealand and PNG itself. It is one of the strongest and most active philatelic societies.

For information about joining the PPS, please contact us at papuanphilatelicsociety@gmail.com

NG STAMPS OVERPRINTED 'OS'

By John Kenyon (Aust)

(Ed: The pages were copies of copies and so are a bit dark and perhaps hard to follow. However, original information that does not appear to be covered anywhere else. Please contact the Editor if you would like full-size scans. And the stamps are included solely for illustration – not any part of the correspondence.)

December 12. 32.

Dear Sir:

During last July I purchased a quantity of "O.S." stamps in the Samarai Post Office; the stamps were of various small denominations. These stamps were used by me at that time on private letters and for two months I continued to use them. There was no demur made by the postal officials.

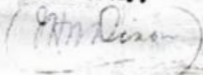
This morning I received word from New South Wales that four letters which I had stamped with "O.S." stamps had not had the stamps obliterated, but the recipients at the other end were charged the usual fourpence before being allowed to take possession of their letters.

As the stamps were bought in good faith over the counter and evidently, for some time at least, satisfied the postal officials, would you please inform me if the invalidity of their use on private letters was made public knowledge in any way.

As for myself, I was quite under the impression that, seeing they were on sale, they could be used generally.

Thanking you in anticipation of your reply.

Yours sincerely,



The Chief Postmaster,
PORT MORESBY.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

IN REPLY
ECH/EX
PLEASE QUOTE
No. H507/1/1766.

Department of the Treasury,

PORT MORESBY, 30th December, 1952.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to inform you that "O.S." Stamps cannot be used for private correspondence.

Formerly "O.S." Stamps were sold only at this office, but in response to many requests, some were placed, for convenience, at Samarai Post Office for sale to stamp collectors.

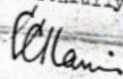
As soon as it came to my knowledge that some purchasers were using them for private mail purposes, the supply was withdrawn from Samarai, and officers instructed not to obliterate them.

Apparently you were one of the few who decided that because they were bought at the Post Office, you could use them for mailing purposes. It should be quite obvious that "O.S." Stamps can only be used by Government Departments, for official mail matter.

If the Officer at Samarai failed to inform purchasers that they were sold only for philatelic purposes, he was very much at fault, and I suspect he did so fail.

In all the years that "O.S." stamps have been sold at Head Office, I have not known of a case where purchasers have used them for postal purposes, and it seems extraordinary why some purchasers at Samarai should so use them.

Yours faithfully,


CHIEF POSTMASTER.

Rev. J. W. Dixon,
Methodist Mission,
Salamo, via Samarai,
PAPUA.



Rev. J. W. Dixon,
METHODIST MISSION,
SALAYLO, NIA SAMARAI,
PAPUA.

February 2, 1933.

Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of the 20th December H507/1/1766 regarding "O.S." stamps and their use.

I have noted exactly what you say regarding the use of these stamps.

Your reply has not a very convincing tone. It should be quite obvious," you write, "that 'O.S.' stamps can only be used by Government Departments, for official mail matter." I should think that it should also be quite obvious that such stamps be reserved solely for Government mail matter. But you have admitted a secondary use for "O.S." stamps. That use is to "oblige" philatelists. In other words it is a method of obtaining a little more for the Exchequer.

You mention that in all the years that these stamps have been on sale at Head Office you have not known of a case where they have been used for postal purposes. In all the years that I have been here I have not known before where our Post Offices were used to oblige philatelists by the selling of postage stamps which could not be used on letters.

However, I regret that I was evidently one who was responsible for the withdrawal of the supply from the Samarai Office. May I reiterate that the stamps were used by me in good faith. The "few" you referred to is rather an unknown quantity.

Yours faithfully,

The Chief Postmaster,
PORT MORSBY.

LONDON GOLD MEDAL *Exhibited By Alan Grey (Aust)*

(Ed: We're delighted to acknowledge Alan Grey's Gold Medal at the London Show in February. He has allowed us to include some of his highlight pages, which will be shown in an ongoing series. Enjoy)

British New Guinea & Papua (1885-1942)

Objective & Treatment

This is a study of letter, postcard and newspaper rates as published in the British New Guinea and Papua Government Gazettes and Reports of 1885-1942, including Registration, airmail fees, late fees, surcharges, concessions and multiple weight items that supplement the letter rates.

The six (6) Rates Periods covering fifty-seven years between 1885 and 1942, examine mail within the Colony/Territory, to Queensland (as the

early Administration was from Brisbane), other Australian States, British Empire and non-British Empire destinations. The handling of inwards, censored, and taxed mail in the Rates Periods is also treated. Development of airmail routes internally and to Australia was vital to the region and is given particular emphasis.

The Native post office staff was not proficient at calculating postal rates, particularly in regard to overseas destinations, with significant occurrences of overpaid and underpaid (usually not taxed mail).

Stamp shortages at outlying postoffices were common, thus adding to the use of incorrect rates.

QUEENSLAND ADMINISTRATION – Rates Period up to 1906

Mail to Australia



1903, April 24, Samarai to Sydney,
single 2d letter rate + 3d Registration fee.
Backstamped Cooktown 30.4.03

Early use of REGISTERED/SAMARAI B.N.G. handstamp

The addressee, Sir Robert Bear was a well known
purveyor of pornographic material at the time.



(E) 1902, February 26, Tamata to Sydney,
double 2d letter rate + 3d Registration fee.
Backstamped Samarai 12.3.02 and Sydney 24.3.02

Unrecorded wax seal on reverse.

Crown/MAMBARE/BRITISH NEW GUINEA

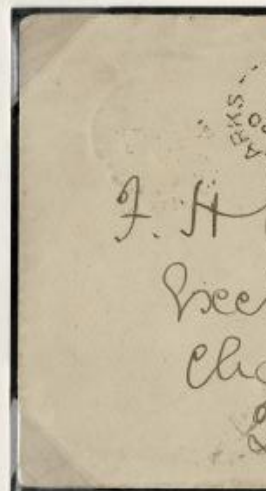
This is the earliest recorded cover with the handstamp
REGISTERED/TAMATA B.N.G.

The postmarking ink is characteristically light
because of water being added to it.



(E) 1902, November 19, Port Moresby to Mackay, sextuple single 2d letter rate, with no Registration fee payable on official Post Office mail.
Backstamped Thursday Island 9.12.02, Townsville 16.12.02 and Mackay 19.12.02

Two wax POST OFFICE/crown/GRANVILLE B.N.G. seals



(E) 1901, September 20, Wo
Backstamped Sa
Townsville 6.10

Contrary to regulation, b
the 4d Lakatoi has been bisec
Incredibly, the other h

Only six examples of the WOO

Background

British New Guinea was a British Colony from 1888 until 1902, this period of administration being conducted from Brisbane, Queensland stamps were used until 30 June 1901, and thereafter stamps were inspired British New Guinea. After the Territory of Papua was proclaimed on 18 September 1906, British New Guinea stamps were overprinted "Papua" were used until November 1907, when Papua commenced issuing its own stamps.

Importance & Rarity

In the 1922 Government Report Census, the Territory of Papua's European population had only reached 951 adults. This meant that there was a very small volume of mail from the Colony, which

was further restricted by a low survival rate. Poor literacy of the native population was evident, and this exhibit includes only the native letter recorded thus far.

The exhibit includes forty-five (45) covers with Origins, Destinations, or Instructional markings where three (3) or fewer examples are recorded. Ten (10) other examples represent the earliest or latest dates of use.


With the addition of the earliest recorded letter into British New Guinea, this exhibit is now the most comprehensive postal history study of British New Guinea and Papua, compiled over a collecting period of thirty years.



DLARKS to Charters Towers, single 2d letter rate.
marai 24.9.01, Cooktown 1.10.01,
1.01 and Charters Towers 7.10.01
possibly due to a temporary stamp shortage,
ted to achieve the single 2d letter rate to Australia.
alf of the bisect has survived on cover also.
DLARKS B.N.G. handstamp are recorded on cover.

LONDON 2022 19 TO 26 FEBRUARY

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION



Exhibits

Frame	No.	Half	Name	Country	Exhibit Title	Class	Intro Page	Score	Medal
02-0060	8	1st	Alan Grey	Australia	British New Guinea and Papua (1885-1942)	02-Postal History	Title	92	G

Exhibit Plan

- Sheets 2-4 Queensland Administration - Unstamped Mail
- Sheets 5-32 Queensland Administration - Rates Period up to 1906
- Sheets 33-56 Territory of Papua - First Rates Period 1906-1912
- Sheets 57-76 - Second Rates Period 1912-1921
- Sheets 77-80 - Third Rates Period 1921-1924
- Sheets 81-96 - Fourth Rates Period 1924-1931
- Sheets 97-118 - Fifth Rates Period 1931-1942
- Sheets 119-128 Special Purpose Instructional Markings

References

Papuan Philatelic Society Journal & Website Forum
Postal History of BNG & Papua 1885-1942 - R.Lee
Papua New Guinea Records 1883-1942 (Australian Archives)
Government Gazettes, Year Handbooks & Reports
BNG & Papua Postal Acts 1888-1945 - Bird, Collyer and Sparks
Encyclopedia of Papua & New Guinea (1972) (University Press)
Australian Airmail Catalogue (2008) - T. Frommer

Personal Research & Published Articles

Musgrave Correspondence (Paper published, RPSV)
Addresses and Addressors of Mail
(Papers published, Papuan Philatelic Society Journal)
Censored Mail (Paper in preparation)

Certificates

Expert Certificates of Genuineness are noted (E)

To Be Continued

AN INTERESTING GERMAN NEW GUINEA POSTCARD

By Tony Griffin (Aust)

My initial post on the Gemeinschaft der Briefmarkenfreunde Neuguineas Facebook site:

Something I picked up at a club auction at the weekend. A GNG post card with an image of what I understand may be the first German Tropical Diseases Research centre in the world at Ralum, Bismarck Archipelago (New Ireland). The rear has a NSW 1d. "Shield" stamp with cancellations for both Manly (in Sydney) and the Sydney GPO. The address on the rear is to Junee (Central NSW). This never went near GNG and perhaps the sender may have been given the post card by someone returning from GNG and used it just because the design was unusual. We shall never know!



GNG postal card -Rear

(and this reply)

For Dohrn, Ralum was not just a fancy experiment; from the beginning he truly wanted to make the project work. In fact, a new line item account titled "Ralum Laboratory" was added immediately next to the general Laboratory account in the printed balance sheets of the Zoological Station. Yet, despite the problems Dohrn had with the Ralum program, his idea of having seaside laboratories had proved right. By 1894, there were more than 30 such laboratories around the world, many of them modeled after the Naples "original," such as Woods Hole in the United States, Bergen in Norway, and Watson's Bay near Sydney. Dohrn had the know-how to make a station work; he knew about equipment, methods and the necessary manpower. Ralum, for him, was just another offsprung, or, as Percy Sladen,

secretary of the Naples Table Committee at the British Association for the Advancement of Science, put it in August 1895: "Truly the institution [i.e., The Naples Station] is now a vigorous organism.

Dohrn and Parkinson agreed upon the establishment of a small research station at the latter's home base, Ralum, the first tropical station in the German colony. Dohrn would provide the equipment, Parkinson the building, hospitality, and assistance, these based on his knowledge of local conditions. Parkinson and Dohrn also discussed manpower. Early on they agreed that technical help was essential for studying the marine fauna on site and for preserving it for future investigation. This was where, recently, the Zoological Station had achieved a rare expertise thanks to the skill and geniality of Salvatore Lo Bianco (1860–1910) (Fig. 12). During the twenty years of his service for the Zoological Station, Lo Bianco had brought preservation methods to such a degree of perfection that collections of preserved marine organisms could be sold to clients from all over the world. Such collections were needed for research purposes, exhibits, museum displays and for classroom use. Dohrn and Parkinson, therefore, decided to send two young Papuans to Naples to teach them fishing and preservation methods for the Ralum Station. They also set up a list of what equipment would be needed including "one larger and several smaller aquaria" [ASZN:Ca.VII.297: Linden to Parkinson 1884.08.24].

(Ed: would love to see more articles/commentary/queries/finds/etc on GNG!)



GNG postal card - Front

PNG RED CROSS FLAW *(cont'd from February issue 2022 p.10)*

By Sid Dikes (Aust)

For those that may be interested, in the February 2022 issue, I asked for information regarding the "White Dot Flaw" on the 1st May 1963 5d. Red Cross Centenary stamp, SG.46. Firstly my positioning was incorrect, and was based on Franklin's Guide to the stamps of Papua New Guinea wherein it states "printed in sheets of 6 rows of 10", but they are actually sheets of 5 Rows of 12. Not having a full sheet at that time I did not doubt Franklin's, and positioned my corner blocks accordingly. The correct position of the White Dot flaw is Row 4/12 not Row 5/10.

They were printed from a 120-on cylinder, comprising upper and lower sheets of 60 each made up as 5 horizontal rows of 12. Serial numbered in red in the bottom selvedge under stamp No.5/10. The upper printed sheets being uneven numbered and the lower printed sheets being even numbered. Printed by Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Australia, Melbourne.

Two flaws are known to exist on this stamp being the White Dot flaw and its subsequent retouch and positioned on the lower even numbered sheets at Row 4 /12.

There were 1,382,760 stamps sold which would amount to 11,523 even numbered sheets which could show the White dot or its retouch, but at what stage

the retouch took place is unknown to me, therefore do we have more White Dot flaws than retouches or vice versa.



White Dot Flaw

Retouch

And here's an entertaining snippet from Dale McCurdy (USA):

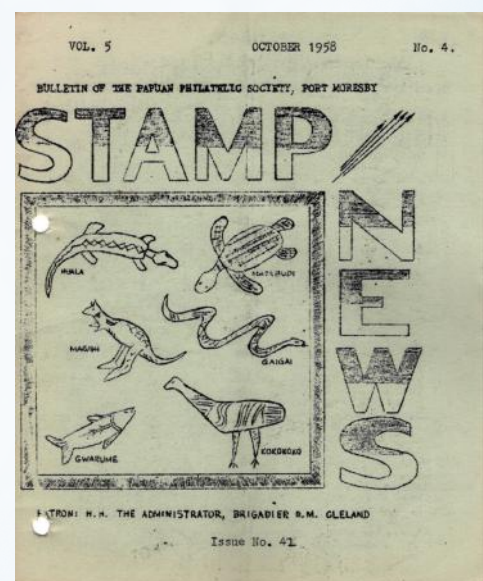
I saw this subject in the current (Feb) issue of PNG calling. I have at least one of these with the dot. I was living near Goroka at the time it was issued and at the age of thirteen or so, I helped my father soak off and organise his collection of stamps on paper. The Bank Of New South Wales and other businesses, such as Bunnings and Burns Phillip, in Goroka had saved (envelopes) for him. I saw at least two stamps like this with the dot.

This would have been 1963 or 1964. My father gave me one, although at the time he didn't think it was a variety, rather he thought it might have been made by liquid ink eradicator.. So now we know there were others with the same dot!

LOOKING FOR ORIGINALS OF THE PPS JOURNAL

Members may have noticed that your Editor has placed scans of the first issues of the society journal in the website Library. I never really looked at them or considered the format. However, an email from Doug Spencer (Aust) pointed out that those scans were re-typed pages covering the first 3 years of the journal – not the original prints. And some of the graphics in the original pages were not included. It never occurred to me that someone would have re-typed all those pages and pages! It was also the only material I had for those early years. The first of the 'original' issues I have are from Oct 1958 (see image).

The difference between the original and copied versions may be small but wouldn't it be nice to have the originals? So, does anyone have the original pages from 1955 to 1958? Drop a line to: richard@muller.id.au



RE 'VIEW OF MANAVAI' (cont'd from February 2022 issue, p.12)

From Doug Spencer (Aust)

I am quietly confident that you will find this is Manawi in West Papua, 1° 50'S, 136°18'E. And for information, here is an English translation of a French translation from a Spanish book by Louis Gregoire Dominy de Rienzi.

19 Feb–9 Aug 1810 British conquest of Moluccas

In early 1810 a British force under Captain Edward Tucker arrived off the Governorate of Ambon in the Dutch East Indies—at the time under French—and seized control of it and other Dutch possessions in the Moluccas. When news of Tucker's success reached British India, reinforcements were sent to the region under the command of Captain Christopher Cole and captured the Banda Islands in August. The British held on to the islands until 1817, when they were returned to the Dutch.

9 Jul 1810 Annexation of Holland

After repulsing the British Walcheren Campaign in 1809, the French Imperial Army remained in the Kingdom of Holland to enforce the Continental System. Realizing that he no longer had any real power in his kingdom and with his relations with his older brother Napoleon already tense, Louis Bonaparte abdicated his throne as Louis I of Holland in favor of his five-year-old son Napoléon Louis Bonaparte on 1 July 1810. However, Napoleon rejected this compromise and permanently ended the Kingdom of Holland by annexing it to the French Empire a little over a week later.

18 Feb 1811 Indes-Orientales

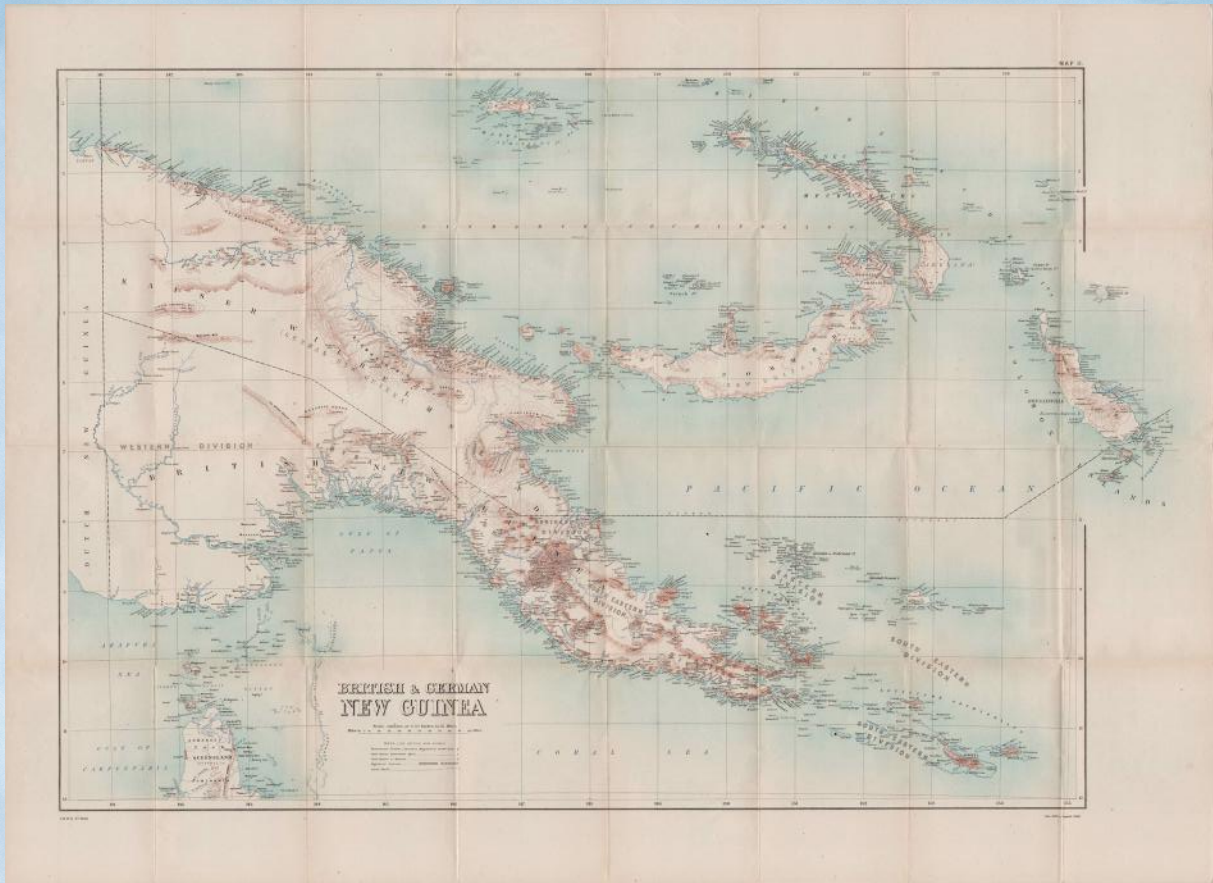
In January 1808 Colonel-General Herman Willem Daendels arrived in Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, to serve as governor-general on behalf of Louis Napoléon, the French King of Holland. Daendels immediately started building forts, hospitals, roads, and military facilities to prepare the colony for the British threat. In February 1811, following the annexation of Holland to France, the Dutch East Indies was officially reorganized as the French colony of Indes-Orientales.



And another possibility from Robert Binner (Germany):

I saw your query on the engraving on Manavai at the end of last PNG Calling.

There is a Manawai Harbour near Cape d'Entrecasteaux on the South Coast of San Cristobal Island in the Solomons. I presume these prints go back to the voyage of Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, who was sent out to search for the lost Prouse.



He sailed along the Solomon Islands on the south side and into the Papuan islands also. Check out this link: https://museum.wa.gov.au/exhibitions/journeys/The_Explorers/d_Entrecasteaux.html.

On 9 February 1791, France's National Assembly agreed to send a humanitarian expedition under Rear-Admiral Antoine-Raymond-Joseph Bruny d'Entrecasteaux to search for de Lapérouse. The mission was to also take scientists and artists to make further scientific studies for France.

That is why there is a rich description of people and nature from this journey and the prints were included in the book on it. I have seen quite a few of those prints and they are not very difficult to find, at least compared to postal material.

And some info from Robert Benoist (UK):

I have recently acquired a very large scale map of Papua and New Guinea prepared by the British War Office in 1906. It is incredibly detailed with every known village and settlement then extant shown. It was necessarily detailed for military use. It was also

used by the negotiators of the Treaty of Versailles after WW1 and is an insert in the 'Handbook prepared under the direction of the historical section of the Foreign Office' and is marked 'Confidential'. The handbook was prepared in December 1918 immediately following the armistice.

The Handbook itself is interesting but I have not had this copied as it would be susceptible to damage.

The finished map measures about 3ft tall by about 4ft across.

Should any member want a high definition electronic copy of this map I would be happy to email it to them. No doubt they can email me at "robertbenoist@hotmail.com" and I will send a copy by return. The map is in PDF format and the file is 3.4MB.

It is certainly the most comprehensive map of the region I have ever seen and has many places which no longer exist but that are referred to in contemporary reports.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA CALLING

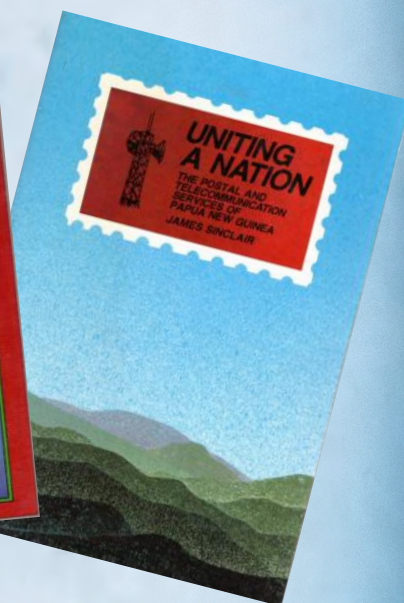
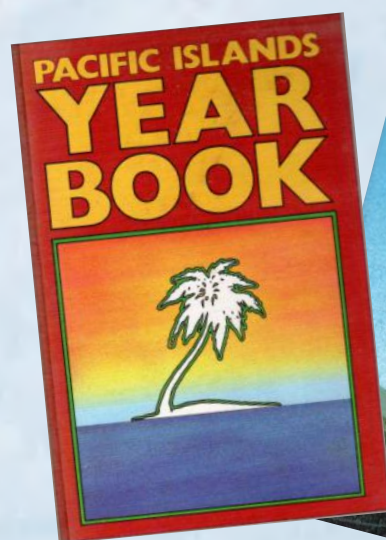
FREE BOOKS

TIME TO CLEAN OUT MY LIBRARY AND SO OFFERING THESE BOOKS TO ANYONE WHO WOULD LIKE THEM

(Offered on a first-come, first-served basis – no cost but you do have to pay for postage so I have included the weight along with a brief description of each book – feel free to ask for more info – richard@muller.id.au).

Pacific Islands Yearbook – 1978 [689g] & 1981 [742g]– the ‘bible’ of Pacific Islands information, first published in 1932 – every island with details on history, politics, business, culture, maps, names, and more.

Uniting a Nation, by James Sinclair (1984) – [607g] – while not solely postal, great history of PNG from Protectorate to Independence, significant focus on aerophilately, plus copy of book summary with key dates highlighted.



Papua New Guinea Handbook 1976 – [313g] - from same publisher as Yearbook above – but much more detail, great review of PNG at Independence.



Taim Bilong Masta by Hank Nelson (1982)- [637g]– fascinating story of Australia’s involvement with PNG, heaps of pictures, based on an ABC radio series.



A COMMENT ON THE SPANISH BLOCK

Febuary 2022 issue, p.3 - From Bill Gammage (Aust)

A useful start: Harrison vignettes are about 1mm shorter than other printers.

SG115 block of 6, positions 1-12