The NEWSLETTER OF THE ORANGE COIN AND STAMP CLUB INCORPORATED

Our Club's 56th Year

28 APRIL 2020
ISSUE #216

OUR 2nd NO-MEETINGS 'VIRUS' ISSUE.

Yes….there are more Covid-19 stamp issues…….

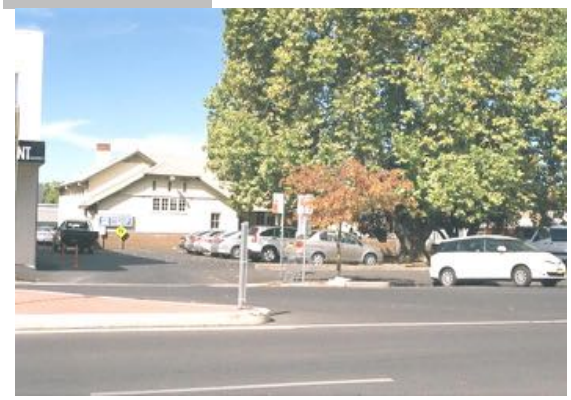
From Bosnia

The Milanofil Stamp Exhibition was postponed from 27 & 28 March 2020 provisionally till the European Autumn. The stamp issue was overprinted 'COVID 2019'

No stamps yet from the U.K.'s Royal Mail but machine postmarks now show "STAY HOME…."

From Switzerland

OUR CLUB MONTHLY MEETINGS – BUT NOT FOR A WHILE!!!



The Orange Cultural Centre from Sale St

The next Club meeting could be a while in coming. The "two-is-crowd" regulations are on force until 30th June 2020. Also, Orange Council will not let us use the Orange Cultural Centre (or any of the other of its meeting venues) until we get an "all clear".

Our next monthly Coin & Stamp Fair was is unlikely to be held before early-July.

The NSW Dept Fair Trading have advised that annual general meetings of Clubs (ours is due in July 2020) can be postponed for 6 months without penalty.

OUR CLUB CIRCUIT BOOK HAS HAD TO BE PUT IN LIMBO

Another mention of the story from page 2 of the 7 April Newsletter is that because it involves non-essential travel for Colin Richardson and members using the circuit book, its circulation has been suspended.

However, please us this time to make up circuit pages for when it re-commences.

Please contact Colin direct
Email: ptilinopus1@bigpond.com
Ph: 63690634
A blank circuit book page is at the back of this newsletter. Make a copy.

Orange Spring Fair 2019 participating dealers – please continue to support them:-

Wynyard Coin Centre (M.R. Roberts), 3 Barrack St, Sydney, 2000 Ph (02) 9299 2047. Fax (02)9290 3710 www.wynyardcoins.com.au

A. Byrne Coins (Tony Byrne from Canberra) – PO Box 53, MITCHELL, A.C.T. 2911, ph (02) 6255 4044) Buying and Selling

Orange Stamps & Coins (Howard Lyons), PO Box 9288, Orange, 2800; Mobile 0427 107 554 Phone/fax (02) 6362 2368, E-mail: howard.lyons@bigpond.com Buying and Selling - Stamps, Coins, Banknotes, Accessories, etc.

Phil & Win Morehouse, Bankstown. NSW 2200 Ph: (02)9707 4087, Email – wmorehouse@netspace.net.au. World-wide stamps bought and sold

AAA Stamps (Steve Burton) of Long Jetty. Phone 0432 540 760. Email: - aaastamps@yahoo.com.au Buying & selling World stamps

ITEMS FOR THIS NEWSLETTER AND CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CLUB

Items for this newsletter could be posted to the Secretary at the Club's postal address: -PO Box 324 ORANGE 2800
Better still you could e-mailed to: - ddolstra@bigpond.net.au
-Or phone 63 614 872

DATES FOR LATER IN 2020 & EVEN 2021

Everything should be cancelled until at least 30th June 2020

PHILAS Auction #136, PHILAS House, Saturday 11th July 2020. PHILAS announced on 4 April 2020 that THIS AUCTION IS NOW CANCELLED.

Canberra Fair, 18 July 2020, Kingston Baptist Hall

Bendigo Stamp Fair, 8th August 2020, St Andrews Uniting Church Hall, 24 Myers St, Bendigo, Victoria

SCDAA Petersham Fair 30 August 2020

Newcastle Half-National Exhibition 2-4 October 2020, Newcastle Showground Exhibition Centre, Broadmeadow

Canberra Fair, 10 October 2020

Orange Stamp & Coin Spring Fair, Orange High School 17 & 18 October 2020. **THIS HAS HAD TO BE CANCELLED BECAUSE THE HALL IS UNAVAILABLE**

PHILAS Open Day, PHILAS House, Saturday 17th October 2020

ANDA Sydney Money Show, 24 & 25 October 2020, Lower Town Hall, Sydney

Perth Stamp & Coin Fair 30 October-1 November 2020.

Brisbane Stamp & Coin Fair, 7 & 8 November 2020.

Hobart Stamp Show 2010: National One Frame Exhibition 13-15 November, 2020. Hobart Town Hall
hobartstampshow2020.com.au

PHILAS Auction#137, PHILAS House, Saturday 14th November 2020

Wagga Stamp & Coin Fair, 21 & 22 November 2020, Sturt Primary School

SCDAA Petersham Stamp, Coin & Banknote Fair, Petersham Town Hall, 29 November 2020. SCDAA Petersham Fair

Toowoomba National One-Frame Stamp Show, 9-10 October 2021

NO STAMP CATALOGUE? – WHY NOT USE AN ON-LINE ONE

G… has e-mailed and wanted to borrow and extra one of the Club's Stanley Gibbons catalogues to work on stamps in the "break". Unfortunately, we can't easily get in to our cupboard in the Orange Cultural Centre during the lock-down.

One alternative is to use an online catalogue.

The Scott 2020 catalogue (U.S.A. only and A to B countries) is available as a down-loadable pdf for US $74.99. C to F, G to I and J to M countries are also US$74.99 each.

Stanley Gibbons only have a few digital catalogues, like Collect British Stamps and Canada. These sell for £29.99 each. The SG *Stamps of the World 2020* is still only available as the 6 printed volumes which they sell for £299 (or A$775 landed here}.

Your editor is a big user of the **Colnect** country catalogues on the internet.
Say, you want to look at Portuguese stamps from 1930. All you do is put in Google (or whatever search engine you use): - PORTUGAL COLNECT STAMPS CATALOGUE 1930 - and up comes two pages of the 17 issues of 1930.

For China, your editor uses the online catalogue provided by XA Business.

PREMIER POSTMARK AUCTIONS GOES IN TO RECEIVERSHIP

Your editor was saddened that Premier Postmark Auctions went in to receivership at the end of February 2020 because the Australian Tax Office were not happy with the payment schedule He has dealt with them right from Auction 1 in 1994 to the recent Auction 151. It was David Woods' personal business. It was separate from Phoenix Auctions which runs out of the same address in Melbourne. Both are completely separate businesses.

The PPA website contains the hugely useful Post Office Reference database listing the opening and closing of all Australian Post Offices (plus those of Cyprus, Fiji, Hong Kong, Malta, Papua New Guinea, Northern Rhodesia and Western Samoa). It was based on David's lifetime research. It can only be hoped that this database can be continued. To lose it would be a crime against philately.

CHANGES AT THE MUDGEE STAMP, COIN & BANKNOTE CLUB

We received an e-mail in March from Ed & Liz Pratt that they had resigned from the Mudgee Club and we are relocating to Temora.
The new committee is Rob McInnes, president and Alex Papworth as Sec treasurer.
The new mailing address is Alex Papworth, PO Box. 275, Mudgee 2850. The contact Phone number is 0478766762.
Ed & Liz Pratt said and I would like to thank all the Orange Club members for their help over the years and we will miss us at our annual fairs.

FROM THE WAGGA CLUB

The next item is from the May 2020 Newsletter of the Wagga Stamp Club: -

"BLAST FROM THE PAST No 3 - *With Simpy"* [Peter Simpfendorfer]
"All items are from various editions of *Stamp News*: -

- June 1977: Philas plan to raise $80,000 from overprinting 25,000 stamp week mini sheets. The funds will be used to purchase Philas House.

- Tamworth Philatelic Society won the Most Active Philatelic Society in Australia award. Wagga club did not enter the award competition.

- The 4th *Cinderella Corner* was published – so, it commenced in 1977 and is still published as a monthly column in *Stamp News*. I wonder how many collectors have penned the column over the years. Bill Hornadge, editor and publisher of *Stamp News* commenced it and Tony Presgrave was the columnist prior to the current one (Vito Milana).
  Included in *Cinderella Corner* was a lengthy item on Queensland Buffalo Fly Control stamps.

- December 1977: The thing that caught my eye with this edition was the number of collector photos – 31 in all being 21 of junior collectors and 10 of adult collectors.

- June 1978: *Cinderella Corner* featured an article on Pals Labels that were issued in the early 1920's to promote a children's newspaper "Pals" which was produced by the Herald & Weekly Times. They are still popular with cinderella collectors today and bring quite high prices. Another short article was titled "The Australian Units in the Boer War".

- December 1978: Australasian Corner reports there were six separate philatelic business in Dubbo NSW.
  Cinderella Corner included an item on New Zealand Honey Seals and Fruit Inspection revenues.
  The classifieds had an entry for **H.J. Lyons of Cumnock, I suspect that would be Howard Lyons of Orange Stamps & Coins. He was selling 2,000 different world for $11.50.**

- July 1979: Harmers of Sydney, auctioneers reduced their commission to 10% on the sale price.
  Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser visited a stam0p fair staged by the Cottesloe Civic Centre in Perth.
  An article by Norm J Sheppard was titled "The Clergyman Who Became a Bushranger" – Captain Moonlite!

- Sept. 1979: Antarctic Flights Spawn Philatelic Items was the title of a 4 page article penned by the editor.
  Cinderella Corner had an item on Departure Tax stamps.
  Society Notes included the following "After three meetings of interested persons, a new stamp club was recently formed at Wagga Wagga (NSW). Office bearers elected were: president – Steve Bone; Secretary

– Bob Johnson; and Treasurer – Geoff Hill. Address of the club is PO RAAF Base, Wagga Wagga NSW 2651. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday each month, at the Flowerdale Public School, Hurd Street, Ashmont NSW 2650, commencing at 7:30pm." This was the beginning of the current club, the first meeting being held in April 1979.

- Collecting Outlawed: In the early days of stamp collecting, the hobby's adherents were regarded with some suspicion by authorities in France, in one six-year period last century, almost 15,000 citizens were arrested and charged with "having collected used postage stamps."

Below, is Howard's reply to Peter's article:-

"Peter,

'Received your clubs newsletter this morning which I found most entertaining….
To put your mind at rest about the advert in the 1978 edition of Stamp News, yes….. I am that person from Cumnock, although at that time I was living in Merimbula (I think, never know where I was half the time) so would have my mail sent to mum and dads address. Just proves how long I have had the stamp collecting bug, in fact started several years before then. I always wanted to be a dealer back then, but like everyone else "no money", and the prices of stamps were at their peak in those days.'

"I even had to get a loan from the Bank to purchase a 5/- *Sydney Harbour Bridge*, Kingsford Smith "OS" opts just to name a few. But, it just goes to show what can happen if you stick with it. I did purchase a lot of items from Leo Jakimow back in those days, sadly Leo is no longer with us, however, it was unforgettable occasion for me when I actually did attend a show where his stand was next to mine. My Father always thought I was a bit crazy when I started to borrow money to purchase these little pieces of paper, but given the opportunity I often wonder what he would think now if he knew of the things I have achieved over the past 40 years."

"Times have changed a lot since then, my own collection no longer exists. I have lost interest in collecting stamps as a result of the flood of new issues being produced by Australia Posts and others. I have since turned my passion towards coins, in fact not so much as collecting them but I just like to buy and sell. This is what I had originally planned to do back in the late 1960's when I first began.....sort of crazy the way things turned out....."

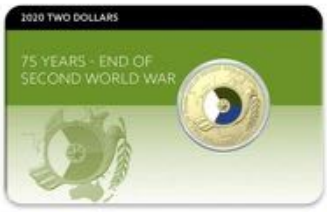
Howard Lyons

ORANGE STAMPS AND COINS

P.O. Box 9288, Orange. 2800
Email: howard.lyons@bigpond.com
Ebay store: http://stores.ebay.com.au/orangestampsandcoins

Limited stock remaining

2020 End WW2 $2 NO mintmark **$12-50**



SOLD OUT

2020 End WW2 $2 'C' mintmark **$25-00**

Limited stock remaining

2020 Afghan Cameleers $10-00

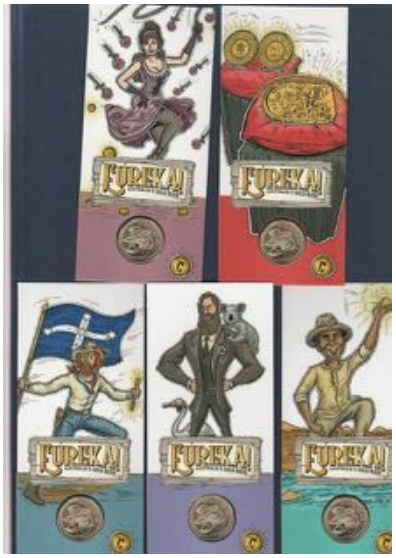
2020 Qantas $1 100 years - $12-50

2020 Australian Olympic Team - Ambassador $15-00

SOLD OUT

SOLD OUT

2020 Australian Paralympic Team – Ambassador $15-00



2020 Eureka Gold Rush **$6-00 each** **Set 5 $26-00** **Coin only $5-00**

Australian Government
Royal Australian Mint
Authorised Dealer

Place an order via email or telephone. Payment can be made by paypal or credit card. Postage costs kept to a minimum.
We are only a phone call away.....02 6362 2368 (please leave message)

Shop direct on my Ebay store - http://stores.ebay.com.au/orangestampsandcoins

Also from the May 2020 Newsletter of the Wagga Stamp Club: -

"Reading my copy of "Australasian Coin and Banknote Magazine" April 2020 issue...(obviously written and printed in March at the very latest) I noted the following item in the Breaking News Section, which I will re-produce in full below....

"China: In reaction to the COVID-19 Coronavirus it's reported that in high risk areas in China, banknotes are being withdrawn from circulation and being destroyed. In other, lower risk areas, notes are being return to People's Bank of China Offices, disinfected by use of heat and ultraviolet light and stored for up to 14 days before being re-circulated."

"Makes you wonder how dirty and germy banknotes are, and not to mention stamps being licked and affixed by infected persons. Just as well the post takes so long sometimes the virus would be very much safe by the time it arrives".

David Blackman

.....

The NZ POST Philatelic Bureau have advised in an e-mail that under the conditions of Level 3 of the NZ COVID-19 alert system they will be back in action from 28 April 2020 and will be able to fill orders for New Zealand stamps and coins
In partnership with the charities New Zealand Bear Hunt and New Zealand Red Cross, NZ Post has just announced on 24 April that the next stamp issue will be a "celebration of the nation's enthusiastic participation in creating a bear hunt for families over the lock-down period.

.....

M.R.Roberts
WYNYARD COIN CENTRE

3 Barrack St Sydney 2000

Ph (02) 9299 2047 & Fax (02) 9290 3710 remains the same. Their e-mail address is sales@wynyardcoins.com.au

Whether you want advice or can't find what you're looking for, contact us. We have a wide array of collectables in our store and our friendly team will be happy to assist you. Call us today on +612 9299 2047, or send an email to **sales@wynyardcoins.com.au** or shop on-line.

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Fight Coronavirus!

Eat five cloves of garlic every day. It does absolutely nothing, but keeps everyone else at a safe distance.

Day 6 of quarantine:
my cat is still trying to figure out
why I'm in his house after 8 am

THE AUSTRALIAN $5 NOTE

The first decimal $5 note was issued on 29 May, 1967, later than other decimal notes to avoid confusion during the change over from pre-decimal currency in February, 1966.

The first notes were on paper, mauve in colour and with the words `COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALA, across the top. Sir Joseph Banks is pictured on the obverse with the signatures and Caroline Chisholm on the reverse.

Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820) and a collage of unique Australian seeds, nuts, berries and kernels, including his namesake species, the Banksia, features on the obverse. His childhood interest in botany developed during his years at the University of Oxford. Banks joined James Cook's expedition to the South Pacific on HMS *Endeavour* when he was 25.
His fascination with natural history was enriched by the discovery of species unknown to Europeans, especially during the ship's survey of Australia's east coast. On the *Endeavour's* landing at Botany Bay, Banks collected so many botanical specimens that they covered one of the ship's sails, spread on the shore.

In his journal of the expedition, Banks recorded his encounters with Australia's unique species of animals, including his first sighting of a kangaroo. Interest and involvement in New South Wales continued for the rest of his life. He supported the idea of founding a British colony, and from his house in London's Soho Square, he advised many of those engaged in its settlement and exploration, including Arthur Phillip and Matthew Flinders.

Caroline Chisholm (1808–1877) was the first woman to appear on Australia's currency, other than the Monarch. Her picture is set against a background of the women and children, sailing ships and Sydney foreshore of her time. She arrived in New South Wales in 1838.
The social reformer and philanthropist, worked to establish better conditions, including suitable employment and accommodation, for young migrant women.

Her work expanded to include facilitating the passage to Australia of families. What Australia needed most, in her view, were 'good and virtuous women'. The buildings are in Harrington

and Pitt Streets Sydney in early 1880's. The ship is one of a number named *Waverley* originally thought to be the barque *Waverley* but later found to be the clipper brig *Waverley*. In her essay, Female Immigration Considered, she commented that 'the advantages held out to young people in this country are of a more desirable nature than can be found at home, if the colonists will only unite and afford them the necessary protection on their arrival'.

Chisholm promoted emigration to Australia as an opportunity to relieve poverty and unemployment, with optimistic publications such as *Comfort for the Poor*: *Meat Three Times a Day!* Charles Dickens supported Chisholm's views on emigration, and published letters from emigrants in his periodical, *Household Words*.

AUSTRALIA

In 1972 the title changed from `COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALA' to `AUSTRALA'.

The clause on the foot of the note was changed from `Legal tender throughout The Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of the Commonwealth' to `This Australian note is legal tender throughout Australia and its Territories'.

PLATE LETTERS

From around 1976 to 1991 plate identification letters appeared on approximately every third note for serial prefixes NQU to QPG. A range of letters in capital format were used. It is possible to get consecutive note numbers with the same plate letter. The plate letters are not easy to find and commonly are at an angle to the note edge.

The above is the plate letter `R' on a $5 note, hidden amongst the gum nuts.

Richard Gammie

MORE ON 'DIRTY' MONEY

Adapted from a report from the U.S. *Business Insider:-*

- The novel coronavirus travels through respiratory droplets that are produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- Some areas, like the hard surface of a coin or a credit card, serve as better homes for those droplets than others. The porous surface of a paper banknotes isn't as good at transmitting those droplets.
- In China, money from high-risk areas has been taken out of circulation, and may potentially be destroyed.

The new coronavirus spreads through respiratory droplets. That means when an infected person coughs, infected droplets can land on items people will later touch, spreading the infection further. But depending on temperature and humidity, some surfaces, like credit cards and coins, can be better homes for these droplets than the more porous surface of paper banknotes, like U.S. dollar bills. Australia's polymer notes represent a lesser hazard.
Part of the CDC's recommendations include avoiding high-touch surfaces like doorknobs and tables. Of course, money, which changes hands multiple times a day, is one of the most high-touch surfaces there is.

Chinese banks have begun sterilizing money before giving it to customers in an attempt to lower the risk of transmission. Cash coming from hospitals and other infection areas will be sent to the central bank instead of being recirculated in society. This potentially-infected cash may even be destroyed. Thailand has also started a process of sanitising its banknotes and coins.

Smooth, nonporous surfaces like tables or doorknobs are better at carrying viruses than the porous surfaces of money or hair, which don't allow viruses to survive for long. They contain small spaces or holes that can trap a microbe and prevent it from transferring to other surfaces, Rachel Graham, an epidemiologist at the University of North Carolina: - "Coins

will transmit a virus better than cash, but this shouldn't be a huge concern," she said. "Basic rule of thumb should be to consider money dirty anyway, because it is. It goes through too many hands not to be."

A growing pile of studies shows our money is dirtier than we think

In modern times, disease spread at an accelerated pace, especially when you compare our modern epidemics to the ones of the past, like the case of Black Death, which took eight years to spread across Europe – and this accelerated pace may be partially due to our dollar bills.

The 75% cotton and 25% linen combination that makes up US dollar bills has been shown to have a high bacterial growth, and a slew of research has piled up showing that our money is dirty.

According to some studies, lower-denomination U.S. banknotes like ones and fives, which are some of our most circulated currency, may also be some of our most bacteria-laden bills. One 2010 analysis found that a US note contains 10 bacterial microbes per square centimetre, higher than Australia or New Zealand, where polymer notes are now used. A 2017 study on US dollars notes circulating in New York found pet DNA, traces of cocaine, and over a hundred different strains of bacteria.

During the bird flu outbreak of the early 2000s, some scientists had a hunch that they could use the exchange of [U.S.] dollar bills to model the way diseases spread. These scientists created wheresgeorge.com, the name a reference to the image of George Washington that is on one-dollar bills, to track the movement of dollar bills by serial number. The project is ongoing, having logged over 295 million bills.

Epidemiologist Jennifer Horney, of the University of Delaware, says credit cards are least risky to use, since those can be wiped down. "Pens, hotel room keys, credit cards and card readers can be wiped down with cleaners approved by the EPA for use against emerging viral pathogens as part of routine cleaning to prevent spread," she wrote Insider in an email.
But despite this, disease transmission from money is rare, but that doesn't mean you shouldn't wash your hands, thoroughly and often, before and after touching bills, and go cashless if you can.

Original report was dated 11 March 2020

BUT WITH AUSTRALIAN COINS!

Interestingly, some sources have now observed that copper doors knobs act as a bactericide and viruses rapidly die on copper surfaces. The building trades have lately had a rush on copper door knobs.

Our Australian coins are made of two different metal alloys. Our 'silver' coins (5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent, and 50 cent coins) are silvery-grey in colour and made from an alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel. This alloy is commonly referred to as copper/nickel. An alloy is a metal made by combining two or more metallic elements. The role of an alloy is to make a coin stronger.
Our 'gold' coins ($1 and $2) are pale-gold in colour and made from an alloy of 92% copper and 8% aluminium which is called aluminium bronze.

Despite no scientific studies on the epidemiology of Australian coins that your editor is aware of, the high copper content of them is likely to make the life-cycle of any virus on their surface very short.

A POSTCARD FROM TREVALLYN, N.S.W.

This is the story of a badly-folded, 'orphan', 1d *New South Wales Centenary* postcard of 1888, thrown in for free with some other e-bay purchases.

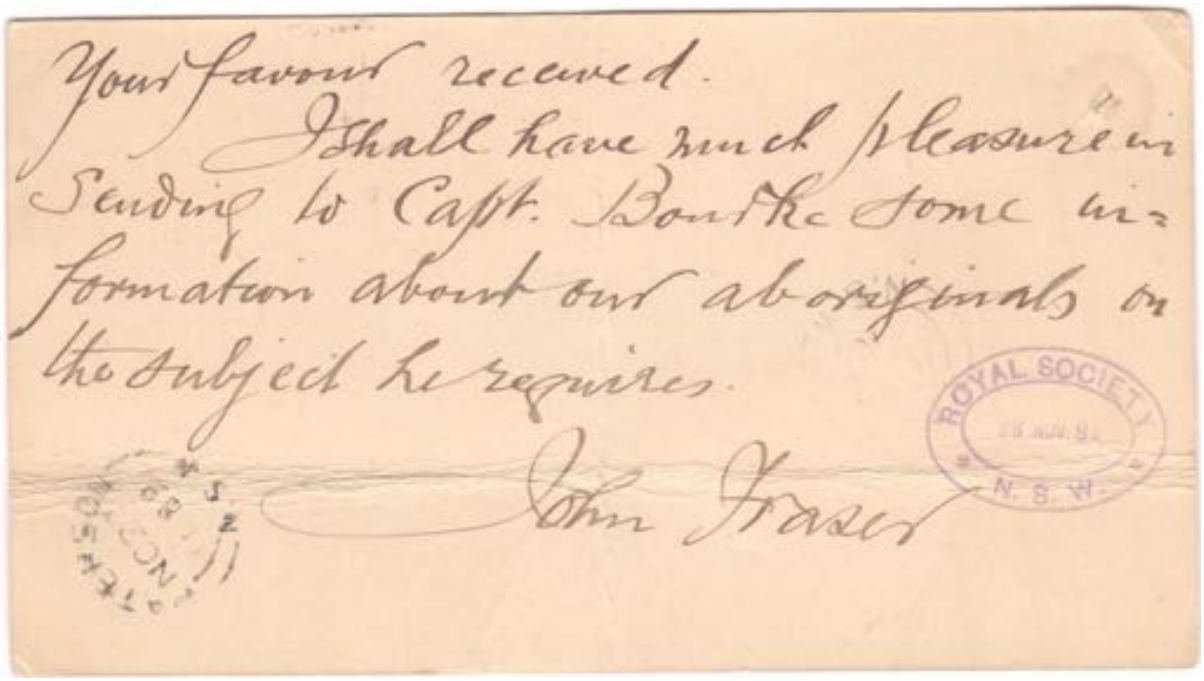
It excited my interest because of the Trevallyn postmark. Trevallyn is a rural locality 15km north of Paterson, and close to Dungog, in the Hunter Valley. The area had been settled in the 1840's. A Postal Receiving Office had opened there on 1 April 1879. This was up-graded to the Trevallyn Post Office on 16 February 1880. There was never much business, especially after the manual telephone exchange closed in 1964, so the post office closed on 30th September 1965.

The Trevallyn postmark is of interest because Hopson & Tobin (1999), who record such things, note this postmark's use (it is a Type 1c) only from 1905 to 1914. This use is from 27 November 1889, which makes it an earliest recorded date of use.

On 1 May 1889 the Hawkesbury Railway Bridge was opened which meant mail could be carried direct and overnight on the North mail train from Maitland for delivery in Sydney the next day.

The 1888 *New South Wales Centenary* postcard is addressed to the secretary of the Royal Society of New South Wales. The Society had its origins in 1821 and throughout the 19th Century and until the 1950's was the principal scientific society in New South Wales.

What was most interesting on the message side (other than the Type 1a Paterson transit cancel) was the sender – John Fraser. Your editor was tempted to find out who John Fraser was. The results were quite interesting.



John Fraser was born, in Perth, Scotland in 1834 and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He distinguished himself in Classics and graduated with a B.A.

He migrated to Australia and settled at Maitland, New South Wales. In 1861 he was appointed rector of the Presbyterian Church-owned "high school" in Maitland. It prepared students for their matriculation for university entrance and operated out of the Presbyterian manse. In 1864 he opened his own school, *Sauchie House*, where he continued to work until his retirement in 1883. In January 1884 it came under State control and became Maitland High School.

Just before leaving Scotland he lost his 8-months old daughter, and just after arriving in Maitland he lost his wife and an infant daughter

The Presbyterian manse from which he taught in the period 1861 to 1864 was in Free Church Street in Maitland. In 1842 about a third of the ministers of the Church of Scotland had seceded to form the [quite dour] Free Church of Scotland. The remainder, in 1847, combined to form the United Presbyterian Church and its missionaries were active in Victoria and South Australia in 1847-57. The Free Church took over the Presbyterian missions in the New Hebrides in 1876. Continued schisms in the Presbyterian Church were responsible for John Fraser setting up his own school in 1864. A more serious doctrinal schism in the Australian Presbyterian Church in 1885, also led John Fraser to an early retirement.

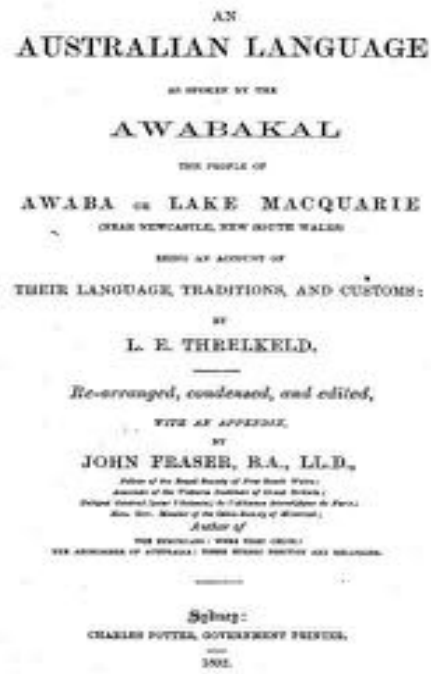
Sauchie House in Maitland was a towered building, whose design was based on Suachie House in Scotland

Sauchie House in Maitland being demolished in 1966

He was happy to continue his ethnological researches full-time. His linguistic ability, which in his college days had made him a brilliant student of Greek and Latin, found a new means of expression in the study of Australian aboriginal dialects. After retirement this ethnological work won him the letters "F.R.S." – Fellow of the Royal Society [the English one, not the N.S.W. one].

His crowning achievement was a comprehensive and authoritative edition of Reverend L.E. Threlkeld's language studies, *An Australian Language*, published in 1892, a monumental work. Some recent scholarship, however, notes it is "hampered by his peculiar theories of racial and linguistic origin".

The Rev. Lancelot Threlkeld, (1788-1859), from the London Missionary Society, had earlier established a mission to Awakabal aboriginal peoples at Coal Point on Lake Macquarie in 1826. He made exhaustive, but unpublished, notes on the language of the Awakabal peoples living there. The Rev. Threlkeld is also of importance in another direction, because his court case in 1840 to establish his Ebenezer coal mine there, was responsible for the break-up of the coal monopoly in New South Wales held by the Australian Agricultural Company.



AN

AUSTRALIAN LANGUAGE

AS SPOKEN BY THE

AWABAKAL

THE PEOPLE OF

AWABA OR LAKE MACQUARIE

(NEAR NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES)

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

THEIR LANGUAGE, TRADITIONS, AND CUSTOMS:

BY

L. E. THRELKELD,

Re-arranged, condensed, and edited,

WITH AN APPENDIX,

BY

JOHN FRASER, B.A., LL.D.,

Author of

Sydney:

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,

1892.

The Australian Language *of 1892 was an edit of the Rev Threlkeld's notes, but with substantial additional research material by John Fraser.*

The similar Awakabal language and the linguistically similar Kuring-gai and Dharrug dialects were spoken from Sydney to Port Macquarie

John Fraser's earlier book, *The Aborigines of New South Wales,* won the 1882 Royal Society of New South Wales Prize. He wrote numerous scholarly articles and books on aboriginal ethnology. He also published scholarly articles in New Zealand on Polynesian culture and languages and their alleged association with early Indian and Indian Ocean languages.

An image of a Gringal people family group, taken in 1881 at Barrington N.S.W. near Gloucester. The Gringal people used a dialect almost identical to the Awakabal language. John Fraser spent much of his time recording the culture of groups like this – which would otherwise soon be lost

Also, after his retirement, and a period of residence in Canada, where the Kingston University conferred on him in 1887 a Doctor of Laws, John Fraser returned to Australia. Finally he moved to Ambrim Island in the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) to do missionary work. He died there in May 1904. His grave was subsequently smothered by ash from a volcanic eruption, but was rehabilitated by some of his former Maitland students in the 1920's.

Interior of the Ambrin Island Mission Church circa-1905

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China's coronavirus stimulus opts for coupons in a world awash with cash handouts — why?

China is no stranger to a cashless economy, and that now extends to its coronavirus economic recovery.
Key points:

- China so far has avoided a direct cash stimulus in the wake of coronavirus
- Local governments have stepped in, issuing coupons that only work for specific purchases
- Both Australia and China run schemes that direct people to spend in specific ways.

As part of recovery plans, local city governments have been issuing citizens with digital coupons that will help them buy groceries or takeaway food, but there are two catches: some have short expiry dates, while others incentivise people to spend a certain amount (like a two-for-one deal).
Coupons have been appearing on Chinese smartphones and tablets since late March, and at the last count, more than 30 cities have created coupon schemes.

In Wuhan, the city where coronavirus originated, the local government has distributed $US71 million ($111.9 million) worth of 'consumption coupons', which equates to about $6 ($10) per citizen.
These are generated on popular Chinese point-of-purchase apps such as WeChat and Alipay, with the coupons only redeemable for certain purchases, such as buying groceries, or dining at restaurants.
Further afield, cities such as Guangzhou and Changsha are giving coupons ranging from a few hundred to two thousand dollars to help people purchase a car.

After the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) assumed control of mainland China in 1949, coupons were issued for goods such as cloth and grain.

From the ABC website 23 April 2020

[Ed. *The 1949 grain coupons look like banknotes. Some even resembled postage stamps. They are frequently confused by collectors with them*]

Grain and rice coupons from various localities from the era of the state monopoly over the purchase and distribution of grain. Before 1949, 3-7 million Chinese people died of hunger each year. Providing enough food for 550 million people was the key question faced by new China.

In 1953, China began to institute a state monopoly over the purchase and distribution of grain. This lasted 31 years, making food coupons a necessity in people's daily lives. In addition, until the late 1970s, meat, eggs, milk and aquatic products were in short supply. Cai Yuanchao, aged 58, a food coupon collector, recalled that during this period grain and meat were rationed for every household, making food coupons the nation's "lifeblood." He clearly remembers eating coarse grain and water-boiled vegetables pickled with salt for almost every meal during his childhood. Per capita daily meat consumption was less than 50 grams. Therefore, people preferred fatty meat, since people could extract lard by boiling down the fat, which was then used to cook vegetables. The dregs of fat were considered a rare delicacy. In rural areas life was even harder. The staple food was steamed corn bread, vegetable porridge and pickles. Farmers seldom had stir-fried meat dishes. Even so, this was a great improvement over life before liberation, when average landlord families, let alone tenant farmers, could not afford to eat steamed wheat bread and meat dishes very often.

A MYSTERY COVER FROM JAPANESE OCCUPIED MALAYA…1943 or 1944?

Here is a cover from the Japanese occupation of Malaya that is difficult to make head or tail of.

It shows a $1.00 overprinted on a 10cent, perf 14, dull-purple, *Klang Mosque* of stamp of Selangor, initially issued on 1 January 1936, with a "$1.00" Occupation overprint It is also overprinted in Kanji characters (a "machine chop") which translate as '*Japanese Postal Service'*. The *Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth* catalogue gives this overprinted stamp an issue date of 18 December 1944. It was used throughout Malaya and in Singapore and on some of the former Netherlands Indies islands adjacent to Sumatra included in the new "country" of Japanese Malai.

The cover had been addressed in pencil, but the address has since been erased. The trouble arises from the bottom and top date-stamps – the bottom one has is missing the date. The date-line would normally sit in the space between the two Kanji characters and "2603". "2603" is the Japanese calendar year for 1943. The larger top postmark also shows a "2603" (1943) year. Your editor is unable to decipher the Kanji characters around this larger postmark. Is it a first day cover? Is it some sort of commemoration for the 2nd anniversary of the Japanese "liberation"? Or was it something connived for a Japanese officer's collection?

There is a large, red-ink, rectangular Japanese military censor's chop on the left. The occupation postal service was run by the Japanese Army.

Chops are seals. In an East- and Southeast-Asian context it is a general name for printing 'stamps' and impressions from them, which are used in lieu of signatures in personal documents, office paperwork, contracts, art, or any item requiring acknowledgement or authorship and/or authorisation. . In the Western world they were traditionally known by traders as chop marks or simply chops. They are used throughout China, Japan and Korea.

A chop used as a signature and to authorise a document.

During the first few months of the occupation, post offices (*Yubin Kyoku* in Japanese) allowed pre-war stamps to be used. Later, the remaining stocks were manually hand-stamped with Japanese Army chops, beginning with the double-framed chops. Later on, Romanised words bearing the words “Dai Nippon” were over-printed on them.

Towards the end of the occupation, the Japanese government held various competitions to encourage the public to come up with designs for new stamp issues. These stamps featured local Malayan industries considered important to the Japanese economy, such as tin dredging and rubber tapping.

Mail sent during the Japanese Occupation had to undergo censorship. The post offices had a special department empowered to open letters and censor their contents. These envelopes were then resealed with either pieces of official censorship labels or with a special crimping machine. Other postal regulations were also strictly enforced. All mail without the proper sender’s address wouldn’t be delivered.

Most stamps used in the Japanese occupation period (1942-45) were overprints of the large stocks of pre-War Malayan state stamps. They were overprinted by machine, like the one above, of with a chop hand-stamp, like the one on the next page:-

The exception are the 'primary industry' scenes series of 9 stamps printed in 1943, at top, the 2 Savings campaign stamps of September 1943 (above left) and the two Re-birth of Malaya stamps of February 1944 (above, right).

Paper was also very short during the Occupation and most was produced by recycling.

LIFE IN OCCUPIED MALAYA

Life in Japanese occupied Malaya (they called in Malai) was particularly onerous. The occupation started in January and February 1942 and didn't finish until Japan surrendered in September 1945.

The invading Japanese forces used slogans such as "*Asia untuk orang Asia*" (translation: Asia for Asians) to win support from the local Malays. The Japanese worked hard to convince the local population that they were the actual saviours of Malaya while Britain was portrayed as an imperialist force that wished to exploit Malaya's resources. However, in November 1943, when the Japanese held the Greater East Asia Conference, both Malaya and what was to become Indonesia were excluded as the Japanese Military wanted to annex both regions.

Earlier in 1942, all Chinese males between 18 and 52 had been rounded up and placed in concentration camps. Those with questionable loyalty to the Japanese "New Dawn" were systematically executed.

All homes, for Malays, Tamils and Chinese alike, had to display a certificate issued by the Kempetai (Japanese Army secret police) asserting the loyalty of the residents to the occupying forces. The Japanese custom of bowing was also introduced with the populace expected to bow to Japanese soldiers on guard duty.

The Japanese occupation has had a serious effect on the health status of the people of Malaya. Diseases such as malaria, beriberi and cholera spread widely throughout the peninsular. Limited food resources and lack of nutritious food, such as cassava and sweet potatoes have worsened the health of the population. Furthermore, death rates from malnutrition have increased sharply from 1943 onwards. Japanese forces had seized the food supplies and medicines for their own use. The distribution of medicines to the clinics and hospitals dried up. Doctors and nurses, who were mostly of English of Chinese origin, had all been sent to prison camps.

In terms of economic effect the Malayan economy declined rapidly during the Occupation. The destruction of economic resources, especially rubber plantations and tin mines also had implications. The British Army has destroyed most of the rubber plantations and tin mines before leaving. The workers left the plantations and mines to save themselves. Malaya, before the War, had been almost entirely dependent on exports, with little or no manufacturing activity and only subsistence agriculture (other than the rubber plantations). For example in 1941, tin was 79 000 tons has declined to 3000 tons in 1945. In fact, transport and communication systems were destroyed. Even though the Japanese urgently needed rubber and tin for their War effort the military failed to restore this infrastructure. In Malaya the economy went in to 'free-fall'. From mid-1943 it was near impossible to get exports through to Japan by sea because of the effectiveness of the Allied submarine blockade.

By 1944 inflation was at 'runaway' levels. The Japanese printed their own paper money to replace the Malayan and the Singapore dollar in 1942. As the War went on they kept printing more and more of these banknotes that were not backed up by gold or some other substantive asset. Allied propaganda leaflets dropped by air from late-1943 warned that this Japanese money would not be honoured when the War ended, so people lost confidence in it. Trade devolved into a barter system

Rice shortages during the Occupation led to severe food rationing. Malaya had imported two-thirds of its rice before the War.

Eating tapioca in a bare-looking "restaurant" during the Occupation. Rice was hard to come by.

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