

Australian Postcard Society Inc.

Meetings: 7.45p.m. — 4th Thursday of the month
(11 meetings only per year)

Where SAPHIL House, 22 Gray Court, Adelaide

Who Anybody that is interested in postcards

Costs Gold coin donation to cover supper costs.

Syllabus for 2011

Date	Theme for all members on the following topics	Invited Display (Up to 5 frames)
27th January	Australia	Joyce Aspinall (Heartbeat Country)
24th February	New Zealand	David John (Zeppelin)
24th March	Pacific Islands	Peter Rooke (Hampton Court)
28th April	Asia	Betty Cornish Memorial Trophy (6 pages, theme of Nursery/Childhood)
14-15th May	INAUGURAL POSTCARD EXHIBITION & POSTCARD AUCTION, DRILL HALL, TORRENS PARADE GROUND, ADELAIDE	
26th May	North America	
23rd June	South America	Robert Gooding (Wiltshire Producer)
28th July	Africa	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and Empire Trophy 8 page competition
25th August	Antarctica	Janet Ingleton (German Shipping)
22nd September	United Kingdom	Committee Members Display
27th October	Europe	Pauline & David Edwards Surprise Night
24th November	Canada	Fun Competition and Christmas Breakup
December	No meeting	

Australian Postcard Society Inc.



BULLETIN

February 2011

Quarterly Issue No.08

WEBSITE ADDRESS: australian-postcard-society.com



Card Produced by Nucolorvue Productions Pty. Ltd.

The Australian flag was a common sight recently during the celebrations for Australia Day on 26th January. Here it is shown with the words of Advance Australia Fair which we are sure most of us don't know. That being the last of the public holidays for a while it is back to work while looking forward to the next break at Easter.

Our thoughts go to the flood and cyclone affected population of the eastern states of Australia as they continue their mop-up operations. We hope the "Aussie" spirit of comradeship and helpfulness assists them through these trying times.

The Editors.

Elected Committee:

President	John Bell
Vice-President	John Bodnar
Treasurer	David Figg
Secretary	Linda Welden
Librarian	Rob Halliday
Publicity	Bob Gooding
Auction Superintendent	George Turner
Magazine Editors	David & Pauline Edwards
SAPC Delegate, Raffle & Postal Auction Organiser	Claire Thomas
PATRON	Phil Sunman
Website Managers	Jeff & Yvette Trinidad
Auditor	Andy Kovaleff

CONTENTS

Front Cover: Story Card—Advance Australia Fair	
Back Cover: 2011 Syllabus	
Club Information	P.2
Coming Events	P.2
Next Postal Auction	P.2
Rules for Postcard Week Competition	P.3
Inaugural Postcard Society Exhibition details	P.3
The Battle of Jutland (Cont'd) by John Bell	P.4,5
Around Australia—Melbourne Purity & Temperance by Neville Solly	P.6-9
Death of Olly Poole	P.10
Sets of Postcards by Joe Duif	P.11
Easter, Autumn & Humour	P.11-12
Wanderer Butterflies	P.13
Advertisements	P.15-18
Philicia Antiques	P.14
Abra Card Abra/Roycroft Members	P.18 P.19

NEW MEMBERS

Demaris Swint, Alamo, Texas
Eve Pryor, Boronia, Victoria
William Allen, Sorrento, Perth, WA

Any questions or matters of interest

contact The Secretary,
Linda Welden,
PO Box 281,
Edwardstown,
South Australia, 5039.
email: linda1956@three.com.au
Phone: 0421 367 665

Membership Fees—1st July-30th June

SINGLE	\$18.00
JUNIOR up to 16	\$ 6.00
FAMILY	\$25.00

COMING EVENTS:

PS&PH Bourse 12th March, with dealers including Abra card abra which will be Lloyd Holyoak's only trip to SA this year.

Betty Cornish Memorial Competition in April, 6 pages of wholesome childhood themes on Postcards, to be chosen by popular vote. Open to all members.

Postcard Week Competition—Entries to Secretary by March meeting.

Inaugural Postcard Society Exhibition - 14-15th May at the Drill Hall, Torrens Parade Ground, Cnr. King William Road and Victoria Drive, Adelaide.

NEXT POSTAL AUCTION

Our next Postal Auction is due out with the August 2011 Bulletin. If you have any lots that you would like to have included please forward to the Secretary no later than the June Meeting. The cover sheet for auction lots can be collected from me at meetings. Please use one per postcard, fill out, and forward to the Secretary.

Thanks,
Claire Thomas,
Postal Auction Organiser

MEMBERS ADVERTISEMENTS:**WANTED TO BUY:**

DC3 aircraft postcards, Swiss postcards prior to 1960, hospitals and cards dated 1943. Anybody with any of these cards to spare please contact Ray Thompson with details on Phone: (08) 8258.9022.

Postcards of C.A. Pitt & Co., C.A. Pitt Ltd., Souvenirs Australia Pty. Ltd., 1951-1995. Phone Bronte Watts (08) 8431.0549.

Australian Comic Postcards. Collector and researcher looking for singles, groups, duplicates, hoards, large/small collections. Anything considered. Contact Gary Davies, PO Box 107, Magnetic Island, Queensland, 4819. email: ccbnq@optusnet.com.au

Metamorphic postcards in good condition. Contact David Edwards, Phone: (08) 8250 0484 or email: mmstamps@chariot.net.au

Postcards of Botanic Hotel and Newmarket Hotel, Adelaide. Must be in good condition. Contact Pauline Edwards, Phone: (08) 8250 0484

Any postcards relating to Australian National Rifle Association shooting contests for selection and competitions held at Bisley Camp in England. Contact Lorenzo, Ph: (08) 83361340, or email: lorenzog@esc.net.au

Silk cards in good condition bearing military badges; flags of America, New Zealand, Wales, India, and Italy. Contact Lorenzo, email: lorenzog@esc.net.au or Phone: Ph: (08) 83361340.

Picture Postcards of the Post Offices in Vienna; Cracow; Budapest; Lemberg and Kiev. Please contact John Bodnar advising of your asking price. email: mibetco@senet.com.au or PO Box 395, Edwardstown, SA, 5039, Australia. Thank You.

Wanted to Buy: Postcards of Kalamunda (West Australia), Goa (India), Lord Howe Island & Magnetic Bay (Queensland) and Norfolk Islands
Email: pk@bankofideas.com.au or Call Peter Kenyon on: 62931848

WANTED TO TRADE - National Postcard Week postcards.

Postcards to be sent stamped and cancelled and enclosed in an envelope for protection. Send to Demaris Swint, PO Box 746, Alamo, Texas, 78516-0746.

SOME TRIVIA ABOUT THE MOON

The moon does an 18.6 year cycle. A **supermoon** is a new or full moon which occurs when the moon is at 90% or greater of its closest perigee approach to earth. An **extreme supermoon** is when the moon at new or full is at 100% or greater mean perigee (closest) distance to earth.

1955 floods—There was an **extreme supermoon** at Full Moon on November 10th 1954. Flooding occurred from October 1954 to 23rd February 1955.

1974 floods (18-19 years later) - There was an **extreme supermoon** at Full Moon on January 8th 1974. 3 weeks of rain up to 29th January 1974.

1992 floods (18-19 years later) - There was an **extreme supermoon** at Full Moon on January 19th 1992.

2011 floods (18-19 years later) - There are supermoons at Full Moon on 18th February, 19th March and 18th April, 2011. There is an **extreme supermoon** at Full Moon on 19th March 1911.

WANDERER or MONARCH BUTTERFLIES

The earliest sighting of this butterfly in Sydney was in 1871, although the population only became established when its food plants, including poisonous milkweed, were also introduced. Wanderer butterflies live in urban areas, where its food plants (e.g. milkweeds) are found. They have been recorded at speeds of up to 40 kms per hour.

Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc. was set up in 1998 to increase awareness of the significant disappearance of South Australian butterflies. Interesting information from them includes the following:

Number of species in—	the world	17,000
	South America	8,000
	England	65
	Australia	400
	South Australia	78

The Butterfly Conservation group work closely with the SA Museum which has devoted a part of its website to the question "Where have all the butterflies gone?" and is a must for a visit. Information and activity sheets for children in and out of school are available to stimulate interest in butterflies and their requirements for survival. A list of plants to use in your garden to encourage the Wanderer to visit is available from this website.

"Butterfly Watch" has been added to the SA Museum website and this project seeks information from the general public regarding the nectar plants the adult butterflies are feeding on and where the butterflies are.

You can stroll through Butterfly Farms where many types of butterfly are available to see and learn about. These are situated at Kuranda in Queensland, Coffs Harbour in New South Wales, the Melbourne Zoo in Victoria, Batchelor in the Northern Territory, Murray Bridge in South Australia, and Perth Zoo in Western Australia.

There is a butterfly museum at Wilberforce in NSW, and in Burleigh Town in Queensland butterflies are cultivated for release at weddings, funerals and other functions.

RULES FOR POSTCARD WEEK COMPETITION—

Entries to Secretary by March meeting

Here are some guidelines as published in Bulletin 6.

The Committee have also requested that "Adelaide" be referred to in some way.

We hope our interstate members will become involved in this and truly make it a national event.

1. National Postcard Week and the date must be on the postcard, preferably on the front.
2. Your name or the name of the club and mailing address should be included, preferably on the front, but can be on the back.
3. The minimum size is 3-1/2x5-1/2 inches (9x14cms). Those are post office requirements.
4. Maximum is 4-1/4x6 inches (11x15cms). (I have seen larger)
5. The minimum thickness is 90 lb. card stock. Most home printers will print on 110 lb. cardstock, sold in many discount stores.
6. All postcards printed should be of the same designs. You can design more than one. If you do you should send all designs in a trade.
7. A minimum of 100 copies is recommended to give other traders a chance to receive a copy.
8. To give your card extra worth, numbering them is an excellent idea. /100 on the back is okay.
9. Be sure to Autograph your postcard. A first name is okay.
- 10 All NPCW postcards should be mailed during NPCW, especially those sent individually with a stamp. Get a hand cancel at the post office desk.

INAUGURAL POSTCARD SOCIETY EXHIBITION - 14th—15th May 2011

Open 10am-5pm on Saturday 14th, 10am-4pm on Sunday 15th.

Displays of South Australian Postcards,

One Auction to be held on Saturday 14th at 2.00pm viewing from 10.00 am, anyone interested in putting postcards into the auction, lots of 10's, 10% commission for members and 15% commission non-members, lots to be in by May 1st or at the April 28th meeting to the Secretary, Linda Welden. Lots to have reserve price only, and written clearly onto auction sheets.

Local and Interstate Dealers will be present.

A Souvenir Postcard will be available and can be pre-ordered at a cost of \$5.00 each. Orders through the Secretary via Email: linda1956@three.com.au

Any queries please contact the Secretary.
Phone: 0421 367 665



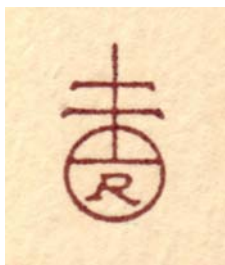
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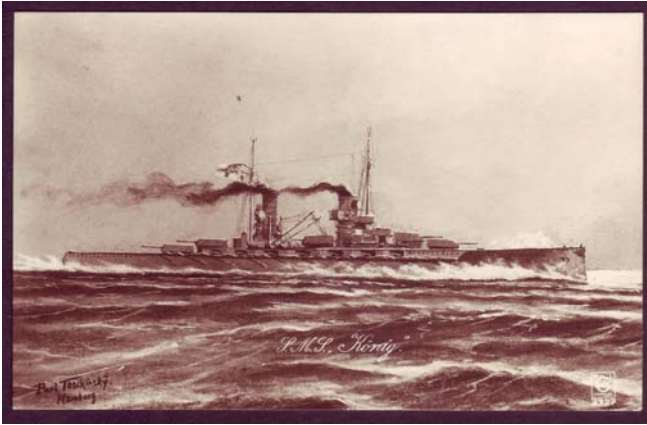
The Battle of Jutland - by John Bell (Continued from Bulletin 06)

WHO WON ?

The Germans claimed victory because they had sunk more British ships. The British claimed victory because they still maintained the blockade, the German fleet had twice made turnaways to avoid battle and then slipped back to port during the night.

German propaganda was quick off the mark quoting a list of British ships including the Warspite that had been sunk and conveniently not including all of their own, which gave them a great victory at the Battle of Skagerrak. The Kaiser was ecstatic. Scheer and Hipper were both given Germany's highest order and promoted. The Iron Cross (various grades) was distributed to officers and men of the fleet and morale throughout the nation received a tremendous boost.

The British Admiralty was slow to react, waiting to qué was released saying a battle had been fought and gave the losses on both sides that were known. However German victory claims were not refuted by stating that the British fleet was still at sea and prepared to fight. By the time a more comprehensive statement of events was given to the press the damage had been done, British morale was down as the general public had expected a "Trafalgar" from the Grand Fleet.



S.M.S. Konig. Battleship of 25,500 tons. Completed 1914-1915. Ten 12inch and fourteen 5.9inch guns. Scuttled at Scapa Flow 21/6/1919.



S.M.S. Derfflinger. Battle Cruiser of 26,200 tons. Completed 1914. Eight 12inch and twelve 5.9inch guns. Scuttled at Scapa Flow 21/6/1919.

hear from Jellicoe who was still at sea. At last a communi-

WANDERER or MONARCH BUTTERFLIES

In Australia—In summer Wanderers are found throughout their range along the east coast of Australia from Queensland to South Australia, and in south-west Western Australia. They have also been found in isolated parts of the Northern Territory. They are strong fliers and can cover long distances during their adult life, which is about a month to six weeks in summer. During this time they can move to unoccupied areas to find new plants on which to lay eggs. They take nectar from flowers to maintain their energy levels as they go. As winter approaches and temperatures drop the butterflies leave the inland areas and migrate towards the coast. For Wanderers near the coast north of the Richmond River in New South Wales, breeding can continue for most of the year with one generation following another. Further south, adults that develop in autumn do not breed immediately. They remain in a non-breeding state throughout winter, some of them staying in the same district for several months. In cooler areas, these non-breeding adults may gather together and hang from the branches of trees in large clusters of thousands of butterflies. This is known as over-wintering. The same trees are used for this year after year. The clusters are at first made up mainly of males. The females arrive a week or so later. During the warmth of the day the butterflies fly around the trees, but with the afternoon drop in temperature they settle to reform clusters. Cluster sites are known in the Sydney Basin and Hunter Valley, as well as in the Mt Lofty Ranges near Adelaide. The clusters appear in about April and remain until about August or September, when the butterflies disperse after mating. The females are the first to leave, moving off to lay the first eggs of the new season on fresh spring growth. Succeeding generations extend the range across the country until the full summer range of the species is again occupied.

Postcard by Ames Travel Treasure, Los Gatos, California, showing Monarch butterflies which "headquarter" each year in thousands in the Pine Trees of Milar's Butterfly Grove Motel—



the home of the Monarchs—Pacific Grove, California.

WANDERER or MONARCH BUTTERFLIES

Larva—The larva, or caterpillar, is the main feeding stage of the butterfly's life cycle. It has special mouthparts, called mandibles, for biting and chewing the food. The larva does not have compound eyes like the adult butterfly, instead it has ocelli. (very small and simple light receptors).



The larva can probably only detect the difference between light and dark. The body regions, (head, thorax and abdomen) are less obvious on the larva than the adult butterfly. The thorax has three pairs of true legs that have a claw on the end for holding onto the food plant. The abdomen has five pairs of short fleshy leg-like organs, called prolegs, which also help hold onto the food plant. As the larva grows it sheds its old skin and grows a new larger skin until it has reached maturity and is ready to form a pupa. The larva stage of the butterfly's life cycle can last from a few weeks in some species, to several months in others.

Pupa—During the pupa stage there is a reorganization and transformation of the larval organs into the adult butterfly. The pupa stage lasts from a few weeks to several months before the adult butterfly emerges.

Butterfly—When the butterfly emerges from the pupa its wings are soft, very small and crumpled. Blood is pumped into the veins of the wing to expand them to their full size. The wings then harden and finally are ready for flying. Butterflies live for as little as a few days for some species; other species live for several months.

Habitats — Butterflies can live in a wide range of habitats. The greatest numbers of species live in tropical areas; with only a few species found in very cold or very arid areas. Within Australia for example, 200 species are found in Queensland but only about 60 species are found in Tasmania.

Butterfly larvae need food and this is mainly plant material. Larvae of some species are fussy eaters, they will only feed on one type of plant, other species feed on a wide range of plants.

The importance of ants—The larvae of many species of butterfly gain protection from ants. When not feeding the larvae shelter in the ants nest and hide from predators. The ants protect the larvae because they are themselves depending on the larvae for food supplements. The butterfly larvae produce energy rich secretions, called honeydew, which the ants feed on.

Feeding and Diet—Wanderer butterfly caterpillars are most often found on their preferred food plants, which are from the milkweed family. These plants have a milky sap, from which the caterpillars derive distasteful toxins that deter predators from eating them. The caterpillars' bright colouration is a warning to these predators that they are potentially toxic. The poison from the plants is carried through the various stages of the Wanderer butterfly's life cycle, making them unpalatable and causing many predators, including large birds, to be violently ill. Some predators appear to be unaffected by the poison and birds such as the Pied Currawong and the Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike have been seen feeding on it.

The Battle of Jutland - by John Bell (Continued)

Losses of ships at the Battle of Jutland

	<u>British</u>	<u>German</u>
Battlecruisers	Indefatigable Queen Mary Invincible	Lutzow
Pre-Dreadnought Armoured Cruisers	Black Prince Defence Warrior	Pommern
Light Cruisers		Elbing Frauenlob Rostock Wiesbaden
Destroyers	Ardent Fortune Nestor Nomad Shark Sparrowhawk Tipperary Turbulent	S35 V4 V27 V29 V48

British casualties—

Killed 6094,
Wounded 674,
POW 177.

Total 6945

German casualties—

Killed 2551,
Wounded 507,

Total 3058



H.M.S. Engadine. Seaplane Tender, one Seaplane. Was at Jutland. Rescued the survivors from H.M.S. Warrior.



Queen Elizabeth class Battleships were 27,500 tons and had a speed of 25 knots, armed with eight 15inch and sixteen 6inch guns and were the most powerful ships at Jutland. Completed 1915.

AROUND AUSTRALIA - MELBOURNE



Scenes from the city of Melbourne and its Coat of Arms by Nu-Color-Vue of Australia

Melbourne is the capital city in the state of Victoria, is second in size to Sydney, and has an approximate population of four million. It is located on the bay known as Port Phillip with the city centre positioned at the estuary of the Yarra River.

Melbourne was founded in 1835, 47 years after the European settlement of Australia, and was officially declared a city by Queen Victoria in 1847. During the Victorian gold rush of the 1850s it was transformed into one of the world's largest and wealthiest cities. When the gold rush peaked during the 1880s Melbourne had become the richest city in the world and the largest city after London in the British Empire.

Melbourne hosted two international exhibitions at the large purpose-built Exhibition Building between 1880 and 1890, spurring the construction of several prestigious hotels including the Menzies, Federal and the Grand (Windsor).

In November 1856 Victoria was given a constitution and in the following year full responsible government with a two house Parliament. For Melbourne the major con-



Exhibition Building. picture from Wikipedia



Carlyon's Hotel & Café, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Postcard produced by Troedel & Cooper Pty. Ltd.

WANDERER or MONARCH BUTTERFLIES - by Pauline Edwards, compiled from information gained from Wikipedia, SA Museum, Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc., and the web.

Wanderer butterflies are famous for their north American migrations where, known as monarchs, they travel from southern Canada to wintering sites in central Mexico where they aggregate in spectacular numbers. In late winter early spring the adult monarchs leave the Transvolcanic mountain range in Mexico for a more northern climate. Mating occurs and the females begin seeking out milkweed to lay their eggs, usually first in northern Mexico and southern Texas. The caterpillars hatch and develop into adults that move north, where more offspring can go as far as Central Canada until next migratory cycle.

The wanderings of this butterfly eventually brought it across the Pacific to Australia by the late 1800's. Old habits die hard and over-wintering clusters have been observed in southern Australia.

There are migration records for about 30 species of Australian butterflies, although only 10 do so regularly. Migrating adults generally do not eat, having built up sufficient fat reserves during their caterpillar stages. Their hormones are also "switched off" which means that they do not mate and are not bothered by territorial aggression which would make it difficult for so many to live so closely.

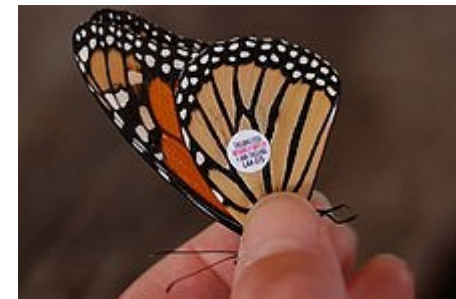
Butterflies are able to go into a form of hibernation at any stage—egg, caterpillar, pupa or adult. Growth, below a certain temperature (which varies with species) may cease, only to resume when the temperature rises again. Drought and lack of food may also cause development to cease, as can shorter days. If a butterfly is too cold to fly (10 degrees is about the limit) it may flap or vibrate its wings to warm up. Overheating can also be a problem, particularly in the tropics, so many species fly or rest in shade and when they land hold their wings upright so that they partially shade the body.



Life Cycle

cle - Butterflies have a life cycle that includes a complete metamorphosis, that involves a complete change in appearance from larva to the adult butterfly.

Eggs— Eggs contain food for the developing embryo. Moisture and air get into the eggs through a small hole in the top, called the micropyle. This small hole is also where the sperm enters to fertilise the egg. Some eggs are laid in flight, especially the grassland species, but most are laid on or near the food plant and attached with special cement produced by the female. Most eggs are less than 2mm in diameter.



A Monarch male tagged with an Identification sticker.

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AROUND AUSTRALIA - MELBOURNE (Cont'd)

sequence was the magnificent edifice of Parliament House, Melbourne, which was started in December 1855 and completed in stages between 1856 and 1929.

At the time of Australia's federation on 1st January 1901 Melbourne became the temporary seat of government of the federation. The first federal parliament was convened on 9th May 1901 in the Royal Exhibition Building where it was located until 1927 when it was moved to Canberra. Melbourne became the centre of the Commonwealth Public Service, the Australian Defence Forces, the diplomatic corps, and also to a large extent of the legal profession. The Governor-General of Australia resided at Government House in Melbourne until 1930 and many major national institutions remained in Melbourne well into the 20th century.

During the depression years which lasted from 1929 until World War II Melbourne acquired another great landmark, the Shrine of Remembrance in St Kilda Road, largely built by unemployed workers.

Flinders Street Station was the world's busiest passenger station in 1927.

Melbourne has the largest tram network in the world which had its origins in the city's 1880s land boom. Approximately 178 million passenger trips were made by tram in 2009. Melbourne has Australia's only tram network to comprise more than a single line and consists of 15 lines running 29 routes. Sections of the tram network are on roads, while others are separated or are light rail routes. Melbourne's trams are recognized as iconic cultural assets and a tourist attraction. Heritage trams operate on the free City Circle route, intended for visitors to Melbourne, and heritage restaurant trams travel through the city during the evening.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE MELBOURNE

Parliament House, Melbourne, Produced by Nu-Color-Vue Productions Pty. Ltd.



Government House, Melbourne.



Flinders Street Railway Station, Melbourne. Produced by the Rose Stereograph Co., Armadale, Victoria

AROUND AUSTRALIA - MELBOURNE (Cont'd.)

During World War II Melbourne industries thrived on wartime production and the city became Australia's leading manufacturing centre.

Melbourne is a notable sporting location and was the host city for the 1956 Summer Olympics, the first ever Olympic Games to be held in the southern hemisphere, along with the 2005 Commonwealth Games. Melbourne is home to three major annual international sporting events; the Australian Open tennis tournament, the Melbourne Cup horse race, and the Australian Grand Prix Formula One car race. The city is home to the National Sports Museum.

Australian rules football and cricket are the most popular sports in Melbourne, the first Australian rules football matches were played in Melbourne in 1859 and Australian Football League is headquartered at Docklands Stadium. The city annually hosts the AFL Grand Final and the five Melbourne AFL matches per week attract an average 40,000 people per game. The first ever official cricket Test match was played at the Melbourne Cricket Ground in March 1877 and the Melbourne Cricket Ground is the largest cricket ground in the world.

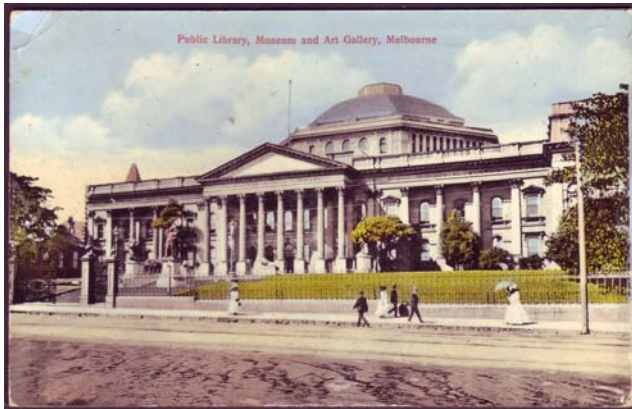
The city celebrates a wide variety of annual cultural events and festivals including the Melbourne International Arts Festival, Melbourne International Film Festival, Melbourne International Comedy Festival and the Melbourne Fringe Festival.

The Australian Ballet is based in Melbourne as is the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. Melbourne is the second home of Opera Australia after it merged with Victoria State Opera in 1996. The Victorian Opera had its inaugural season in 2006 and operates out of various venues in Melbourne.

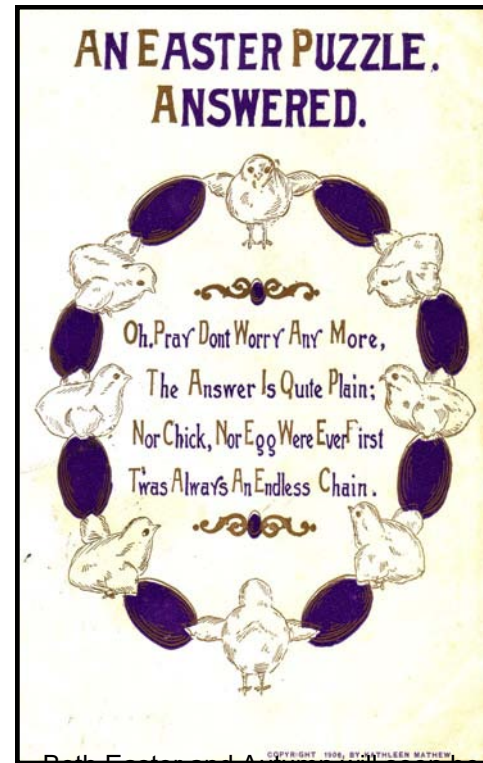
There are more than 100 galleries in Melbourne, most notably it is home to Australia's oldest and largest art gallery, the National Gallery of Victoria.

Melbourne has a long cinematic history, the world's first feature **AROUND AUSTRALIA - MELBOURNE** (Cont'd.)

films being produced in Melbourne and its outer suburbs.



Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Melbourne.



Both Easter and Autumn will soon be with us.

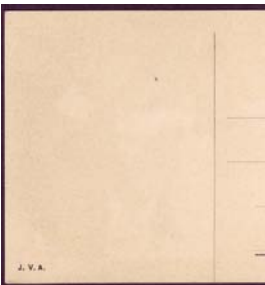


SETS OF POSTCARDS - by Joe Duif (Cont'd.)

1970s. They are usually in mint condition. This is definitely a set to pass if not in excellent condition, because they are available. However it is amazing how quickly collectors absorbed the warehouse stock.

This kind of find should never bother collectors or dealers. If the images are desirable, any card in mint condition will sell and is worth owning.

Billiards refers to two games, pocket billiards or pool, and billiards. Pool is played with 15 numbered balls. Billiards is played with three balls, one red and two white. This set is billiards.



Part back of cards showing J.V.A.

Soldiers of the Cross, the world's first religious epic, anticipated the early 1900s golden age of Melbourne film production—an era marked by the exploration of local history and Australia's emerging identity. Films

produced included the Eureka Stockade, The Story of the Kelly Gang, Robbery Under Arms and 1908's For the Term of His Natural Life, before Victorian politicians banned the screening of bushranger films for what they perceived as the promotion of crime. This was followed by a lull until On the Beach was produced in 1959. The 1970's produced more films including Picnic at Hanging Rock and Mad Max which achieved worldwide acclaim. 2004 saw the construction of Melbourne's largest film and television studio complex, Docklands Studios Melbourne, which has hosted many domestic films and television shows, as well as international features. Melbourne is also home to the headquarters of Village Roadshow Pictures, Australia's largest film production company. Famous modern day actors from Melbourne include Cate Blanchett, Geoffrey Rush, Rachel Griffiths, Guy Pearce and Eric Bana.

Historic Site—Captain Cook's Cottage is a cottage rebuilt in the picturesque Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne, to commemorate the voyages of Captain James Cook, discoverer of Australia. Captain Cook's Cottage was originally built in 1755 in Great Ayton Yorkshire England and purchased in 1933 by Sir Russell Grimwade as a centenary gift to the people and State of Victoria. When Melbourne celebrated its centenary in 1934 the cottage was moved, brick by brick from Great Ayton to Melbourne. It was shipped in 253 crates complete with an ivy cutting which had grown on the original building. Today the house is covered by the ivy. This wonderful building originally built by Cooks' parents will give the visitor an idea of life in the 1700's, but keep in mind James Cook himself almost certainly never lived in it.



Captain Cook's Cottage, Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne. Card produced by Valentine's.

After putting her grandchildren to bed, a grandmother changed into old slacks and a droopy blouse and proceeded to wash her hair. As she heard the children getting more and more rambunctious, her patience grew thin. Finally, she threw a towel around her head and stormed into their room, putting them back to bed with stern warnings. As she left the room, she heard the three-year-old say with a trembling voice, "Who was THAT?"

A second grader came home from school and said to her grandmother, "Grandma, guess what? We learned how to make babies today." The grandmother, more than a little surprised, tried to keep her cool. "That's interesting," she said, "How do you make babies?" "It's simple," replied the girl. "You just change 'y' to 'l' and add 'es'."

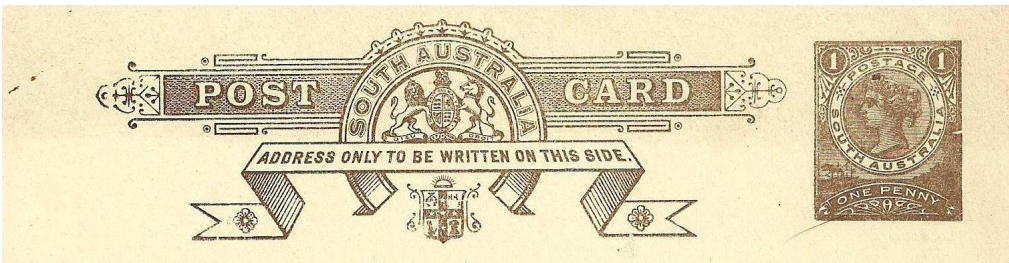
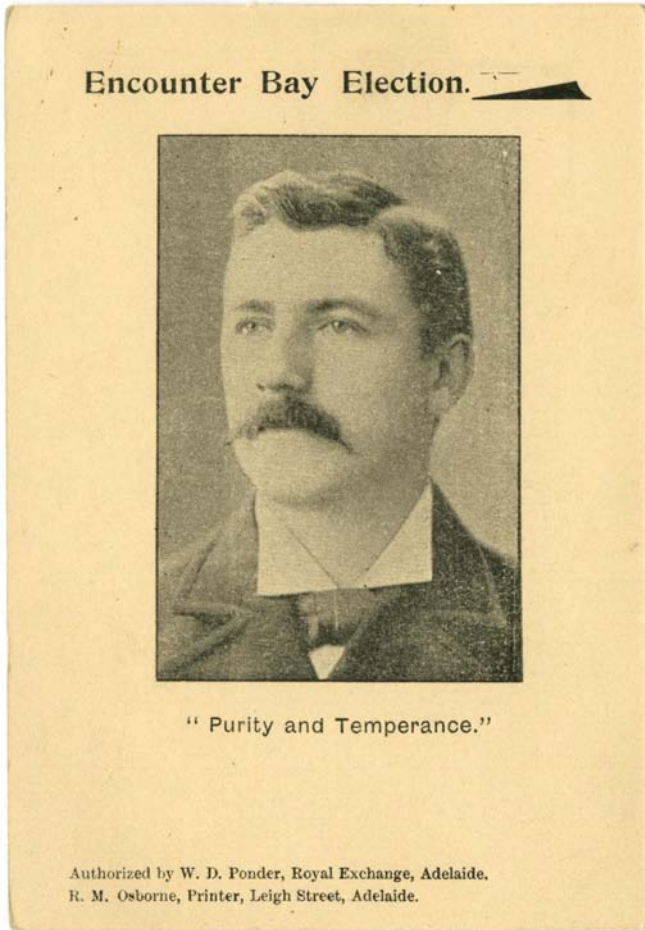
PURITY AND TEMPERANCE by Neville Solly

Mr. Charles Tucker, former Lord Mayor and Alderman of Adelaide and Mayor of Port Adelaide, stood for Parliament in April 1899 for the House of Assembly seat of Encounter Bay.

In the court of disputed returns Mr. Ernest Edward Truelove Hyde asked that the election of Mr. Tucker be set aside. The charges were that Mr. Tucker offered his parliamentary salary of £300 to local committees in his electorate to use for any purpose they desired (i.e. bribery). The appeal was upheld in July.

At a by-election in August Mr. Tucker was again successful. His main opponent was King O'Malley.

On the 12th February 1907 Mr. Charles Tucker was convicted of defrauding the Customs Department (estimated at £20,000) and was sentenced to two years hard labour in Yatala Labor Prison. He was released on 5th May 1908 and died in obscurity on 5th December 1928. He was 71.



Olly Poole

Olly joined the Australian Postcard Society Inc. in 2009. His collecting interests were pre-1970's postcards of Semaphore and Largs Bay.

Sadly Olly passed away on the 12th January after suffering from Cystic Fibrosis, Type 1 Diabetes and Tuberculosis. He was a great lover of music and poetry, not only listening but the writing of as well. He was a highly intelligent 15 year old with an enquiring mind. In the last 18 months he spent many an hour with Phil at his shop talking about postcards and any other topic that was of interest. It just goes to show that with the right mentor anyone of any age can be an enthusiastic collector.



Olly will be sadly missed by members of the postcard club.

SETS OF POSTCARDS - by Joe Duif

Postcard publishers produced sets of postcards in the early 1900's and usually sold them in a small envelope or packet where it was common to advertise other sets produced by their firm.

This set of billiard cards, published by Raphael Tuck of England, appears with a French Tuck back or a JVA back. The cards with the JVA backs were commissioned from Tuck, at the turn of the century, by J. Vliieger of Amsterdam, thus JVA.

The JVA cards feature the Tuck easel logo on the front. The artist signed the cards.

These postcard designs were found in quantity in a European warehouse in the late

