

# Australian Postcard Society Inc.

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

**Where** SAPHIL House, 22 Gray Court, Adelaide

**Who** Anybody interested in postcards

**Costs** Gold coin donation to cover supper costs.

**Auction held each meeting—Forms available from Secretary**

## Syllabus for 2015

Date	Invited Displays- (Up to 5 frames)
26th January	Ron Harriss' Sydney Opera House
26th February	Castle Greetings South Australian Postcard Publisher
26th March	Trading Night
23rd April	Betty Cornish Trophy 6 Page Competition -Theme - Children
2-3rd May	<b>POSTCARD EXHIBITION, Drill Hall, Adelaide</b>
28nd May	Alma's Queens Houses
25th June	Radio Times
23th July	A.G.M. Empire Trophy 8 Page Competition - Theme - Former British Pacific Islands
27th August	Joyce's Success
24th September	Andrew's Mystery Display
22nd October	Figg Surprise
26th November	Christmas Supper - Bring a plate of food to share Men-Sweet Women-Savoury and A Christmas postcard to Display

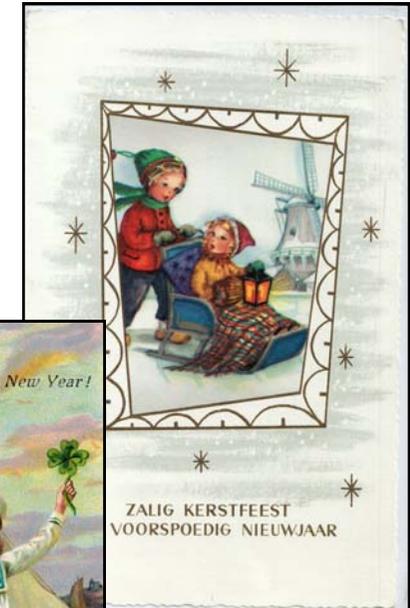


# Australian Postcard Society Inc.

## BULLETIN

November 2014 Quarterly Issue No.23

WEBSITE ADDRESS: [australian-postcard-society.com](http://australian-postcard-society.com)



Happy New  
Year

**ELECTED COMMITTEE:**

President	Robert Halliday
Vice-President	John Bodnar
Treasurer	David Figg
Secretary	Linda Welden
Librarian	Robert Halliday
Publicity	Meagan Thomas
Auction Superintendent	George Turner
Magazine Editor	Claire Thomas
SAPC Delegates	Claire Thomas
	Meagan Thomas
Raffle Organiser	Glen Northcott
PATRON	Phil Sunman
Website Managers	Jeff & Yvette Trinidad
Auditor	Andy Kovaleff

**Any questions or matters of interest contact**

The Secretary,  
Linda Welden,  
PO Box 281,  
Edwardstown,  
South Australia, 5039.

email: lindaw3456@gmail.com  
Phone: 0421 367 665

**Membership Fees—1st July-30th June**

SINGLE	\$20.00
JUNIOR up to 16	\$ 6.00
FAMILY	\$30.00
OVERSEAS	AUS\$35.00
Paypal available	

BULLETIN BACK ISSUES

If you have missed out on back issues of the Bulletin they are available at \$5 plus postage.

BECOME INVOLVED

Bring any interesting items for "Show and Tell".

Members can bring their items for sale to meetings.

Bring auction lots to meetings.

ARTICLES FOR THE BULLETIN

Bring in a postcard... or as many as you want. Whereby I will scan them at the meeting and you can take them home with you.

If you are from interstate/overseas scan it and email. Or send the postcard registered mail it will be scanned and returned asap registered post.

With **each** postcard a write-up will be needed - about half page or more. Either hand written or typed.

Add your name if you wish or not if you are worried about the safety of your collection.

Keep them coming they will be added as space permits.

**MEMBERS ADVERTISEMENTS:**

**WANTED TO BUY:**

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

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

Tom Browne & Lance Thackeray Postcards wanted - Please contact Joyce Aspinall, Ph: 82701538.

**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.

***Members if you want to advertise your buys and sells etc let me know.***

# Business Advertising

Per Bulletin prices

\$30 per full page

\$15 half page

\$7.50 1/4 page

**Our Bulletins go world wide**

## From The Editor— Me

Hi Folks,

The New Year has arrived and yes I know this Bulletin is late, but as the saying better late than never.

So I am hoping that you have lots of new articles for me to put into your magazine. It makes it really hard to know what to put into the Bulletin.

I thank the member who has given me a report about John Bell's postcard sales.

The programme has been sorted and some really interesting displays coming up. Please keep an eye if your name is on the list.

With a special Guest coming to our February Meeting—Peter Castle from Terry Castle Greetings a South Australian Postcard Publisher. Invited by Glen Northcott and will bring along his collection.

This years Postcard Exhibition to be held in May has a special ANZAC theme. You will find fliers included with this Bulletin.

Could you please pass them onto your friends and neighbours.

On a personal note Meagan my daughter and member is recovering well from her Gall Bladder removal operation in November last year.

Members of the public are invited to donate any unwanted postcards to our club. Which has been happening through various members. I have endeavoured to pass those postcards into our Club Auction and on eBay through Postcards Online.

This years Empire Trophy is former British Pacific Islands eg. Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand etc etc. the Empire Trophy was donated by Arthur Bergen who was born on Empire Day.

*Claire Thomas*

"If you don't ask, you don't find out"

If you never need/want to contact me  
Mobile phone 0426 253 276—I am always happy to ring you back



## BUYING - SELLING

Old Books, Postcards, Trade Cards,  
Cigarette Cards, Ephemera,  
Autographs, Sheet Music, Anything Printed.

**ABRA CARD ABRA ROYCROFT**

680 High Street, East Kew, 3102, Victoria

Phone/Fax (03) 9859 4215

## GOOD NEWS

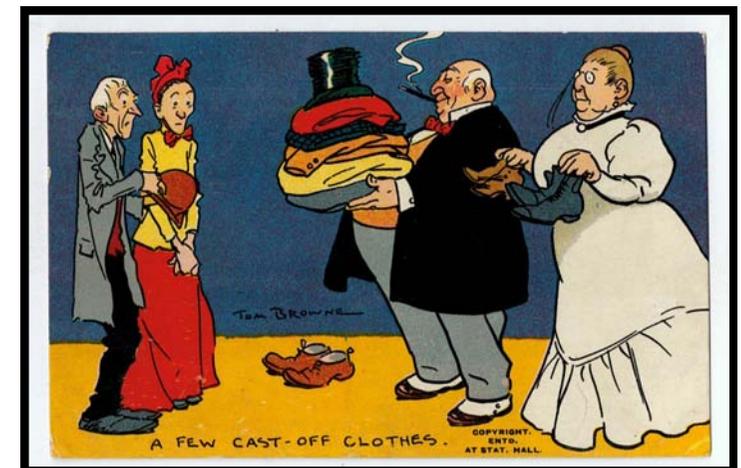
**Postcards Online** on eBay <http://stores.ebay.com.au/Postcards Online>

Sell Club postcards and for various clients. Anybody interested in Postcards Online selling your postcards, contact Claire for relevant fees and charges.

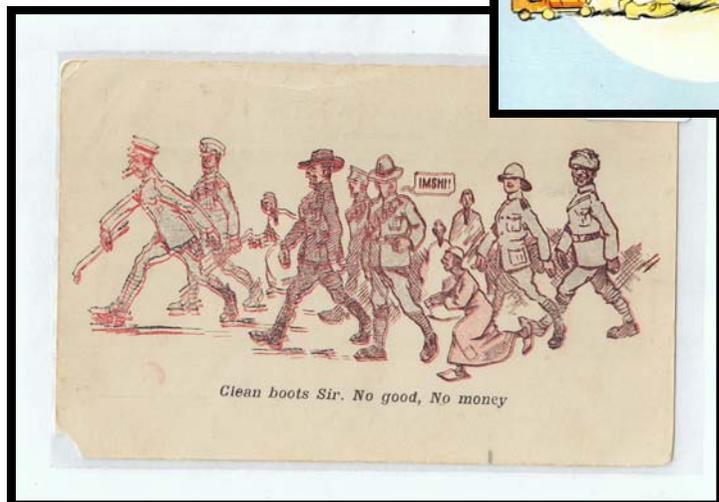
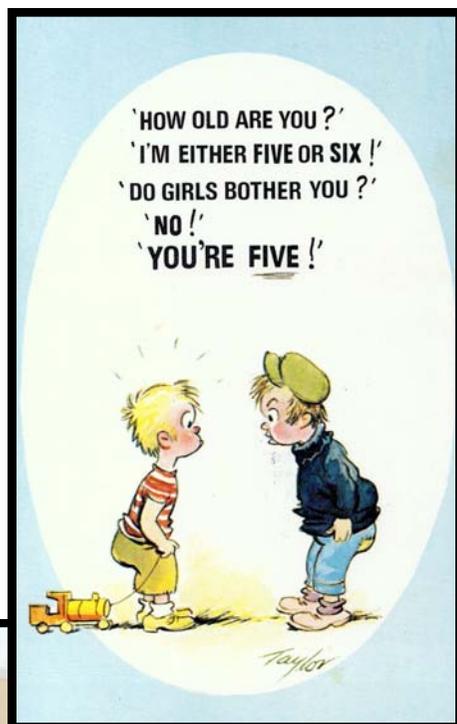
Welcome to New Member

### COMING EVENTS 2014:

If anybody knows of events that may interest members please advise the committee so that it can be included in the Bulletin.



## This Bulletin's Humour Postcards



Report of Prestige sale 198 "John Bell collection" – postcard section.  
14<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

Fortunately for the vendors and unfortunately for buyers there was one room bidder who was going to buy the bulk lots at any price – and as you can see he did!

In my own small area of expertise the price paid was above full retail and I suspect the same goes for the other bulk lots. The single advert cards were hit and miss. The John Martins card is relatively common and was overpriced (2696). Pt McLeay aboriginal cards always sell well and this lot was no exception (2686).

Lot	Description		Est.	Sold \$A
2671	misc	80+	offer	650
2672	Adelaide (+Port) tram/railway	5-10	250	290
2673	misc	14	200	190
2674	1908 Sanatorium		100	---
2675	City	54	300	230
2676	City including UB	c110	300	270
2677	Suburbs	27	300	230
2678	Suburbs	70+	300	340
2679	Botanic Gardens	54	125	95
2680	Torrens	23	100	75
2681	Hills	100+	250	320
2682	Hills & South	49	150	500
2683	South Coast	c75	150	650
2684	KI	10	200	260
2685	SE	60+	240	460
2686	Point McLeay	1	100	230
2687	Murray River	c50	150	500
2688	Barossa	41	160	320
2689	North	c90	350	1100
2690	YP	55	400	460
2691	EP	32	200	320
2692	Trans Rail	12	150	260
2693	Advert	5	150	200
2694	Harris Scarfe Aust Implement	1	100	---
2695	Adel Steam	2	150	---
2696	Johnnies	1	100	---
2697	Town & Country Store	1	100	75
2698	York Hotel	1	100	---
2699	Nth Tce Hotel	1	100	75
2700	Tram in mem Turner Bros	1	100	120
2701	PO's	38	250	950

## Growing up in Japanese Occupied Singapore

by Govindarajoo "Rajoo" Narayanasamy as told to Robert Goddard

Published in 'Topics' West Australian Card Collectors Society.

Rajoo's first re-collections of the Japanese was when some Japanese shops opened up in Singapore that under cut all the other shopkeepers. These shops sold everything by Rajoo remembers the cheap toys. One day a Japanese peddler on a bicycle was in his street selling cakes, these were the cheapest cakes he had ever purchased. Many years later it was known that the Japanese setup businesses as a front to collect information on Singapore to send back to their spymasters in Japan to help with an invasion of the island.

Rajoo lived in a large double story bungalow at 107 Sophia Road, Singapore also known as Cashmere House. His father was the personal assistant to the director of education in Singapore but had died when Rajoo was six years old. Rajoo lived with his mother, 2 brothers and 3 sisters. His father had well provided for the family and they had 4 servants. The servants were chief cook, assistant cook, general servant and gardener. The chauffeur was considered an employee of the family and not a servant. The servants lived in an annex at the side of the house with their own entrance. The family had a grey Vauxhall car, with the chauffeur would drive him to school in Coleman Street. Next to the house were the grounds and residence of the governor of Singapore, Sir Shenton Thomas and Lady Thomas.

In late 1941, Rajoo was 19 years old and had no idea of how dramatic his life was to change in the next 4 years. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor at the same time Japanese forces landed at Kata Bahru on the Malayan Peninsula. The Japanese plan was to capture the naval dockyards in Singapore, Japanese bombers based in French Indo China mainly Nells and Betties began bombing Singapore. Rajoo remembers rushing to the air raid shelter in the garden many times. The governor's residence was a target of the Japanese and many bombs were exploded in the grounds leaving large craters. Rajoo was blown off his feet from one near explosion and luckily was unhurt and whilst there were some near misses the house he lived in remained undamaged. The family went to live with their uncle until the bombing stopped. In 70 days the Japanese commanded by General Yamashita also known as the Tiger of Malaya captured the whole of the Malayan Peninsula.

After the causeway was blown by the British the defence of Singapore Island began. Japanese forces crossed the straits of Johor and were winning many small battles. Water supplies ran short as all Singapore's water came from Johor, Rajoo remembers servants digging wells at his uncles house to obtain fresh water. The British position was desperate and they requisitioned Cashmere House for a medical administration

## THE AUSTRALIAN POSTCARD SOCIETY

Presents

### 2015 Annual Postcard Exhibition

- Special ANZAC Displays -

#### WHERE

The Drill Hall

Torrens Parade Ground,

Victoria Drive,

Adelaide, South Australia

#### WHEN

Saturday May 2nd 2015 , 10.00 – 5.00 pm

Sunday May 3rd 2015 , 10.00 – 4.00 pm

See you there !

## Bamforth Comic Artist Charles Grigg

Charles Grigg (Chas) who drew comic designs for Bamforth postcards for many years died at the age of 97. He was most famous for drawing Korky the Kat for 'The Dandy' for 20 years, but penned many other strip cartoons.

Born 1916 in West Bromwich UK, Charles was a lifelong Albion fan. His wife Margery nee Wilden was reckoned to be the instigator of many of the saucy postcard jokes—she would make the suggestions that Chas turned into artwork. Margery also was a model for the glamorous ladies he drew.

Chas produced more than 200 designs while working for Bamforth over 50 years.



centre and used another school building behind the house as a hospital as all other hospitals on the island were overflowing. Rajoo and his family had to leave their home again and with his uncle. Japanese forces continued to advance and captured the water supply. Allied forces led by General Percival surrendered on 15th February 1942.

At his uncle's house there was a garage at the back and family car was kept there along with his uncle's Chevrolet. There was soon a bang at the door and Japanese soldiers were demanding that they take the cars. The chauffeur was called and both vehicles were started and driven out of the garage for the eager Japanese. They hopped in and drove away at great speed and the cars were never seen again. The family believes that an informer had told the Japanese were to find some fine vehicles.

Rajoo and his family were able to move back into their home, which they did quickly as there was wide scale looting going on. They found that in the desperate struggle to take care of all the wounded soldiers the mattresses and linen had all been taken from the house by the British. All the other furniture and silverware remained intact. The family then had a visit from a high-ranking Japanese officer with an interpreter. The Japanese officer wanted to move into their house. Through the interpreter Rajoo's mother explained that her husband built the house and he died only 12 months after it was finished and she could not leave. The story gained the sympathy of the interpreter and no one knows what he said to the Japanese officer but he agreed that the family should remain in the house and they left. Rajoo's sister remembers this story.

Soon afterwards Japanese soldiers came into their house shouting to each other and looking to see what they could take. They sat down on the sofa and were surprised at how comfortable it was. They were about to cut the cushions with their knives to see that was in them when Rajoo's mother somehow persuaded them not to and they left empty handed. Soon afterwards Rajoo heard voices and peeping out from the bedroom window he saw Japanese guards with allied POW's who were exhuming graves near the former makeshift hospital. The bodies were piled into 4 or 5 larger wooden crates and left there. The family had to endure the smell for 3 days until the Japanese came back and took the crates away. The Japanese meted out punishments to any citizens guilty of crimes during the battle of Singapore. Thieves were beheaded and their heads skewered on a pole and placed in different locations by the Japanese as an example. Rajoo remembers one being placed near the Cathay building and having nightmares about it.

Life in Singapore began to return to normal. Field Marshal Count Terauchi, commander of the Japanese Southern Army and Major General Kawamura,

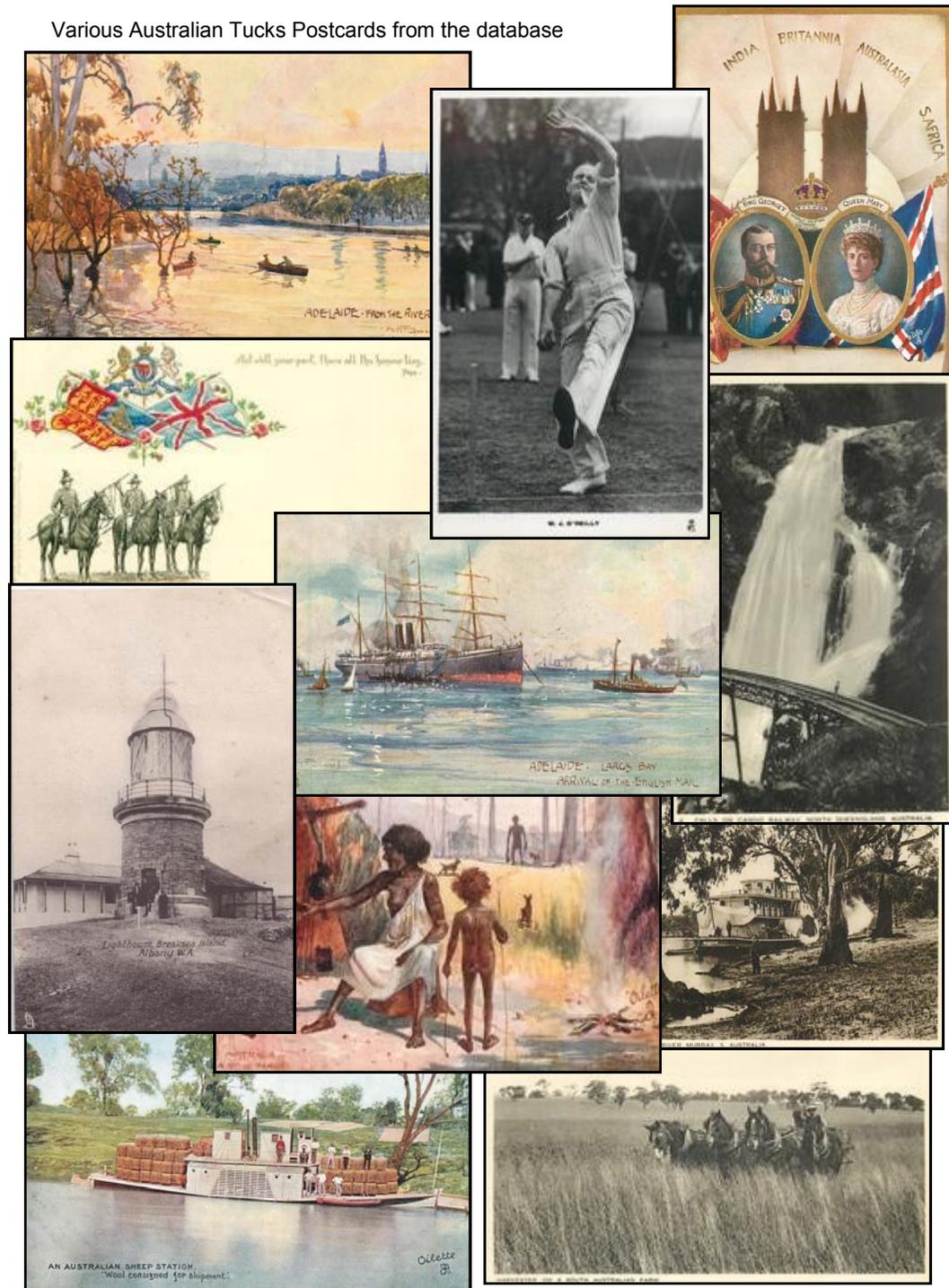
commander of the Singapore Defence Forces, occupied government house. Each time Rajoo came across a Japanese guard or officer he had to bow to then or receive a beating. At this time Rajoo changed schools and the former school behind his house, which was used as a makeshift hospital during the battle of Singapore. The School was original called the Anglo Chinese School and run by Methodist Church. The school could not have any reference to the British as in it title was 'Anglo' and the name of changed to Sophia Road Boys School. Speaking English was forbidden and Rajoo had to learn Japanese. Many lessons were in speaking, writing and singing in Japanese. Each morning students would parade in the quadrangle and sing the Japanese national anthem and the flag of the rising sun would be slowly raised to the top of the flagpole.

The Japanese took control of the radio stations and all radios had to be taken to the Japanese to seal them up so that only medium wave signals could be received. This was to stop the population turning into the BBC on short wave. The news from the Japanese was all the same, they were winning everywhere and the war would be over soon. Anyone caught with an illegal or unsealed radio was taken away by the Kempeitai, the military police and tortured. Rajoo remembers seeing the radio van driving around Singapore monitoring any illegal short wave radio signals. Rajoo and his family did not have a radio but his uncle had a sealed one. The Japanese also had trucks driving around Singapore looking for any able bodied men. Rajoo remembers men running away from the trucks and much later in life Rajoo believes the Japanese were looking for slave labour to help build the Burma Railway.

The Japanese issued occupation currency, which became known as banana money and introduced rationing of food. Food became more and more scarce as the occupation went on; allied submarines were sinking Japanese supply ships. All the best food was sold on the black market.; The population did not trust in the banana money and bartering in commodities became normal. The servants that the family employed left as they could not pay them or feed them. Rajoo's mother had an extensive gold jewelry collection and this was gradually all bartered for food on the black market. They also grew some good in their garden but it was not nearly enough. A staple food was Tapioca as it was easy to grow but this would give you berry berry. The beard had substitutes in it and tasted like rubber. High inflation meant the value of the banana money kept changing and was becoming worthless. Rajoo was constantly hungry and food became more and more scarce as the occupation went on. The few cars that were still running were running in improved steam engines.

Rajoo had no idea what was happening in the outside world. One day B-29 bombers flew over Singapore and dropped millions of leaflets; it was 15th August 1945. The

Various Australian Tucks Postcards from the database



## Tucks Postcard collectors help needed

TuckDB is a free online database listing antique postcards published by Raphael Tuck & Sons.

[www.tuckdb.org/](http://www.tuckdb.org/)

During the London Blitz of the Second World War the company headquarters was destroyed including greeting cards, records and original images. TuckDB is an attempt to recreate those lost records.

At present \*TuckDB\* records over 130,000 postcards, 28,000 sets and over 300,000 scans. We probably have most of the Australia related cards made for sale around the world. We have all the Fullwood cards by may well be missing some of the adverts and we have most, perhaps all, of the Australian Oilettes. We have all 54 of The British Australian and New Zealander Emigration & Wembly cards. We have both Australian Life sets by Percy F S Spence, & Australia by T Ghee.

We are missing one card of the Australian Life 8089 Australian life set.

We are much less complete for cards made for sale in Australia.

For 6 places in Queensland :-

Brisbane, MacDonnell record 11 but we have only 8,

Herbert on only one, Mackay record of 3 but only 2 cards. Rockhampton record of 4 but only 3 cards.

Toowoomba record of 2 but only 1 card. Townsville record of 19 but only 16 cards.

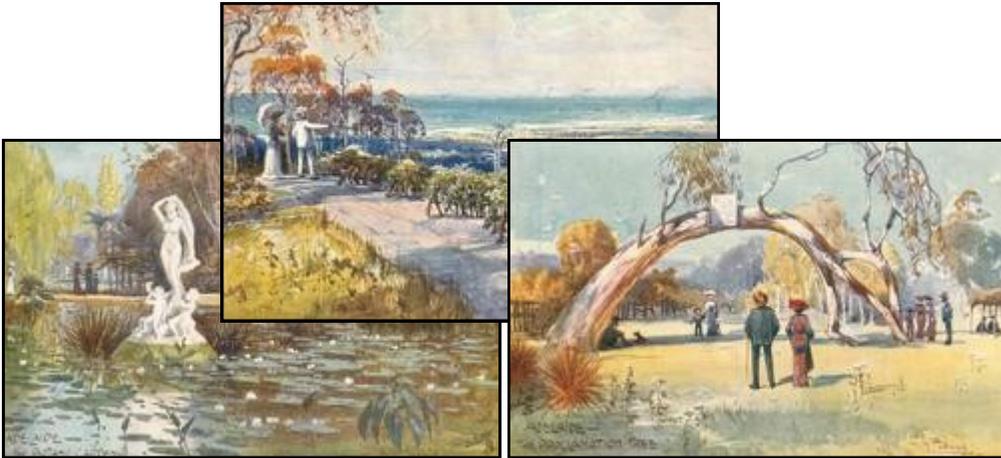
Of general Australian interest here are many Military, Sports, borderie d'art and Royalty cards.

We hope you enjoy the website, criticism is welcome, and we ask for your help in its improvement,

Please send front and back scans of cards or varieties that we are missing, unless otherwise instructed they will be recognized by 'image from.... Collection'

Richard Moulton, Editor TuckDB

[richardmoulton@shaw.ca](mailto:richardmoulton@shaw.ca)



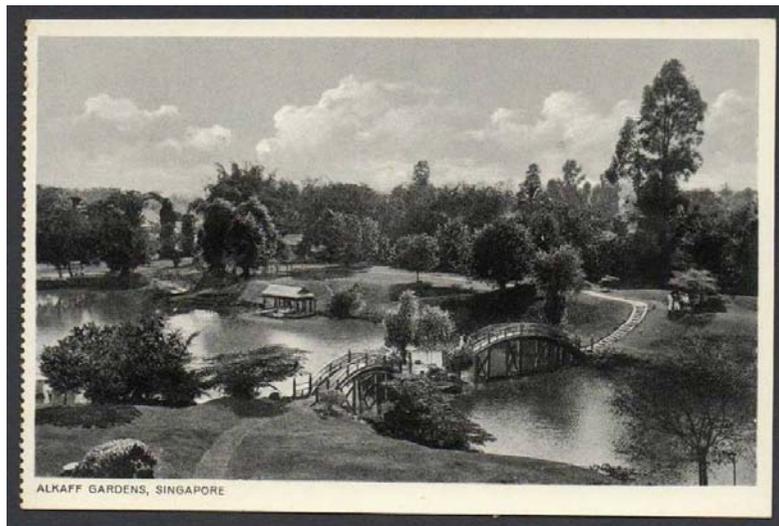
Japanese tried hard to collect all the leaflets but it was impossible. The leaflets said that the war was over;, Japan had surrendered after the dropping of 2 atomic bombs. The Japanese were to maintain law and order until the British arrived to accept the formal surrender. Rajoo was so elated and excited along with his family and friends. Everyone anted to get rid of their banana money before the British arrived and Rajoo remembers spending 500 banana dollars to buy 10 small boxes of matches on order to get rid of it. Some people just threw the money away.

British forces arrived bank on Singapore on the 9th September 1945 followed by Admiral Lord Mountbatten, supreme commander of the South East Asia Command. On the 12th September 1945 Mountbatten formally accepted the Japanese surrender at City Hall to the wild cheering of a large crowds. Mountbatten's headwaters were in the Cathy Building, which was accessed by driving down Sophia Road. Rajoo and his brother would salute the supreme commander as he drove past in an American jeep.

A few years later there was a knock at the door, two Australian soldiers in slouch hats had a special request. They had worked in the house when it was requisitioned during the battle of Singapore and asked if they could keep a couple of ornaments that they remembers were there as a reminder of their wartime service. Rajoo's mother happily gifted these items to the grateful Australians.



The former General Post Office circa 1935 near the mo9th of the Singapore River, was built in 1919 and now the Fullerton Hotel,. During the Battle of Singapore it was used as a hospital and afterward the headwaters of the Japanese military administration.. To the far left would be the merlion water fountain in modern day Singapore.



The Alkaff Lake Gardens were 3 acres in area and opened to the public in 1929. The Alkaff family were wealthy Arab merchants that designed the gardens for the people of Singapore to enjoy. The gardens were neglected and overgrown during the Japanese occupation and after the land was sold in 1949 was gradually taken over by housing.



107 Sophia Road, Singapore

## CHRISTMAS GREETINGS



From an article written 2004

### **The First Christmas Card**

We have to travel back to Victorian times for this particular Christmas story - to 1843 to be exact.

Henry Cole (later to become Sir Henry Cole) was a very busy man, working in the Public Records Office in London.

So busy in fact, that he didn't have the time to write to all his family and friends at Christmas time.

In 1840, he had an idea: why not ask well known artist John Calcott Horsley to design a card with a message on it, which he could send to people. JC Horsley was living at Orestone Manor between Torquay and Maidencombe at the time, and it was here where he designed that very first card.

The card shows the feeding and clothing of the poor on each side, and in the centre there is a happy family having a drink and enjoying Christmas festivities.

The words printed on the card were 'A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year To You' - so not a lot has changed since!

The card went down so well with Henry and the recipients, that in 1843, some 1,000 of the cards were produced for commercial sale at a shilling each - making it the first recorded mass production Christmas card. However, not everyone approved.

Puritans objected to the picture showing people raising a glass to Christmas. But their objections were swept aside and the rest, as they say, is history!

It's believed that the very first Christmas card was probably made in Germany centuries earlier than this, but the card designed in Torquay is the one which really marked the birth of the commercial Christmas card.

Later, Henry Cole helped to organise the Great Exhibition in 1851 and was a founder member of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London the following year. He was knighted for this work.

And JC Horsley also enjoyed a successful life. He contributed drawings to Punch, and was rector at the Royal Academy, where he he campaigned against the use of naked models.

It's thought that a dozen of Horsley's original cards still exist and you can see one of them in the National Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum.