

Lot 19 - lovely collection of Papua New Guinea, starting at the introduction of decimal currency on 14 February 1966, to October 1971. All stamps are mint hinged, no toning. Seems complete, most pages beautifully written up. 3 scans, reserve \$20. Scan below at 90%, others 100%.

PAPUA and
NEW GUINEA

These four stamps featuring Myths from the Gulf District of Papua, were issued to augment the Butterfly series with denominations not included in that set.

Molala Harai, Uaripi clan, used to swoop down a paiva (creeper) each evening from his home on Mt. Yule to woo village maidens on the coast. He eventually married a maiden after the paiva was severed by the flying fox.



Marai, La-ipi clan, was partial to fishing (the barramunda fish on stamp). Distressed Sea Folk sent Eore a beautiful girl in a barramunda disguise to distract him. They married but Taukoru abducted Eore; Marai followed them and killed her.

Mevea Kivovia, Kaipii clan, eloped with Moro, who fell into Purari River and was seized by Mevea's foster mother, Lumori, as a crocodile. Moro was saved and cared for by Evara, who took her to his home where she gave birth to Mevea's son, Levao. Father and son were eventually reunited.



Toivita Tapaivita, while sitting on the beach changed into a comb and was taken home by two girls. He was discovered in the form of a man by a lady who beat him to death. The girls retrieved the body and cast it into the creek whence it was carried downstream.

Design - Reverend H.A. Brown of the London Missionary Society.

Printing - Photogravure by Helio Courvoisier.

Paper - Unwatermarked Granite.

Perf - 11½.

MYTHS OF GULF DISTRICT. (ELEMA PEOPLE)

Issued
June 8th, 1966.

PAPUA and
NEW GUINEA



PAPUA and
NEW GUINEA



Pteridophora Alberti, or King of Saxony Bird of Paradise is prized by native men for head and facial decoration with its feathers. The bizarre head feathers of this bird are currently traded for amounts ranging up to \$30.

Cicinnurus Regius or Little King Bird of Paradise is just over six inches in length. Fairly common in the forests this bird ranges from the coast to about 2000 feet throughout the main land of New Guinea. Despite its brilliant colouring the male is very difficult to see in the forests, as it sits quietly among the leaves.



Paradisaea Raggiana Augustaevictoriae or Augusta Victoria Bird of Paradise. Although partially hidden by the wings, the orange display plumes, which distinguish this bird from other sub species, flow out from underneath them and extend to double the size of the bird. This bird ranges from sea level to about 4000 ft. on the Huon Coast, in certain areas of the Markham Valley and on the head waters of the Ramu River.

Cremophilus macgregorii or Sickle Crested Bird of Paradise is known to range from about 7,500 to 11,500 feet in quite restricted areas. While this sub species is found in the Kubor Mountains another inhabits the nearby Mt. Hagen Range and yet a third is known to dwell in the Owen Stanley Range of Papua.



Design - Tristan Walcot.

Printing - 4 and 5 colour photogravure, Helió Courvoisier, Switzerland.

Perf - 12 x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Lot 20 - Norfolk Island, lovely collection of stamps from the first decimal issues in February 1966 to August 1971. 28 pages, all stamps mint hinged, plus one fdc and one souvenir cover. One bit of toning noticed, looks like the remnants of someone's dinner. Reserve \$15. This scan at 90%.



NORFOLK ISLAND.



NORFOLK ISLAND

4332



Design : Mr. Richard Bates, Carlingford based on an entry for Dec 25, 1788 in Lt. Philip Gidley King's (Commandant) Journal
Printing : Harrisons & Sons, London.

Lot 21 - the first decimal series of Australian Antarctic Territory stamps. Four pages, stamps are mint hinged. Complete set, with the additional 5c stamp issued in 1968. Scan below 90%, reserve \$2.



ANTARCTIC TERRITORY.

This stamp shows a man (bare chested to get the maximum benefit from the sun reflecting from the walls of the pit) measuring the strata laid down by the snowfalls of successive winters.



This stamp shows one aspect of snow and ice research. A column of ice is put in compression to measure its strength.

This stamp shows an expedition member taking wind force readings with a small anemometer. In the background are pole mounted snow drift gauges which measure the amount of snow blown away seaward.



This stamp shows an atmospheric phenomenon - a parhelion or "mock sun". On a still day floating microscopic ice crystals in the air produce the effect of a gigantic lens, from the centre of which can be seen not only the sun, but ghostly counter parts, ranged around the horizon, and connected by luminous bands.

Meteorology is one of the most important programmes of the ANARE. This stamp shows upper air observations made from an instrument-carrying balloon. Normal weather observations using instruments at the earth's surface are augmented by these upper air observations.



Lot 22 - three pages of stamps of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, issued July 1969. 12 stamps in total. One page as shown below (90%), other pages have write-up similar to other pages in this section of the auction. Reserve \$1.



Lot 23 - Nine pages of stamps from Christmas Island, the 1963 definitives to October 1971. By the same hand as the previous lots. Reserve \$2.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

Christmas Island lies in the Indian Ocean 1,000 miles West of Australia (10°25'19" S and 105° 42' 57" E.) Island was discovered Christmas Day, 1643 by Captain W. Mynors. In 1688 William Dampier put a party ashore. This was the first recorded landing. In 1888 the British Government declared the island part of the British dominions, under jurisdiction of the Straits Settlements.



Design and Printing - Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank Australia. Recess.

DEFINITIVE ISSUE REPLACING 1958 PROVISIONALS.

Issued
August 28th, 1963.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

This set of stamps depicting fish endemic to the Indian Ocean was issued the day on which Australian currency was brought into use in the Territory replacing the previously-used Singapore currency. Eight of the ten fishes depicted on the stamps are classified in the Percomorphi, or perch-like fishes.



Design - Mr. George Hamori of Sydney.
Printing - Photogravure by the Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank Australia, Melbourne.
Paper - Unwatermarked coated.

Perf-
Issued

FISH SERIES.

May 6th 1968.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND



The 2cent *Zanclus cornutus* is of the family *Zanclidae* (Toby, or Moorish idol). About 9 inches long, this fish is widespread in the Indo-Pacific region, inhabiting reefs in shallow water. It is greatly respected by some eastern peoples and if netted is returned to the water.



These stamps show four members of the *Chaetodontidae* family (butterfly or coral fish): 3c *Forcipiger longirostris*, 5c *Pygoplites diacanthus*, 20c *Chaetodon ornatissimus*, and \$1 *Chaetodon meyeri*. These are small fish of tropical waters found mainly about reefs. Brilliantly coloured and strongly marked, they are amongst the most beautiful of all fish. The largest chaetodon attains only 12 inches.



Lot 24 - stamps of Nauru, from the first decimal issue February 1966 to independence 1968 to anniv of independence January 1968. Six pages 5 sets of stamps, all mint hinged, no toning, reserve \$2. This scan at 90%, all others at 100%.

NAURU



Nauruan netting fish.



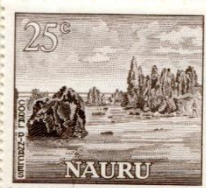
Loading Phosphate.



Palm Trees.



White Tern.



Coral Pinnacles.



Reed Warbler.

Design - As with the initial decimal series, previous designs have been utilized.

2c, 3c and 5c stamp - adaptations of original dies.

15c and 35c stamp - new photogravure cylinders for values. Original cylinders for other components of design.

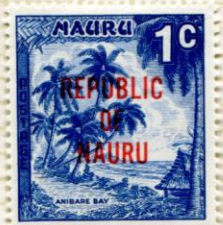
25c stamp - Completely new engraving. £. s. d. - 28.5 x 23.5 mm, \$ - 30.5 x 28.5 mm.

Printing - Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank Australia, Melbourne.

DECIMAL CURRENCY ISSUE

Issued
May 25th, 1966.

REPUBLIC OF
NAURU



Printing - Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank Australia, Melbourne.

NAURUAN INDEPENDENCE ISSUE

Issued
January 31st, 1968

Lot 25 - Australia, KGV and KGVI mixed definitive issues, (no sideface or roos), from 1932 6d kookaburra and 1/- lyrebird, both mint and used. Total of 23 pages, some with just a few stamps. I have scanned some stamps, the remainder of these scanned pages is blank. 4 scans. Reserve \$15. There is a bit of toning, but the mint imprint blocks are fine, and the arms series (below) are fine.



Arms series, fine used / cto



Wmk Crown C of A. 1-12-42.



No Wmk. 29-8-49.

Both blocks. LP R9/1 shows lower frame re-entry.



Wmk Crown C of A 4-12-44

No Wmk. -12-48



(28-11-51)



(20-5-52)



(9-4-52)

R.P. R10/1 Third Frame.
at Left.



All Wmkd. Crown C of A.



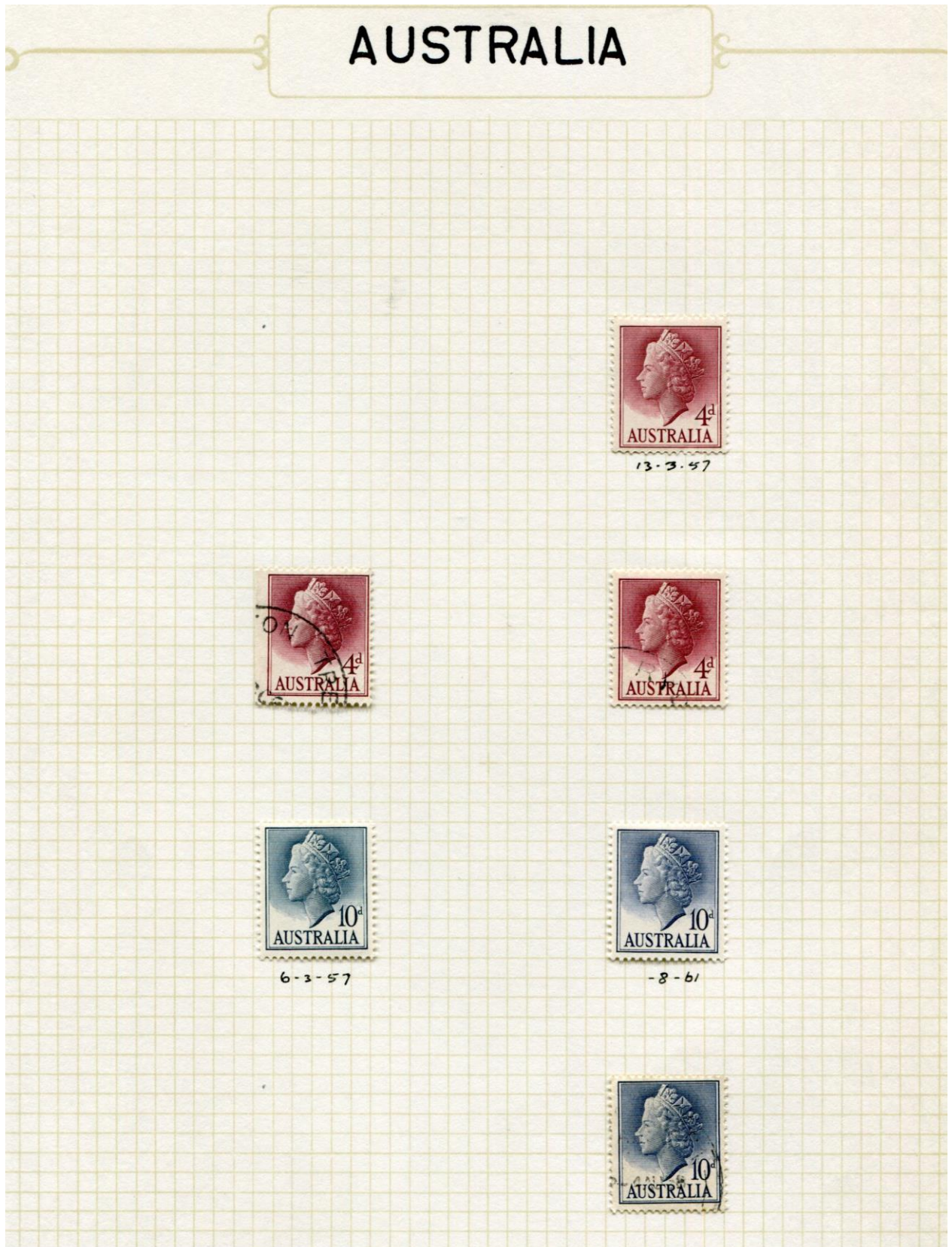
19-3-52



PRINTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

16-2-48

Lot 26 - the next 30 pages, from the first QEII issues 1953. All stamps are definitives, most are mint hinged, with a few used. Some stamps have toning, all the valuable stamps are fine. I have scanned 5 pages/part pages, to show the high value stamps. Reserve \$25. All scans at 100%



AUSTRALIA

The Northern Territory stretches 1000 miles from North to South and 580 miles from East to West.

Six times as large as Great Britain, the country varies from lush tropical north to semi-desert and vast tracts of pastoral land where cattle stations sprawl over thousands of square miles.

Cattle was introduced in the north as early as 1825.

By the 1860's leases had been taken up as far as Alice Springs. In 1879 Alfred Giles stocked the first stations in the north with 2000 cattle and 1200 sheep.

The Territory was transferred to Commonwealth control in 1911 when the number of cattle had increased to 513,000.

Today it is more than 1 1/4 million. Of the Territories 16,800 aboriginals, no more than 450 live fully on tribal reserves.

About 19,000 live on Missions or Government settlements, about 5000 in pastoral or mining areas, and 600 in towns.

About 2000 are employed in the pastoral industry.

The stamp shows a typical aboriginal stockman at work rounding up cattle.

Design : Reserve Bank of Australia, Printing Bureau artists.

Printing : Rotary Recess. by Note Printing Branch, Reserve Bank of Aust.

Early printings were on cream wove paper, but in mid-1964 a whiter type of watermarked paper was introduced at the Note Printing Branch and printings of the stamp on this paper were issued on 17-6-64

WMK : C of A

Perf : 14 1/4 x 14.



DEFINITIVE - NORTHERN TERRITORY CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Issued
July 26th, 1961.

Navigators are mint unhinged. The ten shillings stamps have poor centring, but the other values are well centred copies.



25-11-64



9-10-63



26-8-64



26-8-64



Cream Paper 26-2-64



White paper 14-1-65



*Cream paper
26-2-64*



*White Paper
16-11-64*

These stamps are mint hinged, and there are a few detailed written up pages, such as shown on the next page.



AUSTRALIA

THE GALAH is a name of aboriginal origin for the *Kakatoe roseicapilla*, common over most of Australia, particularly the inland plain, which rank as one of the prettiest of Australian cockatoos.

It is regarded as a pest in some areas because of its attacks on crops, but as its food is grass seed and it generally subsists on wild grasses, it inhibits the growth of many noxious weeds.

Flocks of the birds, which grow to a length of about 14", create striking sights on the wing, when the rose of the breast and grey of the backs alternate.

Galahs are often kept as pets and can become excellent "talkers".



Issued March 11th 1964,
June 25th 1965, Melbourne,
on Helicon Paper.

THE GOLDEN WHISTLER popularly named 'Thickheads' and belonging to the family Pachycephalidae are among 10 species recorded in Australia. The nearest related Australian bird appears to be the Robin.

They are a small (7 inch long) insectivorous bird widely distributed throughout Australia, Tasmania, the Pacific Islands and the Malayan Regions.

The males are highly coloured, the females drab.

The birds feed among the higher tree branches, instead of in the air or on the ground, and avoid the open inland.

Their song is sweet and animated, though perhaps a trifle reedy.

All whistlers build a cup shaped nest of bark or twigs, and lay 2-3 eggs.



Issued April 21st 1965 on Helicon paper.