



Bendigo

The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

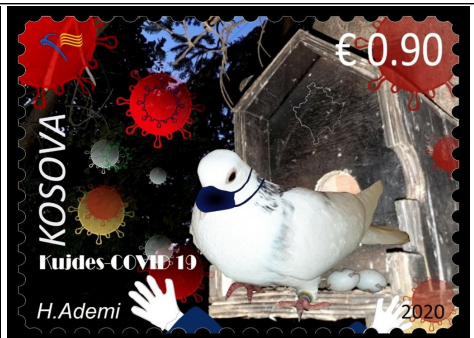
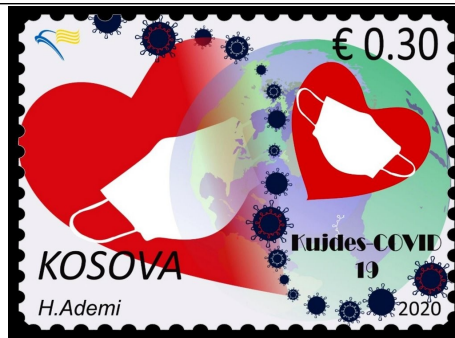
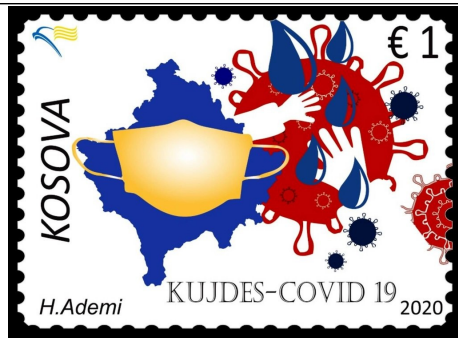
Now in our 90th year

October 2020



Web page: www.bendigophilatelicsociety.org Facebook: <http://tinyurl.com/zb2ma53>

PLEASE NOTE: ALL MEETINGS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE



The general monthly meetings of the BPS are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7.30pm at

Old Long Gully School (now CVGT)

Cnr Stanfield and Jackson Streets, Long Gully

Extra Daytime Meeting at Golden Square on the Wednesday after the main Tuesday meeting.

Auctions will be held at all Tuesday meetings.

10 items per member are allowed for auctions

Christmas bonanza auction in **December**.

Exchange sheets will be circulated at all meetings.

More sheets are always needed so please "lick and stick" a few.

CLUB CONTACTS:

President: Libby Luke ph: 0448 120 066

Secretary: Joy Watters

ph: 0439 473 645 email: joysgold2@gmail.com

Treasurer: Margaret Brown

email: mabrown@bigpond.net.au

Newsletter Editor: John Armstrong

email: jjarmstrong47@hotmail.com

Librarian: Ian Kimpton

email: ickim@bigpond.com

Webmaster: David Robinson

email: ddusa@live.com.au

President's Message October 2020

Greetings One and All.

At last we have turned the corner and have been freed up a bit to continue our special hobby !! To mark the occasion Tom and I journeyed to St.Arnaud to deliver several boxes of Stamp Exchange sheets.

We enjoyed the day and all the the huge paddocks of Canola which abound around St.Arnaud. What a Picture !!! We delivered the Stamps and had an enjoyable visit with Ruth and Max and thank them both for their generous hospitality.

Both Warragul and South Australia have had or are having Postal Auctions.

Warragul is complete but South Australia is still to finalize.

Congratulations to Andrew Palmer on a very special Birthday.

Lyn's wonderful box system is working well so we keep our hobby viable at this unprecedented time.

We hope it is not long now until we can all be together at our meetings.

Stay safe and continue to keep sending in those Exchange Sheets

Our usual meeting times etc are now released monthly to the public in the Free Newsletter "Flat Matters"

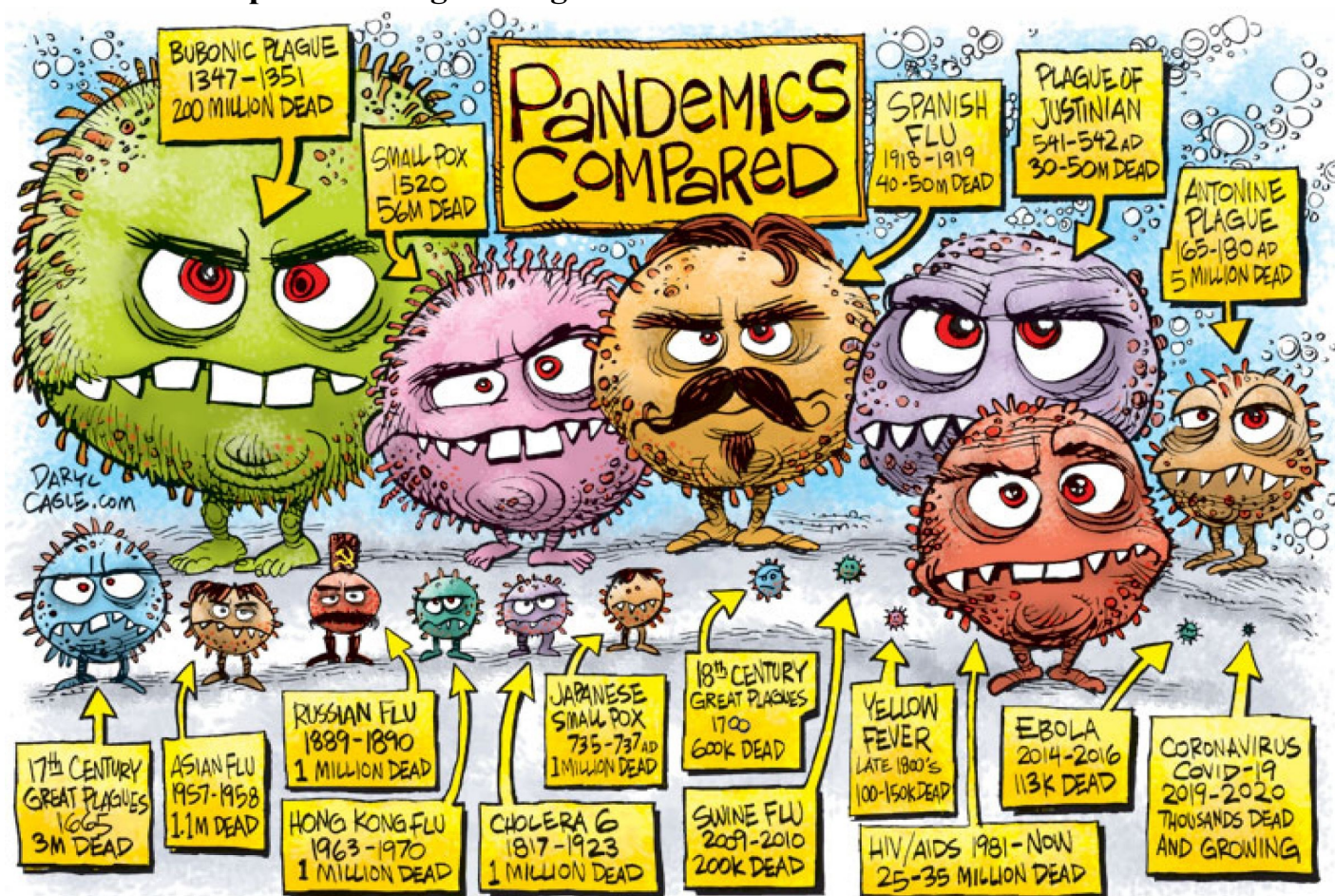
All take care now and best wishes...Libby.



Membership fees are now due

Are the Covid restrictions making organising your payment difficult? You can ring our treasurer, Margaret Brown, who will be happy to assist. You can contact Margaret on 5447 7275.

Pandemics Compared through the ages



I found this cartoon that compares the bad pandemics through the ages. I think it is important to wear a mask but we are going through nothing compared to the past. I think the 1520 Smallpox pandemic wiped out about 100 million native Indians in North and Central America. Cheers. Ken Datson

British Central Africa: the 1898 Provisional *token cheque stamp*.

Follow up from previous article on BCA.

As the replacement of 1d stamps (ordered from England) had gone astray on route (somewhere in “darkest Africa”!, but eventually turning up in early 1899), the Acting Postmaster of the Protectorate, Mr. J. T. Gosling, decided to issue in March, 1898 a 1d provisional token stamp **ONLY** for use on all Internal letters. These stamps could NOT be purchased by the general public, but at all Post Offices an official would attach a *provisional token stamp* when a penny had been paid (in cash). As the Protectorate had produced their own embossed duty stamps of 3/-, the embossing was altered to One Penny, and a simple ‘*printers frame*’ drawn around the orange-red cartouche, and the words Internal Postage in blue added above and below the cartouche. Two horizontal rows of 15 stamps were individually embossed roughly within the ‘*printers frame*’. The first 30 sheets (840) stamps were imperforate, and each stamp was initialled or signed on the back by the Acting Postmaster himself. Each stamp had furthermore **on the reverse** an embossed **SECRET letter & number** (great skill is needed to find and read this code) as Mr. Gosling had become obsessed with fraud. In all 23,901 stamps were used and issued at 14 Post Offices in the Protectorate).

The reverse of a full sheet showing the ‘*secret numbers and letters*’.

1 F	2G	3 X	4 M	5 F	6 P	7 H	8 F	9 C	10 Z	XA 11	12 WX	13 D	14	15 K
16 FY	E 17	Q 18	219	T 20	21 WP	S 22	23 N	24A	25 J	Z 26	27 B	28 FA	XQ 29	30 S

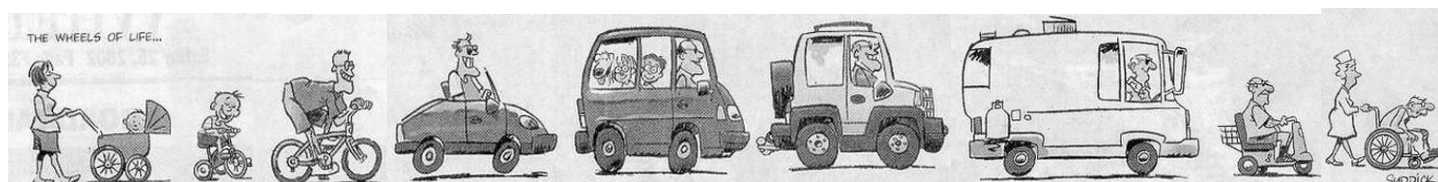
Some examples of the 1898 Provisional 1d (token-cheque) stamp. These stamps were only in use from March until November, 1898.



Grey Loyer

Hon. Secretary

Maryborough Stamp Club (Vic). (Founded 14-7-1971).



News from Paul Brownlie

There is a new issue of water tower art stamps.



This is what Australia Post tells us about them.

“This is the third stamp issue in a series that showcases large-scale public mural art. This latest issue, released on 7 September 2020, features four spectacular murals that have been painted on water towers in country towns. These water towers form part of the Australian Silo Art trail, which promotes the silo art, water tower art and street art of rural Australia.”

After I showed this FDC last month, we received the following email from Derek Dolstra.

“Thanks for the newsletter.

You could relate to Paul Brownlie, who illustrated his 'scary FDC' that there is nothing left of Dark Corner, northeast of Bathurst. The whole of this former locality has been effaced by pinus raidata plantations.

A post office operated there from 16 Sept 1882 until 18 Dec 1983.

It is just north of the now-poor and less sunny Sunny Corner. Sunny Corner was a silver boom town of the 1880' and 90's but is now mainly the habitue of artists and other bohemians emigrating from the Sydney.

Dark Corner was all small farm rural.

I get so annoyed at Australia Post for having FDC postmarks for places with no post offices, including the badly misused Christmas Hills.

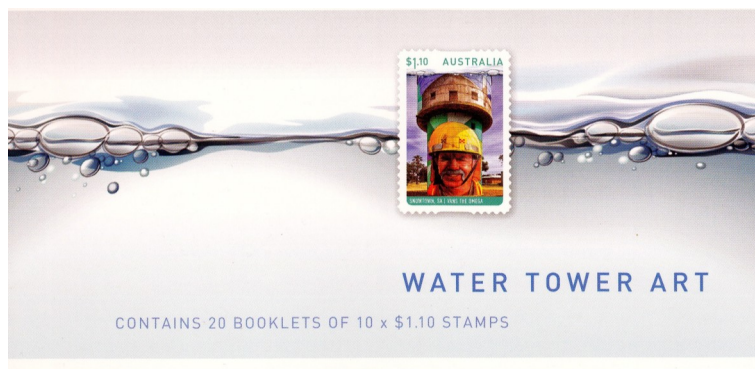
Thanks

Derek Dolstra

Orange Coin & Stamp Club”

Yours in Philately

Paul



Hong Kong 1946 Victory Set - a most attractive design!

With the Second World War ending in August, 1945 and the Allies victorious, the British naturally retook their Colony of Hong Kong. Both the Postmaster, Edward Irvine Wynne-Jones and his Chief Draughtsman of Public Works, William E. Jones had been interned by the Japanese in the Stanley Camp and there they had worked on a 'victory design stamp'.

In due course two Victory stamps were issued on 29th August, 1946 featuring a frontal portrait of King George VI flanked either side by a Phoenix with a third underneath the King's portrait. In Latin was '1941 RESURGO 1945' along with 'Phoenix Resurgence' in Chinese characters on either side of the design.

The 30 cents was printed in Blue & Red, whilst the \$1 was in Black & Red. An error of an 'extra' stroke occurs in the left shield of the Chinese characters on *some* stamps. (These are valuable around \$120 to \$200 per stamp – used or mint).

The stamps were Recess printed, using Multi-Script Watermark paper, and having Perforation 13.



Grey Loyer

Hon. Secretary

Maryborough Stamp Club (Vic). (Founded 14-7-1971).

More information from Bill Ackland

Bill Ackland may have died many years ago but the legacy he left behind still supplies a wealth of information for current-day collectors. Here is another page from the catalogue we showed last month.

WM. ACKLAND, DEALER IN AUSTRALIAN AND FOREIGN STAMPS

PHILATELIC TERMS and GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

- Albino.**—A colourless impression of a stamp or an overprint.
- Block.**—A number of unsevered stamps, less than a full sheet, but including at least four stamps in two rows of two.
- Burele.**—A network pattern of coloured lines or dots in the design or covering part of the front or back of the stamp.
- Cut square.**—A stamp of any unusual shape cut with margins in the shape of a rectangle, as opposed to "Cut to shape."
- Double impression.**—Two impressions of the same stamp on the same side of the paper.
- Double strike.**—Two impressions of the whole or part of the design on the printing plate: also known as a **Re-entry**.
- Error.**—Any markedly abnormal stamp.
- Moire.**—A pattern of lines like that on watered silk, covering the front or back of the stamp.
- Obsolete (Obs.)**—Gone out of use; stamps no longer sold at the post-office, as opposed to **Current**. Such stamps may still be used for postage until **Demonetized**.
- Offset.**—A reversed impression on the back of a stamp, due to two sheets coming in contact while the printing on one is still wet. This is quite different from "**printed both sides**" when neither impression is reversed.
- Original gum (O.G.)**—A term applied to a stamp still bearing the gum as applied at the time of manufacture.
- Overprint.**—A print, not denoting value, applied to a stamp after completion. It may represent a change of place of issue, a change of use, or any of a number of other things.
- Pair.**—Two unsevered stamps, side by side, unless otherwise stated.
- Postal fiscal.**—Stamps originally issued as fiscals (duty stamps) permitted to be used for postal purposes.
- Pre-cancelled.**—Stamps obliterated prior to being issued by the post-office, as a convenience to firms despatching postal matter in bulk.
- Postmarked to order.**—Stamps obliterated by the post-office specially for sale to collectors, but which have never done postal service.
- Proofs.**—Trial impressions for the die or plate.
- Provisionals.**—Makeshift stamps put into circulation when an existing stamp has been exhausted, or pending the receipt of a new value; also, old stocks converted to be used up.
- Re-issue.**—The placing on sale of a stamp or stamps supposed to be obsolete.
- Remainders.**—Obsolete stamps left on hand.
- Reprints.**—Impressions made from the original plates after a stamp has become obsolete.
- Retouching.**—The making of minor alterations to a die or plate which is already in use, usually to correct faults on the die or plate.
- Se-tenant.**—Used in speaking of a pair of stamps differing from each other in some detail.
- Setting.**—The arrangement of the different stamps in the sheet.
- Strip.**—Three or more stamps joined together in a row, horizontal unless otherwise stated.
- Surcharge.**—A print applied to a stamp after completion, which confirms or alters its value or designation of value.
- Tete-beche.**—Applied to a pair of stamps one of which is inverted in relation to the other.
- Unused.**—Not having been postally or fiscally cancelled. An unused stamp with full original gum and in every way exactly as originally issued is termed **Mint**.

ALSTON'S BUILDING, CORNER COLLINS AND ELIZABETH
STREETS, MELBOURNE.

A load of junks

Back when the dinosaurs roamed and I was a small boy of nine or so, like most kids of my era, I collected stamps. Some of these came in packets from the local newsagent and after my parents decided I could manage them, others came from approval packets that were advertised in all the comics. There were two types of stamp that were very common in both. One was the long series of definitives issued by East Germany and all CTO, though I didn't know that back then. The other was the Chinese Junk stamps which were generally postally used.

The Chinese junk issue is still one that I like very much and I have spent some time sorting these and it would be possible to mount quite a good display with this issue. Apart from the different printings, there are also many regional overprints.

They are the work of William Grant and Lorenzo Hatch, two Americans who were invited to China to set up the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1909. They were responsible for the design and production of all the early Chinese Republic issues. The production of the first stamps of the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing was very much a collaborative effort. While Lorenzo Hatch was primarily responsible for the design of the stamp and prepared most of the vignettes, William Grant applied his special skills to reducing the frame and scrollwork, as well doing the lettering and much of the actual engraving. (Information from Smithsonian Institute website.)

The stamps show the old and the new China for as well as the traditional Chinese junk in the foreground, behind it we see a steam train crossing a bridge. There are three distinct printings of these stamps which can be fairly easily distinguished. The first issue which was printed in London and the second, re-engraved issue which was printed in Peking both have a frieze of short lines hanging below the top banner. This is missing in the third issue making the third the easiest to spot. Also on the third issue, the circular dots below Cts have been replaced by squares.

The differences between the first and second print are a little more difficult. The catalogues speak of differences in the length and thickness of the lines of the frieze but to me, the best way to tell them apart is by the ship's rudder. In the London print the three lines that make up the rudder are distinct whereas in the Peking print they tend to run together making more of a blob.



There are two other designs in the set. Next month I will discuss the second of them which shows a worker harvesting rice.



1st issue printed in London, May 1913



2nd issue printed in Peking, Dec. 1914-19



3rd issue printed in Peking, 1923-33



BENDIGO Stamp Fair 2021



We'll be back!

*Local & Melbourne
Stamp and Coin Dealers*

St Andrews

Uniting Church Hall

24 Myers Street Bendigo

Free Entry

Food and Drinks Available

Bendigo Philatelic Society Inc

P.O. Box 962 Bendigo Central, Vic. 3552

www.bendigophilatelicociety.org

Enquiries to Fair Coordinator: Bill Trew

Email: marj.trew@bigpond.com.au