



Bendigo

The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

July 2024

Web page: www.bendigophilatelic.org



Tues. 2nd July Roman Numerals on Stamps

Tues. 6th August Preparing a Display / Exhibit

Sat. 31st August Stamp Fair

Tues. 3rd Sept. Camelids on Stamps

President's Report July 2024

Unfortunately, I was unable to attend the last meeting and boy did I miss it. But the feedback of the meeting was that it was a great night, we will keep this Buy, Swap and Sell on future syllabuses. Thank you to David, Jo, and Margaret for chairing the meeting. It's wonderful to have them as backups.

We have 4 Birthdays for the month of July – Jo 13th, Paul 21st, Joy 26th and Lyn 31st. “Happy Birthday” to you all.

Next meeting we have a guest speaker from the Victorian Philatelic Council (VPC). Ross Newton who is the past president of the Brighton Philatelic society and now Liaison Officer for the VPC. He will talk to us about improving our club and if the VPC can do anything for us. The topic for the night is Roman Numerals. If we can all put together a page showing Roman Numerals that would be great.

Next Month on the 31st of August is our Annual Fair back at St. Andrews. Bill Trew has been planning, so we all have a great day. I'm sure he will be looking for some volunteers. How about you offer and that would ease his workload.

Jo and Geoff have been hard at work updating our constitution it was so out of date, last written in 1998. A new act for incorporation under the Associations Incorporation Reform was introduced in 2012.

Let me finish with my little phrase to all members of our philatelic family.

TAKE CARE WE CARE, and you are all important.....Libby.



Thank you to Jacinta Allan MP and staff for the printed copies of this newsletter.

The general monthly meetings of the BPS are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7.00pm at

**Kangaroo Flat R.S.L.
Station St. Kangaroo Flat**

Auctions will be held at all Tuesday meetings.

10 items per member are allowed for auctions
Christmas bonanza auction in **December**.

Exchange sheets will no longer be circulated at meetings. Please see Lyn to access sheets at home.
More sheets are always needed so please “lick and stick” a few.

CLUB CONTACTS:

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Bendigo Philatelic Society Library

A review / information: David Robinson. Library code: BPS-0236



SAID - CATALOGUE OF MALTA STAMPS 1970

Published and distributed by:

E.Said 32 Britannia Street Valletta - Malta

Member of the British Philatelic Association, Philatelic Traders Society, Malta Study Group & The Philatelic Society of Malta.

This book presents an accurately compiled study with all the necessary illustrations which even to the inexperienced are quite clear and self-explanatory. It is a trend of present-day collectors to limit a collection to one single country. This is not difficult to understand, when so many stamps are being issued per country each year. For those collectors specialising in Malta. Nothing has been spared in this field of research and great pains have been taken to produce a result which is easy and pleasant to follow.

Several types of Maltese watermarks exist up until 1970, when this book was compiled, all intimately connected with certain definite stamp issues. The early Queen Victorias released between the years 1860 through to 1863 were unwatermarked: followed by the Crown over CC, watermark. Another type, the Crown over CA made its appearance between 1882 and 1904. The later Edwards 1904-1911 and early George V, suffered a change from the Crown over CA to the multiple Crown CA. In 1922 the Multiple Crown and script CA made its appearance and remained in use first concurrent with the block type, but ultimately replaced it. It was from 1958 onwards that revision to the Block type was again resorted to: the Crown represented was that of St Edward. Coming in 1964 the Malta Cross watermark definitely replaced the multiple Crown and block CA and remained in use up to this book edition in 1970.

[Our library holds an extensive range of books, leaflets & magazines,](#)
[available to members. Please contact David on email: \[ddusa@live.com.au\]\(mailto:ddusa@live.com.au\)](#)



Queen Victoria (1860-1902)



King Edward VII (1901- 1910)



King George V (1910- 1936)



King George VI (1937-1951)



Queen Elizabeth II (1953-2022)

Cock-a-doodle-who? The strange town sign of Česká Třebová.

Sometimes, when I'm in a hurry, I will simply put a recently acquired stamp into its place in my album and that, basically, is that. When I'm not feeling quite so impatient, I like to have a good look at what I've got. This is particularly true of my engraved stamps which can usually see me reaching for the magnifying glass. Then again, there are images that make you wonder what on earth is going on. In 1971, Czechoslovakia released a stamp as part of their ongoing series of town signs that is really quite bizarre and led me to wonder how a town could adopt such an image as representative of their town.

The town is called Česká Třebová, now in the north-east quarter of the Czech Republic. The town of approximately 15000 people boasts several listed historical buildings amongst a modern infrastructure and the whole is set in a picturesque part of the country. The famous Czech artist and stamp designer, Max Svabinsky, lived in the house shown at right. The photo from Google maps was taken by local guide, Miroslav Krejčí. Everything about the town looks normal so where did such a town sign come from. It turns out that we have to go a long way back to find out.



Firstly, let's look at the town's name. Třebová comes from an older Czech word, *triebiti* which means to chop down and refers to the origin of the town as a forested area that needed to be cleared before settlement could occur. Because of this, there was more than one town with this name so the Česká prefix was added to designate that this was in the Bohemia region.

As the town grew more prosperous, it acquired a town emblem for official use and this was very valuable. One of the townspeople was given the job of looking after it and he swore on his life he would faithfully do this. However, one day, it disappeared and no amount of searching by the man and his wife could find it. Eventually, he had to report the loss to the town authorities and he was arrested, tried and sentenced to death for its loss. He was held in a cell from which he was able to see the gallows being erected that would bring his punishment.

Meanwhile, his wife kept searching at home but without success. Then she chanced to look out of the window and noticed that their rooster was limping. She went to see what was wrong with the bird and found that its foot was entangled in the town's emblem. She raced to the authorities, explaining what she had found and the man was released. There is no explanation how the emblem and the rooster became entangled, though this was back in medieval times when livestock would be brought indoors at night for safe keeping. The rooster became a symbol for the town but why has it got a man's head with a funny hat.

This style of hat can be often seen on religious paintings from the middle ages. During one of the periods of intolerance of Jews, the Catholic Church decreed that all Jews must wear this hat to identify their race. This brings to mind the later use of the yellow star by the Nazis. Not everyone was intolerant, however, and in many towns the Jews were valued members of society. Often the only ones who could read or write, they became the local scribes, assisting rich and poor to communicate. In this town, they thought enough of their scribes to add a Jewish head onto the town's rooster symbol.



The strange town sign of Česká Třebová.



Česká Třebová has a small link to Australia. Helen Hughes AO FASSA (1 October 1928 – 15 June 2013) was an Australian economist. She was Professor Emerita at the Australian National University, Canberra, and Senior Fellow at the Centre for Independent Studies, Sydney. Hughes has been described as Australia's greatest female economist.

Born Helen Gintz into a Jewish family on 1 October 1928, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, she lived until 1939 in Česká Třebová. Hughes migrated with her parents to Melbourne in 1939, where she lived at North Brighton (Wikipedia)

A chance for completeness - this “country” only lasted three years!

1 February 1958 - September 28, 1961

Gamal Abdel Nasser, the President of Egypt was a figure of some hatred in Britain during the late 1950s due to his resistance to the dying British Empire over the ownership of the Suez Canal. In the Arab nations, he was seen as a hero, no more so than in Syria where pan-Arab nationalism was very strong. Western governments were also worried by the strength of the Communist Party in Syria so when Syrian military and political leaders approached Nasser with the idea of a political union, this had western support as it was seen as a counter to the Communists.

Nasser believed that for the idea to be successful, the Syrians would need to remove the Communists from all areas of government but he was told that this would require a complete political merger of the two countries. He favoured a more federal system of closely aligned national entities, mainly because the Egyptian economy was far stronger than that of Syria and a complete merger would weaken Egypt's economy.

The union followed Nasser's lines but was not what the Syrians expected in that Nasser basically took over Syria, putting Egyptians in the most powerful positions and relegating Syrians to more junior roles. Despite this, the union lasted for three and a half years and for this period, stamps, for the United Arab Republic, were common to both countries, featuring cultural and historical themes from both and portraying both presidents.

Also, at this time, a further federation included Yemen and this was named the United Arab States.



Yemen continued to issue their own stamps with only a first anniversary of the union being celebrated with stamps from both countries. A 1971 attempt to merge Egypt, Syria and Libya, as proposed by Muammar Gaddafi, failed when the terms could not be agreed upon.



On 28th September 1961 in Syria, the army staged a coup and declared their independence from the UAR. Further negotiations failed and the UAR came to an end although Egypt kept the name on their stamps till 1971. Stamps from the UAR are generally not too expensive although postally used covers can be very dear.



Stamps from the United Arab Republic



Why is this person on a stamp? No. 31: Susan B. Anthony

Susan Anthony was born in 1820 to a radical Quaker father who had upset the church by marrying a Baptist. While she was in her teens there was a fad for adding a middle initial to names, without necessarily adding a whole name. Carried along with her peers, she chose the letter "B". She had been named after an aunt and this aunt had married a man named Brownell. Susan disliked the name Brownell and always insisted that the B was simply an initial. Despite this, some people still call her Susan Brownell Anthony which is incorrect.

Susan's family were very active in movements supporting social equality. In her teens, she collected signatures for petitions to abolish slavery and her brother rode and fought with John Brown, who was immortalised in the song, "John Brown's Body". Though the anti-slavery movement was one of her life-long passions, it was the Temperance movement that led her into a lifetime of action towards equality for women.



Life for the working man in the first half of the nineteenth century was very hard leading many to use alcohol to blot out the realities of their lives. This caused alcoholism to be a major social problem and if life for the men was hard, alcohol and the laws of the time made the lives of the women and children in the men's families almost unbearable. In those days, all property belonged to the men so if a woman wanted to escape an abusive alcoholic home through divorce, an extremely difficult process for a woman anyway, she could be left destitute and the law still gave the children to the man. With little hope of changing the property laws, the idea of banning alcohol completely gave birth to the Temperance movement.

In 1852, she was sent as a delegate to the state temperance convention but when it came to her turn to speak, the chairman stopped her saying "men were there to speak and women were there to learn". She led the women present in walking out of the convention and shortly afterwards, was a strong force in forming a Women's Temperance Society. From then on, her activism was decidedly feminist.

In 1853, Anthony attended the World's Temperance Convention in New York City, which bogged down for three chaotic days in a dispute about whether women would be allowed to speak there. Years later, Anthony observed, "No advanced step taken by women has been so bitterly contested as that of speaking in public. For nothing which they have attempted, not even to secure the suffrage, have they been so abused, condemned and antagonized." After this period, Anthony focused her energy on abolitionist and women's rights activities. (Wikipedia)

Susan B. Anthony had trained as a teacher and at the age of twenty eight had become a headmistress and in 1853, her attendance at the New York State Teachers Association meeting brought a similar situation where the meeting was held up for half an hour while it was debated whether a woman had the right to speak. When she was finally allowed to speak, her response to this was memorable. She said, "Do you not see that so long as society says a woman is incompetent to be a lawyer, minister, or doctor, but has ample ability to be a teacher, that every man of you who chooses this profession tacitly acknowledges that he has no more brains than a woman."

In 1851, she had met Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the two became a perfect combination of skills. Stanton enthused her with the idea of women's suffrage and she was just the person to lead the fight. As the suffrage movement was always short of funds for few women had independent finances, one of her early campaigns was for improved property rights for women. When she presented her petitions to the New York State Senate Judiciary Committee, she was ridiculed by the all-male committee. It was another five years before limited rights for married women were passed, including the right to own property and to have joint guardianship of children.



Why is this person on a stamp? No. 31: Susan B. Anthony

Her views on the abolition of slavery were also controversial. She campaigned for the right to citizenship and the right to vote for all, no matter what colour or sex they were. Among abolitionists the concept of granting citizenship was hotly debated. Abraham Lincoln proposed that they could be sent to the emerging colonies in Africa and given citizenship there.

Anthony and Stanton began publishing a weekly newspaper called "The Revolution" in New York City in 1868. The paper's motto was "Men, their rights and nothing more: women, their rights and nothing less." Sadly, it was underfunded and after two and a half years, they were forced to sell it to Laura Curtis Bullard who lowered its radical tone and closed it two years later.

With a group of other women, Susan then convinced the local authorities to allow her to vote in the 1872 Presidential Election arguing that the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution gave all citizens the right to vote and women were citizens. She was arrested and charged with voting illegally and fined \$100 which she refused to pay. The judge, realising that if he jailed her for not paying the fine, she could then take her case to the Supreme Court, decided to take no further action.



Photo by Sarony & Co., photographers, 680 Broadway, N.Y. [ca. 1870] - Library of Congress, Public Domain

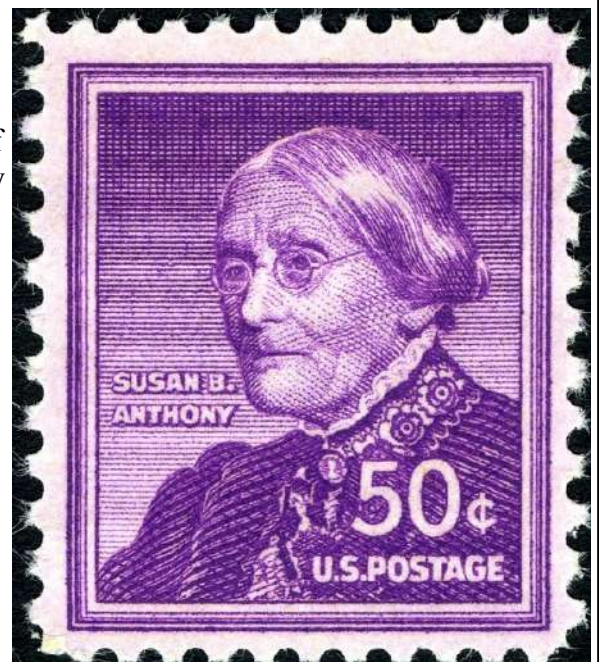


Elizabeth Stanton also appears on a stamp, here with two of Susan B. Anthony's compatriots

Susan B. Anthony died in 1906, fourteen years before her dream of women's suffrage came true in all of the United States. Even so, by the time of her death, the achievements had been enormous. Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Idaho had given women the vote and more states were on the way. Legal rights for married women were now widespread and the drive for further education saw 36000 women in the nation's colleges and universities. As Susan B. Anthony said, "The world has never witnessed a greater revolution than in the sphere of woman during this fifty years".

The main source for this article has been Wikipedia but this is just a fragment of the article about this remarkable woman. For anyone interested in knowing more, I recommend reading the full version.

On August 18, 2020, the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the vote, President Donald Trump announced that he would pardon Anthony, 148 years after her conviction. The president of the National Susan B. Anthony Museum and House wrote to "decline" the offer of a pardon on the principle that, to accept a pardon would wrongly "validate" the trial proceedings in the same manner that paying the \$100 fine would have.



The U.S. Issued a second stamp in 1955

It's not too early to put this in your diary...



Maryborough Stamp Fair

Sat. 26th October, 2024

Mill House, Maryborough.



BENDIGO Stamp Fair

31st. August 2024

10.00 - 3.00

*Local & Melbourne
Stamp Dealers*

*St. Andrews
Uniting Church Hall
24 Myers St. Bendigo*

*Free Entry
Bendigo Philatelic Society
Inc*

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