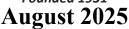


The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

Web page: www.bendigophilatelic.org





Sat. 30th Aug **BPS Stamp Fair**

Tues. 2nd Sept Farm Machinery on stamps Tues. 7th Oct **Annual General Meeting**

President's Report August 2025

After last month's committee meeting, we have had to make some changes to our Auction Protocol. As we had too many Auction lots last month, some members missed out and were not happy. So, the decision has been made to reduce the lot allocation to five lots per member. With the same cap on auction numbers to 100. First in best dressed.

It was also decided that if you miss out one month you will get precedence the next month. Numbers will be issued by Margaret. Lots need to be described and back to Margaret by the 25th of the month no exceptions.

Lots also must be visual to the purchaser, and it is buyer beware. But we don't want members putting in their rubbish and damaged stamps.

The August Meeting is our Buy, Swap and Sell, a good night to bring

your surplus stamps etc. and maybe make some money or fill in some gaps in your collection. Let's make it a fun night.

Remember no auction on this night.

Members birthdays in August are Noel on the 5th our meeting night the 19th is Myrtle, the 21st Geoff and the 31st is Ken Scott.

Best wishes for a "Happy Day" to you all.

I hope you are all saving your pennies for the "Stamp Fair Day" on the 30th of August at St. Andrew's, Uniting Church Hall from 9.30am to 2.30pm.

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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Stamps of King Oscar II of Sweden & Norway

Oskar Fredrik was born on 21st January 1829 in Stockholm. He was the 2nd son of Oscar I and a grandson of the French General Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte who ascended the Swedish throne in 1818 as King Charles XIV John. Oskar married Princess Sophia Wilhelmina of Nassau in 1857 and succeeded his brother Charles XV (who died without issue) to the throne on 18th September 1872 being crowned King on 18th July 1873 at **Trondheim** (Norway). He adopted the motto "Brodrafolkens Val" (the welfare of the brother folk). He wisely realised the difficulties in maintaining the unity of Sweden & Norway as a unified country and through his patience and tact the union was peacefully dissolved in 1905 with Norway gaining complete independence. He forbade that any Swedish prince should be king of Norway. He was acknowledged internationally as a 'great' arbitrator and was called upon a number of times to settle disputes impartially between countries. He was a generous friend of education and distinguished himself as a gifted translator of Herder's 'Cid', Goethe's 'Torquat Tasso', various poems and plays. His 'Memories' of Charles XII were printed in English in 1879. Being a theatre lover, he commissioned a new opera house to be built by Axel Anderberg for the Royal Swedish Opera which was inaugurated on 19th September 1898. He was a 'scholar' of the first rank. He died on 8th December 1907 in Stockholm.

Postage Stamps of Oscar II, 1872 to 1907.

I have tried to list all stamps and found it best to label them in this article from Issues 1 to 13 in datal order.

Official stamps, Postage Dues and Surcharge overprints have <u>NOT</u> been listed in this article.

I have consulted many catalogues and <u>every catalogue varies</u> with regards to the 'Numerals' stamps issued and their colours,

nevertheless, there are three distinct issues of Numerals:

And per my article they are:

1 st Issue	1872 to 1876	Perf 14
2 nd Issue	1877 to 1879	Perf 13
6 th Issue	1886 to 1887	Perf 13

Any 'numeral stamp' with **Perf 14** is <u>only</u> from the 1st Issue whilst any stamp with **Perf 13** is either from Issue 2 or 6. **No Catalogue** seems to be able to give a precise showing of all stamps so I have painstakingly put together a fairly comprehensive picture list.

Why is this person on a stamp? No. 44: Held over till next month due to lack of space.

1st Issue: 1st July, 1872 to 1876. Perf 14: 1st Numerals Series

Designed P.O. Bagge, then by J. Bagge after 1873.

It would seem the original issue was 10 stamps (as below) then expanded with a further 2 distinct colours issued: 6 Ore Grey-Blue, and a 20 Ore bright Red.







The 2 new colours Added.

Other colour variations to 1876 all Perf 14.



Currency Change 1873: Riksdaler to Krona.

The **Riksdaler** was the currency of Sweden from 1777 to 1873. It was divided into 100 Ore. The Riksdaler (*Knights Dollar*) was taken from the German 'Thaler'.

In 1873 the new Swedish Krona (Crown) was introduced also being of 100 Ore but **NO stamps** in Krona were issued until 1878.

 $2^{nd}\ Issue\ 1877\ to\ 1879\ \ (in\ use\ until\ 1886)\ Perf.13\ \ 2^{nd}\ Numerals\ Series\ Showing\ all\ colour\ variations.$









3rd Mag

4th
1 Ja
188

1886 Introduction of the BLUE POSTHORNS on the reverse side.

Messrs. P.O. Bagge and later his son Jacob Bagge gained permission to supply the stamp paper under strict conditions to the Post Office from 1886.

A Control Number was printed on all sheets and 'blue posthorns' were added as a security measure.



5th Issue: 24 February 1886 Second King Oscar II with a <u>blue posthorn on back</u> 10 Ore: Rose-Pink. Very large run some 182,000,000 stamps printed.





6th Issue: 1886-7: 3rd Numerals Series. (*Could be other colour variations*). Posthorn on back. Perf 13.



7th Issue: In **October 1889** a shortage of 10 öre values necessitated the 12 öre and 24 öre numerals being 'overprinted' and surcharge 10 (ore).



8th Issue: July 1891 new single numeral issue 2 Ore Orange. Perf 13



9th Issue: 1891-1904 King Oscar II facing left.
Design and engraving by Max Mirowsky (1858-1939). Crown watermark. Perf 13



10th Issue: 1892 New Numerals Wmk Crown. Perf 13



Note: In 1898 there is a 3 Ore Brown-Orange printed on 'thick' paper. (Perf 13)

11th Issue: 1900 King Oscar II: 1 Krona value. Grey & Carmine. Perf 13. Wmk Crown.



 $12^{th}\ Issue$: 1903 new single King Oscar II value: 8 Ore Purple. Perf 13. Wmk Crown



13th Issue: 1903 Opening of the new Stockholm Post Office. Wmk Crown. Perf 13. 5 Krona. Blue.



Pictures of King Oscar II







Grey Maryborough

New Zealand 1931 Airmail Issues

A brief history.

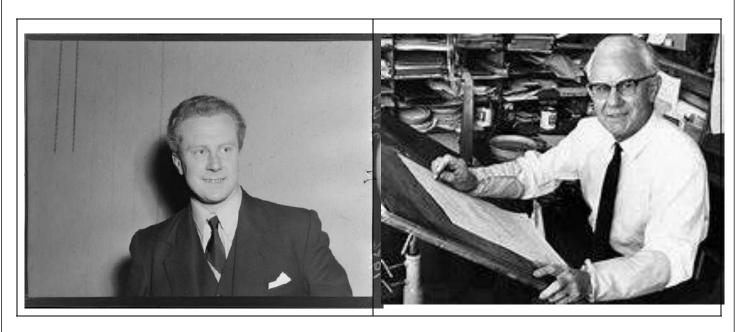
The ninth (9th) Postal Union Congress was opened in London on 10 May 1929 by HRH The Prince of Wales. Amongst the many matters discussed it was agreed that from 1st July 1930 mail posted in New Zealand would be accepted by air services in Australia, Canada, USA, and on the Karachi-London route which had started in August 1929.

The New Zealand postal authorities decided that *special Air Mail stamps* should be produced and a 3d, 4d and 7d values were issued on 10 November, 1931.

The stamps were designed by Leonard Cornwall Mitchell (1901-1971) of Wellington.

Left photo of Mr Mitchell in 1956

Right photo of Mr Mitchell in 1970



His design for all three stamps was the same differing only in face value and colours.

I have been unable to find any description of his design, but it seems to be an idolized scene showing mountains, a lake, tree ferns, trees, and an early monoplane of 1930 flying over the

whole scene. An idyllic picture of the New Zealand landscape.

The dies and plates were produced by the Royal Mint in the UK only arriving in New Zealand on 4 November 1931 and were immediately printed at the Government Printing Office in Wellington so that stamps would be available for the 1931 Christmas flight from Australia to the UK, and associated internal flights of 12 November.

The paper was Cowan chalk-surfaced paper with NZ and star watermark and comb perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. Each sheet contained 120 stamps in 10 rows of 12.

No plate numbers were used on the sheets, but 'sheet <u>numbers</u>' appeared in the margins of each sheet, top right. Buffer bars were used in the margins as protection for the plate from wear.

The original 3 stamps issued 10 November 1931.

Chocolate

Blackish-Purple

Brown-Orange







New Zealand Postal authorities decided to conduct a series of internal flights in December 1931 to carry Christmas mail, and to advertise this the 3d Chocolate stamp was printed in <u>Yellow-Green</u> and overprinted in red <u>FIVE PENCE</u>. Date of Issue 18 December 1931.

These stamps remained on sale until 31 October 1935.

Postage was the standard 2d plus an additional 3d surcharge for internal flight mail.



Again in 1934 the 7d stamp was used being printed in 'sky blue and overprinted in dark blue: **TRANS-TASMAN AIR MAIL "FAITH IN AUSTRALIA".** This stamp was issued on 17 January 1934 for the first official trans-Tasman airmail on 17 February 1934. Stamps sold numbered 83,078 being withdrawn very soon after 17 February with remaining stocks destroyed.





Lower stamp has broken N (Faith iN)



Charles Ulm bought one of the ANA airline's Avro X aircraft for himself and named it *Faith in Australia*. In this aircraft in 1933, Ulm set the speed record from England to Australia at 6 days, 17 hours and 56 minutes, and made several trans-Tasman flights.

In 1934, flying in *Faith in Australia*, Charles Ulm carried the first official airmail from New Zealand to Australia.

Note: During World War II Ulm's 'Faith in Australia' met a sad end as well. It was kept at Townsville aerodrome in Queensland, but when the threat of Japanese air attack lessened later in 1942, the aircraft was <u>bulldozed</u> by the Americans into the swamp at the end of the runway.

One wonders how they could have done that! The Powerhouse Museum, Sydney has the propellor.

Later, on 3 December 1934, with a crew of two, Charles Ulm flew from Oakland for Hawaii. His aircraft the *Stella Australis* failed to arrive. Despite an extensive sea search, no trace of it, him or his crew was ever found. All presumed dead in December 1934.

Some early covers: There are <u>many covers</u>: Normally sell for \$50 upwards



Grey Maryborough

