



*Bendigo*

# The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

**October 2025**

Web page: [www.bendigophilatelic.org](http://www.bendigophilatelic.org)



Tues. 7th Oct Annual General Meeting

Tues. 4th Nov Annual Competitions

Tues. 2nd Dec Christmas - Eats and Fellowship

## President's Report October 2025

Our Stamp Fair was a great success, all the Dealers seemed to be happy, even though we did not have as many people through the door. Thanks to Bill and Jo for their organizing skills, and everyone else who helped.

Good news Doug is out of Hospital and at home. Amy is still in hospital but working hard to get home.

Sad news is the sudden death of Tom Glazebrook. Tom died the day of the fair. He just went to sleep and did not suffer. He had been a member of our Stamp Collecting Family from the end of 2004. He was planning his 100th Birthday next year.



Our only member birthday in October is Doug Pearse on the 16th. Do hope you have a "Happy Birthday"

Our next meeting is the 7th of October at 7.00pm at the RSL Hall, Station Street, Kangaroo Flat and is our AGM .

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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### **Vale - Thomas Morland Glazebrook (1926 – 2025)**

Our thoughts and prayers go to Toms family at this very sad time.

A valued and keen member of the Bendigo Philatelic Society since the end of 2004.

Tom was born in Rockhampton, Queensland to parents Frank & Amy Glazebrook on the 7th of May 1926. A brother Frank Arthur was born in 1930.

Tom's father worked for the Commonwealth Bank, and the family were transferred to Hawthorn, Victoria in 1940. Tom attended Scotch College, Melbourne and Matriculated in 1944.

He graduated in Civil Engineering at the forerunner of RMIT University in 1948. He then moved to Horsham in 1949 as Assistant City Engineer and his career took off from here.

Accredited as a Local Preacher in 1946, he retired in 2008 after 62 years.

Tom married Patricia Hill in 1951, and they had two children Susan and David.

He was Scout Master and then Group Scout Master of the 1st Horsham Group.

In Bendigo he was involved, in the Bendigo Senior High School, the Bendigo Yacht Club, Rotary, La Trobe University, Habitat for Humanity, and was a member of Sandhurst Probus Club.

Tom enlisted in 1950 in 104 Construction Squadron, Royal Australian Engineers (Supplementary Reserve) He was promoted to Major in 1968 and retired in 1975.

In 2001 he was awarded a member of the Order of Australia AM, of which he was very proud.

Tom was a unique man who lived his life to the full, right to the end preparing for his 100th Birthday.

## Australia & New Zealand: 1958 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Tasman Flight

### Joint Issue.

In commemoration of the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the first flight between Australia and New Zealand a 'joint issue' stamp was prepared by James Edward Lyle

(16<sup>th</sup> June 1921 Brisbane – 29<sup>th</sup> August 1994 Brisbane) showing the famous Southern Cross aircraft and a portrait of Charles Kingsford Smith.

All stamps were recessed printed by the Commonwealth Note and Stamp Printer, Melbourne. Date of Issue 27<sup>th</sup> August 1958. Perf 14 x 14.5

### The historic flight September & October 1928.

Charles Kingsford Smith was the pilot, Charles T.P. Ulm the co-pilot,

Harry Litchfield the navigator, and Tom Mc Williams, a New Zealander, the radio operator.

Having been delayed by bad weather for 10 days in Sydney the Fokker FVIIb-3m aircraft finally took off on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1928. The crew encountered continued appalling weather over the Tasman Sea so much so that an electrical storm knocked out three of their four propellers and the aircraft's windshield had so much ice that they literally flew 'blind' for several hours!

Circling over Wellington, they eventually landed at Wigram (just north of Christchurch) on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1928. It had taken 14 hours and 25 minutes.

They had flown 2,670 kms.

The four were feted at various civic receptions throughout New Zealand and were **not** able to attempt the return flight to Sydney, due to the Southern Cross needing extensive repairs, until 13<sup>th</sup> October, landing

there on 14<sup>th</sup> October. The return flight took 22 hours and 51 minutes!

(The flight from Sydney to Christchurch today takes about 3 to 3 ½ hours).



The crew of four



30,000 people greeted them in Christchurch.





New Zealand:  
Issue face value  
6d Blue  
Quantity 2,165,135



Australia:  
Issue face value  
8d Blue  
Quantity 2,827,434

### Various covers from Australia & New Zealand







## New Zealand 1931 Airmail Issues

A brief history.

The ninth (9<sup>th</sup>) 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 x 14½.  
Each sheet contained 120 stamps in 10 rows of 12.

No plate numbers were used on the sheets, but 'sheet numbers' 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 Yellow-Green and overprinted in red **FIVE PENCE**. 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 air-line'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 bulldozed 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 many covers: Normally sell for \$50 upwards



Grey  
Maryborough



☐ I'm not a robot

☐ I'm not a robot MYSELF, but I'm not judging those who are...

☐ Define robot

☐ I'm not a robot, but I know you are, so this feels a bit hypocritical

☐ I reject the binary assumptions underlying this statement

☐ I'm not a robot, but I'm willing to convert


  
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## Why is this person on a stamp? No. 45: Sophie Germain

Marie-Sophie Germain (she dropped the Marie as both of her sisters and her mother had Marie in their names) was born in Paris in 1776 and was thirteen when the Bastille was sacked, signalling the start of the French Revolution. Her father was either a silk merchant or a goldsmith, which is not clear, but the family was well-enough off to feel threatened by the revolution in the streets and Sophie was restricted from going outside. To stave off boredom, she spent her days reading in her father's library where she read of the death, while working on a mathematical problem, of Archimedes. She decided then that she would be a mathematician.

Initially, she faced stern opposition from her family as mathematics was not considered a suitable career for a young woman. She continued her studies in secret, teaching herself latin so that she could read the scientific works of men like Newton. Although the École Polytechnique had opened in Paris in 1794, women were barred from studying there but the courses could be taken by correspondence. Taking the false name of Antoine-Auguste Leblanc, she enrolled, studying under Joseph Louis Lagrange, who was so impressed with her work, he insisted on meeting Leblanc. Lagrange did not share the prejudices of his time and on finding out that his student was a young woman, he became her champion and mentor from then on.



After the German mathematician, Carl Friedrich Gauss published his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* in 1801, she began corresponding with him, again under the Leblanc pseudonym. He was impressed by the work of this young French mathematician. Five years later, she learned that the town where he lived, Braunschweig, had been occupied by Napoleon's forces. She remembered the fate of Archimedes under similar circumstances and contacted a friend who was an officer in the French army. When French soldiers were sent to ensure his well-being, Gauss did not know who this French woman, Sophie Germain was who was taking an interest in his welfare and this led to his discovery of her real identity.

Gradually, the scientific world began to take notice of this brilliant young woman and even gave her a level of acceptance. This was particularly enhanced when it had been shown that sand could be sprinkled on a steel plate and if the edge was stroked by a violin bow, patterns would emerge. This is what is shown in the design of the 2016 French stamp shown above.

The Académie des Sciences offered a prize for anyone who could explain the mathematics behind this. Sophie Germain was the only entry but her first paper was deemed to have not explained some aspects of this adequately and so was rejected. The contest was extended twice and she produced a further paper which satisfied the judges. Again, she was the only entry, other mathematicians having found the problem too hard. Her prize was a kilogram of gold! They did not, however publish her paper. It was seven more years before she was granted permission to attend meetings of the Académie.

In the meantime, the mathematician, Poisson used her work to produce a paper of his own in 1821. (He was perhaps well named as Poisson in French means fish and there was definitely something fishy about this.) Sophie countered this by publishing her own work herself, showing where Poisson had got his source material, though he had, in all fairness, taken it further but without acknowledging her earlier work.

It is, perhaps, her work on trying to solve Fermat's Last Theorem that led her to produce her own prime number theory, a source for mathematicians, even today.

In 1829, Gauss persuaded the University of Göttingen to award Sophie Germain an honorary doctorate but it came too late. She died from breast cancer before the award could be granted.

Sources: (1) Wikipedia

(2) Sophie Germain by Heinz Klaus Strick <https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Strick/germain.pdf>

