



The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Now in our 91st year

January 2022

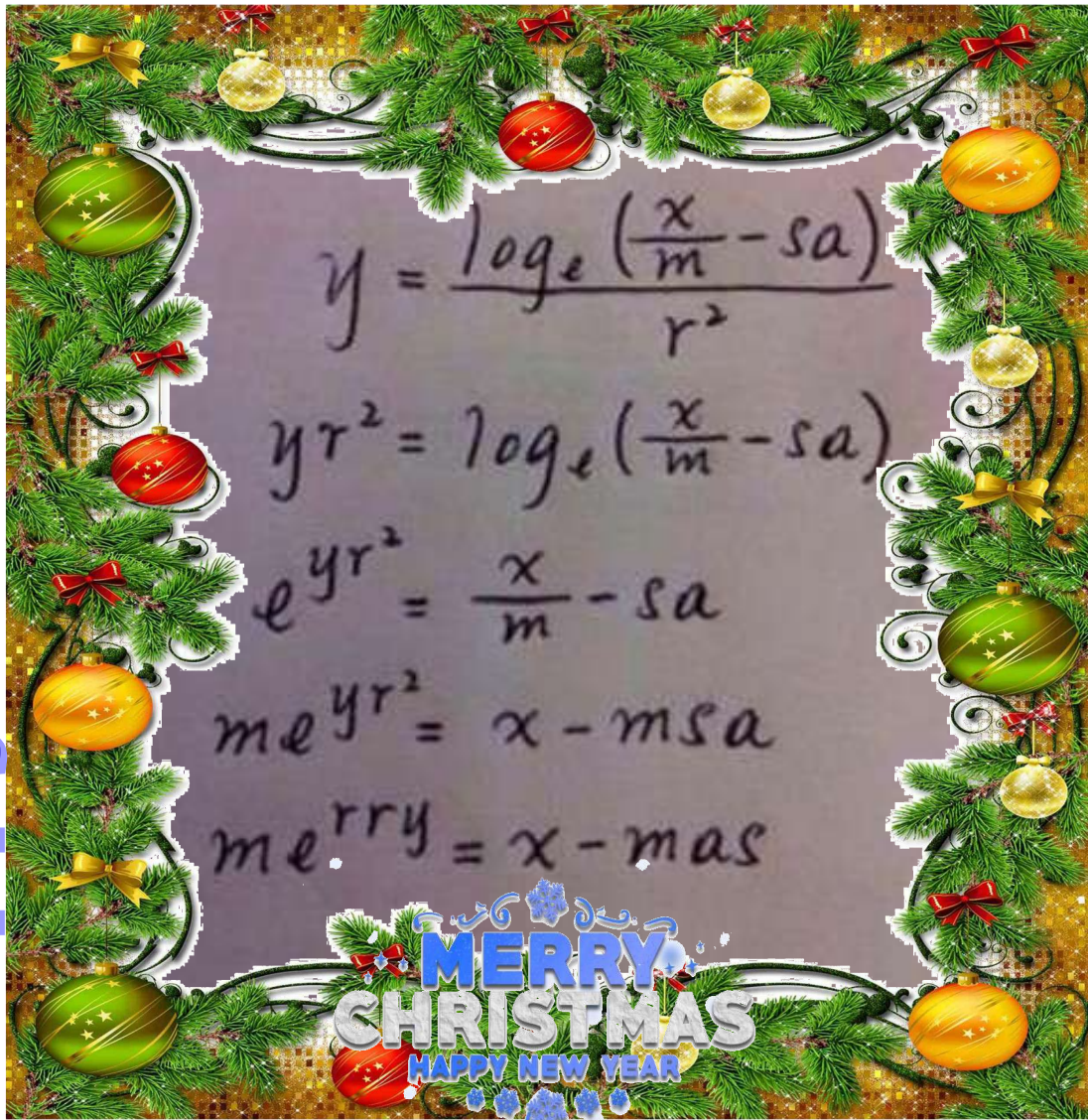


Web page: www.bendigophilatelicsociety.org Facebook: <http://tinyurl.com/zb2ma53>

Diary of Future Events

Tues. 4th January 7.30 Meeting at Kangaroo Flat RSL "Stamps of 1922"

Happy New Year



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The general monthly meetings of the BPS are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 7.30pm 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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President's Message January 2022

Well we are now in Christmas week and the next time we get together it will be another year - "Happy New Year Everybody " 2022 - the years are flying by.

I guess we all wonder what 2022 will Bring! First meeting will be held on the 4th of January themed "Stamps issued in 1922"

We had a good meeting in November with plenty of Auction Lots, and we tried a new way of laying out the Hall, I hope the new layout was satisfactory, any suggestions at any time will always be considered.

Two of our members are a year older after having December Birthdays, Ken on the 17th and me on the 19th. "Happy Birthday" to us.

Our Christmas get together at Lake Weeroona was very successful and it was lovely to see Amy, Myrtle and Helga who we haven't seen for some time. We ate we talked and were all given a Bag of sweets not from Santa but from one of his helpers Lyn. Thank you Lyn for your Kindness.

We should all now have a copy of 2022 - Syllabus lots of things to look forward to.

Last month I suggested you to put in your Diary 1st of March 2022 our normal Meeting Night as this will be our 90th Anniversary Dinner. Oop's we all make mistakes and I made a beauty. Please amend your diary's to 5 April 2022. Lots of fun, surprises and enjoyment. Please bring your partners and watch this space for future instalments.

Just a sort message this time, as we have quite a few photo's of the picnic to include.

Wishing you and yours a Happy Christmas and a safe and healthy New Year.

and to our stamp collecting family may Santa bring you a stocking full of stamps.

TAKE CARE we CARE.....Libby



“Fine Used” Stockbooks for sale

The club has some clean used stockbooks for sale similar to the one illustrated. These are top quality German albums so this is a chance to get rid of those cheap Chinese stockbooks and give your stamps a new home. There is currently a choice of black or white pages and two sizes are available.

The price is \$15 for the thinner volume and \$25 for the 32 page album illustrated.

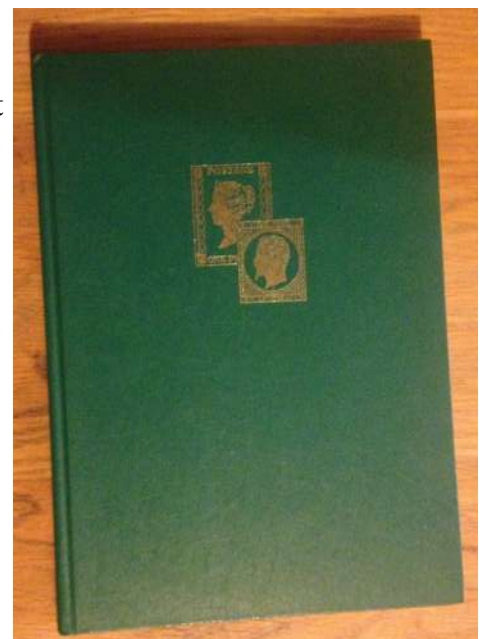
The Club also has the following items for sale:

Year Books from 1984-1987 - these all have stamps in them. They will be sold below face value

Year Books from 1989-1992

Year Books from 2000-2004

Please contact Margaret Brown on mabrown@bigpond.net.au or 0427341115 if you have any questions or wish to purchase.



Christmas Party 2021 at Lake Weeroona



Christmas wishes from Canada

Our friend, Ed in Canada has sent Christmas greetings based on a 1950s engraving in the French Postal Museum.



He has also sent a new collage. Can you work out where all the parts are from?



The Royal Philatelic Collection BPS 0012

This fifteen-page booklet gives the reader a brief outline of the Royal Philatelic Collection as displayed at the 2000 British Stamp Show. Items from the Royal Philatelic Collection have been regularly shown to the public by the Royal Philatelic Society London or are lent to international philatelic exhibitions.

The Royal Philatelic Collection began when Prince Albert, later Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward VII started a collection which it is believed developed after he visited De La Rue on the 18th of April 1856 to see stamps being printed. Prince Albert became a serious collector and for ten years was the President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.



PRINCE ALBERT

Late in life Prince Albert sold his collection to his brother, who in turn passed the collection on to his son, who was to become King George V.

King George V became to be known in the Philately world as "The Collector King." He formed a close association with the Royal Philatelic Society, as Honorary Life Vice President in 1893, On his marriage that year, fellow members of the society gave him an album of nearly 1,500 postage stamps as a wedding present. He expanded the collection with several high-priced purchases of rare stamps and covers. King George was elected Executive President in 1896, becoming the Patron in 1910.



KING GEORGE V



The interest of King George V largely focused on the design of stamps: to this end he acquired much original artwork. It is rather ironic therefore that the first stamps 1/2d (as displayed bottom right above) to display his portrait based on photographs by W & D Downey, were instantly and universally disliked.

Also discussed in this booklet, is what is considered by many to be one of Great Britain's finest stamps designs, the 2s 6d, 5s, 10s and £1 Seahorse engraved stamps.



During this turbulent era of war and economic turmoil, the stamps were issued as a symbol of patriotism and camaraderie; they depicted Britain as a powerful country 'and a ruler of the seas.' The Seahorses were in circulation longer than any other British high-value stamp. Australian sculptor Bertram Mackennal was selected to design the stamp.

A hundred years ago there were virtually no commemoratives and few pictorials. Apart from Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the idea of the pictorial commemoratives did not really come into being until the reign of King George V. This is perhaps rather fitting, The King being such an enthusiastic collector.

The Royal Philatelic Collection has been actively continued by both King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, both of whom have been Patrons of the Royal Philatelic Society London. The Royal Philatelic collection was kept at Buckingham Palace until it was moved to St James's Palace, also in London. In 1952, a catalogue of the collection was published, prepared by Sir John Wilson, and edited by Clarence Winchester.

[Our library stocks an extensive range of books, leaflets & magazines,](#)

[which are available to members.](#)

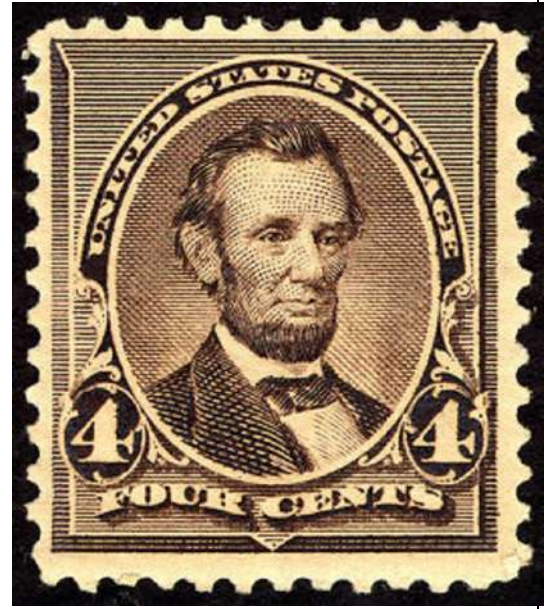
[Please contact me David Robinson on 0428 821 221 or email me at \[ddusa@live.com.au\]\(mailto:ddusa@live.com.au\)](#)



*I'm at the age where
my mind still thinks
I'm 29, my humor
suggests I'm 12, while
my body mostly keeps
asking if I'm sure I'm
not dead yet*

How on earth did we get to this?

Over the last one hundred and eighty years there have been so many beautiful stamps issued that it has become almost impossible to collect them all. In the early days, the finest designers and engravers were given as long as they needed to craft something that would display their country's pride and achievements to the world. Among the best of these was the American Bank Note Company who produced mini-masterpieces for many countries, not just the USA.



The ABNCo also produced many souvenir "cinderellas" for stamp exhibitions which were a testament to the quality of their work.



Later, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing took over producing the stamps of the United States but the quality remained high even though more modern printing methods took over from hand engraving for many issues.

Then, in recent times came privatisation and with it, an emphasis on profit over style and nothing could illustrate this more than the recent US issue of "Message Monsters". What that message might be is debatable but it certainly is not to show America's pride and achievements to the world. It is little wonder that so many collectors have a cut-off date for their collections.



Who was Herman Otto?



If you are like me, you probably paste stamps into your album without really thinking much about the people depicted on them. It struck me recently that I was doing this and I thought to myself, if this person's life was worth commemorating with a stamp, it seems a bit disrespectful not to give a thought to who they were and what they achieved.

I then realised that with the many thousands of stamps in my collection, to research all these would be a lifetime's work but perhaps it would be fun to pick a stamp and see what Wikipedia has to say about them. I opened an album at random which turned out to be Hungarian stamps and chose a stamp purely because he had a fine beard - not a great reason but possibly as good as any.

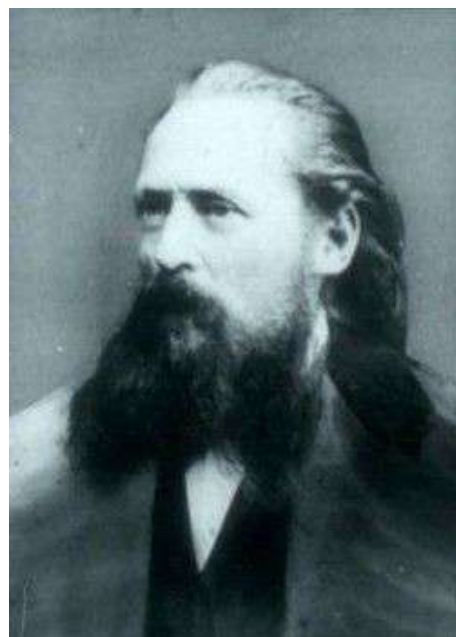
The name on the stamp was Herman Otto but the first thing I found out was that his name was really Otto Herman, originally Herrmann and he seems to have used it both ways around. Anyway, this is what Wikipedia has to say, translated by Google from the Hungarian but you will get the idea.

Otto Herman (born Otto Karl Herrmann , Brezno , 1835 . June 26 - Budapest , 1914 . December 27) Hungarian naturalist, zoologist (ornithologist , ichthiologist , arachnologist), ethnologist , archaeologist and politician. In honor of its versatility, it was also called the last Hungarian polyhistor and the father of birds . Abbreviation of name in zoological works : "Herman . "

He began his schooling in Miskolc and, despite his young age, almost joined the soldiers of the Revolution and War of Independence in 1848-49 . After the defeat of the War of Independence, he studied to be an engineer at the Vienna Polytechnic, but for family reasons he was unable to complete it. He also had to divorce him from Vienna, as he did not appear in the compulsory conscription, so he was drafted as a soldier for 13 years, from which he could only be disarmed earlier with great luck.

He did not have a degree, but due to his diligence, he became one of the major naturalists of his time and an important public figure in post- compromise Hungarian political life. As a journalist and Member of Parliament , he followed the path of civic progress and followed the ideological world of Lajos Kossuth . In addition to his collection work, the self-taught scientist has learned a lot and published his results regularly.

Perhaps the most popular works benefits of káráról Birds and Paper, which through several editions in a short time, significant works of The Book of Hungarian Fishing I-II. and the spider fauna of Hungary, volumes I – III. His name is associated with the initiation of Hungarian prehistoric research and Hungarian scientific cave research, as he was the first to claim that prehistoric people lived in Hungary on the basis of the disciples found in Miskolc . . In addition to his prolific work as a natural history writer, he also excelled as an organizer of science, as he founded and edited the Natural Science Booklets for 18 years , and in 1893 founded and edited the Aquila Ornithological Journal, which is still published today . Many of his published studies can still be used as a source to this day. The founding director of the Hungarian Ornithological Center, he was a founding member and later president of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society . Between 1879 and 1886 he took part in the work of the National Assembly as a representative of the Independence Party . His work for the sake of natural science is commendable, his political activity is significant and, in addition, he was one of the first to demand dissemination of knowledge in Hungary.



Why not try this with a stamp from your collection. (I think I can feel a new series coming on.)