



The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Now in our 91st year

July 2022

Web page: www.bendigophilatelic.org



Diary of Future Events

- Tues. 5th July 7.30pm HAPPY BIRTHDAY!
- Tues. 2nd Aug 7.30pm Remembering Roman
- Sat. 6th Aug Bendigo Philatelic Society Stamp Fair!

President's Message July 2022

"Greeting One and All" in this freezing winter we are having. The only good thing about this weather is we can spend more time inside playing with our stamps.

We were treated to a fantastic Display last month on "Postage Due Stamps" by our friend from the Maryborough Stamp Club - Alex Stoneman. Alex is a wealth of information on many subjects, especially Philatelic and a lovely man. Thank you Alex for coming and sharing your collection with us.

Things are going forward with the preparation for our Stamp Fair to be held on the 6th of August 2022. As previously advised this is the same day as the Coin and Collectables Mini Fair so visitors can attend 1 or 2 Fairs depending on their interests.

Don't forget Blank Anniversary envelopes are available for \$2.00 each.

The month of June quite a few babies were born many years ago, we have two Birthdays on the 1st of June John Armstrong and my Tom, 2nd of June Helga Boniwell and Laurie Bryant and Angelo Verga on the 25th do hope you had a Happy Day.

Our show and tell theme for this meeting is "Happy Birthday" so if you have any interesting stamps on this topic please bring them along to share with fellow members.

With winter now here some of our members, head to a warmer climate. Although we will miss their company we wish them a wonderful break.

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

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



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.

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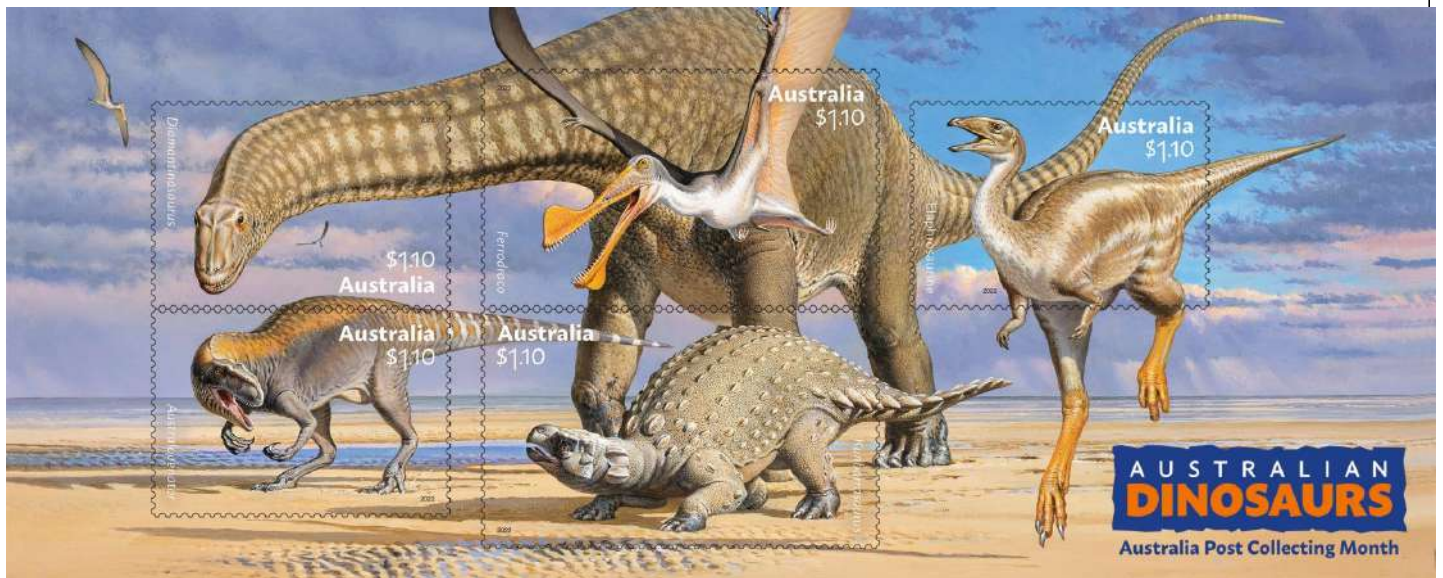
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News from Paul Brownlie



Hello fellow Philatelists

What a great envelope this is especially with those OS Perf stamps too. Considering the year of 1952 the condition for this seventy year old gem is pretty good. Those were the days when postmarks were applied with care, unlike today when it seems they often can't be bothered cancelling them at all. I wonder why the envelope is cancelled at Dubbo while the stamps are cancelled at Tooborac, both on the same day, 20th June 1952. It is also out of date as King George VI died in February that year so Queen Elizabeth was the (uncrowned) monarch by then.



Gotta love another issue coming soon. Of course, we all know dinosaur stamps are aimed at the young but surely anything that attracts young collectors can only be a good thing. Although some Australian dinosaurs were huge and not something you would like to meet in the bush, many were small, about the size of a chicken. It may be that their small size allowed them to survive in Australia long after dinosaurs died out in the rest of the world. Now, we realise, of course, that they didn't completely die out but some evolved into birds which are now found in all parts of the world.

"If you want to feel rich, just count the things you have that money can't buy."



Another new set released in June was called Megapodes of Australia. “Megapodes (literally "large foot") are a remarkable family of birds that dig burrows or build large mounds for their eggs, rather than relying on incubation via body heat. The three species found in Australia are presented in this stamp issue, released on 7 June 2022 and out now: the Malleefowl, Australian Brush-turkey and Orange-footed Scrubfowl.” (AP website)



How old does this make you feel?



There are some advantages to being older

Just how good was Frank Davies Manley?

The gallery of Austrian stamps last month drew some positive comments so this month we have another but this time closer to home. Frank Davies Manley was born in 1894 in Lambeth, England. When he was nine years old, his father died and his future might have been quite different if over the next years, his school teacher had not noticed his artistic talent and arranged for a charity to pay for an apprenticeship for him with De La Rue. This also allowed him further art studies at London's Central School of Art & Crafts and the Bolt Court School of Engraving & Lithography. At De La Rue, he was trained by the engraver, Thomas Duffell under the guidance of John Ash. All this was brought to a halt by World War One and although after the war he resumed working, he didn't complete his studies.



John Ash came to Australia to become head of the Commonwealth Bank Note Printing Branch in Melbourne and he soon brought Duffell over to join him. When the amount of work increased to the level another was needed, Duffell suggested Manley and the rest is history, as they say. His initial five year contract was extended to become



a permanent position and he was set to engrave stamps for Australia, the first being for the Centenary of Western Australia, issued in 1929. By 1931, he was also designing Australian stamps, the first being the Kingsford Smith set. He had to re-engrave the die for this twice, the first time because the words "Air" and "Mail" were too close together, making it look like one word and then again when the director decided he wanted the plane to face the opposite direction.

Incidentally, this series was the first to honour a living Australian although he was not shown on the stamp. The first living Australian was on the 1948 Boy Scout stamp when Frank used his son, Owen, as a model.





1948 also saw an anonymous design competition where eight winners were selected with two of them finally becoming stamps. One of the two was a Hereford bull, designed anonymously by Frank Manley.

Frank worked right up till his retirement in 1960, by which time there were several more engravers working in Australia, most of whom had been trained or mentored by Frank Manley. When he retired, he was asked to join the Stamp Advisory Committee, which he did for a further five years. By this time, there was pressure to produce multi-coloured stamps and rather than follow some countries into multi-coloured engraving, Australia moved to photogravure and later, offset lithography and the days of the stamp engraver were over. Frank died in 1976 but in 2009 when a poll led to a set of the five most loved Australian stamps, three of them were designed, engraved or both by Frank Davies Manley.

So how good was Frank Davies Manley? Since 1960, the standard of printing presses for engraved stamps improved immensely allowing engravers such as Slania to really push the boundaries of what was possible. Even with what was available, Frank's stamps are remarkably detailed, such as in the background of the 1940 AIF stamps. There is a level in life known as genius where comparisons become futile and Frank Davies Manley rightly deserves his place amongst these illustrious peers. He was also fortunate to work at a time when engravers were allowed as much time as they needed to produce a quality product, allowing him to produce just that.

This article is based on a much longer one by Adrian Keppel using information provided from the Manley family archive by Ms S. Gay. The full article can be found here:

<https://stampengravers.blogspot.com/2019/10/biography-frank-davies-manley.html>

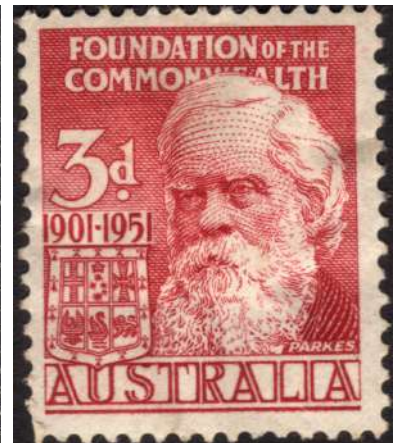
A Gallery of Frank Davies Manley stamps



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A Gallery of Frank Davies Manley stamps



To see a more complete listing of Frank Manley's work visit <http://>

Bendigo Philatelic Society Library

by David Robinson

Booklet by: The Australian Post Office. BPS0032

THE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II 1952-1959

Following on from last month's review:

This booklet is one of a series from Australia Post Office, detailing the history of Australian postage stamps. This 1973 edition begins with a review of the 1952 Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree stamp issue and follows through the years, finishing with the 1959 5d Christmas stamp. The booklet is divided into thirty-nine discussion points, features several "firsts" that saw the introduction of the first series to contain different designs in the sheet and the first to appear in sheets of one hundred stamps. An interesting feature of all the stamps in this booklet is that with one exception, the 1952 Scouting Jamboree stamp, all were printed on unwatermarked paper to enhance the appearance of the new stamp designs.

ROYAL VISIT, 1954



On the 3rd of Feb 1954 Queen Elizabeth II arrived in Sydney, to begin a two month tour of Australia. The Royal visit to Australia was a time of great celebration and saw the release of three new stamps to mark this special occasion. A 3½d rose scarlet and a 2/- deep green stamp featuring Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Also, a 7½d purple stamp was issued, featuring Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the stamps were designed and engraved by London born F.D. Manley, were recess-printed and released in sheets of 80 stamps on February 2nd, 1954

CENTENARY OF THE TELEGRAPH IN AUSTRALIA, 1954

Australia's first Telegraph line connected Melbourne to Williamstown and was opened in 1854. From 1858 onwards, the major capitals were progressively linked, culminating in the addition of Western Australia in 1877. Australia was linked in 1872 with a line which ran some 3,200 kilometres (2,000 mi) from Adelaide through to the Port of Darwin. The PMG's Telegraph Officers suggested a stamp be issued to commemorate the opening of the Telegraph in Australia. Several designs were considered before a final design was finally accepted, this led to a 3½d dark crimson stamp being issued on the 7th of April 1954. The designer was R.M. Warner and the plate was engraved by P. Morriss.



40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY, 1954

The Red Cross commenced operations in Australia on 13 August 1914 to assist the many World War One wounded AIF soldier's, returning from overseas, The Australian Red Cross was celebrating 40 year of service so The Australia Post office agreed to mark the occasion with a bicoloured stamp highlighting the Australian continent on a globe of the world. They recess printed the main part of the stamp with a red cross applied in a second printing, using the letterpress process on unwatermarked paper, and issued in sheets of 120.



CENTENARY OF THE FIRST WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE STAMP, 1954

To mark the centenary of Western Australia's first postage stamp, a 3½d stamp was issued on 2nd August 1954 incorporating the original black swan design. This stamp was recess printed on unwatermarked paper having been designed by R. Beck and engraved by G. Lissenden.



A black swan design was first issued on 1st August 1854 the design being used for most of the colony's later stamps as well. This stamp was engraved in England and printed by Perkins Bacon; later in the year, local lithographer Horace Samson produced 4d and 1sh values by taking an impression of the 1d's swan vignette and adding different frames. Due to a mistake in the repair of the printing plates in 1855 the frame on some stamps were inverted, yielding the extremely rare Inverted Swan error.

CENTENARY OF THE RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA, 1954

A private company built a steam railway line in the then colony of Victoria, operating between Melbourne & Port Melbourne (back then called Sandridge) the line opened in 1854. In New South Wales a line was built and operated between Sydney and Grantville. The South Australian railways were government owned from the beginning, a steam-powered line opened in 1856. The railway systems soon spread out over the countryside, but the states had different ideas and the lines were built to three different gauges, during the 20th century, the lines between major cities were converted to standard gauge and electrified suburban networks were built.



A design presented to the Australian Post Office by the Victorian Railways was accepted, this design generally represented the original steam train operating on the Port Melbourne Line and Diesel-Electric Engine that was currently operating in Australia at the time. This 3½d red/brown stamp was issued on 13 September 1954, was engraved by G. Lissendon and recess-printed on unwatermarked paper.

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC RESEARCH, 1954



3½d blue black stamp. Issued on the 17th of Nov. 1954

A young Douglas Mawson was part of Shackleton's Nimrod expedition in 1907 as a geologist. He was in the small party that were the first to reach the South Magnetic Pole. Fixated with Antarctica and the potential discoveries, Mawson organised an Australian venture. On 13 February 1954 Phillip Law reached Horseshoe Harbour and raised the Australian flag naming the new station in honour of Australia's polar explorer, Douglas Mawson. In the first year, a party of 10 Australians spent winter in cramped accommodation. By the end of 1954, they had erected the Living Quarters, and workshops. A stamp was first proposed in 1953 and a square stamp was designed containing some of the Fauna & Flora found in the Sub-Antarctic & Antarctic regions.

OLYMPIC GAMES PUBLICITY, 1954



1956 Australian 4 x 100 relay gold medal winners | © Public Record Office of Victoria/Wikipedia

The Melbourne Olympics commenced on the 22 November 1956, finishing on the 8th December 1956. The majority of the events were centred around the Melbourne Cricket Ground, except for the equestrian events that were held in Sweden.

Television, introduced in Australia in time to broadcast the events, made sure their success became part of Australian sporting history. Competitors such as Betty Cuthbert, Shirley Strickland, Murray Rose and Dawn Fraser dominated their events. Richard Beck from Victoria designed a special stamp to drive publicity for the Games. After slight modifications a 2/- deep blue stamp that was Recess-printed and issued on 1st Dec. 1954. So interest in the Olympic Games could be maintained a re-issue of the deep blue 2/- stamp, in deep bluish green was issued in November of 1955.

50th ANNIVERSARY OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL 1955



In 1905 the first Rotary Club was first formed in Chicago USA, Australia establishing a branch in 1921. 36,358,000 3½d claret Australian stamps were issued on 23rd February 1955 to celebrate the Rotary Club's International 50th Anniversary. Several preliminary drawings were designed. This final design was accepted. It displayed the Rotary Club badge on a globe with Australia in the left-hand side, with flags in the background from various countries. The stamp was recess printed on unwatermarked paper and issued in sheets of eighty, perf. at 14x 141/4

AUSTRALIAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, 1955



The Australian-American Memorial in Canberra; has a height of 79 meters (259 ft); the eagle and sphere are together around 11 meters (36 ft) high and weigh 3.5 tons. The column is topped with a bronze sphere surmounted by a stylised figure of the American eagle. A commemorative plaque was unveiled by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 16th February 1954. Due to the height of the Canberra monument, a decision was made to feature the bronze sphere with the stylised eagle and include a new side portrait of Her Majesty on the new 3½d bright violet blue stamp. The final design was engraved by F.D. Manley, Recess-printed and issued in sheets of 80, perf. 14 x 14 and released on 4th May 1955.

PIONEERS OF COACHING ERA IN AUSTRALIA, 1955



Sir Lionel Lindsay picture entitled "Cobb and Co" Lionel Lindsay was born in Creswick Victoria on 17 October 1874. (Lionel was the brother of well-known artist Norman Lindsay.)



An etching by Sir Lionel Lindsay entitled 'Cobb and Co' was drawn in the late 1800's and depicts a part of life on the Western Australian goldfields. In a mark of respect to these early pioneers, stamps with two denominations a 3d sepia and a 2/- warm brown stamps were issued, on 6th July 1955. Designs adaptations were completed by popular engraver F.D. Manley*. The Stamps were Recess-printed on unwatermarked paper and issued in sheets of 80.

***As a footnote:** *Frank Davies Manley (F.D. Manley) was a Designer (Graphic Designer) Artist (Draughtsman) Artist (Printmaker) and Artist (Painter) Frank was born on 24 October 1894 in Lambeth, London, England and died 19 January 1976 in Essendon, Melbourne, Frank arrived in Australia during 1929.*

WORLD CENTENARY OF YMCA, 1955



The Young Men's Christian Association or the YMCA, was first discussed by a group of men in London, in the year 1844 in London. They were concerned by the unhealthy social conditions in England city's that were brought on by the Industrial Revolution. In 1851, after first reaching America, the YMCA further spread its wings to Adelaide, Australia, on the back of the gold rush. From the mid 1930s to the early 1960s, the YMCA was forced by depression and world war to revert to the original foundations of social and community concern. A meeting to enhance co-operation amongst individual YMCA societies resulted in the first World Conference of YMCA from 19 to 24 August 1855, and the creation of the Paris Basis which is still a guiding principle of the organization today.

A 3½d grey-green and red stamp was issued on 10th August 1955. The final design by E. Thake illustrated a map of the world in a modified sinusoidal projection, with the YMCA's red triangle appearing in the lower left corner. The stamp was recess printed with the red triangle being letterpress- printed on unwatermarked paper.

NURSING PROFESSION & CENTENARY OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE IN CRIMEA, 1955



Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale believed that many of the deaths of the British wounded during the Crimean War were due to the horrific conditions at the military hospitals, with dirty conditions, poor nutrition, and lack of supplies. This experience influenced her later career when she advocated sanitary living conditions as of great importance. Consequently, she reduced peacetime deaths in the army and turned her attention to the sanitary design of hospitals and the introduction of sanitation in working-class homes, her ideas and discoveries significantly improved nursing in many western countries including Australia.

The Australian post office considered many designs submitted by the Royal College of Nursing and the Australian Nursing Federation. A figure of Florence Nightingale holding a lantern and a Nurse dressed in a 1955 nursing uniform were chosen to highlight the Nursing Profession. The 3½d reddish violet stamp was issued on 21st September 1955.

CENTENARY OF FIRST SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POSTAGE STAMPS, 1955



South Australia's first Postage Stamp.

The first stamp of South Australia was issued on 1 January 1855. The arrangements for the first issue of stamps had been made by the postmaster John Cliffe Watts in 1854. Perkins Bacon was commissioned to design and produce a two pence design for the colony. The design incorporated the side face portrait of Queen Victoria as used in the New South Wales design. Corner designs and the value tablet were like the British issue. William Humphreys was the engraver. A plate of 240 impressions was used in 20 rows of 12.

This 1955 3½d bright green commemorative stamp design features the same side facing head of Queen Victoria as it appeared in the original 1855 design. The new 3 1/2d stamp was designed and engraved by D. Cameron, Recess printed and issued in sheets of 120. 34,188,000 stamps were released overall, first stamps were issued on 17th October 1955

This booklet review will be continued in next month's newsletter.

Other booklets in this series:

- *The early Commonwealth Period and The Kangaroo Map Series*
- *The 1913-14 Recess- Printed series and the King George V Side face and Pictorial Definitive Stamps.*
- *The Early Federal Period 1901 to 1912-13*
- *The Postage Due Stamps of Australia 1890- 1961*
- *The Definitive Stamps of the Reign of KING GEORGE VI*
- *THE Definitive Stamps of the reign of QUEEN ELIZABETH II 1952-1956*

[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 \[ddusa@live.com.au\]\(mailto:ddusa@live.com.au\)](#)



Given the monstrous way humans are treating each other all over the globe, some are suggesting that God has had enough and is leaving with this final message.



Sounds about right!

Editorial: Some thoughts on exchange sheets

We often hear how exchange sheets are the life blood of our club and hobby. Although many of us will buy online or at club auctions, it is exchange sheets that we all really love. Having been recently house-bound when a family member tested positive to covid (fortunately, I stayed negative throughout), I had time on my hands to produce a few books of stamps and covers. I have copious amounts of material waiting for me to add to sheets so it was about time I made a start. A few things occurred to me while making them up which I thought I'd share.

Firstly, a lot of work goes into preparing exchange sheets and it can get pretty tedious. If you are happy just to stick everything on pages at ten cents each you can get through them quite quickly but that means you may be giving away a valuable stamp for ten cents. If you are happy with that, go for it and you might make another collector's day. At our committee meeting a few years ago, we agreed that all stamps should have a minimum price of ten cents. Personally, I don't think that covers the work involved and the price should be double that. If I need a stamp for my collection, I wouldn't think twice about paying twenty cents for a common stamp and if I was buying it online, I'd have to pay postage as well.

At times, I've heard people complaining about the prices of stamps on sheets. Sometimes I've agreed but buying from club sheets is generally far cheaper than buying elsewhere and, in many cases, what you are paying for is the seller's time rather than the value of the stamp. This is particularly true of very common stamps. They might be priced at ten or twenty cents but the seller might give you a hundred of them for the same price. It is no coincidence that one of the growing sales areas online is common bulk stamps being sold as art and craft material.

Some of our sellers make part of their income from stamp dealing and spend a lot more time identifying what they are selling or placing MUH stamps in sleeves to save having them hinged. Of course, they need to be rewarded for their effort and it means that a lot of better material finds its way onto our sheets. Finding the right price is a bit of a juggling act. Dealers selling out of brick and mortar shops had a lot of overheads that online dealers do not and so the Stanley Gibbons catalogue was the main source of pricing. The problem here, of course, is that Stanley Gibbons sell stamps so it is in their interest to keep the prices inflated. Scott do not sell stamps but price their catalogues after surveying dealers about what prices they are selling for. They tend to be a bit more realistic. So how do I price stamps for sheets.

Some of the stamps I sell are common. I know this after sixty-plus years of collecting so I'm happy to put them in a ten cent book. I also have a lot of stamps that are more valuable but no longer fit my collecting interests. These are the ones I check. I mostly look online to see what others are selling for. Stampworld, the online catalogue, is handy for this. Their prices are in Euros so I use the figure as if it was dollars and then price at a third to a half of that. Condition is very important and just because a stamp has a high catalogue value, it means nothing if it is dirty, torn or missing a corner, in fact, those stamps belong in the rubbish bin rather than on sheets.

I'm not a great fan of stamp hinges but for exchange sheets they are pretty much all we have come up with. I appreciate those sellers who put a MUH stamp in a mount but for cheap stamps, the mount may cost more than the stamp. When using hinges, they only need to be lightly moistened so be careful not to use too much lick. This can lead to stamps being stuck to the sheet and not selling. After you stick them on, lift them slightly with your tweezers to make sure they are not stuck to the page and allow them to dry like that. Old hinges are a waste of time. They curl and tend not to hold on. Fortunately, the newsagent in Bendigo seems to have good fresh stock so it's worth shopping locally.

So, what are you waiting for? Get licking and sticking!

| Bendigo Philatelic Society | | Book No. | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|----|----|
| Date Received | | Page No. | | | |
| DATE | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | |
| DETAILS | | | | | |
| DATE | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
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| DETAILS | | | | | |
| Final Payment | Owner | John Armstrong | Value | | |

Why is this person on a stamp No.7

Don't you just hate it when you are searching for something online and Google keeps trying to steer you to something similar but irrelevant. No? Well, perhaps it's just me then but this is what kept happening while looking for this chap. There were a long list of politicians, footballers, policemen and others suggested before I changed tack and searched by the image which finally took me to Wikipedia. They had the name spelt differently so that was why I wasn't finding him.

Anyway, Wikipedia has this to say about the subject of this stamp which was issued in 1945 to celebrate his millenary which, in itself, is a little strange. His birth millenary didn't occur until 1973 so I suppose that they just wanted to get in early.



“Abū al-‘Alā’ al-Ma‘arrī (Arabic: أبو العلاء المعري, full name عبد الله بن سليمان التتوخي المعري) also known under his Latin name Abulola Moarrensī; (December 973 – May 1057) was an Arab philosopher, poet, and writer. Despite holding a controversially irreligious worldview, he is regarded as one of the greatest classical Arabic poets.

Born in the city of al-Ma'arra (present-day Ma'arrat al-Nu'man, Syria) during the later Abbasid era, he became blind at a young age from smallpox but nonetheless studied in nearby Aleppo, then in Tripoli and Antioch. Producing popular poems in Baghdad, he refused to sell his texts. In 1010, he returned to Syria after his mother began declining in health, and continued writing which gained him local respect.

Described as a "pessimistic freethinker", al-Ma'arri was a controversial rationalist of his time, citing reason as the chief source of truth and divine revelation. He was pessimistic about life, describing himself as "a double prisoner" of blindness and isolation.

He was a deist who attacked religious dogmas and practices, was equally critical and sarcastic about Judaism, Christianity, Islam and Zoroastrianism. Deism is the belief in the existence of God solely based on rational thought without any reliance on revealed religions or religious authority. Deism emphasizes the concept of natural theology (that is, God's existence is revealed through nature).

He advocated social justice and lived a secluded, ascetic lifestyle. He was a vegan, known in his time as moral vegetarian, entreating: "do not desire as food the flesh of slaughtered animals or the white milk of mothers who intended its pure draught for their young not noble ladies... for injustice is the worst of crimes.

Al-Ma'arri's fundamental pessimism is expressed in his antinatalist recommendation that no children should be begotten, so as to spare them the pains of life. In an elegy composed by him over the loss of a relative, he combines his grief with observations on the ephemerality of this life:

*Soften your tread. Methinks the earth's surface is but bodies of the dead,
Walk slowly in the air, so you do not trample on the remains of God's servants.*

Al-Ma'arri's self-composed epitaph, on his tomb, states (in regard to life and being born):

'This is my father's crime against me, which I myself committed against none.'

Al-Ma'arri wrote three main works that were popular in his time: The Tinder Spark, Unnecessary Necessity, and The Epistle of Forgiveness. Al-Ma'arri never married and died at the age of 83 in the city where he was born, Ma'arrat al-Nu'man. In 2013, a statue of al-Ma'arri located in his Syrian hometown was beheaded by jihadists from the al-Nusra Front. The motive behind the beheading is disputed; theories range from the fact that he was a heretic to the fact that he is believed by some to be related to the Assad family.” (from Wikipedia)



BENDIGO Stamp Fair



We will be back!

6th. August 2022

*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.bendigophilatelicssociety.org

Enquiries to Fair Coordinator: Bill Trew

Email: marj.trew@bigpond.com.au