



The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Now in our 92nd year

November 2022

Web page: www.bendigophilatelic.org



Diary of Future Events

Sat. 22nd Oct	Maryborough Stamp Fair
Tues. 1st Nov 7.30pm	Annual Club Competitions
Tues. 6th Dec 7.30pm	Christmas Get-Together

President's Message November 2022

Our October meeting was our Annual General Meeting. All positions were filled and we are keen for the coming year. Discussions on that night have brought up a few issues that we have to address at our next Committee Meeting - which will be held prior to our November Meeting. Membership Fees, Finances and Investments are all on the agenda. I will keep you all informed.

Marg would appreciate fees from anyone who has not paid their membership, cash or direct debit are both acceptable.

I believe the Geelong and Ballarat Fairs were successful. Unfortunately I was unable to attend both and was very disappointed. Its great they are back on our Philatelic Calender.

We only have one member having a birthday this month and he is one of our long term members, Doug Pearse. "Happy Birthday!" We do hope you had a nice day on the 16th.

November Meeting brings the annual competitions : Bennett & Tresise, these were named after founding members of the Society.

You have about two weeks to complete your entries, so get a wriggle on!

Last night I spoke to Tom Glazebrook and unfortunately he has not been well and has been in Hospital. Tom and his family have decided that it is time for him to be looked after, so he now resides in "Strath-Haven" he has taken his stamps with him, still wants to stay a member and hopes to get to some of our meetings mainly in the Summer. We wish him all the best on this new stage of his life.

I do hope all our fellow collectors, have been safe with this destructive weather and they have managed to keep their stamp collections nice and dry. I have had a few eBay purchases wet in the mail, fortunately not ruined.

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 Maree Edwards 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 7.30pm 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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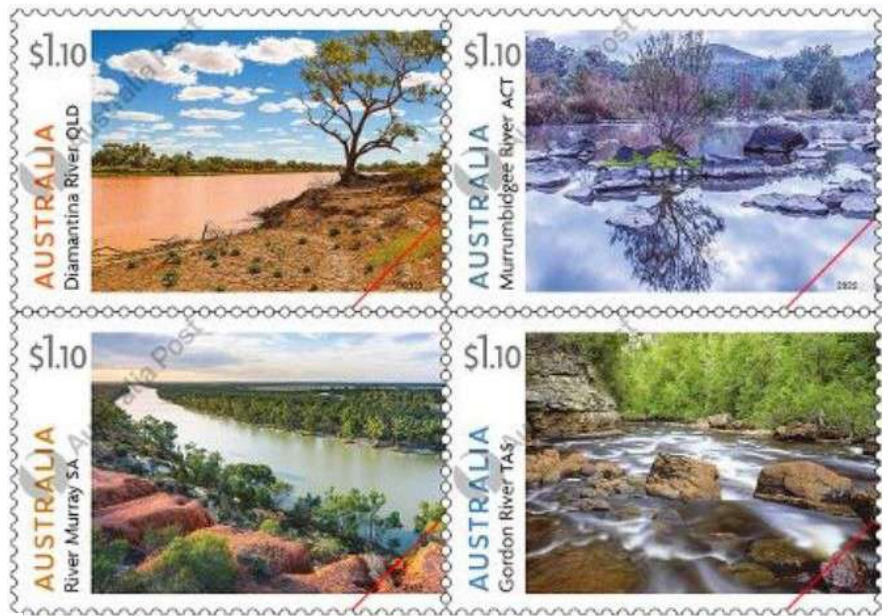
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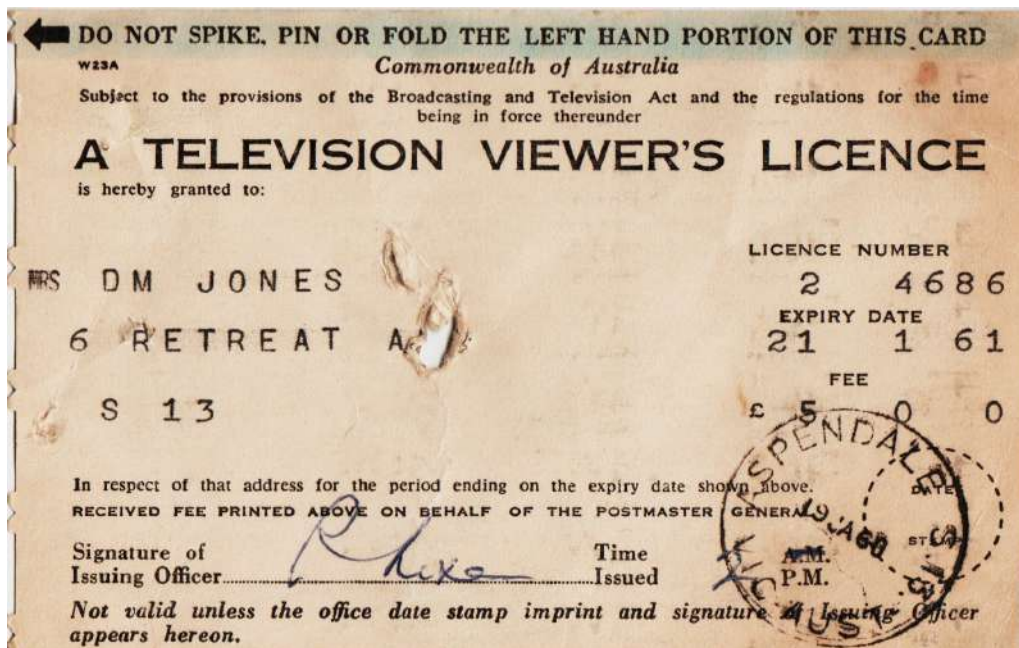
News from Paul Brownlie

Hello fellow Philatelists

By the time you read this, the Australian Rivers stamps should have been released. This attractive set features four iconic rivers, the Diamantina, Murray, Murrumbidgee and Gordon. No doubt there will be those who will complain that their favourite ditch has not been represented but that just leaves room for a second set in the future.



Another new issue showing on the Australia Post site is a celebration of 150 years of free, secular and compulsory education. There is a local link to this stamp as the design incorporates part of a school completion certificate from Maldon Primary School in 1880 though the school shown on the stamp is not Maldon but Portarlinton State School No 2455. It was designed by Simone Sakinofsky, Australia Post Design Studio.



You come across a lot of strange things when you are a collector as you are constantly looking for treasure. It's amazing how much ephemera survives long after you would expect it to be thrown away. I recently found this. How many people remember that up until Whitlam abolished them in 1974, you needed a licence to watch television. They were sold at post offices and the money was intended to support Australian television production by the ABC. Commercial stations were supported by advertising.

Yours in Philately

Paul

What Print is that?

Catalogues can list a confusing number of print styles. This is a very basic article about some of the main points in their identification. Prints fall into four main types.

- Intaglio: Line engraved and Photogravure
- Relief: Typography and Surface Printed
- Planographic: Lithography, offset Lithography and Photo-lithography
- Embossed: More common on postal stationery

There are reasons why having a basic understanding of these can be important to a collector.

First is completeness. Many collectors try to amass a complete collection of the country of choice. This means having all the different prints of a stamp. For example: 1957+ Austria, Mariazell Basilica 1s.



Intaglio



Typography



Lithography



Photogravure

In June 1957, it was line engraved and recess printed, sometimes called intaglio. This was then re-released in October 1957, printed by typography, also called offset. In 1959, it was reprinted again by lithography. In 1960, it was reprinted again by photogravure.

Let's look at the difference between recess/intaglio and typography, two types commonly used in early Australian stamps. These are both produced by a style of engraving. With intaglio, the die is produced by engraving the design into a block of steel or copper and inking the grooves whereas with typography, you remove the parts that you don't want to print and ink what is left. There are advantages and disadvantages to each method. The 1d KGV was printed both ways.



Engraved/recess

Lines are sharp and can usually be felt.
Unable to print blocks of colour.
Difficult to forge
Expensive, particularly in multiple colours



Typography

Surface is flat and blocks of colour can be produced.
Image is generally not as sharp as recess.
Much cheaper to produce than recess.

What Print is that?

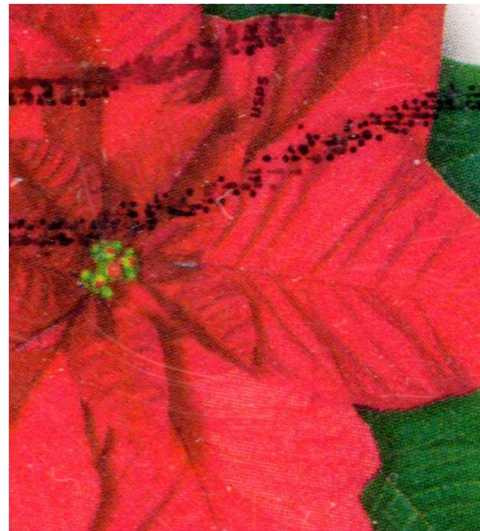
Now let's look at a lithographed and a photogravure stamp. Both have many of the advantages of both of the previous methods which is why they became popular.



Lithography can resemble line engraving but can have blocks of colour and the surface is flat. The definition is often sharper than typography. It is also cheap to produce.



Photogravure stamps under magnification can be seen to be printed in an array of dots. They are cheap to produce and can use multiple colours.

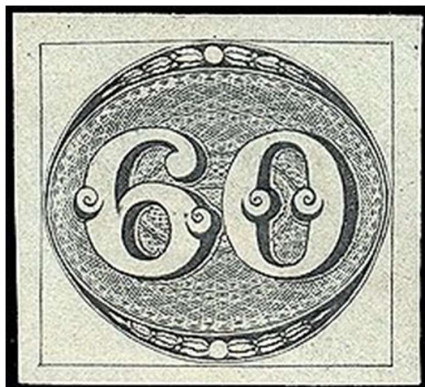


In relatively recent times, printing has improved immensely with modern stamps being produced by offset lithography. This allows extremely detailed images to be produced cheaply on a small area. Unfortunately, in many countries, the ease of production has also led to excessive numbers of stamps being produced, far exceeding what is needed for postage.

Secondly, knowing how a stamp was printed may allow you to sort a forgery from a genuine stamp. This stamp came from an old collection I bought in 1980. The original owner had noted what he paid for all the stamps on the reverse. He bought this as Brazil No. 5, listed as blurred from worn plates, for £20.



What Print is that?



This is the best picture I can find of a genuine stamp. It was engraved and recess printed with a machine turned background (like the Penny Black). This background was very hard to forge. Let's look at the other stamp again

Recess printed stamps have a texture caused by the raised ink that can be felt. This stamp is smooth and appears to be printed by lithography, as were most of the forgeries. I believe this is a forgery. If the previous owner had understood printing styles he would not have made this mistake.

Catalogues can confuse you sometimes.



This stamp looks engraved and Gibbons lists it as recess but it is actually *screened recess* which is a system of dots, similar to photogravure but still recess printed. Mexico were at the forefront of stamp printing innovation in the 1930s and this was a method that reduced costs during the Great Depression.



U: 10 maj / May T: P Rahikainen G: Linjeetsad fotogravyr Line-etched photogravure Tr: Gravytryck, korsen i boktryck / Recess, crosses by letterpress (M1) Perf: 11¼x11¼ C Ppr: HaP

Motiv / Subjects: Finsk spets / Finnish spitz (604). Karelsk biörnhund / Kareli-

(Des. P. Rahikainen. Recess, cross typo)
1965 (10 May). Tuberculosis Relief Fund. T 233 and similar horiz designs, inscr "1965". Cross in red. P 11½
704 15 p.+3 p. orange-brown 15 10
705 25 p.+4 p. black 20 15
706 35 p.+5 p. sepia 25 25
Finnish dogs:—25 p. Karelian bear dog; 35 p. Retriever.

Designs: 25p+4p, Karelian bear dog.
35p+5p, Finnish hunting dog.

Engraved; Cross Typo. in Red
1965, May 10 Perf. 11½
B173 SP106 15p + 3p org brn 2.00 1.40
B174 SP106 25p + 4p black 2.25 1.75
B175 SP106 35p + 5p sepia 2.25 1.75

On the left are the Gibbons and Scott entries for the 1965 Finnish dogs issue. Both would lead you to believe this is an engraved set but you would be wrong! Above is the Scandinavian Facit entry for the same set. By the mid 1960s few Finnish stamps were hand engraved but were etched with acid then printed by intaglio which still gave them an engraved look. From around 1992, the USA did the same and their stamp engravers from then on only worked on US banknotes. It is a bit of a minefield but for those who are interested, the internet is your friend including Glenn Morgan's site which is invaluable.

<https://www.stampprinters.info/>

Bendigo Philatelic Society Library

by: David Robinson

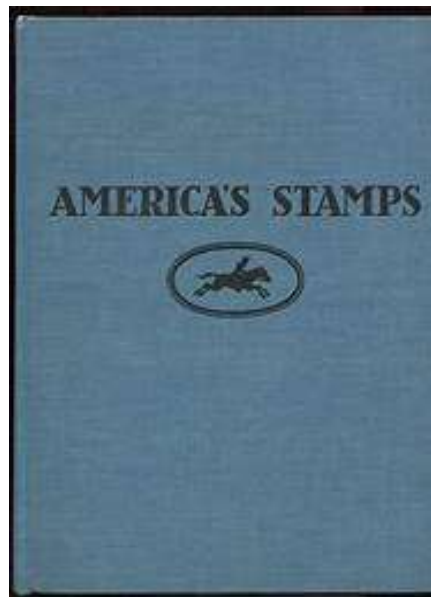
AMERICA'S STAMPS

The story of One Hundred Years of U.S. Postage Stamps.

Text & Illustrations by: Maud and Miska Peterson

BPS 0002

This American hard cover, cloth bound book, contains a wealth of information on US Postage History. Sadly this copy of the book is showing its age and has been attacked by silverfish.



The book is not a boring list of stamps and facts, but is a story book with pictures and stamp illustrations, giving the reader a little story about the stamps themselves and why and when they were issued. The book begins in the mid 1700's when the ship captain's arrived in port and tell's the remarkable story of the day mail arrived in the old coffee houses and was distributed along the east coast of America. Finishing with the New Mexican Stamp issue of 1946, commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the acquisition of New Mexico.

Throughout the book the Petershams have introduced many pictures to help illustrate the events the stamps commemorate and to fill in the details of the stamp story. The following is a brief summary of the points discussed in the book.

The First Government Stamp Issue of 1847.



After an Act of Congress authorized the use of adhesive stamps, the Post Office Department brought out two stamps, a 5c light brown and a Black 10c denomination. The 5c stamp carried a portrait of the first Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin. The 10c stamp bore a portrait of George Washington, Washington the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, had been unanimously chosen by the people as the 1st President of the newly created nation, the United States of America.

U.S. Air Mail

Back in 1911 the first sack of mail was made by an Army pilot from Garden City Estates, Long Island and delivered to Mineola, a few miles away. Regular Air Mail service was not established in the United States until 1918. By 1946 the US Air Mail service extended to all parts of the world.



Lindbergh Issue of 1927

To honor Colonel Charles A Lindbergh and the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris.

Special Delivery

Designed to deliver letters to reach their destination more quickly than regular mail, Congress instituted a special delivery service in 1885.

The rate for special delivery mail was increased in 1944 and two new stamps for this service were issued during the year, a 13c & a 17c stamp. The design on both of these stamps is identical to that of the 1922 issue - picturing the carrier hand delivering mail using a motorcycle, with only the values and colour changed.



1922 Motorcycle stamp - (Middle) This blue stamp was changed from blue to orange in 1893.- The bicycle stamp was issue in 1902 with no watermarks and the design was in use for twenty years.

Special Handling

A special handling stamp of 25c was issued 1925, then in 1928, there was added a 10c, a 15c and a 20c stamp using the same design. The special handling stamp used on forth-class mail matter secure the same handlig given to first-class mail.



Parcel Post

In 1912 a set of twelve special postal Parcel stamps were issued.

However, in 1913 it was decided that regular postage stamps could be used on parcels. The parcel post stamps were in use until the supply was exhausted, but after the first printing no further printings were made.



The 2020 SCOTT Catalogue, values the unused Parcel Postage Stamps from the 1c Postal Clerk stamp at \$4.25 USD to the \$1.00 Fruit Growing at \$250.00 USD

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

[which are available to members.](#)

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

Awful war brings awesome stamps

As the dreadful war in Ukraine drags on, flooding our screens with some of the most heart-breaking images, the war has also given us some of the most quotable quotes for a long time.

“The fight is here; I need ammunition, not a ride.” Zelensky is reported to have told the Americans when they offered to evacuate him.

Then there was the soldier who told the Russian warship where to go, in no uncertain terms, an incident that has now been immortalised on the stamp shown.

It seems that many countries are now issuing stamps to show their support for Ukraine. Here are a few of them. All of these can be obtained through the Nordfrim website and though some of them are expensive, a good thematic collection and display could be made from these. This is a gallery of what is on offer.

<https://www.nordfrim.com/stamps-in-support-of-ukraine?>



Awful war brings awesome stamps. A Gallery.



Both Luxembourg and Estonia chose a combination of Ukrainian flag and peace dove.



Latvia issued this mini-sheet. The slogan in the side borders translates as "Glory to Ukraine".



Austria used just the flag with a €2 premium going to charities that are helping Ukraine



In France, Marianne has been the symbol of freedom since the French Revolution and was their choice for supporting Ukraine through the Red Cross. Moldova sends a wish for peace.



"We are with you", the Polish stamp states, a sentiment echoed by Lithuania.



Canada chose the Ukrainian national flower, the sunflower, for a book of stamps supporting Ukraine while Croatia showed the link to the Ukrainian flag.



Spain also chose a design based on the Ukrainian flag but with an added heart in the middle, reversing the colours.



Why is this person on a stamp No 11: The Delphic Sibyl

The simple answer is, of course, that she is part of a series commemorating the 400th death anniversary of Michelangelo and is copied from the Sistine Chapel ceiling that he painted. Looking a little deeper it is quite amazing how the designer, Casimiri Dabrowska and the engraver, Tullio Mele have managed to capture the essence of the original, particularly her facial expression in such a small space. Michelangelo had much more space and glorious colour to work with.

So, perhaps more importantly, what is an ancient Greek semi-goddess doing on the ceiling of one of the most revered Christian buildings. Who was she?

Her story begins around the eleventh century BC. The Sibyls were women priestesses who were believed to have the power of prophecy. There were several of them in different places and the Delphic Sibyl appears to have been one of the originals, the gift of prophesy being handed down through the centuries.

The temple at Delphi was dedicated to the mother goddess, Gaia who was venerated throughout the Mediterranean region as the goddess of fertility.

According to legend, the original Delphic Sibyl was half human and half goddess and was the progeny of a sea monster and an immortal nymph. She was thought to be a sister to Apollo (though I'm not sure how that worked) and after living among humans for nine generations, she died to become a voice on the wind that whispered her prophecies into the ears of her humans but hidden in riddles. Perhaps the rise of the cult of Apollo in Delphi was what gave her the family link to him.

She was said to have started making prophecies, chanting proclamations about future events, from the "Sibyl Rock", a natural rock rostrum located near the Temple of Apollo at Delphi. She was admired and revered, her revelations were on track and her prophetic gift ensured her fame throughout the ancient world.

Pausanias, a second century Greek travel-writer who reported stories he heard on his travels, informs us she lived before the Trojan war, and that she had even predicted that "Helen of Sparta would bring ruin to Asia and cause the Greeks to attack Troy" (Pausanias, "Description of Greece", Book 10.12.2)

It was just one of her prophecies that earned her a place in the Sistine Chapel. According to her, a saviour of mankind would come but he would be misjudged and shamed by those in authority who did not believe in him and during this shaming, he would be crowned with thorns.

To fifteenth century Renaissance scholars, this obviously foretold the coming of Christ and this is why Michelangelo included her with eleven others who had made similar prophecies in his design.

Sources: <https://www.michelangelo.net/delphic-sibyl/> and Wikipedia.





Maryborough Stamp Fair

St Augustine's Hall

21 Burns St. Maryborough

Saturday October 22nd, 2022

Melbourne and Local Dealers

(Some coins and notes)

Refreshments Available

Free Entry and Free Street Parking