



# The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

March 2023

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



## Diary of Future Events

Tues. 7th Mar 7.30pm View Lois Whatley Entries

Tues. 4th Apr Dinner TBA

Tues. 2nd May Geoff Crawford - Crime and Stamps

## President's Message March 2023

At our February Meeting we had Georgie Redman come and give us a presentation "Heart Matters". It was a fantastic presentation and we all learnt many things. The big thing to remember is **000** if you think you are having a heart attack. Many of our members came up to me and said how much they enjoyed and learnt. So thank you so much Georgie. I am following up getting use of a de-fibrillator.

Our Birthdays for the month of March are : Rae Bryant on the 7th, Jim Garden on the 20th and David Cotton on the 30th. "Happy Birthday!" I believe Birthdays are your special day and that we should do something to commemorate it. Maybe even buy that stamp you have wanted for ages !

At our March meeting we will be viewing the Lois Whatley Treasure Hunt entries. I do hope that members have put together an entry, it really is a lot of fun collecting and putting your entry together. At the end of the viewing our dual winners of last year's competition (Margaret & Joy) will take the entries home and do the judging. Next Month the winner will be revealed.

Don't forget the 13th of March, the Monday of the long weekend is the Ballarat Stamp Show held from 9.30 to 3.30. This is always a great day with lots of fellowship and of course the odd bargain or two.

With the success of last year's dinner, we have decided to have another one this year. It's great to be able to spend time with each other and just get to know each other a bit better. Many friendships have been made when we just sit down and talk to each other and common interests found.

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.

### CLUB CONTACTS:

**President:** *Libby Luke* ph: 0448 120 066

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**Secretary:** *Joy Watters*

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**Newsletter Editor, Webmaster:** *John Armstrong*

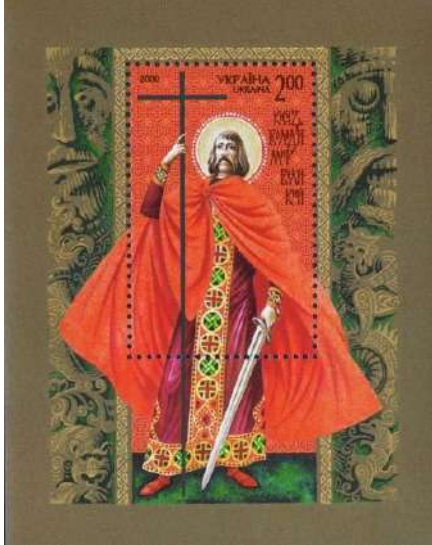
email: [jjarmstrong47@hotmail.com](mailto:jjarmstrong47@hotmail.com)

**Librarian:** *David Robinson*

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

## Is Ukraine part of Russia? The stamps offer some clues.

Some Russian politicians have recently been claiming that Ukraine has always been a part of Russia as a way of justifying their “special military operation”. While it is true that they have had a long interlocked history going back to a thousand years ago when Kyiv was the capital of the first Slavic state, Kyivian Rus. Yet despite sharing a Slavic heritage, they have always held separate national identities and spoken separate, although similar languages.



In A.D. 988 Vladimir I, the pagan prince of Novgorod and grand prince of Kyiv, accepted the Orthodox Christian faith and was baptized in the Crimean city of Chersonesus.

Up until the twentieth century, the area now seen as Ukraine was often carved up between the various empires beginning with the Mongols in the thirteenth century. Then in the sixteenth century they were invaded by the Poles and Lithuanians. In the seventeenth, the Russians invaded and the land was divided by the Dnieper River with Imperial Russia holding the east side and the Polish-Lithuanians the west. In the south, the Zaporeshian Cossacks, although nominally part of the Polish-Lithuanian Empire, were fairly autonomous due to being pretty much ungovernable. Another century passed before western Ukraine was annexed into the Russian Empire.

Meanwhile, in the area controlled by Russia, the Ukrainian language was banned and the Ukrainians were “encouraged” to accept the Russian orthodox church. In 1776, Crimea fell to the Russians under Catherine the Great so that by the turn of the nineteenth century, there was no longer an autonomous Ukraine. The Ukrainian language and sense of identity survived, however and Ukrainians got their chance towards the end of the First World War.

After the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917, Ukrainians declared their independence as the Ukrainian People’s Republic, which called for the new nation to have its own stamps. As a temporary measure, Russian stamps were overprinted with the Ukrainian trident symbol.



Later, in the western part of the country, which had been controlled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austrian military stamps were overprinted when the Western Ukrainian People’s Republic was declared. The republic was short-lived and after a bitter war, was absorbed back into Poland in 1923. It remained in Poland until 1943 when the advancing Red Army took the area and it once again became part of Ukraine. Genuine overprinted stamps from both areas can be quite valuable (the one at left sold at auction for US\$850) and the overprints have been extensively forged.



In 1918, the Ukrainian People’s Republic released their first stamps that were specially designed for the country.



## Is Ukraine part of Russia? The stamps offer some clues.



In 1920 an attractive new set showing Ukrainian themes was prepared but was never used although many were released into the philatelic market and are still quite common today. Though considered some of the finest Ukrainian stamps, the Ukrainian People's Republic was near collapse and was shortly replaced by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1922 and Ukraine was fully absorbed into the Soviet Union.

Only one set was issued by the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic, a surcharged set in 1923 for Ukrainian Famine Relief after which Russian stamps were used until 1991 when Ukraine became independent.



There was resistance by the peasants against the communist ideas which brought a brutal crackdown from Stalin who, in 1930, engineered a famine among the peasants to force them onto collective farms. Millions died and Stalin then moved millions of Russian speakers in to replace them thus beginning the divided allegiances that have survived to the present and have been exploited by Russia since 2014.

Occasionally however, particularly after WW2, stamps could be issued which showed scenes from the various autonomous republics, some of which are beautifully engraved such as the view of the capital, Kyiv, engraved by Lidiya Mayorova or the views of Crimea from 1959 by Mayorova and Ivan Mokrousov. Five years earlier, Krushchev had confirmed that Crimea was part of Ukraine.



Since 1991, Ukraine has issued many attractive stamps that have reflected their heritage and independent identity but possibly none that declares their separation from Russia more than the 2022 stamp showing a Ukrainian soldier's defiant gesture to a threatening Russian warship.

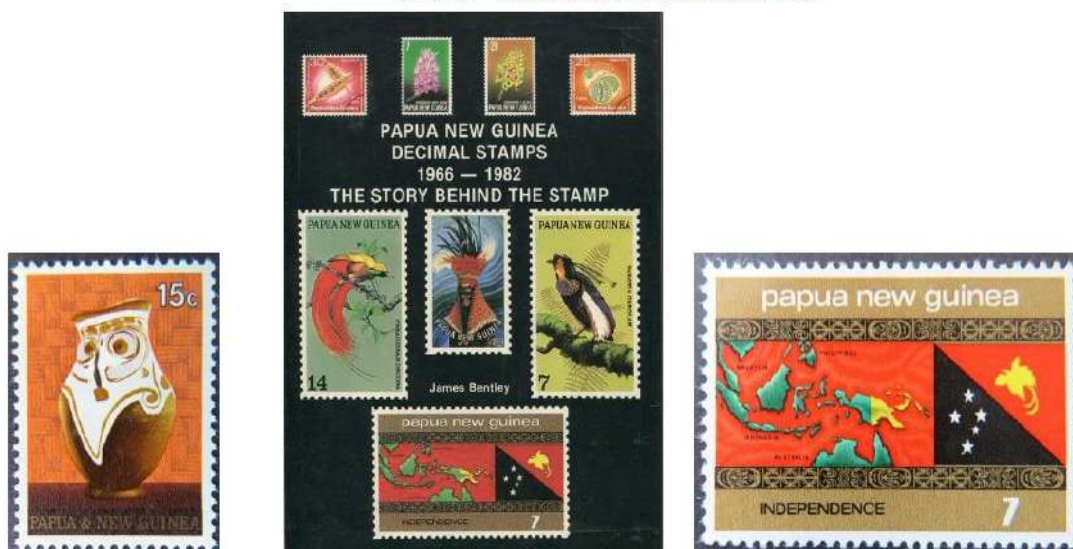




# Bendigo Philatelic Society Library

Review by: David Robinson

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA DECIMAL STAMPS 1966-1982 THE STORY BEHIND THE STAMP BY: JAMES BENTLEY



Our Library Reference is BPS 0083. This detailed and colourful book is a great resource for anyone interested in the postal history of Papua New Guinea. This book covers all the stamps issued in the decimal area, 1966 through to 1982. Being the fourth title in the series it provides the full story behind each Decimal Papua New Guinea Stamp including a full colour representation of each stamp for easy identification.

The book begins with a brief outline of Papua New Guinea's history. In 1526 the first recorded sighting of the island by a European was by a Portuguese navigator, Jorge de Meneses, when he explored a section of the north-west coast, to which he gave the name, "Os Papuas" - a Moluccan term descriptive of the fuzzy hair native population. During the years until today, many ships have visited and laid claim to the Island. Prior to Captain James Cook's visit in the Endeavour in 1770 further knowledge of the coastline was gained from several Dutch Navigators during the mid 1600's. The newly formed Commonwealth of Australia took over responsibilities from the State of Queensland in 1902 for British New Guinea and the territory, renamed Papua in 1905, it was officially transferred to Australia in 1906. Self-Government came in 1973 with full independence on 16 September 1975.

Papua New Guinea has for many years held a conservative view on stamp design. They have issued stamps keeping the values of issues reasonably consistent and depicting only Papua New Guinea topics.

### JAMES BENTLEY

The author James Bentley has released several other publications. Some of these include:

- Australian Decimal Stamps -1966-1978
- Christmas Island (Indian Ocean)
- Papua New Guinea Stamps - 1971-1976
- Australian Antarctic Territory.
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
- Norfolk Island Decimal Stamps.

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Also available from our Library is this 1970's illustrated handbook. The Franklin's Guide to "THE STAMPS OF PAPUA AND GUINEA" By Mark Franklin. Our Reference No. BPS 0079.



Chapters cover.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| I. British New Guinea                          | VI. The Territory of New Guinea  |
| II. Papua                                      | VII. Military Occupation and Administration of the Territory 1942-1945 |
| III. German New Guinea                         | VIII. Australian Commonwealth used in Papua and New Guinea             |
| IV. Australian Occupation of German New Guinea | IX. The Territory of Papua and New Guinea                              |
| V. The Northwest Pacific Islands               |  |

Stamps from the Colony of Queensland were first used in Papua during the years 1885-1901. British New Guinea stamps were used from 1901-1907 and stamps of Papua were in use between the years 1907-1942.

New Guinea first issued a local stamp of the German New Guinea Company in 1885. The German Empire issued stamps until the outbreak of WW1, after which time Australian Stamps were issued with the overprint N.W. **PACIFIC ISLANDS** The Territory of New Guinea issued postage stamps from 1925 through till 1942.

During WW2 Japanese stamps were used at Military Post Offices and Australian stamps were used at Military and Field Post Offices. Australian stamps were in use in the years preceding the War until the early 1950's, when the Territory of Papua and New Guinea issued their own postage stamps.

Papua and New Guinea postage stamps have been issued by several Government bodies.



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



## **MARYBOROUGH STAMP CLUB ANNUAL AUCTION**

**Tuesday, 9<sup>th</sup> MAY 2023 from 5.30pm**

You are warmly invited to submit items into our Annual Auction to be held in St Augustine's Hall, Burke Street, Maryborough.

Anyone may submit up to 20 items. (No commission taken).

Please send a description of your item(s) to me **by 11<sup>th</sup> April 2023**.

**Your description MUST include the Reserve Price which will be the STARTING PRICE.**

Actual items preferred to be received by 11<sup>th</sup> April or shortly thereafter.

An Auction List will be forwarded by return email to anyone wanting one.

Light refreshments (at no charge) offered at end of Auction, especially for our friends from Bendigo, Ballarat and other 'travellers'.

Viewing from 5.30pm. Auction starts at 7pm (Red dot system used).

You will need to register upon arrival.

Any queries to Grey (5460 5008) or by email: [gloyer@live.com.au](mailto:gloyer@live.com.au)



## Why is this person on a stamp No 15: Higuchi Ichiyō

*“It has been nearly one year since I began writing novels. I have published none yet, and none satisfies me. My mother and sister blame me repeatedly by saying that I am weak minded and always retrospective. Even though I write for our livelihood, what is poorly done would seem poor to anyone's eyes. Once I have claimed myself as a writer, I would dare not write anything that may be thrown into a waste basket after being read once, as is the case with the majority of writers. People today are frivolous, and what is welcomed today may be discarded tomorrow in a world like this, but if I appeal to the genuine feeling of the people, and if I depict genuine feeling, even though it may be a fictitious writing by Ichiyo, how could it be without value?”* Higuchi Ichiyō.



Despite poverty and illness, Higuchi Ichiyō was one of the pioneers of modern Japanese fiction, writing stories that established her place in the nation's literary canon before she died at the age of 24. The year 2022 marked 150 years since her birth.

Higuchi Ichiyō was born as Natsu, or Natsuko, in Tokyo when it was still called Edo in 1872. Her father and mother had moved to Edo from the country before she was born to find success in the city.

Her father had worked hard to buy the rank of a lowly samurai and everything seemed to be looking up. Unfortunately for them, almost immediately after he got it, the rank lost all meaning thanks to the removal of classes in the Meiji Restoration. He eventually found work as a low ranking member of the local government, but the family was never able to find financial stability again.

The Meiji Restoration brought other changes that affected her. She was considered very smart and usually topped her classes but under the new paradigm, education for women was seen as being wasted as they were now only to be valued as wives and mothers. Education for girls was limited to six years and her mother took her out of school when the six years were up. Her well educated father, however, believed his daughter should get the best education he could afford, hiring a tutor and buying her many books of Japanese traditional poetry.



五千円郵便像 樋口一葉

At the age of fourteen, he enrolled her in a private school. Although she was at the top of her class, her classmates were the daughters of rich, important people. For them, it was a finishing school, but for Ichiyō it was much more. She never felt like she fit in and this pushed her to focus intensely on her schoolwork. As a result, she was consistently at the top of her class and won many poetry composition contests.

When she was sixteen, her father and brother died of tuberculosis, leaving her as the main supporter of her mother and younger sister. At the time, she was engaged to a wealthy law student but when he realised she was now in poverty, he deserted her. Also, her lack of formal education limited her options for employment and the family took in washing and sewing to survive.

The only other options for women to make money at the time were prostitution or becoming the mistress of a rich man.

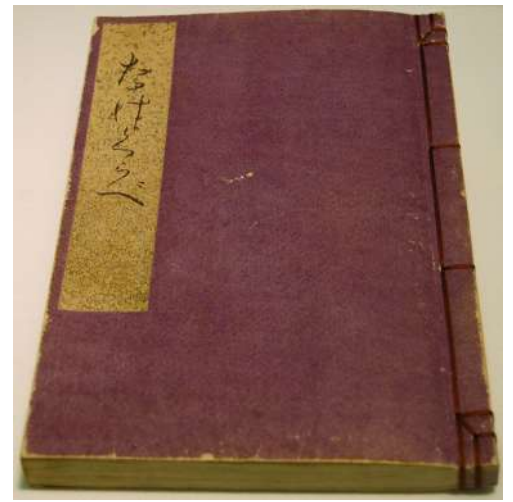
## Why is this person on a stamp No 15: Higuchi Ichiyō

In 1891, she became a pupil of Tosui Nakarai and began writing stories. "Umoregi" (Undiscovered Wood), published in 1892, became a breakthrough hit and won her contacts with people in the "Bungakkai" (the literary world). To earn a living, she also ran a shop dealing in household goods and cheap sweets

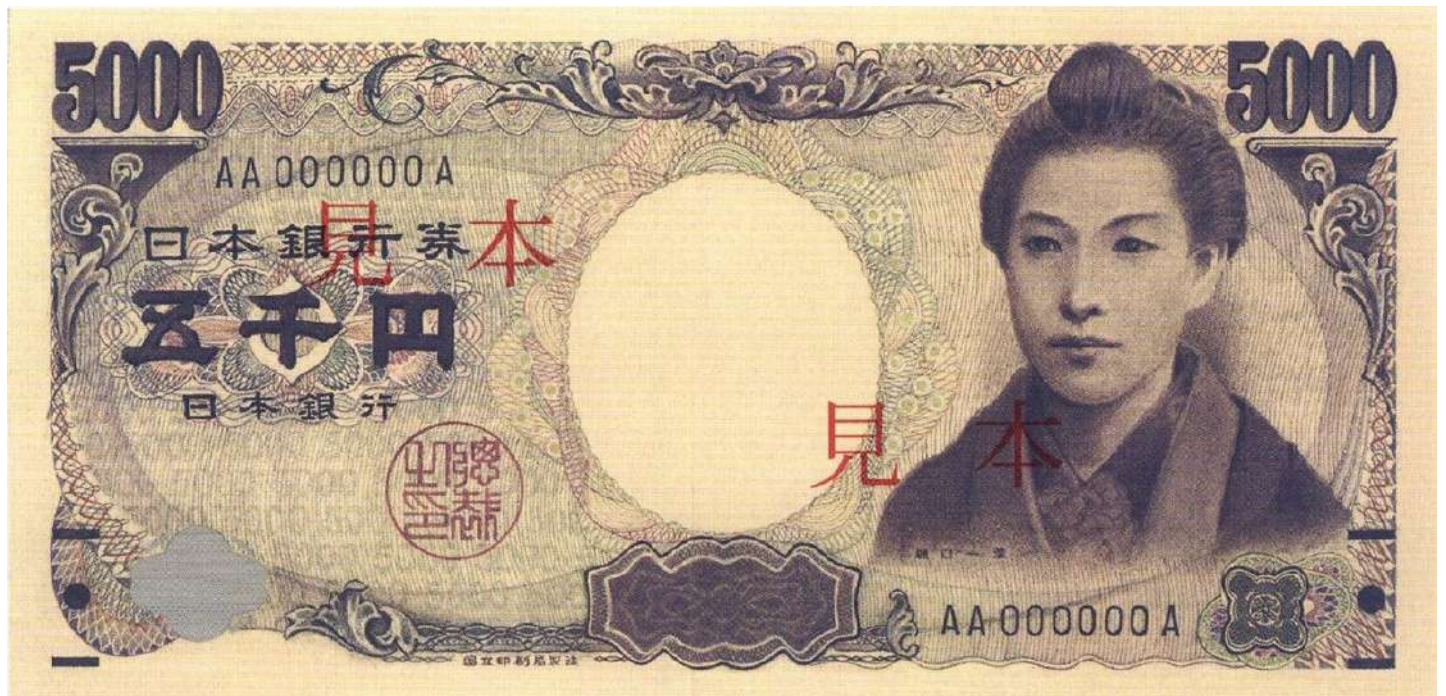
In 1893, Higuchi, her mother and her sister abandoned their middle-class house and moved to a poor neighborhood where they opened a stationery store that before long failed. Their new dwelling was a five-minute walk from Tokyo's red-light district, Yoshiwara. Her experience living in this neighborhood would provide material for several of her later stories, especially Takekurabe, (lit. "Comparing heights" and released in translations as "Child's Play" or "Growing Up". The hand-written manuscript for this was sold at auction in 2019 for ¥21 million or roughly AU\$230,000.

The stories of her mature period (1894–1896) were often influenced by her experience living near the red-light district and her concern over the plight of Japanese women. As her fame spread, so did the constant visits and interruptions from admirers in the literary world. She was also plagued with headaches and felt compelled to stop writing. Then, like her father and brother, she contracted tuberculosis and, at the age of twenty-four, she died. She had written twenty-one short stories, her best known work, about four thousand poems, mostly in the older classical style plus a journal that encompassed many volumes and is considered by some to be her best writing. Today, most of her work is out of print and only accessible through libraries.

Her writing has been translated into many languages. The first English translation was in 1903. Several of her stories have been made into films and a film about her life was produced in 1939.



*"Child's Play" original manuscript*



*Higuchi's portrait adorns the Japanese 5000 yen banknote, printed in 2004, making her only the third woman to appear on a Japanese banknote, after Empress Jingū in 1881 and Murasaki Shikibu in 2000.*

References and further reading: Much of the text for this article came from these sources:

1. <https://www.nippon.com/en/japan-topics/b07226/>
2. <https://www.tofugu.com/japan/higuchi-ichiyo/>
3. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ichiy%C5%8D\\_Higuchi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ichiy%C5%8D_Higuchi)



# Ballarat Begonia Festival Stamps & Coins Fair

**Monday 13th**

**March 2023**

**9.30am — 3.30pm**

Eastwood Leisure Centre,  
20 Eastwood Street,

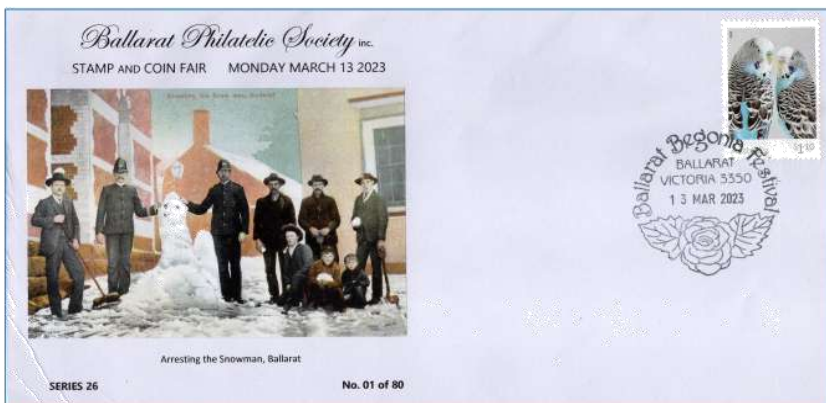
## For Sale:

Limited Editions Series 26  
of the Ballarat Historical  
Envelopes. 'Arresting the  
Snowman, Ballarat'.

**Only \$3**

Australian Post  
overprinted 'Budgerigars'  
miniature sheet.

**\$15**



## To order contact –

**Peter Morey**

**petermorey05@gmail.com**

**0435 601 673**

- Orders processed in order of receipt with payment
- Allow \$2 postage or \$4.50 registered
- Overseas clients allow for 15% for PayPal
- Direct Payment (new details)  
BSB: **013 516 A/C: 642092592**  
Ref: **Your Name**
- Cheques payable to  
'Ballarat Philatelic Society'  
PO Box 337, Wendouree, Vic.  
**3355**



**Note that 2022 items  
all sold out, so get  
in quick!**

**NEXT FAIR Sunday October 8th**

**VISIT our website: [Ballaratstampclub.com.au](http://Ballaratstampclub.com.au)**

**New members most welcome!**





# *BENDIGO*

## *Stamp and Coin Fair*

*In conjunction with  
Bendigo Coin and Collectables Club Inc*

### *5th. August 2023*

*9.30 - 3.30*

*Local & Melbourne  
Stamp and Coin Dealers*

*Please Note New Venue  
Prince of Wales*

### *Showgrounds*

*Holmes Rd, North Bendigo*

*Entry by gold coin donation appreciated*

### *Bendigo Philatelic Society Inc*

*P.O. Box 962 Bendigo Central, Vic. 3552*

*[www.bendigophilatelic.org](http://www.bendigophilatelic.org)*

*Enquiries to Fair Coordinator: Paul Brownlie*

*Email: [newmarketeer@hotmail.com](mailto:newmarketeer@hotmail.com)*