



Bendigo

The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

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Web page: www.bendigophilatelic.org



Diary of Future Events

Tues. 3rd Oct. AGM
Tues. 7th Nov. Club Competitions

President's Report October 2023

As I sit down to write this report the weather is changing. It seems we only have two seasons these days Summer and Winter what ever happened to Spring and Autumn. Its either too cold or too hot but we cannot complain with what is happening in many overseas countries.

Last month, we were very privileged to have Alex Stoneman give a talk on "Danzig". Its stamps tell its history. It was a very informative presentation. Enjoyed by all.



This month we only have one person celebrating their Birthday, and it is Doug on the 16th of October. We hope you have a very special day Doug.

Our Next meeting on the 3rd of October is the Annual General Meeting. All positions become vacant. Anyone who is interested in taking on any position, or even be on the committee it's now time to make that decision. Think about it! New blood is always good, and every new person brings their own special touches.

Next month is our club Competitions, the Len Bennett Memorial Competition (Open) and the Tresise Memorial Competition (Thematic). I do hope we have all been working on our entries. Last year we only had two entries, so they both won. How about a little competition between some of members.

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 7.30pm 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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Bendigo Philatelic Society Library

A review by: David Robinson. Library code: BPS0147

BASIC PHILATELY

THE ART & CRAFT OF STAMP MAKING

By: LEON. N. & MAURICE WILLIAMS

Published by: LINK HOUSE PUBLICATIONS STORE STREET LONDON.



Brothers Leon Norman Williams (known as Norman Williams) (25 March 1914 – 9 April 1999) and Maurice Williams (1905–1976).

The Williams brothers started their writings back in the late 1930's and together have released many interesting publications. Starting with the book "The Propaganda Forgeries" (1938) the brothers continued writing throughout the decades, releasing their final book in the early 1970's.

Our Library is lucky enough to hold a copy of one of their books, that being "Basic Philately" released in 1952. This publication has a hard yellow cover and is quite small considering the wealth of information contained inside. The book is well written and explains in detail many of the technical processes used to print many of the older stamps we enjoy today. Keeping in mind that many new processes & technological changes have taken place since the early 1950's.

This publication outlines many subjects that may interest the philatelist.

- *The first chapter begins by outlining many of the printing techniques that have been used in stamp production. Those being Recess Printing, Surface Printing, Planography, Photogravure and discusses other miscellaneous printing methods.*
- *As we study our stamp catalogue & auction lots, we find references to more than one die having been used for certain stamps, this topic is discussed in chapter 2 titled Different Dies.*
- *Chapter 3 titled Overprints & Surcharges explains the difference between the two terms.*
- *Chapter 4 takes us into the study of papers used in stamp production during the first half of the 20th Century.*
- *Chapter 5 leads on to the paper watermarks, designs, and limitations.*
- *Chapter 6 moves us to the back of the stamp and where this sticky subject, covers gum and glues. This chapter asks the question; whether unused stamps without gum, are not just as desirable as specimens with gum on their backs?*
- *Chapter 7 Small holes? discusses the methods used to perforate stamps throughout time and countries.*
- *Chapter 8 Roulettes. In rouletting, the margins between stamps are cut instead of having holes perforated for separation.*
- *Other Chapters cover. Proofs & specimens, Essays, Shades & Colours, Postmarks, Plating and Plate Study.*

[Our library holds an extensive range of books, leaflets & magazines, which are available to members.](#)

[Please contact David on email: ddusa@live.com.au](mailto:ddusa@live.com.au)



Very nice but is this philately?

Egypt's King Faud and his son, King Farouk were both keen philatelists but apparently, they were not simply content with collecting stamps. Allegedly, (we don't want to be sued) King Faud, who was a powerful figure and not just a figurehead, had special printings done of Egyptian stamps which were only available for his personal collection. Both kings were presented with specially printed imperforate copies of every Egyptian stamp issued from 1926 until 1952, when Farouk was overthrown and exiled.

The royal collection was then sold to enthusiastic collectors who could afford such rarities. Around 10% of the imperforates were bought by George Ludlow Lee who donated them to the Smithsonian collection in 1961. These are shown here.

<https://postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibition/collecting-history-exhibition-highlights/george-ludlow-lee-collection-of-egyptian-royal>

King Farouk is alleged to have taken the idea even further, ordering the state printers to produce special faults, exclusively for his collection. These included displaced perforations, double and inverted overprints, thick and thin bars on overprints and a range of others.

Again, these were enthusiastically bought by buyers with deep pockets when they became available. None were cheap. Of course, the fact that they were deliberately produced at the whim of a ruler would make them attractive to some people but ultimately, such practices cannot be good for philately as a serious hobby. We could question whether they are even philatelic or simply cinderellas produced to look that way.

Needless to say, such items are available on eBay with no proof of authenticity. You can obtain the item below left, uncertified for a mere AU\$1500 or its companion on the right below at AU\$3965. Who could resist a bargain like that!



Some of the imperforates from the George Ludlow Lee collection now in the Smithsonian museum.

What is the Orloff process in stamp printing.

An article I read recently mentioned the Orloff method of printing the 2013 inverted Jenny stamp, produced by the United States. Having no idea what that process was led to an internet search which explained that it was a way of producing multi-coloured stamps, particularly intaglio and letterpress, from a single die.

The process is not new with its inventor, Ivan Orloff, having been granted a US patent in 1897 but the process is still used, more than a century later. Basically, ink is supplied to a hard rubber “chablon” roller by several inking rollers, each covering a different part of the stamp die with a different colour ink. The chablon roller then applies it to the plate or drum for printing,

Ivan Ivanovich Orloff (also written as “Orlov” or “Orlof” in English) was the Chief Engineer and Manager of the Russian Government Printing Works in St. Petersburg. His method was initially aimed at security printing of banknotes and cheques and later became used for stamps. The patent description includes the following:

“The Orloff multi-color printing process is based on coloring a collective printing form with the help of color templates, the collective printing form and the color stencils each on a forme cylinder and be arranged on stencil rollers. The drive of the stencil rollers from the forme cylinder takes place by means of a toothed gear. Such a gear ensures a fixed position of the templates with respect to the collective printing form, so that positioning during the printing process is maintained.”



Ivan Ivanovich Orloff



The method does have some small deficiencies which can be seen in the 2013 inverted Jenny stamps. The original inverted Jenny stamps were printed from two separate plates which is why it was possible for the error to occur. Possibly, while preparing for the second run, a sheet of paper was dropped and replaced upside-down in the heap. It could also have been an act of mischief by the printer. We will never know. Either way, the colours are distinct and separate (left).

With the 2013 stamp, we can see how the Orloff method allows the colours to bleed together at some places where they meet (right). This

is considered a small price to pay for the vastly increased efficiency and speed that this method allows.



At left, the original and 2013 reprinted inverted Jenny stamps.

Why is this person on a stamp No. 22: Reinhard Heydrich

Why, indeed! This stamp is a reminder that not every person who is shown on a stamp is deserving of admiration. No better example could be found than Reinhard Heydrich who was one of the most evil people to have lived in the twentieth century. Adolf Hitler called him “the man with the iron heart” and relied on him to do much of the Nazi party’s dirty work.

His life did not start out that way. His father was a composer and opera singer and his mother taught piano. The elder Heydrich founded the Halle Conservatory of Music and the young Reinhard showed great promise as a musician, mastering the piano and violin at an early age. Many of the students at the conservatory were Jewish and the family had good relations with the Jewish community. One of Reinhard’s friends was Abraham Lichtenstein, the son of the local cantor.



Czech stamps commemorating the Lidice and Ležáky murders

All this was to change after the first world war. Germany was financially crippled and runaway inflation destroyed people’s ability to afford a musical education. The Heydrichs found themselves on hard times and Reinhard began following the right wing groups that were springing up in opposition to the communists. In general, these were anti-Semitic, giving credence to the emerging Hitler’s rhetoric that Germany’s defeat had been the fault of the removal of support from Jewish bankers, particularly in America. There were rumours that the Heydrich family had Jewish ancestors and it may have been to counter these rumours that he became so violently anti-Semitic.

In 1931, he joined the Nazi party, quickly rising through the ranks and within a few years was in charge of the SD, the Nazi intelligence organisation and the Gestapo. He was one of the architects of the “Night of the Long Knives” which brought the three million paramilitary members of the SA under the control of Hitler and the SS, as well as Kristallnacht, the 1938 pogrom against the Jews. He chaired the conference that produced the Nazis’ “final solution to the Jewish problem” which led to him enthusiastically directing the developing holocaust.

In 1941, he was made Deputy Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, the part of Czechoslovakia that had been annexed by Germany where he instigated a reign of terror, executing 142 people in his first five days after arriving in Prague. Thousands were arrested and either executed or sent to concentration camps. He became known as the “Butcher of Prague” and the Czech government in exile planned to have him killed. They sent a team to carry this out and his car was ambushed on the road where it slowed for a bend. A converted anti-tank mine was thrown at the car and the explosion seriously wounded Heydrich who died seven days later.

Wikipedia describes the aftermath. “On 9 June, after discussions with Himmler and Karl Hermann Frank, Hitler ordered brutal reprisals. On 9 June, in the village of Lidice 172 boys and men between age 14 to 84 were shot. Thereafter, all adults in Ležáky were murdered.

All but four of the women from Lidice were deported immediately to Ravensbrück concentration camp (four were pregnant – they were subjected to forced abortions at the same hospital where Heydrich had died and the women were then sent to the concentration camp). Some children were chosen for Germanization, and 81 were murdered in gas vans at the Chełmno extermination camp. Both towns were burned and Lidice’s ruins were levelled. Overall, at least 1,300 Czechs, including 200 women, were killed in reprisal for Heydrich’s assassination.



MARYBOROUGH STAMP & COIN FAIR 2023.

To be held on Saturday, 28th OCTOBER 2023.

From 9.15 am to 2.15 pm.

at St Augustine's Hall, Burns Street, Maryborough.

Plenty of Free Parking. Free admission.

Some refreshments provided.

Melbourne & local dealers.

Free Valuations provided.

