



The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J
P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

December 2023

Web page: www.bendigophilatelic.org



Diary of Future Events

Tues. 5th Dec. Christmas Party!

President's Report December 2023

Our November Meeting was the annual Competitions- Len Bennett - Open and John Tresise - Thematic. This year we had 6 entries, which was Great! The Len Bennett competition had 2 entries. One from Noel Earles and one from David Cotton. Noel Earles was the winner in this section with an enviable collection of KGV. The John Tresise had 4 entries from Margaret Brown, Ken Datson, Doug Pearse and Jo Raw. And the winner was Margaret Brown for her collection of the 1969 Austrian State Opera. Well done everyone who entered and congratulations to the winners.



Marg would appreciate Membership fees now from anyone who has not paid their membership, cash or direct debit are both acceptable. The new fees are \$20.00 a single and \$30.00 a couple.

After our very successful fair in August. Discussions were had that we would like to have a day with Brian Bywater. I have been in contact with Brian who lives in Gippsland.

We have come up with the date of : 13th of January 2024, so put this in your diary. Brian has been a collector for many, many years and he has lots & lots of stamps to sell at reasonable prices. The suggestion is that Brian comes up on the Friday which give him time to set up, so we can get started about 10am, then he will stay Saturday night and return to Gippsland on the Sunday morning. Brian is looking for a bed for the Friday & Saturday nights. If anyone is willing to put him up for these 2 nights it would be greatly appreciated. I have arranged with the RSL to have our normal meeting room. For those who are interested we might have a casual dinner at the Kangaroo Flat Sports Club on the Friday night.

Our December meeting is a casual night with a shared table of eats and a mammoth Auction. Could you please bring along a plate with food to share on it and we all sit around and share all our philatelic stories and enjoyed each other's company. Please be at our rooms at 6.30pm.

Paul sent me a text last night saying that the New PNC Catalogue will be released this week in Bendigo @ \$50.00.

We have two members having a birthday this month Ken Datson on the 17th and I go on another year on the 19th."Happy Birthday" do hope you have a special day.

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

TAKE CARE WE CARE, and you are all important , do have a very Merry Christmas..... 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.

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Competition Winners 2023

At the November meeting we had the Len Bennett and John Tresise competitions. We had 2 entries for Bennett and 4 for Tresise.

Len Bennett - Winner Noel Earles

KING GEORGE DEFINITIVE (foreword) A basic collection of what can be collected from this issue.
Watermarked Large Crown over A with the comb perforation of 14.25 x 14. i.e. shades(colour varieties)



John Tresise - Winner Margaret Brown

(see title page right).



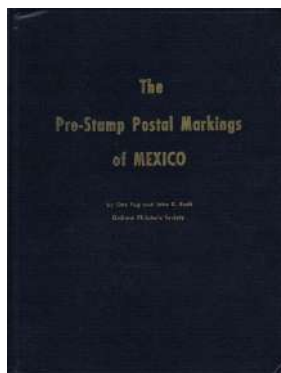
Bendigo Philatelic Society Library

A review by: David Robinson. Library code: BPS0233

THE PRE-STAMP POSTAL MARKINGS OF MEXICO

Text by: OTTO YAG & JOHN K. BASH

Published by: THE ELMHURST PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.



This hard cover book was published in 1965, so no doubt there has been many newer Mexican Postal marks discovered over the past fifty eight years. Nevertheless this edition would make a solid foundation on which to build an interesting collection of Mexican postal Pre- Stamp cancellations for anyone wishing to investigate the topic.

Over nine hundred Mexican Post Marks have been found and researched by members of the Elmhurst Philatelic Society of Illinois and the Collectors Club of New York and can be found in this publication.

It should be emphasized that the Postal Markings shown in this publication are those which originated prior to the emission of Mexican stamps in August 1856. Many of these markings were used after that date as well: but there is a very large number of stampless cover markings which originated after the advent of stamps.



BOOK CONTENTS:

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- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
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- CANCELLATIONS
- MEXICAN CANCELS IN THE U.S
- U.S. CANCELS IN MEXICO
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- UNIDENTIFIED POSTMARKS
- ALPHABETIC LISTINGS OF TOWNS

A WORD FROM THE AUTHORS

"You will note that most of the pages of illustrations have been arranged to provide space for additions. In the event this work should stimulate further substantial finds of new material and these finds are called to our attention, it is quite probable that at some future date these additional illustrations will be made available printed on gummed paper for affixing to the proper pages. We therefore, urge every user of this work to submit to us any covers not now listed so that proper records can be made and the book up-dated at some future time."

Otto Yag & John K. Bash

MERRY CHRISTMAS 2023 to all



[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)



When the United States cancelled all of their stamps

The year was 1861. In March, Abraham Lincoln became the sixteenth President of the United States but he inherited a country that was far from united. Lincoln opposed allowing the opening western areas to be allowed slavery which some states believed would be the beginning of the end of the practice. Between 1860 and 1861, eleven states seceded from the union over the issue to form the Confederacy.

One month after Lincoln's inauguration, Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter and the civil war began.

Despite the invention of the telegraph, which was to be extensively used during the war, the post remained the major means of communication. The confederacy had developed its own post and quickly took over the postal systems in the areas they controlled, refusing to send the income generated to the US post office. They also held stocks of stamps and pre-stamped items which were valued at \$270,000. The Union, realised that these would be sold to fund the Confederate cause, and the post office asked for their return. When this request was ignored it was decided to demonetise all US stamps and replace them.

For the previous decade, printing firm, Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. Held the contract to print U.S. postage stamps. This contract ended on June 10, 1861, and the Post Office Department awarded the new contract to the National Bank Note Company. By mid-August 1861 the new stamps were ready. While similar to the previous issue, all of the designs were changed but the subjects remained the same. The new stamps also incorporated the value in numbers which had not happened on the previous issue.



In 1861, all the current US stamps were demonetised



The earlier three cent stamp and its replacement



The new stamps were issued to all union post offices with a six day period during which the older stamps could be replaced. Older stamps used after this were rejected. This letter has been rejected and charged 3c postage due.

The Confederacy had established its own post office in February of 1861 but the US Post office had continued to service the seceding states until June, some weeks after the commencement of the war. The Confederacy now had to produce its own stamps (and banknotes) but lacking the resources of the north, these were of a lower standard and were easily forged. The stamps were not ready until October, five months after the



Jefferson Davis

Union stopped their service. In another break from tradition which said that living people could not be shown on US stamps, the first stamp depicted Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. During the intervening five months, Confederate post masters used a variety of ways to show that postage had been paid including special postmarks and often simply the handwritten word, "Paid". Some places, like New Orleans, engaged local printers to produce provisional stamps.



New Orleans provisional

When the United States cancelled all of their stamps

Over the four years of the war, 237 major battles were fought with a savagery that caused the largest wartime deaths in US history. It also meant that thousands of people were on the move, either as soldiers or displaced by the fighting. The post was the only way most people could keep in touch with loved ones and it too had to adapt becoming much more mobile.

Supplying stamps to the thousands of soldiers also became a problem which was solved in a novel way.



Soldiers could send envelopes with their name, rank and unit, either by using a special envelope or a rubber stamp or even by handwriting “soldier’s letter” on the envelope, and it would be carried and the postage would be applied at the destination and paid for by the receiver. The

printed envelope at right has had the stamp applied and cancelled in this way but unfortunately, the one above did not reach its destination and ended up in the dead letter office with the 3c due unpaid.

During the Civil War, widespread hoarding of gold and silver coins and the need to divert metals to the war effort created a desperate shortage of coins. This led Congress to authorize the issuance of postage stamps and notes as a temporary “Fractional Currency.” They ranged from three to fifty cents in denomination and were nicknamed “shinplasters. They lasted to well after the war ended and were finally discontinued in 1876.



These notes also heralded another change in the currency of the United States. Previously, banknotes carried the promise that they could be exchanged for gold but the new notes merely said that they were guaranteed by the government of the United States.

Why is this person on a stamp No. 24: Greta Garbo

Most of us would remember the name even if her career ended before we were born. This is not the only time Greta Garbo has been shown on a stamp though it is definitely the best. This stamp was based on a 1932 photograph by Clarence Sinclair Bull who said she was the most inspiring person he had ever photographed.

It was originally going to be engraved by the great Czeslaw Slania but he became too ill to complete the task. The US decided to use photogravure instead for the stamp while in Sweden, the engraving was passed to Piotr Naszarkowski, with Slania remaining in an advisory role, though he did not live to see the stamp completed.

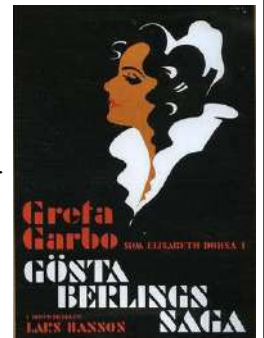
Somehow, the story got out and created a backlash that caught the US postal administration unawares. Being bureaucrats, there was much grumbling about how much more expensive it was to produce an engraved stamp, but the argument was won with both countries using Naszarkowski's engraving.



Greta Garbo (born Greta Lovisa Gustafsson; 18 September 1905 – 15 April 1990) was a Swedish-American actress. Regarded as one of the greatest screen actresses of all time, she was known for her melancholic, sombre persona, her film portrayals of tragic characters, and her subtle and understated performances. In 1999, the American Film Institute ranked Garbo fifth on its list of the greatest female stars of classic Hollywood cinema. (Wikipedia)

Actually, what were called understated performances possibly stemmed from two things. She was a fairly shy person, almost fragile and secondly, she did not like a lot of the scripts that she was given, portraying her as a confident “woman of the world”.

Greta came from a fairly poor, working class family, leaving school at 13 to work as a lather girl in a barber's shop. A year later, in 1920, her father died from the Spanish flu. She took a job in the millinery department of a department store, at first running errands then modelling hats. This led to an offer from a modelling agency which in turn led to her being chosen for a film commercial for a clothing manufacturer, still in 1920. Two years later she was offered her first screen role, a small part which in turn led to a part with director, Mauritz Stiller, in the film, *The Saga of Gösta Berling*. This was the film that attracted the attention of Louis B. Mayer who brought her and Stiller to Hollywood.



As this was still the era of silent films, her inability to speak English at the time was not a problem and between her first American film, *Torrent* in 1926 and 1929 when she made *The Kiss*, her last silent movie, she starred in eleven films to critical and public acclaim. She moved seamlessly into the age of sound with her first two sound movies in 1930 both getting Academy Award nominations. Through the depression years, however, the American public moved to a preference for home grown stars and it was the European release of her films that kept them profitable.



Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas in Two-Faced Woman (1941)

In 1941, she made *Two-faced Woman* which earned her the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures Best Acting Award. The war in Europe meant that her films were no longer released there and this was to be her last movie. She retired soon after having made 29 films. Although through the next decade she was offered several roles, none materialised.

Towards the end of her life, her health declined. Although beating breast cancer, she required frequent dialysis treatments in New York Hospital (called Weill Cornell Medical Center nowadays). Greta Garbo died on 15 April 1990, aged 84, in the hospital, as a result of pneumonia and renal failure. She was cremated and her ashes were taken back to Copenhagen.

Maryborough Stamp Club

Auction

Tuesday, 19th March, 2024.

Viewing from 5.30pm. Auction starts at 7pm

Refreshments (free) after auction

at (new venue) of

Mill House, 88-90 Burke Street, Maryborough

Entries close Friday, 26th January, 2024.

I MUST receive entries also by this date.

ABSOLUTELY NO LATE ENTRIES AFTER THIS DATE.

Members from other Clubs may submit up to 15 entries each.

You MUST set a reserve price which will be the starting price.

No commission taken.

Registration required. Payment on night after auction.

Contact: Grey 5460 5008

Items delivered to 47 Goldsmith St., Maryborough