



*Bendigo*

# The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

**April 2025**

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



Tues. 1st Apr.	Annual Dinner
Tues. 6th May	Mining, Ores and Crystals on stamps
Tues. 3rd June	Stamp Trivia Night
Tues. 1st July	Glaciers on stamps
Tues. 5th Aug	Members Selling Night
Sat. 30th Aug	BPS Stamp Fair

**BPS Annual Dinner**  
Date: Tuesday 1st April, 2025  
Time: 6.00pm for 6.30 meal  
Venue: The Pearl Room,  
The National Hotel  
182/186 High St, Bendigo

## President's Report April 2025

Due to Tom's needs, Libby was not able to attend the March meeting. We all wish them both well.

Geoff Crawford (Vice President) stepped in for Libby in her absence and chaired the meeting on 4 March 2025 where we also had another lively auction.

We are looking forward to our annual dinner at the National Hotel on 1 April 2025 where the Lois Whatley / Roman Lemega competition results will be announced.

The Bendigo Philatelic Society has recently purchased a machine that assists in measuring stamp perforations. This will be available for members to use and assist in the sometimes challenging task of measuring perforations.

It was noted that Australia Post is seeking to increase basic postage costs to \$1.70. Sadly, they are also considering the closure of some more regional post offices.

Our secretary, Jo, has asked for members to please let her know by 27th March if you are coming to the annual dinner on 1st April.

As Libby would say, "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 7.00pm 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

**Vice-president: Geoff Crawford**

**Secretary: Jo Raw**

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## Australia: 1949-50 High Value Issues

Following the end of World War II in late 1945, the Australian Postal authorities, in conjunction with the new Stamp Advisory Committee (est. 1947), decided to replace the High Value 5/-, 10/- and £1 stamps of 1938 with a new set of stamps **including** a £2 stamp for heavy and bulk parcels.

Various designs were received but it wasn't until June 1948 that three designs of the 'primary' design of the 'Coat of Arms' were accepted. The 5/- and 10/- stamps have different top and/or bottom scrolls whilst the £1 and £2 stamps are the same, hence three versions.

There was minor controversy concerning the States Coats of Arms in the middle shield of the Australian Coat of Arms as by 1947 some of the State Arms had had minor alterations since 1912 when the Australian Coat of Arms (including the States Arms) had been accepted under Royal Warrant. These state alterations had never been officially updated by the Commonwealth so the State Arms remained in the middle shield unchanged as to 1912.

The 'larger size' of these stamps was deliberate as to keenly show the detail of the Coat of Arms to full advantage. The new stamps were striking and would remain in use for a number of years until the Navigator series of 1963 (4/- to £2).

The Coat of Arms series was designed by Frank Davies Manley  
(24 October 1894 London - 22 January 1976 Essendon).

All stamps were recess printed on Crown over C of A Watermarked paper, comb 14½ x 13¾ Perforation, Size 28 x 31 mm.

Printed at the Note Printing Branch, Commonwealth Bank, Melbourne.

Values, official colours (variations) and numbers printed were:

5/- Carmine	31,225,920	First Day of Issue: 11 <sup>th</sup> April, 1949.
10/- Dull Purple	10,617,890	First Day of Issue: 3 <sup>rd</sup> October, 1949.
£1 Dull Blue	7,417,160	First Day of Issue: 28 <sup>th</sup> November, 1949.
£2 Green	3,925,410	First Day of Issue: 16 <sup>th</sup> January, 1950.

**I went to the bookstore yesterday and saw a book that said "how to solve 50% of your problems."  
So I bought two.**

**Our economy should be measured by how the bottom 30% are doing in the supermarket, not how the top 1% are doing in the stock market.**

Last night I ordered a glass of wine with my dinner and the waiter asked for my ID. I replied do I look that young and the waiter said "No. I just wanted to see if you qualified for the Senior Citizen discount."

**With so many old trends coming back into style, I can't wait for common sense, morals, and intelligence to become cool again.**



				
1949 Carmine	1949 Deep Carmine	1949 Very thin paper (0.85mm). Deep Carmine		
			No 10/- on thin paper	
1949 Bright Purple	1949 Pale Purple	1949 Dull Purple		
				
1949 Bright Blue	1949 Dull Blue	Right stamp is the 1949 Very thin paper (0.085mm) Deep Blue whilst left stamp is normal (couldn't find single picture)		
				
1950 Green	1950 Pale Green	1950 Very thin paper (0.085mm) Deep Green		
			<p>Right shows the only major error. It was on the £2 stamp.</p> <p>A Green dash between E &amp; 2 (lower right-side)</p> <p>→</p> 	
Specimen's were only issued on 3 of the 4 stamps. Their purpose was to provide stamp collectors with copies of high value stamps at less than face value. They could <b>NOT</b> be used for postage.			1950 Pale Green Roller Flaw (Dash below E).	



Further examples:

5/- Darker 'Thin paper' issue of 1951 (left block, normal paper right block)

**All thin paper issues were a 'darker shade'.**

Roller flaw under E on the left two stamps



Thin paper

Normal paper



Some examples of First Day Covers



**A £1 example on a 1<sup>st</sup> Day cover could not be found.**

Grey,  
Maryborough



## *Some Stamp Facts No. 2: Did you know?*

### 9. Australian Scout stamps

The Pan-Pacific Jamboree's of 1948-49 & 1952-53 used the **same design** but with different dates, values and colours four years apart. A *small* rectangular stamp.



1948-49 2½d Carmine-Lake (shades).

1952-53 3½d Maroon (shades).

### 10. Italian Used stamps worth much more than mint

On 18th May 1951 a set of three stamps was issued for the Florence Gymnastics Festival, only valid until 16th June. Of the 225,000 sets printed, 50,000 were given to the organising committee, 125,000 allocated to Florence Post Office, and just 50,000 for the rest of Italy. As a result, the number **used** was **relatively small**, and thus scarce. **Buyers should beware** of paying full price for used copies unless authenticated.



Mint set worth around \$125.00



Used set worth around \$400.00

### 11. The **Greatest Stamp Collector** of all time? Phillipp la Renotiere von Ferrary (1848-1917)

There was nothing that he did not have! He lived in Paris, and was wealthy beyond belief, hence money was no object for him so he bought everything. He foolishly hoped for a German victory in World War I, and had to flee Paris in 1917 to Switzerland where he died soon after. His fabulous collection was seized by the French Government and auctioned off between 1921 to 1926 in 14 sales and realized some 30,000,000 francs about \$us 29 million!



Photo of Von Ferrary  
Crica 1895-1900



1c British Guiana  
Value today: \$20,000,000 ?



Sweden Treskilling Yellow  
Value today : \$5,000,000 ?



## 12. Tete-Beche Pair: One of the rarest French stamps:



Value now around \$300,000

One Franc 1849 Ceres Head of light carmine pair on pale yellow paper tete-beche. Spectacular with only four examples known.

## 13. Mourning Stamps

Quite a few countries have paid tribute to important deceased people by issuing 'black framed' or 'plain black' mourning stamps. Just a few examples.

Finland 1944 President Svinhufvud	Austria 1934 President Dollfuss	Belgium 1935 Queen Astrid	Poland 1935 President Pilsudski	Russia 1924 Lenin	Liechtenstein Princess Elsa
1945 Death of US President Roosevelt. Issued by Greece.			Great Britain: Black framed 'mourning cover' 1865		

## 14. Has any other country than Germany got so much *completely different words for its own name* in other languages?

In French Germany is 'Allemagne',  
In Danish Germany is 'Tyskland',  
In Dutch Germany is 'Duitsland',  
In Polish Germany is 'Niemcy',  
In Latvian Germany is 'Vacija',  
In Swahili Germany is 'Ujerumani',  
In Welsh Germani is 'Yr Almaen'

In German Germany is 'Deutschland',  
In Italian Germany is 'Germania',  
In Czech Germany is 'Nemecko',  
In Estonian Germany is 'Saksama',  
In Lithuanian Germany is 'Vokietija',  
In Hungarian Germany is 'Nemetország',  
In Indonesian Germany is 'Jerman'

Grey, Maryborough

"Acting your age is about as sensible as acting your street number. You can volunteer to take life seriously, but it's going to get you anyway. It's going to win against you in the end. It's harsh, and you can either break down and complain about how miserable your life is, or you can have a go at it and survive." - Billy Connolly

## Why is this person on a stamp? No. 40: Minna Canth

It's hard to understand why, when stamp designers decide to produce a stamp, they always seem to portray the person as old, as so many people did some of their best work while they were reasonably young.

It's not just stamp designers. How many pictures have you seen of Einstein as a young man but most of his major works were completed while he was a young man under 40 and much of the mathematics seems to have relied on the assistance of his first wife, Mileva Marić. But this is a digression.



*Minna and Johan*

Minna Canth (1844–97), born Ulrika Wilhelmina Johnson, was, and is still considered, one of Finland's most influential writers. In Finland, Minna Canth Day is celebrated annually on her birthday, March 19 (as this was being written).

Minna was an author, playwright and social activist who is remembered as Finland's first feminist. Her plays discussed the conditions of women and the poor and were written in both Finnish and Swedish. The "This is Finland" website gives the following précis:

"During her lifetime, she published stories, articles and plays that explored the oppressive structural conditions that governed the lives of women and of working class people. She wrote in Finnish and Swedish, both of which are official languages in Finland today.

Canth received admiration for representing women realistically and questioning the patriarchal norms that limited their opportunities. Her play *Sylvi* (originally published in Swedish, in 1893, and in Finnish shortly thereafter) is about a young woman who cannot divorce her older husband to be with the man she loves. *Työmiehen vaimo* ("The Worker's Wife," 1885) tells the story of Johanna, a submissive wife whose alcoholic husband controls her finances. *Anna Liisa* (1895) tells the story of a teenager who becomes pregnant outside of marriage and is driven to kill her own child."

<https://finland.fi/arts-culture/finlands-first-feminist-why-minna-canth-s-writing-is-still-important/>

As a child, Minna had a good education, something that was denied many working class children, especially girls, and throughout her life she championed the cause of universal education. In 1863 she was admitted to the Jyväskylä Teacher Seminary, which was the first school in Finland to offer higher education for women. Two years later, at the age of 21, she married one of her teachers, Johan Ferdinand Canth, with whom she had seven children.

Johan took a job as a newspaper editor and this gave Minna the chance to present her ideas to a wider audience, writing articles about the ills she saw in society. Her writing got them both sacked from the paper but they were quickly offered places at a competing newspaper and so, her work continued. This period also allowed her to present her fictional writing to her readers.

Johan died just before the birth of their seventh child in 1879. Left as a widow with seven children to raise, she returned to manage her father's draper's shop, continuing to write in whatever spare time she found. Despite the restrictions, it is during this period that she wrote some of her most famous works, including "The Worker's Wife" "Sylvi" and "Anna Liisa".

Minna Canth died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 53 on May 12, 1897 at her home in Kuopio. She was buried in a family grave in Kuopio Cemetery. In Finland she is well remembered with many places named after her. There have also been many other tributes, both physical and otherwise, including a television series and an opera, written about her life.







# *BENDIGO Stamp Fair*

*30th. August 2025*

*9.30 - 2.30*

*Local & Melbourne  
Stamp and Coin  
Dealers*

*St. Andrews  
Uniting Church Hall  
24 Myers St. Bendigo*

*Free Entry  
Bendigo Philatelic Society  
Inc*

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