



*Bendigo*

# The Golden City Philatelist

BENDIGO PHILATELIC SOCIETY INC. A0016241J

P.O. BOX 962 BENDIGO, VIC. 3552

Founded 1931

**July 2025**

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



Tues. 1st July    Glaciers on stamps  
Tues. 5th Aug    Members Selling Night  
Sat. 30th Aug    BPS Stamp Fair  
Tues. 2nd Sept    Farm Machinery on stamps

## President's Report July 2025

As you all have noticed, each month we are filling our auction limit of 100 lots. Just to re-confirm, only 10 lots per member.

Numbers will be allocated by Margaret.

Proper descriptions must be in by the 25th of the previous month and not on the auction night. Stamps should be in good condition. It is not a means to get rid of rubbish.

The topic for the July meeting is Glaciers on Stamps. It would be appreciated if you could look through your collection and see what you can find.

Last month, we had a Stamp Trivia Night and the winner was Ken Datson. He put a lot of us to shame with his extensive knowledge of Australian stamps. His prize was to set next year's quiz.

July birthdays include one of our new members, Richard Soppe on the 12th, Jo Raw on the 13th, Paul Brownlie on the 21st, Lyn Downard on the 31st, last day of the month. "Happy Birthday" to you all. We hope you have a lovely Birthday.

For those who are on the committee, a meeting will be held on 1 July, prior to the normal meeting, commencing at 6pm.

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 7.00pm 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

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# Denmark: King Christian X: Definitive series 1913-1928/30

Stamps are set out in number order according to Denmark AFA catalogue.

Stamps were designed by Johann Christian Severin Danielsen (30/3/1840 – 15/7/1914) & Gerhard Heilmann (25/6/1859 – 26/3/1946), and engraved at H. H. Thiele Co. (also known as *Det Thieleske Bogtrykkeri*: this was a Danish printing company based in Copenhagen. The company ceased operations in 1937). All stamps perf. 14 x 14½

						
68 1/10/1913 Green 724,000,000	69 1/10/1913 Red 480,020,000	70 1/10/1913 Violet 266,000,000	70a 1/10/1913 Dull Purple ← part of	71 1/10/1913 Blue 118,360,000	72 1/10/1913 Brown 31,000,000	73 1/10/1913 Orange 7,863,300
						
74 1/10/1913 Wine Red 2,363,100	75 15/11/1913 Yellowish-Brown 4,504,700	76 29/11/1913 Slate Grey 976,300	84 2/8/1915 Bluish-Green 824,700	100 28/12/1918 Orange 73,000,000	101 23/06/1918 Grey 12,000,000	102 1/06/1918 Olive 6,153,300
						
103 2/06/1919 Brown/Black 6,682,400	104 26/11/1918 Red/Black 615,800	105 28/12/1918 Green/Black 14,010,000	106 26/06/1918 Yellow/Black 5,794,600	107 28/12/1918 Purple/Grey 9,585,200	107a 28/12/1918 Bluish Violet/Grey ← part of	108 21/01/1919 Wine Red/Black 12,000,000
						
109 21/11/1918 Brown/Blue 3,572,700	109a 21/11/1918 Brown/Light Ultramarine ← part of	109b 21/11/1918 Brown/Dark Ultramarine ← part of	110 23/06/1920 Brown/Green 7,568,400	111 23/06/1920 Brown/Red 4,070,300	112 23/06/1920 Violet 444,900	112a 23/06/1920 Reddish violet ← part of






120 1/12/1921 Olive 8 on 12 2,012,400	126 16/09/1921 Brown 33,000,000	127 1/04/1922 Red 21,000,000	128 27/06/1921 Orange 28,000,000	129 11/08/1922 Blue 22,000,000	130 17/2/1921 Olive Grey 2,500,000	130a Only 1922 Grey 60,000,000
13 14/9/1921 Bluish Grey 13,000,000	132 3/08/1922 Brown Blue 11,000,000	148 17/02/1926 Red 34,000,000	149 17/12/1925 Green 5,165,800	150 25/11/1925 Blue 10,000,000	151 25/11/1925 Orange 7,973,000	152 26/10/1926 Reddish Purple 984,000
				Se tenant Pair 		Se tenant Pair 
153 12/2/1926 Orange 20 on 30 1,564,200	154 12/2/1926 Blue 20 on 40 899,500	159 30/03/1926 Red Black 7 on 27 520,800	160 30/03/1926 Violet 12 on 15 4,229,700	Se tenant Pair 		Se tenant Pair 
above 3 examples of se tenant pairs						
<i>Other overprinted stamps of King Christian X as per AFA Catalogue.</i>						
DK SF1 25/8/1917 Black on Green Military use 1,247,500	DK SF2 21/8/1917 Black on Dark Red Military use 1,334,700	DK PF1 12/11/1919 Black on Red <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 49,000	DK PF2 27/1/1919 Black on Light Purple <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 85,000	DK PF2b Only 1919 Black on Grey Lilac <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 60,000	DK PF4 15/5/1919 Black on Brownish Yellow <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 25,900	DK PF3 20/11/1920 Black on Black Lilac Red <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 9,800

						
DK P2 01/05/1921 Black on Bright Green <b>PORTO</b> Postage Due 684,300	DK P3 01/05/1921 Black on Orange <b>PORTO</b> Postage Due 678,800	DK P4 01/05/1921 Black on Dark Red <b>PORTO</b> Postage Due 686,700	DK P5 01/05/1921 Black on Blue <b>PORTO</b> Postage Due 676,200	DK P6 01/05/1921 Black on Brown Slate <b>PORTO</b> Postage Due 685,300	DK P7 01/05/1921 Black on Black Lilac Red <b>PORTO</b> Postage Due 693,100	DK P8 23/11/1921 Black on Dark Red <b>PORTO on SF</b> Postage Due 377,400
						
DK PF6 24/05/1922 Black on Orange <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 64,400	DK PF7 01/01/1923 Black on Olive Grey <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 5,000	DK PF7a 01/01/1923 Black on Grey <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 80,000	DK PF8 30/8/1924 Black on Blue Brown <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 30,000	DK PF7b 1924 Black on Blue Light Brown <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 35,000	DK PF9 09/06/1926 Black On Blue <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 88,200	DK PF14 10/07/1930 Black on Red Yellow Green <b>POSTFAERGE</b> Parcel Post 19,000

Note: I have only shown the *Porto & Postfaerge stamps* of King Christian X.

There are *other stamps with these overprints*, please refer to a catalogue.

*Some pictures of King Christian X (1870 to 1947)*

		
As a Prince circa 1888	As King circa 1915	As King circa 1946

Grey,  
Maryborough



# Some Stamp Facts No. 4: Did you know?

## 19. Lundy Stamps

A small island in the Bristol Channel, it has a long and fascinating history which is well worth reading. In 2020 the population was 21 residents. It's about 2 hours by boat from the mainland. It was given to the National Trust in 1969, and is now managed by the Landmark Trust. It receives some 20,000 day-trippers annually. It began issuing its own local postage stamps in 1929 in 'puffin' terminology equal to English currency. Originally these "puffin" stamps were on the back of an envelope, then from 1962 on the front but on the left-side, then from 1974 on the right-side with Royal Mail charges in the Lundy stamps. These stamps today are very collectable. There have been dozens of stamps issued. Some examples



1929 stamps worth  
\$40 today on cover

1943  
\$5

1953 Coronation  
o'ptd \$27

1962  
\$6



1960's  
\$37

1951-3 By Air  
\$325

2012 1<sup>st</sup> Day Cover  
\$24

2022 QEII  
\$25

20. Note: There are MANY other islands around Britain that now produce their own local stamps. Herm Island, Anglesea, Orkney, Summer Islands, Bardsley Island, Staffa, Caldey Island, Canvey Island, the Isle of Man (*official stamps*), and so on. Most are pure 'cinderellas' and hold no real value. Collected only for interest. You should do your own research into these.

## 21. Van Diemen's Land inscribed stamps

First issue was 1<sup>st</sup> November 1853 and continued until 1858 when the island name changed to Tasmania. All issues show a profile of Queen Victoria. A few examples.

1<sup>st</sup> Issues



Other Issues



Many of these were used for fiscal purposes



## 22. 'Elephants' on stamps

There are thousands of thematic collectors. An area today that is 'booming' as many collectors turn away from collecting entire countries to concentrating on a specific theme (trains, planes, birds, butterflies, lions, mountains, and so on). It is inexhaustible.













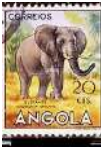







Left is a block of four **proofs** stamps from China of 1877 showing an elephant carrying a pot of Cycas (an Asian plant) with two bats flying overhead (bringers of luck). The design went through five stages but in the end was **not used**.  
(This unissued block sold for \$64,000 in 2022).



As far as I can discover the first elephant on a postage stamp was issued by Liberia in 1892/3.  
Sirmoor (India) next followed with stamps in 1894.

Other examples:

						
Tati 1894 (British Mining Co. in Africa.)	India 1975	Kenya 1966	Burma 1946	Gambia 1938	Monaco 1955	
						
Australia 1994	Burundi 1964	Malaya 1904	Upper Volta 1963	Ghana 1964	Vietnam 1961	Angola 1953
						
Laos 1982	Sao Tome 2010	Burundi 2011	India 2006	Nth Borneo 1916		

Through [www.Adobe.com](http://www.Adobe.com) there is an *Elephant Stamp Catalogue* consisting of 507 pages and lists 6,183 different stamps from 1893 to 2023.

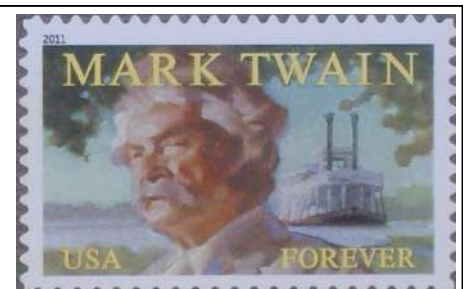
Grey, Maryborough



"Politicians and diapers should be changed regularly - and for the same reason."

"It's better to keep your mouth closed and let people think you are a fool than to open it and remove all doubt"

Mark Twain





## Why is this person on a stamp?

### No. 43: Anne Frank

*"It's utterly impossible for me to build my life on a foundation of chaos, suffering and death.*

*I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness, I hear the approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too.*

*I feel the suffering of millions.*

*And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too shall end, that peace and tranquillity will return once more."*

Diary entry. 15th July 1944



Those words could have easily been written today in so many parts of the world. They were written by a young girl who had just had her fifteenth birthday, hiding in Amsterdam from the Gestapo, in a room concealed behind a bookcase, in the building where her father ran his business. She did not see her sixteenth birthday. Anne Frank is perhaps the most well-known of all the Holocaust victims.

Her message to posterity survived due to four things. Firstly, after going into hiding, she had begun to keep a journal, documenting her family's plight. Secondly, after the family was discovered and arrested, two of her father's secretaries, Miep Gies and Bep Voskuil, kept the diaries hidden until the war ended, hoping to return them to her. Thirdly, her father, Otto, survived the war, the only family member to do so and was given the diaries. Fourthly, on reading the diaries and knowing of his daughter's ambition to be an author some day, he published them as a book in 1947.

The book was translated into English in 1952 under the title, *The Diary of a Young Girl*. Initially, several publishers refused it and when it finally was released, sales were slow, but eventually, it became a world-wide sensation.

Anne was born on June 12, 1929 in Germany but as the Nazis rose to power, the family moved to Amsterdam in 1933. As the war began, Otto Frank attempted to arrange for his family to flee to America but as the Germans advanced into the Netherlands, the American consulate was bombed and all the paperwork was destroyed.

In 1942, as the Jews in Amsterdam were being rounded up and shipped to concentration camps, the family went into hiding in a prepared area, hidden behind a bookcase in Otto's company building. They survived there for two years until, in 1944, the Gestapo stormed the building and they were discovered and arrested. There is still much conjecture over whether they had been betrayed or not.

The family was shipped to Auschwitz where they were separated, women in one group and men in the other. Later the women were moved to Belsen-Bergen.

Conditions at Belsen were appalling and in 1945, a severe typhus epidemic hit the camp. It is believed that this was what took Anne and her sister, Margot's lives. They died a day apart in either late February or March 1945. The exact date is not recorded, not surprising as at the time up to 500 inmates were dying every day.

On the fifteenth of April 1945, British soldiers, including this editor's father, entered the camp. Thousands of bodies lay unburied and 60,000 prisoners were in a state of near starvation. My father, a cook, and the others did what they could but still thousands more died. They had arrived too late to save Anne or Margot Frank.



*The first Dutch edition called Het Achterhuis or the "Back house", was renamed for the English editions to "The Diary of a Young Girl".*





# *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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