



Newcastle Philatelic Society Newsletter VIEWS FROM NOBBYS

Newcastle Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 34, JESMOND NSW 2299
Website : www.philas.org.au/newcastle

AUGUST, 2012 : Newsletter No. 162 : EDITOR: Ron Davis

WHAT'S ON IN YOUR SOCIETY

THE NEWCASTLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY MEETS 7.30pm SECOND THURSDAY of EACH MONTH
MAYFIELD EX-SERVICES CLUB, 2nd FLOOR MEETING ROOM, HANBURY STREET , MAYFIELD
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

DATES	DETAILS
Thurs 9 August 2012	ANNUAL COMPETITION , (Experienced, Intermediate and Beginners' Sections) A.G.M. and Presentations of Awards Night
Wed 15 August 2012	Newcastle Daytime Meeting : 10.00 am, 48 Mackie Avenue New Lambton East, Display by Sandra Baker - "A POT POURRI OF PRE-HISTORY"
Sun 19 August 2012	WALLSEND STAMP FAIR , Junior Stamp Activities Meeting, at 11am
Thurs 13 September 2012	Display by John Hill- "YOU'VE GOT MAIL". WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE 2000BC-1914"
Sun 16 September 2012	WALLSEND STAMP FAIR , Junior Stamp Activities Meeting, at 11am
Wed 19 September 2012	Newcastle Daytime Meeting : 10.00 am, 48 Mackie Avenue New Lambton East, Display by Roger Eggleton, - "PARCEL POST - SOME HIGHLIGHTS"
<i>Thurs 20 September 2012</i>	STAMP AUCTION NIGHT (details, phone Don Catterall 02 4943 5639)
Thurs 11 October 2012	Display by Albert Wynter - "UNUSUAL FLIGHT COVERS"
Wed 17 October 2012	Newcastle Daytime Meeting : 10.00 am, 48 Mackie Avenue New Lambton East, Display by Ed Burnard, - "NEW ZEALAND ALTERNATIVE POST"
Sun 21 October 2012	WALLSEND STAMP FAIR , Junior Stamp Activities Meeting, at 11am
Thurs 8 November 2012	Display by John Gibson, Sydney - "NEW HEBRIDES"
Sun 18 November 2012	WALLSEND STAMP FAIR , Junior Stamp Activities Meeting, at 11am
Wed 21 November 2012	Newcastle Daytime Meeting : 10.00 am, 48 Mackie Avenue New Lambton East, Display by Jim McDougall- "CANADA and its PROVINCES"
Thurs 13 December 2012	Display by Bernard Doherty "A SMORGASBORD OF ONE FRAMERS"
Mon 10 December 2012	Visit MAITLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY (phone John Moore 4956 8931)
Sun 16 December 2012	WALLSEND STAMP FAIR , Junior Stamp Activities Meeting, at 11am
DECEMBER 2012	NO Newcastle Daytime Meeting

The Presidents Annual Report, August 2012

As another year comes to a close we can look back at a wonderful series of displays from both our own members and our visitors, subjects ranging from historic airmails to how the post office works. We have been fortunate to be able to see in these collections some items of extreme rarity and of historical importance.

Your Society was well represented at various stamp shows, again illustrating the variety and quality of the collections held by our members- they are the equal of any in Sydney.

I had the opportunity to attend the Exhibitors Development Course run by The Philatelic Development Council and commend it to anyone considering exhibiting, and I do encourage you to display within the Society - others are interested in what you collect and how you collect so why not show them?

The officers and committee have been outstanding in their contribution to the working of the Society both individually & collectively, particularly our hard working secretary - to ALL of them our thanks.

Gordon Gibbons, President.

*** After searching for a book in the dinosaur section, a young man appealed to the librarian for help. He showed her a scrap of paper with the word "thesaurus" written on it.*

*** If you collect beer bottles, you are a labeorphilist.*

Newcastle Herald, 15th June 2012.



My stamp of approval

My heartfelt thanks to the postal worker who retrieved my unstamped letter from a Newcastle East post box on Sunday night. It had been a quick dash across the park between yet another bout of torrential rain. As soon as I let the letter go I realised my error. It was a letter to my mum, now in her 80s, with *Newcastle Herald* photos and clippings of the Parnell Place shelling, which she remembers clearly as a child living nearby.

In my desperation I returned home and wrote a hurried note which I sticky taped to the outside of the postal collection box, pleading for the return of my unstamped letter. I returned home in the rain full of self recrimination - not only no stamp, but no return address.

Next afternoon my heart filled as I retrieved from my letterbox my letter, with the samesoggy note taped to the back. It was like finding a lost thong on the beach after a storm - impossible. We may be a time-poor society but this story negates that misplaced perception and honours those who take the time.

Bronwyn Agnew, Newcastle West

Some Snippets From Your Secretary

Thanks for handling things philatelic for me whilst I am sort of enjoying myself in the UK.

At the moment I am staying at a place about two miles outside Stratford-upon-Avon. Plenty of rain, not the drenching type but enough to be miserable. It is amazing the amount of history about the place and we think of a building at home is old if it was built in the 1800's. Today was at Warwick Castle which dates back over 1000 years with recent local discoveries indicating settlement going back 3500 years. Trust all is well.

Please let members know about the PHILAS Open Day on Saturday 20 October 2012 at PHILAS House which will include a One Frame Exhibition. The event is a follow-up to the successful Absolute Beginners Workshops held in the first half of 2012 to encourage society members to try exhibiting as well as collecting! Exhibitors can **choose** to have the exhibit judged and can **choose** to have a critique of the exhibit at the frames at the Open Day; circle the appropriate choices on the entry form. Contact B Doherty for a form.

For postcard and postal stationery collectors, Australia Post's new on line make your own cards should be of interest. Include an image of yourself or a scene to feature on the card, somewhat similar to those offered at the Pacific Explorer exhibition a few years back. Domestic cards cost \$1.99 whit international at \$2.99. They say these can be ordered using iPhone or iPad. They could be worth a look.

AUCTION REPORT MAY 2012

A Big Night with tables just loaded with philatelic goodies ! It certainly seemed that way with 432 lots on offer and 43 bidders on deck. In all 182 lots were sold, and that is about the record for our club and at 42% sold. I'm sure that most of the 26 vendors would have been smiling.

Total value realised was \$1,332, that being quite a high figure these days, and the usual late sales would have added a good bit more to that. Highest price of the night, \$110, was paid for a large stockbook crammed with worldwide miniature sheets. Two 1940's mini sheets from Danzig went for \$30 and \$20 whilst a 1938 Polish Stratosphere Balloon sheet on cover also went for \$30. Malayan British Commonwealth issues were offered in several lots, and these brought some pretty hectic bidding with quite a few lots reaching the mid \$20's. Last one to mention at \$26 was a David Jones Advertising postcard postally used with a 'DJLtd' perfin. Our motto is "Something for Everyone" ?

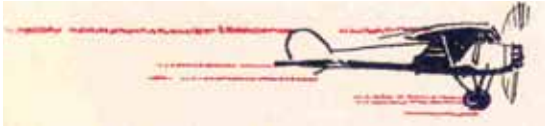
Sincere Thanks as always go to the workers who made it happen, and to the customers who made it all worthwhile and made it a Jolly Good Night.

Next Auction will be in September (Thurs 20th) so please get along, either as a vendor or a buyer or just to enjoy the company, but before that we have our Swap and Sale Night on the 21st of June. I hope we shall see you there.

- Don Catterall, Auction Convenor -

**** Bible Addicts :** According to official rules, every prisoner in Britain's jails is entitled to a free Bible upon request. Recently, prison chaplains in Leeds noted that more prisoners were asking for Bibles. An increase of spirituality among the inmates perhaps? Not at all. Many prisoners evidently use the Bible paper for rolling cigarettes, reports the Scottish Daily Express. In an attempt to save Bibles, chaplains bought a supply of cigarette paper for the prisoners. But apparently this alternative has not proved satisfactory. As one ex-prisoner explained: "The quality of paper in the good book is even better than cigarette papers."

**** Mosquitoes are more attracted to people who have recently eaten bananas.**



BRITISH GUIANA AIRMAILS • • 1929 -1966

Display by ANDREW BROCKETT (Sydney),
Thursday 10th MAY 2012

BRITISH GUIANA was the only British colony on mainland South America. It was relatively remote, small by South American standards at 58,000 sq. miles, and impoverished, relying mainly on exports of minerals, gold, sugar, rice and timber. With low lying coastal areas, large rivers and mountains, much rain forest and jungle, the colony's terrain and vegetation made communications within the colony difficult. Large tides and a shallow coastline created problems for postal connections by sea with Trinidad, the nearest British colony, 360 miles to the north. A census in 1922 showed the colony's population to be 297,000, of which less than 5% were of European extraction. And by 1966 the population had reached only 650,000.



British Guiana's **population** had been built up by successive waves of immigrants - Europeans, most of whom came originally as planters and then later as government officials and technicians; Africans, who were imported as slaves to provide plantation labour; and Portuguese, Chinese and East Indians, brought in as indentured labourers after the abolition of slavery, to supplement the plantation labour force. Only small numbers of the original people, the Amerindians, still survived in British Guiana's hinterland.

Airmail services from the colony commenced in September 1929 when the capital, Georgetown, was included



as a stop on the extension of a route, operated by Pan American Airways, from Puerto Rico to Suriname (Dutch Guiana). In February 1930, the New York Rio and Buenos Aires Line (NYRBA) began short-lived competition with PAA. These early services were flown by seaplanes - British Guiana didn't have a landing field until Atkinson Field was built by United States contractors in 1941. Atkinson Field, near Georgetown, had its own US post office (US APO857) which used US postage stamps. British forces in British Guiana during the unrest in 1954 used English stamps on their mail.

70 - 80% of the commercial airmail from British Guiana was addressed to three countries - the United States or to the United Kingdom or to Canada. Mail to other destinations is harder to find. There appears to be comparatively little published information on postal rates and airmail services.



Andrew's display of commercial covers, formed in 2008, was in four parts : destinations in the United States of America; United Kingdom destinations; British Empire destinations; and other destinations. Instructions written on the envelopes were often intriguing - "Via air mail to New York and thence by steamer", etc. Special aspects of interest in the display included instructional markings applied by the GPO in Georgetown, the development & use of South

Atlantic and North Atlantic postal services, the treatment of insufficiently paid mail, wartime censorship, and provisional measures following the destruction by fire of the Georgetown GPO in February 1945.

*** Crabs and prawns are decapods - they have 10 legs.

THE FIRST FIVE STAMP ISSUES OF NEW SOUTH WALES

- a display by WARREN OLIVER, Thursday 7th JUNE 2012



It was, indeed, a mind-boggling display. Warren, who had started collecting stamps while he was still at school, had been collecting "N.S.W." since the 1960's.

They were (nearly) all there - starting from the hard-to-get 1850 issue of the Sydney Views (the 14th stamp issue in the World!), even including a heavily cancelled one "without pickaxe and shovel". The design of this stamp was based on the Great Seal of N.S.W. granted in 1790 - which in turn, it is said, was "pinched" from the Wedgwood Pottery factory in Etruria, Staffordshire (hence the rather peculiar inscription). Issued on New Year's Day 1850, N.S.W. beat Victoria by only two days in introducing adhesive stamps (they wanted the day's holiday!)

Commonly known as "Sydney Views", the design represents industry with her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a beehive, a pick-axe, and a shovel, receiving convicts at Sydney Cove and pointing to oxen ploughing and Sydney Town on the hillside. The motto "Sic fortis Etruria crevit" (*Thus mighty Etruria grew*) is quoted from Virgil. The original plates were re-engraved several times and the various printings are marked by many differences in shade and design. Design variations in the 2d value are as follows: (i) Vertical-lined background; (ii) Horizontal-lined background, dot in centre of each star, bale dated; (iii) no dots in stars, bale not dated; (iv) circle in centre of each star, bale double-lined. The first printings were carried out using a primitive hand-press. There is also a 3d. green value.



The performance of the soft copper plates was unsatisfactory, which encouraged the authorities to replace them with steel plates and in November, 1850, new steel plates were prepared for 1d, 2d and 3d stamps. A new stamp design, featuring the Queen wearing a laurel wreath, was adopted for the new plates. The first stamp, in what is referred to as the "Laureate" series, was a 2d value, which replaced the 2d "Sydney Views" in July 1851. The 1d "Sydney Views" was replaced in December 1851 and the 3d in December the following year. Warren quoted a figure of 190,400 of the January 1850 1d. stamp issued, 447,000 of the August 1850 1d. issue, and 139,000 of the 2d. value. During their lifetime, a total of about 1,652,000 "Sydney Views" were printed.



So, these stamps are known to philatelists as "Laureates" because of the laurel wreath on the Queen's head. They were issued in a number of printings on original and re-engraved plates on various types of paper. All printings from 1851-53 were issued on unwatermarked paper. From February, 1854 onwards, the 1d, 2d and 3d values were issued on a watermarked paper, the watermark being a numeral matching the denomination of the stamp.

In 1854, larger-sized square stamps were printed in the colony from plates prepared in London. All previous issues had been printed on plates engraved in the colony.



There were several varieties of the 1856 stamps issued for use on "Registered" letters which did not bear a denomination - and hence were somewhat controversial. The registration fee at the time was sixpence. The imperforate 1856 stamps were re-issued perforated in 1860.



Finally, the 5/- purple stamp of 1861-1888, two examples of which are on the piece shown here. The watermark wasn't particularly imaginative - "5/-". It appeared in many printings with many different shades and perforations.

But I am still wondering about the "catherpherotic bluing on reverse" in one of Warren's descriptions!

- R.D. -

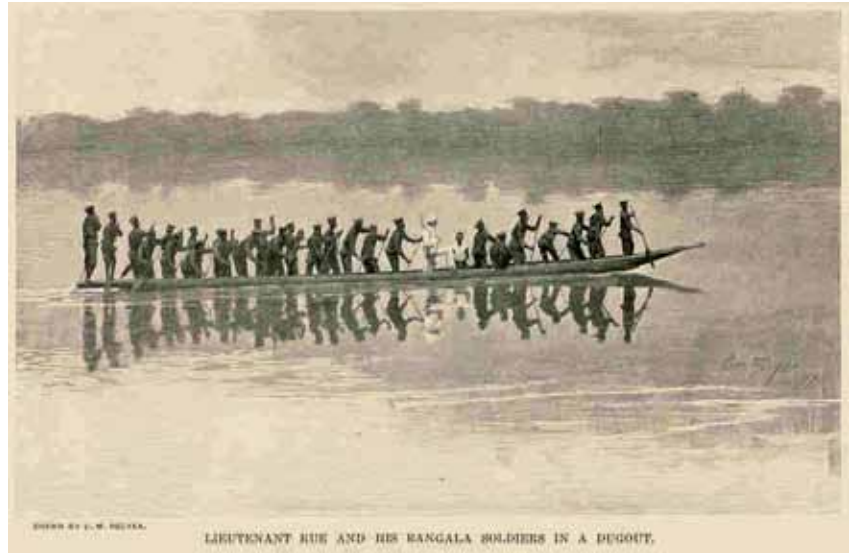
** The Moon has no atmosphere, so the footprints left there by astronauts should remain for at least 10 million years.



**THE
BELGIAN
CONGO –
display by TONY
WALKER
Thursday 12th
JULY 2012**



Tony decided not to dwell on the horrific cruelty of Belgium's King Leopold II, who from 1886 was



SHOWN BY G. W. POLYAK
LIEUTENANT RUE AND HIS BANGALA SOLDIERS IN A DUGOUT.

treating the "Congo Free State" as his private "fiefdom", extracting rubber and slaves for his own benefit, and causing the death of millions of Congolese. These scandals came to an end at the end of the 19th Century. But it didn't really end there – there has been warfare and inter-region fighting ever since. There is fighting in Kudu Kindu province at the moment.

The 1930's saw some interesting stamp issues, including the Colonial Lottery issue of 1936-37, tête-beche with King Leopold III.



Independence for the Belgian Congo came in May 1960, when the Belgians pulled out. On 11th July that year, KATANGA seceded, and separate stamps were issued. KASAI also seceded, and was invaded by Congolese troops in August 1960.



Meanwhile, President Joseph Mobutu commenced the "Africanisation" of the Congo by changing the name of Leopoldville to Kinshasa. This would continue, in time, with other towns and cities; Stanleyville to Kisangani; Elisabethville to Lubumbashi; Albertville to Kalemie; Coquilhatville to Mbandaka; Thysville to Mbanza-Ngungu etc.

There were 8 stamp issues for 1966. July 1966 saw the first of the Stanleyville Mutinies by supporters of exiled Moïse Tshombé. It was quickly crushed by Mobutu. A second mutiny followed a year later in 1967 with a more protracted, yet similar, outcome. The year 1968 was a year of consolidation for Mobutu. There were signs of optimism (which in hindsight were ultimately unfounded) with huge national resources and the "west" actively supporting his regime.

As an apparent act of reconciliation, in 1968, Mobutu successfully invited the exiled 1964 "Simba Rebellion" leader Pierre Mulele to return to Kinshasa with an offer of amnesty (and presumably money). It was a trap; whilst still alive his eyes were gouged out, his genitals ripped off and his limbs were amputated one by one prior to being thrown into the River Congo. Mobutu would however; mostly buy off his opponents. "Keep your friends close, but your enemies closer still" was a quote attributed to Mobutu. Meanwhile stamp issues were mostly basic overprinting with the new currency denominations. The year 1967 saw the introduction of a new currency, the "Zaire" with 1 Z = 1000 Congolese Francs. The nation's only Political Party, the "Popular Movement of the Revolution" was established on 17th April 1967 along with a "New Constitution" which went to referendum in June. It achieved 98% of the vote (157 voted against it) with Mobutu unopposed as the overall dictator of the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 1971 Mobutu renamed the country ZAIRE, and in 1972 he changed his name to Mobutu Sese Seko Nkuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, which translates as : "The all-powerful warrior who, because of his endurance and inflexible will to win, goes from conquest to conquest, leaving fire in his wake". Mobutu Sese Seko for short.



It wasn't ALL 'doom and gloom' – there were several very interesting postmarks in Tony's display, and many attractive beautifully engraved stamps.





The Tale of the Teddy Bear - by Cheryl

Cundy.

We've nearly all had one - a furry friend to snuggle up to at night, to tell our secrets and deepest fears. The teddy is a traditional figure - so it may surprise you to know he was officially "born" only in 1902.

His official debut came after a cartoonist, Clifford Berryman, drew a picture of President Theodore Roosevelt refusing to shoot a bear cub on a hunting expedition in Mississippi. An enterprising Russian immigrant, Morris Michton, saw the cartoon. He and his wife made up a plush, brown bear, stuffed him,

gave him movable limbs and button eyes. He put it in his shop window with the cartoon and called it Teddy's Bear; it sold straight away and orders flooded in. Mr. Michton wasn't sure of the legalities, so he wrote to President Roosevelt, and received a reply telling him to go ahead. He took his letter and patterns to a toy company, Butler Bros, and the teddy bear was off and running. He was accepted as a boy's toy, as opposed to dolls for girls. From 1907-1911, teddy bears appeared on everything, in huge numbers. When Mr. Michton died, Mrs. Roosevelt is supposed to have written to his children, and newspapers called him "the father of the teddy bear".

However a German woman, Margarete Steiff, also claimed she had invented the teddy bear. She had spent most of her life in a wheelchair after suffering polio. In 1877 she began making assorted animals from felt. These found a ready market and her nephew suggested a toy bear, as it was his favourite animal. The result was big, and, as it was made from mohair, impractical. In 1902 they tried it with plush and sent it to another nephew living in America; he did the rounds of the toymakers, but they weren't interested as the bear was plump and heavy. The Steiff version of the teddy bear was seen in Leipzig in 1903, and a United States buyer ordered 3000. By 1907, 10,000 per week were being sold in America.

In the '70s teddy bear picnics became popular money-raisers for charitable events. The theme song, *Teddy Bears' Picnic*, was first written in 1907, but was almost forgotten until 1930 when Val Rosing sang it on the BBC with new lyrics. The record became a bestseller for the next 40 years.

Teddy bear lovers come from all walks of life. Prince Charles took one to school when he was six; Ted Kennedy was given a teddy by his father when he was eight; President Johnson, Dame Margot Fonteyn, Lynn Redgrave and Jean Marsh (*Upstairs and Downstairs*) all have a bear as mascot. Elvis Presley recorded *Teddy Bear* and fans sent him 1926 of them. Who can forget Radar from M*A*S*H who hugged teddy right through the war, or Aloysius from *Brideshead Revisited*, who was carried through Oxford University by Lord Sebastian Flyte?

Russell McLean, who became known as the "teddy bear man" had been in and out of hospitals all his life and knew about loneliness. He approached a radio station in Ohio and told the newscaster his dream - he wanted to leave teddy bears at the hospitals in Lima, Ohio, to be presented to all children on admission - but he didn't have the money. Someone suggested the 3% sales tax charged on goods in the stores, which was redeemed by the state at 1% of its value for charitable organisations. Why not use this for teddy bears? People sent in thousands of sales docketts; TV shows and radio stations donated money. The response was so great Mr. McLean and his wife had to get help distributing the teddy bears. Mr. McLean lived to achieve his ambition and presented his 50,000th bear.

Teddy has changed dramatically since his debut. He now comes in every colour imaginable, and is made to be almost indestructible because of the excesses of tender loving care he suffers. He used to be velvet and plush and filled with sawdust and wood shavings, but now comes in washable fabrics and fillings which can take a lot of wear and tear. He ranges in price from the easily affordable to the quite ridiculous.

With the aid of modern technology teddy can talk and imitate. He still ranks as the number one toy at bedtime and small boys continue to love him dearly. His popularity has never declined. It is important that the teddy wears a smile, for reassurance; sour-faced bears are not popular!

SWAP AND SALE NIGHT REPORT, 21st JUNE 2012

Another cold winters night, but a nice warm atmosphere in the Club room. Quite a lot of sellers participated and in fact there were 11 tables of members and 2 of visitors, with plenty of interesting items on offer.

The buyers doubled that figure, giving a total attendance of 39. It all went well and getting away from one's table to spend at the others was the only problem. Somehow we all managed that, and I'm sure that most of us went home happy.

It was a nice social night as well, good for philately, so here's looking forward to next year.

Don Catterall, Operations Convenor.

**** You thought that you were standing still ?** The Earth spins at 1600 km per hour (1000 miles an hour) at the Equator. And it is flying through space at more than 100,000 km (66,600 miles) an hour. And it is 80 times the size of the Moon, which is moving 3.82 centimetres (1.5 inches) away from the Earth every year.

**** Honey is sometimes used in antifreeze mixtures and in the centre of golf balls.**



THE NEWCASTLE DAYTIME MEETINGS,
at Studio 48, 48 Mackie Avenue, New Lambton East,
at 10 a.m., the THIRD Wednesday each month (except December).

“SELECTIONS OF DESIGN ERRORS ON STAMPS”
- display by ANNA HILL, Wed. 16th MAY 2012

How DID some of these errors get through to the stage of being printed! Like the “Walter Lily” error (in lieu of Water Lily) on the 4c 1967 Cook Island stamp. Anna displayed all of her favourite errors – President Roosevelt with 5 fingers and a thumb on the Monaco 1947 50c; the “Communications” Caduceus instead of the “Medical” Rod of Aesculapius on Australia’s 7d. Royal Flying Doctor Service; no string on the bow of the archer on the 60 heller of Czechoslovakia; and the Australian 3½d. YMCA World Centennial, with shadows that show the sun shines from over the North Pole (this could only happen if the Earth revolved north to south). A rocket in space, outside the atmosphere, doesn’t leave a trail of smoke behind (Hungary, 60f, issued 17-6-1965). A 1974 Christmas aerogramme SHOULD have shown the “Christmas Angel” – but the designer used the “Doomsday Angel” from the 15th C woodcut “The Whore of Babylon”! On the 1949 4F of Belgian Congo, the flags on the masthead of the sailing ship fly in opposite directions. And the 1990 8 yen for China’s Year of the Horse shows a horse with 3 hind legs and only 1 in front. We probably are all aware of the father being depicted instead of Newcastle’s Lt. John Shortland on the 2½d. value of Australia, 1947, but what about Australia’s 1972 Overland Telegraph Line issue, with the sun setting or rising in the same direction as the telegraph line? The telegraph line did NOT run east-west, but north-south! And there were many more in Anna’s display, but the wrong Caduceus was the most common



“EXPLORATION OF THE NEW WORLD”

- the display by KEITH KESTEL, Wednesday 20th JUNE 2012

Around 780 A.D., the Scandinavian Vikings often navigated by relying on the instincts of birds. They took with them a number of ravens, and when they had sailed well to the west they released one. If the raven flew back along the course they had steered, they sailed further west for a few days, releasing more birds from time to time. Only when a raven flew forward would they change course and follow its flight path in search of new land. That way discovered Iceland, Greenland, and the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, Labrador, and Newfoundland, but they did not continue with their colonisation of these provinces. Some 600 years later in the mid-1400’s, the Portuguese, led by Henry the Navigator, became the pre-eminent European navigators of the New World. The Azores, Cape Verde, the Gulf of Guinea, the Congo River, and the Cape of Good Hope were all discovered before the Spaniard Columbus made his first famous voyage in 1492, and his last three voyages in 1493, 1498, and 1502. Spain dominated exploration 1475 – 1550. Slave trading from Africa was steady. But the overland Silk Road was closed, the Ottoman Empire was declining, and another trade route was required to get to China and Japan. Meanwhile, political trouble was brewing between Portugal and Spain, and in 1493 Pope Alexander VI created a dividing line running from north to south – the territory east of this line was given to Portugal (and hence included Brazil), and the territory to the west was apportioned to Spain (and included most of South America and the Caribbean). However, because of new discoveries, a new line was later also agreed down the Pacific in 1529. Exploration went on – Magellan sailed around the world, discoveries were made in the Pacific, Cook discovered New Zealand and eastern Australia, and in 1791 George Vancouver claimed King George Sound in Western Australia and “New Holland” as British Territory. He later got to 71° South, but didn’t see the Antarctic mainland. Early whalers followed soon after. Commemorative postage stamps followed later !!



“THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA, PART 1”

- the display by HOWARD FISHER (Toronto), Wednesday 18th JULY 2012



Howard showed three African areas - South Africa, the Horn of Africa, and the North-West coast. It was incredible how many former colonies became the Union of South Africa in 1910 – Stellaland, British Bechuanaland, Griqualand West, Cape Colony, Natal, Zululand, Orange Free State, Orange River Colony, the South African Republic, Transvaal, and the New Republic. The Union became the Republic of South Africa in 1961, split up to form the various African Homelands – Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana – then reunited again in 1994. Meanwhile, Obock, the Afars and Issas, and French Somali Coast became Djibouti, influenced by the French, while Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia were dominated by Italy, later briefly becoming Italian East Africa. So in 1914, Portugal, Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain and Italy all had “a slice of the African cake”. Spain and France dominated the North-West regions,

with Rio de Oro becoming Spanish Sahara, Ifni and Cape Juby being absorbed into Western Sahara (formed 1976) and the Kingdom of Morocco (formed 1957, which previously was French Morocco, Spanish Morocco, and Tangier). It was all rather mind-boggling, and a good lesson in Geography and History !!



FREE ADVERTISEMENTS !!

August, 2012

For our members : Phone RON DAVIS on 4951 7878 if you have something you want to buy, or swap, or sell.

FOR SALE:

HAROLD FRANKS – phone 4953 0050. I have '1000s' of Australian INTERNATIONAL stamps – mint, mint no gum, and used, including the hard-to-get high values. Also some overseas stamps, mainly Poland and Russia.

KEVIN SIMKUS - phone 4951 1597: Stamp hinges \$5 a large packet (1000). Hard to get anywhere else!! Ideal for mounting stamps for sale on circuit book pages. Proceeds to Philatelic Society funds.

WANTED:

HOWARD BRIDGMAN – phone 4950 2325 : Early U.S.A. covers wanted, pre-1930.

SANDRA BAKER - phone 4956 4515, issues showing "Pre-history" - early man, fossils, cave paintings, etc. There are several from China and from the Middle East that I need – Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan. And I am STILL wanting "pre-history" stamps from Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania.

KEVIN SIMKUS - ph. 4951 1597: Wanted - MORE members to put their names down on the CIRCUIT LISTS to BUY stamps! Just take out the stamps you want from the circuit book, pass it on to the next person, & send the money to me. From 5c up. Only HALF of our members are on the circuit lists – are you one of them??

JOHN BASSFORD - phone 4952 5716 : Anything from "unusual countries" and "dead countries".

DAVID PICKERING, phone 4953 2735 –Locomotives on stamps & postcards, and ALL Aust. 'Specimens' Overprints.

DON CATTERALL - phone 4943 5639: old postcards, and AUSTRALIAN Revenue and Railway Parcel stamps.

CHRIS ASHHURST-SMITH - phone 4957 0622: N.S.W. POSTMARKS, with Circular Date Stamps; and George V or VI Australian.

GREG LAIDLER, phone 4957 8267 (leave a voice message), or email at glaidler@bigpond.com, or at club meetings - wants copies of the 1974 PAINTINGS definitive stamps, especially the \$1 and \$2 values. I am researching the location of printing varieties of the \$2 stamp. Some of these stamps have scratches or dots and blobs of various colours. These flaws changed as the printing cylinders of different colours were changed. I would like to purchase or view sheets, panes, blocks, and covers and used copies.



Where did the golfing term 'Caddie' come from? When Mary, later Queen of Scots, went to France as a young girl (for education and survival), Louis, King of France, learned that she loved the Scot game 'golf.' So he had the first golf course outside Scotland built for her enjoyment. To make sure she was properly chaperoned (and guarded) while she played, Louis hired military school cadets to accompany her. Mary liked this a lot and when she returned to Scotland, she took the practice with her. In French, the word cadet is pronounced 'ca-day' and the Scots changed it into 'caddie.'

** After searching for a book in the dinosaur section, a young man appealed to the librarian for help. He showed her a scrap of paper with the word "thesaurus" written on it.

** MOUNT EVEREST, the world's highest mountain, is still growing.

Using sophisticated satellite systems, climbers measured Everest at 8850 metres. That is two metres above the previous official measurement of 8848 metres, made back in 1954.

The new measurement is the height of the snow-covered peak - the height of the actual rock summit underneath is still unknown.

Besides moving upward, the mountain - actually the whole Himalayan mountain range - is moving in a north-easterly direction, toward China, by 1.5 to 6 millimetres each year.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES !



"Got him!"

Some things are best left to professionals.