



Ballarat Philatelic Society Presidents Report

The Presidents Report for the Zoom Annual General Meeting – November 9, 2020

Dear Members - I must start with the most significant and satisfying part of 2019-2020 Ballarat Philatelic Society Year which of course was the fact we got through at least eight enjoyable months before the dreaded Covid 19 hit everybody!

I mentioned last year that the Newsletters had commenced, and they continue with the great zeal shown by Pat Tacey with help from other Club Members. We have had great reactions to the newsletters from stamp people from around the Nation (and overseas) not just locally. Thanks to the Members who have contributed and please continue to do so.



We conducted our last Stamps and Coins Fair at The Ballarat Specialist School in October 2019 and before relocating to the new venue at The Eastwood Leisure Centre for the Begonia Festival Fair in March. Both fairs were a huge success. We were so lucky that we got that the March fair completed but sadly had to cancel the October Fair this year.

We are optimistic and beginning to advertise the March 2021 Begonia Festival Fair (see page 2 of this newsletter). The management at the Leisure Centre were delighted with our involvement and in no small part we must thank Frank Myers for his initiative in providing the safety ramps for them. Ione and Frank once again in 2019 kept us in food and drinks and Frank did so again in 2020.

The displays organised by Jack Van Beveren and others were once again very well supported and the certificates of participation arranged by Keith were much appreciated. The run up to both fairs saw the overprinted mini sheets and Ballarat Historical Covers sell well. We decided to continue with these for the cancelled October fair, again they proved successful. Thanks, Jack, for your knowledge and enthusiasm with the Cinderellas, however the March issue was the last in the series. The Cinderellas also proved a great seller and promotion for our great club.

At the time of writing I have mailed out nearly 90 Free Packets of Stamps for Kids! Thanks again to the members who supplied the stamps. This offer is still open please encourage grandchildren, neighbours etc to participate.

We have not been able to formally meet since February and we can only hope everybody has spent plenty of their leisure time on their stamp collections and we can get together again once restrictions are lifted. I mentioned in the previous newsletter that if any club members are aware of other members who are struggling to please let us know via email or phone and we will contact them.

Thanks are due to Secretary Keith our newish Treasurer Brian and all the committee for their efforts over the past year. Thanks to Neil for his efforts with the circuit books, although restricted recently of course. Keith and I have been once again working on the Ballarat Historical Covers and Mini sheets.

To everybody please stay safe and well.

Peter Morey President Ballarat Philatelic Society

Upcoming Events

November 9th

AGM via Zoom— 7.30pm members login

<https://zoom.us/j/91605575611?pwd=aFp2RfBY0U4Q01va005Y1IyQXFDdz09>
Meeting ID: 916 0557 5611
Passcode: r7h7cm

March 8, 2020

Begonia Stamp Fair— Eastwood Leisure Centre

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Ballarat Philatelic Society Inc A0012556J

Ballarat Begonia Festival Stamps & Coins Fair

**Monday 8th March
2021**

9.30am — 3.30pm

**Eastwood Leisure Centre,
20 Eastwood Street, Ballarat**



For Sale:

**Limited Editions Series 22 of
the Ballarat Historical
Envelopes. Featuring The
World Famous Eureka
Stockade, Ballarat**

Only \$3

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- Direct Payment
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Ref: Your Name
- Cheques payable to
'Ballarat Philatelic Society'
PO Box 337, Wendouree, Vic. 3355



VISIT our website: Ballaratstampclub.com.au

New members most welcome!

IN THE EVENT THAT THE FAIR NEEDS TO BE CANCELLED

Customers can choose to have a special cancellation cachet applied to either or both items—

It's your choice! Maybe a collectors piece.

Please advise Peter Morey if you wish to do this.

Note that October 2020 items both sold out, so get in quick!

Member Profile Phillip Day

The term 'Generalist' applies to most areas of my life ...not the least of which, the world of stamp collecting.

Chapter 1. Nana got me started nearly 50 years ago with the gift of an album and stamps typical of the times. I wish I had kept it as a memento. It has been long since rattled for the stamps. These have been either incorporated in current albums or given away to missions.

Chapter 2. Teenage years of neglect.

Chapter 3. As a uni student in a rental house, the landlord was BURNING boxes of stamped envelopes. Eeek!!! Stop!!! He gave them all to me, saving him the job of disposal. At the bottom of one box was an old, yellow-crumbling-cardboard box of old mint stamps. Hmmm. That was the moment I decided to only collect used Australian stamps and sold off the mint stamps to fund my studies. The used stamps amazingly added to my collection but, knowing what I know now, I also wish I had kept the stamps on the covers, with postmarks and stamps intact!

Chapter 4. Young adult years of neglect.

Chapter 5. In my 30's and on a working visit to Horsham, I was billeted with a family and was privileged to gain access to bags and bags of used stamps. These filled many, many gaps in my neglected collection ... significantly the 70's & 80's. Interest revived!!

Chapter 5. Working years of neglect. (Apart from collecting ripped-off stamps from anywhere and everywhere and stuffing them into boxes ... 'for later'.)

Chapter 6. As a stay-at-home dad, of course, it was my duty to try to instil the love stamp collecting into my two daughters. Of course, they would love collecting themes that interested them!! Fail. So I ended up generalising into collecting themes for them ... at least one stamp, if not a page, of as many themes as I could dream up.

Chapter 8. Moving house, a shed, cracked plastic storage boxes, a broken window, and a freakish rainstorm resulted in rainwater soaking the bottom inch of album pages. Careful drying saved most. I wish I had taken more care to manage all the storage risks.

Chapter 9. A few years of denial, anger, blame, and despair ...

Chapter 10. With the determination to work out the best, affordable way to collect and store a stamp collection, it took years to work out that there is no one right way to do this. Attending stamp fairs meant I must have met some of

the current members way back then. It took a while to become 'not so busy' to join the club. I wish I had joined years ago, maybe since when I was in my 20's.

Chapter 11. So, over the last several years, meeting and learning from the various club members has only served to 'enable' my generalist tendencies. I now 'need' to collect at least one stamp/item, if not one page, of

- each recognised United Nations country and the 14 or so unrecognised countries.
- each dead country
- each item and term of philatelic interest
- each area of the particular interest of each stamp collectors/philatelists I meet.

I wish I wasn't such a generalist.

Chapter 12. Although the goal is "at least one stamp, if not a page"... if I end up with more than 2 pages, then those pages are transferred to albums entitled 'Small collections'. These are either pages of collections or a display or both. So far the categories include

- Oz Frama
- Leunig
- The Navigators
- Oz mint stamp denominations
- Cinderella's
- Oz. stamps with tabs
- revenue stamps
- Red Cross stamps
- Oz. reprints (koala/kangaroo)

Chapter 11. My prize acquisition is a collection of 'Philatelic Terms Illustrated' from Roman Lemega's estate. Over 800 pages of just a few examples of each of over 400 different items and terms of philatelic interest. Hmmm, a major acknowledgement of my disease.

My name is Phillip Day, and I'm a Generalist.

Phil with Trish Simmons checking out some items of interest at the 2020 March Stamp Fair



From My Collection

The Origins of Christmas Tuberculosis Seals

At the beginning of the 1900s tuberculosis was a rampant disease that had very harmful effects on children and was seen as particularly cruel. Einar Holbell, a Danish postal clerk, came up with the idea of adding a charitable “stamp” to mailed holiday greetings during Christmas.

The money raised could be used to help the sick with tuberculosis. The plan was approved by the postmaster and the king of Denmark. In 1904 the world’s first Christmas seal was issued, bearing the likeness of the Danish queen and the word JULEN (Christmas) over 4 million were sold in the first year at DKK0.02 per a seal leading to the construction of the sanatorium depicted on the 1908 seal.

Soon after Denmark issued the first Christmas seal Sweden and Iceland followed. Gradually TB seals were issued throughout Scandinavia and every major country in Europe.



In the next newsletter we will feature the first Australian Christmas T B seal that was issued in South Australia in 1943.

The Weird and Wonderful

Cinderella stamps

Defining a Cinderella stamp is a tricky business, as you will see. There always seems to be an exception to the rule in this field of collecting. Cinderella stamps are any kind of **adhesive labels that were not issued by a government post office for sending the mail**. Here is where it gets complicated though-some stamps that are considered "Cinderellas" **were** used for the mail, unofficial mail that is. AGGGHHHH!

Why the name "Cinderella Stamps"

Well, in the classic fairy tale, Cinderella is the underdog of the story, abused by her stepsisters and treated like an inferior person by everyone "above" her, until she finally marries the prince. An appropriate metaphor for these poor little stamps that are considered , by some, inferior and second-class compared to "real" postage stamps ... (lol!!). Like Cinderella though, they are slowly getting the respect they deserve in the philatelic world.

Some Cinderella stamps are quite rare and valuable. It can be a fascinating field of study and you can learn quite a bit of history from learning more about their subject matter!

The First Non-Royal Face on a British Stamp

British stamps constantly featured kings and queens on the stamps. When something like that goes on for decades, it becomes a tradition. Until someone breaks it!



The first man to crash the party deserved an appearance, and his presence was hugely applauded worldwide. Shakespeare earned his spot. In 1964, the world-famous face decorated a stamp commemorating his 400th anniversary.

At first, the Post Office claimed that they were celebrating the festival, not the man, but later on, the royals-only tradition loosened up.

Shakespeare appeared again and again in the world of stamps. Hamlet and the skull depiction were especial favourites for stamp designers and collectors alike.

Ad on the Back

The clever [ad-campaign stamp](#) appeared in New Zealand, back in 1893. Postmaster-General Sir Joseph Ward thought it was a good idea to place a little ad on the back of stamps, and he went on full throttle! The ads brought in plenty of cash to the postal service, but many users frowned upon it. The ink plus the adhesive made for an unsavory taste. People rarely used a sponge to moisten stamps, as you might now, the tongue was often an easier device. The printed ads stopped around 1895.

This goes to prove that you can find an ad anywhere, even on the back of a stamp!



1972 Ajman Stamp Issues



In 1972, Ajman issued 1,773 stamps and 193 miniature sheets. Many of the stamps issued by Ajman were available perforate and imperforate. This is a colossal feat, to put it into perspective Great Britain hadn't produced its 1,733rd stamp until 20 years later in 1993 and many countries have still not reached this number yet.

Perfins to Prevent Stamp Theft

During the 19th century, stealing stamps from offices was common among

employees. The stamps could be used to send mail without charge and could even be used to pay for small purchases. To stop this theft from happening companies began to perforate initials onto stamps as a way of marking ownership and preventing private use of the stamps. The perfin stamps could then be easily identified as stolen property and stores would refuse to accept them as payment.



A Stamp With an



The Navigators

Able Tasman ... b.1603 ~ d. 1659

Able Janszoon Tasman

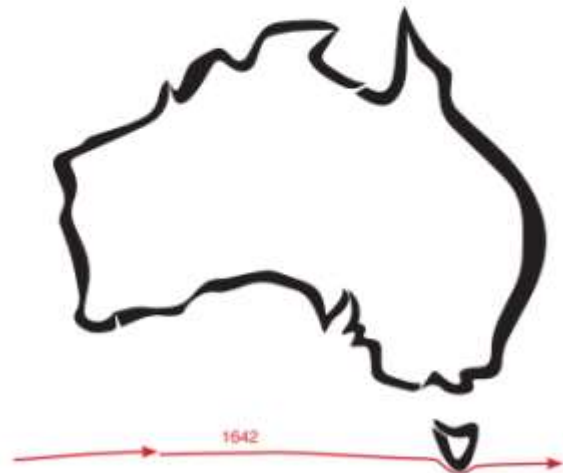
A Dutch seafarer, explorer, and merchant, best known for his voyages of 1642 and 1644 in the service of the Dutch East India Company. He was the first known European explorer to reach the islands of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania), Fiji and New Zealand.

Three interesting notes ...

1. In August 1642, Tasman was despatched on a voyage of exploration to little-charted areas east of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa), west of Staten Land (near Cape Horn, South America), and south of the Solomon Islands.

One of the objectives was to obtain knowledge of "all the totally unknown", a rumoured, hyperthetical continent. This was a purported yet non-existent landmass alleged to have plentiful gold, which had appeared on European maps since the 15th century, as a result of an error in some editions of Marco Polo's works.

2. On 24 November 1642, Tasman reached and sighted the west coast of Tasmania, north of Macquarie Harbour. Following the east coast northward to see how far it went, his ships were suddenly hit by the Roaring Forties howling through Bass Strait. The impenetrable wind wall indicated that here was a strait, not a bay. Tasman was on a mission to find the Southern Continent, not more islands, so he abruptly turned away to the east and continued his continent-hunting.



3. Tasman's ten-month voyage in 1642-43 had significant consequences. By circumnavigating Australia (albeit at a distance) Tasman proved that the small fifth continent was not joined to any larger sixth continent.

(Ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abel_Tasman)

Featured below ...

Official Australia Post FDC, Issued 14th February 1966, Featuring 'Famous Seafarers', Abel Tasman, 40c, Perf: 14½ x 14



Dead Country or Never Existed Country

I was recently scanning through some websites and information and found the article below discussing the area of Mesopotamia. It got me thinking about dead countries, so I went looking at the list of dead countries to see if Mesopotamia was included and the explanation of why it wasn't follows:

Mesopotamia - Bud's Big Blue

Credit: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/cultures/mesopotamia_gallery_01.shtml

Was there ever a nation or stamp issuing authority called Mesopotamia? Well, no, there was not.



Mesopotamia was/is no more a nation than, say, the Fertile Crescent was/is a nation, or the Ancient Near East. Mesopotamia is a historic geographical region -- the area of rich land stretching between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and bound in the northeast by the Zagros Mountains. Over the past several millennia Mesopotamia has been home for many tribes, river civilizations, city states, empires, and nations. Today, most of Iraq and some of Turkey and Syria occupy the territory historically regarded as Mesopotamia.

Why, then, does Big Blue have a section for Mesopotamia stamps? Why do none of the stamps meant for this section have "Mesopotamia" inscribed on them? The answers to these questions are deeply entrenched with the events of World War I and its aftermath.

Iraq Issues, Scott #s N28 and N36, Indian Currency
Turkish scenes along the Bosphorus River that connects the Black and Aegean seas.



The telling clue is in the marginal overprint: "In British Occupation." The British Army formed the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, comprised of the Indian Expeditionary Force D (IEFD) and Lord Kitchener's volunteers, known as the 13th (Western) Division. Together, they intended to end Ottoman control of "Mesopotamia", provide greater protection for Britain's investment in Suez, control rich oil resources and, in the process, increase popular Muslim support for Britain in India and Iraq.



The recycled Ottoman stamps reinforce these objectives. They show traditional Turkish scenes and symbols but now, clearly, under British and Indian control and authorization.

Mosul Issues with initials of Indian Expeditionary Force "D"
Scott #s N47-9, Indian currency

After the war ended, matters became increasingly complicated. The British were to receive a mandate from the League of Nations to govern Mesopotamia, but it never got beyond the planning stage. Two questionable plebiscites were organized, but they also failed to clarify matters. Some British leaders hoped to make the fertile plains of Mesopotamia a colony of India, a reward for Punjab warriors, but that also did not come about. An Iraqi revolt ensued in 1920 after which the Anglo-Iraq Treaty (October 1922) specified that Iraq would eventually become an independent Kingdom. After yet further disputes, Iraqi independence came in 1931-2.

So, the overprinted Turkish stamps remained in use until the first definitive stamps of Iraq were issued in 1923. Scott catalogues and albums place these overprints in a category labelled "Mesopotamia", consistent with contemporary British and League of Nations nomenclature. Stanley Gibbons catalogues, however, list them under Iraq, consistent with what the region became. Given the entanglements of post-war Mesopotamia/Iraq, and, given the fact that Iraq did not exist as a proper state until after the stamps were decommissioned, I think Scott made the better choice.

Source <http://bigblue1840-1940.blogspot.com/2020/08/mesopotamia-buds-big-blue.html>

Philatelic Quiz

1. Who was Australia's first Post Master and what was his occupation?
2. What colour is the 1932 5 Shilling Sydney Harbour Bridge issue?
3. Which of these stamps have factually incorrect designs?
 - a. the 1947 Anniversary of the city of Newcastle
 - b. all three
 - c. the 1974 non-Olympic sports lawn-bowling stamp
 - d. the 1982 50th anniversary of the Australian Broadcasting Commission
4. In which movie starring Cary Grant are the bad guys after expensive rare stamps?
5. What is the name of the floating independent principality in the North Sea, 6 miles off the coast of Suffolk, with its own postage stamps?
6. Stamp collecting is called *philately*. What does it mean?
 - a. love of travel
 - b. love of a world in miniature
 - c. love of that which is tax free
7. Complete the names of some of the world's rarest and most expensive stamps by adding one word to each.
 - a. Treskilling
 - b. Hawaian
 - c. British Guiana 1 c
 - d. Inverted
 - e. Red (or Blue)
 - f. Basel
8. Very few non-Chinese have appeared on stamps issued by The Peoples Republic of China. With the aid of the following initials name some of those non-Chinese men.

a. F.C.	b. A.E.
c. P.P.	e. J.S.
f. F.E.	
9. In 1958, two countries merged to form the United Arab Republic as the first step to a pan-Arab nation. Which of these countries used the name UAR on its postage stamps until 1971?
 - a. Jordan
 - b. Syria
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Egypt
10. Which of the following might you see printed on Albanian stamps?
 - a. All of these
 - b. Shqipëria R.P.E.
 - c. Shqiperise
 - d. Shqiponies
11. Which of the following country names represents an entity not recognized as an independent nation by the Universal Postal Union?
 - a. Magyar
 - b. Malagasy
 - c. Selatan
 - d. Malgache
12. Amongst Asian countries who first released a stamp?

a. China	b. India
c. Nepal	d. Bhutan
13. Which country issued the world's First Christmas Stamp?

a. USA	b. Vatican
c. Canada	d. Italy
14. New Zealand is famous for this type of stamps.
 - a. Se-tenant stamp
 - b. Revenue stamp
 - c. Round shaped stamp
 - d. Health stamp
15. An error caused by inadvertently placing one of the dies upside down during printing process is known as

a. Fake	b. Overprint
c. Tete Beche	d. Inverted Head
16. What term is used to refer to a stamp showing a production which is not constant?

a. Coil	b. Freak
c. Die	d. Mutant
17. What country issued the world's longest running issue of a pictorial set?

a. Poland	b. Turkey
c. Rumania	d. USA
18. What foreign country was first to issue Disney stamps?
 - a. St. Vincent and the Grenadines
 - b. San Marino
 - c. USA
 - d. Fajera

Temesvár, Serbian Occupation (1918 – 1919)

Region: Central / Eastern Europe

Group: Post WW1 Occupations in Central/ Eastern Europe

Classification: Occupation (Serbia)

Prior Regime: Austro Hungarian Empire

Key Dates:

- 1918, Nov 15 – Serbian forces enter Temesvár.
- 1918, Dec 3 – French forces arrive to avoid any possible conflicts between Serbia and Romania.
- 1919, Jul 26 – After agreement to partition Banat between Romania and Serbia, Serbian troops leave Temesvár.
- 1919, Jul 28 – Romanian administration installed.

Following Regime: Romania

TEMESVÁR – OCT 1918



Temesvár (Timișoara) is the capital of the Banat region of what is now Romania. After the fall of the Austro Hungarian Empire, at the end of World War I many ethnic groups and factions, taking advantage of the uncertainty and turmoil, vied for control of lands formerly under the empire's control.

In October 1918, the Banat area proclaimed independence, declaring the formation of the Banat Republic. The newly formed government of Hungary recognized its independence; however, two weeks later, Serbian troops invaded the region, thus ending any possibility of Banat's autonomy.

In Jan 1919, Serbia withdrew to the eastern part of the Banat (which included Temesvár), and French troops moved in to act as a buffer between the Serbian and Romanian troops in the region.

Over the coming months it was agreed that Banat would be divided along ethnic lines, so on 26 July 1919, Serbian troops withdrew to the agreed borders, and Romanian administration began in Temesvár / Timișoara.

The region of Banat was divided between Romania and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia), with a small area near Szeged assigned to the newly independent Hungary. Later those borders were confirmed in the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of Trianon.

Stamp Issues

Known at the "Temesvár Issues", eight Hungarian stamps (four regular issues, one semi-postal, and three postage dues) were surcharged in black, blue or brown for use during the Serbian occupation of Temesvár and area. Serbian censoring offices were in both Temesvár and Sinnicolaul Mare. According to Scott, forgeries exist for of the inverted and colour error surcharges.



PORTRAIT STAMPS OF THE LAST AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPEROR & KING:

KARL I (1916-1918) (Stamps from 1916 to 1919)

Known in Austria as Emperor Karl (Charles) I, in Hungary as King Charles IV, in Bohemia as King Charles III. His wife was, Zita, Empress and Queen.

A brief historical background:

When the Emperor Franz Josef died on 21st November, 1916 he was succeeded by Karl, his heir presumptive, after Karl's uncle, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, had been assassinated on 28th June, 1914 which led to the outbreak of World War I.



Karl was handsome, and his wife Zita, beautiful. Married in 1911, they had eight children in ten years. Karl realized in 1916 that the Austro-Hungarian Empire was heading for defeat in World War I and he tried in 1917 and early 1918, unsuccessfully, to extract Austria-Hungary from the conflict but was prevented by Germany from making a separate peace. Subsequently, an exhausted Austria-Hungary collapsed in October, 1918 as did Germany. Karl refused to abdicate and was deposed in Vienna and forced into exile. He tried twice in 1921, without success, to retake the Hungarian throne failing both times due to a lack of military support.

He died on the island of Madeira in 1922. So ended the rule of the Habsburg Dynasty since 1276. His descendants live in Austria today, with their titles, but, without political power.

Although, only on the throne for two years, there exists a **very complex range of stamps** featuring his portrait on normal postal issues and military issues with many 'overprints' on both.

There is **no catalogue** for these stamps, so I have brought together these issues from



the various dispersed separate entries in Stanley Gibbons and from the Internet and Ebay. It was a daunting challenge to 'track-

down' them down. It is quite possible other stamps of Karl exist not listed below. Every now-and-then I find one or more stamps on Ebay NOT listed. Some of these were probably local issues in various parts of Eastern Europe as much of this region was in total turmoil following the Austro-Hungarian collapse in 1918, the Communist revolution in Russia in 1917 and the spread of revolution throughout much of Central & Eastern Europe. Such is the fun in collecting!

This article is quite long with tables and examples, if you would like a full copy please email tacey55@gmail.com and I will forward it to you.

Grey Loyer, Hon. Secretary Maryborough Stamp Club (Vic). (Founded 14.7.1971)