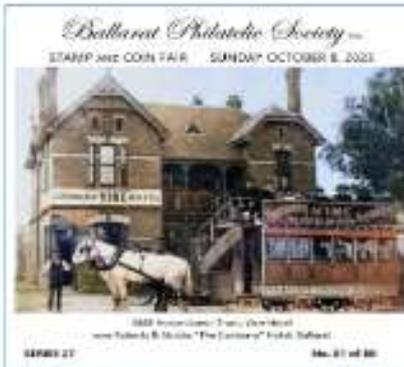


Ballarat Philatelic Society Inc A0012556J

Ballarat Eureka Stamps & Coins Fair

**Sunday 8th
October 2023**
9.30am — 3.30pm
Eastwood Leisure Centre,
20 Eastwood Street,
Ballarat



For Sale:

Limited Editions Series
27 of the Ballarat
Historical Envelopes.
'1888 Horse-drawn Tram,
Vine Hotel' **Only \$3**

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'Ballarat Philatelic Society'
PO Box 337, Wendouree, Vic.
3355



Australian Post overprinted
'Extinct Mammals' miniature
sheet. \$15

**Note that 2022 items
all sold out, so get
in quick!**

NEXT FAIR Monday March 11th 2024

VISIT our website: Ballaratstampclub.com.au

New members most welcome!

The Ballarat Philatelic Society

Interclub Gathering and Auction

Monday October 16th from 1.00 pm

You are warmly invited to the Ballarat Interclub afternoon

Venue: Eastwood Leisure Complex

(our stamp fair venue)

20 Eastwood St, Ballarat.

Time: 1 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.

Note Strictly 1pm start

Special guest speaker and Auctioneer will be Gary Watson.

Gary is an auctioneer and specialist –in stamps, postal history and picture postcards and after his talk he will conduct the auction.

The auction is open to anyone attending to submit up to **10 items** for sale, however we ask that you register your intention to submit items and the number of items to be submitted with **Jack van Beveren 0353452658** or **annejack3@bigpond.com** by **Friday September 22nd** so that numbers can be allocated.

Please download and complete the [Item Description Sheet](#) and hand it to the auctioneer on arrival.

Please arrive at 12 00 noon to place your lots on the tables for inspection

The red dot method will be utilised.

Afternoon tea: will be provided.

RSVP: Jan Kerr secretary: 0450172165 or jan.kerr1926@gmail.com

Website: info@ballaratstampclub.com.au

Y Wladychfa Gymreig

(Welsh pronunciation: [ə wlaˈdɤxva gəmˈreiq], "The Welsh Settlement")

July 27th, 1865, a significant moment occurred as Welsh settlers arrived at Chubut in Argentina. This marked the beginning of a new chapter in Welsh history, as they embarked on a journey of exploration and settlement in a foreign land.

The idea of a Welsh colony in Patagonia was put forward by Michael D Jones a Welsh nationalist non conformist based in Bala Gwynedd, who had called for a new "little Wales beyond Wales". He spent some years in the United States s, where he observed that Welsh immigrants assimilated very quickly compared with other peoples and often lost much of their Welsh identity. Thus, the original proposal was to establish a new Wales overseas where Welsh settlers and their culture would be generally free from foreign domination and the influence of the English language. Patagonia was chosen for its isolation and the Argentines' offer of 100 square miles (260 km²) of land along the Chubut River in exchange for settling the still-unconquered land of Patagonia for Argentina. Patagonia, including the Chubut Valley, was claimed by Buenos Aires but it had little control over the area (which was also claimed by Chile). Jones had been corresponding with the Argentinean government about settling an area known as Bahia Blanca where Welsh immigrants could preserve their language and culture. The Argentinean government granted the request as it put them in control of a large tract of land. A Welsh immigration committee met in Liverpool and published a handbook, *Llawlyfr y Wladfa*, to publicize the scheme to form a Welsh colony in Patagonia which was distributed throughout Wales.

By the end of the 19th century there were some 4,000 people of Welsh descent living in Chubut. The last substantial migration from Wales took place shortly before World War I, which put a halt to further immigration. Approximately 1,000 Welsh immigrants arrived in Patagonia between 1886 and 1911; on the basis of this and other statistics, Glyn Williams estimated that perhaps no more than 2,300 Welsh people ever migrated directly to Patagonia.

The arrival of Welsh settlers in Chubut symbolized the spirit of adventure, resilience, and the pursuit of new opportunities. These pioneers played a vital role in the cultural and economic development of the region, leaving a lasting legacy.



The rich Welsh heritage and diversity of cultures is celebrated through the collection of stamps above, commemorating the arrival of Welsh settlers in Chubut and the impact they had on shaping the history of Argentina.



On this day, August 2nd, in 1870, a groundbreaking moment in transportation history occurred as the Tower Subway, the world's first underground tube railway, opened in London, England, United Kingdom.

The Tower Subway marked a significant milestone in the development of urban transport, revolutionizing the way people moved around the city. This remarkable achievement highlighted England's long-standing reputation as a hub of innovation and invention. Throughout history, the United Kingdom has consistently been at the forefront of groundbreaking discoveries and advancements that have shaped the modern world as highlighted in the stamps above.

From the Industrial Revolution to the birth of the internet, England's contributions to science, technology, and engineering have been unparalleled. The Tower Subway stands as a testament to the country's pioneering spirit and its commitment to pushing boundaries and improving the lives of its citizens.



On this day, August 4th, in 1327, during the First War of Scottish Independence, an audacious raid led by James Douglas almost claimed the life of Edward III of England. This event highlights the turbulent history between Scotland and England, and the resilience and determination of both nations.

The strength of the United Kingdom lies in the unity of its constituent nations. Scotland, England, Wales, and Northern Ireland have a shared history that spans centuries, marked by conflicts, alliances, and cooperation. The union of these nations has provided stability, security, and countless benefits for all.

The United Kingdom is a testament to the power of collaboration and the strength derived from diversity. Together, the nations have accomplished remarkable achievements, from advancements in science, arts, and culture to democratic governance and economic prosperity. The collective contributions of each nation have shaped the UK into a global leader in various fields.

This article is of interest now after over 600 years Scotland is striving to be independent.

Bjørnøya, Norway

Bjørnøya, or Bear Island, is the southern most island of the Norwegian Svalbard archipelago. Only a few people inhabit the island on a rotating basis, operating the weather and radio station. The 2022 stamp is from Post Norway's "Research, Innovation and Technology" stamp series. This stamp depicts Hywind Tampen: the world's first floating wind farm. There are three postmarks on this stamp. The obvious one is the Bjørnøya Arctic Loon postmark. At the bottom of the stamp is the circular Bjørnøya postmark. And at the top is an Oslo machine postmark.



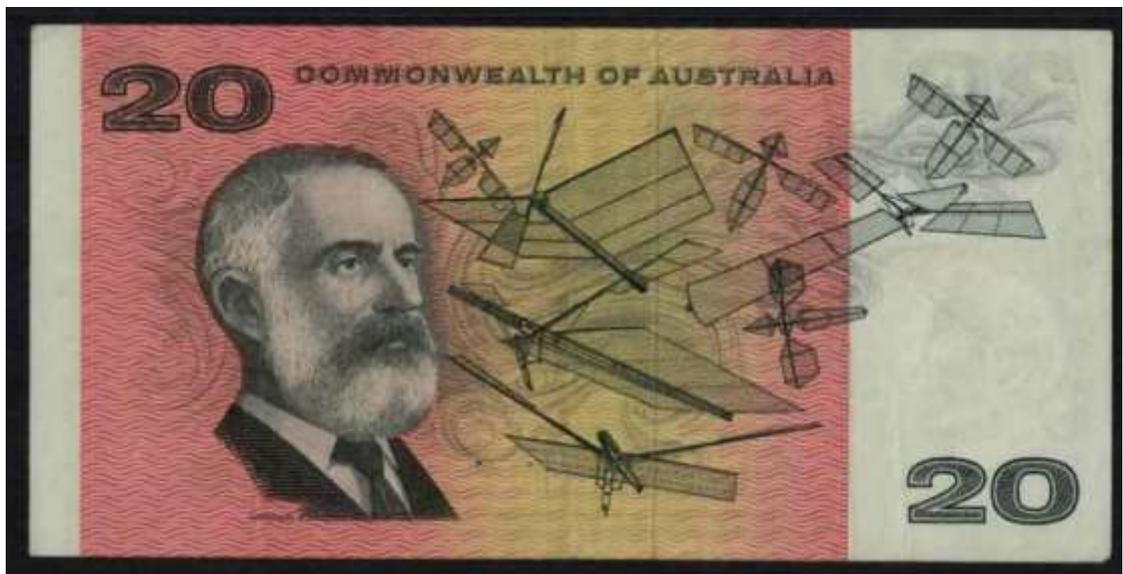
Australia 1965 5d Lawrence Hargrave *MISSING VALUE* -



Probably the most iconic of all the Australia post-war printing errors. The large sized, heavy font purple '5d' value is totally missing from this Lawrence Hargrave Anniversary issue. Superb fresh MUH, has been in the UK most of its 58 year life, with left-hand margin selvedge as well, which adds a premium, as it

guarantees it is not re-gummed! Many are very poorly centred .

Always super popular with global Airmail collectors too. Hargrave of course invented the first airplane in the 1890s, was the first Australian to fly, and made many other aviation firsts. He featured on our \$20 bill, and Qantas named a new Airbus A380 after him etc. (Ref Stampboards)



The September Quiz

1. In which country are these structures located?



2. In which year were these stamps issued?



3. Three of these four stamps have a linked theme. Which is the odd stamp and what is the link?

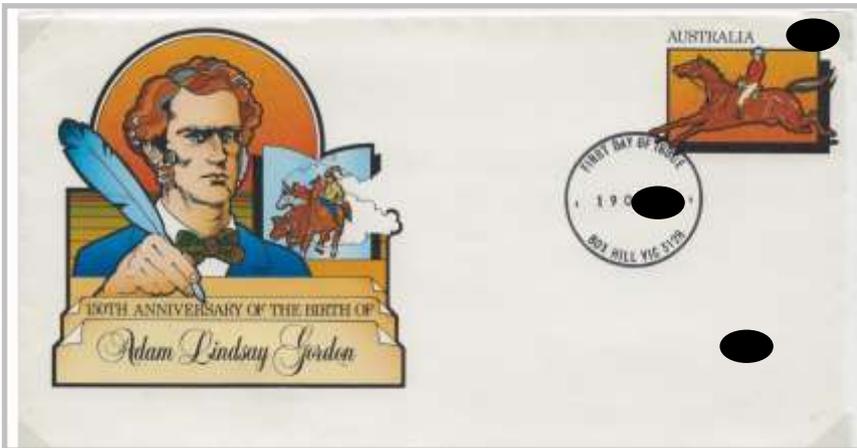


4. In which state would you find?



September Quiz Continues

5. One of these stamps is not a 45c stamp. Which one and what was its value?



6. What was the value of this PSE and when was it issued

7. What was the value of this PSE, what did it commemorate and when was it issued?



8. Which of these countries are south of the equator?