



Philatelic Review Bulletin

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society

This bulletin is protected by copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, or review, as permitted under Copyright Act (Australia), no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission. Inquiries concerning publication, translation or recording rights should be addressed to the President of the Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society.

Produced in Australia by

Wyong & Districts Philatelic Society
5 Glenlake Avenue
Toukley NSW 2263

Editor
Uwe Kruger
Publicity Officer
kruger.uwe@gmail.com

Dear members,

The content of this bulletin aims at informing about our hobby and calendar items relevant to our hobby and club.

It is hoped that errors and omissions are kept to a minimum.

All members and guests are invited to submit articles that they like to share with others. Articles can be short or long and the editor will decide to publish those in one or more than one bulletin. The editor

Contents

Meetings.....	3
Monthly Display	3
Where did it all begin?	3
Publicity Photos	5
Czechoslovakia Corner	9
New Zealand Corner	13
Soccer Corner.....	16

Meetings

All meetings can be found at

[Wyong and District Philatelic Society \(philas.net.au\)](http://Wyong_and_District_Philatelic_Society(philas.net.au))

Evening Meeting:

The **third Wednesday** of the month at
7.00 pm
(at Canton Beach Sports Club).

Daytime Meeting:

The **first Wednesday** of the month at 1.00 pm
(at Masonic Village Centre, Lakehaven).

George V Study Group

The **first Wednesday** of the month following the daytime meeting.

2023 Meeting Dates

Evening meetings at Toukley 7.00 pm 20 December

5 page display

Daytime meetings at Lakehaven 1.00 pm 6 December

Seals, Especially Christmas Seals, Other Additional "Labels" placed on envelopes

Monthly Display

The September display Australia Post Internationals, by Peter Myers brought back memories of times where Australia Post and its customers struggled to comply with the new tax law (GST). We all were impressed with the white lettering on black used in the description of the stamps.

Where did it all begin?

By Richard Peck

In 1972 these slogans appeared on my mail.



I went on to create two slogans on my Neopost 41-D.



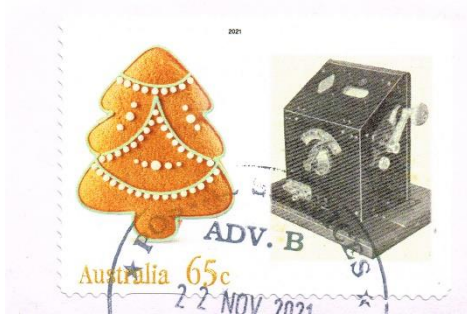
With the advent of P-stamps¹ in 1999 and My Stamps² a decade later I used this facility to publicise images leading up to the centenary of the Australian franking machine/postage meter

¹ Australia Post Stamp Bulletin No 251A, September 1999, page 3

² Australia Post Stamp Bulletin No. 363, February 2020, page 10



in 2027.



BC Low, Father of the Franking Machine in Australia (1968)

Austral Franker (NZ) approved 1927



Some of the slogans used on A1, temporary A1 die and permanent machine.





Universal Midget, approved 1928



Universal Multivalue approved 1936 and part of my museum.



John Dallimore the original "Meter Matter man", W John Webster No.2 (I was No.3) and Ernest Moss, inventor of the franking machine in New Zealand



Blank Neopost die, A1 specimen die and part of my gold medal winning collection.

In most cases my MyStamps were done in one sheet only (10) and most were used up on mail. P-stamps were usually sheets of 20.

Publicity Photos

Photographic enlargements (sometimes called "Bromides") of Pre-Decimal stamps, which seem to have been provided to printed media organisations for the purposes of enhancing newspaper/ magazine articles.

Richard Peck provided the information that they were issued with Aust Stamp Bulletin mailouts, early 50s-70s.

Most have a PMG stamp on the back which confirms actual dimensions for reproduction - refer images below.

Some bromides show pinholes resulting from attachment to display boards (printer? journalist?)

1866 (December)

Queen Victoria Naish design) 2d violet

Since the 1850s, the collodion process with its glass-based photographic plates combined the high quality known from the Daguerreotype with the multiple print options known from the calotype and was commonly used for decades³.

This photographic reproduction comes in the quality of the paper as used for the 1950s photos to later provided to publishers. The editor assumes that the image was used by a journalist for publications purposes or a catalogue production.

2d: (75 mm x 94 mm)

No imprint on back



1953 (23 September)

150th Anniversary of Settlement in Tasmania

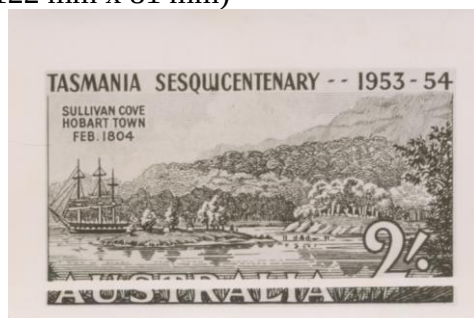
No imprint on back

3 ½ d: (122 mm x 80 mm)



The white stripe across the stamp images appeared as a requirement by the Postmaster General for stamp images used in publications.

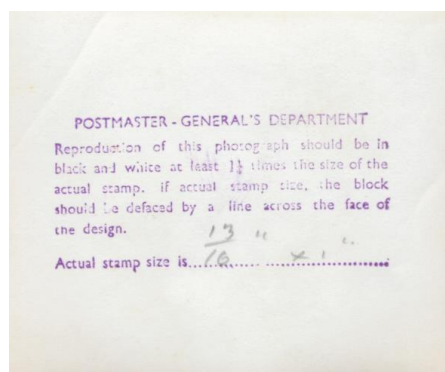
2/-: (122 mm x 81 mm)



1955 (9 March)

Second Queen Elizabeth II Definitive Series

1/0 ½ d: (85 mm x 103 mm)



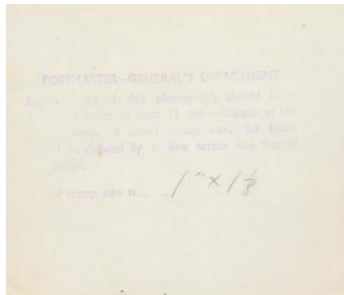
The rubber stamp on the back indicates clearly issued by the Postmaster General. Photographic images without the imprint may indicate creation by others for publication purposes.

1956 (31 October 1956)

Games of the XVI Olympiad staged in Melbourne from November 22 to December 8, 1956

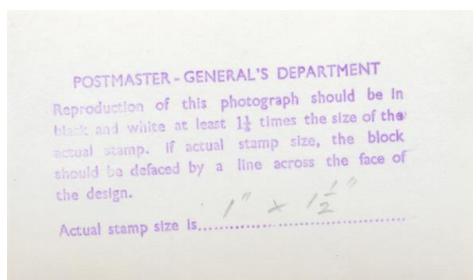
³ Wikipedia

4d: (82 mm x 98 mm)



It should be remembered that a postal increase after the printing of the 3 1/2 d resulted in the destruction of stock held. Few stamps survived and fewer still found their way into the market.

7 1/2 d: (65 mm x 105mm)



As there was no physical torch a rolled-up newspaper was used as model for the design of the 7 1/2 d.



1s: (98 mm x 63 mm)

No imprint on back



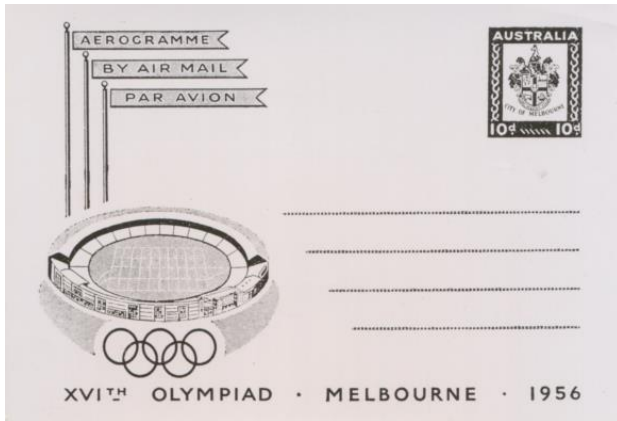
2s: (103mm x 64 mm)

No imprint on back



1956 Aerogramme – 10d: (99 mm x 68 mm)

No imprint on back

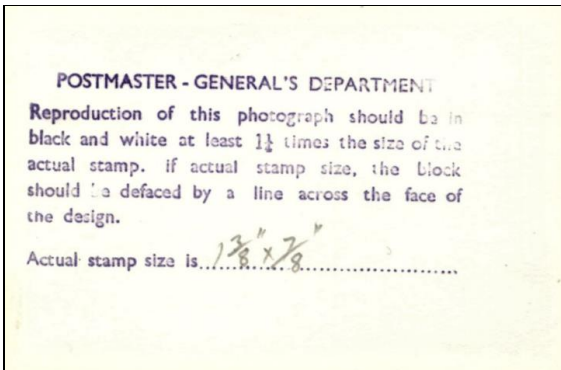


1956 Postmarks used during the Olympic Games, Melbourne

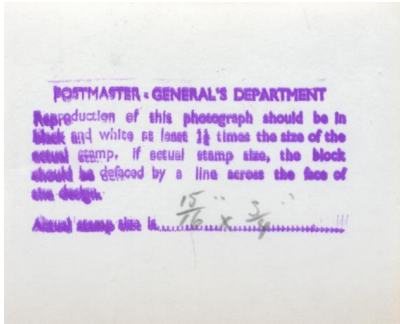
No imprint on back



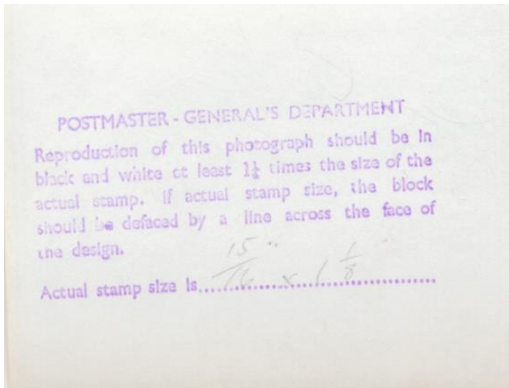
1957 (21 August)
Royal Flying Doctor Service
7d:



1959 (20 May)
Third Queen Elizabeth II Definitive Series
3d: (98 mm x 81 mm)



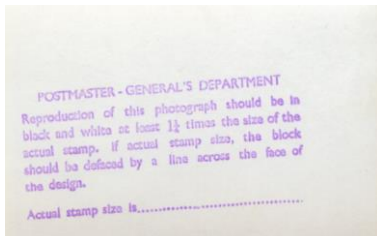
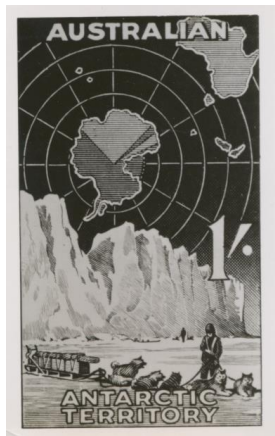
1959 (15 July)
Australian Native Flowers
3/-: (80 mm x 98 mm)
No imprint on back



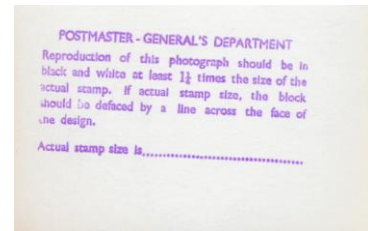
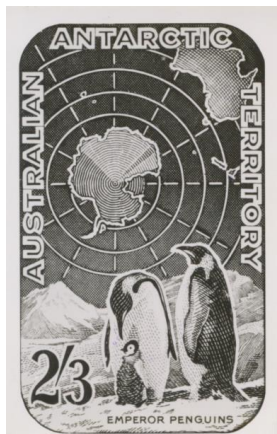
1959 (1 October)
Third Queen Elizabeth II Definitive Series
5d: (84 mm x 98 mm)
No imprint on back



1959 (16 December)
 Australian Antarctic Territory Definitives
 1/- (62 mm x 105 mm)



2/3: (62 mm x 105 mm)



1960 (12 October)
 Commemorating the 100th Melbourne Cup
 5d:



Reference

[Australia Post scarce stamp "Publicity Cards" - 1950s-1970s - STAMPBOARDS - Postage Stamp Chat Board and Stamp Forum](#)

Ace Stamp Auctions

<https://bid.roxburys.com.au/>

[Advanced Search \(abacusauctions.com.au\)](#)

Czechoslovakia Corner

Before World War I came to an end and shortly after people wanted independence and new countries were declared. One of those countries coming out of the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was Czechoslovakia which was declared independent two weeks before the Armistice.

Being independent meant not only a new government, currency, laws but also stamps. However, the whole economy had been geared towards Hungary, from which it now was cut off.

The fledgling country was supported by Britain, France and the USA not only because the population had provided soldiers but form a convenient buffer against advancing Bolshevism.

After the declaration of independence on 28 October 1918 the postal authorities had to produce the country's first stamps.

Czech born in Moravia Alfons Maria Mucha (1860- 1939) had earned worldwide fame as the embodiment of the art nouveau movement. His poster and advertising art is immediately recognisable with its curly flowing lines and pastel colours. He also had produced book illustrations, theatre sets, jewellery, carpets and wallpaper.

Mucha was requested, and gladly accepted, the design of the first postage stamps for Czechoslovakia. However, he only had 24 hours to produce the goods and he did.



For Mucha the Hradcany Castle in Prague was the image chosen as during the dark days of the war Czech people had always looked up to the castle regarding it as a symbol of their hopes for the future.



But Mucha included hearts and peace doves in the design as they allude to hope and renewal. The design also included clusters of five leaves to represent the country's five ethnic cultures. Sunrays shining from behind the castle symbolised the birth of a nation. Given the view of the castle the sun could not rise behind the castle and Mucha himself did not include the sun and rays. Those were added later by the printers.

Production of the stamps was entrusted to the Ceska Graficka Unie (Czech Graphic Union) printing house in Prague, using letterpress.

Over time the stamp design changed and we are now able to differentiate between five different types.

Type 1: with “CESKO”, “POSTA” and “SLOVAKIA”, framing the design, in uncoloured letters.



Type 2: with “CESKO”, “POSTA” and “SLOVAKIA”, framing the design, in coloured letters on uncoloured background.



Type 3: with “CESKO-SLOVENSKA” across the stamp inside a horizontal bar below the central image. The outer frame was changed and “POSTA” became more prominent. The lower left bush was trimmed down.



Type 4: sun removed from the background and the bush filled in.



Type 5: bush removed and building lines completed. Outer frame lines redrawn. The dash between “CESKO-SLOVENSKA” became a dot.



Two different varieties of Type 5 design can be identified.

Type 5a with open spiral.



Type 5b with closed spiral.



It should be noted that none of the stamps issued indicates a currency, only a number (value). At the time of printing the koruna of 100 haleru had not been named as the nation's coinage. Until February 1919 the currency used was the Austrian Heller & Krone. Stamps of the former Austrian Empire remained valid for postage.

The first values issued 18 December 1918 were 5h green and 10h red.

The 3h mauve, 20 h green and 25h blue were issued before the end of the year. Another 16 values up to 1000h were issued between 18 December 1918 and April 1920.

Several subtypes of above five types exist.

It is possible to identify and plate no fewer than 7000 different stamps from the 65 plates that were used of this first issue.

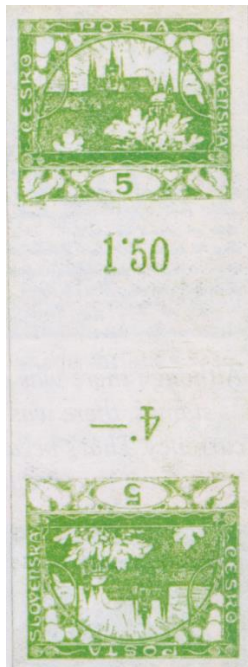
The initially issued stamps were not perforated but exposed to the inventiveness of postmasters who not only used scissors to separate stamps but also sewing machines. Perforations or rouletting by private companies were carried out without authorisation by the postal authorities.

Later issues were line-perforated or comb-perforated and many varieties do exist.

A number of values can be found in a range of shades adding to the difficulty in collecting this issue.

The 25h ultramarine was not only a shade variety but a deliberate choice of colour but never officially issued.

Another field of collection are gutter pairs from six imperforate values of the first design (3h to 30h) In most cases the pairs are tête-bêche but both stamps can be upright as well. Gutter pairs are usually folded through the middle but have been found unfolded. Gutter pairs privately perforated exist.



During the first weeks of issue the stamps had to double as postage dues overprinted 'T', 'D', 'P', 'Porto' or 'Dopatit'.



Stamps overprinted 'Vzore' are specimen stamps required to be sent to the Universal Postal Union. Some examples have appeared on the market.

Material sold as double prints (often on top of other) are printer's waste.

In 1920 three values were overprinted for air mail use on specific routes. The 14kc on 200h was issued for the Prague to Strasbourg flight. The 24kc on 500h was used for the Prague to Warsaw and Prague to Paris flights. The 28kc on 1000h was used for the Prague to London flights. Flights to Warsaw did not happen.



Another overprint in 1920 was a surcharge for the Red Cross.



After World War I both, Czechoslovakia and Poland wanted to incorporate East Silesia. With coal fields and major railway junctions it offered large amounts of tax to be collected. When hostilities flared the Allied Powers intervened. In July 1920 they divided the area. Czech and Polish stamps were issued in East Silesia during the run-up to the partition. Hradcany definitives can be found overprinted 'SO 1920 (Silésie Orientale)'.



Reference: Stamp Magazine; January 2009; pages 42 to 46

New Zealand Corner

The Penny Universal was first issued on New Year's Day, 1901 to commemorate the almost world-wide introduction of 1d postage on ordinary mail.

The design was by G. Bach and engraving by J. A. C. Harrison. Printing recess by Waterlow.

This stamp remaining in use for seven years. The first supply was printed in London, but later printings were made in Wellington. Several plates were used to print from, and these differ from each other as follows: -



- (a) Four o'clock flaw at top right corner. Occurs in all plates but not in the original Waterlow plates
- (b) Pearl at right strong



- (c) Pearl at right weak

- (d) Dot at left and S-shaped ornament unshaded

- (e) S-shaped ornament with one line of shading within

- (f) As above but with line from left pearl to edge of stamp



"Dot" plates comprise (a) and (d). Waterlow plates comprise (a), (b) and (e). Royle plates comprise (a), (c) and (e) and the line in (f) on many stamps but not all.⁴

Group 1

LONDON PRINT

Thinnish paper. Perforations 12-16. Well printed. No watermark. Small dot above top left corner of value tablet. Perforation 11 or 14. Mixed is applied to stamps from sheets which were at first perforated 14 or 14 and 11 compound and either incompletely or defective perforated. These sheets were patched on the back with strips of paper, and re-perforated 11 in those parts where the original perforation was defective.⁵

⁴ Stanley Gibbons

⁵ Stanley Gibbons



Perforated 11 or 14, compound 11 x 14 and also found mixed

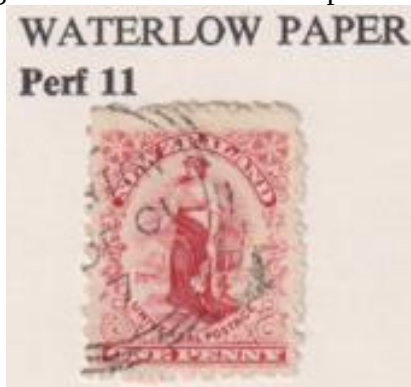


“WATERLOW” PAPER

Thick soft paper, Watermark (hard to see) is a double-lined “NZ (New Zealand) and Star”.



Design not as clear as London print.



COWAN UNWATERMARKED

Medium thick paper, whiter than the watermarked papers above. No dot above value tablet as in London print. Perforations usually are not clean-cut.

Perforated 11 or 14, compound 11 x 14 and also found mixed



Group 2 – all have single-lined N.Z. and star watermark.

COWAN WATERMARKED

No flaw on rosette – all others in this group except the Reserve plate have this flaw. Not as well printed or as bright as Reserve plate.

Perforated 11 or 14, compound 11 x 14 and also found mixed

Watermark upright and inverted. Stamps with sideways inverted watermark show the star to the left of NZ, as seen from back.

“BASTED MILLS” PAPER

Watermark same as above but more easily seen. Paper similar to Waterlow but thinner and hard. Impressions are not as good as earlier plates. Perforations are usually not clean-cut.



Not perforated



RESERVE PLATE

The colour is always rich, deep red. There is a strong inner line in the “spur” ornament below the left rosette. No flaw in right rosette.



The next types all have a flaw consisting of a heavy impression at ‘four o’clock’ on the top right rosette.

DOT PLATES

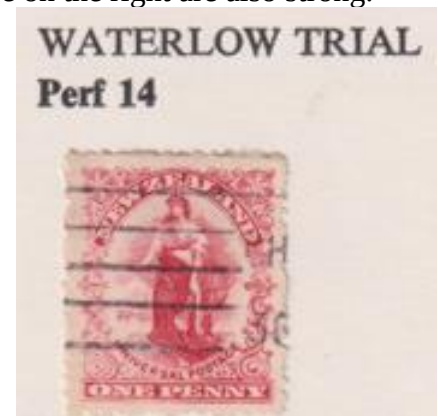
The pearl outside the top left rosette is weak or partly absent. The outer teeth of the “spur” ornament, below the left rosette, are broken. A small dot usually appears in the margin between stamps, halfway down

the side. Very pale impressions, with the rosette flaw, are always from this plate.



WATERLOW TRIAL PLATES

The pearl above the left top rosette is complete and clear. The pearls at the centre of the left frame are all clearly defined and those on the right are also strong.



ROYLE PLATES

Similar to Dot plates but the teeth of the spur are complete and there is an extra line of shading in the spur. The pearl above the top left rosette is incomplete. There is a short line from the outer pearl at the centre of the left frame, extending into the margin. The pearls at left are usually strong, but the ones at right are printed much weaker.



REDRAWN

This is a much stronger design, similar to the 1d Dominion which followed it. The lines on the globe are diagonal, while all others are vertical.



SPECIAL PLATE

A special plate, showing a minute dot between the horizontal rows, was introduced in 1902 to print booklet panes. A special characteristic of the booklet plate was that the pearl in the top left-handed corner was large. Some panes exist with outer edges imperforate.

PERKINS BACON 1907 -1908

Paper: Thin , hard (Cowan)

Perforation: 14 (line)

Print: Recess except ONE PENNY (typo)

The ½ d stamps of this issue have a minute dot in the margin between the stamps not removed by the perforation.

½ d, 3d, 6d

Perforation: 14 x 13, 13 ½ (comb)

½ d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-

Perforation: 14 x 15 (comb)

½ d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-

Typographed papers 1909 – 1930

De La Rue paper is chalk-surfaced and has a smooth finish. The gum is toned and strongly resistant to soaking.

Jones paper is chalk-surfaced and has a coarser texture, is poorly surfaced and the ink tends to peel. The outline of the watermark commonly shows on the surface of the stamp. The gum is colourless or slightly toned and washes off readily.

Cowan paper is chalk-surfaced and has a coarse texture and is white and opaque. The watermark is usually smaller than the 'Jones' paper and is often barely visible.

Wiggins Teape paper is chalk-surfaced and is thin and hard. It has a vertical mesh with a narrow watermark, whereas the other papers have a horizontal mesh and a wider watermark.

Soccer Corner

Australia and New Zealand hosted the FIFA Women's World Cup from 20 July to 20 August 2023.

The earliest known soccer game was played in American cultures about 3000 years ago. It was called Tchatali and the ball was a rock. The losing team's captain was sacrificed.

The first ball game involving kicking took place in China in the 3rd and 2nd century BC and was called cuju. Cuju was played with a round ball (stitched leather stuffed with fur or feathers).

A game called Marn Gook was played by Aboriginal Australians and early settlers

described it as a game involving primarily kicking a ball made by encased leaves or roots.

Other varieties of the game have been reported from Greece where the ball was made by shreds of leather filled with hair.

In the 12th century soccer was popular in England mostly played on meadows or roads.

The earliest postmark with a reference to soccer is from Uruguay dated 28 July 1924.



RICOMENDADAS / MONTEVIDEO
VRVGVAY / CAMPEON MVNDIAL / DE
FOOTBALL

The Australian Philatelic Bulletin of June 1956 announced the 52 “distinctive pictorial postmarkers” (hand cancels) to be used at the temporary post offices and press acceptance points. Designed by A. Quinn, L. Coles and J. Hay, artists of the Postmaster-General’s Department. The postmarkers were manufactured by the firm of H. C. Horton of Malvern, Victoria. The soccer postmarker was designated No 25 and allocated to The Olympic Park mobile post office. This post office was situated just outside the park, in Swan Street, because the park itself had restricted access. The PO was open for the period of the Games, 22 November until 8 December, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.



Specialists note that for this postmark the ‘V’ in NOV’ is sometimes missing.

There were no official First Day Covers using this postmarker but all cachet makers, at the time, issued covers using the distinctive pictorial postmarkers and it is a challenge to obtain complete sets.

Aerogrammes

Two types of aerogrammes have been noted:

Aerogramme for Competitors

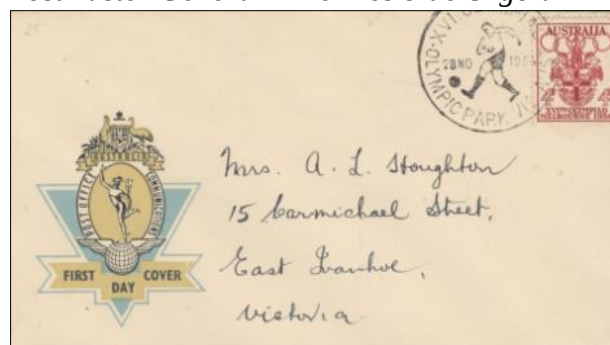


There are indications that this aerogramme was printed by the Postmaster Generals Department for the use by athletes and was sold at the Olympic Village Post office. However, once the official aerogramme was issued the above was withdrawn.

Official Aerogramme



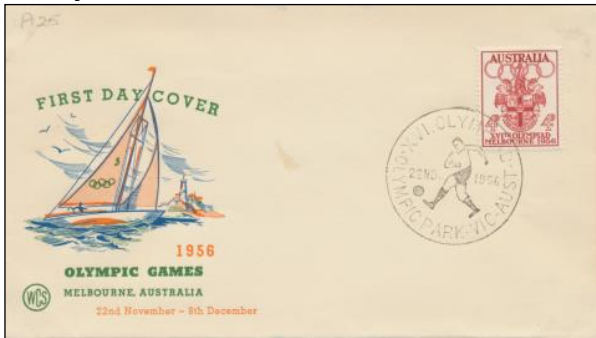
Postmaster General – Hermes blue & gold



The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria

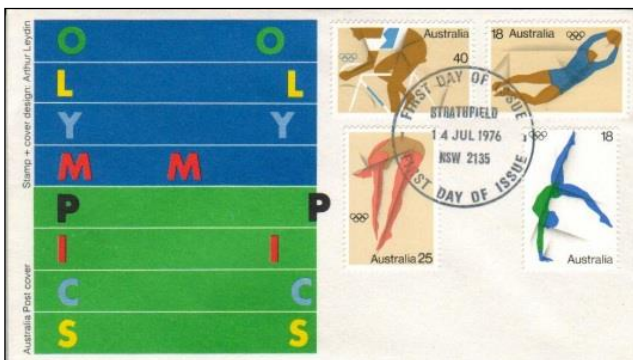


Wesley Cover Service

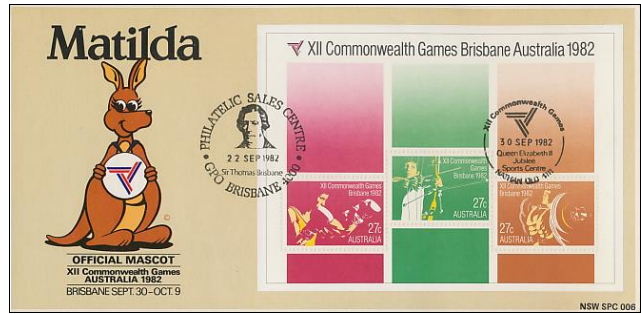


Stamps

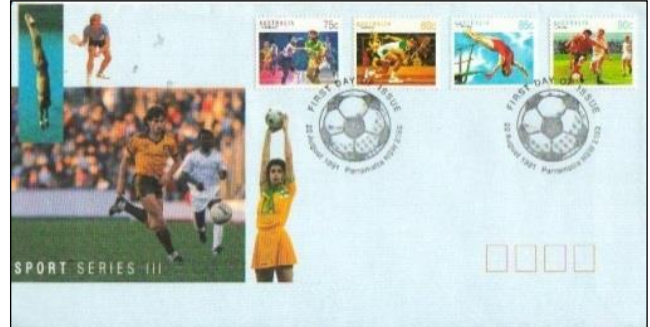
The earliest Australian stamp issue, in respect to soccer, was the set of stamps issued for the Olympic Games in Montreal issued 14 July 1976.



The first reference to the Matildas dates back to the Commonwealth Games 1982



First Day Cover issued by Australia Post



First Day Cover issued by Wesley Cover Service (WCS)



In 1989 Australia Post issued on the 13 February 1989 Sport Series 1, Definitives (2c, 3c, 39c, 70c). The Sydney First Day of issue postmark (36 mm x 39 mm) used included symbols badminton, tennis and soccer. The postmark was issued as machine and hand-postmark.





The 4th “Suncorp” North Queensland Games were held in Mackay from the 13 to 16 April 1990. Ten postmark (66 mm x 34 mm) were issued of which one shoed the word “Soccer”



It took until 1991 for the next soccer related stamp in Sport Series III issued 22 August 1991.



The first issue was printed (by Leigh-Mardon) Harrison and the reprint had cream gum.

On the 9 May 2006 Australia Post issued one set and two miniature sheets relating to soccer (FIFA WORLD CUP GERMANY 2006). The hand postmark was 34.5 mm x 35 mm and the machine postmark had a diameter of 38 mm.

First Day covers issued by Australia Post:



First Day Cover issued by Wesley Cover Service (WCS):



Booklet:



Paris Stamp Fair overprint:



The Australian Legends of Football stamps were issued 20 January 2012 as sheet stamps but also as peel & stick stamps. Mark Schwarzer OAM, the former Australian goalkeeper was included in the issued stamp set. He represented Australia at international level from 1993 to 2013, and was selected for both the 2006 and 2010 FIFA World Cups.

Australia Post:

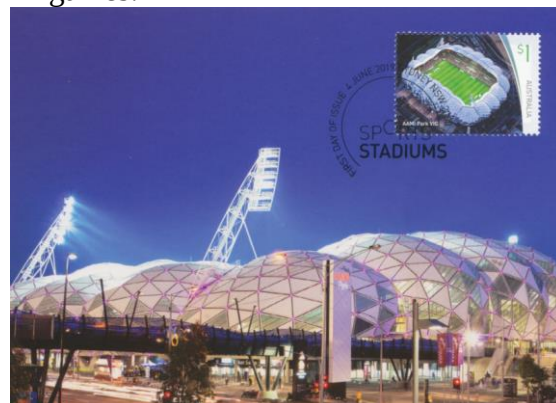


Wesley Cover Service (WCS) – booklet sheet:



Sports Stadiums stamps were issued on the 4 June 2019. At the time of release most of the stadiums shown were used for football games

and not soccer. However, during the FIFA 2023 games some of the stadiums were used for the FIFA games.



The Centenary of the Men's National Football Team commemorative stamp issue was released on the 19 July 2022.



The Matildas MyStamps issue 25 October 2022 was somewhat hidden in the AP Stamp Bulletin No 379 , page 43.

