

NEWSLETTER OF THE ORANGE COIN & STAMP CLUB FOR 24th FEBRUARY 2026

#279

Still our 60th Year



Back to our 2011 Spring Fair auction at the Kenna Hall: - the stamp auctioneer was the late Norm Binns. On his right is stamp auctioneer and foundation member, Col Davidson. When more outside dealers came in the following years, they were not supportive of having an auction. They said it interfered with their sales.

Our web-site is <https://orangecoinsandstamps.org/>

The current Club meeting is on this Tuesday 24th February 2026 at 7.30pm.

Our next Mini-fair is on Saturday morning 7th March 2026 9-12, at the Orange Cultural Centre.

The next night meeting after the February one, is on Tuesday 31st March 2026

The Club normally meets on the last Tuesday of each month (except January). Our mini-fair is on the first Saturday of each month (except January).

The Orange Club anticipates holding two 2-day coin & stamp shows at the Orange High School Hall in 2026 – Expo on 23rd and 24th May 2026 and our Spring Fair in October/November.



Our meetings and the monthly fair are held in the Orange Cultural Centre building Sale St, Orange. It's the building that used to be a school. It's on the right hand side as you enter the Woolworths Car Park.

ORANGE COIN & STAMP EXPO IS ON 23rd and 24th MAY 2025.

Our main 2-day show of the year, Orange Coin & Stamp Expo, at the Orange High School Hall is scheduled for Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th May 2026.

OUR ANNUAL CHRISTMAS IN FEBRUARY & 60th ANNIVERSARY DINNER

It all happened on 4th February 2026. The only thing to report was that members and their partners had a great time.

DATES FOR 2026

Orange Coin & Stamp Club, February 24th 2026 meeting, 7.30pm at the Orange Cultural Centre.

Orange Coin & Stamp Club mini-fair, Saturday 7th March 2026, 9 to 12ish, at the Orange Cultural Centre.

Petersham Stamp Coin & Banknote Fair, 29th March 2026, at Petersham Town Hall. Crystal St, Petersham

Orange Coin & Stamp Club, March 31st
2026 meeting, 7.30pm at the Orange Cultural Centre.

Orange Coin & Stamp Club mini-fair, Easter
Saturday 4th April 2026, 9 to 12ish, at the Orange Cultural Centre

Wodonga Stamp Fair, Saturday 11th April
2026, 9-3, at 15 Havelock St, Wodonga VIC 3690

Orange Coin & Stamp Club, 28th April
2026 meeting, 7.30pm at the Orange Cultural Centre.

Orange Coin & Stamp Club mini-fair,
Saturday 2nd May 2026, 9 to 12ish, at the Orange Cultural Centre

Wagga Stamp & Coin Fair, May 16th & 17th
2026, Sturt Public School, White Avenue, Koorringal (a Wagga suburb),

Orange Club's Orange Coin & Stamp Expo, Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th May 2026 at the Orange High School Hall, Woodward St, Orange.

Rockhampton Club's Stamp Fair, Saturday
13th June 2026, 9-3; at Fox Hall, Gladstone Rd, Rockhampton Qld

Bendigo Stamp Fair, 29th August 2026, 9.30-2.30, St Andrews Uniting Church Hall, 24 Myers St, Bendigo.

OUR SPRING FAIR 2025 COIN & STAMP DEALERS - PLEASE KEEP SUPPORTING THEM IN 2026

- **M.R. Roberts' Wynyard Coins, 3** Barrack St Sydney 2000; Ph (02) 9299 2047 & Fax (02) 9290 3710 Their e-mail address is sales@wynyardcoins.com
- **Orange Stamps & Coins** (Howard Lyons), PO Box 9288, Orange, 2800;

Mobile 0427 107 554 Phone/fax (02) 6362 2368, E-mail: -
howard.lyons@bigpond.com
Buying and Selling – Stamps, Coins, Banknotes, Accessories, etc.

- **Phil & Win Morehouse, Bankstown.** NSW 2200 Ph: (02)9707 4087, New e-mail is: -
phillipmorehouse401@gmail.com
- **Top End Coins:** Les Robinson, P.O. Box 381, Nelson Bay. 2315 Phone: 0455 660
email: topendcoins@gmail.com
- **Peter Neville Stamps.** Orange. Phone 0400754209
peternevillestamps@gmail.com or www.ebay.com/str/stampsorangens
- **Larry's Bullion** (Glenn Deveigne), silver bullion bought and sold; phone 0458262302,
stillafriend2025@gmail.com

TURN YOUR STAMPS INTO CASH! GET SOME PAGES READY FOR THE CLUB'S EXCHANGE BOOK

Colin needs coin and stamp pages for the next stamp circuit book and the next coin/note circuit books

Colin can be contacted direct at Email: ptilinopus1@bigpond.com Ph: 63690634.

ITEMS FOR THIS NEWSLETTER AND CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CLUB

Items for this newsletter are always required. You do not have to be a member of the Orange Club. They need to be posted to the Editor, Derek Dolstra, who is also the secretary at the Club's

postal address: -PO Box 9113, ORANGE 2800 or better still e-mailed in Word format (pictures as jpg files) to: - ddolstra@bigpond.net.au or Phone 02 63 614 872.



3 Barrack St Sydney 2000

Ph (02) 9299 2047 & Fax (02) 9290 3710
remains the same. Their e-mail address is
sales@wynyardcoins.com



Orange Coin & Stamp Club Inc's

2026 – Coin & Stamp Expo is on

Saturday, 23rd May 2026

From 9am to 3pm

& Sunday 24th May, 2026

From 9am to 2pm

At the

Orange High School Hall,

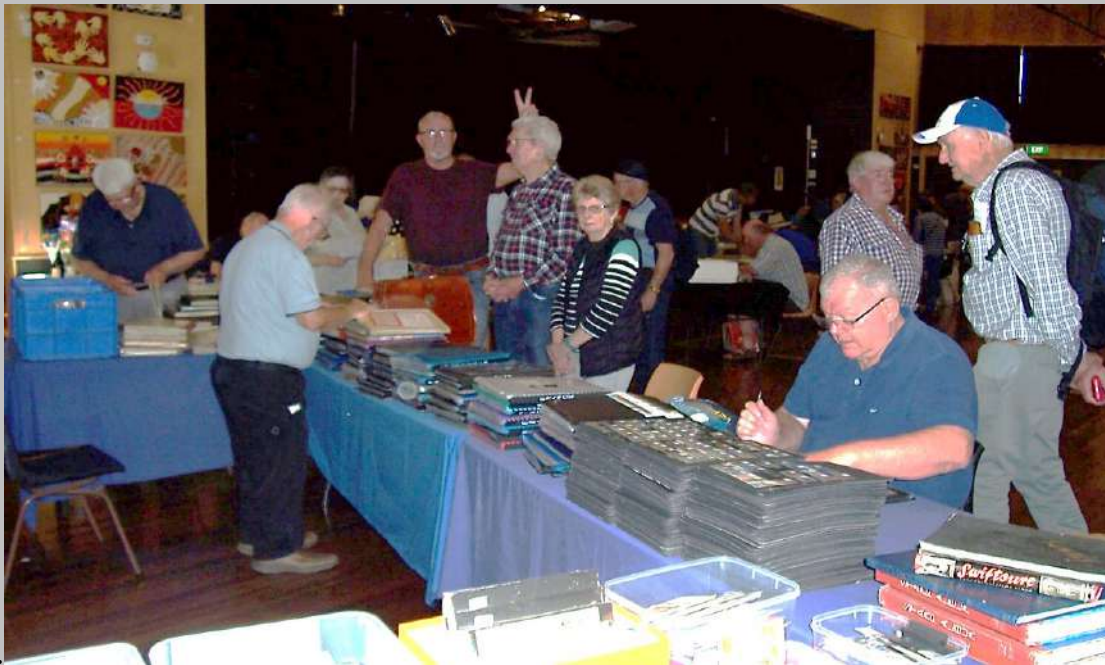
Cnr Summer and Woodward Streets, Orange

**NSW dealers will be offering a range of Australian & World
stamps, coins & accessories.**

Buying and Selling

Competitive stamp & coin displays

Admission \$2, accompanied children free



Things were busy at Phil. & Win. Morehouse's tables at our 2025 Spring Fair on 20th November 2025.



Another image, above, from our **2011 Spring Fair** at the Kenna Hall. It was a quiet Saturday afternoon. Here Howard Lyons is serving customers. Further down is the late Dave McAlister a member from Cowra.

Other dealers our 2011 Spring Fair included Alf & Karen Clark, John Pearson, Leo Jakimow, Jane Sylvester from East Orange LPO, M.R. Roberts' Wynyard Coin Centre, the late Wendy Stoker and Norm Binns.

BLAST FROM THE PAST NO 35 *WITH “Simpy”*

I was a foundation subscriber to the *Australian Stamps Professional* magazine and found many interesting articles over the years. The Late John Leah was the first editor and I have sourced the following from their magazines.

No 78: Interesting articles included – PNG Mail during World War II by Hans Proebsting, Privilege envelopes used by Australian troops during World Wars I and II by Neil Cornish, Alternative NZ Post by David Miner and Zululand by Ashley Cotter-Cairns.

There were full page, colour advertisements for AEROPEX '19 in Adelaide and the Sydney Stamp & Coin Expo held at a sports stadium in Hurstville.

No 79: Martin Walker has an article titled “FAMOUS FLIGHTS ON THE ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA AIR ROUTE”.

Another item was “THE PENNY POST THE STORY OF A GREAT REFORM PART 5” CONTAINING EXCERPTS FROM THE 1881 ILLUSTRATED BOOK “Epochs and episodes of history” by Ward, Lock and Company Ltd.

No 80: There was a book review of “Australasian Crash Mail and Mail from Other incidents Volume Two: 1931-1035” by Brian Pearce.

A total of sixteen pages were devoted to AEROPEX '19 in Adelaide.

No 81: Once again, a range of interesting items including: Australia's Pigeon Posts by Martin Wheeler, Dispersing a Stamp Collection (Les Molnar) and How the Cocos Islands spawned the shortest-lived airmail rates ever (Brian Pearce).

Full-page advertisers included Phoenix Auctions, Abacus Auctions, Sandafayre, The Stamp People (UK), Edlins of Canberra & Yass, Jersey Post and Rennicks Publications.

No 82: There was a full-page advertisement for CANBERRA STAMPSHOW 2020.

Postal stationery was featured in an article by Andrew Brockett entitled “WWII POSTAL STATIONERY – PART 11 SALVOS WITH THE FORCES” with numerous illustrations.

Peter Bond contributed an article “CINDERELLA MEETS COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS” and Neil Cornish with “AUSTRALIAN PRIVATELY MANUFACTURED FORMULAR AIRLETTERS AND AEROGRAMMES”.

No 83: The first article concerned Australian Rocket Mail by Kerrie Dougherty.

A topical item was “COLLECTING IN THE TIME OF A PANDEMIC” (Covid 19) by Les Molnar.

Peter Bond contributed with “COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS ON REGISTERED COVERS”.

No 84: Two items caught my eye – “Kiwis in the Middle East” by Andrew Brockett and “DEVONPORT STAMP AND COLLECTABLES CLUB INC.”. The latter was a 1½ page item summarising what the club is all about, the activities it undertakes and attempts to modernise the club.

No 85: Pages 4 - 8 announced STAMPEX “the world’s first 24 hour international online stamp show officially sponsored by Spink.” From 1 -3 October 2020.

Articles included “*Tasmanian Commemorative Postmarks 1894 - 1980*” by Peter Bond and “*Nurses, Nursing and Postage Stamps*” by Marilyn Gendek

Auction Report by Phoenix Auctions reported on the sale of the Large Gold Medal collection of Australian kangaroos formed by Peter O'Rourke. A £2 black and rose Kangaroo stamp with JBC monogram sold for \$120,800.

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It's a cold Saturday morning on **2nd August 2012**. This was our first, “experimental” mini-fair at the new (and current) venue at the Orange Cultural Centre. They had sold off our previous venue at the no-longer-extant Orange Arcade. A rugged-up Howard Lyons and Tony Read are dealing with the non-member visitors. Wendy Stoker had a table there too.

It had become a much larger operation by 2026.

PINDARI DAM NSW 2361

The construction of Pindari dam commenced in 1967 and was completed in 1969. The Pindari Dam is a concrete-faced rock-fill dam on the New South Wales branch of the Severn River, and is located approximately 58 kilometres north of Inverell, on the upper reaches of the river, within the Border Rivers region. The dam was built by Citra Australia Limited under contract to the New South Wales Water Department of Land and Water Conservation.



Facing the rock-fill dam with concrete, September 1968.

The original dam wall height was 85 metres and was 954 metres long. It was heightened in 2021.

Citra built a construction village just below the wall of the dam.



The Citra construction camp in the foreground of the near-completed dam.

The **Pindari Dam Post Office** opened on 28th February 1969 to serve the construction village. It closed on 28th February 1969.

The Pindari Dam was officially opened on 21st March 1969 by the premier, Robert Askin.



A 2021 aerial view upstream of Pindari Dam showing the new, taller wall and nearly full reservoir which can store 312,000 megalitres, more than eight times its original size. This work didn't require a post office.

PINDARI DAM NSW 2361

PINDARI DAM TYPE 3F(i) DATE-STAMP

Hopson and Tobin (1998) only recorded a single date of use (4th December 1967) for the Type 3F(i) date-stamp used at Pindari Dam



1968 COVER POSTED FROM PINDARI DAM TO MUMBIL

The plain cover, above, was posted to Mr T.E. Whittingham, from Pindari Dam to his home in Mumbil NSW 2815, on 1st April 1968.

The cover shows three impressions of the Type 3F(i), 3½mm-diameter (arcs 3mm,4mm), "PINDARI DAM / -1AP68 / NSW-AUST" date-stamp, cancelling a 3c slate-green *Queen Elizabeth II* stamp, and a 2c olive-green *Queen Elizabeth* stamp, both of 14th February 1966.

AN INTERESTING QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE HALF-CROWN OF 1887

Michael Brough spoke to the January 2026 Club meeting about his 1887 silver Queen Victoria Jubilee half-crown coin.

He said it “stood out” from among a group of silver coins he had purchased. The design seemed very elaborate, he noted – a lot of elements were “squeezed in”.



Queen Victoria wearing her ‘small crown’

The Royal Mint, he said, had up-dated the design for Queen Victoria’s Jubilee. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great fanfare throughout the Empire on 20th and 21st June 1887 to mark the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession on 20 June 1837.

A number of coins were issued in 1887 to mark the Jubilee.

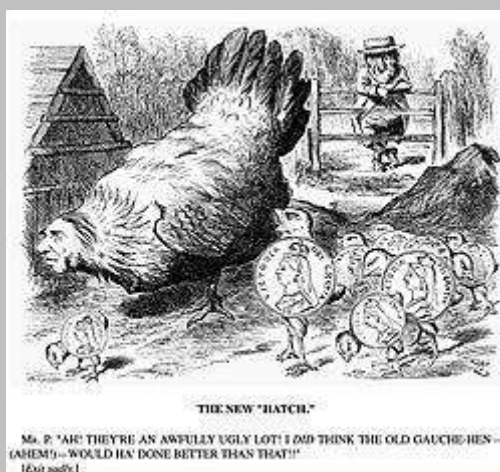


Proof set of the 1887 Jubilee coins

Coins included a gold £5 piece, a double gold sovereign, a gold sovereign, a gold half-sovereign, a silver crown, a silver double florin, a silver half-crown, a silver florin, a silver shilling, a 4d groat, a silver threepence and a set of Maundy coinage



The obverse of these coins (and the Maundy coins) featured an image of *Queen Victoria* by Joseph Boehm. It replaced the Wyon image of the 1870's. The Boehm image was placed on silver and gold coins beginning in 1887. However, the depiction of Victoria wearing a crown that was seen as too small was widely mocked, and was replaced in 1893.



Punch magazine satirised the Jubilee coin issues of June 1887. They were disappointed at the ugliness at the offspring of "Gauche-hen (Goschen). George (later Viscount) Goschen was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1887.

The obverse shows the (small) crowned bust of Queen Victoria facing left. Victoria is shown wearing veil over back of crown, ribbon and *Star of the Garter*, pearl necklet and pendant; around, VICTORIA DEI. GRA. BRITT. REG. The artist Thomas Brock, who used Boehm's design) is shown as a "TB" in the field just below the bust.

The official release date of the Jubilee coins was initially set for 21 June, the date on which the queen's Golden Jubilee was to be celebrated. Since this day had been proclaimed a bank holiday, the release date was changed to 20 June, on which date the coins were to be conveyed from the Royal Mint to the Bank of England and there used to fill orders from London banks.

Leonard Wyon (1826-1891), the eldest son of chief engraver, William Wyon (1795-1851) produced the die. The designer of the reverse of the silver half-crown coin was Thomas Brock. . Wyon also engraved the dies for the other gold and silver Jubilee coinage, including the half-crown. Jean Baptiste Merlen designed some of the other coins.



Michael noted the complexity of the design of the reverse. He also noted that dies would have been expensive to replace.

Within an inner circle of beads, a crowned, spade-shaped shield is shown. This is divided into four quarters. These show the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland. They are circled by the *Collar of the Order of the Garter*. Inside the Garter is the motto "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE". Between the Garter and the rim is the text "BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID: DIF". The Designer and engraver just manages to squeeze in by the figure of *St George and dragon* on the base of the Collar, dividing the year into two segments.

The 14.05gram silver half-crown coin has a 925 sterling silver composition. It is 32.3mm in diameter.

Only 1,438,046 silver half-crowns were issued in 1887. Jubilee-issue half-crown designs continued to be issued until 1892. The minting of half-crown coins was discontinued in 1970.



The reverse of an 1892, Jubilee-design half-crown

STAMP ADVENTURES IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Geoff Edwards spoke to the Club's January 2026 meeting of his philatelic adventures in the Central African Republic. It had just changed its name from the Central African Empire.



In 1980 he crossed the Umbangi River from Zaire into the capital, Bangui.



He went to the main post office to collect mail. He found that he had to pay a tax on it – and was given stamps to show payment.



It was once a French colony under the name of Ubangi-Shari. The French colonial administration issued French postage stamps overprinted Ubangi-Shari, between 1915 and 1931: -



These stamps are highly collectible.

French remains the official language, with Sango, a Ngbandi-based creole language, as the national and co-official language.

After gaining independence from France in 1960, the Central African Republic (CAR) was ruled by a series of autocratic leaders, including Jean-Bedel Bokassa. After seizing power in the Saint-Sylvestre coup d'état on 1st January 1976.



In 1976 he established the Central African Empire. He became emperor for life, reigning as Bokassa I until his overthrow in a coup on 21st September 1979. Bokassa's self-proclaimed imperial title did not achieve international diplomatic recognition. Following his overthrow, the C.A.R. was restored under his predecessor, David Dacko.

Geoff said when he visited in 1980, the economy was a “basket case”.

The Central African Republic is still one of the World's poorest countries. As of 2023, according to the Human Development Index the country had the third-lowest level of human development (191 out of 193 countries). The country had the second-lowest inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (164th out of 165 countries). The Central African Republic is also estimated to be the unhealthiest country, as well as the worst country to be in for young people.

The Australian Government advises against travel there, due to the dangerous security situation and the threat of terrorism, kidnapping and violent crime. The *Central African Republic Bush War* began in 2004 and, despite a peace treaty in 2007 and another in 2011, civil war resumed in 2012





In his trial in absentia, Bokassa was tried and sentenced to death. He returned to the C.A.R. in 1986 and was put on trial for treason and murder. In 1987, the jury did not decide on the charges of cannibalism because of a general amnesty, but found him guilty of the murder of schoolchildren and other crimes. The resulting death sentence was later commuted to life in solitary confinement, but he was freed in 1993.

Geoff Edwards showed two covers posted from the Central African Republic that showed 4 types of stamps.

The Central African Republic is a country where the stamps issues are produced by a philatelic firm based in New York. The range of designs is truly huge – mainly thematics - whose main sales are to North American & French collectors and for C.T.O. packets. Very few (or none) of the stamps were sold in the Central African Republic.



Geoff also mentioned that there was a limited issue set of gold-plated stamps from the Coronation set - he bought the last 2 sets for \$12.50 – but they never appeared in the *Stanley Gibbons' Stamps of the World*.

Apparently, large numbers of Central African Republic (CAR) gold-plated or gold-foil postage stamps, often souvenir-style, were issued throughout the late 20th and early 21st centuries. These stamps, featuring topics like aviation, space, and famous personalities, are frequently sold as "Mint Never Hinged" (MNH) sets for thematic collectors. They were often produced by or in collaboration with companies like PROPHILA.

PRINCESS DIANA'S 21ST BIRTHDAY The Crown Agents Stamp Issues

At the January 2026 meeting Derek Dolstra showed the 18 stamp sets produced by the Crown Agents to mark the unfortunate Princess Diana's 21st Birthday on 1st July 1982.

The wedding to Charles was on 29th July 1981, only a year previously. Princess Diana's wedding and the P.R. campaign prior to the wedding provided lots of photographic images that were used in these stamp issues. Each issue also included the 21st Birthday official portrait and the coat of arms of the 18 participating colonies and territories.



Official 21st Birthday portrait taken on 27th January 1982.

None of the stamps are hugely valuable, but they represent a mile-stone in our own experience of history

Here are 2 pages from the 18-page display; -

H.R.H. The Princess of Wales 21st Birthday 1st July 1982

Crown Agents Stamp Issues

SWAZILAND

Issued 1st July 1982. Printed by W.S. Cowells Ltd. Perf 14.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 5c | Swaziland's Coat of Arms |
| 20c | Princess Diana leaved Eastleigh Airport |
| 50c | Prince Charles & Diana, Princess of Wales with Prince William |
| 10r | Diana, Princess of Wales's formal portrait |



H.R.H. The Princess of Wales 21st Birthday 1st July 1982

Crown Agents Stamp Issues

ST HELENA

Issued 1st July 1982. Printed by Format International Security Printers, perf 13½.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 7p | St Helena's Coat of Arms |
| 11p | Prince Charles & Diana at Balmoral, in autumn, 1981 |
| 29p | Diana in her Wedding Dress at Buckingham Palace, 29 July 1981 |
| 55p | Diana, Princess of Wales's formal portrait |



Non-Commonwealth (and even some Commonwealth) countries, from North Korea to the Middle East, also produced a gamut of forgettable 21st Birthday commemoration stamps. They mostly featured poor designs – and looked “tacky”.



Our “old friend” the imperturbable Central African Republic, above, and Mauretania, below: -



Diana died on 31st August 1997. Her death was commemorated by some even “tackier” from these countries.

A SILVER SARACEN DENIER COIN OF LOUIS OF HUNGARY

Louis I of Hungary (ruled 1342–1382) issued silver denier coins, often featuring an “African head” (or *Saracen*) design, during his reign. These small medieval, typically 0.3–0.5g coins (often called *denarius saracenus*), show a head facing left on the obverse and a double cross on the reverse.



This, hammered, small silver coin was only about 14mm in diameter. It was minted between 1373 and 1382 at Breda.



The obverse shows an African head facing left.
The Latin script reads: - "+ **MONETA LODOVICI**", "Money of Lajos"



The reverse shows a rimmed double cross dividing the mint mark.
It shows the Latin script "+ **REGIS hVNGARIE**", meaning King of Hungary.

Denier coins of other designs were also produced by the Imperial Hungarian Mint in Buda:-



The one, above, was minted between 1358 and 1371. The obverse shows the Árpád-Anjou shield; three lilies around. The reverse shows *St. László* standing, holding halberd in right hand.



King Louis 1 of Hungary

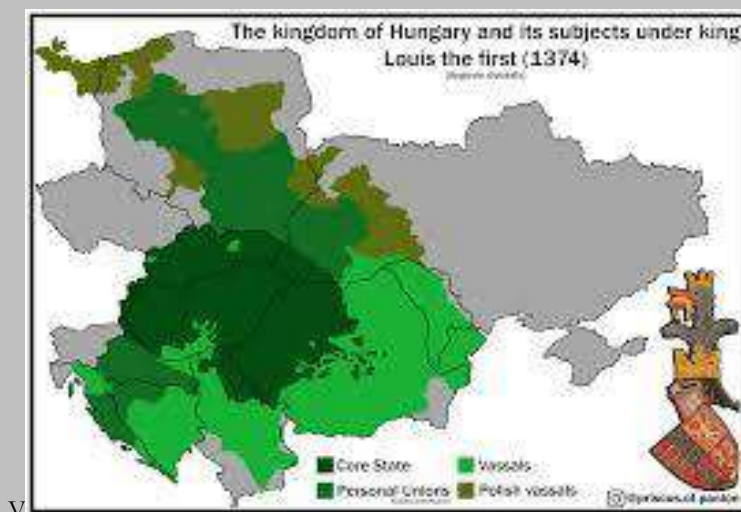
King Louis I was regarded as the most powerful of all the Hungarian monarchs. He was also known as *Louis the Great*, *Nagy Lajos* in Croatian, *Ludovit Velky* in Slovak, and *Ludowik Wegierski* in Polish. He was King of Hungary and Croatia from 1342 and King of Poland from 1370 until his death in 1382.

In 1346 the Venetian Republic trounced King Louis' troops at Zara in Croatia, a port city under Hungarian protection. The next Louis he led his troops against

the Kingdom of Naples. He occupied Naples but had to leave after the arrival of the Black Death.

In something like the *Magna Carta*, a 'charter of liberties', called the *Golden Bull* was signed in 1351. It entailed that the estates of nobles could be inherited by the male line. They couldn't be divided. The land reverted to the Crown if there were no heirs. Serfs had to pay their masters one-ninth of their produce.

King Louis's 2nd war against the Venetian Republic, of 1357 and 1358 had more success than the first one. Most of the Dalmatian towns went to Hungary. He defeated the Turks in northern Bulgaria.



Hungary in 1374. Dark green shows the "core" of the kingdom. Light green shows vassal states. Khaki shows Polish vassal states.



Picture depicting King Louis I defeating the Ottomans and the vow to establish Mariazell Abbey

When King Cassimir III of Poland died with no sons, Louis was named as successor. Louis's wife and queen was Cassimir's daughter. His coronation as King of Poland was in November 1730.

In a 3rd war against the Venetian Republic in 1381 he conquered the rest of Dalmatia.

King Louis I died in 1382.

From information & coin supplied by Tony Read

