



**New Zealand  
new & up  
coming  
issues**

**ANZAC 2016  
out April  
6th**



Royal mail issued a mini sheet for the 90th Birthday of the Queen, and so will we



**The first postal systems in the Ancient world** The first credible claim for the development of a real postal system comes from Ancient Persia., The best documented attributes the invention to the Persian King Cyrus the Great (550 BC), who mandated that every province in his kingdom would organize reception and delivery of post to each of its citizens. He also negotiated with neighbouring countries to do the same and had roads built from the city of Post in Western Iran all the way up to the city of Hakha in the East. Mail may not have been the primary mission of this postal service, however. The role of the system as an intelligence gathering apparatus is well documented. The Persian system worked on stations (called Chapar-Khaneh), where the message carrier (called Chapar) would ride to the next post, whereupon he would swap his horse with a fresh one, for maximum performance and delivery speed.



Herodotus described the system in this way: **"It is said that as many days as there are in the whole journey, so many are the men and horses that stand along the road, each horse and man at the interval of a day's journey; and these are stayed neither by snow nor rain nor heat nor darkness from accomplishing their appointed course with all speed!"**

The abridged verse prominently features on New York's James Farley Post Office,

-In June 1913 the PO issued 4 high value stamps for King George V. Designed by Bertram Mackennal and engraved by JAC Harrison the design featured Britannia holding a shield displaying the Union Jack while standing on a chariot being pulled by stylised seahorses and a large round portrait of the King. For a specialised collection there is plenty to save for here - taking the lowest value 2/6 only, the 1st printing was in 1913 by Waterlow in deep sepia brown and sepia brown; then in 1915, by De la Rue, in yellow-brown, deep yellow brown and again in sepia; in 1918, Bradbury Wilkinson & Co in olive-brown, chocolate olive brown, reddish brown and pale brown. Finally all 4 were re issued in 1934 after being re engraved by and printed by Waterlow using a different watermark. In addition to this there are the following watermark variations, inverted, reversed, inverted AND reversed. So far ONE STAMP has 10 documented colour variations and 16 watermark variations. Add the 3 re-entries (fixing engraving mistakes) and many variations.





**Hong Kong Post** has been releasing stamp sheetlets showcasing Mainland Scenery since 2002 to introduce the natural grandeur and cultural heritage in China. To mark the conclusion of the series, HK Post issued "No10: The Complete Mainland Scenery Series" stamp sheetlet embedded with the 9 previous stamps to capture all ten mainland scenes in the series.

Province, the Hukou Waterfall is the greatest Racing through the 250-m wide Jinshan Gorge, low River squeeze abruptly into a width of only there, the waters plunge into a 30-metre deep being poured the derivation pot). **No. 2: Suzhou** - The layout of resizhou with the west. Ponds parts: living circular ponds in the north. ly built as an bers of the Academy is showcase the **antang Bore** -



**The ten mainland scenes in the series are:**

**No. 1: Hukou Waterfall** - Situated near Mount Longwang, in Ji County, Shanxi yellow waterfall in the world. the broad waters of the Yel- 50 metres at Hukou. From rocky hole, just like water from a teapot. This explains of Hukou (the spout of a tea- **The Master-of-Nets Garden**, Garden boasts the classic dences of aristocrats in Su-

living quarters lying in the east and the garden in the are the centre of the Garden, which is divided into five quarters in the east, amusement areas in the south, in the centre, internal gardens in the west and libraries **No. 3: The Chen Clan Academy, Guangzhou** - Original-ancestral shrine and a Confucian academy for mem- Chen clan living in Guangdong Province, The Chen Clan preserved as The Guangdong Folk Art Museum to handicrafts and folk art of the region. . **No. 4: The Qi-** The Qiantang Bore has long been recognised as one of

the most spectacular in the world. It is a unique wave system brought along by the pull of the moon and the sun on entering funnel-shaped Hangzhou Bay estuary. **No. 5: Mount Taishan** - Mount Taishan acquired its name during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 - 476 BC). Rising abruptly from the vast North China Plain (Central Shandong Province), it was formed some 2.4 billion years ago and is famed for its towering grandeur and dignified beauty. **No. 6: Shilin, Kunming** - The spectacular karst terrain of Shilin, the Stone Forest, is the result of weathering and erosion over some 270 million years. This awe-inspiring landscape spans 350 square kilometres, offering a dazzling array of geographical features. **No. 7: Huanglong** - Huanglong is renowned for its colourful pools, snowy peaks, stunning gorges and dense forests. The most unique attraction is the kaleidoscope of travertine (limestone) formations. The shoals, lakes, waterfalls and caves formed by limestone deposition offer a splendid array of scenic landscapes. **No. 8: Mount Tianshan, Xinjiang** - Spanning 2,500 kilometres, Mount Tianshan runs through central Xinjiang, and is one of the most extensive mountain belts in central Asia. It is also the largest contemporary glacier region in China, enjoying its reputation as the "Glacier Kingdom". **No. 9: Fujian Tulou** - Fujian Tulou was constructed with reinforced materials. Raw earth, the primary construction material, is mixed with sand, lime, wood strips and the like. The mixture is then rubbed, pounded and compressed. Fujian Tulou comprises 46 buildings scattered in ten sites in three counties. **No. 10: Dunhuang Grottoes** - the Dunhuang Grottoes consist of five main cave sites. Of them, the Mogao Caves are the oldest in history, grandest in scale and richest in content.

Chinese sources often claim mail or postal systems dating back to the Xia or Shang dynasties, which would make their service the oldest in the world. The earliest credible system of couriers was initiated by the Han Dynasty (206 BC–AD 220), who had relay stations every 30 li along major routes. The Tang dynasty recorded 1,639 posthouses, including maritime offices, employing around 20,000 people. The system was administered by the Ministry of War, private correspondence was forbidden from the network. The Ming Dynasty network had 1,936 posthouses every 60 li along major routes, with fresh horses available every 10 li between them. The postal network was a major part of the corruption in the later part of the dynasty The Qing, prior to the foreign occupation and reorganization of the Imperial Mail, operated 1,785 posthouses throughout their lands. The li has varied considerably over time but was usually about a third as long as the English [mile](#) and now has a standardized length of a 1/2 km





# Postage stamps & postal history of Yugoslavia

The story of the **postage stamps and postal history of Yugoslavia** officially begins with the formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on 1 December 1918. Prior to this each of the constituent territories had their own postal systems and history.

Bosnia & Herzegovina and Croatia-Slavonia issued stamps for the new regime in November, before it was formally created. The Austrian-issued pictorial stamps of 1910 were overprinted, some in Latin "DRZAVA S.H.S. / 1918 1918 / Bosna i Hercegovina" and others in their Russian alphabet Cyrillic equivalent. In Croatia-Slavonia, stamps of Hungary overprinted with "HRVATSKA / SHS" went on sale on November 18<sup>th</sup>. In Slovenia the first stamps went on sale on January 3<sup>rd</sup> 1919. Croatia-Slavonia issued their own designs of stamps in 1919 as well, using various allegorical designs. Slovenia issued additional allegorical designs in 1919, along with high values depicting King Peter I.

**First stamps** The first stamps intended for use throughout the kingdom were issued 16 January 1921. The lower values depicted Crown Prince Alexander, and the higher values (1 dinar and up), King Peter. In January 1923, the higher values were replaced by the image of now-King Alexander. Variations on the design appeared in issues of 1924 (different portrait) and 1926 (facing right instead of left, typographed instead of engraved).

**Jugoslavia** In 1931, a new series was the first to be inscribed "JUGOSLAVIA". The old series of 1926 was also overprinted with the new name, in 1933. Just a week after Alexander's assassination in 1934, the 1931 issues were re-issued with black borders, and in 1935, the first anniversary of his death was marked by an issue of five stamps. In the meantime, new definitives depicted the young King Peter II.

In 1936, Serbian-American inventor Nikola Tesla, honoured on his 80th birthday, became the first non-royal on a Yugoslavian stamp.

A new definitive series of 1939 showed an older Peter II; it would be the last series issued by the kingdom.

**World War II** During the occupations of World War II, a variety of issues were in use. Slovenia was under Italian and then German occupation; the Italians overprinted Yugoslavian stamps, while the Germans overprinted Italian stamps and then in 1945 issued a series of 16 stamps depicting local scenery and inscribed "PROVINZ LAIBACH" and "LJUBLJANSKA POKRAJINA". Serbia was under German occupation, which overprinted Yugoslav stamps with "SERBIEN", and later its own stamps while Croatia became a puppet state issuing its own stamps.

The federal republic began its own stamp issues in December 1944 with overprints of Serbian stamps, followed in early 1945 by a series depicting Josip Broz Tito. In October, stamps with a different depiction of Tito were joined with view of partisans and the city of Jajce in a definitive series that would continue in use for the rest of the 1940s.

**Allied occupation** After the war, the Allied occupation issued a series of 13 pictorial stamps for Istria and the Slovene coast (Zone B), while Trieste became a free territory issuing its own stamps, mostly inscribed "STT VUJA", until its division in 1954.

**Post war era** The republic began frequent issues of pictorial and propaganda stamps from 1947 on. The definitive series of 1950 featured workers in a variety of industries, and was followed by additional stamps in different denominations and colours as late as 1955. Beginning in 1958, the definitives depicted industrial progress in various forms, with several re-issues, the last in 1966. In 1967, the 75th birthday of Tito was marked with a series of his profile, and new stamps of this design appeared until 1972. The breakup of Yugoslavia had little effect on its stamp issues, although most were sold only to collectors;

El correo has arrived ....or Voici ton courier, Or Swedish: postbrevgång, Brazil

Portuguese: correspondência Chinese: 邮件 Croatian: poštaCzech:

poštadopisy Danish: post Dutch: post/brievenpost Spanish: [correo](#)

Finnish: posti French: [courrier](#) German: [Post](#) Greek: ταχυδρομείο Italian:

[posta](#) Polish: pocztakorespondencja Japanese: 郵便 Norwegian: post

Romanian: poștă poște Korean: 우편물 Portuguese: correspondência

Russian: почта Turkish: postaUkrainian: пошта Vietnamese: thư từ





# Glow in the dark stamp issues I



**Jersey 2013 Superman Stamp** Jersey Post issued a set of stamps ahead of the release of the Superman film, Man of Steel, starring Jerseyman Henry Cavill. The set has 6 stamps featuring Superman's various super powers and a lenticular miniature sheet. One –the 88p, features a hidden message from Superman's father Jor-El which is visible only in the dark (glow in dark invisible ink)

## Malaysia 2013 Lighthouse in Malaysia Series



Pos Malaysia issued a 2<sup>nd</sup> series of stamps "Lighthouses in Malaysia". The miniature sheet illustrates the One Fathom Bank Lighthouse in Selangor. The sheet glows in the dark due to the phosphor coating on the miniature sheet. issue date 30 April 2013

## Belgium 2013 Go For Zero-Traffic Safety miniature sheet

## France 2012 Tropical Fishes - Miniature sheet



**glow in dark image under UV** the sheet contains 4 fish stamps and a glowing mermaid that only shows up under UV light above the fin of the smaller shark!  
Issue date: 30 April 2012

*This will probably clear the air a bit about Australia Post's need for the \$1 stamp!!!*

**Australia Post; why is it like this?** On a recent ABC 7.30 report during the segment with PM Malcolm Turnbull, he was explaining why the increase to \$1 for a stamp was necessary. He never mentioned anything about this eye-opener below.

**Australia Post** Recently Australia Post which is totally government owned and has been for 200 years, announced the loss of 900 jobs, being part of a cut back program. This is due to the decline in letters being sent and that's true as email has further reduced letter writing and in many ways understandably.

The CEO of Australia Post is Ahmed Fahour who was born in Lebanon and came to Australia in 1970. In 2009 he was made Managing Director and CEO of Australia Post. His salary package was estimated to be worth \$4.8 million last year. Of this he donated about \$2 million to the Islamic Museum of Australia located in Melbourne

The top 10 executives in Australia Post combined earn around \$20 million each year. That's simply immoral and clearly the CEO can afford to give away nearly half his takings to an Islamic Museum as he doesn't need it, and surprise, surprise, it's tax deductible. The founder and director of the Museum is former Macquarie Bank executive, Moustafa Fahour - Ahmed Fahour's brother. Moustafa's wife, Maysaa, is the chairwoman and Director.

The Fahours' sister, Samira El Khafir, is Head Chef and manages the restaurant on site.

How can the CEO of the Post Office earn so much, especially when the postal service is bleeding money from letter delivery? No employee is worth 5 million a year and especially not from a government owned business. The top Federal Public Servants in Australia have salaries of between \$665,600 and \$844,800 so how does the bloke, in charge of the Post Office receive \$4.8 million? The Prime Minister of Australia earns a modest \$507,000 considering the real burdens of office, while the CEO of the Gold Coast Council earning slightly less and that's patently out of kilter with the PM's package. The Mayor of GCCC brings in \$225,000 so how on earth, can the Post office justify the massive pay of their CEO?

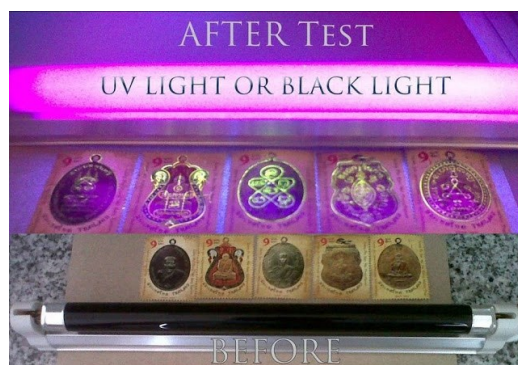
Let's look further. The head of the US Postal Service with 19 times more staff and 11 times more revenue than Australia Post receives \$550,000. In France the head of their post office was paid \$1.1 million with a staff compliment of 268,000 employees.

SENT TO ME BY Mike Petzold from AUS



## Thailand 2011 - Five Venerated Monks Medallions (UV glow in dark image)

Special Invisible Ink printing technique was used. The ink cannot be seen to the naked eyes, but the cabalistic writing on the back of each coin becomes visible under ultra-violet light. Issue date 11 Nov 2011

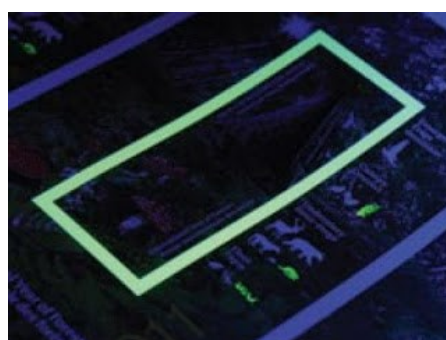


## Glow in the dark stamps



**Singapore 2011 – Lunar Year of the Rabbit – Gold foil with UV image** Singapore Post welcomed 2011 with the release of the Rabbit Zodiac stamp issue including a special Collector's Sheet - the first-of-its-kind offset printing on hot foiled golden metallic film with matt UV varnish. Under this special effect, the Rabbit with the Tiger on the S\$5 stamp can be simultaneously viewed. The S\$10 stamp features the same interesting effect with the Rabbit and the Dragon. Issue date 07 Jan 2011

## Canada 2010 – International Year of the Forest – Miniature sheet



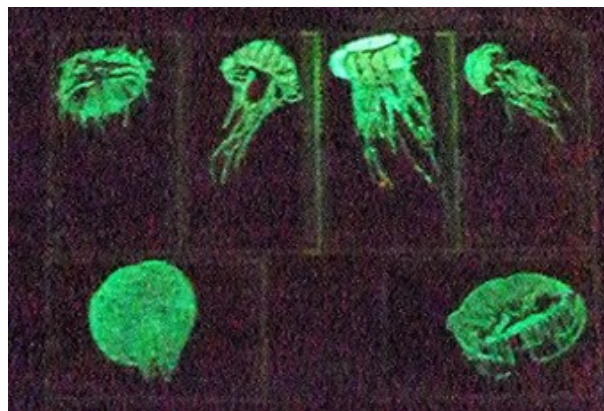
2011 was UN's International Year of the Forest. Canada issued a Miniature Sheet having several small white silhouetted animals on the right side. When viewed under black light, the souvenir sheet reveals an exciting surprise—Issued on: 22 April 2011

## New Zealand 2009 Scenic Lighthouses of NZ FDC with photochromic stamps



NZ Post issued a series of 5 stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of New Zealand's first lighthouse. Each stamp features a technological 'landmark' of its own – lighthouse beams that actually glow in the dark! To activate the glow-in-the-dark ink, hold the stamps for a short time under a light, or in the sun - the effect can then be seen in the dark. Issued 07 Jan 2009

## Hongkong 2008 – Jellyfish glow in the dark under UV light



A set of special stamps featuring jellyfish was issued by Hong Kong Post, printed with a glow-in-the-dark effect. Issue date 12 June 2008



**Welcome** The president welcomed 9 members and 2 visitors to the meeting tonight

**Minutes** the minutes of the April meeting were taken as read and accurate moved by kelvin seconded by Barry passed unanimously

**General business** There was nothing to report about the Blenheim trophy project. Len asked about using A# sized (double) pages in the competition and was it counted as 1 or 2 pages We decided that the standard would be 4 x A4 pages so the A3 would be counted as 2 pages.

**WE NEED YOU** The AGM is in June ( again already!!) and people who want to take up office will be needed, Secretary and Editor for sure as I will either be back working or overseas next year.

**Correspondence** 2 catalogues only moved by Len seconded by Weldon passed unanimously

**Theme of the month brought to you by the colour Purple** introduction background on the colour was presented by Robert Perrin. Violet is a colour of the Spectrum while purple is a mix of red and blue. Originally this was a very expensive natural fabric dye so was at first reserved for royalty. Aniline dyes were invented in the 18xxxxxxx,s and labelled magenta Robert; types of purple Kelvin; purple stamps Barry; 1935/36 US issues in purple. Ann; various purple coloured stamps Len; US state of Wisconsin tercentenary Weldon; Alpine hill ( Lyall area) postmarks Sue; purple gemstones—amethysts the winner was Sue with a perfectly purple presented page

#### **Items of interest**

**Special the 4 page competition was in April** Kelvin; whales and dolphins issues from NZ & Pitcairn Robert; Alexander Graham Bell stamps Mike; early letters from the Swan River Colony to UK Sue; Fungi the winner was clearly judged to be Sue

The next meeting will be Sunday May 8th at 1.30 in the AFTER-NOON the Postal History Society will be giving their annual ( really good ) presentation, the letter of the month will be the colour RED after Purple was judged a success

Meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at Stoke School at 7:15pm sales table, 7:30 meeting starts winter meetings from April Sundays from 1.30 pm also at Stoke School sales table from 1.15pm



## **Cursus publicus**

The state-run courier and transportation service of the Roman Empire, later inherited by the Byzantine Empire. The Emperor Augustus created it to transport messages, officials, and tax revenues between the provinces and Italy. The service was still fully functioning in the first half of the 6thC in the Byzantine Empire. Its extent is shown in a map of the Roman road network dating from about AD 400.

**Structure of the service** A series of forts and stations were spread out along the major road systems connecting the regions of the Roman world. These relay points (stationes) provided horses to dispatch riders, usually soldiers, and vehicles for magistrates or officers of the court. A certificate issued by the emperor himself was necessary to use the services supplied by the cursus publicus. Despite this evidence that the government did supervise the functioning of the network of stations and, presumably, its development over the centuries, the service was not supplied by a department of state, the system simply provided an infrastructure for magistrates and messengers who travelled through the empire. It consisted of thousands of stations placed along the main roads; these had to supply fresh horses, mules, donkeys, and oxen, as well as carts, food, fodder, and accommodation. Thus, there was no "department of postal service" with employees paid by the emperor. The one sending a missive would have to supply the courier, and the stations had to be supplied out of the resources of the local areas through which the roads passed.

Following the reforms of Diocletian and Constantine I, the service was divided in two sections: the fast and the regular. The "fast road" provided horses (divided into "saddle-horses" and "pack-horses") and mules, while the regular service used only oxen. This shows that the system was used to move heavy goods as well as to facilitate the travel of high officials and the carriage of government messages.