

## SUBS ARE DUE

\$20 with a \$5 discount if paid on or before the August meeting

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Nelson Philatelic Society

**03 0751 0224822 00**

This is Nik's first effort at the newsletter. I don't plan any big changes so you can expect (very hopefully) more of the high standard set by Pam who has done an outstanding job for the last 3 years. Please feel free to contribute any ideas and articles no matter how small.

PS I am very slowly getting to understand how Microsoft Word works (or often doesn't) so please bear with me as I learn to try and fit things on the pages when they sometimes won't move, fit, go over there or under that or do what I want.

**What stamp IS THIS WIN A JELLIE BEAN !!!!**



*World music day 21 June*

**Fête de la Musique - since 1982**



Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month at Stoke School. 7:15pm - sales table, 7:30 - meeting

**Club Programme** Tuesday: July 8<sup>th</sup> 2014  
Speaker: Rob Packer – Postal History

**Display letter: G** - entries about GB or Germany start on minus 5 points, too obvious !!!!  
Otherwise get going getting great goodies

Published monthly by  
**Nelson Philatelic Society** –  
PO Box 16, Nelson 7042  
Free to Full Members

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Non stop Beethoven on Radio NZ





# Postage Stamp Paper

Making paper can be broken into 3 phases; **preparing pulp** into a suspension of fibers; **forming paper** on a mould or an endless wire mesh; and **finishing** the paper's surface and drying. Philatelically, forming the paper is the most interesting, as the characteristics such as its composition, color and weight are determined here. Paper has a mat of cellulose fibers as its chief component, (the skeleton structure of plant cells which can be separated from the plant for making paper). Cellulose has several desirable characteristics, foremost being its strength when formed into a mat or web.

When the fibers come in contact with each other in water, a bond is formed which strengthens when dried. Pulp, the collection of individual fibers, may be bleached, especially if the paper is to be dyed a different color or expected to be white. Since most paper is either printed or written upon, fillers (animal products, starches from rice or wheat, resins or gums, or minerals such as calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide or kaolin) are added to fill the pores of the paper and sizing is added to make the fibers water resistant as wood fibers are hydrophilic or water loving (unsized paper is blotting paper). Both act as fillers which help to absorb ink quickly, unlike pure cellulose. These are then suspended in water, which may include a color dye, as the *furnish* for the second phase.

The paper is formed in the next stage. With **handmade paper**, the *furnish* is stored in a vat and the craftsman uses a wire mesh mould to strain out enough material to form a sheet of paper. The mould determines the dimensions of the finished sheet and its weight, ultimately establishing the paper's thickness. The water drains off, leaving layers upon layers of fibers or a web of paper. The texture is determined by the nature of the mould. Wove paper has a uniform texture while laid paper has a fine-lined texture created by wires that are attached to the wire mesh. If a watermark is required it is created by the mould, by placing either wires or metal shapes, called *bits*, onto the wire mesh.

In comparison, **machine-made paper** is made by drawing the *furnish* out of a vat onto an endless wire mesh. The paper, shortly after being drawn from the vat, is usually pressed with a Dandy roll to imprint a watermark onto the paper. Machine-made paper can produce single sheets of paper or one large continuous web of paper that is collected to form large rolls.

Lastly, the paper is finished and dried which can include the application of a coating that will produce the best effects when printed upon. The coating is a fine layer of special sizing applied to one or both sides of the paper to fill in all of the pores and to smooth out the surface e.g. a glossy appearance often is a characteristic of coated paper. Once the coating is applied, the paper making process is complete.

Certain postage stamps have been printed on security paper, which has additional characteristics coated or printed onto the paper to prevent the reuse of the postage stamp and as a means to prevent forgery.

**Paper Characteristics:** When the paper of the stamp is described, stamp catalogs often use words that are relative, such as thick and thin to describe the variations of paper in a particular issue. Thick may be as much as 0.005 inches and thin as little as 0.001 inches, with medium somewhere in between.

Paper can be described as being opaque (the ability of light to shine through the paper), semi-translucent and semi-transparent. If no light shines through the paper, then it is opaque. If some light passes through, in any amount, the paper is semi-translucent. Transparency describes the ability to see an object through the paper or when the paper is placed over printed letters the ability to see the printing through the paper. Porous paper is used to describe paper as absorbent, usually in contrast to less absorbent paper used in the stamps of the same country. Porosity is a characteristic of paper. Porosity is a measure of how the paper responds to a liquid.

**Direction:** One characteristic of machine-made paper is that it creates a direction of the fibers, which directly impacts its strength. This is of particular importance when tearing the paper in stamp sheets. When aligned with the direction of the fibers, the paper will tear evenly. When opposed to the direction of the fibers, the paper will tear in a jagged line. Handmade paper disperses the fibers in unpredictable directions and therefore yields a paper with the most overall strength. A paper's strength had an influence on the separation methods used for a stamp. For example, a stronger paper may have needed a higher number of perforations per inch to best facilitate the separation of the stamps.

Similarly, many stamps have two different standards of perforation for its length and width to optimize the ease of separation while minimizing the cost of manufacturing.

**Shrinkage** is a characteristic of paper because cellulose fibers act like a sponge, when immersed in water they expand in width but not length. With handmade paper, the fibers have no direction so the paper expands and shrinks unevenly in both length and width. With machine-made paper, because of this direction, the paper shrinks unevenly, less in its length (in the direction of the fibers) and more in its width (opposite). This is important for printing because certain printing techniques require the paper to be dampened prior to printing so when the paper dries, the uneven shrinkage would produce an image of different proportions than the die that created it.



# FAYMUS STAMPOLOGISTS

Throughout modern history, various innovations were used to indicate that postage has been paid on a mailed item, hence the invention of the postage stamp has been accredited to several different people. In 1680 William Dockwra, and his partner Robert Murray established the London Penny Post, a mail system that delivered letters and small parcels inside the city for one penny. The postage was prepaid by the use of a hand-stamp to frank the mailed item, confirming payment of postage. Though this 'stamp' was applied to a letter instead of a separate piece of paper it is considered by many historians as the world's first postage stamp. In 1835 civil servant Lovrenc Košir from Ljubljana in Austria-Hungary (now Slovenia), suggested the use of "artificially affixed postal tax stamps using "*gepresste papieroblate*" which translates as "pressed paper wafers" but it was not adopted.

Englishman Sir Rowland Hill began interest in postal reform in 1835. In 1836, MP Robert Wallace, provided Hill with numerous books and documents who then commenced a detailed study of them, leading him to the 1837 publication of a pamphlet entitled "Post Office Reform its Importance and Practicability". He submitted a copy to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Thomas Spring-Rice, in Jan 1837. The Chancellor summoned Hill to a meeting during which he suggested improvements and changes to be presented in a supplement, which Hill duly produced and supplied in January 1837 that led to a summons to give evidence before the Commission for Post Office Enquiry in Feb 1837.

During his evidence, he read from the letter he wrote to the Chancellor, including a statement the notation of paid postage could be created "...by using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash...". This is the first publication of an unambiguous description of a modern stamp. Shortly afterward, the second edition of Hill's booklet, dated 22 Feb 1837, was published, and made available to the general public. Hansard records that in Dec 1837, Benjamin Hawes inquired to the Chancellor of the Exchequer "whether it was the intention of the Government to give effect to the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Post-office".

Hill's ideas for postage stamps and charging paid-postage based upon weight soon took hold, and were adopted in many countries throughout the world. With this new policy using envelopes for mailing documents became the norm. Hill's brother Edwin Hill invented a prototype envelope-making machine that folded paper into envelopes quickly enough to match the pace of the growing demand for postage stamps.

Scotsman Patrick Chalmers asserted the claim that his father, James Chalmers, was the inventor of the first postage stamp in the 1881 publication "The Penny Postage Scheme of 1837." In this book, he claims James Chalmers first produced an essay describing and advocating a stamp in August 1834; however, no evidence for this is provided. Until his death in 1891, Patrick Chalmers campaigned to gain recognition for his father as the inventor of the postage stamp.

The first independent evidence for Chalmers' claim is the essay and proposal he submitted for adhesive postage stamps to the GPO, dated 8 Feb 1838 and received by the Post Office on 17 Feb. In this approximately 800-word document concerning methods of indication letters postage-paid he states, "Therefore, of Mr Hill's plan of a uniform rate of postage ... I conceive that the most simple and economical mode ... would be by Slips ... in the hope that Mr Hill's plan may soon be carried into operation I would suggest that sheets of Stamped Slips should be prepared ... then be rubbed over on the back with a strong solution of gum ...".

Chalmers' original document is now in the UK's National Postal Museum. Given the postage denominations in Chalmers' essay mirrored those proposed by Rowland Hill in February 1837, it is clear he was aware of Hill's proposals.

It is unknown whether Chalmers obtained a copy of Hill's booklet, or simply read about it in The Times newspaper that on two occasions - 25 Mar 1837 and 20 Dec 1837- reported in great detail Hill's proposals. Neither of Hill's articles mention of "a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp," hence available information in the Times' article could not have made Chalmers aware Hill previously made such a proposal. This suggests either Chalmers previously read Hill's booklet and was merely expounding on Hill's idea, or he concurrently and independently developed the idea of the modern postage stamp.

Chalmers organized petitions "for a low and uniform rate of postage". The first such petition was presented in the House of Commons on 4 Dec 1837. Further petitions organised by him were presented on 1 May 1838, 14 May 1838, and 12 June 1839. In this period other groups also organized petitions and presented them to Parliament. All petitions for consumer-oriented, low-cost, volume based postal rates followed the disclosure of Hill's proposals.



# 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil

FIFA is pleased to announce the continuation of its global philatelic programme for the 2014 FIFA World Cup™ in Brazil. FIFA's current programme is a legacy of the FIFA Centennial Philatelic Programme, which was created in 2004 to celebrate FIFA's 100-year anniversary. The programme has since continued with great success under the title of the "Official Commemorative Philatelic Programme" for both the 2006 and the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and is being rolled out once more for 2014 in Brazil.

"The philatelic programme offers postal administrators all over the world a great opportunity to play their part in the celebration of world football's greatest event. The programme enables a strong national engagement in a global programme for an event which brings together the world's best national sides in front of a global audience of billions of football fans," says Thierry Weil, FIFA Marketing Director.

The opportunity for postal administrators to use such renowned brand marks on commemorative stamps and ancillary products also exists outside of Brazil, and FIFA is currently in the process of welcoming global postal administrators who wish to participate in the Official Commemorative Philatelic Programme of the 2014 FIFA World Cup™. FIFA has appointed the company Bolaffi, experts in philately, for the development, promotion and distribution of the Official Commemorative Philatelic Programme of the 2014 FIFA World Cup™ on a global basis.



## FIFA philatelic program rolled out for Brazil 2014



The philatelic programme for Brazil's national post service, Correios, two special edition stamps to honour the hosting of the FIFA Confederations Cup which took place in six Brazilian Host Cities 2013 and further special edition commemoratives launched for the build-up to 2014, including stamps featuring FIFA's registered brand assets such as Host City Posters, the Official Emblem of the event and the popular Official Mascot, Fuleco.

## Underwater Post Office

[Vanuatu Post](#) has created an official Post Office with a difference. It is the world's only Underwater Post Office. Placed on site by Vanuatu Post, this official and currently unique postal location was opened for business on Monday May 26, 2003. A special flag floats above the site.

## A fishy story from afar



The Underwater Post Office is situated within the Hideaway Island marine sanctuary in approximately 3 metres of water. It's proximity to the beach makes it easy for swimmers and snorkelers to post special "waterproof postcards". Instead of being stamped with ink to show that the card has been sent, the Post office has developed a new embossed cancellation device. All are guaranteed to receive the special cancellation from this unique underwater paradise before being delivered both locally and internationally.





# IN THE NEWS



## Our Members -

**Nik:** I fell into collecting via an old suitcase full of NZ stamps given to my mum, which came to me later. I started to collect Taiwan stamps while working there, PRC as great cheap souvenirs and also HK and Macau. For some reason I started collecting Namibia stamps too. A friend suggested GB so started that as well as Ross Dep and AAT, then on a trip to Africa in 2008 I began to collect RSA and homelands, Basutoland, KUT, early Mozambique and Rhodesia. Because I studied grape growing I have a thematic collection of these as well as Bonsai on stamps. I have now stopped NZ ugh!!! GB, too many and too much, and I now want to concentrate on gap filling without costing too much.

It's winter so let's go..



Estonia winter Olympics 2014 held in Sochi Russia this year



Wai Kaiti, Corrie and Stones, February 1944



Jack Bradbury, Corrie and Stones, February 1957



Tony Strobl, Donald Duck, No. 53 January/February 1969



Carl Blanks, Corrie and Stones, December 1960



## June and July new issues from NZ Post Matariki

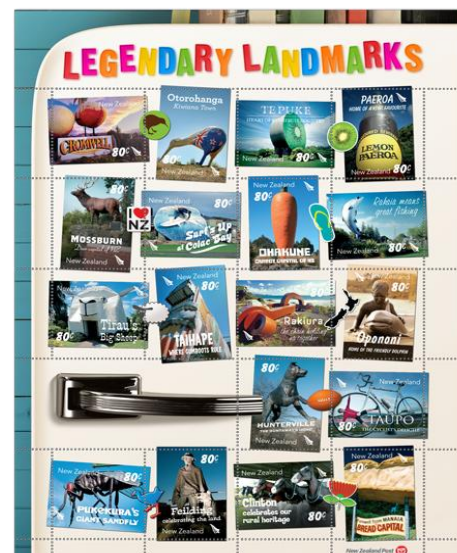


When the star cluster known as Matariki rises in the sky it will signal the beginning of the Māori New Year. The Matariki 2014 stamp issue tells the Māori creation narrative of Papatūānuku and Ranginui.



**All Blacks** Representing us in our national sport, the All Blacks are a point of pride for most New Zealanders. Show your support to the All Blacks with these special stamps re-issued to reflect the upcoming changes to domestic postage rates (effective 1 July 2014).

**Legendary Landmarks** of NZ towns .....lots of oversized thingies we all know and love... anyone for a large carrot?



Minutes of the Nelson Philatelic Society which met in the Woodstock Room  
at the Stoke School - 10<sup>TH</sup> JUNE at 7:30pm

**Welcome:** Allan welcomed the 12 members present to the ordinary general meeting.

**Minutes:** The minutes of the June meeting held on Tuesday the 10<sup>th</sup> June at Stoke School (after the AGM).

Minutes were taken as read, as circulated in the newsletter.  
Paula/Kelvin

**Matters Arising:** Nil

**General:**

Members – **Rob Morton, Colin Buckle, Blake Quinn and Bob Ching** have all applied for and were accepted as new members to the club. These new members were from the open day. **Andrew Murphy**, a visitor tonight, applied and has also become a member. Welcome to you all.

Open day - We had a lot of fun and the club gained 4 new members as a result. It was also an opportunity to officially wish Rein a Happy 90<sup>th</sup> birthday. All-in-all a great success.

Acquisition - Allan purchased on our behalf a copy of a book from the House of Stamps in Otaki – **The Chalon Sorting Guide**.

Resignation – Paul and Barbara Haycock's resignation was accepted with regret and sorrow. This prompted a very appropriate discussion about the judging of exhibits.

**Items of interest:**

Nik produced 2 more "B" efforts BIOT and birds of Basutoland

Pam talked about the chain letter stamps. She then talked about the folder of American Christmas stamps from E-bay.

**Letter of the Month** - Letter of the month B

Len - Boats;

Nik – Big Beautiful blooms, the King of the Thailand's barges;

Weldon – Buller postmarks;

Ann – Belgium prior to 1905 and Burke and Wells Australian Explorers;

Kelvin – Bainham – Lorna Langford, also a painting of the Bainham Store;

Nik – British Indian Ocean, more Beautiful Blooms and Brazil World Cup.

**The winner was Weldon with Buller Postmarks.**

**Program:** The meeting was declared closed at 8.20pm, and was followed by supper and an auction.

Next meeting is 8<sup>th</sup> July.

New Zealand's latest: **New postal rates**

**Inland mail** letter 80c lg letter \$1.60 oversize \$2.40

**FastPost** \$1.40 \$2.10 \$2.80

**Overseas** letter \$2.00 lg letter \$2.50 oversize \$3.00  
**Aus/Islands**

**Overseas** letter \$2.50 lg letter \$3.00 oversize \$3.60

Assume everything is the next size up as the PO size and available envelope choice are on different planets.

My Ebay stuff is always 5mm too big or 1gm too heavy.

Courier services are VERY expensive, ask at PO but take your heart tablets along!

**2014-15 Officers and Committee**

President: Allan Smellie 547 1140

V. President: John Glaisyer 546 8534

Secretary: Paula Hucklesby 546 9092

Treasurer: Ann Ross 547 7114

Newsletter: Nik Rakels

Library: Rein Van der Wouden 544 6269

Committee: Len Roberts 547 7516

Mike Carter 547 8036

Kelvin Trower 544 7743

Robert Perrin 538 0378

Pam Frahm 547 6322

Google at the World Cup – every day during the World Cup Google changes its logo:

