

NELSON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Inc)

2014 September 9th No.367

New Zealand's latest: the ANZAC series; issue 1

100 years ago, the shape of New Zealand began to change forever, as we followed King and Empire to serve in the First World War. What was meant to be a 'great adventure', soon affected every New Zealander at home and abroad, with 18,500 New Zealanders never to return. To commemorate this important centenary and honour those who served, New Zealand Post is issuing official stamps and legal tender commemorative coins.



Why was it So? Postal Union Colours

A Washington convention of the UPU in 1898 recommended that the stamps of its members countries should be uniformly and distinctly coloured; primarily for the 3 most used denominations i.e. green for printed matter, red for postcard rates and blue for single rate letters in international postal services. Most countries adopted the ruling which lasted over 50 years, but it was abandoned after WWII.

Obvious NZ examples are the early health issues up to 1958, the 1935 airmail set, and the 1936 commerce set of 5v, the 1955 stamp centenary, 1956 Southland centenary, 1958 Hawkes Bay, and 1959 Marlborough centenary.



Dear Madam or Sir, My age is 15 years. I live in Ukraine. We are here on a bad situation. We are in a war! This Russia is our enemy! We want to live in the world!

I am a collector of used stamps and envelopes and is now trying to do everything I can to increase my collection of used stamps and envelopes, and wondering if You could help me! I would be very grateful if You could send me some of you do not need envelopes and stamps.

Thank you in advance and I hope you do not need to get stamps and envelopes away from you. I can pay a small fee PayPal! How do I do?

Sincerely yours, Alexandr Machacha, Do vimogy Kaniv Cherkasskaya 19003 Ukraine



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

Club Programme

Tuesday: Sept 9th 2014

Display letter: T and "mystery night"

Theme show us your flower power stamps for Spring - which is just around the corner



Spring time flowers USA self adhesive Forever stamps

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Free to Full Members

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Born in Vienna into a Jewish family on December 15th 1928 as Friedrich Stowasser. His father died in 1929. He produced his first drawings in 1934, then in 1943, as he produced his first crayon drawings, 69 relatives were deported to Germany and killed the same year. After WWII ended he studied art in 1948 and then began travelling, eventually ending up in Paris where he changed his name to Hundertwasser. The 1950's were spent mainly in Paris working, he met his first wife in Gibraltar and married in 1958, but divorced in 1960, then in 1961 after a trip to Japan married again and then lived in Vienna. He travelled in Sudan and Uganda and made a famous speech in 1968 - delivered nude! Art Works in the 1970's were in Germany Japan & Austria. His first stamp was for Austria in 1974, there was a peace flag for the middle East in 1979, and 5 stamps in 1979 for Senegal, plus 1 for Cape Verde, there was a set of 6 in 1983 for the UN, and a flag design for NZ. The UN 1.20Fr design won the world's most beautiful stamp design in 1986, plus the design for a new flag for Australia. In 1992 there was a stamp for Austria plus a set of postcards, then in 1997 he was awarded the "grand prix" of German philately. In 1999 he moved to live in NZ and started work on the (world famous in NZ) Kawa Kawa ablutions building with its tile decorations. Hundertwasser died on Feb 19, 2000 while sailing on the QEII, and was buried according to his wishes - in Northland under a tulip tree.



Hundertwasser



The work **HUNDETWASSER** left behind varies from stamps, building concepts, living with trees in nature, architectural projects in Germany, Austria, France, Japan, NZ and Israel, afforestation projects, an aeroplane, 2 redesigned ships, book designs, "that toilet", flags, ecology, anti nuclear, Greenpeace and whales posters, the clock millennium countdown, film projects, Japanese woodcuts, a Middle East peace manifesto, building facades and the Pintorarium Creative Art Academy!

Why is it So? *Airmail from here to there and everywhere.* Prior to the establishment of the UPU, each country had to prepare a separate postal treaty with other nations it wished to carry international mail to or from. In some cases, senders would have to calculate postage for each leg of a journey, and potentially find [mail forwarders](#) in a third country if there was no direct delivery. To simplify the complexity of this system, the United States called for an International Postal Congress in 1863. This led [Heinrich von Stephan](#), [Royal Prussian](#) and later German Minister for Posts, to found the Universal Postal Union in 1874. It is currently the third oldest international organization after the [Rhine Commission](#) and the [ITU](#). The UPU established that:

1. There should be a uniform flat rate to mail a letter anywhere in the world
2. Postal authorities should give equal treatment to foreign and domestic mail
3. Each country should retain all money it has collected for international postage.



One of the most important results of the UPU Treaty was that it ceased to be necessary, to affix the [stamps](#) of any country through which letters or packages would transit. The UPU provides that stamps of member nations are accepted for the entire international route. In 1969 the UPU introduced a new system of payment where fees were payable between countries according to the difference in the total weight of mail. These fees were called [terminal dues](#). Ultimately, this new system was fairer when traffic was heavier in one direction. As this affected the cost of the delivery of periodicals, the UPU devised a new "threshold" system, implemented in 1991, which separates letter and periodical rates for countries which receive at least 150 tonnes of mail annually. For countries with less mail, the original flat rate is still maintained. The United States has negotiated a separate terminal dues formula with thirteen European countries that includes a rate per piece, plus a rate per kilogram; it has a similar arrangement with Canada. The UPU also operates the system of [International Reply Coupons](#).

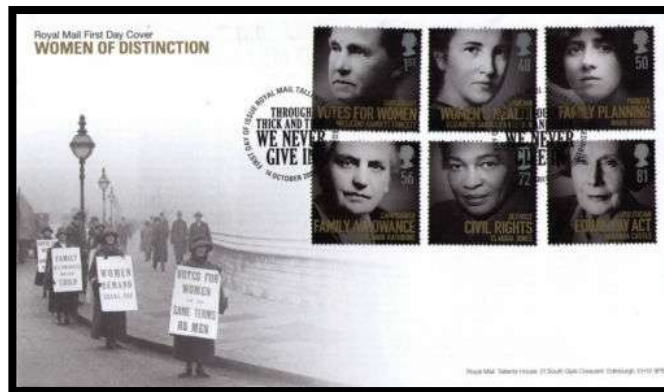


19th of September is Womens Suffrage day



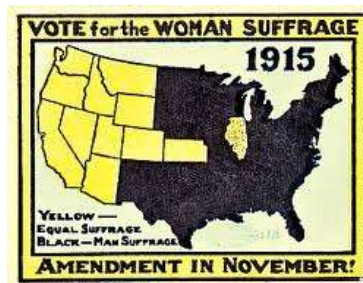
1920 Suffragettes & Women's right to vote

Design of this stamp celebrated the 50th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote. The Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 is considered the first serious demand for enfranchisement of American women. After the Civil War, agitation by women for the right to vote became increasingly strong. A schism among feminists over the proposed 15th Amendment, which gave black men the right to vote, came when some of the prominent female leaders refused to endorse the amendment. Two groups fighting for the same end developed, and they did not merge until 1890. In that year Wyoming entered the Union and became the first state with general women's suffrage.



Born in Liverpool in 1847, Kate Malcolm migrated to Christchurch in her early twenties and in 1871 married merchant Walter Sheppard. In 1885 she joined the new WCTU, which advocated women's suffrage as a means to fight for liquor prohibition. Kate Sheppard became the leading light of the New Zealand women's suffrage movement. Speaking for a new generation, she argued, 'We are tired of having a "sphere" doled out to us, and of being told that anything outside that sphere is "unwomanly".' Sheppard travelled the country, writing to newspapers, holding public meetings and lobbying members of Parliament. Opposition was fierce. In 1893 Kate Sheppard and her fellow suffragists gathered the signatures of nearly 32,000 women to demonstrate the support for their cause. A 270-m-long petition was unrolled across the chamber of the House with dramatic effect. Despite the opposition of Premier Richard Seddon, the Electoral Act 1893 was passed by both houses of Parliament and became law on 19 September. Kate Sheppard continued to work at home and abroad for women's rights – from contraception to freedom from the corset. She became president of the National Council of Women of New Zealand (NCW) and editor of *The White Ribbon*, the first newspaper in New Zealand to be owned, managed and published solely by women. In 1909 she was elected honorary vice-president of the International Council of Women. Sheppard outlived two husbands, her only son, and her only grandchild. She died on 13 July 1934, a year after the first woman MP, Labour's Elizabeth McCombs, entered Parliament.

2014 marks 121 years of women's suffrage. In 1893, New Zealand became the first nation in the world to grant women the right to vote. Suffrage Day (September 19) is a significant day in New Zealand's history. Suffrage Day provides an opportunity for individuals and organisations to celebrate New Zealand's suffrage achievements and look for ways to make further progress to benefit women



In recent years Kate Sheppard has been acknowledged on the \$10 note and a commemorative stamp, in the 1990 Achievers set.

Stamp paper can be divided into a few large groups. Eg. the texture of the paper, such as wove or laid. Many stamps have been printed with these different paper textures. Other groups can be formed as: Colored paper, safety or security paper and coated paper.. Sometimes the paper is described as *ordinary*, which simply means that the common paper of the period was used. Coated paper is usually not listed but may be surmised by the printing process used to print the stamp. For example, photogravure printing yields the best clarity when printed on coated papers.

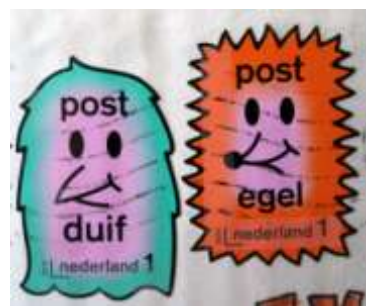
Art	<u>Art paper</u> is similar to magazine paper. As a super fine <i>calendared</i> paper that is coated with china clay to give it an enameled finish, it is useful for printing fine-screen half-tone blocks.
Batonné	Batonné paper describes its texture and is similar to <u>laid paper</u> but has far fewer lines, typically spaced about ½ apart. paper may be either wove or laid. When it is formed in laid paper, fine laid lines are visible between the batons.
Bluish	The <i>bluish</i> color of this paper is a result of an unintentional chemical reaction of the constituents of the furnish. Another potential cause may be the presence of prussiate of potassium in the ink or latent in the paper. When the paper was dampened prior to printing, the paper fibers were dyed blue.
<u>Chalky</u> <u>Chalked-surface</u>	Chalk paper is a type of safety paper that was designed to cause the stamp's design to rub off or smear when an attempt was made to remove the cancellation. The paper was coated with a solution containing a suspension of chalk. One test of chalk paper is to rub a piece of silver on the paper. A black, pencil-like mark will result if it is chalky.
Double Joined	<u>Rotary printing presses</u> require long continuous rolls. When one roll finished, another was joined to the end of the first seam that created a double thickness of paper. Normally, these seams were cut out but occasionally these double paper stamps slipped the inspector's eye and entered into post office stocks.
Double (Security) Duplex	Duplex or two-ply paper has two different papers bonded together to form a single finished sheet of paper. The first ply was unsized, therefore very absorbent and would take the cancellation easily. The second ply was sized and much stronger. When a person were to attempt to remove the cancellation, the first tissue-like layer of paper that the stamp's design was on would rub off, thereby destroying the stamp.
Enameled	This paper is similar to chalky paper but appears slightly grayish. When held up to a light, rather than a uniform appearance, enameled paper is distinctly mottled.
Goldbeaters skin	Goldbeaters skin was a tough paper that was made transparent with <u>resin</u> or <u>collodium</u> . The stamp's design was printed reverse on the back of the paper and the adhesive was applied over the design. When the stamp was applied to the letter, the stamp's design appeared through the paper correctly. This paper can also be referred to as resinized paper.
Glazed	Glazed paper is given a glossy finish by glazing with friction of applied heat versus a glossy finish created by a coating. synonymous with surfaced-paper.
Granite	Granite paper has colored (typically red and/or blue) silk fibers added to the furnish. Another name for granite paper was paper as it only contained blue fibers and the paper was bluish-gray.
<u>Laid</u>	When laid paper is held up to a light, its texture can be seen as light and dark lines. These are not a result of printing but a part of the process. When the stamp's design is printed on laid paper, the lines can be either vertical or horizontal.
Pelure	<i>Pelure</i> is a French word meaning <i>skin</i> or <i>peel</i> , like that of a banana Thin, often brittle, semi-transparent paper and can be woven or laid and is rendered semi-transparent by the resins used in the manufacturing of the paper. Stamps on pelure paper sometimes do not survive wholly intact because of their brittle nature.
Phosphored- coated	Luminescence is a characteristic of the mineral <u>zinc orthosilicate</u> , which glows a yellowish-green when illuminated with shortwave ultraviolet light.
Silk	When short uncoloured silk fibres are added to the furnish, the paper is designated as silk paper. Silk paper is often with silk-thread paper (next entry). Silk paper was used for some U.S. revenue stamps.
Silk thread	<u>John Dickinson</u> patented silk-thread paper in 1830 for bank notes and later adapted the technology for stamps. Dickinson paper is the trade name for this paper and was used by Switzerland and Bavaria. Passing paper is a particular type silk thread paper that was manufactured in <u>Pasing</u> , <u>Bavaria</u> and used in Bavaria's stamps between 1849 and 1868.
Silkote	Silkote is the trade name given to the paper that had optical brighteners added to the furnish. It was an experimental issue that was tested in the Westbrook substation in Maine, U.S. during the Christmas of 1954.
<u>Watermarked</u>	A watermark is created in the paper by the mould or the Dandy roll and can be letters or designs.
<u>Wove</u>	The texture of wove paper has no discernible pattern when the paper is held up to a light. The paper is formed on a machine unlike laid paper, that does not have wires attached to it and so the pulp forms an even web of fibers.
Taggant	An experimental paper where a luminescent additive was added to the furnish to facilitate the automation of the facing and canceling operation.



QUICK POST



Oddball stamps



Netherlands post dove and post eagle



Does anyone have any other examples - the theme for Sept is silly stamps - best in show gets the jelly bean for this month.

Advances in self adhesive stamps using backing paper means it is now easy to produce a difficult shape (like cutting out cookies on a baking tray!!!). There are plenty of gimmicky issues such as HK with rock dust on the stamp, or the Tonga metal circular issue. Perhaps the strangest set of all is the Bhutan musical recording set that could play a tune (if you could get a turntable small enough!!)



World Post Day is celebrated each year on 9th Oct, the anniversary of the establishment of the UPU in 1874 in the Swiss capital, Berne. It was declared World Post Day by the UPU Congress held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1969.

The purpose of World Post Day is to create awareness of the role of the postal sector in people's and businesses' everyday lives and its contribution to the social and economic development of countries. The celebration encourages member countries to undertake programme activities aimed at generating a broader awareness of their Post's role and activities among the public and media on a national scale.

New products and services

Every year, more than 150 countries celebrate World Post Day in a variety of ways. In certain countries, World Post Day is observed as a working holiday. Many Posts use the event to introduce or promote new postal products and services. Some Posts also use World Post Day to reward their employees for good service.

In many countries, philatelic exhibitions are organized and new stamps and date cancellation marks are issued. Other activities include the display of World Post Day posters in post offices and other public places, open days at post offices, mail centers and postal museums, the holding of conferences, seminars and workshops, as well as cultural, sport and other recreational activities. Many postal administrations issue special souvenirs such as T-shirts and badges.



Welcome: Allan welcomed 14 members and thanked everyone attending. He welcomed Roger Brodie, a visitor to the meeting.

Minutes: Minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read as published in the August Newsletter. *Allan/ Weldon*

Matters Arising:

- Len moved "that Weldon pay a forfeit of a bag of lollies for entering two pages in the one page competition... before he heads away whitebaiting." ☺
- It was proposed that a \$50 petrol voucher and card be sent to Robert Packer for his talk last month.
- Allan asked for any War stamps, or other mail related things that people are prepared to lend to the museum for their display. No one had contacted the museum so far.

Correspondence: In: Subs x4; catalogues x 3; request for nominations for Federation secretary and president and minutes of their July Exec Meeting. Out: Nil

Emails: In: Lyn Nichols – re Blenheim; Newsletter from Dunedin. Out: Nil *Paula/Ann*

General Business:

Circuit Book - Allan has only two booklets to make up a new circuit. Please work on new booklets.

Blenheim - Len will speak on behalf of the club as neither Allan or John G can go. There are 5 members going. Ann, Pam, Len Nik and Paula. Ann asked for the any other material from members to take over to show. Paula is taking her car with Ann and Pam. There is still a seat in her car if anyone else wants to go.

October meeting is coming up and is our annual open 8 page competition.

Subs are due tonight.

Request Nik asked about the stamps of the Cook Island and why are there so many individual island stamps. Bob Ching replayed that it was just for revenue.

Items of interest:

- Len donates to the Philatelic Youth Council annual camp. This year they sent a nice cover that was produced by camp participants.
- Art covers from Pam – she talked about her Art Cover Club and August 1st - where every member sends celebratory covers to each member. As well as one member being designated the "target" to whom special covers are sent – as she is this year's target. She is expecting 100s of covers. She has sent out 80 to commemorate GAD - "Great ACE Day".

(Late Note – she received 609 decorated covers!!)

- Malawi-Mambo, Man-caves rock art, Mocambique company Murky Machinations, Major Misery; – all from NIK, extra examples to mark the Letter of the Month - M.
- **Special Display of funny shape stamps.** Nik had a collection of funny shapes stamps for us to enjoy.
- ANZAC stamp issue articles from the Nelson Mail.

Letter of the month - M

Magpie Moth – Weldon explained about errors and faults, and overprints (this set will go to the Blenheim Open Day) Miniature Magic – Nik
Mountains of New Zealand – Ann
The Winner was Ann.

The meeting was declared closed at 8:15pm.

Program: Workshops followed.

Thanks to all members who shared their skills. Allan introduced the wilding sets of GB with differing watermarks to get to the topic - "how to see watermarks on stamps". Using FUELITE lighter fluid in a small tray seems to be the best.

While Len showed us how to use the Signascope (the club has one of these for members to borrow and use). The Fuelite can be used on MUH stamps without affecting the gum at all so is perfectly safe.

Inter-Club Day with Blenheim – at the Blenheim Club Rooms



Pam, Nik, Len, Ann and Paula drove over to Blenheim and had a lovely day of Food, Fellowship and Filately!

Great displays and talks alternating between clubs.

Thanks Blenheim!

