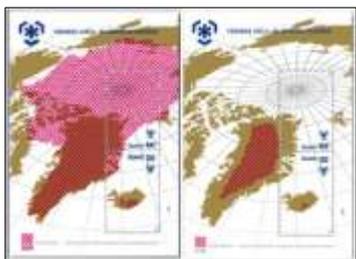


## New Zealand's latest: seabirds (issued 3/09/2014)



The stamp uses **Thermochromatic ink**, a type of dye that changes color when temperatures increase or decrease, often used in the manufacture of many toys or product packaging, as well as thermometers. They can also turn transparent when heated, eg. on corners of an examination mark sheet to prove that they have not been edited or photocopied, and also on certain pizza boxes to show the temperature of the product. (Also see page 5)

In January 2009, Iceland issued a miniature sheet as part of the joint stamp series 'Preserve the Polar Regions and Glaciers'. The stamps are printed with thermochromic ink. This sheet shows the current position of the amount of ice in the Polar Regions under normal temperature.



Iceland Ice Age - Aging?

When the stamp is heated, the ice melts away and shows the state of the of ice in the Polar Regions in the year 2100. The cold state of the stamp shows the amount of ice and snow in the North-Pole in 2009 while the hot state of the stamp shows the estimated amount of ice and snow in the North-Pole in 2100.

## Lets get things sorted

Recent discussions with my own insurance company have gotten me the following advice. Firstly take a photo or computer scan record of EACH page in your collection (all 900 of them!!!) but store this record elsewhere!!! Collections are often covered under general contents, but declare the value of any particularly expensive stamp. Even fake security camera installations can deter the casual taker of goods, while storing them in a lockable file cabinet will slow them down and might also give you 5 valuable minutes in case of fire. Get your collections valued, but you will have to pay for this.



### - Stamp art inspiration

Diamond Jubilee by Peter Mason ~ created US Flag from 4000 used stamps of Queen Elizabeth II

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

## Club Programme

Tuesday: October 14<sup>th</sup> 2014 – 8-Page Competition – Open Class

**Display letter:** A is for ..... show us your Aussies, Austrians and Aotearoans.

**Special Theme:** oddball / gimmick stamps  
eg. the flower stamps shown here are all perfumed issues>>>



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## More perfumed/scented stamps



**History of New Zealand Post** - New Zealand Post has a rich history stretching back 170 years from the early 1830s when whalers, missionaries and traders had to rely on occasional passing ships, to the present as a successful commercial entity competing in local and global markets.

**The Early Years** - The earliest forms of postal communication within New Zealand and to and from its shores were haphazard at best – the first whalers, missionaries and traders having to rely on occasional passing ships for inwards and outwards communications. During the 1830s, several Bay of Islands merchants were delegated the responsibility for inward and outward mail by the Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

In 1840, the first official Post Office in New Zealand was opened at Kororareka, when Captain Hobson, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor, arrived in the Bay of Islands and appointed William Clayton Hayes as Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates and Postmaster. Within six months, Hayes was suspended from duty – the first civil servant to incur this penalty in New Zealand – for neglect of duty and continual inebriety.

When New Zealand was established as a Crown Colony independent of New South Wales in 1841, HM Treasury in London, unaware that Captain Hobson had already created a Post Office under his control, issued a Warrant establishing the Post Office in New Zealand under British Post Office control. Change of control did not in fact take place until some 18 months later, and was returned to Colonial control again in 1850.

The establishment of settlements across North and South Islands meant the need for an internal postal service was becoming more and more important, however New Zealand's geography, and ongoing wars between Maori and Europeans, and inter-tribal fighting, hindered communication. At the time, shipping mail coast-to-coast, although inefficient, was the most reliable means of transporting mail around the country. A monthly shipping service to Sydney, where mail was exchanged with outbound and inbound London ships saw the first regular overseas mail service established.

The Local Posts Act of 1856 and the Post Office Act of 1858 signaled a period of growth for the New Zealand Post Office. The Local Posts Act gave provincial councils the authority to create their own mail services and local Post Offices, while the Government continued to maintain the overland trunk postal routes and the head Post Office in each province. The Post Office Act repealed the Local Posts Act, establishing the Post Office as a separate government department, reporting to the Postmaster General, and providing for its administration. By the end of the 1860s, 'postie' deliveries and private boxes had been introduced, agency services for other government departments were offered at Post Offices, a money order service was available and the Post Office Savings Bank had opened.

The discovery of gold in the South Island and the boom of New Zealand's railway, roads and communication infrastructure as part of Julius Vogel's public works and assisted migration programme in the 1870s did much to facilitate the growth of the postal network. By 1880 there were over 850 post offices. The following year, the merger of the Electric Telegraphs Department with the Post Office Department created the enlarged New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department, which later became the New Zealand Post Office.

**The Post Office – a Government Department.** The New Zealand Post Office entered the 20th century as a burgeoning government department with over 1,700 branches. Rapid growth of the Post Office continued throughout the century, with its broad role as post office, savings bank and telephone exchange cementing its place in New Zealand society. Public demand for its services, including the growth of private telephones in people's homes, and the introduction of internal and international airmail services in the 1930s, enabling faster, more efficient mail services, ensured its future.

By the middle of the century, the Post Office was a complex and financially successful organisation. Its role in the community was expansive. Beyond the traditional communication services, the Post Office provided important community services including registering births, marriages, deaths and cars, accepting television and fishing licence fees, enrolling people to vote, and collecting pensions. Post Offices also provided daily weather and temperature checks for the Meteorological Office, and postmasters were able to perform marriage ceremonies.

In the 1960s and 70s steps were taken towards better managing the ever-increasing volumes of national and international mail: the installation of the first mechanical mail sorting machine in the Auckland parcel depot, and the introduction of address postal codes to simplify bulk mail sorting. However, increasingly the tension between political and commercial pressures meant the business was not operating efficiently.

By the 1980s, the variety of roles, the sometimes-conflicting needs of three different businesses, and political considerations were major constraints on the Post Office. It was increasingly unable to meet growing consumer demands and the postal side alone was losing over \$20 million a year, with expectations that this would balloon in the future. In 1985, Jonathan Hunt, Postmaster General, ordered a review of the organisational and management structure of the Post Office.



# Stamps of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories (TAAF)



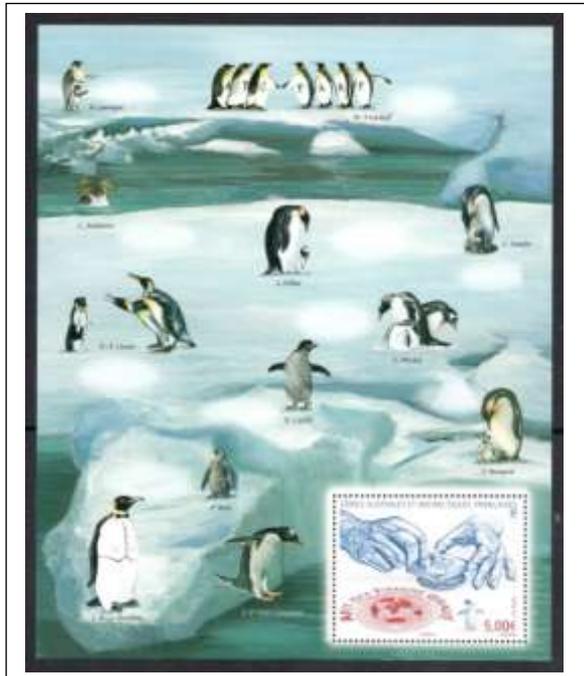
1956 showing 50c Rockhopper Penguins



1990 stamp showing Jules Dumont D'Urville



TAAF coat of arms on a 500f stamp



The French Southern and Antarctic Territories (French: *Terres australes et antarctiques françaises*, abbreviated *TAAF*) is a French overseas territory consisting of Adélie Land in coastal Antarctica and several islands in the southern Indian Ocean: the Crozet Islands, the Kerguelen Islands, Amsterdam Island and Île Saint-Paul. The territory was created on 6 August 1955, before which all were dependencies of Madagascar.



**Early postal history.** From 1906 to 1926, stamps of France were used in the Kerguelen Islands, cancelled by the Resident's cachet. Letters from there are known to have been routed via Madagascar, Cape Town and Durban in South Africa, and Bunbury, Western Australia.

**First stamps.** The TAAF used stamps of Madagascar from 1948 to 1955. On 26 October 1948, to commemorate the discovery of Adélie Land in 1840 by Jules Dumont d'Urville and publicize French claims to the region, a 100 franc Madagascar airmail stamp was overprinted TERRE ADÉLIE DUMONT D'URVILLE. On 6 August 1955, owing to Madagascar's imminent independence, the TAAF was organized as a separate entity. Its first stamp, a 15 franc stamp of Madagascar overprinted TERRES AUSTRALES ET ANTARCTIQUES FRANÇAISES, was released on 28 October 1955 and the first non-overprinted stamps were released on 25 April 1956. These consisted of a set of six regular issues in denominations from 50c to 15f which depicted indigenous wildlife and scenery, and two airmail stamps in denominations of 50 and 100f which depicted emperor penguins.

**Current status.** The TAAF was administered from France until 2004. Since then it has been administered from the Indian Ocean island of Réunion, a French overseas department. Since achieving territorial status it has issued a number of stamps, many about wildlife of the southern oceans and Antarctica or honouring polar explorers and researchers.



GO SCOTLAND – above are issues marking independence from mummy England

Before the pigeon post service was established the only regular connection between the community on Great Barrier Island (90 kilometres northeast of Auckland) and the mainland was provided by a weekly coastal steamer.

The island's isolation was highlighted when the ship SS *Wairarapa* was wrecked off its coast in 1894, with the loss of 121 lives, and the news took several days to reach the mainland.

The pigeon post service began between the island and Auckland in 1897. Soon there were two rival pigeongram companies, both of which issued distinctive and attractive stamps. The stamps have been eagerly collected for their novelty value, and some have become extremely rare.

Initially, the service operated only from Great Barrier Island to Auckland, the reverse route being considered uneconomic. On the island, pigeongram agencies were established at Port Fitzroy, Okupu, and Whangaparara.

Birds were sent over to the island on the weekly steamer and flew back to Auckland with up to five messages per bird written on flimsies and attached to their legs. Great Barrier Island's pigeongram service ended when the first telegraph cable was laid between the island and the mainland in 1908.

## Pigeon Post of Great Barrier Island



**Edward Stanley Gibbons** (1840 – 1913) was an early English stamp dealer and the founder of Stanley Gibbons Ltd, publishers of the (in)famous Stanley Gibbons stamp catalogue and other stamp-related books and magazines.

**Early life** Edward's interest in postage stamps began whilst at school where he had a book containing stamps for exchange including a West Australia 1d. black and a 1d. "Sydney View" of NSW. He left school at 15, joining his father who encouraged his son's hobby and allowed him to set up a stamp desk in the family pharmacy. Between 1861 and 1871 Edward was developing his own stamp business until 1867 when his father died. Edward took over the business but by this time he was heavily involved in stamp dealing and the pharmaceutical business was sold.

**Stanley Gibbons & Co.** In 1874 Gibbons decided to move to London to develop his stamp business and relocated to Clapham Common (South London). He employed women to tear up sheets of stamps in the evening from this address. He moved to Gower Street (London) in 1876. The Post Office Directory lists the main occupier of the Gower Street property as 'Stanley Gibbons & Co publishers' or 'Stanley Gibbons & Co postage stamp dealers'. In 1890, he sold his business to Charles Phillips of Birmingham for £25,000 and retired. In 1891, Phillips opened a shop at 435 The Strand, as well as keeping the office at 8 Gower St.



**Overseas travel** During Gibbons' retirement he made numerous trips overseas, mostly for pleasure, but also for business, buying stamps for his old company. A newspaper cutting headed "Honolulu, January" was found in his scrapbook, referring to a resolution to burn stocks of obsolete Hawaiian stamps. In 1903, Gibbons was in [Ceylon](#). The Society of Genealogists archive contains a newspaper article titled *Reminiscences of a Stamp Collector- Mr Stanley Gibbons (sic) in Colombo*. When asked around this time if he still collected stamps, Gibbons replied that he had specialised collections in six countries, but rarely bought any stamps because they were too expensive. Further visits seem to have been made to Ceylon in 1906.

Gibbons' death was recorded on 17 February 1913. His death certificate gives his occupation as, "A retired Stamp Collector. His 5 wives all died before him!"



# QUICK POST



WW1 commemorations issues are coming out everywhere, most plan to issue 1 per year for 5 years.



## Thermochromic stamps



2007 Harry Potter Smilers Sheet from Royal Mail where the black ink changes to reveal spell names



Above and below - Belgium 2013 with thermo nuclear seasons er.....



The foliage is green, but over 25C, if one puts a finger on the stamp, the green layer disappears showing the tree in one of the four seasons.



Royal Mail celebrated the Centenary of the Magic Circle including a 47p stamp depicting a 'Knotted scarf trick'.

Thermochromic ink on the spotted scarf will reveal a different scarf when warmed, and a GBP 1.12 stamp depicting a 'Three-cup trick'.

Thermochromic ink reveals which fez the pyramid is under.



Royal Mail used several innovative printing methods for a set of stamps issued in October 2001 to mark the 100th anniversary of the Nobel Institute. Firm pressure from a fingertip reveals an ion hidden behind the black on white design.

L. C. Mitchell was born in Wellington in 1901 and was early apprenticed to the signwriting and decorating trade in Palmerston North. He began working as a commercial artist in 1922, working for several years with the Government Publicity Department designing posters and booklet covers. He designed many New Zealand stamps and coins, and most of the Centennial stamps which are not the work of James Berry were designed by Mitchell.



Stamps total over 90 in NZ /overseas including:

- 1931 Blue/Red boy
- 1931 Airmails
- 1953 Royal Visit
- 1953 EiiR 1d to 9d 1/- to 1/6
- 1956 Health
- 1964 Road Safety
- 1964 Xmas
- 1967 Health
- 1969 CORSO
- 1971 CWI Rotary



Your esteemed editor is confused - can anybody shed any light on this company called POSTERITY POST?

"The Chatham Islands are the first official place in the world to see the sun at the start of each new day. This is your chance to write securely to future generations, via the Chatham Islands Postal Service (CIPS). Your letter will be confidentially and securely included in a special valuable Posterity Post numbered and signed collector cover, with limited issue Chatham Islands stamps, and mailed for you by CIPs, (as the postal operator from the First Place on Earth to See the Sun each New Day), to any location of your choosing worldwide for safe keeping, and for future delivery to your eventual specified recipient. Your sealed Posterity Post collector cover will be sent to anyone you nominate and trust for safe keeping. To protect it this is done in a separate sealed protective postal outer with UPS stamps enclosing your sealed special Posterity Post cover with its limited issue stamps and special cancellations, and letter along with your request asking that your sealed Posterity Post cover is securely kept until your desired date for delivery."

Minutes of the Nelson Philatelic Society which met in the Woodstock Room  
at the Stoke School - 9<sup>th</sup> September at 7:30pm

**Welcome:** Allan welcomed 13 members to this mystery meeting. He especially welcomed Brian from Denmark.  
**Minutes** Minutes were taken as read, circulated in the newsletter.  
**Matters Arising:** The date in the newsletter was incorrect – it should read 12<sup>th</sup> August. **Circuit Books:** The last volume is out so please fill in circuit booklets for Allan to start another round.

**Correspondence**  
**In:** catalogues X2. Newsletter and info for Baypex.  
**Out:** Nil  
**Emails In:** Newsletter for Dunedin – sent on to Nik. Resignation from Ken Dawson, who is moving North.  
**Emails Out:** Card and \$50 petrol voucher for Rob Packer as a thank you for his talk on postcards. *Paula/Kelvin*

**General Business:**

- October meeting is an 8 page open class for next month.
- A few members spoke about the Blenheim meeting. It was a good meeting.
- Allan spoke about his entry into Philately. He carried on to talk about the ins and outs of competition.

**Letter of the Month- T**

Tonga	Len
Triangle	Ann
Train/Tragedies of Tuvalu	Mike
picToralis: the number of stamps with T	Stephan G
Tokela	Robert P
Tarapex	Kelvin

**Mike won with Trains.**

**Special Display – Flowers (spring)**  
 Mike - large miniature sheets from USA spring in the Desert and Alpine  
 Len - flowers China  
 Stephan - Great Britain

**Mike won with USA Spring flowers**

The meeting was declared closed at 8.05pm.  
**Program:** Pam talked about her trip to China and had prepared a photo slide show.  
 A special supper followed to celebrate the end of winter

Next meeting October 14<sup>th</sup> **The letter is A** with a special theme of **oddball gimmicky stamps** for display.

Back in 1893, it seemed a bright idea for putting your product's name before thousands of customers. Cadbury, Sunlight Soap and Bonnington's Irish Moss were among the 18 New Zealand companies vying to be household names by taking printed advertisements on the backs of postage stamps. It was a world first for New Zealand in putting ads on the back of stamps sold over the counter, however, the enterprise stopped after only a year - out of concern for the health of the people who might lick a bit of ink with the gum when they attached the stamp.



**Guyana** became independent from GB on 26 May 1966 and began producing its own stamps as an independent nation from that date. Previously the country was known as **British Guiana**

**The Reichenbachia Orchid Series**

Series 1 and 2 are all issues with images depicting the 192 orchid paintings by Dr. Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach of Hamburg, Germany and commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the publication of Frederick Sander's book REICHENBACHIA.

The series was produced and issued from July 9, 1985 to March 1, 1989. There were 35 issue sets produced in all for the basic stamps, however this is just the beginning! The total number of stamps is approximately 300 with many re-issued in higher values plus an additional 11 mini sheets of 4 v (usually as overprints) or re-printed in new configurations.

Ebay has them at about \$10 per set so they are affordable to collect.

There is an ENORMOUS number and range of overprints and varieties on the orchid issues, printed by Format International Security Printers Ltd., as well as other issues of Guyana

