

New Zealand's latest:

To be issued July 29th but its pricy at \$13. 80. Is there anybody in the club still buying NZ new issues ? Your humble editor gave up in 2010



Points to ponder

Saturdays Mail (12/07) saw a report from NZ Post that more mail boxes will go due to underuse. They are: Tahunanui camp ground, Suffolk Rd., Tipihi St., Domett St. and Point Rd. 63 Million fewer items were sent by post last year!!!

The Nelson Library system no longer sends overdue notices by mail as its now too slow!

Remember the August trip to Blenheim is coming up soon if you want to organize cars.

Report on the towns of Nelson province from Rob Packer at the July meeting

The July meeting saw us welcome invited speaker Rob Packer who shared his collection of Nelson area postcards from early days. Rob started collecting bottles and things from old gold mining sites and became interested in history generally from there. He now has over 2000 postcards from the 1900's to the 1960's. Our tour started in Golden Bay at Puponga and Collingwood, on to Takaka, Riwaka, Motueka, Tapawera, Moutere, Wakefield, Brightwater, Richmond, Cable bay and Nelson. Highlights were early shots of Queen St Richmond Nelson Boys College mk 1, 2 and 3 (including a postcard of the earthquake damage), the old Nelson PO and the Tapawera army camp Not just old stuff either as 2 or 3 members grew up in these areas so we got tall tales and true about their misspent youthdome (especially the disappearing hill). A good reminder of just how comfortable our lives are now too. A really interesting hour spent wandering through the past, thanks Rob - it really illustrated to somewhat younger people(like me!) just how much the area has changed in a very short time

Meetings on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at Stoke School at 7:15pm sales table, 7:30 meeting

Club Programme

Tuesday: August 12th 2014 programme... technical talk anything you want to ask about stamps somebody will know

Display letter: m mighty mad musings magnificently mounted

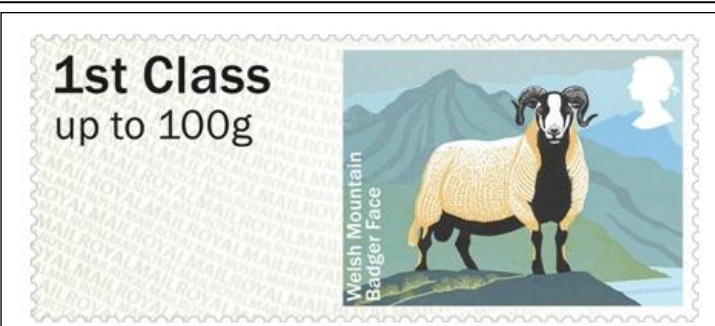


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Free to Full Members

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August means lambies and sheepies frolicking hither and thither, here and there, to and fro, up and down

papEr flawZ and ErrRorZ

paper Flawz & Errorz (oops!) errors

While the words *flaws* and *errors* are synonymous, they are used to distinctly describe either a defect in the stamp's paper or when an incorrect paper was used in the printing of the stamp. Flaws describe faults or defects in the paper of the stamp, typical of handling after manufacturing or less frequently during the manufacturing of the paper. Errors describe an incorrect type of paper used to print a stamp, typically the use of watermarked paper when it was not specified for the issue. While a paper fault represents a damaged or defective stamp that devalues its worth, paper errors have the opposite effect and are sought after by collectors.

Flaws During the manufacturing of paper, flaws can occur in the web.

One such flaw is the **pinhole**. The term is used to designate a small blemish typically characterized by a small hole in the substance of the paper. Pinholes are typical of very thin paper and can be found by holding the stamp up to light.

A rare flaw in paper is when the watermark bit has been **improperly repaired** on the Dandy roll. Great Britain's *Emblems* watermark is composed of two roses, one shamrock and one thistle. A defect was created when the Dandy roll was repaired and instead of a thistle bit, a rose bit was added creating the *three roses and a shamrock* flaw. This flaw is found on Great Britain's 1862 3d (plate 2), 1865-67 3 d (plate 4), 6 d (plates 5 and 6), 9d (plate 4) and 1s (plate 4)

Another paper flaw is a **crease**. A crease is when the paper becomes an overlapped fold, which subsequently is printed upon. This kind of crease is more of a printing error as it is a paper flaw. Creased stamps can also occur as a result of handling, where it's clear that the stamp has been folded. While the former example is collected by specialists as printing errors, the later simply devalues the stamp.

Another common handling flaw is a **tear**. The torn stamp is usually complete but the paper is partially ripped. Tearing a piece off of the stamp, however, is how Afghan postal clerks cancelled stamps so this is not a flaw but evidence that the stamp was probably postally used especially if the stamp is still on the postal matter.

A stamp can be damaged if it is soaked off of a **water-soluble colored paper**. For numerous occasions, people send greeting cards in envelopes that are on colored paper. The worst offender is the red envelope. If warm water is used in soaking the stamp from the paper of the envelope, the red dye can and does bleed into the stamp's paper, leaving it tinted red. This is not a stamp variety but simply a damaged stamp. Yellow and blue dyes in colored paper bleed into a stamps too. A

thin is created when a stamp is improperly removed from the paper it was attached. Since paper is created by depositing layers of fibers onto each other to form a web, they can be separated by the layers too. When the paper is finished, the outside layers become the strongest layers. Soaking a stamp in water is the usual way of removing it from the postal matter. Water will dissolve the glue used as the adhesive but it also weakens the bonds of the paper's fibers. Just as the removal of water strengthens the bonding between fibers, adding water weakens them. A failed attempt at removing the stamp from other paper typically results in portion of the stamp's paper being left attached to the postal matter. *Thins* can be created in a variety of ways and all result in a damaged stamp

Errors Errors of paper are created when the incorrect paper is used for the stamp's design rather than a papermaking defect. One example of this is when the watermarked paper intended for use with U.S. revenue stamps was used for the \$1 Woodrow Wilson stamp (SC#832). The mistake was made sometime between 1950 and 1951 and some 160,000 to 400,000 copies are estimated to have been printed.

Subject: Timaru Philatelic Society - FDCs & CALs for NZ 1st Airmail flight

Hello all - in February this year I sent an email to all of you regarding our issues of stamps and covers to mark the centenary of Will Scotland's first airmail flight, and the response was reasonable, without being quite as positive as we had wanted or expected. We still have supplies of the merchandise, and the prices and discount haven't changed. The 70c CAL sells for \$1.50 (down to \$1.20 for you), the FDCs for \$7.50 (down to \$6.00 for you), and the miniature sheets of 4 @ \$5 (down to \$4 for you). There are a limited number of covers signed by the 2014 pilot (@ \$8.50, down to \$6.80 for you). If you are interested in any of these offers, please reply with precise details to me by email, or send your order to the T.P.S., Box 237, Timaru, with cheque enclosed. We look forward to your positive response! - Cheers - Gordon Prowse, Secretary.

Editor's note I tried to get an illustration of these CALS but couldn't find anything except for an article in the Timaru newspaper that wasn't very helpful - it showed a man holding a sheet and 1 tiny invisible block!

the British Library Philatelic Collections

- The British Library Philatelic Collections are the National Philatelic Collections of the United Kingdom. The Collections were established in 1891 with the bequest of the Tapling Collection, and now about 50 important collections or Archives are held, all of which have been acquired by donation, bequest, or transfer from Government departments. The total holdings consist of over eight million items, representing almost all countries and periods, and include:

- postage stamps, specimens booklets airmails and revenue stamps
- metal dies and plates
- essays and artwork die proofs, plate proofs, and colour trials
- postal history (some pre-adhesive mail and later materials including envelopes, and other covers) postal stationery
- railway letter stamps telegraph stamps meter stamps
- cinderella' material including poster stamps philatelic literature local and private posts

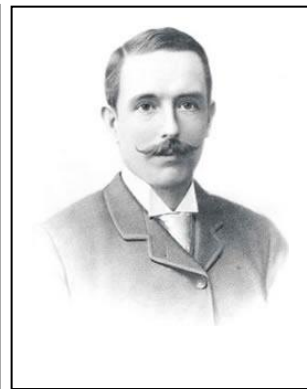


Crown Agents collection

1956-58 £1
chocolate
and violet,
prepared for
use but
unissued.

Such a diverse range of material, together with photographs, general reference material, maps, newspapers and official publications elsewhere in the Library, make the British Library one of the world's most important centres for philatelic research.

The TAPLING COLLECTION The Foundation Collection was formed by the wealthy Victorian businessman, Thomas Keay Tapling, MP, bequeathed on his early death at the age of 35 in 1891. The probate value of the Tapling collection was set at £12,000 but on arrival the assistant keeper of Printed Books estimated their value at more than £50,000, (equivalent to £24,000,000 in 2011). The Collection is unrivalled in that it is the only major one, formed during the nineteenth century, which is still intact and contains almost all issues of postage stamps and postal stationery, as well as most of the rarities issued up to 1890. The Collection was arranged in the style Tapling favoured, by the Philatelic Collections first curator, Sir Edward Bacon, (probably the greatest philatelist of all time), between 1892 and 1899. It is held in the Philatelic Collections of the British Library and selected items are on permanent public exhibition



The Tapling Collection includes this 1854, 4 annas stamp in blue and pale red from India, error of having the head inverted

AndCanada: 1851 Queen Victoria 12d. black unused marginal pair, one of 5 pairs known.

Right



It took on immediate significance, as a prime source for the early standard handbooks published by the Philatelic Society London (from 1906 The Royal Philatelic Society London). It has thus influenced the organisation of the standard catalogues and in turn the methodology of subsequent philatelists. Arranged on 4,500 sheets, it was first put on full exhibition in 1903, in display cabinets with 1138 vertical slides, which kept the sheets in the dark when not being viewed. This system of display was developed by the Philatelic Collections and subsequently copied by most of the world's Postal Museums, still used widely today.



The Tapling Collection is strong in unused examples, with excellent ranges of and printings and includes numerous multiples, essays and proofs as well as some covers. It keeps its remarkable original colours, because of careful exhibition and, as with all the philatelic collections, is subject to a complete ban on photocopying. The Collection remains a major source for philatelic research and pleasure, while currently countries M to Z are on Exhibition with the remainder available to researchers by appointment.



Amongst others the collection features these rarities:

- Gold Coast: 1883 (May) 1d on 4d magenta, unique
- Great Britain: 1858-79 1d red, plate 77, one of a few known
- Hawaii: 1851-52 2 cents to 13 cents (both types), the "Missionaries"
- India: 1854 4 annas blue and pale red, error head inverted, two used on a cover, unique
- Mauritius: 1847 1d red used on cover and 2d blue, the "Post Office" issue
- Spain: 1851 2 reals, error of colour, one of three known
- Switzerland: Zurich: 1843 4 rappen, the unique unsevered horizontal strip of five
- Uruguay: 1858 120 centavos blue and 180 centavos green, in tête beche pairs, two of 5 known
- Western Australia: 1854-55 4d blue, error frame inverted



James Berry (artist) - Reginald George James Berry (1906–1979) was a New Zealand artist, noted for creating a large number of postage stamp and coin designs. He was born in London in 1906, and emigrated to New Zealand in 1925. He went on to become a commercial artist at a Wellington advertising agency, and in 1932 became a freelance artist. His work included book covers and illustrations, but is most famous for more than 1,000 stamp, coin and medal designs. Berry's first successful stamp design was for New Zealand's 1933 health stamp. For the next 20 years he designed a huge majority of the stamps issued by New Zealand. Increasing numbers of stamp issues meant that more artists were subsequently employed, but Berry continued designing stamps into the 1970s. Berry also designed stamps for Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue, Tonga, and Bermuda. After a lengthy process, Berry was the artist for the final designs selected for New Zealand's decimal coins, introduced in 1967 in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Berry's 10 cent and 50 cent designs remain in use today, although current coins are smaller than the originals. 1948: Described by the American journal *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* as "the greatest postage stamp designer in the world".

- 1966 "Man of the Year" (*Dominion Sunday Times*)
- 1968 Order of the British Empire
- 1978 1980 Gold Medal, Accademia Italiana dell'Arte e del Lavoro

James Berry designs for NZ Postage stamps include...

1933 health (1 st)	1934 health	1936 health	1937 health	1938 health	1939 express delivery
1939 postage dues set 4v		1946 health	1947 health	1947 govt life insurance dept	1949 health
1950 health	1951 health	1953 2d 3d 4d 8d coronation		1953 lg EiiR on horse	1954 health
1955 postal centenary 3d		1957 health	1960 1/- pictorial 1/6	1967 royal society centenary	
1969 govt life insurance office	1971 1 ton cup 5c			1976 govt life insurance set	(last set)

crazy looooooong stamps from Singapore 2011 significant rivers issue





QUICK POST



A stamp was created on the Moon!

In 1969 during the Apollo 11 moon flight, the astronauts took a die of a postage stamp which they pulled an impression of when they touched down on the moon, creating the moon's first postage stamp! Once the die was returned to earth it was used to produce the 10 cent airmail stamp issued in September of 1969.

The crew of [Apollo 15](#) took 398 unauthorized commemorative [postage stamp covers](#) with them on their trip to the [Moon](#) (400 were printed, but two were damaged and destroyed prior to being packaged), with the understanding that, when they returned, 100 of the covers were to be sold to the German stamp dealer who provided them. Those 100 covers are known today by [philatelists](#) as the "Sieger covers", named such after the dealer, Hermann Sieger. The remaining 298 covers were to be kept by the crew members as souvenirs but

were later confiscated by [NASA](#) when the public sale of Sieger's covers was discovered soon after the mission. The crew's 298 covers were not returned until 1983, after the astronauts filed suit against the government for their return, citing NASA's partnership with the U.S. Postal Service to sell covers flown on the Space Shuttle



Although taking souvenirs into space was not illegal nor prohibited by NASA—the Apollo 15 crew had 243 authorized covers on board in addition to the 398 unauthorized covers—the discovery of the Sieger covers' sale caused Congress to take notice and led to NASA taking disciplinary action against several Apollo astronauts.

Moon Mail The Apollo 15 mission was the first to include the Lunar Rover. During their three days on the Moon, astronauts Scott and Irwin went on three excursions with the Rover. At the end of the third trip, before re-entering the lunar module, Scott took out a cloth pouch which carried two die proofs of the 8¢ 1971 stamps honoring the 10th anniversary of the space program. (One shows the Rover.) The stamps were issued the same day on Earth with a first-day ceremony at Florida's Kennedy Space Center. Scott canceled the die proofs with a cancellation device and ink pad from the pouch, producing a postmark UNITED STATES / ON THE MOON / AUG. 2 1971 / FIRST DAY OF ISSUE. The postmark was faint enough that he tried again directly below it. Scott also added dusty "thumbprints" with his space suit glove. They were believed to be the smudges on the left side.

Jean-Baptiste Philippe Constant Moens

(27 May 1833 – 28 April 1908) was a Belgian philatelist recognized as the 1st dealer in stamps for collectors, and also one of the original philatelic journalists. Moens began collecting stamps as a boy then started a small business in coins and by 1853, at age 19, he was buying and selling new and second-hand books, and stamps, in Brussels. Within a decade he was putting out a stamp with illustrated supplements. In March 1862, with Louis Hanciau, Moens published a catalog of stamps, the *Manuel des collectionneurs de timbres-poste* (Handbook for Stamp Collectors), the 1st in Belgium and the 2nd in French, following that of the Parisian, Alfred Potiquet. Also in 1862, he published *De la falsification des timbres-poste* (On the falsification of postage stamps) to alert enthusiasts to the abundance of forgeries. He began the first French language philatelic monthly, *Le Timbre-Poste*, which ran from 1863 until 1900, as well as a series on fiscal stamps from 1874-96. Moens became the owner of 8 "Post Office" Mauritius stamps. In 1878 he published the first of his works on the early stamps of Mauritius, (*The Stamps of Mauritius from their Origin until Today*). Helen Morgan noted, "All that is known of the discovery of the first specimens of the Post Office issue, indeed of much of the history of the handful of those stamps eventually found, came from his pen in the late 1890s. He handled most of the Post Office stamps discovered by Madame Borchard in the late 1860s." As Moens' business prospered, he assembled collectibles of all kinds and a library devoted to music and antiquities, as well as stamps. In November 1899, to preserve his health, Jean-Baptiste announced in *Le Timbre-poste* that the time had come to retire. After selling his rarities, the residue of Moens' stock, with a catalogue value of £196,000 (1882 catalogue), was sold the following year. His philatelic publications were eventually sold in 1907. Jean-Baptiste Moens died in 1908. His passing was noted by the philatelic press, many referring to him as *The Father of Philately*.

Welcome:

John, in Allan's absence welcomed the grand sum of 9 members to this mid winter meeting. He especially welcomed Rob Packer and Ken Wright. **Minutes**

Minutes taken as read. Paula/Len

Matters Arising: No matter arising

Correspondence

In Catalogue X3; 1xsub; newslettersx2; Ministry of Business Development; Accounts – NZFPS – affiliation fees – Campbell Patterson; invitation to Interclub; Cheque from Embroiderers guild; Stamp magazine and travel fund account. Paula/Nik

General Business: August is our workshop meeting. Nik asked for someone to talk about watermarks.

John is away so can we have a volunteer to do super for the August and September. Thank you Ann.

Weldon reported on a call from Peter Milwood from the Museum asking for any philatelic material . If you have please ring 549588.

October 9th is World Post Day any ideas on how to involve the children.

Items of interest: An item of extreme anger – the cost of the postage from an ebay purchase.

Postage overseas now has GST

Print your own postage. Is this yet another revenue collecting ploy? (does anybody know about this?)

Letter of the Month-

Weldon – Gold in Nelson all post marks in the order that the gold was discovered . 7 points

Len --Gibraltar –Spanish and English currency

Nik By George – the world's most beautiful stamp
Gorgeous Goldfish - Hong Kong

Drew - Gold –with gold featured.

Gibraltar Christmas 2007 Ann

Nik ---Great Gastronomical Goodies

Meeting closed at 8.16pm

Special Display – *Nik has assembled a large collection of grapes winemaking etc and wants to start an 8 page exhibition - bought it along to get ideas about how to start - also its letter G*

Program: *postcard tour of Nelson from invited speaker Rob Packer*

UniversalMail was formed in 2001 as a consequence of the deregulation of New Zealand's postal industry and are now specialists in the production of Personalised Postage Stamps as well as Postcards and Magnets for the International Tourist Market. They are now the largest producer of Personalised Postage stamps in New Zealand and have a network of established mailboxes around New Zealand, channelling UniversalMail's products from retailers and tourist attractions to the rest of the world.



Stamps

The perfect souvenir for any tourist, featuring unique images of New Zealand. All stamp strips consist of five stamps. a "Classic" stamp strip containing one round stamp located at the top, with five rectangular stamps below, also a "Five-round-stamps" strip design and a hugely popular "shaped-stamp" range includes New Zealand Lambs, Paua and the iconic Kiwi bird. Each rectangular stamp is 32mm x 51mm and the round stamps are of 32mm diameter. Popular stamps include all major cities such as Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch as well as new Zealands world-renowned tourist locations such as Queenstown, Rotorua and Milford Sound and Heritage Areas including Tongariro and Abel Tasman National Parks. The products also feature New Zealand's unique wildlife such as the Native Kiwi & Tui Birds, Whales and Dolphins and, of course, the famous New Zealand Sheep. Universal Mail stamps are printed to the highest quality by specialist printers.

The UniversalMail range of stamps covers everything from the tip of the North Island to the end of the South Island.

Collecting universal mail

You will need patience and deep pockets to collect and keep up with all these. The issues for 2011 alone consist of 14 pages showing 15 different issues each with 4 or usually 5 stamps at international post prices covering all sorts of places and themes. I would suggest VFU would be hard to get hold of as they are going to be used by visitors sending mail overseas and discarded later on plus regional or specific place issues need to be acquired there or ordering from the website info@universalmail.co.nz

