

NELSON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Inc)

2015 September No. 378

New Zealand's latest: First day of issue Sept 2



Children's Health – theme SunSmart – with 4 stamps: Slip (on a shirt), Slap (on a hat), Slop (on sunscreen), Wrap (on sunglasses)



All Blacks – one \$15 stamps and a strange shaped coin



Mourning stamps are issued to mark the bereavement of a national figure, often the head of state or monarch. The first issue was by a local German company printed in black for Emperor William I.

The US Government issued a 2c stamp in black for President Harding on 2 Aug 1923, and again for Ex- President W. Wilson in 1925.

Russia issued the second official issue of mourning stamps after Lenin's death in 1924, printed in red and black.

Greece, Hungary, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua all issued a mourning stamp for US President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The largest number of issues for any one person is either Winston Churchill or Princess Diana. The smallest number was a mere 100 of the Mahatma Gandhi issue of 1948 by India.

On the stamps of the USSR, Lenin was most frequently portrayed among the Bolsheviks. After 1923, his pictures were present on about 11% of all Soviet stamps.

The last week in September is National Dog Week in the United States.

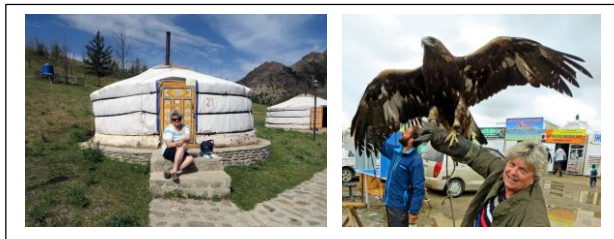


Meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at Stoke School at 7:15pm sales table, 7:30 meeting

Club Programme - Pam will talk on her Recent trip to Mongolia

Tuesday: September 8, 2015

Display letter: will be Kinky, Kwirky 'K'

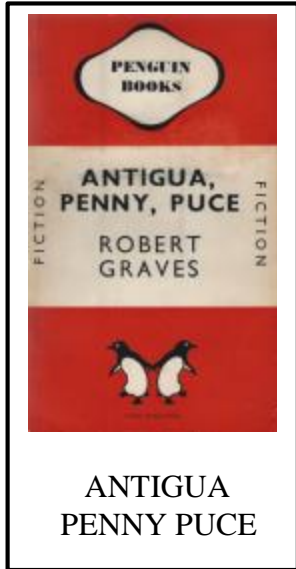


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BOOK REVIEWS: Oliver Price and his younger sister Jane grow up together in an atmosphere of stereotypical English upper-middle-class respectability. Their father is a country vicar who hobnobs on equal terms, and with a strong element of rivalry, with his wealthy neighbour, Sir Reginald Whitebillet. Their mother, the daughter of a marquis, was cast off by her family for marrying the Castle chaplain, Oliver. At the age of twelve, he is the proud curator of a stamp collection while Jane, a year younger, yearns to participate in her brother's hobby. Jane inherits a half-interest in the collection, and proceeds to contribute a number of rare and unusual items to the album, including a one-of issue of a purple-brown ("puce") Antiguan one-penny stamp - the only surviving example of a lot which has gone to the bottom of the sea in a ship wreck. Time marches on, and Oliver and Jane grow up and go their separate ways. Jane reminds Oliver of her half-ownership of that childhood stamp collection, and announces her intention of coming to take away every second stamp. Oliver's subsequent tantrum swings Jane over from merely joking to deadly serious about this intention. Much devious work on both sides now goes on, as Jane and Oliver are well-matched in their desires to not let the other get the better in any sort of confrontation. A series of wins, losses and draws ensues, with the titular Antiguan stamp as the catalyst of their many explosive altercations.

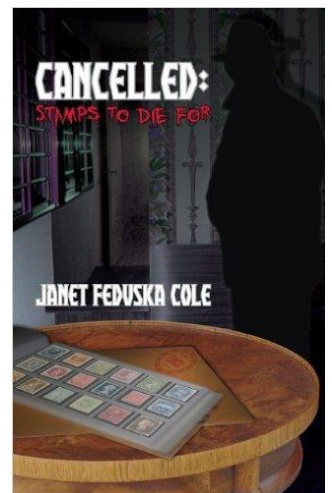


Frankfort Author Pens Mystery Novel About 'Stamps to Die For'. Janet Feduska Cole's debut work focuses on the intrigue and adventure surrounding a historic collection of WWII stamps.

Cole, who works as a technical writer by day, recently completed her first novel on the subject. The book, a story that combines action with the intrigue of the past, is titled "Cancelled: Stamps to Die For."

A college friend of hers is a philatelist and as he told her about his work and the history of stamps, she was struck with the idea for the plot. "Cancelled" tells the story of protagonist Elyse, who becomes entangled in the search for the legendary Lunersee stamps when she comes into contact with an old college friend and stamp collector whose life is coloured by mystery.

"Cancelled" revolves around the search for the Lunersee stamps. Named for a lake in Austria, where it is believed that they were buried by Nazis, the stamps originally belonged to a Jewish prisoner at Dachau, a concentration camp, where they were stolen. The stamps in the Lunersee collection have never been identified, but some speculate that they were rare or out of print, which is why they were considered valuable by the Nazis.



Real History of Lunersee: The legend of the Lunersee Lake Treasure comes from a physician named Dr. Wilhelm Gross who treated imprisoned Nazi criminals. A SS Officer, Colonel Frederick Viter, the commandant from Dachau told him about a treasure that had been carried from Dachau and buried near Brand, Austria. After burying the treasure, the four officers split up with the SS Officer getting captured.

Gross shared the story with Dr. Edward Greger, a U.S. Army Intelligence Officer, and they planned an expedition to find the buried loot, but by 1956, a dam in the area had increased the water level and all the surrounding land was now underwater.

Furthermore, Dr. Gross mysteriously vanished sometime after. Federal employee, Robert F. Kesting, believes the story could be true because he found separate collaborating evidence from Josef Jarolin, a sub-commander from Dachau, who gave testimony while being taken from the prison. Furthermore, Greger believed the treasure was still there since by the time it would have been safe to retrieve it, the dam would have already have been built and the returning officers could not have reached it.

More background: The four boxes are believed to have been buried exactly halfway between a hut in line with the river.



For the Māori people, the night skies in June traditionally have huge significance: they herald the dawn of a new Māori year. The annual appearance of the 7 stars of “Matariki” (the Pleiades constellation) time for renewal, reflection and celebration!

M a t a r i k i

2008 was the 1st in a series of annual stamp issues, exploring different aspects of Māori culture and heritage showing not only the constellation itself but also its connections to the sea, to the land and to family and the Māori worldview in which the gods, Sky Father Ranginui, Earth Mother Papatūānuku and their children, personify the dramatic forces of nature.



2009 was the 2nd in the Matariki series honoured the heitiki as an icon of Māori art – past and present. The 6 stamps featured 3 contemporary and 3 historic heitiki.



2010 Maori made many of their kites in the shape of birds (manu), reflecting their belief that this was how a person's soul or spirit was made manifest. 'Manu aute' was one of the largest birdlike kites, and the one featured on the 50c stamp is the oldest of all surviving specimens.



Indigenous plants and birds provided Maori with ample materials for making manu tukutuku – from the leaves and bark of paper mulberry, raupo (native bulrush), manuka and kareao (supplejack) to the feathers of pigeons, hawks and other birds.

2011



Meaning 'fish hook', matau provided Māori with the means to catch their food. Many fishermen had their own 'lucky' fish hook, which they would wear around their necks (hei matau) for safekeeping. Today hei matau are more worn as pendants. According to Māori legend, the North Island was once a giant fish that was caught by the half-god and sefarer Māui, using a woven line and his magic bone matau. Hei matau have a strong connection to Tangaroa, god of the sea.

2012 Early rock drawings were the main inspiration for this issue of 6 stamps, featuring rock art portraying legendary creatures and aspects of everyday life. It was developed by NZPost in collaboration with the Ngāi Tahu Māori Rock Art Trust & artist Dave Burke. They also shine a light on the challenges of everyday life back then, the \$1.40 stamp shows 2 people on what may be a mōkihi – a watercraft made from raupo that was used to navigate the fast-flowing rivers of the South Island.



2013 The message of new beginnings is seen in the koru pattern, derived from an unfurling silver fern frond. Each of the 6 self-adhesive stamps incorporated the koru pattern along with aspects of traditional Māori culture.

2014 Ranginui, the Sky Father, and Papatūānuku, the Earth Mother, loved each other dearly and embraced so tightly that their sons, who were stuck in the dark between them, decided to separate them so they could live in the light. So their son Tāne, god of humankind and forest life, pushed with his might to force them apart. Ranginui was sent to live in the sky & Papatūānuku was sent below to live as the earth, creating Te Ao Mārama, the world of light.



2015

Typically featured in the where whakairo on the rafters, kōwhaiwhai is an art form that is distinctively Māori, and unique to NZ.



Argentine Antarctica is a sector of Antarctica claimed by Argentina as part of its national territory consisting of the Antarctic Peninsula and a triangular section extending to the South Pole. Administratively, Argentine Antarctica is a department of the province of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica, and South Atlantic Islands. The estimated area is 1,461,597 km², of which 965,597 km² is land. The ice in the glacier shell has a thickness of 2 km on average. Temperatures range from 0°C in summer and -60°C in winter. The geographic structure of the area continues some features of the Patagonia, located to the north of it.

The highest peaks are located in the south, which has islands and archipelagos nearby. The land is under an ice sheet. The region has a polar climate, with strong winds, snow and thick clouds.

In 1978, the first Antarctic baby was born in the *Fortín Sargento Cabral* at Esperanza Base. The base has an Argentine civil registry office. In 1991, there were 142 "permanent residents" - families that live in Antarctica or scientists that have lived for more than two years. In 1998-99, they had a winter population of 165. Argentina has six permanent Antarctic Stations and seven Summer Stations. In October 2010 (winter) there were 230 habitants in the six permanent bases.

Permanent occupation The Argentine exploration of the continent started in 1902. On January 2, 1904 Argentina acquired the weather station in the South Orkneys, where a crew of six men were making scientific observations. A post office was installed and the flag of Argentina was first hoisted. This became Orcadas Base, the oldest existing permanent human settlement in the Antarctic territory today.

The Argentine Government decided to add 2 more meteorological observatories, in South Georgia Island and Wandel Island. In June 1905 the Observatory in Grytviken was opened. In 1927 the General Directorate of Post and Telegraph from Argentina informed the UPU about their Antarctic claims and other islands of the South Atlantic. On December 1, 1959 the Antarctic Treaty was signed by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, USSR, UK and USA, it went into force on 23 June 1961. The first Argentine expedition to reach the South Pole was the 1965 Operación 90. In the 1960's Argentina pioneered ecological tourist cruises.

Argentine Antarctic claims are based on historical, geological considerations, on the following grounds:

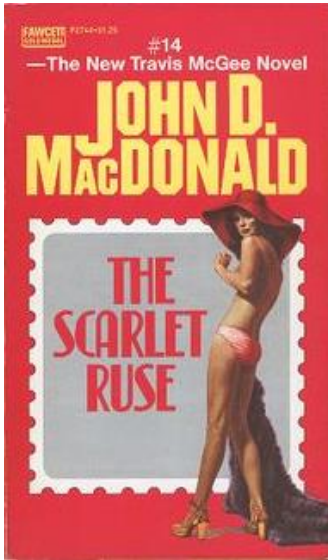
- The Antarctic peninsula is geologically and geographically part of the Andes.
- Argentina has maintained a permanent occupation for more than a century, and controls the oldest base in Antarctica (Orcadas Station on Laurie Island).
- Argentina conducts many rescue missions in Antarctica.
- Argentina has constructed lighthouses and other navigational aids in Antarctica.
- Argentina constructed Antarctica's first airport in 1969.
- Argentines form more of Antarctica's peninsula's population than nationals of any other country.
- The first person in Antarctica born in Esperanza Base (Hope Base), namely Emilio Palma.
- Argentina has sent more people to Antarctica than all the other countries together.

Argentina's claim to the Antarctic Peninsula overlaps with the Antarctic claims of Chile, 53°W to 90°W, and the UK claims, 20°W to 80°W. Currently, there are no attempts by Argentina or any other country to enforce territorial claims in Antarctica. None of these claims have international recognition and were suspended by the Antarctic Treaty in 1961. Argentina regularly issues Antarctic stamps most years.





Quick
post



The Scarlet Ruse (Travis McGee #14) by John D. MacDonald

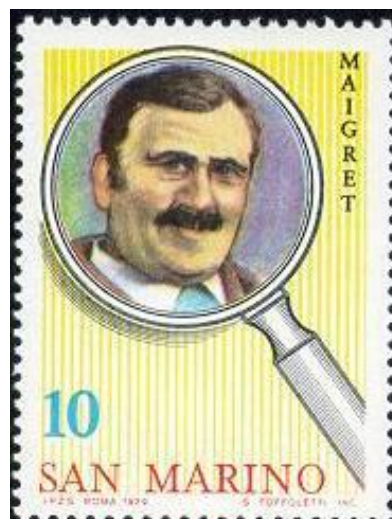
Travis McGee is too busy with his houseboat to pay attention to the little old man with the missing postage stamps. Except these are no ordinary stamps. They are rare stamps. Four hundred thousand dollars worth. And if McGee doesn't recognize their value, perhaps Mary Alice McDermit does



The UPU and specimen stamps.

Specimens of issues handed over by each member country began in 1879. Sufficient examples for 3 examples of each stamp to be sent to all member countries are sent to the UPU headquarters in Berne, Switzerland. However the practice of over-stamping SPECIMEN has gradually died out since 1945. Look for the word MONSTER MUSTER MUESTRA SAGGIO in other languages.

Stamps for Mystery Books and Writers



Looking for a new theme:



FRAMA labels, bisects,



carrier, bus parcel stamps,



Charity stamps, Exile stamps



college stamps by Oxford/Cambridge,



military stamps, occupation stamps...
bi-partite stamps, Concentration camp stamps, Govt Departmental stamps, Express delivery, Propaganda, Keyplate designs, late fee, life insurance, marine insurance, porte de mar, (carried by sea)
UPU specimen stamps, submarine stamps, Russian zemstvo stamps.

Minutes of the Nelson Philatelic Society which met in the Woodstock Room
at the Stoke School – Sunday 9 Aug at 10-4:00

Welcome: John Glaisyer welcome members from Blenheim and Nelson to our annual inter-club meeting. Everyone took turns displaying and talking about their exhibits: John began with some of his “eclectic” collection, Mike Carter had Queenstowns from around the world, Len showed some unseen Fiji stamps and some souvenirs of the islands. Mike Harvey had modern collections from local Supermarkets (what the kids collect today), Kelvin had Rugby, East Takaka and 100 years of ANZAC.

Robin Ashley had whales and whaling; Helen Robbs couldn't come but we saw her displays of Gold, Parliament, Creative Crafts and Fans. We took a break for a lovely shared lunch, and we welcomed Rein and Trudy.

After lunch Rick showed us his Lord of the Rings, and later Sea planes and flying boats, along with Jules Verne. Ron and Shirley had some traditional stamps from the Australian States. Ann Ross had a variety of “Letter of the Month” displays, Pam talked about Waymarking – photographing famous places already displayed on stamps, and Kelvin finished with Miss Annie Wells. More photos on the website.

