

New Zealand's latest:



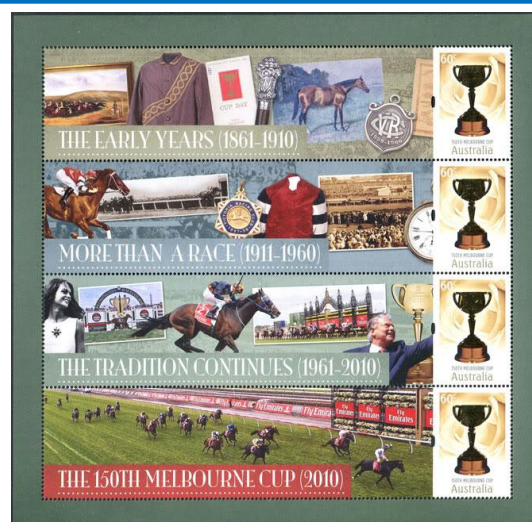
The Capital Stamp Show 2015

Top of Form
Bottom of Form

New Zealand National stamp exhibition

TSB Bank Events Centre

4 Queens Wharf – Wellington
Date (s) Oct 23 – 25th
10:00 am - 5:00 pm



A
race
that
stops
the
nation

The Melbourne Cup is Australia's major thoroughbred horse race. Marketed as "the race that stops a nation", it is a 3,200 metre race for three-year-olds and over. It is the richest "two-mile" handicap in the world, and one of the richest turf races. Conducted by the Victoria Racing Club on Flemington Racecourse in Melbourne, the event starts at 3pm (daylight saving time) on the first Tuesday in November. The first race was held in 1861 over two miles (3.219 km) but was shortened to 3,200m in 1972 when Australia adopted the metric system, reducing the distance by 18.688 m. Rain Lover's 1968 race record of 3:19.1 minutes was accordingly adjusted to 3:17.9. The present record holder is the 1990 winner Kingston Rule with a time of 3:16.3.

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

Club Programme

Tuesday: November 10 - The speaker will be
John van der Laan show-casing his Dutch
lighthouse stamps

Display letter: P – Pretty Postal Pictures!



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From about 1856 mail was delivered regularly between Wellington and Auckland by a succession of Māori mail carriers. The trip took two and a half weeks each way, partly because the carriers, who had become devout Christians, refused to work on Sundays. The journey up the west coast was difficult and often dangerous. One postman almost drowned crossing Kāwhia Harbour by canoe in rough weather. However, he managed to save both himself and his mailbag, which could weigh around 30 kilograms. The route went Wellington to Wanganui to New Plymouth to Mokau to Auckland.

THE WELLINGTON TO AUCKLAND EARLY MAIL “RUN” in the 1850’s

Robin McGill Startup RDP, FRPSNZ, FRPSL (died 16 Feb 2012) was a Kiwi philatelist who signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 2008. While still at school he became interested in New Zealand postmarks and later the stories behind the post offices, their names, the carriage of mails and the postmasters. In professional life he was Director of Administration of a public hospital before he retired. Robin was one of the outstanding scholars of New Zealand philately and especially of postal history; his knowledge and understanding was profound. He was the author, or occasionally joint author, of over sixty books or monographs and over ninety other manuscripts and limited published works. Over many years Robin built a major NZ postal history collection and researched extensively in the subject and its background, recording a considerable amount of the history of the postal services.

He wrote widely in sharing his discoveries as may be seen from his publications. He was Editor of *The Mail Coach*, the journal of the Postal History Society, from 1964 to 1987, with over 2,000 articles published in this and many other publications. His work was recognized with a Special Award from the Postal History Society, the Harry Cope Memorial Medal from the Forces Postal History Society, the Collins Award from The Royal Philatelic Society of NZ, the NZ Philatelic Federation’s Award of Honour and later a special award from the same organisation.

Robin was also awarded a NZ 1990 Medal approved by Her Majesty the Queen, and at the 2000 FIP World Congress, Madrid was the recipient of the Research Medal of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie. Robin was elected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 2008. He was a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society London and of The Royal Philatelic Society of NZ where he was the Honorary Archivist. For the Postal History Society of New Zealand, he was the Honorary Research Officer.

(taken from: <http://www.philatelicdatabase.com/new-zealand/robin-m-startup-rdp-frpsnz-frpsl/>)

Event	Date	Venue	Remarks
	Year 2016		
Bangkok 2016 (32nd AISE)	August	Bangkok, Thailand	FIAP Patronage
New York 2016 World Stamp Show	28 May - 4 June	New York, USA	FIP/FIAF Patronage
PhilaTaipei 2016 World Stamp Exhibition	21- 26 October	Taipei, Taiwan, ROC	FIP Patronage/FIAP Auspices
CHINA 2016 (FIAP 33rd AISE)	Dec	Guangxi, China	FIAP Patronage
Canberra Stampshow	18-20 March	Canberra, Australia	Australian Philatelic Federation

From Paula: She had a call from a women who has found stamps to be a very useful way to focus her 12yr old nephew's attention, concentration and interest in the world (he has an intellectual disability). He enjoys sorting his stamps and then ‘filing’ them so some of those bags of stamps that turn up some time would be great. One thing that has been unexpected is once he has sorted and filed the stamps he then wants to talk to people about them and as his speech is impaired this is having very positive impact on him. Stamps can be given to Paula to get to her or drop stuff off to Judy Berthlesen. 352 Hardy St Nelson.

LUNDY ISLAND is the largest island in the Bristol Channel 19 km off the coast of Devon. Lundy gives its name to a British sea area L and has been designated by Natural England as one of England's natural regions. In 2007, Lundy had a resident population of 28 people, including volunteers. Most visitors are day-trippers, although there are 23 holiday properties and a camp site for staying visitors, mostly also around the south of the island. The entire island has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and is England's first statutory Marine Nature reserve, and first Marine Conservation Zone, because of its unique flora and fauna. It is managed by the Landmark Trust on behalf of the National Trust.

Currently Living on Waiheke Island, Gerald carries out research on all Postal Committee, and of the Postal History Society of New Zealand. He Matters relating to New Zealand pre 1874, and Royal Navy Concession Rate letters 1795 to 1911 worldwide, with emphasis on the Australasian area. He is an authority on the Chalon issue of New Zealand and a member of RPSNZ Expert has received the FIP Research Medal, a National Grand Prix at the FIP World Stamp Exhibition NZ 1990, Championship Class FIP Exhibitions and Grand Awards at 4 NZ National Philatelic Exhibitions also the NZ Philatelic Federation Award of Excellence. He was also awarded a Large Gold Medal at TIMPEX 2009 the National Stamp Exhibition, together with Felicitations of the Jury for Research and the Campbell Paterson Ltd. Award for the "Outstanding New Zealand Exhibit.

Antártica Chilena is the territory claimed by Chile, ranging from 53°W to 90°W and from the South Pole to 60°S, partially overlapping the Argentine and British Antarctic claims. It covers the South Shetland Islands, Antarctic Peninsula and adjacent islands, Alexander, Charcot, and part of Ellsworth Land, among others with an area of 257.6 km² 1250. It is administered by the Cabo de Hornos municipality in the mainland. The commune of Antártica was created on July 11, 1961, then in 1975 Antártica Chilena Province. Chilean territorial claims on Antarctica are mainly based on historical, legal and geographical considerations. Chile currently has **4** permanent and **7** seasonal Antarctic bases.

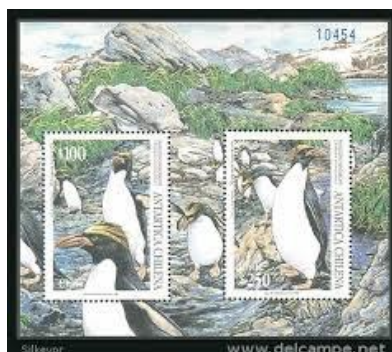
On May 8, 1906, the Whaling Society of Magallanes was created with a base in Punta Arenas, authorized on Dec 1 to settle in the South Shetland Islands. On July 21, 1908, the UK officially announced its claim to sovereignty over all lands within the meridians 20° and 80° south of parallel 50°, then in 1917 moved this to 58° south and in 1962, to the parallel 60° south. In 1914 Shackleton began an expedition to cross the South Pole from the Weddell Sea to Ross Sea. With 2 ships, *Endurance* and *Aurora*, he went to Antarctica, but an iceberg completely destroyed *Endurance*. Shackleton sailed to Argentine ports in the Falklands and South Georgia Islands without finding anyone to rescue them. In Punta Arenas, however, he found the pilot Luis Villalón, who managed to rescue those shipwrecked on Elephant Island. In 1939 Norway declared its Antarctic territorial claims between meridians 0° and 20° (Queen Maud Land), which alarmed the Chilean government, encouraging the definition of a National Antarctic Territory in Nov 1940, taking into account geographical, historical, legal and diplomatic precedents. Argentina formally protested, rejecting its validity and expressing a potential claim to the same area. In turn, the United Kingdom objected in Feb 1941. In the late 1940s, Argentina and Chile recognized each other "... that Chile and Argentina have unquestionable rights of sovereignty in the polar area called American Antarctica. In Jan 1942, Argentina declared its Antarctic rights between the meridians 25° and 68° 24' W, in 1946, the Argentine Antarctic Sector between the meridians 25° and 74° west longitude and finally in Feb 1957 the definitive limits of their claim between the meridians 25° and 74° West and parallel 60° South latitude thus establishing a territory which was superimposed on part of the territory claimed by Chile.



Chilean Antarctic Territory

Chilean Antarctic research Chile built Sovereignty Base Arturo Prat in 1947 and opened Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme in 1948. On 4 March 1948, Chile and Argentina signed an agreement on mutual protection and legal defense of their Antarctic territorial rights, recognizing by mutual agreement the common border in Antarctic territories, declaring that both governments acting in agreement on legal protection and defense of their rights in American Antarctica, meant *indisputable sovereign rights are recognized by Chile and Argentina*. In May 1955, the UK filed two lawsuits against them before the ICJ to declare the invalidity of claims of Antarctic sovereignty. In July the Chilean government rejected the jurisdiction of the Court in that case and on Aug 1 so did the Argentine government, so in 1956 the claims were filed. In 1958, the President Eisenhower invited Chile to the Conference of the International Geophysical Year to resolve the Antarctic issue. On 1 December 1959, Chile signed the Antarctic Treaty,

Geography and climate The Chilean Antarctic Territory covers an area of 1 250 257,6 km². Within the land claimed by Chile, is the highest summit of the Antarctic continent, including the point of highest elevation Vinson Massif 4897 m. The claimed territory has a subglacial lake with a 18 km² area, is 2.6 km deep under the ice. The precipitations in the territory are relatively rare and are decreasing towards the South Pole, where reigns the "polar desert". Coastal areas in the north of Antarctic Peninsula and the South Shetland Islands, have a subpolar climate or tundra, that is, the temperature average of the warmest month exceeds 32 °F (0 °C), some lands are permafrost. The rest of the territory is under the regime of Polar climate. **Population** The Antártica Commune had a population of 130 in 2002, corresponding to 44 civilians and 86 military, mostly members of the Chilean Air Force and their families, living mainly in Villa Las Estrellas. In 1984 the first Antarctic Chilean, Juan Martino was born. Today the development of tourism has increased explosively through airplanes and cruise ships that depart from Punta Arenas or Ushuaia. Bases, stations and settlements There are 4 Chilean permanent bases operating through the year, with another 4 seasonal bases open only during December - March plus three shelters. The largest population center is located in King George Island, the Base Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva (1980), and the Villa Las Estrellas. Opened in Feb 1947, Captain Arturo Prat Base base, located on Greenwich Island, is the oldest. The Chilean Navy also began assistance in the Mendel Polar Station belonging to the Czech Republic in 1995

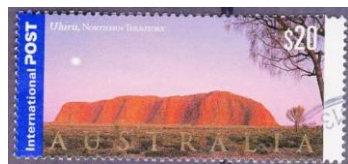




Quick Post



THE BIG VALUES



FREE VINLAND, OCCUSI –AMBENO and other fakes, fripperies forgeries and flagrant floutings

The club recently received a letter from the Free Vinland republic Ministry of Posts selling a set of Churchill commemoratives. Apart from being non-existent and a total invention - your fearless editor asks the hard questions.....



Non-Vinlanders outside Free Vinland can contact the Free Vinland Information Service, PO box 78-104 Grey Lynn or order on the internet. They do appear on Ebay reasonably cheaply if you want a bit of fun

WHAT - The south-western portion of New Vinland was given to *Occussi-Ambeno* in 1990, and proclaimed an imperial colony. Colonists flooded in to the country to develop the coal and oil reserves, and to build ports, hydro-electric power station, and a railway network. Post Offices were opened in the towns of Ontywey (the colonial capital and main port) and Berenku. The Berenku Post Office uses an octagonal date-stamp. Indeed, *WHAT*?????????

WHO - **Bruce Grenville** (Born 1950), is a New Zealand anarchist, film buff and producer of artistamps. In the 1970s and 1980s he gained notoriety for a hoax involving the fabrication of the *Utopian Sultanate State of Oecussi-Ambeno*, located as an exclave on the Island of Timor, with himself as self-proclaimed Sultan.

HOW - Grenville's artistamp output encompasses an entire alternative universe of artistamp countries. These include the *Sultanate of Oecussi-Ambeno*, the *Kingdom of all the Sedang* (not to be confused with the historic Kingdom of Sedang), the *Sultanate of Upper Yafa*, the *People's Republic of Kempland*, the *Free Vinland Republic*, the *Republic of Liegerland*, the *Republic of Port Maria*, *Tui Tui*, *Aldabra*, *Karenni*, *Raoul*, the *Land of Muggy*, *Cryonica*, *Aramoana*, *Whangamomona**, *Lar*, *Nova Arcadia*, the *Antarctic Confederation* and the *Khanate of Bokhara*.

Grenville's artistamp world even has its own imaginary "United Nations," the "International Council of Independent States" (ICIS). His creations are sometimes identified as micro-nations; however they are completely fictitious.

WHERE - nowhere basically as they don't exist

WHY – WHY NOT!??



**Whangamomona*, *Raoul* (Island?), *Aramoana* and *East Timor* exist - the rest are total inventions, at least they appear cheap if you want to indulge although not exactly the most inspiring stamp design of the year.

Minutes of the Nelson Philatelic Society which met in the Woodstock Room
at the Stoke School - 13 Oct at 7:30pm

Welcome: President Perrin returned from overseas and thanked Allan for continuing the role for him. He welcomed 12 members this evening.

Minutes: Moved as read and correct by Pam and Allan

Matters Arising: nil

Correspondence:

In: Mowbray and ACL catalogues, RNZPS catalogue, Auckland Society newsletter, and calls for nominations at the next Federation AGM

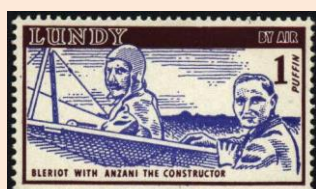
Out: nil

Emails In: Dunedin Club newsletter. Paula was sent a request from someone who wants stamps. (See page 2)

Out: nil

General Business: We have been asked to help formulate a set of rules for the new Blenheim cup trophy, so proposed that a sub-committee of Len, Paula and Kelvin would be the best people to do this. Moved by Allan and seconded by Pam – approved.

Allan asked about circuit books again, with a request to people to make some up and get them going around. Nik asked the meeting to clarify the procedure for outgoing correspondence and what to do about the catalogues as many arrive too late for members to see them.



Items of interest: A letter from Italy with lira and Euro stamp denominations.

Pam - with some examples of her recent hassles getting FDC's cancelled at a post office.

Kelvin - with (yet another) letter from AusPost completely un-cancelled.

Letter of the Month - L

- Robert Perrin - Lundy Island local carriage labels used to transfer mail to the mainland
- Len Roberts - the lali is a drum used in meetings and gatherings in Fiji
- Sue Smart - Lundy Island (popular place!)
- Kelvin Trower - Lyall post marks

The winner was Kelvin

Program: – the annual 8-page, Lindup Cup competition

- Pam - David Garret is a well-known political satirist and activist from Michigan, US.
- Robert - with a collection showing the brief postal existence of the Orange Free State before the Union of South Africa in 1910
- Kelvin had the maritime history of Australia

The winner this year was Robert.

The meeting was declared closed at 9pm. Next month will the letter P.

Next meeting November 10th. The speaker will be John van der Laan, show-casing his Dutch lighthouse stamps.

YET More random stamp facts to impress all and sundry, prove you're on the ball and drive people insane !!!!

The first country to use postcodes was Germany in 1942, a basic system using the 2 digit numbers of the postal area. Letter /number systems were introduced first by the UK starting with Norwich in 1959

Nz's first commemorative stamps were issued in 1900 the first officials in 1907

The longest career was 55 years by designer Ferene Bokros of Hungary, starting in 1919 and ending in 1974. The biggest issue of a commemorative set came from Chile in 1948 with 25x 60c, 25 x 2.60P, and 25 x 3P. (perhaps celebrating the big issue!)

Unusual printing
companies Diamond
Soap works Jail press
Salesian College of Pope
LeoXIII

The first 2 colour stamp was issued by Zurich in 1843 in black and red



Smallest value stamp
1/10c of French Indo
China in 1922

1st 4 coloured stamp was printed in Russia 1879

Smallest
triangle shape
stamp was
18mm

The youngest stamp designer was only 5yrs old. The oldest was 91. We have also had 1 nun, a priest, King George V, Ben Franklin, a WW2 POW, Freya Stark, Jean Cocteau and numerous army personnel

Worst accounting ever the 1847 1d and 2d Mauritius Post Office stamps which cost £10.50 for 500 of each, face value of £6.25!

First bi lingual stamps were issued by the canton of Geneva, Switzerland in 1843 then in 1939 they issued stamps in Italian French and German