

NELSON PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Inc)

2015 August - No. 377

Endangered Seabirds Limited Edition

Learn the full story with the Endangered Seabirds Limited Edition. The Limited Edition has been produced in limited numbers, and contains exclusive stamp products unique to this issue, written by Dr Colin Miskelly, Te Papa's Terrestrial Vertebrate curator and editor of New Zealand Birds Online, the digital encyclopedia of New Zealand Birds. Inside you'll find plate blocks of each of the five stamps, a specially design first day cover, a unique numbered miniature sheet, a complete set of stamps and colour separations of the \$3.00 stamp.. Expected ship date late September 2015.



Matariki 2014 - Papatuanuku and Ranginui Ltd Edition

Contains a booklet written by Tina Makereti, an award-winning writer who has published collections of short stories and her first novel in 2014. Within the booklet you'll also find plate blocks of each of the six stamps. Inside the pack is a specially designed first day cover signed by Rangi Kipa, a unique numbered miniature sheet, a complete set of stamps and colour separations of the \$3.00 stamp.



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

Club Programme

August meeting will be SUNDAY 9TH

ALL DAY - with Marlborough club visitors

9:30 AM TILL 3:30PM – Lunch included.

Display letter: will be... A NUMBER!!!



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Story: Mail and couriers

In the 2000s it takes only seconds for an email to get to the other side of the world, but in the 1800s it took months for a letter from New Zealand to reach Britain. In the early 20th century, post was delivered around the country by a wide variety of methods, including by train, aeroplane, boat, tram, packhorse, bicycle and on foot.

Early mail - In the early 19th century, whaling and sealing ships carried mail between settlements in New Zealand and Australia. The first letter from New Zealand to England was sent in 1815. In 1840, when New Zealand became a colony of Britain, the first official post office was opened at Kororāreka (now Russell) in the Bay of Islands. By 1860 there were 107 post offices, and by 1870 there were 457. At first the easiest way to transport mail was by sailing ship. It was difficult and slow to deliver mail inland. From the mid-1850s Māori postmen carried mail between Wellington and Auckland; the journey took two and a half weeks.

Postage stamps - Stamps were introduced in 1855 for international mail, and in 1862 for mail sent within New Zealand. Before this, people had to go to the post office to post or receive their mail.

Faster mail - From 1858 steam ships were used to transport mail, which made delivery much faster. Mail coaches became more regular to inland areas. Railways spread across New Zealand in the 1880s and 1890s, and soon most mail was transported by train. Aeroplanes were first used to send mail in the 1930s, making both domestic and international mail much quicker.

Post offices - Post offices were important places in the community, especially in small towns. As well as sending mail, people went to them to do their banking, send telegrams and sometimes to register births and deaths. In the late 1980s many post offices were closed to save money. People who lived in small towns were particularly upset by this, as they were losing a key part of their community.

Mail in the 2000s - The growth of the internet and email meant that fewer people sent letters. However, because of the popularity of internet shopping, more packages were posted.

Couriers - Courier services began in New Zealand in the 1960s to transport mail more quickly than the Post Office could. Bicycle couriers were particularly popular in big cities, as they could weave in and out of traffic to get parcels to their destinations more quickly. Today we have NZ Couriers, Poste Haste, Courier Post all running around speedily.

Tim Shoebridge, 'Mail and couriers', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 9-Nov-12

URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/mail-and-couriers>

Keeping your investment safe

storage - try to avoid humidity heat and ultra violet light humidity can cause foxing and rust or cause earlier mint stamps to stick to the page. Hot dry conditions can lead to the gum cracking especially where gum Arabic was used (1860's to 1960's). Direct sunlight can fade coloured inks. Stamps stored in stock books and albums standing upright are best, don't store your albums in cold damp rooms or the garage.

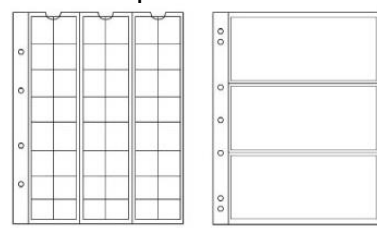
airing - open your albums every now and don't leave them un-opened for long periods.

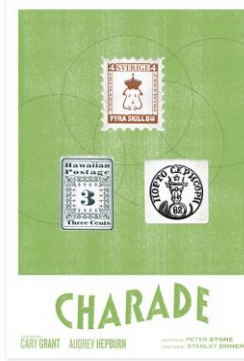
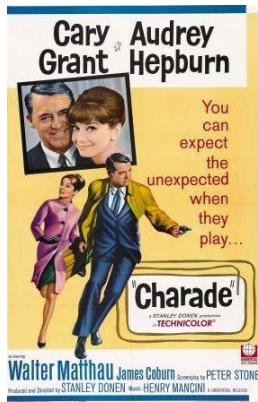
handling - wash your hands, they will have grease and moisture on them. But, use tweezers anyway. Don't spill the coffee on your valuable 1/- first side face Queen !!!!

mounting - use mounting strips or Hagner pages as these protect the stamps from dust and each other!

rust - don't use WD40!!! Try using a weak solution of bleach but test this on a worthless stamp first. For mint stamps try scraping the rust spot off gently with an old style razor blade, in the very worst case wash off the gum on the grounds that 50% of a stamp is better than 100% of scrap paper.

protection - does your partner know that the stamps have to be saved first in an earthquake or fire!!!!????





Movie star stamps: CHARADE - starring Cary Grant & Audrey Hepburn (1963)

Regina "Reggie" Lampert (Audrey Hepburn), on holiday tells her friend Sylvie she is divorcing her husband Charles, then meets a charming stranger, Peter Joshua (Cary Grant). When she returns to Paris, her apartment is empty, and a police inspector tells her Charles has been murdered while leaving Paris. Reggie is given her husband's travel bag with a letter addressed to her, a ticket to Venezuela, passports in multiple names, and other items.

At the funeral, 3 men show up to view the body, mainly to verify that Charles is really dead. Reggie meets CIA man Hamilton Bartholomew at the U.S. Embassy, learning that the 3 are the survivors of a WW II OSS operation. Together with Charles, and a fifth man, Carson Dyle, they were to deliver \$250,000 in gold to the French Resistance, but stole it instead.

Dyle was fatally wounded in a German ambush, and Charles double-crossed the others and took all the gold. The 3 want the missing money, and the U.S. government wants it back. Bartholomew insists that Reggie has it, but she doesn't know where it is. Peter tracks Reggie down and moves her into a hotel. The criminals threaten Reggie, each convinced that she knows where the money is, then claiming that Peter is in league with the trio, after which Peter confesses to her that he is really Carson Dyle's brother, Alexander "Alex" Dyle, convinced that the others murdered Carson.

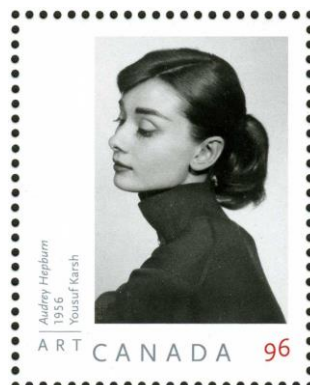
As the hunt for the money continues, 2 of the men die. Meanwhile, Reggie falls in love with Alex, but learns from Bartholomew that Dyle had no brother. Confronted, Alex now admits he is actually Adam Canfield, a professional thief. Although frustrated by his dishonesty they go to the location of Charles's last appointment and find an outdoor stamp market. They also spot Tex, so Adam follows him. Tex realizes Charles had purchased rare stamps and stuck them on an envelope in plain sight - the letter in his travel bag.

Adam realizes the same thing and races Tex back to Reggie's hotel room, but the stamps are gone because Reggie had given them to Sylvie's boy, Jean-Louis who has taken them to the market to trade. Reggie now also realizes the stamps' significance, so she, Sylvie, and Jean-Louis find the stamp trader, Mr. Felix.

Fortunately, he is honest. (ER, WHAT!!!!!!) Recognizing the value of the stamps, he guessed that there had been a mistake, so he returns them to Reggie. Back at the hotel, Reggie finds Tex murdered, while dying, he wrote the name "Dyle." Assuming that Alex Dyle is the murderer, a frightened Reggie telephones Bartholomew, who arranges to meet her. When she leaves the hotel, Adam spots her and gives chase through Paris.

At the rendezvous, Reggie is caught out in the open between the men. Adam tells her that Bartholomew is the murderer — he is really Carson Dyle, who was only wounded. (To trick Reggie, he had slipped into an embassy office that was left unlocked at lunch.) After another chase, Adam kills Dyle to save Reggie. Reggie and Adam go to the embassy to turn over the stamps, but in the corridor, Adam refuses to accompany her further.

Going in, Reggie is shocked to find Adam already inside (having slipped in through a separate door). In fact, Adam is Brian Cruikshank, the government official responsible for recovering stolen property. After proving his true identity, he promises to marry her, once she gives him the stamps.

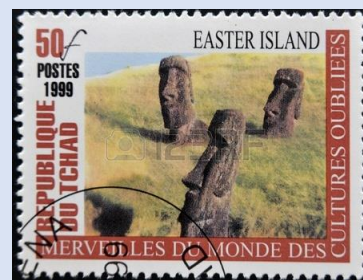


WHERE IN THE WORLD IS... Easter Island

Easter Island, a Polynesian island in the SE Pacific Ocean, famous for its 887 monumental statues, called *moai*, created by the early Rapa Nui people. In 1995, UNESCO named Easter Island a World Heritage Site, Polynesian people settled on Easter Island in the first millennium CE, and created a thriving culture, as evidenced by the *moai* and Petroglyphs carved into rock, one of the richest collections in all Polynesia.

Around 1,000 sites with more than 4,000 petroglyphs are catalogued. However, human activity, the introduction of the Polynesian rat and overpopulation led to gradual deforestation and extinction of natural resources, which caused the demise of the Rapa Nui civilization.

By the time of European arrival in 1722, the population had dropped to 2–3,000 from a high of approximately 15,000 just a century earlier. Diseases carried by European sailors and Peruvian slave raiding of the 1860s further reduced the Rapa Nui population, down to 111 in 1877. The 2012 census counted about 5,800 residents, some 60% are descendants of the aboriginal Rapa Nui. Easter Island is one of the most remote inhabited islands in the world. The nearest inhabited land is Pitcairn Island 2,075 km away and the nearest continental point lies in central Chile, 3,512 km away. Easter Island is now a special territory of Chile that was annexed in 1888.



STUCK ON STAMPS?

Feeling licked?

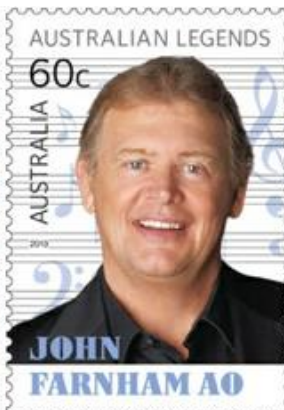
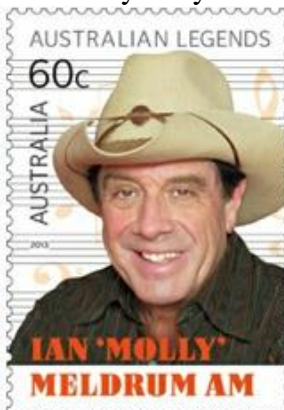
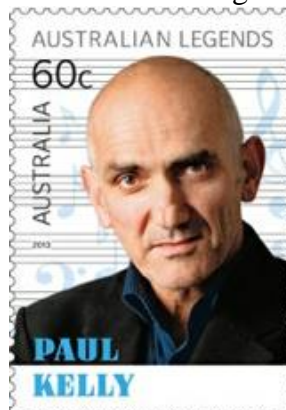
News about stamp adhesives...

Rowland Hill proposed the now famous “bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp and covered with a glutinous wash”. The Royal Mail penny black was issued using DEXTRINE, a starch derived carbohydrate. However one early problem was that the Intaglio printing method needed to have the paper dampened during printing meaning the gum would have to be applied later when the print process was finished and also had to be applied hot by either brushing or rolling.

Next, in 1854, came the use of GUM ARABIC, the hardened sap of a species of African acacia tree. However it also had problems with sheets curling as they dried and turning brown over time (known as gum toning) and sticking together during storage. The tropical British colonies in particular had problems with this and to solve this began to supply sheets with coarse paper between the stamps. That lasted for over 100 years until....

In 1964 Harrisons of UK introduced a cream coloured, matt finish, anti-curl gum called POLY VINYL ALCOHOL - PVA), a water soluble organic polymer, later improved with the addition of Dextrine (PVAD). One problem always with gummed stamps was that hot humid and sticky climates led to stamp stocks sticking together. This led to the idea of supplying stamps with a backing paper to peel them off and keep the sheets separated. The first set of self-adhesives were issued by Sierra Leone in 1964, die cut in free form shape (the country's outline) and the infamous 1969 Tonga set of bananas. The USPS issued a Christmas set in 1974 which had problems with the gum staining the front, so didn't issue another set until 1990.

PVA based self-adhesives started appearing again in 1989 and self-adhesive stamps are now becoming the standard issue in many countries. Today the gum is an acrylic pressure sensitive adhesive (PSA) formed from such odd sounding things as isobornyl acrylate and alkyl acrylate.





Quick post



Getting silliyerr and silliyerr.

The Netherlands has issued a POP UP stamp to mark Children's Book Week. The 2 stamp mini-sheet issue features a flat image of a bird and a butterfly, but when opened out they reveal a giraffe and an elephant.

We have had singing stamps, perfumed stamps, gold stamps, rock stamps, even an ingenious plot to smuggle-LSD-into-a-prison stamps. Its enough to turn one into a timbromaniac!!!!!!



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Not to be out done by mere Dutch persons... Malta replied with a huge 88 value stamp issue to commemorate the 70th anniversary of a WWII relief operation for the local British naval base.



A **rose engine lathe** is a specialized kind of geometric lathe. The headstock rocks back and forth or along the spindle axis in a pumping motion, controlled by a rubber moving against a rosette or cam-like pattern mounted on the spindle, while the lathe spindle rotates.



Rose engine work can make flower patterns, as well as convoluted, symmetrical, multi-lobed organic patterns. The patterns it produces are similar to that of a Spirograph, in metal.

No other ornamental lathe can produce these "rose" patterns. The decoration produced is called Guilloché. The patterns of the UK's 1st stamps (known as the "line engraved" series), including the 1d Black of 1840, were based on rose engine patterns.



The die used to prepare the printing plates was partially created using a rose engine, producing a complicated pattern on a separate piece of metal.

Rollers transferred this pattern to the die, to form the background and border patterns. This pattern made the stamps difficult to forge, and Perkins, Bacon & Co. held the contract for 40 years, during which time the designs of the stamps which they printed changed little.

Desperate Dan the printer's man!

...caught short of good paper? The following have been used to produce stamps; unfinished Bolshevik banknotes, the back of German war maps, cigarette paper, ruled school exercise books, posy office forms, blue sugar bag paper, rice paper, blue French banknote paper, newsprint paper, toilet paper, cigarette carton paper, and wood shavings.



Mengkiang 1945 on newsprint paper



Printed on the back of old WWI maps

The **Musée de La Poste** (La Poste's Museum) is the museum of the French postal operator La Poste. It specialises in the postal history and philately of France. Opened in 1946, the museum has been located on two sites in Paris.

Genesis - The idea of a postal museum was first published by philatelist Arthur Maury after scale models of postal rail transportation were exhibited at the Exposition Universelle of 1889 in Paris. In 1936, Eugène Vaillé, a civil servant at the French posts' library, convinced le Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones to relaunch the project. By 1937, establishment in the Choiseul-Praslin hôtel was studied. Although the economic crisis of the 1930s and World War II prevented any actual opening, a semi-postal stamp was issued on 6 July 1939 and a ruling council was instituted in 1943 with Vaillé as president. After the war, finance, and an inventory by Vaillé of the postal archives, permitted the inauguration in 1946. The Musée postal de France (Postal Museum of France) opened on 4 June 1946. To help in managing the museum, the *Société des amis du musée de La Poste* was founded in 1947. The hôtel was replaced by a new building built between 1969 and 1972 located near Montparnasse station opening on 18 Dec 1973.

Collections and activities - Permanent exhibitions present objects connected with correspondence, transportation of the mail, the work of the postmen and philatelic and marcophilic items. In 1999, a room was created to exhibit the 3,500 postage stamps of France in chronological and topical order. Temporary exhibitions on the same topics take place regularly on the ground floor of the museum. In the upper offices, a philatelic library is available to the public, partly constituted by a loan from the Académie de philatélie.



1882



1939



1944



1975



1993

The humble post office service – RANDOM RUBBISH for YOU TO STORE AWAY, IMPRESS PEOPLE, WIN MASTeR MiND, learn NEW things & LOOK real SMART !!!!!!!!!!!

The oldest post office in the UK is still in its original building in Sanquhar Dumfries (since 1763). * Post Office stones were used at the Cape of Good Hope to alert passing ships mail was waiting to be taken. The pony express was organised in 1859 in the US

The largest PO in the world is the head office of the USPS in Chicago Illinois, there are many contenders for the smallest office. The most southerly is at the South Pole and is run by the USA at MNxmznz

The loooooooooooooooooongest PO counter in the world at 56.4m is in the Trafalgar Square branch, London

Andorra has both French and Spanish post services

Regulations (qrrrr) 1st appeared in the 4thC

The slowest mail delivery ever was from the Siege of Paris in 1870, mail was recovered as late as 1968

The longest in the stamp printing business are the Spanish Govt printing works based in Madrid since 1850

The Oldest postal service was established in China about 4000BC.

The Oldest pillar boxes still being used are in Guernsey.

The 1st pillar boxes were in St Helier, Jersey.

Printers De La Rue started in 1819 making straw hats of all things.

Cats were used as mail deliverers in Liege, Belgium in 1879 until they realized the cats were completely unreliable. Camels, reindeer, dogs and bullocks have also used, and of course horses .

The country with the most printers commissioned was Colombia with 31 different companies
The world's only under sea post office was on the sea bed in the Bahamas in 1939
The Oldest named mail train is the Irish Mail which began in 1848 between London and Holyhead.
The first official airmail in the world was between Allahabad and Naini in India on 18 Feb 1911.