

MATARIKI 2016 ISSUE

Issued to coincide with the dawn of the Māori New Year, the 2016 Matariki stamp issue examines the art form of kete; its origin, development and significance to te ao Māori (the Māori world). The six self-adhesive stamps feature six finely crafted kete, created by artists recommended by Toi Māori Aotearoa - Māori Arts New Zealand.



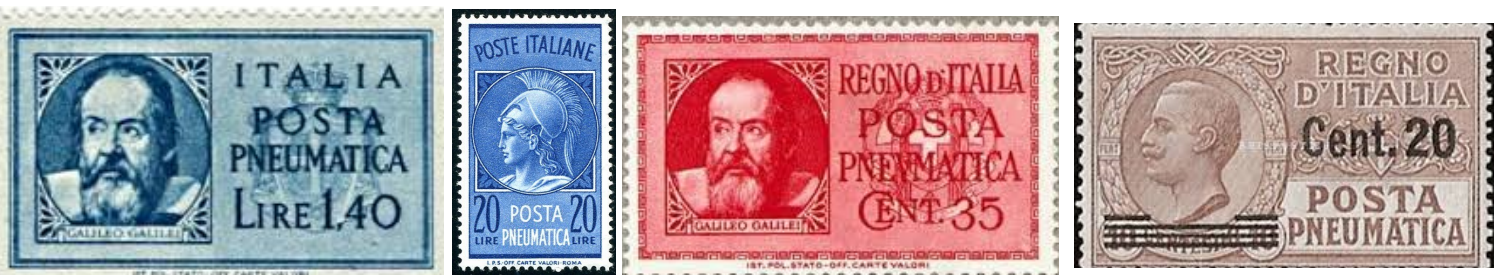
Le Philatéliste by François Béraud (1929).

Pneumatic Mail Service

Speedy, door-to-door delivery was the goal when many large cities in Europe, and a few in the U.S., began implementing pneumatic mail service in the late 1890s and early 1900s but it was only ever used for postal branch-to-postal branch transfer of mail.

Pneumatic mail service is when air is used to propel or, in the case of vacuum-driven systems, to pull mail through a series of airtight tubes. Mail or small packages were put into cylinders which fit snugly into a network of pipes, almost always underground. Air or vacuum pressure would cause the cylinder to move through the tube from a location with high pressure to one with a lower pressure as it tried to equalize. At the remote location, a postal worker would remove the cylinder from the pneumatic tube, open it and remove the mailed items, and then process them by hand for the rest of their journey.

Although maybe not apparent to today's world of instant communications, pneumatic mail offered the only real hope of quickly moving a letter through the mail at the turn of the century. The idea was simple ... install pneumatic tubes and route mail and small packages throughout the system. The tubes were used in many large European cities such as Paris, Berlin, Munich, and Rome. In America, at least four cities had pneumatic tubes as part of the mail delivery infrastructure: New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Boston. New York's tube service was in operation until the 1950s. As one might imagine, the tubes were expensive to install. While offering the benefit of moving mail to neighbouring sub-stations quickly, the expense of laying and maintaining pipe made the system impractical except for anything other than high traffic areas. The once-futuristic dream of having door-to-door pneumatic mail delivery quickly faded once the cost of implementation was factored. Surprisingly, a variation of the pneumatic mail system remained in use until as recently as 2002 in Prague, Czech Republic, and it was closed only due to flooding.



Italy is the only country to issue stamps to pay for mail delivery via their pneumatic tube system. 23 stamps (including varieties) were issued between 1913 and 1966 by Italy featuring the phrase *Posta Pneumatica* as well as its denomination with various famous Italians of old.

Postage stamps and postal history of Biafra

The *Republic of Biafra* was a secessionist state in south-eastern Nigeria which existed from 30 May 1967 to 15 Jan 1970. The secession was led by the Igbo people following economic, ethnic, cultural and religious tensions among the various peoples of Nigeria and contributed to the causes for the Nigerian Civil War, also known as the Nigerian-Biafran War. Biafra was recognized by Gabon, Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania and Zambia.

The authorities in Biafra issued banknotes and postage stamps in order to assert their claim to sovereignty. The postage stamps were used mainly on internal mail within the region but also on some external mail sent by air via Libreville in Gabon. The stamps are not recognised as legitimate by all stamp catalogues.

First stamps

After independence, the Post Office in Biafra continued to use Nigerian stamps until they ran out when a "postage paid" cachet was applied instead until the first stamps were issued. The first stamps of Biafra were issued on 5 Feb 1968 and consisted of three values to mark Biafran "independence".^[2]

Overprints

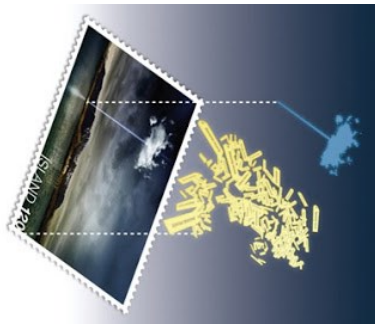
On 1 April 1968 thirteen stamps of Nigeria from the 1965 issue were issued overprinted with the Biafra coat of arms and the words SOVEREIGN BIAFRA. The 1/2d and 1d values from the same 1965 Nigeria series also exist surcharged with new values and overprinted BIAFRA-FRANCE FRIENDSHIP 1968 SOVEREIGN BIAFRA but these stamps are not believed to have been used for postage.

Later issues

A number of further stamps were issued in 1968 and 1969 inscribed BIAFRA or REPUBLIC OF BIAFRA, including miniature sheets, further overprints and stamps ostensibly issued to raise funds for charity.



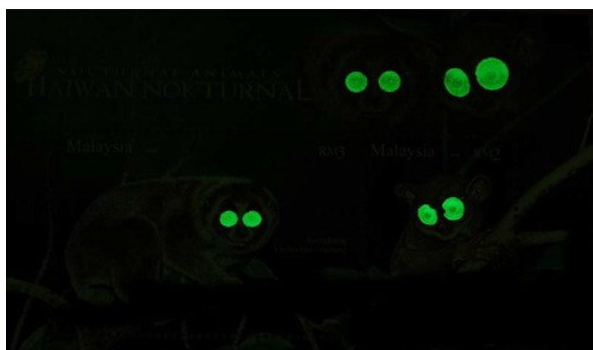
Pitcairn Island issues The **postal history of the Pitcairn Islands** can be traced to second half of the 19th century, when outgoing mail was hand stamped as "Posted on Pitcairn Island: no stamps available." Stamps were carried by passing ships and received postal stamps and cancellation at various ports of calls. However, this practice was discontinued in 1926 following reports of ship passengers mixing their own mail into the "no stamp" system set aside for the Pitcairn residents. In June 1927, a postal agency was set up on Pitcairn to sell New Zealand stamps. The first Pitcairn postage stamps, consisting of eight denominations, were issued on October 15, 1940. The New Zealand-based Pitcairn Islands Philatelic Bureau coordinates the territory's stamp program.^[3] The program issues up to six commemorative stamps per year, and new definitive stamps are issued on an average cycle of five years. The sale of philatelic issues has been a source of revenue for the territory. The Pitcairn Islands Philatelic Bureau represents the Pitcairn Island Post Office and is maintained in New Zealand in an effort to overcome communication and supply difficulties resulting from Pitcairn's isolation. The Bureau limits the number of special issues to no more than 6 a year which means generally, that a collection of every mint stamp produced during the year will cost the collector approximately \$NZ40.00, exclusive of the current definitive issue. Cancelled to Order stamps, corner blocks, gutter pairs, miniature sheets, and First Day Covers are also available.



Glow in the dark stamp issues II

Iceland 2008 – Imagine Peace Tower Stamp Sheet (UV glow in dark) Issue date 9 October 2008

IMAGINE PEACE TOWER, located in Reykjavik, Iceland is composed of a tall shimmering tower of light that is dedicated to the memory of Beatle - John Lennon. It is lit every year and is visible from October 9th (John's birthday) until December 8th (the anniversary of his death). The stamp is printed in a traditional offset format and then overprinted with phosphorus in silk screen which causes the picture to accumulate light and then glow in the dark- When exposed to ultraviolet light, a picture of John Lennon appears on the stamp.



Malaysia 2008 Nocturnal Animals Miniature sheet with glow in dark stamps issue date 24 April 2008

Nocturnal Animals live in virtually every type of habitat available in the Malaysian rainforest including man-made habitats, some animals travel and feed mainly by night. Due to the reduced amount of light at night, these animals generally have good night vision to allow them to seek out prey and to avoid predators.



Genghis Khan installed an empire-wide messenger and postal station system named Örtöö within the Mongol Empire. During the Yuan Dynasty under Kublai Khan, this system also covered China. Postal stations were used only for the transmission and delivery of official mail and for traveling officials, military men, and foreign dignitaries. These stations aided and facilitated the transport of foreign and domestic tribute specifically and the conduct of trade in general. By the end of Kublai Khan's rule, there were more than 1400 postal stations in China alone, which in turn had at their disposal about 50,000 horses, 1,400 oxen, 6,700 mules, 400 carts, 6,000 boats, more than 200 dogs, and 1,150 sheep. These were 25 to 65 km apart and had reliable attendants working for the mail service.



Mongol Empire
Foreign observers, such as Marco Polo, have attested to the efficiency of this early postal system.

France 2001 Halloween Photochromic Stamp



La Poste issued a sheet of 5 stamps for Halloween showing a carved face shape pumpkin plus 4 other Halloween objects. The carved face shape pumpkin along with the Halloween word also glows in dark under UV light.

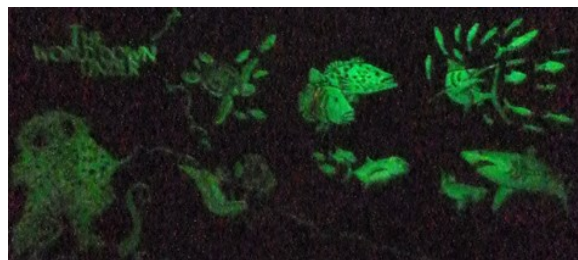
Issue date 20 Oct 2001

Australia 1997 – Night Creatures Glow in the dark MS Issue date : 01 Oct 1997



Australia Post issued a set of Creatures of the Night. The miniature sheet incorporated an extra design overprinted in phosphor, a spider and web, only visible in the dark.

Australia 1995 The World Down Under Glow in the dark MS under UV Issue date 03 Oct 1995



Australia Post issued a miniature sheet 'The World Down Under' which glows under UV.



Hong Kong 2006 Charming Chinese Lanterns – with fluorescent ink HKPost, China Post and Macao Post each issued a set of special stamps in celebration of Chinese lantern festival. They create a brilliant illusion of a lantern inset by superimposing a lantern silhouette over an illuminated lantern. To enhance the theme, fluorescent ink is applied to the sides of the stamp, which makes the stamps glow under ultraviolet light.

China 2006 – Decorative Lanterns Stamps with Glow in Dark effect Issue date – 12 Feb 2006

Stamps issued by China Post to celebrate the Lantern Festival with special glow in dark effect.



The economic growth and political stability under the Mauryan empire (322–185 BC) saw the development of impressive civil infrastructure in ancient India. The Mauryans developed early Indian mail service as well as public wells, rest houses, and other facilities. Common chariots called *Dagana* were sometimes used as mail chariots. Couriers were used militarily by kings and local rulers to deliver information through runners and other carriers. The postmaster, the head of the intelligence service, was responsible for ensuring the maintenance of the courier system. Couriers were also used to deliver personal letters.

In South India, the Wodeyar dynasty (1399—1947) of the Kingdom of Mysore used mail service for espionage purposes thereby acquiring knowledge related to matters that took place at great distances.

By the end of the 18th century, the postal system in India had reached impressive levels of efficiency. According to British national Thomas Broughton, the Maharaja of Jodhpur sent daily offerings of fresh flowers from his capital to Nathadvra (a distance of 320 km), and they arrived in time for the first religious Darshan at sunrise. Later this system underwent complete modernization when the British Raj established its full control over India. The Post Office Act XVII of 1837 provided that the Governor-General of India in Council had the exclusive right of conveying letters by post for hire within the territories of the East India Company. The mails were available to certain officials without charge, which became a controversial privilege as the years passed. On this basis the Indian Post Office was established on October 1, 1837.

INDIAN EMPIRE



Songs About the Postman, Mail and the Postal Service

Postman by Living Colour

Signed, Sealed, Delivered (I'm Yours) by Stevie Wonder

Please Mr. Postman

By The Marvelettes

The Letter by The Box Tops

Air Mail Special by Ella Fitzgerald

Stealing People's Mail by Dead Kennedys

Postcards From Paradise by Ringo

Letter In The Mail by James Taylor

Because I Love You (The Postman Song) by Stevie B

Send Me a Postcard by Shocking Blue

Postcard by Jordin Sparks

Postcards From Paradise by Flesh For

Lightning Strikes the Postman by The Flaming Lips

Return to Sender
Elvis Presley

P **Postcard From Heaven** by
The Lighthouse Family

Oh Mr. Postman by Bewitched

Waitin' For The Postman by Syreeta

Welcome As President Perrin was unable to come today the meeting was chaired by Allan Smellie There were also apologies from Len Roberts. Allan welcomed the members of the postal history society

Minutes Allan apologised for the late newsletter this month Mike moved the minutes were true seconded Barry passed Ann will step down as treasurer in June as will Nik as secretary and editor Allan noted the newsletter needn't be 6 pages as now for the new person to take on I have formatted the next 6 issues ready to put out you will have to fill them up though!!! the AGM will be in June

there is an **open day on MAY 28** at Stoke School set up after 4pm on Friday if anyone can help and from 9 am Saturday to mount stuff the public will be in from 10 am onwards

Correspondence Taranaki Society Frank Watters award nominations Trust power community award nominations and a booklet promoting after parenting moved Nik seconded Weldon passed

Letter of the month this month was the colour RED only 3 entries Sue Stamps from Red Square Robert NZ various 1d reds on a made up cover Mike Nyasaland 1d red imperf pair copy, this sold for \$15,000 in 1998 in a Jo'berg auction the winner was Robert

Special I would like to note that the 2016 Stanley Gibbons catalogue series is in the Nelson main library it has only just arrived and is a standard 3 week issue at the moment

The postal history Society =guys talked about their new project in the Murchison district area noting all the places that had disappeared the places and empty paddocks that once had post office buildings

Then a display of post marks Weldon with a selection of 'slogun no 336' "come to Masterton Nov 1935" post marked letters Airgraphs used to make the mail weight lighter and Westport postmarks

Meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at Stoke School at 7:15pm sales table, 7:30 meeting starts winter meetings from April Sundays from 1.30 pm also at Stoke School sales table from 1.15pm

Here comes the MAIL The word *mail* comes from the Medieval English word *male*, referring to a travelling bag or pack. It was spelt that way until the 17th century, distinct from the word male. The French have a similar word, *malle* for a trunk or large box, and *mála* is the Irish term for a bag. In the C7th the word *mail* began to appear as a reference for a bag that contained letters: . Over the next hundred years the word *mail* began to be applied strictly to the letters themselves, and the sack as the *mailbag*. In the 19th century the British usually referred to *mail* as being letters that were being sent abroad (i.e. on a ship), and *post* as letters that were for localized delivery; in the UK the Royal Mail delivers the *post*, while in the USA the US Postal Service delivers the *mail*. The term *email* (short for "electronic *mail*") first appeared in the 1970s. The term *snail-mail* is a retronym to distinguish it from the quicker email. Various dates have been given for its first use.

Post is derived from Medieval French *poste*, which ultimately stems from the past participle of the Latin verb *ponere* ('to lay down or place') and the city of Post in Western Iran where Cyrus the Great commissioned the building of the first roads expressly for the purpose of delivering mail across the Persian Empire.



If you want to have a go at **the newsletter** you will need (to get) the following skills internet research, editing info, downloading pictures—*saving them and changing size etc changing text sizes and types, setting up & using text boxes then creating decorative borders, how to squeeeeeze articles onto a page, but don't worry I had to learn these too!!!!!!*