

August 2016

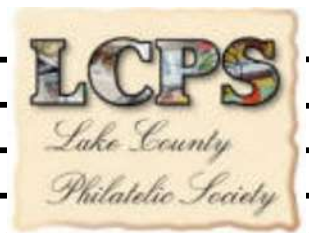
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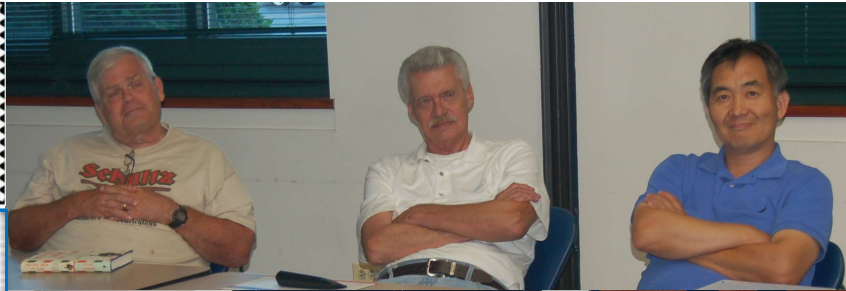
Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations



Our national parks tell distinctly American stories. Whether they inspire you to marvel at grand vistas, travel along scenic waterways and winding paths, or visit historic buildings and homes, discovery and exploration await.



Last month we reviewed the National Park Services Centennial Souvenir Pane (Scott 5080) that was issued on 02 June and briefly comparing the sheet to the 10 stamp issue of 1934. We also had fun discussing stamp collecting definitions and origins.

This month, Louis Mason will present a little talk on **"Oddball Stamps: Kingdom of Tonga Case Study"**.

Since the topic of discussion this month involves a Pacific Island, it may be noted another island became news in philatelic developments –

End of an era: Norfolk Island has issued its final postage stamp — On July 1, Norfolk Island became a regional council of the Australian state of New South Wales, and thus ceased having its own postal service and postage stamps.

Australian stamps are now valid on the island, and Australia Post will issue separate stamps with a "Norfolk Island, Australia" inscription, similar to its stamps for the Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Norfolk is located in the South Pacific Ocean about 1,050 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia.



Treasures' Report: Total – \$ 3,349.65

Local Stamp Shows

MSDA STAMP SHOW
Lindner Conf Center
610 E. Butterfield Rd.,
Lombard IL
September 10 and 11

MILCOPEX
Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport
6401 South 13th St
Milwaukee WI
September 16-18

MSDA STAMP SHOW
Country Inn and Suites
600 Milwaukee Ave
Prospect Heights IL
October 1 and 2

Chicagopex 2016
Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Blvd Itasca IL
November 18 - 20

Next meeting:
7-PM on Tuesday, 22 August 2016
at the Grayslake Library
100 Library Lane - Grayslake, IL 60030



Officers:
Dr Tom Willer – President
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer



The first two “Norfolk Island, Australia” stamps from Australia Post are scheduled for release in September and will depict the red-tailed tropicbird and the masked booby.

The first stamps from Norfolk Island were issued in 1947 (Scott 1-12), and the last one on June 7. This single \$5.00 stamp in a souvenir sheet commemorates the 160th anniversary of the landing of the Pitcairners on Norfolk.

The Pitcairners, many of whom were descendants of the HMS *Bounty* mutineers, relocated to Norfolk Island on June 8, 1856, because of overcrowding on Pitcairn.

A view of Norfolk Island is shown on the new stamp and in the selvage of the souvenir sheet. Also pictured in the selvage is the ledger book discovered in a store house on Norfolk by one of the Pitcairners, John Buffett, who used it as a diary.

Tim Murphy designed the souvenir sheet, and Southern Colour Print produced it in a quantity of 4,500, according to the bulletin from the Norfolk Island Philatelic Bureau.

In this bulletin, the philatelic bureau also said that standing-order accounts will be closed and any outstanding balances will be refunded by Sept. 30. — *By Denise McCarty, Linn's Stamp News Magazine*

Tonga or the Kingdom of Tonga, is a Polynesian sovereign state and archipelago comprising 169 islands of which 36 are inhabited. The total surface area is about 290 square miles (1/6 that of *Lake County*) scattered over 700,000 square miles (Alaska and California combined) of the southern Pacific Ocean. It has a population of 103,000 people — of whom 70% reside on the main island of Tongatapu.

Tonga stretches over about 500 miles in a north-south line. It is surrounded by Fiji and Wallis and Futuna (France) to the northwest, Samoa to the northeast, Niue to the east, Kermadec (part of New Zealand) to the southwest, and New Caledonia (France) and Fiji/Vanuatu to the farther west.

Tonga originally known as the “Friendly Islands” because of the congenial reception accorded to Captain James Cook on his first visit in 1773. He arrived at the time of the *‘inasi* festival, the yearly donation of the First Fruits to the **Tu’i Tonga** (the islands' paramount chief/King) and so received an invitation to the festivities. According to the writer William Mariner, the chiefs wanted to kill Cook during the gathering but could not agree on a plan (leave that to the Hawaiian’s).

Most of the islands are lined in white beaches and coral reefs and covered with tropical rainforest. The main island, Tongatapu, is protected by lagoons and limestone cliffs. It’s home to the laid-back, rural capital of Nuku’alofa, as well as beach resorts, plantations and the **Ha’amonga trilithon**, a Stonehenge-like coral gate from the 1200s.



The Ha’amonga ‘a Maui was built at the beginning of the 13th century under the 11th Tu’i Tonga Tu’itātui (*king strike the knee*), most likely as a gateway to his royal compound Heketā. One can pass through the portal and walk the short distance towards the ‘esi maka faakinanga (stone to lean against), which served as the king’s throne. Sitting with his back to that stone, he was safe from assassins from behind, and with his long stick he could hit every potential foe from the front on his knees.

According to the oral chronicles of Tonga nobleman, trilithon was built to symbolise the brotherhood of the sons of Tu’itātui - Lafa (eastern stone) and Talaihaapepe (western stone). The construction works involved large number of people and was done by transporting the stones on wooden sleds and placing the stones with the help of earthen inclines and wooden constructions.

In popular myths the Ha’amonga is believed to have been made by the demigod Maui, as the stones would be too huge for mortals to handle. The word ha’amonga means: a stick with loads on both ends, carried over the shoulder. Maui was supposed to have the stones obtained from ‘Uvea (Wallis Island) and carried on to Tonga in a giant canoe. In reality the stones are of coral limestone, which structure matches that of old quarries along the neighbouring coasts

