

New Zealand's latest:
Heath stamps

The umbrella changes colour
when held under UV light



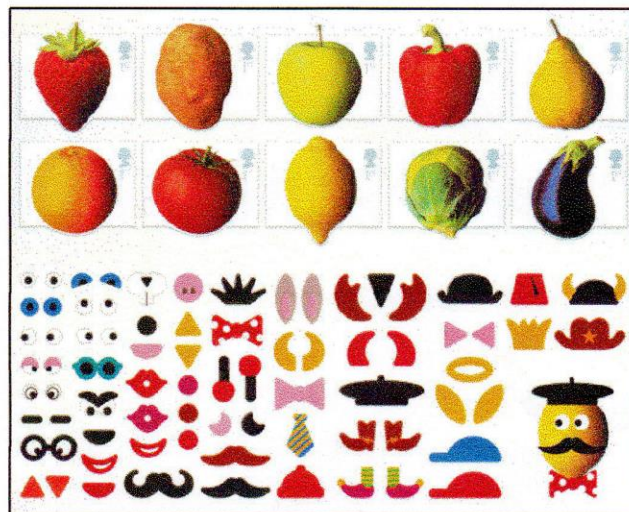
Click Here!

On 9 September 2015, **Queen Elizabeth II** succeeded Queen Victoria as the longest reigning British monarch. To celebrate this amazing milestone, New Zealand Post is issuing a special set of stamps and a coin that celebrate Queen Elizabeth II as New Zealand's longest reigning monarch.

***** Stamp shops stops *****

All philatelic mail will now be cancelled in CHC/WEL/AKL or Wanganui. Only a few philatelic products will now be carried in post shops. Pam also reported that during her recent exercise creating FDC's featuring health stamps she had great difficulty getting the stamps - the main PO in Nelson had exactly NONE. Stoke office is usually very obliging with our requests so try there.

Also can we send an FDC if unaddressed or not some said yes, some said no. Anyone tried it?



The fruit and veg - Self Adhesive + stickers presentation pack issued by Royal Mail in 2003 to attract children to stamps.

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

Club Programme

Tuesday: October 13th

Display letter: will be L - lots of lovely little lithographies looming largely iLLuminated iLLustrated & iLL./...?,.sv?.,f?V:mdf.m>,m



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Time to get the seasons vegies planted in the garden. Here are some to inspire you to get planting

Canada Post to hike prices to 90 cents next year

Canada Post wants to hike domestic postage rates next year, blaming a steep slide in letter volumes. They formally posted a notice that it will raise the price of domestic stamps from 85¢ to 90¢ cents on Jan. 11. Stamps to the USA would increase from \$1.20 to \$1.25, and mail for other countries would go from \$2.50 to \$2.60. 2015 saw some of the steepest declines in mail volumes, dropping 8.4 per cent in the first quarter of this year. In 2014, Canada Post says it only handled 3.6 billion letters, down from 5 billion in 2006. As part of sweeping reforms, Canada Post hiked the price of stamps from 63 cents to 85 cents in March 2014, and introduced a new policy where purchasing a single stamp costs \$1. This policy would remain at \$1 next year, but people can buy permanent stamps in booklet form now for use next year at 85c. Canada Post now estimates the average Canadian household buys fewer than 2 stamps a month, while the typical small business purchases fewer than 250 stamps per year. Even though mail volumes continue to fall, they say its cost of doing business continues to rise as more addresses are added. The post office is also phasing out door-to-door home delivery by swithing residents to community mailboxes. Some towns and cities have already been switched over. Bitter battles have been waged in some communities which tried to restrict locations for the boxes.



Waterlow & Sons Ltd. Founded in 1810 as sellers of legal documents, Waterlow's first stamps appeared in the early 1850s with a lithographed issue for British Guiana and 1913 saw their first British contract. In 1952 they celebrated a century of stamp production, but within 8 years had been absorbed into DLR.

Waterlow Brothers & Layton. This company was formed in 1877 following a Waterlow family dispute, but it was not until 1920 that the rift was healed which enabled a merger with Waterlow & Sons, ending decades of intense rivalry and competition. In 1911 WLBr&L printed the 4 'Seahorses' high values stamps (using DeLaRue plates) for Royal Mail, but in 1915 they relinquished the contract to DLR.



Winston Churchill Mourning Stamp Issues

Born in Nov 1874 his father was lord Randolph Duke of Marlborough. He went to Sandhurst Military College, and was commissioned in 1895, then saw active service in India and Sudan, writing books about these experiences. He resigned to stand as an MP, but didn't win. In 1899 he went to South Africa as a war correspondent covering Boer War. Churchill was elected to the House of Commons in 1900 his career lasting 64 years! He started as a Conservative and changed to Liberals in 1904. In 1906 he became Under Secretary of State for Colonies, in 1908 President of Board of Trade, then in 1910 Home Secretary, in 1911 First Lord of Admiralty. He served in WW1 until 1917, and was recalled as Minister of Munitions. In 1919 he was Secretary of State for War & changed back to Conservatives in 1922, and then became Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1924 to 1929. He published many books during this period & was also a talented painter. Then in 1939 he was made First Lord of the Admiralty again, and finally became PM in 1940 for the war period, but losing the election post war. He stayed as a back bencher till his death. After the war period Churchill became PM again from 1951 to 1954. Churchill also wrote the History of English Speaking Peoples and the 6 volume of The History of WW2. Churchill died at age 91 and was given a huge state funeral.

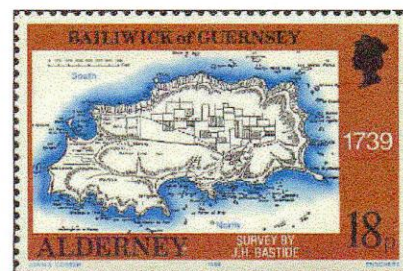
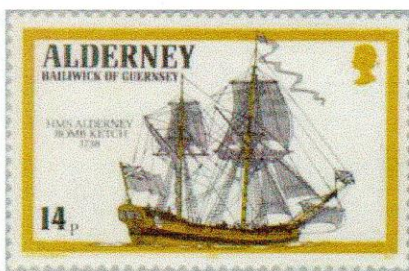
The largest number of mourning stamp issues for a single person was for Sir Winston Churchill after he died in Jan 1965. 73 countries issued over 287 stamps and 14 miniature sheets during the following 12 months, including New Zealand



Sark is a small island in the Channel Islands with a population of about 600, consisting of Greater Sark and Little Sark connected by a narrow isthmus. It is a royal fief, in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, with its own set of laws based on Norman law and its own parliament. Sark has an area of 2.105.44 km². The highest point is 114 m above sea-level. Sark also exercises jurisdiction over the island of Brecqhou, a private island owned by one of the Barclay brothers. During World War II, the island was occupied by German forces from 1940, as were the other Channel Islands. In January 2011, the International Dark-Sky Association designated Sark as a Dark Sky Community and the first Dark Sky Island in the world, recognising that Sark is sufficiently clear of light pollution to allow naked-eye astronomy - due to its historic ban on cars and public lighting. Sark was considered the last feudal state in Europe. Together with the other Channel Islands, it is the last remnant of the former Duchy of Normandy, still belonging to the Crown. Sark belongs to the Crown in its own right and has an independent relationship with it through the Lieutenant Governor in Guernsey. Formally, the Seigneur holds it as a fief from the Crown. Although, within the Bailiwick of Guernsey, Sark is fiscally entirely separate from it and has been granted its own UN country code. The economy depends primarily on tourism and financial services, has no company registry and relies on Guernsey's financial services commission. Sark voluntarily submits to Guernsey in matters of criminal law. For matters of routine law enforcement and policing the island relies upon the States of Guernsey Police Service. There is 1 school, for 4 to 15yr olds who then leave to finish their education. The only vehicles allowed are horse-drawn vehicles, bicycles, tractors, and battery-powered buggies or motorised bicycles for elderly or disabled people.



S
A
R
K



The Honour Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP) is a philatelic award of international scale, created by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1921. The Roll consists of three pieces of parchment to which the signatories add their names, the ceremony of signature of the Roll happens at the annual Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. 42 philatelists were honoured posthumously on the first page of the Roll as "Fathers of Philately".

Selection of the signatories - Those who have assisted the development of philately through their research, expertise or by giving their time can be candidates to sign the Roll if they are sponsored by one of the existing signatories. In the following four years, the candidate is examined annually by a Board of election.

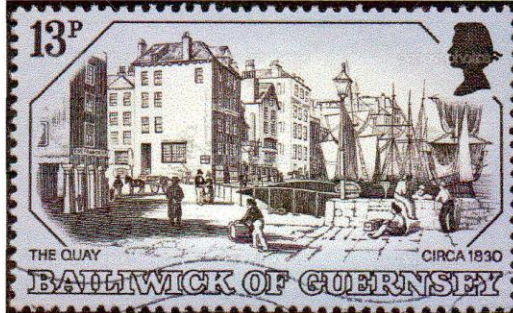
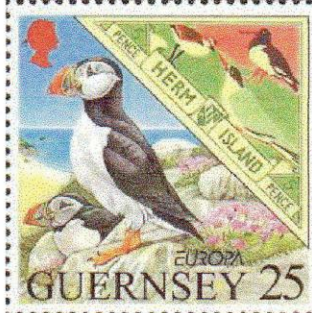
History of the Roll - On 30 October 1919, Percy C. Bishop, a member of the *London Stamp Club*, proposed the institution of a "Philatelic Order of Merit" to honour philatelic writers. This order would be given more importance than existing prizes, and would be international. In late 1919, F. H. Vallancey, President, presented the idea to the readers of his *Stamp Collecting* paper. In March 1920, a jury of 5 published a list of 25 names, who the jury had selected from the 91 names sent in. To gain official recognition, the Club let the associate members of the 1920 Philatelic Congress of Great Britain decide the future of Bishop's idea. A sub-committee was constituted to find a new name and write the rules for the award. At the 1921 Congress the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" was created. The subcommittee had already got the signature of King and philatelist George V, and 24 of those selected by the first jury. 15 other philatelists were also invited to sign the Roll. Starting in 1922, the selection of the signatories was annual, except between the Congresses of 1940 and 1946 because of WW2.

The "fathers of philately" - The names of forty-two deceased philatelists are printed on the Roll page that was signed between 1921 and 1935. They were placed in the ribbons that adorn the two columns on each side of the page named as "fathers of philately".

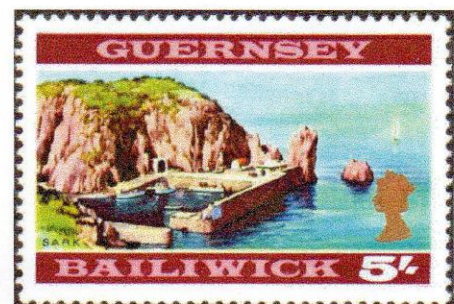
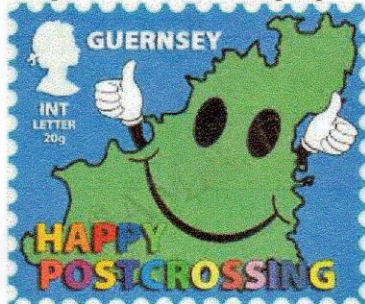
List of signatories - King George V was the first to sign the upper part of the Roll ("George R.I.") before the first signing ceremony on 6 May 1921. He was invited to do so because, the Duke of York was President of the Royal Philatelic Society London from 1896 to 1910, and was still a collector and philatelist. Among the 40 first signatories were 24 out of the 25 proposed by the initial jury in 1920.



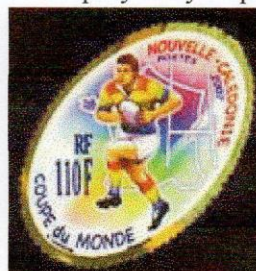
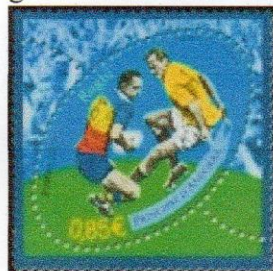
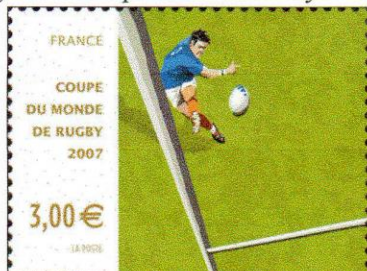
Guernsey - Officially the Bailiwick of Guernsey, is a possession of the British Crown and also embraces Alderney, Sark and the smaller islands of Herm, Jethou and Lihou. Its defense is the responsibility of the UK. It lies within the Common Travel Area of the British Isles and is not a member of the EU, but has a special relationship with it, being treated as part of the EEC for the purposes of free trade. Although Guernsey's inhabitants are full British citizens an endorsement, restricting the right of establishment in other EU states, is placed in the passport of British citizens connected solely with the Channel Islands and Isle of Man. Those who have a parent or grandparent born in the UK, or have lived there for 5 years, are not subject to this restriction.



- The Bailiwick has a total area of 78 square km. Guernsey at 63.4 square km is situated 50 km off the Normandy coast and 120 km south of Weymouth, England. The highest point in mainland Guernsey is 111m. Guernsey contains two main geographical regions, the *Haut Pas*, a high southern plateau, and the *Bas Pas*, a low-lying and sandy northern region. There is a large deep-water harbour at St Peter Port. The climate is temperate with mild winters and warm sunny summers.
- During WW I, approximately 3,000 island men served in the British Expeditionary Force. For most of WW II, the Bailiwick was occupied by German troops. Before the occupation, many Guernsey children had been evacuated to England to live with relatives or strangers during the war – some to never be reunited with their families. The occupying German forces deported some of the Bailiwick's residents to camps. Guernsey was very heavily fortified during WW II out of all proportion to the island's strategic value.



- The deliberative assembly of the States of Guernsey is called the States of Deliberation and consists of 45 People's Deputies, plus 2 from Alderney. The legal system is derived from Norman French customary law, and English common law, draft. Laws passed by the States can have no legal effect until formally approved by Her Majesty in Council. The Lieutenant Governor is the representative of "the Crown Financial Services", such as banking, fund management, and insurance, account for about 37% of GDP. Light tax and death duties make Guernsey a popular offshore finance centre.
- Guernsey also has a non-finance industry. It is home to Specsavers Optical Group and data centres are a growing part of the economy. Guernsey issues its own money but all UK money circulates freely and inter-changeably. Guernsey has a 0% corporate tax rate, and a 10% rate on utility providers. Income tax is 20%, with no VAT.
- There are restrictions on occupation of housing for everyone. The housing market is split between local market and a small number of open market properties. Anyone may live in an open market property, but local market properties can only be lived in by those who qualify – being born in Guernsey (to local parents), by obtaining a housing licence, or by virtue of sharing a property with someone who does qualify. Local Housing licences are for 4-year fixed periods and only as long as the individual remains employed by a specified Guernsey employer.





Quick
post



The 2015 Rugby World Cup is scheduled to be hosted by England from 18 Sept to 31 Oct. Twickenham Stadium in London will host the final. The final nations that bid for the right to host the 2015 Rugby World Cup were England, Japan, South Africa and Italy. In 2009, the IRB confirmed that England would host this tournament, and Japan the 2019 event.

Qualifying teams - As the host nation, England qualify automatically, as do all of the teams that finished in the top three of their pool in 2011. A total of 20 teams will play in the final tournament. Of the 20 teams competing in 2015, 12 qualified by finishing in the top 3 places in their pools in 2011. The other 8 teams qualified through regional competitions.



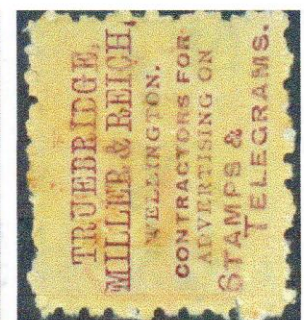
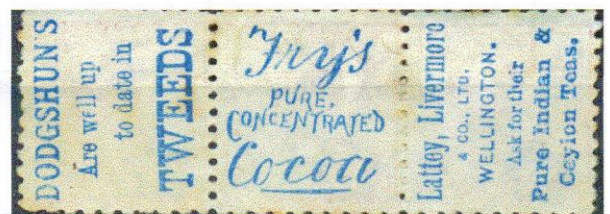
NZ Advertising Stamps

In 1893 the Govt. of the day gave the firm of *Truebridge, Miller and Reich* the rights to use the back of stamps for advertising purposes.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 240 divided into 4 panes of 60 with most stamps having a different message, although some firms had a number of different ads.

The contract only lasted for 12 months when the Govt. terminated it due to the number of complaints, mainly about the dangers of licking such stamps.

Today the keen Nz'er can enjoy their very own plating reconstruction exercise by re-assembling one of these sheets, however they were printed in several colours and in 3 settings so there are going to be a lot of them good luck.



Welcome: As stand in president for Robert, who is still away, Allan welcomed 9 members to the meeting and told us the committee will look at more daylight meetings in 2016 as the July/Aug meetings were very successful.

Minutes: The minutes were moved as correct and passed

Matters Arising: There were no matters arising.

Correspondence

In: YES!!! 2 subs; 3 catalogues; NZ stamp collector; Capital Stamp Show bulletin #3; minutes from the Federation meeting on 15th July; NZPF minutes from 28 July; a set of VINLAND republic stamps about Churchill; North Shore Philatelic Society Annual exhibition info.

Out: none

Emails In: none **Emails Out:** none

General Business:

Ann, the treasurer, has a \$15 sub she can't match to a name, it was paid at the Aug day meeting but she can't remember writing a receipt. If you think it is you, please contact her. There are also still some outstanding subs. **Len Roberts** proposed (via John Glaisyer) giving Ann a \$20 gift for all the work she did for the Blenheim visit meeting day, this was unanimously accepted.

Allan brought a plaque made up by Blenheim Club as a prize for the annual visit. We have been asked to come up with some rules for judging this each year.

Do you still want circuit books? Allan dealt with 2 in the last 5 months; please think about them for the future.

In Feb Paula wrote to the NZFD about sending stamps in the post, finally an answer (sort of...) The proposal is to make stamps "restricted" rather than prohibited, but the biggest problem is NZPost being reluctant to carry items that could have claims for loss or damage made against them.

• Capital show is going well, approx. 500 frames will be displayed

Items of interest:

A copy of the first day of issue envelope from 1891 featuring a 5p SSF stamp • stamps from Mongolia

Letter of the Month:

Ann - various stamps with K as the subject

Sue - A mini-sheet with a kiwi issued by Cuba

John - KUT stamps over-printed from South Africa in 1941/42

Robyn - AAT killer whale mini-sheet

The winner was Sue with the Cuba m/sheet

Program: Pam gave a talk on her recent trip to Mongolia with a slide show. To those not attending - you missed a really good wander through the steppes of nowhere and we learnt a lot.

The meeting was declared closed at 8.30pm.

Next meeting October 13th the letter of the month will be "L".

Alderney is the most northerly of the Channel Islands. It is 4.8 km long and 2.4 km wide, and has a population of only 2,091. The highest point is 296 ft. Its climate is temperate, moderated by the sea, and summers are usually warmer than elsewhere in the British Isles. Boats sail regularly to France, and to the other Channel Islands. Alderney allows people to ride motorbikes and mopeds without helmets and drive cars without seatbelts.

Alderney was annexed by the Duchy of Normandy in 933. After 1204, when mainland Normandy was incorporated into France, Alderney remained loyal to the English monarch. The last hereditary Governor resigned his patent to the Crown in 1825, from when authority has been exercised by the States of Alderney. The British Government decided to undertake massive fortifications in the 19th century and to create a strategic harbour to deter attacks from France. An influx of English and Irish labourers, plus the sizeable British garrison stationed in the island, led to rapid Anglicization. At the same time as the breakwater was being built in the 1850s, the island was fortified by a string of 13 forts but the harbour was never completed.

In June 1940 all 1500 residents of Alderney were evacuated. During WW2, the Channel Islands were the only part of the British Commonwealth occupied by Germany who built 4 POW camps in Alderney. On the return to their island, evacuees had little-to-no knowledge of this during the occupation, as by December 1945 all the slave labourers had gone and the majority of the German troops left behind were not senior staff. There was considerable hunger during the German occupation, particularly in the final months, when the Germans themselves were close to starvation. They surrendered Alderney on May 16, 1945, POW's were removed on 20 May 1945, leaving 500 Germans to undertake clearing up operations under British military supervision. The people were unable to start returning until Dec 1945 due to the huge clean-up operation to make the island safe for civilians.

