

The Spirit of ANZAC



New Zealand Post will partner with Australia Post to mark 100 years since the Gallipoli campaign. This unique stamp and coin issue commemorates the relationship New Zealand and Australia share under the banner of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC).

Issue date: 7 April 2015.



In 1915 New Zealand's role in WWI reached a new level. In near-impossible conditions, the NZ Expeditionary Force took part in the Gallipoli campaign alongside Australia. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps was formed and the spirit of ANZAC lives on today.

Desperate, dumb or dinky???? Large letters Dwarf yourself!

Become one of the 13 Dwarves from The Hobbit: *The Battle of the Five Armies* on your very own stamp sheet. For your *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies* Personalised Stamp, you'll need a 'selfie' or close-up face image. A full-faced selfie facing forward will work best for most Dwarves, but some look downwards or to the side. Simply upload a digital photo of yourself, choose the Dwarf you'd like to become and you'll soon be the star of your very own Hobbit stamp.

Can you solve this mystery stamp issue?



Seen on Ebay this month, who issued these and are they legitimate stamps. There are 3 mini sheets, printed INDIA 89-Antarctic explorers, NZ 1990, and PHILEX FRANCE-Antarctic discoverers, but all have NZ 1990 WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION at the bottom of the sheetlet and NZ 1990 on all 12 stamps, face value for each sheetlet is \$4.

The HAWID Mounting System

The invention of the protective mount and the beginnings of HAWID date back to 1945 in Berlin. The engineer and HAWID founder, Hans Widmaier, at that time a passionate collector of postage stamps, was looking for a secure protection for his comprehensive stamp collection. From his time with Siemens he was familiar with polystyrene film, used there for the protection of marine cable. He buried his stamps - enclosed in polystyrene film - in the ground. The stamps survived the time in their hideout entirely unharmed!

The idea for protecting stamps was born, and after initial obstacles and costly pioneering work became known around the world as the Hawid mount®

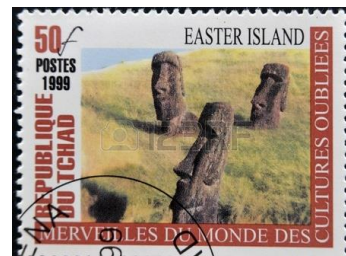
Meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at Stoke School at 7:15pm sales table, 7:30 meeting

Club Programme

Tuesday: April 14th 2015



Display letter: Rrrrrrr
rite royale rubbish
repeated rejected
rapidly. Oh, Aarrrrrrrrrrrr





British military and civil administration (1917–1948)

British E.E.F. stamps and service (1917–1920) In November 1917, the British Egyptian Expeditionary Force occupied Palestine. Initially, the E.E.F. (and the Indian EF) gave civilians basic postal services for free, with additional services paid in British or Indian stamps. Free mail was withdrawn with the printing of appropriate stamps. Two stamps inscribed *E.E.F.* (1 Piastre, and 5 Millièmes) were issued in February, the first definitives (11 values) were circulated from June 1918. Prior to the British Mandate in Palestine, Hebrew was not an official language, and so these stamps bore only Arabic and English.

British Mandate (1920–1948) In 1920, Transjordan was separated and distinctive overprints for the two territories came into use. As Palestine came under the civil administration of the British Mandate of Palestine falling into line with League of Nations rules, the High Commissioner sanctioned stamps and coins bearing the three official languages: English, Arab, and Hebrew. Between 1920-23 six distinctive overprints were issued: 4 in Jerusalem, 2 in London. During the Mandate, postal services were provided by British authorities. The first values were issued on June 1. The postal service operated by the Mandatory authorities was reputed to be the best in the Middle East, letters were delivered daily in Jerusalem. The post was transported by boat, train, cars and horses, and after 1927, also by air. Palestine joined the Universal Postal Union in October 1923. Sale and exchange of International Reply Coupons started in 1926 and were joined by Imperial Reply Coupons from January 1, 1935. During the volatility of 1947 and 1948, British postal services deteriorated and were replaced by *ad hoc* interim services. Just before the formal end to the British Mandate over Palestine, the Mandatory government destroyed the existing stocks of postage stamps and had Palestine removed from the World Postal Union. A total of 104 stamps bearing the name "Palestine" were issued by the British between 1918 and 1942.

Mandate post offices During the British Mandate over Palestine about 160 post offices, rural agencies, travelling post offices, and town agencies operated, some only for a few months, others for the entire period. Upon the advance of allied forces, initially *Field Post Offices* and *Army Post Offices* served the local civilian population. Some of the latter offices were converted to *Stationary Army Post Offices* and became civilian post offices upon establishment of the civilian administration.

Mandate postal rates After occupation by allied forces in 1917, basic postage was free for civilians. Registration fees and parcels had to be franked using British or Indian stamps. Once the EEF stamps printed in Cairo, mail to overseas destinations had to be paid for, and from February 1918 also mail to the occupied territories and Egypt. The structure of postal rates followed broadly British practice. From 1926 reduced rates applied for mail to Britain and Ireland, and from March 1938 to September 1939, Palestine was part of the *All Up Empire* airmail rates system.

Transitional period

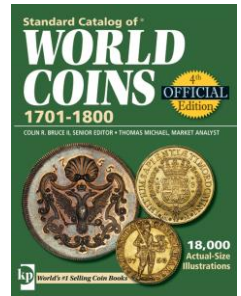
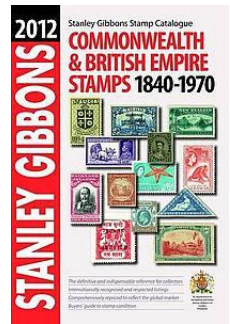
Transitional and local postal services (1948) In early 1948, as the British government withdrew, the area underwent a violent transition, affecting all public services. Mail service was reportedly chaotic and unreliable and nearly all British postal operations shut down during April. Rural services ended on April 15 and other post offices ceased operations by the end of April 1948, except for the main post offices in Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, which persevered until May 5. In Jerusalem, the French consulate is claimed to have issued stamps in May 1948 for its staff and local French nationals. The French stamps supposedly went through three issues: the first and second were "*Affaires Étrangères*" stamps, inscribed gratis but overprinted, while the third were "Marianne" stamps (6 francs) that arrived from France by the end of May.

Minhelet Ha'am In early May 1948, the Jewish provisional government, known as *Minhelet Ha'am*, did not have its own postage stamps ready, so it used existing labels, both Jewish National Fund labels, which otherwise were printed for fundraising purposes from 1902, and local community tax stamps. The JNF labels were given the Hebrew overprint *doar* (meaning postage), whereas local community tax stamps were not given overprints. The JNF stamps were printed from May 3 to 14, 1948, their sale ended on May 14, with remaining stocks ordered to be returned and destroyed but use of these stamps was tolerated until May 22, 1948. The Mandate's postal rates remained unchanged during this period. Since Jerusalem was under siege, its residents continued to use JNF stamps until June 20, 1948, whereupon Israeli stamps reached the city. These stamps, overprinted with a JNF seal, bore a map of the UN Partition Plan. *Minhelet Ha'am* used 31 different JNF labels however owing to different denomination and overprints, at least 104 variants have been catalogued.

Local postal services In the town of Safed, a postal clerk printed up postal envelopes, as well as 2,200 10 mils stamps written, in Hebrew: *Safed mail Eretz Israel*. Once stamped, mail was through Rosh Pina. These Safed emergency stamps were the only ones issued by the Haganah. The "*Doar Ivri*" stamps issued by *Minhelet Ha'am* went on sale in Safed on May 16, 1948. In rural Rishon Lezion, the local council voted to issue their own stamps and provide a mail service via armored car. The stamps were first sold on April 4, 1948, more than a month before the establishment of the state of Israel, and service discontinued on May 6. During the 1948 War the city of Nahariya was cut off and the town administration, without authorization from *Minhelet Ha'am*, issued local stamps.

LONDON CIGARETTE & TRADE CARDS **TELEGRAPH STAMPS OF THE WORLD** **MEDAL YEARBOOK**
KRAUSE WORLD PAPER MONEY modern /general/ specialised ISSUES **KRAUSE WORLD COINS CATALOGUE**
BRITISH PRESENTATION PACKS **THE STAMPS OF NEW GUINEA & PAPUA** **THE DOLLIS HILL FIND**
THE STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY OF BERMUDA **THE LEEWARD ISLANDS** **CHALMERS VERSUS HILL**
ANTARCTICA STAMP CATALOGUE **COLLECT GB FIRST DAY COVERS** **KGv CORONATION ISSUE**
COLLECT AUTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE **MURRAY CIGARETTE CARD VALUES** **THE £5 ORANGE**
RALPH ALLEN OF BATH - POSTAL PIONEER **GSM SPECIAL COLLECTION** **ROYALTY ON STAMPS**
PHILATELIC TOUR OF LONDON **CUSTOMISED STAMP SHEETS OF GB CATALOGUE** **UNIVERSITY**
MAILS OF OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE **GB CONCISE STAMP CATALOGUE**
COMMONWEALTH & BRITISH EMPIRE STAMP CATALOGUE

Tired of stamp
collecting? SG
does all this as too



Deegam machins book - Deegam publications are written by Douglas Myall who has been studying and writing about Machins for more than 40 years. He was a founder and life member of the **GB Decimal Stamp Book Study Circle** and the **British Decimal Stamps Study Circle**, now merged into the **Modern British Philatelic Circle**. He has written a regular column in **Royal Mail's British Philatelic Bulletin** for many years.

SINCE it was first published in 1993 the **Deegam Machin Handbook** has become known as "The Machin Encyclopaedia". It explains in depth every aspect of design, development and production of Machin and country pictorial definitives. It includes unique methods designed to enable unknown Machins to be identified. 13 chapters and 15 appendixes that culminate in a catalogue of Machin stamps divided into 3 levels to suit beginners, intermediate collectors and specialists. Each level forms part of the unique numbering system which never changes no matter what new values or variations are issued. Every value has its own section, making it very easy to find the stamp you are looking for.

Where are they now?

I am researching something and have found the following PO branches... anyone heard of them and know where they are?

FERNTOWN - THORPE - PURAMAHOI

SHERRY RIVER -

BATON - KIWI - KEA



LIZ McAuliffe - Artistic Stampiste

PHILATELY WILL GET YOU EVERYWHERE .. pays homage to the humble postage stamp and is a playful exaggeration of scale.



Artist Statement By this playful manipulation of scale I bring the detail and aesthetic I enjoy into a human proportion. By bringing the work into our personal space I move it to a one-on-one conversation with the viewer. A conversation still being held at the intersection between reality and deception. I am referencing actual stamp samples from the past and acknowledging our implicit nostalgia for things historical.

Commissions: I am happy to do stamp commissions, either with the buyer providing an image, eg. Family, wedding, baby or referencing Commemorative stamps. I will make it into a 'stamp', **Process:** I use either one of my photographic images or a painted image and add text to make it a 'stamp', then I use a reverse image transfer process.... by using this medium the image is placed on the carving and the paper is removed leaving mostly the ink. I make 4 styles of stamp, Bent, Curled, Flat, Ripped.





The Grinnell Hawaiian Missionary Stamp Story

According to George Grinnell, Charles Shattuck gave him 71 Hawaiian missionary stamps inherited from his mother Hannah in 1918. She had corresponded with a Missionary Ursula Newell Emerson for several years and amassed a sizeable collection of the stamps.

On December 5, 1920, Grinnell sold 43 of his stamps to John Klemann, a New York stamp dealer, for \$65,000. Klemann resold 16 of the best stamps for \$75,000 to collector Alfred Caspary, who 10 days later told Klemann he was convinced the stamps were fakes. Klemann returned the money, flew back to Los Angeles and filed a lawsuit against Grinnell to recover it. At the trial in June 1922, 2 collections of certified stamps were produced so that the court could make its own comparisons. Stamp and printing experts testified that the Grinnell stamps were made by photogravure rather than by letterpress with moveable type, as the certified stamps had been. Close examination revealed that there are significant differences between the Grinnell stamps and the certified missionaries. The letters and numerals have slightly different shapes and the ornate borders have small, but unmistakable variations. The Grinnell postmarks did not match the postmark used at the Honolulu Post Office in the 1850's and appear to have been printed on a different type of paper to the certified missionaries. Others note the ink colour is generally too blue, without the tint of green characteristic of the certified stamps, and the postmarks are bright red rather than orange-red. In addition, there was no known provenance for the Grinnell stamps at the time.

Grinnell did little to counter the testimony but argued that Klemann, an expert, bought the stamps without warranty. The judge ruled in favor of Klemann, declared the Grinnell stamps to be fake and awarded the plaintiff \$65,000, partly due to the testimony and lack of provenance. In 1927, Grinnell returned approximately half of the missionary stamps to Shattuck's descendants and spent the rest of his life trying to prove the stamps were genuine. However, it was very difficult to document the provenance or that the stamps were typeset-printed and the paper and ink were manufactured in the C19th. Later forensic examination conclusively determined that, like the certified missionary stamps, the Grinnell stamps were typeset. They were printed by letterpress from lockups of individual type elements to forms that were disassembled and rebuilt as needed. According to Grinnell's proponents, there were multiple printings of the missionaries, which would account for the variations in the letters, numerals, and border designs.

Proponents also argue that postmaster Henry Whitney ordered several different cancelling devices, some of which were used on the Grinnell stamps. Others argue that the differences are so radical that the devices must have been made by a different process and manufacturer than the devices ordered by Whitney. However, one of the devices, also ordered by Whitney, has never been detected on a certified cover or stamp. Grinnell proponents argue that the differences in paper and ink are to be expected in multiple printings and usage over many months or even years. Others argue that the period in which the Grinnell stamps, if genuine, could have been produced is a mere 6 months and the demand was too small to justify multiple printings or extended usage. However, modern spectrographic analysis has shown that the paper and ink (including the cancel ink) are appropriate to 1851. In fact, the paper and ink are identical to the certified missionary stamps in the Tapling collection in the British Library.

Grinnell's granddaughter provided the following information on the provenance. William Emerson was apprenticed under Henry Whitney, newspaper publisher and Honolulu postmaster who created the missionary stamps in 1851. Emerson worked in the post office and print shop during the autumn of 1851, when these stamps were being printed. He sent some to his mother, urging her to use them on her letters. In late 1851, Emerson returned to his parents' home in Waialua, suffering from ill health. The family believe that Emerson brought some stamps and marking devices with him. In Waialua, he functioned as an unofficial sub-postmaster stamping and marking mail sent from his family to friends and relatives in New England thus explaining the unusual cancels. They also speculate that the Emersons sent mint missionary stamps to their New England correspondents to aid in pre-payment of postage on return mail. Such westbound uses of the missionary stamps are documented and would explain the unused stamps. Emerson died in Waialua in March 1852.

The primary recipient of the disputed stamps was Hannah Shattuck, a childhood friend of William's mother Ursula. Both women were from the small town of Nelson, New Hampshire. They grew up together, went to school together, and worshipped at the same church. After Ursula married and moved to Hawaii, the two women corresponded extensively. Hannah Shattuck died in 1856. Her son Charles later moved to Los Angeles and brought a few family possessions, including a book of sermons. The stamps were tucked between the book's pages, leaving faint impressions. Shattuck sold the stamps to Grinnell in 1918.

All of the Grinnell stamps, along with reams of forensic and documentary evidence, were sent to the Royal Philatelic Society London for authentication and in 2006 were ruled to be counterfeit.





Be careful when photographing sculptures for commercial purposes — you could quickly find yourself on the losing end of a copyright infringement case and being forced to pay. This happened in 2011, when photographer Mike Hipple was forced to pay up after shooting stock photos of a public art installation in Seattle. Now a court has ordered the US Postal Service to pay sculptor Frank Gaylord for using a photo of the Korean War Veterans Memorial on a stamp.

The stamp shows some of the 19 soldier sculptures 88-year-old Gaylord created for the well-known memorial in Washington, D.C. — sculptures that were sculpted over five years for a fee of \$775,000. The 37c stamp was released to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Korean War. However the USPS never asked Gaylord whether they could use images of the sculptures.



The sculptures featured in the stamp photo, as they appear in the National Mall in Washington D.C.

When Gaylord learnt of their use, he sued the agency for copyright infringement. The court

decided that he was entitled to \$684,844 in damages — the largest settlement paid prior to this by the USPS was \$5,000. The case began with the original decision in 2008 ruling in the agency's favour, stating that having the photograph was fair use, which the sculptor's attorney was able to have reversed in 2010.

[USA Today reports](#) that the sculptor also launched a lawsuit against Marine John Alli, the photographer behind the photo that was used which they settled rather quickly, with Alli agreeing to give Gaylord 10% of all future royalties generated by that photo. The Postal Service says it is currently deciding whether to appeal this damages decision.

Post and Go Machines were introduced in October 2008 when the first Office became operational. The machines allow the weighing of items and production of point-of-sale Postage Labels on self-adhesive paper. Two types of label can be dispensed by the machine - one on a blank base label which is for a specific weighed item and is produced with a 'Post By' printed date. The labels also carry a service indicator such as 'A', '2L', '2LL', '1LL', '1PK', etc. and the postage amount paid. The 2nd type is on a preprinted label known as a Faststamp and could have one of 5 NVI value rates. The point-of-sale machine issue is produced using a thermal printer. In Feb 2013 a Cyan / Blue Machin Head label was introduced for 2nd class rates and 2nd Large. These labels had a year code - MA12 in the wavy line 'ROYAL MAIL' text just in front of the Queens head.



Illustrator & printmaker Robert Gillmour created linocut prints of a variety of garden water and sea birds for the 1st pictorial series Birds of Britain. He was subsequently commissioned to design images of sheep, pigs & cattle for the 3rd Farm Animals sets using the same technique. He first makes a pencil sketch and cuts a number of lino blocks, one for each colour. To create the finished print he prints each colour in sequence using an 1860 Albion press with water based inks. Other designers then created the fresh water series and 2015 spring flower.

Post & Go Stamps



Easter stamps

Welcome: Allan welcomed 12 memebtrs

Minutes: the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and passed.

Matters Arising: no matters arose

Correspondence:

In: Yayy, success!!! Richmond and Nelson libraries have read our letter and decided to alternate the purchase of Stanley Gibbons catalogues every 2 years.

Out: Nil

Emails In: Nil

Out: Nil

General Business:

- A letter is to be sent thanking the donors for the franking machine.
- Circuit books were handed out for circulation.
- Stephen Grey recommended the purchase of new covers for the CAMPBELL PATERSON CATALOGUES and discussed THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NZ latest book. Barry thinks he has covers and will check.
- The purchase of the ILLUSTRATED FDC AND HEALTH FDC Jones books were discussed – the Executive will take this up at their next meeting.
- The May meeting will have the 4 page competition.
- On May 17th the Marlborough Club will have Len Jury as their guest speaker.

Don't complain!!

**The new GB airmail letter rate is £2.25, which is
NZ\$4.50 – our overseas post is still \$2.50**

Items of interest: a FDC on today's envelope from Mike Carter; Ann had a pigeon post; Pam Frahm had 3 "Mourning Covers" commemorating the bombing of Charlie Hebdo in Paris.

A franking machine has been donated to the club.

Letter of the Month - B

Mike: Malawi air express letter from 1973, the 1st

Balloon Flight in Malawi with 20 carried (**WINNER**)

Robert Perrin: **Batum**, an oil rich area on the Caspian Sea, occupied by both Turkey and the British Army

Ann Ross: **Birds from Canada**

Stephen Grey: **Birds of NZ**

Program: The meeting was declared closed at 8.20pm. Nik then entertained all with his trip to Africa and post office experiences.

HAPPY EASTER



De La Rue plc is a British security printing, papermaking and cash handling systems. It sells high-security paper and printing technology for over 150 national currencies. De La Rue also produces a wide range of other secure documents, including Passports, Vouchers, Tax stamps, Traveller's cheques, Driving licences, Bank cheques and Postage stamps. De La Rue claims to have developed the first practical fountain pen in 1881 and was a leading manufacturer of fountain pens in Britain. The company has also printed postage stamps for the United Kingdom and some of its colonies. Some famous stamps such as the Cape of Good Hope triangulars were printed by De La Rue & Co. after Perkins Bacon fell out of favour with the postal authorities of the time. During the 1930s De La Rue also created a number of board games.



DeLaRue

History: The company was founded by Thomas de la Rue, who moved to London in 1821 and set up in business as a stationer and printer. In 1831 he secured a Royal Warrant to produce playing cards. In 1843 DLR established its first overseas trade, as de la Rue's brother Paul travelled to Russia to advise on the making of playing cards. Thomas de la Rue's designs for playing cards are the basis for the modern standard design. In 1855 it started printing postage stamps and in 1860 it began printing banknotes. The playing card business was sold to John Waddington in 1969. In 1995, the company acquired Portals Ltd which is regarded as the leading banknote paper manufacturer in the world, having made paper for the Bank of England since 1724. In 1997, De La Rue acquired Harrison and Sons, the stamp and banknote printers based in High Wycombe as Harrison's had made significant inroads into De La Rue's banknote printing operations. In 2003, the company acquired the banknote printing operations of the Bank of England.

