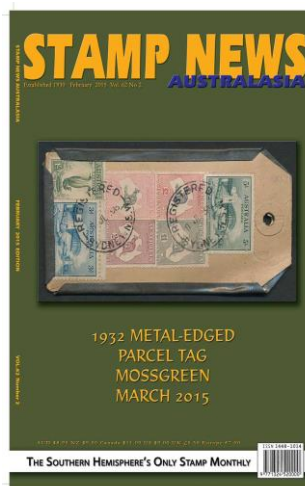


175th anniversary of the issue of the penny black, 6th May 1840



The world's first postage stamps, printed by Perkins Bacon, were the 1d "Penny Black" and 2d "Twopenny Blue". The design was produced by Henry Corbould based on the Wyon medal of 1837 showing the head of Queen Victoria. The design was then passed to the engravers Charles and Frederick Heath to produce a die which included as background a design used by Perkins Bacon on financial paper. Printing of the stamps in sheets of 240 began in April 1840 and the first official day of use was 6 May 1840. What the fathers of the postage stamp probably did not foresee was the postage stamp revolution would also create objects of beauty and intricacy that – from the early 1860s, would fascinate collectors and lead to a whole new science and industry of philately.



The Feb 2015 issue of StampNewsAustralasia which is still going; they have a website with back issues, available 3 months after each issue date; you can order this mag on the internet website also

Rust kill for dummies - for mint stamps the best way to remove rust spots is using the edge of a razor blade and gently scrape/brush them out. For really bad examples consider washing them in bleach solution on the theory that a clean/no gum stamp is better than an ugly rusty/gummed stamp.

News to hand; the govt is looking at charging us GST for online overseas purchases. Will this include Ebay and your favourite countries new issues? These can't be bought in NZ so should we pay? In that case should I get my VAT State tax etc returned!!!! As usual the fastest lawmakers in the west haven't stopped to think

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

May Club Programme:

Meeting - 12th May, Annual 4-page competition.

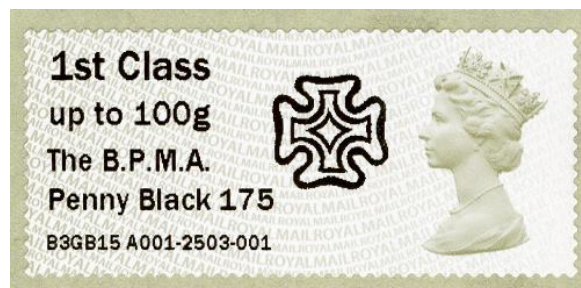
Theme: Open.

Open Day on Sat 16th. 10-3:00. (Setup Friday)

Display letter : We will welcome wone & all

waiting wrapturously with wondrous W wherewithall.

GB Post&go penny black anniversary issue



Published monthly by Nelson Philatelic Society
PO Box 16, Nelson 7042

Free to Full Members

2015 Editor Nik Rakels, Bledisloe Ave, Stoke Email: madnomadik@gmail.com



GALLIPOLI

Cartor Security Printing Ltd.

A French company formed in 1974 and originally based at L'Aigle and since 1999 at La Loupe, it has specialised in the printing of high quality stamps since its inception. In 1995, Cartor was taken over by Gilles le Baud who provided the structure for future growth and in 2004 it became a key constituent of the newly formed ISP group, having been bought outright by Walsall. Its reputation has been based around the continual development and investment in new printing processes. It is especially known for the additional features applied to its stamps, such as foils and the use of thermography and aromatic inks. Cartor has produced stamps in the following methods;

DIE CUT sometimes an event calls for something more unusual. The die-cut process enables us to cut a shape from a printed sheet with a metal die to create unusual shapes.

VELVET TOUCH - very fine cellulose fibres are stuck to the special gummed stamp paper, adding a soft, smooth textured velvety feel to the surface of the stamp.

HOLOGRAM - The hologram comprises several different image layers with each one visible at a different angle. When the stamp is moved the image slowly changes giving an impression of movement and often colour change.

METALLIC FOIL - The foil detail is created when gold foil is pressed onto the printed stamp surface using a special hand-finished embossing tool. The combination of heat and pressure transfers the gold foil

LENTICULAR IMAGES - When tilted the special printing process and lens overlay combine to create a fluid movement from 1 image to the next in sequence.

SELF ADHESIVE FOIL - the first stamp to have been printed onto a self-adhesive metallic foil. The foil is applied to the stamp paper before being overprinted to produce brilliant metallic effects with an almost infinite spectrum of colours.

SEED IMPREGNATED - The stamps are no different to any other in that they can be applied to an envelope, posted and franked. The difference is they carry many tiny seeds allowing the stamp to be removed from the envelope after use and be planted! The stamp gradually decomposes, providing a protective mulch for the new roots.

EMBROIDERY - Embroidered designs can be produced as complete stamps or can feature an embroidered detail meticulously hand applied to the offset litho printed stamps. Such stamps offer exceptional depth and have a highly tactile quality.

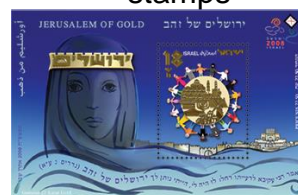
THERMOGRAPHIC IMAGES - This specialist process creates an enamel-like 'relief' effect on the stamp. It involves the application of special heat reactive, or thermographic, powders to wet printing ink to create the distinctive raised effect on the finished stamp



cartor



stamps



Stamps of LUNDY ISLAND

Owing to a decline in population and lack of interest in the mail contract, the GPO ended its presence on Lundy at the end of 1927. For the next two years Harman handled the mail to and from the island without charge. On 1 Nov. 1929, he decided to offset the expense by issuing two postage stamps (1/2 puffin in pink and 1 puffin in blue). One puffin = 1p. The printing of Puffin stamps continues to this day and they are available at face value from the Lundy Post Office. One used to have to stick Lundy stamps on the back of the envelope; but Royal Mail now allows their use on the front of the envelope, but placed on the left side, with the right side reserved for the Royal Mail postage stamp or stamps. Lundy stamps are cancelled by a circular Lundy handstamp. The face value of the Lundy Island stamps covers the cost of postage of letters and postcards from the island to the Bideford Post Office on the mainland for onward delivery where a meter cancel is applied. The Lundy Post Office gets a bulk rate discount for mailing letters and postcards from Bideford. Lundy Island stamps (sometimes called Puffins) are known to philatelists as "local carriage labels" or "local stamps". Many are now highly sought-after by collectors and the market value of the early issues has risen substantially over the years. There is a comprehensive collection of these stamps in the British Library Philatelic Collections, now held by the British Library.



Palestine - Part 3: Transitional and local postal services (1948); In early 1948, as the British government withdrew, the area underwent a transition, affecting all public services. Nearly all British mail service and postal operations shut down. Rural services ended on April 15 and other post offices ceased operations by the end of April, except for the 6 main post offices, 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.

Minhelet Ha'am; In early May 1948, the Jewish provisional government, known as *Minhelet Ha'am*, did not have its own postage stamps, so it used existing Jewish National Fund labels, which otherwise were printed for fundraising purposes, 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 only printed from May 3 to 14, with remaining stocks ordered to be returned and destroyed, but the 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 were issued by *Minhelet Ha'am*. 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 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, issued local stamps.

Post-1948; Since 1948, administrations for the region have been Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian National Authority.

Egypt and Jordan; provided the postal stamps for Gaza and the West Bank and Jerusalem between 1948 and 1967. By May Egypt set up postal services and issued overprints of Egyptian stamps, with *Palestine* in Arabic and English. Egypt primarily employed definitives, with one express stamp, picturing a motorbike, and airmail stamps featuring King Farouk. Both countries overprinted their own stamps with the word "Palestine", 44 issued by Jordan and 180 issued by Egypt. In the West Bank, prior to its incorporation into Transjordan in 1950, Jordanian authorities issued stamps from 1948 until 1950. With overprints of "Palestine" in Arabic and English, the Jordanians used definitives, postage dues, and obligatory tax stamps.

Israel; From May 1948, stamps were issued by the State of Israel under the Israel Postal Authority. Israeli stamps are trilingual, in Arabic, English and Hebrew. Israel Post first issued postage due stamps, *tete-beche* and gutter pairs in 1948, airmail stamps in 1950, official mail stamps in 1951 and provisional stamps in 1960. In 1955, Israel's first mobile post office began. By 1990, Israel ran routes for 1,058 locations, including Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. Due to hyperinflation Israel issued non-denominated stamps. From 1967 until 1994, Israel operated postal services in the occupied territories. It continues to operate postal services in occupied East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights.



Palestinian National Authority. Starting in 1994, the Palestinian National Authority established post offices throughout the PNA and issued stamps. It has issued dozens of stamps and souvenir sheets since 1994, except for 2004 and 2007, and is authorized to manage postal operations, issue stamps and postal stationery, and set rates, under agreements signed between Israel and the PNA. In 1999, the PNA and Israel agreed that PNA mail could be sent directly to Egypt and Jordan. PNA stamps came to be used for postal activities within Palestine and for international post as well, even though the UPU generally do not recognize stamps issued by administrations that have not achieved full independence. PNA stamps issues are listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue who regard it as legitimate.

Propaganda Labels - The JNF produced and sold thirty million labels between 1902 and 1914 as "promotional materials" to "help spread the message of Zionism". A total of 266 different labels were produced by the in Jerusalem between 1902 and 1947. Labels were also issued by the Anglo Palestine Company. In 1915, the Ottoman empire issued an anti-Zionist proclamation ordering the "confiscation of the postage stamps, Zionist flags, paper money, bank notes of the APC".

Labels issued by Palestinian Organisations; During the Mandate period, Palestinian groups issued 4 distinct propaganda series: in 1934, 1936, later a series of labels issued by the Arab Community and a series of 5 labels inscribed *Palestine For The Arabs* in 1938. Palestinian organizations issued numerous propaganda labels. The PLO issued a 5 Mils label depicting a map and sun in Gaza in 1964. Fateh issued a number of series in 1968–69 and 3 for their 5th anniversary in 1970. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine issued a set of 4 in 1969/70, the labels *Charitable Association for the Families of Prisoners and Detainees* in the 1970s followed by 7 about Ghassan Kanafani (1974), a sheet of 25 labels depicting martyrs (1974) and a sheet of 12 labels with city views (1975). The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, the Organization for Arab Palestine and Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine all issued propaganda labels in the 1970. During the 1980s at least 18 different labels pertained to the First Intifada. For example, label sheets and miniature sheets reproduce the Mandate's 1927 *Pictorials* with overprints in English, French, German, and Arabic.

Journal of the Nelson and Marlborough Historical Societies, Vol. 2, Issue 5, 1993

Pioneer Women in the Early Nelson Post - author, Robin Startup

In the Victorian era, the male income earner was usually dominant. However the Post Office is an excellent example of the change from a male dominated profession in the 1850s, to a service far more gender balanced by the 1950s. When the Department was formed in 1858, the first full-time salaried employees were all men. Likewise, with the formation of the Telegraph Department in 1864. By the time the offices were merged in 1881, to form the Post and Telegraph Department, a few women had achieved appointment.

Most post offices commenced as agencies, operated out of a settlement's general store. Not until the telegraph office arrived did the agency move to a "staffed" office. In country areas, the telegraphist was also the Lineman, who had the responsibility of maintaining the line. He was also usually made the postmaster, taking over from the store. The departmental policy was that the appointee preferably be a married man, so that when he was out working on the lines, his wife could run the office; no extra pay of course! It was actually quite expensive to erect a small office/residence and to employ a skilled man, and when it was found, around 1881, that telephones could be used over telegraph lines, the local storekeeper-postmaster was made a telephonist, in preference to opening a telegraph office. The first women telegraphists entered the service, in the South Island, in 1874, but it was not until the opening of more and more telephone exchanges, in the 1890s, that they were able to enter the service in greater numbers, through becoming exchange-attendants.

The telegraph line reached Nelson, from Blenheim via Havelock, in March 1866 when a telegraph office was opened in Nelson. The Provincial Council sponsored an extension line to Motueka, which opened in 1872. Miss Barbara Mouat, then aged a little under 20, appears to be the first woman in New Zealand to have been accepted in the Telegraph Learner's Gallery in Wellington, in 1874. After her three month's training, she was sent to the Nelson telegraph office as a cadet, on a salary of 75 pounds a year. Two years later she was brought back to Wellington as telegraphist and, in Sept 1877, was sent to Dunedin. She was later appointed the first salaried or permanent staff postmistress in New Zealand, taking over the South Dunedin office from 1 February 1884. Even then she was listed separately, in the non-clerical division, and not amongst the men! The 1890s also saw women being appointed as full-time salaried postmistresses, usually in small country settlements. On the civil service becoming "classified" for salary and promotion purposes in 1894, such few women were described as "Extra-classified", though they were still listed amongst storekeeper agencies. Their maximum annual salary of 65 pounds was less than that paid to the men, and they faced other restrictions. A slowly increasing number of post offices became extra-classified, opening of access to civil service superannuation schemes for women in 1908 forced re-examination of their status.

The following notice regarding the employment of women was gazetted in 1907: **Non-Clerical Division** *"Females will be admitted as cadets, but they will be appointed only to such vacancies as are suitable to females. They will belong to the Non-clerical Division only, but will be required to produce the certificates prescribed for cadets in the Clerical Division. The age for admission for females is between 16 and 25, but women not above the age of 40 may be appointed to the Non-clerical Division if they have for a term of 2 years previously been continuously employed by the Department of Postmistresses or in any other capacity. Not more than 3 persons of the same family shall be employed in the Department at one time. Not more than 1 daughter in a family shall be eligible for appointment as a telephone-exchange cadette. Married women are not eligible for appointment, and females must resign when they marry. The Governor, during the period of probation, may at any time dismiss any cadette from the Department for any reason which may be deemed sufficient."*

In one PO at Batton the following names appear from 1885 till 1942, Harriet Parkes, Emma Gibbs, Constance Holdaway, Kate Corrigan, Ellen Cresswell, Alice Barber, Mabel Freeman, Gertrude Gibbs, Francis Moran, Vivienne Moran, Francis Biggs, Ruth Biggs. This is just part of the research details from the postal history boys. Thanks John for the info. Ed

About 50 such extra-classified post offices throughout New Zealand were up-graded to "permanent" status or grade from 1 July 1908, and a little after that "extra" became "non-classified", to separate them more distinctly from the agency, or non-permanent post offices. In Nelson, as post offices were moved from the country store or railway station into newly erected post and telegraph buildings, such as those at Richmond and Wakefield, the first permanent postmasters were men. When Upper Moutere was upgraded to permanent on 24 February 1911, Alice Robinson was the first permanent officer; the first woman to achieve this in Nelson. Women staff members were found in the following branches: Aorere, Appleby, Batton, Bishopdale, Hope, Kea, Thorpe, Totaranui, Upper Moutere, Kiwi, Motueka Wharf, Orinoco, Pokororo, Puramahoi, Redwood's Valley, Sherry River, Spring Grove, and Upper Takaka. In the other districts, the young women appointed extra-classified postmistresses seem to have come from varied origins. Some were widows of serving telegraphists, given the position both to assist them financially, and to use their existing skills at a cheaper rate than men. Other young women were daughters of local settlers, and may have gained the post through political patronage. It was not until 1912 that service independence in appointment was officially achieved.



Quick Post



AS SEEN ON EBAY



CHINA PRC 1971-74 N Series 21 Sets
Complete Collection MNH
UP FOR GRABS AT US\$4,000!!!
(About 90 stamps - 45 years old)

Lundy Island stamps

(sometimes called Puffins) are a type of stamp known as local carriage labels or "local stamps". Lundy stamps have become part of the collections of the many British Local Posts collectors. The first catalogues of these stamps included Gerald Rosen's 1970 *Catalogue of British Local Stamps*.

Later specialist catalogues include *Stamps of Lundy Island* by Stanley Newman, first published in 1984, *Phillips Modern British Locals CD Catalogue*, published since 2003, and *Labbe's Specialized Guide to Lundy Island Stamps*.



Stamps in love

The Edwardian era was the golden age of the postcard but these were not private in the way that letters are, the footman, butler, sister or parent could read them so secret codes were developed using the stamp to pass on messages between couples.

Sound silly ??? There are postcards labelled “the Language of Stamps” dating from the Edwardian era that have survived showing what could be conveyed by putting the stamp in a certain position. This could be slanted left or right, in the corner, not exactly in the corner, away from the corner and any number of variants that sent a message. Many codes existed so similar stamp usage might have 3 or more meanings in different codes. The position of the stamp in the 4 corners and along the 4 edges of the card could also convey a message. However be careful - Putting the monarch’s image up-side-down is still a treasonable offence in the UK!!!!



Disaster relief stamps



Minutes of the Nelson Philatelic Society which met in the Woodstock Room
at the Stoke School - 14th April at 7:30pm

Welcome: Allan welcomed 12 members to the meeting and remarked it was good to see some old faces return.

Minutes: Taken as read and passed.

Matters Arising: Only one question about a letter to the donors of the stamp machinery was raised, the "Thank You" has not yet been sent.

Correspondence: None as the secretary was AWOL.

General Business: The May meeting will include the annual 4 page open completion. There is the upcoming Open Day on Sat May 16th, and the Marlborough Club meeting on Sun 17th with Len Jury at the Red Cross clubrooms in Blenheim.

Barry has kindly donated some Campbell Patterson Catalogue folder covers. **Kelvin** asked to borrow a display frame for the week. **Nik** wondered about the looming govt plan to tax overseas purchases with GST, and whether this will affect our collecting from overseas and/or buying on Ebay/auction houses/dealers, etc.

Items of interest: **Weldon** had 10 pages of Cinderella material from **Laurie Dale's** collections, and 4 pages of the Auckland Jubilee Philatelic Exhibition and later their 60th Anniversary celebration featuring essays by James Berry for the 1955 issue. **Ann Ross** had a penguin FDC from the Falklands and a pigeon post commemorative from Great Barrier Island.

Letter of the Month- R

Weldon - Relief post marks and a book of skeleton reliefs.

John Fitton - Royal Phil. Soc. of NZ control stamps.

Rob Perrin - NZ issues with Rarotonga over-print.

Ann Ross - 2 pages with railway stamps of Canada & Royal Canadian Mounties.

Mike Petzold - 2 covers from Russia to NZ, both via Aussie, one date stamped 1901 and the other 1950's

Mike and Weldon were tied for first place

The meeting was declared closed at 8.20pm. Next meeting May 4th



Program: This evening featured the annual talk from the postal history boys. They chose to tell us about their project to find and document all the post offices in the wider Nelson area, somewhere between 250 and 400!!!! This means going out and talking to lots of elderly folk who can still remember back that far. The display featured pictures of old post office buildings and their booklets showing the research so far.

Really interesting as always and a big thanks for sharing the project with us.

Selling Your Stamps? Essential Tips Of The Trade

Traditionally there are 5 different ways to sell your stamps:

1. The Stamp Dealer or Stamp Auction buying on their own account.
2. Dealers 'runners'.
3. Private Treaty - collectors 'place' their collection with a dealer or auction that charges a small commission to purchase the collection outright. (Historically this has acquired notoriety as an excuse for the company handling the transaction to 'buy-in' the collection for themselves. Fortunately things are more transparent now)
4. Selling through auction on your own account - the auction house charges you a commission and handling costs.
5. Finally - the World Wide Web via internet giants such as 'eBay'.

In selling your stamps there are two principles to understand. Collectors want to buy stamps that are missing in their collections: this is why Dealers exist. Dealers buy collections to 'break-down' into smaller units that collectors need for their collections. Generally speaking breaking down for sale into small/smaller units adds 'value' and profit for the dealer. Some collectors are 'hoarders' and will buy general lots. Other collectors will buy intermediate sized collections in order to 'extract' the stamps they want ... and then 'turn' the balance back for resale to dealer or auction. The idea that collectors will buy large complete intact collections at retail prices is outmoded. Collectors enjoy creating their own collections and few have the budget to purchase a substantial intact collection.

Know the strength of your collection - Choosing who is best to approach to sell your stamps or handle them depends upon your knowing the 'strength' and merits of your collection. For example, on a basic level - if your collection consists of all different modern British sets that you have bought from the Post Office at face value, the last thing you want to do is send this collection to auction. All you will be doing is paying an auction's commissions - up to 35% for them to sell your stamps, most probably, to a dealer below 'face value'. They will use a fair percentage of them on commercial correspondence!

A few phone calls will elicit the percentage of 'face value' that dealers are paying for stamps that there are too many of. Don't forget to ask if there is anything 'better' in your collection that may command a higher price.