

Nelson Philatelic Society monthly newsletter - feb 2016 no 382



Valentine's Day, also known as **St Valentine's Day** or the **Feast of St Valentine**, is a celebration observed on February 14 each year. Celebrated all around the world, although not usually a public holiday. St. Valentine's Day began as a liturgical celebration of one or more early Christian saints named Valentinus. Several martyrdom stories were invented for the various Valentines that belonged to February 14. Saint Valentine's Day is an official feast day in the Anglican Communion, the Lutheran Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church. The day was first associated with romantic love in the circle of Geoffrey Chaucer in the High Middle Ages, when the tradition of courtly love flourished. In 18th-century England, it evolved into an occasion in which lovers presented flowers, offered confectionery, and sent greeting cards (known as "valentines"). In Europe, Saint Valentine's Keys are given to lovers "as a romantic symbol and an invitation to unlock the giver's heart", as well as to children, in order to ward off epilepsy. Valentine's Day symbols that are used today include the heart-shaped outline, doves, and the figure of the winged Cupid.



ROYAL MAIL SMILERS SHEETS

At the 2000 London stamp show visitors could purchase a sheet of 10 x 1st class stamps in a recent "smiles" design from Royal Mail. With each stamp was a se-tenant label designed to show a personal snapshot picture which was taken at a special booth at the stamp show.

The sheet could later be bought from the Philatelic Bureau in Edinburgh with a "Stamp Show 2000" label instead of a picture. In December 2 sheetlets of 20 x 19p 'robin sitting on a pillar box' design or 10 x 1st class 'Father Christmas' became available from the bureau. People could supply their own photo to put on the se tenant label, starting a new philatelic product that has become known as Smilers Sheets (from the first issue using the smiles design). Today these are available from the Philatelic Bureau in personalised, corporate and generic designs for the label with a special tradition of issuing a Christmas issue using that years 1st and 2nd class designs and an issue for any overseas exhibitions attended by Royal Mail. Others include 'smilers for kids', castles of the regions of the UK, Harry Potter and the Concorde.



To start collecting these be warned. First, they aren't small so plan for only 1 per A4 page for display—probably the wrong way round. Then the early 2000 christmas and 2001 sheetlets are catalogued at over £200 each. Finally there are now approximately 100 (2015 value about £10 each) and Royal mail issues 6 or 7 per year.

The Chinese New Year celebrates the 1st day of the 1st month of the [Chinese](#) calendar. It is also called the Spring Festival and is the most important of the traditional Chinese holidays. The Chinese New Year occurs on the first day of the Chinese lunar-solar calendar, lasting until the 15th day which is also the day of the Lantern Festival. This day is celebrated by all of China as well as Chinese people throughout the world.

The dates according to the Western calendar of the Chinese New Year move each year, but always land between January 21st and February 20th. Each year also has an animal associated with it. Some of the future dates as well as the animals associated with that year are :

2015-02-19 Goat

2016-02-08 Monkey

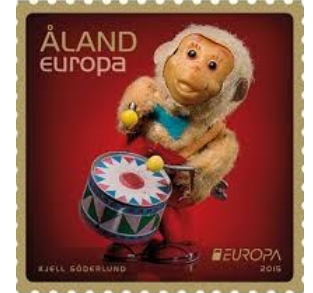
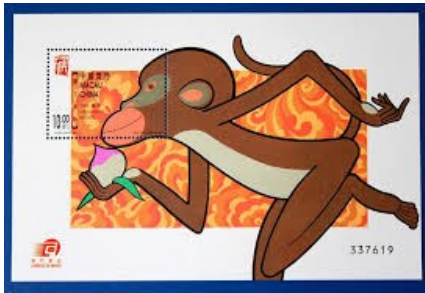
2017-01-28 Rooster

2018-02-16 Dog

2019-02-05 Pig

2020-01-25 Rat

the year 2000 was especially auspicious as it was a GOLDEN DRAGON year—as good as it gets - resulting in a large spike in the birth numbers of Chinese people for that year—this only occurs every 60th year



What do people do to celebrate?

The entire first week is usually a national holiday in China. Many people take vacations for the week. The largest celebration with parties and fireworks. is on the night before the start of the Chinese New Year. It is also an important time for the Chinese to celebrate family and to honour their elders such as parents and grandparents.

新年快樂
Happy Chinese New Year

A number of traditions are celebrated during Chinese New Year: Dragon Dance or Lion Dance—where a large team of people (up to 50) carry portions of the dragon on poles and move the poles in a manner that depicts the movement of the dragon. In a lion dance two people dress in an elaborate lion costume and move and dance to mimic a lion.

Red Envelopes – ‘Hong Bao’ filled with money are often handed out as presents to young children

Xin nian kuai le

The colour red is the main colour for clothes and decorations as it symbolizes joy and happiness

Cleaning the house - Chinese families generally clean their house thoroughly before any celebrations in order get rid of any of last year's bad luck.

Firecrackers - A traditional part of the celebration is to light lots of firecrackers. The [Ancient Chinese](#) believed that the loud noise would scare off evil spirits.

History of Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year has been celebrated in China for thousands of years. The original story tells of a lion-like monster named Nian that terrorized Chinese villagers. One year, a wise monk advised the villagers to use loud noises and hang red paper cut-outs over their doors to scare Nian away. This worked and the villagers were able to defeat the monster and so this day became the start of the New Year.

In 1912 the new Chinese government moved to the western Gregorian calendar. Because January 1st was now the start of the year, they changed the name of Chinese New Year to the Spring Festival. In 1949, when [Mao Zedong](#) founded the PRC he felt the celebration was too religious. As a result, the holiday wasn't celebrated in China for many years, it was resumed in the late 1980's

The dragon represents prosperity, good fortune, and good luck. tangerines, peach blossoms, and kumquat trees are considered luOne popular greeting is Kung Hei Fat Choy meaning



Fun
Facts
About
Chinese
New
Year

恭賀發財
Congratulations! I wish you wealth!
gōng xǐ fā cái

UN launches International Year of Pulses

November 2016 marks the official opening of the year to promote protein power, health benefits of dried legumes

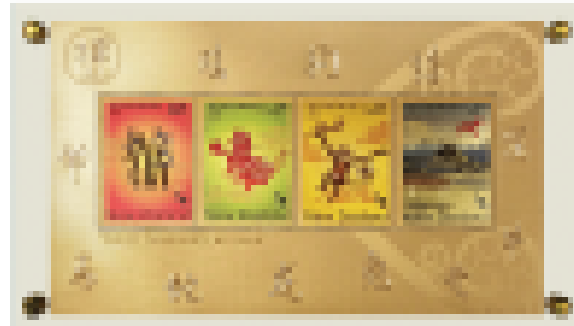


The IYP 2016 aims to heighten public awareness of the nutritional benefits of pulses as part of sustainable food production aimed towards food security and nutrition. The Year will create a unique opportunity to encourage connections throughout the food chain that would better utilize pulse-based proteins, further global production of pulses, better utilize crop rotations and address the challenges in the trade of pulses.

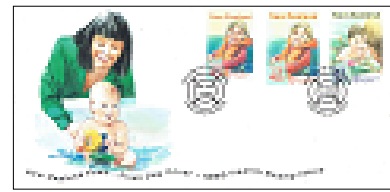
New Zealand 2016 stamp issues

- 13 January - 2016 Year of the Monkey
- 2 February - 2016 Fish and Game
- 3 February - RSA: 100 Years of Service
- 2 March - New Zealand Native Glowworms
- 6 April - 1916 Courage and Commitment
- 4 May - Keep an eye out for this issue!
- 1 June - Matariki 2016
- 6 July - Kiwiana
- 3 August - Keep an eye out for this special issue!
- 7 September - 2016 Children's Health, plus keep an eye out for this issue!
- 5 October - 75 Years of the Navy
- 2 November - Christmas 2016, 2016 Ross Dependency
- 18 November - Christchurch 2016 Exhibition, The New Zealand Collection 2016

2016 Year of the Monkey Gold Foiled Miniature Sheet with Coloured Stamp in Perspex Stand



Price: \$188.00



Airmail par avion lugpos poczla plotnicza bimanabchita daka flugpostur luftpost
 Hang kong you jian ermeyl legiposta mel udara shuudangiin koku bin Correos aereo
 iposi lomoya post awyr haavayolu ygpost vozdushnaya pochta Posta ajrore a gaaryn vozduh
 oplovnata Hab warqado loogu diro hawo (from Somalia -just in case you wanted to send
 something from here !) English French xxxxx ssss polish dddd fffff german Chinese ggggg tttt eeee Japanese Spanish eeeee



Down memory lane New Zealand's Early Philatelic Journals

© Adam Miller FRPSNZ, 2014

The information below is taken largely verbatim from *A Century of Philately*, Chapter 10 New Zealand Philatelic Publications (Des. Hurley FRPSNZ, 1988) which concludes with a chronological listing of New Zealand's journals.

1880-1899 [1] New Zealand Stamp Collectors' Quarterly. 1880. F.A. Henderson & Co, Auckland. v1no1 (Oct 1880). Only one issue known.

[2] Philatelic Times. 1881. F. Moore & Co and F.A. Henderson & Co., Auckland. No. 3 "published for the proprietor, John Dickson Wickham, Vulcan Lane". v1no1 (May 1881) - v1no4 (Nov 1881).

[3] Stamps and Stamp Collecting. 1881. Percy W. Berry, Auckland. v1no1 (1881). Only one issue known

1900-1919 [4] New Zealand Philatelist. 1900. British & Continental Stamp Co., Wellington. Editor E.G. Potter. v1no1 (Apr 1900). Only one issue known.

[5] Sterling Monthly. 1903. The Sterling Monthly - A Journal for New Zealand Philatelists. Sterling Stamp Co., Nelson. Continued as "The New Zealand Philatelist" v1no1 (Jun 1903) - 1no7 (Dec 1903)

[6] The New Zealand Philatelist. 1904. Sterling Stamp Co. Nelson. "Incorporates The Sterling Monthly" [5]v1no1 (Jan 1904) - 2/no5 (Oct 1904)

[7] Oceania Philatelic Journal. 1904-5. Sydney John Howard, Greatford, Rangitikei. v1no1 (Jun 1904) - 1no5 (Jun 1905) 5 issues

[8] Stamp Collectors' Monthly Advertiser. 1905. J.H. East & Co, Christchurch; S. East (Ed.) no1 (1905) - no4 (Jun 1905) 4 issues

[9] N.Z. Exchange. 1907. V. Venables, Waipukurau. Two issues, mostly advertisements. 1no1 (1907) - 1no2 (1907) 2 issues

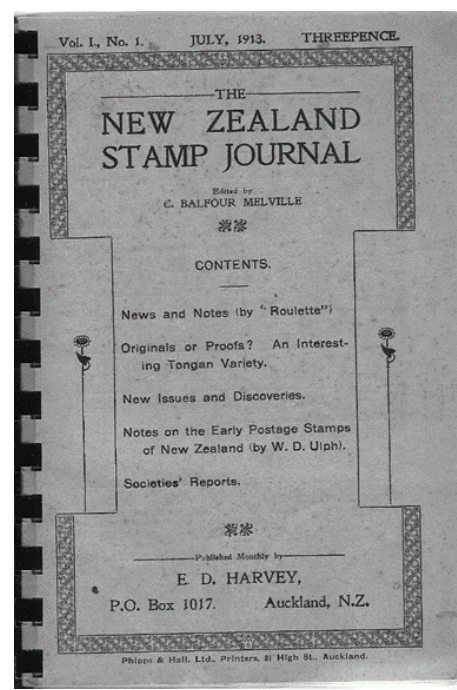
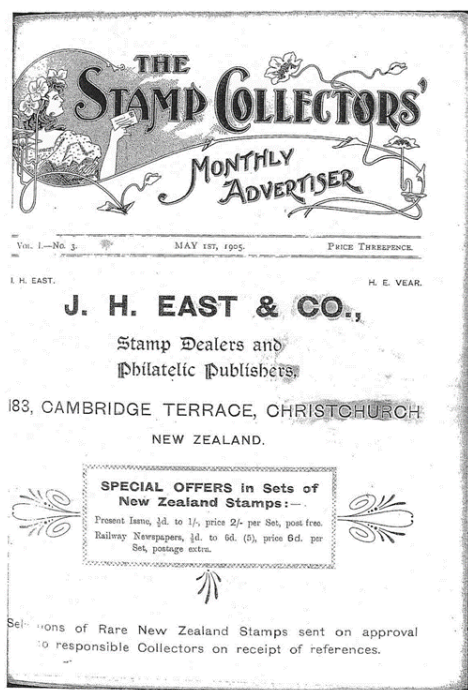
[10] The N.Z. Collectors' Exchange. 1908-12. Official organ of the Mutual Exchange Club. Monthly. John E. Griffiths, Tokomaru. Nos 1-22 edited by R. Brown, 23-44 by R.F. Joyce, 46-48 by J.E. Griffiths. Succeeded by "The Maoriland Philatelist" [12] v1no1 (Feb 1908) - v4no48 (Nov 1911/May 1912) 48 issues

[11] The New Zealand Junior Philatelist and Stamp Collectors' Friend. 1911. Junior Philatelic Association, Christchurch. William J. Wilson, editor & publisher. v1no1 (Dec 1911) only. A handwritten note on the inside fly-leaf of the copy in the Library of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand states "The work was never issued & this copy only was printed. This space was left for the President's address which was never printed. Given to me by W.A. Hamilton 16/4/12."

[12] Maoriland Philatelist. 1912. J. William Matthews, Wairoa, (no1); Masterton (nos2-6). Monthly. Incorporated "NZ Collectors' Exchange" [10] from May 1912. v1no1 (Mar1912) - no6 (Aug 1912) 6 issues

[13] New Zealand Stamp Journal. 1913-14. Auckland. Monthly. Nos 1-10 published by E.D. Harvey, 11-12 by R. Starkey. Editor: C. Balfour Melville. Official organ of the Auckland Philatelic Society; Blenheim Mutual Exchange Club; Dunedin Philatelic Society, Junior Philatelic Society of NZ. v1no1 (Jul 1913) - 1no12 (Jun 1914) 12 issues

[14] New Zealand Stamp Collector. 1919-date. Verne & Co, Christchurch; Federation of NZ Philatelic Societies; Royal Philatelic Society of NZ, Wellington. Eds L. Vernazoni, R.J.G. Collins, M.L. Collins, D.E.G. Naish, C.W. Watts, J.W. Brodie, B.G. Vincent, R. Bloxham. Fully indexed (Adam Miller) 1919-1994 (1998), update to 2004 (2005). v1no1 (Nov 1919) - date.



REVENUE AND FISCAL STAMPS



1867 long type Queen Victoria, this series was issued on 1st Jan 1867 inscribed STAMP{ DUTY produced from 1d to 10£, Imperforated and 1d to 50£ with perforations.

1882 to 1914 long type VR; this set could be used for both postage and revenue. Revenue duty on large death duty amounts were printed individually in gold on blue

Small VR stamp duty; issued as a 1d stamp in both blue and mauve. The 1d blue was allowed to be used for postage for a shortage period.

1931 1956 coat of arms design; values up to 5£ were valid for postage



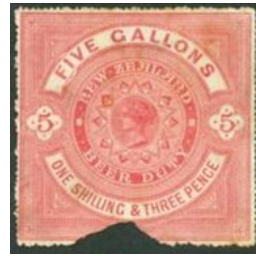
Beer Duty Stamps

Issued in 1878 in values from 3d to 13/- with a design featuring Queen Victoria to show the duty had been paid. In 1885 large square stamps were issued from 6d to 13/-, again with a central portrait of Victoria. Most of the beer duty stamps are scarce. A very rare stamp with a picture of Edward 7th was issued in 1910.



Law Courts from 1876 sued to record the payment

Unemployment Relief of the 1930's a tax on wages came the "Social Security"



to 1879 stamps were issued for fines to the court. During the great depression a tax was introduced, this became Tax after 1938, but after

WWII the special tax was merged into the tax system. Employers had a wage book they were required to put tax stamps in for each worker. The stamps were overprinted with the year of issue in values ranging from 1d to £4

Apple & Pear Marketing Bd. 1/2d and 1d stamps were issued to finance the establishment of the board in XXXXXXXXXXXX

Honey Seals 4 stamps from 1/2d to 5d were issued to raise \$\$\$ to market NZ honey overseas. --- these began as adhesive stamps but changed to labels that fitted on top of the honey packets. These were taxes levied on the sales of honey to benefit the Primary Producers Marketing Division - PPMD (1938 to 1953), or the Honey Marketing Authority "HMA" from 1953. These stamps are usually found uncanceled without gum. In January 1967 adhesive Honey Seals and imprinted honey pot lids were withdrawn.

1890 NZ Railway Newspaper Stamps the design was a centre crown with "NZ RAILWAYS" above and "NEWSPAPER" below. They exist from 1/2d to 6d (1/2d, 1d, 2d, 3d brown, 3d green and 6d) Although not technically revenue stamps, the Railways Charges stamps were introduced in 1890 to facilitate the method of prepaying charges for carrying newspapers and parcels by train.

1925 NZR Railway Charges stamps were normally overprinted before use with the station names to help keep the possibility of fraud to a minimum. Different styles of overprint may be seen including: Upper-case typewritten letters, Serifed Upper-case letters, Serifed upper and lower-case letters and a station number and name applied horizontally, sideways, reading up or down and occasionally found doubly printed. Overprints from some smaller stations are extremely scarce and are worth a premium. In December 1904 the NZ Railways Dept commissioned six different designs for a new issue of stamps. These were to be denominated 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d and 1/-. The proposed issue was suppressed by the postmaster general, however imperforate die proofs in a number of different colours exist.

1894 Railway Parcel and Freight Stamps similar to the newspaper stamps but inscribed "parcel" instead of "newspaper"

1928 Railway Charges they exist in denominations from 1/2d to 10/-. the simple design features "RAILWAY" at the top "CHARGES" at the bottom and a denomination in the centre. Items were taken to the local railway station and put in the guards van, the guard threw out the parcel at the addressee station where the person took responsibility to collect it. This service lasted till the 1960's.



Welcome President Perrin welcomed 14 members and guests, especially Rien and Trudy

Minutes November minutes were taken as read and passed by John Glaiyser and seconded by Barry
Matters arising no matters

Correspondence mail in philatelic federation ACS catalogue Mowbray catalogue Philatelic catalogue from Australia mail out 2 condolence letters and e mail to Marlborough club concerning the new competition

Letter of the month O Nik overkill /over-issued/overdone Olympic games Ann Australia early overprints Robert Oil River colonies of Niger John Overprints of Norfolk Island Len Old Glory Barry Otago Stephen Gray the winner was Ann

Items of interest Dutch Olympic Stamps Ann A philatelic catalogue Nik 'world's greatest hobby' postmark John

Special A display of Falklands Island issues from Len and the annual Dutch auction of donated material. Our Christmas supper was enjoyed by those present.

Meeting closed at 9.30pm

Next meeting is Feb 9th 2016 the letter of the month will be V various valuable visages vanted

****** Over the holidays a box of 2016 Auckland City stamps catalogues (39th ed.) arrived which will be available for purchase

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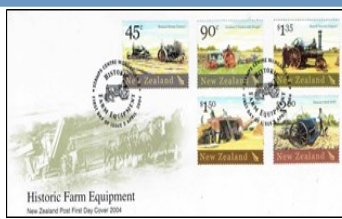
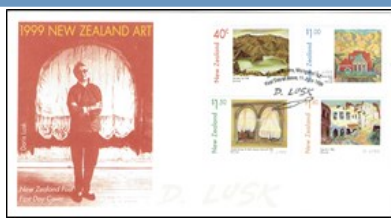
PO Box 16, Nelson 7042

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

Meetings on the second Tuesday of the month at Stoke School

at 7:15pm sales table, 7:30 meeting

Can I use these unsent unaddressed FDC's or not ?????????? I cant get a definitive answer from anybody



Australia Post's mail service is on course to remain unprofitable, despite increased costs to mail services coming into effect. The cost of sending a letter by regular mail has increased from 70 cents to \$1, starting Jan 4th 2016 though concession cardholders can still access stamps for 60 cents. Australia Post spokesperson Michelle Skehan said the changes come after the number of stamp letters fell by more than 10% last year but the increases would not make up



for the beleaguered service's \$381 million losses. "While the stamp price increase and services changes will reduce the losses, they will not return stamp mail to profit," she said. "Mail volume continues to decline." Regular mail will take up to six business days for delivery, though Australia Post is also offering a priority service with delivery within one to four business days for an extra 50c. Seasonal years and will remain at 65 cents.

greeting cards are exempt from the increase, the 5th in 23